



KOMO. Kwaliteit zoals beloofd.

AD 0817
dated 20-11-2019

ASSESSMENT DIRECTIVE
FOR
THE KOMO® PRODUCT CERTIFICATE
FOR
FILM-FORMING MIDCOAT AND TOPCOAT SYSTEMS ON TIMBER

As established by the SKH Board of Experts on 04-10-2019
Accepted by the KOMO Quality and Assessment Board on 20-11-2019

Preface

This KOMO Assessment Directive (AD) has been compiled by the SKH Board of Experts in which stakeholders within the scope of this AD are represented. This board also supervises implementation of the attestation/certification based on this AD and updates it if necessary. In this AD, the term "Board of Experts" or "BoE" refers to the aforementioned Board.

This AD will be used by certificate bodies, which have a licence agreement for this with the KOMO Foundation, in connection with their established procedures for certification. In this AD, the requirements have been established that an applicant or holder of a KOMO Product Certificate must adhere to as well as the manner in which the certificate body assesses this. In the established certification procedures, the working method is established that is used by the certificate body when carrying out:

- Research for the provision and extension of a KOMO Product Certificate on the basis of this AD
- The periodic assessments for the benefit of retaining an issued KOMO Product Certificate on the basis of this AD

Changes compared to previous version:

- The wash out requirement for a topcoat system has been tightened from class 4 to class 2;
- the duration of the accelerated weathering process has been shortened for midcoat systems from 12 to 6 weeks (3 weeks for transparent systems), because their outdoor durability requirement is also shorter than for topcoat systems (18 instead of 60 months, duration used to be the same for midcoat and topcoat systems);
- the wash out requirement for midcoat systems has been tightened from class 2 to class 1 (after shortened accelerated weathering).

In case of arguments the Dutch version shall be consulted.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION AND APPLICATION AREA	5
1.1	GENERAL	5
1.2	APPLICATION AREA.....	5
1.3	VALIDITY	5
1.4	RELATION WITH THE EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS REGULATION (CPR, EU 305/2011)	5
1.5	REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES.....	5
1.6	KOMO® PRODUCT CERTIFICATE	6
2	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	7
3	PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING THE KOMO® PRODUCT CERTIFICATE	8
3.1	START.....	8
3.2	ADMISSION ASSESSMENT.	8
3.3	EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY SYSTEM OF THE APPLICANT.	8
3.4	Granting of the KOMO® PRODUCT CERTIFICATE	9
3.5	EXTERNAL CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT	9
4	PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS	10
4.1	PROPERTIES AFTER CRITICAL DRYING.....	10
4.2	PROPERTIES AFTER COMPLETE DRYING	10
4.3	WATER UPTAKE AND FREEZE STABILITY.....	10
4.4	ACCELERATED WEATHERING	10
4.4.1	Accelerated weathering midcoat systems.....	10
4.4.2	Accelerated weathering topcoat systems	11
4.5	OUTDOOR DURABILITY NATURAL WEATHERING	11
4.5.1	Outdoor durability midcoat system.....	11
4.5.2	Outdoor durability topcoat system	12
4.6	PRODUCT CHANGES.....	12
5	DETERMINATION PROCEDURES.....	13
5.1	WATER PERMEABILITY	13
5.2	ADHESION.....	13
5.3	RESISTANCE TO VARYING LOADS OF MOISTURE AND FROST	13
5.4	FASTENED WEATHERING.....	13
5.5	OUTDOOR DURABILITY.....	13
6	PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS	14
7	REQUIREMENTS REGARDING THE QUALITY SYSTEM.....	15
7.1	GENERAL	15
7.2	RESPONSIBILITY	15
7.3	MANAGER OF THE QUALITY SYSTEM	15
7.4	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES	15
7.5	QUALITY SYSTEM	15
7.5.1	Document management.....	15
7.5.2	Inspection and testing	15

7.5.3	Internal quality control	16
7.5.4	Registration	16
7.5.5	Calibration	16
7.5.6	Supply	16
7.5.7	Laboratory	16
7.5.8	Products with deficiencies.....	17
7.5.9	Complaint handling	17
8	LABELS.....	18
9	SETTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXTERNAL AUDIT.....	19
9.1	GENERAL	19
9.2	ADMISSION ASSESSMENT	19
9.2.1	Admission Assessment Dossier.....	19
9.2.2	Award Decision KOMO® Product Certificate.....	19
9.3	TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF THE EXTERNAL AUDIT	19
10	REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFYING BODY	20
10.1	GENERAL	20
10.2	CERTIFICATION STAFF	20
10.3	QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	20
10.4	REPORTING TO THE BOARD OF EXPERTS.....	21
10.5	SANCTIONS POLICY	21
10.6	INTERPRETATION OF REQUIREMENTS.....	21
11	LIST OF MENTIONED DOCUMENTS.....	22

1 INTRODUCTION AND APPLICATION AREA

1.1 GENERAL

The certification and attestation requirements laid down in this Assessment Directive are used by the certificate bodies, which are recognised for this by the Council for Accreditation and which have a licence agreement for this purpose with the KOMO® Foundation, when processing an application for, or the maintenance of, a KOMO® "Product certificate for film-forming midcoat and topcoat systems on timber".

In addition to the requirements laid down in this Assessment Directive, the certificate bodies impose additional requirements, in the sense of general procedure requirements for certification, as laid down in the general certification regulations of the relevant body.

The technical field of this AD is: E6 Doors, windows, shutters, gates and window frames for every application and implementation in timber

1.2 APPLICATION AREA

This Assessment Directive covers industrially applied, film forming, opaque and transparent midcoat and topcoat systems for application to timber. Products used for finishing facade carpentry in building are not included in this AD.

1.3 VALIDITY

This version of the AD replaces version AD 0817 dated 14-09-2018. The KOMO Product Certificates issued on the basis of the replaced AD and its amendment sheet lose their validity 6 months after publication of this AD.

New Product Certificates may be issued based on the aforementioned previous version of this AD for a period of no more than 6 months after publication of this version, provided they are issued to replace Product Certificates due to expire within the next 3 months.

The KOMO Product Certificate is valid indefinitely. The validity may be limited (terminated) due to:

- An amendment to this Assessment Directive;
- The certificate holder's failure to meet his/her obligations.

As from the date of publication, KOMO® Product Certificates can be issued based on this Assessment Directive.

1.4 RELATION WITH THE EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS REGULATION (CPR, EU 305/2011)

No harmonised European product standard is applicable to the products that fall within the scope of this AD.

1.5 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES

If reports from assessment institutes or laboratories are submitted by an applicant (manufacturer/supplier) to demonstrate that the requirements of this Assessment Directive are met, it must be demonstrated that they have been drawn up by a body that meets the applicable accreditation standard for the subject in question, namely:

- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17020 for inspection bodies
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17021-1 for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 for laboratories
- NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065 for bodies certifying products, processes and services.

A body shall be deemed to fulfil these criteria when an accreditation certificate for the subject in question can be submitted, issued by the Board of Accreditation (Raad voor Accreditatie, RvA) or another accreditation body accepted as a member of a multilateral agreement on the mutual recognition and acceptance of accreditation, drawn up within EA, IAF and ILAC. If no accreditation certificate can be submitted, the certificate body itself shall assess whether the accreditation criteria have been met.

1.6 KOMO® PRODUCT CERTIFICATE

Based on this Assessment Directive, KOMO® Product Certificates are issued for Film Forming Midcoat and Topcoat Systems on timber.

The KOMO® Foundation's website (www.komo.nl) contains the model of the Product Certificate to be issued that is applicable for this Assessment Directive. The Product Certificates to be issued must correspond to this.

2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Film forming coating

A paint layer with a minimum dry paint layer thickness of 60 µm. This AD describes specific covering and transparent pre- and topcoat systems. AD 0814 concerns film-forming primer systems.

Industrial coating system

An industrial film-forming coating system for application to timber means a coating consisting of one or more layers of varnish applied industrially under certain processing conditions in a factory.

Primer system:

Primer(s) applied in the carpentry factory to protect the surface of the timber and within 6 months after leaving the carpentry factory on the building site are finished with at least 2 brushes with a totally dry paint layer thickness of at least 50 µm.

Midcoat system:

A paint system consisting of one or more layers which are applied industrially (in a factory) and within a maximum of 18 months for covering systems and 6 months for transparent systems, after leaving the factory on the construction site is further finished with 1 brush layer with a total dry layer thickness of at least 30 µm. The colour scheme of the midcoat is closely attuned to the colour of the topcoat which, using conventional building paints in the desired final colour, can be achieved in one brush layer.

Topcoat system:

A paint system consisting of one or multiple layers, applied in a conditioned environment, without requiring any further finishing on the building site. The colour scheme is equal to the final colour. The desired maintenance-free period is in principle a matter of coordination between paint supplier and customer. To ensure a minimum level of quality, a minimum maintenance-free period of 6 years for light colours, 4 years for dark colours and 2 years for transparent finishes is required for opaque finishes, considering periodic inspections and damage updates. The term of periodic periods is laid down in maintenance contracts. The term of periodic periods is laid down in maintenance contracts.

Finishing advice:

Advice for the finishing of a primer system to a topcoat system in order to achieve the minimum performance of a topcoat system in accordance with the AD 0817.

3 PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING THE KOMO[®] PRODUCT CERTIFICATE

For the certification agreement to be concluded voluntarily with the applicant, an initial inspection shall be carried out before the KOMO[®] Certificate is issued.
If the applicant has several production sites, he shall clearly identify those production sites.

3.1 START

The applicant for a KOMO[®] Product Certificate stipulates for which base and purpose they are supplying transparent and/or opaque film forming coatings for application on timber they will deliver according to the specifications mentioned in chapter 4. They further provide the necessary data for preparing the KOMO[®] Product Certificate and decides which statements need to be included in the KOMO[®] Product Certificate, specifying:

- paints to be applied per layer;
- number of layers/system build-up in which the system has to be applied;
- dry layer thickness of the system and the individual layers;
- surfaces suitable for the system;
- application tolerance, minimal and maximal dry layer thickness applied according to minimum process parameters;
- minimum process parameters (temperature, relative humidity, air displacement and time during which each application route must be processed and dried).

They indicate which statements must be included in the KOMO[®] Product Certificate and provide substantiation for these statements. The assessment which demonstrates that the midcoat and/or topcoat system to be certified meets the requirements set out in chapter 4, must be carried out by an independent and professional laboratory.

3.2 ADMISSION ASSESSMENT.

In order to obtain a KOMO[®] Product Certificate, the certificate body shall carry out an assessment. The admission assessment includes:

- Verification of documents provided or to be provided by the applicant to verify compliance with the requirements laid down in this Assessment Directive.
- Determination of product characteristics and verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in chapters 4 and 5 of this Assessment Directive.
- Assessment of the processing rule against the requirements as set out in chapter 6

The certificate body shall test the stated qualities. It must be determined to what extent the performance as laid down in chapter 4 of this Assessment Directive is being met.

3.3 EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY SYSTEM OF THE APPLICANT.

In order to obtain a KOMO[®] Product Certificate, the certificate body shall carry out an assessment. The admission assessment includes:

- Assessment of the production process.
- Assessment of the quality system and the IQC-scheme of the applicant.
- Verification that the other required procedures are in place and working properly. The certificate body shall test the quality system and the corresponding IQC scheme. It must be established to what extent the quality system complies with the requirements laid down in chapters 7 and 8 of this Assessment Directive.

3.4 Granting of the KOMO® PRODUCT CERTIFICATE

The results of the assessment audit shall be recorded in a file by the certificate body. The dossier must meet the following requirements:

- Completeness; the file gives a ruling on all the requirements of the directive;
- Traceability; the findings on which statements are based must be recorded in a traceable manner.

The decision on the granting of a KOMO® Product Certificate must be taken by a qualified decision-maker who has not himself been involved in the assessment investigation. Based on the assessment, the decision maker decides whether the KOMO® Product Certificate can be granted or whether additional data and/or assessments are required before the KOMO® Product Certificate can be granted. The decision must be recorded in a traceable manner.

3.5 EXTERNAL CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

After the KOMO® Product Certificate has been issued, the certificate body shall carry out checks as described in chapter 9 of this Assessment Directive.

4 PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS

4.1 PROPERTIES AFTER CRITICAL DRYING

The properties after critical drying are determined according to §5.1 and § 5.2, are:

	method	requirement
Water uptake	SKH-Publ. 08-02	$\leq 250 \text{ g/m}^2$
Adhesion after water uptake	SKH-Publ. 05-01	maximum class 1

4.2 PROPERTIES AFTER COMPLETE DRYING

The properties after complete drying are determined according to §5.1 and § 5.2, are:

	method	requirement
Water uptake	SKH-Publ. 08-02	$\leq 150 \text{ g/m}^2$
Adhesion after water uptake	SKH-Publ. 05-01	maximum class 1

4.3 WATER UPTAKE AND FREEZE STABILITY

After six cycles of alternating water uptake and freezing according to §5.3 the following properties are determined:

	method	requirement
Adhesion	SKH-Publ. 05-01	Maximum class 1
Blistering	NEN-EN-ISO 4628-2	Not permitted
Cracking	NEN-EN-ISO 4628-4	Maximum class 1S1
Peeling	NEN-EN-ISO 4628-5	Not permitted

4.4 ACCELERATED WEATHERING

4.4.1 Accelerated weathering midcoat systems

Pending the natural outdoor durability results from § 4.5.1, the outdoor durability can be determined by accelerated weathering.

After 1008 hours (504 hours for transparent systems) of accelerated weathering, in accordance with § 5.4, the following properties are determined:

	method	Requirement	Requirement
Adhesion	SKH-Publ. 05-01	Maximum class 1	Maximum class 1
Blistering	NEN-EN-ISO 4628-2	Not permitted	Not permitted
Cracking	EN-ISO 4628-4	Maximum class 1S1	Maximum class 1S1
Flaking	EN-ISO 4628-5	Not permitted	Not permitted
Chalking*	EN-ISO 4628-6	Maximum class 1	-
Gloss	NEN-ISO 2813	No requirement, just measurement at the start and end of outside exposure	
Colour*	NEN-EN-ISO 11664-4	Not a requirement, only measure at the start and after 1008 hours	-
Discolouration** (greying/blueing)	SKH-Publ. 17-03	-	Not permitted

* Only applicable to opaque systems

** Only applicable to translucent systems

4.4.2 Accelerated weathering topcoat systems

Pending the natural outdoor durability results from § 4.5.2, the outdoor durability can be determined by accelerated weathering.

After 2016 hours (1512 hours for transparent systems) of accelerated weathering, in accordance with § 5.4, the following properties are determined:

	method	Requirement	Requirement
Adhesion	SKH-Publ. 05-01	Maximum class 1	Maximum class 1
Blistering	EN-ISO 4628-2	Not permitted	Not permitted
Cracking	EN-ISO 4628-4	Maximum class 3S1, 2S2, 2S3	Maximum class 1S1
Flaking	EN-ISO 4628-5	Not permitted	Not permitted
Chalking*	EN-ISO 4628-6	Maximum class 2	-
Gloss	NEN-ISO 2813	No requirement, just measurement at the start and end of the fast processing.	
Colour*	NEN-EN-ISO 11664-4	No requirement, only measurement at the start and after 2016 hours	-
Discolouration** (greying/blueing)	SKH-Publ. 17-03	-	Not permitted

* Only applicable to opaque systems

** Only applicable to translucent systems

4.5 OUTDOOR DURABILITY NATURAL WEATHERING

4.5.1 Outdoor durability midcoat system

After 18 months (for a transparent system after 6 months) of outside durability, in accordance with § 5.5, the following properties are determined:

	method	Requirement	Requirement
Adhesion	SKH-Publ. 05-01	Maximum class 1	Maximum class 1
Blistering	EN-ISO 4628-2	Not permitted	Not permitted
Cracking	EN-ISO 4628-4	Maximum class 1S1	Not permitted
Flaking	EN-ISO 4628-5	Not permitted	Not permitted
Chalking*	EN-ISO 4628-6	Maximum class 2	-
Gloss	NEN-ISO 2813	No requirement, just measurement at the start and end of outside exposure	
Colour*	NEN-EN-ISO 11664-4	No requirement, only measurement at the start and after 18 hours	-
Discolouration** (greying/blueing)	SKH-Publ. 17-03	-	Not permitted

* Only applicable to opaque systems

** Only applicable to translucent systems

4.5.2 Outdoor durability topcoat system

After 60 months (for a transparent system after 36 months) of outside durability, in accordance with § 5.5, the following properties are determined:

	method	Requirement	Requirement
Adhesion	SKH-Publ. 05-01	Maximum class 1	Maximum class 1
Blistering	EN-ISO 4628-2	Not permitted	Not permitted
Cracking	EN-ISO 4628-4	Maximum class 3S1, 2S2, 2S3	Not permitted or maximum class 1S1
Peeling	EN-ISO 4628-5	Not permitted	Not permitted
Chalking*	EN-ISO 4628-6	Maximum class 2	-
Gloss flow rate	NEN-ISO 2813	No requirement, only measurement at the start, every 12 months and at the end of the	
Colour retention*	NEN-EN-ISO 11664-4	No requirement, just measurement at the start, every 12 months and end of outside exposure	-
Discolouration** (greying/blueing)	SKH-Publ. 17-03	-	Not permitted

* Only applicable to covering systems

** Only applicable to transparent systems

4.6 PRODUCT CHANGES

Changes in the formulation will be documented by the manufacturer. If requested, the manufacturer must grant the certificate body access to this documentation.

When significant changes (changing more than 10% of a raw material compared to the original formulation, for example increasing the concentration of chalk from 10% to 11%, $1/10=10\%$, so reporting to the certificate body) are made, the manufacturer needs to show, using the assessments as described in §5.1 to §5.3, the performance of the product is at least the same as the original formulation, or that the performance has improved. If the manufacturer wants to use other assessments instead of these, the approval of the certificate body is required.

Remark: For the determination of changes, the colour formulas that are used are RAL 1013 and RAL 7026.

5 DETERMINATION PROCEDURES

For the determination of the various properties, the paint system is applied and dried in accordance with the minimum condition stated by the applicant.

The number of layers and the upper and lower limits of layer thickness per layer shall be specified by the applicant per layer and there shall be a closed paint film.

For all requirements, the performance of opaque systems shall be determined in the colours RAL 1013 (light) and RAL 7026 (dark) and for transparent systems in the most critical colour specified by the applicant. The most critical colour is indicated by the applicant, if necessary, the most critical colour can be determined in accordance with SKH-Publication 17-04 'Determination of the UV light transmission of a paint layer'.

Before application of the material necessary for the assessment, the application technique indicated by the applicant must be used.

5.1 WATER PERMEABILITY

The water permeability after critical- and complete drying is determined according to the determination methods as included in SKH publication 08-02.

5.2 ADHESION

The adhesion is to be determined according to SKH publication 05-01.

5.3 RESISTANCE TO VARYING LOADS OF MOISTURE AND FROST

The resistance to varying loads of moisture and frost is determined according to the determination method as described in SKH publication 10-01.

5.4 FASTENED WEATHERING

The fastened weathering is to be determined according to the determination methods as included in NEN-EN 927-6. As opposed to NEN-EN 927-6 error-free firing panels need to be used.

5.5 OUTDOOR DURABILITY

The outdoor durability is to be determined according to the determination methods as included in NEN-EN 927-3. As opposed to NEN 927-3 error-free firing panels need to be used, whereby the outside corners have been rounded with a radius of 3mm and the paint system needs to be applied on all sides.

6 PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS

Upon delivery of the paint, processing instructions must be supplied. This must contain at least the following items:

- transport and storage;
- application reach, minimal and maximal dry layer thickness;
- application conditions (temperature, relative humidity);
- drying conditions (temperature, relative humidity, air movement, drying times);
- shelf life (if applicable);
- application method.

7 REQUIREMENTS REGARDING THE QUALITY SYSTEM.**7.1 GENERAL**

This chapter contains the requirements to be met by the manufacturer's quality system.

7.2 RESPONSIBILITY

The manufacturer is responsible for the production process of the product and for internal quality control, for the finished product and for the processing instructions.

7.3 MANAGER OF THE QUALITY SYSTEM

The organisational structure must include an official responsible for the management and operation of the quality system.

7.4 NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES

All changes within the quality system, such as procedures, formulas, IQC-schemes, etc. need to be reported to the certificate body.

7.5 QUALITY SYSTEM**7.5.1 Document management**

The procedures recorded in writing for the inspection and testing must be evaluated and approved for suitability and effectiveness by those responsible within the company prior to publication. The management of documents must ensure that only valid documents are available during inspection and testing. The documents need to be made in Dutch, English or German or in a way that they are accessible for the certificate body.

7.5.2 Inspection and testing

A product file must be kept for all products mentioned in the authorisation. The certificate body will authenticate the product file during the admission assessment. The product file must contain at least the following information:

- the product formula;
- the product specifications to be determined, the target values for these specifications and the maximum permissible deviation therefrom, as well as the measured values;
- The changes in the formula.

The following minimum characteristics shall be determined for each batch produced:

- viscosity;
- the grinding fineness;
- the pH;
- the density;
- the layer thickness range (standing power);
- gloss (only finish)
- solid matter content.

The manufacturer himself indicates what the target values are and what the maximum permissible deviation from them is.

These inspections, the entry inspection of raw materials and registration of the production process adequately demonstrate the paint's consistent compliance with the specifications set out in 4.1 through 4.5.

7.5.3 Internal quality control

The manufacturer must use Internal Quality Control (IQC), recording at least the following: in writing, which must be included in the IQC-scheme at least the following:

- an entry check on the raw materials;
- workplace instructions (including check of the production process);
- inspection of the final product;
- inspection of the measuring equipment;
- Quality treatment and -registration;
- handling products with a deficiency (production outside specifications).

7.5.4 Registration

A record must be kept of the inspections and assessments as described in the IQC scheme. Recorded data shall be kept for a minimum of 10 years.

The manufacturer must have a suitable and accessible registration of the performed inspections and tests and must store it with this record as evidence of compliance with the requirements. Where necessary, statistical techniques must be applied to the assessment results.

Exceptions to the storage period of registrations are the test samples from the entrance control. These have a storage period of at least 1 year.

Following an inspection, the certificate body may decide to shorten or extend the storage period.

(In the event of a shortened storage period, data on deliveries since the inspection should be available at all times).

7.5.5 Calibration

Inspection equipment, instruments and test equipment shall be calibrated at least once a year, unless a different time limit has been set by the instrument manufacturer. Records must be kept of this.

Calibration can be executed internal (calibrated reference readings) or external (calibration company).

7.5.6 Supply

Raw materials, semi-finished products, etc., for which reference is made to another Assessment Directive, must comply with the requirements of the relevant Assessment Directive. The goods received must be checked in accordance with the quality system. Records must be kept of this.

7.5.7 Laboratory

In order to carry out laboratory activities, there must be an equipped (separate) room and the prescribed measuring and testing equipment. If an external laboratory is used, it must be approved by the certificate body.

Preferably an external laboratory needs to be independently accredited based on NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025.

The samples used for inspection and testing should be clearly identified. Any test sequence must be recognisable.

Depending on the products that are made and as far as this applies to the mandatory checks to be carried out for the products concerned, the manufacturer must have the following equipment at his disposal:

- Thermostat bath (or other equipment to get the samples to the correct temperature);
- Dry oven (minimum 100°C), accuracy $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ or other means to determine the solid matter content of samples;
- Weighing scale and/or balance with an accuracy of $\pm 0,01$ gram;
- pH-gauge;
- Viscosity gauge;
- Thermometers, a calibrated thermometer or a thermometer and a calibration thermometer, accuracy $\pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

7.5.8 Products with deficiencies

Products or parts of products found not to be in conformity during the production process shall be recognisable as such. There must also be a procedure for the handling of these products and a recognisable (separate) storage space. If necessary, corrective measures must be taken.

7.5.9 Complaint handling

The manufacturer (holder of the quality declaration) must have a demonstrable record of complaints and the handling thereof with regard to the product to which the quality declaration relates and its application. For each complaint, it must be indicated how the complaint has been analysed and dealt with, and possibly followed by appropriate corrective measures.

8 LABELS

The container of paint products will need a label containing:

- the KOMO® brand name and logo;
The implementation of the label is as follows:



the implementation of the brand name is as follows: KOMO®

- the name of the manufacturer/supplier;
- product name;
- the number of the KOMO® Product Certificate;
- a batch number;
- the final processing date or production date in combination with the shelf life.

In addition, the manufacturer's product documentation shall include at least the following information:

- hazard statement;
- the processing instructions (see chapter 6).

9 SETTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXTERNAL AUDIT

9.1 GENERAL

The external conformity assessment is recorded by the certificate body in accordance with the certification regulation of the certificate body.

9.2 ADMISSION ASSESSMENT

9.2.1 Admission Assessment Dossier

The certificate body records the findings of the admission assessment in a dossier. The dossier must meet the following requirements:

- **Completeness:** the dossier addresses all the requirements stated in the directive.
- **Traceability:** the findings on which statements are based must be recorded in a traceable manner

The decision-maker for giving out the KOMO® Product Certificate must be able to base the decision on the recorded findings.

9.2.2 Award Decision KOMO® Product Certificate

The decision on the granting of a KOMO® Product Certificate must be taken by a qualified decision-maker who has not himself been involved in the assessment investigation.

The decision must be recorded in a traceable manner.

9.3 TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF THE EXTERNAL AUDIT

The certificate body checks once a year whether the products meet the technical specifications and whether the production is in accordance with the specifications laid down by the manufacturer and agreed with the certificate body and whether the internal quality control system of the manufacturer meets the requirements as laid down in chapter 7.

A written report is drafted of these inspections.

On the advice of the Board of Experts, the frequency of inspections can, with substantive reasons, be adjusted.

Samples of the paint systems mentioned in the quality declaration must also be taken by the certificate body for further assessment by an external independent laboratory. During this assessment it is checked whether the requirements set out in 4.1 and 4.2 of this AD are still being met. Additional samples may be taken if necessary. The costs for such assessment are for the account of the manufacturer.

The country of the applicant must generally speaking be safe for inspection visits by the provider of the quality declaration. In the case of negative travel advisories, the country is not visited but the products are inspected upon arrival in the Netherlands. The manufacturer is obliged to report the shipments, including time and place of receipt, to the certification body in good time and in writing.

10 REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFYING BODY

10.1 GENERAL

The certificate body must have a procedure in which the general rules used in certification are set out. In particular, these are:

- The general rules for carrying out the initial inspection, according to:
 - The way in which manufacturers are informed about the handling of an application;
 - Performing the inspection;
 - The decision based on the performed inspection
- The general rules concerning the performance of inspections and the inspection aspects used;
- The measures to be taken by the certificate body in case of deficiencies (sanctions policy);
- the rules upon termination of a certificate;
- The option of lodging an appeal against decisions or measures of the certificate body.

CERTIFICATION STAFF

The staff involved in the certification process can be divided into:

- Inspector: charged with carrying out the external audit;
- Preliminary assessor: charged with carrying out the initial inspection and assessing the reports of inspectors/lab technicians
- Assessor: the assessment of the preliminary assessor and inspector; decisions on the need to take corrective actions
- Decision-maker: charged with taking decisions on the basis of the initial inspection carried out, the continuation of certification on the basis of the inspections carried out.

10.2 QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Employees involved in the qualification process must be demonstrably qualified for performing the necessary activities. With regards to training, expertise/experience, the following qualification requirements apply:

Function	Education	Knowledge and Experience
Inspector Preliminary inspector	Higher Professional Education level	- Production and application of the coatings - Training for ISO 9001 auditor - At least two years of experience in the coatings industry or equivalent
Assessor	Higher Professional Education level	- Master's or Bachelor's in chemistry or equivalent - Production and application of the coatings - At least 2 years of management experience in the coating industry or equivalent
Decision-maker	Higher Professional Education level	- Management experience or equivalent - Certification experience or equivalent - Knowledge of accreditation criteria or equivalent - Knowledge of relevant certification systems

10.3 REPORTING TO THE BOARD OF EXPERTS

The certificate body reports at least once a year about the performed certification activities. This report must address the following issues:

- Changes in the number of certificates (new/expired);
- Number of inspections carried out in relation to the determined frequency;
- Results of the inspections.

10.4 SANCTIONS POLICY

The sanctions policy (the measures to be taken by the certificate body in the event of deficiencies) must be laid down in the procedure of the certificate body referred to in paragraph 10.1 or in a document drawn up separately for this purpose.

10.5 INTERPRETATION OF REQUIREMENTS

The Board of Experts may lay down the interpretation of the requirements of this Assessment Directive in a single, separate interpretative document. Where applicable, this interpretation document is available on the website of the scheme manager who has drawn up this assessment guideline. Every certificate body that makes use of this Assessment Directive is obliged to use the interpretations laid down therein.

11 LIST OF MENTIONED DOCUMENTS

SKH Publication 05-01: 2018	Determination of adhesion of paints to timber
SKH Publication 08-02: 2015	Determination of water permeability after critical drying and complete drying of primer, pre-lacquer and topcoat systems on timber
SKH Publication 10-01: 2019	Moist-frost test
SKH Publication 17-03: 2018	Assessment of discolouration of the base, under a transparent coating for timber
SKH Publication 17-04: 2018	Determination of the UV permeability of a paint system
NEN-EN 927-3: 2019	Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior timber - Part 3: Natural weathering test
NEN-EN 927-6: 2018	Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior timber - Part 6: Exposure of timber coatings to artificial weathering using fluorescent UV lamps and water.
NEN-EN-ISO 2813: 2014	Paints and varnishes - Determination of shine (mirror reflection) of non-metallic paint layers below 20 degrees, 60 degrees and 85 degrees
NEN-EN-ISO 4628-2: 2016	Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of degradation of coatings - Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering
NEN-EN-ISO 4628-4: 2016	Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of degradation of coatings - Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking
NEN-EN-ISO 4628-5: 2016	Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of degradation of coatings - Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking
NEN-EN-ISO 4628-6: 2011	Paints and varnishes - Assessment of the reduction in quality of coatings - Indication of the quantity and quantity of defects, and of the intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 6: Assessment of the degree of chalking according to the taping method
NEN-EN-ISO 11664-4: 2011	Colour measurement - Part 4: CIE 1976 L*a*b Colour Space
NEN-EN-ISO 9001: 2015	Quality management systems - Requirements
NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17020	Conformity assessment - Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection
NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17021-1	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements
NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17065	Conformity assessment - Requirements for certificate bodies issuing certificates for products, processes and services