

ANNUAL
REPORT
2016



The European Group
of Organisations for Fire Testing,
Inspection and Certification



EGOLF Members at IBS in Linz, April 2016

FINANCIAL REPORT

2016

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INCOME

Membership subscriptions	147,000
Courses	19,800
Other income	6,192
Total income	172,992

EXPENDITURE (inc. VAT)

Secretary General	80,645
Secretariat FSG of GNB-CPR	9,800
Executive & TC Chairmen (travel expenses)	19,624
Plenary & TC meeting costs	7,612
Round robins, courses & workshops	22,395
Website hosting & developments	4,390
Printing costs	4,819
Company Registration & Publication Services	4,054
Annual audit	2,310
Other expenses	6,684
Total expenditure	162,333

A VIEW FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members, Partners and Stakeholders

This is my first editorial since I took over the position as EGOLF President in April 2016. I would therefore first of all like to thank the members of EGOLF who have shown me their confidence by electing me as President, and I assure you that I will fulfil this role to the best of my ability.

EGOLF has developed from a rather small organization at the end of the 1980s to one with 60 members from 30 countries by 31st December 2016. Our members come from all over Europe and we also have associate members located outside its geographical borders. During 2016 we received enquiries and applications from a number of potential members and I assume there will be more to come this year. New members are certainly welcome - now and in the future.

The international profile of EGOLF has become quite strong. This, of course, may cause some communication challenges, since most of us have to communicate in a language that is not our mother tongue, and misunderstandings and misinterpretations are inevitable. However, I believe we can overcome these challenges if we all do our best to understand each other. Cultural diversity should be considered a benefit, both for the members and for developing and maintaining a high level of fire

safety in Europe. EGOLF brings together fire experts from many countries and facilitates the exchange of knowledge, experience and opinions in the field of fire science. This will increase the interest and understanding of fire safety as a scientific field among authorities and other parties, and hopefully strengthen the status and impact of our work. Much important work is done by EGOLF through harmonization courses, workshops and round robins. The member meetings are an important arena for the exchange of knowledge and information, and for building networks with colleagues in the field of fire testing, inspection and certification in the field of fire safety.



I should also take this opportunity to warmly thank all of our Members, including our Executive Committee members Gary Blume, Paolo Mele and Marek Łukomski, and also Technical Committee Chairmen Lars

Boström, Rupert Ehrlenspiel and Gert van den Berg, for all the good work that is being done in and between the meetings. And last but not least I want to thank our Secretary General, Christine Roszykiewicz, for her efforts in the day to day management of EGOLF. Let us together continue the good work for a fire safe society.

Anne Steen-Hansen

EGOLF MEETINGS 2016

Author: Christine Roszykiewicz, EGOLF Secretary General



Plenary Meeting in Vilnius, October 2016

Plenary meetings

The bi-annual meetings of EGOLF in the Spring 2016 were hosted by IBS in Linz and in the Autumn 2016 by GTC in Vilnius.

In April 2016, Anne Steen-Hansen of SP Fire Research A.S. in Norway was formally welcomed as the new President of EGOLF. In her presentation speech, Anne informed members that her goal was to continue the good work carried out by EGOLF, ensuring clear communications in the field of fire safety and also internally, between Executive and the Membership, encouraging everyone to take part in EGOLF discussions, projects and activities, regardless of their fluency and confidence in English, which is a second or even third language for the vast majority of members.

During Plenary meetings, Members have the opportunity to propose Special Projects for funding by EGOLF. These included:

- A theoretical round robin exercise on doors, which is reported on pages 10-12.
- The development of a harmonization course on smoke control doors and shutters according to EN 1634-3, with the aim of explaining the general principles and interpretation of the standard. This course will be launched in early 2018.
- The development of a three day harmonization course on EN 13501-6 cable tests. The aim of



Welcome to new President, April 2016

this course will be to harmonize the testing procedures which are specified in the standards EN 50399:2011, 50267-2 and -3:1998, EN 60332-1 and -2:2004 and EN 61034-2:2005.

- A contribution of €5000 in response to an EU call for the development of a European approach to assess the fire performance of facades. The tender submitted within a very short deadline by member laboratory RISE (Research Institutes of Sweden) in collaboration with members BRE Global, Efectis Group, BAM (Germany) and EMI (Hungary) was successful and the project, which commenced in the Autumn 2016, involves 30 European countries with 18 EGOLF labs. out of a total 22 fire testing partners. The results will ensure this method can be used for CEN harmonised product standards and EOTA European Assessment Documents for the relevant construction products (kits) within the framework of implementation of Regulation (EU) 305/2011.



GTC laboratory visit, Vilnius, October 2016



Plenary Dinner, Vilnius, October 2016



President in space suit, Linz, April 2016



TC1 meeting, Linz, April 2016

EGOLF Technical Committees

TC1 (Reaction to fire) topics in 2016

- 27 reaction to fire recommendations and agreements were revised and endorsed by the Membership.
- With the agreement of EGOLF Plenary, the confidential TC1 round robin report on EN ISO 1182 non-combustibility method was made available to ISO/TC 92, as background information to the EGOLF recommendations and position papers which will be taken into account during revisions to the standard.
- Following the SBI round robin in 2015-2016, the provisional plan for TC1 round robins is:

2017	EN ISO 1716:2010 Calorimeter
2018	EN 13820:2003 Thermal insulating materials for building applications: determination of organic content (500°)
2019	EN ISO 1182 Non-combustibility (750° furnace)

TC2 (resistance to fire)

- More than 30 recommendations and agreements were updated to the most recent version of the relevant standard.
- A theoretical exercise was launched on how to mount, set up and test a door in accordance with EN 1634-1.
- A workshop will be held in 2017, during which the results from this exercise will be considered and the outcome is likely to be a proposal to CEN TC 127 with respect to updates required to the standard.

TC4 (Accreditation, Certification and Inspection)

The subject of accreditation for classification and EXAP continues to dominate discussions amongst the Membership, since national accreditation bodies continue to have different views across Europe. EGOLF's firm position is that testing laboratories must be responsible for EXAPs and that the goal is to have the same harmonized single package of accreditation, EXAP and classification for testing labs. throughout Europe. A small working group has been established to assist EA (European Accreditation) in defining a common view. Members thanked Gert van den Berg for his contributions to EGOLF as Chairman of TC4 during the past six years. His successor is Andrzej Borowy of ITB in Poland.

NEW EGOLF MEMBERS 2016

In 2016, EGOLF was delighted to welcome as members fire testing laboratories AFITI-LICOF (Spain) and CNSIPC (Romania).

NEW EGOLF APPOINTMENTS 2016



Re-appointment Executive Committee, October 2016

Executive Committee
(Conseil de Gérance)

Paolo Mele (CSI, Italy) was re-elected in October 2016 to serve a second term of three years.

Appointment Chairman TC4, September 2016

Chairman, TC4 *(Accreditation,
Inspection and Certification)*

Andrzej Borowy (ITB, Poland), who was elected Chairman of TC4 in September 2016, to commence office in the Spring 2017.



EGOLF HARMONISATION COURSES 2017

Test method	Standard	Location and date	Course fee	Registration contact
Curtain walling	EN 1364-3 & 1364-4 and EN 15254-6	19th and 20th April Efectis NL, Bleiswijk Netherlands	Members €950 Non-members €1250	Gert van den Berg gert.vandenberg@efectis.com
Fire dampers and non-mechanical fire dampers	EN 1366-2 & EN 15882-2 and EN 1366-12	10th and 11th May SP Technical Research Institute, Sweden	Members €1150 Non-members €1450	http://conferencemanager.events/EGOLFfire dampers/the-course.html
REACTION TO FIRE series of courses in GERMAN language				
Reaction to fire: Floorings	DIN EN ISO 9239-1	8th May Materialprüfungsamt NRW, Erwitte, Germany	Members €890 Non-members €1190	Hendrik Rademacher rademacher@mpanrw.de
Reaction to fire: Determination of heat of combustion & non combustibility	DIN EN ISO 1716 & DIN EN ISO 1182	9th May Materialprüfungsamt NRW, Erwitte, Germany	Members €1070 Non-members €1370	Hendrik Rademacher rademacher@mpanrw.de
Reaction to fire: Ignitability of building products – single flame source test	DIN EN ISO 11925-2	10th May Materialprüfungsamt NRW, Erwitte, Germany	Members €820 Non-members €1120	Hendrik Rademacher rademacher@mpanrw.de
Reaction to fire: Single burning item	DIN EN 13823	11th – 12th May Materialprüfungsamt NRW, Erwitte, Germany	Members €1090 Non-members €1390	Hendrik Rademacher rademacher@mpanrw.de
FIRE RESISTANCE				
Test methods for determining contribution to fire resistance of steel and concrete structural members – passive and reactive protection products applied to steel members	EN 13381-4 and EN 13381-8 + assessment methods	22nd to 24th May ITB, Warsaw (Poland)	See Registration Form for details of Course Segments 1 (plus Assessments only) and 2	Marek Łukomski m.lukomski@itb.pl Fax: +48 22 847 23 11 or Marta Zakrzewska m.zakrzewska@itb.pl
Test methods for determining contribution to fire resistance of steel and concrete structural members – applied protection to concrete members	EN 13381-3	25th and 26th May ITB, Warsaw (Poland)	See Registration Form for details of Course Segments 1 (plus Assessments only) and 2	Marek Łukomski m.lukomski@itb.pl Fax: +48 22 847 23 11 or Marta Zakrzewska m.zakrzewska@itb.pl
REACTION TO FIRE series of courses in ENGLISH language				
Reaction to fire: Floorings	EN ISO 9239-1	4th September SP Technical Research Institute, Sweden	Members €865 Non-members €1165	http://conferencemanager.events/EGOLFreactiontofire
Reaction to fire: Ignitability of building products – single flame source test	EN 11925-2	5th September SP Technical Research Institute, Sweden	€865 Non-members €1165	http://conferencemanager.events/EGOLFreactiontofire
Reaction to fire: Single burning item	EN 13823	6th September SP Technical Research Institute, Sweden	Members €865 Non-members €1165	http://conferencemanager.events/EGOLFreactiontofire
Reaction to fire: Determination of heat of combustion	EN ISO 1716	7th September SP Technical Research Institute, Sweden	Members €865 Non-members €1165	http://conferencemanager.events/EGOLFreactiontofire
Reaction to fire: Non combustibility	EN ISO 1182	8th September SP Technical Research Institute, Sweden	Members €865 Non-members €1165	http://conferencemanager.events/EGOLFreactiontofire
FIRE RESISTANCE				
EN 1363-1 General requirements for fire resistance through EN 1364-1 non loadbearing walls	EN 1363-1	5th & 6th September DBI, Denmark	Members €950 Non-members €1250	Anders Drustrup adr@dbi-net.dk Online registration http://dbi-net.dk/egolf
Fire resistance tests for door, shutter and openable window assemblies	EN 1634-1	7th & 8th September Materialprüfungsamt NRW, Erwitte, Germany	Members €975 Non-members €1275	Jürgen Pennings pennings@mpanrw.de
Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements. Part 1 - Walls and Part 2 – Floors and roofs	EN 1365-1 & EN 1365-2	20th and 21st November ITB, Warsaw Poland	Members €950 Non-members €1250	Marek Łukomski m.lukomski@itb.pl Fax: +48 22 847 23 11 or Marta Zakrzewska m.zakrzewska@itb.pl

EGOLF ROUND ROBIN ON THE SINGLE BURNING ITEM (SBI) TEST

Author: By Anne Steen-Hansen, RISE Fire Research, Norway

Introduction

Round robin exercises are important for determining the trueness and precision of fire test methods, and national accreditation bodies request that accredited fire laboratories participate in such exercises as part of their accreditation documentation.

The aims of this round robin exercise were:

- to confirm that EGOLF laboratories are able to perform the EN 13823 test in a proper way;
- to provide information about the reproducibility and repeatability for EN 13823;
- to give an indication for each participating laboratory regarding its performance when performing tests according to EN 13823;
- to provide an indication of the variability in equipment, procedures and tools.

Organisation

29 laboratories took part in the round robin exercise on the EN 13823 test that was performed in EGOLF during 2015 and 2016. All test laboratories are anonymous in such exercises and are identified by a participant ID number only. The round robin was organized by SP Fire Research in Sweden (now called RISE Safety), MFPA Leipzig and SP Fire Research in Norway (now RISE Fire Research).

Test material

Two kinds of materials were chosen in order to cover Euroclasses B and D. The material that would most likely obtain Euroclass B was a decorative wall paper glued on plasterboard. The class D material was represented by a non-fire retardant treated particle board. Both products were supposed to show predictable behaviour in this test method, which is important regarding the purpose of the round robin exercise, where the variability of the test results caused by the tested products should be kept to a minimum.

Results and report

The results have been analysed and the repeatability and reproducibility seem to be in the same range as for the two previous SBI round robins in 1997 and 2004. A draft report has been issued and the final report will be presented for approval of the EGOLF members at the October meeting in 2017. The full report will be available for members only, but a public version will be prepared that will be available on the public area of EGOLF's website.



Photo: Thor Kr. Adolfsen, Norwegian Fire Protection Association



CNSIPC's activity of testing the fire behaviour of products and materials began in 1952 with the establishment of the Laboratory for Fire Chemistry, a specialized institution co-ordinated by Romanian military firefighters.

Recognition of our specialists' high level of competence and services materialized when we obtained national accreditation in the 1990s. Since 2002, CNSIPC has offered a suite of accredited reaction to fire tests, together with classification of reaction to fire performance according to EN 13501-1.

The current name of CNSIPC „The National Center for Fire Safety and Civil Protection” dates back to 2005, when the mission of the institution was re-defined

and the range of tests performed widened with the application of standardized testing methods at both a European and international level.

Within the laboratory, CNSIPC also performs tests on firefighting products such as fire extinguishing powders, foam concentrates and extinguishers.

As of 2014, fire reaction tests have been performed with accreditation for notification under the European Commission's Construction Product Regulation (CPR).

In order to fulfill our mission, CNSIPC works with highly qualified personnel who have wide experience in the field, using European equipment in accordance with harmonized technical specifications, which gives our customers complete confidence in the results obtained.

EGOLF THEORETICAL EXERCISE ON DOORS ACCORDING TO EN 1634-1

Author: Fabien Dumont, Fire Testing Laboratory of the University of Liège, Belgium

Scope

During the EGOLF meeting of October 2015, a discussion took place on whether or not to organise a round robin test on doors. Since this was considered an ambitious project, TC2 supported the Chairman's proposal for a theoretical round robin exercise as a first step, prior to considering a practical round robin test at a later date.

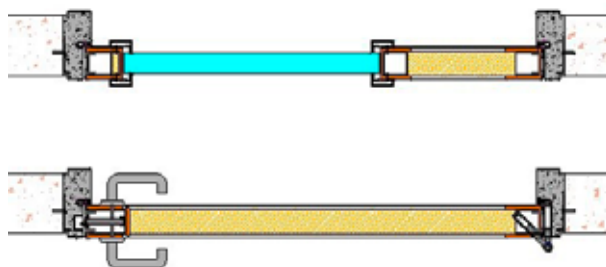
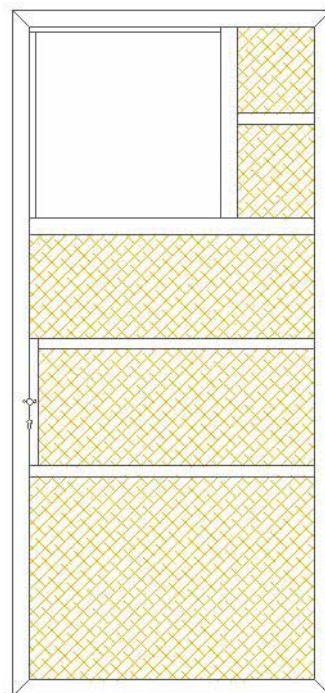
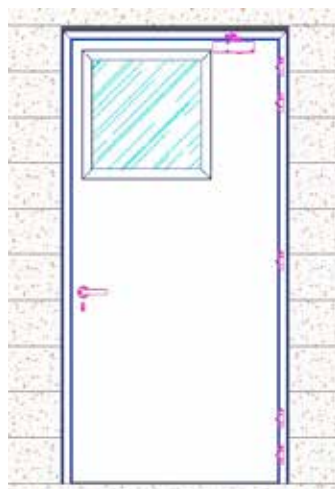
EGOLF launched this theoretical exercise in 2016. Given a realistic door (steel hinged door) and a test configuration (supporting construction, fire exposure direction etc.), the 36 laboratories which participated in the round robin were asked to answer questions related to two phases in the process: the preparation of the test and the field of application of test results.

The whole project was managed by a steering group of three volunteers from different EGOLF lab. members: Lars Boström (RISE), Fabien Dumont (ULiège) and Jacques Mertens (Peutz).

Test specimen in support and exercises

The participants received a document package consisting of the full description of the test specimen (including drawings), a list of exercises, and an instruction sheet.

The doorset specimen was chosen to be as real as possible, slightly adapted from a real fire resistance test. The exercise specimen consisted of a steel insulated hinged door in a steel frame. The door leaf contained inside stiffeners and a glazing. The doorset was mounted in a wall (supporting construction) made of aerated concrete blocks. The fire exposure was "opening into the furnace" i.e. hinges exposed to the fire.



The exercise sheet contained a set of 25 exercises divided into 7 families (plate thermometers, unexposed face thermocouples, deflection measurements, gap measurements, other measurements, field of direct application and field of extended application).

The main instruction was to complete the exercises based on the test specimen, in strict accordance with the requirements of the standards EN 1363-1:2012, EN 1634-1:2014 and – if relevant – EN 15269-2:2012.

Analyses of the data

The answers received contained a substantial amount of information.

The first task was to identify which items should be submitted for evaluation. The 25 exercises were eventually subdivided into 48 items selected for evaluation.

The second task was to determine the correct answer expected for each of the items evaluated. The steering group worked out the “accepted reference values” to which the answers should be compared.

As a result of this step, 13 items out of 48 turned out to be not suitable for evaluation, meaning that no correct answer could be defined. These were defined as “ungradable items”. The reason for this was related to the presence of the glazing and its consideration as a discrete area of different thermal insulation. The fact is that the related rules, which are laid down in the test standard EN 1634-1, prove to be confusing, and may even conflict with one another.

The third task was to assign numerical scores to the answers, in order to allow graphical and numerical processing. For that purpose, the following predefined 3-level grading was set up and used by the steering group:

Score = 1	Correct answer	complete and totally correct answer
Score = 0,5	Partly correct answer	incomplete answer or more conservative(*) answer, but not containing any incorrect information.
Score = 0	Incorrect answer	all other cases, i.e. incomplete or more conservative(*) answer, and containing at least one incorrect information (even if it also contains other correct information), less conservative answer(*), no answer (nothing is mentioned)

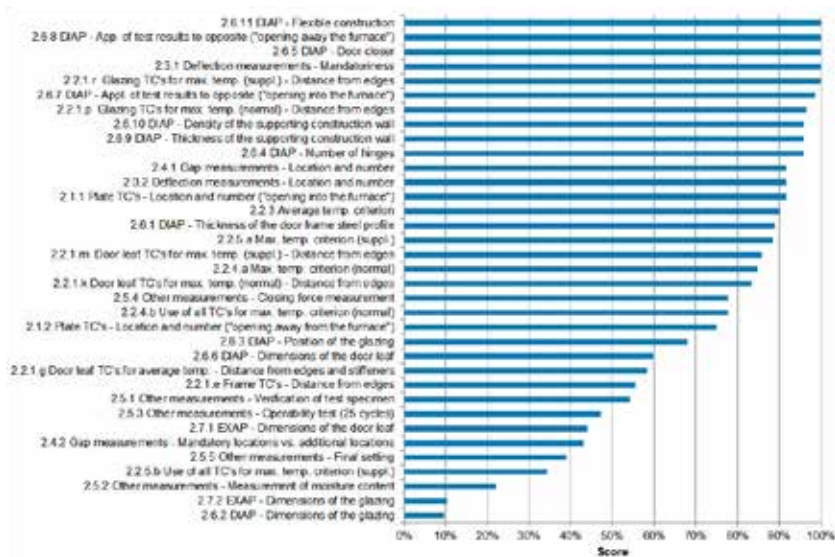
(*) more severe with regard to fire safety or more restrictive range than allowed by the standard

Results

Several graphical and numerical processing methods were used to give a clear picture of the performances of the laboratories.

The first approach was used to present the mean score and grading distribution that characterized the items which were evaluated. These statistics illustrate the **level of understanding of each item evaluated**.

Item families	Mean score
2.1 Plate thermometers	83%
2.2 Unexposed face thermocouples	76%
2.3 Deflection measurements	96%
2.4 Gap measurements	67%
2.5 Other measurements	48%
2.6 Field of direct application	83%
2.7 Field of extended application	28%
Global score	73%



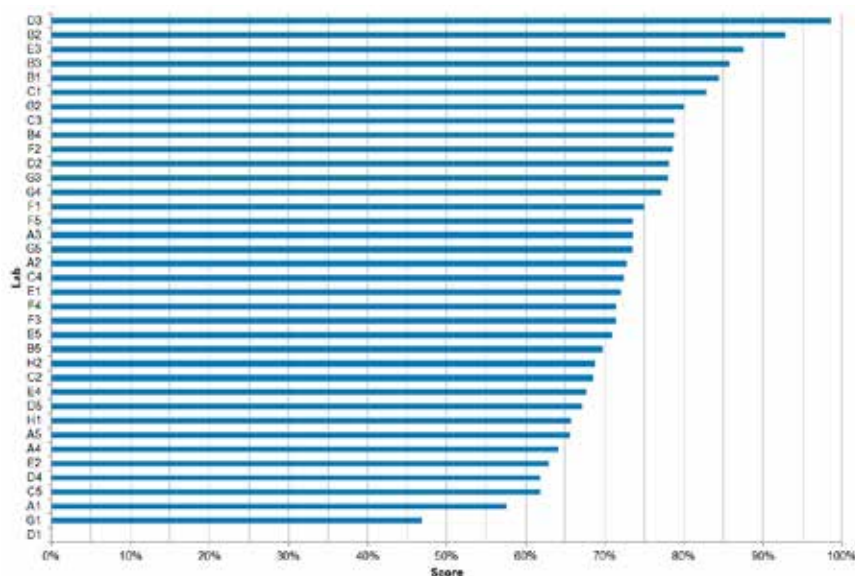
Conclusions

On the one hand, the global score (73%) of this exercise was satisfying regarding the level of complexity of the test specimen.

On the other hand, the exercise revealed discrepancies in understanding the standard requirements related to the unexposed face thermocouples and/or the handling of the glazing as a discrete area. This resulted in variabilities between the unexposed face thermocouple configurations set up by the participating labs.. Anyway, it is currently not possible to deduce in what proportions these differences in thermocouple configurations affect the insulation performance.

In response, EGOLF has swiftly scheduled a workshop to be held in June 2017. The purpose of this workshop will be to investigate the difficulties in understanding the requirements given in the test standard, which were revealed during this EGOLF theoretical round robin, and to propose solutions to address any shortcomings.

The second approach was used to present the mean score and grading distribution that characterized the participating labs. These statistics illustrate the **performances of the participating laboratories**.



The third approach focused on the ungradable items to provide a picture of the practices across the 36 participating European laboratories.

The main observation was that all 13 ungradable items were related to the **unexposed face thermocouples**. Some interesting variabilities were identified:

- the glazing was often considered as a discrete area for the determination of some of the insulation criteria and not simultaneously for all of them,
- the compliance with the insulation criteria was not clearly stated separately for each area (door on the one hand, glazing on the other hand),
- labs. systematically reported different thermocouple configurations (number and location), no two were the same, the total number of unexposed face thermocouples used by the labs ranging from 18 to 45.

NEW TESTING RANGE AT MPA NRW ERWITTE

Author: Sonja Heß

Since March 2017, MPA NRW is an accredited testing laboratory for fire tests on horizontal and vertical separating elements according to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code), Annex 1, Part 3.

The fire testing center in Erwitte, Germany, offers large-scale possibilities for erecting and testing the specimen in a 2800 m² testing hall. Several furnaces are available in different dimensions from 0.5 m x 0.5 m to 5 m x 4 m (width x height). With testing according to the IMO FTP Code, a new testing range is now accessible. It extends the offering for fire testing at MPA NRW.

Since the FTP Code requires a very stiff frame for installing the specimen, we had to acquire a steel frame with 25 mm wall thickness (see photos).



RISE - RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF SWEDEN

Author: Marina C. Andersson, RISE Safety – Fire Research

The RISE institutes SP, Swedish ICT and Innventia, are merging in order to create a unified institute sector and become a stronger innovation partner. At the beginning 2017 we changed our name to RISE. SP Fire Research has become *RISE Safety, Fire Research*.

RISE Safety has been launched

The Fire Research department has grown rapidly over the last years and now comprises approximately 120 employees. A further step forward was made when the SP Fire Research department merged with parts of the former SP Structural and Solid Mechanics department to become 'RISE Safety'. The new structural/mechanics

section is named 'Mechanics Research' and includes about 50 people. RISE Safety therefore at present involves ~170 people in total. A continued expansion is expected.

RISE Fire Research AS in Trondheim is not affected by the SAFETY- reorganisation and continues to be a close co-worker and a subsidiary to the RISE institute.



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