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Certification Note



title:

NGS requirements versus DoP

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Introduction

This certification note describes the relationship of NorGeoSpec (NGS) requirements versus information given on the Declaration of Performance (DoP) and how to read the NGS certificate.

Compared to the DoP, the NGS certificates should have additional values for the users (e.g. authorities, designers,):

- for specific jobs to build
- for control of incoming products in these specific jobs
- for fit for purpose, etc.

There is a consensus that CE marking (the basis for DoP) and NGS should not be mixed.

- it is the manufacturer who undertakes the responsibility for the DoP (CE marking)
- it is the user who undertakes the responsibility for the requirements on the products used in specific jobs for specific applications, functions and projects (NorGeoSpec)

In summary this means that the values mentioned on the DoP are the responsibility of the manufacturer and that the verification of the Factory Production Control (FPC) is the responsibility of the Notified Body (CE marking).

On the other hand, NorGeoSpec only checks if the NGS requirements are fulfilled. This means that verification by the tests of the values mentioned on the DoP is not the task of the NorGeoSpec Certification Body (NCB)..

Consequences

To evaluate the product for NGS, the mean value of the product declared in the DoP is the basis. It means that the NGS certification mean value correspond to DoP mean value. Based on the DoP mean value, the maximum NGS tolerances have to be applied and controlled (NGS control limits – min. and/or max.). The NGS tolerances given in the guideline are the user quality-requirements as defined in the NGS guideline. In summary this means:

- the mean value of the DoP will be compared with the NorGeoSpec value at the time of the certification the results of product testing by NGS certification and random product sampling and testing will be compared with the NGS control limits the manufacturer is free to change the DoP during the certification period as long as the NGS control limits are fulfilled

Applied to the currently valid certificates this means:

- the values in column "Declared value" corresponds to the mean values given on the DoP respectively to the product datasheet for mass per unit area
- the values in column "Max. tolerance" corresponds to the mean values given on the DoP and the max. and/or the min. tolerances given in table 1 part 1 and 2 of the guideline
- the values in column "Certification value" are the NGS control limits based on the mean value given on the DoP and max. and/or min. tolerances given in the NGS guideline.
If the results of the tested products are within the NGS control limits the NCB will issue the NGS certificates or in case of random product sampling and testing the certificate is still valid.

Conclusion

The NGS certificate expresses required properties the products shall meet for specific projects acc. to NGS requirements.

Controlling these values is part of the NGS system and imply the tasks (e.g. sampling and testing) written in the NGS guideline.

The NorGeoSpec Certification Body (NCB) checks whether the NGS requirements are fulfilled or not.

The review if the values of the DoP match by tests is not task of NGS. This lies in the responsibility of the manufacturer.