Решение Комиссии Таможенного союза от 28 мая 2010 года №299 «О применении санитарных мер в таможенном союзе»

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE CUSTOMS UNION
No. 299 of 28 May 2010

On application of sanitary measures in the Customs Union

The commission of the Customs union solved:

1. To approve:

- The Single List of Goods, subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) on the customs border and customs area of the Customs union (further – the Single list, Appendix No. 1);

- Single sanitary-and-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements to the goods, which are subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) (further – Single sanitary requirements, Appendix No. 2);

- The single document form, confirming safety of products (goods) (The single form of the certificate on the state registration) (Appendix No. 3);

- Regulations on the procedure of the state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) of persons and the vehicles crossing the customs border of the Customs union, the under control goods moved through the customs border of the Customs union and on customs area of the Customs union (Appendix No. 4).

2. To the governments of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation since July 1, 2010 to apply the Single list and Single sanitary requirements.

2-1. To determine that Single sanitary requirements are applied concerning products on which action of technical regulations of the Customs union extends, made and released based on documents on compliance of products to the specified requirements (further - Products), issued or accepted:

- till June 1, 2012 - according to Section 14. "Requirements to means of individual protection" in connection with entry into force of the technical regulation of the Customs union "On safety of means of individual protection" (TR TS 019/2011);

- till July 1, 2012:

according to Section 2. "Safety requirements to the goods of children's assortment" and according to Section 8. "Safety requirements to printing books and other products of the printing industry intended for children and teenagers" in connection with entry into force of the technical regulation of the Customs union "About safety of toys" (TR TS 008/2011) and the technical regulation of the Customs union "On safety of products intended for children and teenagers" (TR TS 007/2011);

according to Section 4. "Requirements to perfumery and cosmetic products and means of hygiene of the oral cavity" in connection with entry into force of the technical regulation of the Customs union "On safety of perfume and beauty products" (TR TS 009/2011);

according to Section 10. "Requirements to materials for products (products) contacting to skin of the person, clothes, footwear" in connection with entry into force of the technical regulation of the Customs union "About safety of products of light industry" (TR TS 017/2011);

according to Section 16. "Requirements to materials and the products made of polymeric and other materials, intended for contact to foodstuff and environments" in connection with entry into force of the technical regulation of the Customs union "On safety of packaging" (TR TS 005/2011).

- till July 1, 2013:

according to Section 1. "The safety requirement and food value of foodstuff" regarding requirements to marking of the food products being object of technical regulation of the technical regulation of the Customs union "Food products regarding its marking" (TR TS 022/2011), in connection with entry into force of the specified technical regulation;

according to Sections 22. "Safety requirements of food additives and flavoring" and 23. "Safety requirements of technological supportive applications" regarding requirements to products being object of technical regulation of the technical regulation of the Customs union "Safety requirements of food additives, flavoring and technological supportive applications" (TR TS 029/2012), in connection with entry into force of the specified technical regulation;".

- till May 1, 2014 – according to Section 1. "The safety requirement and food value of foodstuff" regarding requirements to products being object of technical regulation of technical regulations of the Customs union "About safety of milk and dairy products" (TR TS 033/2013) and "About safety of meat and meat products" (TR TS 034/2013), in connection with entry into force of the specified technical regulations;

- till July 1, 2014 – according to Section 6. "Requirements to polymeric and polymer-containing construction materials and furniture" regarding requirements to products being object of technical regulation of the technical regulation of the Customs union "About safety of furniture products" (TR TS 025/2012), in connection with entry into force of the specified technical regulation.

3. To authorized bodies of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation since July 1, 2010 to perform:

issue of certificates on the state registration according to Appendix No. 3 to this Decision;

sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) on the customs border and customs area of the Customs union according to Appendix No. 4 to this Decision.

4. To the parties till June 1, 2010 to provide to the Secretariat of the Commission of the Customs union of data:

4.1. about authorized bodies in scope of sanitary measures;

4.2. lists of sanitary and quarantine Items in check points on the customs border of the Customs union;

4.3. lists and samples of the documents confirming safety of products (goods) since July 1, 2010.

5. To the secretariat of the Commission of the Customs union till June 10, 2010 to send to the Parties the data which have arrived according to Item 4 of this Decision.

6. Items 1, 2 and 3 of this Decision become effective since July 1, 2010.

Members of the commission of custom union:

From the Republic of Belarus **A.Kobyakov**

From the Republic of Kazakhstan **U.Shukeev**

From the Russian Federation **I.Shuvalov**

APPROVED
by Decision No. 299 of the Customs Union Commission
dated May 28, 2010

SINGLE LIST
of goods subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) at the customs border and on the customs territory of the Customs Union

(as amended by Decisions of the Customs Union Commission No 341 of 17.08.2010, N 383 of 20.09.2010, N 432 of 14.10.2010, N 456 of 18.11.2010)

Part I.
LIST
of goods subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control)

1. Foodstuffs (products in natural or processed form used for human food) including those derived from genetically engineered or modified (transgenic) organisms (from the following groups of the single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union (FEACN CU): 02-05, 07-09, 11-25, 27-29, 32-34, 35).

2. Goods for children: toys and games, bed-linen, clothing, footwear, learning aids, furniture, baby carriages, bags (satchels, backpacks, briefcases and so on), artificial polymer and synthetic materials for manufacturing goods for children (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 32, 34, 39, 40, 42-44, 46, 48-56, 60-65, 87, 94, 95).

3. Materials, equipment, substances, devices used in utility and drinking water supply and in sewage treatment, in swimming pools (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 38-40, 48, 84, 85).

4. Perfumery and cosmetic products, oral hygiene products (from group 33 of FEACN CU).

5. Chemical and petrochemical products for industrial purposes, household chemical products (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 32-34, 38).

6. Polymer and synthetic materials intended for use in construction, in transport, as well as in production of furniture and other household articles; furniture; textile sewing and knitted materials containing chemical fibre and textile auxiliaries; artificial and synthetic leathers and textile materials for producing clothing and footwear (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 32, 39, 40, 42-44, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 55- 59).

7. Machinery and instrumentation products for industrial, medical and household purposes, except for spare parts of transport vehicles and household appliances (apart from those contacting with drinking water and foodstuffs) (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 38, 84, 85, 90).

8. Products of the printing industry: educational publications and aids for general secondary and higher education institutions, books and magazines for children and adolescents (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 48, 49).

9. Products from natural raw materials undergoing treatment in the process of production (colouring, impregnation and so on) (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 43, 44, 46, 50-53).

10. Materials for products (products) contacting with human skin, clothing, footwear (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 39, 40, 42, 43, 50-60).

11. Products, articles that are a source of ionizing radiation including those generating it, as well as products and goods containing radioactive substances (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 25, 26, 28, 68, 69, 72, 74-76, 78-81, 84, 87).

12. Building raw materials and supplies in relation to which hygienic standards are set regulating the content of radioactive substances, including industrial waste for recycling and use in the national economy, ferrous and non-ferrous metals (scrap metal) (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 25, 26, 28, 68, 69, 72, 74-76, 78-81, 84, 87).

13. Tobacco products and tobacco raw materials (from group 24 of FEACN CU).

14. Individual protection articles (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 39, 40, 64).

15. Pesticides and agrochemicals (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 31, 38).

16. Materials, products and equipment contacting with foodstuffs (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 39, 44, 45, 48, 63, 70, 73,76).

17. Equipment, materials for air handling, air cleaning and filtration (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 38-40, 48, 84, 85).

18. De-icing reagents (from group 38 of FEACN CU).

19. Other goods in relation to which one of the Parties has introduced temporary sanitary measures (from the following groups of FEACN CU: 02-96).

Section II. List of Goods, subject to the state registration

1. Eliminated.

2. Baby food of group 03 of HS Code.

3. Eliminated.

4. Food additives, complex food additives, flavoring, vegetative extracts in quality in and raw components, starting cultures of microorganisms and bacterial ferments, technological supportive applications, including fermental preparations.

5. Eliminated.

6. Disinfectant, disinsection and deratization means (for application in the life, in treatment-and-prophylactic organizations and on other objects (except applied in veterinary science)).

7. Goods of household chemicals.

8. Potentially dangerous chemical and biological substances and the preparations made on their basis representing potential danger for the person (except medicines), the individual substances (connections) of the natural or artificial origin capable in conditions of production, applications, transportations, conversions, and also in living conditions to have the adverse effect on health of the person and surrounding environment.

9. Materials, the equipment, devices and other means of water preparation, held for use in systems of economic and drinking water supply.

10. Subjects of personal hygiene for children and adults; subjects of children's use until three years: ware and the products used for the food of children, subjects of hygienic childcare; clothes for children (the first layer).

11. The products intended for contact to foodstuff (except ware, dining facilities, processing equipment).

Import and the goods circulation specified in paragraphs 1-7 of this Section is performed in the presence of the document confirming their safety according to Items 17 and 30 of the Situation on the procedure of the state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) of persons and vehicles, crossing the customs border of the Customs union, the under control goods moved through the customs border of the Customs union and on customs area of the Customs union.

Raw materials, actively the active ingredients intended by the manufacturer (producer) only for production of perfumery and cosmetic products, means of household chemicals, remedies of plants and means of disinfection, disinsection and deratization, and also products of pharmaceutical industry, are not subject to the state registration.

As the basis for reference of the under control goods to Sections II and III of the Single inventory in case of their import and the address on customs area of the Customs union the data containing in transport (transportation) and (or) business documents, or serve in the information letter of the manufacturer (producer) of products and confirming specified in Sections II and III of the Single inventory the scope of products.

The goods specified in paragraphs 1-7 of this Section, included in the following exhaustive line of HS Code produced for the first time on the customs territory of the Customs union, and also for the first time imported to the customs territory of the Customs union are subject to the state registration:

Classification the goods on the TS TN foreign trade activities code	Short name of goods*
Group 02 Meat and food meat offal Eliminated	
Group 03 Fish and Crustacea, mollusks and other water invertebrates	
From 0305	Fish dried, salty or in the brine, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their productions, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring; the fish of the hot or cold smoking received with use of gene engineering modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives,

	flavoring; fish meal of the high and rough milling and granules from the fish, suitable for the use in the food, received with use of the gene engineering modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring
From 0306	Crustacea, in the armor or without the armor, dried, salty or in the brine, except for fresh, live, cooled, frozen, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring; Crustacea in the armor, welded on pair or in boiling water, dried, salty or in the brine except fresh, cooled, not cooled, frozen, received with use of the gene engineering modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring; the flour of the high and rough milling and the granule from the Crustacea, suitable for the use in the food, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring
From 0307	Mollusks, in the sink or without the sink, dried, salty or in the brine, except for fresh, live, cooled, frozen, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring; water invertebrates, distinct from Crustacea and mollusks, dried, salty or in the brine, except for fresh, live, cooled, frozen, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring; the flour of the high and rough milling and the granule from water invertebrates, except the Crustacea, suitable for the use in the food, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring
Group 04 Dairy products; eggs of birds; honey natural; foodstuff of the animal origin, in other place not	

named or not included Eliminated	
Group 07 Vegetables both some edible root crops and tuber crops Eliminated	
Group 08 Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citron fruits or crust of melons Eliminated	
Group 09 Coffee, tea, mat, or Paraguayan tea, and spices (used for the use in food or productions of foodstuff) Eliminated	
Group 11 Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten Eliminated	
Group 12 Olive seeds and fruits; other seeds, fruits and grain; herbs and plants for the technical purposes; straw and fodder Eliminated	
Group 13 Lac; gums, resins and vegetable juices and other extracts Eliminated	
Group 15 Fats and oils of the animal or phytogenesis and products of their splitting; ready food fats; wax of the animal or phytogenesis Eliminated	
Group 16 Ready-made products from meat, fish or Crustacea, mollusks or other water invertebrates	
From 1601 00	Eliminated
From 1602	Eliminated
From 1603 00	Eliminated
From 1604	The ready or tinned fish, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw

	materials for their productions, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring; caviar sturgeon and its substitutes made of berries of fish, except for crude, refrigerated, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring
From 1605	Ready or tinned Crustacea, mollusks and the other water invertebrates received with use of gene engineering modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring
Group 17 Sugar and confectionery from sugar Eliminated	
Group 18 Cocoa and products from it Eliminated	
Group 19 Finished products from grain of cereals, torments, starch or milk; flour confectionery Eliminated	
Group 20 Products of conversion of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants Eliminated	
Group 21 Different foodstuff	
From 2101	Eliminated
2102	Eliminated
From 2103	Eliminated
From 2104	Soups and broths ready and procurements for their preparation, received with use gene engineering the modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex food additives, flavoring; the homogenized compound ready foodstuff received with use of gene engineering modified (transgene) organisms and (or) being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) specialized foodstuff, biologically active additives to food or raw materials for their production, organic products, food additives, complex

	food additives, flavoring
From 2105 00	Eliminated
From 2106	Eliminated
Group 22 Alcoholic and soft drinks and vinegar Eliminated	
Group 25 Salt; sulfur; lands and stone; plaster materials, lime and cement	
From 2501 00 91	Eliminated
From 2501 00 91	Eliminated
From 2505	Sand natural all types, painted or unpainted, except metallonosny sand the groups 26 used in practice of economic and drinking water supply or intended for contact to foodstuff
From 2508	Clay other (excepting vspuchenny clay of the goods item 6806), andaluzit, kianit and sillimanit, kaltsinirovanny or nekaltsinirovanny; mullit; lands shamotny or dinasovy, used in practice of economic and drinking water supply or intended for contact to foodstuff
From 2512 00 000 0	Lands infusorial siliceous (for example, kizelgur, trepel and diatomite) and similar siliceous lands, kaltsinirovanny or nekaltsinirovanny, with the specific weight 1 or less, used in practice of economic and drinking water supply or intended for contact to foodstuff
Group 28 Products of inorganic chemistry; connections inorganic or organic precious metals, rare-earth metals, radioactive elements or isotopes	
From 2804	Eliminated
From 2807 00 100 0	Eliminated
From 2811	Eliminated
From 2827	Eliminated
From 2828	Gipokhlorita; gipokhlorit calcium the technical; hlority; gipobromity, being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) disinfectant, disinsection and deratization means (for application in the life, in treatment-and-prophylactic organizations and on other objects (except applied in veterinary science))
From 2829	Chlorates and perkhloraty; bromaty and perbromaty; iodates and peryodaty, being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) disinfectant, disinsection and deratization means (for application in the life, in treatment-and-prophylactic organizations and on other objects (except applied in veterinary science))
From 2832	Eliminated

From 2833	Eliminated
From 2834	Eliminated
From 2835	Eliminated
From 2836	Eliminated
Group 29 Organic chemical compounds	
From 2905	Eliminated
From 2912	Eliminated
From 2915	Acids acyclic monokarbonovy saturated and their anhydrides, galogenangidridy, peroxides and peroksikisloty; their galogenirovanny, sulfirovanny, nitrobathing or nitrozirovanny derivatives
From 2916	Acids acyclic monokarbonovy nonsaturated, acids cyclic monokarbonovy, their anhydrides, galogenangidridy, peroxides and peroksikisloty; their galogenirovanny, sulfirovanny, nitrobathing or nitrozirovanny derivatives
From 2917	Acids polikarbonovy, their anhydrides, galogenangidridy, peroxides and peroksikisloty; their galogenirovanny, sulfirovanny, nitrobathing or nitrozirovanny derivatives
From 2918	Acids karbonovy, containing additional kislorodsoderzhashchy functional group, and their anhydrides, galogenangidridy, peroxides and peroksikisloty; their galogenirovanny, sulfirovanny, nitrobathing or nitrozirovanny derivatives
From 2919	Air of phosphoric acid difficult and their salts, including laktofosfaty; their galogenirovanny, sulfirovanny, nitrobathing or nitrozirovanny derivatives
From 2920	Difficult air of other inorganic acids of nonmetals (except difficult air galogenvodorodov) and their salts; their galogenirovanny, sulfirovanny, nitrobathing or nitrozirovanny derivatives
From 2921	Connections with aminny functional group
From 2922	The amino compounds including kislorodsoderzhashchy functional group
From 2923	Salts and hydroxides of the chetvertichny ammoniyevy basis; letsitiny and fosfoaminolipidy other, certain or uncertain chemical composition
From 2924	The connections containing functional karboksamidny group; the compounds of coal acid containing functional amidny group
From 2925	The connections containing functional karboksimidny group (including saccharin and its salts), and the connections containing the functional noun phrase
From 2926	The connections containing functional nitrilny group
From 2927 00 000 0	Diazo-, azo-or azoksisoyedineniye
From 2928 00	Derivatives of the hydrazine or gidroksilamina the organic

From 2929	The connections containing other azotsoderzhashchy functional groups
From 2930	Connections seroorganichesky
From 2931	Connections the organo-inorganic other
From 2932	Connections heterocyclic, containing only heteroatom (y) oxygen
From 2933	Connections heterocyclic, containing only heteroatom (y) nitrogen
From 2934	Eliminated
From 2935 00	Sulfonamida
From 2936	Eliminated
Group 30 Pharmaceutical products Eliminated	
Group 32 Extracts tannic or tinctorial; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other painting substances; paints and varnishes; shpatlevka and other mastics; printing paint, ink, ink	
3201	Eliminated
3202	Organic tannins synthetic; inorganic tannins; preparations for the tanning, containing or not containing natural tannins; fermental preparations for the preliminary tanning
From 3203 00	Eliminated
3204	Organic painting substances synthetic, the certain or uncertain chemical composition; the preparations made on the basis of synthetic organic painting substances, specified in the note 3 to this group; the synthetic organic products used as optical bleaches or phosphors, the certain or uncertain chemical composition
3205 00 000 0	Color varnishes; preparations on the basis of the color varnishes, specified in the note 3 to this group
From 3206 From 3207 From 3212 From 3214	Eliminated
3206	Painting substances other; the preparations specified in the note 3 to this group, distinct from preparations of the goods item 3203, 3204 or 3205; the inorganic products used as phosphors, the certain or uncertain chemical composition
3207	The ready pigments, ready exhaust silencers of glass and ready paints, enamels and glazes steklovidny, angoby (shliker), glyanets the liquid and similar preparations used in case of production of ceramics, enamel or glass; fritta steklovidny and glass other in the powder, granules or flakes
3208	Paints and varnishes (including enamels and polishes) on the basis of

	synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in not water circle; the solutions specified in the note 4 to this group
3209	Paints and varnishes (including enamels and polishes) on the basis of synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in the water circle
3210 00	Paints and varnishes other (including enamels, polishes and glutinous paints); the ready water pigments used for furnish of skin
3212	Pigments (including metal powders and flakes), dispersed in not water circles, liquid or pastelike, used in case of production of paints (including enamels); the foil for the stamping; dyes and the other painting substances which have been packed up in forms or packagings for retail sale
3214	Putties glass and garden, cements pitch, structures for consolidation and other mastics; shpatlevka for painting works; not fire-resistant structures for preparation of surfaces of facades, internal walls of buildings, floors, ceilings or similar
Group 33 Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	
From 3307	Prepared room deodorizers, perfumed or having or not having disinfectant properties
Group 34 Soap, surface-active organic substances, detergents, lubricants, artificial and ready wax, structures for cleaning or polishing, candles and similar products, pastes for the molding, plasticine, "dental surgery wax" and dental surgery structures on the basis of plaster	
From 3401	Eliminated
3401	Eliminated
3402 20	Substances surface-active organic (except soap); surface-active means, detergents (including auxiliary detergents) and means cleaning, containing or not containing soap (except means of the goods item 3401); packed up for retail sale
3402 90	Substances surface-active organic (except soap); surface-active means, detergents (including auxiliary detergents) and means cleaning, containing or not containing soap (except means of the goods item 3401); the other
From 3403	The means used for oil or fatty processing of textile materials, skin, fur or the other materials, containing oil or the oil products received from bituminous breeds
3405 40 000 0	Cleaning pastes and powders and other cleaners
Group 35 Albumens; modified krakhmaly; glues; enzymes	
From 3501	Eliminated
From 3502	Eliminated

From 3503 00	Eliminated
From 3504 00	Peptona and their derivatives used in production of foodstuff; albumens other and their derivatives, in other place not named or not included, used in production of foodstuff; the powder from skin, or golya, chromeplated or not chromeplated, used in production of foodstuff
From 3505	Eliminated
3506	Ready glues and other ready adhesives, in other place not named or not included; the products suitable for use as glues or adhesives, packed up for retail sale as glues or adhesives, net - weight no more than 1 kg
From 3507	Eliminated
Group 38 Other chemical goods	
From 3802 10 000 0	Eliminated
From 3802	Coal activated; products mineral natural activated, held for use in practice of economic and drinking water supply or for contact to foodstuff
From 3808	Insecticides, rodentitsidy, fungitsidy, herbicides, protivovskhodovy means and regulators of growth of plants, means disinfectant and similar to them, packed up in forms or packagings for retail sale or provided in the form of ready preparations or products (for example, the tapes processed by sulfur, matches and candles, and paper sticky from flies) - intended for application in the life, in treatment-and-prophylactic organizations and on other objects for safety and human health (except veterinary science)
3809	Means finishing, means for acceleration of dyeing or fixing of dyes and products other and ready preparations (for example, substances for processing and the pro-grass), applied in the textile, paper, tanning industry or similar industries, in other place not named or not included
3814 00	Solvents and thinners difficult organic, in other place not named or not included; ready structures for removal of paints or varnishes
3820 00 000 0	Antifreezes and liquids the antiobledenitelny ready
From 3824	Products and preparations chemical, chemical or allied industries of the industry (including the preparations consisting of mixes of natural products), in other place not named or not included, relating to Items 4, 6-11 of this Section
Group 39 Plastic and products from them	
From 3901-3911	Primary forms, held for use in practice of economic and drinking water supply or in case of production of foodstuff
From 3912	Cellulose and its chemical derivatives, in primary forms, in other place not named or not included, held for use in practice of economic and drinking water supply or being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) food additives

From 3913	Polymers natural (for example, alginic acid) and polymers natural modified (for example, otverzhdenny proteins, chemical derivatives of natural rubber), in primary forms, in other place not named or not included, held for use in practice of economic and drinking water supply or being (according to documents of the manufacturer (producer)) food additives
From 3914 00 000 0	Pitches ionoobmenny, received on the basis of polymers of goods items 3901-3913, in primary forms, held for use in practice of economic and drinking water supply
From 3917	Pipes, tubes, hoses and their fitting (for example, connections, the knee, flanges), from plastic, held for use in practice of economic and drinking water supply or for contact to foodstuff
From 3919	Plates, sheets, film, tape, strip and other flat forms, from plastic, self-adhesive, in rolls or not in the rolls, relating to Items 4, 6-11 of this Section
From 3920	Plates, sheets, film and strips or tapes, other, from plastic, nonporous and not reinforced, not layered, without the substrate and not connected by similar method with other materials, intended for contact to food
From 3923	Eliminated
From 3924	Other household goods and sanitary products or the toilet, from the plastic, relating to Items 10-11 of this Section
From 3925 10 000 0	Reservoirs, tanks, tanks and similar reservoirs from plastic, in amount more than 300 l intended for contact to foodstuff or application in practice of economic and drinking water supply
From 3926	Products other from plastic and the product from other materials of the goods items 3901-3914, relating to the goods named in Items 6, 9-11 of this Section
Group 40 Rubber, rubber and products from them	
From 4014	Products hygienic from vulkanizovanny rubber, except firm rubber, with the fitting from firm rubber or without them; various types of dummies and similar products for children
Group 44 Wood and products from it; charcoal Eliminated	
Group 45 Stopper and products from it Eliminated	
Group 48 Paper and cardboard; products from paper weight, paper or the cardboard	

From 4803 00	Paper toilet napkins or napkins for the person, towels or diapers and other types of paper of economic and household or sanitary-and-hygienic appointment
From 4805	Paper and cardboard nemelovanny other, in rolls or sheets, without further processing or processed as it is specified in the note 3 to this group, intended for contact to foodstuff
From 4806	Eliminated
From 4807 00	Eliminated
From 4808	Eliminated
From 4810	Paper and the cardboard covered from one or from both parties with the kaolin (the Chinese clay) or other inorganic substances, with use of binding substance or without it, and without any other covering, with the painted or unpainted, decorated or not decorated surface, printed or not printed, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets of any size, intended for contact to foodstuff
From 4811	Paper, cardboard, cellulose cotton wool and cloth from cellulose fibers, with the covering, impregnated, laminated, with the painted or decorated surface or printed, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets of any size, except the goods of the goods item 4803, 4809 or 4810, intended for contact to foodstuff
From 4812 00 000 0	Blocks, plates and plates filtering from the paper weight, intended for contact to foodstuff
From 4818	Paper toilet and similar paper, handkerchiefs, cosmetic napkins, towels, cloths, napkins, children's diapers, tampons, sheets and similar products of economic and household or sanitary-and-hygienic appointment
9619 00	Hygienic female laying and tampons, children's diapers and diapers and similar sanitary-and-hygienic products
From 4819	Eliminated
From 4823 20 000 0	Paper and cardboard filtering, intended for contact to foodstuff
Group 56 Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof Eliminated	
Group 59 The textile materials impregnated, with the covering or duplicated; textile products of technical appointment	
From 5903	The textile materials impregnated, with the covering or duplicated by plastic, except materials of the goods item 5902, intended for contact to foodstuff
From 5906	Textile materials prorezinenny, except materials of the goods item 5902, intended for contact to foodstuff

From 5910 00 000 0	Tapes conveyor, from the textile materials which impregnated or have not been impregnated, with the covering or without the covering, duplicated or undubbed plastic or reinforced by metal or the other material, intended for contact to foodstuff
From 5911 20 000 0	Sitotkan in the ready or not ready type, intended for contact to foodstuff
From 5911 40 000 0	Fabrics filtering, used in pressakh for the extraction of oil or for the similar purposes (except for the fabrics made of the human hair), intended for contact to foodstuff
Group 61 Subjects of clothes and belonging to clothes, knitted machine or manual knitting Eliminated	
Group 62 Subjects of clothes and belonging to clothes, except knitted the machine or manual knitting Eliminated	
Group 63 Other finished textile products; sets; clothes and textile products which were in use; rags	
From 6305	Eliminated
From 6307	Finished products other (except for patterns of clothes), intended for contact to foodstuff
Group 70 Glass and products from it Eliminated	
Group 73 Products from ferrous metals	
From 7306	Pipes, tubes and profiles hollow other (for example, with the open seam or welded, riveted or connected by similar method), from the ferrous metals, intended for contact to drinking water in systems of economic and drinking water supply
From 7307	Fitting for pipes or tubes (for example, connections, the knee, sgony), from the ferrous metals, intended for contact to drinking water in systems of economic drinking water supply
From 7309 00	Eliminated
From 7310	Tanks, barrels, drums, canisters, boxes and similar reservoirs, from ferrous metals, capacity no more than 300 l intended for contact to foodstuff (and not being, according to the specification of the producer, packaging) and (or) with drinking water
Group 74 Copper and products from it	

From 7411 From 7412	Pipes and tubes copper, intended for contact to drinking water in systems of economic and drinking water supply Fitting copper for pipes or tubes (for example, couplings, the knee, flanges), intended for contact to drinking water in systems of economic and drinking water supply
Group 76 Aluminum and products from it Eliminated	
Group 84 Reactors nuclear, coppers, equipment and mechanical devices; their parts	
8413 70 300 0	Eliminated
From 8413	Pumps liquid with flowmeters or without them; the lifts of liquids intended for contact to food circles or use in practice of economic and drinking water supply
8421 21 000	Eliminated
Group 85 Electric machines and equipment, their parts; sound recording and sound-reproducing equipment, equipment for record and reproduction of the television image and the sound, their part and accessory	
8512 40 000	Screen wipers, anti-icers and protivozapotevatel
From 8516 10	Water heaters
Group 90 Tools and devices optical, photographic, cinema, measuring, control, precision, medical or surgical; their parts and accessory	
From 9029 10 000	Counters of number of turnovers, the counters of product quantity intended for contact to food circles or for use in practice of economic and drinking water supply
Group 96 Different finished products	
9603 21 000 0	Brushes tooth, including brushes for dentures

* For the purposes of using the present list it is necessary to be guided by both the HS Code and the product name.

** Footnote deleted - Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 432 of 14.10.2010

Note. In accordance with the List, only products specified in the product groups at the beginning of Part II of the Single List, and at the same time specified in the descriptions of HS Code headings, with corresponding exceptions and reservations, are subject to state registration.

Thus, salts and esters from headings 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918 of the subheadings listed below, included in the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union (HS Code), are not subject to state registration:

2915 12 000 0, 2915 13 000 0, 2915 24 000 0, salts and esters from 2915 29 000 0, 2915 31 000 0, 2915 32 000 0, 2915 33 000 0, 2915 36 000 0, salts and esters from 2915 39 , 2915 39 100 0,

2915 39 300 0, 2915 39 500 0, 2915 39 800 0, salts and esters from 2915 40 000 0, salts and esters from 2915 50 000 0, salts and esters from 2915 60 110 0, 2915 60 190 0, salts and esters from 2915 60 900 0, salts and esters from 2915 70: 2915 70 200 0, 2915 70 300 0, 2915 70 800 0, salts and esters from 2915 90, salts and esters from 2915 90 800 0;

salts of acrylic acid from 2916 11 000 0, 2916 12 acrylic acid esters (2916 12 100 0, 2916 12 200 0, 2916 12 900 0), salts from 2916 13 000; 2916 14, salts and esters from 2916 15 000 0, salts and esters from 2916 19 100, salts and esters from 2916 31 000 0, salts from 2916 34 000 0, 2916 35 000 0, salts and esters from 2916 39 000 0;

salts and esters from 2917 11 000 0, 2917 12: salts from 2917 12 100 0, 2917 12 900 0, salts and esters from 2917 13 900 0, salts and esters from 2917 19 (salts and esters from 2917 19 100 and from 2917 19 900 0), 2917 32 000 0, 2917 33 000 0, 2917 34 000 0, salts from 2917 36 000, 2917 37 000, salts and esters from 2917 39 (2917 39 110 0, salts and esters from 2917 39 190 0, salts and esters from 2917 39 800 0);

salts and esters from 2918 11 000 0, salts and esters from 2918 13 000 0, salts and esters from 2918 15 000 0, salts and esters from 2918 16 000 0, salts and esters from 2918 19 (salts and esters from 2918 19 300 0, salts and esters from 2918 19 850 0), salts from 2918 21 000 0, salts and esters from 2918 22 000 0, 2918 23, salts and esters from 2918 29 (salts and esters from 2918 29 100 0, salts and esters from 2918 29 300 0, salts and esters from 2918 29 800 0); salts and esters from 2918 30 000 0, salts and esters from 2918 91 000 0, salts and esters from 2918 99.

As for heading 3302 10, odoriferous substances and their mixtures used in food industry or for the manufacture of beverages, as appears from the group name, are subject to state registration; other substances from the stated heading are not subject to state registration.

As for heading 3403, only preparations used for the oil or grease treatment of textile materials, leather and furskins are subject to state registration.

(note was added by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 432 of 14.10.2010)

Part III.

LIST

of goods which do not require submitting a state registration certificate, regardless of the HS Code assigned in accordance with the List of goods subject to state registration*

* The present List covers goods included in Part II of the Single List of goods subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) at the customs border and on the customs territory of the Customs Union.

- product samples intended for sanitary-and-epidemiologic expertise with the purpose of obtaining a state registration certificate;

- non-tobacco raw materials, non-tobacco stuffs and ingredients used for manufacture of tobacco goods;

- goods intended for use as laboratory reagents, laboratory glassware (except radiation-dangerous and containing native infective material);

- food raw material (chicken eggs, goose eggs, etc.) used for preparation of nutrient media;

- souvenirs, cosmetic accessories;

- products manufactured on the territory of the Customs Union against orders and normative and technical documentation of foreign companies and intended for sale outside its territory;

- exhibition and advertising samples of products not intended for sale and use on the Customs Union customs territory;

- second-hand products including those sold in shops and departments of commission trade;

- collections made by students of educational institutions, intended for participation in national and international festivals; - supplies exceeding norms established in accordance with part 1 of Clause 4 of Article 363 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union, subject to submitting for customs procedures;

- goods sold through duty free shops and submitted for customs treatment of free trade;

- humanitarian aid.

APPROVED
by Decision of the Customs Union
Commission No. 299

Single sanitary-and-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements to the goods subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control)

Chapter I

I COMMON PROVISIONS

Article 1. Scope of regulation

1.1. This Single sanitary-and-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements to the goods subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) (further – Single sanitary requirements) are developed for the purpose of implementation of provisions of the Agreement of the Customs union on sanitary measures from December 11, 2009, based on the Decision of Interstate Council of the Eurasian economic community (the supreme body of customs union) at level of heads of governments from December 11, 2009 of No. 28.

1.2. Common sanitary requirements establish hygienic indicators and safety standards controlled goods included in the Single list of goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and customs territory of the Customs Union (hereinafter - the Single List of Goods).

1.3. Common sanitary requirements binding on the governmental agencies of the member States of the Customs Union (hereinafter - Parties), local authorities, legal entities of any organizational-legal form, individual entrepreneurs, individuals.

1.4. For violation of these Common sanitary requirements, the guilty persons shall bear responsibility in accordance with the national legislation of the Parties.

1.5. National sanitary legislation shall be harmonized with the Common sanitary requirements.

Article 2. Terms and definitions

In these Common sanitary requirements, the following terms and their definitions are used:

Sanitary and hygienic research (test) - determination of (quantitative or qualitative) one or more characteristics of controlled goods subject to sanitary-epidemiological and hygienic assessment (examination) (hereinafter - assessment) conducted in laboratories accredited (certified) in the national accreditation system (certification) of Parties and included in the Unified Register of certification bodies and testing laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union.

Research (tests) Protocol - a document containing the relevant information about studies (tests) of controlled goods, used methods, tools and conditions of studies (tests), their results, done in the prescribed manner.

Methods of Research (test/measurement) - a set of operations and rules, the implementation of which provides research results (tests/measurements) with a known inaccuracy.

Typical sample - a member selected from the range of the same type of products made by the same manufacturer by one technological process, having the same raw material and component composition and scope. The number of typical samples should be at least 30% of list declared for research products.

Terms not specifically defined in these Common sanitary requirements, have the meanings set out in the Regulation on the procedure of state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance (control) over individuals and vehicles crossing the customs border of the Customs Union, controlled goods moved across the customs border of the Customs Union and on the customs territory of the Customs Union and other international treaties, including signing within the Customs Union and the Eurasian Economic Community.

Article 3. Sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic safety requirements of controlled goods

3.1. Controlled goods must not have a harmful effect on the health of present and future generations, the property of population, human habitat and the environment.

3.2. Consumer information on the content and method of providing should allow to identify the goods and its manufacturer, meet the requirements for the labeling of goods set out in legal documents of the Parties and regulations in the field of technical regulations for a specific type of product.

Article 4. Research (tests) methods used to evaluate controlled goods

4.1. When evaluating compliance of controlled goods with Common Sanitary requirements, identical or comparable research (tests) methods are used, that duly approved by the Parties at the national level.

4.2. Studies shall be conducted by laboratories accredited (certified) in national systems of accreditation (certification) of the Parties, and entered in the Unified Register of certification bodies and testing laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union.

4.3. If the standard of safety indicators set to "not allowed", it is necessarily an indication of the detection limit of the least sensitive method, officially authorized to determine the appropriate indicator.

4.4. Authorized bodies of the Parties shall notify each other about methods of research (tests) used to assess and the newly introduced methods used to assess controlled goods.

4.5. Based on the results of studies (tests) a protocol of studies (tests) is issued.

4.6. In conducting research is allowed to use a standard sample from a group of products. Criteria for determining of the standard sample set out in Article 2 "Terms and definitions". Additional criteria for determining the standard sample for individual product groups are set out in the relevant section of Chapter II, containing safety requirements for the relevant product group. If additional criteria for the relevant product group is not identified, the researcher guided by above mentioned definition.

Chapter II

Section 1. Requirements of safety and nutritional value of food

1. Common sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements of safety and nutritional value of food

1.1. Scope of regulation

1. Sanitary and Epidemiological and hygienic safety requirements (hereinafter - Common sanitary requirements) apply to foods according to the classification of goods under a single HS codes of the Customs Union (hereinafter - HS Code).

2. This section of the Common sanitary requirements developed under the laws of the member States of the Customs Union, as well as with international documents in the field of food safety.

1.2. Terms and definitions

3. This section of the Common sanitary requirements, the following terms and definitions are used for purposes of this document:

1) "food products" - products in natural or processed form that are used for human food (including baby foods, health foods and other specialized products), drinking water, packaged in containers (bottled water), alcoholic beverages (including beer), soft drinks, chewing gum and food raw materials, food additives and biologically active food supplements. Requirements for drinking water, packaged in containers (bottled water) are determined by other sections of Common sanitary requirements;

2) "biologically active food supplements (hereinafter - BAS)" - products containing food and (or) biologically active substances (concentrates), naturally occurring or identical to them artificial substances, as well as prebiotic components and probiotic microorganisms intended for human consumption with food in order to optimize the human diet and is not the only source of food or diet food;

3) "food supplement" - any substance (or mixture of substances) are not directly used by human in food intended for introduction in the food product during its production process with the technological purpose (function), including giving it specific organoleptic properties and (or) preservation of quality and safety within the specified expiration date, which can perform several technological functions;

4) "specialized food products" - foods with specified chemical composition for different groups of the population and (or) different physiological states;

5) "an adequate level of consumption" - the level of daily consumption of food and biologically active substances, established on the basis of the calculated or experimentally determined values

or estimates of consumption of food and biologically active substances by group/groups of healthy people;

6) "upper allowable level of consumption" - the highest level of daily consumption of food and biologically active substances, which do not present any danger of adverse effects on health indicators in virtually all persons over 18 years of age from the general population;

7) "norms physiological requirements" - the average value of the required receipt of food and biologically active substances, ensuring optimal implementation of physiological and biochemical processes enshrined in the genotype of a person;

8) "young children" - children from birth to 3 years.

4. The terms not specifically defined in this section have the meanings prescribed by national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union, as well as international agreements signed within the framework of the Customs Union and the Eurasian Economic Community.

1.3. General provisions

5. Food products must meet the physiological needs of people in the necessary materials and energy, meet typical food requirements in terms of organoleptic and physical and chemical parameters and comply with established requirements of regulations on acceptable content of chemical, biological active substances and their compounds, microorganisms and other organisms that pose a threat to the health of present and future generations.

6. Radiation indicators of food safety established by Annex 3 of the Common sanitary requirements.

7. In developing new types of food products (derived from non-traditional raw materials), new manufacturing processes, packaging, storage, transportation of food products (not previously used in the territory of the member States of the Customs Union), individual entrepreneurs and legal entities are required to justify the safety requirements and nutritional value, shelf-life, and to develop testing methods.

Production of new food products on the territory of the member States of the Customs Union, importation of food products to the territory of the member States of the Customs Union for the first time, allowed only after evaluation for compliance with Common Sanitary requirements.

8. Imported food products should be assessed for compliance with Common Sanitary requirements prior to their importation into the territory of the member States of the Customs Union.

9. Imported food products and in circulation in the territory of the member States of the Customs Union should be accompanied by a document of the manufacturer (supplier), confirming their safety.

10. Based on the results of the assessment for compliance with Common Sanitary requirements the competent authorities issued a document confirming safety of products (goods).

11. For food raw materials of plant origin required information on the use (or lack thereof) of pesticides in the cultivation of crops, fumigation and containers for storage, pest control of food supplies.

12. For raw food of animal origin required information on the use (or lack thereof) of pesticides to control ectoparasites or diseases of animals and birds, for the treatment of livestock and poultry facilities, fish farms and ponds for fish breeding, bee colonies with the name of pesticides, veterinary drugs used for the purpose of feeding, treatment and prevention of diseases

of livestock, poultry, fish pond and cage maintenance and bee colonies with indication of name of veterinary drugs.

13. Importation and circulation of food raw materials of plant and animal origin, which has no information on the use (or lack thereof) of pesticides and / or veterinary drugs in its production, is not allowed.

14. For treatment of poultry carcasses are not allowed to use of solutions containing chlorine concentrations exceeding the requirements for drinking water.

15. Food raw materials and food products must be packaged and packed in materials approved for contact with food, in ways that allow to provide the preservation of their quality and safety during storage, transportation and sale.

16. Not allowed to use poultry, except refrigerated, mechanically deboned poultry and collagen raw poultry for the production of baby food (for all age groups, including organized children's groups), dietary (medical) food, specialized food for pregnant and lactating women, delicatessen products from poultry (pastrami, jerked and smoked sausages). Not allowed to use poultry, except refrigerated, for the production of semi-finished products of natural chilled poultry and edible poultry products that have not undergone heat treatment.

1.4. General requirements for labeling of food products

17. Labeling of food products should comply with national legislation of the member States of the Customs Union.

18. For certain types of food products (products of children, dietary and specialized food, probiotic products, nutritional supplements, dietary food supplements, food products containing ingredients derived from the use of genetically modified organisms (hereinafter - GMOs), etc. .), shall indicate:

- Area of use (for baby products, dietary and specialized food, food additives, flavorings, biologically active dietary supplements);

- Name of the ingredients included in the food product, food additives, microbial cultures, ferments and substances used for food fortification; in food supplements and fortified foods for dietary components also indicate the percentages of daily physiological requirements established by the national legislation of the member States of the Customs Union, if such a need is identified;

- Recommendations on the use, application, if necessary, contraindications to their use;

- For biologically active dietary supplements required information: "It is not a medicine";

- For food products derived from the use of GMOs, including those not containing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and protein required information: "genetically modified products" or "products derived from genetically modified organisms" or "product contains components genetically modified organisms "(content in foodstuffs 0.9% or less of components produced using GMO is random or technically unavoidable impurity and food products containing the specified number of GMO ingredients do not belong to the category of food products containing the components obtained with GMO);

- For food products derived from/or using genetically modified micro-organisms (bacteria, yeasts and filamentous fungi, the genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques) (hereinafter - GMM), required information:

- For containing living GMM - "Product contains live genetically modified microorganisms";

- For containing non-viable GMM - "Product produced using genetically modified microorganisms";

- For released from technological GMM or for produced using components that are released from the GMM - "This product contains components produced using genetically modified microorganisms;

- For food products produced with the use of technologies for their production from raw materials obtained without the use of pesticides and other plant protection products, chemical fertilizers, growth stimulants and feeding animals, antibiotics, hormones and veterinary drugs, GMOs, not treated with ionizing radiation and in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the Customs Union, indicated the information: "organic product";

- For specialized products for power supply of athletes, having specified food and energy value and the direction of efficiency, consisting of a set of nutrients or presented them as separate species, in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the Customs Union indicated the information: "a specialized food for power supply of athletes";

- For specialized food products for power supply of athletes on consumer packaging additionally imposed information: information about food and energy value of the product, the proportion of physiological daily requirement prescribed by the national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union; recommended dosages, methods of cooking (if necessary), the conditions and duration of use;

- For labeling food and energy value of food raw materials and food products information about the content of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and energy value given in the case when the number of 100 g (mL) of food raw materials or food product exceeds 2%, minerals and vitamins - 5% of the recommended daily physiological needs, set by national law of the Member States of the customs union. For gustatory products (coffee, tea, vinegar, spices, salt, etc.) labeling food and energy value is not required;

- For meat of slaughtered animals and poultry, edible byproducts of slaughtered animals and birds, as well as the meat of slaughtered animals and poultry included in the all kinds of food, type of heat treatment - "cooling" (to the cooled meat refers meat of slaughtered animals, obtained immediately after slaughter, and meat products are subjected to cooling in a deep muscle temperature of 0°C to + 4°C with de-moisturized surface having a crust drying; poultry, obtained immediately after slaughter, and byproducts therefrom, subjected to cooling in a deep muscle temperature from 0°C to + 4°C).

- Other information under the national law of the Member States of the Customs Union.

19. Use of the terms "diet", "curative", "prophylactic", "children", "probiotic" or their equivalents in the names of food products, consumer information on packaging and advertising sheets - inserts to the product is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by national law of the Member States of the Customs Union.

20. The use of the term "ecologically pure product" in the title, and when applied to information on consumer package of specialized food product, as well as the use of other terms that have no legal and scientific justification is not allowed.

1.5. Hygienic requirements of safety and food value of food products

21. Common Sanitary requirements determine the hygienic requirements of food safety and their ability to meet the physiological needs of people in essential nutrients and energy.

22. The organoleptic properties of foods should not be changed during storage, transportation and in the process of implementation.

23. Food Products should not have external odors, tastes, inclusions, changes color, odor and consistency, indicating the deterioration of the product.

24. In the production of food raw materials of animal origin are not allowed to use veterinary drugs (feed additives, animal growth promoters, including hormonal drugs, veterinary drugs, including antibiotics), medicines for the treatment of animals, birds, as well as drugs for the treatment of premises for their content, not approved for use in accordance with the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

25. In the production of food raw materials of plant origin are not allowed to use pesticides prohibited for use in accordance with the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

26. Food safety in microbiological and parasitological respect, as well as on the content of chemical pollutants is determined by their compliance with hygienic standards of safety.

27. Development of indicators safety and nutritional value of foods, including dietary supplements, mixed composition is performed on the main form of raw material by mass fraction and permissible levels of regulated contaminants.

28. Determination of Safety of dry, concentrated or diluted food products based on the starting material, taking into account the solids content in the feed and in the final product.

29. Hygienic norms shall apply to potentially dangerous chemical compounds and biological objects (microorganisms and their toxins, parasites, protozoa), whose presence in food should not exceed the permissible levels of their content in a given mass (volume) of the test product.

30. In the food products content standardized chemical contaminants that pose a threat to human health is controlled.

31. Hygienic requirements for permissible level of toxic elements shall apply to all types of food raw materials and food products.

32. The content of mycotoxins - aflatoxin B1, deoxynivalenol (vomitoxin), zearalenone, fumonisin, T-2 toxin, patulin - controlled in food raw materials and food products of plant origin, aflatoxin M1 - in milk and dairy products. Priority pollutants are: for cereal products - deoxynivalenol; for nuts and oil seeds - aflatoxin B1; products for processing of fruits and vegetables - patulin.

33. The content of ochratoxin A controlled in food grain and flour and cereal products, fumonisin - in corn and processed products.

34. The presence of mycotoxins in foods and children's diets is not allowed.

35. In all kinds of food raw materials and food products are controlled pesticides - a global pollutant: hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha, beta, gamma isomers), DDT and its metabolites. In the grain and processed products organomercury pesticides, 2,4-D acid, its salts and esters are controlled. In processing fish products 2,4-D acid and its salts and esters are controlled.

36. Determination of pesticide residues, with the exception of global pollutants specified in paragraph 35 is carried out based on the information on their use, provided by the manufacturer (supplier) of food products when they are imported into the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union or by delivery for processing in accordance with established national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

Evaluation of the levels of pesticide residues, used in agriculture, conducted in accordance with the hygienic standards of pesticide in objects of environment.

38. In animal products, including baby food, residues of veterinary drugs, animal growth promoters (including hormonal agents), drugs (including antibiotics) used for the purpose of

feeding, treatment and prevention of diseases of livestock and poultry, fishpond and cage maintenance and bee colonies are controlled.

39. In the meat, meat products, byproducts of slaughter cattle and poultry, fish pond and cage maintenance, bee products the content of the most commonly used in animal feed and veterinary medicinal and antibiotics (pursuant to Section I of the Uniform sanitary requirements) is controlled:

- Bacitracin (bacitracins A, B, C, tsinkbatsitratsin);

- Tetracycline group (tetracycline, oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline - the sum of the starting materials and their 4-epimers),

- Penicillin (benzylpenicillin, phenoxymethylpenicillin, ampicillin, amoxicillin, penetamat),

- Streptomycin,

- Levomycetinum (chloramphenicol).

40. Control of veterinary drugs, animal growth promoters (including hormonal agents), drugs (including antibiotics) used in livestock for fattening, treat and prevent diseases of livestock and poultry, fish pond and cage maintenance, bee colonies not specified in paragraph 39, carried out on the basis of information on their use, provided by the manufacturer (supplier) of food raw materials and food products for import into the territory of states - members of a customs union or by delivery for processing in accordance with established national legislation states - members of the customs union order. The maximum allowable drop it residual amounts of these funds are given in Appendix 4 to this section I of the Common sanitary requirements.

41. Polychlorinated biphenyls are controlled in fish and fish products, food supplements based on fish; benzo (a) pyrene - in grain, in smoked meat and fish products.

42. The presence of melamine in food is not allowed. Control over the content of melamine in milk and milk products is carried out in case of reasonable assumptions about its possible presence in food raw materials.

43. The presence of benzo(a)pyrene in baby and dietetic foods for the matching requirements is not allowed.

44. In some food products are controlled: the content of nitrogen compounds: histamine - fish in the salmon family and scombers, herring, tuna; nitrates - in fruits and vegetables; N-nitrosamines - in fish and fish products, meat products and brewer's malt.

45. In non-fish species (clams, crabs internal organs) phycotoxins are controlled.

46. in fatty products indicators of oxidative damage are controlled: acid number and peroxide value.

47. In the food products pathogens and vectors of parasitic diseases, their toxins causing infectious and parasitic diseases or pose a threat to human health is not be permitted in accordance with these Common requirements. For food products, for which in Annex 1 criteria for the absence of pathogenic microorganisms have not been established, their detection in the mass (volume) 25 g (cm^3) is carried out by the deterioration of the epidemiological situation in the region of production, due to the product.

48. In the raw meat (cattle and pork, mutton, horse meat) is not allowed to have agents of parasitic diseases: Finns (cysticercus), Trichinella larvae and echinococcus cysts sarcocyst and Toxoplasma.

49. In fish, crustaceans, mollusks, amphibians, reptiles and processed products the presence of live larvae of parasites that are dangerous to human health is not allowed.

50. In fresh and fresh-frozen greens dining, vegetables, fruits and berries the presence of helminth eggs and cysts of intestinal pathogenic protozoa is not allowed.

51. Hygienic norms for microbiological indicators of food safety include the following groups of microorganisms:

- Sanitary and demonstrations, which include: the number of mesophilic aerobic and facultative anaerobic microorganisms (NMAFAnM), coliform bacteria - (coliforms), bacteria of the family Enterobacteriaceae, enterococci;

- Opportunistic pathogens, which include: E. coli, S. aureus, bacteria of the genus Proteus, B. cereus and sulfite-reducing clostridia, Vibrio parahaemolyticus;

- Pathogenic microorganisms, including Salmonella and Listeria monocytogenes;

- Bacteria of the genus Yersinia and other pathogenic microorganisms in accordance with the epidemiological situation in the region of production;

- Spoilage microorganisms - yeasts and molds, lactic acid bacteria;

- Starter microflora and microorganisms probiotic microorganisms (lactic acid bacteria, propionic acid bacteria, yeast, bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, etc.) in products with controlled level of technological and probiotic microflora product.

52. Rationing microbiological indicators of food safety is carried out for most groups of microorganisms by the alternative principle, i.e., normalized mass of the product, which is not allowed coliform bacteria, the majority of opportunistic pathogens and pathogens, including Salmonella and Listeria monocytogenes. In other cases, the specification refers to the number of colony forming units in 1 gram (ml) of the product (CFU / g, ml).

53. The safety criteria of canned foods (industrial sterility) is the absence of microorganisms able to grow at a storage temperature in canned products set for the particular type of canned food and microorganisms and microbial toxins that are hazardous to human health.

54. Biologically active substances, food components and products being their sources, used in the manufacture of biologically active dietary supplements, should ensure the effectiveness of dietary supplements and not cause adverse effects on human health. Dietary supplements are sources of dietary foods, natural (identical to natural) biologically active substances (components) of food pro- and prebiotic components that provide an adequate supply of them to the human body when used with food or administered in a food composition.

55. Biologically active substances, food components and products being their sources, used in the manufacture of biologically active dietary supplements, should not cause adverse effects on human health and should not contain psychotropic drugs, toxic, potent substances as defined by the current legislation of the member States of the Customs Union and the doping substances defined current list of WADA.

Biologically active food supplements must comply with hygienic standards of food safety set out in section 1 of these Common sanitary requirements to this section.

List of the main biologically active substances and their allowable daily intake for adults as part of biologically active dietary supplements set in Annex 5 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements. The content of biologically active substances in a daily dose of biologically active dietary supplements specified in the recommendations for use should be at least 15% of an adequate level of consumption and not to exceed the tolerable upper level of consumption in accordance with Annex 5 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements.

Plants and their products, objects of animal origin, microorganisms, fungi, and biologically active substances that are according to modern scientific research danger to human life and

health, established by Annex 6 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements are not permitted for use in the production of dietary supplements food.

Forms of vitamins and minerals for use in the production of food supplements for adults are given in Annex 7 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements.

The content of biologically active substances derived from plants and / or extracts thereof in a daily dose of biologically active additives to food must be not less than 10 percent and not more than 50 percent of the value of a single therapeutic dose for the particular application of these compounds as traditional medicines.

Forms of vitamins and minerals for use in the production fortified foods except food products for infants and food supplements are listed in Annex 8 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements.

In the production of food products for infants and food supplements for children from 1,5 to 3 years old is allowed to use the form of vitamins and minerals in accordance with Annex 9 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements. The daily dose of vitamins and minerals in the composition of food supplements for children from 1,5 to 3 years old should not exceed 50% of the daily physiological needs of these substances prescribed by the national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

In the production of dietary supplements for young children (under 3 years) is not allowed to use wild and medicinal plants except dill, fennel and chamomile. The list of plant raw materials for use in the production of food supplements for children from 3 to 14 years and children herbal tea (tea drinks) for young children is given in Annex 10 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements.

In the diet of children from 3 to 14 years are allowed to use dietary supplements, which includes only the vitamins and minerals in accordance with Annex 7 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements, dietary fiber, probiotics and prebiotics, as well as medicinal raw materials specified in Annex 10 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements. The daily dose of food supplements for children over 3 years old should not exceed (in% of daily physiological need for these substances prescribed by the national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union) for vitamin A, D, minerals (selenium, copper, zinc, iodine iron) - 100% for water-soluble vitamins and other fat-soluble vitamins and other minerals - 200%.

Forms of vitamins and minerals for use in the production of specialized food products for athletes and specialized power supply food products of dietary (medical) purpose except food products for infants are given in Annex 11 to this section of the Common sanitary requirements.

56. Indicators of nutritional value of food products are justified by the manufacturer (developer of technical documents) on the basis of analytical research methods and / or using the calculation method based on the recipe of food product and data on the composition of raw materials.

57. Baby food must comply with functional status of the child, taking into account his age and be safe for the health of the child.

58. Baby food, as well as raw materials and components for their production, products for pregnant and lactating women must meet specific (individual) hygienic standards of safety and nutritional value.

59. In food products allowed to use food additives that have no data on current research on the harmful effects of human life and health and the lives and health of future generations.

60. The use of food additives and their permissible levels in food products must meet the requirements specified in Chapter 22 of these Common sanitary requirements. Requirements for processing aids established by Chapter 23 of these Common sanitary requirements. Safety

requirements of food additives and processing aids are set according to the national law of the Member States of the Customs Union.

61. Indicators of quality and safety of food additives and auxiliary means shall comply with the hygienic standards of the Member States of the Customs Union.

62. Substances for which normalize the content is set to "not allowed" implies their absence in food product in quantities not exceeding the minimum required levels of certain agreed Member States of the Customs Union.

1.6. Requirements for storage and transportation

63. During transportation and storage of food products measures to prevent any kind of food contamination and warning their spoilage must be observed.

The list of goods subject to the Common sanitary requirements (according to HS Codes)

Group 02 Meat and edible meat offal: 0210.

Group 03 Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates: 0305, from 0306, from 0307.

Group 04 Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included: 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405, 0406, from 0407 00, from 0408 19 810 0, from 0408 19 890 0, 0408 99 800 0, 0409 00 000 0, 0410 00 000 0.

Group 07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers: from 0701, 0702 00 000, 0703, 0704, 0706, 0707 00, 0708, 0709, 0712, 0713, 0714.

Group 08 Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons: from 0801, from 0802, from 0803 00, from 0804, from 0805, from 0806, from 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814 00 000 0.

Group 09 Coffee, tea, mate, or Paraguay tea, and spices (used for human consumption or production of food products); from 0901, 0902, 0903 00 000 0, 0904, 0905 00 000 0, 0906, 0907 00 000 0, 0909, 0910.

Group 11 Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten (used for food or food production) from 1101 00, 1102, 1103, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108.

Group 12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; other seeds, fruit and grain; medicinal plants for technical purposes; straw and fodder: from 1201 00, 1202, 1203 00 000 0, 1204, 1205, 1206 00.1207, 1208, 1210, 1212.

Group of 13 Lac; gums, resins and extracts and other vegetable saps and extracts: from 1301 1302.

Group 15 Fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; waxes of animal or vegetable origin: from 1501 00, 1502 00, 1503 00, 1504, 1506 00 000 0, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510 00, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517.

Chapter 16 Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates: from 1601 00, 1602, 1603 00, 1604, 1605.

Chapter 17 Sugars and sugar confectionery; from 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704.

Group 18 Cocoa and its products: from 1801 00 000 0, 1803, 1804 00 000 0, 1805 00 000 0, 1806.

Group 19 Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry: 1901, 1902, 1903 00 000 0, 1904 1905.

Group 20 Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants: 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 00, 2007, 2008, 2009.

Group 21 Miscellaneous edible preparations: from 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105 00, 2106.

Group 22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar: from 2201, 2202, 2203 00, 2204, 2205, 2206 00, 2208, 2209 00.

Group 25 Salt; sulfur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement 2501 00 91.

Chapter 29 Organic chemicals: 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936.

Chapter 33 Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations: from 3301, 3302.

Group 35 Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; adhesives; enzymes: 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3507.

Chapter II

Section 2. Safety requirements to for goods for children

Common sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods for children

These Common sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements aimed at ensuring the safety of products intended for children and teenagers in order to protect the life and health of the child population, and establish requirements for chemical and biological safety, depending on the type of product.

These Common sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements do not apply to products that were in use or custom-designed to be used in accordance with its purpose.

In conducting research can be released standard sample/representative. A typical sample is a sample representing the articles belonging to the same species according to the purpose intended for the same age group, made by the same manufacturer of the same materials on the same recipe and at one technical documents regulating the output.

These Common sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic safety requirements apply to children's goods according to the classification of goods in HS Code:

1. DIFFERENT TYPES OF DUMMIES AND SIMILAR GOODS FOR CHILDREN (HS Code: FROM 4014)

Security of dummies estimated by organoleptic (smell, taste), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local irritant effect) safety parameters.

1.1. Requirements of organoleptic parameters

The intensity of the smell of the sample and the aqueous extract should not exceed 1 point. There shall be no taste of aqueous extract products.

1.2. Requirements of sanitary and chemical parameters

1.2.1. Changing the pH of the aqueous extract should be less than 1.0.

1.2.2. Migration of chemicals in testing milk dummies and pacifiers from silicone polymers should not exceed the following standards:

lead - not allowed;

arsenic - not allowed;

formaldehyde - not allowed;

methyl alcohol - not allowed;

butyl alcohol - not allowed;

phenol - not allowed;

zinc - not more than 1.0 mg/dm3;

antioxidant (Agidol - 2) is not more than 2.0 mg/dm3.

1.2.3. Migration of chemical substances in the tests of latex, rubber milk dummies and pacifiers should not exceed the following standards:

lead - not allowed;

arsenic - not allowed;

antioxidant (Agidol - 2) is not more than 2.0 mg/dm3;

N-nitrosamines (extraction with methylene chloride) - not more than 10.0 mg/kg;

N-nitrozoobrazuyuschie (extract synthetic resin) - not more than 200.0 mg/kg;

tsimat (dimethyldithiocarbamate) - not allowed;

Phthalic anhydride - not more than 0.2 mg/dm3;

phenol - not allowed.

1.3. Requirements of toxicological and hygienic parameters

1.3.1. Dummies and similar products must not have a local irritant to the skin and mucous membranes.

1.3.2. The toxicity index value, determined in an aqueous medium (distilled water) should be in the range of from 70 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

2. DIAPERS, BABY SWADDING BAND (SANITARY AND HYGENIC PRODUCTS CONTAINING GELLING DESICCANT MATERIAL)

(HS Code: 4818 40 900 0, 5601 10).

Safety of diapers, baby swadding band evaluated by organoleptic (smell), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), toxicological and hygiene (toxicity index or index of local irritant to the skin and mucous index sensitizing ability) and microbiological parameters.

2.1. Requirements of organoleptic parameters

The intensity of the smell of the sample and the aqueous extract should not exceed 1 point.

2.2. Requirements for sanitary and chemical parameters

2.2.1. Changing the pH of the aqueous extract should be less than 1.0.

2.2.2. Release of harmful substances contained in the products shall not exceed: acrylonitrile - 0.02 mg/dm^3, acetaldehyde - 0.2 mg/dm^3, acetone - 0.1 mg/dm^3, benzene - 0.01 mg/dm^3, hexane - 0.1 mg/dm^3, methyl alcohol - 0.2 mg/dm^3, propyl alcohol, 0.1 mg/dm^3, toluene - 0.5 mg/dm^3, phenol - 0.05 mg/dm^3, formaldehyde - 0 1 mg/dm^3, ethyl acetate - 0.1 mg/dm^3, lead - 0,03 mg/dm^3, zinc - 1.0 mg/dm^3, arsenic - 0.05 mg/dm^3 and chromium (III) and (VI) (total) - 0.1 mg/dm^3.

Release of harmful substances contained in sanitary and hygienic products from cellulose and wadding shall not exceed: acetaldehyde - 0.2 mg/dm^3, acetone - 0.1 mg/dm^3, benzene - 0.01 mg/dm^3, methyl alcohol - 0 2 mg/dm^3 of butyl alcohol - 0.5 mg/dm^3, toluene - 0.5 mg/dm^3, formaldehyde - 0.1 mg/dm^3, ethyl acetate - 0.1 mg/dm^3, lead - 0.03 mg/dm^3, zinc - 1.0 mg/dm^3, arsenic - 0.05 mg/dm^3 and chromium (III) and (VI) (total) - 1.0 mg/dm^3.

2.3. Microbiological safety requirements

Sanitary and hygienic products containing gelling desiccant materials must comply with the microbiological safety requirements in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1

Microbiological safety requirements applicable to the sanitary and hygienic products of single use

Name of product	The total number of microorganisms (mesophiles, aerobic and facultative anaerobes), CFU *	Yeast, yeast-like, fungi, in 1 g (1 cm^2) of the product	Bacteria of the family Enterobacteriaceae, in 1 g (1 cm^2) of the product	Pathogenic staphylococci, in 1 g (1 cm^2) of the product	Psevdomonac aeroginoza, in 1 g (1 cm^2) of product
sanitary and hygienic products of single	No more 10^2	Absence	Absence	Absence	Absence

use					

* CFU - colony forming units in 1 g or 1 cm^2 of products.

2.4. Requirements for toxicological and hygienic parameters

2.4.1. Products should not have local irritant to the skin and mucous membranes.

2.4.2. Sanitary and hygienic products containing gelling desiccant materials must not exhibit a sensitizing action of compression for 24 hours.

2.4.3. The toxicity index value, determined in an aqueous medium (distilled water) should be in the range of from 70 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

3. TOYS, GAMES, THEIR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES, PASTES FOR MODELING (HS Code: 3407 00 000, from 3920, 9503 00, from 9504).

These safety requirements do not apply: on Christmas decorations, artificial Christmas trees and accessories, Electrogarlands; scale models collectibles, not intended for children under the age of 14 years; equipment for children's playgrounds; sports equipment, including underwater; folkloric and decorative dolls are not intended for children under the age of 14 years; Professional toys installed in public places; slot machines; puzzle, containing over 500 items; air gun; catapults and devices for throwing; for throwing projectiles with metal tips; transformers toys, powered by the network, chargers for batteries; Products containing heating elements and intended for use in the learning process under adult supervision; vehicles intended for children under the age of 14 years, with internal combustion engines; toy cars with steam engines; bikes are designed for driving on public roads, with seat height from the floor more than 635 mm; video games which are connected to a video monitor, operating at a nominal voltage above 24 V; nipples and pacifiers; replicas of firearms; bijouterie for children.

In the toys are not permitted to use wood with knots and wormholes, the packing materials containing hard or sharp foreign objects (nails, needles, metal shavings, chips, pieces of glass or plastic, etc.), flammable gases and flammable liquids.

In addition, in toys for children under 3 years old are not allowed to use fur, leather, glass, rubber with nap, cardboard and paper, as well as laminated polymer films with a thickness of less than 0.038 mm, celluloid, the packing granule size of 3 mm or less without inner sheath, fillers toys, such rattle size in a wet environment increases more than 50%.

In toys for children over 3 years old are allowed the glass if it is necessary to carry out its functions toy.

In designers and models to build for children under 10 years of soldering is not allowed.

Leakage of the contents in toys filled with liquids or other filler is not allowed.

In a set of objects, reagents for experiments are not allowed to use flammable or explosive substances and substances that form such compounds in the course of the experiments. Protective

and decorative coating toys should be resistant to wet processing. Not permitted surface stains and painted rattles and toys that come into contact with the mouth of the user.

Weight rattles should be no more than 100 grams.

In toys for children under 3 years are not allowed migration of chemicals hazard of 1 class.

Safety of toys evaluated by organoleptic (smell, taste), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), physical hygiene (sound level electrostatic field, electromagnetic field radio frequency electric field, local vibration intensity of infrared radiation), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local skin-irritating) indicators.

3.1. Requirements to organoleptic parameters

3.1.1. The intensity of the smell of the sample and aqueous extract of toys for children under 3 years and toys that come into contact with the oral cavity shall not exceed 1 point.

The intensity of the smell of the sample and aqueous extract of toys for children over 3 years old should not exceed 2 points.

3.1.2. Toys intended for children under 3 years, and toys that come into contact with the oral cavity, should not have the flavor intensity of more than 1 point.

3.2. Requirements for physical health indicators

3.2.1. Toys with acoustic sound, must meet the following requirements:

Equivalent sound level of toys but toys that publish pulse sound toys modules for sporting events, customized music toys, wind and percussion instruments for children under 3 years should not exceed 60 dBA, from 3 to 6 years - no more than 65 dBA, over 6 years - no more than 70 dBA; sound level of toys to play outdoors should not be more than 75 dB.

The maximum sound level for children under 3 years should not exceed 70 dBA, from 3 to 6 years - no more than 75 dBA over 6 years - no more than 80 dBA. The maximum sound level of toys to play outdoors should not exceed 85 dBA; toys that publish pulse sound - no more than 90 dBA.

3.2.2. The level of the electrostatic field on the surface of toys should not exceed 15 kV/m.

3.2.3. The level of intensity of the electromagnetic field emitted by the radio-controlled, electronic and electrical toys should not exceed 25 V/m at a frequency range of 03 - 300 kHz, 15 V/m at a frequency range of 03 - 3 MHz, 10 V/m at a frequency range of 3 - 30 MHz, 3 V/m at a frequency range of 30 - 300 MHz 10 mW/cm2 at a frequency range of 0.3 - 300 GHz.

3.2.4. The level of the electric field current of commercial frequency (50 Hz) generated by the toy shall not exceed 0.5 kV/m.

3.2.5. The intensity level of the integral flux of infrared radiation should not exceed 100 W / m2.

3.2.6. Levels of local vibrations generated by the toy must not exceed 63 dB at center frequencies of octave bands of 8 Hz and 16 Hz, 69 dB - at 31.5 Hz, 75 dB - at 63 Hz, 81 dB - at 125 Hz, 87 dB - with 250 Hz, 93 dB - at 500 Hz, 99 dB - at 1000 Hz. Corrected the level of acceleration shall not exceed 66 dB.

3.2.7. In children's toys is prohibited to use laser systems of all types.

3.2.8. Specific effective activity of natural radionuclides in natural materials (sand, gypsum, clay, etc.) and products from them (ceramic products, etc.), included in the kit for games, sets for children's creativity, should not exceed 370 Bq/kg.

3.3. Requirements of sanitary and chemical safety

3.3.1. Toys must comply with the Chemical Safety, presented in Table 2.

3.4. Requirements for toxicological and hygienic parameters

3.4.1. Toys should not have a local skin-irritant.

Toys intended for children under 3 years, as well as toys, functional contact with the oral cavity of the child should not be irritating to mucous membranes.

3.4.2. Toy toxicity index determined in an aqueous medium (distilled water) should be from 70 to 120% inclusive, in the air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

3.5. Microbiological safety Requirements of

Toys shall meet the requirements of microbiological safety, presented in Table 3.

4. ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, HATS AND PARTS THEREOF, OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS

(HS Code TC: from 3920 from 4303 from 4304 00 000 0, 6101, from 6102, 6103, 6104, 6107, 6108, 6109 from, 6110, 6112, 6113 00, 6114, from 6115, from 6116, 6117, from 6201, from 6202, 6203, 6204, 6205, 6206, 6207, 6208, 6209, 6210, 6211, 6212, from 6213, 6214, from 6216 00 000 0, 6301, from 6302, from 6307, from 6505, from 6201-6202, 6214-6217, 6203-6211 (in respect of products for children and adolescents).

Indicators of product safety for children and teenagers are regulated according to the age, functional purpose, the area of contact with the skin, the composition of the materials used.

In accordance with the function of clothing and products are divided into clothes and products of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd layers.

For clothes of 1st layer comprises products in direct contact with the wearer's skin: underwear and bed linen, corsetry and swimwear products, hats (summer), hosiery, handkerchiefs and headaches and other similar products.

For clothes of the 2nd layer are products that have limited contact with the wearer's skin: dresses, blouses, shirts, tops, pants, skirts, dresses, suits, sweaters, jumpers and other similar products.

For clothes the 3rd layer includes coats, jackets, coats, suits (lined) and other similar products.

From the products must not emit chemicals first class of danger.

Products for newborns and linen products for children under the age of 1 year should be made of natural materials; connecting joints with buttonhole slices in Linen for babies to be performed on the front side; exterior and decorative elements (lace, sewing, and other applications) are made of synthetic materials not be in direct contact with the baby's skin.

In products for newborns (envelopes, blankets, pillows and the like) as fillers can be used artificial and synthetic materials.

Product safety evaluated by organoleptic (smell), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), physical hygiene (hygroscopic, air permeability, electrostatic field), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local irritant effect) safety parameters.

4.1. Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

4.1.1. The intensity of the smell products of the 1st layer should not exceed 1 point; 2nd and 3rd layers - 2 points. The intensity of smell the water extract from products of the 1st layer should not exceed 1 point; 2nd layer - 2 points.

4.2. Requirements of sanitary and chemical, and physical and hygienic safety

A list of chemical substances controlled is determined depending on the chemical composition of the material and appearance of the product (Table 5).

Harmful chemicals in the clothes of the 1st and 2nd layers are determined in an aqueous medium in the products of the 3rd layer (except products for newborns) - in the air. In products third layer neonatal determined harmful chemicals in an aqueous medium.

4.2.1. For children under 1 year from clothing textiles, knitwear and ready-made textile products must meet the requirements of the chemical, physical and hygienic safety:

4.2.1.1. Clothes of the 1st layer (bed linen, knitwear and garments of textile materials) must comply with the following standards:

hygroscopicity - not less than 14%;

breathability - at least 150 dm^3/m^2s for products made of flannel and fustian allowed at least 70 dm^3/m^2s;

free formaldehyde - less than 20 μg/g.

4.2.1.2. Clothes of the 2nd layer (knitted garments and textile materials) must comply with the following standards:

hygroscopicity - at least 10%;

breathability - at least 150 dm^3/m^2s for products made of flannel, fustian allowed at least 70 dm^3/m^2s;

free formaldehyde - less than 20 μg/g.

4.2.1.3. Clothes of the 3rd layer (knitted garments and textile materials) must comply with the following standards:

hygroscopicity (for lining) - not less than 10%;

air permeability (for lining) - at least 100 dm^3/m^2s; for the lining of flannel, fustian lined (vorsovannyh) fabrics, denim and corduroy fabrics - not less than 70 dm^3/m^2s.

free formaldehyde - less than 20 μg/g.

4.2.2. For children over 1 year and teenagers clothes and garments from textile materials shall meet the requirements of physical and chemical, and hygienic safety according to the requirements of Table 4.

4.2.3. Textile materials shall meet the requirements of chemical safety in accordance with the requirements of Table 5.

4.2.4. Release of volatile chemicals contained in textiles caused by the use of coupling agents, shall not exceed the standards provided in Table 6.

4.2.5. Leather for clothing, headgear must meet the following requirements:

Mass fraction of free formaldehyde - not more than 20 μg/g;

the mass fraction of water leachable chromium (VI) in the skin is not allowed.

Textiles clothing and hats leather must comply with of physical and hygienic requirements and chemical safety requirements imposed on textile materials.

4.2.6. Clothing and fur products for children under 1 year must meet the following requirements:

Mass fraction of free formaldehyde in the leather and hair - no more than 20 μg/g;

the mass fraction of water leachable chromium (VI) in the leather and hair - not allowed.

4.2.7. Clothing and fur products for children older than 1 year must meet the following requirements:

Mass fraction of free formaldehyde in the leather and hair - no more than 75 μg/g;

the mass fraction of water leachable chromium (VI) in the leather and hair - no more than 3.0 μg/g.

Textiles clothing and fur products shall meet the requirements of biological and chemical safety requirements for textiles.

4.2.8. Electrostatic field on surface of the articles should not exceed 15.0 kV/m.

4.3. Requirements for toxicological and hygienic parameters

4.3.1. Clothing of the 1st and 2nd layers should not have the local skin-irritating.

4.3.2. Textile materials used for making clothes for infants should not have irritative action.

4.3.3. Toxicity index products in the aqueous medium (distilled water) should be from 70 to 120%, inclusive, in the air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

5. SHOES

(HS Codes: from 3920, from 6401, from 6402, from 6403, from 6404, from 6405)

Product safety evaluated by organoleptic (smell), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), physical (electrostatic field), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local skin-irritating) indicators.

Determination of emissions of harmful substances in shoes for children up to 1 year, as well as shoes for children over 1 year, in contact with skin (the inner layers of the shoe, summer, home and other footwear), carried out in an aqueous medium, in other kinds of footwear - in air.

Removable insoles and lining shoes for toddlers and small children groups should be made of natural materials (leather lining, fabrics, knitted fabrics, etc.); can be used lining fabrics and knitted fabrics with an attachment fibers less than 20%;

prohibits the use of faux and (or) synthetic leather in closed shoes for children;

can be used faux fur and flannel in winter shoes for children with small children groups;

can be used artificial and synthetic materials for shoe uppers for children with small children groups;

shoe uppers summer and autumn and spring range for children nursery can be used artificial and synthetic materials with the application of the inner lining made of natural materials.

5.1. Requirements for the organoleptic parameters

The intensity of smell the product sample should not exceed 2 points.

5.2. Requirements for sanitary and chemical parameters

5.2.1. Leather for shoes must meet the following requirements:

the mass fraction of free formaldehyde in shoes for children - no more than 20 μg/g;

the mass fraction of water leachable chromium (VI) is not allowed.

Chemical safety Requirements of imposed on the synthetic resin and the material used for manufacturing shoes, are presented in Table 7.

5.3. Requirements for toxicological and hygienic parameters

5.3.1. The inner layers of the shoe should not have on the local skin irritating.

5.3.2. Toxicity index products in the aqueous medium (distilled water) should be from 70 to 120% inclusive, in the air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

5.4. Requirements for physical health parameters

Electrostatic field on surface of the articles should not exceed 15.0 kV/m.

6. Children's carriage

(HS Code: from 8715 00)

Safety of children's carriages evaluated by organoleptic (smell), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), physical (electrostatic field), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local skin-irritating) indicators.

6.1. Requirements for the organoleptic parameters

The intensity of the smell of carriages for children should not exceed 2 points.

6.2. Requirements for sanitary and chemical parameters

Textile materials used in the manufacture of carriages, shall meet the requirements of chemical safety, presented in Table 5; and synthetic polymer materials - chemical safety requirements shown in Table 7.

6.3. Requirements for physical health parameters

Electrostatic field on surface of the articles should not exceed 15.0 kV/m.

6.4. Requirements for toxicological and hygienic parameters

6.4.1. The materials used for the manufacture of carriages for children must not have a local skin irritating.

6.4.2. Toxicity index products in the aqueous medium (distilled water) should be from 70 to 120%, inclusive, in the air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

7. DIARIES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, EXERCISE BOOKS, OTHER ARTICLES OF STATIONERY OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

(HS Code: from 4820)

Safety of white paper products evaluated by physical and mechanical parameters and sanitary and chemical parameters (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material).

7.1. Requirements for the organoleptic parameters

The intensity of the smell of products must not exceed 2 points.

7.2. Requirements for physical and mechanical parameters

For the manufacture of school exercise book and common exercise book, to write words for the preparation of pre-school children to the letter, for music, school diaries using paper writing, as well as other kinds of printing paper with a weight of 1 m2 paper at least 60,0 ± 3,0 g Application glossy paper is not allowed. The thickness of the lines forming the rows and the cells should be 0.1-0.4 mm, depending on the type linovok.

For the production of albums, folders and notebooks used for drawing paper Drawing, as well as other kinds of printing paper with a weight of 1 m2 paper from 100,0 ± 5,0 g to 160,0 ± 7,0 g; albums and folders for drawing - drawing paper, as well as other kinds of printing paper with a weight of 1 m2 paper from 160,0 ± 7,0 g to 200,0 ± 8,0 g.

7.3. Requirements for sanitary and chemical parameters

Products must meet the requirements of chemical safety. Chemical Safety Requirements are presented in Table 8.

8. BRIEFCASES, SCHOOLBAGS AND SIMILAR GOODS FOR CHILDREN

(HS Code: from 4202)

Product safety evaluated for structural characteristics, organoleptic (smell), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), physical hygiene (electrostatic field), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local skin irritating) indicators.

8.1. Requirements for product design

Weight of products to be no more than 600-700 grams for primary school students, no more than 1000 grams for students in middle and high school.

Products must be made from materials of contrasting colors and parts (or) with fittings reflective elements on front, side and top surfaces of the valve and constructed from materials of contrasting colors.

Products for primary school for children should be provided with dimensional stability back.

Requirements for size of products for primary school pupils are shown in Table 9.

8.2. Requirements for the organoleptic parameters

The intensity of the smell of products must not exceed 2 points.

8.3. Requirements for physical health parameters

The level of the electrostatic field on the surface of the product shall not exceed 15 kV/m.

8.4. Requirements of sanitary and chemical safety

Products must meet the requirements of chemical safety, presented in Table 10.

8.5. Requirements for toxicological and hygienic parameters

8.5.1. In contact with skin pupils structural components of articles shall be provided by the local skin-irritant.

8.5.2. Toxicity index items defined in the air should be from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

9. Office or school accessories

(HS Code: 3926 10 000 0, 4016 92 000 0)

Product safety evaluated by organoleptic (smell), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local skin-irritating) indicators.

9.1. Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

The intensity of the smell of products must not exceed 2 points.

9.2. Requirements of sanitary and chemical safety

Products must meet the requirements of chemical safety, presented in paragraph 3.3.1. (Table 2).

9.3. Requirements for toxicological and hygienic parameters

10.3.1. Products should not have local skin-irritant.

10.3.2. Toxicity index products in the aqueous medium (distilled water) should be from 70 to 120%, inclusive, in the air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

Section 3: Requirements for materials, reagents, equipment used for water treatment

1. SCOPE

1.1. The requirements of this section apply to the following codes HS TC: 3802 10 000 0, 3917, 4812 00 000 0 4823 20 000 0, 7310 21, 7310 29, 8413 70 300 0, 8421 21 000, 8516 10, namely:

- Chemicals that are added to water (coagulants, polyelectrolytes (flocculants, algaecides) decalcifiers, anti-corrosion agents, stabilizers);

- Auxiliary equipment and construction materials (pipes, connecting fittings, valves, plastic, metal containers for storage and transportation of water heaters, insulation, gaskets, etc.);

- The materials used for the surface treatment equipment and structural materials in contact with water (paints, varnishes, enamels, adhesives, lubricants, anticorrosion coatings, rubber, plastics, etc.);

- Filtering particulate materials, sorbents and membranes of natural and artificial origin (sand, gravel, zeolites, expanded clay, shungizity, clinoptilolite coals, ion exchange resins, polymer membrane).

1.2. In conducting research can be released standard sample/representative.

A representative sample of the reagents added to the water - a sample selected from the group of products made by the same manufacturer with the same technical requirements, having the same raw material and component composition, the same scope and differing percentages of the active substance (s), aggregate state (solid or liquid form) or volume packaging.

A typical sample of auxiliary equipment (water heaters, home appliances for cleaning and purification of drinking water, electrolysis plant, ozonators, etc.) - a sample selected from the group of products made by the same manufacturer with the same technical requirements, having the same structure, the same scope and the same operating conditions, differing capacities, dimensions and configuration.

A typical sample of construction materials (pipes, connecting fittings, faucets, plastics, metal containers for storage and transportation of water, gaskets, insulation, etc.) - a sample selected from the group of products made by the same manufacturer with the same technical requirements, having the same raw materials and component composition, the same scope and the same operating conditions, and vary in size, diameter, shape, volume.

A representative sample of the materials used for the treatment of surfaces in contact with water (paints, varnishes, enamels, sealants, lubricants, anti-corrosion, polymer coatings, etc.) - a sample selected from the group of products made by the same manufacturer with the same technical requirements having the same raw material and component composition, the same scope and the same operating conditions, and vary the concentration of basic substances, aggregate state (solid or liquid form), or the volume of packaging.

A representative sample of the filter granular materials, sorbents and membranes of natural and man-made - a sample selected from the group of products made by the same manufacturer with the same technical requirements, having the same raw material and component composition, the same scope and the same operating conditions, and for materials of natural origin - also the same field, the configuration of the surface of the granules, but differing granulometry pore sorption (exchange) the capacity or volume of the packaging.

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1. Materials, reagents and equipment used for water treatment in the operation must not:

- Have harmful effects on human health and environmental objects (water bodies, soil, air, food, shelter) as the human environment;

- Impair the organoleptic properties of water;

- Lead to entry into the water compounds in concentrations exceeding hygienic standards;

- To promote bacterial growth and development of microflora in the water;

- The compounds and / or transformation products in concentrations exceeding hygienic standards;

- Have harmful effects on the health of workers in the process of application.

3. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR MATERIALS, REAGENTS, EQUIPMENT USED FOR WATER TREATMENT

3.1. Protection for human health and reagents used for water purification and treatment is provided by the regulation of content:

- In the water - the basic chemical components, impurities and transformation products;

- In the product - the original, by chemicals and other contaminants.

3.2. For new chemicals, materials, transformation products and impurities is necessary to develop hygienic standards of acceptable content in the water.

3.3. Criteria for assessing the safety of construction materials and interior coatings used in water supply systems:

- Organoleptic (taste and odor of water extraction at 200 and 60°C, foaming water extract, color);

- Physico-chemical (pH, permanganate oxidation);

- Concentration of the compounds of 1 and 2 classes of danger in the aqueous extract should not exceed? MPC them in water, compounds of 3 and 4 classes - MPC in water. In case of a water extract of two or more substances of 1 and 2 hazard class characterized by a unidirectional mechanism of toxicity, concentrations of the sum of ratios of each of them corresponding to the MAC should not exceed unity.

3.4. When evaluating safety of new water treatment technologies to the criteria of hygienic safety additionally include a lack of:

- General toxicity of aqueous extracts;

- Skin irritating effect of aqueous extracts;

- Allergic effects of aqueous extracts;

- Mutagenic effect of water extracts.

3.5. Criteria for assessing the safety of the reagents used for water treatment:

- As the reagent in water is only allowed to use the compounds of hazard classes 3-4 (except for water disinfection);

- Reagents related to the 2nd class of danger, it is permissible to use in closed heating systems and water recycling technology in compliance with the required concentrations MPC reagents in these waters if released into water bodies;

- Based on the 3-fold dose of the working reagent in the water content of 1 and 2 hazard classes should not exceed? MPC substances 3 and 4 classes of danger - MPC.

3.6. The following groups of controlled goods, according to the HS codes: from 8413 70 300 0 8516 10 further estimated the parameters of physical factors specified in section number 7 "Requirements for the production of mechanical engineering, instrumentation and electrical engineering."

Safety performance of these products are presented in Annexes 3.1-3.2 Section 3 of Chapter II of this Common sanitary requirements.

Section 4. Requirements for the perfume and cosmetic products and oral hygiene products

Subpart I. Requirements for perfumery and cosmetic products

1. SCOPE

This Subpart establishes the basic requirements for the perfume and cosmetic products:

Essential oils (whether or not containing terpenes), including concretes and absolutes; resinoids; extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, in waxes or the like, obtained by enfleurage or maceration; terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils; aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils used for the production of perfume and cosmetic products (HS code 3301);

Perfume, eau de toilette (HS code 3303 00);

Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments), including sunscreen or sun tan preparations; manicure or pedicure (HS code 3304);

Hair products (HS code 3305);

Funds used before, during, or after shaving, personal deodorants, bath preparations, depilatories and other perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations, not elsewhere specified or included (HS code 3307);

Toilet soap in the form of bars, in the form of agglomerates or moldings not containing medicines; Soap in other forms; organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the

skin, in the form of liquid or cream, put up for retail sale, whether or not containing soap (HS code from 3401).

The requirements of this subsection shall not apply to products intended to be ingested, inhaled, injected or implanted into the human body, means for tattooing, as well as products with stated medicinal properties.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Cosmetic products (PEP) - a substance or mixture of substances designed to be applied directly to the external cover human (skin, hair, nails, lips and external genital organs), or to the teeth and oral mucosa with the sole or main purpose of cleansing , changing their appearance, imparting a pleasant odor, and / or correcting body odors and / or protecting them or maintain in good condition;

Ampoule cosmetics - the control panel placed in a hermetically sealed glass (polymer) a vessel that does not contain preservatives, designed for one-time use;

Abstract PEP - verbal description and (or) graphical notation PEP, containing the characteristics of its consumer properties, purpose, recommendations for the use and limitations, as well as the method of application;

Security control panel - set of properties and characteristics of the panel, which give reasonable assurance that the product is not harmful and do not present a hazard to the consumer when it is used in accordance c purpose and method of use.

Identification of the control panel is held by documentation. As the documentation can be used ROV government, shipping documentation, supply contracts, specifications, annotations, labels, and other documents describing products;

The manufacturer - a legal entity, individual entrepreneur, producing perfume and cosmetic products for sale to consumers (buyers) and responsible for its compliance with safety requirements.

Note. If the products are manufactured in the same enterprise, subjected to technological processing, which turns it into a finished product in another enterprise, the factory is the latest venture.

PKP ingredient - a chemical and / or mixture of substances, the product of synthetic or natural origin, used for the production of the control panel. It does not include the impurity ingredients in the ingredients as well as the materials used in the perfumery and cosmetic industry and are not present in the finished product;

Quality products - a set of properties and characteristics of the panel, which give it the ability to satisfy certain requirements in accordance with its purpose.

Quality control and product safety - to check conformity of product quality and safety requirements of normative and technical documents.

Laboratory evaluation of safety - the study, evaluation of the control panel and raw materials in specialized institutions (laboratories) in order to determine the safety of the vehicle;

Marking - information on packaging (labels, package inserts and other printed materials).

The name of the control panel - verbal product designation assigned to him by the manufacturer, the legal entity or individual entrepreneur, in order that the products are manufactured;

Appointment of the panel - the panel functionality, the specifying its scope;

Name of the panel - designation of the uniform panel (toothpaste, lotion, perfume, cream, etc.);

Regulatory Documents - national standards, sanitary rules and regulations establishing requirements for quality and safety control panel, control the quality and safety conditions of its production, storage, transportation, sale and use.

Homogeneous PKP - Production of one name, which is close to the ingredient composition and corresponding to the same requirements of technical regulations;

Perfume (aromatic) composition - a mixture of substances intended to impart odor and (or) odor masking ingredients panel;

Plaster cosmetic - perfume and cosmetic made from sheet material having an adhesive action designed for beauty treatments;

Professional cosmetics - cosmetic products intended exclusively for use by professionals working in the cosmetics counter, hairdressers, salons, offices, etc.

Recipe - set by the manufacturer complete list of raw materials (ingredients) that are part of the control panel, indicating the mass fraction of the ingredients;

Means for intimate hygiene - perfume and cosmetic products for external genital organs and parts of the body near them;

Means for tattoo - perfume and cosmetics intended for application to the skin surface of the decorative motif;

Shelf life - the period after which the products are considered to be unsuitable for its intended use.

Note. Shelf life is set by the manufacturer of products for which the manufacturer is obliged to ensure compliance with product safety requirements for the life and health of the consumer and the preservation of consumer properties when stored.

Raw material - all ingredients used in the manufacture of products, no matter whether they remain unchanged or are changing during the manufacturing process.

Technical documents - documents, according to which the manufacture, storage, transportation and sale of the control panel (specifications, technological instructions and regulations, formulation, technical requirements, etc.).

Packaging - a means or a set of tools that protect products from damage and loss, environmental contamination, as well as providing treatment process (transport, storage and sale) products.

Packaging material - material intended for the manufacture of containers, packaging and auxiliary packaging means.

Label - means information about the packed product and its manufacturing facility is located on the product itself, on the package insert or label attached or attached to the packaging unit. The label contains information about products and is located on the opposite side of the main label, called the back label.

3. Requirements (criteria) for product safety

Security control panel provided a set of requirements:

to raw materials;

to organoleptic characteristics;

to the physical and chemical parameters;

the content of toxic elements;

for microbiological parameters;

in toxicological safety;

to the clinical and laboratory parameters;

to consumer packaging and labeling;

to the conditions of storage and transportation.

A typical example of makeup (lipstick, mascara, eyeliner, cosmetic pencils, tonal resources, shadows, powder, etc.), nail polish, paint and tinting of hair care, prepared by the same technical documentation (formulation, specifications) with using dyes listed in Annex 4.4. Section 4 of Chapter II of the Uniform Requirements, but differing in tone, are representatives of one name and destination, with a maximum interest rate (quantitative) content of each specific dye in the finished product. Typical examples of makeup (lipstick, mascara, eyeliner, cosmetic pencils, tonal resources, shadows, powder, etc.), nail polish, paint and tinting agents for hair must be at least 30% of the declared list for research products and examined in full; for all other colors - is determined only by sensitizing effect.

Requirements for raw materials. Do not use for the production of the panel as an ingredient substances listed in Annex 4.2 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements.

Do not use for the production of the panel as an ingredient substances listed in Annex 4.3 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements, without limitations and performance requirements specified in Annex 4.3 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements.

Allowed for the production of the panel as ingredients dyes listed in Annex 4.4 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements to the limitations specified in Annex 4.4 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements. You may use salt dyes listed in Annex 4.4 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements if they are free of substances prohibited for use in accordance with Annex 4.4 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements.

Allowed for the production of the panel, as ingredients preservatives listed in Annex 4.5 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements to comply with the limits set out in Annex 4.5 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements.

Allowed for the production of the panel as ingredients UV filters listed in Annex 4.6 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements to the limitations specified in Annex 4.6 of Section 4 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements.

Research and evaluation of general toxic, irritating to skin and mucous membranes of the eyes (irritative) actions sensitizing capacity of raw materials is carried out at the maximum allowable concentration in the composition of the panel.

The content of toxic elements in the raw materials of natural vegetation and natural mineral origin shall not exceed: Arsenic - 5.0 mg / kg; Hg - 1.0 mg / kg; Lead - 5.0 mg / kg based on the allocation to the maximum recommended concentration in the finished product.

Requirements for the organoleptic and physico-chemical parameters control panel are summarized in Table 1.

Not subject to the requirements for the detection of microbiological indicators for the following types of PEP:

PEP containing ethyl alcohol and organic solvents at concentrations greater than 25%, used without dilution;

nail varnishes, nail lacquers, besides water-based;

deodorants, deodorants, antiperspirants, deodorants;

oxidative hair dye, means for lightening and dyeing;

means for perm and hair straightening tools based on thiol compounds;

tools for hair removal on the basis of thioglycolic acid;

soap solid;

dry pencils for lips, eyebrows, eyes;

bath salts;

A 100% essential oils.

Requirements for toxicological safety. When you receive a control panel on the toxicological and hygienic examination safety assessment carried out in several stages and begins with the examination of the documentation:

- Analysis of the recipes (of ingredient composition) to assess the presence of products of toxicological characteristics and severity of each ingredient, particularly new, never used, their content in a concentration not exceeding the maximum allowed;

- Evaluation of the destination product, method and frequency of use, the total area of contact with the skin and / or mucous membranes, the duration of exposure, the age composition of consumers.

Based on a comprehensive analysis of selected one of the proposed methods for toxicological evaluation: either in laboratory animals or on alternative methods of biological models IN VITRO, or on the basis of analysis of the formulation of control panel.

Based on the analysis of the formulation control panel and the toxicology of ingredients issued an expert opinion without conducting experiments for the following products: hair dye, perm means for fixing and hair straightening, coloring agents; peels, liquids and Nail Polish Removers and dilution. Expert opinion should include comprehensive data on the toxicological safety of the panel, based on careful consideration of each ingredient and analysis of all available information.

Requirements for toxicological indicators presented Table 3.

Clinical laboratory tests are performed after positive results of organoleptic, physical, chemical, and toxicological studies mikrbiologicheskih.

Requirements for clinical and laboratory parameters are summarized in Table 4.

Evaluation results of the skin test is carried out immediately after exposure of the test product and 24, 48 and 72 hours after exposure. The results of exposure are considered as follows:

lack of response (absence.) - no visible changes of the skin;

weak response - weak erythema, do not go beyond the place of the sample;

expressed reaction - bright erythema within the place of the sample or erythema extends beyond the place of the sample.

4. Requirements for consumer packaging

Consumer packaging must ensure the security and safety of perfumery and cosmetic products until the expiration date.

Cosmetics for personal hygiene must be packed in consumer packaging, guaranteeing control of the first autopsy.

5. Requirements for marking of consumer packaging

Marking perfume and cosmetic products is carried out by applying the information about perfumery and cosmetic products on the consumer packaging, label, label, card, tape attached or affixed to the product.

On the packaging of manufactured, sold PEP should be made clear and easy to read indelibly marked with the following information:

- Name, the name of the perfume and cosmetic products;

- The manufacturer's name and location (legal address, including country) and its trademark (if any);

- The name and address of the organization (legal address) authorized by the manufacturer to accept claims from the customer (authorized representative of the manufacturer, the importer);

- Nominal amount of product in consumer packaging (solid toilet soap - the nominal mass of the piece), except for perfume and cosmetic products nominal weight of less than 5 g or nominal volume less than 5 ml, free samples of the panel;

- The color, the tone, the group (for decorative cosmetics and coloring agents);

- Expiry date;

- Storage conditions, compliance with which a shelf life of perfume and cosmetic products, if these conditions differ from the standard;

- On cosmetic products except: aerosol products, probes, sachets, for single use products, products made on the basis of organic solvents, solid soap toilet, and products containing ethyl alcohol more than 25% by volume - with a shelf life of more than 30 months shall be specified shelf life of the product after opening the package;

- Special precautions when using the product for its intended purpose in accordance with the summary;

- Production lot number or a special code allowing identification of the production batch;

- The appointment of the proposed sale of perfumery and cosmetic products, if it does not follow from the name of the product;

- Information on how the application of perfume and cosmetic products, the lack of which can lead to misuse consumer perfumery and cosmetic products;

- Designation of the document, according to which the products are made (if any);

- Dashed identification code (for professional perfume and cosmetic products used in hairdressing, bar code identification is not required);

- The list of ingredients;

- Washable perfume and cosmetic products intended for personal and professional use (soaps, shampoos, hair conditioners, and so on. N.) From 1 January 2014 should have eco-labeling.

The list of ingredients shall be preceded by the title of "Ingredients" or "composition".

The ingredients are listed in order of decreasing mass fraction in the formulation, wherein the perfume (aromatic) composition ingredient as a single point without disclosing its structure. If the composition includes ingredients and their contents in the product exceeds the concentration

of 0.01% for flushable products to 0.001% indelible products, they should be listed in the composition.

Ingredients in concentrations of less than 1% may be listed in any order after those components whose concentrations over 1%.

In the case of a manufacturer as raw materials nanomaterials, marking the finished product must contain clear their compulsory transfer. For the name of such ingredients should be followed by the word "nano".

Dyes may be listed in any order after the other ingredients in accordance with the color index designations or received.

You can specify a list of ingredients in accordance with the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI) using the Latin alphabet.

At makeup products released in a series of different colors can be listed all the dyes used in series, with the use of the term "may contain" or a sign (+/-).

Efficiency (evidence of its alleged consumer properties) perfume and cosmetic products specified in the labeling of consumer packaging (antimicrobial action, anti-caries effect of wrinkles, SPF-factor, etc.), must be confirmed by the manufacturer documented.

The effectiveness of perfumery and cosmetic products can be confirmed by various methods: by studies in humans, studies by using instrumental methods, through self-assessment made by the consumer. In addition, the efficiency of perfume and cosmetic products can be declared on the basis of known scientific data for the active ingredients.

Information about the perfume and cosmetic products available in the official languages of the Member States of the customs union, except the list of ingredients.

Name and address of the manufacturer of imported perfume and cosmetic products can be written in the language of the country it is located in the Latin alphabet.

In the trade, small-scale network facilities is prohibited implementation of the control panel with the violation of the integrity of the package without the availability of information in accordance with the above requirements.

6. STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

It is prohibited to sell PEP that have expired.

Ongoing product perfume and cosmetic liquid stored at a temperature of 5 ° C to plus 25 ° C plus, perfume and cosmetics thick consistency, powder, compact, crystalline and waxy products are stored at a temperature of 0 ° C to + 25 ° C in closed warehouses in the manufacturer's packaging in accordance with current ROV.

Do not store the control panel under the direct sunlight, at a distance of less than 0.5 m from the heater is switched.

If the control panel should be stored under conditions other than those specified, this should be stated in the technical documentation to the control panel and on the consumer package.

The sale PEP trading enterprises and small retail network in the absence of the necessary conditions for compliance with the temperature and humidity storage conditions.

Transportation of the panel is carried out by all modes of transport in accordance with the rules for the respective transport modes. Conditions of Carriage shall comply with the conditions of storage products.

Subsection II. Requirements for oral hygiene

1. SCOPE

This Subsection establishes the basic requirements for oral hygiene:

Oral hygiene or teeth, including fixative pastes and powders for dental prostheses; yarn used to clean between the teeth, in individual retail packages (HS code 3306).

Toothbrushes, including denture brushes (HS code from 9603 21 000 0).

Requirements apply to the entire range of oral hygiene products, please contact the territories of the Member States of the customs union and imported from abroad. Products: toothpastes, gels (prevention, hygiene), dental powders, home teeth whitening, oral hygiene liquid (balms, fresheners, deodorants, elixirs, rinses, conditioners, etc.), toothbrushes (mechanical, electric) brushes for machining dental prostheses, dental floss, flossoderzhateli, irrigators, stimulants to the oral cavity, brushes, toothpicks, etc., agents for dentures (means for cleaning dentures, the means for fixing dental prostheses, etc.), means for detecting plaque.

These requirements do not apply to funds therapeutic purposes.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Oral hygiene (SGPR) - is any substance or agent, intended for contact with the teeth and oral mucosa with the exclusive or predominant purpose of cleansing, deodorizing and prevention, but not related to the category of drugs due to the basic properties and the concentration of constituents components.

Abstract - verbal description and (or) graphical notation SGPR containing the characteristics of its consumer properties, purpose, recommendations for the use and method of application.

Product Safety - the totality of features and characteristics of products that give reasonable assurance that the product is not harmful and do not present a hazard to the consumer when it is used in accordance c purpose and method of use.

Quality products - a set of properties of products, causing its ability to meet specific needs in accordance with its purpose.

Product quality control - check using approved methods of compliance indicators of quality of product to determined requirements.

Marking has two meanings:

printed material on the package (label, leaflet and others. printed materials);

the process of labeling to the packaging container.

Normative documentation (ND) - a set of documents that set requirements for the finished product, its storage, transportation and application, developed and approved in the prescribed manner.

Quality Score - quantitative characteristic properties of the product, part of its quality, considered in relation to the conditions of its consumption.

Recipe - technical document establishing a full list of ingredients that make up SGPR;

Retentive (stability) of the product - the average length of the main indicators of conservation quality.

Shelf life - the period after which the products are considered to be unsuitable for its intended use.

Note. Shelf life is set by the manufacturer of products for which the manufacturer is obliged to ensure compliance with product safety requirements for the life and health of the consumer and the preservation of consumer properties when stored.

Raw material - all ingredients used in the manufacture of the product (active or inert) matter remain unchanged or whether they are undergoing change during the manufacturing process.

Packaging - a means or a set of tools that protect products from damage and loss, environmental contamination, as well as providing treatment process (transport, storage and sale) products.

Packaging material - material intended for the manufacture of containers, packaging and auxiliary packaging means.

Label - means information about the packed product and its manufacturing facility is located on the product itself or its packaging, or on the package insert, or on a label attached or attached to the packaging unit. The label contains information about products and is located on the opposite side of the main label, called the back label.

3. Requirements (criteria) for product safety

Evaluation of oral hygiene includes an analysis of ingredient composition with the following requirements:

- May not be used as ingredients in oral hygiene agents according to Annex 4.2. to Section 4 of Chapter II;

- May be used as ingredients in oral hygiene agents, taking into account these limitations in accordance with Annex 4.3. to Section 4 of Chapter II;

- May be used as ingredients in oral hygiene dyes according to Annex 4.4. to Section 4 of Chapter II;

- May be used as ingredients in oral hygiene preservatives according to Annex 4.5. to Section 4 of Chapter II;

- May be used as ingredients in oral hygiene UV filters according to Annex 4.6. to Section 4 of Chapter II;

- The appearance of oral hygiene, odor, color, packaging, labeling, volume or size should not pose a threat to the health and safety of consumers, which may arise due to the possibility to confuse this product with food;

- Oral hygiene must be of toxicological and clinical safety. They should not have adverse effects on the tissues of the mouth and should not cause changes in the quality and quantity of the normal microflora of the mouth when stored over the expiration date.

Organoleptic, physical-chemical, microbiological, toxicological and clinical indicators of oral hygiene products must comply with the requirements set out in Annex 4.1. to Section 4 of Chapter II.

4. Requirements for packaging, labeling and label

Packaging must ensure the safety properties of the finished product within a specified period of validity and usability.

Labeling and packaging of consumer and transportation containers should be clear, unambiguous.

The information contained in the text on the consumer packaging, packaging, label, counter label, tag, card, package insert must be unambiguous, complete and accurate, so that the consumer could not be deceived or misled as to the origin, properties, composition, method of application, as well as other information, directly or indirectly characterize the quality and safety of oral hygiene, and could not be mistaken, these products for other list of ingredients shall be preceded by the title "Composition", then it should have a list of all ingredients in descending order of their mass share in the formulation of the product. Ingredients in concentrations of less than 1% may be listed in any order after those components whose concentrations over 1%. A list of ingredients permitted at the discretion of the manufacturer, reported in accordance with the international nomenclature of cosmetic ingredients (INCI) using the Latin alphabet. In the case of a manufacturer as raw materials nanomaterials, marking the finished product must contain clear their compulsory transfer. For the name of such ingredients should be followed by the word "nano".

On the packaging of oral hygiene should be specified:

name of oral hygiene;

The trade name (trademark) - if any;

the name and address of the manufacturer (or principal supplier) and the location of an organization authorized by the manufacturer to accept claims from customers;

designation of the document, according to which the products are made (if any);

batch number or series;

the name of the main ingredients;

the expiry date and the date of manufacture (except toothbrushes brushes, dental floss and other oral hygiene), or the date of the expiry of (in this case, the package must be instructed: to use ... or best before ...);

Toothbrush - bristle stiffness;

for dental floss - length (m);

for dental floss and toothpicks - the type, for example: Waxed / unwaxed, wood, types of additives: fluoride, hlorgiksidinom etc.

net volume (ml) and (or) weight (g) (excluding adjuvants for oral hygiene);

for oral hygiene ftoridsozherzhaschih p - indicate the weight fraction of fluoride (in mg / kg or% or ppm).

Markings on the consumer packaging must be marked trudnosmyvaemye paint in the official language of the country, a member of the customs union, directly on the surface or in hard copy at the label firmly adhered to the container.

Permitted pursuant to the markings on the language of the manufacturer provided support each individual package leaflet annotations made in the official language of the Member of the customs union.

Evidence of its alleged aphrodisiac properties consumer oral hygiene indicated in markmirovke consumer packaging (anticaries effect, anti-inflammatory action, antiplaque action antitartartnoe, reducing chuvstvietlnosti teeth et al.), Shall be documented.

Stated consumer properties of products can be confirmed by various methods: by studies in humans (volunteers), by self-assessment made by the consumer by the researcher, using instrumental methods, by studies on model samples, as well as on the basis of known scientific data (for active ingredients).

On the package for signs of approval or dental associations leading dental institutions with appropriate permissions from their side.

Liquid oral hygiene products must be packed in consumer packages having a limiter or a pointer to an autopsy, which, when they are damaged or no show the consumer that the autopsy took place. Said restrictor opening or the pointer may be on the inside or on the outer packaging, or on the other and at the same time.

Consumer packaging must ensure the safety of products for the consumer and its safety for the manufacturer claimed shelf life under specified conditions of storage and transportation.

5. Requirements for transport and storage

The sale of oral hygiene expired.

Realized products for oral hygiene liquid stored at a temperature of plus 5 °C to plus 25 °C, oral hygiene thick consistency, powder, compact, crystalline and waxy products are stored at a temperature of 0 °C to + 25 °C in closed warehouses in the manufacturer's packaging in accordance with the applicable technical regulations.

Do not store oral care under direct sunlight, at a distance of less than 0.5 m from the heater is switched.

If oral hygiene products should be stored under conditions other than those specified, this should be stated in the technical documentation on oral hygiene and consumer packaging.

The sale of oral hygiene in the trade and objects small network in the absence of the necessary conditions for compliance with the temperature and humidity storage conditions.

Transportation of oral hygiene is implemented by all modes of transport in accordance with the rules for the respective transport modes. Conditions of Carriage shall comply with the conditions of storage products.

Section 5. Requirements for household products and paint materials

Subsection I. General requirements for household products

(HS codes: 3203 00, 3204, 3307, 3401, 3402, 3402 11, 3402 11 100 0 3402 11900 0 3402 12000 0 3402 13000 0 3402 19000 0 3402 20, 3402 90, 3403 40 000 0, 3404, 3405, 3405 40,000 0)

1.1. Objectives and Scope

This document is designed to protect the life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property; environment, life or health of animals and plants, and prevention of actions misleading purchasers.

Sanitary and hygienic assessment of household chemicals is held to confirm the safety of products.

List of products, referred to the objects of the present document, includes household products, which, depending on the destination are classified into:

- Detergents
- Synthetic detergents
- Means washing grease and vodosmyagchayuschie
- Tools for Bleachers, bluing, dressing fabrics, etc.
- Bleachers
- Means for bluing
- Means of starch
- Means of complex effects
- Means for antistatic treatment
- Softeners fabrics
- Means finishing
- Cleaning and polishing
- Funds with detergent
- Cleaning preparations
- Polishing tools
- The means to care for leather and suede
- Means to care for cars, motorcycles, bicycles
- Detergents
- Cleaning preparations
- Polishing tools
- Other means (protective, sealing, glass-liquid support, maintenance, etc.)
- Means of corrosion
- Means of adhesives
- Paints for home dyeing fabrics, textile and knitwear
- Funds for the destruction of odors in the room and closed containers (flavoring, deodorant, toning, etc.)

1.2. General terms

This document uses the following terms:

aerosol - refillable receptacle made of metal, glass or plastic, which contains a compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure with a liquid, paste or powder them. This vessel is equipped with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as a suspension in a gas solid or liquid particles, foam, paste or powder in liquid or gaseous state and is provided with a spray bottle;

coefficient opportunities inhalation poisoning (KVIO) - the ratio of the saturation vapor concentration of substance in the air at 20 ° C to the average concentration of the substance lethal to mice (with a 2-hour exposure, and 2-week observation period);

MSDS - a document containing the necessary information about the characteristics of hazardous chemical products and safety measures at the stage of treatment;

surfactant - any organic substance and / or drug, having surfactant properties and consisting of one or more hydrophilic groups and one or more hydrophobic groups of such a nature and size that allows to reduce the surface tension of water and form adsorbed or spreading monomolecular layers at the interface of air and water, to form emulsions and / or microemulsions and / or micelles, and adsorb at the interface of the solid and liquid phases;

propellant - a gas under pressure in a container with a substance providing an output (evacuation) of the product from a container or packaging and obtaining of aerosol;

detergents - means for washing and cleaning the surfaces of synthetic or natural surfactants, organic and inorganic components used in consumer and industrial applications;

symbols and icons - a graphical representation of a visual warning on the effects of the hazardous properties of chemicals on the human environment and property at the stage of treatment;

formulation (material) - the percentage of material in the raw materials used in its manufacture (polymer, synthetic, synthetic, rubber, rubber-fabric);

composition (material) - a list of raw materials in the material used in its manufacture (polymer, synthetic, synthetic, rubber, rubber-fabric);

raw material - the ingredients used in the manufacture of products, no matter whether they remain unchanged or are changing during the manufacturing process;

household chemicals - chemical products used in everyday life. Household chemical goods (hereinafter referred to as TBH) is a chemical substance or mixture of substances used for specific purposes in the form of an individual or as part of a composition (eg, curing adhesives, etc.).

A typical sample of detergents, synthetic detergents for laundry and clothing (hand and machine), fabric softeners; of detergents, cleaners for washing dishes - a sample of one name and destination, selected from the group of products made by the same manufacturer for a single technical documentation (formulation, specifications, GOST, STB, etc.) having the same component composition and raw materials, aggregate state , the same area and conditions of use and vary the volume, shape, packaging and flavoring or coloring agents used.

Typical examples of household chemicals should not be less than 30% of the declared list of products for research and explore in full; for all other samples is determined only by sensitizing effect.

1.3. General requirements

1.3.1. Household chemical goods shall not cause harm to human health, the environment when used as intended with the developed protective measures and shall comply with the sanitary requirements.

1.3.2. Household chemical goods must be in states of aggregation, reduce or eliminate hazardous substances into the respiratory tract, digestive tract and mucous person using them.

1.3.3. Safety of household chemistry provides compositions and formulation of products, taking into account the purpose and method of use and sufficiently developed protective measures.

1.3.4. Not admitted to trading without warning labels and instructions on how to use adequate protective measures with household products that are:

- Refer to the 1st and 2nd hazard classes acute toxicity when administered into the stomach, dermal and inhalation exposure;

- Have ulcerate (corrosive) effect on the skin and cause irreversible impacts on the mucous membrane;

- Sensitizing (allergenic) effect on the skin and inhalation;

- Cause mutagenic effects and reproductive dysfunction;

- Are carcinogenic.

1.3.5. Types of tests of household chemicals (Appendix 5):

Sanitary-chemical tests:

- Measurement of the activity of hydrogen ions (pH) in detergents

- Evaluation of washability with dishes dishwashing detergents

- Biodegradability (complete, primary) *) **)

- Mass fraction of phosphate compounds based on phosphorus pentoxide (P2O5)

- Mass fraction of active chlorine in the media containing compounds hloraktivnye

- Determination of heavy metals content in detergents for washing dishes, for use in the food industry, in hospitals, kindergartens and schools

Toxicological tests:

- Assessment of acute toxicity when administered in the stomach * DL50;

- Assessment of cumulative effects *;

- Assessment of acute toxicity when applied to the skin * DL50;

- Assessment of inhalation hazard with regard to volatility * C20 (saturating concentration);

- Assessment of inhalation hazard when exposed to aerosols and particulate vehicles (static inhalation seed);

- Assessment of irritating effects at the recommended mode of application of single exposure:

- Skin (evaluation of functional indicators of skin)

- The conjunctiva of the eye;

- Assessment of skin-resorptive action *;

- Evaluation of the sensitizing action *;

- Toxicity index **.

Note:

* - This type of research is used in the evaluation of newly developed type of product in its statement on serial production and / or import agents in the absence of the necessary information in the accompanying documents;

** - One of the indicators used: Toxicity Index or acute toxicity when administered into the stomach;

*** - Methanol content determined by means of only a liquid, composed alcohols;

**** - Does not apply to household chemicals, whose pH is less than 3 and more than 11.5 units. pH; alcohol, with the percentage of alcohol of more than 25%; disinfectants and chlorine funds; products containing organic solvents and other substances with known irritant properties when applied to the skin and mucous membranes.

Microbiological tests:

- The estimation of the survival of pathogens on surfaces and sanitary indicator microorganisms (test cultures);

- Evaluation of the level or degree of antibacterial activity of materials with desired by their manufacture diffuser antibacterial properties, drip and spray methods;

- Assessment of the extent of microbial contamination (additional method for operational performance in products used for dishwashing, for use in the food industry, in hospitals, kindergartens and schools).

1.4. Requirements for marking of consumer packaging of household products:

1.4.1. Consumer labeling of detergents and household chemicals should be clearly legible, easily visible and indelible characters, resistant to chemicals, climatic factors, persist for the life of the product and include the following information:

o name and designation of products, including trade name, data on the composition of products, and other data to clearly distinguish specific products from other products traded in the market;

o information about the applicant products, including contact information for emergency calls, the name or trade name or trademark, full address and telephone number of the party to be responsible for placing the product on the market (if the applicant is not the manufacturer);

o the appointment of products;

o description of the hazard (including possibly the use of signal words or pictograms taken in the prescribed manner in the Member States of the customs union);

o Measures to prevent danger;

o identity of the batch of products;

o net weight gram, kilogram (g, kg) or cubic centimeters volume, cubic decimeters, milliliters, liters (cm3, dm3, ml, l);

o shelf life, denoted by "Gaudin (Use) to (month, year)" or "Shelf Life (months, years)" followed by the date of manufacture or production space on the consumer packaging, where the date is indicated;

o conditions, compliance with which ensure the safety of products until the expiration date (if applicable). If after the expiration date of products can be used, subject to adjustment purposes, this provides relevant information with details on how to use.

1.4.2. In consumer markings include a list of ingredients that make up household chemicals, including their content as a percentage:

- Less than 5 percent (%)

- 5 percent (%) or more but less than 15 percent (%)

- 15 percent (%) or more but less than 30 percent (%)

- 30 percent (%) or more.

You can use conventional mathematical symbols comparison.

1.4.3. Provided for in this section, information should be provided in the state and Russian. The applicant's name, product name and location of the foreign applicant may be represented using the Latin graphical framework.

1.4.4. Identification characteristics of products is its purpose indicated on the consumer labeling.

1.4.5.Potrebitelskaya labeling of detergents and household chemicals marketed as a means for washing and / or washing, should contain information about the recommended quantities and / or dosage means, depending on the process of washing and / or washing.

1.4.6. Consumer labeling must contain binding instructions on measures to protect the user from the adverse effects of household chemicals, safety precautions and rules of storage and use, and warnings, depending on the type of product (for example: "Keep away from children!" Or "Keep out of the reach of children" or "Do not disassemble and do not give their children"; "product is an irritant to the skin", "Use of hands protecting necessarily," etc.).

1.4.7. Consumer information should be contained in the accompanying documentation and / or consumer labeling and / or safety passpotr.

Subsection II. General requirements for coating materials

2.1. SCOPE

These requirements apply to paints and varnishes: color lakes; preparations based on color lakes as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter (HS code 3205 00 000 0); primers, pigments, paints, enamels, water-based paints, putty, putty, color lakes; preparations based on color lakes (HS Code 3206); paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in a non-aqueous medium; solutions as defined in note 4 to this chapter (HS code from 3208); paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium (HS code 3209); Other paints and varnishes (including enamels, lacquers and distempers); prepared water pigments used for finishing leather (HS code 3210 00).

2.2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The painting material (LMB) - liquid, paste or powder material forming when applied to the painted surface paint coating having protective, decorative or specific technical properties (insulation, anti-slip, and others);

paint (LCP) - continuous coating obtained by applying one or more layers of paint on the painted surface;

enamel - liquid or paste form pigmented coatings having a paint medium as a solution of film-forming substances in organic solvents and forms when applied to the painted surface opaque paintwork;

Paint - liquid or paste form pigmented coatings having as film-forming substance varnish different brands or aqueous dispersion of synthetic polymers and forming when applied to the painted surface opaque paintwork;

oil paint - liquid or paste form pigmented coatings having as film-forming substance varnish different brands and forms when applied to the painted surface opaque paintwork;

water-dispersion paint - liquid or paste form pigmented coatings having a paint medium as a dispersion of organic film-forming substances in the water and form when applied to the painted surface opaque paintwork;

paint - paint that forms when applied to the painted surface transparent LCP;

primer - paint that forms when applied to the painted surface of an opaque or transparent homogeneous LCP with good adhesion to the surface and the coating layers used to improve the properties of the coating system;

Putty - pasty or liquid paint that is applied to the painted surface before painting to align minor irregularities and / or obtain a smooth, level surface;

powder coatings - coatings in powder form, solvent forming when applied to the painted surface after melting and solidifying solid LCP;

sealer - coatings designed to fill the pores or cracks the surface;

solvent coatings - single or multi-component liquid evaporating under certain conditions, drying and film-forming substance is completely dissolved paint;

paint thinner - single or multicomponent volatile liquid, which, not being solvent coatings can be used in combination with a solvent, without adversely affect the properties of coatings and paintwork;

breaker - single or multi-component liquid evaporating under certain conditions, drying and added to the coatings to reduce its viscosity;

dye paint - natural or synthetic substance that gives the desired color paint in which it is dissolved;

pigment for paints - a substance in the form of fine particles is practically insoluble in the medium of paint and used owing to its optical, protective or decorative properties;

filler for paints - a substance in granular or powder form substantially insoluble in the paint medium, used as a component for pigmented coatings directional influence certain physical properties;

desiccant - organometallic compound that is added to paint oxidative curing to accelerate the drying process;

accelerator for paints - a substance that when administered in LMB accelerates the crosslinking between molecules;

hardener for coatings - a substance introduced into the paint for the crosslinking of the macromolecules film-forming substance and the formation of three-dimensional structure;

Additive for paints - a substance that is added to the coatings to improve or change one or more properties;

plasticizer for paints - a substance that is added to the coatings to give a dry LCP greater elasticity;

multicomponent coatings - coatings manufactured as two or more separate components which must be mixed before use in proportions indicated by the manufacturer;

migration of hazardous substances (applicable to paints, coatings) - emission of volatile components of the chemicals included in the formulation of the finished paint coatings in air.

Typical samples of paint products can be considered as samples:

1. a name and the name (paint, lacquer, enamel, powder paint, primer, putty and so on.), One variety of material - for paint products with special properties (B - without solvents, - water-borne, WA - water-dispersion , OD - organodispersionny, P - powder);

2. produced by a single technical documentation (formulation, specifications, etc.), one of the brand (including trade);

3. The one area of application (for exterior, interior, etc.), one predominant purpose (in relation to your use of coatings) for the coating coatings (paints, enamels, paints): weatherproof, limited weatherproof, waterproof, special, Oil-resistant, chemical-resistant, heat-resistant, insulating and conductive, conservation and so on.);

4. The same chemical composition according to its kind film-forming substance (alkyd-acrylic, alkyd, urethane, cellulose acetate; atsetobutirattsellyuloznye; bitumen; vinylacetylene and divinilatsetilenovye; Phenol; rosin, rubber, copal, silicone (polyorganosiloxane, organ-silazanosiloksanovye, kremniyorganouretanovye and other resins); ksiftalevye, butyric and alkidnostirolnye; oil, melamine, urea, nitrocellulose (lacquer colloxylin, nitrocellulose compositions (nitrogliftali, nitropentaftali etc.) nitrotsellyulozouretanovye, nitroaminoformaldegidnye); Nitrocellulose;

polyvinyl and polyvinyl chloride; polyacrylic; polyamide;

polyvinyl acetal; polyvinyl acetate; polyimide; polyurethane;

saturated polyester; unsaturated polyester; sopolimero-vinyl chloride; copolymers of vinyl acetate; fenoloalkidnye; phenol; PTFE; Furylic; chlorinated polyethylene; cyclohexane; shellac; epoxy; epoksifirnye; ethyl-cellulose; etriftalevye; amber; petroleum; silicate, etc.);

5. The single component (of ingredient) composition;

6. In a variety of colors to choose representatives from the maximum percentage (quantitative) content of each pigment in the finished product.

2.3. Requirements (criteria) for product safety

LMC shall not cause the air in a specific smell, exceeding the permitted limit for odorimetricheskim indicators (Appendix 5A Section 5 of Chapter II of this Uniform Requirements).

Organoleptic characteristics (flavor, color, turbidity) model media in contact with coatings must comply with hygienic standards (Appendix 5A Section 5 of Chapter II of this Uniform Requirements).

LMC shall not contain desiccants, including metals, chemicals, related to the 1st class of danger, the number of which, based on the dry residue exceeds 0.5%, and lead-containing pigments (lead crown) - Chemical Hazard Class 1 - 15%. Evaluation of the presence of lead-containing pigments, driers and by analyzing the formulation of coatings;

LMC shall not release a model of the medium (air) in contact with the paint, chemicals, related to the 1st class of danger, and the content of other substances must not exceed hygienic standards (MPC Julian, footwear) for the air contained in Appendix 5B to Section 5 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements. When you select from several paint chemicals with the

summation of the action, the amount of concentration ratios to their Macs should not exceed unity.

Coatings used in drinking water and in contact with food shall not produce a model of the medium in contact with paint, chemicals, related to the 1st class of danger, and the content of other substances must not exceed the permissible levels are listed in Section 3 (Requirements materials, reagents, equipment used for water treatment) and section 16 (Requirements for materials and articles made of polymer and other materials intended for contact with food and fluids), respectively;

assessment of migration of volatile components of coatings in liquid medium model (drawing) for coatings applied in drinking water supply in the food industry - In case of contact with liquid products;

Coatings should not have expressed irritation, sensitizing effect on the human body (ANNEXES 5A Section 5 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements);

Modeling environment in contact with the paint (drawing) should not have expressed general toxic effect on the human body (Appendix 5A Section 5 of Chapter II of this Uniform Requirements);

Modeling environment in contact with the paint (drawing) must not have a local irritant effect on the skin, mucous membranes of eyes of experimental animals (Appendix 5A Section 5 of Chapter II of this Uniform Requirements);

LMC should not encourage the growth and development of microflora, including pathogenic when used for interior decoration of buildings and structures, where a mode of wet disinfection (Appendix 5A Section 5 of Chapter II of this Uniform Requirements).

Workers using paint must be provided with personal protective equipment in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

Types of tests coatings depending on the application:

Odorimetricheskie tests:

- Determination of the intensity of the smell after drying on a glass plate (air environment) for coatings used in industrial and civil construction, food industry (in the case of contact with dry food), in the furniture industry, as well as coatings for car care.

Organoleptic test:

- Determination of the intensity of the odor, taste, color, turbidity extracts (liquid media model - drinking water, a model solution simulating food) for coatings used in water supply, food industry.

Sanitary-chemical tests:

- Assessment of migration of volatile components of LCP into the air intended for coatings used in industrial and civil construction, in the furniture industry; in the food industry - in case of contact with the dry food.

- Assessment of migration of volatile components of the LPC model in liquid medium (exhaust) for coatings applied in drinking water supply in the food industry - In case of contact with liquid food.

Toxicological tests:

- Assessment of local irritant and skin-resorptive properties in the recommended mode of application under the influence (single, triple) on the skin of albino rats (evaluation of functional

indicators of skin) for coatings used in industrial and civil construction, in the drinking water supply in the food industry in the furniture industry, as well as coatings for car care;

- Assessment of general toxicity of extracts with a single intragastric administration of white rats in a volume of 3 ml / 200 g body weight for coatings used in drinking water supply in the food industry;

- Assessment of local irritant effect on the mucous eye extracts experimental animals (once) to paint used in drinking water supply in the food industry.

Sanitary-microbiological tests:

- The estimation of the survival of pathogens on the paint and sanitary indicator microorganisms (test cultures) to paint intended for painting buildings (interior works), for which a mode of wet disinfection.

2.4. Requirements for the construction, packaging and labeling

Consumer labeling of paints shall be clearly legible, easily visible and indelible characters, resistant to chemicals, climatic factors, persist for the life of the product and include the following information:

o name and designation of products, including trade name, data on the composition of products, and other data to clearly distinguish specific products from other products traded in the market;

o information about the applicant products, including contact information for emergency calls - the name or trade name or trademark, full address and telephone number of the party to be responsible for placing the product on the market (if the applicant is not the manufacturer);

o the appointment of products;

o description of the hazard (signal words or pictograms - if necessary);

o Measures to prevent danger;

o identity of the batch of products;

o net weight gram, kilogram (g, kg) or cubic centimeters volume, cubic decimeters, milliliters, liters (cm3, dm3, ml, l);

o shelf life, denoted by "Gaudin (Use) to (month, year)" or "Shelf Life (months, years)" followed by the date of manufacture or production space on the consumer packaging, where the date is indicated;

o conditions, compliance with which ensure the safety of products until the expiration date (if applicable). If after the expiration date of products can be used, subject to adjustment purposes, this provides relevant information with details on how to use.

Provided for in this section, information should be provided in Russian. The applicant's name, product name and location of the foreign applicant may be represented using the Latin graphical framework.

Identification characteristics of products is its purpose indicated on the consumer labeling.

Consumer labeling shall contain the following precautions and warnings, according to the existing technical regulations.

Consumer information should be contained in the accompanying documentation and / or consumer labeling and / or SDS.

Transportation and storage of paint is carried out in accordance with the technical regulations, with further transport marking must contain warning labels, labeling, handling marks, including for dangerous goods - qualifying cipher and others.

Each batch of paint or wrapping each place must be accompanied by instructions for use of the LMC, in which the full name of the material, method and scope of application, the security requirements.

Warehousing paint of unknown composition is prohibited.

Section 6. Requirements for polymer and polymer-containing building materials and furniture

General requirements for polymeric and polymer-containing building materials and furniture

1. SCOPE

This Subpart establishes the basic requirements for the polymer and polymer-containing building materials and furniture:

Glass putty, resin cements, caulking compounds and other mastics; putty for painting works; non-refractory surfacing preparations for facades, indoor walls, floors, ceilings or the like (HS code from 3214);

Floor coverings of plastics, whether or not self-adhesive, in rolls or tiles; wall coverings or ceiling coverings of plastics as defined in note 9 to this chapter, of polymers of vinyl chloride (Indoor) (HS code from 3918 10);

Plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, self-adhesive, in rolls or not in rolls (Indoor) (HS code from 3919);

Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, other, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials for interior (HS code from 3920);

Baths, showers, sinks for water drainage, washbasins, bidets, lavatory pans, seats and covers, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary ware, of plastics (HS code from 3922);

Builders' ware of plastics, not elsewhere specified or included (HS code from 3925);

Floor coatings of vulcanized rubber other than hard, used for interior (HS code from 4016 91 000 0);

Flake, oriented strand board (OSB) and similar board (for example, waferboard) of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances (HS code 4410);

Wood-fiber plates of wood or other ligneous materials, with or without the addition of resins or other organic substances (HS code 4411);

Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood (HS code 4412);

Pressed wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes (HS code 4413 00 000 0);

Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in Chapter 94 (HS code 4420);

Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips, of plastics; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, finished or unfinished (for example, mats, matting, screens), plastic (Indoor) (HS code from 4601);

Floor coverings on a base of paper or paperboard, whether or not cut to size (Indoor) (HS code from 4811 10 000 0; from 4811 41 900 0; from 4811 49 000 0, 4811 51 000 1, 4811 1 59 000; 60 000 of 4811 0; from 0 4811 90 000; from 8 90 909 4823);

Wallpaper and similar wall coverings; window transparencies of paper (HS code 4814);

Or felt, whether or not impregnated, coated or uncoated, or laminated (HS code 5602);

Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated or uncoated, or laminated (HS code 5603);

Knotted carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made (HS code 5701);

Woven carpets and other textile floor coverings, netaftingovye or flocked, whether or not made, including "kilim", "sumac", "Kermani" and similar hand-woven rugs (HS code 5702);

Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made (HS code 5703);

Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of felt, netaftingovye or flocked, whether or not made (HS code 5704);

Carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made (HS code 5705 00);

Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, other than those of heading 5902 (HS code 5903);

Linoleum, whether or not cut to shape; floor coverings on a textile backing, whether or not cut to shape: (HS code 5904);

Wall coverings of textile materials (HS code 5905 00);

Slag, mineral silicate wool and similar mineral wools; exfoliated vermiculite, expanded clays, foamed slag and similar expanded mineral materials; mixtures and articles of heat-insulating, sound-insulating or sound-absorbing mineral materials, other than those of heading 6811 or 6812 or of Chapter 69 (HS code 6806);

Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fiber, of straw or of shavings, chips, particles, sawdust or other waste of wood, agglomerated with cement, plaster or other mineral binders (HS code 6808 00 000 0);

Articles of asbestos, of cellulose fiber-cement or similar materials, except for tubes, pipes and fittings therefor (HS code from 6811);

Paving, tiles cladding for floors, hearth or wall unglazed ceramic; cubes unglazed ceramic mosaic and similar articles, whether or not on it (HS code 6907);

Paving, tiles cladding for floors, hearth or wall tiles; cubes glazed ceramic mosaic works and similar articles, whether or not on it (HS code 6908);

Seating furniture (except those of heading of heading 9402), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof (HS code 9401);

Other furniture and parts thereof, except for metal, glass (HS code 9403).

These requirements apply to the PSM used in the design, construction and reconstruction of buildings and structures.

PSM made of recycled resources and waste products are subject to hygienic assessment of new materials.

The volume and direction of research conducted with the aim of hygienic assessment of PSM is determined in each case depending on the formulation and purpose of the polymer material.

PSM, taking into account the requirements of these Sanitary rules apply to the following types of buildings:

Type A - houses and dormitories; educational institutions; Health Organization; nursing homes; sanatorium; rest homes; indoor sports facilities; office space with a constant presence of people in the buildings management in industrial plants and other objects of types B, C;

Type B - the food industry, trade and catering; hotels; shops manufactured goods; offices; consumer services; cultural, entertainment and other objects; administration building;

Type B - industrial enterprises, auxiliary and domestic premises and facilities; warehouses; garages;

Division into types of buildings and structures shall not apply to products subject to curing and (or) point (except for the finishing liquid floor coverings), PSM does not have direct contact with the indoor air (ie, subject to furnish other building materials), polymer-products ceramics, glass and metal.

In the halls, lobbies, corridors, dining rooms, storage rooms of hostels, higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, indoor sports facilities permitted to use PSM, allowed for the construction of buildings and structures of type B.

Pile coverage on the basis of chemical fibers (vorsonit, tufted coatings et al.) Are used for floors in buildings of all types of buildings and structures (types: A, B, C), with the exception of areas requiring systematic wet cleaning and disinfection, and in the absence exposure of fats, oils, water, abrasives and corrosives.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Polymeric Construction Materials (PCM) - The materials obtained using synthetic macromolecular compounds.

Polymer-building materials - materials that contain in its composition polymer.

Hygienic assessment (examination) PSM and furniture - a set of studies carried out in order to ensure safe for human health of their application.

Maximum allowable concentration (hereinafter - MAC) of pollutants in the ambient air of populated areas - concentration which does not have lifelong direct or indirect adverse effects on the present and future generations, not to reduce human performance does not deteriorate his health or sanitary conditions.

Occupational exposure (hereinafter - shoes) - norm of the maximum allowable concentration of pollutants in the ambient air of populated areas.

PSM research and furniture in simulated conditions - studies using models that are close to actual operating conditions.

PSM research and furniture in natural conditions - research on the inhabited natural objects.

PSM research and furniture in the experimental areas - research PSM in uninhabited natural objects.

The level of the electrostatic field - physical constant characterizing the level of electrified PSM and furniture.

Weight PSM - the ratio of exposed surface area of polymeric material in sq.m to volume in cubic meters of space

Ventilation rate - the ratio of the volume of the feed (removed) to the volume of air space per unit time.

Indoor climate - the state of the environment, conditional on teplooschuscheniya person.

3. Requirements (criteria) for product safety

3.1. PSM and furniture should not create a specific smell in the room (no more than 2 points).

3.2. PSM and furniture should not be released into the environment in quantities of volatile substances that may have a direct or indirect adverse effects on the human body (with a joint action of all substances released).

3.3. During operation of buildings and structures in indoor air should not stand out from the PSM and furniture Chemicals that belong to the 1st class of danger, and the content of other substances must not exceed hygienic standards (PDKs.s., footwear) for the air contained in 6.1 Appendix to Section 6 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements). When you select from the PSM and furniture several chemicals with summation of action, the amount of concentration ratios to their Macs should not exceed unity.

3.4. The level of the electrostatic field on the surface of PSM and furniture in operation rooms (at a relative humidity of 30-60%) should not exceed 15.0 kV / m.

3.5. The values of specific effective activity of natural radionuclides in the PSM and mineral-based furniture and specific activity of cesium-137 in the materials of wood, processed products, and other vegetable raw materials must not exceed the hygienic standards set out in Section 11 of Chapter II of these Uniform requirements.

3.6. PSM should not encourage the growth and development of flora, including pathogenic when used for interior decoration of buildings and structures, where a mode of wet disinfection.

3.7. PSM should not impair the indoor climate.

3.8. Toxicological studies are subject to PSM and furniture have received positive hygienic assessment of the results of the sanitary-chemical and odorimetricheskih research that:

a) allocate at least one substance that has no hygienic regulations (MPC Julian atm., footwear).

b) allocate 5 or more different chemical compounds, even if they all have hygienic regulations;

c) the toxicological studies should be carried out in cases where there is a need to assess complex materials intended for use in the construction and decoration of the object.

4. Requirements for the construction, packaging and labeling

Production of PSM and furniture should be in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations (hereinafter - ROV).

Packing PSM and furniture shall be marked, which states:

the manufacturer;

details of the manufacturer and (or) the supplier;

Technical regulations, by which the output;

mark of technical control, batch number and date of manufacture PSM.

Packaging and labeling of PSM and furniture must comply with the requirements established by technical regulations, and be accompanied by instructions for their use or use.

Section 7. Requirements for the production of mechanical engineering, instrumentation and electrical engineering

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document is designed to protect the life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property; environmental protection and prevention of actions misleading consumers.

List of products, referred to the objects of the present document, includes product engineering, instrumentation, electrical engineering, including:

- VEHICLES (HS code 8709 19);

- Agricultural tractors including compact, tillers (HS code 8432);

- Machinery and equipment and forestry lesosplavnoe (HS code 8432);

- Machinery hand, pneumatic, electric, gasoline-powered (HS code 8432);

- Electrotechnical products, including saws and knives, electric (HS code 8432);

- Devices for farming and subsistence farming, lawn mowers (HS code 8432);

- Agricultural, horticultural for soil preparation or cultivation; Rollers lawn or sports-ground (HS code 8432);

- Machinery or equipment: mowers for lawns, parks or sports grounds (HS code 8433);

- Abrasive, diamond, welding electrodes (HS code 2513, 2601-2617);

- Equipment for wrapping or intended for sugar and starch and syrup industry; equipment for opening and re-closing of cans and bottles (HS code from 8422 40000);

- Equipment for weighing food products (HS code from 8423) *);

- Technological equipment for trade, public catering and nutrition (HS code 8418 50) *);

- Cooling and Heating Cabinets devices for storing and freezing of products (HS code 8418, 8418 21, 8418 30 910, 8418 30990, 8418 40910, 8418 40990) *);

- The equipment for solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (HS code 8432) *);

- Installations and equipment Milking equipment for handling and processing of milk (HS code 8434) *);

- Equipment for the milling industry (HS code 8437) *);

- For the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or beverages (HS code 8438) *);

- Cooking appliances, devices for mechanization of kitchen work (HS code 8509 40000 0 8516 10 110 0) *);

- Apparatus for heating liquids vodokipyatilniki, including kettles no more than 10 l, coffee maker (HS code 8516 10) *);

- Kitchen machines, coffee grinders, kofedrobilki, toasters, grills, roasters (HS code 8509 40000 0) *);

- Food chopper and mixers; juicer for fruits or vegetables (HS code 8509 40000 0) *);

- Windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters (HS code 8512 40000);

"Electric Radiant heaters or storage heaters and immersion heaters; water heaters (HS code 8516 10) *);

- Radiant heaters (HS code 8516 10110 0) *);

- Microwave ovens and induction heating (HS code 8516 50000 0) *);

- Other furnaces; electric cookers, electric cookers electric boilers, grills and roasters (HS code 8516 60) *);

- Electric cookers (having at least an oven and cover with electric heating elements) (HS code 8516 60 10);

- Electrostoves household stationary (HS code 8516 60101 0);

- Other; electric hobs, cookers and panels with electric heating elements for electric stoves (HS code 8516 60109 0);

- Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks, cordless phones, security alarm equipment, video surveillance and access control (HS code 8517 12000 0);

- Base stations, mobile, mobile, antenna-feeder systems, radar stations, outdoor switchgear, satellite earth stations, portable, automotive, subscriber terminals of satellite communication (HS code 8517 61000);

- Vacuum cleaners and sweepers vodovsasyvayuschie (HS code 8516 10190 0);

- Information technology, office equipment, Copiers, PC, video display terminals, industrial and household products, protective screens, television receivers (HS code 8516 10190 0);

- Products of cultural and community use and household appliances (HS code 8512 40000);

- Machinery and equipment, working on the basis of laser radiation, laser engineering, theaters, installation (HS code 9013 20000 0);

- Nuclear reactors; fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated, for nuclear reactors; machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation, detectors and detection of fissile and radioactive materials, stationary, mobile, portable (HS code 8401).

*) Here and below, hygienic safety assessment for products marked with an asterisk on the organoleptic, sanitary-chemical, toxicological indicators is conducted in accordance with the requirements of sections 3 and 16 of Chapter II of these Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control)

2. General terms

This document uses the following terms:

Manufacturer: legal entity or natural person, as an individual entrepreneur liable with the introduction into circulation on its own behalf for the design, manufacture, packaging and (or) the labeling of this product, system assembly or modification of the product, regardless of whether the activity itself the person or a third person on his behalf. Manufacturers are not the persons who carry out the assembly or modification of the product for a particular patient, provided that such products have already been put into circulation;

equipment - used alone or installed on the machine technical device necessary for the performance of its core and (or) additional functions, as well as to merge multiple machines into a single system;

low-voltage equipment - any electrical equipment designed for use at nominal voltage up to 1000 V ac and 1500 V dc, characterized by an increased risk of injury when using it;

intended purpose: use of the product in accordance with the manufacturer's information specified on the label, instructions and (or) in the promotional material;

instructions for use (manual), maintenance documentation - a document containing information about how to use (use) products and safety measures;

Supporting documentation - documentation accompanying the product (product data sheet, description, manual or instructions for use, labels, test reports, certificates, expert opinions, etc.) containing its specifications, safety requirements in the application, and others.

TNP - consumer goods;

requirements for the qualification of the user - a list of knowledge, skills and experience, which must have a user for the safe use of the products.

3. General requirements of products of mechanic engineering, instrumentation, electrical Engineering

Engineering products, instrumentation, electrical engineering (the machines and (or) equipment) for operation should not create workplace staff and using in everyday life levels of harmful factors (physical, chemical, biological and radiological), exceeding the maximum allowable in accordance with the requirements health legislation.

Machinery and (or) are completed with all necessary equipment for safe operation, adjustment, maintenance.

Machinery and (or) equipment designed and manufactured in such a way that the raw materials and substances used in their creation and operation, do not threaten the safety of life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, life or health of animals and plants. When using liquids is no risk associated with their use.

For safe operation of the machine and (or) equipment provides additional lighting.

The machine control system and (or) the equipment must ensure the safety of their operation in all modes of operation and provided for all external actions envisaged operating conditions, including the alarm and other means of warning of disruption of the functioning of the machine and (or) equipment, leading to the emergence of dangerous situations, as well as organs emergency stop, interlocks, etc.

Construction products should, if possible, to exclude the impact of increased levels of physical factors on the staff and the user through the organization and the use by the lock, fences, screens, filters, protective covers and shelters, light-signaling devices, timers, remote-control, etc.). The design of noisy and vibrating equipment should include measures to minimize noise and vibration. Electrical products should provide electrical in operation.

To protect against the hazards associated with the release in the area and (or) environmental hazards (chemical, physical, biological, and radiological factors) equipment must be equipped with appropriate safety devices (ventilated shelter, heat and sound insulating covers, vibration dampers, damping devices integrated shields, etc.).

Gases, liquids, dust, vapors and other waste which is recovered, and the machine (or) the equipment during operation should not be a source of danger. In the presence of this the machine and (or) equipment equipped with devices for data collection and (or) disposal of these substances, which are located as close as possible to the source of isolation, as well as devices for automatic, continuous emission control.

Construction products should, if possible, to exclude the impact of increased levels of physical factors on the staff and the user through the organization and the use by the lock, fences, screens, filters, protective covers and shelters, light-signaling devices, timers, remote-control, etc.). Noisy and vibrating equipment shall be provided with noise and anti-vibration elements. Electrical products must be properly grounded. During operation of UV systems where it is necessary and possible to be used acrylic protection. Laser products III, IV classes, generating radiation in the invisible part of the spectrum should be equipped with built-in laser I, II class with visible light for visualization of the main laser beam (pilot, aiming laser).

Product engineering, instrumentation and electrical engineering in the degree of danger classifies laser manufacturer of output characteristics of the radiation calculation method in accordance with the requirements of sanitary norms and rules. For determining the hazard class lasers responsible manufacturer. Control over the correctness of establishing class laser is authorized by the state sanitary control (supervision).

Supplied equipment generating levels of physical factors exceeds the maximum possible, the manufacturer should include personal protection (earplugs, goggles, gloves) in an amount not less than 2 pcs.

Machinery and (or) the equipment must be equipped with grounding.

Products and engineering products, instrumentation, electrical engineering should be labeled to inform the user about the manufacturer, product designation and safety measures in the operation of products.

4. Types of tests of products of mechanic engineering, Instrumentation, Electrical Engineering

Sanitary-chemical tests:

- Qualitative and quantitative studies of harmful chemicals released into the air. With the exception of products to which the requirements for hygienic safety are given in Sections 3 and 16 of Chapter II of these Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control).

Physical test methods:

- Measurement of the levels generated by physical factors (noise, vibration general and local, ultrasound and air contact; radiation: ultraviolet, optical range, infrared, laser, X-ray, electrical, magnetic and electromagnetic fields and radiation; ion formula, the surface temperatures are available for contact user).

5. Requirements for consumer marking of product of mechanical engineering, Instrumentation, Electrical Engineering Inform of consumer

Product information engineering, instrumentation, electrical engineering should be provided by the manufacturer on the product label and in the documentation on it. Information, in addition to the address of the manufacturer of products should contain the listing of indicators relating to safety and performance characteristics, the legal aspects of placing products on the market, as well as any other information that the prospective user to provide adequate choice and use of the product and may be associated with his health and security.

The marking is applied directly to the product.

The marking shall be readily visible, legible, no abrasion, and be marked on the product or in the instructions for use. If possible, it shall be marked on the sales packaging. The marking does not apply if the product is too small, or do not permit its specific properties.

Never use symbols or inscriptions which are likely to mislead third parties as to the meaning or graphic marking a mark of market. On the product, its packaging or instructions can be applied to any products other markings on the condition that it will not affect negatively the visibility and legibility of markings.

Marking, applied directly on the product must contain the following:

manufacturer's name and (or) its trademark; name

products; size, weight, power supply (if necessary), serial number, date (year) of manufacture; normative document, which corresponds to the requirements of the product; Sign of treatment; other information in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

Marking, applied to product packaging must contain: the name of the country of manufacture; name, legal address, trademark manufacturer; product name; regulatory document requirements which correspond to the product; size (if available); how to care for the product; year of manufacture, shelf life or expiration date; Sign of treatment; other information in accordance with the manufacturer's documentation.

The marking shall be clearly legible and durable. The method selects the manufacturer in accordance with its process of manufacture of the product. Information may be applied in the form of icons, as well as stubborn paint directly on the product. Information should be easy to read and resistant storage, transportation, sale and use of products for other purposes.

The marking shall be presented in Russian.

The product package should be marked with icons (signs and (or) text) prescribing the conditions specified by the manufacturer of storage and (or) transportation of goods in accordance with the regulatory (operational) documentation.

The marking shall indicate all necessary information to ensure the safe operation of the product: its basic specifications, warning labels, labels (magnetic, laser, etc.), The requirements necessary to use personal protective equipment, safety distances or allowable operating time etc.

Operation of machines and equipment in accordance with the standard documentation for specific products and other documents of sanitary legislation, the requirement for the relevant characteristics.

Requirements to ensure the safety of machinery and equipment at their operation, are indicated on the labels as well as warning signs and notices posted in prominent places of engineering products, instrumentation, electrical manufacturer shall provide information so that could be taken proper precautions to ensure proper control of all hazardous factors using the entire range of protective measures.

User machines and equipment, characterized by a high potential health hazards (UV devices, laser products, etc.) Should be warned about the existing risk. Danger products denoted accordingly.

UV devices are marked with a warning sign: "WARNING: UV radiation can cause damage to the eyes and skin. Read the instructions. Put the attached goggles." UV devices intended for use in beauty salons and similar places, warning labels may be presented in a poster permanently attached close to the UV unit.

UV devices, the brightness of more than 100,000 cd / m2, marked warning sign: "Powerful light. Do not look at the radiator."

UV irradiation facilities, designed for operation in the absence of people, marked the appropriate warning label.

Laser products of different classes marked with warning signs - "Do not stare into the beam," "Laser radiation", "Avoid exposure to eyes and skin direct and diffuse radiation," "Laser Aperture", etc. indicating the class of laser products. Laser products, generating radiation in the invisible part of the spectrum, the corresponding marked warning sign - "Invisible laser radiation", etc.

In the section "Safety" operational documentation include the basic requirements for the safe operation of production, as well as to its production in accordance with the basic instruments health legislation with reference to these documents, including: a used production equipment and levels of hazards in the workplace , Individual and collective protection regimes of labor, working and conducting CSI production control (if necessary). This section should indicate that the products should be safe in the production and application, which should be supported by the results of sanitary-epidemiological expertise.

Section 8. Safety requirements for printed books and other products of the printing industry, designed for children and adolescents

Safety of publishing products determined by the parameters font design and design techniques texts depending on the type of publication, the volume of simultaneous reading of the text, the age of the user.

Publications, designed for 2 or 3 age groups, must comply with the requirements established for the smallest of the address in the reader's age groups.

Publishing production regardless of the type and age of the user shall meet the following requirements:

- For the production of publishing products shall not be used newsprint, besides publishing products not intended for reuse (examination tickets, cards with tasks, test tasks, crosswords);

- In publishing products are not allowed to use a narrow font style;

- When you make alphabetic, numeric, and chemical formulas font size main elements of the formulas can be 2 points less than the font size of the main text, the font size of auxiliary members of the formulas must be at least 6 points;

- MARGIN centerfold publication should not be less than 26 mm;

- On the edge of the page is allowed to place symbols, visual images and text of no more than 50 characters at a distance of not less than 5 mm from the band;

- Optical density of the background when printing text on a colored background and a gray and (or) multi-color illustrations should be no more than 0.3, when printing vyvorotki font - not less than 0.4;

- Avoid printing with fuzzy strokes of characters;

- The space between words in publishing products for preschool and early school age should be equal to the font size. In editions of literary and art, developing training for additional education and popular science for the text is not recommended for colored paints and vyvorotki font. In publications printing colored inks on a colored background font size must be at least 20 points, the amount of text - no more than 200 characters. Parameters font design publishing products are in tipometricheskoy DIDO system (1 point equals 0.376 mm).

Security printing products valued at lettering text (the amount of one-time reading of the text, font pins, spacing and length of the string) and chemical indicators (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material).

1. Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

The intensity of the smell of publishing products must not exceed 2 points.

2. Requirements for chemical indicators

Publications must meet the requirements of chemical safety.

Of publishing products for children under 3 years old should not stand out harmful substances in the model environment (distilled water) in excess of:

phenol - 0.05 mg / dm3;

Formaldehyde 0.1 mg / dm3;

lead - 90 mg / kg;

Zinc - 1.0 mg / dm3;

Arsenic - 25 mg / kg;

chromium (III) and (VI) - 60 mg / kg;

Of publishing products for children over 3 years old should not release hazardous substances into the air in excess of:

phenol -0.003 mg / m3

formaldehyde - 0.003 mg / m3 (determined in relation to the background level).

3. Hygienic requirements for safety

3.1. To produce coloring books (blocks) must be used Drawing paper, offset, and other types of paper with a mass of 1 m2 of 100 g ± 5 to 160 ± 7 g

For graphite pencil drawing not use paper with a weight of 1 m2 at least 60 ± 3 years when using this paper drawing, designed for painting, should be located on one side of the sheet.

3.2. For preschool and early school age line drawings intended for coloring should be a minimum thickness of 2 points (fat); minimum linear size of the patterns must be at least 5 mm.

4. Requirements for lettering of text in book and magazine

Requirements for the parameters font design, text design techniques depending on the type of publication, the volume of simultaneous reading of the text, the age of the user are shown in Tables 1-6.

Section 9. Requirements for Bottled Drinking Water

(HS Code: 2201 10)

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

1.1. The present Section of the Unified Sanitary Requirements prescribes hygienic safety requirements of drinking water for human consumption packaged in large jugs, bottles, containers, bags (hereinafter bottled water) intended for sale to the consumer.

1.2. The present Section of the Unified Sanitary Requirements shall not apply to natural mineral waters (medicinal and medicinal table waters).

1.3. When carrying out testing, standard sample/type may be specified.

Standard sample/ type of drinking bottled water - a sample of finished products of the single name, produced by the single manufacturer in accordance with the developed norms and specifications, regulating product release (technical specifications, technical instruction).

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1. The production and sale of bottled water shall be permitted provided the presence of the following:

- a document confirming the safety of bottled drinking water issued in compliance with the procedure prescribed by legislation;
- regulatory documents (specifications and technical guidelines) approved and coordinated in compliance in the prescribed manner.

2.2. The terms and temperature conditions of storage of water packaged in synthetic containers shall comply with the requirements set out in regulatory documents for finished goods.

2.3. No chlorine agent shall be used for the treatment of drinking waters intended for bottling; the preferable disinfection methods include treatment with ozone-enriched air and physical treatment methods like ultra-violet treatment.

2.4. The producers of bottled waters shall ensure that disinfection of bottling containers is conducted as appropriate as well as the disinfection or conservation of water is conducted in such a way as to guarantee their epidemic and chemical safety.

2.5. For the bottling of water it is allowed to use containers that conform to the requirements hereof with regard to the maximum storage life of products which they contain.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF QUALITY CATEGORIES OF BOTTLED DRINKING WATERS

3.1. Depending on the water source, drinking waters fall in the following categories:

- artesian water, spring water (from wells), underground (infiltration) water - from an underground water source;
- waters of rivers, lakes, glacial waters - from a ground water source;

3.2. Depending on the method of water treatment, drinking water can be:

- purified or tertiary treated water from water supply system;
- conditioned (additionally enriched with vital macro- and microelements);

3.3. Depending on the quality of water improved in respect of the hygienic parameters prescribed for water from central water supply system as well as additional medical and biological requirements, bottled waters fall under two categories:

First category - drinking quality water (notwithstanding its origin), which is safe for human health and entirely compliant with the criteria of favorable organoleptic attributes, epidemic and radioactive safety, chemical safety and stable in preserving its high drinking properties;

Prime category - drinking quality water which is safe for human health from individual underground water sources (preferably spring or artesian), securely protected from biological and chemical contamination and with optimal quality ensured. While retaining compliance with all criteria set for the first category water, drinking water of prime category shall satisfy human physiological needs as to the contents of essential biologically vital macro- and microelements and more stringent regulations for a range of organoleptic, physical and chemical parameters as well as chemical composition.

4. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS OF BOTTLED WATERS

4.1. Bottled water shall conform to hygienic standards at the time of its production, transportation and storage as well as throughout its stipulated shelf life.

4.2. Safety requirements of bottled water:

- favorable organoleptic attributes;
- chemical composition safety (content of essential salt components, toxic metals of hazard classes I, II and III, toxic non-metal elements and halogens, organic elements of anthropogenic and natural origin);
- epidemic safety of water (based on bacteriological, virological and parasitological parameters);
- radiation safety.

4.3. Physiological sufficiency of macro- and microelements in bottled water is assessed based on its compliance with stipulated standards.

4.4. The following reagents are permitted for use as preservatives in bottled waters: silver, iodine, carbon dioxide.

4.5. Bottled water for the production of child nourishment (in case of bottle-feeding of babies) shall conform to standard parametric values of essential parameters set out for water of prime category as well as shall satisfy the following additional requirements:

- silver and carbon dioxide shall not be used as preservatives;
- the concentration of fluoride ion shall not exceed the range of 0.6 - 1.0 mg/l;
- the concentration of iodide ion shall not exceed the range of 0.04 - 0.06 mg/l*.

5. REQUIREMENTS AS TO THE PACKAGING, LABELLING, TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF BOTTLED WATER

5.1. Drinking water shall be packaged in consumer containers prescribed by the Ministry of Health for contact with food products.

5.2. The labeling of bottled water shall contain information in conformity with the requirements of technical and statutory regulations in effect.

The labeling of bottled water intended for child nutrition shall contain information regarding the conditions of use after the opening of a bottle.

5.3. Conditions of storage and transportation of bottled water shall conform to the requirements stipulated in producer's regulatory documents for finished goods approved in the prescribed manner.

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* iodine conditioning of bottled water for the production of child nutrition is optional, since child nutrition products generally retain an adequate iodine balance

6. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AS TO THE RADIATION SAFETY OF DRINKING WATER AND BEVERAGES BASED THEREON

The concentration of radionuclides in drinking water shall remain at such a level as to ensure that the annual radiation dose to which the consumers are subjected in the course of drinking water consumption shall not exceed 0.1 mSv per annum.

The preliminary assessment of drinking water quality for radiation safety can be carried out based on the specific cumulative alfa- (A_a) and beta-activity (Ap). When values of A_a and Ap do not exceed 0.2 and 1.0 Bk/kg respectively, further water testing is not mandatory. Should the above-indicated levels be exceeded, the analysis of concentration of specific radionuclides in water is conducted.

Should the following condition be observed given the simultaneous presence of several naturally occurring and anthropogenic radionuclides in water:

$$\sum_i A_i / YB_i \leq 1$$

where A_i - specific activity of radionuclide i, Bk/kg;

YB_i - respective intervention levels as per Table 7 of Supplement 9.1 to Section 9 of Chapter II hereof;

than measures aimed at the reduction of drinking water radioactivity shall be optional.

Should the above condition fail, protective actions on the reduction of drinking water radioactivity shall be taken with due regard to the optimization principle.

Quality criteria and safety standards for bottled drinking water are set out in Supplement 9.1 to Section 9 of Chapter II.

Supplement 9.1 to Section 9 of Chapter II of the Unified sanitary epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological control (supervision)

QUALITY AND SAFETY CRITERIA FOR BOTTLED WATER

1. The organoleptic attributes of water are assessed pursuant to the standards stipulated in Table 1, as well as standards set out for the concentration of essential salt components which influence the organoleptic attributes of water specified in Tables 1 (No. I.b) and 2 (No. II.a).

Table 1

Parameters	Unit of measurement	Quality standards for bottled drinking waters, maximum parametric value		Hazard parameter
		First Category	Prime Category	
I. CRITERIA FOR AESTHETIC ATTRIBUTES: I.a. Organoleptic parameters:				
Odor at 20 °C When heated up to 60 °C	Point	0 1	0 0	org.
Taste	Point	0	0	org.
Color	Degree	5	5	org.
Turbidity	FTU (Formazine Turbidity Unit)	1.0	0.5	org.
pH value, within the limit [5)]	Unit	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	org.
I.b. Salt composition parameters*:				
Chlorides	mg/l	250	150	org.
Sulphates	cc	250	150	org.
Phosphates ($PO4^{3}$")	mg/l	3.5	3.5	org.
Note: <*> Salt composition parameters which are regulated with regard to their influence on organoleptic (aesthetic) attributes of water.				

2. The chemical safety of water is determined by its compliance with the standards pertaining to:

- the essential salts content (Table 2, No. II.a);
- the content of toxic metals of hazard classes I, II and III (Table 2, No. II.b);
- the content of toxic non-metal elements and (Table 2, No. II.c, d);
- the content of organic elements of anthropogenic and natural origin as per generalized and individual parameters (Table 2, No. II.e).

Parameters	Unit of measurement	Quality standards for bottled waters, maximum parametric value		Hazard parameter[1)]	Hazard class
		First Category	Prime Category		
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. SAFETY CRITERIA FOR CHEMICAL COMPOSITION: II.a. Parameters of salt and gas composition :					
Silicates (for Si)	mg/l	10	10	s.-t.	2
Nitrates (for NO3")	mg/l	20	5	org.	3
Cyanides (for CN^-)	mg/l	0.035	0.035	s.-t.	2
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)	mg/l	0.003	0.003	org. odor	4
II.b. Toxic metals:					
Aluminum (Al)	mg/l	0.2	0.1	s.-t.	2
Barium (Ba)	mg/l	0.7	0.1	s.-t.	2
Beryllium (Be)	mg/l	0.0002	0.0002	s.-t.	1
Iron (Fe, in sum)	mg/l	0.3	0.3	org.	3
Cadmium (Cd, in sum)	mg/l	0.001	0.001	s.-t.	2
Cobalt (Co)	mg/l	0.1	0.1	s.-t.	2
Lithium (Li)	mg/l	0.03	0.03	s.-t.	2
Manganese (Mn)	mg/l	0.05	0.05	org.	3
Copper (Cu, in sum)	mg/l	1	1	org.	3
Molybdenum (Mo, in sum)	mg/l	0.07	0.07	s.-t.	2
Sodium (Na)	mg/l	200	20	s.-t.	2
Nickel (Ni, in sum)	mg/l	0.02	0.02	s.-t.	3
Mercury (Hg, in sum)	mg/l	0.0005	0.0002	s.-t.	1
Selenium (Se)	mg/l	0.01	0.01	s.-t.	2
Silver (Ag)	mg/l	0.025	0.0025	s.-t.	3
Lead (Pb, in sum)	mg/l	0.01	0.005	s.-t.	2
Strontium (Sr^{2+})	mg/l	7	7	s.-t.	2
Antimony (Sb)	mg/l	0.005	0.005	s.-t.	2
Chromium (Cr^6+)	mg/l	0.05	0.03	s.-t.	3
Zink (Zn^2+)	mg/l	5	3	org.	3
II.c. Toxic non-metal elements:					
Boron (B)	mg/l	0.5	0.3	s.-t.	2
Arsenic (As)	- " -	0.01	0.006	- " -	2
Ozone [2)]	- " -	0.1	0.1	org.	3
II.d. Halogens:					
Bromide - ion	mg/l	0.2	0.1	s.-t.	2
Bonded chlorine residual [4)]	- " -	0.1	0.1	org.	3
Free chlorine residual [4)]	- " -	0.05	0.05	org.	3
II.e. Organic contamination parameters:					
Permanganate	mg O2/l	3	2	-	-

oxidation					
Ammonia and ammonia-ion	mg/l	0.1	0.05		
Nitrites (for NO2")	mg/l	0.5	0.005	org.	2
Organic carbon	mg/l	10	5	-	-
Surface-active substances (SAS), anionic	mcg/l	0.05	0.05	org.	-
Petrochemicals	mg/l	0.05	0.01	org.	-
Volatile phenols (in sum)	mcg/l	0.5	0.5	org. odor	4
Chloroform[4)]	mcg/l	60	1	s.-t.	2
Bromoform[4)]	mcg/l	20	1	s.-t.	2
Dibromchlorometane [4)]	mcg/l	10	1	s.-t.	2
Bromdichlormethane[4)]	mcg/l	10	1	s.-t.	2
Carbon tetrachloride[4)]	mcg/l				
		2	1	s.-t.	2
Formaldehyde	mcg/l	25	25	s.-t.	2
Benzo (a) pyrene	mcg/l	0.005	0.001	s.-t.	2
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	mcg/l	6	0.1	s.-t.	2
Hexachl orob enzene	mcg/l	0.2	0.2	s.-t.	2
Lindane	mcg/l				
(gamma -isomer HCH		0.5	0.2	s.-t.	1
(Hexachlorocyclohexane)					
2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	mcg/l	1	1	s.-t.	2
Heptachlor	mcg/l	0.05	0.05	s.-t.	2
DDT(Dichlorodiphenyltrichlo roethane) (sum of isomers)	mcg/l	0.5	0.5	s.-t.	2
Atrazine	mcg/l	0.2	0.2	s.-t.	2
Simazine	mcg/l	0.2	0.2	org.	4
II.f. Integrated parameters of toxicity3):					
For 2 NO2 and NO3	units	< 1	< 1	-	-
For 2 trihalomethanes	- " -	< 1	< 1	-	-

Notes: <**> Salt composition parameters standardized based on toxic influence on the organism.

1) Limiting hazard parameters for which the standard is set: "s.-t." - sanitary and toxicological, "org." - organoleptic.

2) Control and monitoring over the concentration of residual ozone is executed following the mixing chamber with contact time of at least 12 minutes.

3) Calculated with the following formula: $\Sigma = \frac{C_1}{ПДК_1} + \frac{C_2}{ПДК_2} + ... \frac{C_в}{ПДК_в}$ where

C - concentration of the specific substance in bottled water in mg (mcg)/l;

ПДК - maximum allowable concentration of the substance in bottled water in relation to its category in mg (mcg)/l.

Recommended value £ < 1.

4) The analysis applies solely to bottled water that originates from drinking water from central water supply systems of potable water distribution.

5) For carbonated waters may be less than 6.5 units (down to 4.5).

3. The assessment of drinking water quality based on radiation safety parameters

Table 3

Parameters	Unit of measurement	Quality standards for bottled waters, maximum parametric value		Hazard parameter[1)]
		First Category	Prime Category	
Radiation safety parameters:				
Specific cumulative a -	Bq/l	0.2	0.2	radiation.
radioactivity				
Specific cumulative в - radioactivity	- " -	1	1	- « -

Note: Effective dose obtained throughout the annual consumption of bottled water shall not exceed 0.1 mSv.

4. Epidemic safety is assessed based on microbiological and parasitological parameters in compliance with Table 4

Table 4

Parameter	Quality standards for bottled waters	
	First Category	Prime Category
IV.a. Bacteriological parameters:		
Total bacteria count at 37 °C Total bacteria count at 22 °C	maximum 20 CFU (Colony-forming Unit) in 1ml maximum 100 CFU in 1ml	maximum 20 CFU in 1ml maximum 100 CFU in 1ml
General coliform bacteria	absence of CFU in 300 ml	absence of CFU in 300 ml
Thermotolerant coliform bacteria	absence of CFU in 300 ml	absence of CFU in 300 ml

Glucose-positive coliform bacteria	absence of CFU in 300 ml	absence of CFU in 300 ml
Sulphate-reducing clostridia spores	absence of CFU in 20 ml	absence of CFU in 20 ml
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	absence in 1,000 ml	absence in 1,000 ml
IV.b. Virological parameters:		
Coliphages	absence of PFU (Plaque-forming Units) in 1,000 ml	absence of PFU in 1,000 ml
IV.c. Parasitological parameters:		
Cryptosporidium oocysts	absence in 50 l	absence in 50 l
Giardia cysts	absence in 50 l	absence in 50 l
Helminth eggs	absence in 50 l	absence in 50 l

5. Physiological sufficiency of macro- and microelements is assessed in compliance with the standards stipulated in Table 5.

Table 5

Parameter	Unit of measuremen	Parametric value for physiological ncy of drinking water, in the range	Quality standard for bottled waters	
			First category	Prime category
1	2	3	4	5
Total mineralization (dry residue), within the range	mg/l	100 - 1000	50 - 1000	200 - 500
Hardness	mEq/l	1.5 - 7	maximum 7	1.5 - 7
Alkalinity	к	0.5 - 6.5	maximum 6.5	0.5 - 6.5
Calcium (Ca)	mg/l	25 - 130<*>	maximum 130	25 - 80
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/l	5 - 65 <*>	maximum 65	5 - 50
Potassium (K)	mg/l	-	maximum 20	2 - 20
Bicarbonate (HCO3")	mg/l	30 - 400	maximum 400	30 - 400
Fluoride - ion (F)	mg/l	0.5 - 1.5	maximum 1.5	0.6 - 1.2
Iodide - ion (J)	mcg/l	10 - 125	maximum 125 <**>	40 - 60<***>

Notes

<*> Estimated: based on maximum acceptable hardness of 7 mEq/l and with regard to minimal required level of magnesium while calculating the maximum allowable concentration of calcium and vice versa.

<**> The iodizing of water pursuant to the MAC level is permitted provided that no prevention of iodine deficiency is carried out by means of iodized salt subject to the permissible daily allowance (PDA) of iodine ion, taken in from the environment to the organism.

<***> The iodizing of water at the level of 40-60 mcg/l is permitted as a means of mass prevention of iodine deficiency in case of other preventive measures are applied.

6. The following reagents may be used as preservatives as per table 6.

Table 6

Preservatives	Unit of measurement	Maximum allowable concentration in drinking water	Quality standards for bottled waters, maximum	
			First category	Prime category
Silver (Ag)	mg/l	0.05	0.025	0.0025
Iodine (J)	II	0.125	0.06	0.06
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	%	0.4<*>	0.4	0.2

Note: <*> concentration exceeding 0.4 is permissible provided the content of CO_2 is disclosed on the label.

7. Paragraph deleted. - Decision of the Customs Union Commission N 456 of 18.11.2010

8. The intervention level values (IL Bq/kg) of specific radionuclides in drinking water are given in Table 7.

Table 7

Nuclide	IL, Bq/kg		Nuclide	IL, Bq/kg
H-3	7,600		Tc-97	2,000
Be-7	4,900		Tc-97m	250
C-14	240		Tc-99	210
Na-22	43		Ru-97	910
P-32	57		Ru-103	190
P-33	570		Ru-106	20
S-35	178		Rh-105	370
Cl-36	150		Pd-103	720

Ca-45	190		Ag-105	290
Ca-47	86		Ag-110m	49
Sc-46	91		Ag-111	110
Sc-47	250		Cd-109	69
Sc-48	81		Cd-115	98
V-48	69		Cd-115m	42
Cr-51	3,600		In-111	470
Mn-51	1,500		In-114m	33
Mn-52	76		Sn-113	190
Mn-53	4,600		Sn-125	44
Mn-54	193		Sb-122	81
Fe-55	420		Sb-124	55
Fe-59	76		Sb-125	120
Co-56	55		Te-123m	86
Co-57	650		Te-127	810
Co-58	190		Te-127m	60
Co-60	40		Te-129	2100
Ni-59	2,200		Te-129m	46
Ni-63	910		Te-131	1600
Zn-65	35		Te-131m	72
Ge-71	11,400		Te-132	36
As-73	530		I-123	650
As-74	110		I-125	9.1
As-76	86		I-126	4.7

As-77	340		I-129	1.3
Se-75	53		I-130	69
Br-82	250		I-131	6.2
Rb-86	49		Cs-129	2,300
Sr-85	240		Cs-131	2,400
Sr-89	53		Cs-132	270
Sr-90	4,9		Cs-134	7.2
Y-90	51		Cs-135	69
Y-91	57		Cs-136	46
Zr-93	120		Cs-137	11
Zr-95	140		Cs-138	1,500
Nb-93m	1,100		Ba-131	300
Nb-94	81		Ba-140	53
Nb-95	240		La-140	69
Mo-93	44		Ce-139	530
Mo-99	220		Ce-141	190
Tc-96	120		Ce-143	120
Ce-144	26		Th-231	400
Pr-143	110		Th-232	0.60
Nd-147	120		Th-234	40
Pm-147	530		U-230	2.5
Pm-149	140		U-231	490
Sm-151	1,400		U-232	0.42
Sm-153	190		U-233	2.7

Eu-152	98		U-234	2.8
Eu-154	69		U-235	2.9
Eu-155	430		U-236	2.9
Gd-153	510		U-237	180
Tb-160	86		U-238	3.0
Er-169	370		Pa-230	150
Tm-171	1,200		Pa-231	0.19
Yb-175	310		Pa-233	160
Ta-182	91		Np-237	1.3
W-181	1,800		Np-239	170
W-185	310		Pu-236	1.6
Re-186	91		Pu-237	1,400
Os-185	270		Pu-238	0.60
Os-191	240		Pu-239	0.55
Os-193	170		Pu-240	0.55
Ir-190	110		Pu-241	29
Ir-192	98		Pu-242	0.57
Pt-191	400		Pu-244	0.57
Pt-193m	300		Am-241	0.69
Au-198	140		Am-242	460
Au-199	310		Am-242m	0.72
Hg-197	600		Am-243	0.69
Hg-203	72		Cm-242	14
Tl-200	690		Cm-243	0.91

Tl-201	1,400		Cm-244	1.1
Tl-202	300		Cm-245	0.65
Tl-204	110		Cm-246	0.65
Pb-203	570		Cm-247	0.72
Pb-210	0.20		Cm-248	0.18
Bi-206	72		Bk-249	240
Bi-207	110		Cf-246	42
Bi-210	110		Cf-248	4.9
Po-210	0.11		Cf-249	0.39
Ra-223	1.4		Cf-250	0.86
Ra-224	2,1		Cf-251	0.38
Ra-225	1.4		Cf-252	1.5
Ra-226	0.49		Cf-253	98
Ra-228	0.20		Cf-254	0.34
Th-227	16		Es-253	22
Th-228	1.9		Es-254	4.9
Th-229	0.28		Es-254m	33
Th-230	0.65			

Section 10. Requirements for materials for the product (s) in contact with human skin, clothes, shoes

Common sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for materials for the product (s) in contact with the human skin, clothes and shoes

- Indicators security products regulated by taking into account the functional purpose, the area of contact with the skin, the composition of the materials used.

- Security products evaluated by organoleptic (smell), sanitary and chemical (list of controlled chemicals is determined by the chemical composition of the material, physical and hygienic (hygroscopic, air permeability, electrostatic field), toxicological and hygiene (index of toxicity or local irritant effect) indicators.

1. Materials for the manufacture of articles which contact with human skin, clothes, shoes

(HS Code: from 3920, 5007, 5111, 5112, 5113 00 000 0, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211 5212, 5309, 5310, 5311 00, 5407, 5408, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5801, 5802, 5804, 6001 out of 6002, from 6003 to 6005, from 6006).

1.1 Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

The intensity of the odor of the sample material in vivo must not exceed 2 points.

1.2 Requirements for chemical indicators

Requirements for sanitary and chemical products depending on the raw material composition shown in Table 1.

1.3 Toxicological and hygienic requirements

1.3.1. Materials for the product (s) in contact with the skin, should not have a local skin-irritating.

1.3.2. The toxicity index value, determined in the aqueous medium should be in the range of from 70 to 120%; in air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

2. Articles of clothes and accessories to clothes, headgear and parts thereof

(HS Code: from 4203 from 4818 from 6101 from 6102, 6103, 6104, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6112, 611300, 6114, from 6115, of the 6116, 6117, 6201 out of 6202, 6203, 6204, 6205, 6206, 6207, 6208, 6209, 6210, 6211, 6212 out of 6213, 6214, 6216 out of 00 000 0, 6301, from 6302, from 6307, from 6505 (in respect of products for adults).

In accordance with the function of clothing and products are divided into clothing and products of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd layers.

For clothing 1st layer comprises products in direct contact with the wearer's skin: underwear and bed linen, corsetry and swimwear products, hats (summer), hosiery, handkerchiefs and headaches and other similar products.

To dress the 2nd layer are products that have limited contact with the wearer's skin: dresses, blouses, shirts, tops, pants, skirts, dresses, suits, sweaters, jumpers and other similar products.

To dress the third layer includes coats, jackets, coats, suits (lined) and other similar products.

2.1 Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

The intensity of the smell of the product sample in vivo should not exceed 2 points.

2.2 Requirements for chemical indicators

Requirements for chemical indicators are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

2.3 Requirements for physical health indicators

2.3.1. Physical health indicators products must meet the requirements specified in Table 3.

Not being tested in terms of "breathability" products in that by design (sun dresses, skirts, jackets) or a material structure (with a loose weave, fishnet, mesh and the like) involve a high breathability as well as articles having structural elements providing breathability.

2.3.2. Electrostatic field on the surface of the articles should not exceed 15.0 kV / m.

2.4 Toxicological and hygienic requirements

2.4.1. Clothing 1st layer, garter-sharfovye products, bed linen, glove products should not have on the local skin-irritating.

2.4.2 Toxicity index value, determined in the aqueous medium should be in the range of from 70 to 120%; in air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

3. Baces for mattress; bedding and similar furnishing

(HS Code: 9404).

3.1 Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

The intensity of the odor of the sample material in vivo must not exceed 2 points.

3.2 Requirements for chemical indicators

Requirements for sanitary and chemical products depending on the raw material composition shown in Table 4.

3.3 Requirements for physical health indicators

Electrostatic field on the surface of the articles should not exceed 15.0 kV / m.

4. wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, switches and the like products

(HS Code: 6704).

4.1 Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

Odor intensity of sample material in vivo must not exceed 1 points.

4.2 Requirements for chemical indicators

Requirements for sanitary and chemical products, depending on the raw material composition is presented in Table 5.

4.3 Toxicological and hygienic requirements

4.3.1. Products should not provide local irritant to the skin and mucous membranes.

4.3.2 Toxicity index value, determined in the aqueous medium should be in the range of from 70 to 120%; in air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

5. Sacs, suitcases, handbags and similar articles

(HS Code TC: from 4202).

5.1 Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics

The intensity of the smell of the product must not exceed 2 points.

5.2 Requirements for chemical indicators

Requirements for sanitary and chemical products, depending on the raw material composition shown in Table 6.

5.3 Toxicological and hygienic requirements

5.3.1. Contact with human skin structural components of articles shall provide the local skin-irritant.

5.3.2. Toxicity index items defined in the air should be from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

6. Shoes

(HS Code: 6401 from from 6402 from 6403 from 6404 from 6405)

6.1. Requirements for the organoleptic characteristics: intensity of the smell of the sample products in vivo should not exceed 2 points.

6.2 Requirements for sanitary and chemical requirements for chemical indicators are presented in Table 1

6.3 Toxicological and hygienic requirements

6.3.1. Shoes in contact with the skin, should not have a local skin-irritating.

6.3.2. The toxicity index value, determined in the aqueous medium should be in the range of from 70 to 120%; in air - from 80 to 120% inclusive.

The toxicity index value determined using luminescent bacteria test, should be less than 20%.

Section 11. Requirements for products, products that are the source of ionizing radiation, including generating, as well as products and goods containing radioactive substances

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

For all types of treatment products that are available in its composition sources of ionizing radiation (hereinafter - IRS), or affecting the human exposure levels must ensure radiation safety of the population.

Under the radiation safety of the population understand that an acceptable level of protection of present and future generations from the harmful for their health effects of ionizing radiation as a result of enforcement of such requirements to all products containing the IRS, and the conditions of its use, that preclude unacceptable risk of harmful effects of ionizing radiation on human health both in the present and in the future.

All kinds of products containing IRS, designed to work with the IRS or influence the radiation dose people should meet the requirements of radiation safety, ie ensure radiation safety of the population subject to the rules dealing with the respective type of product. Therefore, the specific values of the numerical indicators that set requirements for products, can greatly depend on the established rules of handling it.

Any products containing man-made radiation sources shall provide, subject to the requirements established for dealing with them, the annual dose limit man-made radiation all categories of exposed individuals less than the established dose limits and requirements specified in the table.

2. Products containing sealed radionuclide sources Ionizing radiation and radioactive substances. Transportation means specifically intended for the carriage of radioactive materials.

HS Code TC: 2844, 8709 19, 9022

Sealed radionuclide IRS should provide a reliable seal of radionuclides contained therein and to exclude the possibility of going beyond their source in the operating conditions for which it was designed.

Should be excluded removable contamination on the surface of articles containing sealed radionuclide sources of ionizing radiation.

The design of products containing sealed radionuclide sources of ionizing radiation, should ensure compliance with the rules for handling them, the annual radiation dose people are more established dose limits for the respective categories of exposed individuals. Equivalent dose rate at 1 m from the surface of the protective unit source products with IRS should not exceed 20 mSv / h.

Any product requiring overload sealed radionuclide sources of ionizing radiation, creating a distance of 1 m 2 dose mGy / h must be fitted with special handling equipment, providing radiation protection personnel.

Transportation sealed radionuclide sources of ionizing radiation and radioactive substances, should be carried out in special transport packagings ensuring radiation safety of workers and the public as in normal transportation, and in the case of possible transport accidents.

3. Radioisotope instruments

HS Code Vehicle: 9022

The design of radioisotope devices (hereinafter - RIP) should include:

- Availability of devices that inform about the situation in the source block (position "work" or "storage");

- The possibility of overlapping exit direct beam radiation outside source unit and reduction of radiation levels up to the regulated value when the source is set to "storage";

- A secure hold power positions in the "work" and "storage", which excludes the possibility of transferring power from the "storage" to "work" without using a special key, but allows you to freely convert it from "work" to "storage";

- Lack of access to the source without the use of special tools and without damaging the seal manufacturer;

- Secure attachment stationary RIP, precluding the possibility of unauthorized removal of unauthorized persons.

Radiation protection unit source RIP should provide, subject to the rules of its operation, radiation safety personnel and the public. The design of radiation protection RIP must be resistant to mechanical, chemical, thermal and other influences.

On the outer surface of the RIP (source unit) must be applied radiation hazard signs, clearly visible from a distance of not less than 3.0 m.

4. Radioisotope flaw detection

HS Code Vehicle: 9022

Protective device for flaw with gamma-ray sources are made of heavy materials (depleted uranium, tungsten alloys, lead, copper, steel, cast iron, etc.), and for flaw with neutron sources - from hydrogenous materials (polyethylene, paraffin, and etc.). The most optimal form of protection - spherical and cylindrical. In defense of the flaw is not allowed the presence of internal defects that reduce its protective properties.

In the inoperative position of IRS should be in the protective container flaw.

The design flaw must be provided by a special device to secure a source of radiation in the storage position, as well as the device, eliminating the possibility of unauthorized access to the source of unauthorized persons.

The design flaw must provide their resistance to mechanical, thermal and weathering, the possibility of decontamination and radiation safety in case of fire, which fusible material enclosed in housings of refractory materials, excluding the possibility of melting material protection or bias source from the storage position.

The design flaw should provide a special device for moving the radiation source remote to the storage position or closing the shutter, and for enforcement of this operation dead flaw when, in a jam ampuloprovode source or any other accident.

Flaw must be equipped with an alarm system (electrical, mechanical, color, radiometric, sound), which includes the translation of the radiation source in the operating position. When the color system of alarm source operating position corresponds to the color red, the intermediate position - yellow, and the storage position - green.

Mechanical signaling system is located on the radiation heads flaw, and the system of electric and radiometric - on the remote control.

The dose rate of gamma radiation at a distance of 1 m from the surface of the protective unit flaw with the radiation source when the radiation source in the storage position, shall not exceed 20 mSv / h for flaw with neutron source, this corresponds to the fast neutron flux density of not more than 15 cm 2Chs -1.

For the flaw exploited in steady-state conditions, the dose rate on the external surface of the walls of the protective box should ensure radiation safety for exposed persons category corresponding to the status of the room.

Stationary design flaw involves automatically lock the front door to the room where the flaw is located, with a mechanism for moving the radiation source or turn the shutter flaw, prevent accidental exposure of personnel when opening the front door. The control panel is located in an adjacent room where the protection of personnel.

Gamma flaw usually have collimating device, portable and mobile - embedded or removable collimators; stationary - with regulating diaphragm or exchangeable collimators. Possible to manufacture portable gamma flaw without collimators.

Removable contamination on the external surfaces of flaw should not exceed 10 beta particles / (sm2Chmin).

The outer surface of the protective unit flaw is clearly resistant to external influences marked with the name flaw, serial number, radionuclide and the permissible value source activity, visible from a distance of 1 m, and the radiation warning sign.

Portable design flaw allows transporting them manually separate units to a maximum of 20 kg per person.

When delivered to consumers flaw staffed necessary appliances and spare parts in accordance with the list specified in the certificate for the device.

5. The downhole tool for radioactive logging

HS Code TC: 2844, 9022

For radiometric studies sections of boreholes can be used sealed radionuclide sources of ionizing radiation, meeting the requirements of security in an environment in which logging is carried out well.

Used to work with sources of geophysical equipment must exclude the possibility of installing it and extract it from sources without the use of cranes, providing a safe distance from the source to the operator's body.

Devices and accessories for remote operation must ensure capture and hold power when removed from the protective devices, placing and securing it to the probe device connected to the probe assembly of downhole tools, support and direction of a downhole tool at the wellhead, as well as an inverse operation. At the same time, the requirements of security.

Protective devices for storage sources (niches, wells, boxes, containers, etc.) are carried out so as to provide radiation protection personnel in all permissible types of work, and that in laying or removing individual sources personnel are not exposed to radiation from other sources.

6. X-RAY flaw detection

HS Code Vehicle: 9022

X-ray flaw detectors must be equipped with reliable locking systems and alarms, ensuring radiation safety personnel.

On Radiation Protection X-ray flaw detector, consisting of separate removable protective blocks should be provided interlocks to automatically switch off the high voltage in the case of removal or improper installation of any removable protective unit.

On the remote control X-ray flaw detector provide light-activated when the high voltage and fading after knockouts.

The design of the X-ray flaw detector should exclude the possibility of including a fault locking systems and alarm systems and ensure receipt of this information to the control panel.

To exclude the possibility of unauthorized use of X-ray flaw must be equipped with a reliable locking device that eliminates the possibility of incorporating them without using a special key.

On the surface of the emitter unit must be applied radiation warning sign. All units are sealed by the manufacturer of X-ray flaw detector so that it was impossible to change their characteristics affecting safety, without breaking the seal manufacturer.

7. Products containing low energy dources and unused X-RAY

HS Code Vehicle: 9022

The design of products with low-energy X-ray sources (hereinafter - NDT) and unused sources of X-rays (hereinafter - Neary), must ensure radiation safety personnel. The dose rate in all available points at a distance of 0.1 m from the outer surface of their products with NDT or Neary for any admissible modes of operation must not exceed 3.0 mSv / h.

Doors protective cells (cabinets), removable screens (casings) products, which are placed sources NDT or Neary, must be equipped with safety interlocks that disable the high voltage when opening doors or removing screens.

The design of products with the sources of NDT or Neary should include technical measures to ensure the reduction of the output radiation outside their body.

8. Equipment, appliances and equipment containing sources of ionizing radiation and intended for medical diagnosis or treatment of patients

HS Code: 2844, 9022

In medical practice can be allowed to use equipment, appliances and equipment containing radiation sources, provided they register with the inclusion in the register of products for medical use (application) and in the presence of sanitary-epidemiological conclusion on their compliance with sanitary regulations in the field of radiation safety.

Application installations, devices and equipment containing sources of ionizing radiation intended for diagnostic studies, is permitted only with the mandatory application of controls individual effective doses of patients.

8.1. X-ray machines

HS Code: 9022, 9022 12000 0.

X-ray security apparatus provides technically sound design solutions and application of danger warning. The design of the devices must be protected from electric shock, high temperatures, contact with moving parts, from the effects of X-rays and mechanical instability.

Devices must be safe for life, set them to the specifications.

X-ray machines must ensure radiation safety of workers and the public.

X-ray tube X-ray machines must have the protective device to the output window when closed and under all conditions specified in the documentation, the radiation dose rate at a distance of 100 cm from the focal spot in any direction does not exceed 1.0 mSv / h.

X-ray machines must have the outlet of the radiator diaphragm or tube, limits the size of the working of the radiation beam to the desired value.

Turntables Tripods stationary X-ray machines with radiators located under the deck table tripod must be equipped with a turning protective apron to protect personnel from the scattered X-rays.

The controls are located on the device for visual observation of X-ray image must be located outside of the radiation beam used or have additional protection to ensure radiation safety personnel.

The design of stationary X-ray machines, other than mammography, dental and fluorography, shall be capable of operating panel separately from the X-ray emitter in another room.

The design of mobile and portable X-ray machines must be capable of switching on and off the exposure at a distance of not less than 2.5 m from the focal spot of the X-ray emitter. Management of mobile and portable X-ray machine is operated in a room of the X-ray study using a remote control unit at a distance of not less than 2.5 m from the X-ray emitter.

X-ray dose rate at the working places and the dose of X-rays in the adjacent rooms, which is not restricted to stay members of the public shall be given to the values of the standard workload of the office.

8.2. Devices for radionuclide diagnostic studies of patients

HS Code: 2844, 9022 12000 0.

To visualize the distribution introduced into the patient of radiopharmaceuticals used his body gamma camera, single-photon emission computed tomography or positron emission tomography.

The sensitivity of the used visualization tools must provide the full diagnostic information with minimal doses of patients.

8.3. Devices for radiation therapy

HS Code TC: 2844, 9022

Security therapeutic device provides technically sound design solutions and application of danger warning. The design of the devices must be protected from electric shock, high temperatures, contact with moving parts, from the effects of X-rays and mechanical instability.

Devices must be safe for life, set them to the specifications.

Therapeutic devices must ensure radiation safety of workers and the public.

Therapeutic devices shall be designed so as to ensure radiation protection of personnel and patients during their normal use, as well as individual violations.

Office of the emission of the radiation beam must be such that in case of any malfunction in the emission beam emission is automatically stopped.

The design of devices for radiation therapy should include the ability to install the control panel separately from the device in another room, and should be equipped with locks and alarms.

9. Ray Inspection System

Ray Inspection System (hereinafter - LDE) are divided into two groups:

- X-ray machines for baggage inspection and goods (hereinafter - RUDBT), have in their composition one or more X-ray tubes operating at an anode voltage of 300 kV,

- Inspection and Inspection monitors accelerator complexes (hereinafter - Iduk), have in their composition one or more electron accelerators with energies up to 10 MeV.

RUDBT divided into 3 types.

By RUDBT type 1 are stationary and mobile Inspection System with closed Boarding camera and a moving object monitoring, which is scanned by one or more X-ray beam. The inspection chamber should be surrounded by a radiation shield, providing safe working conditions and eliminates the possibility of human exposure to the direct beam radiation.

By RUDBT type 2 are stationary and mobile Inspection System with closed Boarding chamber into which the test object. He rayed X-ray beam. The inspection chamber should be surrounded by a radiation shield, providing safe working conditions and eliminates the possibility of human exposure to the direct beam radiation.

By RUDBT third type include portable installation, X-ray source which does not have a fixed radiation protection. Limiting the exposure of personnel is achieved by removing personnel outside the radiation-hazardous area or using special portable protective structures.

Iduk divided into two types.

By Iduk first type include fixed and mobile Iduk fixed IRS and the moving object control.

By Iduk second type are fixed and mobile Iduk with a stationary object and moving the control of radiation sources.

RUDBT for type 2 should be provided lock preclude the presentation of the anode voltage on the X-ray tube with an open security check camera. RUDBT for 1st and 2nd types should be provided lock preclude the presentation of the anode voltage at the removed or improperly installed removable protective blocks (if any). Construction of locks must exclude the possibility of turning them off without breaking the seal manufacturer.

When the fault locks the possibility of including the installation shall be excluded. Information about the failure of the locking systems and alarm systems must be supplied to the control panel.

In RUDBT 1st and 2nd type of protection from X-rays to be structurally part of the installation and under all possible conditions of its operation to provide attenuation dose of X-rays in any accessible point 10 cm from the external surface of the machine to no more than 2, 5 mSv / h.

In and Out of Boarding camera RUBDT type 1 in the generation of X-rays overlap elastic protective shutters or doors that weaken the scattered radiation to an acceptable value. Generation X-rays should be performed only during the period of the controlled object control zone. When you stop the movement of the conveyor moves the object of control, generation of radiation should be withdrawn.

In RUDBT type 2 flow control object in Inspection camera and its recovery shall be made through a special protective door. It should have a lock, eliminating the possibility of generation of X-ray radiation is not completely closed the door.

RUDBT third type should have a remote control, which provides the opportunity to turn on and off the X-ray irradiator operator located outside the radiation-hazardous area.

Technical documentation for RUDBT 3 groups should contain information about the configuration and size of the radiation-hazardous area.

Mobile Iduk should have a special cabin for the driver and operator to ensure radiation safety is in their personnel working Iduk.

Electron accelerator stationary Iduk should be placed in a separate room (customs examination hall) providing for any admissible operating modes Iduk attenuation levels of ionizing radiation in adjacent rooms and on site to acceptable values (12 mSv / h for building permanent residence staff group A, 24 mSv / h for building temporary stay of personnel, 0.12 mSv / h at any other premises and territories).

Remote control stationary Iduk should be placed in a separate room from the inspection room where the radiation safety of personnel working Iduk. The front door to the hall Inspection shall be locked with the Accelerator system so as to eliminate the possibility of accidental exposure of personnel.

Room (cabin), which posted jobs personnel should be equipped with a system of continuous monitoring of the radiation situation at work Iduk.

Iduk must be equipped with video surveillance system for a restricted area for mobile Iduk and screening room for stationary Iduk.

Iduk must have a light and sound alarm on the accelerator.

In Iduk shall be provided a lock can not be activated accelerator or stopping the generation of radiation:

- When stopping the scanning process controlled object;

- With open door or gate of the hall protective screening (for stationary Iduk);

- In excess of the reference levels of radiation in the workplace personnel;

- At the intersection of any object boundaries of the Restricted Zone (Mobile Iduk).

Iduk should have warning lights (lights), authorize or prohibit the entry of the controlled object in the control zone.

In the area of control Iduk must be provided (buttons, banners, etc..) To turn off the generation of radiation emergency.

Mobile Iduk type 1, in which the movement of the controlled vehicle while testing carried out by its driver must be equipped with technical means, excluding the possibility of lasing when the cockpit of the car in the control zone and a radiation beam scans only the cargo compartment of the car. The radiation dose due to the driver's control of the vehicle managed by it shall not exceed 1.0 mSv.

Technical documentation for mobile Iduk should include the scheme (scheme) accommodation complex, which defines the position of the complex at work and identifies the boundaries of the Restricted Zone.

11. Metal scrap and other Materials containing radionuclides

HS Code: 7204, 7404, 7503, 7602, 7802 000 000, 7902 000 000 8002 000 000

Party scrap containing no local sources of ionizing radiation sources and surface contamination of alpha- and beta-active radionuclides is allowed to use without any restrictions on radiation safety. It is made sanitary-epidemiological conclusion.

Materials containing radionuclides, radiation dose people through the use of which does not exceed 10 mSv per year, can be used in economic activities without restrictions by the radiation factor.

Metals, specific activity does not exceed the values given in Appendix 11.7 to Section 11 of Chapter II, can be used in economic activities without restrictions on the radiation factor. For certain long-lived radionuclides is allowed unlimited use of metal at large than in Annex 11.7 Specific activity, the values of which are given in Appendix 11.8 to Section 11 of Chapter II (new application).

12. Materials and products containing naturally occurring radionuclides

HS Code: 2505, 2506, 2507 00, 2508, 2510, 2513, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2520, 2523, 2530, 2620, 2621, 3103, 3105, 6801 00 000 0, 6802, 6804, 6805, 6810, 6815, 6901 00 000 0, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6907, 6908.

Allowable value of the effective dose due to cumulative impact of natural radiation sources for the population is not established. Reducing the exposure of the population is achieved by establishing a system of restrictions on public exposure of certain types of products containing naturally occurring radionuclides.

In new buildings, housing and public facilities average equivalent equilibrium volume activity of radon progeny and thoron in indoor air EROARn + 4,6ChEROATn should not exceed 100 Bq / m3 and the effective dose rate of gamma radiation should not exceed the dose in an open area of more than 0.2 mSv / h.

In operated residential and public buildings, the average annual equivalent equilibrium volume activity of radon progeny and thoron in the air of residential and public buildings EROARn + 4,6ChEROATn should not exceed 200 Bq / m3.

Effective specific activity (Aeff) of natural radionuclides in building materials (crushed stone, gravel, sand, rubble and chipped stone, cement and brick raw materials and so on.), Produced in their fields or are a byproduct of the industry, as well as industrial waste used for production of building materials (ash, slag and so on.), and the finished product must meet the requirements specified in the table.

Permissible content of natural radionuclides in mineral raw materials, products with their use (ceramics and porcelain tiles, natural and artificial stone, etc.) should provide for any admissible handling annual dose people not more than 0.1 mSv per year.

The specific activity of natural radionuclides in mineral fertilizers and agrochemicals should not exceed 1.0 kBq / kg.

40K permissible content in mineral fertilizers and agrochemicals is not installed.

14. RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Radioactive waste are not subject to the further use of substances, materials, mixtures, products, the specific activity of radionuclides that exceed MZUA (sum of the ratio of specific activities of radionuclides to their MZUA than 1). Values are given MZUA Appendix 11.1 to Section 11 of Chapter II.

When an unknown radionuclide composition of radioactive waste is, if the total specific activity of radionuclides in them more:

- 100 kBq / kg - for beta-emitting radionuclides;

- 10 kBq / kg - for alpha-emitting radionuclides (except transuranic);

- 1.0 kBq / kg - for transuranic radionuclides.

Radioactive waste in the aggregate state divided into liquid, solid and gaseous.

For liquid radioactive wastes are not subject to the further use of organic and inorganic liquids, slurries and sludges that meet the requirements of paragraph 1.

Solid radioactive waste includes spent his life radionuclide sources not intended for further use of materials, products, equipment, biological objects, ground and hardened liquid radioactive waste, meeting the requirements of paragraph 1.

By gaseous radioactive waste are not subject to the use of gaseous mixtures containing radioactive gases and (or) aerosols generated during the production process, complying with paragraph 1.

Specific activity radioactive waste are divided into three categories - low-level, mid-level and high-level (tab. 14.1). In a case where about the listed characteristics radionuclides 14.1 radioactive wastes belong to different categories for their highest set value obtained from the waste category.

Section 12. Requirements for personal care products

1. SCOPE

This section sets out the general hygiene requirements and regulatory health indicators, provides security for public health use of personal care products with hygienic, aesthetic, protective and preventive purposes.

The requirements of this section apply to all kinds of names and personal care products, manufactured in the territory of the Customs Union or imported from abroad, according to Section 12.1 of Annex 12, Chapter II.

Requirements document does not apply to funds and products cutaneous application of medical devices, with the exception of wool hygiene (medical).

This section of the sanitary and epidemiological requirements governing the requirements for groups of controlled goods related to personal hygiene, according to CU HS codes: 4803 00, 4818, 5601 10 (Table 1).

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

DKM- allowable amount of migration of chemical substances (mg / L)

ND - normative documentation.

A typical pattern for personal hygiene - a sample selected from the group of products made by the same manufacturer with the same technical requirements, having the same raw material (component) composition, the same area and conditions of use and vary the volume (quantity) package, the shape and size (thickness) of the product , perfumes views used and / or dye.

Typical samples for personal hygiene must be at least 30% of the declared list of products for research and explore in full; for all other samples is determined only by sensitizing effect.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. company, organization, any natural or legal person producing and / or implement personal hygiene, are responsible for the quality and safety for consumer health and ensure compliance with personal hygiene requirements of these sanitary requirements and current ND for the specific type and name personal care products.

2. The provisions of these sanitary and epidemiological requirements to be considered in the development of standards and ND for personal hygiene. Violation of sanitary and epidemiological requirements entail disciplinary, administrative and criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

4. General hygiene requirements

1. ND for raw materials and a particular type of finished products for personal hygiene (standards, specifications, production schedules, and others.) During their production, storage, transportation and sale must include the requirements of these and other existing sanitary rules and regulations in the prescribed manner consistent Stete sanitary supervision bodies.

2. Raw materials of construction for personal hygiene should be allowed from the Ministry of Health.

3. The quality of the raw materials and raw materials (input control) products at various stages of the process (production control) and finished products, including in terms of its safety, must be controlled by the manufacturer's laboratory or other accredited laboratories in full indicators provided the appropriate ND.

4. Packing of personal hygiene should be mostly sealed, made of materials that do not affect the quality and hygiene indicators and ensure the stability of products placed in it within a specified period of validity, user-friendly.

5. When storage and transportation of personal hygiene should be observed the conditions described in the standard documentation for this type of product to ensure the safety of the original quality and performance of the sanitary safety of products, their protection from exposure to environmental factors, destruction and damage to the packaging.

6. ND should be defined the conditions under which the possibility of processing marriage without compromising the quality of the final product. Under other conditions of rejects to be disposed with the relevant paperwork.

7. The packaging produced personal hygiene should be made clear and easy to read indelibly marked in Russian with the following information:

- The name of the product;

- The brand name (if necessary) and the product name (may be listed in the Latin alphabet);

- The country of origin, the name and address of the manufacturer or supplier of products (can be specified in the Latin alphabet);

- The purpose and method of use (instructions for use are not allowed to drive, if the use of this product, it is obvious and well known);

- Restrictions on the use and warnings (if necessary);

- The date of manufacture and expiry date or deadline date, batch number or series;

- Designation ND for these products (manufactured in the CIS countries);

- The number and / or weight (for diapers - their size or weight of the child, the universal mark of conformity size diaper weight of the child);

- Storage conditions (if necessary).

8. If you can not locate it on the product or packaging required information (small size and shape of the product), it should be provided on the labels, labels, cards, inserts, etc., attached or attached to the product.

9. The requirements set out in paragraphs 7-8 apply to all imported from abroad, personal hygiene. Permitted pursuant to the markings on the language of the country of the manufacturer provided support each individual package leaflet annotation (label), made in Russian.

10. Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of domestic personal care products made at the stage of the production, import - at the stage of the import of specific types of products.

11. Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of personal care in accordance with the requirements of these sanitary requirements.

12. For newly developed and designed the first serial production of personal care groups 1.2 (Appendix 12.1 to Section 12, Chapter II) shall be carried out in clinical trials.

13. For sanitary-epidemiological and hygienic evaluation of selective laboratory control samples were taken of similar products in the quantity necessary for testing, but not least:

- 2 packages of diapers;

- 3 packages of hygienic feminine sanitary pads and tampons;

- 3 packages of other types of items and personal care products.

Sampling of products for the laboratory tests is documented sampling in three or four copies (depending on the purpose of the test), one of which is the manufacturer (or supplier of point of sale) or of the applicant, the second is in controlling (recorded) body, the third - in the test laboratory, the fourth - the customs authority (for sampling in a customs warehouse). You can use copies of the first instance, certified blue seal and signature.

14. The results of laboratory tests in the protocol test.

15 The entire batch of products, samples of which were rejected by the results of laboratory tests, withdrawn from circulation and / or suspend the release of such products prior to corrective action by the decision of the authorized bodies of the state sanitary supervision (control), not to be implemented for their intended purpose and must be sent to the supplier , recycled, reclaimed or destroyed.

Processing, recycling or destruction of products is carried out by the owner or the person to whom the owner transfers the contractual right to perform the work.

Seizure of products to its processing, recycling or destruction shall be kept in a separate room in a special account with the exact amount, methods and conditions of processing, recycling or destruction of, the responsibility for the safety of these products is its owner.

Owner of products provides the authority that issued the decree banning the sale or release of products, information about its processing, recycling or destruction.

5. The standard indicators of hygienic safety of personal hygiene

1. Produced and sold by means of personal hygiene should not have on the general toxic, irritating, allergenic or other adverse action when used as directed, emit harmful chemicals in quantities exceeding hygienic standards (permissible levels of migration), be seeding the microbial flora in the amount above normative values.

2. Depending on the type (s) name personal care products shall comply with the hygienic safety indicators in accordance with Annexes 12.2-12.5 to Section 12 of Chapter II.

3. To test the organoleptic and chemical indicators according to Annex 12.2 to Section 12 of Chapter II of the personal hygiene aqueous extracts prepared as follows:

- Using distilled water at pH 5.4 - 6.6;

- Extract of personal hygiene groups 1 and 2 was prepared at a ratio of sample weight (g) of distilled water to the volume (cm3) 1: 100, maintaining the sample for 6 hours at 400C with occasional shaking (4-6 times);

- Extract of personal hygiene groups 3 and 4 was prepared with a ratio of the sample area (cm2) of distilled water to volume (cm3) 1: 2, keeping the sample for 6 hours at 400C;

- Extract from personal care group 5 prepared at a ratio of sample weight (g) of distilled water to the volume (cm3) is 1:10, the sample soaking for 2 hours at 400C, and the extract of the sanitary cotton (Medical) and its products according GOST 5556 "Medical absorbent cotton wool. Specifications" (hereinafter - GOST 5556).

4. microbial contamination (contamination) personal hygiene, depending on their type (s) shall not exceed the permissible levels according to Section 12.3 of Annex 12, Chapter II.

5. Proven products should not have local irritant effect on the skin, irritative effect on mucous membranes, sensitizing capacity (Appendix 12.4 to Section 12, Chapter II).

6. The intensity of the electrostatic field on the surface of personal hygiene first group shall not exceed the permissible levels in accordance with Annex 12.5 to Section 12 of Chapter II.

Section 13. Requirements for cigarettes and tobacco raw materials

1. SCOPE

1.1. These requirements establish the general principles and approaches to ensure the safety of tobacco products and raw tobacco (HS codes Group 24 - Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes: 2401 - Raw tobacco, from 2402 - Cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes 2403 - Other industrial manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; tobacco "homogenised" or "reconstituted"; tobacco extracts and essences).

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

tobacco - a plant genus Nicotiana solanaceous species Nicotiana Tabacum, Nicotiana Rustica, cultivated for raw material for the manufacture of tobacco products;

raw materials for the production of tobacco - tobacco, the last post-harvest and (or) other industrial processing;

Tobacco - products entirely or partly made of tobacco leaf as the raw material, thus prepared to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing or sniffing;

type of tobacco product - a set of smoking and smokeless tobacco products that are similar in consumer properties and method of consumption. These include cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos (sigarity), cigarettes, tobacco for hookah smoking tobacco tonkorezany, pipe tobacco, bidis, kretek, chewing tobacco, snuff tobacco and other tobacco products;

tobacco products - tobacco product, packed in consumer packaging;

smoking tobacco - tobacco products designed for smoking;

Cigarette - kind of smoking tobacco products, consisting of shredded raw material for the production of tobacco wrapped in cigarette paper;

filter cigarette - kind of smoking tobacco products, consisting of shredded raw material for the production of tobacco wrapped in cigarette paper (smoking section), and the filter;

non-filter cigarettes - kind of smoking tobacco products, consisting of shredded raw material for the production of tobacco wrapped in cigarette paper (smoking section);

cigar - kind of smoking tobacco products made from cigar and other raw materials for the production of tobacco products and has three layers: the filling of the whole, or cut the cigar scutched and other raw materials for the manufacture of tobacco products, podvertku of cigar and (or) other raw materials for the production of tobacco products and the cigar wrapper of tobacco leaf. The thickness of the cigar over a third (or more) of its length should not be less than 15 millimeters (mm);

cigarillos (sigarita) - a kind of smoking tobacco products made from cigar and other raw materials for the production of tobacco products and has many layers: the filling of shredded or torn cigar and other raw materials for the manufacture of tobacco products, podvertku of cigar and (or) other raw materials for the production of tobacco and the wrapper of a cigar tobacco leaf, reconstituted tobacco or a special paper made of cellulose-based and tobacco. Cigarillo may not have podvertki. Cigarillo may have a filter. Maximum thickness cigarillos, having three layers, should not exceed 15 mm;

cigarette - kind of smoking tobacco products, consisting of shredded raw material for the production of tobacco products and the mouthpiece in the form of a convolution of the tipping paper wrapped cigarette (cigarette) paper connected glueless serrated suture. In cigarette mouthpiece can be inserted filter material;

tobacco for hookah - kind of smoking tobacco products designed for smoking with a hookah is a mixture of shredded or torn raw material for the manufacture of tobacco products, with or without the addition of non-tobacco materials and other ingredients;

smoking tobacco tonkorezany - kind of smoking tobacco products intended for hand-made cigarettes or cigarettes and consists of shredded, torn, twisted or compressed tobacco with or without the addition of non-tobacco materials, sauces and flavors, in which at least 25 per cent of the net weight of the product is fiber 1 mm or less;

pipe tobacco - kind of smoking tobacco products designed for smoking with pipe and consists of shredded, torn, twisted or compressed tobacco with or without the addition of non-tobacco materials, sauces and flavors, in which more than 75 per cent of the net weight of the product is fiber width of more than 1 mm;

bidi - kind of smoking tobacco products, consisting of a mixture of chopped tobacco leaves, tobacco stems and stalks, wrapped in a tendu leaf dried and bandaged the thread;

kretek - kind of smoking tobacco products, consisting of sousirovannoy and flavored mixture of ground cloves and cut raw material for the production of tobacco wrapped in a cigarette paper or a sheet of dried corn cob, with or without filter;

smokeless tobacco - tobacco intended for sucking, chewing or snuffing;

sucking tobacco (snus) - a kind of smokeless tobacco products intended for sucking and fully or partially made of purified tobacco dust and (or) fines shredded tobacco with or without the addition of non-tobacco materials and other ingredients;

chewing tobacco - kind of smokeless tobacco products intended for chewing and made from compressed scraps of tobacco leaves with or without the addition of non-tobacco materials and other ingredients;

tobacco snuff - kind of smokeless tobacco products intended for snuffing and made of fine-cut tobacco with or without the addition of non-tobacco materials and other ingredients;

name of tobacco products - designation of tobacco products assigned by the manufacturer;

ingredient - a substance (except for tobacco leaf and other parts of tobacco), used in the manufacture of tobacco products and is present in the finished tobacco product, including in a modified form;

non-tobacco materials - materials that are part of a tobacco product (with the exception of raw materials for the production of tobacco products) and give it a specific factory specifications, features and shape. Non-tobacco materials are divided into the following categories: cigarette, cigarette, tipping and tipping paper, wrapping paper filter (fitsella), filter media, adhesives, inks, wrapping material for the tobacco portion of sucking (snus), the packaging material;

consumer packaging - the smallest unit of packaging of tobacco products, in which tobacco products are purchased by the consumer;

Resin - dehydrated smoke condensate containing no nicotine;

filter - a device attached to the manufacturing process by the end of the smoking article intended for detention of the tobacco smoke.

3. Hygienic requirements

3.1. In the manufacture of tobacco products shall not be used as ingredients in the following substances:

agaritsinovaya acid (Acidum agarricinicum), birch tar oil (Oleum Betulae empyreumaticum), oil of bitter almonds (Oleum Amygdalarum amarum) with the content of free or bound hydrocyanic acid, sassafras oil (Oleum Sassafratis), juniper tar oil (Oleum Juniperi empyreumaticum), camphor oil (Oleum camphoratum), camphor (Camphora), coumarin, safflower (Carthamus), thujone (Thuja);

substances prohibited for circulation in accordance with the international agreements of the Customs Union;

flavorings made from camphor wood (Camphorae), rhizome ordinary centipede (Poiypodii), kornevischa fern (Rhizoma Filicis dulcis), Quassia (Lignum Quassiae), soap tree bark (Cortex Quillaja), tansy herb (Herba Tanaceti), grass rue (Herba Rutae), stems, leaves, bark of sassafras (Stipes, Folium, Cortex Sassafratis), Melilotus officinalis (Millilotus officinalis), tonka bean (Semen Toncae), vanilla root (Radix Liatridis odoratissimae), woodruff (Asperula odorata), and and substances prohibited for circulation in accordance with the international agreements of the Customs Union.

3.2. Tar and nicotine in milligrams per cigarette (mg / cig) should not exceed: one in the smoke of the filter cigarette 14 mg / cig, and 1.2 mg / cig respectively, in the smoke of one cigarette without the filter 16 mg / cig, 1, 3 mg / cig respectively.

3.3. If the manufacturer and / or importer performed

toxicological studies regarding such ingredients or

studies were conducted on the order of, the manufacturer and / or importer shall report the fact of toxicological studies and present the results at the request of the official performing sanitary-epidemiological assessment.

3.4. Do not use as an ingredient in tobacco sucking (snus), chewing tobacco substances other than food, food additives and flavorings permitted for use in foods.

3.5. Ingredients used as flavorings, sauces, extracts for sucking tobacco (snus), chewing tobacco must comply with the content of heavy metals and pesticides in accordance with the requirements set forth in section 1 "Safety and nutritional value of food" in Chapter II of the Uniform sanitary epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary-epidemiological (supervisory) control.

3.6. Maximum permissible levels of pesticides in raw tobacco are set out in Section 15 "Requirements for Pesticides and Agrochemicals" in Chapter II «Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control)."

3.7. For raw tobacco and tobacco imported tobacco products of the required information on the use (or absence) of pesticides in the cultivation of tobacco.

3.8. Importation and circulation of raw tobacco and the tobacco portion of imported tobacco products, which has no information on the application (or absence) of pesticides in its production, is not allowed.

Section 14. Requirements for personal protective equipment

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document establishes uniform sanitary-epidemiological and hygienic requirements for personal protective equipment to protect life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property; environmental protection and prevention of actions misleading purchasers.

List of products, referred to the objects of the present document, including personal protective equipment, including:

- Costumes isolation and protection of the human body from radioactive substances, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation (HS code 3920, 4015, 5603, 5903);

- Personal protective equipment Respiratory isolation and filtering, including facial parts and filters (HS Code 8421 39, 9020 00 000 0);

- Special protective clothing, including filtering protective clothing (HS Code 4015 from 6101, from 6102, 6103, 6104, 6107, 6108, 6211 32 100 0, 6211 33 100 0 6211 43 100 0);

- Hand protection (HS Code 4015, 4015 19, 6116 10, 6116 91 000 0 6116 92 000 0);

- Personal protective feet (HS Code 6401 from 6402 from 6403 from 6405);

- Personal protective head, face and eyes (HS code 9003);

- Personal protective organ of hearing from the noise (HS code 9021 40 000 0);

- Protective clothing for protection against low temperatures and thermal radiation (insulated suits, shoes, mittens, gloves, hats, underwear, sleeping bags, etc.) (HS Code 5007, 5111, 5309, 5310, 5311 00, 5407, 5408, 5801, 5802);

- Protective clothing for protection from exposure to high temperatures and thermal radiation (suits, shoes, mittens, gloves, hats) (HS Code 5007, 5111, 5309, 5310, 5311 00, 5407, 5408, 5801, 5802);

- Clothing signal with the use of fluorescent and retroreflective materials (HS codes 5007, 5111, 5309, 5310, 5311 00, 5407, 5408, 5801, 5802);

- Film materials (HS code 3920);

- Protective Fabrics (HS Code 5007, 5111, 5309, 5310, 5311 00, 5407, 5408, 5801, 5802);

- Non-wovens, impregnated and non-impregnated, coated and uncoated, duplicated and duplicated (HS code

5603);

- Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics (HS code 5903);

- Absorbers, catalysts for personal respiratory protection, absorption box, regenerative cartridges (HS codes 2524, 2530, 2846, 3920);

The provisions of this document apply to personal protective equipment and materials used to manufacture them, and do not apply to protective equipment for health workers, additional safety equipment and devices (safety harnesses construction, etc.) and dermatological safety.

The list of clothing, including personal protective equipment HS codes is presented in the table.

2. General terms

This document uses the following terms:

personal protective equipment (PPE) - the technical means used for prevention or reduction of human exposure to harmful and (or) hazards, as well as to prevent contamination;

breathability - the volume of air passing through a unit surface per unit time when differential pressure of 49 Pa;

harmful factor - a factor whose impact on the human may lead to under-his disease or ill-health;

Holdover time PPE - the time from exposure to harmful or dangerous factor per person PPE until the occurrence situ-ation, when the level of exposure to harmful or dangerous factor exceeds the set limit values, under specified conditions;

Holdover time filtering devices - the time taken to reach the skip normalized concentration of the test substance for the RPD under specified conditions;

hygroscopicity - the ability of materials to absorb moisture from the environment;

PPE kit - all items of clothing and personal protective equipment worn by a person (dummy);

components for PPE - interchangeable components of PPE supplied by the manufacturer together with or separately from the PPE ready for sale as with labeling and instructions for use;

PPE protection factor - the multiplicity of personal protective equipment to reduce the level of human exposure to harmful or hazard;

migration of harmful chemicals into the environment model - the selection of chemicals from the materials or articles into modeling environment (air, distilled water) during the sanitary-chemical tests under certain experimental conditions;

hazard - a factor which impacts on human can lead to injury or death;

radiation factor - harmful and (or) the risk of human exposure to ionizing radiation and external (or) radioactive substances released into the body and skin;

formulation (material) - the percentage of material in the raw materials used in its manufacture (polymer, synthetic, synthetic, rubber, rubber-fabric);

composition (material) - a list of raw materials in the material used in its manufacture (polymer, synthetic, synthetic, rubber, rubber-fabric);

lead equivalent PPE against ionizing radiation - an indicator of the effectiveness of protective material equal to the thickness of the lead plates in millimeters, as many times debilitating dose of X-rays, as well as the material;

respiratory protection (RPE) - worn on the person technical device that protects the body mainly by inhalation exposure to hazardous and harmful factors;

insulating properties (set) - the properties of PPE to set the impedance of heat transfer from the body surface to the external environment and (or) in the reverse direction, including clothing materials, air layer therebetween, and a boundary layer of air adjacent the outer surface of the garment;

requirements for the qualification of the user - a list of knowledge, skills and experience, which must have a user for the safe use of PPE;

shielding properties (sets to protect against electromagnetic fields) - the ability of screening kits to provide passive protection by isolating the human internal environment from the external electromagnetic, through the use of special materials (absorbing and shielding);

electrified - the ability of a material to accumulate electrostatic charge.

3. General requirements for PPE

PPE materials used for their manufacture, as well as substances and products that may be released during their operation shall not cause harm to human health and the environment, and shall comply with the sanitary requirements.

PPE should be easy, without compromising the structural strength and efficiency.

PPE should be designed to maximize the appropriate user physiology, its physical characteristics and severity of the proposed work, as well as climatic / microclimatic conditions of the environment for which they are intended.

PPE must be designed and constructed in such a way that the conditions provided for their intended use, the user can perform normal activities, during which he would be adequately and effectively protected from the respective types of risk.

PPE should be provided with a label (label), informs the user about the manufacturer, application products, on the terms and conditions of use and storage, as well as a warning about safety measures in the operation of products.

4. Types of tests of personal protective equipment:

4.1. Sanitary-chemical tests:

- Odorimetricheskie study (evaluation odor intensity of materials);

- Qualitative and quantitative studies of the migration levels of harmful substances from materials in the product modeling environment (air, distilled water);

- Evaluation of integrated indicators of water vtyazhek;

- Organoleptic studies of aqueous extracts (evaluation odor intensity, color, turbidity);

- Measurement of the activity of hydrogen ions (pH) in aqueous extracts of the materials and manufacturing variations as compared with the control, oxidation, bromiruemost UV absorption in the wavelength range 220-360 nm, reducing impurities.

4.2. Toxicological tests:

- Assessment of irritating materials, products and (or) water extracts from them on the skin;

- Assessment of irritating gas emissions or water extracts from materials products on mucous membranes of eyes;

- Assessment of sensitizing materials, products and (or) water extracts from them;

- Assessment of systemic toxicity and skin-irritant effect of aqueous extracts of the material on the culture products of motile cells in vitro (toxicity index);

- Toxicological characterization of chemical components (absorbers, catalysts) used in the composition of personal respiratory protection.

4.3. Physical methods of testing materials and PPE

- Assessment of electrified materials products;

- Assessment of hygroscopic materials products;

- Assessment of air permeability materials products;

- Evaluation of the effectiveness of screening kits, designed to protect against exposure to electromagnetic fields;

- Estimate of the mass of special clothing, costumes, including insulation, shoes and other personal protective equipment;

- Surface temperature measurements available to contact the user when using the absorption boxes, regenerative cartridges, autonomous sources of heat;

- Evaluation of the sound level alarms, intercoms from EMF, etc.

4.4. Physiological and hygienic studies (Using test)

- Assessment of physiological parameters using special clothing (measurement of skin temperature, heat flux, vlagopoter, heart rate, etc.);

- Evaluation of thermal insulation (thermal protection) properties of special clothing designed to protect against cold in terms of the thermal state of a person;

- Evaluation of the protective properties of overalls designed to protect against high temperatures;

- Measurement of the deviation of average temperature of the human body at work in the insulating suit the average body temperature without insulating suit;

- Assessment of microclimatic parameters of the air in the space podkostyumnom insulating suits;

- Qualification test screening kits for protection from exposure to electromagnetic fields.

5. Requirements for consumer labeling of Personal protective equipment and inform the of consumer

Marking PPE must meet the following requirements:

Each unit of personal protective equipment, including removable composite components should be marked. The marking is applied directly to the product and its packaging. If the cause can not be marked directly on the product, it is applied to the label attached to the product, or its individual packaging;

The marking is applied directly to the product and completing the following personal protective equipment: insulating suits; RPD; special clothing and filter protective clothing; PPE head; PPE eyes; PPE person; PPE organ of hearing, except earplugs; Gloves made of elastomeric material.

Marking, applied directly on the product or on a label affixed to the article should contain:

product name (for shoes - model name, code, type);

manufacturer's name and (or) its trademark;

barrier properties;

size (if available)

name of the legal act of documents in the field of standardization, and (or) codes of practice, and (or) technical conditions, the requirements of which the appropriate personal protective equipment;

Mark of market access;

information about the presence of the certificate of conformity or declaration of conformity;

date of manufacture or expiry date, if it is installed;

information on the climate zone in which can be used personal protective equipment (if necessary);

information on how to care and utilization of personal protective equipment;

other information in accordance with the manufacturer's technical documentation;

Information should be applied to any relief method (stamping, engraving, casting, stamping) or stubborn paint directly on the product or the label attached to the product. Information may be applied in the form of icons that can be used as indicators of danger or the application of personal protective equipment. The information must be clearly legible and permanent storage, transportation, sale and use of products intended for the duration of the service or and (or) warranty period of storage;

Marking, applied to product packaging must contain:

product name (for shoes - model name, code, type);

name of the country of origin;

name, legal address and the trademark of the manufacturer;

name of the legal act, standardization documents and (or) codes of practice, and (or) technical conditions, the requirements of which the appropriate personal protective equipment;

size (if available);

the protective properties of the product;

how to care for the product (if necessary);

year of manufacture and, if installed, the shelf life or expiration date;

warranty period for PPE, losing their protective properties during storage and (or) operation;

Mark of market access, information about the presence of a certificate of conformity or declaration of conformity;

the amount of hazardous or harmful factor limiting the use of personal protective equipment (if any);

restrictions on use, due to age, health status and other physiological characteristics of users;

information on the climate zone in which can be used personal protective equipment (if necessary);

other information in accordance with the manufacturer's documentation. The marking shall be presented in Russian.

Marking of PPE should be

legible, easy to read and applied to the surface of the product (labels, packaging) available for inspection without disassembly or tools.

Notes on operation of personal protective equipment are contained in the documentation for personal protective equipment and should include:

1) the scope;

2) restrictions on the use of personal protective equipment by factors of influence, as well as by age and state of health of users (if any);

3) The use of personal protective equipment (PPE for complex design);

4) requirements for the qualification of the user, the procedure for admission to the use of personal protective equipment (if any);

5) the type of personal protective equipment;

6) the name of personal protective equipment;

7) performance of protective and performance properties of PPE according to the information requirements for the purchaser and the conditions under which these requirements are achieved;

8) information about safe use of personal protective equipment;

9) the procedure for maintenance and periodic inspections of personal protective equipment (if necessary);

10) information about the size (height) personal protective equipment in the units used in the countries of the Eurasian Economic Community (if any);

11) the rules, terms and conditions for safe storage PPE;

12) requirements for the safe transportation of personal protective equipment (if any requirements);

13) requirements for waste PPE (if any requirements);

14) the name of the normative legal act, standardization documents and (or) codes of practice, and (or) technical conditions, the requirements of which appropriate personal protective equipment ";

15) the name of the country of manufacture and the manufacturer's name, legal address;

16) shelf life or expiration date;

17) The warranty period for PPE, losing their protective properties during storage and (or) operation;

18) the manufacturer's warranty;

19) information on a certificate of conformity or declaration

conformity.

Section 15. Requirements for Pesticides and Agrochemicals

I. Requirements for pesticides imported and manufactured on the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union (controlled goods "insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, defoliants, desiccants, fumigants, anti-money and plant growth regulators - HS code 3808)

1. SCOPE

Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements (hereinafter - the uniform requirements) apply to pesticides produced and imported into the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union, irrespective of the country of origin.

These requirements are based on the laws of the Member States of the Customs Union and the existing instruments of international law and aimed at ensuring the maximum safety of pesticides to humans and their environment.

Uniform requirements are mandatory for all citizens and legal entities engaged in the field of pesticides.

For violation of the uniform requirements set administrative, disciplinary and criminal liability in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the customs union.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Pesticide - any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy or control any pest (including vectors of human diseases and animal), unwanted species of plants; pest control, interfere with the process of production, processing, storage and transportation of food, agricultural products, wood or animal feed; as well as substances intended as plant growth regulators, pheromones, defoliants, desiccants and fumigants.

Formulation - pesticidal formulation consisting of the technical active substance (s) and constituent components to be used.

The active substance - is (-s) formulation responsible for the biological activity of a pesticide for the control of pests or diseases, or in the regulation of plant growth, etc.

Significant (relevant) impurities - byproducts of production, storage or application of a pesticide, which in combination with the active ingredient present a danger to human health and the environment.

Regulation of application - the set of factors that characterize application of pesticides, including the concentration of active substance in the formulation used, application rates, processing time, number of treatments, the use of auxiliary substances and methods of application area, which determines the necessary amount of time treatments intervals prior to harvesting.

Risk - the potential risks of pesticides to human health and the environment they live in specific conditions of use.

Human environment - a collection of objects, phenomena and environmental factors that determine the conditions of human life.

FAO specifications - international quality standards of pesticides evaluated and published by FAO.

Waiting period - the period between the last treatment with pesticides and harvest period

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

On the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union may appeal pesticides held in accordance with established procedure the state registration and included in the State Catalog (Registry) of pesticides permitted for use in the territory of a Member State of the Customs Union.

Import and handling of pesticides, which are not included in the State Catalogue (Register) of pesticides permitted for use in the territory of a Member State of the Customs Union shall not be permitted.

Toxicological and hygienic assessment of pesticides, quality and safety of pesticides must meet the requirements established in the Member States of the customs union.

The safety of pesticide-compliance for pesticides, their packaging and labeling, as well as the hygienic conditions of the use of pesticides on the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union.

Pesticides entering into circulation in the territory of the Member States of the customs union, must complete the mandatory confirmation by the manufacturer (supplier) they satisfy the requirements and are classified according to the degree of danger on the basis of toxicological and hygienic characteristics of products and their active ingredients.

Supplier (designer) pesticides must conduct research to identify pesticides received their toxic properties, environmental impact measures to ensure the safe handling of them.

The manufacturer (supplier) is required to secure the release (import) of pesticides in packaging, a user-friendly, and secure the release (import) analytical standards (test) for the control of trace amounts of pesticides and agrochemicals in agricultural products, medicinal raw materials, food and the environment. The manufacturer (supplier) is also required to ensure the adaptation of methods for the determination of pesticide residues in the environment and agricultural products.

Prerequisite safe handling of pesticides is the presence of each unit of capacity with a pesticide recommendations for their use, transportation and storage (on the container labels, or in a special supplement).

Handling pesticides should not lead to:

- Exceeding the hygienic standards of content in agricultural products pesticide residues, toxic and hazardous metabolites and compounds, persistent organic pollutants, established in accordance with the legislation in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population;

- Appearance in the environment as a result of the use of pesticides pathogenic organisms, enterococci and other dangerous biological agents;

- Disruption of natural microbiocenosis soils.

Integrated supply of pesticide residues in the human body with water, food and ambient air should not exceed the permissible daily doses, duly approved.

4. Security Evaluation Criteria of Pesticides and their active substances

The criteria for the safety assessment of active substances of pesticides are:

- Toxicological characterization of the active substance (acute, subacute, chronic toxicity), including an assessment of specific and long-term effects on human health effects (allergenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, embryotoxicity), indicating the current standards, rooms CAS, IUPAC, registration in the REACH;

- The equivalence of technical products (active ingredients) registered pesticide technical products company, the originator;

- The presence of hazardous (toxicologically significant) impurities and metabolites

- Impact on the human environment (drinking water, air, soil), the quality and safety of food products, using monitoring data (if any) of the content of active substances in the environment.

Evaluation criteria for the production of microorganisms (bacteria, fungi) and formulations of biologics are:

- The origin and culture conditions of the strain, the method identification, dissemination strain;

- Pathogenicity (virulence, toxicity, toxigenicity) bacteria, fungi dual laboratory animals after a single intraperitoneal and / or intragastric administration, and when the body of warm-blooded through the upper airways;

irritating to the mucous membrane of the eye;

sensitizing and immunotoxic effects of microorganisms on admission through the skin and upper respiratory tract;

limiting criteria for hazard in chronic experiment;

impact on the microbial processes of self-purification in the aquatic environment (if necessary rationing water reservoirs).

Evaluation criteria formulation of pesticides are:

toxicological characteristics of the formulation components (fillers, emulsifiers, stabilizers, solvents, etc.) indicating the current standards, numbers CAS, IUPAC, login REACH,

Acute oral toxicity (mice, rats) - LD50;

Acute dermal toxicity when applied to the shell-LD50cut;

Acute inhalation toxicity - CL50;

irritating to the skin and mucous membranes;

subacute oral toxicity (cumulative properties), the coefficient of cumulation;

subacute cutaneous toxicity (for products with pronounced dermal toxicity);

subacute inhalation toxicity (for products represents an expression inhalation hazard);

sensitizing effect;

chemical and physical properties of pesticides, including their volatility, stability, compatibility with other substances, fires and explosions;

Data FAO / WHO (if available), or the European Union or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) risk assessment of imported pesticides.

These criteria are the basis for assessing the risk of imported pesticides and conducted in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the Customs Union.

5. Toxicological and hygienic evaluation of pesticides

Toxicological and hygienic evaluation of pesticides carried out by authorized organizations with the necessary scientific and financial support and appropriate expertise and qualifications in accordance with the procedure established in the states - members of the customs union.

The procedure of toxicological and hygienic assessment of pesticides is determined in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the customs union.

To assess pesticide manufacturer (supplier, registrant) are provided:

toxicological profiles for pesticide (including characterization of the active substance, and the main components of the formulation as a whole);

substantiation of hygienic standards of pesticide active ingredient in food, environmental samples (water, soil, air) and the air of the workplace, as well as the rationale for the acceptable daily intake (ADI) of receipt of active substances in the human body;

analytical sample of the pesticide formulation in the original container with the original container labels;

MSDS and / or safety data sheet (MSDS), the specification and / or the manufacturer's declaration, setting out the first aid measures in cases of pesticide poisoning;

standard sample of the active ingredient of the pesticide;

certificate of analysis from the manufacturer (the five parties of the drug);

information about the method (s) of analytical control of a particular active substance in the relevant environments (for food products, as well as, if necessary, the water source potable water, soil, air and the atmosphere of the working area);

the results of the registration tests of pesticides on the territory of each Member State of the customs union, performed in the Member States of the customs union, based on the specifics of crop rotation, soil and climatic conditions of the region, especially the development of plant diseases and pests of agricultural crops;

data study of pesticide residues in the crop and livestock production, evaluation of nutritional value and organoleptic properties of food products, as well as the impact of pesticides on the organoleptic properties of water and general sanitary conditions of water bodies;

an assessment of the real risk of pesticide use for working with preparations for the population in the territory of the Member States of the customs union.

This may be taken of registration results of tests carried out in one of the Member States of the customs union, the coincidence of the order of testing regulations and recommended the use of drugs - from the spectrum of crops, application rates of drugs, number of treatments, technologies and the use of pesticides, etc.

Principles of toxicological and hygienic assessment:

bound by its implementation;

scientific validity of the conclusions;

independence of the experts in the exercise of their powers;

the fullness of;

confidentiality of the materials;

payment for holding.

According to the results of toxicological and hygienic assessment of pesticide issued standard document confirming safety, containing the following information:

the name of the pesticide (its formulation);

manufacturer of the active substance (s) of the pesticide;

Formulation manufacturer;

hygienic characteristics of pesticides, including the purity of the crude product, the content of toxicologically significant and hazardous impurities and metabolites (if any) and the class of dangerous pesticides (in accordance with the current sanitary classification);

Region (sphere) pesticide application (industrial applications, including agriculture, farming, forestry, utilities, application in private farms and indoor horticulture);

regulations and technology of the drug (aviation chemical works, ground handling, the spectrum of cultivated crops, application rates, frequency of application, recommended "waiting times" and the timing of the possible stay of people in the treated areas, and others.);

regulations (sanitary norms and rules, hygiene requirements and others.), according to which measures should be provided with safe handling of pesticides;

validity of the document confirming the safety of the pesticide.

In the absence of hygienic standards (MRLs) of residual quantities planned to pesticide treatment for a particular type of food and / or an approved method of analytical control of active substances specified products can not be included in the list of crops, which can be used this drug.

In the absence of hygienic standards in the environment (water, soil, air), workplace air et al., Identification of negative information on toxicological and hygienic properties of the drug or negative results during the pilot study, issued a reasoned opinion on the impossibility of government registration of a pesticide.

6. PACKAGING AND MARKING OF PESTICIDES

Labelling of packaged pesticides must be applied directly to the packaging of pesticides on the label, the label attached to the packaging, in a manner to ensure its safety.

Labelling of pesticides in consumer packaging for retail trade, must contain the following information:

- The name of the pesticide, meet the requirements of technical normative legal acts (hereinafter - ROV) and its purpose;

- The name and content of active ingredient;

- Name (company name) of the manufacturer or its

location (legal address, including the name

country of origin);

- A trademark of the manufacturer;

- Designation of technical regulations, in accordance with which the pesticide is produced;

- Formulation of the pesticide (release form);

- Nominal amount of pesticide in consumer packaging

(Net weight or volume);

- Security information on existing technical regulations;

- Handling marks on the current technical regulations;

- Recommendations for the use of the pesticide;

- Registration number of the container labels;

- Date of manufacture (month, year);

- Storage conditions;

- Warranty period of storage of pesticides;

- Bar code identification of pesticide;

- The national mark of conformity to the certified

products;

- Restrictions on the use (compatibility with other crop protection agents, phytotoxicity);

- Precautions when working with pesticides, it

transport and storage;

- Methods of disposal of spilled or spilled pesticides; disposal and recycling of packaging;

- Clinical picture of acute poisoning (if available

data) doctor recommendations, including specifying safener (for

available);

- First aid measures in case of poisoning.

Labelling of pesticides, intended to be sold to agricultural enterprises, must contain the following information: *

- Name (company name) of the manufacturer and its location (legal address, including the name of the country of origin);

- The name of the pesticide, meet the requirements of

TYPE, and its purpose;

- The name and content of active ingredient;

- Designation of technical regulations, in accordance with which manufactures and

available pesticides;

- Mark, composition, formulation of the pesticide;

- Security information on existing technical regulations;

- Handling marks on the current technical regulations;

- Batch number;

- Date of manufacture (month, year);

- Nominal amount of pesticide (net weight or volume);

- Warranty period and conditions of storage of pesticides;

- Restrictions on the use (compatibility with other crop protection agents, phytotoxicity);

- Precautions when handling pesticides, including method of disposal of spilled or spilled drug, disposal and recycling of packaging;

- First aid measures in case of poisoning;

- Clinical picture of acute poisoning (if available

data) doctor recommendations, including specifying safener (for

available).

Marking is carried out in the state languages of the Member States of the customs union.

Markings on the rail tank cars and tank trucks should be applied in accordance with the requirements of the Rules of transportation of goods by rail and road.

The marking must be clear and legible, resistant to chemicals, climatic factors, persist during the warranty period of storage of the pesticide.

II. Requirements for agrochemicals imported and manufactured on the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union

1. SCOPE

These Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements apply to the next group of controlled goods:

Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous (HS code 3102);

Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic (HS code 3103);

Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic (HS code 3104 TC

Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilizers (HS code 3105).

Uniform requirements also apply agrochemicals designed for plant nutrition, soil fertility regulation and feeding of animals:

- Organic fertilizers;

- Organic and mineral fertilizers;

- Agrochemicals on the basis of sewage sludge;

- Agrochemicals based on waste production;

- Melioranty and materials for the drainage of the soil;

- Soils, peat soils and artificial substrates for the protected ground;

- Feed additives for livestock and poultry;

- The means to protect against damage woody vegetation. - Complex fertilizers supplemented with trace elements: boron, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc and others.

Uniform requirements designed to ensure maximum safety of agricultural chemicals to humans and their environment, and are binding on all individuals and legal entities.

For violation of the uniform requirements set administrative, disciplinary and criminal liability in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the customs union.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Agrochemicals - fertilizers, chemical melioranty, feed additives for plant nutrition, soil fertility regulation and feeding of animals.

Fertilizer - a substance that provides plant nutrients and helps improve soil fertility.

Type of fertilizer - fertilizer classification depending on the active substance and the aggregate state.

Significant (relevant) impurities - byproducts of production, storage or use of agrochemicals, which in combination with agrochemical active substances pose a risk to human health and the environment.

Rules of application - a set of factors that characterize the use of agrochemicals, including application rates, the processing time, number of treatments, use of adjuvants and methods of application area, the intervals before harvest.

Risk - the possible hazards of agricultural chemicals on human health and the environment they live in specific conditions of use.

Human environment - a collection of objects, phenomena and environmental factors that determine the conditions of human life.

FAO specifications - international quality standards agrochemicals measured and published by FAO.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

On the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union may appeal agrochemicals, passed in the prescribed manner the state registration and included in the State Catalog (registry) of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in the territory of a Member State of the Customs Union.

Import and handling of agrochemicals that are not included in the State directory (registry) of drugs approved for use in the territory of the Member States of the customs union is not allowed.

Toxicological and hygienic assessment, indicators of quality and safety of agricultural chemicals must meet the requirements established in the Member States of the customs union.

Safety of agrochemicals ensure observance of the requirements for the import of drugs, their packaging and labeling, as well as hygienic rules for handling of agrochemicals in the territory of the Member States of the customs union.

Agrochemicals coming into circulation in the territory of the Member States of the customs union, must complete the mandatory confirmation by the manufacturer (supplier) they satisfy the requirements and are classified according to the degree of danger on the basis of toxicological and hygienic characteristics of drugs.

Supplier (designer) agrochemicals must conduct research to identify drugs received their toxicological properties, the environmental impact of measures to ensure the safe handling of them. The data obtained are included in the accompanying documentation provided for toxicological and hygienic assessment of agrochemicals.

The manufacturer (supplier) is obliged to ensure production (import) agrochemicals packaging, convenient for the consumer.

Prerequisite handling of agrochemicals is the presence of each unit of capacity with the preparation of recommendations for their use, transportation and storage (on the container labels, or in a special supplement).

Handling agrochemicals should not lead to:

- Exceeding the hygienic standards of content in agricultural production of toxic and hazardous metabolites and compounds, persistent organic pollutants, radionuclides, heavy metals and arsenic, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, benzo\a\pyrene, established in accordance with the legislation in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population;

- Appearance in the environment as a result of the use of drugs and conditionally pathogenic microflora, viable helminth eggs, cysts of pathogenic intestinal protozoa and other dangerous biological agents;

- Disruption of natural microbiocenosis soils.

4. Security Evaluation Criteria of agrochemicals

The criteria for the safety assessment of agrochemicals are:

- Acute, subacute, chronic toxicity, including an assessment of specific and long-term effects on human health effects (allergenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, embryotoxicity);

- The presence of hazardous (toxicologically significant) impurities and metabolites;

- The impact of agrochemicals on the human environment (drinking water, air, soil), the quality and safety of food products, including monitoring data (if any) on the effect of the agrochemical on the environment.

The criteria for assessment of agrochemicals is also:

toxicological characteristics of the formulation components (fillers, emulsifiers, stabilizers, solvents, etc.) indicating the current standards, numbers CAS, IUPAC, login REACH;

Data FAO / WHO (if available), or the European Union or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) risk assessment of agrochemicals;

materials on the chemical and physical properties of agrochemicals.

These criteria are the basis for risk assessment of agrochemicals in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the Customs Union.

5. Toxicological and hygienic assessment of agrochemicals

Toxicological and hygienic assessment of agrochemicals carried out by authorized organizations with the necessary scientific and financial support and appropriate expertise and qualifications in accordance with the procedure established in the Member States of the customs union.

The procedure of toxicological and hygienic assessment of agrochemicals is determined in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the customs union.

To conduct toxicological and hygienic assessment of the manufacturer (supplier, registrant) are provided:

toxicological dossier preparation (including the characterization of active principle, and the main components of the formulation as a whole);

the results of the registration trials of drugs in the territory of the Member States of the customs union, including the assessment of food value and organoleptic properties of the grown crop production.

In this case, the results can be taken registration tests carried out in one of the Member States of the customs union, the coincidence of regulations recommended the use of drugs in each of the Member States of the customs union - from the spectrum of crops, application rates of drugs, number of treatments, technology and application of agrochemicals etc .;

Information on the availability of methods of analytical control of the content in the environment, in crop and livestock commodity toxic and hazardous compounds (impurity substances) present in agrochemicals in concentrations exceeding their content in the soil of farmland;

analytical sample agrochemicals manufacturer's packaging with the original container labels;

MSDS and / or safety data sheet (MSDS), the specification and / or declaration by the manufacturer.

information on the physicochemical properties of the agrochemical, its ability to form toxic, inflammable and explosive compounds in air and wastewater in the presence of other substances (compounds); on the order of decontamination or disposal of obsolete agricultural chemicals and containers from under them.

Principles of toxicological and hygienic assessment:

bound by its implementation;

scientific validity of the conclusions;

independence of the experts in the exercise of their powers;

the fullness of;

payment for the meeting;

confidentiality of the materials.

According to the results of sanitary-epidemiological examination of agrochemicals is made sanitary-epidemiological conclusion of a standard form, indicating:

the name of the drug;

manufacturer;

hygienic characteristics of the agrochemical, including the content of toxicologically significant and dangerous impurities (if any) and the hazard class of drug (in accordance with the current sanitary classification);

area of application of agrochemicals (agriculture, farming, forestry, utilities, indoor horticulture, application in private farms);

regulations and technology of the drug (aviation chemical works, ground handling, the spectrum of cultivated crops, application rates, frequency of application, recommended "waiting period" before the harvest, and others.);

regulations (sanitary norms and rules, hygiene requirements and others.), according to which measures should be provided with safe handling of the drug;

the validity of the sanitary-epidemiological conclusion.

In the absence of the necessary information for toxicological and hygienic assessment, identifying in contemporary sources of negative information on toxicological and hygienic

properties of the drug or negative results during the pilot study, issued a reasoned opinion on the impossibility of state registration of agrochemicals.

6. Paccaging and marking of agrochemicals

Labelling of packaged agrochemicals should be applied directly to the package agrochemicals, labels, tags, attached in a manner to ensure its safety. When shipped unpackaged fertilizer labeling is provided in the accompanying documents.

Marking agrochemicals in consumer packaging for retail trade, must contain the following information:

- The name of agrochemicals, meet the requirements of technical normative legal acts (hereinafter - ROV) and its purpose;

- The name and content of active ingredient;

- Name (company name) of the manufacturer or its

location (legal address, including the name

country of origin);

- A trademark of the manufacturer;

- Designation of technical regulations, in accordance with which manufactures and

comes agrochemicals;

- Mark, composition, formulation agrochemicals;

- Nominal amount of the agricultural chemical in consumer packaging

(Net weight or volume);

- Security information on existing technical regulations;

- Handling marks on the current technical regulations;

- Recommendations for the use of agrochemicals;

- State registration number of the fertilizer;

- Registration number of the container labels;

- Date of manufacture (month, year);

- Storage conditions;

- Guarantee the shelf life of agrochemicals;

- Bar code identification agrochemicals;

- The national mark of conformity for certified products;

- Restrictions on the use (compatibility with other agrochemicals and pesticides, phytotoxicity);

- Precautions when working with agrochemicals, it

transport and storage;

- Methods of disposal of spilled or spilled agrochemicals; disposal and recycling of packaging;

- Clinical picture of acute poisoning (if available

data) doctor recommendations, including specifying safener (for

available);

- First aid measures in case of poisoning.

Marking agrochemicals intended to be sold to agricultural enterprises, must contain the following information: *

- Name (company name) of the manufacturer and its location (legal address, including the name of the country of origin);

- The name of fertilizer, meet the requirements of technical regulations, and its purpose;

- The name and content of active ingredient;

- Designation of technical regulations, in accordance with which manufactures and

comes fertilizer;

- Mark, composition, formulation agrochemicals;

- Security information on existing technical regulations;

- Handling marks;

- Batch number;

- Date of manufacture (month, year);

- Nominal amount of agrochemicals (net weight or volume);

- State registration number;

- Warranty period and storage conditions agrochemicals;

- Restrictions on the use (compatibility with other fertilizers and crop protection agents, phytotoxicity);

- Precautions when handling agrochemicals, including the method of neutralization of spilled or assypannogo preparation, disposal and recycling of packaging;

- First aid measures in case of poisoning;

- Clinical picture of acute poisoning (if available), doctor recommendations, including specifying the antidote (if available).

Marking is carried out in the state languages of the Member States of the customs union.

Markings on the rail tank cars and tank trucks should be applied in accordance with the requirements of the Rules of transportation of goods by rail and road.

The marking must be clear and legible, resistant to chemicals, climatic factors, persist during the warranty period of storage of agrochemicals.

Section 16. Requirements for materials and articles made from polymer and other materials intended for contact with food and fluids.

1. SCOPE

This section establishes sanitary and epidemiological requirements for materials and articles of polymer and other materials intended to come into contact with food products and mediums, which shall not release into contiguous model solutions and ambient air any staffs, the amounts of which threaten human health, exceed the acceptable migration limits, and any compounds that may cause tumorigenic, mutagenic and any other long-term effect.

Sanitary and chemical studies shall be carried out in compliance with the established procedure. Non-compliance with the sanitary and epidemiological safety requirements endangers human life and health.

This section of the Uniform Requirements shall set requirements for the following groups of food contact articles subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision pursuant to the codes of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union:

from 3917, from 3920, from 3923, from 3924, from 4415, from 4416 00 000 0, from 4503, from 4819, from 6305, from 6911, from 6912 00, from 7010, from 7013, from 7310, from 7310 10 000 0, from 7323 92, from 7323 93, from 7323 94, from 7323 99 990 0, from 7418, from 7612, from 7615, from 8418, 8418 21, 8418 30 910, 8418 30 990, 8418 40 910, 8418 40 990, from 8422 40 000, from 8423, from 8434,from 8437, 8438, 8509 40 000 0, 8516 50 000 0, 8516 60, 8516 60 10, 8516 60 101 0, 8516 60 109 0). The list is specified in Table 1.

The following groups of articles subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision pursuant to the codes of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union: from 8418, 8418 21, 8418 30 910, 8418 30 990, 8418 40 910, 8418 40 990, from 8422 40 000, from 8423, from 8434,from 8437, 8438, 8509 40 000 0, 8516 50 000 0, 8516 60, 8516 60 10, 8516 60 101 0, 8516 60 109 0 shall undergo additional examination as per physical effects parameters specified in Section 7 'Regulations on Mechanical, Instrument and Electrical Engineering Products'

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

AML - acceptable migration limits for chemical substances, (mg/l, mg/dm)

MAC_w - maximum acceptable concentration of chemical substances in drinking water, (mg/l)

MACd.a. - maximum acceptable daily average concentration of pollutants in the ambient air of settlements, (mg/m)

TSELs - tentative safe exposure levels of pollutants in the ambient air of settlements, (mg/m)

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

AML (Acceptable Migration Limits for chemical substances) values (mg/l) shall be the major evaluation criteria for sanitary and chemical examinations of articles intended to come into contact with food products with humidity of more than 15 %. In such a case the chemical substance migration level shall be determined on the basis of model solutions (distilled water, weak acid solutions, etc.) that simulate the properties of the prospective food products range under time-temperature conditions close to the real usage conditions.

Organoleptic indicators found out in the course of examination of materials and articles intended to come into contact with food products and mediums shall comply with the requirements set in Tables 4 and 5.

Amount of identified substances in model solutions shall not exceed the respective AML values.

MACw (maximum acceptable concentration of substances in drinking water) values (mg/l) shall be applied only if the AML values for identified substances cannot be found (not present).

In the course of sanitary and chemical examinations of articles intended to come into contact with dry food products with humidity of less than 15 % released chemical substances shall be determined in the ambient air under time-temperature conditions close to the real usage conditions. The amounts found shall be assessed according to MACd.a. (mg/m) and TSELs (mg/m) values.

MACd.a. (maximum acceptable daily average concentration of chemical substances in the ambient air of settlements) values (mg/m) shall be the criteria for assessment of the level of migration of substances into the ambient air.

If the MACd.a. value is not available, the identified substance shall be assessed on the basis of TSELs value (mg/m), that is tentative safe exposure levels of pollutants in the ambient air of settlements.

Along with the hygienic requirements there is a specification of hazard classes of chemical substances contained in water and air. Hazardous substances are classified on the basis of their impact on human health according to the classification and labelling rules of the Customs Union member-states. There are four hazard classes: Class 1 - extremely hazardous substances, Class 2 - highly hazardous substances, Class 3 - moderately hazardous substances, Class 4 - low hazardous substances.

Use of polystyrene for packaging of food products designated for nutrition of children of preschool age (older than 3 years) and school age is allowed.

In the course of examination of materials and articles intended for packaging of baby food, production of articles for children, inclusive children dishes, migration of chemical substances of Hazard Classes 1 and 2 shall not be allowed.

This section specifies the main types of food contact materials (polymers, plastics, steels, alloys, etc.) and their main chemical properties thereof that shall be subject to supervision in the course of sanitary and chemical examinations. Hygienic safety indicators and substance standards are specified in Tables 2 and 3.

Organoleptic indicators found out in the course of examination of food contact materials and articles and their standards are set in Tables 4 and 5.

Standard sample is a sample of single-type articles, which are produced by the same manufacturer using the same production means with application of the same materials and applicable in the same areas and under the same usage conditions (temperature mode, contact time).

Standard sample of multi-layer and composite polymer materials and articles thereof is a sample of the layer that has direct contact with food, such sample shall represent single-type articles, which are produced by the same manufacturer of the same material, without regard to the presence and contents of any other layers.

Table 1

UNIFORM LIST

of Goods Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control) at the Customs Border and the Customs Territory of the Customs Union

Goods Classification under the Code of the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union	**Short Article Name**
Group 39 Plastics and Plastic Articles	
From 3917	Tubes, pipes, hoses and their fittings (such as joints, elbows, flanges) of plastics (for drinking water supply); artificial guts (for sausage products) from hardened proteins or cellulosic materials
From 3920	Other plates, sheets, films, strip, etc. of plastics, non-porous and not reinforced, not laminated, unsupported and not combined in such a way with other materials for inside premises as well as intended for contact with food products and for production of children clothes, shoes and toys
From 3923	Articles for transportation or packaging of plastic goods (boxes, cases, baskets and similar articles), intended for contact with food
From 3924	Tableware and cookware, flatware and kitchen utensils intended for contact with food
Group 44 Wood and Wood Articles; Charcoal	
From 4415	Cases, boxes, crates and baskets, drums and similar packaging items of wood, intended for food packaging
From 4416 00 000 0	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other cooperage articles of wood, intended for food packaging
Group 45 Cork and Articles Thereof	
From 4503	Articles of natural cork, intended for contact with food
Group 48 Paper and Cardboard; Articles of Paper Pulp, Paper or Cardboard	
From 4805	Paper for food packaging; filtered paper and cardboard used in food industry
From 4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers of paper, cardboard, intended for food packaging
Group 63 Other Finished Textiles; Sets; Second-Hand Clothes and Textiles; Rag	
From 6305	Packing sacks and bags, intended for contact with food
Group 69 Ceramics	
From 6911, From 6912 00	Tableware and cookware

Group 70 Glass and Glass Articles	
From 7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, cans and other glass containers intended for storage, transportation or packaging of food products for industry and household use
From 7013	Tableware and cookware
Group 73 Articles of Ferrous Materials (Intended for Contact with Food Products and Drinking Water)	
From 7310 7310 10 000 0	Tanks, casks, drums, jerricans, boxes and similar containers of ferrous materials intended for any substances (other than compressed or liquefied gas) with a capacity of or below 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment, except those with a capacity of or above 50 l
From 7323 92	Flatware, kitchen and other household utensils and parts thereof made of ferrous materials: cast iron, enamel-lined
From 7323 93	Flatware, kitchen and other household utensils and parts thereof made of ferrous materials: of corrosion-resistant steel
From 7323 94	Flatware, kitchen and other household utensils and parts thereof made of ferrous materials (except cast iron), enamel-lined:
From 7323 99 990 0	Flatware, kitchen and other household utensils and parts thereof made of ferrous materials: metal lids for glass containers
Group 74 Copper and Copper Articles	
From 7418	Flatware, kitchen and other household utensils of melchior, brass, nickel silver with chrome, nickel, gold or silver coating
Group 76 Aluminium and Aluminium Articles	
From 7612	Metal flasks for milk and dairy products
From 7615	Flatware, kitchen and other household utensils and parts thereof made of aluminium
Group 84 Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Equipment and Mechanical Appliances; Parts thereof	

From 8418 8418 21, 8418 30 910, 8418 30 990, 8418 40 910, 8418 40 990	Cabinets, chilling and refrigerating chambers
From 8422 40,000	Equipment for packaging and wrapping (including equipment for thermal setting of wrapping material) intended for use in sugar, starch and syrup industry; equipment for opening and re-closure of cans and bottles;
From 8423	Equipment for food weighting
From 8434	Milking machines and appliances, equipment for milk treatment and processing
From 8437	Equipment for flour-milling industry or for corn or dried bean treatment, except for the equipment used at agricultural farms
8438	Equipment for industrial food and beverage making or production that cannot be included into the above sections of the group, except for the equipment for extraction or production of animal and involatile vegetable fats and oils:
Group 85 Electrical Machinery and Equipment, Parts Thereof; Sound Recording and Reproducing Equipment, Television Image and Sound Recording and Reproducing Equipment, Parts and Accessories Thereof	
8509 40 000 0	Food grinders and mixers; squeezers for fruits or vegetables
8516 50 000 0	Microwave ovens
8516 60	Other ovens; electric plates, portable cooking appliances, electric cooking boilers, grills, roasters
8516 60 10	Electric plates (at least with an oven and panel with electric heating elements)
8516 60101 0	Stationary household plates

Table 2

Hygienic Safety Indicators and Standards of Substances Evolving from Materials, Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food Products

Name of Material,	Controlled Indicators	AML, mg/l	MAC w,	Hazard Class	MACd. a. ,	TSELs ,	Hazard Class

Article			mg/l		mg/m3 in Atmosph eric Air	mg/m3 in Atmos pheric Air	
1. Polymer Materials and Plastics on their Basis							
1.1. Polyethylene (high-pressure polyethylene, low density polyethylene), polypropylene copolymer of propylene with ethylene, polybutylene, polyisobutylene, combined materials based on polyolefins	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Hexane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Heptane	0.100	--	4			
	Hexene	--	--	--	0.085	--	3
	Heptene	--	--	--	0.065	--	3
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
1.2. Polystyrene plastic:							
1.2.1. Polystyrene bulk-polymerized, impact-resistant	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002		2
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2

	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Ethylbenzene	--	0.010	4	0.020	--	3
1.2.2. Copolymer of styrene with acrylonitrile	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	Acrylonitrile	0.020	--	2	0.030	--	2
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Benzaldehyde	--	0.003	4	0.040	--	3
1. 2. 3. ABS resin	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	Acrylonitrile	0.020	--	2	0.030	--	2
	Alpha-methylstyrene	--	0.100	3	0.040	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Ethylbenzene	--	0.010	4	0.020	--	3
	Benzaldehyde	--	0.003	4	0.040	--	3
	Xylols (isomer	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	mixture)						
1. 2. 4. Copolymer of styrene with methyl methacrylate	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	Methyl	0.250	--	2	0.010	--	3
	methacrylate						
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3

	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
1. 2. 5. Copolymer of styrene with methyl methacrylate and acrylonitrile	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	Methyl	0.250	--	2	0.010	--	3
	methacrylate						
	Acrylonitrile	0.020	--	2	0.030	--	2
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
1. 2. 6. Copolymer of styrene with alpha-methylstyrene	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	Alpha-	--	0.100	3	0.040	--	3
	methylstyrene						
	Benzaldehyde	--	0.003	4	0.040	--	3
	Acetophenone	--	0.100	3	0.003	--	3
1. 2. 7. Copolymer of styrene with butadiene	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	Butadiene	--	0.050	4	1.000	--	4
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	Xylols (isomer mixture)	--	0.050	3	0.200	--	3

1. 2. 8. Foamed polystyrenes	Styrene	0.010	--	2	0.002	--	2
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Ethylbenzene	--	0.010	4	0.020	--	3
	Cumene (isopropylbenzene)	--	0.100	3	0.014	--	4
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003 *	--	2
1.3. Polyvinyl chloride plastics							
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Stannum (Sn)	--	2.000	3	--	--	--
	Dioctylphthalate	2.000	--	3	0.020	--	--

	Dibutyl phthalate	Not allowed					
	Vinyl chloride	0.01	-	2	0.01	-	1
1.4. Polymers based on vinyl acetate and its derivatives polyvinyl acetate polyvinyl alcohol copolymer dispersion of vinyl acetate with dibutyl maleate	Vinyl acetate	--	0.200	2	0.150	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Hexane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Heptane	0.100		4			
1.5. Polyacrylates	Hexane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Heptane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Acrylonitrile	0.020	--	2	0.030	--	2
	Methylacrylate	--	0.020	4	0.010	--	4
	Methyl methacrylate	0.250	--	2	0.010	--	3
	Butyl acrylate	--	0.010	4	0.0075	--	2
1.6. Polyorganosilox ane (silicones)	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2

1.7. Polyamides:							
1.7.1. Polyamide 6 (polycaproamid, capron)	E-caprolactam	0.500	--	4	0.060	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
1.7.2. Polyamide 66 (polyhexamethylene adipamide, nylon)	Hexamethylenediamine	0.010	--	2	0.001	--	2
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
1.7.3. Polyamide 610 (polyhexamethylene sebacamide)	Hexamethylenediamine	0.010	--	2	0.001	--	2
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
1.8. Polyurethanes	Ethylene glycol	--	1.000	3	1.000	--	--
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Butyl acetate	--	0.100	4	0.100	--	4
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2

	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
1.9. Polyethers:							
1.9.1.	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
Polyethylene oxide	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
1.9.2.	Methyl acetate	--	0.100	3	0.070	--	4
Polypropylene	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
oxide	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
1.9.3.	Propyl alcohol	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
Polytetramethyle	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
ne oxide	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
1.9.4.	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
Polyphenylene	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
oxide	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
1.9.5.	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
Polyethylene	Ethylene glycol	--	1.000	3	1.000	--	--
terephthalate and copolymers on	Dimethyl terephthalate	--	1.500	4	0.010	--	--
the basis of	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
terephthalic acid	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
1.9.6.	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
Polycarbonate	Methylene chloride	--	7.500	3	--	--	--

	Chlorobenzene	--	0.020	3	0.100	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
1.9.8. Polyphenylene sulphide	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	Dichlorobenzene	--	0.002	3	0.030	--	--
	Borium (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
1.9.9. In case of using as a cohesive element:							
Phenol formaldehyde resins Silicone resin	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
Epoxide resins	Epichlorohydrin	0.100	--	2	0.200	--	2
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
1.10. Fluoroplastic:	Fluorine ion	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2

fluoroplastic-3	Hexane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
fluoroplastic-4, teflon	Heptane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
1.11. Plastics on the basis of phenol aldehyde resins (phenolic resins)	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
1.12. Polyformaldehyde	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	—	3
1.13. Aminoplasts (condensed masses carbamido-and melamine formaldehyde)	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
1.14. Polymer materials on the basis of epoxy resins	Epichlorohydrin	0.100	--	2	0.200	--	2
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
1.15. Ionomeric resins, including resin	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
1.16. Cellulose	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4

	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
1.17. Ether cellulose plastics (etrols)	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
1.18. Collagen (biopolymer)	Formaldehyde * *	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Butyl acetate	--	0.100	4	0.100	--	4
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
2. Paraffins and Waxes							
2.1. Paraffins and waxes	Hexane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Heptane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Benz(a)pyre	Not allowed		1	Not allowed		

	ne						
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
3. Paper, Paperboard, Parchment, Imitation Parchment							
3.1. Paper	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050		2			
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumu	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)	lative ly 0.100		3			

3.2. Paraffin paper, in addition to the indicators specified for paper, it is necessary to determine	Hexane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Heptane	0.100	--	4	--	--	--
	Benz(a)pyrene	Not allowed					
3.3. Paperboard	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Butyl acetate	--	0.100	4	0.100	--	4
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Xylols (isomer mixture)	—	0.050	3	0.200	--	3
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
Coated	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--

paperboard to be additionally defined	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Barium (Ba)	0.100	—	2	--	--	--
3.4. Chipboard**	Butyl acetate	--	0.100	4	0.100	--	4
	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Xylols (isomer mixture)	--	0.050	3	0.200	--	3
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	0.001	--	2	--	--	--
	Barium (Ba)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
3.5. Filtered paperboard	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Methanol	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2

	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)			3			
with addition of polyamide-epichlorohydrin resins	E-caprolactam	0.500	--	4	0.060	--	3
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Epichlorohydrin	0.100	--	2	0.200	—	2
with addition of fine dispersed aluminium	Aluminium (Al)	0.500		2			
with addition of diatomite	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300					
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Beryllium (Be)	0.0002	--	1	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
3.6. Vegetable parchment	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Formaldeh	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2

	yde						
	Alcohols:						
	Methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
3.7. Imitation	Ethyl acetate	0.100	--	2	0.100	--	4
parchment (paper with additive agents imitating vegetable parchment properties)	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Epichlorohydrin	0.100	--	2	0.200	--	2
	E-caprolactam	0.500	--	4	0.060	--	3
	Alcohols:						
	Methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3

	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Benzene	--	0.010	2	0.100	--	2
	Toluene	--	0.500	4	0.600	--	3
	Xylols (isomer mixture)	--	0.050	3	0.200	--	3
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	0.001	--	2	--	--	--
4. Glass and Glass Articles****)							
4.1. Glass containers for food products							
- colourless and semi-white glasses	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
- green glasses	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--

	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
- brown glasses	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
- crystal glass	Lead (Pb)	****)	--	2	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	****)	--	2	--	--	--
in addition when assessing barium crystal glass	Barium (Ba)	0.100		2			
In addition when dyeing:							
- blue	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
- dark blue	Cobalt (Co)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
- red	Copper	1.000	--	3	--	--	--

	(Cu)						
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- yellow	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	****	--	2	--	--	--
	Barium (Ba)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
4.2. Glass articles with decorative finish							
- titanium, titanium nitride, titanium dioxide	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
- zirconium, zirconium nitride, zirconium dioxide	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500		2			
- chrome	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--

	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
5. Ceramics ****)							
5.1. Ceramic articles	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	****)	--	2	--	--	--
	Barium (Ba)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
- when using lead glaze	Lead (Pb)	****)	--	2	--	--	--
- when using selenium- cadmium glaze	Cadmium (Cd)	****)		2			
- when using barytic glaze	Barium (Ba)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
- when using colouring agents providing pink-brown shades and black colour	Manganese (Mn)	0.100		3			

- when using green and black colouring agents	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
- when using dark blue colouring agents	Cobalt (Co)	0.100		2			
- when using yellow colouring agents	Cadmium (Cd)	****	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
6. Porcelain and Faience Articles****)							
6.1. Porcelain and Faience articles with underglaze painting	Lead (Pb)	****	--	2	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	****		2			
When cobalt oxide is added to the mass it is required to determine additionally:	Cobalt (Co)	0.100		2			
- when using lead free glaze	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--

	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Lithium (Li)	--	0.030	2	--	--	--
- when using barytic glaze	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Barium (Ba)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
When using coloured glaze:							
- pink	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- blue	Cobalt (Co)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
- yellow	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumul	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)	atively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	****	--	2	--	--	--
6.2. Porcelain and faience	Additionally contr						

articles with underglaze painting	olled indicators shall be determined by the paint composition						
7. Steel Enamelware							
7.1. Steel enamelware produced with the use of silicate enamel (ferrits)	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Cobalt (Co)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
7.2. Steel enamelware	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--

produced with the use of itanium enamel	Boron (B)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Cobalt (Co)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
8. Non-Stick Cookware							
8.1. Non-stick cookware on the basis of fluoroplastic	Fluoride ion nulatively)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4

	Xylols (isomer mixture)	--	0.050	3	0.200	--	3
Non-stick coating:							
- grey colour	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- dark blue colour	Cobalt (Co)	0.100	--	2	--	--	--
- brown colour	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
- green colour	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
- pink colour	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
When applying the coating to carbon and low-alloyed steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
When applying the coating to aluminium and aluminium alloys	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
9. Lacquered Cans							
9.1. Cans lacquered with epoxy phenolic varnish	Epichlorohydrin	0.100	--	2	0.200	--	2
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--

	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Xylols (isomer mixture)	--	0.050	3	0.200	--	3
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	propyl	0.100	--	4	0.300	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Ethylbenzene	--	0.010	4	0.020	--	3
9.2. Cans lacquered with phenolic oil varnish	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	—	2	--	--	—
9.3. Cans coated with protein resistant enamel, containing zinc paste	Epichlorohydrin	0.100	--	2	0.200	--	2
	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
9.4. Cans with vinylorgansolic coating	Formaldehyde	0.100	--	2	0.003*	--	2
	Acetaldehyde	--	0.200	4	0.010	--	3
	Phenol	0.050	--	4	0.003	--	2
	Acetone	0.100	--	3	0.350	--	4
	Vinyl acetate	--	0.200	2	0.150	--	3

	Vinyl chloride	0.010	--	2	0.010	--	1
	Alcohols:						
	methyl	0.200	--	2	0.500	--	3
	isopropyl	0.100	--	4	0.600	--	3
	butyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	3
	isobutyl	0.500	--	2	0.100	--	4
	Xylols (isomer mixture)	--	0.050	3	0.200	--	3
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
To be additionally defined:							
- when pigmenting varnish with aluminium powder	Aluminium (Al)	0.500		2			
- when producing cans from aluminium and aluminium alloys	Aluminium (Al)	0.500		2			
10. Filter Inorganic Materials							
10.1. Diatomaceous earth	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
10.2. Perlite	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--

	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	0.001	--	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11. Metals, Alloys							
11.1. Cast iron	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
11.2. Carbon steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively	--	3	--	--	--

	Chrome (Cr 6+)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
11.3. Low-alloyed steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
11.4. Fine carbon steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
11.5. Chromium steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively	--	3	--	--	--

	Chrome (Cr 6+)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.6. Chromium-silicon steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
11.7. Chromium-vanadium steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
11.8. Chromium-nickel steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively	--	3	--	--	--

	Chrome (Cr 6+)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.9. Chromium-manganese steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
11.10. Chromium-manganese- titanium steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.11. Silicon-manganese- and chromium-silicon- manganese steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		——	3	——	——	——
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.00	2	--	--	--
11.12. Chromium-	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--

molybdenum steel	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	--	--
11.13. Chromium-nickel-tungsten and chromium-nickel- molybdenum steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		——	3	——	——	——
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Tungsten (W)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	--	--
11.14. Chromium-molybdenum-aluminium and chromium-aluminium steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		——	3	——	——	——
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	--	--
11.15.	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--

Chromium-nickel-tungsten-vanadium steel	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Vanadium (V)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Tungsten (W)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
11.16. Fine spring-elastic hot-rolled steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.17. Corrosion-resistant and heat-resistant steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		——	3	——	——	——
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.18. Low-alloyed heat-	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--

resistant pearlitic steel	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	—	—
	Vanadium (V)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
11.19. Heat-resistant martensitic and martensitic-ferrite steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		— —	3	— —	— —	— —
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	--	--
	Vanadium (V)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Tungsten (W)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
11.20. Heat-resistant austenitic steel	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively	--	3	--	--	--

	Chrome (Cr 6+)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	--	--
	Tungsten (W)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Columbium (Nb)	--	0.010	2	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.21. Iron-nickel based alloys	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Tungsten (W)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.22. Nickel based alloys	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	Cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--

	Tungsten (W)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	--	--
	Columbium (Nb)	--	0.010	2	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.23. Copper	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Antimony (Sb)	--	0.050	2	--	--	--
	Arsenic (As)	0.050	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
11.24. Brass (alloy of copper and zinc) simple, wrought	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
- special	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--

	Stannum (Sn)	--	2.000	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- casting	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Stannum (Sn)	--	2.000	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
- secondary	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--

	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Stannum (Sn)	--	2.000	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
11.25. Tin bronze	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Stannum (Sn)	--	2.000	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
- tinless	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Berylliu m (Be)	0.000 2	--	1	--	--	--
11.26. Copper-nickel alloys							
- melchior	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--

	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
- nickel silver	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- lead nickel silver	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
11.27. Nickel alloys							
- silicate nickel	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
- manganese nickel	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- alumel	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
- chromel	Nickel (Ni	0.100	--	3	--	--	--

	)						
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0,100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
- monel	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- nichrome	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.10	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- ferronichrome	Nickel (Ni)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumulatively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 6+)		--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
11.28. Solder							
-tin-lead	Tin (Sn)	--	2.000	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
- lead-silver	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--

	Cadmium (Cd)	0.001	--	2	--	--	--
	Silver (Ag)	--	0.050	2	--	--	--
11.29. Zinc and zinc alloys	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Lead (Pb)	0.030	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Cadmium (Cd)	0.001	--	2	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
11.30. Primary aluminium							
- of special purity	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
- of high purity	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
- of technical purity	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.31. Aluminium alloys							

- wrought	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Vanadium (V)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
- casting	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Copper (Cu)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Zinc (Zn)	1.000	--	3	--	--	--
	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
11.32. Technical titanium	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--
	Silicium (Si)	--	10.000	2	--	--	--
11.33. Titanium alloys	Titanium (Ti)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Aluminium (Al)	0.500	--	2	--	--	--
	Chrome (Cr 3+)	cumul	--	3	--	--	--

	Chrome (Cr 6+)	atively 0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Molybdenum (Mo)	0.250	--	2	--	--	--
	Manganese (Mn)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Vanadium (V)	0.100	--	3	--	--	--
	Iron (Fe)	0.300	--	--	--	--	--

*) standard is specified without regard to background ambient air pollution **) for all types of artificial protein coatings the total quantity of aldehydes (including formaldehyde) AML value is 0.8 mg/l.
***) Paper and paperboard containing paper waste may be used only for packaging of food products with humidity of not more than 15%.
****) AML value for lead and cadmium for glass and glass articles, ceramics, faience and porcelain articles are specified in Table 3.

Table 3
Hygienic Standards for Lead and Cadmium Evolving from Glass and Glass Articles, Ceramics, Faience and Porcelain Articles Coming into Contact with Food Products

Dishware Type	Controlled Indicators	Measurement Units	AML
Flat	cadmium	mg/dm^2	0.07
	lead	mg/dm^2	0.8
Small deep	cadmium	mg/l	0.5
	lead	mg/l	2.0
Large deep	cadmium	mg/l	0.25
	lead	mg/l	1.0
Deep, for keeping	cadmium	mg/l	0.25
	lead	mg/l	0.5
Cups and mugs	cadmium	mg/l	0.05
	lead	mg/l	0.5

For heat treatment of food products	cadmium	mg/l	0.05
	lead	mg/l	0.5

Table 4
Organoleptic Indicators of Aqueous Extracts Found out in the Course of Examination of Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food Products with Humidity of More than 15%.

Controlled Indicators	Standard
Smell (scores)	Not more than 1
Aftertaste	Not allowed
Turbidity	Not allowed
Sediment	Not allowed

Table 5
Organoleptic Indicators Found out in the Course of Examination of Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food Products with Humidity of not More than 15%.

Controlled Indicators	Standard
Smell (scores)	Not allowed
Taste	Not allowed
Colour	Not allowed

Section 17. Requirements for equipment and materials for air handling, air cleaning and filtering

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document is designed to protect the life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property; environmental protection and prevention of actions misleading consumers.

Sanitary-hygienic evaluation of equipment and materials for air handling, air cleaning and filtering is performed in order to confirm the safety of products.

List of products, referred to the objects of the present document, including products intended for use in industry and everyday life, including:

- Fans (HS Code 8414)

- Air or vacuum pumps (HS Code 8414)

- Air and gas compressors (HS Code 8414)

- Machinery and apparatus for filtering and air purification, air cleaners (HS Code 8421 39200, 8414)

- Built-in exhaust fan or no fan, with or without filter, recycling plant (HS Code 8414)

- Photocatalytic Air Purifiers (HS Code 8421 39200)

- Systems Dust control (HS Code 8421 39200)

- Plants for the regeneration air (HS Code 8421 39200)

- Air curtains (HS Code 8415)

- Electric fan heaters (HS Code 8414)

- Heaters (HS Code 8415)

- Heat, including parogazovozdushnye (HS Code 8414)

- Installation of heat recovery air source heat pumps (HS Code 8414)

- Air conditioning (HS Code 8415)

- Humidifiers (HS Code 8415)

- Electric heaters, including infrared (HS Code 9018 20000 0)

- Gas heating systems, including heating systems with gas infrared emitters (HS codes 9018 20 000 0)

- Devices microclimate and mild heat (HS Code 8415)

- Ionizers, and deionizers gidroaeroionizatory air device for enriching air with oxygen and aromatic substances, including electrical, ultrasound (HS codes 8415)

- Electrostatic precipitators (HS Code 8421 39200)

- Filtering materials (HS Code 5407, 5408, 5602, 5603, 5903)

- Materials for the manufacture of equipment for air handling, air cleaning and filtering, including sound-absorbing and insulating (HS codes 2524, 2530, 3917, 3920, 6806, 6808 00 000 0)

- Air ducts for ventilation systems parts of thermoplastics, diffusers (HS Code 3917)

- Laminar cabinets and boxes (HS Code 8421 39200)

- Germicidal UV appliances, built-in ventilation system (HS Code 9018 20000 0)

2. GENERAL TERMS

This document uses the following terms:

manufacturer - a legal entity or natural person, as an individual entrepreneur liable with the introduction into circulation on its own behalf for the design, manufacture, packaging and / or labeling of products, system assembly or modification of the product, regardless of whether the activity by the person or a third party on its behalf. Manufacturers are not the persons who carry out the assembly or modification of the product for a particular patient, provided that such products have already been put into circulation;

fan - the air supply unit (for ventilation of premises);

ventilation - Adjustable ventilation in rooms, friendly person; a set of technical means providing the breathability;

air preparation - air treatment to give it the qualities that meet the technical and sanitary requirements: cleaning the air of dust, harmful gas impurities and odors, heating or cooling, humidification or dehumidification, the addition of oxygen ions, aromatic substances. It is used in air heating systems, ventilation and air conditioning;

air filter - a device for cleaning of the air supplied to the room ventilation and air conditioning systems;

aeroionizers - a device for the normalization of air ion formula;

gidroaeroionizator (or aerofitogenerator) - a device designed to create artificial gidroaeroionov (ions formed from liquid aerosols dispersed phase);

Halogenerator - a device designed to create artificial salt aerosols;

deionizer - a device designed to reduce the concentration of ions through artificial media deprivation of its electric charge;

instructions for use (manual), maintenance documentation - documents containing information about how to use (use) products and safety measures;

air conditioning - the device for processing and movement of air conditioning systems;

air conditioning - the establishment and maintenance in buildings and vehicles, air condition most favorable to the well-being of people, the flow of processes, equipment operation. Air conditioning systems contain technical means for cooling (heating), cleaning, moisture (drying), attenuation and air movement;

laminar flow cabinets and boxes - the equipment used to provide physical isolation of technological operations carried out, accompanied by the formation of aerosols or other harmful agents, which acts as a barrier, preventing their release into the air space in the performance of laboratory procedures. Used in the pharmaceutical, microelectronics, when working with nanomaterials and others. Industries;

low-voltage equipment - any electrical equipment designed for use at nominal voltage up to 1000 V ac and 1500 V dc, characterized by an increased risk of injury when using it;

equipment - used alone or installed on the machine technical device necessary for the performance of its core and (or) additional functions, as well as to merge multiple machines into a single system;

intended purpose - the use of the product in accordance with the manufacturer's information specified on the label, instructions and / or in promotional materials;

air recirculation - mixing of indoor air to the outside air and the supply of this mixture in this or other premises; Recirculation is no mixing of the air within the room, including accompanied by heating (cooling) of the heater fan or fans;

gas heating system - equipment in which the transition energy of combustion energy (natural or liquefied gas) is carried out directly in the infrared thermal radiation;

Supporting documentation - documentation accompanying the product (product data sheet, description, manual or instructions for use, labels, test reports, certificates, expert opinions, etc.) containing its specifications, safety requirements in the application, etc .;

heat recovery of exhaust air output outwards - part of the return heat for reuse of a heat engineering installation in which the combustion gases heated in the recuperator incoming air in this setting;

heat pump - a device for moving the discharge of heated air;

heat source - a source of heat, which is used for heating the coolant heat generated by the combustion of the fuel;

a heat exchanger - a device for transferring heat from the environment at a higher temperature (heating body - coolant) to the medium at a lower temperature (heated body);

coolant - moving medium (gas, vapor, liquid) used for heat transfer;

requirements for the qualification of the user - a list of knowledge, skills and experience, which must have a user for the safe use of the products;

germicidal ultraviolet system - supply and exhaust ventilation, equipped with bactericidal lamps;

filter - a device, appliance, construction, in which with the help of the filter walls of separation of inhomogeneous systems containing solid and gaseous phases;

Photocatalytic Air Purifier - a device whose operating principle is based on the ability of ultraviolet radiation to cleave in the presence of complex compound catalyst simple to harmless substances. The apparatus includes a porous support coated with TiO2 type compound semiconductor, which is irradiated with UV radiation and through which air is blown. Chemical substances and compounds, including organic molecules, exhaust gases, microorganisms, viruses, coming from an air stream in a cleaner adsorbed on the surface of the photocatalyst supported on porous glass (photocatalytic filter) and are oxidised to carbon dioxide and water under the influence of UV radiation. May be used and other technologies such as those based on the use of fast electrons generated by the system, called Flash Steamer;

electric air ionizers - air ionizers, the principle of operation is based on the expiry of the electric charge from the electrodes in a strong electric field (including "chandeliers Chizhevskogo");

electrostatic filter - air filter, the principle of operation is based on giving an electric charge to the aerosol deposition and its collection by using its electric charge.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR AIR HANDLING, AIR CLEANING AND FILTERING

Equipment and materials for air handling, air cleaning and filtering should ensure that supply air (at concentrations of pollutants and climate parameters) with the requirements of sanitary legislation and must not be a source of environmental pollution.

Equipment and materials for air handling, filtration and air cleaning during operation should not create workplace staff and domestic use levels of harmful factors (physical, chemical, biological, radiological), exceeding the maximum allowable in accordance with the requirements of sanitary legislation.

The equipment should be staffed with everything necessary for safe operation, adjustment, maintenance.

Equipment must be designed and manufactured in such a way that the raw materials and substances used in their creation and operation, do not threaten the safety of life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, life or health of animals and plants. When using gases, chemical products should be excluded risk associated with their use.

For safe operation of the equipment should provide additional lighting.

Machine control system must ensure the safety of their operation in all modes of operation and provided for all external actions envisaged operating conditions, including the alarm and other

means of warning of disruption of the functioning of equipment, leading to dangerous situations, as well as bodies of the emergency stop, lock etc.

To protect against the hazards associated with the release in the area and / or environmental hazards (chemical, physical, biological, and radiological factors) equipment must be equipped with appropriate safety devices (ventilated shelter, heat and sound insulating covers, vibration dampers, damping devices , built-in shields, and other means of catalytic afterburning of products of incomplete combustion of gas - for gas heating systems, timers, remote-control, etc.).

Gases, liquids, dust, fumes and other wastes which allocates equipment during operation should not be a source of danger. If there is such a danger equipment is equipped with devices for data collection and (or) disposal of these substances, which are located as close as possible to the source of isolation, as well as devices for automatic, continuous emission control.

Density, height placement, as well as the intensity of the air handling equipment, air purification and filtration should be determined based on the specific microclimatic conditions and processes taking place.

The equipment must be equipped with an effective grounding system.

Operation of this equipment in accordance with the standard documentation for specific products and other documents sanitary legislation containing requirements of the relevant characteristics.

Installation of HVAC systems in industrial plants should be carried out on technical projects agreed with the relevant supervisory authorities.

4. TYPES OF TEST OF EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR AIR HANDLING, AIR CLEANING AND FILTERING

Sanitary and hygiene tests:

- Qualitative and quantitative studies of harmful chemicals released into the air in the operation of the product;

- Hygienic assessment of materials, products (odorimetricheskie, sanitary-chemical studies).

Physical test methods:

- Measurement of the levels generated by physical factors (noise, vibration general, air ultrasound, ultraviolet, infrared radiation, electrical and magnetic fields of industrial frequency, electrostatic field, electromagnetic fields and radiation, ion formula created microclimate parameters, surface temperature, available for human contact) .

- Evaluation of the electrostatic field on the surface of materials, products,

- Evaluation of radiation safety (for products with natural sound absorption and sound insulation).

Toxicological tests:

- Toxicological assessment of chemicals used in air handling systems, air filtration, filtration materials as well as (if necessary).

Bacteriological test methods:

- Assessment of bacterial contamination of air and cleaning efficiency.

5. Requirements for Consumer labeling of equipment and material for air handling, air cleaning and filtaring and inform of Consumer

Equipment for air handling, air cleaning and filtering should be labeled (label, label), informs the user about the manufacturer, the scope of products and safety measures during the operation.

Information about the equipment and materials for air handling, air cleaning and filtration should be provided by the manufacturer on the product label and in the documentation on it. In addition to the name and address of the manufacturer and / or its trademark, the information must include a reference to the regulatory document, which corresponds to the requirements of the product, the information in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer; sign-treatment; date of manufacture; indicators relating to safety and performance characteristics, the legal aspects of placing products on the market, as well as any other information that the prospective user to provide adequate choice and use of products and may be related to his health and safety. The marking is applied directly to the product.

Marking, applied to product packaging must contain: the name of the country of manufacture; name, legal address, trademark manufacturer; product name; regulatory document requirements which correspond to the product; size (if available); how to care for the product; year of manufacture, shelf life or expiration date; Sign of treatment; other information in accordance with the manufacturer's documentation.

The marking shall indicate all necessary information to ensure the safe operation of the product: its basic specifications, warning labels, if necessary - labels, requirements for the use of personal protective equipment, safety distances or permissible duration of operation, etc.

The marking shall be readily visible, legible, no abrasion, and be marked on the product or in the instructions for use. If possible, it shall be marked on the sales packaging. The marking does not apply if the product is too small, or do not permit its specific properties.

Information should be applied relief method (stamping, engraving, casting, stamping). Information may be applied in the form of icons, as well as stubborn paint directly on the product. Information should be easy to read and resistant storage, transportation, sale and use of products for other purposes.

Never use symbols or inscriptions which are likely to mislead third parties as to the meaning or graphic marking a mark of market. On the product, its packaging or instructions can be applied to any products other markings on the condition that it will not affect negatively the visibility and legibility of markings.

The marking shall be presented in Russian.

The product package should be marked with icons (signs and / or text) prescribing the conditions specified by the manufacturer of storage and / or transportation of products in accordance with the regulatory (operational) documentation.

Requirements to ensure the safety of the equipment during its operation, are indicated on the labels as well as warning signs and notices posted in prominent places products.

The manufacturer shall provide information so that could be taken proper precautions to ensure proper control of all hazards using the entire range of protective measures.

User equipment, characterized by a high potential health hazards (UV devices, etc..), Should be warned about the existing risk. Danger products denoted accordingly.

UV irradiation facilities, designed for operation in the absence of people, marked the appropriate warning label.

In the section "Safety" operational documentation include the basic requirements for the safe operation of production, as well as to its production in accordance with the basic instruments health legislation with reference to these documents. This section should indicate that the products should

be safe in the production and application, which should be supported by the results of sanitary-epidemiological expertise.

Section 18. Requirements of for medical devices and medical equipment

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document is designed to protect the life and health of citizens, property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property; environmental protection and prevention of actions misleading purchasers.

Sanitary-hygienic evaluation of medical devices and medical equipment (hereinafter - MD and ME) is carried out in order to confirm the safety of products.

List of products, referred to the objects of the present document, including medical devices and medical equipment, including:

- Software complexes for automation of processing of medical information, incl .:

MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

- Ambulance means, suture materials and auxiliary materials (bandages, tapes, bandages, plasters, sanitary napkins, cotton wool Medical absorbent surgical, hygiene, eye, sterile and non-sterile; plaster bandages, dressings of burn, absorbable hemostatic et al., Cotton-gauze funds including wipes, bandages, dressing packets; plasters, other means for contact with broken skin or mucous membranes; surgical sutures, glues, sorbents, hemostatic powders, gels US) (HS Code 3005, 3005 90 100 0, 3005 90 310 0 3005 90 510 0 3006 10 3006 70 000 0 5601 21 21 100 5601 0);

- Products that come in contact with blood, blood products, substances for intravascular administration (eksfuzionnye devices, infusion and transfusion, injection syringes for single use catheters intravascular, medical tubes, plugs for sealing of blood vessels, etc .; containers for blood, blood products, blood substitutes and infusion solutions, fibers, membranes, sorbents for machines and devices to replace the functions of organs and systems: heart-lung machine, artificial kidney, for hemosorption; sets highways and functional elements to the unit) (HS Code 4001 10 000 0 4002 11 000 0 9018 31 31 100 9018, 9018 31 100 1 9018 31 900 1 9018 90 500);

- Medical instruments, apparatus, devices (catheters, probes, drains, bougies different types of plastic consumables and accessories for apparatus for aspiration, drainage and enteral nutrition, components of endoscopes, sensors, electrodes and others. Instrument in contact with the skin or mucous membranes , gynecological instruments of plastics - mirrors, etc .; inhalers mouthpieces for spirometers, etc .; housing tube soundconducting, ear ear for hearing aids; microspheres of burn beds type "Klinitron") (HS code 3006 91 000 0 90 100 9021 4818 0);

- Hospital linen, overalls for medical personnel, materials for medical devices (medical disposable products from nonwoven materials: linen, surgical, linen and articles for Nursing (sheets, towels, etc.), clothing for medical staff; nonwovens for the manufacture of disposable medical products with impregnation and additives and without them; linen medical, compression bandages, elastic products, stockings, socks, stockings, panties, bandages, etc .; rubber compounds, raw materials for the manufacture of rubber and latex materials and products; skid oilcloth; X-ray materials and products - aprons, bibs, gloves, shoe covers) (HS Code 4001 10 000 0, 4002 11 000 0, 4014, 4015, 5603 from, 6107, from 6108, from 6115, from 6210, of the 6212, from 6302, from 6307, from 9021);

- Sanitary products, items for care (diapers, surgical gloves, examination, anatomical; condoms; syringes, mugs douches, klizmennye tips, urinary and colostomy bags, bedpans, hot water bottles, ice bags, kriopakety) (HS codes 3006 91 000 0 4001 10 000 0, 4002 11 000 0, 4014, 4015, 4803 00, 4818, 4818 40, 4818 90 100 0);

- Products for ophthalmology (intraocular contact lenses, etc. Products, artificial eye, eyeglass lenses for vision correction, spectacle frames, ophthalmic gels) (HS Code 9003, 9003 11 000 0 9004 10);

- Products for internal and external prosthesis (heart valves, cardiac and neuromuscular stimulators, internal organs prostheses, implantable sensors, devices for continuous dosing drug administration, bone cements, intrauterine and rings; implantable gels, biological prosthetics breast products orthopedic and semi-finished products to them) (HS Code 3006 91 000 0, 9021, 9021 10, 9021 10 100 0 9021 10 900 0);

- Components and details of medical instruments and apparatus (body parts and medical instruments and apparatus, for hyperbaric oxygen chamber et al., Adjustable compression devices, oxygen tents, materials in contact with the baby's skin cells of neonatal incubators, incubators for newborns, details the oxygen anesthesia and respiratory equipment, including masks, breathing circuits, etc., oxygen tanks, and other materials and articles intended for direct and indirect contact with the human body) (HS Code 4001 10 000 0, 4002 11 000 0, 9019, 9019 10, 9019 10 100 00 9019 10 900 1 9019 20 000 0 9019 00 000 0).

Medical equipment products

- Devices vacuum injection, infusion and irrigation: aspiration and drainage systems, vacuum pumps, insufflators, irrigators (HS Code 4001, 9018)

- Diagnostic devices for ENT surgeries for otoscopy, ophthalmology (HS Code 9018)

- Apparatus for rehabilitation of hearing and speech, speech translation devices and hearing aids, electronic (HS Code 9021, 9021 40,000 0)

- Apparatus and devices to replace the functions of organs and body systems, hemoconcentrators (HS code 9018, 9018 90500)

- Equipment hemodialysis (artificial kidney, artificial kidney machines and dialysers) (HS code 9018 90300 0)

- Machines and apparatus ventilation, anesthesia and respiratory devices, inhalers and turboingalyatora including ultrasound, aerosol therapy, compensation and treatment of oxygen deficiency (HS code 9018 90600 0, 9019)

- Apparatus for laser dermatology, cosmetology, dentistry, surgery, ophthalmology, physiotherapy et al. (HS code 9013 20000 0)

- Air ionizers, air conditioning equipment, equipment for purification and enrichment of air medical (HS code

9019 20 000 0)

- Treadmills for stress tests, system load for electrocardiography (HS code 9018)

- Destructors ultrasonic aspirators and electro, electro tools, generators for brewing vessels (HS code 9018)

- Automatic external defibrillators (HS code 9018)

- Injector-automatic syringes for angiography, computed and magnetic resonance imaging, pen-injectors (HS code 9018 14000 0)

- Tools stitching, cutting, etc. surgical drive (HS code 9018)

- Sets of sensors ultrasound scanners (HS code 9018 12000 0)

- Expendable materials for the care of medical equipment (abrasive materials, solutions, oils) (HS code 3403 99 100 0 3403 19 910 0)

- Medical furniture (desks, tables, beds are functional, wheelchairs, chairs, cabinets), mattresses and waterbeds (HS code 9402, 9403, 9404)

- Monitors resuscitation, heart, including modular, portable, et al. (HS code 9018 11000 0)

- Bactericidal ultraviolet (HS code 9018 20000 0)

- Equipment denture (HS code 9018)

- Medical diagnostic equipment for interventional electrophysiology systems, external counterpulsation (HS code 9018)

- Dental Equipment: Workplace dentist, patient, assistant, dental setting (HS code 9018 41000 0)

- Devices for measuring blood pressure and pulse rate, oximeters, capnometer etc. sensors with and without sensors (HS code 9018 90 100 0)

- Instruments and equipment radiotherapy, radiotherapeutic (in terms of measurement and evaluation of noise characteristics, electromagnetic fields, etc.) (HS code 9022)

- Software complexes for automated control systems, automation and processing of medical information (HS code 9018, 9030)

- Systems for heating and intensive care for newborns (incubators, installation and lamp phototherapy) (HS code 9018)

- Systems for heating patients (electric blankets) (HS code 9018 20 000 0)

- Monitoring systems, telemetry medical system (HS code 9018 19 100 0)

- Therapeutic systems for the controlled compression (HS code 9018)

- Dental radiovisiographs, devices viziograficheskie (HS code 9022)

- Means of Rehabilitation (HS code 9021)

- Magnetic-resonance tomograph, lithotripters, devices shock wave therapy (HS code 9018 13 000 0, 9018 90 700 05)

- Ultrasonic devices, diagnostic, surgical and therapeutic, ultrasonic scalpel (HS code 9018, 9018 12,000 0)

- Plants washing, disinfection, sterilization (based on UV, ultrasound, microwave), steam, Dry heat, including automatic disinfection of flexible endoscopes, for disposal of medical waste (HS code 9020 000 0)

- Electrodiagnostic equipment: computer complexes rheographic, heart and electrocardiography, electroencephalography, neuro-, myo-diagnostic systems (HS code 9018, 9018 11 000 0 9022 50 000 0 9022 12 000 0, 9030)

- Endoscopic and videoendoskopicheskiye devices, instruments and systems; multimedia system, videoendoskopicheskiye, magnifying (HS code 9018, 9018 19 100 0 9018 90 200 0)

- Equipment for physiotherapy, medical cosmetology (HS code 9018)

- Devices for massage and cleansing (HS code 9019 10, 9019 10100 00)

- Systems of relaxation and restoration (HS code 9018)

- Stimulants for electric and magnetic therapy applicators autobiorezonansnye (HS code 9018, 9018 90,750 0)

- Physical therapy devices (based on the effects of ultrasound, laser, infrared radiation, thermal radiation), devices for electrotherapy low frequency, high frequency, quantum et al., Based on continuous, pulsed currents and magnetic fields, etc. (HS code 9013 20 000 0, 9018, 9018 20,000 0)

- Installations radiation medical therapeutic and diagnostic, computed tomography, mammography, densitometers, computed radiography system, scintigraphic apparatus (HS code 9018, 9018 14 000 0, 9022)

The provisions of this document apply to materials intended for direct and indirect contact with the skin and mucous membranes of humans, used in the manufacture of medical equipment.

The provisions of this document shall not apply to:

- Medical devices for the diagnosis in vitro;

- Drugs, including those made from human blood plasma;

- Cosmetic products;

- Human blood or blood components, plasma, drugs derived from blood or plasma and naizdeliya that when administered into the circulation comprising said substance;

- Human cells or tissues intended for transplant, as well as to the products which are made using either or from themselves, tissues or cells of the human body;

- Tissues or cells of animal origin intended for transplantation, except for products that are made either by using either of themselves, unproductive animal tissues;

- Dental materials;

- Glass and metal (syringes, containers, packing, medical instruments, furniture);

- Scales, stadiometer for adults;

- Feminine hygiene (feminine hygiene products, feminine hygiene products, diapers and diapers for children), except for those products that are specifically designed by the manufacturer to be used for medical purposes;

- List of medical devices and medical equipment codes HS TC, which requires registration of sanitary-epidemiological conclusion, presented in Annex 1.

2. GENERAL TERMS

This document uses the following terms:

medical products (CP) - products intended for use in medical practice - devices, dressings and sutures means products made of polymer, rubber and other materials, which are used for medical purposes, alone or in combination with each other and are designed to:

prevention, diagnosis, treatment of diseases, rehabilitation medical procedures, research, medical, replacement or modification of parts of tissues, organs and the human body, improve or compensate for impaired or lost physiological functions, control of conception;

effects on the human body, so that their functions can not be realized by chemical, pharmacological, immunological or metabolic interaction with the human body;

items of medical equipment (BMI) - Instruments, apparatus, instruments, devices, systems software-controlled equipment intended to apply to a person for the purpose of: research, diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, prevention, alleviation of disease, injury or disability compensation and maintaining physiological functions;

Medical products: medical devices and medical equipment - any instrument, apparatus, instruments, devices, materials or other items used either alone or in combination with each other, including the software necessary for their intended use, that are intended by the manufacturer to apply to a person with a view to:

-diagnostics, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of a disease,

-diagnostics, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of or compensation for an injury or disability,

-Studies, replacement or modification of the anatomy or maintenance of physiological functions,

-Management of conception,

with the proviso that their principal effect is not based on a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic effect of application, but which can facilitate introduction into the body, or delivery to the body surface means causing the above effects;

Accessories: items that although independently and are not medical products, but are specially designed by the manufacturer for use in conjunction with them to medical devices could be used in accordance with its intended purpose;

the product of the individual destination: product made in accordance with the terms of reference, which duly qualified physician or other person with relevant qualifications and authority, in writing, on his own responsibility, special requirements for the design or manufacture. This product must be intended solely for the particular patient. Commercially available product that is made, or is modified in accordance with the specific requirements of a duly qualified physician or other person with relevant qualifications and authority, is not the product of individual destination;

Manufacturer: legal entity or natural person, as an individual entrepreneur liable with the introduction into circulation on its own behalf for the design, manufacture, packaging and / or labeling of products, system assembly or modification of the product, regardless of whether the activity by the person or a third party on its behalf. Manufacturers are not the persons who carry out the assembly or modification of the product for a particular patient, provided that such products have already been put into circulation;

intended purpose: use of the product in accordance with the manufacturer's information specified on the label, instructions and / or in promotional materials;

instructions for use (manual), maintenance documentation - Documents containing information about how to use (use) products and safety measures;

medical staff - persons who by virtue of his activities permanently or temporarily work with medical supplies and medical equipment, and may be exposed to physical, chemical and biological factors generated by these products;

migration of harmful chemicals into the environment model - the selection of chemicals from the materials or articles into modeling environment (air, distilled water, etc.) during the sanitary-chemical tests under certain experimental conditions;

formulation (material) - the percentage of material in the raw materials used in its manufacture (polymer, synthetic, synthetic, rubber, rubber-fabric);

composition (material) - a list of raw materials in the material used in its manufacture (polymer, synthetic, synthetic, rubber, rubber-fabric);

Supporting documentation - documentation accompanying the product (product data sheet, description, manual or instructions for use, labels, test reports, certificates, sanitary-epidemiological conclusions, etc.), which contains its specifications, safety requirements in the application, etc.;

requirements for the qualification of the user - a list of knowledge, skills and experience, which must have a user for the safe use of the products;

ultraviolet germicidal system - a group of bactericidal irradiators, providing indoor predetermined level bactericidal efficiency:

open irradiators - irradiators in which the direct flow from the bactericidal lamps and reflector (or without) covers a wide area in the space up to the solid angle of 4;

closed irradiators (Recycling) - irradiators in which flow from the bactericidal lamps, located in a small enclosed space housing the irradiator has no access to the outside;

Combination illuminators - irradiators, bactericidal lamps containing two separated screen so as to flow from one lamp outwardly directed space in the lower zone, and on the other - to the top, while the lamp can be switched individually and collectively;

electrified (materials) - the ability of a material to accumulate electrostatic charge.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL DEVICES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Medical devices during operation should not create workplace medical staff and other users of the levels of harmful factors (physical, chemical and biological), exceeding the maximum permissible in accordance with the requirements of sanitary legislation.

Products must ensure the safety of the patient or the health and safety of users or, where applicable, other persons, and any risks associated with their use, must be acceptable in comparison to the benefit of the patient and the level of health and safety.

Specifications and performance of the article should not have such adverse effects, which are subjected to risk the safety of patients and medical staff or other persons during the lifetime of the product specified by the manufacturer, the operation according to the manufacturer's instructions.

For each type of medical products, the source of raw materials for their manufacture, the manufacturer prepares and approves when due hereunder normative and technical documentation, including the formulation or composition.

In the normative documents and other submitted for sanitary assessment materials for medical devices shall include:

- Appointment of product and scope;

- Description of the product with an indication (if necessary), the type and duration of contact with the body;

- The composition or formulation of the materials used;

- Hygienically relevant technical parameters and characteristics (for medical equipment);

- Date of manufacture;

- Recommendations for safe operation.

The operational documentation of medical technology products are specified all possible hazards (ie, physical and other factors generated by the equipment), they are hygienically relevant technical parameters and characteristics, as well as requirements and means of ensuring safety in the operation and maintenance of products.

On medical technology products that are sources of physical factors in the accompanying documentation (the data sheet or in the specifications or in the data sheet) the following information:

- All products that are sources of noise or vibration (with a part of the moving parts, pumps, compressors, fans, motors, etc.) - information on the levels of sound (if necessary - on the levels and frequencies of local or whole-body vibration) recorded for all nominal operating conditions of the equipment;

- For diagnostic, therapeutic, auxiliary (disinfectant), being the source of ultrasound - information on the acoustic parameters of ultrasound sources - acoustic output of all sensors,

therapeutic head or other sources of operating frequencies, the output power of ultrasound (peak value of vibration intensity ultrasound) Square working surfaces of sensors (therapeutic heads);

- Equipment, which is a source of electromagnetic fields - a list of all the sources that are part of the product characteristics of each source, including: frequency of the generated electromagnetic fields generated by power, if possible - the maximum values of the electric and (or) magnetic fields, energy flux density, induction of constant magnetic field (MR - moreover, the rate of change of the magnetic field gradient, the specific uptake); for sources operating in pulse mode - the frequency, form, duration and pulse repetition period, and assuming that the maximum duration of each source; if necessary - a safe distance (the security zone or controlled access);

- For phototherapeutic bactericidal equipment which ultraviolet radiation source indicated: Types, capacity, number of ultraviolet lamps, UV-spectral characteristics of the radiation in the wavelength range from 100 to 400 nm or intensity of radiation in the range A (over 315-400 nm), B (over 280-315 nm), C (100-280 nm), information on the concentrations of ozone emitted into the air when the equipment, as well as the recommended distance and duration of use; for bactericidal irradiators must indicate whether they are allowed to operate in the presence or absence of people;

-on equipment, which is a source of radiation in the visible, infrared wavelengths are indicated: wavelength, intensity or radiation power at the maximum working pulse; if necessary - brightness, illuminance ripple; for LED light sources - axial luminous intensity, solid angle of radiation, other specifications on LED;

- Equipment, which is a source of laser radiation are indicated (for all sources included in the installation): type of laser wavelength, output power, operating modes (continuous, intermittent, periodic, pulse), the diameter and divergence of the beam diameter nozzles and an optical fiber, the diameter of the irradiated spot on the surface to pulsed mode - the energy density in the beam, the parameters of the pulses, pulse frequency, duration of exposure, the radiation characteristics of the pilot laser - and the wavelength of the radiation power of laser hazard class sources;

- Systems controlled compression and compression products - levels exerted pressure;

- Aeroioniziruyuschee on therapeutic and preventive equipment shall include: ionizing voltage on the electrodes, the concentration of positive and negative ions are formed under different operating conditions indicating the recommended distance and duration of operation for each mode of operation, as well as information on concentrations of ozone emitted into the air at work equipment;

- All electrical items of medical equipment represent the characteristics of power supply (direct or alternating current, voltage, frequency AC current, power consumption, phase character);

- For all medical equipment or components intended for contact with the hands of medical personnel must be specified composition of the material surface, and the surface temperature at various modes of operation.

Construction products should, if possible, to exclude the impact of increased levels of physical factors on the staff and the user through the organization and the use by the lock, fences, screens, filters, protective covers and shelters, light-signaling devices, timers, remote-control, etc.). Noisy and vibrating equipment shall be provided with noise and anti-vibration elements. Electrical products must be properly grounded. During operation of UV systems where it is necessary and possible to be used acrylic protection. Laser products III, IV classes, generating radiation in the invisible part of the spectrum should be equipped with built-in laser I, II class with visible light for visualization of the main laser beam (pilot, aiming laser).

Medical devices according to the degree of danger classifies laser manufacturer of output characteristics of the radiation calculation method in accordance with the requirements of sanitary

norms and rules. For determining the hazard class lasers responsible manufacturer. Control over the correctness of establishing class laser is authorized by the state sanitary control (supervision).

Specifications for domestic laser products agreed compulsorily with the competent authorities of the state sanitary control (supervision).

Prototypes of laser products must have certificate issued by the competent authorities of the state sanitary control (supervision) of compliance with these Uniform sanitary requirements, and then allow for serial production.

Laser medical devices must be equipped with means for measuring the level of laser radiation to the patient and staff.

Laser product class III-IV prior to their use shall be taken by a commission appointed administration of the institution, with the mandatory inclusion of more members of the authorized bodies of the state sanitary control (supervision). The Commission establishes the fulfillment of these Uniform sanitary requirements, solves the problem of entering into operation of laser products. The commission's decision is documented.

To enter the laser product class III and IV in the Commission granted the manufacturer provided with the following documentation:

- Passport for laser product;

- User manual and safety;

- Approved layout of laser products;

- Sanitary passport (in due form).

Workplace safety in the operation of laser products should be provided by the design of the product. Within the working area of the laser radiation exposures and other unfavorable factors of production should not exceed the values established sanitary norms and rules and other regulations.

Zone propagation of laser radiation must be marked by signs of laser hazards. If the laser beam is beyond the control zone at the end of its useful be restrictor path.

Safety when working with open laser product is provided by application of personal protective equipment.

Production facilities, which are operated laser products must comply with current building codes and regulations to ensure the safety and maintenance products.

Lasers and laser products of any class shall be marked in accordance with the requirements for this type of product, including explanatory sign shall contain (except products of class I): information on the manufacturer, the maximum output energy (power) of the laser radiation and the length wave radiation, laser hazard class.

The certificate (logbook) for laser product must be specified: the radiation wavelength; output power (energy); temporal characteristics of the laser radiation hazard class laser; Related dangerous and harmful factors. "

Products must be designed, manufactured and packed in such a way that their characteristics and performance in the period of use of the product did not experience adverse effects during transportation and storage of products.

Medical devices and medical equipment shall be provided with a label (label), informs the user about the manufacturer, application products, on the terms and conditions of use and storage, as well as a warning about safety measures during the operation of products. In the absence of the need to take precautions manufacturer states: "safety measures are not required."

Manufacturer BMI generating levels of physical factors in excess of the permissible, the package should include personal protection (earplugs, goggles, gloves) in an amount not less than 2 pcs.

4. TYPES OF MEDICAL TESTS OF MEDICAL DEVIXES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Sanitary and chemical materials testing products:

- Odorimetricheskie study (evaluation odor intensity of materials);

- Qualitative and quantitative studies of the migration levels of harmful substances from materials in the product modeling environment (air, distilled water);

- Evaluation of integrated indicators of water vtyazhek:

- Organoleptic studies of aqueous extracts (evaluation odor intensity, color, turbidity);

- Measurement of the activity of hydrogen ions (pH) in aqueous extracts of the materials and manufacturing variations as compared with the control;

- Assessment of reducing impurities

- Evaluation of UV-absorption in the wavelength range 220-360 nm.

Toxicological tests:

- Assessment of irritating materials, products and / or aqueous extracts of them on the skin;

- Assessment of irritating materials and / or aqueous extracts of material goods to the mucous membranes of eyes;

- Evaluation of acute toxicity when administered into the peritoneum, stomach, subcutaneously, etc.);

- Assessment of sensitizing materials, products and / or aqueous extracts from them;

- Assessment of systemic toxicity and skin-irritant effect of aqueous extracts of the material on the culture products of motile cells in vitro (toxicity index);

- Assessment of hemolytic activity;

- Assessment of pyrogenicity.

Microbiological tests (see. Annex 2, 1.1.2)

Physical test methods of medical products

- Assessment of electrified materials products;

assessment of radiation indicators (for products using natural mineral and raw materials).

Physical test methods of medical equipment

- Measurement of the levels generated by physical factors (noise, vibration, general and local, ultrasound and air contact, radiation: ultraviolet, optical range, infrared, laser, X-ray, electrical, magnetic and electromagnetic fields and radiation, ion formula, the surface temperature BMI available for user contact.

Clinical trials (for sanitary napkins, diapers, diaper manufacturer intended strictly for medical purposes).

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELING OF MEDICAL DEVICES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND INFORM OF CUSTOMER

Information on medical devices and medical equipment should be provided by the manufacturer on the product label and in the documentation on it. Information, in addition to the address of the manufacturer of products should contain the listing of indicators relating to safety and performance characteristics, the legal aspects of placing products on the market, as well as any other information that the prospective user to provide adequate choice and use of the product and may be associated with his health and security.

The marking is applied directly to the product and / or packaging. For products introduced into circulation in sterile form, shall be marked and sterile packaging. Marking on a product is not applied if it is too small, or do not permit its specific properties.

The marking shall be readily visible, legible, no abrasion, and be marked on the product or in the instructions for use. If possible, it shall be marked on the sales packaging. For products put into circulation in sterile form, shall be marked and sterile packaging. The marking does not apply if the product is too small, or do not permit its specific properties.

Never use symbols or inscriptions which are likely to mislead third parties as to the meaning or graphic marking a mark of market. On the product, its packaging or instructions can be applied to any products other markings on the condition that it will not affect negatively the visibility and legibility of markings.

Marking, applied directly on the product must contain: the name of the manufacturer and / or his trademark; product name; size, weight, power supply, serial number (if applicable), date (year) of manufacture (for BMI), expiration date, or the date of the expiry date regulatory document, which corresponds to the requirements of the product, a sign of treatment; other information in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

Marking, applied to product packaging must contain: the name strany- manufacturer's name, legal address and trademark manufacturer, product name, standard document, which corresponds to the requirements of the product, size, weight (if necessary), how to care for the product, the year of manufacture (for BMI), expiry date or expiry date (for medical devices), the sign of the treatment, other information, in accordance with the manufacturer's documentation.

Information on BMI should apply relief method (stamping, engraving, casting, stamping). Information may be applied in the form of icons, as well as stubborn paint directly on the product. Information should be easy to read and resistant storage, transportation, sale and use of products for other purposes.

The marking shall be presented in Russian. Allowed additional use of other languages.

The product package should be marked with icons (signs and / or text) prescribing the conditions specified by the manufacturer of storage and / or transportation of products in accordance with the regulatory (operational) documentation.

The marking shall indicate all necessary information to ensure the safe operation of the product: its basic specifications, warning labels, labels (magnetic, laser or other for BMI; information about the materials of which are made of medical devices, etc.), the requirements for the need to use of personal protective equipment, safety distances or permissible duration of operation, etc. for BMI.

Operation of medical equipment in accordance with the standard documentation for specific products and other documents sanitary legislation containing requirements for the relevant characteristics of BMI.

Security requirements BMI of their operation, are indicated on the labels as well as warning signs and notices posted in prominent places products in which they are located.

The manufacturer shall provide information so that could be taken proper precautions to ensure proper control of all hazards using the entire range of protective measures.

User BMI, characterized by a high potential health hazards (UV devices, laser products, etc.) Should be warned about the existing risk. Danger products denoted accordingly. The use of medical equipment intended for the public in the home, must be prescribed by a doctor, according to medical recommendations.

UV devices are marked with a warning sign: "WARNING: UV radiation can cause damage to the eyes and skin. Read the instructions. Put the attached goggles." UV devices intended for use in beauty salons and similar places, warning labels may be presented in a poster permanently attached close to the UV unit.

UV devices, the brightness of more than 100,000 cd / m2, marked warning sign: "Powerful light. Do not look at the radiator."

UV irradiation facilities, designed for operation in the absence of people, marked the appropriate warning label.

Laser products of different classes marked with warning signs - "Do not stare into the beam," "Laser radiation", "Avoid exposure to eyes and skin direct and diffuse radiation," "Laser Aperture", etc. indicating the class of laser products. Laser products, generating radiation in the invisible part of the spectrum, the corresponding marked warning sign - "Invisible laser radiation", etc.

In the section "Safety" operational documentation include the basic requirements for the safe operation of production, as well as to its production in accordance with the basic instruments health legislation with reference to these documents, including: a used production equipment and levels of hazards in the workplace , Individual and collective protection regimes of labor, working and conducting CSI production control (if necessary). This section should indicate that the products should be safe in the manufacture and use, and should be decorated sanitary-epidemiological conclusion.

Section 19. Requirements for chemical and petrochemical products for production purposes

1. SCOPE

This section regulates the requirements for the chemical and petrochemical products for industrial use, complies with the following HS codes 2505, 2506, 250700, 2508, 2510, 2513, 2514 00 000 0 2521 00 000 0, 2523, 2524, 2530, 2601 - 2617 2845, 2846, 2918 12,000 0 2,918 14,000 0 2,918 19,000 0, 3201, 3202, 3203 00, 3204, 3215, 3402 11, 3402 11 100 0 3402 11 900 0 3402 12 000 0, 3402 13 000 0 3402 19 000 0, 3402 20, 3402 90, 3403, 3403 11 000 0 3403 19 910 0 3403 91 000 0 3403 99 100 0, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3814 00, 3820 00 000 0 4001 10000 0 4002 11000 0.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Potentially hazardous chemicals - individual compound (compound) of natural or synthetic origin capable of in terms of production, use, transportation, processing, as well as living conditions have adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Human environment - a collection of objects, phenomena and environmental factors that determine the conditions of human life.

Petrochemical products - chemical products, produced or allocated (fully or partially) of oil and natural gas.

Chemicals - a substance or mixture of substances in circulation, including any additive necessary to ensure stability and / or impurities, the presence of which is due to the progress of the production process and / or solvent.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1. On the territory of the Member States of the customs union is allowed to import and handling of chemical and petrochemical products, the corresponding toxicological and hygienic requirements set out in this Section.

3.2. Potentially hazardous chemicals in the chemical and petrochemical products and impurities to be assessed risks to human health.

3.3. Importation and trafficking of chemical and petrochemical products do not meet the requirements is not allowed.

3.4. Hazard assessment of controlled products to human health on the basis of toxicological and hygienic assessment, the availability of information about the hygienic standards in the human environment in their application, as well as other information in accordance with the requirements.

3.5. Classification and labeling of chemical and petrochemical products in accordance with the national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

4. The criteria for hazard assessment

4.1. Manufacturers, importers must provide the following information about the controlled product:

- For products of an individual chemical substance: chemical name in accordance with the requirements of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), synonyms, trade names, numbers CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service), the EU, the registration number in the system REACH); molecular (gross) formula, molecular (atomic) weight;

- For mixtures: the product name for each component (the substance) of the mixture: the chemical name in accordance with the requirements of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), synonyms, trade names, numbers CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service), the EU, the registration number system REACH; molecular (gross) formula; its percentage.

Scope.

Physical and chemical parameters.

Acute oral toxicity - DL50 per os.

Acute dermal toxicity - DL50 cut.

Acute inhalation toxicity - CL50.

Data irritating to the skin and mucous membranes.

Indicators subacute oral toxicity (cumulative properties), the coefficient of cumulation.

Subacute cutaneous toxicity indicators (for products having severe dermal hazard).

Indicators subacute inhalation toxicity (for products of expressed an inhalation hazard).

Data on chronic toxicity.

Information about the sensitizing effect.

Information about Gonadotoxic action.

Data on embryotoxicity.

Information about the teratogenicity.

Information about the mutagenic action.

Information about the carcinogenic effect.

First aid measures in case of poisoning.

Hygienic standards in the human environment.

Necessary personal protective equipment.

information on the biodegradability of surfactants. Admitted to the treatment of surface-active compounds (surfactants) with complete biodegradability of not less than 60% (as carbon dioxide), or at least 70% (by total organic carbon) and / or with primary biodegradability of not less than 80%. *

4.2. In the absence of the required information are conducted toxicological studies and hygienic.

4.3. In assessing the hazards of controlled products are used as official scientific information on the chemical, physical, ecological materials and recommendations for their use.

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* For the goods belonging to the HS codes 3402 11, 3402 12, 3402 13.

5. PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING OF THE RISK

5.1. Hazard assessment of controlled products for human health is made on the proposal of legal and natural persons responsible for the release / import / use of this product, regardless of ownership.

5.2. The evaluation procedure controlled products includes:

- Consideration of the applicant submitted documents;

- Toxicological and hygienic assessment and preparation of a report on the properties of the controlled product;

- Issuing a document confirming safety of controlled products for human health, the competent authorities of states - members of the Customs Union.

5.3. To obtain the document confirming the safety of the controlled product, the applicant must submit:

- An application letter (in any form);

- The information listed in Sec. 4.1 of this section;

-normativnye and (or) technical documents (standards, specifications, regulations, technological instructions, specifications, recipes, etc.), which is supposed to carry out the production and use in the states - members of the customs union, certified in accordance with legislation by Member States of the Customs Union order;

- Copies of the documents issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin, confirming its safety for humans (MSDS) (for products imported into the territory of the Member States of the customs union from other countries);

- Instructions for Use (leaflet, abstract) (if all the required information can not be placed on the label), signed and stamped by the authorized person of the manufacturer;

- Consumer (or tare) a label or its project certified by authorized signature and seal of the manufacturer;

- Test reports of accredited testing laboratories (centers), the conclusion of accredited organizations.

5.5. Funding for the assessment of toxicity and hazards of controlled products for human health at the expense of the customer in accordance with the cost estimates for its implementation, unless otherwise provided by the laws of Member States of the Customs Union.

Section 20. Basic requirements for disinfectant, disinsection and deratization means

1. SCOPE

These requirements apply to the insecticide, rodenticide agent, disinfectants and similar products, put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles - for use in the home, in health care facilities and other facilities to ensure safety and health (except used in veterinary medicine) (HS code 3808).

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Pest means - physical (including mechanical), chemical, biological disinfectants and devices designed for disinfestation.

Disinfectology examination of disinfectants - review and evaluation specialists materials laboratory, field studies / test target effectiveness, toxicological, hygienic and environmental safety of disinfectants, as well as their accompanying normative, methodical and guidance documentation.

Disinfectants - chemical and biological means for disinfection (disinfectant), pre cleaning, sterilization (sterilizing agent), disinfection (disinfestational means), disinfestation (deratization means), as well as insect repellent agents and pedikulitsidy.

Disinfectants - disinfectants used for disinfection.

The active substance (substance) - chemical and biological agents that are part of disinfectants as the active components that provide the target efficiency.

Deratization means - disinfectants used for rodent control.

Treatment disinfectant - procedures performed with disinfectant, starting from design to disposal or destruction.

Evaluation of the real danger - the degree possible danger disinfectant for human health and their habitats in the specific conditions of use.

Formulation - disinfectant, consisting of the active substance (substance) and the constituent components, suitable for use.

The application mode - the set of factors that characterize application of the disinfectant, including the concentration of active substance in the formulation and used in the working solution, application rates, processing time, number of treatments, use of adjuvants and modes of application, the area of the treated surface that define the required quantity of disinfectants The time treatments.

Repellent means - chemical repellents arthropods or rodents.

Human environment - a collection of objects, phenomena and environmental factors that determine the conditions of human life.

Tools presterilizing cleaning - agents having detergent properties, designed to remove contaminants of different nature (including protein, fat, mechanical et al., Residues of drugs) to medical devices before they are sterilized.

Waiting period - the period between the treatment and the use of disinfectant premises (or access to the treated area).

Sterilizing agents - disinfectants used for sterilization.

Container - container, and any other components and materials necessary capacity to perform a containment function.

Packaging - complete product of the packing operation, prepared for transportation.

3. Requirements (criteria) for product safety

The criteria for the safety assessment of active substances disinfectants are:

- Acute, subacute, chronic toxicity, including an assessment of specific and long-term effects on human health effects (allergenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, embryotoxicity);
- Compliance with technical products (substances, active substances) registered disinfectant technical product manufacturer;
- The presence of hazardous (toxicologically significant) impurities and metabolites in the technical product;
- Hygienic standards of active substances in the workplace air, air of populated areas, water reservoirs and in the soil, using monitoring data (if any) of the content of active substances in the environment.

Evaluation criteria for the production of microorganisms (bacteria) and formulations of biologics are:

- The origin and culture conditions of the strain, how they are identified; dissemination of strain;
- Pathogenicity (virulence, toxicity, toxigenicity) bacteria, two kinds of laboratory animals after a single intraperitoneal and / or intragastric administration, and when the body of warm-blooded through the upper airways;
- Irritating to the mucous membrane of the eye;
- Sensitizing and immunotoxic effects of microorganisms on admission through the skin and upper respiratory tract;
- Limiting criteria for hazard in chronic experiment.

Criteria for assessing the formulation of the disinfectant:

- Toxicological characteristic components preparative form (fillers, emulsifiers, stabilizers, solvents, etc.) indicating the current standards, numbers CAS, IUPAC, registration system REACH;
- Acute oral toxicity;
- Acute toxicity when applied to the skin;
- Acute inhalation toxicity (static seed);
- Acute parenteral toxicity (into the abdominal cavity for sterilizing agents);
- Local irritant effect on the skin and mucous membranes;
- Sensitizing effects;
- Subacute oral toxicity (cumulative properties), cumulation coefficient (rodenticides, disinfectants for the food industry and catering);
- Subacute cutaneous toxicity (skin antiseptics, pedikulitsidy, repellents)
- Subacute inhalation toxicity (insecticides, disinfectants;
- Evaluation of the real danger in the recommended conditions, rules and processing methods";
- Chemical and physical properties of disinfectants, including their volatility, stability, compatibility with other compounds, fires and explosions (information submitted by the manufacturer);
- Data FAO / WHO (if available), or the European Union, or United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) risk assessment imported disinfectants".

These criteria are the basis for assessing the risk of imported disinfectants and conducted in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the customs union of sanitary and epidemiological expertise.

Specific formulations effectiveness of disinfectants against bacteria, fungi and viruses. Assessment of the effectiveness of a particular should be not less than two laboratories.

4. Disinfectology examination of disinfectants, pest and deratization means

Disinfectology examination of disinfectants carried duly accredited included in the relevant list of accredited organizations with the necessary scientific and financial support and appropriate expertise and qualifications in accordance with the procedure established by the Member States of the Customs Union.

The procedure of examination disinfectology disinfectants determined in accordance with the laws of the Member States of the Customs Union.

For examination by the manufacturer (supplier, registrant) are provided:

- Regulatory documents (recipe funds Specifications (for domestic products) or specification (for imported products), methods of quality control tools, including the method of control of the active ingredient, application tools, labels, etc.);
- Toxicological dossier disinfectant (including characterization of the active substance and the main components of the formulation as a whole), including its hygienic standards in the environment (water, air, soil);
- A sample of the formulation of the disinfectant in the original container with the original container labels;
- Safety data sheet and / or the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), specification and / or the manufacturer's declaration, setting out the measures first assistance in cases of poisoning disinfectant;
- A standard sample of the active substance disinfection tools;
- The results of registration tests disinfectant in the territory of each Member State of the Customs Union, carried out in the Member States of the Customs Union, based on the specific conditions and use of facilities.

Principles disinfectology expertise:

bound by its implementation;

scientific validity of the conclusions;

independence of the experts in the exercise of their powers;

completeness of the examination;

confidentiality of the materials;

payment for the examination.

According to the results of examination disinfectology disinfectants issued an expert opinion of a standard form containing the following information:

name disinfectant (his formulation);

manufacturer active substance (s) of the disinfectant;

Formulation manufacturer;

hygienic characteristics of the disinfectant, including the purity of the crude product and the hazard class of disinfectant (in accordance with existing regulations);

the main results of chemical and analytical monitoring, evaluation target efficacy and safety of disinfectants;

the scope of the disinfectant (residential, non-residential and industrial premises, public utilities, medical and child care, transportation, human settlements and natural habitats, etc.);

regulations (sanitary rules and regulations, sanitary and epidemiological rules, hygienic requirements, performance standards targeted efficacy and safety of disinfectants, etc.), according to which measures should be provided with safe handling of disinfectant.

In the absence of the necessary materials for examination disinfectology disinfectant on the target efficiency, identification of negative information on toxicological and hygienic properties of drugs or negative results during the pilot study, issued a reasoned opinion on the impossibility of state registration of disinfectant.

5. Packaging and marking of disinfectants

Packaging (packaging) for disinfectants is made of materials that ensure the safety of products and excluding the possibility of contamination of disinfectants environment during storage, transportation and use.

Transportation marking is applied directly to packaging printing machines, stencil or labeling. It should contain: handling marks, classification code, information for the consumer with the obligatory indication of the batch number, date of manufacture (month, year), and the warranty period of storage.

Containers for packaging aggressive disinfectants (pH less than 2.0 units and more than 11.5 units) shall be equipped with a pump for filling them.

Section 21. Requirements for mineral waters

1. Scope of Application

1. This Section of the Unified Sanitary Requirements determines hygienic safety requirements for natural mineral drinking medicinal and medicinal table waters of various chemical composition intended for consumption with therapeutic and preventive purposes. Therapeutic properties of such products shall not be a subject of regulation stipulated hereunder.

2. Terms and Definitions

2.1. Mineral waters are natural waters producing therapeutic effect on human organism due to ions, salts and gases in its composition, high concentration of bioactive components and specific properties (such as radioactivity, temperature, medium reaction)

2.2. Mineral drinking waters are waters with mineralization degree of not less than 1 g/dm3 or less, containing the amount of bioactive components not less than stipulated by balneological standards established for drinking mineral waters.

2.3. Mineral drinking medicinal table waters are waters with mineralization degree from 1 to 10 g/dm3 or less, containing the amount of bioactive components not less than stipulated by balneological standards.

2.4. Mineral drinking medicinal waters are waters with mineralization degree from 10 to 15 g/dm3 or less provided that they contain increased amount of arsenic, boron, and some other bioactive microcomponents. The use of medicinal waters with higher mineralization degree is possible.

3. General Provisions

3.1. Bottling of mineral waters shall be carried out in compliance with these Uniform Sanitary Requirements and technological instruction on treatment and bottling of drinking mineral waters approved in the established manner and in compliance with sanitary regulations for bottled water manufacturers.

3.2. Shelf life and temperature conditions of storage for mineral waters in synthetic containers shall comply with the requirements stipulated by regulatory documents for finished products.

3.3. The following methods of mineral waters treatment are permitted:

- removal of compounds of iron, manganese, sulfur, and arsenic by aeration and (or) oxidation;

- removal of such insoluble elements as iron and sulfur compounds by filtration or decantation;

- total or partial removal of free carbon dioxide solely by physical methods;

- carbonation;

- citric or ascorbic acid treatment;

- silver sulfate treatment.

Methods of mineral water treatment other than those stated above are also permitted providing that they do not change the content and proportion of cations of calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, anions of hydrocarbonates, sulfates, chlorides, and bioactive components in mineral waters under treatment.

No chlorine agents are permitted for treatment of mineral waters to be bottled.

3.4. Mass concentration of silver in bottled mineral water during silver sulfate treatment shall not exceed 0.2 mg/dm3.

3.5. Carbon dioxide shall be used for mineral water carbonation.

3.6. Bottled mineral water manufacturers shall effect sterilization of containers ensuring

their epidemiological and chemical composition safety.

3.7. Only containers which meet these Uniform Sanitary Requirements can be used for bottling of mineral water subject to account of the maximum storage terms.

4. Safety Requirements for Mineral Waters

4.1. Mineral water shall conform to hygienic standards at the time of its bottling, transportation and storage as well as throughout its stipulated shelf life.

4.2. Safety requirements for mineral waters:

favorable organoleptic properties;

chemical composition safety;

epidemiological safety of drinking water;

radiation safety.

Safety parameters for these products are specified in Annex 1 to this Section of the Uniform Sanitary Requirements.

5. Requirements for Packaging, Marking, Transportation and Storage of Mineral Water

5.1. Mineral water shall be packaged in consumer containers intended for contact with food products.

5.2. The marking of mineral water shall contain information in conformity with the requirements of technical and regulatory acts in effect.

5.3. Conditions of storage and transportation of mineral water as well as shelf life shall comply with the requirements specified in manufacturer's regulatory documents for finished products approved in the established manner.

Annex 1 to Section 21 of Chapter II of the
Uniform Sanitary and Epidemiological and

Hygienic Requirements for Goods Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control)

Safety Requirements for Mineral Waters

1. According to organoleptic parameters mineral waters shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1

Table 1

Parameter Name	Description
Visual appearance	Transparent liquid free of contaminants. Inessential deposition of mineral salts is possible.
Color	Colorless liquid or liquid with shades of yellow to green.
Taste and odor	Characteristic of the substances dissolved in water.

2. According to mineralization degree, basic ions, and chemical composition mineral waters shall conform to the requirements specified in appropriate technical regulatory acts and in the manufacturer's regulatory documents for finished products approved in the established manner.

3. Mass concentration of the following components of mineral waters shall not exceed the amounts specified in Table 2:

Table 2

Component Name	Mass Concentration, mg/dm^3
Nitrate ($NO3^-$)	50.0
Nitrite ($NO2^-$)	2.0
Arsenic (As)*	0.1
Lead (Pb)	0.1
Zinc (Zn)	5.0
Cadmium (Cd)	0.01
Copper (Cu)	1.0
Mercury (Hg)	0.005
Selenium (Se)	0.05
Strontium (Sr)	25.0
Fluorine (F): in medicinal waters in table medicinal waters	 15.0 10.0
Notes * - Arsenic is not considered a toxic element if contained in mineral natural drinking medicinal waters as natural bioactive arsenic.	

4. According to microbiological parameters bottled mineral waters shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 3.

Table 3

Parameter Name	Value
Mesophilic aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacteria, CFU in 1 cm^3, maximum value	100
Coliform bacteria	not allowed in 333 cm^3
Pathogenic microorganisms, including Salmonella	not allowed in 100 cm^3
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	not allowed in 100 cm^3

5. Permanganate oxidation of mineral waters shall be 0.5-5.0 mg/dm^3 of oxygen consumed.

6. According to radiation safety parameters bottled mineral waters shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 4.

Таблица 4

Parameter	Units of Measurement	Quality Standards for Bottled Waters, Maximum Value		Hazard Parameter[1]-*
		First Category	Prime Category	
Radiation Safety Parameters:				
Specific cumulative a - radioactivity	Bq/l	0.2	0.2	radiation
Specific cumulative в - radioactivity	- -	1	1	- « -
Note: Effective dose obtained throughout the annual consumption of bottled water shall not exceed 0.1 mSv.				

Section 22. Requirements of safety of food additives and flavorings

1. Scope of Application

1. Sanitary and Epidemiological and Hygienic Safety Requirements for Food Additives and Flavourings (hereinafter referred to as "the Part of the Uniform Sanitary Requirements") shall be applied to food additives and flavourings in the sphere of production, circulation and storage thereof, as well as to food products containing food additives and flavourings in the sphere of their application in food products manufacturing.

2. This Part of the Uniform Sanitary Requirements is developed based on the legislation of the Customs Union Member States, as well as the international documents in the field of food additives and flavourings safety.

2. Terms and Definitions

3. For the purposes of this document the following terms and definitions are used in this part of the Uniform Sanitary Requirements:

1) in relation to general terms:

1.1) "food flavouring (flavouring)" - products not consumed by humans directly as a food, containing flavouring substances (including natural) or flavouring preparations or thermal process flavourings or smoke flavourings or flavouring precursors or other flavourings (which contain other components, save the abovementioned) or their mixture (a flavouring component), designated for giving food products some flavour and/ or smell (except for sweet, sour and salty flavor), with addition of food additives and food raw material and without thereof;

1.2) "smoke flavourings" - mixtures of substances isolated from smokes applied in traditional smoking by means of fractionation process and smoke condensate purification;

1.3) "thermal process flavourings" - mixtures of substances obtained as a result of heating under certain conditions of edible and non-edible ingredients, one of which is an amino compound and another one is reducing sugar; heat-treatment conditions: temperature shall be not more than 180 °C, heat-treatment duration shall be 15 min at 180 °C with the corresponding duration increase when lower temperatures are applied - double heating duration in case of temperature decrease per each 10 °C, but no more than 12 hours, pH value during the process shall not exceed 8.0;

1.4) "safety of food additives, flavourings and food products containing thereof" - features and characteristics of food additives, flavourings and food products containing thereof, satisfying the technical regulations of this Part of Uniform Requirements and testifying to the absence of inadmissible risk in relation to harm caused to human life or health and future generations, in case of human consumption thereof as part of food products;

1.5) "flavouring substance" - chemically identified (chemically individual) substance with characteristics of a flavouring, i.e. possessing a characteristic smell and/or flavour (save sweet, sour or salty);

1.6) "natural flavouring substance" - flavouring substance, isolated by means of physical, enzymatic or microbiological processes from raw material of plant or animal origin, including processed by traditional methods of food products production;

1.7) "complex food additive" - mixture of food additives (a food additive and raw material), manufactured as market products which may contain flavourings, food raw material, food products and other components; at least one of food additives, which is part of a complex food additive, shall function in the final food;

1.8) "maximum permissible level (maximum level, permissible level)" - a sanitary-hygienic standard, establishing maximum permissible quantity of a food additive (flavouring, biologically active substance) in a food product, ensuring its safety for humans;

1.9) "non-treated food products" - products not subjected to any treatment causing significant changes of its original state and content; such a product may be purified, prepackaged, packaged and frozen;

1.10) "new food additives, flavouring substances, natural sources of flavouring substances" - food additives, flavouring substances, natural sources of flavouring substances, not approved for application in food products production in compliance with the technical regulations of this Part of Uniform Requirements;

1.11) "food additive" - any substance (or mixture of substances), with no consideration of its caloric value, not usually consumed by humans directly as food and or a common food ingredient, meant to be included in food product when produced for technological purposes (function) for production, processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, transportation or storage thereof, which entails or might entail that such a substance or its transmutation products become food products components; food additives can perform several technological functions;

1.12) "flavouring precursor" - a product (which may be obtained from food products, as well as from products, not consumed directly as food), not necessarily possessing characteristics of a flavouring, meant to be added to a food product with the only purpose of obtaining flavour and smell by means of destruction or reaction with other components in the process of food production;

1.13) "flavouring preparation" - mixture of flavourings and other substances, isolated by means of physical, enzymatic or microbiological processes: from food products or food raw material, including after being treated by traditional methods of food products production; and/or from products of plant, animal or microbiological origin, not consumed directly as food, applied as such or treated by traditional methods of food products production;

1.14) "food products with reduced caloric value" - food products, the caloric value of which is reduced not less than by 30% in comparison with traditional food products;

1.15) "food products without added sugars" - food products manufactured without addition of mono- and disaccharides and food products containing thereof;

1.16) "traditional methods of food products production" - boiling, including steaming and under pressure (up to 120 ^{o}C), baking, roasting, stewing, frying, including with oil (up to 240 ^{o}C at atmospheric pressure), drying, steaming out, heating, chilling, freezing, steeping, maceration (soaking), infusion (brewing), percolation (screening), filtration, extrusion (extracting), mixing, emulsifying, particle size reduction (cutting, kibbling, grinding, milling), capsulation, peeling (husking), distillation (rectification), extraction (including solvent extraction), fermentation and microbiological processes;

2) in relation to terms of food additives functional groups:

2.1) "antioxidants" - food additives, designated for oxidation process deceleration and increasing of shelf life (term of storage) of food products (food raw material);

2.2) "anti-caking agents (anti-clumping agents)" - food additives, designated for prevention of sticking (caking) of powdery and fine-crystalline food products particles and ensuring their flowability;

2.3) "flour treatment agent" - a food additive (save emulsifiers), designated for baking performance or flour (dough) colour improvement;

2.4) "water-retaining agent (humectant)" - a food additive designated for water retaining and food products prevention from drying;

2.5) "glazing agent" - a food additive designated for coating food products surfaces with the purpose of glazing and/or protective layer formation;

2.6) "gelatinizing agent" - a food additive designated for formation of food product gel-like texture;

2.7) "thickener" - a food additive, designated for increasing food products viscosity;

2.8) "acid" - a food additive, designated for increasing food product acidity and/or giving it a sour flavour;

2.9) "preservative" - a food additive, designated for prolonging (increasing) food products shelf life (storage term) by means of protection thereof from microbic damage and/or pathogenic microorganisms growth;

2.10) "colouring agent" - a food additive, designated for food products colouring, colour intensification or restoration; food products having secondary colouring effect, as well as colouring agents applied for colouring of non-edible external parts of food products (for colouring of cheese and sausage covering, for meat, cheese and eggs marking) shall not be referred to as food colouring agents;

2.11) "filling agent" - a food additive which increases the food product volume without significant increase of energy value;

2.12) "carrier" - a food additive, designated for dissipation, dilution, dispersion or other physical modifications of food additives, flavourings, enzymatic preparations, nutrients and/or other substances, added with food (physiological) purposes without any changes or effect to their functions in order to increase their efficiency and simplification of application;

2.13) "anti-foaming agent" - a food additive, designated for prevention or reduction of foam formation in food products;

2.14) "foaming agent" - a food additive designated for even distribution of gaseous phase in liquid and firm food products;

2.15) "sweetener" - a food additive designated for food products sweetening or consumed as part of cooking sweeting agents;

2.16) "propellant" - a food additive-gas (save air), designated for pulling a food product out of a holding capacity (container);

2.17) "leavening agent" - a food additive, designated for increasing of dough volume by means of gas formation;

2.18) "acidity regulator" - a food additive, designated for pH (acidity, alkalinity) change or adjustment in food products;

2.19) "stabilizer" - a food additive designated for provision of aggregative stability and/or support of homogeneous dispersion of two or more non-miscible ingredients;

2.20) "packaging gas" - a food additive-gas (save air), inserted in the holding capacity (container) before, during and after placement of a food product in the holding capacity (container);

2.21) "firming agent" - a food additive, designated for preserving the density of fruit and vegetable tissues and firming of food products gel-like structure;

2.22) "flavour (smell) enhancer" - a food additive, designated for enhancing and/or modification of natural flavor and/or smell of food products;

2.23) "colour retention agent (stabilizer)" - a food additive designated for stabilization, preservation (or enhancing) of food products colouring;

2.24) "emulsifier" - a food additive, designated for formation and/or preservation of homogeneous mixture of two or more non-miscible phases in a food product;

2.25) "emulsifying salt" - a food additive, designated for even distribution of fats, proteins and/or improvement of spread cheese plasticity and products on basis thereof.

3. General Provisions

4. This Part of the Uniform Requirements is intended for:

1) Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities engaged in business activity connected with manufacturing and circulation of food additives and flavourings as well as with manufacturing and circulation of food products containing food additives and flavourings.

2) State control (supervision) authorities of the Customs Union Member States performing functions involving control and supervision in the sphere of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of population, customers' rights and consumer market protection.

5. For the purposes of the safe use of food additives and flavourings in production of food products and prevention of the actions misinforming purchasers, the following requirements shall be observed:

1) Use of food additives and flavourings shall not raise the risk of possible harmful effect of food products on the human health;

2) Food products shall comply with the regulations established by these Uniform Requirements as to the permissible content of standard food additives and biologically active substances contained in flavourings (flavouring preparations) and/or in natural sources of flavouring substances;

3) Food additives shall be used exclusively in cases when there is a necessity for technological advancement, improvement of consumer properties of food products or extension of their storage life (shelf life) which may not be achieved otherwise or it would be economically inadvisable;

4) Use of food additives and flavourings shall not disorient consumers in regard to the consumer properties of food products. It is not allowed to add flavourings to food products for the purpose of enhancing their natural flavour (for instance, Whisky Flavouring in Whisky, Raspberry Flavouring in raspberry jam, Milk Flavouring in milk powder, etc.);

5) Use of food additives and flavourings shall neither impair the organoleptic properties of food products nor significantly affect their nutrition value (with the exception of some specialized and dietary products);

6) Food additives and flavourings shall be added to food products at a minimum necessary to achieve the planned technological effect;

7) It is not allowed to use food additives and flavourings in order to cover up spoilage and bad quality of raw materials or end food products and/or to adulterate them and/or to disorient the purchasers;

8) Food additives, flavourings and food products containing them that are imported in the Customs Union Member States shall comply with the provisions hereof;

9) Food additives and flavourings shall be prepacked and packaged so that to ensure their safety and consumer properties stated on the label during the storage life (shelf life) with observance of the storage conditions;

10) When packing food additives and flavourings, such materials shall be used that comply with the safety requirements regarding materials coming in contact with food products (Chapter II, Part 16);

11) Food additives and flavourings being in circulation in the territory of the Customs Union Member States shall be supported by the documents confirming their safety and ensuring their traceability, as well as information on the storage conditions and storage life (shelf life) of the products.

12) Food additives and flavourings being in circulation in the territory of the Customs Union member states that are produced with the use of genetically modified organisms and other biological technologies and/or nanotechnologies shall comply with the Uniform Requirements for Safety and Nutrition Value of Food Products (Chapter II, Part 1)

13) The manufacturer (seller) of food additives, flavourings and food products containing food additives and flavourings shall bear responsibility for their safety.

6. The normative and technical documents for food additives, flavourings and food products containing them (standards, technical requirements, regulations, technology guidelines, specifications, formulae, content data) shall contain the following information in respect to the ingredients with indication of:

1) For food additives - index E (if any);

2) For complex food additives - quantitative content of the constituent food additives, apart from those which are regulated according to the TD (Technical Documents), as well as categories of the constituent flavourings (flavouring substances, flavouring preparations, smoke flavourings, thermal process flavourings, etc.) and quantitative content of standard biologically active substances when using natural sources of flavouring substances containing such biologically active substances, information on the regulations on use (field of application, dosage);

3) For flavourings - ingredients, including flavouring substances and flavouring preparations with indication (for foreign manufacturers) of the international legislation allowing for their use in the food industry; quantitative content of the constituent food additives, apart from those which are regulated according to the TD; quantitative content of standard biologically active substances when using natural sources of flavouring substances containing such biologically active substances, information on the regulations on use (field of application, dosage);

4) For natural sources of flavouring raw materials and flavouring preparations produced out of them - Latin names, used parts (organs, fluids), quantitative content of standard biologically active substances when using natural sources of flavouring substances containing such biologically active substances, information on the regulations on use (field of application, dosage);

5) For food products containing food additives and flavourings - quantitative content of the constituent food additives, apart from those which are regulated according to the TD, as well as categories of the constituent flavourings (flavouring substances, flavouring preparations, smoke flavourings, thermal process flavourings, etc.) and quantitative content of standard biologically active substances when using natural sources of flavouring substances containing such biologically active substances;

6) Information on the content of complex food additives (content of standard food additives), ingredients of flavourings, percentage of standard biologically active substances which shall be submitted in the course of the state registration or state sanitary control (supervision);

7) Information on the use of genetically modified organisms, including genetically modified microorganisms, in food additives and flavourings;

8) Information on the use of nanomaterials and nanoparticles in food additives and flavourings;

9) Information on the use of allergenic substances in food additives and flavourings: peanuts and derived products; aspartame and aspartame-acesulfame salt; mustard and derived products; sulphur dioxide and sulphites (with the mass fraction of more than 10 mg/kg(l) in terms of sulphur dioxide); cereals containing gluten and derived products; sesame and derived products; shellfish and derived products; milk and derived products (including lactose); nuts and derived products; crustacean and derived products; fish and derived products; celery and derived products; soybean and derived products; eggs and derived products.

7. New food additives and flavourings (not regulated by this Part of the Uniform Requirements) shall be allowed to be used in the manner established by the

Customs Union Member States. In addition to normative and technical documents the following information shall be presented to evidence the human health safety of food additives, flavouring substances, natural sources of flavouring substances or flavouring preparations produced from of them:

1) For food additives and flavouring substances — characteristics of the substance: its origin and chemical formula (composition), physicochemical properties, method of preparation, principal substance percentage, presence and percentage of semi-finished products, admixtures, purity degree, method of achievement of the desirable technological effect, possible interaction products with nutrient materials;

2) For natural sources of flavouring substances and flavouring preparations produced from of them - the part (parts) being used, composition and percentage of the principal components, including biologically active substances, use for the nutritive and medical purposes, dosage;

3) Toxicological characteristics; for particular substances — metabolism in the animal body;

4) Technological justification of use of new products, their advantages over the currently used products, list of the food products in which these new products are proposed to be used, dosage necessary to achieve the technological effect;

5) Technical documentation containing the established safety standards, methods of evaluation of a new food additive (its transmutation products) or principal components and biologically active substances (if any).

4. Safety Requirements for Food Additives, Flavourings and Food Products Manufactured with the Use of Food Additives and Flavourings

8. In terms of safety indicators food additives and complex food additives containing only food additives shall comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Customs Union Member States.

Safety indicators of complex food additives containing food raw materials and food products shall comply with the requirements established for food products of a mixed

(multicomponent) composition in the Uniform Requirements for Safety and Nutrition Value of Food Products (Chapter II, Part 1).

9. In terms of safety indicators flavourings shall comply with the requirements in accordance with Annexes No. 1 and No. 19 hereof. Natural sources of flavouring substances applied in the manufacturing of flavourings shall be used in accordance with the legislation of Customs Union Member States.

10. In terms of safety indicators food products containing food additives and flavourings shall comply with the requirements of this Part of the Uniform Requirements (Annexes No 2—No. 18 and No. 20) and with the Uniform Requirements for Safety and Nutrition Value of Food Products (Chapter II, Part 1).

11. Food additives shall be used in the industrial production of food products. It is allowed to produce (import), keep in circulation and use in the production of food products the food additives indicated in Annex No. 2 and complying herewith in terms of safety indicators.

12. Only the following food additives shall be allowed for retail sale:

1) Acids and acidity regulators: sodium hydrogen carbonate (E500ii, baking soda), citric acid (E330), carbon dioxide (E290);

2) Colouring agents, including those for Easter eggs: azorubine (E122), anthocyanins (E163), sunset yellow FCF (E110), quinoline yellow (E104), green S (E142), indigotine (E132), carmine (E120), carotene and its derivatives (E160a), ponceau 4R (E124), brilliant blue FCF (E133), patent blue V (E131), tartrazine (E102);

3) Sweeteners: aspartame (E951), acesulfame potassium (E950), aspartame-acesulfame salt (E962), isomaltitol (E953), xylitol (E967), lactitol (E966), maltitol (E965), mannitol (E421), neohesperidin dihydrochalcone (E959), saccharin and its sodium, potassium, calcium salts (E950), sorbitol (E420), stevia and stevioside (E960), sucralose (E955), thaumatin (E957), cyclamic acid and its sodium, calcium salts (E952), erythritol (E968);

Retail sale of other food additives (preservatives: benzoic acid (E210), sodium benzoate (E211), potassium benzoate (E212), calcium benzoate (E213), sorbic acid (E200), sodium sorbate (E201), potassium sorbate (E202), calcium sorbate (E203), 9% (no more) acetic acid aqueous solution (E260); flavour and smell enhancers: glutamic acid (E620), sodium glutamate (E621), potassium glutamate (E622), calcium glutamate (E629), guanylic acid (E626), sodium guanylate (E627), potassium guanylate (E628), calcium guanylate (E629), inosinic acid (E630), sodium inosinate (E631), potassium inosinate (E632), calcium inosinate (E633), calcium 5'-ribonucleotides (E634) and sodium 5'-ribonucleotides (E635) shall be regulated in accordance with the legislation of the Customs Union Member States.

13. The content of any food additives derived from all the sources, including with flavourings, raw materials, semi-manufactured products (re-entry), in food products shall comply with the requirements established for the end product and shall not exceed the maximum permissible levels set by this Part of the Uniform Requirements.

14. The content of food additives in food products shall be controlled hereby and in accordance with the sequence (formulae) and/or with the use of analytic methods of research.

The content of the following food additives shall be controlled with the use of analytic methods of research (if there are any methods of control approved in a prescribed manner in the Customs Union Member States):

1) Antioxidants: butylhydroxyanisole, butylhydroxytoluene, tert- butylhydroquinone, propyl, octyl and dodecyl esters of gallic acid;

2) Preservatives: benzoic acid and its benzoates, dehydroacetic acid and its sodium salt, diphenyl, nitrates and nitrites, parabens- methyl and ethyl esters of p- hydroxybenzoic acid and their sodium salts, sulphurous acid and sulphites, hydrosulphites and pyrosulphites, sorbic acid and its sorbates;

3) Colouring agents: azorubine, quinoline yellow, sunset yellow FCF, fast green FCF, green S, indigotine, brown HT, allura red AC, ponceau 4R, brilliant blue FCF, patent blue V, tartrazine, brilliant black PN, annato (bixin, norbixin), carmines, curcumin, lutein, lycopene;

4) Carriers: propylene glycol, benzyl alcohol, triacetin, diacetin, tri-ethyl citrate;

5) Sweeteners: aspartame, acesulfame, aspartame-acesulfame salt, neohesperidin dihydrochalcone, saccharin and its salts (sodium, potassium, calcium), sucralose, thaumatin, cyclamic acid and its cyclamates;

6) Flavour (smell) enhancers: glutamic acid and its glutamates, guanylic acid and its guanylates, inosinic acid and its inosinates, 5'-ribonucleotides;

7) Phosphoric acid and its phosphates, diphosphates, triphosphates and polyphosphates in terms of P_2O_5;

8) Food additives not allowed to be used in the food industry: colouring agents - amaranth, erythrosin, red 2G, yellow 2G, citrus red 2; preservatives — para hydroxybenzoic acid propyl ester and its sodium salt and hexamethylenetetramine and flour treatment agents - potassium and calcium bromates; non-eidible substances — sudans 1-4, para-red;

15. The use of food additives while producing food products shall be subject to numeric standard (maximum permissible level) or fixed by the manufacturer in accordance with technical necessity - "according to TD" ("according to the technical documents" — regulations established by the manufacturer and related to the use of food additives and flavourings in the cases when permissible levels and/or types of food products are determined by the technological expediency, and quantities of added food additives and flavourings shall not exceed the amounts necessary to achieve the required technological effect).

16. The requirements to content of food additives in food products both controlled and regulated "according to TD", are established in Annexes No.3—No.17 of this Part of the Uniform Requirements under the following functional groups:

1) Anti-caking agents (anti-clumping agents) — in Annex No. 3;

2) Antioxidants — in Annex No. 4;

3) Flour treatment agents — in Annex No. 5;

4) Glazing agent— in Annex No. 6;

5) Acids and acidity regulators — in Annex No. 7;

6) Preservatives — in Annex No. 8;

7) Colouring agents — in Annexes No. 9, No. 10 and No. 11;

8) Carriers — in Annex No. 12;

9) Sweeteners — in Annex No. 13;

10) Propellants and packaging gases — in Annex No. 14;

11) Stabilizers, emulsifiers, filling and thickening agents — in Annex No. 15;

12) Flavour and smell enhancers — in Annex No. 16;

13) Fixing agents and colour stabilizers — in Annex No. 17.

Regulations for the use of food additives while producing baby food products are specified in Annexes No. 21, No. 22, No. 23 and No. 24.

17. This Part of the Uniform Requirements establishes the following restrictions and peculiarities of using food additives while producing certain types of food products:

1) Food additives (apart from colouring agents and sweeteners) using of which is regulated "according to TD" under Annexes No. 3—No. 6 and No. 7 (apart from dioxide, E290), No. 8, No. 12, No. 15, No. 16 and No. 17 hereof shall be allowed to be used for all types of food products except for:

a) Crude food products, honey, wine, fats of animal origin, butter from cow's milk, pasteurized and sterilized milk and cream, natural mineral waters, coffee (except for instant aromatized coffee) and coffee extracts, non-aromatized leafy tea, sugars, dry pasta products (apart from gluten-free and low protein ones), natural, non- aromatized buttermilk (except for the sterilized one);

b) Food products in accordance with Annex No. 18 hereof, for which the list of food additives used "according to TD" and permissible levels of their using are established;

2) Colouring agents may be used: to preserve original exterior view of a food product, the colour of which changes as a result of treatment, storage, packing etc., to colour colourless food products and to change their organoleptic properties; maximum levels of colouring agents content in food products established in Annexes No. 10 and No. 11 mean the content of the main colouring substance of used commercial preparations of colouring agents;

3) It is not allowed to use colouring agents while producing food products established in Annex No. 9; colouring agents the use of which is regulated "according to TD" are allowed to be used for all types of food products except for those established in Annexes No. 9 and No. 10 hereof;

4) Food products are allowed to be coloured by water-insoluble varnishes, where maximum levels of colouring agents content shall correspond to the levels of soluble forms of colouring agents established in Annexes No. 10 and No. 11 hereof;

5) The following colouring agents are allowed to mark meat, eggs and cheeses: methyl violet (according to the international classification of colouring agents — C.I. 42535), rhodamine C (C.I. 45170), acid fuchsine (C.I. 45685), as well as food colouring agents in accordance with Annex No. 11; only the food colouring agents specified in Annex No. 11 hereof are allowed to colour eggs;

6) Flour treatment agents are not allowed to be used while producing flour for retail sale (apart from special types: pancake flour, muffin flour, etc.);

7) Preservatives are not allowed to be used while producing milk, butter, flour, bread (except for the one packed for long-terms storage), meat used as raw material to produce food products;

8) Content of sulphur dioxide in food products in the amount of less than 10 mg/kg, l (in case of using desulphurized raw materials or due to re-entry) is evaluated as residual quantities having no preserving effect;

9) Nitrites while producing meat products shall be used only in the form of salt-nitrite mixtures (solutions) or as part of complex food additives;

10) Sweeteners shall be used: in food products with reduced energy value and without added sugars, in dietary products intended for the people who are recommended to reduce

(exclude) their consumption of sugar, in specialized products of specified chemical composition, as well as to substitute for the sugar in order to increase the storage life of food products.

18. It is allowed to produce and import the following substances in the territory of Customs Union Member States as flavouring raw materials used in production of flavourings:

1) Flavouring substances in accordance with Annex No. 19 of this Part of the Uniform Requirements;

2) Natural sources of flavouring substances and/or flavouring preparations manufactured thereof in accordance with the legislation of Customs Union Member States.

19. It is allowed to produce and import in the territory of Customs Union Member States any food flavourings:

1) Consisting of flavouring substances in accordance with Annex No. 19 of this Part of the Uniform Requirements;

2) Consisting of flavouring preparations produced from natural sources of flavouring substances in accordance with the legislation of Customs Union Member States.

3) Smoke flavourings;

4) Thermal process flavourings;

5) Consisting of flavouring precursors;

6) Other flavourings (containing components other than those listed above in Sub-clauses 1), 2), 3), 4) and 5) of this Clause;

7) Mixtures of the above mentioned flavourings.

20. Field of application and maximum dosage of flavourings shall be established by their manufacturer in technical documents in accordance with the regulations specified by this Part of the Uniform Requirements, considering permissible content of food additives and biologically active substances in food products; dosage of flavourings while producing food products shall not exceed the amounts fixed by the manufacturer of the flavourings.

21. It is allowed to produce and import in the territory of Customs Union Member States any food products containing flavourings and (or) flavouring substances and (or) natural sources of flavouring substances (flavouring preparations manufactured thereof) which comply with this Part of the Uniform Requirements.

It is allowed to produce and import in the territory of Customs Union Member States any food products containing flavourings and (or) flavouring substances and (or) natural sources of flavouring substances of plant and animal origin (flavouring preparations manufactured thereof) which comply with this Part of the Uniform Requirements.

22. Permissible levels of content in food products of potentially hazardous biologically active substances contained in flavourings manufactured of plant raw materials (in flavouring preparations) and/or in plant raw materials are established in Annex No. 20 of this Part of the Uniform Requirements.

23. When using medical plants and/or flavouring preparations produced of medical plants as natural sources of flavouring substances their content (in terms of dry raw materials or biologically active substance contained in them) in 1 kg (l) of a food product shall not exceed the quantity having a drug induced effect or (for biologically active substances) the upper permissible level of consumption established by the Uniform Requirements for Safety of Food Products (Chapter II, Part 1).

24. The compounds shall not be allowed to be used in production of food products as flavouring substances are as follows: agaric acid, beta-asarone, aloin, hypericin, capsaicin, quassin, coumarin, menthofuran, methyl eugenol (4-allyl-1,2- dimethoxybenzole), pulegone, safrole (1-allyl-3,4-methylenedioxybenzole), hydrogen cyanide, thujone (alpha and beta), teucrin A, estragole (1-allyl-4-methoxybenzole).

25. Flavourings which do not contain the following biologically active substances specified in Annex No. 20 hereof shall be allowed for retail sale: beta- asarone, quassin, coumarin, menthofuran, methyl eugenol (4-allyl-1,2- dimethoxybenzole), pulegone, safrole (1-allyl-3,4-methylenedioxybenzole), hydrogen cyanide, thujone (alpha and beta), teucrin A, estragole (1-allyl-4-methoxybenzole).

5. Requirements for Labelling of Food Additives, Flavourings and Food Products Containing Food Additives and Flavourings

26. Manufacturer shall be obliged to provide the purchaser with required and credible information on products.

27. Labelling of food additives and flavourings used as raw material in production of food products shall include:

1) Name of product:

a) the name shall include the words "food additive (complex food additive)" or "flavouring (flavouring substance, flavouring preparation, smoke flavouring, thermal process flavouring, flavouring precursor)" and a concrete name or description»

b) index E (if any) shall be additionally specified for food additives, for complex food additives shall also be specified the list of ingredients in decreasing order;

c) with observance of these Uniform Requirements for flavourings additionally may be specified the words "natural flavouring";

2) specification "not for retail sale".

3) name and location of the manufacturer and (or) the seller.

4) net mass (or volume) of the product;

5) manufacture date and (or) packing date;

6) terms and conditions of storage (storage life);

7) batch number or mark identifying the batch of the products.

Information given in Sub-clauses 1)-b, 4), 5), 6) may be given in the technical (supporting) documentation

28. Labelling of food products and flavourings designed for selling to consumers (for retail sale), and also food products containing food additives, shall be made in accordance with Uniform Requirements which establish requirements for food products labelling (Chapter II, Part 10) and in accordance with the following additional requirements:

1) for food additives and food products containing food additives shall be given its technological function and index E (if any) or the name of the food additive in accordance with Annex No. 2 hereof; for table sweeteners shall be given the name of the constituent food additives - sweeteners;

2) for food products and flavourings shall be given the recommendations for application and accident preventives (if necessary); for table sweeteners shall be given their conditions of the safe use, including dosage (norm) of daily intake;

3) for food additives - table sweeteners containing sugar alcohols (isomaltitol (E953), xylitol (E967), lactitol (E966), maltitol (E965), mannitol (E421), sorbitol (E420), erythritol (E968) and for food products containing sweeteners-sugar alcohols shall be placed a warning information; "If overused may provoke laxative action";

4) for food additives - table sweeteners containing aspartame and aspartame-acesulfame salt and food products containing the said sweeteners shall be placed a warning information: "Contains the source of phenylalanine";

5) for food products, containing colouring agents: azorubine E122, quinoline yellow E104, sunset yellow FCF E110, allura red AC E129, ponceau 4R E124 and tartrazine E102 shall be placed a warning information: "the words "colouring agent(s)" and the name of colouring agent(s) or the words "colouring agent(s)" and index(es) E may affect children energy and concentration"; the exceptions are alcohol drinks (ethanol content more than 1,2 % by volume) and food products in which the specified colouring agents are used for labelling of meat products or for labelling or decorative colouring of eggs (Easter eggs):

6) for multicomponent food products shall be given food additives - constituents of different components (food ingredients), in case such food additives produce a functional effect in the final food product or if such products refer to baby food and dietary products;

7) for food products containing flavouring preparations it is required either to specify its particular type (extract, tincture, essential oil, oleoresins etc.) or "natural flavouring";

8) it is allowed not to specify on the label flavouring preparations extracted in the process of preparing of concentrated products when using them for production of restored food products;

9) it is allowed not to specify on the label the preservative sulphur dioxide subject to its content in food products in the amount of less than 10 mg/kg (l).

29. When using the term "natural" for description (in the name) of flavourings the following requirements shall be observed;

1) the term "natural" may be used only if the flavouring includes only flavouring preparations and/or natural flavouring substances;

2) the term "natural flavouring substances" may be used only for flavourings which contain only natural flavouring substances;

3) the term "natural flavouring" in combination with the name of a food product, the category of a food product or a source of plant or animal origin may be used only if the flavouring component was prepared entirely from the said source (for example, "natural flavouring of apple (Apple)", "natural flavouring of fruits (Fruit)", "natural flavouring of mint (Mint)");

4) the term "natural flavouring" may be used if the flavouring component of the flavouring was prepared of natural source materials (natural flavouring substances and flavouring preparations) reference to those does not reflect their flavour and smell (on the food product label shall be specified "natural flavouring" and a fancy name).

ANNEX 1

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR FLAVOURINGS

1. Content of toxic elements in flavourings shall not exceed the following values: lead- 5,0 mg/kg; cadmium- 1,0 mg/kg; arsenic- 3,0 mg/kg; mercury- 1,0 mg/kg;

2. Smoke flavourings shall meet the following additional requirements:

1) content of benz(a)pyrene shall not exceed 2 mcg/kg (l);

2) content of benz(a)anthracene shall not exceed 20 mcg/kg (l)[1];

3) fraction of smoke flavourings in the content of benz(a)pyrene in food products shall not exceed 2 mcg/kg (l);

3. In terms of microbiological indicators flavourings shall meet the following requirements:

Types of Flavourings	QMAFAn M CFU/g, not more than	Mass of product, in which the Indicator is not Allowed, g	Moulds, CFU/g not more than	Yeast, CFU/g not more than		Notes
		Colifor m bacteria coliform s	Pathogenic bacteria, including Salmonella			
Liquid and paste-like water-based flavourings[1]	5×10^2	1.0	25	100		moulds and yeast, in total
Dry flavourings based on sugars, gums, salts and other products	5×10^3	0.1	25	100	100	
Dry flavourings based on starch and spices	5×10^5	0.01	25	500	100	for spices - sulphite-reducing clostridia are not allowed in 0,01 g

Note: [1] except for aqueous solutions with ethanol or propylene glycol content of more than 15%.

[1] Laboratory control shall be performed in case of availability of a method approved in the established manner in the Customs Union Member States

ANNEX No.2

LIST OF FOOD ADDITIVES ALLOWED FOR USE IN PRODUCTION OF FOOD

PRODUCTS

Index	Name of Additives	Technological Functions
E100	Curcumin (CURCUMIN)	colouring agent
E101	Riboflavins (RIBOFLAVINS): (i) Riboflavin (Riboflavin), (ii) Sodium salt riboflavin 5-phosphate (Riboflavin 5- phosphate sodium).	colouring agent
E102	Tartrazine (TARTRAZINE)	colouring agent
E104	Quinoline yellow (QUINOLINE YELLOW)	colouring agent
E110	Sunset yellow FCF (SUNSET YELLOW FCF)	colouring agent
E120	Carmines (CARMINES)	colouring agent
E122	Azorubine, carmoisine (AZORUBINE)	colouring agent
E124	Ponceau 4R, Brilliant Scarlet 4R (PONCEAU 4R)	colouring agent
E129	Allura red AC (ALLURA RED AC)	colouring agent
E131	Patent blue V (PATENT BLUE V)	colouring agent
E132	Indigotine (INDIGOTINE)	colouring agent
E133	Brilliant Blue FCF (BRILLIANT BLUE FCF)	colouring agent
E140	Chlorophylls and chlorophyllins (CHLOROPHYLLS AND CHLOROPHYLLINS) (i) Chlorophylls (Chlorophylls) (ii) Chlorophyllins (Chlorophyllins)	colouring agent
E141	Copper complexes of chlorophylls and chlorophyllins (COPPER COMPLEXES OF CHLOROPHYLLS AND CHLOROPHYLLINS): (i) Copper complexes of chlorophylls (Copper complexes of chlorophylls), (ii) Copper complexes of chlorophyllins (Copper complexes of chlorophyllins).	colouring agent
E142	Green S (GREEN S)	colouring agent
E143	Fast green FCF (FAST GREEN FCF)	colouring agent
E150a	Caramel I - Plain (CARAMEL I - Plain)	colouring agent
E150b	Caramel II - Caustic sulphite process (CARAMEL II - Caustic sulphite process)	colouring agent
E150c	Caramel III - Ammonia process (CARAMEL III - Ammonia process)	colouring agent
E150d	Caramel IV - Ammonia-sulphite process (CARAMEL IV - Ammonia-sulphite process)	colouring agent
E151	Black PN, Brilliant black PN (BRILLIANT BLACK PN)	colouring agent

E153	Vegetable carbon (VEGETABLE CARBON)	colouring agent
E155	Brown HT (BROWN HT)	colouring agent
E160a	Carotenes (CAROTENES)	colouring agent
E160b	Annato, bixin, norbixin (ANNATO, BIXIN, NORBIXIN)	colouring agent
E160c	Paprika extract, capsanthin, capsorubin (PAPRIKA EXTRACT, CAPSANTHIN, CAPSORUBIN)	colouring agent
E160d	Lycopene (LYCOPENE)	colouring agent
E160e	beta-apo-8'-carotenal (C30) (BETA-APO-8'- CAROTENAl (C30))	colouring agent
E160f	Beta-apo-8'-carotenoic acid (C30) of ethyl ester (BETA- APO-8'-CAROTENOIC ACID (C30) OF ETHYL ESTER)	colouring agent
E161b	Lutein (LUTEIN)	colouring agent
E161g	Canthaxanthin (CANTHAXANTHIN)	colouring agent
E162	Beet red (BEET RED)	colouring agent
E163	Anthocyanins (ANTHOCYANINS)	colouring agent
E170	Calcium carbonate (CALCIUM CARBONATE)	colouring agent (surface), anti-caking agent, stabilizator, carrier
E171	Titanium dioxide (TITANIUM DIOXIDE)	colouring agent
E172	Iron oxides and hydroxides (IRON OXIDES AND HYDROXIDES)	colouring agents
E174	Silver (SILVER)	colouring agent
E175	Gold (GOLD)	colouring agent
E181	Tannins, food grade (TANNINS, FOOD GRADE)	colouring agent, emulsifier, stabilizer
E200	Sorbic acid (SORBIC ACID)	preservative
E201	Sodium sorbate (SODIUM SORBATE)	preservative
E202	Potassium sorbate (POTASSIUM SORBATE)	preservative
E203	Calcium sorbate (CALCIUM SORBATE)	preservative
E210	Benzoic acid (BENZOIC ACID)	preservative
E211	Sodium benzoate (SODIUM BENZOATE)	preservative
E212	Potassium benzoate (POTASSIUM BENZOATE)	preservative
E213	Calcium benzoate (CALCIUM BENZOATE)	preservative
E214	Ethyl ester p-hydroxybenzoate (ETHYL p-HYDROXYBENZOATE)	preservative
E215	Sodium ethyl ester p-hydroxybenzoate (SODIUM ETHYL p-HYDROXYBENZOATE)	preservative
E218	Methyl ester p-hydroxybenzoate (METHYL p-HYDROXYBENZOATE)	preservative

E219	Sodium methyl ester p-hydroxybenzoate (SODIUM METHYL p- HYDROXYBENZOATE)	preservative
E220	Sulphur dioxide (SULPHUR DIOXIDE)	preservative, antioxidant
E221	Sodium sulphite (SODIUM SULPHITE)	preservative, antioxidant
E222	Sodium hydrogen sulphite (SODIUM HYDROGEN SULPHITE)	preservative, antioxidant
E223	Sodium metabisulphite (SODIUM METABISULPHITE)	preservative, antioxidant
E224	Potassium metabisulphite (POTASSIUM METABISULPHIT)	preservative, antioxidant
E225	Potassium sulphite (POTASSIUM SULPHITE)	preservative, antioxidant
E226	Calcium sulphite (CALCIUM SULPHITE)	preservative, antioxidant
E227	Calcium hydrogen sulphite (CALCIUM HYDROGEN SULPHITE)	preservative, antioxidant
E228	Potassum hydrogen (bisulphite) (POTASSIUM HYDROGEN SULPHITE (BISULPHITE))	preservative, antioxidant
E230	Diphenyl (DIPHENYL)	preservative
E231	orto-phenylphenol (ORTO-PHENYLPHENOL)	preservative
E232	Sodium o-phenylphenol (SODIUM O- PHENYLPHENOL)	preservative
E234	Nisin (NISIN)	preservative
E235	Pimaricin, Natamicin (PIMARICIN, NATAMYCIN)	preservative
E236	Formic acid (FORMIC ACID)	preservative
E242	Dimethyl dicarbonate (DIMETHYL DICARBONATE)	preservative
E249	Potassium nitrite (POTASSIUM NITRITE)	preservative, colour retention agent
E250	Sodium nitrite (SODIUM NITRITE)	preservative, colour retention agent
E251	Sodium nitrate (SODIUM NITRATE)	preservative, colour retention agent
E252	Potassium nitrate (POTASSIUM NITRATE)	preservative, colour retention agent
E260	Acetic acid glacial (ACETIC ACID GLACIAL)	preservative, acidity regulator
E261	Potassium acetates (POTASSIUM ACETATES): (i)Potassium acetate (POTASSIUM ACETATE), (ii)Potassium diacetate (Potassium diacetate)	preservative, acidity regulator

E262	Sodium acetates (SODIUM ACETATES): (i) Sodium acetate (Sodium acetate), (ii) Sodium diacetate (Sodium diacetate).	preservative, acidity regulator
E263	Calcium acetates (CALCIUM ACETATES)	preservative, stabilizer, acidity regulator, carrier
E264	Ammonium acetate (AMMONIUM ACETATE)	acidity regulator
E265	Dehydroacetic acid (DEHYDROACETIC ACID)	preservative
E266	Sodium dehydroacetate (SODIUM DEHYDROACETATE)	preservative
E270	Lactic acid, L-, D and DL- (LACTIC ACID, L-, D- and DL-)	acidity regulator
E280	Propionic acid (PROPIONIC ACID)	preservative
E281	Sodium propionate (SODIUM PROPIONATE)	preservative
E282	Calcium propionate (CALCIUM PROPIONATE)	preservative
E283	Potassium propionate (POTASSIUM PROPIONATE)	preservative
E290	Carbon dioxide (CARBON DIOXIDE)	acidity regulator, propellant, packaging gas
E296	Malic acid, DL- (MALIC ACID, DL-)	acidity regulator
E297	Fumaric acid (FUMARIC ACID)	acidity regulator
E300	Ascorbic acid, L- (ASCORBIC ASID, L-)	antioxidant
E301	Sodium ascorbate (SODIUM ASCORBATE)	antioxidant
E302	Calcium ascorbate (CALCIUM ASCORBATE)	antioxidant
E303	Potassium ascorbate (POTASSIUM ASCORBATE)	antioxidant
E304	(i) Ascorbyl palmitate (ASCORBYL PALMITATE) (ii) Ascorbyl stearate (ASCORBYL STEARATE)	antioxidant
E306	Mixed tocopherols concentrate (MIXED TOCOPHEROLS CONCENTRATE)	antioxidant
E307	alpha-Tocopherol (ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL)	antioxidant
E308	synthetic gamma-Tocopherol (SYNTETHIC GAMMA-TOCOPHEROL)	antioxidant
E309	synthetic delta-Tocopherol (SYNTETHIC DELTA-TOCOPHEROL)	antioxidant
E310	Propyl gallate (PROPYL GALLATE)	antioxidant
E311	Octyl gallate (OCTYL GALLATE)	antioxidant
E312	Dodecyl gallate (DODECYL GALLATE)	antioxidant
E314	Guaiac resin (GUAIAC RESIN)	antioxidant
E315	Isoascorbic (erythorbic) acid (ISOASCORBIC ACID, ERYTHORBIC ACID)	antioxidant
E316	Sodium isoascorbate (SODIUM ISOASCORBATE)	antioxidant
E319	tertiary Butylhydroquinone (TERTIARY BUTYLHYDROQUINONE)	antioxidant

E320	Butylated hydroxyanisole (BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE)	antioxidant
E321	Butylated hydroxytoluene, "Ionol" (BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE)	antioxidant
E322	Lecithins, phosphatides (LECITHINS)	antioxidant, emulsifier
E325	Sodium lactate (SODIUM LACTATE)	humectant, filling agent
E326	Potassium lactate (POTASSIUM LACTATE)	acidity regulator
E327	Calcium lactate (CALCIUM LACTATE)	acidity regulator, flour treatment agent
E328	Ammonium lactate (AMMONIUM LACTATE)	acidity regulator, flour treatment agent
E329	Magnesium lactate, DL- (MAGNESIUM LACTATE, DL-)	acidity regulator, flour treatment agent
E330	Citric acid (CITRIC ACID)	acidity regulator, antioxidant
E331	Sodium citrates (SODIUM CITRATES): (i) Sodium dihydrogen citrate (Sodium dihydrogen citrate), (ii) Disodium hydrogen citrate (Disodium monohydrogen citrate), Trisodium citrate (Trisodium citrate).	acidity regulator, emulsifier, stabilizer, carrier
E332	Potasium citrates (POTASSIUM CITRATES): (i) Potassium dihydrogen citrate (Potassium dihydrogen citrate), (ii) Tripotassium citrate (Tripotassium citrate)	acidity regulator, stabilizer, carrier
E333	Calcium citrates (CALCIUM CITRATES)	acidity regulator, stabilizer
E334	Tartaric acid, L(+)- (TARTARIC ACID, L(+)-)	acidity regulator, antioxidant
E335	Sodium tartrates (SODIUM TARTRATES): (i) Monosodium tartrate (Monosodium tartrate), (ii) Disodium tartrate (Disodium tartrate).	stabilizer
E336	Potassium tartrates (POTASSIUM TARTRATES): (i) Monopotassium tartrate (Monopotassium tartrate), (ii) Dipotassium tartrate (Dipotassium tartrate).	stabilizer
E337	Potassium sodium tartrate (POTASSIUM SODIUM TARTRATE)	stabilizer
E338	orthophosphoric acid (ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID)	acidity regulator, antioxidant
E339	Sodium phosphates (SODIUM PHOSPHATES): (i)monosodium orthophosphate (Monosodium orthophosphate), (ii)disodium orthophosphate (Disodium orthophosphate), (iii)trisodium orthophosphate (Trisodium orthophosphate).	acidity regulator, emulsifier, humectant, stabilizer, emulsifying salt

E340	Potassium phosphates (POTASSIUM PHOSPHATES): (i) monopotassium orthophosphate (Monopotassium orthophosphate), (ii) dipotassium orthophosphate (Dipotassium orthophosphate), (iii) tripotassium orthophosphate (Tripotassium orthophosphate).	acidity regulator, emulsifier, humectant, stabilizer, emulsifying salt
E341	Calcium phosphates (CALCIUM PHOSPHATES): (i) monocalcium orthophosphate (Monocalcium orthophosphate), (ii) dicalcium orthophosphate (Dicalcium orthophosphate), (iii) tricalcium orthophosphate (Tricalcium orthophosphate).	acidity regulator, flour treatment agent, stabilizer, leavening agent, anti-clumping agent, humectant, emulsifying salt, carrier
E342	Ammonium phosphates (AMMONIUM PHOSPHATES): (i) monoammonium orthophosphate (Monoammonium orthophosphate), (ii) diammonium orthophosphate (Diammonium orthophosphate).	acidity regulator, flour treatment agent
E343	Magnesium phosphates (MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATES): (i) monomagnesium orthophosphate (Monomagnesium orthophosphate), (ii) dimagnesium orthophosphate (Dimagnesium orthophosphate), (iii) trimagnesium orthophosphate (Trimagnesium orthophosphate).	acidity regulator, anti-clumping agent
E350	Sodium malates (SODIUM MALATES): (i) Sodium hydrogen malate (Sodium hydrogen malate), (ii) Sodium malate (Sodium malate).	acidity regulator, humectant, emulsifier, stabilizer, emulsifying salt
E351	Potassium malates (POTASSIUM MALATES): Potassium hydrogen malate (Potassium hydrogen malate), Potassium malates (Potassium malate).	acidity regulator, humectant, emulsifier, stabilizer, emulsifying salt
E352	Calcium malates (CALCIUM MALATES); (i) Calcium hydrogen malate (Calcium hydrogen malate), (ii) Calcium malate (Calcium malate).	acidity regulator, humectant, emulsifier, stabilizer, emulsifying salt
E353	Metatartaric acid (METATARTARIC ACID)	acidity regulator
E354	Calcium tartrate (CALCIUM TARTRATE)	acidity regulator
E355	Adipic acid (ADIPIC ACID)	acidity regulator
E356	Sodium adipates (SODIUM ADIPATES)	acidity regulator
E357	Potassium adipates (POTASSIUM ADIPATES)	acidity regulator
E359	Ammonium adipates (AMMONIUM ADIPATES)	acidity regulator
E363	Succinic acid (SUCCINIC ACID)	acidity regulator
E365	Sodium fumarates (SODIUM FUMARATES)	acidity regulator
E380	Ammonium citrates (AMMONIUM CITRATES)	acidity regulator
E381	Ferric ammonium citrate (FERRIC AMMONIUM CITRATE)	acidity regulator
E384	Isopropil citrates mixture (ISOPROPYL CITRATES)	antioxidant, preservative

E385	Calcium disodium edta (CALCIUM DISODIUM EDTA)	antioxidant, preservative
E386	Disodium ethylene diamine-tetra-acetate (DISODIUM ETHYLENE DIAMINE-TETRA-ACETATE)	antioxidant, preservative
E387	Oxystearin (OXYSTEARIN)	antioxidant,
E392	Extracts of rosemary (EXTRACTS OF ROSEMARY)	antioxidant
E400	Alginic acid (ALGINIC ACID)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E401	Sodium alginate (SODIUM ALGINATE)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E402	Potassium alginate (POTASSIUM ALGINATE)	thickening agent, stabilizer
E403	Ammonium alginate (AMMONIUM ALGINATE)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E404	Calcium alginate (CALCIUM ALGINATE)	thickening agent, stabilizer, anti-foaming agent, carrier
E405	Propylene glycol alginate (PROPYLENE GLYCOL alginate)	thickening agent, emulsifier, carrier
E406	Agar (AGAR)	thickening agent, gelling agent, stabilizer, carrier
E407	Carrageenan and its Na, K, NH_4 salts (includes furcellaran)(CARRAGEENAN AND ITS Na, K, NH4 SALTS (INCLUDES FURCELLARAN))	thickening agent, gelling agent, stabilizer, carrier

E407a	Carrageenan PES - Processed Euchema Seaweed (CARRAGEENAN PES- PROCESSED EUCHEMA SEAWEED)	thickening agent, gelling agent, stabilizer, carrier
E409	Arabinogalactan (ARABINOGALACTAN)	thickening agent, gelling agent, stabilizer
E410	Carob bean gum (CAROB BEAN GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E412	Guar gum (GUAR GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E413	Tragacanth gum (TRAGACANTH GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer, emulsifier, carrier
E414	Gum arabic (GUM ARABIC (ACACIA GUM))	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E415	Xantan gum (XANTAN GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier

E416	Karaya gum (KARAYA GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer
E417	Tara gum (TARA GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer
E418	Gellan gum (GELLAN GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer, gelling agent
E420	Sorbitol (SORBITOL) (i) Sorbitol (SORBITOL) (ii) Sorbitol syrup (SORBITOL SYRUP)	sweetener, humectant, emulsifier, carrier
E421	Mannitol (MANNITOL)	sweetener, antidumping agent, carrier
E422	Glycerol (GLYCEROL)	humectant, thickening agent, carrier
E425	Konjac (Konjac flour) (KONJAC (KONJAC FLOOUR)): (i)Konjac gum (KONJAC GUM), (ii)Konjac glucomannane (KONJAC GLUCOMANNANE).	thickening agent
E426	Soybean hemicellulose (SOYBEAN HEMICELLULOSE)	thickening agent, stabilizer
E427	Cassia gum (CASSIA GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer
E430	Polyoxyethylene (8) stearate (POLYOXYETHYLENE (8) STEARATE)	emulsifier
E431	Polyoxyethylene (40) stearate (POLYOXYETHYLENE (40) stearate)	emulsifier
E432	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, Tween 20 (POLYOXYETHYLENE (20) SORBITAN MONOLAURATE)	thickening agent, carrier
E433	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, Tween 80 (POLYOXYETHYLENE (20) SORBITAN MONOOLEATE)	thickening agent, carrier
E434	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate, Tween 40 (POLYOXYETHYLENE (20) SORBITAN MONOPALMITATE)	thickening agent, carrier
E435	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, Tween 60 (POLYOXYETHYLENE (20) SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE)	thickening agent, carrier
E436	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate (POLYOXYETHYLENE (20) SORBITAN TRISTEARATE)	thickening agent, carrier

E440	Pectins (PECTINS)	thickening agent, stabilizer, gelling agent, carrier
E442	Ammonium salts of phosphatidic acid (AMMONIUN SALTS OF PHOSPHATIDIC ACID)	emulsifier, carrier
E444	Sucrose acetate isobutirat (SUCROSE ACETATE ISOBUTIRAT)	emulsifier, stabilizer
E445	Glycerol esters of wood resin (GLYCEROL ESTERS OF WOOD RESIN)	emulsifier, stabilizer
E450	Diphosphates (DIPHOSPHATES): (i) Disodium diphosphate (Disodium diphosphate), (ii) Trisodium diphosphate (Trisodium diphosphate), (iii) Tetrasodium diphosphate (Tetrasodium diphosphate); (iv) Dipotassium diphosphate (Dipotassium diphosphate), (v) Tetrapotassium diphosphate (Tetrapotassium diphosphate), (vi) Dicalcium diphosphate (Dicalcium diphosphate), (vii) Calcium dihydrogen diphosphate (Calcium dihydrogen diphosphate).	emulsifier, stabilizer, acidity regulator, leavening agent, humectant
E451	Triphosphates (TRIPHOSPHATES): (i) Pentasodium triphosphate (Pentasodium triphosphate), (ii) Pentapotassium triphosphate (Pentapotassium triphosphate).	acidity regulator
E452	Polyphosphates (POLYPHOSPHATES): (i) Sodium polyphosphate (Sodium polyphosphate), (ii) Potassium polyphosphate (Potassium polyphosphate), (iii) Sodiumcalcium polyphosphate (Sodiumcalcium polyphosphate), (iv) Calcium polyphosphates (Calcium polyphosphates), Ammonium polyphosphates (Ammonium polyphosphates).	emulsifier, stabilizer, humectant
E459	beta-Cyclodextrin (BETA-CYCLODEXTRIN)	stabilizer, carrier
E460	Cellulose (CELLULOSE): (i) Microcrystalline cellulose (Microcrystalline cellulose), (ii) Powdered cellulose (Powdered cellulose).	emulsifier, anti- clumping agent, carrier
E461	Methyl cellulose (METHYL CELLULOSE)	thickening agent, emulsifier, stabilizer, carrier
E462	Ethyl cellulose (ETHYL CELLULOSE)	filling agent, carrier
E463	Hydroxypropyl cellulose (HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE)	thickening agent, emulsifier, stabilizer
E464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE)	thickening agent, emulsifier, stabilizer, carrier

E465	Methyl ethyl cellulose (METHYL ETHYL CELLULOSE)	thickening agent, emulsifier, stabilizer, foaming agent, carrier
E466	Carboxymethyl cellulose (CARBOXYMETYL CELLULOSE) Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE) Cellulose gum (CELLULOSE GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E467	Ethyl hydroxyetyl cellulose (ETHYL HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE)	emulsifier, thickening agent, stabilizer
E468	Croscaramellose (cross-linked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose) - CROSCARAMELLOSE (CROSS-LINKED SODIUM CARBOXYMETYL CELLULOSE)	stabilizer, carrier
E469	Enzymatically hydrolyzed carboxymethyl cellulose (ENZYMATICALLY HYDROLYSED CARBOXYMETYL CELLULOSE) Enzymatically hydrolyzed cellulose gum (ENZYMATICALLY HYDROLYSED CELLULOSE GUM)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E470	Salts of myristic, oleinic, palmitic and stearic fatty acids and their mixtures (with base AI, Ca, Na, Mg, K and NH4) (SALTS OF MYRISTIC, PALMITIC AND IC FATTY ACIDS (with base AI, Ca, Na, Mg, K and NH4))	emulsifier, stabilizer, anti-clumping agent, carrier
E471	Mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (MONO- AND DIGLYCERIDES OF FATTY ACIDS)	emulsifier, stabilizer, carrier
E472a	Esters acetic and fatty acid of glycerol (ESTERS ACETIC AND FATTY ACID OF GLYCEROL)	emulsifier, stabilizer, carrier
E472b	Esters lactic and fatty acid of glycerol (ESTERS LACTIC AND FATTY ACID OF GLYCEROL)	emulsifier, stabilizer,
E472c	Citric and fatty acid esters of glycerol (CITRIC AND FATTY ACID ESTERS OF GLYCEROL)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E472d	Tartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (TARTARIC ACID ESTERS OF MONO- AND DIGLYCERIDES OF FATTY ACIDS)	emulsifier, stabilizer
E472e	Diacetyltartaric and fatty acid esters of glycerol (DIACETYLTARTARIC AND FATTY ACID ESTERS OF GLYCEROL)	emulsifier, stabilizer, carrier
E472f	Mixed tartaric, acetic and fatty acid esters of glycerol (MIXED TARTARIC, ACETIC AND FATTY ACID ESTERS OF GLYCEROL)	emulsifier, stabilizer,
E473	Sucrose esters of fatty acids (SUCROSE ESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS)	emulsifier, carrier
E474	Sucroglycerides (SUCROGLYCERIDES)	emulsifier
E475	Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids (POLYGLYCEROL ESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS)	emulsifier, carrier

E476	Polyglycerol esters of interesterified ricinoleic acid (POLYGLYCEROL ESTERS OF INTERESTERIFIED RICINOLEIC ACID)	emulsifier
E477	Propylene glycol esters of fatty acids (PROPYLENE GLYCOL ESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS)	emulsifier
E479	Thermally oxidized soya bean oil with mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (THERMALLY OXIDIZED SOYABEAN OIL WITH MONO- AND DIGLYCERIDES OF FATTY ACIDS)	emulsifier
E480	Dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate (DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE)	emulsifier, stabilizer, humectant
E481	Sodium stearoyl -2- lactylate (SODIUM STEAROYL - 2-LACTYLATE)	emulsifier, stabilizer
E482	Calcium stearoyl -2- lactylate (CALCIUM STEAROYL -2-LACTYLATE)	emulsifier, stabilizer
E483	Stearyl tartrate (STEARYL TARTRATE)	flour treatment agent
E484	Stearyl citrate, (STEARYL CITRATE)	emulsifier
E491	Sorbitan monostearate, SPAN 60 (SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE)	emulsifier, carrier
E492	Sorbitan tristearate (SORBITAN TRISTEARATE)	emulsifier, carrier
E493	Sorbitan monolaurate, SPAN 20 (SORBITAN MONOLAURATE)	emulsifier, carrier
E494	Sorbitan monooleate, SPAN 80 (SORBITAN MONOOLEATE)	emulsifier, carrier
E495	Sorbitan monopalmitate (SORBITAN MONOPALMITATE)	emulsifier, carrier
E500	Sodium carbonates (SODIUM CARBONATES): (i) Sodium carbonate (Sodium carbonate), (ii) Sodium hydrogen carbonate (Sodium hydrogen carbonate), (iii) Sodium sesquicarbonate (Sodium sesquicarbonate).	acidity regulator, leavening agent, anti-dumping agent
E501	Potassium carbonates (POTASSIUM CARBONATES): (i) Potassium carbonate (Potassium carbonate), (ii) Potassium hydrogen carbonate (Potassium hydrogen carbonate).	acidity regulator, stabilizer, carrier
E503	Ammonium carbonates (AMMONIUM CARBONATES): (i) Ammonium carbonate (Ammonium carbonate), (ii) Ammonium hydrogen carbonate (Ammonium hydrogen carbonate).	acidity regulator, leavening agent

E504	Magnesium carbonates (MAGNESIUM CARBONATES): (i) Magnesium carbonate (Magnesium carbonate), (ii) Magnesium hydrogen carbonate (Magnesium hydrogen carbonate).	acidity regulator, anti-dumping agent, colour retention agent, carrier
E507	Hydrochloric acid (HYDROCHLORIC ACID)	acidity regulator
E508	Potassium chloride (POTASSIUM CHLORIDE)	gelling agent, carrier
E509	Calcium chloride (CALCIUM CHLORIDE)	firming agent, carrier
E510	Ammonium chloride (AMMONIUM CHLORIDE)	flour treatment agent
E511	Magnesium chloride (MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE)	firming agent, carrier
E513	Sulphuric acid (SULPHURIC ACID)	acidity regulator
E514	Sodium sulphates (SODIUM SULPHATES)	acidity regulator, carrier
E515	Potassium sulphates (POTASSIUM SULPHATES)	acidity regulator, carrier
E516	Calcium sulphate (CALCIUM SULPHATE)	flour treatment agent, firming agent, carrier
E517	Ammonium sulphate (AMMONIUM SULPHATE)	flour treatment agent, stabilizer, carrier
E518	Magnesium sulphate (MAGNESIUM SULPHATE)	firming agent
E520	Aluminium sulphate (ALUMINIUM SULPHATE)	firming agent
E521	Aluminium sodium sulphate, sodium alum (ALUMINIUM SODIUM SULPHATE)	firming agent
E522	Aluminium potassium sulphate, potassium alum (ALUMINIUM POTASSIUM SULPHATE)	acidity regulator, stabilizer
E523	Aluminium ammonium sulphate, ammonium alum (ALUMINIUM AMMONIUM SULPHATE)	stabilizer, firming agent
E524	Sodium hydroxide (SODIUM HYDROXIDE)	acidity regulator
E525	Potassium hydroxide (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)	acidity regulator
E526	Calcium hydroxide (CALCIUM HYDROXIDE)	acidity regulator, firming agent
E527	Ammonium hydroxide (AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE)	acidity regulator
E528	Magnesium hydroxide (MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE)	acidity regulator, colour retention agent

E529	Calcium oxide (CALCIUM OXIDE)	acidity regulator, flour treatment agent
E530	Magnesium oxide (MAGNESIUM OXIDE)	anti-clumping agent
E535	Sodium ferrocyanide (SODIUM FERROCYANIDE)	anti-clumping agent
E536	Potassium ferrocyanide (POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE)	anti-clumping agent
E538	Calcium ferrocyanide (CALCIUM FERROCYANIDE)	anti-clumping agent
E 539	Sodium thiosulphate (SODIUM THIOSULPHATE)	antioxidant, flour treatment agent
E541	Sodium aluminium phosphate acidic (SODIUM ALUMINIUM PHOSPHATE ACIDIC)	acidity regulator, emulsifier
E542	Bone phosphate (calcium phosphate) (BONE PHOSPHATE (essentiale Calcium phosphate, tribasic)	emulsifier, anti- clumping agent, humectant
E551	Silicon dioxide amorphous (SILICON DIOXIDE AMORPHOUS)	anti-clumping agent, carrier
E552	Calcium silicate (CALCIUM SILICATE)	anti-clumping agent, carrier
E553	Magnesium silicates (MAGNESIUM SILICATES): (i) Magnesium silicate (Magnesium silicate), (ii) Magnesium trisilicate (Magnesium trisilicate), (iii) Talc (Talc).	anti-clumping agent
E554	Sodium aluminosilicate (SODIUM ALUMINOSILICATE)	anti-clumping agent
E555	Potassium aluminium silicate (POTASSIUM ALUMINIUM SILICATE)	anti-clumping agent
E556	Calcium aluminium silicate (CALCIUM ALUMINIUM SILICATE)	anti-clumping agent
E558	Bentonite (BENTONITE)	anti-clumping agent, carrier
E559	Aluminium silicate (kaolin) - ALUMINIUM SILICATE (KAOLIN)	anti-clumping agent, carrier
E570	Fatty acids (FATTY ACIDS)	stabilizer, glazing agent, anti-foaming agent, carrier
E574	Gluconic acid (D-) (GLUCONIC ACID (D-)	acidity regulator, antioxidant, leavening agent
E575	Glucono delta-lactone (GLUCONO DELTA- LACTONE)	acidity regulator, antioxidant, leavening agent

E576	Sodium gluconate (SODIUM GLUCONATE)	acidity regulator, antioxidant
E577	Potassium gluconate (POTASSIUM GLUCONATE)	acidity regulator, antioxidant, carrier
E578	Calcium gluconate (CALCIUM GLUCONATE)	acidity regulator, firming agent
E579	Ferrous gluconate (FERROUS GLUCONATE)	colour retention agent
E580	Magnesium gluconate	acidity regulator, antioxidant, firming agent
E585	Ferrous lactate (FERROUS LACTATE)	colour retention agent
E586	4-Hexylresorcinol (4-HEXYLRESORCINOL)	antioxidant
E620	Glutamic acid, L(+)- (GLUTAMIC ACID, L(+)-)	flavour and smell enhancer
E621	Monosodium glutamate (MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E622	Monopotassium glutamate (MONOPOTASSIUM GLUTAMATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E623	Calcium glutamate (CALCIUM GLUTAMATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E624	Monoammonium glutamate (MONOAMMONIUM GLUTAMATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E625	Magnesium glutamate (MAGNESIUM GLUTAMATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E626	Guanylic acid (GUANYLIC ACID)	flavour and smell enhancer
E627	Disodium 5'- guanylate (DISODIUM 5'- GUANYLATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E628	Dipotassium 5'- guanylate (DIPOTASSIUM 5'- GUANYLATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E629	Calcium 5'-guanylate (CALCIUM 5'-GUANYLATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E630	Inosinic acid (INOSINIC ACID)	flavour and smell enhancer
E631	Disodium 5'- inosinate (DISODIUM 5'- INOSINATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E632	Potassium inosinate (POTASSIUM INOSINATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E633	Calcium 5'-inosinate (CALCIUM 5'-INOSINATE)	flavour and smell enhancer

E634	Calcium 5'- ribonucleotides (CALCIUM 5'- RIBONUCLEOTIDES)	flavour and smell enhancer
E635	Disodium 5' - ribonucleotides (DISODIUM 5' - RIBONUCLEOTIDES)	flavour and smell enhancer
E636	Maltol (MALTOL)	flavour and smell enhancer
E637	Ethyl maltol (ETHYL MALTOL)	flavour and smell enhancer
E640	Glycine and its sodium salt (GLYCINE AND ITS SODIUM SALT)	flavour and smell enhancer, carrier
E650	Zinc acetate (ZINC ACETATE)	flavour and smell enhancer
E900	Polydimethylsiloxane (POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE)	anti-foaming agent, emulsifier, antidumping agent
E901	Beeswax, white and yellow (BEESWAX, WHITE AND YELLOW)	glazing agent, carrier
E902	Candelilla wax (CANDELILLA WAX)	glazing agent
E903	Carnauba wax (CARNAUBA WAX)	glazing agent
E904	Shellac (SHELLAC)	glazing agent
E905c(i)	Microcrystalline wax (MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX),	glazing agent
E905d	Mineral oil (high viscosity) - MINERAL OIL (HIGH VISCOSITY)	glazing agent
E905e	Mineral oil (medium and low viscosity, class I) - MINERAL OIL (MEDIUM AND LOW VISCOSITY, CLASS I)	glazing agent
E907	Hydrogenated poly-1-decene (HYDROGENATED POLY-1-DECENE)	glazing agent
E912	Montanic (octocosoic) acid esters (MONTANIC ACID ESTERS)	glazing agent
E914	Oxidized polyethylene wax (OXIDIZED POLYETHYLENE WAX)	glazing agent
E920	Cysteine, L-, and its hydrochlorides- sodium and potassium salts (CYSTEINE, L-, AND ITS HYDROCHLORIDES- SODIUM AND POTASSIUM SALTS)	flour treatment agent
E927b	Carbamide (urea) - (CARBAMIDE (UREA))	flour treatment agent, flavour and smell enhancer

E928	Benzoyl peroxide (BENZOYL PEROXIDE)	flour treatment agent, preservative
E938	Argon (ARGON)	propellant, packaging gas
E939	Helium (GELLIUM)	propellant, packaging gas
E941	Nitrogen (NITROGEN)	propellant, packaging gas
E942	Nitrous oxide (NITROUS OXIDE)	propellant, packaging gas
E943a	Butane (BUTANE)	propellant, packaging gas
E943b	Isobutane (ISOBUTANE)	propellant, packaging gas
E944	Propane (PROPANE)	propellant, packaging gas
E948	Oxygen (OXYGEN)	propellant, packaging gas
E949	Hydrogen (HYDROGEN)	propellant, packaging gas
E950	Acesulfame potassium (ACESULFAME POTASSIUM)	sweetener, flavour and smell enhancer
E951	Aspartame (ASPARTAME)	sweetener, flavour and smell enhancer
E952	Cyclamic acid and its Na, Ca salts (CYCLAMIC ACID and Na, Ca salts)	sweetener
E953	Isomalt, isomaltitol (ISOMALT, ISOMALTITOL)	sweetener, anti- clumping agent, filling agent, carrier, glazing agent
E954	Saccharin (Na, K, Ca salts) (SACCHARIN and Na, K, Ca salts)	sweetener
E955	Sucralose (trichlorogalacto-sucrose) (SUCRALOSE (TRICHLOROGALACTO-SUCROSE))	sweetener
E957	Thaumatin (THAUMATIN)	sweetener, flavour and smell enhancer
E959	Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone (NEOHESPERIDINE DIHYDROCHALCONE)	sweetener, flavour and smell enhancer
E960	Steviol glycosides (STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES)	sweetener
E961	Neotame (NEOTAME)	sweetener, flavour and smell enhancer
E962	Salt of aspartame-acesulfame (SALT OF ASPARTAME-ACESULFAME)	sweetener

E965	Maltitol and maltitol syrup (MALTITOL AND MALTITOL SYRUP)	sweetener, stabilizer, emulsifier, carrier
E966	Lactitol (LACTITOL)	sweetener, carrier
E967	Xylitol (XYLITOL)	sweetener, humectant, stabilizer, emulsifier
E968	Erythritol (ERYTHRITOL)	sweetener, humectant, stabilizer
E999	Quillaia extracts (QUILLAIA EXTRACTS)	foaming agent
E1200	Polydextroses (POLYDEXTROSES)	stabilizer, thickening agent, humectant, carrier
E1201	Polyvinylpyrrolidone (POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE)	thickening agent, stabilizer, carrier
E1202	Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone (POLYVINYLPOLYPYRROLIDONE)	colour retention agent, stabilizer, carrier
E1203	Polyvinyl alcohol (POLYVINYL ALCOHOL)	humectant, glazing agent
E1204	Pullulan (PULLULAN)	glazing agent, thickening agent
E1400	Dexterins, roasted starch white and yellow (DEXTRINS, ROASTED STARCH WHITE AND YELLOW)	stabilizer, thickening agent
E1401	Acid treated starch (ACID TREATED STARCH)	stabilizer, thickening agent
E1402	Alkaline treated starch (ALKALINE TREATED STARCH)	stabilizer, thickening agent
E1403	Bleached starch (BLEACHED STARCH)	stabilizer, thickening agent
E1404	Oxidized starch (OXIDIZED STARCH)	emulsifier, thickening agent, carrier
E1405	Starches enzime-treated (STARCHES ENZIME- TREATED)	thickening agent
E1410	Monostarch phosphate (MONOSTARCH PHOSPHATE)	stabilizer, thickening agent, carrier
E1412	Distarch phosphate (DISTARCH PHOSPHATE)	stabilizer, thickening agent, carrier
E1413	Phosphated distarch phosphate (PHOSPHATED DISTARCH PHOSPHATE)	stabilizer, thickening agent, carrier
E1414	Acetylated distarch phosphate (ACETYLATED DISTARCH PHOSPHATE)	emulsifier, thickening agent, carrier
E1420	Acetylated starch (ACETYLATED STARCH)	stabilizer, thickening agent

E1422	Acetylated distarch adipate (ACETYLATED DISTARCH ADIPATE)	stabilizer, thickening agent, carrier
E1440	Hydroxypropyl starch (HYDROXYPROPYL STARCH)	emulsifier, thickening agent, carrier
E1442	Hydroxypropyl distarch phosphate (HYDROXYPROPYL DISTARCH PHOSPHATE)	stabilizer, thickening agent, carrier
E1450	Starch sodium octenyl succinate (STARCH SODIUM OCTENYL SUCCINATE)	stabilizer, thickening agent, emulsifier, carrier
E1451	Acetilated oxydised starch (ACETILATED OXYDISED STARCH)	emulsifier, thickening agent
E1452	Starch aluminium octenyl succinate (STARCH ALUMINIUM OCTENYL SUCCINATE)	stabilizer, glazing agent
E1503	Castor oil (CASTOR OIL)	glazing agent, anti-clumping agent, filling agent
E1505	Triethyl citrate (TRIETHYL CITRATE)	foaming agent, carrier
E1517	Diacetin (glyceryl diacetat) - DIACETIN (GLYCERYL DIACETAT)	humectant, carrier
E1518	Triacetin (TRIACETIN)	humectant, carrier
E1519	Benzyl alcohol (BENZYL ALCOHOL)	carrier
E1520	Propylene glycol (PROPYLENE GLYCOL)	humectant, carrier
E1521	Polyethylene glycol (POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL)	glazing agent, stabilizer, carrier
-	Dihydroquercetin	antioxidant
-	Quercetin	antioxidant
-	Red rice (RED RICE)	colouring agent
-	Glycyrrhiza sp. extract (Glycyrrhiza sp.)	stabilizer, foaming agent
-	Acantophyllum sp. extract (Acantophyllum sp.)	stabilizer, foaming agent
-	Stevia (Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni), powder from leaves and syrup thereof, stevia extracts	sweetener
-	Sodium, potassium, calcium succinates	acidity regulators
-	Chitosan, chitosonium hydrochloride	filling agent, thickening agent, stabilizer

ANNEX No. 3

HYGIENIC STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF ANTI-CAKING AGENTS (ANTI-CLUMPING AGENTS)

Food additive (E Number)	Food Products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Silicon dioxide amorphous (E551) Aluminium silicate (E559, Kaolin) Potassium aluminium silicate (E555) Calcium aluminium cilicate (E556) Sodium aluminium cilicate (E554) Bentonite (E558) Calcium silicate (E552) Magnesium silicate (E553i, E553ii, E553iii)- used separately or in combinations	Spices	30 g/kg
	Products in foil package	30 g/kg
	Dry powdered products including sugars	10 g/kg
	Tablet-form products	According to TD (Technical Documentation)
	Food supplements	According to TD
	Cheese and cheese analogues (hard, semi-hard, spreads), sliced and grate cheese	10 g/kg
	Sugar confectionery, excluding chocolate products (surface treatment)	According to TD
	Rice (only E553iii)	According to TD
	Sausage (surface treatment, only E553iii)	According to TD
	Salt and salt substitutes	10 g/kg
	Chewing gum (only E553iii)	According to TD
	Flavourings (only E551)	50 g/kg
	See Annex No.12	
Aluminium, ammonium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium salts of fatty acids (namely myristic, oleic, palmitic, stearic acids and their combinations) (E470)	According to TD	According to TD
Isomalt, Isomaltitol (E953)	According to TD	According to TD
Calcium carbonate (E170) Magnesium carbonate (E504)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No.7	
Castor oil (E1503)	Cocoa and chocolate products	350 mg/kg
	Sugar confectionery	500 mg/kg
	Chewing gum	2,1 g/kg

	Food supplements	1 g/kg
	See Annexes No. 6 and No. 12	
Magnesium oxide (E530)	According to TD	According to TD
Dimethylpolysiloxane (E900)	Fats and frying oils	10 mg/kg
	Pineapple juice	10 mg/kg
	Canned and pasteurized fruit and vegetables	10 mg/kg
	Jams, fruit butters, jellies, marmalades, and other similar fruit spreads, including low calorie products	10 mg/kg
	Sugar confectionery excluding chocolate	10 mg/kg
	Chewing gum	100 mg/kg
	Extruded corn products	10 mg/kg
	Canned and concentrated soups and broths	10 mg/kg
	Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks	10 mg/kg
	Wines, cider	10 mg/kg
	Batter, including batter coating, for poultry and fish	10 mg/kg
	Flavourings	10 mg/kg
	See Annexes No. 12 and No. 15	
Potassium ferrocyanide (E536) Calcium ferrocyanide (E538) Sodium ferrocyanide (E535)- used separately or in combinations	Table salt, salt substitutes	20 mg/kg in terms of K4Fe(CN)6
Tricalcium phosphate (E341iii) Trimagnesium phosphate (E343iii)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 5, No. 7, No. 12 and No. 15	
Ammonium ferric citrate (E381)	Concentrates (liquid and powder) for water-based non-alcoholic flavoured drinks	10 mg/kg
Food Additive (E Number)	Food Products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Ascorbic acid (E300) and its salts and esters: Potassium ascorbate	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 5, No. 17 and No. 18	

(E303) Calcium ascorbate (E302) Sodium ascorbate(E301) Ascorbyl palmitate (E304i) Ascorbyl stearate (E304ii)		
tert-Butylhydroquinone (E319, TBHQ)	See Butylated hydroxyanisole (E320, BHA)	
Butylated hydroxyanisole (E320, BHA) Butylated hydroxytoluene (E321, "Ionol", BHT) tert-Butylhydroquinone (E319, TBHQ) Gallic acid esters (gallates): Propyl gallate (E310) Octyl gallate (E311) Dodecyl gallate (E312)- used separately or in combinations[1]	Rendered animal fats and vegetable oils for professional manufacture of heat-treated food products Frying oils and fats, excluding olive pomace oil Lard, beef, poultry, sheep and fish fat	BHA - 200 mg/kg, BHT - 100 mg/kg, TBHQ - 200mg/kg, Gallates- 200 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Dehydrated meat Cake mixes (concentrates) Breakfast cereals Sauces Pre-cooked cereals Processed nuts	BHA- 200 mg/kg, TBHQ - 200 mg/kg Gallates- 200 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Seasonings and condiments	BHA- 200 mg/kg, Gallates- 200 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Dehydrated potato	BHA- 25 mg/kg, TBHQ- 25 mg/kg Gallates- 25 mg/kg
	Chewing gum Food supplements	BHA- 400 mg/kg, BHT- 400 mg/kg TBHQ- 400 mg/kg Gallates- 400 mg/kg
	Essential oils	BHA- 1 g/kg TBHQ- 1 g/kg Gallates- 1 g/kg
	Flavourings (excluding essential oils)	BHA- 200 mg/kg TBHQ- 200 mg/kg Gallates- 100 mg/kg
Butylated hydroxytoluene (E321, "Ionol", BHT)	See Butylated hydroxyanisole (E320, BHA)	

Gallic acid esters (gallates): Propyl gallate (E310) Octyl gallate (E311) Dodecyl gallate (E312)	See Butylated hydroxyanisole (E320, BHA)	
Guaiac resin (E314)	Vegetable oils and animal fats	1 g/kg
	Chewing gum	1,5 g/kg
	Sauces and similar products	600 mg/kg
4-Hexylresorcinol (E586)	Crustaceans (fresh and frozen)	2 mg/kg as residues in crustacean meat
Gluconic acid (E574) and its salts: Gluconates: Potassium gluconate (E577) Calcium gluconate (E578) Magnesium gluconate (E580) Sodium gluconate (E576) Glucono delta-lactone (E575)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 5, No. 7 and '	No. 12
Isoascorbic (erythorbic) acid (E315), Sodium isoascorbate (E316)- used separately or in combinations, in terms of isoascorbic acid	Semi-preserved and preserved meat products manufactured from minced meat, stuffing, ham	500 mg/kg
	Semi-preserved and preserved fish and caviar products, salt-cured fish, frozen fish with red skin	1,5 g/kg
	See Annex No. 17	
Isopropyl citrate mixture (E384)	Vegetable fats and oils, fish oil and other animal oils, including lard and salo	200 mg/kg
	Vegetable oil and butter fat-based spreads	100 mg/kg
	Farm and wild meat and game meat (poultry): fresh minced meat; canned (lump, minced and diced) meat products (including cured) and non-heat-treated dry meat products	200 mg/kg
	Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks, including specialized drinks	200 mg/kg
Quercetin, Dihydroquercetin - used separately or in combinations	Concentrated cream, dried milk, cheese spreads, chocolate	200 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
Lecithin (E322)	According to TD	According to TD
Citric acid (E330)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 7	
Potassium lactate (E326), Calcium lactate (E327), Sodium lactate (E325)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 5 and No. 7	

Sulfurous acid (Sulphur dioxide) (E220) and its salts: Potassium hydrogen (bisulphite) sulphite(E228) Calcium hydrogen sulphite (E227) Sodium hydrogen sulphite (E222) Potassium metabisulphite (E224) Sodium metabisulphite (E223) Potassium sulphite (E225) Calcium sulphite (E226) Sodium sulphite (E221)	See Annexes No. 8	
Sodium thiosulphate (E539)	Iodized salt	250 mg/kg
	See Annexes No. 5 and No. 7	
Tocopherols: Alpha-tocopherol (E307) Gamma-tocopherol (synthetic) (E308) Delta-tocopherol (synthetic) (E309) Tocopherol mixture (concentrate) (E306)	According to TD	According to TD
Calcium disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (E385, Calcium disodium EDTA) Disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (E386, Disodium EDTA)- used separately or in combinations	Spreads and margarines with fat content of less than 41%	100 mg/kg
	Fish, canned and pasteurized crustaceans and molluscs	75mg/kg
	Frozen crustaceans	75mg/kg
	Canned and pasteurized legumes, vegetables, mushrooms and artichokes	250 mg/kg
	Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks, including specialized drinks	200 mg/l
	Sauces	75mg/kg
Extracts of rosemary (E392), in terms of Carnosol and Carnosine acid sum	Vegetable oils, excluding olive pomace oil, and fats with more than 15 % polyunsaturated fatty acids by volume for manufacture of non-heated food products	30 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Fish oil and algae oil; Lard, beef, poultry, sheep and pork fat Rendered animal fats and vegetable oils for the manufacture of heat-treated food products Frying oil and fat, excluding olive pomace oil for frying (deep-frying, culinary, and confectionary fats) Breakfast (snacks) based on cereals, potato and starch	50 mg/kg (in terms of fat)

	Sauces	100 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Fine bakery products	200 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Food supplements	400 mg/kg
	Dehydrated potato Egg products Chewing gum	200 mg/kg
	Seasonings and condiments Processed nuts	200 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Soups and broths (concentrated)	50 mg/kg
	Dehydrated meat	150 mg/kg
	Meat and fish products (excluding dehydrated meat and dried, cured sausages)	150 mg/kg (in terms of fat)
	Dried, cured sausages	100 mg/kg
	Flavourings	1 g/kg
	Dried milk for production of milk-based ice cream	30 mg/kg
Note: [1]- Maximum permissible level for antioxidants of Butylated hydroxyanisole, Butylated hydroxytoluene, tert-Butylhydroquinone and gallates are indicated for conditions when they are used separately; in case of their use in combinations, maximum permissible level of separate antioxidants shall be reduced in proportion, i.e. total sum (expressed in per cents of maximum permissible level of separate antioxidants) shall not exceed 100%.		

ANNEX No. 5

HYGIENIC STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF FLOUR TREATMENT AGENTS

Food Additive (E Number)	Food Products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Sodium aluminium phosphate (acidic) (E541)	See Annex No. 7	
Ascorbic acid (E300) and its salts and esters:	According to TD	According to TD
Potassium ascorbate (E303) Calcium ascorbate (E302) Sodium ascorbate (E301) Ascorbyl palmitate (E304i) Ascorbyl stearate (E304ii)	See Annex No. 4, No. 17, and No. 18	
Glycerol (E422)	According to TD	According to

		TD
	See Annex No. 12	
Calcium gluconate (E578) Glucono delta-lactone (E575)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 4 and No. 7	
Lactic acid (E270) and its salts: Ammonium lactate (E328) Potassium lactate (E326) Calcium lactate (E327) Magnesium lactate (E329) Sodium lactate (325)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 4 and No. 7	
Calcium oxide (E529)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 7	
Benzoyl peroxide (E928)	Flour	75 mg/kg
	Whey (powder and liquid), and whey products excluding whey cheese	100 mg/kg (l)
Polyoxyethene sorbitan (esters of polyoxyethene sorbitan and fatty acids - tweens): Polyoxyethene sorbitan (20) monolaurate (E432, tween 20) Polyoxyethene sorbitan(20) monooleate (E433, tween 80) Polyoxyethene sorbitan (20) monopalmitate (E434, tween 40) Polyoxyethene sorbitan (20) monostearate (E435, tween 60) Polyoxyethene sorbitan(20) tri stearate (E436, tween 65)	See Annex No. 15	
Propylene glycol alginate (E405)	See Annex No. 15	
Sucroglycerides (E474) Sucrose esters of fatty acids (E473)- used separately or in combinations	See Annex No. 15	
Sorbitans, esters of sorbitol and fatty acids: Sorbitan monostearate (E491, SPAN 60) Sorbitan tristearate (E492, SPAN 65) Sorbitan monolaurate (E493, SPAN 20) Sorbitan monooleate (E494, SPAN 80) Sorbitan monopalmitate (E495, SPAN 40)	See Annexes No. 12 and No. 15	
Ammonium sulphate (E517) Calcium	According to TD	Accordi

sulphate (E516)		ng to TD
	See Annex No. 7 and No. 12	
Sodium thiosulphate (E539)	Flour	50 mg/kg
	See Annex No. 4 and No. 7	
Potassium phosphate (E340) Calcium phosphate (E341) Magnesium phosphate (E343) Sodium phosphate (E339) Diphosphates (E450) Triphosphates (E451) Polyphosphates (E452)	See Annexes No. 3, No. 7, No. 12, and No. 15	
Ammonium chloride (E510)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex 7	
Cystein and its sodium potassium hydrochloride salts (E920)	Bread and flour products, fine bakery products	According to TD

ANNEX No. 6

Food Additive (E Number)	Food Products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Beeswax white and yellow (E901), Candelilla wax (E902), Shellac (E904)	Fresh citrus fruits, melons, pineapples, peaches, pears and apples (surface treatment)	According to TD
	Confectionery, dragee, chocolate, fine bakery products coated with chocolate	According to TD
	Chewing gum	According to TD
	Breakfast cereals (snacks), nuts	According to TD
	Coffee beans	According to TD
	Food supplements	According to TD
	Milk-based ice cream wafers (only E901)	According to TD
	Flavourings: Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks (only E901)	0,2 g/kg (in a ready-to-eat product)
Carnauba wax (E903)	Fresh citrus fruits, melons, pineapples, peaches, pears and apples	200 mg/kg

	Confectionery, dragee, chocolate	500 mg/kg
	Fine bakery products coated with chocolate	200 mg/kg
	Chewing gum	1.2 g/kg
	Breakfast cereals (snacks), nuts	200 mg/kg
	Coffee beans	200 mg/kg
	Food supplements	200 mg/kg
Castor oil	See Annex No. 3 and No. 12	
Starch aluminium octenyl siccinate (E1452)	See Annex No. 15	
Microcrystalline wax (E905ci)	Confectionery, dragee, nougat	According to TD
	Chewing gum	20 g/kg
	Melons, mango, papaya and avocado	According to TD
	Ripened cheeses heel	30 g/kg
	Surface treatment of fresh fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, legumes, nuts and seeds	50 mg/kg
Mineral oil (of high viscosity) E905d	Dried fruits	5 g/kg
	Cocoa products, chocolate products, including imitation chocolate and chocolate substitutes	2 g/kg
	Confectionery, dragee, nougat	2 g/kg
	Chewing gum	20 g/kg
	Toppings and coatings (excluding fruit- based)	2 g/kg
	Grain, including rice (whole, milled, flaked)	800 mg/kg
	Fine bakery products (baked goods)	3 g/kg
	Undivided, minced or cut frozen meat, poultry and game products	950 mg/kg
Mineral oil (of medium and low viscosity, class I) E905e	Dried fruits	5 g/kg
	Confectionery	2 g/kg
	Bread and bakery wares	3 g/kg
Polyvinyl alcohol (E1203)	Frozen fish (in glazing solutions)	According to TD
	Film-coating for surface treatment of sausage products, sausages and cheeses and their coatings	According to TD
	Food supplements in capsule and tablet forms	18 g/kg
Hydrogenated poly-1-decene (E907)	Sugar confectionery	2 g/kg
	Dried fruits	2 g/kg
Polyethylene glycol (E1521)	Fresh fruits	According to TD

	See Annexes No. 12 and No. 15	
Oxidezed polyethylene wax (E914) Montan (octocosoic) acid esters (E912)	Fresh citrus fruit, melons, mango, papaya, avocado and pineapples	According to TD
Pullulan (E1204)	Food supplements in capsule and tablet form	According to TD
	Breath fresheners	According to TD

ANNEX No.7

Food Additive (E Number)	Food Products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Adipic acids (E355) and adipates: Ammonium adipate (E359) Potassium adipate (E357) Sodium adipate (E356)- used separately or in combinations, in terms of acid	Dry flavoured desserts	1 g/kg
	Gel-like desserts	6 g/kg
	Powdered mixes for home preparation of drinks	10 g/kg
	Fillings and toppings for fine bakery products and flour confectionery products	2 g/kg
Sodium aluminium phosphate acidic (E541)	Flour confectionery products (fancy and sponge wares only)	1 g/kg in terms of aluminium
	See Annex No. 5	
Tartaric acids (E334) and tartates: Potassium tartate (E336) Calcium tartate (E354) Sodium tartate (E335) Sodium potassium tartate (E337)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Metatartaric acid (E353)	Wines	in accordance with regulations of authorized organisations
Ammonium hydroxide (E527)	According to TD	According to TD
Potassium hydroxide (E525)	According to TD	According to TD
Calcium hydroxide (E526)	According to TD	According to TD
Magnesium hydroxide (E528)	According to TD	According to TD
Sodium hydroxide (E524)	According to TD	According to TD
Gluconic acid (E574) and gluconates:	According to TD	According to TD

Potassium gluconate (E577) Calcium gluconate (E578) Magnesium gluconate (E580) Sodium gluconate (E576) Glucono delta-lacton (E575)	See Annexes No. 4, No. 5 and '	No. 12
Ferrous gluconate (E579)	See Annex No. 17	
Citric acid (E330) and citrates: Ammonium citrate (E380) Potassium citrate (E332) Calcium citrate (E333) Sodium citrate (E331)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 4, No. 12 and No. 18	
Ammonium ferric citrate (E381)	See Annex No. 3	
Lactic acid (E270) and lactates:	According to TD	According to TD
Ammonium lactate (E328) Potassium lactate (E326) Calcium lactate (E327) Magnesium lactate (E329) Sodium lactate (E325)	See Annexes No. 4 and No. 5	
Ferrous lactate (E585)	See Annex No. 17	
Calcium oxide (E529)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 5	
Sulphuric acid (E513) and sulphates: Ammonium sulphate (E517) Potassium sulphate (E515) Calcium sulphate (E516) Magnesium sulphate (E518) Sodium sulphate (E514)	According to TD	According to TD
Sulphates: Aluminium sulphate (E520) Aluminium ammonium sulphate (E523) Aluminium potassium sulphate (E522) Aluminium sodium sulphate (E521)- used separately or in combinations in terms of aluminium	Egg white	30 mg/kg
	Sugar glazed (candied), crystallized and glace fruit and vegetables	200 mg/kg
Hydrochloric acid (E507) and chlorides: Ammonium chloride (E510) Potassium chloride (E508) Calcium chloride (E509) Magnesium chloride (E511)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 5 and No. 12	
Sodium thiosulphate (E539)	See Annexes No. 4, No. 5	
Carbon dioxide (E290) solid, liquid,	According to TD	According to TD

gas, and carbonates: Ammonium carbonate (E503) Potassium carbonate (E501) Calcium carbonate (E170) Magnesium carbonate (E504) Sodium carbonate (E500)	See Annexes No. 3, No. 11, No. 12, No. 15 and No. 17	
Acetic acid (E260) and acetates: Ammonium acetate (E264) Potassium acetate (E261) Calcium acetate (E263) Sodium acetate (E262)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 8, No. 12, and No. 15	
Zinc acetate (E650)	See Annex No. 16	
Orthophosphoric acid (E338) and food grade phosphates: Potassium phosphate (E340) Calcium phosphate (E341, E542) Magnesium phosphate (E343) Sodium phosphate (E339) Diphosphates (E450) Triphosphates (E451) Polyphosphate (E452)	See Annexes No. 3, No. 5, No. 12 and No. 15	
Fumaric acid (E297) Sodium fumarate (E365)- used separately or in combinations, expressed as fumaric acid	Wines	in accordance with regulations of authorized organisations
	Fillings and toppings for fine bakery products and flour confectionery products	2,5 g/kg
	Sugar confectionery	1 g/kg
	Gel-like desserts, Fruit flavoured desserts, Dry powdered dessert mixes	4 g/kg
	Instant powdered fruit bases for drinks	1 g/kg
	Instant products for preparation of flavoured teas and herbal teas (infusions)	1 g/kg
	Chewing gum	2 g/kg
Malic acid (E296) and malates: Potassium malate (E351) Calcium malate (E352) Sodium malate (E350)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 18	
Succinic acid (E363) and succinates: Potassium succinate Calcium succinate Sodium succinate- used separately or in combinations, in terms of succinic acid	Desserts	6 g/kg
	Powdered mixtures for home preparation of non-alcoholic drinks	3 g/kg
	Canned (concentrated) soups and broths	5 g/kg

	Vodka	100 mg/l

ANNEX No. 8

Food additive (E number)	Food products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Benzoic acid (E210) and benzoates: Sodium benzoate (E211) Potassium benzoate (E212) Calcium benzoate (E213)- used separately or in combinations in terms of benzoic acid	Fat emulsion products (excluding butter) with a fat content 60% or more, confectionery creams	500 mg/kg
	Fat emulsion products (excluding butter) with a fat content of less than 60%, confectionery creams	1 g/kg
	Olives and olive-based preparations	500 mg/kg
	Cooked red beet	2 g/kg
	Tomato-based products (excluding juices)	1g/kg
	Jam, marmalades, jellies, low-sugar pastelike fruit butters and with no sugars added	500 mg/kg
	Vegetable oil-based emulsified sauces, mayonnaises, dressings, creams, based on vegetable oils with a fat content 60% and more	500 mg/kg
	Vegetable oil-based emulsified sauces, mayonnaises, dressings, mayonnaise sauces, creams based on vegetable, oils with a fat content of less than 60%	1 g/kg
	Non-emulsified sauces	1 g/kg
	Liquid egg products (white, yolk or whole [e]gg)	5 g/kg
	Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks	150 mg/kg
	Alcohol-free beer in kegs (casks)	200 mg/kg
	Spirits with less than 15% of alcohol by volume	200 mg/kg
	Jellies for aspic	500 mg/kg
	Liquid tea, fruit and herbal infusions concentrates	600 mg/kg
	Non-heat-treated dairy-based desserts	300 mg/l
	Vegetables in vinegar, brine or oil (excluding olives)	2 g/kg
	Sugar glazed (candied) fruit and vegetables	1 g/kg
	Chewing gum	1,5 g/kg

	Semi-preserved fish products including caviar	2 g/kg
	Salted, cured fish	200 mg/kg
	Crustaceans and molluscs (cooked)	1 g/kg
	Prepared salads	1,5 g/kg
	Mustard	1 g/kg
	Seasonings and condiments	1 g/kg
	Liquid soups and broths (excluding canned)	500 mg/kg
	Dietetic foods intended for special medical purposes excluding foods for children, dietetic formulae for weight control	1,5 g/kg
	Sugar confectionery, sweets, chocolate with filling	1,5 g/kg
	Dried fruits	800 mg/kg
	Toppings and coatings, including for fine bakery products, coatings (excluding fruit- based), custards	1,500 mg/kg
	Surface treatment of sausage products, sausages and cheeses, including contained in film-coatings	According to TD
	Cured meat products (surface treatment)	According to TD
	Flavourings	1,5 g/kg
	Analogues of algae-based fish products	500 mg/kg
	Beer in kegs with added sugar (more than 0.5%) for fermentation and/or fruit juices, and concentrated juice	200 mg/kg
	Liquid food supplements	2 g/kg
	Powdered food supplements containing vitamin A or vitamins A and D	1 g/kg (in products ready for consumption)
Dehydroacetic acid (E265), Sodium dehydroacetate (E266)- used separately or in combinations in terms of dehydroacetic acid	Surface treatment of sausage products, sausages, cheeses and coatings, including as part of film-coating	5 mg/kg (residues in products)
Dimethyl dicarbonate (E242)	Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks, alcohol-free wines, liquid tea and herbal infusions, coffee, coffee substitutes and other bean-based hot beverages, excluding cocoa	250 mg/l for treatment, residues not allowed

	Cider and perry, fruit wines, low-alcohol wines, wine-based drinks	250 mg/l for treatment, residues not allowed
Diphenyl (biphenyl)- (E230)	Surface treatment of citrus fruits	70 mg/kg
Formic acid (E236)	Non-alcoholic water-based flavoured drinks, including specialized drinks (sport, tonic, including energy drinks)	100 mg/l
	Sauces and similar products	200 mg/kg
Natamycin (pimaracin, delvocid)- (E235)	Surface treatment of cheeses, smoked and semi-smoked sausages	1 mg/dm^2 (at a depth of up to 5 mm)
Nisin (E234)	Semolina and tapioca puddings and similar products	3 mg/kg
	Ripened and cheese spreads	12,5 mg/kg
	Curd cheese and cream cheese (Mascarpone)	10 mg/kg
	Liquid egg products (white, yolk or whole [e]gg)	6,25 mg/l
Potassium nitrate (E252) Sodium nitrate (E251)- used separately or in combinations in terms of $NaNO_3$ (residues)	Salted, cooked, smoked sausage and meat products; canned meat products	250 mg/kg
	Hard, semi-hard and soft cheese	50 mg/kg
	Dairy-based cheese substitutes	50 mg/kg
	Pickled herring and sprat	200 mg/kg (as NaNO2, including nitrite)
Potassium nitrite (E249) Sodium nitrite (E250)- used separately or in combinations in terms of $NaNO_2$ (residues)[1]	Smoked, salted smoked, cured sausages and meat products	50 mg/kg
	Cooked sausages and other cooked meat products	50 mg/kg
	Canned meat products	50 mg/kg
Methylparaben (methyl para-hydroxybenzoate) (E218) Sodium methyl para-hydroxybenzoate (E219) Ethyl para-hydroxybenzoate (E214) Sodium ethyl para-hydroxybenzoate (E215)- "Parabens" used separately or in combinations in terms of benzoic acid	Jelly coatings of meat products (cooked, cured or dried); Pate	1 g/kg
	Cereal- and potato-based snacks coated with nuts	300 mg/kg
	Sugar confectionery, sweets, chocolate with filling	300 mg/kg
	Cured meat products (surface treatment)	According to TD
Propionic acid (E280) and propionates: Potassium propionate (E283)	Pre-packed sliced white bread and rye bread for long-time storage	3 g/kg

Calcium propionate (E282) Sodium propionate (E281)- used separately or in combinations in terms of propionic acid	Pre-packed energy reduced bread, fine bakery products (including flour confectionery), pitta	2 g/kg
	Pre-packed sliced white bread for long-time storage, Easter cake, Christmas cake	1 g/kg
	Cheese and cheese substitutes (surface treatment)	According to TD
Sulphur dioxide (E220) and sulphites: Potassium hydrogen sulphite (bisulphite) (E228) Calcium hydrogen sulphite (E227) Sodium hydrogen sulphite (E222) Potassium metabisulphite (E224) Sodium metabisulphite (E223) Potassium sulphite (E225) Calcium sulphite (E226) Sodium sulphite (E221)- used separately or in combinations in terms of sulphur dioxide [2]	Dehydrated cabbage	800 mg/kg
	Peeled potatoes (treatment with browning inhibitors)	50 mg/kg
	Potato products, including frozen potatoes; instant potato puree	100 mg/kg
	Dehydrated potato granules (dried riced potatoes)	400 mg/kg
	Dried white vegetables	400 mg/kg
	Frozen white vegetables	50 mg/kg
	Onion, garlic and shallot pulp	300 mg/kg
	Tomato paste made from sulphited mass (with 30%-content of dry substance) (except tomato paste for juice products)	400 mg/kg
	Dried tomatoes	200 mg/kg
	Mushroom products, including frozen mushrooms	50 mg/kg
	Dried mushrooms	100 mg/kg
	Vegetables and fruit in vinegar, brine or oil (except olives)	100 mg/kg
	Sugar glazed (candied), fruit, vegetables, citrus peel and angelica	100 mg/kg
	Jams, marmalades, jellies, fruit butters with low sugar content or with no added sugars, and other similar products	50 mg/kg
	Jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit butters made with sulphited fruit and berries	100 mg/kg
	Fruit fillings (fruit-based fillings)	100 mg/kg
	Citrus-juice-based seasonings	200 mg/kg
	Pasteurized, sliced lemon	250 mg/kg
	Pasteurized, rehydrated, dried fruits	100 mg/kg
	Dried fruits: -apricots, peaches, grapes (rasin), prines and figs -bananas	2 g/kg 1 g/kg 600 mg/kg

	-apples and pears -other (including nuts in shell)	500 mg/kg
	Semi-finished products (pulp products) for industrial processing: -strawberries, raspberries -cherries -other fruit and berries	2 g/kg 3 g/kg 1,5 g/kg
	Sugar	15 mg/kg
	Dehydrated high-glucose treacle	20 mg/kg
	Treacle and molasses	70 mg/kg
	Other sugars	40 mg/kg
	High-glucose-treacle-based sweets and sugar confectionery	50 mg/kg (residues from treacle)
	Dry biscuit	50 mg/kg
	Starches (excluding starches for infant formulae);	50 mg/kg
	Cereal- and potato-based snacks	50 mg/kg
	Sago, pearl barley	30 mg/kg
	Burger meat with a minimum vegetable and/or cereal content of 4%	450 mg/kg
	Salted, cured fish	200 mg/kg
	Crustaceans and cephalopods: -fresh, frozen Crustaceans Penaeidae, Solenoceridae, Aristaeidae: fresh, frozen, -cooked	150 mg/kg in edible parts 300 mg/kg in edible parts 50 mg/kg in edible parts
	Crustaceans Penaeidae, Solenoceridae, Aristaeidae: cooked	270 mg/kg in edible parts
	Orange, grapefruit, apple and pineapple juice for bulk dispensing in catering establishments	50 mg/l
	Lime and lemon juice	350 mg/kg
	Blueberries (only Vaccinium corybosum)	10 mg/kg
	Cinnamon (only Cinnamomum ceylanicum)	150 mg/kg
	See Annex No. 4	
Sorbic acid (E200) and sorbates: Sodium sorbate (E201) Potassium sorbate (E202)	Fresh cheese with fillings; Pre-packed sliced cheese	1 g/kg
	Cheese spreads	2 g/kg

Calcium sorbate (E203)- used separately or in combinations, in terms of sorbic acid	Cheese and cheese substitutes (surface treatment)	According to TD
	Curd products, Pasha	1 g/kg
	Fat emulsion products (excluding butter) with a fat content 60% or more -1 g/kg	1 g/kg
	Olives and olive-based products	1 g/kg
	Potato puree and pre-fried potato slices	2 g/kg
	Fruit and vegetable canned and pasteurized products, including sauces, excluding puree, mousse, compote, salads and similar products	1 g/kg
	Tomato-based products (excluding juices)	1 g/kg
	Dried fruits	1 g/kg
	Extruded corn products	2 g/kg
	Bread, fine bakery products (including flour confectionery), including energy reduced, prepacked for long-time storage	2 g/kg
	Analogues of meat, fish, crustaceans and cephalopods products and substitutes of cheeses based on protein	2 g/kg
	Dehydrated, concentrated and frozen egg products	1 g/kg
	Liquid egg products (white, yolk or whole [e]gg)	5 g/kg
	Grape for table use	10 mg/kg
	Fresh lychees	10 mg/kg in edible parts
	Vegetable oil-based emulsified sauces, mayonnaises, dressings, mayonnaise sauces creams, based on vegetable oils with a fat content 60% and more	1 g/l

Vegetable oil-based emulsified sauces, mayonnaises, dressings, creams based on vegetable, oils with a fat content of less than 60%	2 g/l
Non-emulsified sauces	1 g/kg
Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks	300 mg/l
Wine-based flavoured drinks	200 mg/l
Wines, ordinary, fruit, honey, cider, alcohol-free wines	300 mg/kg
Spirits with less than 15% of alcohol by volume	200 mg/kg
Jellies for aspic	1 g/kg
Flavoured syrups for milkshakes, ice cream, etc. syrups for pancakes, Easter cakes,	1 g/kg
Fillings for ravioli, dumplings	1 g/kg
Surface treatment of sausage products, sausages, cheeses and coatings, including film-coating	According to TD
Non-heat-treated dairy-based desserts	300 mg/l
Vegetables in vinegar, brine or oil (excluding olives)	2 g/kg
Sugar glazed (candied), fruit and vegetables	1 g/kg
Jam, marmalades, jellies, fruit butters with low-sugar content and with no sugar added, paste-like	1 g/kg
Fruit and berry and fruit and cream-based fillings for flour confectionery products	1 g/kg
Chewing gum	1,5 g/kg

	Semi-preserved fish products including caviar	2 g/kg
	Salted, cured fish	200 mg/kg
	Crustaceans and molluscs (cooked)	2 g/kg
	Prepared salads	1,5 g/kg
	Mustard	1 g/kg
	Seasonings and condiments	1 g/kg
	Dietetic foods intended for special medical purposes excluding foods for children Dietetic formulae for weight control	1,5 g/kg
	Liquid tea, fruit and herbal infusions concentrates	600 mg/kg
	Jelly coatings for meat products (cooked, cured or dried); Pate	1 g/kg
	Liquid soups and broths (excluding canned)	500 mg/kg
	Cereal- and potato-based snacks coated with nuts	1 g/kg
	Sugar confectionery, sweets, chocolate with filling	1,5 g/kg
	Cured meat products (surface treatment)	According to TD
	Flavourings	1,5 g/kg
	Analogues of algae-based fish products	1 g/kg
	Beer in kegs with added sugar for fermentation (more than 0.5%) and/or fruit juice, and/or concentrated juice	200 mg/kg

	Surface treatment of fresh citrus fruits	20 mg/kg
	Liquid food supplements	2 g/kg
	Powdered food supplements containing vitamin A or vitamins A and D in various combinations	1 g/kg in products ready for consumption
Sorbic acid and sorbates (E200, E201 E202, E203) in combination with benzoic acid and benzoates (E210, E211, E212, E213) used separately or in combinations, in terms of relevant acid	Non-heat-treated dairy-based desserts	300 mg/l
	Fat emulsion products (excluding butter) with a fat content 60% or more, confectionery creams	1 g/kg including benzoates not more than 500 mg/kg
	Fat emulsion products with a fat content less than 60%, confectionery creams	2 g/kg including benzoates not more than 1 g/kg
	Prepared salads	1,5 g/kg
	Mustard	1 g/kg
	Seasonings and condiments	1 g/kg
	Dietetic foods intended for special medical purposes excluding foods for children, Dietetic formulae for weight control	1,5 g/kg
	Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks	400 mg/kg including sorbates not more than 250 mg/kg, benzoates not more than 150 mg/kg;
	Spirits with less than 15% of alcohol by volume	400 mg/kg including each not more than 200 mg/kg
	Liquid tea, fruit and herbal infusions concentrates	600 mg/kg
	Liquid soups and broths (excluding canned)	500 mg/kg
	Sugar confectionery, sweets, chocolate with filling	1,5 g/kg

	Cured meat products (surface treatment)	According to TD
	Flavourings	1,5 g/kg
	Beer in kegs with added sugar (more than 0,5%) for fermentation and/or fruit juice, and/or concentrated juice	400 mg/kg
	Powdered food supplements containing vitamin A or vitamins A and D	1 g/kg (in products ready for consumption)
	Liquid food supplements	2 g/kg
Sorbic acid and sorbates (E200, E201, E202, E203) in combination with parabens (E214, E215, E218, E219) - used separately or in combinations, in terms of sorbic and benzoic acids respectively	Jelly coatings for meat products (cooked, cured or dried); Pate	1 g/kg
	Cereal- and potato-based snacks coated with nuts	1 g/kg including parabens not more than 300 mg/kg
	Sugar confectionery, sweets, chocolate with filling	1,5 g/kg including parabens not more than 300 mg/kg;
	Cured meat products (surface treatment)	According to TD
Sorbic acid and sorbates (E200, E201, E202, E203) in combination with benzoic acid and benzoates (E210, E211, E212, 213) and parabens (E214, E215, E218, E219)- used separately or in combinations, in terms of sorbic and benzoic acids respectively	Cured meat products (surface treatment)	According to TD
	Sugar confectionery, sweets, chocolate with filling	1,5 g/kg including parabens not more than 300 mg/kg;
Acetic acid (E260)	According to TD	According to TD
(E260) and acetates: Potassium acetate (E261) Calcium acetate (E263) Sodium acetate (E262)	See Annex No. 7, No. 12, No. 15	
Orthophenyl phenol (E231) Sodium orthophenyl phenol (E232)- used separately or in combinations in terms of orthophenyl phenol	Surface treatment of citrus fruits	12 mg/kg
Notes: [1] - permissible level of calcium nitrite and potassium nitrite in food products means their residues found in products bought via retail trade network. In case nitrates and nitrites are used in curing mixtures, permissible level of nitrites in such products includes as well nitrites formed from nitrates.		

ANNEX No.9

FOOD PRODUCTS NOT ALLOWED TO CONTAIN COLOURING AGENTS [1] Colouring agents are not allowed to be used for the manufacture of the following food products:

1)	unprocessed foodstuffs;
2)	sterilized or UHT milk, chocolate-based unflavoured milk;
3)	unflavoured fermented dairy products, buttermilk;
4)	milk, canned, concentrated , condensed unflavoured cream;
5)	fresh, dry, canned vegetables (except olives), fruit, mushrooms including puree and paste;
6)	egg and egg products (for Easter eggs colouring only the colouring agents specified in Annex No. 11 hereof are allowed);
7)	meat, poultry, game, fish, crustaceans, molluscs (undivided, parted or minced), including minced meat, with no other ingredients added, uncooked;
8)	flour, cereals, starches;
9)	fresh, dry, canned fruit, vegetables, mushrooms, (including puree and paste); fruit and vegetable juices, fruit nectars, paste, puree;
10)	tomato paste and sauce, canned tomatoes;
11)	sugar, glucose, fructose, lactose;
12)	honey;
13)	cocoa-based products, chocolate ingredients in confectionery and other products;
14)	pasta;
15)	roasted coffee, chicory, tea, and extracts on their basis; tea, herbal, fruit preparations for infusions and their soluble mixes;
16)	malt and malt-based drinks;
17)	seasonings and condiments;
18)	table salt, salt substitutes;
19)	bottled drinking water;
20)	wine, fruit alcohol, fruit-based alcoholic beverages and grabe vinegar;
21)	animal and vegetable oil and fat;
22)	non-flavoured unripened and ripened cheeses;
23)	bread;
24)	specialized food products for children in good and bad health under the age of three

ANNEX No. 10

FOODS ALLOWED TO CONTAIN ONLY SPECIFIED COLOURING AGENTS

Food Products	Food Additive	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Multbread	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
Beer, cider	Caramel(E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD

Cow's butter, including butter with reduced fat content; melted cow's butter	Carotenes (E160a)	According to TD
Spreadable fats and melted mixtures, Fat emulsion products, Liquid-free fats, margarine	Annato (E160b, bixin, norbixin)	10 mg/kg[2]
	Carotenes (E160a)	According to TD
	Curcumin (E100)	According to TD
Cheese spreads flavoured	Annato (E160b, bixin, norbixin)	15 mg/kg[1]
Some cheeses made in accordance with regulations of authorized organisation	Annato (E160b, bixin, norbixin)	50 mg/kg[1]
	Carmines (E120)	125 mg/kg
	Anthcyanins (E163)	According to TD
	Carotenes (E160a)	According to TD
	Paprica extract, capsanthin, capsorubin (E160c)	According to TD
	Vegetable carbon (E153)	According to TD
	Chlorophyll (E140) and its copper complexes (E141 i, ii)	According to TD
Vinegar	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
Whiskey, grain and grape alcohol, rum, brandy	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TI (Technical Instructions)
Flavoured wines and flavoured wine- based drinks made in accordance with regulations of authorized organisation	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
Bittersweet soda drinks and bittersweet wines made in accordance with regulations of authorized organisation	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
	Curcumin (E100) Riboflavins (E101 i, ii) Tartrazine (E102) Ponceau 4R (E124) Azorubine (E122) Qinoline Yellow (E104) Allura Red AC (E129) Carmines (E120) Sunset Yellow FCF (E110) - used separately or in combinations	100 mg/l
Vegetables in vinegar, brine or oil (except olives)	Anthcyanins(E163)	According to TD
	Carotenes (160a)	According to TD
	Beetroot Red, Betanin (E162)	According to TD
	Riboflavins (E101)	According to TD
	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
	Chlorophylls and Chlorophyllins (E140) and their copper complexes (E141)	According to TD
Cereal-based inflated and extruded and/or fruit flavoured snacks	Annato (E160b, bixin, norbixin)	25 mg/kg1
	Carotenes (E160a)	According to TD
	Paprica oleoresin (extracts), capsanthin, capsorubin (E160c)	According to TD
	Caramel (E150c)	According to TD

[2]- except for cases specified in Annexes 10 and 11 hereof

	Anthcyanins(E163) Carmines (E120) Beetroot Red, Betanin (E162) - used separately or in combinations	200 mg/kg
Jams, jellies, marmalades, including products with pieces and other similar processed fruit products, including low- calorie products	Anthcyanins (E163)	According to TD
	Carotenes (E160a)	According to TD
	Beetroot Red, Betanin (E162)	According to TD
	Curcumin (E100)	According to TD
	Paprica extract, capsanthin, capsorubin (E160c)	According to TD
	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
	Chlorophylls and Chlorophyllins (E140) and their copper complexes (E141)	According to TD
	Sunset Yellow FCF (E110) Qinoline Yellow (E104) Green S (E142) Carmine (E120) Lycopene(160d) Lutein (E161b) Ponceau 4R (E124)- used separately or in combinations	100 mg/kg
Frankfurters, small sausages, cooked sausages, Pate, cooked meat	Curcumin (E100)	20 mg/kg
	Carmine (E120)	100 mg/kg
	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
	Carotenes (E160a)	20 mg/kg
	Paprica extract, capsanthin, capsorubin (E160c)	10 mg/kg
	Beetroot Red, Betanin (E162)	According to TD
	Red Rice	According to TD
Pork cured and smoked sausages, including sausages with paprika *(Chorizo, Salchichon)*	Carmines (E120)	200 mg/kg
	Ponceau 4R (E124)	250 mg kg
	Red Rice	According to TD
Frankfurters with more than 6% of cereal and legume content; comminuted meat products with more than 4% of cereal, legume and vegetable content	Allura Red AC (E129)	25 mg/kg
	Carmines (E120)	100 mg/kg
	Caramel (E150 a, b, c, d)	According to TD
Dehydrated potato granules (dried riced potatoes)	Curcumin (E100)	According to TD
Green pea and pure from it, treated and canned	Brilliant Blue FCF (E133)	20 mg/kg
	Green S (E142)	10 mg/kg
	Tartrazine(E102)	100 mg/kg

ANNEX No. 11

Food Additive (E Number)	Food Products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products

Azorubine (E122, Carmoisine) Allura Red AC (E129) Beta-apo-8'-carotenal (C30) (E160e) Ethyl ester of beta-apo-8'-carotenic acid (C30) (E160f) Sunset Yellow FCF (E110) Qinoline Yellow (E104) Green S (E142) Fast Green FCF (E143) Indigo carmine (E132) Carmine (E120, Cochineal) Brown HT (E155) Curcumin (E100) Lycopene(160d) Lutein (E161b) Ponceau 4R (E124) Brilliant Blue FCF (E133) Patent Blue V (E131) Tartrazine (E102) Brilliant Black PN (E151)- used separately or in combinations	Non-alcoholic flavoured drinks[1]	100 mg/kg
	Glace fruit and vegetables	200 mg/kg
	Canned fruit (coloured)	200 mg/kg
	Sugar confectionery[1]	300 mg/kg
	Coatings	500 mg/kg
	Fine bakery products and flour confectionery products[1]	200 mg/kg
	Milk-based ice cream, fruit ice[1]	150 mg/kg
	Desserts, including milk-based, flavoured[1]	150 mg/kg
	Flavoured cheese spreads	100 mg/kg
	Sauces, seasonings (dry and paste-like), pickles (small pickled vegetables) and similar products	500 mg/kg
	Mustard	300 mg/kg
	Fish and crustacean paste	100 mg/kg
	Crustaceans (semi-finished, cooked)	250 mg/kg
	Imitation salmon	500 mg/kg
	Surimi	500 mg/kg
	Fish roe	300 mg/kg
	Smoked fish	100 mg/kg
	Cereal-, potato- and starch-based snacks with seasoning ingredients: -extruded or inflated spicy flavoured snacks -other spicy flavoured products including nuts	200 mg/kg 100 mg/kg
	Edible coatings of cheeses and sausages	According to TD
	Dietetic foods intended to replace total daily meal including formulae for weight control	50 mg/kg
	Food supplements:	
	-solid	300 mg/kg
	-liquid	100 mg/kg
	Soups	50 mg/kg
	Analogues of meat and fish based on vegetable protein	100 mg/kg
	Alcoholic beverages, flavoured wines and wine-based drinks, fruit wines (including sparkling and still wines), cider	200 mg/kg

Annato extracts (E160b, bixin, norbixin)	Fat emulsion products , free-of-liquid fats	10 mg/kg2
	Edible ices, fruit ice, fruit ice cream	20 mg/kg
	Toppings and coatings	20 mg/kg2
	Fine bakery products and flour confectionery products	10 mg/kg2
	Liqueurs and fortified beverages with less than 15 % of alcohol by volume	10 mg/kg2
	Cheeses	15 mg/kg2
	Desserts, including milk-based ice cream	10 mg/kg
	Edible coatings for cheese	20 mg/kg2
	Smoked fish	10 mg/kg2
	Cereal-, potato- and starch-based snacks with seasoning ingredients: -extruded or inflated spicy flavoured snacks -other spicy flavoured products including nuts	200 mg/kg 100 mg/kg
	Cereal-based inflated and extruded and/or fruit flavoured snacks	25 mg/kg2
Anthcyanins (E163)	According to TD	According to TD
Titanium dioxide (E171) Calcium carbonate (E170) Carotenes (E160a) Beetroot Red, Betanin (E162) Paprica extract, capsanthin, capsorubin (E160c) Iron oxides and Iron hydroxides (E172) Riboflavin (E101) Caramel (E150a, E150b, E150c, E150d) EdibleTannins (E181) Vegetable carbon (E153) Chlorophylls and Chlorophyllins (E140) Copper complexes of chlorophylls and chlorophyllins (E141)	See Annexes No. 3 and No. 7	
Canthaxantin (E161g)	Strasbourg sausage	15 mg/kg
Red Rice	Meat products	According to TD
Silver (E174) Gold (E175)	Sugar confectionery, chocolate (toppings for fine bakery products ingredients, cakes and such products)	According to TD

Notes:

1- The content of each of the following colouring agents - Azorubine (E122), Sunset Yellow FCF (E110), Brown HT (E155), Ponceau 4R(E124) shall not exceed 50 mg/kg for use

in alcoholic-free beverages, confectionery and fine bakery products, desserts, ice cream and edible fruit ice.

2- General carotenoids in terms of bixin or norbixin.

3- The specified colouring agents are allowed for the manufacture of all food products excluding the food products covered by Annex No. 9. The content of colouring agents may be regulated for food products covered by Annex No. 10

ANNEX No. 12

Food Additive (E Number)	Food Products	Maximum Permissible Level in Products
Agar (E406)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Alginic acid (E400) and alginates: Ammonium alginate (E403) Potassium alginate (E402) Calcium alginate (E404) Sodium alginate (E401)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Aluminium silicate (E559, Kaolin)	Colouring agents	5 g/100g
	See Annex No. 3	
Potassium aluminium silicate (E555)	Colouring agents Titanium dioxide (E170), iron oxides and iron hydroxides (E171)	not more than 90% in respect of the colouring agent
Calcium acetate (E263)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 7, No. 8 and No. 15	
Benzyl alcohol (E1519)- in both food products ready for consumption and food products restored in accordance with producer regulations (from all sources)	Flavourings for:	According to TD
	-liqueurs, flavoured wines, flavoured drinks and wine-based cocktails	100 mg/l 250
	-confectionery including chocolate, fine bakery products	mg/kg
Bentonite (E558)\	Colouring agents	5 g/100g
	See Annex No. 3	
Beeswax (E901)	Colouring agents	According to TD
	See Annex No. 6	
Glycerol (E422)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 5	
Glycine (E640) and its sodium salt	According to TD	According to TD

	See Annex No. 16	
Potassium gluconate (E577)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 4, No. 7	
Guar gum (E412)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Gum arabic (Acacia gum) (E414)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Diacetin (Glyceryl diacetate) (E1517)	See Triacetin (E1518)	
Silicon dioxide amorphous (E551)	Emulsifiers, Colouring agents	5 r/100r
	Colouring agents Titanium dioxide (E171) iron oxides and iron hydroxides (E172)	not more than 90% in respect of the
		colouring agent
	See Annex No. 3	
Fatty acids (E570)	Glazing agents for fruit	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Isomalt, isomaltitol (E953) Xylitol (E967) Lactitol (E966) Maltitiol and Maltitol syrup (E965) Mannitol (E421) Sorbirol (E420) Erythritol (E968)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 13 and No. 15	
Sodium, potassium and calcium salts of fatty acids (E470)	Glazing agents for fruit	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 3 and No. 15	
Carob bean gum (E410)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Potassium carbonate (E501) Calcium carbonate (E170) Magnesium carbonate (E504)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 3, No. 7, No. 11, No. 15 and No. 17	
Carrageenan (E407, E407a)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Castor oil (E1503)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 3 and No. 6	
Konjak, Konjak flour (E425) Konjak gum (E425i) Konjak glucomannan (E425ii)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Modified starches: Acetylated starch	According to TD	According to TD

(E1420) Acetylated distarch adipate (E1422) Acetylated distarch phosphate (E1414) Acetylated oxidized starch (E1451) Distarch phosphate (E1412) Monostarch phosphate (E1410) Oxidized starch (E1404) Hydroxy propyl distarch phosphate (E1442) Hydroxy propyl starch (E1440) Phosphated distarch phosphate (E1413) Starch sodium octenyl succinate (E1450)	See Annex No. 15	
Xanthan gum (E415)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Lecithin (E322)	Glazing agents for fruit Colouring agents and Fat-soluble antioxidants	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Magnesium salts of fatty acids (E470)	Colouring agents and Fat-soluble antioxidants	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 3 and No. 15	
Mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (E471)	Glazing agents for fruit, Colouring agents and Fat-soluble antioxidants	According to TD
Pectins (E440)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Polydextrose (E1200)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (E1201) Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone (E1202)	Sweeteners	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Dimethyl polysiloxane (E900)	Glazing agents for fruit	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 3 and No. 15	
Polyoxyethene sorbitan (esters of polyoxyethene sorbitan and fatty acids - polisorbates): Polyoxyethene (20) sorbitan monolaurate	Colouring agents and Fat-soluble antioxidants Glazing agents for fruit Anti-foaming agents	According to TD

(E432, polysorbate 20) Polyoxyethene (20) sorbitan monooleate (E433, polysorbate 80) Polyoxyethene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate (E434, polysorbate 40) Polyoxyethene (20) sorbitan monostearate (E435, polysorbate 60) Polyoxyethene (20) sorbitan tristearate (E436, polysorbate 65)	See Annex No. 15	
Polyethylene glycol (1521)	Table sweeteners	10 g/kg
	See Annexes No. 6 and No. 15	
Propylene glycol (E1520, propan-1,2-diol)	Antioxidants Colouring agents Emulsifiers Enzymatic agents	1 g/kg in food products
	See Triacetin (E1518)	
Propylene glycol alginate (E405)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Calcium silicate (E552)	Emulsifiers, Colouring agents	5 g/100g
	Colouring agents Titanium dioxide (E171) Iron oxides and hydroxides (E172)	not more than 90% in respect of the colouring agent
	See Annex No. 3	
Sorbitans, esters of sorbitol and fatty acids (E491-E495, SPANs): Sorbitan monostearate (E491, SPAN 60), Sorbitan tristearate (E492, SPAN 65), Sorbitan monolaurate (E493, SPAN 20), Sorbitan monooleate (E494, SPAN80), Sorbitan monopalmitate (E495, SPAN 40)	Colouring agents Anti-foaming agents Glazing agents for fruit	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Ammonium sulphate (E517), Potassium sulphate (E515),	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 5 and No. 7	
Calcium sulphate (E516) Sodium sulphate (E514)		
Talc (E553iii)	Colouring agents	5 g/100g
	See Annex No. 3	
Tragacanth (E413)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Triacetin (E1518, glyceryl triacetate)	Flavourings:	According to TD

Glyceryl diacetate (E1517) Triethyl citrate (E1505) Propylene glycol (E1520, propan-1,2-diol)- used separately or in combinations in both food products ready for consumption and food products restored in accordance with producer regulations (from all sources)	-for food products -for drinks except cream-based liqueur (for Propylene glycol E1520)	3 g/kg 1 g/l
Triethyl citrate (E1505)	See Triacetin (E1518)	
	See Annex No. 15	
Ammonium salts of phosphatidic acid (Ammonium phosphatides (E442)	Antioxidants	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Calcium phosphates (E341)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 3, No. 5, No. 7 and No. 15	
Potassium chloride (E508) Calcium chloride (E509) Magnesium chloride (E511)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 7	
Cellulose (E460): Mycrocrystalline cellulose(E460i) Powdered cellulose (E460ii) Modified cellulose: Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose (E464), Hydroxy propyl cellulose (E463) Carboxymethyl cellulose (Sodium carbohymethyl cellulose) (E466) Enzymically hydrolysed carbohymethyl cellulose (E469) Methyl cellulose (E461) Ethyl methyl cellulose (E465) Ethyl cellulose (E462	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annex No. 15	
Crosslinked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (Crosscarmellose) (E468)	Sweeteners	According to TD
Beta-cyclodextrin (E459)	According to TD	1 g/kg
	See Annex No. 15	
Potassium citrates (E332) Sodium citrates (E331)	According to TD	According to TD
	See Annexes No. 4 and No. 7	
Diacetyltartaric and fatty acid esters of glycerol (E472e),	Colouring agents and Fat-soluble antioxidants	According to TD
Acetic acid esters of mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (E472a) Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids (E475) Sucrose esters of fatty acids (E473) Citric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (E472c)		
	See Annex No. 15	

Section 23. Requirements of safety of processing aids

1. Scope, General Provisions

1. Sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic safety requirements for processing aids (hereinafter referred to as the "Uniform Sanitary Requirements") shall be applied to processing aids (hereinafter referred to as the "Processing Aids"), and also to food products to the extent of application of processing aids during production of food products.

2. This part of Uniform Sanitary Requirements is developed based on the legislation of the Customs Union member states, as well as the international documents establishing requirements for safety and application of processing aids.

2. Terms and Definitions

3. In this part of Uniform Sanitary Requirements the following terms and definitions are used with a view of the given document:

1) "safety of processing aids and food products containing residues thereof' means a set of properties and characteristics of processing aids and food products containing their residual quantities complying with regulations of these Uniform Requirements and confirming absence of inadmissible risk of causing harm to life or health of a person and future generations associated with their application by a person as part of food products;

2) "maximum permissible level (maximum level, permissible level) of the processing aids" means sanitary-hygienic standard that establishes the maximum allowable residual quantity of processing aids in food products, which guarantees its safety for a person;

3) "new processing aids" mean processing aids not regulated for application in food products manufacturing in accordance with these Uniform Requirements;

4) "according to technical documentation" (according to TD) means regulation for application of processing aids set by the manufacturer in technical documentation (technical specifications, instruction manuals, formulations, specifications, etc.) in cases when their residual quantity is significantly below the established level or when processing aids are removed during technological process and are not detected by modern research methods;

5) "processing aid" means any substance or material (except equipment and utensils), other than a food ingredient, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials and manufacturing of food products to fulfill a certain technological purpose; processing aids (or their derivatives) are removed during the technological process, however residues thereof may still be present in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;

6) "enzyme preparations" mean purified and concentrated products containing certain enzymes or enzyme complex typical for biological media (plants, animals, microorganisms) of producers and necessary for implementation of specific biochemical processes that take place during production of products."

3. General Provisions

4. These Uniform Requirements are designed for:

1) individual entrepreneurs and legal entities engaged in economic activity in the sphere of manufacture and handling of processing aids, as well as in the sphere of manufacture

and handling of food products (food additives), which were produced with the help of processing aids;

2) bodies of state control (supervision) of the Customs Union states, exercising the functions of control and supervision in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of population, consumer protection and consumer market.

5. New processing aids that are not regulated by these Uniform Requirements are allowed to be used in the manner provided for by the Customs Union states.

In addition to the standard and technical documents (standards, technical specifications, regulations, technological instructions, specifications, formulations, information on the composition) the following information, indicating the safety of processing aids for human health, shall be given:

1) characteristics of a substance (preparation): its origin and chemical formula (composition), physical and chemical properties, production process, content of the ground substance, existence and content of intermediate products, impurities, degree of purity, mechanism to achieve the desired technological effect and possible products obtained due to interaction with nutrient materials;

2) toxicological properties; for individual substances - metabolism in an animal organism;

3) technological justification for the use of new processing aids, benefits compared with the aids already used, a list of food products, in manufacturing of which such processing aids are suggested to be used, the dosage required to achieve the technological effect;

4) technical documents containing the established safety indicators, methods for detecting residues of new processing aids.

6. Normative and technical documentation for enzyme preparations shall specify the source of the preparation and its characteristics, including primary and secondary activity.

For strains of microorganisms that produce enzymes the following information shall be additionally provided:

1) information on the taxonomic status (generic and specific strain name, the number and the original name, information on deposit in the collection of cultures and on modifications);

2) materials concerning the study of cultures for toxigenicity and pathogenicity (for strains of the genera, which may include conditionally pathogenic microorganisms);

3) declaration on the use of enzyme preparations of strains of genetically modified microorganisms in production process.

7. Processing aids, including enzymes, shall not be listed in the labels of food products in the production of which they were used.

4. Safety Requirements for Processing Aids

8. In terms of safety, processing aids (except enzyme preparations) shall comply with the legislation of the Customs Union member states.

In terms of safety enzyme preparations shall meet the following requirements:

2) concerning microbiological indicators enzyme preparations shall meet the following requirements: the quantity of mesophilic aerobic and facultative anaerobic

microorganisms (QMAFAnM), CFU / g, not more than $5 \cdot 10^3$ (for enzyme preparations of plant, bacterial and fungal origin), $1 \cdot 10^4$ (for enzyme preparations of animal origin, including milk-clotting); coliform bacteria (Escherichia coli group bacteria - CGB, coliforms) in 0.1 g shall not be permitted; pathogenic microorganisms, including salmonella, in 25 g are not permitted; E. coli in 25 g are not allowed;

3) enzyme preparations shall not contain viable forms of enzymes producers;

4) enzyme preparations of bacterial and fungal origin shall not have antibiotic activity;

5) enzyme preparations of fungal origin shall not contain mycotoxins (aflatoxin B1, T-2 toxin, zearalenone, ochratoxin A, sterigmatocystin).

In the course of monitoring the content of mycotoxins in enzyme preparations it should be taken into account that producers of mycotoxins are most likely to be the following toxigenic strains of fungi: Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus - for aflatoxins and sterigmatocystin; Aspergillus ochraceus and Penicillium verrucosum, less frequently - Aspergillus sclerotiorium, Aspergillus melleus, Aspergillus alliaceus, Aspergillus sulphureus - for ochratoxin A; Fusarium graminearum, less frequently other types of Fusarium - for zearalenone, deoxynivalenol and T-2 toxin.

9. For safety purposes, the use of processing aids during production of food products and food additives shall comply with the following requirements:

1) the use of processing aids shall not increase the risk of possible adverse effects of food products on human health;

2) food products shall comply with the regulations set forth in these Uniform Requirements, concerning maximum allowable content of residual amounts of processing aids;

3) use of processing aids shall not lead to deterioration of organoleptic characteristics of food products;

4) processing aids and food products containing residual amounts thereof imported into the territory of the Customs Union states shall comply with regulations prescribed by these Uniform Requirements;

5) processing aids shall be prepacked and packed in a way that ensures their safety and application properties indicated on labels during the shelf life (fitness) subject to maintaining storage conditions;

6) during packing of processing aids, such materials shall be used that meet safety requirements for the materials that come in contact with food products (Chapter II, Part 16);

7) processing aids that are in circulation in the territory of the Customs Union states shall be accompanied by documents that prove their safety (state registration certificate) and documents that provide traceability (shipping documents), as well as information about storage conditions and storage time (shelf life) of products;

8) processing aids that are in circulation in the territory of the Customs Union states manufactured with the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) and / or nanotechnologies and other biotechnologies shall meet the Uniform Requirements for Safety and Nutrition Value of Food Products (Chapter II, Part 1).

10. During processing of raw materials and food products in order to improve the technology processing aids shall be used in accordance with the regulations prescribed by these Uniform Requirements.

Processing aids shall be classified according to their main functional classes:

5) enzyme preparations;

6) materials and media for immobilization of enzymes;

7) other processing aids (with other functions not specified above).

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3 nutrients (extra nutrition) for yeast;

Food additives permitted for use in food industry in accordance with the Uniform Safety Requirements for Food Additives and Flavoring Agents (Chapter II, Part 22) are allowed to be used as processing aids for production of food products.

11. Fining and filtering agents, flocculants and absorbents are allowed to be used in sugar industry, wine industry and other sectors of food industry in accordance with Annex No.1. Catalysts may be used in the course of production of edible oils and other products according to Annex No.2.

Extraction and processing solvents may be used in the course of production of fat and other food products and certain food additives (flavoring agents, colorants, etc.) in accordance with Annex No.3.

Nutrients (extra nutrition, substrate) for yeast may be used in production of bread and bakery products, nutritional yeast in accordance with the regulations set forth in Annex No.4.

Processing aids with other technological functions may be used during processing of raw materials and food products in accordance with the regulations set forth in Annex No.5.

12. Enzyme preparations are allowed to be used in the manufacturing technology in food industry.

The enzyme activity in processed foods shall not be detected.

In order to obtain enzyme preparations as sources and producers it is allowed to use organs and tissues of healthy farm animals, cultivated plants, as well as non-pathogenic and non-toxigenic special strains of microorganisms and bacteria, lower fungi, in accordance with the regulations set forth in Annex No.6.

To standardize activity and increase stability of enzyme preparations it is allowed to include food additives (potassium chloride, sodium phosphate, glycerol, etc.) in their composition in accordance with the established manner.

13. Processing aids are allowed to be used as immobilized materials and solid materials for production of enzyme preparations in accordance with Annex No.7.

14. Responsibility for the safety of processing aids and food products during production of which they were used shall be borne by their manufacturer (seller).

15. Marking of processing aids shall contain:

1) The name of the product; for enzyme preparations shall be additionally specified: type(s) of enzyme activity (proteolytic, amylolytic, etc.), type(s) of microorganism-producer, a source of animal or vegetable origin;

2) composition (list of ingredients in descending order, except for products consisting of a single ingredient);

3) indication "not for retail sale";

4) name and address of manufacturer or seller;

5) net weight (or volume of product);

6) date of manufacture;

7) terms and conditions of storage;

8) lot number or mark identifying the batch of products.

The information specified in sub-paragraphs 1) (except the product name), 5), 6) and 8) may be indicated in the technical (accompanying) documentation.

HYGIENIC REGULATIONS FOR USE OF FINING, FILTERING AGENTS, FLOCCULANTS AND ADSORBENTS

Processing Aids	Food Products, Technology	Maximum Residual Quantity

Modified acrylamide resins	Sugar industry; Water boiling	According to TD
Acrylate-akrilainic resin	Sugar industry	10 mg/kg
Aluminosilica (aluminosilicate)	Juice products	1.0 g/l
Aluminophosphate (soluble complexes)	Nonalcoholic beverage	According to TD
Alimentary albumin	According to TD	According to TD
Anthranilic acid	Cottonseed oil (to remove gossypol)	According to TD
Magnesium acetate	Treacle, sugar solutions	According to TD
Bentonite	Starch-treacle, sugar, juice industry, butter-making, winemaking, alcoholic beverages, fat-and-oil industry	According to TD
Copolymer of vinyl acetate and vinylpyrrolidone	According to TD	According to TD
Copolymer of N-vinylpyrrolidone with TEG dimethacrylic ester	Nonalcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages	According to TD residues in final products shall not be allowed
Clay sorbents (bleached, natural, active soil or rock, activated tripoli)	Starch-treacle, sugar industry, butter- making, winemaking	According to TD
Diatomite	Treatment of wine-making materials, sugar and treacle solutions, fruit juices, vegetable oils and other products	According to TD
Divinylbenzene ethylvinylbenzene copolymer	Treatment of aqueous food solutions (except carbonated drinks)	According to TD
Dimethylamine epichlorohydrin copolymers	Sugar industry	5.0 mg/kg
Edible gelatin	Winemaking, alcoholic beverages	According to TD
Earth filters (calcium analogues of sodium montmorillonite)	According to TD	According to TD
Ion exchange resins	According to TD	According to TD
Kaolin	Starch-treacle, sugar, juice industry, butter-making, winemaking, alcoholic beverages, fat-and-oil industry	According to TD
	Treatment of wine-making materials, sugar and treacle solutions, fruit juices, vegetable oils and other products	
Cardboard-filter	According to TD	According to TD
Kieselgur	Beer filtration Alcoholic beverages Fat-and-oil industry	According to TD
Clinoptilolite (zeolite)	Wort, juice and wine-making materials	According to TD
Sodium monohydrogen phosphate	According to TD	According to TD

Trisodium salt of nitrile-trimethyl- phosphonic acid	Juices (iron removal)	According to TD residues in juices shall not exceed 10 mg/kg
Calcium oxide, lime	Sugar industry	According to TD
Perlite	Wine-making materials Alcoholic beverages Fat-and-oil industry	According to TD
Dry blood plasma	According to TD	According to TD
Polyacrylamide	Sugar (beet) Alcoholic beverages	According to TD
Sodium polyacrylate	Sugar (beet)	According to TD
Polyacrylic acid	Sugar industry	According to TD
Polyvinylcaprolactam	Beer wort Wine-making materials	According to TD
Polyvinyltriazole	Grape juice, wort	500 mg/kg
Polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride	Sugar Vegetable oils	0.01 mg/kg (l)
Polymers of malic acid and sodium malate	Sugar industry	5 mg/kg
Poly oxy ethylene	Wine-making materials	According to TD
Polystyrene	Sugar Juices Wine, beer	According to TD
Fish glue	Wine, beer	According to TD
Styrene-divinylbenzene chloromethylated and amidated polymeric resin	Sugar industry	1 mg/kg
Tannin	Wines Alcoholic beverages	According to TD
Fabric, silk-and-cotton and synthetic filters	According to TD	According to TD
Activated vegetable carbon	Treatment of wine-making materials, sugar and treacle solutions, fruit juices, vegetable oils and other products; Vodka	According to TD
Phytin	Wine-making materials (iron removal)	According to TD
Trisodium orthophosphate	According to TD	According to TD
Zirconium phosphate	Wine-making materials	0.1 mg/l
Phosphoric acid	According to TD	According to TD
Chitin, chitosan	According to TD	According to TD
Enomelanin	Juice and wine-making materials	According to TD

ANNEX No.2

HYGIENIC REGULATIONS FOR APPLICATION OF CATALYSTS[1]

Processing Aids	Food Products, Technology	Maximum Residual Quantity
Aluminum	According to TD	According to TD
Potassium metal	Transesterification of edible oils	1 mg/kg
Potassium methylate (methoxide)	Transesterification of edible oils	1 mg/kg
Potassium ethylate	Transesterification of edible oils	According to TD
Manganese	Hydrogenation of edible oils	0.4 mg/kg
Copper	Hydrogenation of edible oils	0.1 mg/kg
Copper chromate	According to TD	According to TD
Copper chromite	According to TD	According to TD
Molybdenum	Hydrogenation of edible oils	0.1 mg/kg
Sodium metal	Transesterification of edible oils	1 mg/kg
Sodium amide	Transesterification of edible oils	1 mg/kg
Sodium methylate	Transesterification of edible oils	1 mg/kg
Sodium ethylate	Transesterification of edible oils	1 mg/kg
Nickel	Hydrogenation of edible oils and hardening of fats;	0.7 mg/kg
	Sugar and ethyl alcohol production	1 mg/kg
Oxides of different metals	Hydrogenation of edible oils	<0,1 mg/kg
Palladium	Hydrogenation of edible oils	1 mg/kg
Platinum	Hydrogenation of edible oils	0.1 mg/kg
Argentum	Hydrogenation of edible oils	0.1 mg/kg
Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid	Substitutes of cocoa butter	0.01 mg/kg
Chrome	Hydrogenation of edible oils	0.1 mg/kg
Zirconium	According to TD	According to TD

Note: Alloys of two or more of the abovementioned metals may be used as catalysts.

HYGIENIC REGULATIONS FOR APPLICATION OF EXTRACTION AND TECHNOLOGICAL SOLVENTS

Processing Aids	Food Products, Technology	Maximum Residual Quantity
Acetone	Flavouring agents	30 mg/kg
	Colorants	2 mg/kg
	Edible oils	0.1 mg/kg
Amyl acetate	Flavouring agents Colorants	According to TD
Benzyl alcohol	Flavouring agents Colorants Fatty acids	According to TD
Butane	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
	Edible oils	0.1 mg/kg

1,3 - butandiol	Flavouring agents	According to TD
N-butanol-1	Flavouring agents, fatty acids, colorants	1 g/kg
N-butanol-2	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
Butyl acetate	According to TD	According to TD
Tert-butyl alcohol	According to TD	According to TD
Hexane	Flavouring agents, edible oils	1 mg/kg
Heptane	Flavouring agents, edible oils	1 mg/kg
Carbon dioxide (liquid CO2)	Flavouring agents Extracts	According to TD
Dibutyl ether	Flavouring agents	2 mg/kg
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Flavouring agents, colorants	1 mg/kg
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	Coffee, tea decaffeination	5 mg/kg
Di chl orotetrafluoroethane	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
Di chl orofluoromethane	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
Dichloroethane	Coffee decaffeination	5 mg/kg
Diethyl ether	Flavouring agents, colorants	2 mg/kg
Diethyl propyl ketone	According to TD	According to TD
Diethyl citrate	Flavouring agents, colorants	According to TD
Nitrous oxide	According to TD	According to TD
Isobutane	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
Isopropyl myristate	Flavouring agents Colorants	According to TD
Isopropyl alcohol (propane-2-ol)	Flavouring agents Colorants	According to TD
Methyl acetate	Coffee decaffeination	20 mg/kg
	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
	Sugar refinement	1 mg/kg
Methyl propanol-1	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
N-octyl ether	Citric acid	According to TD
Pentane	Flavouring agents, edible oils	1 mg/kg
Petroleum ether	Flavouring agents, edible oils	1 mg/kg
Propane	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
	Edible oils	0.1 mg/kg
Propylene glycol (pronan 1,2-diol)	Fatty acids Flavouring agents Colorants	According to TD
Propyl alcohol (n-propanol-1)	Fatty acids Flavouring agents Colorants	According to TD
Toluene	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
Glycerol tributyrate	Flavouring agents Colorants	According to TD
Tridodecylamine	Citric acid	According to TD
Glycerol tripropionat	Flavouring agents Colorants	According to TD
Tri chl orofluoromethane	Flavouring agents	1 mg/kg
1, 1,2-Trichloroethylene	Flavouring agents, edible oils	2 mg/kg

Isoparaffinic hydrocarbon oil	Citric acid	According to TD
Cyclohexane	Flavouring agents, edible oils	1 mg/kg
Ethanol	According to TD	According to TD
Ethyl acetate	According to TD	According to TD
Ethyl methyl ketone (Butanone)	Fatty acids, flavouring agents, colorants	2 mg/kg
	Coffee, tea decaffeination	2 mg/kg

HYGIENIC REGULATIONS FOR APPLICATION OF NUTRIENTS (EXTRA NUTRITION) FOR YEAST[1]

Processing Aids	Application Technology
Biotin	According to TD
Vitamin B complex	According to TD
Yeast autolysate	According to TD
Inositol	According to TD
Potassium carbonate	According to TD
Calcium carbonate	According to TD
Niacin	According to TD
Panthothenic acid	According to TD
Ammonium sulphate	According to TD
Ferrous sulpate	According to TD
Ammonium ferric sulphate	According to TD
Calcium sulfate	According to TD
Magnesium sulphate	According to TD
Copper sulphate	According to TD
Zink sulphate	According to TD
Ammonium phosphate	According to TD
Calcium phosphate	According to TD
Ammonium chloride	According to TD
Potassium chloride	According to TD

Note: i - The specified processing aids may be used in combination

HYGIENIC REGULATIONS FOR APPLICATION OF PROCESSING AIDS WITH OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS

Processing Aids	Technological Function	Maximum Residual Quantity; Food Products and Application Technology
Sodium alkylbenzene sulphonate (sulphanol, sulphonol)	Detergents and cleansers	According to TD
N-alkyl (C12-C16) dimethyl-benzene-chloride	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD
Potassium bromide	Detergents and cleansers	According to TD Fruit and Vegetables

Gibberellin, gibberellic acid	Malting stimulant	According to TD
Hypochlorites	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD edible oils
	Detergents and cleansers	According to TD (except treatment of chicken carcass)
Saturated alcohol glycol ethers	Defoaming agents	According to TD juice production
Dialkanolamines	Detergents and cleansers	1 mcg/kg sugar beet (in sugar - is not allowed)
Dimethyl dicarbonate	Antimicrobial substances	Production of wine - residues are not allowed
Sodium salt of dimethyl-dithiocarbamic acid	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD
Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	Detergents	10 mg/kg fruit drinks
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Contact freezing and cooling agents	100 mg / kg frozen food products (except chicken carcass)
Dichlorofluoromethane	Contact freezing and cooling agents	100 mg / kg frozen food products (except chicken carcass)
Diethyl dicarbonate	Antimicrobial substances	Production of wine - residues are not allowed
Sodium salt of dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid	Detergents and cleansers	2 mg / kg fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry
Oak, beech wood chips (stave, chips, etc.)	Blend during production of brandy (wine spirits), flavored wines and special beer	According to TD
Carbamates	Detergents and cleansers	According to TD sugar beet
Keto-alcohol C9-C30	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Sodium salt of xylene sulfonic acid	Detergents	1 mg / kg Edible fats and oils
Lactoperoxidase system (lactoperoxidase, glucose oxidase, thiocyanates)	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD
Sodium lauryl sulfate	Detergents	1 mg / kg edible fats and oils
Fatty acids methyl esters	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Sodium salt of mono-and dimethyl- naphthalene - sulfonic acid	Detergents and cleansers	0,2 mg / kg Fruit and vegetables
Monoethanolamine	Detergents and cleansers	1 mg/kg Fruit, vegetables, sugar beet (in sugar - is not allowed)

Peracetic acid	Antimicrobial substances	Treatment of chicken carcass and eggs - residues are not allowed
Hydrogen peroxide	Antimicrobial substances Detergents and cleansers Bleaching agent	Manufacture of sugar, fruit and vegetable juices - residues are not allowed; semi-manufactured intermediate goods - conservations from carrots, white vegetables and onions for canning industry, treatment with solution of 2.4 g / kg - residues are not allowed; treatment of eggs - residues are not allowed; slaughter blood (bleaching with catalase) - residues are not allowed
Polyacrylamide	Detergents and cleansers	1 mg/kg Fruit, vegetables, sugar beet
Polyacrylic acid, sodium salt	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyalkyleneglycol esters of fatty acids	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyoxypropylene (polyoxyethylene) esters of glycerol (Laprol)	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyoxypropylene esters of C8-C30 fatty acids	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyoxypropylene esters of C9-C30 keto alcohols	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyoxyethylene ethers of C8-C30 fatty acids	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyoxyethylene ethers of C8-C30 keto alcohols	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polysorbates (60, 65, 80)	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyethylene glycol	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Polyethylene glycol (400, 600) dioleate	Defoaming agents	According to TD
Propylene oxide	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD
Sulfuric acid	Acidity regulator in the production of alcohol	According to TD
Sodium silicate	Detergents and cleansers	According to TD
Saturated alcohols C8-C30	Defoaming agents	According to TD

Sodium tripolyphosphate	Detergents and cleansers	According to TD
Triethanolamine	Detergents and cleansers	0.05 mcg /kg sugar beet (in sugar - is not allowed)
Linear undecylbenzenesulfonic acid	Detergents and cleansers	1 mcg/kg sugar beet (in sugar - is not allowed)
Formaldehyde	Antimicrobial substances Defoaming agents	0.05 mg / kg processing of sugar beets, production of yeast
Freon	Contact freezing and cooling materials	According to TD
Sodium chlorite	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD (except for the treatment of chicken carcass)
Cetylpyridinium chloride	Antimicrobial substances	4 mg/kg (chicken carcass)
Disodium salt of tsianditioamidocarboxylic acid	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD
Quaternary ammonium compounds	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD edible oils
	Detergents	According to TD
2-ethylhexylsulphuric acid sodium salt	Detergents and cleansers	20 mg / kg fruit and vegetables
Disodium salt of ethylenbisdithiocarbamic acid	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD
Ethylene glycol monobutylate	Detergents and cleansers	0.03 mcg/kg sugar beet (in sugar - is not allowed)
Ethylenediamine	Antimicrobial substances	According to TD
4-sodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	Detergents and cleansers	0.003 mcg /kg sugar beet (in sugar - is not allowed)
Ethylene dichloride	Detergents and cleansers	0.01 mcg /kg sugar beet (in sugar - is not allowed)
Ethoxyquin (santochin)	Antimicrobial substances	Apples (surface treatment, 0.05-0.3% aqueous solution)

		remains after storage - 0.1 mg / kg

ENZYME PREPARATIONS APPROVED FOR APPLICATION DURING MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Enzyme Preparations	Source of Obtaining, Producer
Enzyme preparations of animal origin	
Alpha amylase	pancreas of cattle, pigs
Catalase	liver of cattle, horses
Lysozyme	chicken eggs white
Lipase	stomachs, proventriculus, abomasums, salivary glands of cattle
Pepsin	stomachs of pigs
Pepsin poultry	chicken proventriculus
Rennin	stomachs, abomasums of cattle, calves, goats, goats, sheep, lambs
Trypsin	pancreas of cattle, pigs
Phospholipase	pancreas of calves, lambs, goats
Chymosin	pancreas of calves, lambs, goats
Enzyme preparations of plant origin	
Bromelain	ananas (Ananas spp.)
Lipozidaza, lipoxygenase	soya bean
Malt carbohydrase	barley, barley malt
Papain	papaya (Carica papaya)
Chymopapain	papaya (Carica papaya)
Ficin	figs (Ficus spp.)
Enzyme preparations of microbial origin	
Alcohol dehydrogenase	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Alpha amylase	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Bacillus amyliquefaciens Bacillus licheniformis Bacillus megaterium Bacillus stearothermophilus Bacillus subtilis Rhizopus arrhizus Rhizopus oryzae
Beta-amylase	Bacillus cereus Bacillus megaterium Bacillus subtilis
Arabinofuranosidase	Aspergillus niger
Alpha-galactosidase	Aspergillus niger Mortierella vinacea Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Beta-galactosidase	Aspergillus niger Curvalaria inaegualis Penicillium canescens Saccharomyces fragilis Saccharomyces sp.
Hemicellulase	Aspergillus aculeatus Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Bacillus subtilis Rhizopus arrhizus

	Sporotrichum dimorphosporum Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei)
Beta-glucanase	Aspergillus awamori Aspergillus batate Aspergillus niger Bacillus subtilis Humicola insolens Rhizopus pigmaues Trichoderma harzianum
Endo-beta-glucanase	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Bacillus circulans Bacillus subtilis Disporotrichum dimorphosporum Penicillium emersonii Rhizopus arrhizus Rhizopus oryzae Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei)
Glucoamylase or amyloglucosidase	Aspergillus amaurii Aspergillus awamori Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Rhizopus arrhizus Rhizopus niveus Rhizopus oryzae Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei)
Beta-glucosidase	Endmycopsis sp. Penicillium vitale Rhizopus pigmaues Trichoderma harzianum
Exo-alpha-glucosidase	Aspergillus niger Penicillium vitale
Glucose isomerase	Actinoplanes missouriensis Arthrobacter sp. Bacillus coagulans Streptomyces albus Streptomyces olivaceus Streptomyces olivochromogenes Streptomyces rubiginosus Streptomyces sp.
	Streptomyces violaceoniger
Glucose oxidase	Aspergillus niger
Alpha- decarboxylase	Bacillus brevis
Dextranase	Aspergillus sp. Bacillus subtilis Klebsiella aerogenes Penicillium funiculosum Penicillium lilacinus
Isomerase	Bacillus cereus
Invertase	Aspergillus niger Bacillus subtilis Kluyveromyces fragilis Saccharomyces carlsbergensis Saccharomyces cerevisiae Saccharomyces sp.

Inulinase	Aspergillus niger Kluyveromyces fragilis Sporotrichum dimorphosporum Streptomyces sp.
Catalase	Aspergillus niger Micrococcus luteus (lysodeicticus) Penicillium vitale
Xylanase	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus aculeatus Humicola insolens Sporotrichum dimorphosporum Streptomyces sp. Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei) Trichoderma viride
Lactase, Beta-galactosidase	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Kluyveromyces fragilis Kluyveromyces lactis Saccharomyces sp.
Lipase	Aspergillus flavus Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Brevibacterium linens Candida lipolytica Candida rugosa Mucor javanicus Mucor miehei Mucor pusillus Rhizopus arrhizus Rhizopus nigrican (stolonifer) Rhizopus niveus
Malate decarboxylase	Leuconostoc oenos
Maltase, alpha-glucosidase	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Rhizopus oryzae Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei)
Melibiase	Mortierella vinacea Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Nitrate reductase	Micrococcus violagabriella
Pectinase	Aspergillus awamori Aspergillus foetidus Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Bacillus macerans Botrytis cinerea Penicillium simplicissimum Rhizopus oryzae Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei)
Pektinliase	Aspergillus niger
Pectinesterase	Aspergillus niger
Pentosanase	Humicola insolens
Polygalacturonase	Aspergillus aculeatus Aspergillus niger Penicillium canescens
	Aspergillus awamori Aspergillus melleus (quercinus) Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Aspergillus terricola Bacillus amyliquefaciens Bacillus cereus

	Bacillus licheniformis
	Bacillus mesentericus
Protease (including milk-clotting enzymes)	Bacillus subtilis Brevibacterium linens Endothia parasitica Lactobacillus casei Micrococcus caseolyticus Mucor miehei Mucor pusillus Streptococcus cremoris Streptococcus lactis Streptomyces fradiae
Pullulanase	Bacillus acidopullulyticus Bacillus subtilis Klebsiella aerogenes
Serine proteinase	Bacillus licheniformis Streptomyces fradiae
Tannase	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae
Chymosin	Aspergillus awamori Aspergillus niger Escherichia coli Kluyveromyces lactis
Cellobiase	Aspergillus niger Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei)
	Aspergillus niger Aspergillus oryzae Geotrichum candidum
	Penicillium funiculosum

Cellulase	Rhizopus arrhizus Rhizopus oryzae Sporotrichum dimorphosporum Thielavia terrestris Trichoderma longibrachiatum (reesei) Trichoderma roseum Trichoderma viride
Esterase	Muccor miehei

PROCESSING AIDS (MATERIALS AND SOLID MEDIA) FOR IMMOBILIZATION OF ENZYME PREPARATIONS ALLOWED FOR APPLICATION DURING MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Materials and solid media Sodium alginate Glutaric aldehyde Diatomite

(diatomic earth) Diethylaminoethyl cellulose Gelatin

Ion exchange resins permitted for use in food industry

Carrageenan

Ceramic

Polyethyleneimine Glass

1) the content of toxic elements shall not exceed: Lead - 5.0 mg / kg;

1) fining and filtering agents, flocculants and absorbents;
2) extraction and technological solvents;
3) catalysts;

APPROVED
by Decision No. 299 of
the Customs Union Commission
dated May 28, 2010

Face of the form

EurAsEC logo
CUSTOMS UNION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS, THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

_____

(competent authority of the Party)

_____

(head of the competent authority)

_____

(name of an administrative-territorial entity)

CERTIFICATE
of state registration
№ _____ dated __ _____ ____

Products:

_____
_____
_____
_____
(names of products, regulatory and (or) technical documents whereby the products are manufactured, name and location of the manufacturer (producer), recipient)
conform to_____
passed state registration, were entered in the Register of state registration certificates and approved for manufacturing, marketing and use
The present certificate is issued on the basis of (list the examined test protocols, name of the organization (testing laboratory, centre) that conducted research, other examined documents):
The period of validity of the state registration certificate covers the whole period of manufacture or delivery of controlled goods to the territory of the Customs Union
Signature, name, position of the authorized person issuing the document and the seal of the authority (institution) issuing the document

_____
(Name/Signature)

Appendix No. 1 to the Uniform certificate of state registration

REGULATIONS
for procedure of executing a Uniform Document certifying safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic Requirements

1. The Regulations for procedure of executing a Uniform Document certifying safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitaryepidemiologic and hygienic requirements (hereinafter – "Regulations") establish the procedure for arranging, executing and issuing a document confirming safety of products (goods) – certificate of state registration for goods included in Part II of the Single List of Goods subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) at the customs border and on the customs territory of the Customs Union.

Within the framework of these Regulations, the Parties are the member states of the Customs Union.

2. Operations aimed at issuing a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements are carried out by competent authorities of the Parties upon applications of individual entrepreneurs, legal entities (hereinafter – "applicants") at their expense.

An applicant for a document certifying safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements is:

for controlled goods manufactured on the Customs Union customs territory – the manufacturer (producer) of controlled goods;

for controlled goods manufactured outside the Customs Union customs territory – the manufacturer (producer), supplier (importer) of controlled goods.

3. The period of preparation of a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements can not exceed 30 calendar days from the date of application.

4. The procedure for execution of a document certifying safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements comprises:

reception and registration of an application;

expertise of submitted documents including documents provided by the applicant and the results of laboratory research (tests) of controlled goods for 3 compliance with the Common Sanitary Requirements <1>;

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

<1> The Common Sanitary Requirements apply until adoption of EurAsEC technical regulations for this type of controlled goods.

harmonization of the necessary information in accordance with the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted;

entering information on controlled goods in the Register of state registration certificates (hereinafter – "Register of certificates");

executing and issuing a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements.

5. Samples (specimens) of controlled goods manufactured on the Customs Union customs territory for laboratory research (tests) are taken by laboratories of competent authorities accredited (certified) in the national accreditation (certification) systems of the Parties and registered in the Single Register of Certification Authorities and Testing Laboratories (Centres) of the Customs Union in the quantity sufficient for conducting tests; sampling is documented in the form of a sampling certificate.

Samples (specimens) of controlled goods manufactured outside the Customs Union customs territory for the purpose of executing a certificate of state registration shall be submitted together with a covering letter of the manufacturer (producer).

6. Laboratory tests of controlled goods for the purpose of executing a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements shall be conducted by laboratories of competent authorities accredited (certified) in the national accreditation (certification) systems of the Parties and registered in the Single Register of Certification Authorities and Testing Laboratories (Centres) of the Customs Union, with a view to ascertain safety of controlled goods in accordance with the Common Sanitary Requirements.

7. The decision on issuance of a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements shall be taken by competent authorities on the basis of positive results of documentation expertise and the results of laboratory research (tests) of controlled goods.

8. The following documents shall be submitted for the purpose of issuing a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements:

1) for controlled goods manufactured on the Customs Union customs territory:

application;

copies of documents whereby the products are manufactured (standards, technical specifications, regulations, technological instructions, specifications, formulae, data on composition) certified by the manufacturer (producer);

written notification of the manufacturer (producer) that the manufactured products (product samples) meet the requirements of the documents whereby the products are manufactured <2>;

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

<2> The notification is accepted in the form of copies of the quality certificate, safety (quality) data sheets, certificates of quality certified by the manufacturer (producer), or a letter of the manufacturer (one of the listed documents shall be submitted).

manufacturer's document on application (operation, use) of controlled goods (instruction, manual, regulation, recommendation) (if any) or a copy thereof certified by the applicant;

copies of controlled goods labels (package) or their models certified by the applicant;

copies of documents on specific activity of a biologically active dietary supplement (for preparations containing unknown components, unofficial prescriptions) certified by the applicant;

certificate of sampling;

declarations of the manufacturer (producer) on the presence of genetically engineered or modified (transgenic) organisms, nanomaterials, hormones, pesticides in foodstuffs;

research (test) protocols (hygienic expertise reports), scientific reports, expert reports;

extract from the Unified State Register of Legal Entities or from the Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs;

The applicant bears responsibility for authenticity of documents submitted with the purpose of obtaining a document confirming safety of products (goods).

2) for controlled goods manufactured outside the Customs Union customs territory:

application;

copies of documents whereby the products are manufactured (standards, technical specifications, regulations, technological instructions, specifications, formulae, data on composition) certified in accordance with the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted;

declarations of the manufacturer (producer) on the presence of genetically engineered or modified organisms, nanomaterials, hormones, pesticides in foodstuffs;

manufacturer’s document on application (operation, use) of the controlled goods (instruction, manual, regulation, recommendation) (if any) or a copy thereof certified by the applicant;

written notification of the manufacturer (producer) that the manufactured products (product samples) meet the requirements of the documents whereby the products are manufactured <3>;

(as amended by Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 383 of 20.09.2010)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

<3> The notification is accepted in the form of copies of the quality certificate, safety (quality) data sheets, certificate of analysis, certificate of quality, certificate of free sale, or a letter of the manufacturer certified in accordance with the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted (one of the listed documents shall be submitted).

copies of product labels (package) certified by the applicant;

original documents on specific activity of a biologically active dietary supplement (for preparations containing unknown components, unofficial prescriptions) or copies thereof certified in accordance with the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted;

original documents on toxicological characteristics of a preparation (for pesticides, agrochemicals, crop protecting agents and plant growth regulators) or copies thereof certified in accordance with the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted;

copy of a document, issued by the competent health care authorities (other authorized state bodies) of the country of manufacturing of a biologically active dietary supplement, food additive, disinfection (disinsection, deratization) agent, cosmetic product, confirming safety and permitting free circulation of these products on the territory of the manufacturing country, certified in accordance with legislation of the Party where registration is conducted, or the manufacturer’s information that it is not necessary to obtain such document;

research (test) protocols, scientific reports, expert reports;

copies of documents confirming import of controlled goods samples to the Customs Union customs territory certified in accordance with the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted.

Translation of the manufacturer's (producer's) documents from foreign languages shall be certified in accordance with the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted.

The applicant bears responsibility for authenticity of documents submitted with the purpose of obtaining a document confirming safety of products (goods).

9. It is not allowed to request documents that are not specified in Clause 8 of the present Regulations.

10. Issuance of a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements may be refused in the following cases:

non-conformity of controlled goods with the Common Sanitary Requirements;

if submitted documents and (or) information do not comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted, as well as contain invalid data;

if the statutory grounds for executing and issuing a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitaryepidemiologic and hygienic requirements, stipulated by the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted, are missing;

if the current level of scientific development does not allow to determine safety requirements for controlled goods and conditions of their production and circulation, as well as if there are no methodologies for determination and measurement of hazard in such products and in human environment;

availability of information about cases of harmful effect of controlled goods on human health and human environment in the course of production, circulation and use (application) of the products.

The decision on refusal in writing or in the form of an electronic document, stating the reasons for refusal, within three working days shall be forwarded to the applicant, heads (their deputies) of competent authorities of the Parties, as well as entered in the Eurasian Economic Community information system for technical regulation, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and the Integrated information system of external and mutual trade of the Customs Union.

11. A certificate of state registration is valid from the date of issue till the termination of deliveries of products to the territory of the Customs Union and (or) manufacturing of products on the Customs Union customs territory.

12. Documents confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements issued by the competent authorities of the Parties prior to entry into force of the Customs Union Agreement on Sanitary Measures are in force only on the territory of the Party that issued these documents within the period specified in them but not later than January 1, 2012.

Information on reissuance shall be immediately entered in the national Register of state registration certificates.

13. Competent authorities of the Parties when issuing a Uniform Document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitaryepidemiologic and hygienic requirements shall accept documents confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements issued by competent authorities of the Parties prior to entry into force of the Customs Union Agreement on Sanitary Measures, in terms of compliance of controlled goods with the Common Sanitary Requirements.

Research (test) protocols (hygienic expertise reports) of products (goods), based on which current documents confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements have been issued (sanitary-and-epidemiologic reports, state registration certificates, reports of state sanitary-and-hygienic expertise, certificates of state hygienic registration) are also accepted for state registration on condition that they had been issued prior to July 1, 2010.

14. The Parties recognize research (test) protocols of testing laboratories (centers), specified in Clause 6 of the present Regulations, based on which the documents confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements have been issued.

15. In case of differing safety parameters of controlled goods set by the Common Sanitary Requirements for the Parties, the information on this discrepancy is indicated in the column

“Conform to” of the Uniform Document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements, specifying the parameters and standards, the name of the Party on whose territory circulation of such controlled goods is not permitted. When issuing a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements for foodstuffs the column “Name of Product” shall specify the constituent food additives of foodstuffs, as well as information about presence of genetically engineered or modified (transgenic) organisms, nanomaterials.

16. A document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements is subject to reissuance without conducting additional or repeated research (tests) in the following cases:

errors (misprints) in a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements, made through a competent authority's fault, detected in the course of circulation of controlled goods;

change of the organizational legal form, de jure address, name of the manufacturer or applicant;

Paragraph was deleted - Decision of the Customs Union Commission No 432 of 14.10.2010;

issuance of a new regulatory legal act containing requirements to controlled goods, whose adoption does not entail changes in hygienic safety parameters, composition of products.

In cases mentioned above circulation of controlled goods is not suspended for the period necessary for reissuing documents confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements.

Replacement of a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements is not required in case of making amendments to regulatory and (or) technical documents whereby the products are manufactured, which do not concern safety parameters of controlled goods and (or) information on indications (contraindications) for use of certain types of foodstuffs by certain groups of population.

17. When issuing a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements it is assigned a number formed in the following manner:

XX.XX.XX.XX.XXX.X.XXXXXX.XX.XX

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Position 1 – a two-character country code, ALPHA2 (BY – Belarus, KZ – Kazakhstan, RU – Russia).

Position 2 – a two-digit numeric code of a country region or an institution (from 01 to 99; a region code is set independently by the National Central Register and reported to the Single Register).

Position 3 – a two-digit alphanumeric (letters of the Russian alphabet) code of an organization, unique for the region (from 01 to 99, from “АА” to “ЯЯ”, combinations of numbers and letters are possible; a region code is set independently by the National Central Register and is reported to the Single Register).

Position 4 – a two-digit numeric code of a workplace unique in this organization (the code is set independently within the organization, reporting to higher Registers is not required).

Position 5 – a three-digit numeric code according to the Unified Classifier of Products.

Position 6 – letter “E”.

Position 7 - a six-digit numeric code of the state registration certificate issued in the current year in this organization; at the beginning of the year it is set at “1”.

Position 8 – two-digit numeric code of month (serial number of month: from 01 to 12).

Position 9 – two-digit numeric code of year (last two digits of the year: from 00 to 99).

The Unified Classifier of Products:

001 - cosmetic products;

002 - disinfection, disinsection and deratization agents for use in the home, at therapeutic and prophylactic institutions and other facilities (except for those used in veterinary medicine);

003 – biologically active dietary supplements;

004 - dietary nutrition products;

005 - food products for children;

006 – mineral water, bottled drinking water;

007 - specialized products;

008 – potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances and preparations made on their basis, constituting potential hazard to humans (except for medicinal preparations), individual substances (compounds) of natural or artificial origin that can have adverse effects on human health and environment in the context of production, use, transportation, processing and in household use;

009 - food additives;

010 – technological aids for food industry

011 – foodstuffs derived from genetically engineered or modified organisms;

012 - personal hygienic items for children and adults;

013 – materials, equipment, facilities and other technological tools of water conditioning, designed for use in utility and drinking water supply systems;

014 – oral hygiene products;

015 - household chemical products;

016 – clothing;

017 – tonic beverages;

018 – alcoholic beverages including low alcoholic products and beer;

019 - products intended for contact with foodstuffs.

18. Information that can not be placed in the certificate of state registration due to space limits shall be placed in the Appendix to the certificate of state registration, drawn up in accordance with Appendix No.3.

It is allowed to combine several product names of the same manufacturer, produced according to the same technical specifications, having the same component (ingredient) composition, hygienic characteristics, scope of application, but with slight differences, not relevant from hygienic perspective (for example: different form or volume of product, percentage composition, different color or flavor due to addition of coloring or flavoring agents).

Amendments are made to the Appendix to a state registration certificate without requesting additional research (test) protocols, hygienic expertise reports, expert reports for products if these amendments concern addition of information not related to safety parameters of controlled goods, information on indications (contraindications) for use of certain types of foodstuffs by certain groups of population, and information that has no hygienic value (such as indication of additional forms and volumes of goods, types of consumer package, trade marks).

19. Disputes between competent authorities of the Parties related to execution and issuance of a document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements shall be settled through mutual consultations between competent authorities determined by the Parties.

20. A document confirming safety of products (goods) in terms of their compliance with sanitary-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements and appendix(es) thereto belong to strict reporting forms securing counterfeit protection. The degree of protection is determined by the legislation of the Party where state registration is conducted.

Appendix No. 2 to the Uniform certificate of state registration

REGULATIONS
for the Register of state registration certificates

1. The present Regulations establish the procedure for maintenance of the Register of state registration certificates (hereinafter – “Register”).

2. The Register is maintained with the purpose of informing consumers, manufacturers and suppliers of products, as well as securing effective regulation of foreign and mutual trade on the Customs Union customs territory, carrying out customs, tax, transport and other types of state control.

3. The Register is maintained in the form of an electronic database protected from damage and unauthorized access, and is periodically published in electronic form.

4. The Register is maintained using specialized software ensuring storage and exchange of information.

5. Entering information on issued state registration certificates in the Register, generation of reports on issued state registration certificates, preparation and transfer of information to the Register is carried out by competent authorities of the Parties.

Competent authorities of the Parties transfer information to the Register in electronic form as new information about issuance of state registration certificates becomes available to the correspondent national registers.

6. The Register is maintained by the Customs Union Commission based on information provided by competent authorities and institutions of the Parties issuing state registration certificates, through the integration gateway and the integration center of each Party.

7. The information of the Register is publicly available and is published on the daily updated specialized search engine of the Customs Union website on the Internet.

8. Competent authorities of the Parties, the Customs Union Commission provide the information contained in the Register to interested parties.

Appendix No. 3
to the Uniform certificate of state registration

EurAsEC logo
CUSTOMS UNION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS, THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

_____
(competent authority of the Party)

_____
(head of the competent authority)

_____
(name of an administrative-territorial entity)

APPENDIX
TO THE CERTIFICATE OF STATE REGISTRATION
dated «___»_____ _____ № _____
(information not included in the text of state registration certificate)

Signature, name, position of the authorized person issuing the document and the seal of the authority (institution) issuing the document

_____
(Name/Signature)

APPROVED
by the Decision of the Customs
Union Commission
on May 28, 2010 № 299

Regulation
on a procedure of state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) over persons and vehicles, crossing customs border of customs union, of goods under control, moved through customs border of customs union and on customs territory of customs union

I. The Scope

1. Present Position about a procedure of state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) over persons and vehicles, crossing customs border of the customs union, by goods under control, moved through customs border of the customs union and on customs territory of the customs union, (further – Position) is developed with a view of realization of positions of the Agreement on sanitary measures of customs union from December, 11th, 2009, in accordance with the Decision of Interstate Council of the Euroasian economic community (supreme body of customs union) at level of heads of the governments from December, 11th, 2009 № 28 and defines procedure of realization of state sanitary-andepidemiologic supervision (control) on customs border of the customs union and customs territory of the customs union.

2. Position is obligatory for execution by authorities of member states of customs union, local governments, legal bodies of any organizational-legal form, individual businessmen, physical persons.

II. Terms and definitions

3. In this Position following terms and definitions with a view of the given document are used:

1) «legislation in the field of maintenance of sanitary-and-epidemiologic well-being of the population» – laws and other relevant standard legal certificates, hygienic specifications, establishing sanitary-and-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements, including criteria of safety and (or) harmlessness of factors of an inhabitancy, production (goods), works and services for person, and regulating relations in the field of maintenance of sanitary-and-epidemiologic well-being of the population as one of basic conditions of realisation of the rights of citizens for health protection and favorable environment;

2) «sanitary-quarantine point (further – СКП)» – specially equipped rooms for authorized staff and territory, intended for realisation of state sanitary-andepidemiologic supervision (control) for persons, vehicles and goods under control at check points through customs border of the customs union, interstate transfer railway stations through customs border of the customs union (further – check points), and placing of officials who are carrying out such control (further – officials, carrying out sanitary-quarantine control), and corresponding to typical requirements on equipment and hardware of buildings, premises and constructions, necessary for organisation of sanitary-quarantine control according to Appendix № 1);

3) «sanitary-and-epidemiologic and hygienic estimation (examination) of controlled goods (further –estimation)» – activity of authorised bodies on establishment of conformity (discrepancy) of controlled goods to Common sanitary-and-epidemiologic and hygienic requirements to goods, subjected to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) (further – Common sanitary requirements*);

4) «sanitary-quarantine control» – kind of state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) concerning persons, vehicles and controlled goods, carried out by officials who are occupied with sanitary-quarantine control, in check points, and directed on prevention of delivery and distribution of infectious and mass non infections (poisonings), import of production (goods) potentially hazardous to human health, demanding carrying out actions for sanitary protection of territory.

For the given Position the Parties are understood as state – members of the customs union.

4. Terms, specially not defined in present Position, are used in definitions, defined by other international contracts, also included within the limits of the customs union and the Euroasian economic community.

III. General provisions

5. The state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) for persons, vehicles, manufacture and realisation controlled goods, realisation of works and services on territory of the Parties is carried out according to present Position and legislation of the Parties in the field of maintenance of sanitary-and-epidemiologic well-being of the population in part, which are not contradicting to positions of the Agreement on sanitary measures of the customs union from December, 11th, 2009.

6. Persons, guilty of infringement of the legislation in the field of sanitaryand-epidemiologic well-being of the population, bear responsibility according to legislation of the Parties.

IV. Realization of the state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) over persons, vehicles and controlled goods on customs border of the customs union

7. Officials, carrying out sanitary-quarantine control, subject to sanitaryquarantine control of vehicles and also persons after their arrival (departure) on customs territory (from territory) of the customs union with the risk of occurrence of emergency situations in the field of sanitary-and-epidemiologic well-being of the population.

Risks of occurrence of emergency situations in the field of sanitary-andepidemiologic well-being of the population are:

- arrival (departure) of a vehicle from countries (in the country) with areas, infected with illnesses, and from countries with areas of chemical and radiating accidents (according to information on countries' list, provided by the World Organization of Public health (further - WOPH))

- non presenting information on absence on board an air or sea (river) vessel of persons with suspicion on illness, demanding carrying out of actions on sanitary protection of territory according to Appendix № 2 (further – illness);

- Presence on a vehicle of persons, arrived on international flight from countries with areas, infected with illnesses, or arrived from such countries within incubatory period;

- Revealing, by the results of earlier sanitary-quarantine control, infringements of legislation in the field of maintenance of sanitary-andepidemiologic well-being of the population on a vehicle, carrying out international transportations;

- International mail with broken integrity, containing linen, clothes, bedding or other subjects of household use, ware, toys, which were in the use and have arrived from countries with infected areas or from zones of epidemics;

- Receipt of information on presence on a vehicle of persons with suspicion on illness;

- Presence of rodents or traces of their stay on a vehicle;

- Presence of insects on a vehicle, arrived from countries with infected areas, or from zones of epidemics;

- Establishment of the fact of vehicle movement, goods under control with heightened background radiation.

8. Sanitary-quarantine control over arriving (departing) vehicles on customs territory (from territory) of the customs union includes:

- Estimation of information, received from crew (commander or responsible crewman) of air, sea (river) vessel, before its arrival, according to a sanitary part of the general declaration of the plane, the sea medicosanitary declaration of sea (river) courts;

- Check of sanitary part of the general declaration of an aircraft, the sea medicosanitary declaration of sea (river) courts, certificates on passage by a sea (river) vessel of the sanitary control, the certificate on clearing of a sea (river) vessel from sanitary control, sanitary and trip magazines on a railway transportation, if necessary –international certificates on vaccination;

- Check of magazines of references registration of medical aid on passenger sea (river) courts;

- Visual survey of vehicles, crossing customs border of the customs union, interrogation of crewmen, train brigades, drivers of motor transport, passengers.

9. Vehicles, containers, stevedore barges, passengers' luggage, controlled goods, arrived from infected areas, in the presence of epidemiological indications (presence of insects, rodents or traces of their stay), are exposed to disinfection, extermination of insects and (or) deratization.

10. The officials, carrying out sanitary-quarantine control, on demand of the commander or responsible crewman of an air, sea (river) vessel, chief of a train, driver of the vehicle, do a mark in transport and (or) travelling documents on application of sanitary measures to a vehicle.

11. With a view of prevention of delivery infectious and mass non infectious illnesses (poisonings) on customs territory of the customs union officials who are carrying out sanitary-quarantine control, in accordance with their competence carry out:

- Interrogation (questioning) of crewmen, arrived to check points, workers of train and locomotive brigades, drivers of motor transport and passengers on their health condition;

- Thermometry of crewmen, workers of locomotive brigades, drivers of motor transport and passengers (under epidemiological indications and in the presence of complaints);

- Organization of medical inspection in the presence of complaints to a state of health;

- Sanitary examination of a vehicle (nutrition unit, systems of water supply, systems of gathering and removal of all kinds of waste), and also examination on presence of carriers and infection carriers (insects, rodents or traces of their stay).

12. In case of presence on a vehicle of the patient (patients) or persons with suspicion on illness, on the basis of official instructions of the authorised bodies of the Parties, sea (river) vessels are sent by administration of check point to a sanitary (quarantine) mooring, aircrafts – on sanitary parking, trains – to sanitary railway deadlock (way), motor transport – on sanitary platform for carrying out sanitary-anti epidemic actions.

In presence of carriers of infections, live or fallen rodents, officials of the authorised bodies of the Parties organise or issue instruction on carrying out disinfection, extermination of insects and (or) deratization actions.

13. Sanitary-anti epidemic actions, ordered to transport (transportation) vehicle, cargoes and concerning sick (suspicious on illness), are started immediately, carried out and ended without delays and discrimination in volume, not exceeding the requirement of the International medicosanitary rules (2005) and sanitary-and-epidemiologic legislation of the Party, where actions are taken place, according to the Appendix № 3.

14. Sanitary-quarantine control of controlled goods on customs border of the customs union includes:

- Control of documents, confirming safety of products (goods), and their compliance with transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents;

- Survey, organisation of sample selection (sampling) of goods under control, which included in section II Common list of goods, subjected to sanitaryand-epidemiologic supervision (control) on customs border and customs territory of the customs union (further – Common inventory) for carrying out estimation in cases, specified in point 2 of present Position; - Participation (under the reference of customs bodies) in checks of transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents, survey, organisation of sample selection (sampling) for estimation of goods under control, included in the Common inventory.

15. Officials who are occupied with sanitary-quarantine control, examine goods under control, arrived on customs territory of the customs union, in the presence of following sanitary-and-epidemiologic indications:

- Receipt of information on arrival of goods under control inappropriate to Common sanitary requirements;

- Presence of information on discrepancy of goods under control to declared in transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents;

- Revealing of infringements of transportation conditions, integrity of containers, stevedore barges, package damage.

16. Movement of goods under control, included in Common inventory, through customs border of the customs union is allowed only in specific check points, defined by the Parties, opened for international communication where state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) is carried out, which list is given by Secretary of the Commission of the customs union to the Parties.

17. Import of goods under control, included in section II of Common inventory, on customs territory of the customs union is carried out with document, confirming safety of production (goods), given out by results of laboratory researches (tests), executed in laboratories of authorised bodies, accredited (certified) in national systems of accreditation (certification) of the Parties, and included in Common register on certification and test laboratories (centres) of the customs union.

Confirmation of presence of the document, confirming safety of production (goods), is:

original document, confirming safety of production (goods), or its copy, assured by the body which issued it or the addressee of the specified document;

or an extract from the Register of certificates on the state registration with identification of document requisites, confirming safety of products (goods), names of products (goods), manufacturer, addressee and body which issued the document, confirming safety of production (goods);

or electronic form of specified documents, assured by electronic digital signature.

Recognition of documents, confirming safety of products (goods), given out one of the Parties, is carried out without renewal of specified documents on documents of the Party of destination and without carrying out for these purposes repeated laboratory researches (tests).

Documents, confirming safety of production (goods), issued by authorized bodies of the Parties before coming into force of the Agreement of the customs union on sanitary measures, operate exclusively on territory of the Party which have given out given documents, within specified term, but not later than January, 1st, 2012, and are the basis for import permission for goods under control on customs territory of the customs union and release for realization on territory of the Party, which issued given documents.

18. Goods under control, moved through customs border of the customs union, have to correspond to Common sanitary requirements.

19. On customs territory of the customs union import of goods under control without documents, confirming safety of production (goods), is allowed at presence in transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents of data that imported goods are listed in section III of Common inventory.

At import of samples of goods under control it is necessary to present covering letter of the producer (manufacturer) about produced (manufactured) specified samples.

20. At check points officials who are carrying out sanitary-quarantine control, within their competence check documents that confirm safety of products (goods), transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents for goods under control, included in sections II, III of Common inventory, and at the establishment of their conformity to requirements, established by points 17 or 19 of present Positions, put down a stamp «Import is allowed» with instructions on the name of authorised body, date and signature in one of transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents, and also put a mark by personal number press.

21. According to legislation and (or) international agreements of the Parties control over presence of documents, confirming safety of production (goods), imported on customs territory of the customs union, can be assigned to customs bodies of the Parties.

22. Officials who are carrying out sanitary-quarantine control, organize estimation of goods under control in following cases:

- Infringement of transportation conditions, integrity of containers, stevedore barges, etc.;

- Package damage;

- Arrival of goods from countries, unfavorable in epidemiological relation, and (or) from infected as a result of radioactive, chemical and biological accidents of areas (at revealing of exceeding admissible values of capacity of radiation dose and superficial pollution by radio nuclides at transportation of radioactive materials; dangerous cargoes in damaged package with signs of contents' leak), and (or) with signs of presence of rodents and insects;

- Receipt of information on discrepancy of goods under control to Common sanitary requirements;

- Presence of information on discrepancy of goods under control declared in transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents.

For carrying out of estimation of goods under control the decision on their placing is accepted together with customs bodies.

By results of an estimation of goods under control the official who carry out sanitary-quarantine control, makes the decision on import permission or prohibition on customs territory of the customs union of given goods under control. 23. At establishing discrepancy of goods under control to requirements, listed in point 17 or 19 present Positions and (or) Common sanitary requirements, by officials who are carrying out sanitary-quarantine control, import of such goods is not allowed ,on what the carrier (consignor) is notified in writing.

In one of transport (transportation) and (or) commercial documents officials who are carrying out sanitary-quarantine control, put down a stamp «Import is forbidden» with identification of name of the authorised body, date and signature, and also put a mark by personal number press.

24. Goods under control, in which relation the decision is accepted on import ban on customs territory of the customs union, are subjected to immediate export from customs territory of the customs union if other is not established by the legislation and (or) the international agreements of the Parties.

Acceptance of measures on export of specified goods is assigned on a carrier or to their owner if other is not established by the legislation and (or) the international agreements of the Parties.

25. In case of impossibility of export of goods under control that do not correspond to Common sanitary requirements, or failures of its immediate export, these goods are subjected to detention for the purpose of destruction or other use in conformity with the legislation of the Parties.

26. Territorial division of the authorised body of the Party, which revealed discrepancy of controlled goods to Common sanitary requirements, immediately directs information on a prohibition (termination) of its import to the head of the authorised body of the Party (his assistant).

Head (its assistant) of the authorised body of the Party that revealed discrepancy, leads up the information of prohibition to heads of authorised bodies (their assistants) of other Parties, and ensures its immediate inclusion into Information system of the Euroasian economic community

in the field of technical regulation, sanitary and fytosanitory measures and the Integrated information system of external and mutual trade of the customs union.

Data on authorised bodies of the Parties is given by Secretary of the Commission of the customs union to the Parties.

V. Interaction of officials of state control bodies in check points through customs border of the customs union

27. In case of revealing on vehicles among arrived patients, carriers and (or) carriers of dangerous infectious diseases, and also revealing of goods under control, which are not corresponding to Common sanitary requirements, officials who are occupied with sanitary-quarantine control, carry out coordination of corresponding necessary actions of all state control bodies at check points.

28. Authorised bodies together with other state control bodies organise and provide joint regular preparation (training doctrines, employment, instructing) of personnel of the organizations, carrying out international transportations, officials, who are occupied with state control at check point, concerning interaction, revealing of patients with symptoms of illnesses, carriers, carriers of activators of illnesses, carrying out sanitary-anti epidemic actions in case of revealing persons with suspicion on illness.

At carrying out of customs control of the goods, moved through customs border of the customs union and subjected to control by other state control bodies, customs bodies provide general coordination of such actions and their simultaneous implementation in an order, defined by legislation of the Parties.

Customs bodies and state control bodies exchange information (data) and (or) documents, necessary for carrying out customs and other kinds of state control, with the use of information systems and technologies.

VI. Realization of state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) of goods under control on customs territory of the customs union

29. Manufacturer and person who is carrying out import of goods under control on customs territory of the customs union, bear responsibility for its conformity to Common sanitary requirements during all period of industrial manufacturing of goods under control or deliveries of goods under control on customs territory of the customs union.

30. Circulation of goods under control, included in section of II of Common inventory, on customs territory of the customs union is carried out in the presence of document, confirming safety of production (goods), given out by results of laboratory researches (tests), made in laboratories of authorised bodies, accredited (certified) in national systems of accreditation (certification) of the Parties, and bodies, included in the Common register on certification and test laboratories (centres) of the customs union.

Confirmation of document presence, confirming safety of production (goods), is:

Original document, confirming safety of production (goods), or its copy, assured by issued body or the addressee of the specified document;

Or an extract from the Register of certificates on state registration on goods, which are subjected to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control) on customs border and customs territory of

the customs union, with instructions of requisites of the document, confirming safety of products (goods), names of products (goods), manufacturer, addressee and the body, which has given out the document, confirming safety of products (goods);

Or electronic form of specified documents, assured by electronic digital signature.

The recognition of the document, confirming safety of production (goods), issued by one of the Parties, is carried out without renewal of the specified document on documents of the Party of destination and without carrying out repeated laboratory researches (tests) in these purposes.

31. Documents, confirming safety of products (goods), issued by authorized bodies of the Parties before coming into force of the Agreement of the customs union on sanitary measures, operate exclusively on territory of the Party, issued these documents, within specified term, but not later than January, 1st 2012.

During the period from July, 1st, till January, 1st, 2012 on common customs territory of the customs union circulation of production, on which documents, certifying safety of production (goods), are issued by authorised bodies of the Parties till June, 30th, 2010, within specified term, is made at its conformity to requirements, operating as of June, 30th, 2010, of legislation of the Party where production is realized.

Till January, 1st, 2011 on goods under control, included in section of II of Common inventory, which circulation will be carried out exclusively on territory of one of the Parties, documents can be issued confirming safety of production (goods) according to requirements of legislation of the Party where specified controlled goods are going to be realized. The document, which confirms safety of production (goods) and was issued according to the legislation of the Party, operates exclusively on territory of the Party, issued given document, till January, 1st, 2012.

32. Authorised bodies of the Parties have the right to request reports of laboratory researches (tests). on which basis the document is issued, confirming safety of production (goods), at authorised bodies, issued the given document, in following cases:

- Establishments of discrepancy of goods under control to Common sanitary requirements during carrying out state sanitary - epidemiological supervision (control);

- Necessities of reception of additional information on controlled goods.

33. At realization of goods under control authorised bodies of the Parties have the right to execute sampling on controlled territory for carrying out laboratory researches (tests) in following cases:

- Under epidemiological indications;

- At receipt of the information from state structures of the Parties and public organisations about infringements of the legislation in the field of maintenance of sanitary-and-epidemiologic well-being of the population, justified complaints from the population on quality and safety of goods under control;

- At carrying out sanitary-and-epidemiologic inspection of the object during realization of state sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision (control).

34. In case of establishment of discrepancy of goods under control to Common sanitary requirements, except cases specified in paragraph 2 of point 31 of present Position, heads of

territorial divisions of the authorised bodies of the Parties (their assistants) take measures, specified by the legislation of the Parties, and also:

- Make the decision on prohibition of realization of goods under control inappropriate to Common sanitary requirements;

- Direct information on the fact of discrepancy of goods under control to Common sanitary requirements to the head of authorised body of the Party (his assistant).

The head of authorised body of the Party (his assistant), who revealed discrepancy of goods under control to Common sanitary requirements, immediately directs information on establishing the fact of discrepancy of goods under control to Common sanitary requirements to heads of authorised bodies of the Parties (their assistants), heads of customs bodies of the Parties for acceptance of measures, connected with import restriction and realization of non confirmative controlled goods to Common sanitary requirements. Thus given information is immediately brought in Information system of the Euroasian economic community in the field of technical regulation, sanitary and fytosanitory measures and Integrated information system of external and mutual trade of the customs union.

In the information the following data is specified:

- Name of goods under control, producer (manufacturer);

- Number and party volume;

- Name accompanying documents and data on controlled goods;

- List of indicators, on which discrepancy to Common sanitary requirements, is revealed, by who and when;

- Taken measures;

- Name of the authorised body, issued the document, confirming safety of production (goods), or organization, registered the declaration.

Information is not directed and brought into Information system of the Euroasian economic community in the field of technical regulation, sanitary and fytosanitory measures and Integrated information system of external and mutual trade of the customs union in cases if discrepancy of production to Common sanitary requirements is connected with infringement of transportation conditions, storage, realisation of goods under control.

35. At reception of the information on revealed discrepancy of goods under control to Common sanitary requirements the head of authorised body of the Party (his assistant), who issued the document, confirming safety of production (goods), makes the decision on necessity of resolution on suspension of document operation, confirming safety of production (goods).

36. Action of the document, confirming safety of production (goods), issued by authorised bodies under the Common form, is suspended or ceased in following cases:

- Establishment of fact of discrepancy of controlled goods to Common sanitary requirements, authentically not connected with infringements of transportation conditions, storage and realisation of goods under control;

- Acceptance by the Commission of the customs union of changes of safety indicators of goods under control, based on results of development of modern level of scientific knowledge;

- Receipt of information from authorised bodies of the Parties, carrying out and (or) co-ordinating works on technical regulation, sanitary, veterinary and fytosanitory measures, from international organisations or from states that are not members of the customs union, that goods under control, pose hazard to human life and health.

The information on stay, renewal or cancellation of the document confirming safety of production (goods), immediately goes to heads (their assistants) authorised bodies of the Parties and is brought in Information system of the Euroasian economic community in the field of technical regulation, sanitary and fytosanitory measures and the Integrated information system of external and mutual trade of the customs union. 37. In cases of document reissuance, confirming safety of production (goods), provided by point 16 of this Position about order of registration and delivery of the Common form of the document, confirming safety of production (goods), circulation of goods under control for time, needed for replacement of documents, confirming safety of production (goods), is not suspended.

38. At disagreement of one of the Parties with results of laboratory researches (tests) of goods under control repeated researches (test) can be made in accredited laboratories, defined by the Parties as arbitration or in accredited laboratories of the third party.

39. In cases of occurrence on territory of one of the Parties emergency situation of sanitary-and-epidemiologic character creating, threatening to public health, authorised body of this Party informs about it within 24 hours, and also about taken sanitary measures of other Parties and directs information to Information system of the Euroasian economic community in the field of technical regulation, sanitary and fytosanitory measures and Integrated information system of external and mutual trade of the customs union.

40. Results of sanitary-quarantine control are registered in registration forms according to Appendix № 4.

41. Heads of authorised bodies of the Parties (their assistants) annually till February, 15th direct to Secretary of the Commission of the customs union information on a form about actions for sanitary protection of customs territory of the customs union in accordance with appendix № 4 for its placing on official site of the customs union in the Internet.

Annex No. 1

Standard Requirements to Equipment and Technique of Buildings, Premises and Structures Necessary for Arrangement of Sanitary and Quarantine Control at Automobile (Road), Railway, River, Sea Checkpoints and at Airport Checkpoints (Air Checkpoints) on the Customs Border of the Customs Union (hereinafter referred to as the Standard Requirements)

I. General Provisions

1. These Standard Requirements define the requirements to technique of buildings, premises and structures of checkpoints necessary for sanitary and quarantine control of persons, vehicles and controllable goods.

2. It shall be provided for at a checkpoint:

complex of premises of SQP;

premises for temporary isolation;

sanitary parking lot (sanitary site, sanitary railway dead-end track, sanitary quay);

complex of specially equipped buildings, premises, structures designed for examination of goods, chemical, biological and radioactive substances, waste and other cargo constituting a danger to a person; at checkpoints designed for import on the customs territory of the customs union of goods, chemical, biological and radioactive substances, waste and other cargo constituting a danger to a person;

complex of specially equipped buildings, premises, structures designed for examination of food products, materials and goods; at checkpoints designed for import on the customs territory of the customs union of food products, materials and goods being in contact with food raw materials and food products.

3. Floor area, quantity, equipment and outfit of the above premises as well as the possibility of combination thereof shall be determined by the authorized body of the Party taking into account cargo traffic and passenger traffic at the checkpoint, working hours of the checkpoint.

II. Complex of Premises of Sanitary and Quarantine Point

4. Premises of SQP shall be equipped with the air conditioning system, firefighting alarm system and fire-fighting appliances, warning system in case of emergency.

5. The SQP complex provides for rooms for specialists on duty, room for the head (chief) of SQP, accommodation space, premises for storage of sanitary and antiepidemic property, premises for storage, premises for sanitary unit equipped taking into account floor area per one specialist in accordance with Section VII of these Standard Requirements.

6. SQP shall be equipped with motor transport in order to provide for immediacy in case of delivering samples of controllable goods to the laboratory.

7. SQP shall be equipped with the following sanitary and antiepidemic property and control tools: 2

- refrigerator for samples subject to laboratory examination;

- cooling box or thermos with cooling medium;

- equipment for distance body temperature measurement;

- medical thermometers (10 pcs);

- radiometers-dose meters (2 pcs);

- portable electric torches with autonomous power supply and capacity necessary for execution of written work (at least 2 pcs);

- disposable individual antiplague (protective) suits of the 1st type (per 2 suits per one SQP specialist per shift);

- reusable protective suits (per 1 suit per one SQP specialist);

- gown (per 2 gowns per every specialist per shift);

- gloves: medical (100 pairs); rubber household gloves (thick) (10 pairs);

- protective (disposable) medical respiratory masks (200 pcs);

- means of individual protection of skin and respiratory organs (gas mask) for every specialist;

- rubber or polyethylene apron; rubber-coated or polyethylene oversleeves (2 pairs);

- disposable disinfectant tissues for personal protection of SQP employees (50 pcs);

- spray repellents (5 pcs);

- spray insecticides (5 pcs);

- first aid kit (car type);

- cotton wool;

- disinfectant;

- containers: one graduated for preparation of disinfectant solutions; one for handwash; two for disinfection of protective clothes; one for disinfection of protection glasses; three for collection and disinfection of wastes of sick persons;

- boxes: for collection of materials of the sick person (suspect) for cholera test; for collection of samples from environmental objects; for delivery of rodent and blood-sucking insect corpses to the laboratory; for immediate personal protection.

Replenishment of boxes and replacement of sanitary and antiepidemic property of SQP shall be carried out on a regular basis upon expiry of validity periods of drugs and medical inventory.

III. Premises for Temporary Isolation

8. Premises for temporary isolation of suspects are allocated and equipped at checkpoints (hereinafter referred to as premises for temporary isolation).

9. Premises for temporary isolation:

- are located at stand-alone building or can be isolated from other premises at the checkpoint (they shall have separate entrance);

- are equipped with separate forced combined extract and input ventilation.

Walls and floors are made from materials allowing wet processing and disinfection.

10. Premises for temporary isolation at the checkpoint consist of:

- room for temporary isolation of suspects;

- room for medical worker, lobby, toilet, shower in accordance with Section VIII of these Standard Requirements.

11. Should the medical station be available at the checkpoint, premises for temporary isolation can be included in its composition.

IV. Sanitary Parking Lot for Placement of Vehicle where Contagious Patient (Suspect) was Found

12. Sanitary site at the automobile (road) checkpoint is placed at the entrance to the checkpoint, is constantly free for unobstructed access of ambulances and evacuation transport. The site shall be fenced, marked by notice boards, have asphalt (hard) surface and equipped with drainage system for collection of surface run-off of special solutions used during transport processing for further desactivation or disinfection.

The sanitary site at the automobile (road) checkpoint shall have the following:

- centralized portable water supply systems;

- systems for collection and utilization of waste (containers for waste collection with covers);

- artificial exterior lightning;

- toilet for two persons equipped with facilities for collection of waste water and disinfection of waste water prior to collection at common sewage systems of the checkpoint or composting toilets (with determination of their permanent locations) and sinks for handwash.

13. The sanitary parking lot at the airport checkpoint (air checkpoints) with international flights provides for availability of the following:

- asphalt cover of the site with the possibility of placing the aircraft;

- fences with notice boards;

- centralized portable water supply systems;

- systems for collection and utilization of waste (containers for waste collection with covers);

- artificial exterior lightning;

- compositing toilets (with determination of permanent storage locations of compositing toilets in the absence of risks of emergency occurrence in the area of ensuring sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population).

14. Availability of asphalt (hard) surface and fence with notice boards is provided for at the site of sanitary railway dead-end track. The location of the track shall enhance safety of train movement and be constantly free for unobstructed access of ambulances and evacuation transport.

The sanitary railway dead-end track shall have:

- facilities for connecting railcars to electric power, cold water supply, telephone communication, central sewage system, cesspool or containers (corrosion resistant with the volume over 200 litters) from sewage pipes of railcars;

- artificial lightning of the territory, external accommodation space and auxiliary space;

- movable autonomous toilets (compositing toilets) with determination of permanent storage locations of compositing toilets in the absence of risks of emergency occurrence in the area of ensuring sanitary and epidemiological wellbeing of the population;

- site with asphalt surface, fenced from three sides, with installation at least two metal or plastic rubbish bins (containers) with closely fitting covers;

- back officer or storage (stationary or temporary) premises, the set and floor area of which is individual and depends upon technical equipment of sanitary railway dead-end track.

15. It is provided that at the site of the sanitary quay there is asphalt (hard) surface and fences with notice boards, premises for persons protecting the quay and placement of medical workers for the time of taking sanitary and antiepidemic measures. The access road to the sanitary quay has asphalt (hard) surface.

The following is provided at the sanitary quay:

- portable water supply systems for supplying water to ships (hydrant, water boat);

- sufficient exterior electric lightning;

- compressor plant of sufficient capacity with calarifier for supplying preheated air to ships during the disinfection period;

- systems for collection and utilization of waste (container for waste collection with covers, ship collecting sewage and fecal water);

- compositing toilets (with determination of permanent storage locations of compositing toilets in the absence of risks of emergency occurrence in the area of ensuring sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population).

V. Complex of Specially Equipped Buildings, Premises, Structures Designed for Examination and Temporary Storage of Goods, Chemical, Biological and Radioactive Substances, Waste and other Cargo Constituting a Danger to a Person

16. Checkpoints designed for import of chemical, biological and radioactive substances, waste and other goods and cargo constituting a danger to a person shall have the following:

- sanitary sites, warehouses for temporary storage of chemical, biological and radioactive substances, waste and other cargo constituting a danger to a person;

- special site for pressurization of cargo with damaged packaging with further degassing, disinfection and (or) desactivation of unit loads having evidence of leakage of their content equipped with special system of collection and disposal of dangerous waste;

- sites for repair, cleaning of tares and repackaging of dangerous cargo equipped with special system of collection and disposal of dangerous waste;

- sites designed for work with dangerous cargo shall be fenced in order to prevent access of unauthorized persons.

VI. Complex of Specially Equipped Buildings, Premises, Structures Designed for Examination and Temporary Storage of Food Products, Materials and Goods

17. It is provided that checkpoints designed for import of food products, materials and goods being in contact with food raw materials and food products shall have special sites and warehouses for food products, materials and goods, including cooling equipment in order to ensure necessary storage conditions.

VII. Areas and equipment of rooms of the SKP complex

Name of rooms	Area	Furniture	Equipment	Communication
Rooms of specialists, (at the rate on 1 workplace)	12 m?	Table, chairs, case for documentation, the safe, the conditioner, the radio radio receiver, the wardrobe	PEVM, the printer, phone, the calculator the mobile phone - on each workplace; the scanner, the copier, the fax, VHF radio station of the range (2-5 W) - 1 set on SKP	Telephone city with the exit to the long distance communication, internal (check point), mobile, modem - with access to the Internet, the radio communication
Household room	12 m?	Case for the outer and working clothes, the sofa, the table, chairs, the TV, the radio radio receiver	Microwave oven, refrigerator, teapot electric	The telephone internal
Room for storage of sanitary and anti-epidemic property	10 m?	Sliding wardrobes (racks)	-	-
Storage room	6 m?	Racks for storage of dezsredstvo and economic stock	Fume cupboard	-
Sanitary block	6 m?		Shower cabin, wash basin, toilet bowl	

VIII. The area and the equipment of rooms for temporary isolation of the patient in the check point

Name of rooms	Area	Furniture, subjects care of the patient:	Equipment	Communication
Room for temporary isolation	12 m?	1 bed for cholera patients, the couch the medical, 1 bedside table the prikrovatny, 1 case for personal belongings of cholera patients, the medical case, 1 table for manipulations, 2 chairs, 2 podkladny vessels, oilcloth, 2 sets of bedding, 2 mattresses, 4 pillows, 2 blankets woolen, butilirovanny water, 2 drinking bowls, disposable glasses.	Phone, bactericidal irradiator of air of the closed type, wash basin, toilet bowl, the shower	Telephone, mobile, radio communication
Platform	6 m?	Racks for storage of dezsredstvo and economic stock, the stretcher medical, stock		
Room for the medical worker	10 m?	Desktop, case for documents, the chair, the case for the outer and working clothes	Phone	Telephone, mobile, facsimile radio communication
Toilet, shower	6 m?		Shower cabin, wash basin, toilet bowl	

Note: in case of impossibility of the equipment of rooms for temporary isolation immediate evacuation suspicious on the illness in the organization of health care shall be provided

Annex 2

The list of the infectious (parasitic) diseases requiring carrying out actions for sanitary protection of customs area of the Customs union

№ payment order	Nosological form	Code on MKB-10
1	Smallpox	In 03
2	The poliomyelitis caused wild poliovirusy	A80.1, A80.2

3	The human flu caused by the new subtype of the virus	J 10, J 11
4	Heavy sharp respiratory syndrome (TORSO)	
5	Cholera	A.00: A.00.0; A00.1; A00,9
6	Plague	A20: A20.0; A20.1; A20.2; A20.3; A20.7; A20.8; A20.9
7	Yellow fever	A95: A95.0, A95.1, A95,9
8	Fever Lassa	A96.2
9	The illness caused by the virus Marburg	A98.3
10	The illness caused by the virus of Ebol	A98.4
11	Malaria	B50, B51, B52, B53.0
12	Western Neil fever	A92.3
13	Crimean hemorrhagic fever	A98.0
14	Denge's fever	A90, A91
15	Rift-Valli's fever (valley of Rift)	A92.4
16	Meningococcal illness	A39.0, A39.1, A39.2
17	Anthrax	A22.0, A22.1, A22.2, A22.7, A22.8, A22.9
18	Brutsellez	A23.0, A23.1, A23.2, A23.8, A23.9
19	Tuberculosis	A16.0, A16.1, A16.2, A16.3, A16.4, A16.5
20	Sap	A24.0, A24.1, A24.2, A24.3, A24.4
21	Melioidoz	A24.0, A24.1, A24.2, A24.3, A24.4
22	Epidemic sypny typhus	A75.0, A75.1, A75.2, A75.3, A75.9
23	Fevers Junin, Machupo	A96.0, A96.1
24	Other infectious diseases causing according to appendix No. of 2 International medicosanitary rules (2005) emergency situations in the field of public health care, having the international value	

Sanitary and anti-epidemic actions (in case of identification sick or suspicious on the diseases requiring carrying out actions for sanitary protection of the territory)

1. Sanitary and antiepidemic measures include:

- informing (using available communication facilities) the checkpoint administration, shift bosses of border and customs duty details of suspects arriving to the customs territory of the customs union;

- informing the authorized bodies of the Parties of diseases requiring measures on sanitary protection of the territory in accordance with the notification scheme;

- arrangement of moving a vehicle to the sanitary quay, sanitary parking lot, sanitary site, sanitary railway dead-end track upon the decision of the checkpoint administration;

- suspension of movement of a vehicle and leaving of crew members, passengers, unloading of luggage, cargo;

- suspension of border, customs and other types of state control;

- arrangement of ensuring protection of a vehicle and persons located therein until completion of antiepidemic measures;

- immediate temporary isolation of sick person (suspect) at the place of detection or in the premises for temporary isolation of sick person with arrangement of further hospitalization to the institutions (organizations) engaged in rendering medioprophylactic aid for the period necessary for exclusion of the diagnosis and in case of confirmation thereof until complete recovery of sick person;

- emergency personal protection of officials engaged in sanitary and quarantine control in relation to epidemiologic indications;

- arrangement of epidemiologic investigation for the purposes of determination of causes and conditions for occurrence of the effective disease area as well as detection of persons being in contact with sick persons and (or) suspects;

- detection, isolation and (or) arrangement of medical observation over persons having been in contact with sick persons, including passengers, crew members (team) of a vehicle, officials of state control authorities of the checkpoint, within the incubation period of disease upon the moment of arrival or isolation.

Isolation and observance can be cancelled in case of exclusion of the diagnosis;

- questioning of persons being in contact with sick persons with further evacuation with vehicles to the temporary isolator;

- arrangement of collection of biological materials from sick persons (suspects) and persons being in contact with sick persons (on indicators) for laboratory examination;

- arrangement of disinfection and in case of detection of rodents or insects - deratization, disinsection of vehicles, cargo and luggage;

- in case of detection of dead rodents, selection and delivery to the laboratory for laboratory examination shall be carried out.

2. Should foreign citizens refuse from hospitalization, further measures shall be taken in accordance with the laws of the Parties.

3. If it is detected that a person crossing the customs border of the customs union has a disease or cargo is suspected in contamination of agents of disease, the accepting party retains the right to forbid entry, transit of foreign citizens (sick persons or persons being in contact with them) or import of controllable goods (products) to its territory.

4. Upon completion of sanitary and quarantine control as well as termination of sanitary and antiepidemic measures taken if necessary, officials of other state control authorities are allowed to vehicle or natural persons for fulfilment of their duties.

5. In case of detection of the laws of the Parties or the customs union in the area of ensuring sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population as well as under the threat of occurrence or spread of infectious diseases or mass noninfectious diseases (poisoning), on the basis of the examination certificate drawn up by an official performing sanitary and quarantine control, the head (deputy head) of the authorized body of the Party or its territorial subdivision shall issue instructions to responsible persons at least within 24 hours obligatory for execution by them within the established periods:

- on elimination of detected violations of the laws in the area of sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population;

- on laboratory examination of persons being in contact with infectious sick persons and medical observance over such persons;

- on estimation of controllable goods which can cause mass non-infectious diseases (poisoning);

- on taking additional sanitary and antiepidemic (preventive) measures;

- on executing works on disinfection, disinsection and deratization in a vehicle at the checkpoint.

6. Upon arrival of the vehicle with diseased due to diseases to the checkpoint at the customs border of the customs union requiring measures on sanitary protection, officials carrying out sanitary and quarantine control shall:

- use notification schemes concerning diseases requiring measures on sanitary protection of the territory and operational plan of sanitary and antiepidemic measures;

- notify the respective services for arrangement of removal and transportation of a corpse to the morgue with observance of special conditions of transportation;

- take such measures in vehicle as in case of diseased person.

Annex 4

Accounting and forms of account

U-1 form

Approved by

"__" January of 201_ g.

Magazine of acceptance and delivery of watches

SKP _____ _____

It is begun _____ It is ended _____

Storage duration of 2 years

date	First name, middle initial, last name specialist of SKP on duty	Time of the beginning of watch	Signature of specialists of SKP	Time of delivery of watch	Note	Signature of specialists of SKP
1	2	3	4	6	7	8

U-2 form

Approved by

"__" January of 201_ g.

Register of sanitary and quarantine control of the vehicle

ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE - magazines separate

SKP _____ _____

It is begun _____ It is ended _____

Storage duration of 5 years

№	Date, time	Name, No., (IMO) vehicle	First name, middle initial, last name chief (captain, commander, driver)	accessory, shipping agent	Route	Quantity (cars) name of cargo	Quantity of members of passengers / crew	Certificate on passing of sanitary control (release from	Permission to the free intercourse with port (airport	Availability of infectious patients	Types of sanitary violations		Signat special
											in to	including in area	

								sanitary control)	) of No., date, time		tal	Water supply	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1

The column No. 3 joins dining-cars in the separate line,

Column 9 is filled for water vessels

Column 10 is filled for water and aircrafts

U-3 form

Approved by

"__" January of 201_ g.

Register of sanitary and quarantine control of the under control goods

SKP _____ _____

It is begun _____ It is ended _____

Storage duration of 5 years

Date. time	Name, No. of the vehicle	It is looked through the batches which are subject sanitary quarantine to control									It is suspended commodity importation (is temporarily prohibited)
		Name of the goods	The Section and group of the goods compliance with the Single	TS TN foreign trade activities code	Quantity of batches, all	From them with sampling	Quantity in tons	Including quantity of batches			
								dangerous *	foodstuff	the other	

			inventory								

* for the purposes of application of this Form by "dangerous" subjects and the substances creating threat for health of the person and safety of environment are considered.

U-4 form

Approved by

Head

"__" January of 201_ g.

Register sick or suspicious on the infectious disease, revealed in case of sanitary and quarantine control of the vehicle

SKP _____ _____

It is begun _____ It is ended _____

Storage duration of 5 years

No. of the payment order	Date	First name, middle initial, last name patient	Nationality	Date and time of the address in the vehicle	No. and route of the vehicle	Route of the patient	Date and time of the disease	Data epidanamneza	Diagnosis		Date and time of inspection patient	D o h o
									The preliminary	The final		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1

Column 11 to fill in the presence of available information

U-5 form

Approved by

"__" January of 201_ g.

Magazine of registration of transportation of corpses of people

SKP _____ _____

It is begun _____ It is ended _____

Storage duration of 5 years

№ payment order	date, time	Name, No. of the vehicle, route	Data certificates about death	Cause of death	The passport data of the accompanying	Where and from where it is accompanied	Sanitary condition coffin, ballot boxes	Place of disinfection processing	List of the specialist of SKP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

CUSTOM UNION

STATISTICAL SUPERVISION

Confidentiality is guaranteed by the receiver of information

DATA ON ACTIONS FOR SANITARY PROTECTION OF CUSTOMS AREA OF CUSTOM UNION
FOR 20. YEAR

Represent:	Terms of representation		No. 1KT form
Heads (from deputies) authorized bodies of state members of the Customs union send to the Secretariat of the Commission of the Customs union	Annually till February 15		
			The annual

Name of authorized body	

Postal address	

	№ erased	Arrival on customs area of the Customs union						Departure from customs area Custom union		
		air transport		water transport		rail transport		road transport	air transport	
		the passenger	the cargo	the passenger	the cargo	the passenger	the cargo	the passenger	the cargo	the passen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quantity of SKP	1								x	
It is looked through vehicles, the unit.	2									
from them: number of vehicles, the arrived from the countries, unsuccessful by diseases	2.1									
number of the vehicles, which omission it is suspended it (is temporarily prohibited)	2.2									
including: in connection with availability of patients and/or persons with suspicion on infectious diseases	2.3									
Number of the persons which have been	3									

looked through on availability of signs of infectious diseases, people										
from them: number of the revealed patients and/or persons with suspicion on infectious diseases, the person	3.1									
including it is hospitalized	3.2									
It is looked through batches of the under control goods - everything, piece	4									
including: dangerous goods	4.1									
foodstuff and food raw materials	4.2									
The other	4.3									
It is suspended cargo importation - in total the 00th amount, tons (is prohibited)	5									
quantity of batches, unit.	5.1.									
including: dangerous goods: amount, tons	5.2									

quantity of batches, unit.	5.2.1									
from them in the absence of (discrepancy) of documentation	5.2.2									
because of violation of conditions of transportation	5.2.3									
foodstuff and food raw materials, amount, tons	5.3									
quantity of batches, unit.	5.3.1									
from them in the absence of (discrepancy) of documentation	5.3.2									
because of violation of conditions of transportation	5.3.3									
Other, amount, tons	5.4									
quantity of batches, unit.	5.4.1									
from them (in the absence of (discrepancy) of documentation	5.4.2									
because of violation of conditions of transportation	5.4.3									

Notification No. _____
dated _____, 200__

_____
(to carrier or other person authorized in relation to cargo)

_____
During sanitary and quarantine control over the controllable goods

_____

_____
(name of goods, number of transport document)

imported to the customs territory of the customs union it has been detected that it does not conform to the Regulations for the Procedure for State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control) Over Persons and Vehicles Crossing the Customs Border of the Customs Union, Controllable Goods Being Transferred though the Customs Border of the Customs Union and in the Customs Territory of the Customs Union (hereinafter referred
to as the Regulations) approved by Decision of the Commission of the Customs Union No. 299 dated May 28, 2010 in a part of:

† absence of the document confirming safety of products (goods) in a part of its correspondence to sanitary and epidemiological and hygiene Requirements[1]

† absence of information in the submitted transport (shipment) and (or) commercial documents concerning the fact that the product relates to products in relation to which submission of the certificate of state registration is not required in accordance with Section III of the Unified List of Goods Subject to Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision (Control) on the Customs Border and in the Customs Territory of the Customs Union[2]

† absence of the accompanying letter from the manufacturer (producer) concerning the fact that the specified samples have been manufactured (produced) by it when importing products (goods) as samples[3]

† temporary sanitary measure is taken in relation to the product in the form of ban of import to the territory of the state-member of the customs union[4].

On the basis of the above, it is prohibited to import_____
name of the product

_____

_____
received under

_____
(name and number of the transport document)
_____of the sanitary and quarantine
point (position of the specialist taken the decision)

_____
(name of the checkpoint) (signature, full name of the specialist)

PNS (personal numbered seal)

The notification is received by

_____ (position, surname, signature)

The notification is made in two duplicates.

Tel.: _____

1- Clause 17 of the Regulations;
2- Clause 19 of the Regulations;
3- Clause 19 of the Regulations.
4- Article 9 of the Customs Union Agreement for Sanitary Measures.