

InstaFibre Ltd

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Agrément Certificate

89/2294

Product Sheet 1

INSTAFIBRE CAVITY WALL INSULATION**INSTAFIBRE WHITE WOOL CAVITY WALL INSULATION**

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to InstaFibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation, a granulated glass mineral wool fibre material injected in loose form, for use in external masonry cavity walls up to and including 12 m in height, with nominal cavity widths not less than 40 mm, in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings. The product may also be used in buildings over 12 m in height where a height restriction waiver has been issued by the Certificate holder.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional nonregulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

**KEY FACTORS ASSESSED**

Thermal properties — the product has a declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$) of 0.040 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹ (see section 6)

Water penetration — the product will resist the transfer of water across the cavity (see section 7)

Condensation — the product will contribute to limiting the risk of condensation (see section 8)

Behaviour in relation to fire — the product is classified as non-combustible (see section 9)

Durability — the product is durable, rot-proof, water resistant and sufficiently stable to remain effective as an insulation for the life of the building (see section 11).

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the product described herein. This product has been assessed by the BBA as being fit for its intended use provided it is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of Third issue: 28 March 2013

John Albon — Head of Approvals
Energy and Ventilation

Greg Cooper
Chief Executive

Originally certified on 12 March 1990

The BBA is a UKAS accredited certification body — Number 113. The schedule of the current scope of accreditation for product certification is available in pdf format via the UKAS link on the BBA website at www.bbacerts.co.uk.

Readers are advised to check the validity and latest version of this Agrément Certificate by either visiting to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

British Board of Agrément

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Instafibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations (the presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted).



The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement:	C2(a)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See section 7.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See sections 4.6, 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 8.1 and 8.3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is an acceptable material. See section 11.1 and the Installation part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO ₂ emission rate for new buildings
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting this Regulation. See section 6 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See section 11.1 and the Installation part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	2.4	Moisture from the ground
Comment:		The product can contribute to a construction satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 3.4.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 7.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The product will resist water transfer and may contribute to a wall satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 3.10.1 ⁽¹⁾ provided it complies with the conditions set out in sections 4.6, 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 8.2 and 8.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		This product can contribute to satisfying these clauses, or parts of 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.2 ⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.8 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ of these Standards. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(c)(i)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and, therefore, will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the product can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾ and 7.1.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		All comments given for these systems under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic) (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic)



The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012

Regulation:	23(a)(i)(ii)(b)	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is an acceptable material. See section 11.1 and the Installation part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(a)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The product can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See section 7.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 4.6, 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The product will contribute to meeting this Regulation. See section 8.3 of this Certificate.

Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40(2)	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:	The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See section 6 of this Certificate.	

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See sections: 3 Delivery and site handling (3.1) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2013

NHBC accepts the use of InstaFibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation, other than in very severe exposure locations with fair-faced masonry; provided it is installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to NHBC Standards, Chapter 6.1, External masonry walls.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 InstaFibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation consists of granulated glass mineral wool fibres, treated with an inert water repellent during manufacture and complies with the requirements of BS EN 14064-1 : 2010.

1.2 The target mean density of this product when installed is 18 kg m⁻³ over the entire installation. Individual areas within the wall must not have an absolute density variation of more than ± 5 kg m⁻³ from the target mean density when measured over an area of 0.5 m².

2 Manufacture

2.1 Material is placed on a collecting belt that feeds it into a 'flake breaker' mill to reduce the mass to discreet fragments in a controlled and repeatable manner. The milled material is conveyed pneumatically, then sprayed with silicone oil and mineral oil before entering the bagging station where the product is compression packed to a nominal weight of 16.6 kg or 17.6 kg per bag.

2.2 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities
- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated
- undertaken to carry out the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

2.3 The management system of InstaFibre Ltd. has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 (Certificate GB05/64742) and BS EN ISO 14001 : 2004 (Certificate GB07/72624) by SGS United Kingdom Ltd.

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The product is delivered to site in sealed white polythene bags each weighing approximately 16.6 kg or 17.6 kg with orange lettering and bearing the BBA identification mark incorporating the number of this Certificate. The bags should not be opened until required for use.

3.2 It is essential that the product is stored such that it is raised off the ground, is inside or under cover on a dry, level surface and be protected from rain, snow and other sources of dampness. Nothing should be stored on top of product.

3.3 Damaged, contaminated or wet materials must not be used.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on InstaFibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation.

4 General

4.1 Instafibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation is satisfactory for use as an injected cavity wall insulation and is effective in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of external cavity walls, with masonry inner and outer leaves (where masonry includes clay and calcium silicate bricks, concrete blocks, natural and reconstituted stone blocks). The product is for use in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings up to and including 12 m in height, with cavity widths not less than 40 mm. It is essential that such walls are designed and constructed to incorporate the precautions given in this Certificate to prevent moisture penetration.

4.2 This Certificate covers the use of the product in any exposure zone, subject to the following conditions being met. They are particularly important in areas subject to severe or very severe driving rain:

- a site survey should be carried out prior to installation (see sections 1.2 and 1.3);
- the minimum cavity width must be not less than 40 mm
- walls must be in good state of repair and show no evidence of frost damage
- mortar joints must not show evidence of more than hairline cracking. Raked or recessed mortar joints should be avoided in very severe exposure areas.

4.3 The NHBC does not accept the use of full fill insulation in very severe exposure locations with fair-faced masonry.

Partial filling — omitted areas

4.4 Whenever practicable, all of the cavity space from ground level to the roof or gable copings should be filled, except when:

- separately insulating semi-detached or terraced properties. The cavity barrier used for this purpose is retained in the cavity and must be as defined in section 1.6.3
- filling up to the underside of a horizontal boundary, other than the roof, where that horizontal boundary is protected by a cavity tray or similar waterproof barrier
- treating properties where the wall to be insulated is below a waterproof cladding (eg tile hung) and this cladding either extends up to the roof or is protected at the top by other means (eg window sills)
- treating areas of wall where access for drilling may be limited by features such as carports and conservatories as defined in section 1.7.6 and 1.7.7.

Existing buildings

4.5 In an existing building, the product may be installed only:

- where there are no signs of dampness on the inner face of the cavity wall, other than those caused solely by condensation; and
- where the cavity is not being used as a source of combustion air or as a flue for ventilation purposes.

New buildings

4.6 New buildings subject to the national Building Regulations should be constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS 8000-3 : 2001
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005, BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005, BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 and their UK National Annexes.

4.7 Other new buildings not subject to regulatory requirements should also be built in accordance with the Standards identified in section 4.6.

4.8 In a new building where the product is to be installed:

- cavity batens or boards must be used to reduce the amount of mortar droppings left in the cavity
- injection of the product is to be left until the cavity is sealed from the weather, ie the roof is in place and the window and door openings are sealed.

5 Practicability of installation

The product must be installed by operatives trained and approved by the Certificate holder and subsequently approved by the BBA. The Certificate holder operates an Approved Installer Scheme¹ for this product under which the installers are approved, registered and regularly reviewed by the Certificate holder to demonstrate that they are competent to carry out installations of the product in accordance with this Certificate. Details of Approved Installers are available from the Certificate holder. Approved installers are responsible for each installation of the product that they undertake (see section 1.4).

(1) The Certificate holder's records relating to their Approved Installer Scheme will be audited annually by the BBA as part of its programme of surveillance.

6 Thermal properties

6.1 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) of specific external wall constructions should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 and BRE Report (BR 443 : 2006) *Conventions for U-value calculations*, using the insulation's declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{\text{declared}}$) of 0.040 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

6.2 Where an existing wall is subject to national Building Regulations, for example, subject to a material change of use, designers should take account of the relevant guidance relating to technical and economic feasibility and target U values in the documents supporting those Regulations.

6.3 The U value of a typical brick and block cavity wall construction will depend on the cavity width and the insulating value of the internal block leaf and finish. Calculated U values for example constructions are given in Table 1 for existing buildings and Table 2 for new buildings.

Table 1 Example cavity wall U values — Existing/retained walls

Cavity width/ insulation thickness (mm)	U values (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹) ⁽¹⁾	
	13 mm dense plaster 100 mm dense block ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Plasterboard on dabs 100 mm AAC block ⁽⁴⁾
40	0.71	0.46
50	0.60	0.42
75	0.44	0.33
100	0.34	0.27
125	0.28	0.23

(1) Assumes 102 mm thick brick outer leaf, steel double-angle ties (12.5 mm) at 2.5 m² and 6.7% mortar (0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹) bridging inner block leaf.

(2) Dense plaster (0.57 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹).

(3) Dense block at 1.13 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(4) AAC block at 0.12 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

Table 2 Example cavity wall U values⁽¹⁾ — New buildings

U value requirement (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)	Insulation thickness (mm)	
	13 mm dense plaster 100 mm dense block ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Plasterboard on dabs 100 mm AAC block ⁽⁴⁾
0.19	190	165
0.25	140	115
0.26	135	106
0.27	130	100
0.30	115	90
0.35	100	70

(1) Assumes 102 mm thick brick outer leaf, and double-angles ties (12.5 mm) at 2.5 m² and 6.7% mortar (0.88 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹) bridging inner block leaf.

(2) Dense plaster (0.57 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹).

(3) Dense block at 1.13 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

(4) AAC block at 0.12 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

Junctions

6.4 The product can maintain, or contribute to maintaining, continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements and openings. For Accredited Construction Details the corresponding psi values in BRE Information Paper IP1/06 *Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions and around openings*, Table 3, may be used in carbon emission calculations in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Detailed guidance for other junctions and on limiting heat loss by air infiltration can be found in:

England and Wales — Approved Documents to Part 1 and, for new thermal elements to existing buildings, Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0). See also SAP 2009 Appendix K and the *iSBEM User Manual* for new-build.

Scotland — Accredited Construction Details (Scotland).

Northern Ireland — Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0).

7 Water penetration

7.1 This product can be used in situations where it bridges the damp-proof course (dpc) in walls, dampness from the ground will not pass through to the inner leaf provided the wall is detailed in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the national Building Regulations.

England and Wales — Approved Document C, section 5.

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.4, clause 3.4.1(4)(c).

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet C, Sections 6.3 to 6.6.

2.2 When the product is properly installed in accordance with this certificate, any rainwater penetrating the cavity will not reach the inner leaf.

8 Condensation

Surface condensation

8.1 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $0.7 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ at any point and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in section 6.4 of this Certificate.

8.2 Walls will limit the risk of surface condensation adequately when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011 Annex G, BRE Report [BR 262 : 2002] *Thermal insulation: avoiding risks* and section 6.4.

Interstitial condensation

8.3 Walls will limit the risk of interstitial condensation adequately when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Annexes D and G, and the relevant guidance.

9 Behaviour in relation to fire

The fire classification of the product is Class A1 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 and, therefore, is non-combustible.

10 Maintenance

As the product is confined within the wall cavity and has suitable durability (see section 11), maintenance is not required.

11 Durability

11.1 The product is unaffected by the normal conditions in a wall, and is durable, rotproof, water resistant and sufficiently stable to remain effective as insulation for the life of the building.

11.2 Should it become necessary for any reason, the product can be evacuated from the cavity void.

Installation

12 Site assessment

Prior to the installation, an assessment is carried out by a trained assessor, who may also be the installing technician, to ascertain the suitability of the property or properties to receive Instafibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation.

An assessment report is prepared and held at the installer's offices. Particular problems are specifically identified and any reasons for rejection of the work noted. Care should be taken at this stage for the assessor and the party commissioning the work to identify and agree in writing, as appropriate, any areas of the wall that will not be filled (see sections 17.6 and 17.7) and any special requirements for making good (see section 17.4).

13 Site preparation

13.1 The installing operative ensures that the property has been correctly assessed and is suitable for insulation with the product. Any problems encountered during installation which prevent compliance with this Certificate are referred to the installation company before proceeding.

13.2 Essential ventilation openings, such as those providing combustion air or underfloor ventilation, and all flues in the cavity wall must be checked. If adequate sleeving or other cavity closures are not present, installation must not proceed until these openings have been sleeved or otherwise modified to prevent blockage by the insulant.

13.3 Wherever practicably possible, all uncapped cavity walls must be sealed prior to installation, for example, with plugs of mineral fibre.

14 Approved installers

Installation of the product is carried out by the Certificate holder or their approved installers. An approved installer is defined as a company:

- required to satisfy an initial site installation check by the BBA following approval by the Certificate holder and is subject to the BBA Assessment and Surveillance Scheme for Installation of Cavity Wall Insulation
- approved by the Certificate holder and the BBA to install the product
- having undertaken to comply with the Certificate holder's installation procedure
- employing technicians who have been issued with appropriate identity cards by the Certificate holder; at least one member of each installation team must carry a card

- subject to inspections by the Certificate holder. The Certificate holder oversees the activities of approved installers operating under the BBA Surveillance Scheme for Cavity Wall Insulation. It is a requirement that the Certificate holder undertakes inspections to each card-carrying technician using their product and maintains records, as detailed in the BBA Assessment and Surveillance Scheme for BBA Approved Installers of Cavity Wall Insulation.

15 Supervision

15.1 Installation of the product should be carried out in accordance with the BBA Assessment and Surveillance Scheme for Installation of Cavity Wall Insulation.

15.2 During installation, the following simple checks can be made, as an aid to determining that the installation conforms to the certificated method:

- check that the pattern of holes complies with the description given in section 17.1.
- injection of the material takes place at each hole, to complete the filling of the cavity space.

16 General

16.1 The installation of the product is undertaken using blowing machines tested and accepted for use with the product by the BBA.

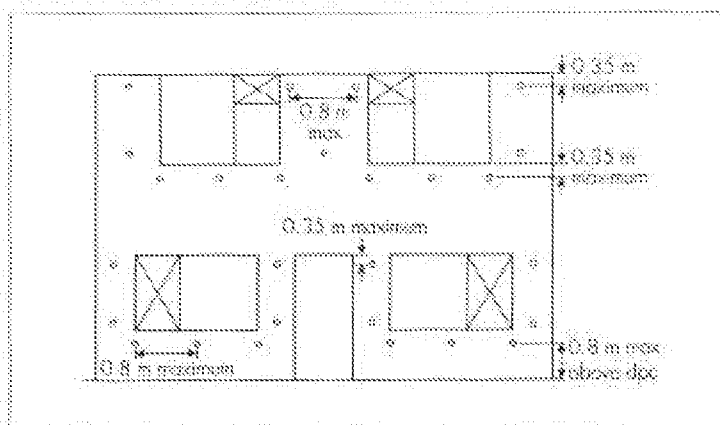
16.2 The installer provides all necessary hoses, drilling tools, equipment and materials for making good the walls after the installation.

16.3 Where a semi-detached or terraced property is to be insulated, a cavity brush is inserted at the line dividing the properties to contain the insulation. This consists of a continuous polypropylene brush which is left in place when the installation is completed.

17 Procedure

17.1 Injection holes of 22 mm or 26 mm diameter are drilled in a diamond pattern at approximately 1.35 m centres. The topmost injection holes should not be more than 0.35 m below the upper edge of the cavity and not more than 1.0 m apart. The bottom row of holes should start approximately 0.8 m above dpc level. Additional holes may be required to ensure complete filling around building features, eg under window sills and around air bricks, at the tops of walls and under gables. The topmost holes should not be more than 0.8 m apart under the horizontal boundaries and 1.35 m apart under the sloping boundary at the top of the gable end (see Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1 Typical drilling pattern — frontage



17.3 The material is blown into the cavity under pressure through either one or two flexible pipes via 22 mm or 26 mm nozzles. Where one pipe only is used, filling proceeds from the bottom to the top of the walls and from one elevation to the other. Where two pipes are used, the nozzles should commence filling in different elevations at a stop end (eg doorway) in the first horizontal row of holes and continue filling for two or three holes. One nozzle can then be used above the other on the next row of holes, ensuring that the area below has been completely filled. Injection can continue using this method from one end to the other throughout the property. At no time should both nozzles be used in adjacent holes.

17.5 Insulant blown through the top of the cavity into the loft space is removed and any points of leakage sealed (see section 13.3).

17.6 In some circumstances access for drilling injection holes and filling with insulation may be limited by features such as carports, conservatories, cladding or tiling. The practicability of safely accessing and making good these areas, or installing the insulation through the inner leaf, may outweigh the benefits of insulating these areas.

- a full justification detailing the reasons to omit areas is included in the assessment report
- the assessor obtains written consent for omitting any areas of the wall from the party commissioning the work. The assessor must verify that heat loss through uninsulated areas will not be reduced and that they will also be subject to a slightly higher risk of condensation.

18.1. Intofibre White Wool Cavity Wall Insulation is for use in buildings up to and including 12 m in height, in domestic and non-domestic buildings. The product may also be used in buildings over 12 m in height where a height restriction waiver has been issued by the Certificate holder.

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19 Tests

19.1 Results of tests in accordance with BS EN 14064-1 : 2010 were assessed to determine:

- thermal conductivity to BS EN 12667 : 2001
- short term water absorption by partial immersion to BS EN 1609 : 1997
- properties in relation to fire

19.2 Results of other tests were also assessed to determine:

- resistance to rain penetration of an insulated cavity wall
- adequacy of fill using specified installation machinery and drilling pattern
- characterisation of the product

20 Investigations

20.1 The manufacturing process of the granulated glass mineral wool fibre material was examined, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

20.2 A condensation risk analysis was carried out.

20.3 A series of U value calculations was carried out.

20.4 A calculation was undertaken to confirm the thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{10/100}$ value).

21 Other investigations

21.1 Existing data on toxicity and durability were evaluated.

21.2 The Certificate holder's training arrangements were evaluated.

21.3 An assessment of the practicability of installation was carried out.

Bibliography

BS 5250 : 2011 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*

BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry*

BS EN 1609 : 1997 *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion*

BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*

NA to BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*

BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 *Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules — Structural fire design*

NA to BS EN 1996-1-2 : 2005 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — General rules — Structural fire design*

BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Design Considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*

NA to BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Design Considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*

BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 *Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*

NA to BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*

BS EN 12667 : 2001 *Thermal performance of building materials and products — Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot plate and heat flow meter methods — Products of high and medium thermal resistance*

BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*

BS EN 14064-1 : 2010 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — In situ formed loose-fill mineral wool (MWF) products — Specification for the loose-fill products before insulation*

BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 *Quality management systems — Requirements*

BS EN ISO 14001 : 2004 *Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use*

Conditions of Certification

22 Conditions

22.1 This Certificate

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page — no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document — it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English law

22.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate

22.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate

22.4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.

22.5 In issuing this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product/system or any other product/system
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product/system
- actual installations of the product/system, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product/system is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product/system, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to CE marking

22.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.

British Board of Agreement

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