



SINTEF

<p>SINTEF Community Høgskoleringen 7b 7465 Trondheim NORWAY</p> <p>Project Manager: Christoph Hessing Telephone: +49 151 720 43588 Email: christoph.hessing@sintef.no</p>	Certification Note 2
	NGS requirements versus DoP

Introduction

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

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

- for use on specific construction projects
- for control of incoming products in these specific projects
- for fitness 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 is responsible for the DoP (CE marking)
- it is the user who is responsible for the requirements on the products used in specific jobs for specific applications, functions and projects (NorGeoSpec)

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

On the other hand, NorGeoSpec checks whether 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. This means that the NGS certification mean value corresponds to the DoP mean value. Based on the DoP mean value, the certificate holder can declare the NGS tolerances which have to be applied and controlled.

Please note: The tolerances declared by the certificate holder shall be equal to or less than the NGS-tolerances given in Tables 1, 7, 8 and 9 of the guideline.

The NGS tolerances given in the guideline are the user quality-requirements as defined in the NGS guideline.

Author: Christian Recker	Reviewed: Christoph Hessing	Issue: 23.03.2026	Page 1 of 2
--------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	-------------



SINTEF

In summary this means that:

- 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 if the NGS control limits are fulfilled

Applied to the currently valid NGS certificates this means that:

- the values in the column "NGS declared mean value" correspond to the mean values given on the DoP or on the NGS manufacturers declaration
- the values in the column "NGS max. tolerance" correspond to the mean values given on the DoP and the max. and/or min. tolerances given in Tables 1, 7, 8 and 9 of the guideline
- the values in the column "NGS declared tolerance" are declared by the certificate holder but shall be equal or less than the NGS-tolerances given in Tables 1, 7, 8 and 9 of the guideline
- the values in the column "NGS control limits" are based on the mean value given on the DoP and the "NGS declared tolerance".
- If the results of the tested products are within the NGS control limits, the NCB will issue the NGS certificates. In case of random product sampling and testing, the certificate is still valid.

Conclusions

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

Controlling these values is part of the NGS system and implies 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.

Reviewing whether the values of the DoP correspond to the test values is not the task of the NGS, but the responsibility of the manufacturer.

Energy index

The certificate holder declares the Energy Index. The Energy Index does not necessarily have to correspond to the values (tensile strength and tensile strain) indicated on the certificate.

The certificate holder is recommended to perform a calculation according to the requirements of the guideline before setting the Energy Index. Furthermore, we recommend that compliance with the Energy Index should be monitored regularly as part of factory production control.

The Energy Index is verified for each sample based on the test results obtained for initial- or recertification or random product sampling. In addition, compliance with the declared Energy Index will be checked on a random basis as part of the regular NorGeoSpec inspections.

Author: Christian Recker	Reviewed: Christoph Hessing	Issue: 23.03.2026	Page 2 of 2
--------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	-------------