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Author(s)	Angelo Baggini, Franco Bua & Annalisa Marra, ECD		
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About the INTAS project

The aim of the INTAS project is to provide technical and cooperative support, as well as capacity building activities, to Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs). The need for the INTAS project arises from the difficulty that MSAs and market actors face in establishing and verifying compliance with energy performance requirements for large industrial products subject to requirements of the Ecodesign Directive, specifically transformers and industrial fans. Therefore, the project aims to:

- Support European Member State MSAs deliver compliance for large products (specifically for transformers and large fans);
- Support industry to be sure of what their obligations are under the Ecodesign Directive and to deliver compliance in a manner that will be broadly accepted by MSAs;
- Foster a common European approach to the delivery and verification of compliance for these products.

List of project partners:

WIP Renewable Energies	Europe
European Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation	Europe
European Copper Institute	Europe
Engineering Consulting and Design	Europe
Waide Strategic Efficiency	Europe
Austrian Energy Agency	Austria
Federal Public Service Health, Foodchain, Safety and Environment	Belgium
SEVEn Energy Efficiency Center	Czech Republic
Danish Technological Institute	Denmark
Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency	Finland
The Polish Foundation for Energy	Poland
Directorate General of Energy and Geology	Portugal
Romanian Regulatory Authority for Energy	Romania
Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Innovation	Spain
Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development	Italy
Food and Economic Safety Authority	Portugal







Executive summary

This report summarises the outcomes of Task 3.3 "Multiple regulation testing" in WP3 "Defining an effective compliance framework for MSAs and manufacturers" of the INTAS project, with focus on the large fan product group. Its goal was to assess which other regulations are likely to be able to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for large fans.

The methodology used can be summarised as follows:

- Phase 1: Potentially synergic Other Regulation collection (paragraph 3.2.1)
- Phase 2: Synergy analysis of each potentially synergic other regulation as collected in Phase 1 (paragraph 3.2.2)
- Phase 3: Synergy assessment of each potentially synergic other regulation as analyzed in Phase 2 (paragraph 3.2.3)

The main conclusion of this study is that there are no real options to conduct combined multiple testing for Ecodesign market surveillance and other relevant regulations. However, two promising synergic effects among different regulations have been identified:

- the leverage resulting from carrying out surveillance of two regulations together. This leverage is mainly due to the enlargement of the basis of the surveyed perimeter. The synergy is realistically limited to the possibility to collect data and carry out document inspections. A side effect may also be the dissemination of the two regulations together;
- the possibility to delegate document inspections to other official bodies in charge of controls in contexts typically having the large INTAS product installed (even if the subject under surveillance is different).

These suggested approaches should be implemented in conjunction with classical traditional testing activities by MSA as foreseen by each separated regulation.

Among all the options, voluntary certification schemes (not necessarily related to the subject in the scope of Regulation 1) seem to be the most promising.

It is to be pointed out that no differences in the conclusions have been identified for power transformers in comparison to large fans (D3.5). A reason for this is related to the fact that the only promising synergies are just conceptual considering the lack of real options to test together or all at once the product under examination.







1. Introduction

This document reports the results of the research carried out by Task 3.3 "Multiple regulation testing" in WP3 "Defining an effective compliance framework for MSAs and manufacturers" of the INTAS project, for large fans.

The aim of this Task is to assess which other regulations are likely to be able to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for either fans or transformers.

The methodology used can be summarised as follows:

- Phase 1: Potentially synergic Other Regulation collection (paragraph 3.2.1)
- Phase 2: Synergy analysis of each potentially synergic other regulation as collected in Phase 1 (paragraph 3.2.2)
- Phase 3: Synergy assessment of each potentially synergic other regulation as analysed in Phase 2 (paragraph 3.2.3)

To increase the chance of success, a creative approach was used when looking for potentially synergic regulations to be assessed. This approach required not just looking at legislation directly or indirectly applicable on large fans or their parts but also at legislation addressing activities or products using or involving or linked to large fans.

An introductory briefing and analysis on relevant terminology useful to fully understand the technical content of the report is included.







2. Scope

2.1 Technical boundaries

This study considers large fans covered by Regulation (EU) No. 327, with a power input between 10 kW and 500 kW.

2.2 Geographical coverage

Through the analysis of EU Regulations, EU Directives and EN standards the results of this study cover the whole EU.

A specific analysis of national legislation not related to EU Directives has been carried out in the EU countries listed in the following table.

Table 1 – EU countries surveyed in terms of national legislation other than the one related to EU Directives.

EU country	INTAS partner
Denmark	DTI
Austria	AEA
UK	ECOS
France	WSE







3. Background

This section provides some background knowledge and terminology to describe the approach used to carry out this study.

3.1 Terminology

The meaning of the keywords used in this study are shortly discussed hereunder.

3.1.1 Regulation

The term "Regulation" used in this document is defined as in the EU Directive 98/34EC art. 1.

Technical regulations are technical specifications and other requirements, including the relevant administrative provisions, the observance of which is compulsory, de jure or de facto, in the case of marketing or use in a Member State or a major part thereof, as well as laws, regulations or administrative provisions of Member States.

De facto technical regulations include laws, regulations or administrative provisions of a Member State which refer either to technical specifications or other requirements or to professional codes or codes of practice which in turn refer to technical specifications or other requirements and compliance with which confers a presumption of conformity with the obligations imposed by the aforementioned laws, regulations or administrative provisions.

Voluntary agreements to which a public authority is a contracting party and which provide, in the public interest, for compliance with technical specifications or other requirements, excluding public procurement tender specifications have not been considered in the scope of this task.

3.1.2 Test

The term "Test" used in this document includes:

- Information collection
- Document assessment
- Measurement

3.1.3 Alongside

For the aim of this study the term "Alongside" describes the potential synergy with EU Regulation 327/11 in terms of:

- Classification and







- Assessment.

3.1.4 Regulation 1 and Regulation 2

With the scope to shorten the text and reduce the possibility of misunderstanding, in this document the following additional definitions have been used:

- Regulation 1 = Ecodesign Regulation 327/11
- Regulation 2 = any other regulation

3.2 Methodology

The methodology used to approach this study can be described as follow:

- Phase 1: Potentially synergic Other Regulation collection (paragraph 3.2.1)
- Phase 2: Synergy analysis of each potentially synergic other regulation as collected in Phase 1 (paragraph 3.2.23.2.3)
- Phase 3: Synergy assessment of each potentially synergic other regulation as analyzed in Phase 2 (paragraph 3.2.3)

3.2.1 Phase 1 - Other Regulation collection

The collection of other potentially synergic regulations (Regulation 2) has been carried out:

- on the basis of discussion with key experts among INTAS partners participating to this work package about EU countries as listed at paragraph 2.2
- on the basis of the experience and the desk research carried out by the authors.

The adopted methodology has not been applied targeting comprehensiveness but with the aim to bring up ideas and possible resource optimization in market surveillance activities.

Key experts were requested

- to provide a preliminary list of other potentially synergic regulations on the basis of their experience, skills and knowledge of actual practices.
- to populate a form considering in the research both:
 - European legislation (Directives and Regulations) and
 - National legislation

applicable to INTAS group of products primarily focusing on very large products.

To increase the chance of success, a creative approach was used when looking for potentially synergic regulations to be assessed. This approach required not just looking at legislation directly or indirectly applicable on fans or their parts (see product in product Type A and B at paragraph 3.2.2.3.) but also at legislation addressing activities or products using or involving or linked to transformers and fans (see Type C at paragraph 3.2.2.3.).







The main subjects considered potentially synergic have been:

- Energy
 - Ecodesign
 - EPBD
 - Safety
 - Electrical
 - Fire
- Workplaces
- Environment
 - Noise
 - ROHS

3.2.2 Phase 2 - Synergy analysis

The synergy of each other regulation to be able to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing fans has been analysed according with the method described in Figure 1.

Primarily for each Regulation 2 judged potentially useful for the scope, the following information has been collected:

- Subject addressed by the regulation
- Reference to the regulation
- Scope of the regulation
- Content of the regulation

Subsequently for each Regulation 2 the following aspects have been analysed:

- Direct or indirect applicability to the large product under investigation (see paragraph 3.2.2.3)
- Foreseen surveillance activities (see paragraph 3.2.2.4)

Finally, for each Regulation 2 the following classification has been adopted:

- Product in product scenario (paragraph 3.2.2.3)
- Type of synergy (paragraph 3.2.2.4)

The following paragraphs describe the adopted criteria.

3.2.2.1 Applicability

Direct or indirect applicability to the large product under investigation is evaluated with reference to the scope and the explicit exclusions:







- Is it explicitly mentioned in the scope?
- Is it explicitly mentioned among the exclusions?
- Does the scope include product in product of interest for this analysis (see paragraph 3.2.2.3)?

3.2.2.2 Surveillance activities

The surveillance activities foreseen in each Regulation 2 can be classified in the following terms:

- Does the Regulation 2 foresee mandatory controls and tests?
- Who are the primary and the secondary target of Regulation 2?
 - Manufacturers
 - Distributors
 - Importers
 - Users
 - Installers
 - Designers
- Who is the surveyed subject?
- Who is the surveillance body?

3.2.2.3 Product in product

Product in product situation can be classified in the following scenarios:

- Type A: INTAS product is part of another product that falls under the scope of Regulation 2
- Type B: a product that falls under the scope of Regulation 2 is part of one of INTAS products

A third different scenario has been also considered of interest:

 Type C: INTAS product is frequently found in a given context/application/boundary that falls under the scope of Regulation 2

3.2.2.4 Types of synergies

In the perspective of classification two possible types of synergies have been primarily considered:

- Type 1: the same test once carried out as per Regulation 1, is automatically valid for Regulation 2, i.e. to ensure that two identical tests or two identical properties (required by different pieces of regulation) are not tested twice.
- Type 2: two different tests (as per Regulation 1 and Regulation 2) could be carried out in "one single shot", i.e. to take the opportunity to carry out together the two different tests once the product is under investigation.







However, in a context of resources optimisation and surveillance coverage increase a third option has been considered:

- Type 3: the opportunity to easily add to surveillance activities foreseen in the context of Regulation 2 surveillance activities of interest for Regulation 1 (for large fans installed in a given context) like:
 - Basic checks (for example document inspection or collection)
 - Data collection

3.2.3 Phase 3 - Synergy assessment

On the base of the classification and the analysis described at paragraph 3.2.2, the potential synergy assessment has been carried out through a subjective judgement conventionally adopting the following 4 levels:

- H High level: surveillance per Regulation 2 is mandatory AND
 - INTAS product is directly in the scope of Regulation 2 AND/OR the same test once carried out as per Regulation 1, is automatically valid for Regulation 2 (Type 1) AND/OR two different tests (as per Regulation 1 and Regulation 2) could be carried out in "one single shot" (Type 2).

OR

- INTAS product is frequently found in a given context that falls under the scope of Regulation 2 (Type C) AND there is the opportunity to easily add basic checks and data collection of interest for Regulation 1 (Type 3).
- M Medium level: surveillance per Regulation 2 is mandatory AND INTAS product is not directly in the scope of Regulation 2 but
 - two different tests (as per Regulation 1 and Regulation 2) could be carried out in "one single shot" (Type 2)

AND

- there is PinP situation (Type A or B) qualitatively and quantitatively meaningful.
- L low level: surveillance per Regulation 2 is mandatory AND INTAS product is not directly in the scope of Regulation 2 but







 two different tests (as per Regulation 1 and Regulation 2) could be carried out in "one single shot" (Type 2)

AND

- there is PinP situation (Type A or B) with a very limited qualitative and/or quantitative meaningful.
- N no synergies: Surveillance per Regulation 2 is not mandatory OR no PinP situation applies OR no real interest for carrying out Regulation 1 and Regulation 2 together.









Figure 1 – Flow chart of the method adopted to analyse the collected data.







4. EU Regulations

This section contains the analysis of the EU regulations potentially of interest to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing foreseen for the large product in the scope of this document.

There are some EU Regulations dealing with topics directly or indirectly of interest for large fans considered in this document and their subassemblies like cooling and control systems.

The considered regulations are listed in Table 2. The TAG shown in the first column is the unique ID to the document used in this report.

The analysis of each document in the perspective of assessing their potential to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed in paragraph 4.1.

The findings in terms of potential interest to consider to test them alongside Ecodesign testing foreseen for the large product in the scope of this document are presented in paragraph 4.2.







Table 2 – List of EU Regulations considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Original title	Link
#7	548/14	Power transformer regulation	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 548/2014 of 21 May 2014 on implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to small, medium and large power transformers	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0548
#14	305/2011/EU	CPR	REGULATION (EU) No 305/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=celex:32011R0305
#17	640/2009	Electrical motor Regulation	Commission Regulation (EC) No 640/2009 of 22 July 2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Ecodesign requirements for electric motors	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009R064 0
#18	327/2011	Fan Regulation	Commission Regulation (EU) No 327/2011 of 30 March 2011 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Ecodesign requirements for fans driven by motors with an electric input power between 125 W and 500 kW Text with EEA relevance	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011R032 7
#21	348/2013	REACH	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 348/2013 of 17 April 2013 amending Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32013R0348
#23	1253/2014/EU	Ventilation unit	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1253/2014 of 7 July 2014 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Ecodesign requirements for ventilation units	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R1253







#28	2017/1369	Ecodesign and energy	Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of	http://eur-
		labelling	the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy	lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1369/oj
			labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU	







4.1 Analysis

The content of each analysed EU Regulation is summarised in Annex A while their characteristics of interest are analyzed in tables as follow:

- Table 3 Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of EU Regulations considered in this study.
- Table 4 Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by EU Regulations considered in this study.
- Table 5 Analysis of PinP categories and type of synergy classification of EU Regulations considered in this study.

Table 3 – Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of EU Regulations considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Included
#7	548/14	Power transformer regulation	NO
#14	305/2011/EU	CPR	NO
#17	640/2009	Electrical motor Regulation	NO
#18	327/2011	Fan Regulation	YES
#21	348/2013	REACH	NO
#23	1253/2014/EU	Ventilation unit	NO
#28	2017/1369	Ecodesign and energy labelling	NO







Table 4 – Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by EU Regulations considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	1 target	2 target	Surveilled subject	Surveillance body	Mandatory control/test
#7	548/14	Power transformer	Manufacturers,		Manufacturers,	MSA	
		regulation	importers		importers		mandatory
#14	305/2011/EU	CPR	Manufacturers,	Users Installers,	Manufacturers,	Depending on national	
			distributors and	Designers	distributors and	implementing legislation	
			importers		importers		mandatory
#17	640/2009	Electrical motor	Manufacturer,		Manufacturer,	MSA	
		Regulation	importer		importer		mandatory
#18	327/2011	Fan Regulation	Manufacturer,		Manufacturer,	MSA	
			importer		importer		mandatory
#21	348/2013	REACH			Manufacturer,	Member States shall	
					importer	maintain a system of	
						official controls and other	
			Manufacturer,			activities as appropriate to	
			importer			the circumstances	
#23	1253/2014/EU	Ventilation unit	Manufacturer		Manufacturer	MSA	mandatory
#28	2017/1369	Ecodesign and			Suppliers, dealers	MSA	
		energy labelling	Suppliers, dealers				mandatory







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	PinP Category	Synergy type
#7	548/14	Power transformer regulation	Туре А	Туре 2
#14	305/2011/EU	CPR	Туре С	
#17	640/2009	Electrical motor Regulation	Туре А	Туре 2
#18	327/2011	Fan Regulation	Туре А, Туре В	Type 2
#21	348/2013	REACH	Туре А	
#23	1253/2014/EU	Ventilation unit	Туре В	Type 2
#28	2017/1369	Ecodesign and energy labelling	Туре А	

Table 5 – Analysis of PinP categories and type of synergy classification of EU Regulations considered in this study.

4.2 Findings

The assessment of the potential synergy between each document listed in Table 2 in the perspective to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed Table 6.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Synergy level	Notes
#7	548/14	Power transformer regulation	L	Large fans falling into the scope of EU Regulation 327/2011 do not contain large power transformers because of formal exclusion of fans supplied at voltages higher than 1000 VAC and 1500 VDC. Fans used for cooling power transformers are nowadays always outside the scope of the Regulation 327/2011.
#14	305/2011/EU	CPR	Ν	Not applicable
#17	640/2009	Electrical motor Regulation	Μ	The synergy is due to the possibility to have other products covered by this document included into the large fan (Type A). The possibility to have a large fan included in a product already covered by this directive is null (Type B). Large fans of interest for this document are covered also by this Directive. By the way the synergy has been evaluated M because performing real test on the electrical part of the fan is easier to be done separately.

Table 6 – Assessment of the potential synergy of other EU Regulations.







#21	348/2013	REACH	N	No mandatory controls by third parties implies NO interest for the scope of this investigation
#23	1253/2014/EU	Ventilation unit	Н	Fans are included in ventilation units
#28	2017/1369	Ecodesign and energy labelling	N	Power transformers and large fans are not covered by a delegated act (https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energ y-efficiency/energy-efficient-products)







5. EU directives and related national legislation

This section contains the analysis of the EU directives and national legislation potentially of interest to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing.

There are several EU Directives dealing with topics directly or indirectly of interest for large fans considered in this document and their subassemblies like cooling and control systems. EU countries have national legislations implementing these directives.

The considered directives have been listed in Table 7. The TAG shown in the first column is the unique ID to the document used in this report.

The analysis of each document in the perspective of assessing their potential to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed in paragraph 5.1.

The findings in terms of potential interest to consider to test them alongside Ecodesign testing foreseen for the large product in the scope of this document are presented in paragraph 5.2.





Industrial and Tertiary Product Testing



and Application of Standards

Deliverable 3.4: Analysis and report on other applicable regulations on fans

Table 7 – List of EU Directives and related national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Original title	Link
#1	2009/125/EC	Ecodesign	DIRECTIVE 2009/125/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of Ecodesign requirements for energy- related products	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009L0125
#2	2014/35/EU	LVD	DIRECTIVE 2014/35/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0035
#3	2014/30/EU	EMC	DIRECTIVE 2014/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=celex:32014L0030
#4	2006/42/EC	Machinery	DIRECTIVE 2006/42/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32006L0042
#5	2012/19/EU	RoHS and WEEE	DIRECTIVE 2012/19/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0019
#6	2014/34/EU	ATEX	DIRECTIVE 2014/34/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0034
#8	2014/68/EU	Pressure equipment	DIRECTIVE 2014/68/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 May 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0068
#9	2014/32/EU	Measuring instruments	DIRECTIVE 2014/32/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0032







and Application of Standards

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Original title	Link
#10	2000/14/EC	Noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors	DIRECTIVE 2000/14/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 8 May 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32000L0014
#11	2016 No. 1101 UK	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulation	The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016 (implementing the EU LVD)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/11 01/contents/made
#12	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 UK	Control of Substances Hazardous	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994	http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/msa19.htm# a10
#13	The building regulations 2010 UK	Building regulations	Building regulations part J (Fire Safety), VOLUME 2 – BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLINGHOUSES	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/s ystem/uploads/attachment_data/file/44166 9/BR_PDF_AD_B2_2013.pdf
#20	89/391/EEC	Safety and health of workers at work	Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:31989L0391







5.1 Analysis

Deliverable 3.4: Analysis and report on other applicable regulations on fans

The content of each analysed EU Directive is summarised in Annex A while their characteristics of interest are analyzed in tables as follow:

- Table 8 Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of EU Directive and related national legislation considered in this study.
- Table 9 Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by of EU Directive and related national legislation considered in this study.
- Table 10 Analysis of PinP categories and type of synergy classification of EU Directive and related national legislation considered in this study.

Table 8 – Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of EU Directive and related national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Included
#1	2009/125/EC	Ecodesign	YES
#2	2014/35/EU	LVD	YES
#3	2014/30/EU	EMC	YES
#4	2006/42/EC	Machinery	YES
#5	2012/19/EU	RoHS and WEEE	NO
#6	2014/34/EU	ATEX	NO
#8	2014/68/EU	Pressure equipment	NO
#9	2014/32/EU	Measuring instruments	NO
#10	2000/14/EC	Noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors	NO
#11	2016 No. 1101	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulation	YES
#12	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994	Control of Substances Hazardous	NO
#13	The building regulations 2010	Building regulations	NO
#20	89/391/EEC	Safety and health of workers at work	NO







Table 9 – Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by of EU Directive and related national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	1 target	2 target	Surveilled subject	Surveillance body	Mandatory control/test
#1	2009/125/EC	Ecodesign	Manufacturers, importers		Manufacturers, importers	MSA	mandatory
#2	2014/35/EU	LVD	Manufacturers, importers, distributors		Manufacturers, importers, distributors	MSA	mandatory
#3	2014/30/EU	EMC	Manufacturers, importers, distributors		Manufacturers, importers, distributors	MSA	mandatory
#4	2006/42/EC	Machinery	Manufacturers, importers, distributors		Manufacturers, importers, distributors	Notified bodies	mandatory
#5	2012/19/EU	RoHS and WEEE	Manufacturers, importers		Manufacturers, importers	Depending on national implementing legislation	
#6	2014/34/EU	ATEX	Manufacturers, importers		Manufacturers, importers	Notified bodies	
#8	2014/68/EU	Pressure equipment	Manufacturer		Manufacturer	Notified bodies	mandatory
#9	2014/32/EU	Measuring instruments	Manufacturers, importers, distributors		Manufacturers, importers, distributors	MSA	mandatory
#10	2000/14/EC	Noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors	Manufacturer		Manufacturer	MSA	mandatory
#11	2016 No. 1101	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulation	Manufacturer		Authority can intervene if they feel equipment presents a risk; hinges on CE	Health and Safety Executive	mandatory







					marking and conformity assessment.		
#12	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994	Control of Substances Hazardous	Manufacturer		PCBs		mandatory
#13	The building regulations 2010	Building regulations	User		Defines "Places of special fire hazard" of which 'Oil-filled transformer and switch gear rooms' is first example.		mandatory
#20	89/391/EEC	Safety and health of workers at work	Employers	Manufacturer, Installers, Designers	Employers	Depending on national implementing legislation	mandatory







Table 10 – Analysis of PinP categories and type of synergy classification of EU Directive and related national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	PinP Category	Synergy Type
#1	2009/125/EC	Ecodesign	Туре А	Type 2
#2	2014/35/EU	LVD	Type A	Type 2
#3	2014/30/EU	EMC	Туре А	Type 2
#4	2006/42/EC	Machinery	Туре А	Type 2
#5	2012/19/EU	RoHS and WEEE	Туре А	
#6	2014/34/EU	ATEX	Туре А	
#8	2014/68/EU	Pressure equipment	Туре А	Type 2
#9	2014/32/EU	Measuring instruments	Туре А	
#10	2000/14/EC	Noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors	Туре А	
#11	2016 No. 1101	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulation	Туре А	Туре 2
#12	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994	Control of Substances Hazardous	Туре А	Туре 2
#13	The building regulations 2010	Building regulations	Туре С	Туре 3
#20	89/391/EEC	Safety and health of workers at work	Туре С	Туре 2

5.2 Findings

The assessment of the potential synergy between each document listed in Table 7 in the perspective to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed in Table 11.

Table 11 – Assessment of the potential synergy of EU directives and related national legislation.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Synergy level	Notes
#1	2009/125/EC	Ecodesign	Н	The synergy is due to the possibility to have other products covered by this document included into the large fan (Type A). The possibility to have a large fan included in a product already covered by this directive is null (Type B).
#2	2014/35/EU	LVD	М	The synergy is due to the possibility to have other products covered by this document included into the large fan (Type A). The possibility to have a large fan included in a product already covered by this directive is null







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Synergy level	Notes
				(Type B). Large fans of interest for this document are covered also by this Directive. By the way the synergy has been evaluated M because performing real test on the electrical part of the fan is easier to be done separately.
#3	2014/30/EU	EMC	L	The synergy is due to the possibility to have other products covered by this document included into the large fan (Type A). The possibility to have a large fan included in a product already covered by this directive is null (Type B). Large fans of interest for this document are covered also by this Directive. By the way the synergy has been evaluated L because performing EMC real tests on the electrical part of the fan is largely easier to be done separately.
#4	2006/42/EC	Machinery	Н	The synergy has been evaluated H because large fans are in the scope of this regulation. Another synergy is due to the possibility to have other products covered by this document included into the large fan (Type A). The possibility to have a large fan included in a product already covered by this directive is null (Type B).
#5	2012/19/EU	RoHS and WEEE	N	No mandatory controls by third parties implies NO interest for the scope of this investigation
#6	2014/34/EU	ATEX	N	No mandatory controls by third parties implies NO interest for the scope of this investigation
#8	2014/68/EU	Pressure equipment	L	Usually the large product of interest for this document is not included in and does not include any product falling into the scope of this regulation.
#9	2014/32/EU	Measuring instruments	N	The possibility to have Type A as well as Type B PinP is null.
#10	2000/14/EC	Noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors	N	Large fans are not clearly listed in the art. 12 and 13. The synergy could be in the possibility to have the large fans included into the another product falling into the scope of this document (Type B).
#11	2016 No. 1101	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulation	Μ	The synergy is due to the possibility to have other products covered by this document included into the large fan (Type A). The possibility to have a large fan included in a product already covered by this directive is null (Type B). Large fans of interest for this document are covered also by this Directive. By







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Synergy level	Notes
				the way the synergy has been evaluated M because performing real test on the electrical part of the fan is easier to be done separately.
#12	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994	Control of Substances Hazardous	L	The synergy is due to the possibility to have other products covered by this document included into the fan (Type A). The possibility to have a large fan included in a product already covered by this directive is null (Type B).
#13	The building regulations 2010	Building regulations	Μ	The synergy is due to the possibility to have the large product of interest in this document in a context subject to this regulation (Type C).
#20	89/391/EEC	Safety and health of workers at work	Μ	The synergy is due to the possibility to have the large product of interest in this document in a context subject to this regulation (Type C).







6. Other national legislation

This section reports the analysis of some EU national legislation other than the ones linked to an EU directive potentially of interest to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing.

There are several areas subjected to EU national legislation dealing with topics directly or indirectly linked to contexts or applications typically involving/having large fans like the ones considered in this document.

The following areas have been considered:

- Fire codes
- Electrical installation safety codes

The other national legislation considered by this study have been listed in Table 12. The TAG shown in the first column is the unique ID to the document used in this report.

The analysis of each document in the perspective of assessing their potential to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed in paragraph 6.1.

The findings in terms of potential interest to consider to test them alongside Ecodesign testing foreseen for the large product in the scope of this document are presented in paragraph 6.2.







Table 12 – List of the other national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Original title	Link
#15	2001 No. 2954 UK	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 April 2011	The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001	http://www.oilstorageregs.co.uk/
#16	R.D.337/2014 ES	Regulation on technical conditions and safety warranty in high voltage installations and its complementary technical instructions ITC-RAT-01 to 23	Reglamento sobre condiciones técnicas y garantías de seguridad en instalaciones eléctricas de alta tensión y sus Instrucciones Técnicas Complementarias ITC-RAT 01 a 23	https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/06/09/p dfs/BOE-A-2014-6084.pdf
#22	DM 15.7.2014 IT	Transformer Fire safety Italian Regulation	Regola tecnica di prevenzione incendi per la progettazione, l'installazione e l'esercizio delle macchine elettriche fisse con presenza di liquidi isolanti combustibili in quantità superiore ad 1 m3	http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2014/0 8/05/14A06181/sg







6.1 Analysis

The content of each analysed EU Directive is summarised in Annex A while their characteristics of interest are analyzed in tables as follow:

- Table 13 Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of the other national legislation considered in this study.
- Table 14 Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by the other national legislation considered in this study.
- Table 15 Analysis of PinP categories and type of synergy classification of the other national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Included
#15	2001 No. 2954 UK	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 April 2011	NO
#16	R.D.337/2014 ES	Regulation on technical conditions and safety warranty in high voltage installations and its complementary technical instructions ITC-RAT-01 to 23	NO
#22	DM 15.7.2014 IT	Transformer Fire safety Italian Regulation	NO

Table 13 – Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of the other national legislation considered in this study.







Table 14 – Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by the other national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	1 target	2 target	Surveilled subject	Surveillance body	Mandatory control/test
#15	2001 No. 2954 UK	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 April 2011	User		Storage of oil		mandatory
#16	R.D.337/2014 ES	Regulation on technical conditions and safety warranty in high voltage installations and its complementary technical instructions ITC-RAT-01 to 23	User		Safety of installation and components	National Authority and regional Authority	mandatory
#22	DM 15.7.2014 IT	Transformer Fire safety Italian Regulation	User		User	Fire brigades	mandatory







Table 15 –	Analysis of	of PinP	categories	and type	of synergy	<pre> classification</pre>	of the	other	national	legislation	considered	in
this study.												

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	PinP Category	Synergy Type
#15	2001 No. 2954 UK	Control of Pollution (Oil	Туре 3	Туре С
		Storage) (England)		
		Regulations 2001 April 2011		
#16	R.D.337/2014 ES	Regulation on technical	Туре 3	Туре С
		conditions and safety		
		warranty in high voltage		
		installations and its		
		complementary technical		
		instructions ITC-RAT-01 to		
		23		
#22	DM 15.7.2014 IT	Transformer Fire safety	Туре 3	Туре С
		Italian Regulation		






6.2 Findings

The assessment of the potential synergy between each document listed in Table 12 in the perspective to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed in Table 16.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Synergy level	Notes
#15	2001 No. 2954 UK	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 April 2011	N	The probability to have large fans in this context is very limited. No oil into fans.
#16	R.D.337/2014 ES	Regulation on technical conditions and safety warranty in high voltage installations and its complementary technical instructions ITC- RAT-01 to 23	N	The probability to have large fans in this context is very limited.
#22	DM 15.7.2014 IT	Transformer Fire safety Italian Regulation	N	The probability to have large fans in this context is very limited.

Table 16 – Assessment of the potential synergy of other national legislation.







7. Voluntary certification schemes

This section contains the analysis of voluntary certification schemes potentially of interest to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing.

There are several voluntary certification schemes dealing with areas directly or indirectly linked to contexts or applications typically involving/having large fans like the ones considered in this document.

The following areas have been considered:

- Quality assurance ISO EN 9000
- Environment 14000
- Energy management systems ISO EN 50001
- Social responsibility ISO 26000

The characteristic of each analysed area is shortly resumed in paragraph 7.1.

The analysis of each area in the perspective of assessing their potential to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed in paragraph 7.2.







Table 17 – List of voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Original title	Link
#24	ISO EN 9001	Quality management	Quality management systems Requirements	https://www.iso.org/standard/62085.html
#25	ISO EN 14001	Environmental	Environmental management systems Requirements with	https://www.iso.org/standard/60857.html
		management	guidance for use	
#26	ISO EN 50001	Energy management	Energy management systems Requirements with guidance	https://www.iso.org/standard/51297.html
		systems	for use	
#27	ISO EN 26000	Social Responsability	Guidance on social responsibility	https://www.iso.org/standard/42546.html







7.1 Analysis

The content of each analysed certification scheme is summarised in the Annex A while their characteristics of interest are analyzed in tables as follow:

- Table 18 Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.
- Table 19 Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.
- Table 20 Analysis of PinP categories and type of synergy classification of voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Included
#24	ISO EN 9001	Quality management	NO
#25	ISO EN 14001	Environmental management	NO
#26	ISO EN 50001	Energy management systems	NO
#27	ISO EN 26000	Social Responsability	NO

Table 18 – Analysis of the scope and the exclusions of voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.







Table 19 – Analysis of targets and main characteristics of surveillance foreseen by voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	1 target	2 target	Surveilled subject	Surveillance body	Mandatory control/test
#24	ISO EN 9001	Quality management	Manufacturers, Users, Organisations		Manufacturers, Users, Organisations	Certification bodies	Voluntary
#25	ISO EN 14001	Environmental management	Manufacturers, Users, Organisations		Manufacturers, Users, Organisations	Certification bodies	Voluntary
#26	ISO EN 50001	Energy management systems	Manufacturers, Users, Organisations		Manufacturers, Users, Organisations	Certification bodies	Voluntary
#27	ISO EN 26000	Social Responsability	Manufacturers, Users, Organisations				







Table 20 – Analysis of PinP categories and type of synergy classification of voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	PinP Category	Synergy Type
#24	ISO EN 9001	Quality management	Туре С	Туре 3
#25	ISO EN 14001	Environmental management	Туре С	Туре 3
#26	ISO EN 50001	Energy management systems	Type C	Туре 3
#27	ISO EN 26000	Social Responsability	Type C	

7.2 Findings

The assessment of the potential synergy between each document listed in Table 17 in the perspective to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation is resumed in Table 21.

Table 21 – Assessment of the potential synergy of other voluntary certification schemes.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Synergy level	Notes
#24	ISO EN 9001	Quality management	Н	The synergy is due to the possibility to have the large product of interest in this document in a context subject to this regulation (Type C).
#25	ISO EN 14001	Environmental management	Н	The synergy is due to the possibility to have the large product of interest in this document in a context subject to this regulation (Type C).
#26	ISO EN 50001	Energy management systems	Н	The synergy is due to the possibility to have the large product of interest in this document in a context subject to this regulation (Type C).
#27	ISO EN 26000	Social Responsability	Ν	No mandatory controls by third parties implies NO interest for the scope of this investigation









8. Conclusions

Table 22 lists the most promising regulations to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation.

As compendium to the content of the table it is useful to mention that:

- a. The large product under investigation falls under 3 other regulations in force including the general Ecodesign Directive 125/2009, but the synergy to conduct combined multiple testing for Ecodesign market surveillance and other relevant regulations is really limited;
- b. There is no case of Type 1 synergy where the same test once carried out as per Regulation 1 is automatically valid for Regulation 2 or vice versa (i.e. ensure that two identical tests or two identical properties (required by different pieces of regulation) are not tested twice);
- c. There are two main cases:
 - 1. a large product in the scope of this document is under surveillance
 - 2. another product covered by another regulation is under surveillance

In case 1 the synergy is represented by an additional possibility to test the other product found together with the large product in the scope of this document.

In case 2 the synergy is represented by the possibility to collect data and carry out a document inspection on the large fan as there is not any (technical or economic) sense to carry out real measurements on the large product simply based on the fact that it was found together with another (small) product under surveillance. In other words, there is no synergy possible when it comes to real measurements as the problem of testing large products is related to their large size irrespective of the fact they may be associated with other smaller products under market surveillance.

- d. In the case of EU directives and related national legislations (i.e. national regulations covering the same subject in a given country) as well as other national legislations (i.e. regulations covering only a specific country) the findings are to be considered with reference more to the covered area than to the specific document (see Note 1).
- e. A coverage larger than EU would represent the possibility to use the corresponding regulation 2 as an informal leverage for increasing de facto controls all around the world on manufactures exporting their products to EU (see Note 1).
- f. In some case the surveilled subjects or the surveillance bodies of regulation 1 and regulation 2 differ (see Note 2).
- g. All the regulations related to voluntary certification schemes, exactly because they are voluntary and therefore driven by the market (i.e. the customers), could act as a strong and diffused leverage for document inspections in the interest of Regulation 2 (see Note 3);





- h. The following synergies do not show any concrete and real option to test other regulations alongside Ecodesign testing for large fans:
 - synergies lying in staff skills, equipment for inspection/testing, physical location and handling of the product under test, commonality or similarity of the parameters being assessed, the point of inspection in the manufacturing/delivery timeline with regards making an Ecodesign assessment;
 - apparent scope for Ecodesign parameters to be assessed alongside the other requirement being inspected anyway, where staff are likely to have highly relevant skills, insight and equipment to make Ecodesign assessments, such that added costs are low and so joint assessment could be attractive.

Additional notes:

- Because of lack of legal basis to have Regulation 1 controls alongside those foreseen by the Regulation 2, nor at national level nor at EU level nor at worldwide level, these Regulations 2 only represent opportunities to push minimal (for example doc collections and examinations) controls of interest for the large product Ecodesign in the same context in all the EU countries as well as worldwide (for voluntary regulations only).
- 2. Because of lack of legal basis to delegate controls requested by regulation 1 to the body having in charge the controls required by regulation 2, without any new legal enforcement, these Regulations 2 only represent opportunities to add minimal (for example doc collections and examinations) controls of interest for the large product Ecodesign.
- Experiences mentioned by experts shown positive effects of controls not related to the scope of the voluntary regulation but included de facto into the check list of certification bodies (for example, in Italy the inclusion of the work safety issues related to DLgs 81/08 - former DLgs 626/94 - into the check list of certification bodies for ISO 9001)

The main conclusion of this study is that there are no real options to conduct combined multiple testing for Ecodesign market surveillance and other relevant regulations.

However, two promising synergic effects among different regulations have been identified:

- the leverage resulting from carrying out surveillance of two regulations together. This leverage is mainly due to the enlargement of the basis of the surveyed perimeter. The synergy is realistically limited to the possibility to collect data and carry out document inspections. A side effect may also be the dissemination of the two regulations together;
- the possibility to delegate document inspections to other official bodies in charge of controls in contexts typically having the large INTAS product installed (even if the subject under surveillance is different).

These suggested approaches should be implemented in conjunction with classical traditional testing activities by MSA as foreseen by each separated regulation.

Among all the options, voluntary certification schemes (not necessarily related to the subject in the scope of Regulation 1) seem to be the most promising.







It is to be pointed out that no differences in the conclusions have been identified for large fans in comparison to large power transformers (D3.5). A reason for this is related to the fact that the only promising synergies are just conceptual considering the lack of real options to test together or all at once the product under examination.







Table 22 – Most promising regulations 2 to be tested alongside Ecodesign testing for the product under investigation.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Coverage	Surveilled subject	Surveill. body	Mandatory control/test	LF into the scope	PinP Category	Synergy class	Synergy level
#1	2009/125/EC	Ecodesign	EU	Manufacturers, importers	MSA	mandatory	YES	Туре А	Type 2	Н
#2	2014/35/EU	LVD	EU	Manufacturers, importers, distributors	MSA	mandatory	YES	Туре А	Type 2	М
#4	2006/42/EC	Machinery	EU	Manufacturers, importers, distributors	Notified bodies	mandatory	YES	Туре А	Type 2	Н
#11	2016 No. 1101	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulation	UK	Authority can intervene if they feel equipment presents a risk; hinges on CE marking and conformity assessment.	Health and Safety Executive	mandatory	YES	Туре А	Туре 2	Μ
#13	The building regulations 2010	Building regulations	UK	Building		Mandatory	NO	Туре С	Туре 3	Н
#17	640/2009	Electrical motor Regulation	EU	Manufacturer, importer	MSA	mandatory	NO	Туре А	Type 2	М
#18	327/2011	Fan Regulation	EU	Manufacturer, importer	MSA	mandatory	YES	Туре А, Туре В	Type 2	М
#20	89/391/EEC	Safety and health of workers at	EU	Employers	Depending on countries	Depending on countries	no	Туре С	Type 2	М







Industrial and Tertiary Product Testing and Application of Standards

Deliverable 3.4: Analysis and report on other applicable regulations on fans

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		work								
#23	1253/2014/EU	Ventilation unit	EU	Manufacturer	MSA	mandatory	NO	Туре В	Type 2	Н
#24	ISO EN 9001	Quality management	World	Manufacturers, Users, Organisations	Certification bodies	Voluntary	NO	Туре С	Type 2	Н
#25	ISO EN 14001	Environmental management	World	Manufacturers, Users, Organisations	Certification bodies	Voluntary	NO	Туре С	Type 2	Н
#26	ISO EN 50001	Energy management systems	World	Manufacturers, Users, Organisations	Certification bodies	Voluntary	NO	Туре С	Туре 2	Н







Annex A: Regulation 2 main contents of interest

This annex contains:

- the summaries
- the scopes
- the explicit exclusion

of the Regulations 2 considered in this study.







A1. EU Regulations summaries

A1.1 Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 for energy labelling

This Regulation lays down a framework that applies to energy-related products ('products') placed on the market or put into service. It provides for the labelling of those products and the provision of standard product information regarding energy efficiency, the consumption of energy and of other resources by products during use and supplementary information concerning products, thereby enabling customers to choose more efficient products in order to reduce their energy consumption.

This Regulation does not apply to:

- second-hand products, unless they are imported from a third country;
- means of transport for persons or goods.

A1.2 Regulation (EC) 640/2009 for electric motors Ecodesign

This Regulation establishes Ecodesign requirements for the placing on the market and for the putting into service of motors, including where integrated in other products.

A1.3 Regulation (EU) 548/2014 for power transformers Ecodesign

This Regulation establishes Ecodesign requirements for placing on the market or putting into service power transformers with a minimum power rating of 1 kVA used in 50 Hz electricity transmission and distribution networks or for industrial applications.

A1.4 Regulation (EU) 327/2011 for fans Ecodesign

This Regulation establishes Ecodesign requirements for the placing on the market or putting into service of fans, including those integrated in other energy-related products as covered by Directive 2009/125/EC.

A1.5 Regulation (EU) 348/2013 - REACH

The REACH (registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals) regulation provides a comprehensive legislative framework for chemicals manufacture and use in Europe. It shifts from public authorities to the industry the responsibility for ensuring that chemicals produced, imported, sold and used in the EU are safe.

A1.6 Regulation (EU) 1253/2014 – Ventilation units Ecodesign

This Regulation applies to ventilation units and establishes Ecodesign requirements for their placing on the market or putting into service.







A1.7 Regulation (EU) 305/2011 – CPR

This Regulation sets out the conditions for the marketing of construction products. It also defines criteria for assessing the performance of such products, and the conditions of use for CE marking.







Table 23 – Scope and exclusions of EU Regulations considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
#7	548/14	Power	This Regulation establishes	This Regulation shall not apply to transformers specifically designed and
		transformer	Ecodesign requirements for	used for the following applications:
		regulation	placing on the market or	 instrument transformers, specifically designed to supply measuring
			putting into service power	instruments, meters, relays and other similar apparatus,
			transformers with a minimum	- transformers with low-voltage windings specifically designed for use with
			power rating of 1 kVA used in	rectifiers to provide a DC supply,
			50 Hz electricity transmission	- transformers specifically designed to be directly connected to a furnace,
			and distribution networks or	- transformers specifically designed for offshore applications and floating
			for industrial applications.	offshore applications,
			The Regulation is only	- transformers specially designed for emergency installations,
			applicable to transformers	- transformers and auto-transformers specifically designed for railway
			purchased after the entry into	feeding systems,
			force of the Regulation.	- earthing or grounding transformers, this is, three-phase transformers
				intended to provide a neutral point for system grounding purposes,
				- traction transformers mounted on rolling stock, this is, transformers
				connected to an AC or DC contact line, directly or through a converter, used
				in fixed installations of railway applications,
				 — starting transformers, specifically designed for starting three-phase
				induction motors so as to eliminate supply voltage dips,
				- testing transformers, specifically designed to be used in a circuit to
				produce a specific voltage or current for the purpose of testing electrical
				equipment,
				 welding transformers, specifically designed for use in arc welding
				equipment or resistance welding equipment,
				- transformers specifically designed for explosion-proof and underground
				mining applications (2),
				- transformers specifically designed for deep water (submerged)







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				applications,
				- medium Voltage (MV) to Medium Voltage (MV) interface transformers up
				to 5 MVA,
				- large power transformers where it is demonstrated that for a particular
				application, technically feasible alternatives are not available to meet the
				Information and the second by this Regulation,
				- large power transformers which are like for like replacements in the same
				replacement cannot be achieved without entailing disproportionate costs
				associated to their transportation and/or installation.
				except as regards the product information requirements and technical
				documentation set out in Annex I, points 3 and 4
#14	305/2011/	CPR	This Regulation lays down	
	EU		conditions for the placing or	
			making available on the	
			market of construction	
			barmonised rules on how to	
			express the performance of	
			construction products in	
			relation to their essential	
			characteristics and on the	
			use of CE marking on those	
			products.	
#17	640/2009	Electrical motor	This Regulation establishes	This Regulation shall not apply to:
		Regulation	Ecodesign requirements for	(a) motors designed to operate wholly immersed in a liquid;
			the placing on the market	(b) motors completely integrated into a product (for example gear, pump, fan
			and for the putting into	or compressor) of which the energy performance cannot be tested







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
			service of motors, including	independently from the product;
			where integrated in other	(c) motors specifically designed to operate:
			products.	(i) at altitudes exceeding 1 000 metres above sea-level;
				(ii) where ambient air temperatures exceed 40 °C;
				(iii) in maximum operating temperature above 400 °C;
				(iv) where ambient air temperatures are less than – 15 °C for any motor or
				less than 0 °C for a motor with air cooling;
				(v) where the water coolant temperature at the inlet to a product is less than 5
				°C or exceeding 25 °C;
				(vi) in potentially explosive atmospheres as defined in Directive 94/9/EC of
				the European Parliament and of the Council (5);
				(d) brake motors;
				except as regards the information requirements of Annex I, points 2(3) to (6)
				and (12).
#18	327/2011	Fan Regulation	this Regulation establishes	The Regulation shall not apply to fans integrated in:
			Ecodesign requirements for	(i) products with a sole electric motor of 3 kW or less where the fan is fixed
			the placing on the market or	on the same shaft used for driving the main functionality;
			putting into service of fans,	(ii) laundry and washer dryers ≤ 3 kW maximum electrical input power;
			including those integrated in	(iii) kitchen hoods < 280 W total maximum electrical input power attributable
			other energy-related	to the fan(s).
			Directive 0000/105/50	3. This Regulation shall not apply to fans which are:
			Directive 2009/125/EC.	(a) designed specifically to operate in potentially explosive atmospheres as
				defined in Directive 94/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
				(0), (b) designed for emergency use only at short time duty, with respond to fire
				(b) designed for emergency use only, at short-time duty, with regard to fire
				salety requirements set out in Council Directive 69/100/EC (7);
				(1)







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				(a) where operating temperatures of the gas being moved exceed 100 °C;
				(b) where operating ambient temperature for the motor, if located outside the
				gas stream, driving the fan exceeds 65 °C;
				(ii) where the annual average temperature of the gas being moved and/or the
				operating ambient temperature for the motor, if located outside the gas
				stream, are lower than – 40 °C;
				(iii) with a supply voltage > 1 000 V AC or > 1 500 V DC;
				(iv) in toxic, highly corrosive or flammable environments or in environments
				with abrasive substances;
				(d) placed on the market before 1 January 2015 as replacement for identical
				fans integrated in products which were placed on the market before 1
				January 2013; except that the packaging, the product information and the
				technical documentation must clearly indicate regarding (a), (b) and (c) that
				the fan shall only be used for the purpose for which it is designed and
			-	regarding (d) the product(s) for which it is intended.
#21	348/2013	REACH	Chemicals	This Regulation shall not apply to:
				(a) radioactive substances within the scope of Council Directive
				96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the
				protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers
				arising from ionising radiation (26);
				(b) substances, on their own, in a preparation or in an article, which are
				subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any
				treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage, or in a free
				20he or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation, or in transit;
				(c) non-isolated intermediates;
				(a) the camage of dangerous substances and dangerous substances in
				dangerous preparations by rail, road, inland waterway, sea of alf.







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
#23	1253/2014	Ventilation unit	This Regulation applies to	This Regulation shall not apply to ventilation units which:
	/EU		ventilation units and	(a) are unidirectional (exhaust or supply) with an electric power input of less
			establishes Ecodesign	than 30 W, except for information requirements;
			requirements for their placing	(b) are bidirectional, with a total electric power input for the fans of less than
			on the market or putting into	30 W per air stream, except for information requirements;
			service.	(c) are axial or centrifugal fans only equipped with a housing in terms of
				Regulation (EU) No 327/2011;
				(d) are exclusively specified as operating in a potentially explosive
				atmosphere as defined in Directive 94/9/EC of the European Parliament and
				of the Council (5);
				(e) are exclusively specified as operating for emergency use, for short
				periods of time, and which comply with the basic requirements for
				construction works with regard to safety in case of fire as set out in
				Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (6);
				(f) are exclusively specified as operating:
				(i) where operating temperatures of the air being moved exceed 100 °C;
				(ii) where the operating ambient temperature for the motor, if located outside
				the air stream, driving the fan exceeds 65 °C;
				(iii) where the temperature of the air being moved or the operating ambient
				temperature for the motor, if located outside the air stream, are lower than -
				40 °C;
				(iv) where the supply voltage exceeds 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC;
				(v) in toxic, highly corrosive or flammable environments or in environments
				with abrasive substances;
				(g) include a heat exchanger and a heat pump for heat recovery or allowing
				heat transfer or extraction being additional to that of the heat recovery
				system, except heat transfer for frost protection or defrosting;







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				(h) are classified as range hoods covered by Commission Regulation (EU)
				No 66/2014 (7) on kitchen appliances.
#28	2017/1369	Ecodesign and	This Regulation lays down a	This Regulation does not apply to:
		energy labelling	framework that applies to	(a) second-hand products, unless they are imported from a third country;
			energy-related products	(b) means of transport for persons or goods.
			('products') placed on the	
			market or put into service. It	
			provides for the labelling of	
			those products and the	
			provision of standard product	
			information regarding energy	
			efficiency, the consumption	
			of energy and of other	
			resources by products during	
			use and supplementary	
			information concerning	
			products, thereby enabling	
			customers to choose more	
			efficient products in order to	
			reduce their energy	
			consumption.	







A2. EU Directives and related national legislation summaries

A2.1 EU Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC

The European Union's Ecodesign Directive (Directive 2009/125/EC) establishes a framework to set mandatory ecological requirements for energy-using and energy-related products sold in all 28 Member States. Its scope currently covers more than 40 product groups (such as boilers, lightbulbs, TVs and fridges and also power transformers, which are responsible for around 40% of all EU greenhouse gas emissions). The 2009 revision of the Directive extended its scope to energy-related products such as windows, insulation materials and certain water-using products.

The ultimate aim of the Ecodesign Directive is that manufacturers of energy-using products will, at the design stage, be obliged to reduce the energy consumption and other negative environmental impacts of products. While the Directive's primary aim is to reduce energy use, it is also aimed at enforcing other environmental considerations including: materials use; water use; polluting emissions; waste issues and recyclability.

The Ecodesign Directive is a framework directive, meaning that it does not directly set minimum ecological requirements. These are adopted through specific implementing measures for each group of products in the scope of the Directive. The implementing measures are adopted through the so-called comitology procedure. Implementing measures are based on EU internal market rules governing which products may be placed on the market. Manufacturers who begin marketing an energy using product covered by an implementing measure in the EU area have to ensure that it conforms to the energy and environmental standards set out by the measure.

In practice, the introduction of a new minimum requirement results in effectively banning all non-compliant products from being sold in the EU.

The 2005 Ecodesign directive covered energy-using products, which use, generate, transfer or measure energy, including consumer goods such as boilers, water heaters, computers, televisions, and industrial products such as transformers. The implementing measures focus on those products which have a high potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions at low cost, through reduced energy demand. The first Working Plan of the Ecodesign Directive was adopted on 21 October 2008.

Both ventilation systems and power transformers are covered.

A2.2 Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2014/35/EU

The first Low Voltage Directive (LVD) (Now 2014/35/EU) is one of the oldest Single Market Directives adopted by the European Union before the "New" or "Global" Approach. The Directive provides common broad objectives for safety regulations, so that electrical equipment approved by any EU member country will be acceptable for use in all other EU countries. The Low Voltage Directive does not supply any specific technical standards that must be met, instead relying on IEC technical standards to guide designers to produce safe products. Products that conform to the general principles of the Low Voltage Directive and the relevant particular safety standards are marked with the CE marking to indicate compliance and acceptance throughout the EU. Conformance is asserted by the manufacturer based on its conformity assessment.







The directive covers electrical equipment with a voltage at input or output terminals between 50 and 1000 V for alternating current (AC) or between 75 and 1500 V for direct current (DC). Importantly, it does not cover voltages within equipment The directive does not cover components (broadly, this refers to individual electronic components).

Certain classes of equipment, covered by other technical standards, are listed in Annex III of the Directive as excluded from its scope. These items include medical devices, electricity meters, railway or maritime equipment, and electrical plugs and sockets for domestic use.

In May 2016 it has not yet clarified definitively if a power transformer with a LV winding is to be considered or not in the scope of this Directive.

The Directive is implemented in European countries by national laws.

A2.3 EMC directive 2014/30/EU

On 20 April 2016, Directive 2004/108/EC is replaced with 2014/30/EU. The new Directive makes very little practical difference to the requirements or procedures which manufacturers must apply to products and is mainly intended to clarify the obligations of importers and distributors to bring the Directive into line with the other consumer product related directives.

In essence the requirements of the Directive are very simple - it basically states that products must not emit unwanted electromagnetic pollution (interference) and, because there is a certain amount of electromagnetic pollution in the environment, that products must be immune to a reasonable amount of interference. The Directive itself gives no figures or guidelines on what the required level of emissions or immunity are, nor does it state the frequency band limits. This interpretation of the Directive's requirements is left to the standards that are used to demonstrate compliance with the Directive.

In addition to these essential protection requirements, the Directive requires the manufacturer to compile technical documentation which shows that the essential requirements have been met, to put the CE logo on the product and to complete a Declaration of Conformity. Manufacturers must also identify themselves on the equipment and ensure that, where necessary, instructions are supplied to ensure that the use of the equipment meets the essential protection requirements.

The Directive has a very wide application, but it's important to highlight that the scope includes only products "intended for the end user" meaning that products which are intended for incorporation into other products are not within the scope of the Directive, unless that incorporation is done by the end user.

With reference to power transformer subassemblies the application of the directive has never been definitively cleared.

In order to show that a product complies with the essential requirements, its manufacturer is required to complete an 'EMC assessment' which provides a record of a technical analysis justifying a manufacturer's claim of compliance.

Tests are an alternative to an assessment. Tests are not mandatory under the Directive but it can often be difficult to be sure of a product's EMC performance without them. Even where testing is useful, the tests can be performed by a manufacturer in house, they do not have to be performed by a Notified Body.







For the purposes of being able to test whether or not equipment complies with the Directive, tests are divided into five classes:

- Radiated emissions Checks to ensure that the product does not emit unwanted radio signals;
- Conducted emissions Checks to ensure the product does not send out unwanted signals along its supply connections and connections to any other apparatus;
- Radiated susceptibility Checks that the product can withstand a typical level of radiated electromagnetic pollution;
- Conducted susceptibility Checks that the product can withstand a typical level of noise on the power and other connections.
- Electrostatic discharge Checks that the product is immune to a reasonable amount of static electricity.
- Other tests, such as mains harmonics and 'dips and flicker' can be considered as subsets of these five categories.

Definitions of the levels above which emissions are defined as unwanted or below which pollution and noise are accepted as being reasonable are contained in the relevant test standards. The manufacturer (and any test house performing tests on the equipment) must agree on which of the various standards for each category apply to the product in question. Since the different standards have different levels for emissions or immunity, it would theoretically be possible for the same product to be acceptable in one application but not in another - for instance noise emission levels acceptable in an industrial environment may be excessive when created in a domestic setting. In practice the scope of the different standards is fairly clearly defined, but even so it is important for manufacturers or importers of products to have a good idea of where they are intending their product to be used.

While the essence of the Directive is, of course, to ensure that products meet the essential protection requirements for immunity and emissions, the Directive also has certain administrative requirements. These are as follows:

Compile technical documentation - the manufacturer must produce a file of evidence which describes the product and how it is shown to comply with the Directive. This will typically include information on how to identify the equipment, a copy of the instructions, the EMC assessment, and any test data.

Control of production - although tests may be performed on a sample of the equipment, the Directive requires that all units produced comply with its requirements. The manufacturer will need appropriate quality control procedures accordingly.

Sign a Declaration of Conformity - the manufacturer must sign a document to identify the equipment and confirm the steps they have taken to comply with the Directive. This document is kept on file by the manufacturer - it does not need to be sent to any official body (although sometimes customers may ask to see it).

Put the CE logo on the product - it must be put on the equipment, or on its packaging or instructions.

Power transformer are out of the scope of this Directive but may incorporate devices in the scope of this Directive.







The Directive is implemented in European countries by national laws.

A2.4 Directive 2006/42/EC – Machinery

Directive 2006/42/EC is a revised version of the Machinery Directive, the first version of which was adopted in 1989. The new Machinery Directive has been applicable since 29th December 2009. The Directive has the dual aim of harmonising the health and safety requirements applicable to machinery on the basis of a high level of protection of health and safety, while ensuring the free circulation of machinery on the EU market. The revised Machinery Directive does not introduce radical changes compared with the previous versions. It clarifies and consolidates the provisions of the Directive with the aim of improving its practical application.

While the revised Machinery Directive was being discussed by the Council and the European Parliament, the Commission agreed to prepare a new Guide to its application. The purpose of the Guide is to provide explanations of the concepts and requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC in order to ensure uniform interpretation and application throughout the EU. The Guide also provides information about other related EU legislation. It is addressed to all of the parties involved in applying the Machinery Directive, including machinery manufacturers, importers and distributors, Notified Bodies, standardisers, occupational health and safety and consumer protection agencies and officials of the relevant national administrations and market surveillance authorities. It may also be of interest to lawyers and to students of EU law in the fields of the internal market, occupational health and safety and consumer protection.

The Guide was endorsed by the Machinery Committee on 2 June 2010.

It should be stressed that only the Machinery Directive and the texts implementing its provisions into national law are legally binding.

A2.5 Directive 2012/19/EU - RoHS and WEEE

Directive 2012/19/EU lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

A2.6 Directive 2014/34/EU – ATEX

Directive 2014/34/EU (ATEX Directive) lays down uniform, EU-wide rules on the sale and putting into service of equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres. It seeks to ensure that products fulfil certain requirements to ensure a high level of protection of the health and safety of persons, especially workers, and, where appropriate, the protection of domestic animals and property. It applies to a wide range of products, including equipment used on fixed offshore oil and gas platforms, in petrochemical plants, mines, flour mills (airborne flour particles are highly flammable) and other areas where a potentially explosive atmosphere may be present.

A2.7 Directive 2014/68/EU – Pressure equipment

Directive 2014/68/EU applies to the design, manufacture and conformity of pressure equipment with a maximum allowable pressure greater than 0.5 bar. It covers all pressure equipment and assemblies that are new to the EU market, whether manufactured in the EU or elsewhere. This also includes imported used items.







A2.8 Directive 2014/32/EU – Measuring instruments

Directive 2014/32/EU lays down uniform rules for the sale of measuring instruments. Legally controlled measuring instruments are used for a variety of measurement tasks in the areas of public health and safety and of fair trading.

A2.9 Directive 2000/14/EC – Noise emission

This framework Directive harmonises the 9 existing legal instruments on noise emissions for each type of construction plant and equipment, as well as a directive on lawnmowers. The aim is to improve the control of noise emissions by more than 50 types of equipment used outdoors.

A2.10 Directive 89/391/EEC – Safety and health of workers at work

Directive 89/391/EEC introduces measures to improve the health and safety of people at work. It sets out obligations for both employers* and employees* to reduce accidents and occupational disease in the workplace and it applies to all sectors of public and private activity (industrial, agricultural, commercial, administrative, service, educational, cultural, leisure and others).







Table 24 – Scope and exclusions of EU Directive and related national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
#1	2009/125/EC	Ecodesign	 This Directive establishes a framework for the setting of Community Ecodesign requirements for energy- related products with the aim of ensuring the free movement of such products within the internal market. This Directive provides for the setting of requirements which the energy-related products covered by implementing measures must fulfil in order to be placed on the market and/or put into service. It contributes to sustainable development by increasing energy efficiency and the level of protection of the environment, while at the same time increasing the security of the energy supply. This Directive shall not apply to means of transport for persons or goods. This Directive and the implementing measures adopted pursuant thereto shall be without prejudice to Community waste management legislation and 	Means of transport for persons or goods







and Application of Standards

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
			Community chemicals legislation, including Community legislation on fluorinated greenhouse gases.	
#2	2014/35/EU	LVD	The purpose of this Directive is to ensure that electrical equipment on the market fulfils the requirements providing for a high level of protection of health and safety of persons, and of domestic animals and property, while guaranteeing the functioning of the internal market. This Directive shall apply to electrical equipment designed for use with a voltage rating of between 50 and 1 000 V for alternating current and between 75 and 1 500 V for direct current.	Electrical equipment for use in an explosive atmosphere Electrical equipment for radiology and medical purposes Electrical parts for goods and passenger lifts Electricity meters Plugs and socket outlets for domestic use Electric fence controllers Radio-electrical interference Specialised electrical equipment, for use on ships, aircraft or railways, which complies with the safety provisions drawn up by international bodies in which the Member States participate. Custom built evaluation kits destined for professionals to be used solely at research and development facilities for such purposes.
#3	2014/30/EU	EMC	This directive applies to 'equipment' i.e. any apparatus or fixed installation: 'apparatus' means any finished appliance or combination thereof made available on the market as a single functional unit, intended for the end-user and liable to generate electromagnetic	This Directive shall not apply to: (a) equipment covered by Directive 1999/5/EC; (b) aeronautical products, parts and appliances as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Aviation Safety Agency, and repealing Council Directive 91/670/EEC, Regulation (EC) No 1592/2002 and Directive 2004/36/EC (9); (c) radio equipment used by radio amateurs within the meaning of the Radio Regulations adopted in the framework of the Constitution of the International







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
			disturbance, or the	Telecommunication Union and the Convention of the International
			performance of which is liable	Telecommunication Union (10), unless the equipment is made available on the
			to be affected by such	market;
			disturbance.	(d) equipment the inherent nature of the physical characteristics of which is such
			'fixed installation' means a	that:
			particular combination of	(i) it is incapable of generating or contributing to electromagnetic emissions
			several types of apparatus	which exceed a level allowing radio and telecommunication equipment and other
			and, where applicable, other	equipment to operate as intended; and
			devices, which are assembled,	(ii) it operates without unacceptable degradation in the presence of the
			installed and intended to be	electromagnetic disturbance normally consequent upon its intended use;
			used permanently at a	(e) custom built evaluation kits destined for professionals to be used solely at
			predefined location.	research and development facilities for such purposes.
				For the purposes of point (c) of the first subparagraph, kits of components to be
				assembled by radio amateurs and equipment made available on the market and
				modified by and for the use of radio amateurs are not regarded as equipment
				made available on the market.
				Where, for the equipment referred to in paragraph 1, the essential requirements
				set out in Annex I are wholly or partly laid down more specifically by other Union
				legislation, this Directive shall not apply, or shall cease to apply, to that
				equipment in respect of such requirements from the date of implementation of
				that Union legislation.
				This Directive shall not affect the application of Union or national legislation
#1	2006/42/EC	Machinery	This Dissetive explice to the	regulating the safety of equipment.
#-	2000/42/20	Machinery	I his Directive applies to the	I he following are excluded from the scope of this Directive:
			(a) machinen	(a) salety components intended to be used as spare parts to replace identical
			(a) machinery,	(b) encoding and supplied by the manufacturer of the original machinery;
				(b) specific equipment for use in fairgrounds and/or amusement parks;
			equipment;	(c) machinery specially designed or put into service for nuclear purposes which,







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
			(c) safety components;	in the event of failure, may result in an emission of radioactivity;
			(d) lifting accessories;	(d) weapons, including firearms;
			(e) chains, ropes and webbing;	(e) the following means of transport:
			(f) removable mechanical	 agricultural and forestry tractors for the risks covered by Directive
			transmission devices;	2003/37/EC, with the exclusion of machinery mounted on these vehicles,
			(g) partly completed	- motor vehicles and their trailers covered by Council Directive 70/156/EEC of 6
			machinery.	February 1970 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to
				the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers (13), with the exclusion of machinery mounted on these vehicles,
				- vehicles covered by Directive 2002/24/EC of the European Parliament and of
				the Council of 18 March 2002 relating to the type-approval of two or three-wheel
				motor vehicles exclusively intended for competition, and
				- motor vehicles exclusively interded for competition, and
				machinery mounted on these means of transport;
				(f) seagoing vessels and mobile offshore units and machinery installed on board
				such vessels and/or units;
				(g) machinery specially designed and constructed for military or police purposes;
				(h) machinery specially designed and constructed for research purposes for
				temporary use in laboratories;
				(i) mine winding gear;
				(j) machinery intended to move performers during artistic performances;
				(k) electrical and electronic products falling within the following areas, insofar as
				they are covered by Council Directive 73/23/EEC of 19 February 1973 on the
				harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment
				designed for use within certain voltage limits (15):
				 household appliances intended for domestic use,
				— audio and video equipment,







Industrial and Tertiary Product Testing

and Application of Standards

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				- information technology equipment,
				- ordinary office machinery,
				- low-voltage switchgear and control gear,
				— electric motors;
				(I) the following types of high-voltage electrical equipment:
				- switch gear and control gear,
				- transformers.
#5	2012/19/EU	RoHS and	1. Large household appliances	This Directive shall not apply to any of the following EEE:
		VVEEE	2. Small household appliances	(a) equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of
			3. IT and telecommunications	the security of Member States, including arms, munitions and war material
			equipment	intended for specifically military purposes;
			4. Consumer equipment and	(b) equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type
			photovoltaic panels	of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this
			5. Lighting equipment	Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment;
			6. Electrical and electronic	(c) filament bulbs.
			tools (with the exception of	In addition to the equipment specified in paragraph 3, from 15 August 2018, this
			large-scale stationary industrial	Directive shall not apply to the following EEE:
			tools)	(a) equipment designed to be sent into space;
			7. Toys, leisure and sports	(b) large-scale stationary industrial tools;
			equipment	(c) large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically
			8. Medical devices (with the	designed and installed as part of those installations;
			exception of all implanted and	(d) means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel
			infected products)	vehicles which are not type-approved;
			9. Monitoring and control	(e) non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use;
			instruments	(f) equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research and
			10. Automatic dispensers	development that is only made available on a business-to-business basis;
				(g) medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, where such devices
				are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				devices.
#6	2014/34/EU	ATEX	This Directive shall apply to	This Directive shall not apply to:
			the following, hereinafter	(a) medical devices intended for use in a medical environment;
			referred to as 'products':	(b) equipment and protective systems where the explosion hazard results
			(a) equipment and protective	exclusively from the presence of explosive substances or unstable chemical
			systems intended for use in	substances;
			potentially explosive	(c) equipment intended for use in domestic and non-commercial environments
			atmospheres;	where potentially explosive atmospheres may only rarely be created, solely as a
			(b) safety devices, controlling	result of the accidental leakage of fuel gas;
			devices and regulating devices	(d) personal protective equipment covered by Council Directive 89/686/EEC of
			intended for use outside	21 December 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States
			potentially explosive	relating to personal protective equipment;
			atmospheres but required for	(e) seagoing vessels and mobile offshore units together with equipment on
			or contributing to the safe	board such vessels or units;
			functioning of equipment and	(f) means of transport, i.e. vehicles and their trailers intended solely for
			protective systems with	transporting passengers by air or by road, rail or water networks, as well as
			respect to the risks of	means of transport in so far as such means are designed for transporting goods
			explosion;	by air, by public road or rail networks or by water. Vehicles intended for use in a
			(c) components intended to be	potentially explosive atmosphere shall not be excluded from the scope of this
			incorporated into equipment	Directive
			and protective systems	
"0	0044/00/511	D	referred to in point (a).	
#8	2014/68/EU	Pressure equipment	This Directive shall apply to the design, manufacture and conformity assessment of pressure equipment and	This Directive shall not apply to: (a) pipelines comprising piping or a system of piping designed for the conveyance of any fluid or substance to or from an installation (onshore or offebore) starting from and including the last isolation device located within the
			allowable pressure PS greater than 0,5 bar	confines of the installation, including all the annexed equipment designed specifically for pipelines: this exclusion shall not apply to standard pressure







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				equipment such as may be found in pressure reduction stations or compression
				stations;
				(b) networks for the supply, distribution and discharge of water and associated
				equipment and headraces such as penstocks, pressure tunnels, pressure shafts
				for hydroelectric installations and their related specific accessories;
				(c) simple pressure vessels covered by Directive 2014/29/EU of the European
				Parliament and of the Council (13);
				(d) aerosol dispensers covered by Council Directive 75/324/EEC (14);
				(e) equipment intended for the functioning of vehicles defined by the following
				legal acts:
				(i) Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (15);
				(ii) Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council
				(16);
				(iii) Regulation (EU) No 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council
				(17);
				(f) equipment classified as no higher than category I under Article 13 of this
				Directive and covered by one of the following Directives:
				(i) Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (18);
				(ii) Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (19);
				(iii) Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (20);
				(iv) Council Directive 93/42/EEC (21);
				(v) Directive 2009/142/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (22);
				(vi) Directive 2014/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (23);
				(g) equipment covered by point (b) of Article 346(1) TFEU;
				(h) items specifically designed for nuclear use, failure of which may cause an
				emission of radioactivity;
				(i) well-control equipment used in the petroleum, gas or geothermal exploration
				and extraction industry and in underground storage which is intended to contain







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				and/or control well pressure; this shall comprise the wellhead (Christmas tree),
				the blow out preventers (BOP), the piping manifolds and all their equipment
				upstream;
				(j) equipment comprising casings or machinery where the dimensioning, choice
				of material and manufacturing rules are based primarily on requirements for
				sufficient strength, rigidity and stability to meet the static and dynamic
				operational effects or other operational characteristics and for which pressure is
				not a significant design factor; such equipment may include:
				(i) engines including turbines and internal combustion engines;
				(II) steam engines, gas/steam turbines, turbo-generators, compressors, pumps
				(k) blact furnaces including the furnace cooling system, but blact resuperators
				(k) blast rumaces including the rumace cooling system, not-blast recuperators,
				cupoles, including the furnace cooling, gas converters and page for melting, re-
				melting de-gassing and casting of steel, iron and non-ferrous metals:
				(I) enclosures for high-voltage electrical equipment such as switchgear, control
				gear, transformers, and rotating machines:
				(m) pressurised pipes for the containment of transmission systems, e.g. for
				electrical power and telephone cables;
				(n) ships, rockets, aircraft and mobile off-shore units, as well as equipment
				specifically intended for installation on board or the propulsion thereof;
				(o) pressure equipment consisting of a flexible casing, e.g. tyres, air cushions,
				balls used for play, inflatable craft, and other similar pressure equipment;
				(p) exhaust and inlet silencers;
				(q) bottles or cans for carbonated drinks for final consumption;
				(r) vessels designed for the transport and distribution of drinks having a PS V of
				not more than 500 bar L and a maximum allowable pressure not exceeding 7
				bar:







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TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
				(s) equipment covered by Directive 2008/68/EC and Directive 2010/35/EU and
				equipment covered by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code and
				(t) radiators and pipes in warm water heating systems:
				(u) vessels designed to contain liquids with a gas pressure above the liquid of
				not more than 0,5 bar.
#9	2014/ <i>32</i> /EU	instruments	This Directive applies to the measuring instruments concerning water meters (MI- 001), gas meters and volume conversion devices (MI-002), active electrical energy meters (MI-003), thermal energy meters (MI-004), measuring systems for continuous and dynamic measurement of quantities of liquids other than water (MI-005), automatic weighing instruments (MI-006), taximeters (MI-007), material measures (MI-008),	
			dimensional measuring instruments (MI-009) and exhaust gas analysers (MI- 010).	
#10	2000/14/EC	Noise emission in the environment by equipment	This Directive applies to equipment for use outdoors listed in Articles 12 and 13 and	The following shall be excluded from the scope of this Directive: - all equipment primarily intended for the transport of goods or persons by road or rail or by air or on waterways,







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
		for use outdoors	defined in Annex I. This Directive only covers equipment that is placed on the market or put into service as an entire unit suitable for the intended use. Non- powered attachments that are separately placed on the market or put into service shall be excluded, except for hand- held concrete-breakers and picks and for hydraulic hammers.	- equipment specially designed and constructed for military and police purposes and for emergency services.
#11	2016 No. 1101	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulation	Safety of electrical products, including CE marking (Implementing the LVD)	These Regulations do not apply to— (a)electrical equipment for use in an explosive atmosphere; (b)electrical equipment for radiology and medical purposes; (c)electrical parts for goods and passenger lifts; (d)electricity meters; (e)plugs and socket outlets for domestic use; (f)electric fence controllers; (g)specialised electrical equipment for use on ships, aircraft or railways, which complies with the safety provisions drawn up by international bodies in which the member States participate; (h)custom-built evaluation kits destined for professionals to be used at research and development facilities solely for research and development.
#12	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994	Control of Substances Hazardous	assess and prevent risks and exposure of employees to PCBs	
#13	The building regulations 2010	Building regulations	fire safety of buildings	







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
#20	89/391/EEC	Safety and health of workers at work	Safety and health of workers at work	






A3. Document summaries of other national legislation

A3.1 Fire codes

A3.1.1 Buildings Regulations – Fire Safety (UK)

The purpose of this regulation is to provide guidance on the fire safety requirements for buildings.

A3.1.2 Fire safety code – Electrical machines (IT)

The purpose of this regulation is to provide guidance on the fire safety requirements for electrical machines containing flammable insulation fluids with a volume larger than 1 m^3 .

A3.2 Electrical installation safety codes

A3.2.1 Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016 (UK)

The purpose of this regulation is to implement EU Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage ranges.

A3.2.2 Real Decreto 337/2014 (ES)

The purpose of this regulation is to establish the technical conditions and safety assurances to which high voltage electrical installations must be subject, in order to:

- Protect people and the integrity and functionality of goods that may be affected by them.
- Achieve the necessary quality in the supply of electric energy and promote energy efficiency.
- Establish the precise standardization to reduce the extensive typing that exists in the manufacturing of electrical equipment.
- To facilitate, from the design phase of the installations, its adaptation to future rationally predictable load increases.







Table 25 – Scope and exclusions of the other national legislation considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
#15	2001 No. 2954 UK	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 April 2011	require anyone in England who stores more than 200 litres of oil, to provide more secure containment facilities for tanks, drums, Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and mobile bowsers. This is to prevent oil escaping into the environment.	
#16	R.D.337/2014 ES	Regulation on technical conditions and safety warranty in high voltage installations and its complementar y technical instructions ITC-RAT-01 to 23	Safety, energy, High Voltage Installations	
#22	DM 15.7.2014 IT	Transformer Fire safety Italian Regulation	Activities having a power transformer	







A4. Area short description of voluntary certification schemes

A4.1 ISO EN 9001

EN ISO 9001 standard specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

A4.2 ISO EN 14001

EN ISO 14001 standard specifies the requirements for an environmental management system that an organization can use to enhance its environmental performance and to manage its environmental responsibilities in a systematic manner.

A4.3 ISO EN 50001

EN ISO 50001 standard specifies requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving an energy management system, whose purpose is to enable an organization to follow a systematic approach in achieving continual improvement of energy performance, including energy efficiency, energy use and consumption.

A4.4 ISO EN 26000

EN ISO 26000 standard is intended to assist organizations in contributing to sustainable development by encouraging them to go beyond legal compliance, recognizing that compliance with law is a fundamental duty of any organization and an essential part of their social responsibility. It is intended to promote common understanding in the field of social responsibility, and to complement other instruments and initiatives for social responsibility, not to replace them.







Table 26 – Scope and exclusions of voluntary certification schemes considered in this study.

TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
#24	ISO EN 9001	Quality management	It specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization: a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.	
#25	ISO EN 14001	Environmental management	It specifies the requirements for an environmental management system that an organization can use to enhance its environmental performance. It is intended for use by an organization seeking to manage its environmental responsibilities in a systematic manner that contributes to the	







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
			environmental pillar of	
			sustainability.	
#26	ISO EN 50001	Energy	It specifies requirements for	
		management	establishing, implementing,	
		systems	maintaining and improving an	
			energy management system,	
			whose purpose is to enable an	
			organization to follow a	
			systematic approach in	
			achieving continual	
			improvement of energy	
			performance, including energy	
			efficiency, energy use and	
			consumption.	
			It specifies requirements	
			applicable to energy use and	
			consumption, including	
			measurement, documentation	
			and reporting, design and	
			procurement practices for	
			equipment, systems,	
			processes and personnel that	
			contribute to energy	
			performance.	
#27	ISO EN 26000	Social	it provides guidance to all	
		Responsability	types of organizations,	
			regardless of their size or	
			location, on:	







TAG	Ref.	Short Title	Scope	Explicit exclusions
			concepts, terms and definitions	
			related to social responsibility;	
			the background, trends and	
			characteristics of social	
			responsibility;	
			principles and practices	
			relating to social responsibility;	
			the core subjects and issues of	
			social responsibility;	
			integrating, implementing and	
			promoting socially responsible	
			behaviour throughout the	
			organization and, through its	
			policies and practices, within	
			its sphere of influence;	
			identifying and engaging with	
			stakeholders; and	
			communicating commitments,	
			performance and other	
			information related to social	
			responsibility.	







Abbreviation list

CEN	 European Committee for Standardisation
CENELEC	- Comité Européen de normalisation en électronique et en électrotechnique
CPR	 Construction Product Regulation
ES	– Spain
EU	- European Union
EPBD	 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
LF	– Large fan
Н	 high level of synergy
HV	– High Voltage
L	 low level of synergy
IEC	 International Electrotechnical Commission
IT	– Italy
ISO	 International Organisation for Standardisation
Μ	 medium level of synergy
MSA	 Market Surveillance Authority
MV	– Medium Voltage
Ν	 no synergies of synergy
PinP	 product in product
PCB	 polychlorinated biphenyl
PT	– power transformer
REACH	 Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RHOS	 Restriction of Hazardous Substances
UK	– United Kingdom







References

- 1. DIRECTIVE 2009/125/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of Ecodesign requirements for energy-related products
- 2. DIRECTIVE 2014/35/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits
- 3. DIRECTIVE 2014/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility
- 4. DIRECTIVE 2006/42/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC
- 5. DIRECTIVE 2012/19/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
- 6. DIRECTIVE 2014/34/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 548/2014 of 21 May 2014 on implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to small, medium and large power transformers
- 8. DIRECTIVE 2014/68/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 May 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment
- 9. DIRECTIVE 2014/32/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments
- 10. DIRECTIVE 2000/14/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 8 May 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors
- 11. The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016 (implementing the EU LVD)
- 12. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994
- 13. Building regulations part J (Fire Safety), VOLUME 2 BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLINGHOUSES
- 14. EU Construction Products Regulation and CE marking, including UK product contact point for construction products
- 15. The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001
- 16. Reglamento sobre condiciones técnicas y garantías de seguridad en instalaciones eléctricas de alta tensión y sus Instrucciones Técnicas Complementarias ITC-RAT 01 a 23
- 17. Commission Regulation (EC) No 640/2009 of 22 July 2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Ecodesign requirements for electric motors







- 18. Commission Regulation (EU) No 327/2011 of 30 March 2011 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Ecodesign requirements for fans driven by motors with an electric input power between 125 W and 500 kW Text with EEA relevance
- 19. Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT)
- 20. Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work
- 21. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 348/2013 of 17 April 2013 amending Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- 22. Regola tecnica di prevenzione incendi per la progettazione, l'installazione e l'esercizio delle macchine elettriche fisse con presenza di liquidi isolanti combustibili in quantità superiore ad 1 m3
- 23. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1253/2014 of 7 July 2014 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Ecodesign requirements for ventilation units
- 24. ISO 9001 Quality management systems -- Requirements
- 25. ISO 14001 Environmental management systems -- Requirements with guidance for use
- 26. ISO 50001 Energy management systems -- Requirements with guidance for use
- 27. ISO 26000 Guidance on social responsibility
- 28. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU







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More information

about the INTAS project activities and all of its results are published on:

www.INTAS-testing.eu

Contact to the project coordinator: Ingrid Weiss Ingrid.Weiss@wip-munich.de

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