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Agrément Certificate
89/2196
Product Sheet 1

KAY METZELER INSULATION

KAY METZELER FLOORING INSULATION FOR CONCRETE GROUND FLOORS

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Kay Metzeler Flooring Insulation for Concrete Ground Floors, an expanded polystyrene board for insulating ground-supported or suspended concrete floors in new or existing floors of dwellings. The product may also be used on exposed or semi-exposed intermediate concrete floors.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory 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 performance — the thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$ value) of the product is between $0.038 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ and $0.030 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$, depending upon the grade (see section 6).

Floor loading — when covered with a suitable overlay as specified in section 4.3, the product can support a design loading without undue compression deflection (see section 7).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the product will be contained within the floor by the overlay until the overlay itself is destroyed (see section 8).

Durability — the product is dimensionally stable and, when installed with the overlays specified in section 4.3, will remain effective as an insulating material for the life of the building in which it is incorporated (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

Sean Moriarty — Head of Approvals
Energy and Ventilation

Greg Cooper
Chief Executive

Date of First issue: 27 March 2013

Originally certificated on 21 March 1989

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 issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Kay Metzeler Flooring Insulation for Concrete Ground Floors, 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:	A1	Loading
Comment:		The product has adequate strength and stiffness. See section 7.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See sections 9.1 and 9.5 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.1 to 6.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO ₂ emission rates for new buildings
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 6.1 to 6.3 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	1.1(a)(b)	Structure
Comment:		The product has adequate strength and stiffness, with reference to clause 1.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ . See section 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾ . See sections 9.1 and 9.6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The product can contribute to satisfying clauses, or parts of, 6.1.2 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾ of these Standards. See sections 6.1 to 6.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	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⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾], 7.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾] and 7.1.7 ⁽¹⁾ [Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾]. See section 6.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		All comments given for this product under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 ⁽¹⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾ . (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).



The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012

Regulation:	23(a)(i)(iii)(b)	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The product is acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The product can contribute to meeting this Regulation. See section 9.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	30	Stability
Comment:		The product has adequate strength and stiffness. See section 7.2 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 sections 6.1 to 6.3 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 section: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.4) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2013

NHBC accepts the use of Kay Metzeler Flooring Insulation for Concrete Ground Floors provided it is installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 5.1 *Substructure and ground bearing floors*.

Technical Specification

1 Description

Kay Metzeler Flooring Insulation for Concrete Ground Floors consists of rigid, expanded polystyrene (EPS) boards in several grades, and with the characteristics given in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal characteristics

Characteristic (unit)	Value
Product grade	EPS 70 ⁽¹⁾ , EPS 100 ⁽¹⁾ , EPS 150, EPS 200, EPS 250, EPS 300, EPS 350, EPS 400, EPS 500
Length and width (mm)	1200 x 1200, 1800 x 1200, 2400 x 1200
Thickness (mm)	20 – 150 ⁽²⁾
Edge profile	Square

(1) EPS 70 and EPS 100 are also available in enhanced graphite grey form.

(2) In 5 mm increments.

2 Manufacture

2.1 Raw beads are expanded with steam to the required density. An automated process cures and cuts the product to the required size.

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 Kay Metzeler Ltd has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 by BSI (Certificate FM10541).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The product is delivered to site in packs, wrapped in polythene. Each pack contains a label bearing the manufacturer's trade name, product description, board dimensions, number of boards and the BBA identification mark incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.2 The product must be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight and should be stored either under cover or protected with opaque light-coloured polythene. Care must be taken to avoid contact with solvents and bitumen products.

3.3 The product must be stored fully supported and flat on a firm, level, dry base, protected from the weather and raised above damp surfaces. The product must be discarded if damaged or wet.

3.4 The product must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Kay Metzeler Flooring Insulation for Concrete Ground Floors.

Design Considerations

4 General

4.1 Kay Metzeler Flooring Insulation for Concrete Ground Floors is effective in reducing the U value (thermal transmittance) of new or existing floors incorporating either a cement-based screed or a wood-based overlay board.

4.2 Ground-supported concrete and suspended ground floors incorporating the insulation must include either a suitable damp-proof membrane (dpm) laid in accordance with the relevant clauses of CP 102 : 1973, BS 8102 : 2009 and/or BS 8215 : 1991, or suitable ventilation of the sub-floor as appropriate.

4.3 The overlay to the insulation should be one of:

- a cement-based floor screed laid in accordance with the relevant clauses of BS 8204-1 : 2003 and/or BS 8204-2 : 2003, and BS 8000-9 : 2003
- a wood-based floor, eg tongue-and-groove, flooring grade particle board (Type P4 or P7) to BS EN 312 : 2010 or oriented strand board of type OSB/2 to OSB/4 to BS EN 300 : 2006, 18 mm thick (minimum), installed in accordance with DD CEN/TS 12872 : 2007
- a concrete slab in accordance with BS 8204-1 : 2003 and BS 8204-2 : 2003.

5 Practicability of installation

The product is designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of product.

6 Thermal performance



6.1 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) of a floor construction should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007, BS EN ISO 13370 : 2007 and BRE Report (BR 443 : 2006) *Conventions for U-value calculations*, using the declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$ value) as given in Table 2.

Table 2 Declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$ values)

Grade	Thermal conductivity ($W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$)
EPS 70	0.038
EPS 70 (graphite grey)	0.030
EPS 100	0.036
EPS 100 (graphite grey)	0.032
EPS 150	0.035
EPS 200	0.034
EPS 250	0.033
EPS 300	0.033
EPS 350	0.033
EPS 400	0.033
EPS 500	0.033

6.2 Examples of U values achieved by different thicknesses of insulation used either in suspended or ground-supported floors are given in Table 3.

Table 3 Example floor U values

U value requirement ($W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$)	Thickness requirement (mm)	P/A ratio (m^2/m^2)			
		Suspended beam-and-block floor ⁽¹⁾		Slab on ground floor ⁽²⁾	
		EPS 70	EPS 70 graphite grey	EPS 70	EPS 70 graphite grey
0.15	75	–	–	–	–
	125	–	0.20	0.20	0.35
	175	0.30	>1.0	0.45	>1.0
0.18	75	–	–	–	0.20
	125	0.25	0.70	0.35	0.90
	175	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0
0.20	75	–	0.20	0.20	0.30
	125	0.40	>1.0	0.55	>1.0
	175	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0
0.22	75	0.20	0.30	0.25	0.40
	125	0.85	>1.0	1.0	>1.0
	175	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0
0.25	75	0.30	0.50	0.40	0.70
	125	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0
	175	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0	>1.0

(1) Height of floor finish above ground, $h = 225$ mm, width of underfloor wall, $w = 300$ mm; Underfloor wall U value, $U_w = 0.35 W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$, underfloor area of ventilation, $\epsilon = 0.003 m^2 \cdot m^{-1}$, average wind speed at 10 m height, $v = 5 m \cdot s^{-1}$.

(2) Ground thermal conductivity, $\lambda = 1.5 W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$; width of underfloor wall, $w = 300$ mm; no edge insulation.

6.3 The product can contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements. For Accredited Construction Details, the corresponding psi values in BRE Information Paper IP 1/06 *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 L and for new thermal elements to existing buildings, Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0). For new-build, see also SAP 2009 *The Government's Standard Assessment Procedure for Energy Rating of Dwellings*, Appendix K, and the *iSBEM User Manual*

Scotland — Accredited Construction Details (Scotland)

Northern Ireland — Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0).

7 Floor loading

7.1 The product is capable of sustaining the loadings for self-contained dwelling units, as defined in BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 and BS EN 1991-1-7 : 2006 and their relevant UK National Annexes.



7.2 The product, covered with particle board or screed, can support the design loadings, referenced in section 7.1 without undue compression deflection of the insulant.

7.3 Where the product is used under a concrete slab, resistance to concentrated and distributed loads is a function of the slab specification.

8 Behaviour in relation to fire

8.1 The product is classified as 'combustible'.

8.2 When properly installed, the product will not add significantly to any existing fire hazard. The product will be contained within the floor by the overlay until the overlay itself is destroyed. Therefore, the product will not contribute to the development stages of a fire.

9 Condensation

Interstitial condensation



9.1 Floors will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Annex F, and BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007.

9.2 When the product is used above the dpm on a ground-supported floor, a vapour control layer (VCL) is installed on the warm side of the insulation to inhibit the risk of interstitial condensation on the upper slab surface.

9.3 For beam-and-block suspended ground floors, it is not necessary to introduce a VCL as long as adequate sub-floor cross ventilation is provided.

9.4 For the purposes of assessing the risk of interstitial condensation, the product water vapour resistivity value may be taken from Table 4, which corresponds to the least favourable water vapour resistivity value.

Table 5 Water vapour resistivity

Product grade	Water vapour resistivity (MN·s·g ⁻¹ ·m ⁻¹)
EPS 70	100 to 200
EPS 100 to EPS 150	150 to 350
EPS 200 to EPS 500	200 to 500

Surface condensation



9.5 Floors will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.7 W·m⁻²·K⁻¹ at any point, and the junctions with walls are designed in accordance with the relevant requirements of *Limiting thermal bridging and air leakage : Robust construction details for dwellings and similar buildings* TSO 2002 or BRE Information Paper IP 1/06.



9.6 Floors will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 1.2 W·m⁻²·K⁻¹ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011, Annex F, and BRE Report (BR 262 : 2002) *Thermal insulation : avoiding risks*.

10 Maintenance

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

11 Durability



The insulation is rot-proof, dimensionally stable and, when installed with the overlays specified in this Certificate, will remain effective as an insulating material for the life of the building in which it is incorporated.

12 General

12.1 Installation of Kay Metzeler Flooring Insulation for Concrete Ground Floors must be in accordance with the Certificate holder's installation instructions and the requirements of this Certificate.

12.2 Typical methods are shown in Figure 1; reference should also be made to BRE Report (BR 262 : 2002).

12.3 All concrete floor surfaces should be smooth, level and flat to within 5 mm when measured with a two-metre straight-edge; irregularities greater than this must be removed. Minor irregularities (up to 10 mm deep) may be levelled with mortar or thin screed.

12.4 In ground-supported concrete floors, the concrete floor slab over which the product is to be laid should be left for as long as possible to maximise drying out and the dissipation of construction moisture, in accordance with BS 8203 : 2001, section 3.1.2.

12.5 Where the product is used over ground-supported concrete floor slabs a suitable dpm must be installed in accordance with CP 102 : 1973, section 11, and BS 8204-1 : 2003 or BS 8204-2 : 2003 to resist moisture from the ground. If a liquid-type dpm is applied to the slabs, it should be of a type compatible with the product and allowed to dry out fully prior to installing the insulation.

12.6 Where required, a suitable radon barrier should be installed. Such a barrier should be the subject of a current BBA Certificate and must be installed in accordance with, and within, the limitations imposed by that Certificate.

12.7 Ground floors with a hardcore base must be compacted and blinded with a thin layer of sand before laying the dpm, product and concrete slab.

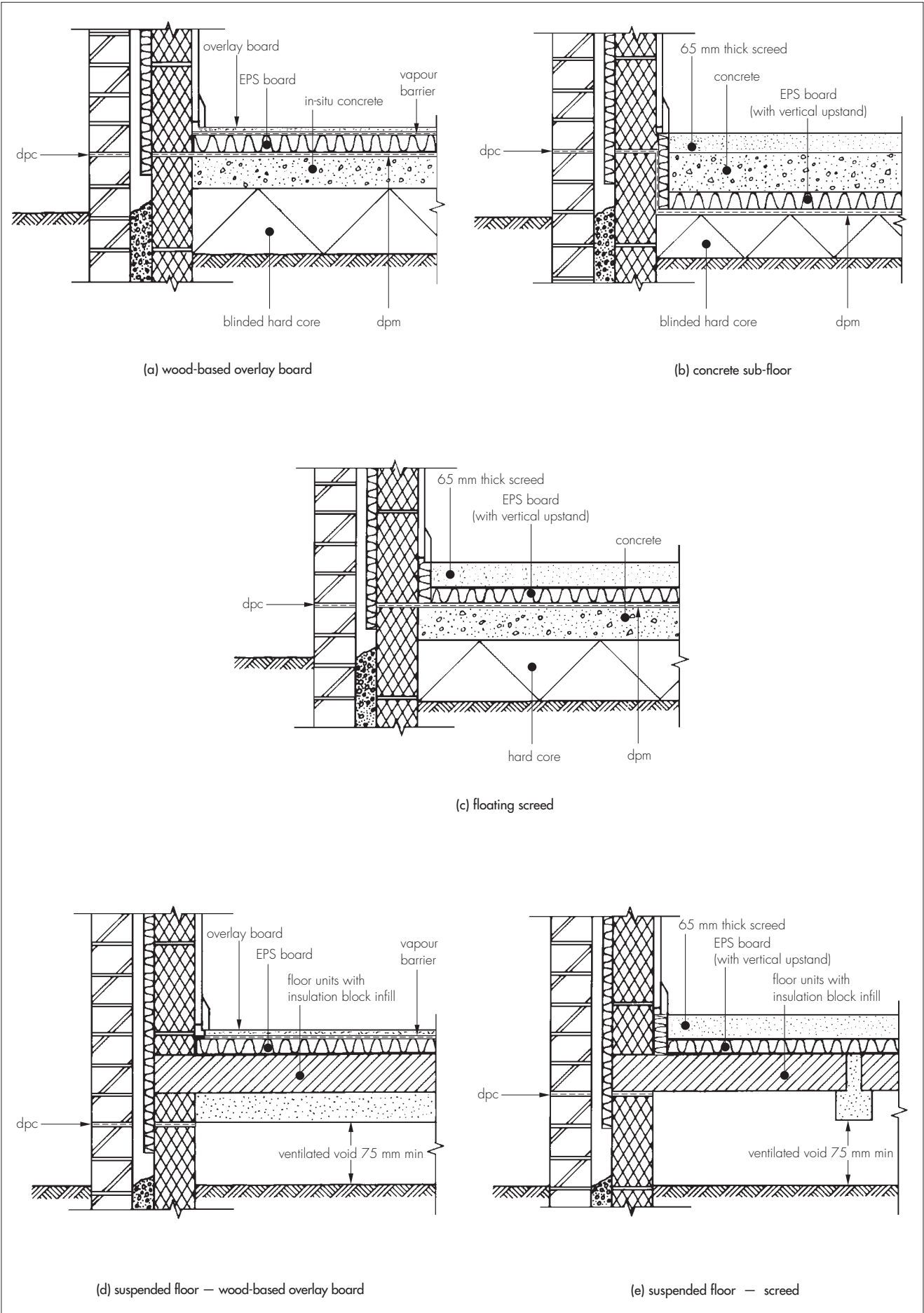
12.8 The product can be used on beam-and-block suspended concrete floors covered by a current BBA Certificate and installed in accordance with, and within the limitations imposed by, that Certificate, or designed and installed to the precast and general loading codes and assessed as suitable.

12.9 Where a screed or concrete slab is laid over the insulation, vertical upstands of insulation should be provided and be of sufficient depth to fully separate the screed or slab from the wall. If used, a suitable partial fill cavity wall insulation material can be extended below the dpc level to provide edge insulation to the floor.

12.10 To limit the risk of damage from condensation and other sources of dampness, the product and overlays should only be laid after the construction is made substantially weathertight, eg after glazing. During construction, the product must also be protected from water spillage, plaster droppings and traffic.

12.11 To fit around service penetrations, the product can be cut using a sharp knife or fine-toothed saw.

Figure 1 Typical installation



13 Procedure (see Figure 1)

13.1 The product is cut to size, as necessary, and laid with closely-butted, staggered cross-joints, ensuring that all spaces are completely filled.

13.2 The laying pattern should ensure that all cut edges are at the perimeter of the floor or some other feature, eg mat wells, thresholds or access ducts. Spreader boards should be used to protect the product.

Timber-based board overlay

13.3 Before laying the timber overlay, pre-treated timber battens in accordance with BS 8417 : 2011, are positioned at doorways, access panels and to support partitions. Adequate time should be allowed for solvents from solvent-based preservatives to evaporate.

13.4 When the dpc is laid below the slab, a VCL of polyethylene sheet with a minimum thickness of 250 µm, is laid between the product and the overlay boards. The polyethylene sheet must have 150 mm overlaps taped at the joints and turned up 100 mm at the walls.

13.5 Tongue-and-groove 18 mm thick plywood, particle board (type P4 to P7), or OSB/2 to OSB/4 is laid with staggered cross-joints in accordance with DD CEN/TS 12872 : 2007.

13.6 An expansion gap between the overlay board and the perimeter walls should be provided at the rate of 2 mm per metre run or a minimum of 10 mm, whichever is the greater.

13.7 Where there are long, uninterrupted lengths of floor, eg corridors, proprietary expansion joints should be installed at intervals on the basis of a 2 mm gap per metre run of overlay board.

13.8 Before the overlay boards are interlocked, a waterproof PVA adhesive is applied to the joints.

13.9 Once the overlay board is laid, temporary wedges are inserted between the walls and the floor to maintain tight joints until the adhesive has set.

13.10 When the wedges are removed and before the skirting boards are fixed, a suitable compressible filler, eg foamed polyethylene, should be fitted around the perimeter of the floor between the overlay board and the walls.

13.11 Where there is a likelihood of regular water spillage in rooms such as kitchens, bathrooms, shower and utility rooms, additional particle board protection should be considered, eg by a continuous flexible vinyl sheet flooring, with welded joints, turned up at abutments and cove skirting.

Cement-based screed overlay

13.12 Perimeter edge pieces are cut and placed around the edges and all floor joints taped before a properly compacted screed with a minimum thickness of 65 mm is laid. Guidance given in the relevant clauses of BS 8204-1 : 2003 should be followed.

Concrete slab overlay (ground bearing only)

13.13 Perimeter edge pieces are cut and placed around the edges and taped at joints. The concrete slab is laid to the required thickness.

14 Incorporation of services

14.1 The product must not be used in direct contact with electrical cables or water pipes, and de-rating of electrical cables should be considered where the insulation restricts air cooling of cables. Underfloor heating systems are outside the scope of this Certificate.

14.2 Where the product is installed on a floor of a suspended beam-and-block design, all services must be installed in accordance with the BBA Certificate for that floor and/or with the relevant codes of practice.

14.3 Where possible, electrical conduits, gas and water pipes or other services should be contained within ducts or channels within the concrete slab. Where this is not possible, the services may be accommodated within the products, provided they are securely fixed to the concrete slab. Electrical cables should be enclosed in a suitable conduit. With hot pipes, the insulation products must be cut back to maintain an air space.

14.4 Where water pipes are installed below the product, they should be pre-lagged. Pipes installed above the product do not require lagging, although some provision may be needed for expansion and contraction.

14.5 In situations where access to the services is desirable on board-overlay floors, a duct may be formed by mechanically fixing to the floor timber bearers of the same thickness as the product, to provide support for a particle board cover. The duct should be as narrow as possible and not exceed 400 mm in width or the maximum particle board spans given in DD CEN/TS 12872 : 2007 without intermediate support. Services should be suitably fixed to the floor base and not to the product (see section 6.3 with regard to limiting heat loss).

15 Tests

Tests were carried out by the BBA in accordance with BS EN 13163 : 2008 to determine:

- thermal conductivity
- compressive strength
- dimensional stability.

16 Investigations

16.1 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and compositions of materials used.

16.2 An examination was made of test data to BS 13163 : 2008 relating to:

- dimensions
- thermal conductivity.

Bibliography

- BS 5250 : 2011 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*
- BS 8000-9 : 2003 *Workmanship on building sites – Cementitious levelling screeds and wearing screeds – Code of practice*
- BS 8102 : 2009 *Code of practice for protection of below ground structures against water from the ground*
- BS 8203 : 2001 *Code of practice for installation of resilient floor coverings*
- BS 8204-1 : 2003 *Screeds, bases and in situ floorings. Concrete bases and cementitious levelling screeds to receive floorings – Code of practice*
- BS 8204-2 : 2003 *Screeds, bases and in situ floorings. Concrete wearing surfaces – Code of practice*
- BS 8215 : 1991 *Code of practice for design and installation of damp-proof courses in masonry construction*
- BS 8417 : 2011 *Preservation of wood – Code of practice*
- BS EN 300 : 2006 *Oriented strand boards (OSB) – Definitions, classification and specifications*
- BS EN 312 : 2010 *Particleboards – Specifications*
- BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 *Eurocode 1 – Actions on structures – General actions – Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings*
- NA to BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 – Actions on structures – General actions – Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings*
- BS EN 1991-1-7 : 2006 *Eurocode 1 – Actions on structures – General actions – Accidental actions*
- NA to BS EN 1991-1-7 : 2006 *National Annex to Eurocode 1 – Actions on structures – Accidental actions*
- BS EN 13163 : 2008 *Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made products of expanded polystyrene (EPS) – Specification*
- 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 10456 : 2007 *Building materials and products – Hygrothermal properties – Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values*
- BS EN ISO 13370 : 2007 *Thermal performance of buildings – Heat transfer via the ground. Calculation methods*
- CP 102 : 1973 *Code of practice for protection of buildings against water from the ground*
- DD CEN/TS 12872 : 2007 *Wood-based panels – Guidance on the use of load-bearing boards in floors, walls and roofs*

17 Conditions

17.1 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 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.

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

17.5 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.

17.6 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.