

The logo consists of the letters 'EAC' in a bold, black, sans-serif font, followed by a vertical bar and another 'EAC' in the same font.The word 'TECHSERT' in a red, serif font, enclosed in a gold-bordered rectangular box.

EAC Certifications

For plants and their machineries

Project russification



Whenever a plant is to be installed in Russia, before dedicating to the certification phase, its project must be Russified by a competent engineering firm on the basis of the regulations in force. This procedure includes a technical translation of the drawings and a conversion of all the applicable standards. It is therefore, absolutely necessary, that project manager, together with the competent regional authority (Rostekhnadzor), prepare a preliminary approval of the very project.

Eventually it is necessary to prepare documentation in the Russian language, in particular all the relevant equipments must be provided with user manual, safety passport and safety justification.

Applicable regulations survey



Customs legislation in Russia is based on a series of EAC technical regulations, which are normally referred to as TR CU or TR TS, which in turn refer to the applicable Gost regulations regarding design, construction and testing.

These regulations are strongly inspired by European legislation, and take up many aspects of it. As regards the industrial sector, especially if linked to the petrochemical industry, the technical regulations to refer to are: 010/2011 machinery regulation, 004/2011 low voltage, 020/2011 EMC, 012/2011 atex, 016/2011 equipment gas, 032/2013 pressure equipment, as well as the regulations related to fire regulations.

Other than that, the Gost regulations in terms of measuring equipments, are extremely relevant. Every measuring instrument must come with 3 documents, supplementing the applicable EAC certifications: Pattern of approval, first verification and calibration.

EAC certificates and EAC declarations



There are two documentary types related to TR CU regulations, the EAC declaration of conformity and the EAC certificate of conformity. The two documents are used in the same way, and both may be necessary and sufficient to export and use a product in Russia.

Every regulation lists the cases where it is mandatory to obtain an EAC certificate, while it is at the discretion of the applicant to choose the type of document for those products that fall within the case of the EAC declaration.

As far as their obtaining is concerned, the two procedures differ in the type of controls on the product. Furthermore a Certificate EAC always require an inspection of production site. Furthermore, while the declaration transfers many responsibilities to the manufacturer, with the certificate the responsibilities are held by the certification body.

Labeling



Every product needing an EAC certification, after attaining it, according to the general regulation, must be labeled with a clear and visible EAC marking. The marking must be present on the product, the packaging and/or the documents accompanying the product itself.

Every TR CU regulation makes clear exactly what information must be displayed, where and how. All the information required by the proper regulation must always be in the Russian Language.

EAC Certification holder



Every EAC certification must be issued on the request of a legal entity resident on the territory of the EAC Union (Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kirghizistan or Armenia).

The entity requiring the document is responsible for the documents and according to the relevant regulation, for the products imported using it. It also holds all the rights on the certification and its use. Any other subject willing to use the document must accompany it with a power of attorney from the certification holder.

Import of samples



Given the presence of accredited laboratories only within the Eurasian Economic Union, and given the directives of the Russian Customs Service, it is an essential requirement for the issuance of any EAC certification the importation of the necessary samples to the territory of the Russian Federation before issuing the document. The ability to prove the custom clearance of the samples necessary for certification may be required for all subsequent imports. Any product, to be cleared at a customs point of the EAC Union, must be accompanied by the EAC certification, the test report the certification is based on, the passport and the documents proving the necessary samples have been sent to the laboratory. The only case this last requirement is not strictly enforced is the case of a product with a declaration EAC issued by scheme 1D (any competent laboratory allowed).

In the case of single exports, the simplest and safest way, is to send the product as a sample to be tested on the premises of the buyer, issue the certification, and later clear it a second time for commercial use, without actually moving the equipment.

TR CU 010/2011



The TR CU 010/2011 regulation follows the European machinery regulation, therefore it applies to machines, systems and for example valves.

The TR CU 010/2010 regulation implies that the certification of an equipment, for example a pump, automatically transfers its certification status to all its components as long as they are used in the context of the pump itself. This means that the motor and/or the valves, for example, which would fall under the same standard, do not need an ad-hoc TR CU 010/2011 certification as long as they are installed in this pump, or are its spare parts.

The TR CU 010/2010 regulation can give rise to both an EAC declaration and an EAC certificate. More often than not, the equipment, will have a declaration EAC issued according to scheme 1D.

TR CU 004/2011 , TR CU 020/2011



Associated with the TR CU 010/2011 regulation, in the event that the machine, equipment or system is electrically powered between 50 and 1000 V in alternating current or up to 1500 V in direct current, we have the TR CU 004/2011 "low voltage" regulations , TR CU 020/2011 "EMC".

In the same way as the TR CU 010/2011 regulation, the certification of a product according to the TR CU 004/2011, TR CU 020/2011 regulations, implies the automatic extension of the certification to all its components.

The two regulations usually lead to a EAC declarations of conformity, in the case of machines and systems, already subjected to the TR CU 010/2011 regulation. The 3 regulations will be present together in a single declaration.

In those case where they are applied to equipment not subject to the TR CU 010/2011, such as control panels or electrical panels, on the other hand, the TR CU 004/2011, TR CU 020/2011 regulations lead to an EAC certificate.

TechSert Group llc Moscow - techsert@gostrussia.com - www.gostrussia.com

TR CU 012/2011



The TR CU 012/2011 regulation regulates systems, equipment and components in classified areas, the resulting certificate is comparable to the European ATEX certification. Unlike the certifications described up to now, the certification according to TR CU 012/2011 of an equipment or system does not transfer the conformity to all its components, which therefore must be certified separately in order to be used and allow the EAC EX certification of the product that uses them.

The EAC legislation for classified areas clarifies that in no way there is a recognition of the ATEX certification or other certifications of countries that are not members of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The EAC EX certificate, **there is no declaration 012/2011**, is based on a risk analysis relating to the product to be certified. The certification procedure involves an initial inspection, samples and periodic inspections and maintenance procedures.

TR CU 032/2013



The TR CU 032/2013 regulation regulates pressure equipment, similar to how the PED regulation regulates the same sector in Europe.

A fundamental feature of this regulation is the possibility to certify only components such as tanks, valves, flanges, pipes, pipes, filters and boilers. It is not possible to certify machines or complete systems according to this legislation. This implies the fact that a plant must have as many certifications as there are distinct elements under pressure installed, divided by types and manufacturers.

The need for certification is determined by the combination of volume or diameter depending on the type of product, maximum working pressure, risk factor of the fluid and nature of the fluid (liquid, gaseous). This combination gives rise to 3 and 4 risk categories depending on the product, categories 1 and 2 require an EAC declaration, while 3 and 4 require an EAC certificate.

Automotive sector



As regards the automotive spare parts sector, the main regulation to refer to is the TR CU 018/2011. The TR CU 018/2011 regulates automotive spare parts in general and always lead to a certificate EAC. This certificate might be valid for at most 4 years (all other certifications allow 5 years) but it must be kept valid yearly.

The certification procedure requires inspections on the production site and samples to an accredited laboratory inside of the Union for extensive tests.

Relatively few laboratories are active, therefore long queues are very well possible.

Except for the TR CU 018/2011 other regulations may apply due to the presence of electricity or pressure, for example.