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Agrément Certificate
95/3197
Product Sheet 1

CELOTEX INSULATION

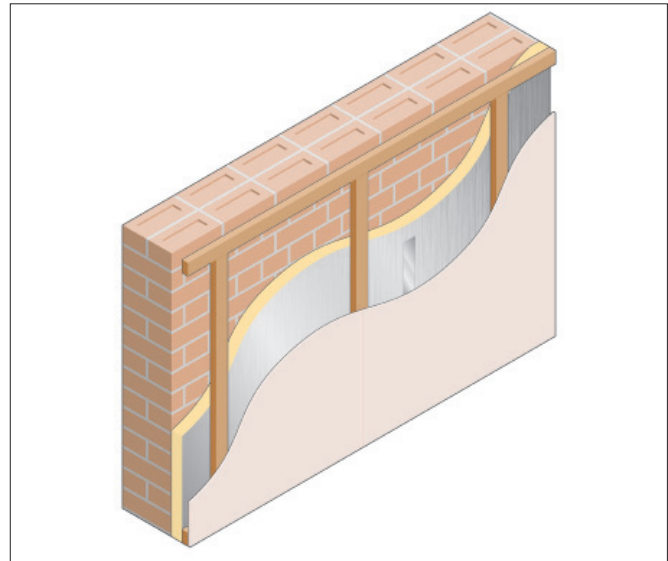
CELOTEX RANGE OF PIR INSULATION BOARDS FOR DRY LINING

PRODUCT SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATE

This Certificate relates to the Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining, comprising rigid polyisocyanurate foam boards with low emissivity aluminium foil facings on both sides, for use within a dry lining system.

AGRÉMENT 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 manufacturer's declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$ value) of the insulation component of the products, as declared by the Certificate holder, is $0.022 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (see section 5).

Condensation — the foil facings have a water vapour resistance exceeding $70 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and the insulation core has a water vapour resistivity of $300 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ and, therefore, will provide a significant resistance to water vapour transmission (see section 6).

Behaviour in relation to fire — when properly installed, the insulation component will be contained between the wall and the plasterboard component of the application (see section 8).

Durability — under normal conditions, the boards are rot-proof, dimensionally stable and durable (see section 13).

The BBA has awarded this Agrément Certificate to the company named above for the products described herein. These products have been assessed by the BBA as being fit for their intended use provided they are installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Chris Hunt

Head of Approvals — Physics

Greg Cooper

Chief Executive

Date of Second issue: 12 October 2010

Originally certificated on 31 March 1996

Certificate amended on 3 November 2010 with updated information in the Thermal performance section.

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, the Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations:



The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales)

Requirement:	B2	Internal fire spread (linings)
Comment:		The products can meet this Requirement. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		Walls incorporating the products can meet this Requirement. See sections 6.1 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The products can meet or contribute to meeting their Target Emission Rates. See sections 5.3 to 5.6 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	Regulation 7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products are acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards – construction
Standard:	2.5	Internal linings
Comment:		The products will satisfy this Standard, with reference to clause 2.5.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The products can satisfy or contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾ . See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The products can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses or parts of 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.2 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾ and 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ . See sections 5.3 to 5.6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards – conversions
Comment:		All comments given for the products under Regulation 9, 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) 2000 (as amended)

Regulation:	B2	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products are acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	C5	Condensation
Comment:		The products are acceptable. See section 6.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	E3	Internal fire spread – Linings
Comment:		Walls incorporating the products can satisfy this Regulation. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	F2(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Comment:		See sections 5.3 to 5.6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	F3(2)	Target carbon dioxide Emissions Rate
Comment:		The products can contribute to a building satisfying its Target Emission Rate. See section 5.3.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

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

In the opinion of the BBA, there is no information in this Certificate which relates to the obligations of the client, CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors under these Regulations.

Non-regulatory Information

NHBC Standards 2010

NHBC accepts the use of the Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining, when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards, Chapter 6.3 Internal walls*.

General

This Certificate relates to the Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining for use within a dry lining system to improve the thermal insulation of existing and new, solid or cavity masonry walls of dwellings or buildings of similar occupancy, type and conditions.

Technical Specification

1 Description

The Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining comprises Celotex TB4000, GA4000, XR4000, GX4000 and FR4000, rigid polyisocyanurate foam board with low emissivity aluminium foil facings on both sides. These products are available in the dimensions given in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal dimensions

Product	Size (mm)	Thickness (mm)
TB4000	1200 x 2400	12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45
GA4000	1200 x 2400	50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95 and 100
XR4000	1200 x 2400	110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 165 and 200
GX4000	1200 x 600	20-200
FR4000	1200 x 2400	25, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140 and 150

2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The boards are delivered to site in packs. Each pack contains a label bearing the manufacturer's name, board dimensions and the BBA identification mark incorporating the number of this Certificate.

2.2 The boards must be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight and should be stored either under cover or protected with opaque polythene sheeting. Where possible, packs should be stored inside. If stored outside, the boards should be stacked flat and raised above ground level, and not in contact with ground moisture.

2.3 Care must be exercised in handling individual boards to avoid crushing the edges or corners.

2.4 The boards 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 the Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining.

Design Considerations

3 General

3.1 The Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining is for use within a dry lining system for solid or cavity masonry walls of dwellings or buildings of similar occupancy type and conditions, and in non-loadbearing partitions.

3.2 The boards are satisfactory for use within a dry lining system for new and existing dwellings or buildings with similar environmental conditions. They should be installed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

3.3 The products may be incorporated in masonry construction including clay and calcium silicate bricks, concrete blocks, and natural and reconstituted stone blocks. Masonry walls of new buildings should be designed and constructed in accordance with BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and BS 8000-3 : 2001. It is essential that such walls are constructed having regard to the local wind-driven rain index. Where reinforced masonry is involved, the design should be in accordance with BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005.

3.4 All walls must be in a good state of repair without evidence of rain penetration, damp or frost damage.

3.5 The surfaces of masonry walls should be sound and free from loose material; large projections should be removed and holes filled and levelled. A survey of the wall may be required to establish the extent of any packing that may be required to ensure the support battens provide a uniform plane for the boards to be fixed.

3.6 The installation of insulated dry lining systems requires careful detailing around doors and windows to achieve a satisfactory surface for finishing. In addition, every attempt should be made to minimise the risk of thermal bridging at reveals and where heavy separating walls are attached to the external wall. In new work, the construction must be designed to accommodate the thickness of the dry lining, particularly at reveals, heads, sills and in relation to ceiling height. On existing walls, consideration should be given to lining the reveals with a thinner layer of insulation and lining board.

3.7 Services can be incorporated in the void formed between the insulation and the lining boards, making chasing of the wall unnecessary. Where the services have a greater depth than the void, the wall should be chased in preference to the insulation. It is recommended that services penetrating the insulation or any vapour check lining board, eg light switches and power outlets, be kept to a minimum to limit possible penetration of water vapour.

3.8 When the products are to be installed in existing buildings it should be realised that a small reduction in room size will occur and that permanent fixtures, eg baths, will present difficulties.

3.9 If present, mould or fungal growth should be treated prior to the application of the products.

4 Practicability of installation

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

5 Thermal performance

5.1 Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) of specific 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 declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$ value) of $0.022 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ and an emissivity of the outer layer of 0.05.

5.2 The U value of a completed wall will depend on the selected insulation thickness and the insulating value of the masonry and the internal finishes. Calculated U values for example constructions are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Example dry lining U values

Thickness (mm)	U value ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	
	215 mm brickwork $\lambda = 0.84 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$	Dense concrete block $\lambda = 1.21 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ $d = 400 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$
12	0.64	0.67
30	0.42	0.43
50	0.30	0.31
70	0.24	0.24
90	0.20	0.20
100	0.18	0.18
120	0.15	0.16
130	0.14	0.15
150	0.13	0.13
165	0.12	0.12
200	0.10	0.10


 5.3 When considering insulation requirements, designers should refer to the detailed guidance contained in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations. The U values shown in Table 2 indicate that the product can enable, or contribute to enable, a wall to achieve typical design U values referred to in those supporting documents (see Tables 3, 4 and 5).

Table 3 Mean design wall U values — England and Wales⁽¹⁾

Construction	U value ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)
Notional non-domestic building	0.26
Existing building — new and replaced wall	0.28
Dwelling new-build limit	0.30
Existing building — renovated or retained walls	0.30
Notional dwelling	0.35
Non-domestic new-build limit	0.35

(1) Flexible approaches on existing buildings are given in the Approved Documents.

Table 4 Mean design wall U values — Scotland⁽¹⁾

Construction	U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)
Notional dwelling	0.19
New dwelling simplified method	0.19
Conversion unheated building (into dwellings)	0.19
Extension to dwelling	0.19
Alterations and reconstructions to a dwelling	0.22
Stand-alone building <50 m ² to a dwelling	0.22
New non-dwellings limit for shell and fit out	0.23
New dwelling limit	0.25
Conversion of unheated building	0.25
Non-domestic extension, alteration and reconstructions	0.25
New non-domestic limit	0.27
Conversion of heated building	0.30
Notional non-dwelling	0.30

(1) Flexible approaches on existing buildings are given in the Technical Handbooks.

Table 5 Mean design wall U values — Northern Ireland⁽¹⁾

Construction	U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)
Existing building — new wall	0.30
Notional dwelling	0.35
Notional non-domestic building	0.35
Building new-build limit	0.35
Existing building — replaced, renovated and retained wall	0.35

(1) Flexible approaches on existing buildings are given in the Technical Booklets.

New buildings

5.4 Walls with U values lower than (or the same as, for dwellings in Scotland) the relevant 'notional' value specified in Tables 3, 4 or 5 will contribute to a building meeting its Target Emission Rate. Walls with higher U values will require additional energy saving measures in the building envelope and/or services.

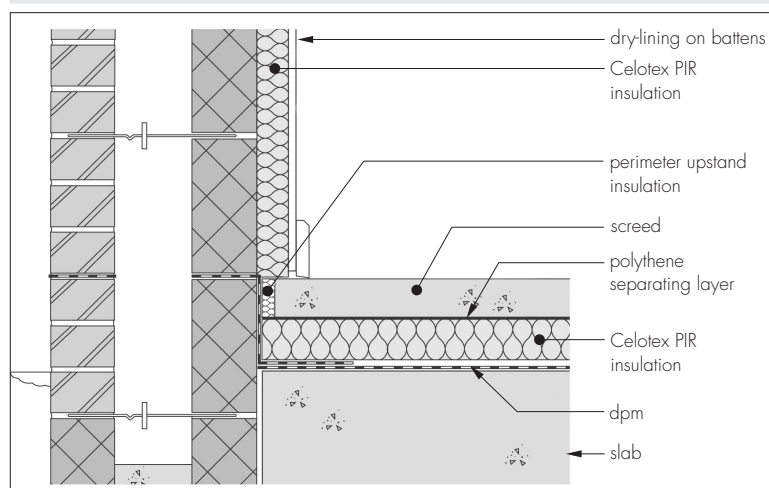
5.5 The products can maintain, or contribute to maintaining, continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements. Example junction details shown in Figure 1 are acceptable and the corresponding psi values in BRE Information Paper IP1/06 *Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions 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 and 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). 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).

Figure 1 Junctions



Existing buildings

5.6 For existing buildings, in work such as extensions and conversions, walls will be acceptable where they do not exceed the relevant U value given in Tables 3, 4 or 5 and junctions and openings comply with the details given in section 5.5.

6 Condensation

Surface condensation



6.1 Walls will limit the risk of surface condensation adequately when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $0.7 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point, and the junctions with floors, roofs and openings are designed in accordance with section 5.5 of this Certificate.



6.2 For buildings in Scotland, constructions will be acceptable where the thermal transmittance (U value) of the wall does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point and openings and junctions with other elements comply with the guidance given in BS 5250 : 2002, Section 8, or BRE Report (BR 262 : 2002) *Thermal insulation: avoiding risks*.

Interstitial condensation



6.3 Walls will limit the risk of interstitial condensation adequately when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2002, Section 8 and Annex D.

6.4 The foil facings have a water vapour resistance exceeding $70 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and the insulation core has a water vapour resistivity of $300 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ and, therefore, will provide a significant resistance to water vapour transmission. Joints between boards will facilitate the passage of water vapour under normal conditions of temperature and humidity.

6.5 As with other types of insulation applied to the inside of a wall, there may be a risk of thermal bridging from the floors or ceilings, particularly in concrete slab construction. It has been demonstrated that use of coving at the wall ceiling joint will significantly reduce this risk.

6.6 Dry lining has been used successfully in the rehabilitation of buildings suffering from surface condensation of walls where the dampness has been caused by the lack of thermal insulation.

7 Infestation

The use of the products does not in itself promote infestation. The creation of voids within the structure, ie gaps between the wall lining and the boards, may provide habitation for insects or vermin in areas already infested. Care should be taken to ensure, wherever possible, that all voids are sealed, as any infestation may be difficult to eradicate. There is no food value in the materials used.

8 Behaviour in relation to fire



8.1 The use of the products does not prejudice the fire-resistance properties of the wall. They are unlikely to become ignited within the cavity when used in the context of this Certificate. If fire does penetrate into an unventilated cavity, the amount of air present will be insufficient to support combustion, and flame spread will be minimal. The boards may be classified as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Fire classification

TB4000	GA4000	XR4000	GX4000	FR4000
Class 1 to BS 476-7	Class 1 to BS 476-7 (50–90 mm)	Euroclass F to BS EN 13501-1	Class 1 to BS 476-7 (20–90 mm)	Class 1 to BS 476-7
Euroclass F to BS EN 13501-1	Euroclass D to BS EN 13501-1 (55–90 mm)		Euroclass D to BS EN 13501-1 (55–90 mm)	Pass to BS 476-6
	Euroclass F to BS EN 13501-1 (50 mm, 95 mm and 100 mm)		Euroclass F to BS EN 13501-1 (20–50 mm and 95–200 mm)	Class 0 as described in the national Building Regulations

8.2 Any cavities formed by the products (such as those between the thermal liner and the substrate wall) must have appropriate fire stopping in accordance with the relevant Approved Document, Mandatory Standard or Technical Booklet.

8.3 Recessed lighting must not be used in ceilings with this form of insulation.

9 Proximity of flues and appliances

When the products are installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes and or heat producing appliances, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations should be met:

England and Wales — Approved Document J

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.19, clause 3.19.4⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L.

10 De-rating of electrical cables

As with other insulation products, it may be necessary in some cases to de-rate electrical cables buried in insulation. In BS 7671 : 2008 it is suggested that where wiring is completely surrounded by insulation, it may need to be de-rated to as low as half its free air current carrying capacity. Guidance should be sought from a qualified electrician.

11 Wall-mounted fittings

Any object fixed to the wall, other than lightweight items, eg framed pictures, should be fixed through the lining board into the wall behind, using recommended proprietary fixings.

12 Maintenance

As the products are confined within the wall cavity and have suitable durability (see section 13), maintenance is not required.

13 Durability



The durability of the materials is satisfactory. Provided the products are fixed to satisfactory stable and durable backgrounds by a competent general builder, the board should have a life equal to the building in which it is installed.

Installation

14 General

14.1 It is recommended that the Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining is installed by competent general builder operatives.

14.2 The boards are for installation on internal walls and ceilings.

14.3 Installation should be in accordance with good dry lining practice and the relevant parts of the Certificate holder's literature, which should be referred to for a detailed description of the method of installation.

14.4 Before fixing the products, sufficient time must be allowed for the dispersion of solvents contained in some wood preservatives and damp-proofing treatments where applied. Backgrounds should be allowed to dry out before fixing the system.

14.5 All installations of insulated dry lining require careful planning and setting out.

15 Procedure

15.1 The wall is surveyed to establish its flatness and suitability for receiving the system. This system may be used on any stable, dry walls capable of taking the fixings for the timber battens.

15.2 The insulation boards are cut to fit and placed against the wall; joints and perforations are sealed with self-adhesive aluminium foil tape. The insulation boards are temporarily secured in place. Permanent fixing is provided by the timber battens and internal lining board with suitable mechanical fixings (see Figures 2 and 3). The timber battens are placed against the insulation boards and mechanically fixed through the insulation into the wall substrate.

Figure 2 General configuration

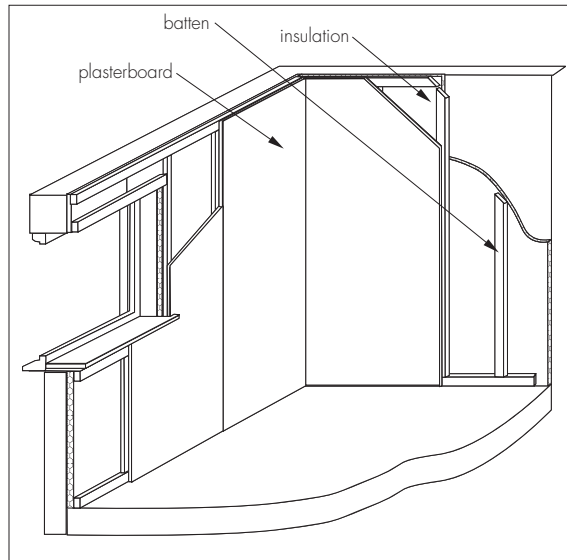
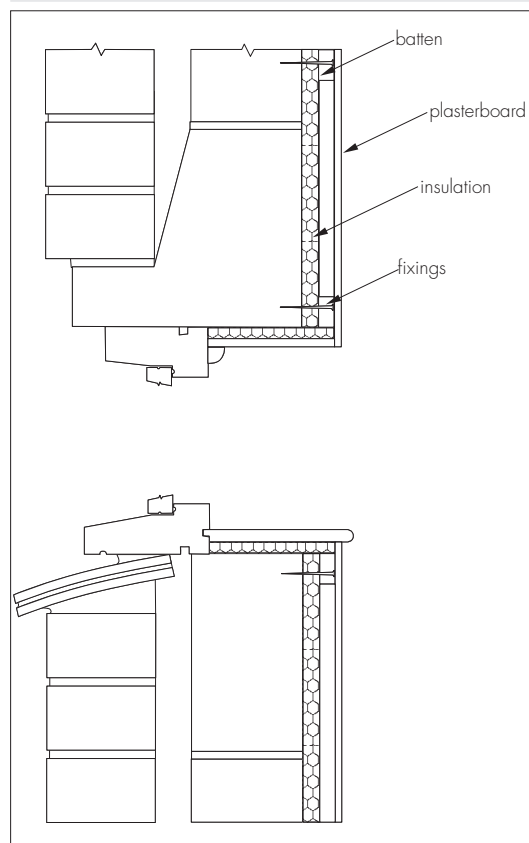


Figure 3 Opening detail



15.3 The battens must be of sufficient thickness (greater than 25 mm) and spacing (up to 600 mm) to provide adequate grounds to which the lining board can be fixed, and provide for any services that are to be incorporated into the void between the insulation board and lining board. Horizontal battens should be fitted at the top and bottom of walls and openings.

15.4 It is recommended that the timber battens be treated with a specific preservative for wood.

15.5 Jointing and finishing of the lining is carried out in the appropriate manner. Timber skirting can be fixed into the horizontal batten at floor level.

Timber-frame walls

15.6 Insulation boards may be cut to fit and placed against the timber frame with joints and perforations sealed with self-adhesive aluminium foil tape. Temporary fixing may be achieved with large-headed clout nails. The lining board may then be mechanically fixed through insulation and into the timber frame in the conventional manner. Alternatively, timber battens may first be fixed over the insulation boards to create a service void, if required.

16 Tests

Tests were carried out on the Celotex Range of PIR Insulation Boards for Dry Lining to determine thermal conductivity.

17 Investigations

An examination was made of data relating to:

- dimensional accuracy
- density
- compressive strength
- thermal conductivity
- vapour resistance.

18 Other investigations

18.1 The manufacturing process was examined, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

18.2 A theoretical analysis of the hygrothermal behaviour of various installations was carried out.

Bibliography

- BS 476-6 : 1989 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Method of test for fire propagation for products*
BS 476-7 : 1997 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products*
- BS 5250 : 2002 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*
- BS 7671 : 2008 *Requirements for electrical installations. IEE Wiring Regulations. Seventeenth Edition*
- BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry*
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
- BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements. Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*
- BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*

19 Conditions

19.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is granted only to the company, firm or person named on the front page — no other company, firm or person may hold or claim any entitlement to this Certificate
- 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.

19.2 Publications and documents referred to in this Certificate are those that the BBA deems to be relevant at the date of issue or re-issue of this Certificate and include any: Act of Parliament; Statutory Instrument; Directive; Regulation; British, European or International Standard; Code of Practice; manufacturers' instructions; or any other publication or document similar or related to the aforementioned.

19.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and the manufacture and/or fabrication including all related and relevant 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.

19.4 In granting this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible for:

- 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
- individual installations of the product/system, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of or related to the installation
- the actual works in which the product/system is installed, used and maintained, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of such works.

19.5 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance 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 and maintained. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date 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. In granting this Certificate, the BBA does not accept responsibility to any person or body for any loss or damage, including personal injury, arising as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance of this product/system.

