

Directive No: 1/2024

Revision: 0

When is a product 'placed in the market'?

Reference: Pressure Equipment Regulations, Regulation 5(3)

There are several elements which contribute to the concept 'placing in the market'.

Scope:

The concept of placing in the market refers to each individual product, not to a type of product, whether it was manufactured as an individual unit or in a series. Point in time a product is placed in the market when it is made available for the first time on the market, i.e., when it is first supplied for distribution, consumption or use on the market during a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge. This can be either when new manufactured or imported equipment, is made available in the market for the first time.

Status:

Placing equipment in the market supposes that there is an offer or an agreement (written or verbal) for the transfer of ownership, possession, or any other kind of right (excluding intellectual property rights) concerning the product in question after the manufacturing stage has taken place. It can or does not require physical delivery of the product.

Proof of placing in the market:

Proof of placing in the market can be given based on any relevant document ordinarily used in business transactions (e.g., contract of sale concerning goods which have already been manufactured, invoiced, documents concerning the shipping of equipment to distribution or similar commercial documents). In practice, such proof will need to be given in case of checks upon importation or checks by surveillance authorities like SARS, Customs and Excise, DoEL and SAGA.

The evidence provided must make it possible to verify that it corresponds to the individual goods and quantity presented to customs or checked by surveillance authorities for example, with the reference to the specific identification element of the equipment.

Equipment may be placed in the market or put into service only if it complies with the Pressure Equipment Regulations when duly supplied and properly installed, maintained, and used in accordance with its intended purpose whereupon the Gas Practitioner records the permit on the CoC when issued. Equipment shall meet the general safety and performance requirements set out in the applicable health and safety standards, considering its intended purpose.

Why serial numbers on permits?


Serial numbers identify otherwise identical individual units, thereby serving various practical uses. Serial numbers are a deterrent against theft and counterfeit products, as they can be recorded, and stolen or otherwise irregular goods can be identified.

A serial number is a unique identifier assigned to a specific product by the manufacturer. It helps to distinguish one product from another and can be used for warranty purposes or to track inventory.

The goal of assigning serial numbers to individual products is to make sure that every item's history is identifiable when it travels through the supply chain. This can be especially useful for manufacturers that provide after-sales services to products that they sell and deliver.

From warranty management to replacing defective or broken parts, it becomes very easy to trace them back to the supplier. Serial number management therefore helps manufacturers, importers and sellers to provide value to the end customer long after the initial sale.

SGES permits will with immediate effect record serial numbers **handwritten only** and adding **Permit Holder Company Stamp or Signature**. No typed/computer added serial number(s) will be accepted.

<p>Serial Number(s):</p>	<p>123XBVD795-124 123XBVD795-124 123XBVD795-124 123XBVD795-124</p>	<p>Company Stamp/GP Signature</p> 
---------------------------------	--	---

Yours in Safety



Chairman

Date: 12 July 2024