

Technical Regulations TR EEU 043/2017

In accordance with Article 52 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated 29 May 2014 and Clause 29 of Annex No. 1 to the Rules of Procedure of the Eurasian Economic Commission, approved by Decision No. 98 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated 23 December 2014, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission **decided:**

1. To adopt the attached Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On Requirements for Fire Safety and Firefighting Equipment" (TR EAEU 043/2017).
2. To establish that the Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On Requirements for Fire Safety and Firefighting Equipment" (TR EAEU 043/2017) shall enter into force on 1 January 2020.
3. This Decision shall enter into force upon the expiry of 30 calendar days from the date of its official publication.

Members of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission:

From the Republic of Armenia	From the Republic of Belarus	From the Republic of Kazakhstan	From the Kyrgyz Republic	From the Russian Federation
V. Gabrielyan	V. Matushevsky	A. Mamin	O. Pankratov	I. Shuvalov

ANNEX
to the Technical Regulation
of the Eurasian Economic Union
"On Requirements for Fire Safety and Firefighting Equipment"
(TR EAEU 043/2017)

**LIST
of fire safety and firefighting equipment
to which the requirements of the Technical Regulation of
the Eurasian Economic Union apply
"On Requirements for Fire Safety and Firefighting
Equipment"
(TR EAEU 043/2017)**

Fire safety and firefighting equipment	Conformity assessment schemes
I. Fire extinguishing agents	
1. General-purpose fire extinguishing powders	1c, 3c, 4c
2. Firefighting foam concentrates	1c, 3c, 4c
3. Foam concentrates for extinguishing water-soluble combustible liquids by top application	1c, 3c, 4c
4. Wetting agents	3д, 4д, 6д

5. Gaseous fire extinguishing agents	3д, 4д, 6д
II. Fire protection products	
6. Fire protection products for wood and wood-based materials	1с, 3с, 4с
7. Fire protection products for steel and/or reinforced concrete structures	1с, 3с, 4с
8. Fire protection products for cables	1с, 3с, 4с
III. Electrical installation moulded products	
9. Electrical installation moulded products made of non-metallic materials	1с, 3с, 4с
IV. Fire extinguishers	

10. Portable fire extinguishers	1c, 3c, 4c
11. Mobile fire extinguishers	1c, 3c, 4c
V. Self-contained fire extinguishing devices	
12. Self-contained fire extinguishing devices	1c, 3c, 4c
VI. Fire equipment cabinets, fire hose reel assemblies	
13. Fire equipment cabinets	3д, 4д, 6д
14. Fire hose reel assemblies, fire shut-off valves	3д, 4д, 6д
VII. Mobile firefighting equipment	
15. Basic fire engines	3д, 4д, 6д

16. Fire command vehicles	3д, 4д, 6д
17. Fire aerial lift trucks	3д, 4д, 6д
18. Fire ladder trucks	3д, 4д, 6д
19. Emergency rescue vehicles	3д, 4д, 6д
20. Fire foam aerial lift trucks	3д, 4д, 6д
21. Communications and lighting vehicles	3д, 4д, 6д
22. Gas and smoke protection service vehicles	3д, 4д, 6д
23. Mobile robotic systems	3д, 4д, 6д
24. Firefighting motor pumps	3д, 4д, 6д

25. Centrifugal fire pumps for mobile firefighting equipment	3д, 4д, 6д
VIII. Technical devices operating as part of fire automation systems (fire alarm systems, fire alarm transmission systems, fire warning and evacuation management systems)	
26. Fire detectors, manual fire call points	1с, 3с, 4с
27. Uninterruptible power supplies for technical devices of fire automation systems	1с, 3с, 4с
28. Fire alarm sounders	1с, 3с, 4с
29. Fire alarm control and indicating equipment and fire control equipment, and other devices intended to expand the functional capabilities of the equipment	1с, 3с, 4с
30. Remote indication devices	1с, 3с, 4с

31. Devices for checking and monitoring the operability of alarm loops	1c, 3c, 4c
32. Fire alarm transmission systems	1c, 3c, 4c
33. Individual fire alarm sounders	1c, 3c, 4c
34. Remote start devices	1c, 3c, 4c
IX. Technical devices operating as part of automatic fire extinguishing installations (including self-contained fire extinguishing installations, robotic fire extinguishing installations and modular fire extinguishing installations)	
35. Control units of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
36. Sprinkler and deluge alarm valves of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д

37. Drainage valves of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
38. Check valves of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	1с, 3с, 4с
39. Gate valves and butterfly valves of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	1с, 3с, 4с
40. Valves of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
41. Exhausters of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
42. Accelerators of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
43. Hydraulic accelerators of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д

44. Pressure switches and liquid flow switches of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
45. Expansion compensators of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
46. Retard chambers of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
47. Filters of automatic water and foam fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
48. Hydraulic audible fire alarm sounders	3д, 4д, 6д
49. Water and foam sprinkler and deluge nozzles	1c, 3c, 4c
50. Proportioners of foam fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c

51. Modules of automatic fine water spray fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
52. Modules of automatic gas fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
53. Modules of automatic gas-powder fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
54. Modules of automatic powder fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
55. Distribution devices of automatic gas fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
56. Isothermal fire reservoirs of automatic gas fire extinguishing installations	3д, 4д, 6д
57. Fire extinguishing aerosol generators	1c, 3c, 4c

X. Robotic fire extinguishing installations	
58. Robotic fire extinguishing installations	1c, 3c, 4c
XI. Firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment	
59. Firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus (with compressed air, with compressed oxygen)	1c, 3c, 4c
60. Firefighter filtering respiratory and eye personal protective equipment	1c, 3c, 4c
61. Firefighter self-rescuers	1c, 3c, 4c
62. Facepieces of firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment	1c, 3c, 4c
63. Cylinders for firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus and firefighter self-rescuers	1c, 3c, 4c

64. Testing installations for firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus	1c, 3c, 4c
65. Compressor installations for filling cylinders of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus	1c, 3c, 4c
XII. Firefighter protective clothing	
66. General-purpose firefighter protective clothing	1c, 3c, 4c
67. Firefighter protective clothing against increased thermal exposure	1c, 3c, 4c
68. Firefighter protective clothing of the self-contained type	1c, 3c, 4c
69. Heat-resistant underwear for firefighters	1c, 3c, 4c
70. Firefighter balaclavas	1c, 3c, 4c

XIII. Firefighter personal protective equipment for the hands, feet and head

71. Firefighter personal protective equipment for the hands

1c, 3c, 4c

72. Firefighter personal protective equipment for the feet

1c, 3c, 4c

73. Head personal protective equipment (firefighter helmets)

1c, 3c, 4c

XIV. Means of rescuing people from elevated levels during a fire

74. Portable fire ladders

1c, 3c, 4c

75. Fire rescue ropes

3д, 4д, 6д

76. Fire rescue belts

3д, 4д, 6д

77. Fire rescue carabiners	3д, 4д, 6д
78. Fire rescue slides	1с, 3с, 4с
79. Firefighter rescue jumping devices	1с, 3с, 4с
80. Fire rescue slides	3д, 4д, 6д
81. Fire rope descent devices	1с, 3с, 4с
82. Fire rescue hanging ladders	3д, 4д, 6д
XV. Special firefighting tool	
83. Special firefighting tool	3д, 4д, 6д
XVI. Firefighter auxiliary equipment	

84. Firefighter flashlights, thermal imaging cameras, radio beacons, sound beacons	3д, 4д, 6д
XVII. Firefighting equipment	
85. Fire hose couplings	3д, 4д, 6д
86. Fire hydrants	3д, 4д, 6д
87. Fire hydrant operating column	3д, 4д, 6д
88. Foam proportioners	3д, 4д, 6д
89. Hose water collectors	3д, 4д, 6д
90. Hose branch pipes	3д, 4д, 6д
91. Fire eductors	3д, 4д, 6д

92. Fire suction strainers	3д, 4д, 6д
93. Fire delivery hoses	1с, 3с, 4с
94. Equipment for servicing fire delivery hoses	3д, 4д, 6д
95. Handheld fire nozzles	1с, 3с, 4с
96. Monitor nozzles	1с, 3с, 4с
97. Foam generators	1с, 3с, 4с
XVIII. Fire barrier opening infill	
98. Fire-resistant windows, doors, elevator shaft doors with a specified fire-resistance limit, gates, hatches, curtains, roller shutters, screens, drapes	1с, 3с, 4с

99. Penetration assemblies of fire barriers by cable products, busbars, sealed cable entries, couplings and pipelines of engineering systems of buildings and structures	1c, 3c, 4c
100. Smoke-and-gas-tight fire doors, smoke-tight doors	1c, 3c, 4c
XIX. Technical devices functioning as part of smoke control ventilation systems	
101. Normally open fire dampers, normally closed fire dampers, smoke vents	1c, 3c, 4c
102. Smoke curtains (drapes, curtains)	1c, 3c, 4c
103. Exhaust fans	1c, 3c, 4c
104. Air ducts	1c, 3c, 4c

ADOPTED
by Decision of the Council
of the Eurasian Economic Commission
dated 23 June 2017 No. 40

TECHNICAL REGULATION

of the Eurasian Economic Union "On Requirements for Fire Safety and Firefighting Equipment"

(TR EAEU 043/2017)

I. Scope of Application

1. This Technical Regulation has been developed to protect human life and (or) health, property and the environment from fires, and to prevent actions that mislead consumers.
2. This Technical Regulation establishes requirements for fire safety and firefighting equipment that are mandatory for application and compliance in the territories of the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter, respectively, the Member States and the Union), as well as requirements for the marking of such equipment to ensure its free movement in the territories of the Member States.
3. This Technical Regulation applies to fire safety and firefighting equipment intended to prevent and reduce the risk of fire, limit the development of a fire and the spread of its hazardous factors, extinguish fires, rescue people, protect human life and (or) health, property and the environment from fire, and reduce the risk of harm and (or) damage resulting from fire.
4. The List of technical regulation objects to which the requirements of this Technical Regulation apply, including conformity assessment schemes, is set out in the Annex to this Technical Regulation.
5. If other Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union) establishing requirements for such equipment have been adopted and entered into

force with respect to fire safety and firefighting equipment, such fire safety and firefighting equipment shall comply with the requirements of all Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union) that have entered into force and apply to such equipment.

II. Basic Concepts

6. For the purposes of applying this Technical Regulation, the following concepts are used:

"breathing apparatus" – personal respiratory and eye protective equipment;

"electrical installation mouldings" – electrical installation fittings with a cross-section of various geometric shapes, intended for routing cables and wires (pipes, trays, trunking);

"fire ladder" – a portable means for raising firefighters and equipment to the upper floors of buildings for firefighting and rescuing people from elevated levels, structurally consisting of two parallel vertical stiles rigidly connected by transverse supporting rungs;

"mobile firefighting equipment" – fire vehicles that are self-propelled or transportable (fire trucks, all-terrain vehicles, aircraft, helicopters, trains, vessels, mobile robotic systems, motor pumps, motorcycles, quadricycles, quad bikes, tricycles), intended for use by fire brigade personnel in firefighting and emergency rescue operations;

"mobile robot" – a remotely operator-controlled mobile firefighting device that performs firefighting functions and (or) other types of emergency rescue operations without the direct participation (presence) of a person in the hazardous zone;

"mobile robotic system" – an assembly comprising a mobile robot, a remote control system and equipment ensuring operation of the robot;

"firefighting motor pump" – a mobile (trailer-mounted or portable) motor-

pump unit driven by an individual engine and equipped with firefighting technical equipment;

"fire pump" – a hydraulic machine that converts the mechanical energy of the drive engine into fluid energy, creating a flow of liquid medium used for firefighting;

"fire extinguishing agent" – a substance having physical and chemical properties that make it possible to create conditions for stopping combustion;

"fire extinguisher" – a portable or mobile device intended for extinguishing a seat of fire by discharging a fire extinguishing agent, manually delivered to and activated at the seat of fire;

"hazardous fire factors" – fire factors whose impact may result in injury, poisoning or death of a person and (or) material damage;

"fire alarm sounder" – a technical device intended to warn people of a fire by means of a visual, audible or voice signal (or a combination thereof) or another impact on human sensory organs;

"seat of fire" – the place where a fire initially originates;

"first-aid firefighting equipment" – firefighting equipment used to combat a fire during its initial stage of development;

"firefighting equipment" – equipment forming part of firefighting communications, as well as equipment for servicing such equipment;

"fire detector" – a technical device intended to detect a fire by monitoring changes in the physical parameters of the environment caused by the fire and (or) generating a fire signal;

"manual fire call point" – a technical device intended for manual activation of a fire signal;

"fire hose reel assembly" – a set comprising a fire shut-off valve installed on a fire pipeline and fitted with a fire hose coupling, and a fire hose with a handheld nozzle;

"fire equipment cabinet" – a type of firefighting inventory intended for housing and ensuring the preservation of fire safety and firefighting

equipment used during a fire, including means of protecting and rescuing people, as well as material assets;

"fire resistance limit of a structure (fire barrier opening infill)" – the period from the beginning of fire exposure under standard test conditions until one of the limit states specified for the relevant structure occurs;

"fire alarm control and indicating equipment" – a technical device intended to receive and display signals from fire detectors and other devices interacting with this technical device, monitor the integrity and operation of communication lines between the technical device and visual indication and audible event alarm devices, and generate a start pulse for launching fire control equipment;

"fire control equipment" – a technical device intended to control actuators of automatic fire protection devices (systems), monitor the integrity of communication lines with such actuators and the operating mode of the controlled fire automation system;

"seller" – a legal entity or an individual registered as an individual entrepreneur in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Member State and operating in its territory, engaged in the wholesale (retail) sale of fire safety and firefighting equipment to the consumer (user) and responsible for its compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union);

"fire barrier" – fire safety equipment, a building structure with a specified fire-resistance limit and fire hazard class, a volumetric element of a building or another engineering and technical device intended to prevent the spread of fire between rooms, buildings and structures;

"fire warning and evacuation management system" – an assembly of technical devices intended to inform people of the occurrence of a fire, the need to evacuate, and evacuation routes and sequence;

"fire alarm transmission system" – an assembly of technical devices intended to transmit, via communication channels, and receive at a central monitoring station or in premises with personnel on round-the-

clock duty, fire alarms from a protected facility (facilities), service and control-and-diagnostic signals, as well as (where a reverse communication channel is available) to transmit and receive telecontrol commands;

"fire automation system" – an assembly of interacting fire alarm systems, fire alarm transmission systems, fire warning and evacuation management systems, smoke control ventilation systems, automatic fire extinguishing installations and other automatic fire protection equipment intended to ensure the fire safety of a facility;

"fire alarm system" – an assembly of interacting technical devices intended to detect a fire, generate, collect, process, record and transmit, in a specified form, signals concerning a fire, system operating modes and other information, and to issue (where necessary) signals for controlling technical fire protection devices, process, electrical and other equipment;

"smoke control ventilation system" – an assembly of interacting technical devices intended to prevent or limit the danger of smoke contamination of buildings and structures during a fire, as well as the impact of hazardous fire factors on people and material assets;

"rescue" – the process of individually or collectively moving people to a safe zone where there is a threat to their life and (or) health from the impact of hazardous fire factors, including with the use of appropriate technical rescue and protection devices;

"protective equipment" – technical devices ensuring the safety and protection of people from the impact of hazardous fire factors, including during their evacuation, self-rescue and rescue;

"firefighter personal protective equipment" – wearable personal-use equipment used by firefighters (firefighter protective clothing, firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment, and head, hand and foot protection) to prevent or reduce the impact of hazardous fire factors on them;

"fire safety and firefighting equipment" – equipment intended to prevent and reduce the risk of fire occurrence and development, limit the spread

of its hazardous factors, extinguish fires, rescue people and eliminate the consequences of fires, protect human life and (or) health, property and the environment from fire, and also reduce the risk of harm and (or) damage resulting from fire;

"firefighter self-rescue equipment" – technical devices ensuring the safety of a firefighter's independent or forced movement out of a hazardous zone in the event of an abnormal situation;

"rescue equipment" – technical devices ensuring the independent or forced movement of people from places where they may be exposed to hazardous fire factors and (or) associated manifestations, and evacuation from which is blocked by hazardous fire factors or for other reasons;

"fire protection product" – a fire-retardant composition (coating) or material having fire protection performance and intended for the fire protection of building materials, structures, cable products and textile materials;

"robotic device" – a technical device that performs functions, types of work or operations without the direct participation of a person in the hazardous zone;

"technical device" – an instrument and (or) device ensuring safety during a fire and (or) operating as part of fire safety and firefighting systems (equipment);

"fire extinguishing installation" an assembly of stationary technical devices for extinguishing a fire by discharging a fire extinguishing agent;

"automatic fire extinguishing installation" – a fire extinguishing installation that ensures the supply (discharge) of a fire extinguishing agent upon receiving a control signal from a fire alarm system or its own technical fire detection devices without human intervention, and also transmits a fire signal to external circuits;

"self-contained automatic fire extinguishing installation" – an automatic fire extinguishing installation operating independently of external power sources and control systems and ensuring transmission of a fire signal to

external circuits;

"modular fire extinguishing installation" an automatic fire extinguishing installation consisting of one or more fire extinguishing modules and intended for extinguishing a separate object (room, part of a room and (or) unit of process equipment);

"robotic fire extinguishing installation" – an automatic fire extinguishing installation equipped with technical devices for detecting a seat of fire and controlling the discharge of a fire extinguishing agent into the fire zone;

"self-contained fire extinguishing device" – a stationary technical device intended for extinguishing a fire and ensuring the discharge of a fire extinguishing agent when activated by exposure to hazardous fire factors;

"evacuation" – the process of organized movement of people to a safe zone along evacuation routes.

III. Rules for the identification of fire safety and firefighting equipment

7. The identification of fire safety and firefighting equipment is carried out to establish whether it falls within the scope of application of this Technical Regulation, to prevent actions that mislead consumers (purchasers), and to establish the conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the Documentation.

8. The identification of fire safety and firefighting equipment is carried out by:

a) the manufacturer, person authorised by the manufacturer, or seller (supplier) placing fire safety and firefighting equipment on the market in the territories of the Member States;

6) an accredited certification body included in the Unified Register of Conformity Assessment Bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the certification body);

в) an authorised body of a Member State when conducting state control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation.

9. The identification characteristics of fire safety and firefighting equipment are its name, type (kind), brand, model, intended purpose, main technical parameters and characteristics, trademark and (or) name of the manufacturer, and the name of the country in which the fire safety and firefighting equipment was manufactured.

10. The identification of fire safety and firefighting equipment for the purpose of establishing whether it falls within the scope of this Technical Regulation is carried out in accordance with Section V of this Technical Regulation and the Annex to this Technical Regulation.

11. The identification of fire safety and firefighting equipment is carried out using one of the following methods or a combination thereof:

a) identification based on Documentation – comparison of the type (kind) and intended purpose of the fire safety and firefighting equipment and its technical characteristics specified in the Documentation with the data provided for in Section V of this Technical Regulation and the Annex to this Technical Regulation;

б) visual method – comparison of the appearance of the fire safety and firefighting equipment with the description provided in the Documentation;

в) instrumental method – comparison of the data obtained as a result of measuring the dimensions of or conducting tests on the fire safety and firefighting equipment with the technical characteristics specified in the Documentation. The instrumental method is applied if the fire safety and firefighting equipment cannot be identified using the methods specified in subparagraphs "a" and "б" of this clause.

IV. Rules for the circulation of fire safety and firefighting equipment on the Union market

12. Fire safety and firefighting equipment is placed on the Union market if it complies with the requirements of this Technical Regulation and other effective Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union) applicable to it, and provided that it has undergone conformity assessment in accordance with Section VII of this Technical Regulation.

13. Fire safety and firefighting equipment whose conformity with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, as well as with those of other effective Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union) applicable to it, has not been confirmed, is not marked with the single mark of product circulation on the Union market and is not permitted to be placed on the Union market.

V. Requirements for objects of technical regulation

14. Fire safety and firefighting equipment shall ensure the prevention, reduction of the risk of occurrence, limitation of the development and spread of fire hazardous factors, fire extinguishing, rescue of people, protection of human life and (or) health, property and the environment from fire, as well as reduction of the risk of harm and (or) damage as a result of fire.

15. Fire extinguishing agents shall ensure fire extinguishing by surface (local-surface) and (or) volumetric (local-volumetric) application in accordance with the application characteristics of the fire extinguishing agents and firefighting tactics.

16. Fire extinguishing agents shall be used for extinguishing materials whose interaction does not create a hazard of new seats of fire or explosion.

17. Fire extinguishing agents shall retain their properties necessary for fire

extinguishing during transportation and storage.

18. Fire protection products shall have fire protection performance ensuring a reduction in fire hazard and (or) an increase in the fire resistance of protected facilities to the regulated level.

19. Technical documentation for fire protection products shall contain information on the technical indicators characterizing their field of application, the method of surface preparation, types and grades of primers, the method of application to the protected surface, drying conditions, the fire protection performance of these products, the method of protection against adverse climatic effects, the conditions and period of operation of fire protection coatings, safety measures during fire protection work, and the procedure for transportation and storage.

20. For fire protection products for steel structures and (or) reinforced-concrete structures, the technical documentation shall additionally specify information on the thickness of the fire protection coating and the consumption of the fire protection product required to achieve the required fire protection performance, the dry residue and the period for maintaining the fire protection performance of the fire protection coating. An additional coating may be applied to the surface of the fire protection layer to provide a decorative appearance or ensure resistance to adverse climatic effects. In this case, the fire protection performance shall be specified taking the additional coating into account.

21. For fire protection products for cables, the technical documentation shall specify information on the thickness of the fire protection coating and the consumption of the fire protection product required to achieve the required fire protection performance, the dry residue and the field of application (types of cable outer sheaths for which they are used).

22. For fire protection products for wood and wood-based materials, the technical documentation shall specify the density of the composition and its consumption per unit of area or volume (depending on the application method). If the manufacturer has established a service life of more than 1

year for fire protection products for wood and wood-based materials, this service life shall be confirmed by ageing-resistance tests.

23. Non-metallic electrical installation moulded products shall have heat resistance, resistance to ignition by a heated wire, resistance to exposure to an open flame and resistance to flame spread when laid singly or in groups.

24. Fire extinguishers shall ensure the extinguishing of test fires.

The strength characteristics of the structural elements of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers shall ensure the safe use of such fire extinguishers when extinguishing a fire.

25. Fire hose reel assemblies and fire shut-off valves used in fire hose reel assemblies shall ensure that the shut-off device can be opened by one person and that water can be supplied from the fire water supply system at the required (regulated) flow rate.

The design of fire hose couplings shall ensure that fire hoses used by fire departments can be connected to them.

26. Depending on their purpose, fire equipment cabinets shall contain and store first-aid firefighting equipment, firefighting equipment, personal protective equipment and means of rescuing people.

The design of fire equipment cabinets shall ensure the rapid and safe use of the technical devices contained therein.

Fire equipment cabinets shall be made of non-combustible materials.

The external design of fire equipment cabinets and information about their contents shall ensure the possibility of promptly informing people about the presence and composition of the technical devices placed in the fire equipment cabinets.

27. Mobile firefighting equipment shall ensure the performance of one or more of the following functions:

a) delivery to the seat of fire of fire department personnel, fire extinguishing agents, firefighting equipment, firefighter personal protective equipment and firefighter self-rescuers, firefighting tools and

means of rescuing people;

b) supply of fire extinguishing agents to the fire area;

c) performance of emergency rescue operations related to fire extinguishing;

d) ensuring the safety of work performed by fire departments.

28. Firefighting motor pumps shall draw and supply water from the water supply network, tanks and (or) open water sources at the flow rate and operating pressure required for fire extinguishing.

The design of portable firefighting motor pumps shall allow them to be carried by 2 operators and installed on the ground (water surface).

Trailer-mounted firefighting motor pumps shall be permanently mounted on trailers. The design of the trailers shall ensure the safe transportation of firefighting motor pumps to the seat of fire and their stable positioning during water intake and supply.

29. Centrifugal fire pumps for mobile firefighting equipment shall supply water and aqueous foam-concentrate solutions at the required (regulated) flow rate and operating pressure.

30. Depending on their design features and main parameters, centrifugal fire pumps for mobile firefighting equipment shall ensure:

a) supply of water and fire extinguishing solutions at normal pressure;

b) supply of water and fire extinguishing solutions at high pressure;

c) simultaneous supply of water and fire extinguishing solutions at normal and high pressure;

d) intake (suction) of water from open water sources.

31. Depending on their purpose, technical devices operating as part of fire automation systems shall ensure the performance of one or more of the following functions:

a) automatic fire detection, automatic or automatic and manual activation of the fire signal;

b) informing duty personnel of a fire;

c) supply of control signals to technical devices for warning people of a fire

and managing the evacuation of people, to switch on evacuation lighting, and to actuators of fire protection systems (fire extinguishing and smoke control ventilation);

d) generation of control signals for engineering and process equipment;
e) informing duty personnel of a failure in communication lines between individual technical devices included in fire automation systems.

32. Technical devices operating as part of fire automation systems shall ensure electrical and information compatibility with one another and with other technical devices interacting with them.

33. Technical devices operating as part of fire automation systems shall remain operational under elevated temperature and humidity conditions and under mechanical impact.

34. Depending on their purpose, technical devices operating as part of fire alarm systems shall ensure the performance of one or more of the following functions:

- a) fire detection;
- b) generation, collection, processing, recording and transmission, in a specified form, of signals concerning a fire and the operating modes of the fire alarm system;
- c) supply of signals to control technical fire protection devices, process, electrical and other equipment.

35. Technical devices operating as part of fire alarm transmission systems shall ensure:

- a) transmission to a central monitoring station, via a communication line (lines), of fire alarm and fault notifications registered by the facility's fire automation system;
- b) automatic monitoring of the serviceability of communication lines between the facility's fire automation system and the central monitoring station.

36. Technical devices operating as part of fire warning and evacuation management systems shall ensure that people are informed of a fire for

the period necessary to evacuate people and shall also provide additional information on evacuation routes and methods.

37. Technical devices operating as part of fire warning and evacuation management systems shall ensure that people are informed of a fire in one of the following ways or in any acceptable combination thereof:

delivery of visual, audible and (or) voice signals to all rooms of a building where people are permanently or temporarily present;

broadcasting of specially developed texts concerning the need for evacuation, evacuation routes, direction of movement and other actions aimed at ensuring people's safety and preventing panic in a fire;

delivery of individual warning signals (using personal devices with visual, audible and vibration warning signals and feedback);

illumination of fire safety signs on evacuation routes for the regulated period;

activation of evacuation (emergency) lighting by a fire automation signal;

remote opening of locks on evacuation exit doors;

provision of a fire post (control room) with communication with fire warning zones;

other methods of informing people during evacuation.

Fire warning signals shall differ from signals for other purposes.

Fire alarm sounders shall, where necessary, be connected to the electrical network and other necessary communication lines without using detachable devices. Fire alarm sounders shall not allow adjustment of the volume level when transmitting audible and voice signals.

38. Technical devices operating as part of automatic fire extinguishing installations (including self-contained automatic fire extinguishing installations, modular fire extinguishing installations and robotic fire extinguishing installations) shall, depending on their purpose, ensure, without human involvement, fire detection, transmission of a fire signal to external circuits and supply (release) of a fire extinguishing agent with the required (regulated) characteristics to the fire area.

Technical devices operating as part of self-contained automatic fire extinguishing installations shall perform the specified functions regardless of the presence of external power sources and control systems.

39. Robotic fire extinguishing installations and technical devices operating as part of robotic fire extinguishing installations shall ensure the performance of the following tasks:

- a) detection of the seat of fire;
- b) supply of fire extinguishing agent to the fire area with the required (regulated) characteristics (application intensity, foam expansion ratio, etc.).

40. Self-contained fire extinguishing devices shall supply (release) a fire extinguishing agent with the required (regulated) characteristics when activated by one or more hazardous fire factors.

41. Mobile robotic systems shall ensure their deployment to the work area and the performance of fire extinguishing functions by supplying a fire extinguishing agent with the required (regulated) characteristics and (or) other types of emergency rescue operations without the direct involvement (presence) of a person in the hazardous zone.

42. Firefighter personal protective equipment shall protect fire department personnel against hazardous fire factors and adverse climatic effects during fire extinguishing, emergency rescue operations and (or) elimination of the consequences of emergencies.

43. Firefighter personal protective equipment includes:

- a) firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment;
- b) firefighter protective clothing;
- c) personal protective equipment for the hands, feet and head of firefighters.

44. Firefighter personal protective equipment shall be ergonomically compatible with one another and have light-signalling elements enabling visual observation and searching for firefighters under conditions of reduced visibility.

45. Firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment and technical devices operating as part of such personal protective equipment shall ensure protection of the firefighter when working in an atmosphere unsuitable for breathing and irritating to the mucous membrane of the eyes.

46. According to their operating principle and conditions of use, firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment is divided into:

- a) firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus (with compressed air or compressed oxygen) – for extinguishing any fires;
- b) filtering firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment – for extinguishing natural fires outdoors;
- c) firefighter self-rescuers – for firefighter self-rescue.

47. Firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment and the technical devices operating as part thereof shall have resistance to thermal and mechanical воздействие and to adverse climatic effects, as well as ergonomic and protective indicators, taking into account the tactics of fire extinguishing, elimination of the consequences of emergencies, performance of emergency rescue operations, rescue of people and the need to ensure safe working conditions for firefighters and rescuers.

48. Firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus (with compressed air or compressed oxygen) shall maintain positive pressure in the facepiece under-mask space during human breathing.

The nominal protection time (at pulmonary ventilation of 30 l/min.) of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus with compressed air shall be at least 60 minutes, and that of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus with compressed oxygen – at least 240 minutes.

49. The design of firefighter respiratory and eye personal protective equipment shall provide for rapid replacement, without special tools, of cylinders containing breathing mixture and (or) regenerative (absorbing) cartridges (briquettes).

50. Firefighter self-rescuers shall provide the required level of protection of the firefighter's respiratory organs and eyes against hazardous fire factors for at least 25 minutes. Firefighter self-rescuers shall have resistance to mechanical and thermal воздействие and adverse climatic effects, as well as ergonomic and protective indicators, taking into account the need to protect firefighters against toxic combustion products during a fire.

51. Compressor installations for filling cylinders of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus shall fill the cylinders of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus with air and (or) oxygen when permanently located in special premises of buildings and in open areas.

The operating pressure of compressor installations for filling cylinders of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus with compressed air shall be at least 29,4 MPa, and that of oxygen compressor installations shall be at least 20,0 MPa.

Compressor installations for filling cylinders of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus shall be designed for use under the following climatic conditions:

portable and stationary – at an ambient temperature from + 5 °C to + 40 °C;

mobile – at an ambient temperature from - 50 °C to + 50 °C.

52. Installations for testing firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus shall ensure static or dynamic testing of the technical parameters of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus with compressed air and (or) compressed oxygen at stationary posts and (or) vehicles of the gas and smoke protection service of the fire brigade, as well as at service centres. Installations for testing firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus shall ensure static testing of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus within an ambient air temperature range from + 5 °C to + 40 °C.

Installations for testing firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus shall ensure dynamic testing of firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus in breathing modes characterized by pulmonary ventilation from 30 to 100

дм³ ? мин⁻¹ (for firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus with compressed air) and from 30 to 85 дм³ ? мин⁻¹ (for firefighter self-contained breathing apparatus with compressed oxygen).

53. Firefighter protective clothing is divided into:

general-purpose firefighter protective clothing;

firefighter protective clothing against increased thermal воздействие;

firefighter protective clothing of the isolation type;

heat-resistant underwear for firefighters;

firefighter balaclava.

Firefighter protective clothing shall provide protection against hazardous fire factors and adverse climatic effects, while the degree of protection shall be characterized by indicators whose values are established according to the need to ensure safe working conditions for firefighters.

The design of firefighter protective clothing shall prevent fire extinguishing agents from penetrating into the inner space of the clothing and shall provide for emergency removal of the clothing, monitoring of pressure in breathing apparatus cylinders, and reception and transmission of information (audible, visual or by means of special devices).

The design of firefighter protective clothing of the isolation type shall ensure the maintenance of positive air pressure in the space under the suit at the level necessary to ensure safe working conditions for a firefighter working in such protective clothing.

Firefighter protective clothing of the isolation type used for extinguishing fires at hazardous production facilities shall protect human skin and internal organs against aggressive and (or) radioactive substances.

Firefighter protective clothing of the isolation type used for extinguishing fires and performing emergency rescue operations at radiation-hazardous facilities shall protect people against ionizing radiation. The attenuation coefficient for external beta radiation with an energy of not more than 2 МэВ (source Sr90) shall be at least 150, and the attenuation coefficient for external gamma radiation with an energy of 122 кэВ (source Co57) – at

least 5,5.

54. Firefighter balaclavas and heat-resistant underwear used together with firefighter protective clothing shall ensure the required ergonomic and physiological-hygienic level during any work related to fire extinguishing and elimination of the consequences of emergencies.

55. Personal protective equipment for the head (firefighter helmets) shall protect against water, mechanical, thermal and chemical воздействия and adverse climatic effects during fire extinguishing, elimination of the consequences of emergencies and emergency rescue operations.

56. Personal protective equipment for firefighters' hands shall protect the hands against fire extinguishing agents and thermal and mechanical воздействия during fire extinguishing, elimination of the consequences of emergencies and emergency rescue operations and shall have the required ergonomic properties.

57. Personal protective equipment for firefighters' feet shall protect the feet against water, mechanical, thermal and chemical воздействия and adverse climatic effects during fire extinguishing, elimination of the consequences of emergencies and emergency rescue operations and shall have the required ergonomic properties.

58. Means of rescuing people from elevated levels during a fire shall enable people to move independently to a safe zone where their lives (health) are threatened by hazardous fire factors, shall enable people to be secured during rescue in a fire and during work performed by firefighters at elevated levels and their independent descent.

59. Means of rescuing people from elevated levels during a fire shall be constantly ready for use, have the required reliability (under static and dynamic loads within operating temperature values and under exposure to heat and open flame), accessibility, simplicity and safety of use by people without special training, and shall ensure both independent and forced individual or group movement of people to a safe zone where their lives (health) are threatened by hazardous fire factors or in other emergencies.

60. Means of rescuing people from elevated levels during a fire are classified:

a) by direction of action:

ascending-descending;

descending;

b) by method of installation and basing:

stationary;

mobile;

portable;

c) by relationship to the stages of construction and operation:

not provided for by architectural and planning solutions;

initially provided for by architectural and planning solutions;

d) by design:

fire rope descent devices;

fire escape chutes;

fire rescue jumping devices;

fire rescue gangways;

portable fire ladders;

fire rescue hanging ladders;

fire rescue ropes, fire rescue belts and fire rescue carabiners;

unitary-combined (including elevator rescue devices);

e) by capacity:

individual (including single-use);

group (collective);

f) by method of control:

with manual descent-speed control;

with automatic descent-speed control;

g) by descent height:

with limited descent height;

without limitation of descent height.

61. Depending on its functional purpose, a special firefighting tool shall

perform:

- a) cutting and severing (including metal profiles and elements of building structures);
- b) lifting, moving and securing various building structures;
- c) making holes and openings, breaking building structures and materials;
- d) opening various metal structures (including door and window openings);
- e) plugging holes in pipes of various diameters and sealing punctures in tanks and pipelines.

62. A special firefighting tool shall be equipped with safety devices preventing parts of the human body or clothing from accidentally entering the moving mechanisms of the tool.

The controls of a special firefighting tool shall be provided with indicators that exclude ambiguous interpretation of the information displayed on them.

The design of the connecting units of a special firefighting tool shall ensure their rapid and reliable manual connection without using wrenches or other fitting tools.

63. Firefighter auxiliary equipment (firefighter flashlights, thermal imaging cameras, radio beacons and audible beacons) shall, depending on its purpose, ensure illumination of the seat of fire, searching for seats of fire and people in a smoke-filled atmosphere, indicating the location of firefighters, and performing other types of work during fire extinguishing. The extent to which the specified functions are ensured shall be characterized by the indicators necessary for emergency rescue operations.

64. Firefighting equipment shall ensure the supply of fire extinguishing agents to the seat of fire at the flow rate and operating pressure required for fire extinguishing in accordance with firefighting tactics.

65. Fire hydrants shall allow their installation on outdoor water supply networks and water withdrawal for firefighting purposes.

66. Fire hydrant operating columns shall allow underground hydrants to be

opened (closed) and fire hoses to be connected for water withdrawal from water supply networks and its supply for firefighting purposes.

The mechanical forces on the controls of the shut-off devices of a fire hydrant operating column at operating pressure shall not exceed 150 N.

67. Fire delivery hoses and fire hose couplings shall allow fire extinguishing agents to be transported to the seat of fire.

Fire hose couplings shall ensure rapid, tight and strong connection of fire hoses to one another and to other firefighting equipment.

Fire delivery hoses and fire hose couplings shall have strength and operating characteristics depending on their purpose.

Equipment for servicing fire delivery hoses shall ensure the performance of a set of operations to maintain fire delivery hoses in working condition.

68. Fire nozzles, foam generators and foam proportioners shall supply fire extinguishing agents to the seat of fire and extinguish it or protect (cool) building structures, process equipment, buildings, structures or parts thereof.

69. The design of fire nozzles (handheld and monitor) shall ensure:

- a) formation at the outlet of a solid or dispersed jet of fire extinguishing agents (including low- and medium-expansion air-mechanical foam), depending on the design and purpose of the nozzle;
- b) uniform distribution of fire extinguishing agents over the cone of the dispersed jet;
- c) stepless variation of the jet from solid to dispersed;
- d) variation of the flow rate of fire extinguishing agents (for universal-type fire nozzles) without interrupting their supply;
- e) nozzle strength and tightness of connections and shut-off devices at operating pressure;
- f) fixing the position of monitor nozzles at specified angles in the vertical plane;
- g) manual and remote control of the rotation mechanisms of monitor nozzles in horizontal and vertical planes by hydraulic or electric actuator.

70. The design of foam generators shall ensure the formation of a flow of low-, medium- or high-expansion air-mechanical foam or a combination thereof.

71. Foam proportioners (with non-adjustable and adjustable dosing) shall ensure the production of an aqueous foam-concentrate solution of a specified concentration for forming foam with a specified expansion ratio in air-foam nozzles and foam generators.

72. Hose water collectors shall combine two or more water flows before the inlet of the fire pump suction connection. Hose water collectors shall be equipped with check valves on each of the combined connections.

73. Hose branch pipes shall distribute the main water flow or foam-concentrate solutions among working hose lines and regulate the flow rate of fire extinguishing agents in those lines.

The mechanical forces on the controls of the shut-off devices of hose branch pipes at operating pressure shall not exceed 150 N.

74. Fire eductors shall ensure water intake from open water bodies where the difference between the water-surface level and the position of the fire pump exceeds the maximum suction height, and shall also remove from premises water spilled during fire extinguishing or testing.

75. Fire suction strainers shall filter water drawn from open water bodies and prevent solid particles capable of disrupting pump operation from entering. Fire suction strainers shall be equipped with check valves.

76. Portable fire ladders shall enable fire department personnel to enter premises and access the roofs of buildings and structures, supply fire extinguishing agents to those premises and rescue people from them.

The overall dimensions and design of portable fire ladders shall allow their transportation on fire vehicles.

The mechanical strength, dimensions, and ergonomic and protective indicators of portable fire ladders shall enable tasks involving the rescue of people from elevated levels and the lifting of the necessary firefighting equipment to be performed.

77. Intersections of fire barriers with cable products, busbars, sealed cable entries, couplings and pipelines of engineering systems of buildings and structures shall prevent the spread of hazardous fire factors into adjacent premises for the regulated period in accordance with their classification by fire-resistance limits.

78. Fire barrier opening infills (fire windows, doors, elevator shaft doors with a regulated fire-resistance limit, gates, hatches, curtains, roller shutters, screens, normally open fire dampers) shall prevent the spread of hazardous fire factors for the regulated period in accordance with their classification by fire-resistance limits.

79. Smoke- and gas-tight fire doors shall provide the minimum required values of resistance to smoke and gas leakage at the required fire-resistance limits.

80. Smoke-tight doors shall prevent the spread of smoke during a fire.

81. Depending on their purpose, technical devices operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems shall perform one or more tasks, including preventing smoke contamination during a fire of premises, stairwells, elevator shafts, vestibule airlocks and fire-safe zones in order to ensure people's safety and create the necessary conditions for fire departments to rescue people and detect and localize the seat of fire in a building and (or) structure.

82. Air ducts operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems shall be fire-resistant and made of non-combustible materials.

Intersections of enclosing building structures with air ducts operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems shall have a fire-resistance limit not lower than the limits required for such air ducts. The support (suspension) elements of the structures of the specified air ducts shall have fire-resistance limits corresponding to the numerical values established for air ducts only with respect to loss of load-bearing capacity. Only non-combustible materials may be used for sealing detachable connections (including flanged connections) of fire-resistant air duct

structures operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems.

83. Normally open fire dampers and normally closed fire dampers operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems shall be equipped with automatically and remotely controlled actuators.

The use of thermal elements as part of the actuators of normally open fire dampers shall be provided only as a backup. The use of actuators with thermal elements for normally closed fire dampers is not permitted.

Normally open fire dampers and normally closed fire dampers shall provide the minimum required values of resistance to smoke and gas leakage at the required fire-resistance limits.

84. Smoke vents with natural draft should be used with automatically and remotely controlled actuators (with the possibility of backup by thermal elements) providing the draft force necessary to overcome mechanical loads, including snow and wind loads.

85. Exhaust fans operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems shall remain operational when moving high-temperature combustion products for the period necessary to evacuate people (when protecting people on evacuation routes) or throughout the entire period of fire development and extinguishing (when protecting people in fire-safe zones).

86. Smoke curtains (screens, drapes) operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems shall be equipped with automatic and remotely controlled actuators (without thermal elements) and made of materials on a non-combustible base with an effective curtain deployment length ensuring limitation of the spread of the smoke layer formed during a fire.

87. The actual values of the parameters of technical devices operating as part of smoke control ventilation systems (including fire-resistance limits and resistance to smoke and gas leakage) shall be established based on the results of tests (measurements) conducted in accordance with the standards included in the list of standards containing rules and methods for research (tests) and measurements, including sampling rules,

necessary for the application and implementation of the requirements of this Technical Regulation and for conformity assessment (confirmation) of fire safety and firefighting equipment.

88. Marking containing information on the name, type, brand, model, purpose, main technical parameters and characteristics, the trademark and (or) name of the manufacturer, and the country of manufacture shall be applied to fire safety and firefighting equipment and its packaging.

89. The marking shall be applied in Russian and, where the legislation of the Member States contains relevant requirements, in the official language (languages) of the Member State in whose territory the fire safety and firefighting equipment is sold. Where necessary, additional marking in other languages is permitted, provided that its content is identical to the text.

90. If it is impossible to apply the marking directly to the fire safety and firefighting equipment, the marking shall be applied to the packaging and included in the technical documentation. The manufacturer shall independently determine whether it is possible or impossible to apply the marking to the fire safety and firefighting equipment.

The marking of fire safety and firefighting equipment shall be legible, easily readable and applied in a place accessible for inspection.

VI. Ensuring the conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with safety requirements

91. The conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with this Technical Regulation is ensured either by fulfilling its requirements and the requirements of other Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union) that have entered into force and apply to such equipment, directly, or by fulfilling the requirements of standards included in the list of standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures

compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation.

92. The methods of research (tests) and measurements of fire safety and firefighting equipment are established in the standards included in the list of standards containing the rules and methods of research (tests) and measurements, including sampling rules, necessary for the application and fulfilment of the requirements of this Technical Regulation and for conformity assessment of fire safety and firefighting equipment.

VII. Conformity assessment of fire safety and firefighting equipment

93. Prior to placing on the market in the territories of the Member States, the fire safety and firefighting equipment specified in the Annex to this Technical Regulation is subject to conformity assessment for compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation.

Conformity assessment of fire safety and firefighting equipment is carried out in the form of certification (schemes 1c, 3c and 4c) or declaration of conformity (schemes 3d, 4d and 6d).

94. For certification of fire safety and firefighting equipment, the applicants may be a legal entity or an individual acting as an individual entrepreneur, registered in the territory of a Member State in accordance with its legislation, and being the manufacturer or seller, or a person authorised by the manufacturer.

95. Certification of fire safety and firefighting equipment is carried out by a certification body.

96. Testing of fire safety and firefighting equipment for certification purposes is carried out by accredited testing laboratories (centres) included in the Unified Register of Conformity Assessment Bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the testing laboratory (centre)).

97. For certification of fire safety and firefighting equipment, the applicant may be:

- a) for scheme 1c – the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer);
- b) for schemes 3c and 4c – the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer) or the seller.

98. When carrying out certification of fire safety and firefighting equipment (schemes 1c, 3c and 4c), the applicant:

- a) provides the certification body with a document package confirming the conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, which includes:

technical specifications (descriptions);

technical documentation (design, and/or process, and/or operating documentation) (if available);

a list of international and regional (interstate) standards, and, in their absence, national (state) standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation (if applied);

a description of technical solutions confirming compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation and substantiated by a Risk Analysis related to the possibility of causing harm and/or damage (if the standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, are absent or have not been applied);

the contract (supply agreement) and shipping documentation (schemes 3c and 4c);

a copy of the agreement with the manufacturer, including a foreign manufacturer, providing for ensuring the conformity of the supplied fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation and liability for non-conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment supplied in the territories of the Member States with the

specified requirements (for a person authorised by the manufacturer) (scheme 1c);

documents confirming the conformity of materials, components or constituent parts of fire safety and firefighting equipment (if available); other documents selected by the applicant that served as the basis for confirming the conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation (if available);

б) takes all necessary measures to ensure that the production process is stable and ensures the conformity of the manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation;

в) affixes the single mark of product circulation on the Union market to fire safety and firefighting equipment after completion of the conformity confirmation procedure in the form of certification;

г) after completion of the conformity confirmation procedure in the form of certification, compiles a document package that includes the documents provided for in subparagraph "a" of this paragraph, the report(s) of research (tests) conducted by the testing laboratory (centre), and the certificate of conformity.

99. For certification of fire safety and firefighting equipment, the certification body:

а) carries out product identification of the declared fire safety and firefighting equipment;

б) performs sampling of fire safety and firefighting equipment;

в) organises testing of the sample(s) of fire safety and firefighting equipment for compliance with the requirements of the standards specified in paragraph 91 of this Technical Regulation, or for compliance with technical solutions confirming compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, if the standards from the list of standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, have not been applied;

г) analyses the test report(s) for fire safety and firefighting equipment;

д) analyses the technical solutions confirming compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation and substantiated by a Risk Analysis related to the possibility of causing harm and/or damage (if the standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, are absent or have not been applied);

е) analyses the production status at the manufacturer (scheme 1c);

ж) in the event of positive certification results for fire safety and firefighting equipment, prepares and issues a certificate of conformity; in the event of negative certification results for fire safety and firefighting equipment, takes a reasoned decision to refuse issuance of a certificate of conformity.

100. Information on the issued certificate of conformity is entered by the certification body into the Unified Register of Issued Certificates of Conformity and Registered Declarations of Conformity.

101. The period of validity of the certificate of conformity for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment is 5 years. For a batch of fire safety and firefighting equipment (single product), the period of validity of the certificate of conformity is not established.

102. The document package specified in subparagraph "a" of paragraph 98 of this Technical Regulation and the test reports from the testing laboratory (centre) must be retained by the applicant and the certification body for the following period:

a) for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment – at least 10 years from the date on which the certificate of conformity ceases to be valid;

б) for a batch of fire safety and firefighting equipment (single product) – at least 10 years from the date of sale of the last product from the batch.

103. The certification body carries out surveillance inspection of certified products by testing samples in the testing laboratory (centre) and/or analysing the production status (scheme 1c).

104. The applicant must notify the certification body that issued the certificate of conformity of any changes made to the design (composition) of the fire safety and firefighting equipment or to its production technology during the period of validity of the issued certificate of conformity.

The certification body analyses the documentation submitted by the applicant and decides whether new testing and/or an analysis of the production status is required.

105. The documents specified in subparagraph "a" of paragraph 98 of this Technical Regulation must be submitted to state control (supervision) bodies at their request.

106. For declaration of conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment, the applicants may be a legal entity or an individual acting as an individual entrepreneur, registered in the territory of a Member State in accordance with its legislation, and being the manufacturer or seller, or a person authorised by the manufacturer.

107. The applicant selects the declaration of conformity scheme for fire safety and firefighting equipment.

108. Declaration of conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment under schemes 3d, 4d and 6d is carried out by the applicant on the basis of its own evidence and evidence obtained with the participation of the testing laboratory (centre).

109. By decision of the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer) or seller, conformity confirmation of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation in the form of declaration of conformity may be replaced by conformity confirmation in the form of certification in accordance with paragraph 98 of this Technical Regulation.

110. Declaration of conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment (schemes 3d, 4d and 6d) is carried out by:

a) conducting tests of fire safety and firefighting equipment (for a batch of

fire safety and firefighting equipment or a single product) (scheme 4d);

6) conducting tests of fire safety and firefighting equipment and production control by the manufacturer (for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment) (scheme 3d);

в) conducting tests of fire safety and firefighting equipment, certification of the production management system for fire safety and firefighting equipment, and production control by the manufacturer (for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment) (scheme 6d).

111. Declaration of conformity of serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment is carried out by the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer) (schemes 3d and 6d).

Declaration of conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment (for a batch of fire safety and firefighting equipment or a single product) is carried out by the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer) or seller (scheme 4d).

112. For declaration of conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment (schemes 3d, 4d and 6d):

a) the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer) or seller: compiles and analyses documents confirming the conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, including:

technical specifications (descriptions);

technical documentation (design, and/or process, and/or operating documentation) (if available);

a list of international and regional (interstate) standards, and, in their absence, national (state) standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation (if applied);

a description of technical solutions confirming compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation and substantiated by a Risk Analysis related to the possibility of causing harm and/or damage (if the

standards, the application of which on a voluntary basis ensures compliance with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, are absent or have not been applied);

documents confirming the conformity of materials, components or constituent parts of fire safety and firefighting equipment (if available);
the contract (supply agreement) and shipping documentation (for a batch of fire safety and firefighting equipment or a single product) (scheme 4d);
the test report for fire safety and firefighting equipment (schemes 3d, 4d and 6d);

the report (act) of the manufacturer's production control (for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment) (scheme 3d);
the certificate of conformity (copy of the certificate) of the production management system covering the production of fire safety and firefighting equipment and confirming the conformity of the manufacturer's management system with the requirements established by this Technical Regulation (for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment) (scheme 6d);

other documents selected by the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer) or seller that served as the basis for confirming the conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, as well as with the requirements of other effective Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union) applicable to such equipment (if available);

6) the manufacturer:

carries out production control and takes the necessary measures to ensure that the production process ensures the conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation (for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment) (schemes 3d and 6d). The requirements for production and control processes, as well as the results of their control, must be documented (in the form established by the manufacturer);

takes the necessary measures to ensure that the production process and the stable functioning of the production management system for fire safety and firefighting equipment ensure its conformity with the requirements of this Technical Regulation (for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment) (scheme 6d);

в) the manufacturer (person authorised by the manufacturer) or seller adopts a declaration of conformity of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the requirements of this Technical Regulation, drawn up using the uniform form approved by a Decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission, and, after its registration, affixes the single mark of product circulation on the Union market.

113. The declaration of conformity is subject to registration in the procedure established by the Eurasian Economic Commission.

114. The period of validity of the declaration of conformity begins on the date of its registration in the Unified Register of Issued Certificates of Conformity and Registered Declarations of Conformity.

115. The period of validity of the declaration of conformity for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment is no more than 5 years. For a batch of fire safety and firefighting equipment (single product), the period of validity of the declaration of conformity is not established.

116. The applicant must retain the declaration of conformity and the document package specified in subparagraph "a" of paragraph 112 of this Technical Regulation:

for serially manufactured fire safety and firefighting equipment – for 10 years from the date of expiry of the declaration of conformity;

for a batch of fire safety and firefighting equipment (single product) – at least 10 years from the date of sale of the last product from the batch (single product).

117. The document package specified in subparagraph "a" of paragraph 112 of this Technical Regulation must be submitted to state control

(supervision) bodies at their request.

VIII. Marking of fire safety and firefighting equipment with the single mark of product circulation on the Union market

118. Fire safety and firefighting equipment that complies with the requirements of this Technical Regulation and the requirements of other Technical Regulations of the Union (Customs Union) that have entered into force and apply to such equipment, and that has undergone conformity assessment in accordance with Section VII of this Technical Regulation, shall be marked with the single mark of product circulation on the Union market.

Fire safety and firefighting equipment shall be marked with the single mark of product circulation on the Union market before being placed on the market.

119. The single mark of product circulation on the Union market shall be affixed to each unit of fire safety and firefighting equipment by any method that ensures a clear and distinct image throughout the entire service life of the fire safety and firefighting equipment, and also to the technical documentation and packaging.

120. If, due to its characteristics, the single mark of product circulation on the Union market cannot be affixed directly to the fire safety and firefighting equipment, it is permitted to affix the single mark of product circulation on the Union market only to the packaging and technical documentation.

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