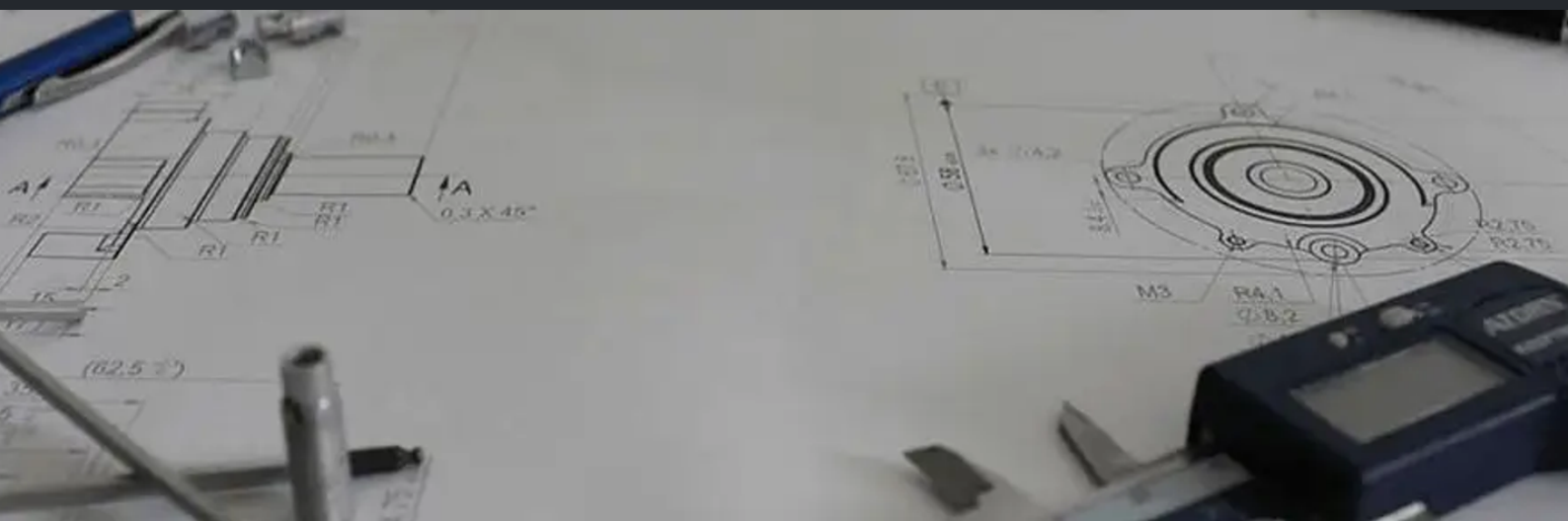


PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

Test Reports for EAC The Handbook

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers,
exporters and product managers



SPECIMENS · METHODS · FINDINGS · EVIDENCE
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

How to use this handbook

From the test question to reliable evidence for actual goods.

This handbook addresses manufacturers, exporters, importers, designers, quality teams and project managers. It covers test protocols and reports for EAC conformity assessment. AC Inorms sector-page topics are connected to current regulatory sources and supplemented by an original practical method. The focus is eligible testing routes, identifiable specimens, suitable methods, complete results and proper use. Both language editions share the same structure.

Structure and use

Pages 4-10 explain terminology, evidence routes and provider selection. Pages 11-17 cover roles, planning, specimens and import. Pages 18-24 address execution, findings and statement limits. Pages 25-31 guide report review, translation, correction and evidence use. Pages 32-37 give sector examples; pages 38-42 provide cases and planning. Templates, checklists and worksheets appear on pages 43-47. Sources and contact details conclude the guide.

Edition 1.0 · As of 14 October 2026

A test report replaces neither an EAC certificate nor a registered declaration. Templates and diagrams are working aids. Derive laboratory requirements, acceptance of existing reports and retention from actual rules and procedure.

Contents

Linked chapters and printable working aids.

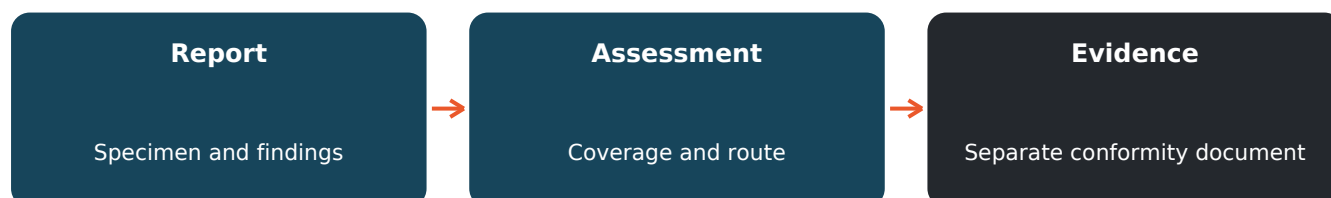
Chapter	Pages
Foundations, evidence routes and provider selection	4-10
Responsibilities, test plan and specimens	11-17
Execution, findings and statement limits	18-24
Report review and use	25-31
Sectors and testing requirements	32-37
Cases, mistakes and planning	38-42
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Suggested starting point

Confirm goods, regulations, conformity form and scheme before appointing a laboratory. Then use specimen list and test matrix.

Test protocol, test report and EAC evidence

Distinguish what each document establishes.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Test protocol	Results for an identified specimen under a stated method.
Test report	Equivalent usage here; check actual document title.
Raw data	Values and records supporting the issued report.
EAC certificate	Decision of the competent certification body.
Declaration	Eligible applicant's declaration with registration.

A report describes what was assessed, under which method and with what findings. Scope follows specimen, test coverage and procedure. Positive findings provide important evidence rather than independent market release. Factory checks, accredited reports, acceptance records and in-service examinations may serve different purposes. Identify these purposes expressly in the dossier. An ambiguous title does not prove full conformity. Subsequent approval connects results to eligible product scope.

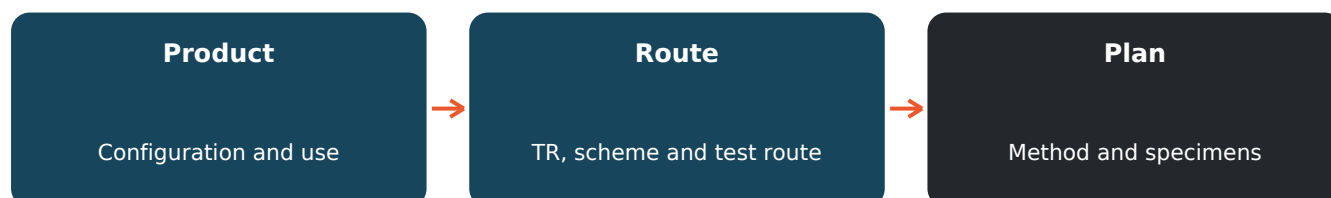
The sector page also names GOST, fire-safety, state-registration, epidemiological and sanitary routes. Allocate reports separately to each. Evidence for one route is not automatically usable for every other; confirm responsible provider, requirements and acceptance individually.

In practice

Maintain separate report and approval status fields.

Determine the procedure before testing

Start with product regulations and actual supply scope.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Function, users, use and technical configuration.
Regulation	Scope, exclusions and interfaces.
Evidence	Certificate, declaration or specialist route.
Scheme	Series, batch, unit and specified elements.
Test route	Required eligibility and acceptance conditions.

An HS code supports goods allocation but does not independently determine testing coverage. Similar products may face additional duties because of use or construction. Confirm actual regulations before quoting cost and timing. Typical scheme structures provide orientation; applicable product rules govern. Record reasoned allocation in the project brief. Testing without an agreed evidence route may produce useful technical results that are insufficient for the intended procedure.

In practice

Release the testing order after confirming the evidence matrix.

Schemes 1d and 2d: own evidence

Own evidence is permitted only where the TR allows this route.

Assessment area	Project implementation
1d · Series	Typically own evidence and manufacturing control.
2d · Batch / unit	Own evidence for identified goods quantity or unit.
Applicant	Role depends on series/batch and product TR.
Testing	Actual assessment with traceable results.
Coverage	Existing reports must cover product and standards scope.

“Own evidence” does not mean “no testing”. The applicant needs sufficient records demonstrating conformity with relevant requirements. Report origin, method and technical suitability must be traceable. Do not deem a manufacturer report sufficient solely because of its title. For series, manufacturing controls maintain consistent configuration. Not every TR permits 1d or 2d; do not use them as a cheaper substitute where an accredited laboratory route is prescribed.

In practice

Confirm permitted evidence before deciding against new laboratory testing.

Schemes 3d and 4d: accredited laboratory

Laboratory involvement and supply scope must align.

Assessment area	Project implementation
3d · Series	Samples tested by accredited laboratory and manufacturing control.
4d · Batch / unit	Accredited testing representing the batch or unit.
Scope	Check laboratory eligibility for product and method.
Samples	Record sampling and identity through to the report.
Evidence file	Connect report with model list and declaration.

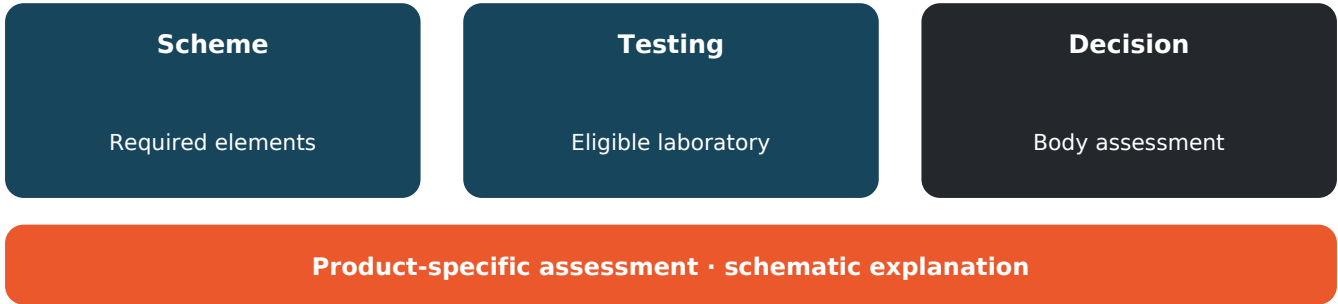
International reputation alone does not establish eligibility for the actual EAEU procedure. Check required accreditation and EAEU registry inclusion where applicable. The report must identify tested version, methods and results clearly. A different material or safety concept may require additional testing. Limit batch declaration to identified goods rather than reusing it for future series supplies. Manufacturing and internal release remain manufacturer responsibilities.

In practice

Reconcile laboratory scope, sample and final model coverage before testing.

Certification and test reports

Connect the body’s assessment and laboratory findings.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Body	Confirm eligible scope and applicable scheme.
Specimens	Document prescribed identification and selection.
Laboratory	Eligible testing for actual coverage.
Assessment	Review findings alongside other scheme elements.
Decision	Certification decision remains a separate step.

Commissioning a report does not guarantee certificate issuance. Schemes may require production assessment or other technical evidence. Agree testing questions with the responsible body before execution. Unilaterally chosen specimen configuration may limit later coverage. On receipt the body reviews alignment of report, model list and supply scope. Close outstanding issues before decision. Handle negative findings traceably.

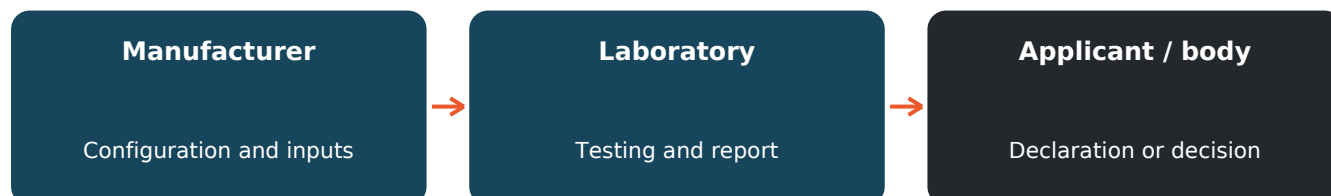
In practice

Agree necessary scope between body and laboratory before testing.

Sources: [6]

Select a laboratory and check status

Match identity, activity, method and eligibility.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Legal entity, location and performing laboratory.
Accreditation	Current status, scope and restrictions.
EAEU registry	Check listing where required by the procedure.
Testing scope	Product, method, measurand and range.
Timing	Eligibility at relevant test and assessment dates.

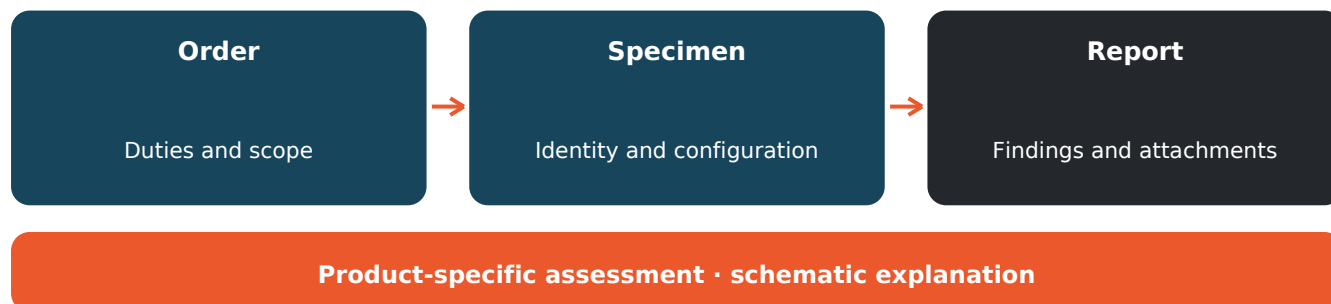
A logo or accreditation number does not automatically establish every advertised capability. Request scope allocation for actual work. Check the performing provider rather than only the intermediary. Identify subcontracting transparently. Consider legal eligibility and technical competence together. International accreditation may support acceptance without automatically replacing required EAEU listing. Date status checks and link them to the actual order.

In practice

Actual test methods must fall within eligible service scope.

CE, manufacturer and foreign reports

Assess technical usefulness and legal eligibility separately.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Origin	Issuer, approval, report ID and attachments.
Configuration	Model, variants, factory and specimen.
Method	Edition, clauses and actual coverage.
Eligibility	Does the product TR and scheme allow this route?
Gap	Determine extra testing or supplementation technically.

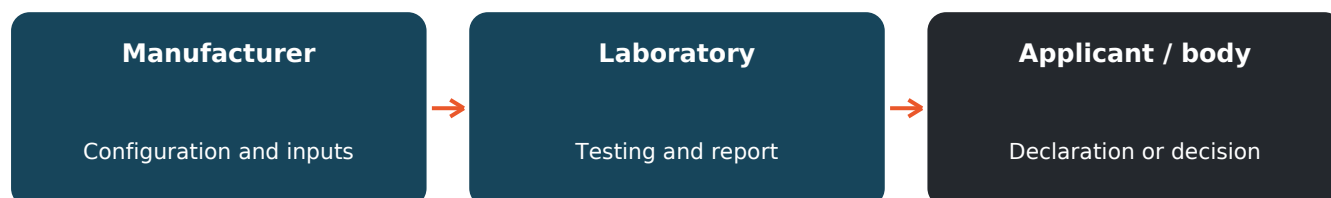
Existing records may expose coverage gaps and technical risks. A CE declaration does not replace a complete test report. Translation alone does not turn a European report into EAC evidence. Compare requirements and clauses rather than only standard titles. Manufacturer reports may support own evidence where eligibility and coverage are confirmed. For mandatory accredited testing, review actual acceptance conditions. Identify outstanding gaps in writing before appointing a provider.

In practice

Acceptance confirmation must concern the actual procedure and complete report.

Responsibilities and input approval

Technical statements depend on confirmed inputs.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Manufacturer	Configuration, inputs and production consistency.
Applicant	Eligible role and required evidence file.
Body	Assessment and decision in certification.
Laboratory	Actual examinations, findings and issued report.
Coordination	Inputs, timing, translation and completeness.

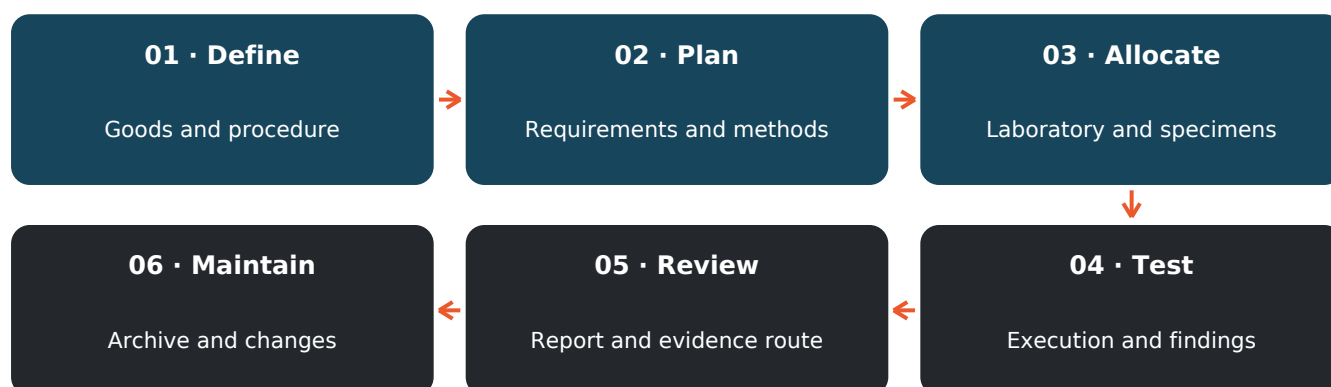
Appoint a technical contact for clarification. Sales and service providers must not estimate missing values and present them as laboratory findings. Manufacturers confirm examined configuration and intended model coverage. Applicants review evidence supporting their declaration. The body owns its certification decision; reports describe specified testing. Communicate product and order changes to affected parties. Preserve accountable approvals across participating companies.

In practice

Distinguish testing findings, technical product approval and editing.

Workflow from testing need to evidence file

Give each stage clear inputs and outputs.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Plan	Product, route, requirements and test matrix.
Allocate	Laboratory, specimens, selection and owners.
Prepare	Records, accessories, import and readiness.
Test	Actual execution and recorded findings.
Assess	Report review, decision, archive and changes.

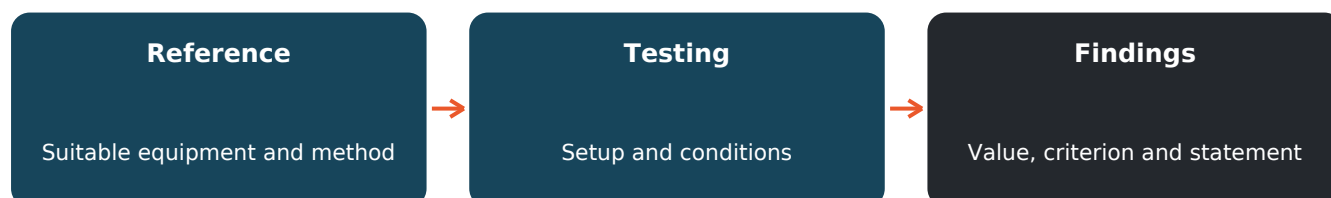
Reports are not ordered at the end as a formality. Agree their structure during planning. Schedule allowances for logistics, missing inputs and repeat work. Multiple laboratories share an index of requirements and specimens. Avoid accidental duplicate work or missing coverage. Release the file when identity, duties, results and intended use align. Later changes trigger reassessment.

In practice

A shared testing index connects all participating providers.

Standards matrix and edition control

Record requirement standard and test method separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Characteristic	Identify safety or performance requirement.
Reference	Record act, list entry and standard clause.
Edition	Check year, amendments and permitted transitions.
Method	Map test procedure, sample and measurement conditions.
Status	Evidence available, gap or new testing required.

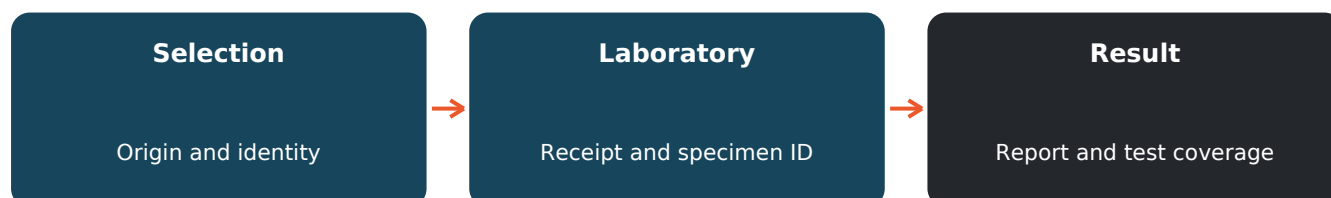
A report under a newer international standard is not automatically an accepted substitute for a method prescribed in the procedure. Conversely, an older GOST edition is not unsuitable merely because of its age when the effective list refers to it. The matrix distinguishes the binding reference from the method actually used. Resolve differences in writing before testing. When references change, compare characteristics first, then identify additional assessment work. This permits focused use of existing evidence without blindly repeating the entire programme.

In practice

A standard number without edition and clause is often insufficient for the test order.

Samples, sampling and test logistics

Samples must represent the scope later confirmed.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Selection	Justify type, variant and critical characteristics.
Sampling	Record responsibility, quantity, place, date and identity.
Shipment	Photos, serial numbers, packaging and transport conditions.
Import	Agree purpose and necessary records for test samples.
Laboratory receipt	Secure receipt, condition and identification in the report.

Sample quantity depends on methods, variants and destructive tests. One universal quantity for every EAC procedure would mislead. The sample trail must be traceable from manufacturer to report. Plan appropriate storage and transport for sensitive, refrigerated or chemical products. Do not treat test samples as regular released merchandise without assessing the applicable conditions. If samples are lost or damaged, clarify whether replacements need identical sampling conditions. Agree retention of remaining specimens in the order.

In practice

Reconcile sample list and final model scope before dispatch.

Representative specimens and product families

Justify coverage technically rather than collecting model names.

Model

Configuration and variant

Specimen

Identity and origin

Report

Examined revision

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Family	Common design and relevant differences.
Risk	Rating, size, substances, protection and users.
Selection	Justify testing-relevant critical configuration.
Allocation	Allocate each model to assessed features.
Boundary	Explicitly exclude uncovered variants.

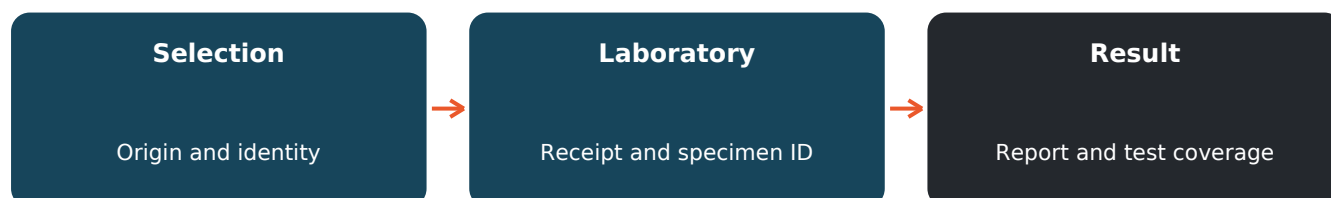
The largest or highest-rated model is not automatically critical for every examination. Heating, mechanical strength and substance properties may depend on different variants. New colours may introduce changed composition; another motor may affect EMC or temperature. Agree sample count and selection under the applicable procedure. An unrestricted model list appended later does not extend a report. Preserve the technical rationale in the file.

In practice

Add a dedicated evidence-coverage column to the variant matrix.

Specimen identity and custody records

Connect selection, shipment, receipt and testing clearly.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Selection	Date, place, chosen units and responsible role.
Identity	Model, serial, batch, configuration and photos.
Shipment	Packaging, contents and transport records.
Receipt	Record laboratory ID, condition and deviations.
Testing	Link all findings to the same specimen identity.

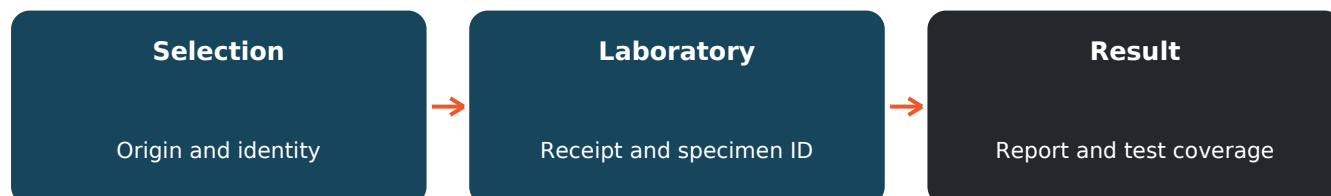
A shipping label alone does not describe a specimen. Distinguish technical identity from package number. Connect laboratory ID to manufacturer identity and selection records. Resolve damage or missing parts before testing. Trace formulations and material samples to offered goods. Date storage and transfer events. When replacing specimens, do not simply reuse the old identity. Keep the new allocation traceable.

In practice

Maintain specimen, selection and report IDs together in the matrix.

Sample import and customs evidence

Plan test samples and regular merchandise differently.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Import purpose	Clearly identify testing, examination or regular market supply.
Decision 130	Assess EAEU import procedures and applicable exclusions.
Identity	Samples, models, quantity, manufacturer and origin.
Records	Contract, laboratory order, packing list and necessary customs evidence.
Registry data	Meet data requirements of the selected national system.

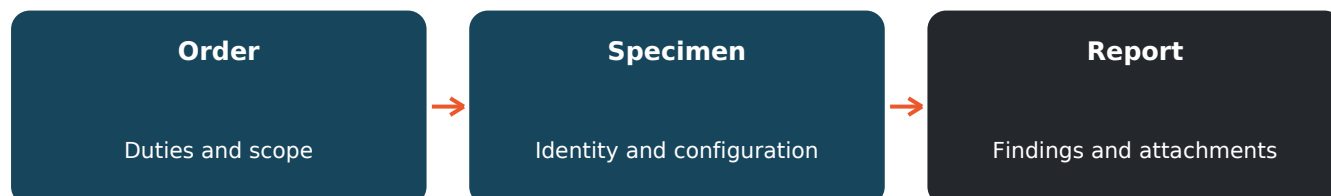
GTD commonly refers to a customs declaration rather than mere pre-notification. Review fields required under the actual national procedure. Distinguish test specimens from regular merchandise by purpose. Agree sample import routes and evidence before dispatch. Sample provisions do not universally release unassessed goods. Retain transport and customs records alongside order, selection and specimen ID. Assess unusual routes beforehand for traceable evidence.

In practice

Coordinate sample import with laboratory, applicant and customs participants before dispatch.

Testing order and agreed deliverables

Provide clear questions and approved inputs.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Scope	Regulation, method, clauses and models.
Specimens	Count, identity, variant and accessories.
Conditions	Supply, installation, modes and environment.
Output	Complete report, attachments and required language.
Exceptions	Deviation, subcontracting and repeat examination.

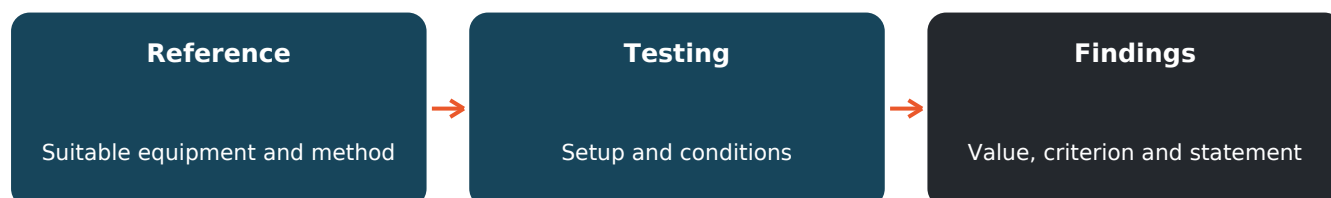
Before execution agree destruction, return or retention of specimens. Identify a contact for technical decisions. Specify the actual requirements matrix rather than merely EAC testing. Label partial examinations as partial. Do not change conditions silently. Agree extra costs and repeat work against clear triggers. Completion includes necessary records rather than a short result message. Issued reports must match approved orders.

In practice

Confirm service scope, report coverage and legal use together.

Destructive and non-destructive examinations

Method and specimen state determine practical planning.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Destructive	Specimen may be damaged or consumed.
Non-destructive	Assess properties without intended destruction.
Sequence	Consider prior loading and earlier test effects.
Quantity	Set specimen count and reserve against method.
Afterward	Agree return, disposal or retention.

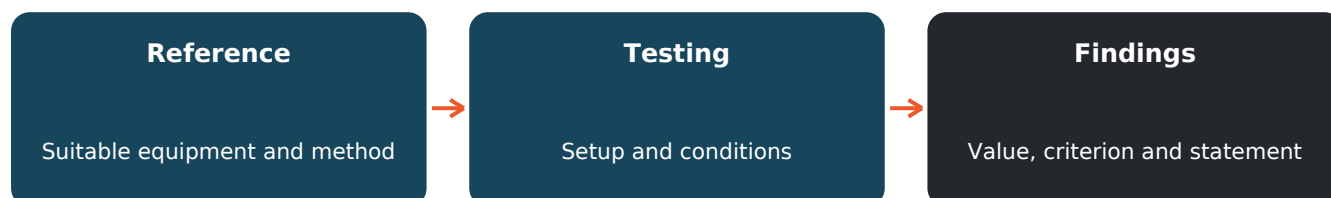
Fire, fracture or material examinations may permanently alter specimens. Whether a specific method is destructive depends on procedure and goods. The sector page names these two broad groups; they do not independently define the full programme. Mechanical, electrical, chemical and hygiene examinations may need different specimens. Do not uncritically reuse heavily altered samples for another purpose. Identify remaining material and record its state.

In practice

Resolve destruction risk and reusability before sending specimens.

Setup, equipment and references

The recorded setup must answer the testing question.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Equipment	Identity and suitability of testing equipment.
References	Suitable traceability and necessary evidence.
Setup	Connections, loads, installation and configuration.
Environment	Temperature, humidity and other influences.
Records	Drawing, photo, operating mode and deviations.

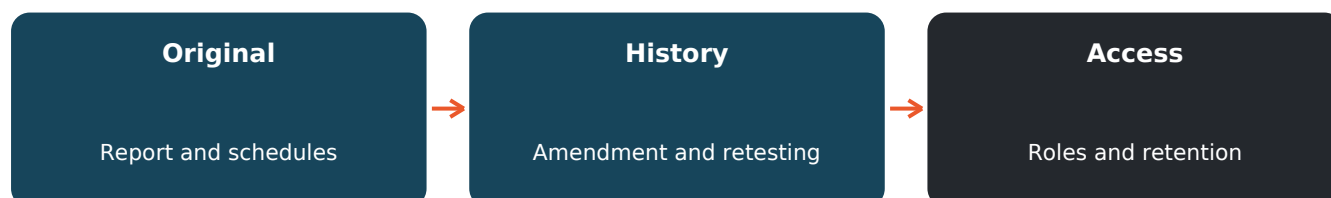
High-quality test equipment can still lead to unsuitable conclusions in a poor setup. Check actual operating modes and product interfaces. Accessories, leads or converters may alter results. Distinguish specimen and test facility in illustrations. Environmental details support later assessment. Photos supplement identification without replacing necessary measurements. Record technical deviations before or during execution and consider them during evaluation.

In practice

Keep relevant setup reproducible for repeat examination.

Raw data, observations and complete findings

Assessment must arise from actual records.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Values	Value, units, timing and allocation.
Observation	Function, damage and unusual events.
Method	Test clause and applied edition.
Correction	Keep calculations and changes traceable.
Findings	Assess favourable and unfavourable findings completely.

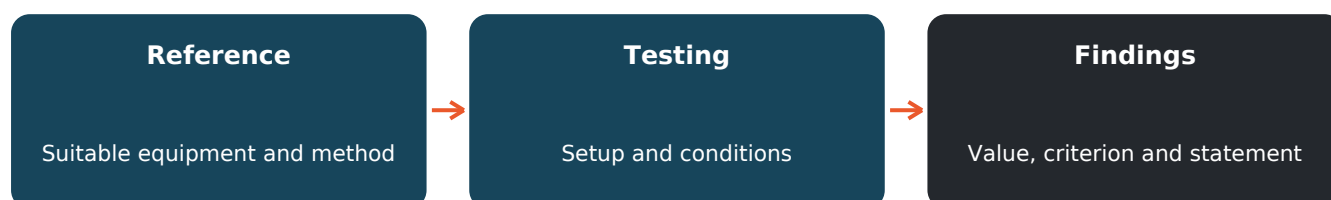
A report must not show only passed points while concealing relevant failures. Check findings for all commissioned clauses. Investigate outliers rather than deleting them because they are inconvenient. Match rounding and units to evaluation rules. Document reasons for repetitions. Never record unperformed testing as passed. Recipients check completeness while issuers own original records and approval.

In practice

Missing, inapplicable and passed are distinct states.

Uncertainty, limit and decision rule

Trace measurement and conformity statement separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Deviation	Observed difference or measured value.
Limit	Requirement with units and conditions.
Uncertainty	Suitability and meaning of result uncertainty.
Rule	Prescribed or permissibly agreed decision rule.
Statement	Passed / failed / qualified statement.

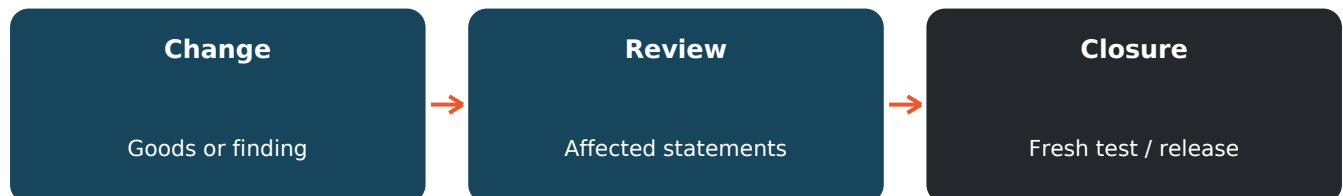
A result near a limit is not automatically conclusive without understanding the method. Apply its prescribed rule. Customers must not alter rules afterward to obtain favourable findings. Agree requirements and decision rules beforehand for voluntary conformity statements. Uncertainty is neither a universal error deduction nor an arbitrary safety reserve. Keep values, units and reference conditions together. Resolve technical questions with the issuer before closing the file.

In practice

ILAC G8 supports understanding rather than replacing mandatory TR methods.

Negative findings and repeat examination

Connect cause, action and new revision traceably.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Finding	Affected requirement and actual result.
Consequence	Assess conformity procedure and release.
Cause	Investigate goods, setup, specimens and method.
Action	Approve technical correction and new configuration.
Repeat	Determine necessary scope and new specimen linkage.

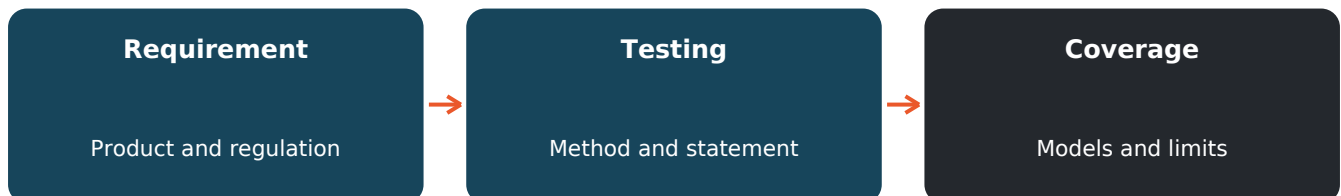
Reports are also issued for negative findings; the sector page is clarified on this point. Where typical scheme rules apply, negative findings suspend or terminate conformity work. Practical action plans identify goods, cause, change and owners. Corrected specimens receive traceable revisions. Preserve prior data. Determine whether changes affect further clauses. Subsequent favourable findings do not retroactively establish conformity of earlier goods.

In practice

Record retesting and product changes as a separate examination event.

Partial testing, calculations and statement limits

Do not use reports beyond demonstrated coverage.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Partial testing	Only identified requirements demonstrated.
Calculation	Basis, inputs and eligible use.
Component	Component evidence is not automatically whole-product evidence.
System	Assembly, interfaces and actual modes.
Gap	Record open requirements and further evidence.

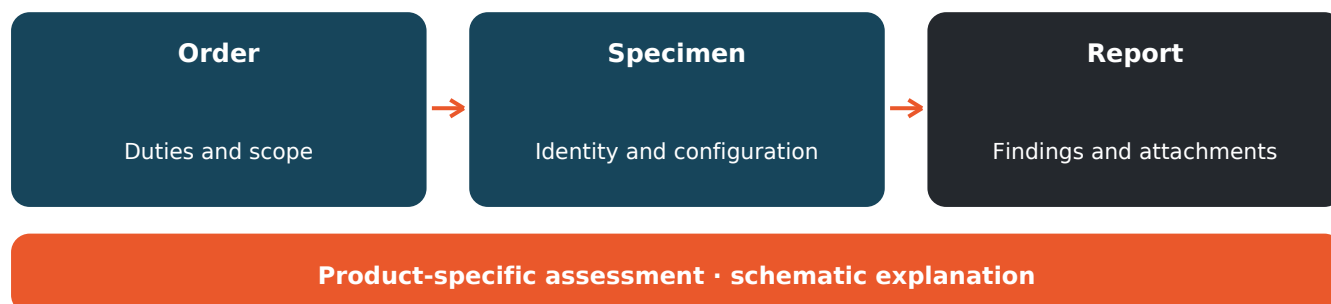
Material reports may establish composition without demonstrating finished-product mechanical safety. Strength calculations do not replace every required examination. Eligible routes determine whether calculations, document review or tests are specified. Evidenced components may face different loads in assemblies. State expressly which claims the report supports. Maintain a shared coverage matrix across regulations; completed status under one must not conceal unresolved duties under another.

In practice

Maintain an omitted clause as unresolved evidence.

Structure of a reliable test report

A technical review aid rather than an official universal form.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Header	Issuer, report ID, issue date and page control.
Specimen	Manufacturer, model, identity and configuration.
Basis	Order, method, edition and clauses.
Execution	Place, dates, conditions and deviations.
Findings	Values, evaluation, schedules and accountable issue.

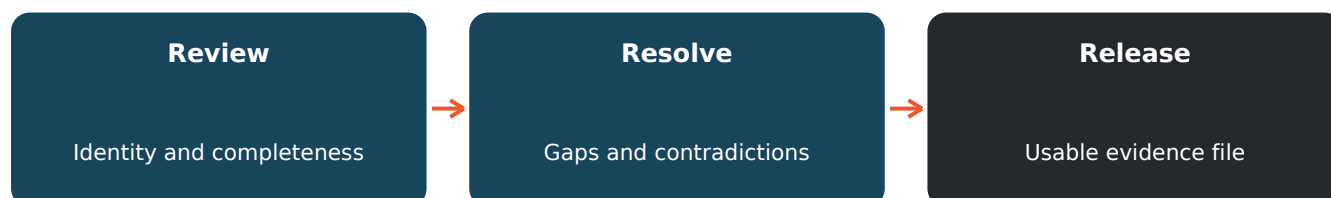
This structure is an editorial review aid. Binding particulars arise from laboratory rules, applied standards, product TR and procedure. Check legibility and complete pagination. Summaries without necessary annexes may obscure coverage. Describe only actually assessed properties. Identify corrections and later editions clearly. Distinguish customer inputs from laboratory findings. Attractive design cannot compensate for missing identity or inadequate evidence.

In practice

The issuer's original format governs; do not present templates as laboratory certificates.

Review a report technically and formally

Check suitability before registration and decision.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Completeness	All pages, tables, annexes and approvals.
Identity	Matching specimen, manufacturer, model and configuration.
Coverage	Complete requirements and applied methods.
Findings	Consistent values, units, criteria and conclusions.
Use	Eligible provider and intended evidence route.

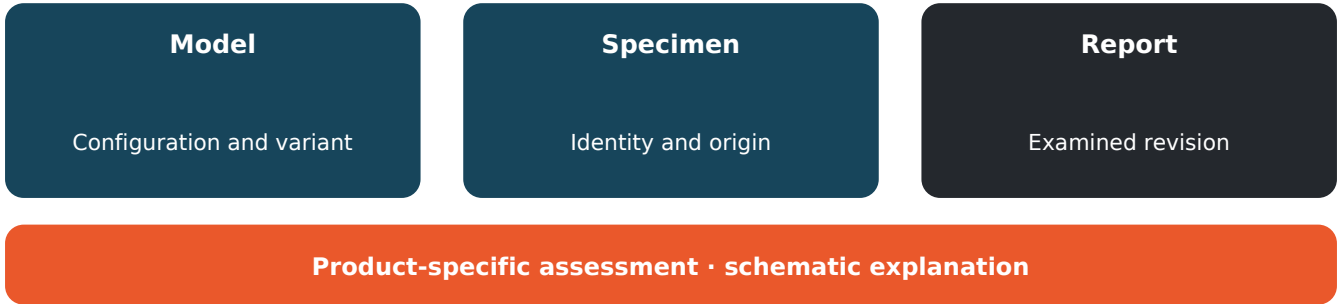
Do not check only the passed label. Positive summaries may concern partial examination. Compare reports to orders, selection records and variant matrices. Different manufacturer names or specimen identifiers require clarification. Recipients must not improvise missing mandatory particulars. Record findings, owners and closure. The released file contains the complete final edition. Customer or authority copies must retain decisive attachments.

In practice

Review technical findings, record integrity and procedural eligibility.

Authenticity and traceable origin

Allocate the complete report to its actual issuer.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Issuer	Legal name, address and confirmed contact.
Identity	Report number, edition and annex references.
Reconciliation	Matching order, specimen receipt and findings.
Confirmation	Resolve doubts through issuer’s complete edition.
Retention	Preserve original file, receipt date and review status.

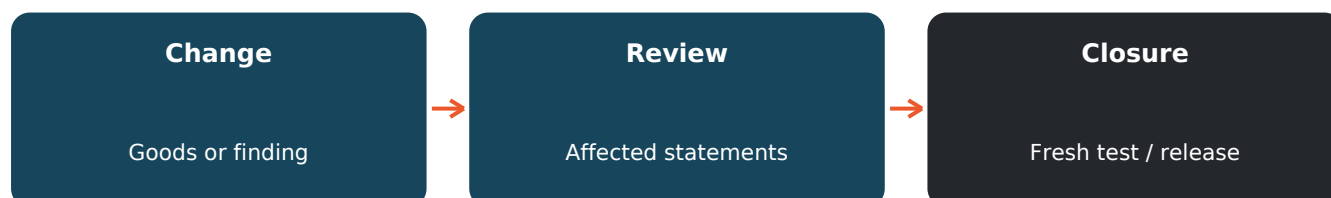
A scanned signature alone does not establish origin. Examine plausible links between order, specimens and report. QR codes may support access without replacing content review. Resolve inconsistencies with the issuer through confirmed contacts. Coordinators do not edit originals to remove contradictions. Maintain suspected issues as unresolved findings. Release only after traceable resolution.

In practice

Report number and issuer establish identity rather than independent quality.

Corrections, supplements and language editions

Have the issuer control amendments.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Finding	Identify error location and affected statement.
Correction	Original issuer determines eligible amendment.
Supplement	Link to original ID, scope and date.
Translation	Reconcile values, units, models and terminology.
Distribution	Clearly distinguish earlier and revised editions.

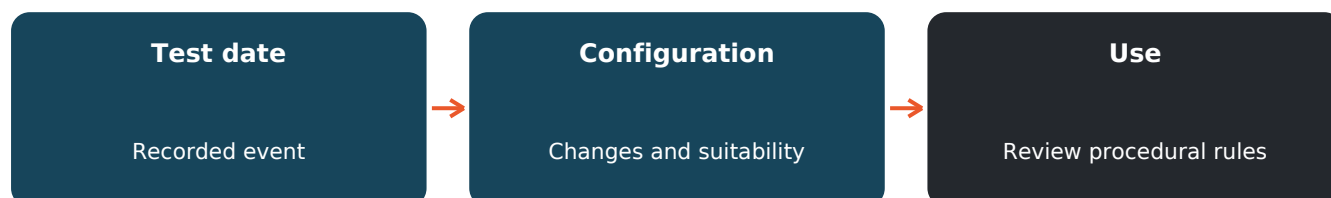
A typographic error differs from changing the examined goods. Material technical inputs may require fresh assessment or testing. Recipients do not alter values or conclusions. Connect translations to complete source editions without expanding scope. Identify the governing language under the procedure. Withdraw superseded editions from current release while preserving history. Body, applicant and manufacturer receive the same corrected edition.

In practice

Editing must not imply new technical evidence.

Assess validity and reuse correctly

Distinguish test date, current suitability and approval period.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Test date	Identifies the recorded examination event.
Product state	Unchanged design, materials, factory and software?
Legal status	Current methods, requirements and transitions?
Procedure	Is acceptance of prior results actually permitted?
Period	Do not equate with certificate or declaration validity.

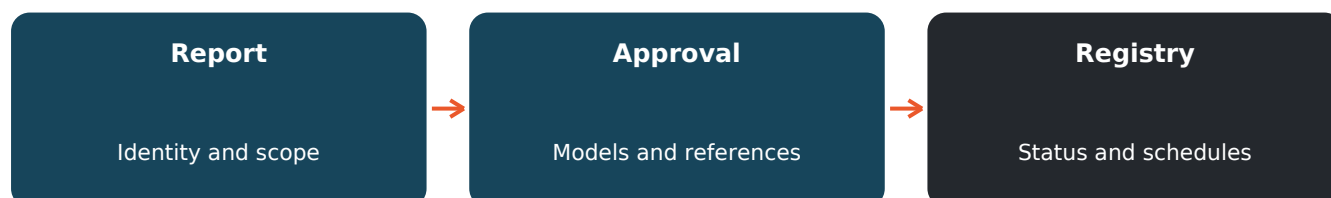
The sector page states one to five years for mandatory reports and longer periods for voluntary reports. These are not adopted here as universal EAEU rules. A report records an actual assessed state; use depends on product rules, procedure and current goods. Some provisions may impose age or reuse conditions. Review these expressly. Older evidence may remain technically relevant while legally insufficient. Recent reports may also be unsuitable where specimens or scope differ.

In practice

Assess reuse expressly against goods before fresh registration.

Connect report, conformity document and registry

The evidence chain needs matching identity and references.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Report	Issuer, number, date and tested models.
Conformity document	Regulations, models, manufacturer and supply scope.
Registry	Current status and complete annexes.
Linkage	Report references and actual product file.
Deviation	Resolve errors before final supply.

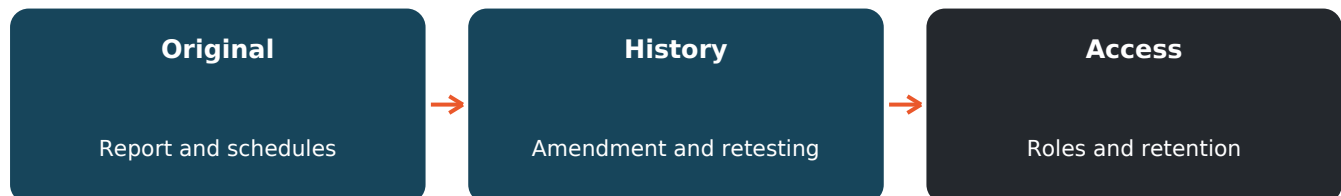
Registry records may reference reports without replacing their technical contents. Check complete conformity documents including annexes. Do not assume mismatched IDs or manufacturer details are harmless. Applicants retain required evidence; secure manufacturer access contractually. A favourable report alone does not authorise EAC marking. Record actual releases before supply and reassess later status changes.

In practice

Connect report ID, approval ID and model revision in one evidence chain.

Archive, retention and product changes

Preserve complete evidence across supply and changes.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Archive	Report, annexes, selection, order and configuration.
Period	Determine applicable regulatory and contractual duties.
Change	Review material, software, design, site or supplier.
Access	Manufacturer, applicant and responsible parties.
History	Connect original, amendment, repeat work and approval.

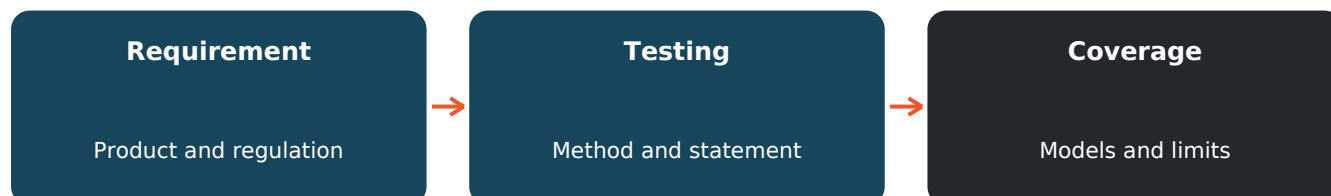
This handbook sets no universal retention period. Determine the binding duration for actual procedure and responsible party. Files without selection and product linkage lose usefulness quickly. Preserve originals and access across provider changes. Assess changes against coverage before supply. New component sources may raise substance or electrical questions. Historical reports remain useful without being automatically released for new configurations.

In practice

Change control must identify which previous findings remain supportable.

Machinery and plants: complete-system examinations

Assess TR 010 alongside actual system boundaries.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Machine, assembly and agreed supply configuration.
Hazard	Mechanical, electrical and other relevant risks.
Operation	Modes, loads, accessories and interfaces.
Evidence	Tests, calculations and safety records by scope.
Plant	Distinguish individual machines and overall function.

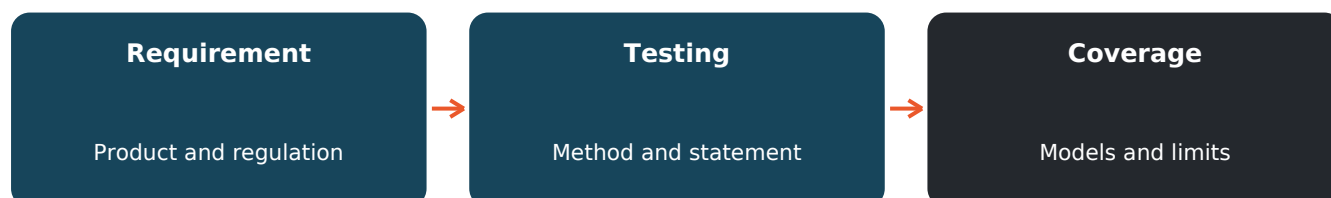
Motor evidence does not establish full-machine safety. Connect planning to design risk assessment and intended use. Plants with different modules need clear supply boundaries. Match existing records to actual offered configurations. Reassess affected findings after protection, control or load changes. Identify tested configurations without including unassessed options.

In practice

Connect overall function and component reports in a coverage matrix.

Electrical products: safety, EMC and substances

Different testing objectives require appropriate evidence.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Safety	Supply, insulation, heating and protection by scope.
EMC	Emission, immunity, leads and operating mode.
Substances	Material and component linkage for TR 037.
Variant	Rating, supply unit, enclosure and electronics.
Records	Reconcile circuit, parts list and specimen revision.

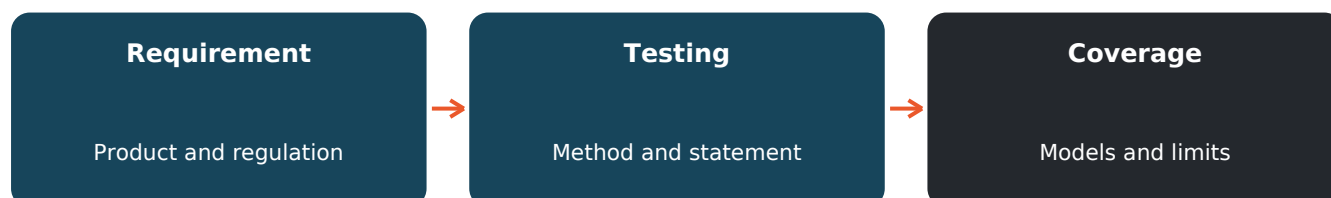
Electrical safety testing does not replace EMC evaluation. Functional testing does not establish substance compliance. Describe accessories and interfaces included in assessed modes. Review relevant effects of new supply-unit sources. Justify family coverage separately for different objectives. Separate reports can share one matrix of duties and models.

In practice

Match model lists across all used evidence.

Pressure equipment: manufacture, strength and testing

Connect serial identity and actual construction.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Limits	Pressure, temperature, capacity/DN and substance.
Manufacture	Materials, welding, treatment and as-built geometry.
Examination	Necessary procedures and actual reports.
Calculation	Approved design matching configuration.
Passport	Unit-specific particulars and attachments.

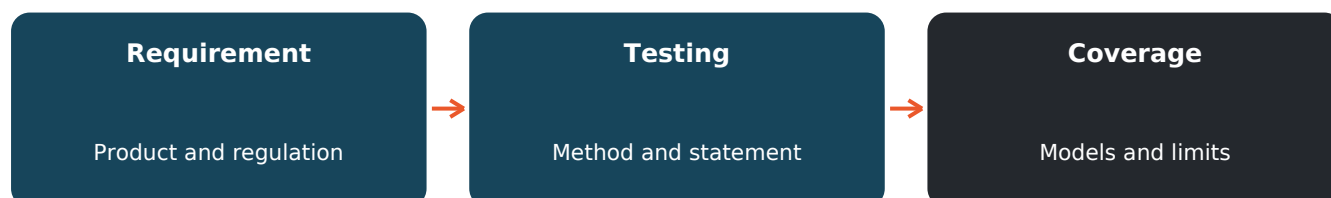
Pressure-test reports must not certify unperformed testing. Distinguish design, working and test pressures. Match findings to serials, geometry and materials. Keep part and weld evidence traceably referenced. Passports do not replace necessary conformity evidence, and approvals do not replace all manufacturing records. Explicitly allocate multiple pressure chambers.

In practice

Never merge test and design pressure into an unlabelled limit.

Ex protection and fire safety: specialist testing

Protective function and category determine evidence.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Ex	Define protection concept, group, category and use.
Fire	Review function and applicable conformity route.
Specimens	Materials, geometry and safety-critical configuration.
Procedure	Specific methods and competent providers.
Change	Assess protection-related deviations before supply.

Generic machinery reports do not automatically establish specialist protection. Fire examinations may destroy samples; methods determine quantities. Material findings do not describe every assembly containing that material. Match protection and service conditions to examined configurations. Distinguish national and EAEU routes. Do not infer specialist approval from arbitrary favourable material results.

In practice

Record protective function, specimen construction and methods together.

Consumer products: materials, users and contact

Allocate substance and mechanical duties appropriately.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Goods	Packaging, cosmetics, textiles, footwear or furniture.
Users	Adults, children and specialist groups.
Material	Formulation, fibre, leather, panels, colours and coating.
Contact	Skin, food, indoor air or mechanical loading.
Specimens	Maintain traceable batch and materials matrices.

Colour or material changes may create different substance questions. Do not automatically treat children’s products like adult goods. Match composition to final label claims. Material findings support assessment without replacing all finished-goods examinations. Link specimens to actually offered combinations. Complete reports identify tested formulations rather than covering arbitrary later recipes.

In practice

Confirm goods, users and material revision before specimen selection.

Food, chemicals and state registration

Target chemical, hygiene and other characteristics.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Composition	Substances, recipe, batch and raw-material linkage.
Parameters	Content, migration or other applicable properties.
Special value	Alcohol / radioactivity only where relevant.
Procedure	EAC, registration, national or sanitary route.
Samples	Storage, shelf life, packaging and shipping conditions.

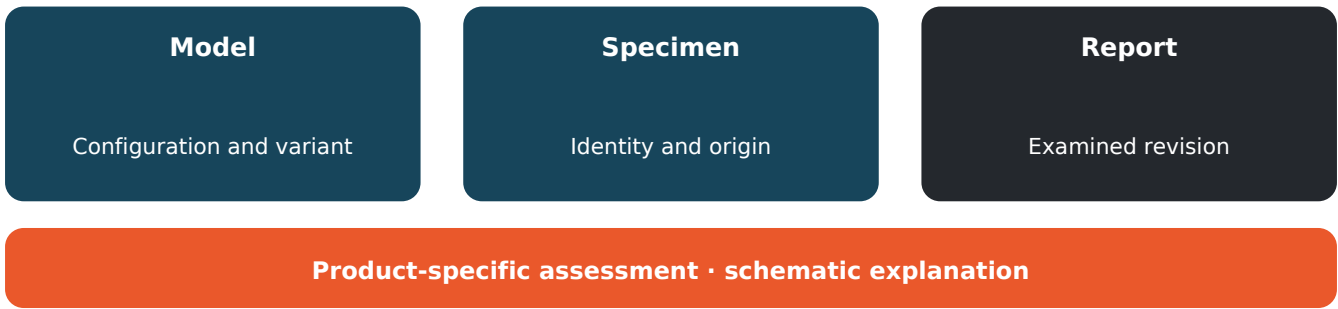
The sector page lists composition, chemicals, alcohol and radioactivity. These do not form a universal mandatory checklist for every product. Follow actual category and use. Allocate competent providers and records separately for registration, sanitary and epidemiological routes. EAC findings do not automatically support all national or hygiene assessments. Food samples need traceable batches and suitable shipping. Reassess coverage after recipe changes.

In practice

Commission relevant parameters while ensuring mandatory ones are covered.

Case: variants of an electrical assembly

A matrix connects models, duties and reports.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Starting point	Fictional family with two supply units and three ratings.
Scope	Review safety, EMC and substance duties separately.
Selection	Justify critical combinations by objective.
Reports	Record specimen revision and actual clauses.
Release	Check coverage for all offered variants.

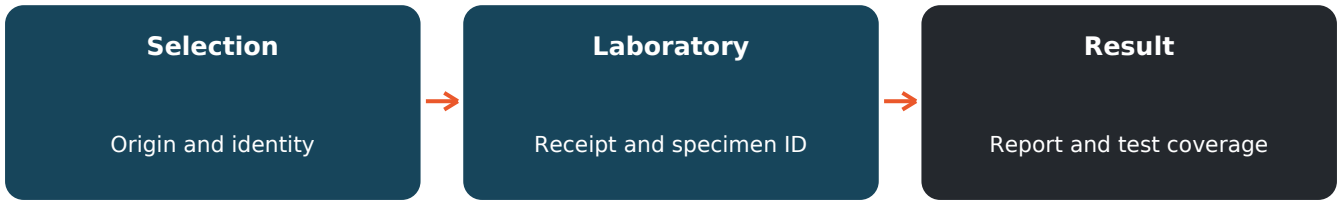
First define actual combinations. Higher ratings are not automatically critical for every EMC configuration. Identify supply units and supplier revisions clearly. Describe which results represent which variants. Keep new unassessed configurations unresolved. Before registration reconcile models, reports and marking. This case deliberately provides no fixed specimen count or promised testing method.

In practice

A family is a reasoned technical allocation rather than an arbitrary name list.

Case: report for a defined batch

Connect specimen selection to actual offered quantity.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

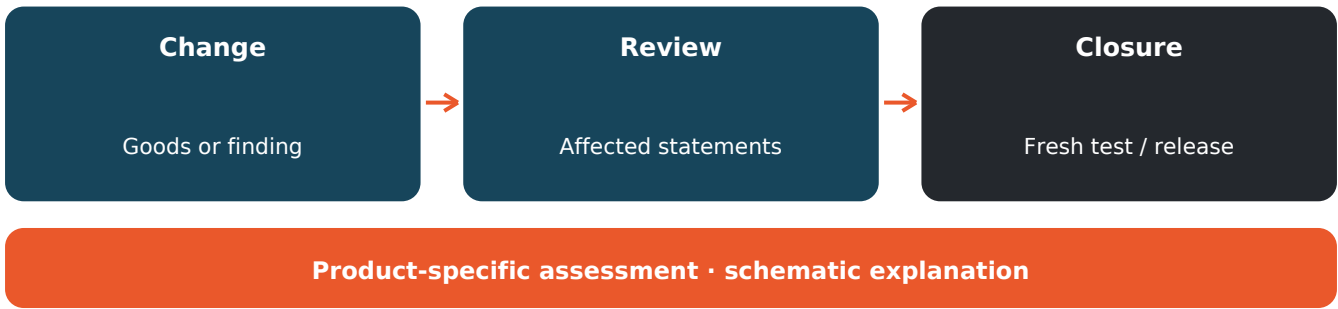
Assessment area	Project implementation
Batch	Fictional 40 units with a defined goods list.
Identity	Models, serials, contract and line item.
Specimens	Record selection and origin under the procedure.
Report	Findings for identified specimens and objectives.
Use	Evidence for confirmed scope; reassess later supplies.

Later production does not become part of the originally examined batch merely because model names match. Selection records connect specimens and defined quantity. Manufacturer and applicant agree eligible routes. New batches may require fresh assessment or testing; review actual reuse provisions separately. Forty units is educational and establishes no legal sampling size. Retain contracts and goods lists as part of traceable allocation.

In practice
Do not use batch reports for unrestricted series without assessment.

Case: failed finding after a material change

Assess changed composition against existing evidence.



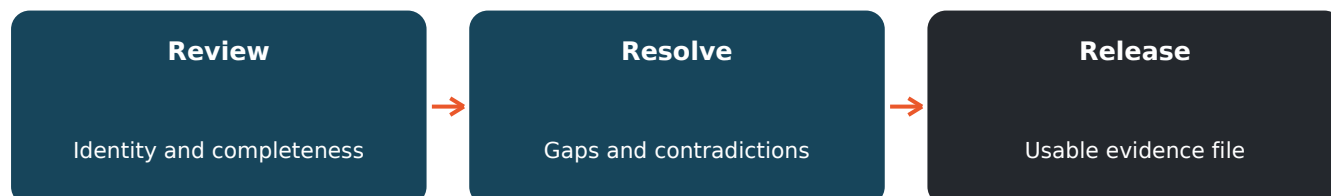
Assessment area	Project implementation
Change	New coating for an existing range.
Finding	One relevant substance criterion fails.
Control	Identify affected configuration and supplies.
Action	Assess recipe, supplier and cause technically.
Closure	Record necessary retesting and fresh release.

Earlier favourable results concern the old coating rather than the new composition. Identify affected models and batches. Record corrective action as a new revision. The competent provider determines necessary procedural consequences. Link fresh findings to actually corrected specimens. Retain original, failed report and subsequent release in history. Inexpensive retesting does not replace cause investigation.

In practice
Do not automatically retain family coverage after material changes.

Common mistakes and technical corrections

Resolve issues before decision and registration.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Wrong model	Reconcile specimens and goods list.
Wrong method	Review edition, clauses and standards list.
Partial report	Keep unresolved duties visible in the matrix.
Validity myth	Assess suitability and actual rules rather than universal years.
Unauthorised edit	Issuer correction and technical consequence review.

Further mistakes include missing annexes, unclear specimen origin, contradictory units and unidentified software revisions. Correct logos do not guarantee adequate evidence. Prioritise findings by their effect on conformity decisions. Extra marketing text cannot close technical gaps. Assign owners and closure evidence. After correction review affected language editions, registry references and product matrices.

In practice

Release after closing relevant evidence gaps.

Costs, timing and common questions

Plan actual scope reliably.

What determines cost and duration?

Methods, variants, specimen quantity, laboratory time, destructive examinations, logistics, translation and repeat work. The sector page provides no universal tariff or fixed duration. Define scheduling from complete inputs and testable specimens.

Must every product be tested by an accredited laboratory?

Actual TRs and schemes determine eligible routes. Own evidence does not mean no testing and cannot bypass prescribed accredited examinations.

Are reports issued only for passed tests?

No. Failed findings are documented as well and affect further assessment and corrective actions.

Can an existing report be reused?

Only after reviewing configuration, method, provider eligibility and procedural conditions. Age alone does not decide.

Is a report copy sufficient for export?

Reports are evidence rather than independent EAC approval. Fulfil necessary conformity documents, registry status and other supply duties separately.

Prepare an enquiry

Provide goods, variants, destination, route, existing reports and target dates.

Template: test matrix and report index

Maintain a traceable evidence item for each objective.

Field	Entry / source
Product / model / revision	_____
Regulation / requirement	_____
Method / edition / clause	_____
Objective / operating mode	_____
Specimen / selection ID	_____
Laboratory / scope confirmation	_____
Test date / finding	_____
Report ID / edition / annex	_____
Represented models / limits	_____
Open issues / owner	_____
Approval reference / release	_____
Next assessment / trigger	_____

This template organises project records rather than replacing laboratory reports. Keep separate entries for multiple duties. Confirm status only when referenced evidence is actually available. Substantiate inapplicable fields.

Template: specimen and custody record

Document selection through laboratory receipt.

Field	Entry
Project / goods / manufacturer	_____
Model / serial / batch	_____
Configuration / materials / software	_____
Selection place / date / role	_____
Selection basis / allocation	_____
Photos / identification / schedules	_____
Packaging / package ID	_____
Shipment / import / transport record	_____
Receipt / laboratory ID / date	_____
Condition / deviations	_____
Accessories / missing records	_____
Transfer / return / disposal	_____

Important boundary

This worksheet is not an official sampling certificate. Review accountable role and prescribed form under the actual procedure.

Checklist: release the testing order

Complete before transport and laboratory work.

Check	Status / owner
Goods and supply scope confirmed	_____
TR / form / scheme resolved	_____
Laboratory status and scope reviewed	_____
Method edition and clauses confirmed	_____
Variants and specimens justified	_____
Identity and sampling resolved	_____
Import and logistics coordinated	_____
Complete accessories and records	_____
Conditions / modes confirmed	_____
Destruction / return agreed	_____
Report / languages / annexes defined	_____
Cost / schedule / repeats agreed	_____

Project: _____ Date: _____

Release: _____ Open issues: _____

Release rule

Assign each unresolved item an owner, due date and clear closure criterion.

Checklist: report and evidence release

Review each final report edition before use.

Check	Status / evidence
Clear issuer / number / edition	_____
All pages and annexes present	_____
Eligible laboratory and route	_____
Matching goods and specimen identity	_____
Matching models / variants / factory	_____
Correct methods / editions / clauses	_____
Consistent findings and limits	_____
Failures and partial scope visible	_____
Evidence gaps closed	_____
Translation and original reconciled	_____
Approval / registry linkage checked	_____
Archive and change process secured	_____

Report ID: _____ Date: _____
 Reviewer: _____ Release: _____

Use

This project check replaces neither the certification body's decision nor the applicant's declaration.

Enquiry form for your testing project

Provide AC Inorms with this form and available records.

Input	Your information
Company / contact	_____
Manufacturer / factory / origin	_____
Goods / models / variants	_____
Function / users / use	_____
Destination / importer / applicant	_____
Series / batch / unit	_____
Known TR / desired evidence	_____
Existing complete reports	_____
Material / recipe / parts list	_____
Specimens / location / accessories	_____
Languages / dates	_____
Open questions / changes	_____

Attach datasheet, model list, product photos, instructions, complete existing reports and technical description. Identify missing records expressly.

Contact

info@ac-inorms.com · +49 2161 9904970

Sources and legal foundations

Linked foundations for product-specific review.

[1] AC Inorms: test reports / EAC certification

Open source

[2] AC Inorms: regulations archive

Open source

[3] EEC: technical regulations and standards lists

Open source

[4] EAEU: Decision 44/2018, typical schemes

Open source

[5] ARMNAB: consolidated 44/2018, January 2023 edition

Open source

[6] EEC: schemes and relationship to 621/2011

Open source

[7] EAEU: conformity assessment bodies registry

Open source

[8] Rosakkreditazija: official electronic registries

Open source

[9] EAEU: Decision 130/2021, import

Open source

As of 14 October 2026. Original texts and product TRs govern. [5] is a provided January 2023 legal edition; check later amendments separately. Registries [7], [8] could not be queried for content; no actual laboratory status is confirmed.

Further sources and image credits

Linked foundations for product-specific review.

[10] ILAC G8: decision rules and conformity statements

[Open source](#)

[11] ISO/IEC 17025:2017: laboratory competence

[Open source](#)

[12] EAEU: Decision 46/2023, unified registry

[Open source](#)

[13] EEC: TR 010/2011, machinery

[Open source](#)

[14] EEC: TR 004/2011, low voltage

[Open source](#)

[15] EEC: TR 020/2011, EMC

[Open source](#)

[16] EEC: TR 037/2016, hazardous substances

[Open source](#)

[17] EEC: TR 032/2013, pressure equipment

[Open source](#)

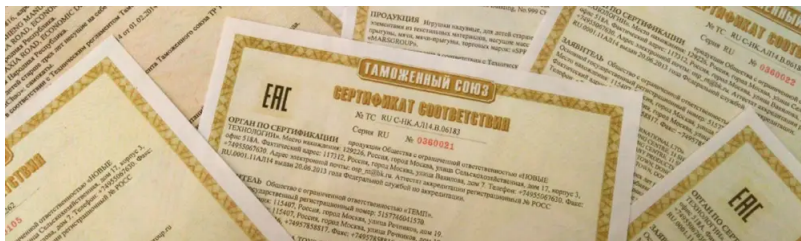
[18] EEC: sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary legislation

[Open source](#)

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Your testing project with AC Inorms

Coordinate testing needs, specimens and evidence technically.



Document illustration · not an official test report · AC Inorms

AC Inorms supports classification, testing plans, coordination of competent providers, record structure and translation. Provide goods, models, use, supply type and existing evidence for a reliable enquiry. Actual examinations and report issue are performed by the responsible provider. Manufacturers and applicants receive a traceable basis for further conformity steps. Consider reports, approval and later product changes together.

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Web: ac-inorms.com

For your initial enquiry

Provide the page 47 worksheet with datasheet, model list and complete existing reports.