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Agrément Certificate
20/5767
Product Sheet 2 Issue 2

PROREND EIFS EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEMS

PROREND EIFS (MW) EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet (1) relates to the ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System, comprising dual density mineral wool (MW) insulation slabs, mechanically fixed with supplementary adhesive, primer and reinforced basecoat and finishes. The system is suitable for use, with height and boundary restrictions in some cases, on the outside of external masonry walls in new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.



The assessment includes.

Product factors:
- compliance with Building Regulations
- compliance with additional regulatory or non-regulatory information where applicable
- evaluation against technical specifications
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- uses and design considerations

Process factors:
- compliance with Scheme requirements
- installation, delivery, handling and storage
- production and quality controls
- maintenance and repair

Ongoing contractual Scheme elements†:
- regular assessment of production
- formal 3-yearly review

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Section 1. Mechanical resistance and stability
Section 2. Safety in case of fire
Section 3. Hygiene, health and the environment
Section 4. Safety and accessibility in use
Section 5. Protection against noise
Section 6. Energy economy and heat retention
Section 7. Sustainable use of natural resources
Section 8. Durability

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. This system 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 Second issue: 21 June 2024
Originally certified 15 December 2020

Hardy Giesler
Chief Executive Officer

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The BBA is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body (No. 4345), Certification Body (No. 0113) and Testing Laboratory (No. 0357).
Readers MUST check that this is the latest issue of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly.
The Certificate should be read in full as it may be misleading to read clauses in isolation.
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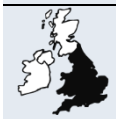
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SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT AND COMPLIANCE

This section provides a summary of the assessment conclusions; readers should refer to the later sections of this Certificate for information about the assessments carried out.

Compliance with Regulations

Having assessed the key factors, the opinion of the BBA is that the ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations:



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

Requirement:	**A1**	**Loading**
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate frame. See section 1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**B4(1)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		The system may be restricted by this Requirement. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**C2(b)**	**Resistance to moisture**
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See section 3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**C2(c)**	**Resistance to moisture**
Comment:		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial and surface condensation. See section 3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**L1(a)(i)**	**Conservation of fuel and power**
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**7(1)**	**Materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**7(2)**	**Materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system may be restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**25B**	**Nearly zero-energy requirements for new buildings**
Regulation:	**26**	**CO_2 emission rates for new buildings**
Regulation:	**26A**	**Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)**
Regulation:	**26A**	**Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)**
Regulation:	**26B**	**Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)**
Regulation:	**26C**	**Target primary energy rates for new buildings (applicable to England only)**
Regulation:	**26C**	**Minimum energy efficiency rating (applicable to Wales only)**
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See section 6 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	**8(1)(2)**	**Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system can contribute to the construction satisfying this Regulation. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**8(3)**	**Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system may be restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.

Regulation:	**9**	**Building standards – construction**
Standard:	1.1	Structure
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate frame. See section 1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The system may be restricted by this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.4(1)(2), 2.6.5(1) and 2.6.6(2). See section 2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The system may be restricted by this Standard, with reference to clause 2.7.1(1)(2). See section 2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The system can contribute to a construction satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1(1)(2) and 3.10.6(1)(2). See section 3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The system can satisfy the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1(1)(2), 3.15.4(1)(2) and 3.15.5(1)(2). See section 3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)(c)(d)	Energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.1.1(1) and 6.1.2(2). See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.2.1(1)(2), 6.2.3(1), 6.2.4(2), 6.2.6(1), 6.2.7(1)(2), 6.2.8(1)(2), 6.2.9(1)(2), 6.2.10(1)(2), 6.2.11(1)(2), 6.2.12(1) and 6.2.13(1). See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting the bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the system can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4(1), 7.1.6(1)(2), 7.1.7(1) ,7.1.9(2) and 7.1.10(2). See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**12**	**Building standards – conversion**
Comment:		Comments in relation to the system 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 (as amended)

Regulation:	**23(1)(a)(i)**	**Fitness of materials and workmanship**
Comment:	**(iii)(b)(i)(ii)**	The system is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**23(2)**	**Fitness of materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system may be restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**28(b)**	**Resistance to moisture and weather**
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See section 3 of this Certificate.

Regulation:	**29**	**Condensation**
Comment:		Walls insulated with the system can contribute to satisfying the requirements of this Regulation. See section 3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**30**	**Stability**
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate frame. See section 1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**36(a)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		The system can be restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**39(a)(i)**	**Conservation measures**
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**40(2)**	**Target carbon dioxide emission rate**
Regulation:	**43(1)(2)**	**Renovation of thermal elements**
Regulation:	**43B**	**Nearly zero-energy requirements for new buildings**
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See section 6 of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2024

In the opinion of the BBA, the ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Part 6 *Superstructure (excluding roofs),* Chapter 6.9 *Curtain walling and cladding*.

Fulfilment of Requirements

The BBA has judged the ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System to be satisfactory for use as described in this Certificate. The system has been assessed as an external wall insulation system, used to reduce the thermal transmittance (U value) of external walls of masonry, normal weight concrete, lightweight concrete, autoclaved concrete and no-fines concrete construction, with height and boundary restrictions in some cases, on new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings (with or without existing render), as described in this Certificate.

ASSESSMENT

Product description and intended use

The Certificate holder provided the following description for the system under assessment. The ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System comprises dual density MW insulation slabs, mechanically fixed, with supplementary adhesive (ensuring 100% coverage with a 10 mm notched trowel), a glass fibre-reinforced basecoat, primer (with the silicone system only) and render finishes (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

The system is suitable for use, with height restrictions in some cases, on the outside of external masonry walls of new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings.

The system build-up combinations covered by this Certificate are specified in Table 1.

Table 1 System components

Components	Option 1	Option 2
Adhesive	ProRend Lite	
Insulation	Dual density MW insulation slabs	
Basecoat	ProRend Lite	
Mesh	ProMesh Grade 3	
Primer	ProRend Colourtex Primer (Silicone)	No primer required
Finishes	ProRend Colourtex (Silicone)	ProRend Mineraltex (Variostar)

Further details of the system components are given below:

Adhesive (supplementary)

- ProRend Lite — a cementitious mixture with lime, quartz sand, and other additives, supplied as a powder which is prepared by mixing approximately 7.5 litres of clean water per bag. Applied to a nominal thickness of 5 mm, at a coverage of 4 to 5 kg·m^{-2}

Mechanical fixings

- Mechanical fixings(1)(2) — anchors with adequate length to suit the substrate and insulation thickness, approved and supplied by the Certificate holder, and selected from:
  - EJOT STR U — high-density polyethylene (HDPE) anchor sleeve with a stainless steel or electro-galvanized steel screw
  - EJOT H1 Eco — anchor sleeve with enlarged shaft, polyethylene insulation plate, polyamide mounting plug and galvanized steel pin

(1) Other fixings may be used provided that they can be demonstrated to have equal (or higher) pull-out strength, plate diameter, plate stiffness and load resistance characteristics
(2) Fixing must be surface mounted only, ie not embedded into the insulation.

Insulation(1)

- Dual Density MW insulation slabs — 1200 by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses from 50 to 250 mm, with nominal densities of 160/100 kg·m^{-3} (outer/inner layer), a minimum compressive strength of 10 kPa and a tensile resistance perpendicular to the faces of 10 kPa. Slabs are manufactured to comply with the requirements of BS EN 13162 : 2012

(1) For declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) values, see section 6.1.

Basecoat

- ProRend Lite — a cementitious mixture with lime, quartz sand, and other fillers and additives. Supplied as a powder which is prepared by mixing each bag with approximately 7.5 litres of clean water and applied to a thickness of between 5 to 6 mm, at a coverage of 5 to 6 kg·m^{-2}

Reinforcement

- ProMesh Grade 3 — an alkali-resistant, vinyl-covered glass fibre mesh of grid size 3 by 3.5 mm, with a nominal weight of 160 g·m^{-2}

Primer

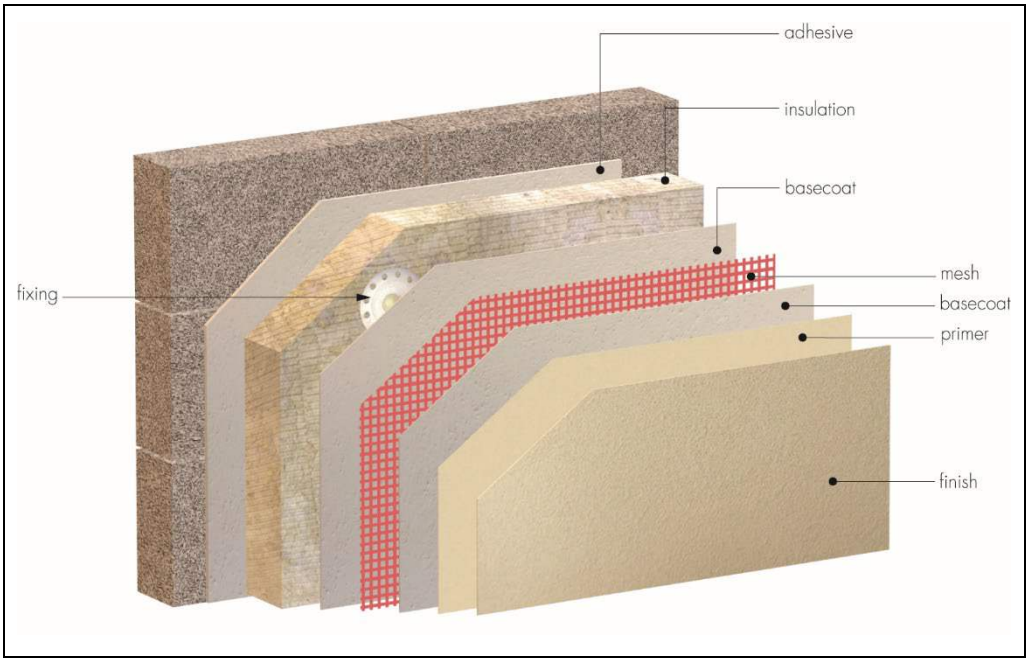
- ProRend Colourtex Primer (Silicone) — a silicone primer, which may be diluted with 5 to 10% of clean water. Applied to the finished basecoat by brush, roller or spray, at a coverage of approximately 0.4 kg·m^{-2}

Finishing coats(1)

- ProRend Colourtex (Silicone) — a ready-to-use silicone paste, with a particle size of 1.5 mm, applied at a coverage of 2.5 kg·m^{-2}
- ProRend Mineraltex (Variostar) — a cementitious powder requiring the addition of approximately 7.5 litres of water, with particle sizes of 1, 2 and 3 mm, applied at a coverage of 2.5, 3 and 3.5 kg·m^{-2}

(1) The applied thickness is regulated by the particle size.

Figure 1 The ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System



Ancillary Items

The Certificate holder recommends the following as ancillary items for use with the system, but these materials have not been assessed by the BBA and are outside the scope of this Certificate:

- a range of aluminium, stainless steel or PVC-U profiles, comprising:
  - base profile
  - edge, corner and profiles
  - corner profile with optional PVC-U nosing
  - render stop profile
  - movement joints
  - expansion joints
- profile connectors and fixings
- fungicidal wash
- silicone sealant
- expansion foam
- cavity barriers and fire stops.

Product assessment – key factors

The system was assessed for the following key factors, and the outcome of the assessments is shown below. Conclusions relating to the Building Regulations apply to the whole of the UK unless otherwise stated.

1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Data were assessed for the following characteristics (see sections 9.1.18 to 9.1.22)

1.1 Wind loading

1.1.1 Bond strength — the bond resistance between the insulation and render interface derived from test results must be taken as the value given in Table 2. The design resistance of the bond between the insulation and render (N_{RD1}) must be taken as the bond resistance divided by a partial factor of 9.

Table 2 Bond strength

System assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System	EAD 040083-00-0404, Section 2.2.20	– To be at least 80 kPa with cohesive or adhesive rupture or – The rupture occurs in the thermal insulation (100% cohesive rupture) if resistance is lower than 80 kPa	5.3 $kN \cdot m^{-2}$ Rupture occurred in the thermal insulation

1.1.2 Pull-out resistance — typical characteristic pull-out resistances for the fixings taken from the corresponding European Technical Assessment (ETA) are given in Table 3 of this Certificate; the values are dependent on the fixing type and must be selected to suit the specific loads and substrate concerned. In situations where suitable data does not exist(1), the characteristic pull-out resistance must be established from site-specific pull-out tests conducted on the substrate of the building to ascertain the minimum resistance to pull-out failure of the fixings and must be determined in accordance with the guidance given in EOTA TR051 (minimum test characteristic value = 0.6 x mean of 5 lowest test results). To obtain the design pull-out resistance of the fixings (N_{RD2}), this characteristic pull-out resistance should then be divided by the partial factor given in Table 3 of this Certificate.

(1) To qualify as suitable data, the age and condition of the substrate must be equivalent to that used to establish the values in the ETA.

Table 3 Fixings — typical characteristic pull-out resistances

Fixing type(1)	ETA number	Substrate	Drill diameter (mm)	Effective anchorage depth (mm)	Characteristic pull-out resistance (kN)(2)	Partial factor
EJOT STR U	04/0023	Concrete C12/15 Clay brickwork	8	25	1.5	2
EJOT H1 eco	11/0192	Concrete C12/15 Clay brickwork	8	25	0.9	2

(1) The minimum values for plate stiffness of fixings are 0.6 $kN \cdot mm^{-1}$ and the load resistance is 1.4 kN.
(2) Values are determined in accordance with EAD 330196-00-0604 : 2016 and are dependent on the substrate. The use categories are defined in the corresponding ETA.

1.1.3 Pull-through resistance — the characteristic pull-through resistance of the fixings was determined from tests using a 60 mm diameter fixing plate and minimum insulation thicknesses of 50, 60 and 120 mm. The design resistance per fixing (N_{RD3}) is obtained by applying an appropriate partial factor as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Design pull-through resistances

Factor (unit)	System assessed Assessment method[2] Dual Density MW Insulation (1200 x 600 mm) with the fixings stated Pull-through data		
Tensile resistance of the insulation ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)	10		
Fixing type[1]	EJOT H1 eco		EJOT H1 eco
Fixing plate diameter (mm)	60		
Insulation thickness (mm)	50	60	120
Characteristic pull-through resistance[2] per fixing (kN)	0.253	0.337	0.354
Partial factor[3]	2.5		
Design pull-through resistance per fixing (N_{RD3}) kN	0.101	0.135	0.141
Design pull-through resistance per slab kN (based on minimum number of fixings)[4]	0.707	0.945	0.987
Design pull-through resistance per slab kN (based on maximum number of fixings)[5]	0.808	1.08	1.13

(1) See Table 3 for typical characteristic pull-out resistance of the fixings.
(2) Characteristic pull-through resistance of insulation over the head of the fixing, in accordance with BS EN 1990 : 2002, Annex D7.2 and its UK National Annex using test results from EAD 040083-00-0404, section 2.2.13.1.
(3) The partial factor is based on the assumption that all insulation slabs are quality controlled and tested to establish tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the slab.
(4) The minimum design pull-through resistance per slab is based on a minimum of seven fixings per slab (1200 x 600 mm), which equates to approximately ten fixings per m^2. The design resistance for the minimum number of fixings is based on the fixing pattern provided in Figure 4 of this Certificate and minimum insulation thicknesses specified in Table 4. The fixing pattern and interaction of the fixings must be considered when calculating the design resistance per slab.
(5) The maximum design pull-through resistance per slab is based on a maximum of eight fixings per slab (1200 x 600 mm), which equates to approximately eleven fixings per m^2. The design resistance for the maximum number of fixings is only applicable to the minimum insulation thicknesses tested and as specified in Table 4. The fixing pattern, insulation thickness and interaction of the fixings must be considered when calculating the design resistance per slab.

1.1.4 The data obtained from sections 1.1.1 to 1.1.3 must be assessed against the design wind load and the following expression must be satisfied:

For safe design:

$Rd \geq W_e$

$Rd_{b.ins/rend} = A_r * N_{RD1}$
$Rd_{pull\text{-}out} = n * N_{RD2}$
$Rd_{pull\text{-}through} = (N_{RD3panel} * n_{panel}) + (N_{RD3joint} * n_{joint})/A_{slab}$

Where:

Rd	is the design ultimate resistance ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$) taken as the minimum of $Rd_{b.ins/rend}$, $Rd_{pull\text{-}out}$ and $Rd_{pull\text{-}through}$
W_e	is the applied ultimate wind load ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)
$Rd_{b.ins/rend}$	is the design bond resistance between the insulation and render ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)
$Rd_{pull\text{-}out}$	is the design pull-out resistance of the insulation fixings per metre square ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)
$Rd_{pull\text{-}through}$	is the design pull-through resistance of the insulation fixings per metre square ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)
A_r	is the reinforced basecoat bond area (based on % area covered)
N_{RD1}	is the design adhesive bond resistance between the insulation and render, based on test ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)
n	is the number of anchor fixings per m^2
N_{RD2}	is the design pull-out resistance per fixing based on test (kN)
$N_{Rd3panel}$	is the design pull-through resistance per anchor not placed at the panel joint, based on test (kN)

$N_{Rd3joint}$ is the design pull-through resistance per anchor placed at the panel joint, based on test (kN)
n_{panel} is the number of internal anchors in a panel
n_{joint} is the number of joint anchors in a panel
A_{slab} is the area of the slab (m^2).

1.1.5 The system is mechanically fixed to the substrate wall with a minimum of 7 fixings per slab (approximately 10 fixings per square metre), as per the fixing patterns shown in Figure 4 and in conjunction with 100% coverage of supplementary adhesive (see Annex A of this Certificate). Additional fixings may be required, depending on the results of the calculations detailed above for the specific site.

1.2 Resistance to impact

Hard body impact tests were carried out in accordance with EAD 040083-00-0404, section 2.2.8. On the basis of data assessed, the system is suitable for use in the Use Category specified in Table 5 of this Certificate.

Table 5 System impact resistance

System assessed	Assessment method	Category(1)
Rendering system assessed: basecoat + primer (if required) + finishing coats indicated below:	EAD 040083-00-0404, Section 2.2.8	
ProRend Lite basecoat + ProRend Colourtex Primer (Silicone) + ProRend Colourtex (Silicone) finish		III
ProRend Lite basecoat + ProRend Mineraltex (Variostar) finish		III

(1) The Use Categories are defined in EAD 040083-00-0404 : 2019 as:

- Category I — a zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard body impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use
- Category II — a zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the system will limit the size of the impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care
- Category III — a zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects.

2 Safety in case of fire

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

2.1 Reaction to fire

2.1.1 The reaction to fire classification for the system is given in Table 6 and applies to the full range of insulation thicknesses covered by this Certificate. The classification and permissible areas of use of other constructions of the system must be established in accordance with the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

Table 6 Reaction to fire classification

System assessed	Assessment method	Test report(1)	Fire classification
• Substrate – masonry with a reaction to fire classification of any A2-s1, d0 or better and density ≥ 525 $kg \cdot m^{-3}$ • Adhesive, insulation, basecoat and reinforcement as declared in this Certificate • Finish coat: ProRend Colourtex (Silicone) • All finishing coat colours	BS EN 13501-1 : 2018	Warrington Fire. Test Report WF 510572, issue 1 and Extended Application Report WF 510574, issue 1	A2-s1, d0
ProRend Mineraltex (Variostar) system build			No performance declared (NPD)

(1) Copies are available from the Certificate holder on request.

2.1.2 The MW insulation material in isolation is classified A1 to BS EN 13501-1 : 2010.

2.1.3 On the basis of data assessed, the ProRend Colourtex (Silicone) system classified in Table 6 as A2-s1, d0 is suitable for use on, or at any distance from, a relevant boundary, and without height restriction.

2.1.4 The ProRend Mineraltex (Variostar) system will be restricted under the documents supporting the national Building Regulations as follows:

2.1.4.1 In England, the system must not be used on buildings more than 18 m in height or on residential buildings more than 11 m in height or on buildings less than 1 m from a relevant boundary. Restrictions also apply on some assembly and recreation buildings. These constructions must also be included in calculations of unprotected area.

2.1.4.2 In Wales, the system must not be used on buildings more than 18 m in height or less than 1 m from a relevant boundary. Restrictions apply on assembly and recreation buildings. These constructions must also be included in calculations of unprotected area.

2.1.4.3 In Scotland and Northern Ireland, the system does not meet the minimum performance requirements specified in the documents supporting the national building Regulations. Specifiers must seek advice on their use from the relevant local building control authority.

2.1.5 For application to second storey walls and above, the designer must consider at least one stainless steel fixing per square metre and fire barriers in line with compartment walls and floors, as given in BRE Report BR 135 : 2013.

2.1.6 NHBC Standards require in all cases that a minimum of one non-combustible fixing through the reinforcement mesh, per square metre or per insulation slab, whichever provides the greater number, must be provided, in addition to the other fixings.

2.1.7 Designers must refer to the documents supporting the national Building Regulations for detailed conditions of use, particularly in respect of requirements for substrate fire performance, cavity barriers, service penetrations and combustibility limitations for other materials and components used in the overall wall construction.

3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

3.1 Water vapour permeability

The water vapour resistance factor (μ) and equivalent air layer thicknesses (s_d) are given in Table 7.

Table 7 Water vapour resistance factor and equivalent air layer thickness

System assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result μ	Result s_d (m)
Insulation: Dual Density MW insulation slabs (50 to 250 mm)	BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007	—	1	—
Rendering system: Basecoat + primer + finish coat (particle size) coat as indicated below:				
ProRend Lite basecoat + ProRend Colourtex Primer (Silicone) + ProRend Colourtex (Silicone) finish (1.5 mm)	EAD 040083-00-0404 Section 2.2.9	$s_d \leq 1$ m	—	0.27
ProRend Lite basecoat + ProRend Mineraltex (Variostar) finish (2 mm)(1)				0.09

(1) The s_d is only representative of 2 mm particle size finishing coats; for other particle sizes, the Certificate holder must be consulted, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

3.2 Condensation

3.2.1 The BBA has assessed the system for the risk of interstitial condensation, and the following must be implemented:

3.2.1.1 Designers must ensure that an appropriate condensation risk analysis has been carried out for all parts of the construction, including openings and penetrations at junctions between the insulation and windows, to minimise the risk of condensation. The recommendations of BS 5250 : 2021 must be followed.

3.2.2 Walls incorporating the system will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2021, and section 3.1 of this Certificate.

4 Safety and accessibility in use

Not applicable.

5 Protection against noise

Not applicable.

6 Energy economy and heat retention

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

6.1 Thermal conductivity

Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) must be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2019, using the insulation's declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) value of 0.036 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$.

6.2 Thermal performance

6.2.1 The U value of a completed wall will depend on the selected insulation thickness, fixing method and type of fixing, and the insulating value of the substrate masonry and its internal finish. Calculated U values for sample construction in accordance with the national Building Regulations are given in Table 8 and are based on the thermal conductivity given in section 6.1.

Table 8 Insulation thickness required to achieve U value[(1)(2)(5)]

U value[(3)] ($W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$)	Insulation thickness[(4)] requirement (mm)	
	215 mm brickwork λ = 0.56 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$	200 mm dense blockwork λ = 1.75 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$
0.18	200	210
0.19	190	200
0.25	140	150
0.26	130	140
0.28	120	130
0.30	110	120
0.35	100	100

(1) Wall construction inclusive of 13 mm plaster (λ = 0.57 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$), brickwork (protected) with 17.1% mortar or dense blockwork with 6.7% mortar (λ= 0.88 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$). Declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) of insulation is specified in section 6.1. A 5 mm thick adhesive layer with λ= 0.43 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$ covering 100% of the area is also included, and a slab emissivity of 0.9, together with an external render thickness of 6 mm with λ = 1.0 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$.

(2) Calculations based on a mechanically fixed system that included 10 fixings per m^2 with a point thermal transmittance (x_p) of 0.002 $W \cdot K^{-1}$ per pin. Use of other types of fixings must be calculated in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017. A gap correction ($\Delta U''$) of zero is assumed.

(3) When applying the maximum available insulation thickness, these walls can achieve U values of 0.15 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$.

(4) Based upon incremental insulation thickness of 10 mm

(5) See section 9.1.3.

6.2.2 Care must be taken in the overall design and construction of junctions with other elements and openings to minimise thermal bridges and air infiltration. Detailed guidance can be found in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

7 Sustainable use of natural resources

Not applicable.

8 Durability

8.1 The potential mechanisms for degradation and performance characteristics of the materials used on the system were assessed.

8.2 Specific test data were assessed as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Watertightness - hygrothermal behaviour

System assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
ProRend EIFS (MW) External Wall Insulation System	EAD 040083-00-0404, Section 2.2.6 Watertightness of the EWIS: hygrothermal behaviour	– No blistering or peeling of any finishing coat – No detachment of the rendering system – No failure or cracking associated with joints between insulation boards – No cracking allowing water penetration to the insulating layer (normally ≤ 0.2 mm)	Pass

8.3 Service life

8.3.1 Under normal service conditions, the system will have a service life of at least 30 years, provided any damage to the surface finish is repaired immediately and regular maintenance is undertaken, as described in section 9 of this Certificate.

8.3.2 Renders containing Portland cement may be subject to lime bloom. The occurrence of this may be reduced by avoiding application in adverse weather conditions. The effect is transient and is less noticeable on lighter colours.

8.3.3 The finishes may become discoloured with time, the rate depending on the initial colour, the degree of exposure and atmospheric pollution, as well as the design and detailing of the wall. In common with traditional renders, discoloration by algae and lichens may occur in wet areas. The appearance may be restored by a suitable power wash or, if required, by over coating, provided the coating does not adversely affect the water vapour transmission or fire characteristics of the system. The advice of the Certificate holder must be sought as to the suitability of a particular product, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

8.3.4 To maintain a high-quality aesthetic appearance, it may be necessary to periodically overcoat the building using a suitable masonry coating. Care must be taken not to adversely affect the water vapour transmission or fire characteristics of the system. The advice of the Certificate holder must be sought as to the suitability of a particular system, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

PROCESS ASSESSMENT

Information provided by the Certificate holder was assessed for the following factors.

9 Design, installation, workmanship and maintenance

9.1 Design

General

9.1.1 The design process was assessed, and the following requirements apply in order to satisfy the performance assessed in this Certificate.

9.1.2 It is essential that the detailing techniques specified in this Certificate are carried out to a high standard if the ingress of water into the insulation is to be avoided and the full thermal benefit obtained from treatment with the system (eg the insulation must be protected by an overhang, and window sills must be designed and installed so as to direct water away from the building).

9.1.3 For improved thermal/carbon-emissions performance of the structure, the designer must consider additional/alternative fabric and/or services measures.

9.1.4 New walls subject to the national Building Regulations must be constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 and its UK National Annex
- BS 8000-0 : 2014
- BS 8000-2.2 : 1990
- BS 8000-3 : 2001
- PD 6697 : 2019.

9.1.5 New walls not subject to regulatory requirements must also be built in accordance with the Standards identified in section 9.1.4.

9.1.6 Movement joints must be incorporated into the system in line with existing movement joints in the building structure and in accordance with the Certificate holder's recommendations for the specific installation.

9.1.7 The designer must select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used.

9.1.8 The system will improve the weather resistance of a wall and provide a decorative finish. However, for existing buildings, it must only be installed where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the wall other than those caused solely by condensation.

9.1.9 The effect of the system on the acoustic performance of a construction is outside the scope of this Certificate.

9.1.10 The fixing of sanitary pipework, plumbing, rainwater goods, satellite dishes, clothes lines, hanging baskets and similar items to the system is outside the scope of this Certificate.

9.1.11 External pipework and ducts must be removed before installation, and alterations made to underground drainage to accommodate repositioning of the pipework to the finished face of the system. The Certificate holder may advise on suitable fixing methods, but such advice and methods are outside the scope of this Certificate.

9.1.12 The detailed provisions given in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations when the system is installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes and/or heat-producing appliances must be followed.

Surface condensation

9.1.13 In England and Wales, walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.7 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$ at any point and the junctions with other elements and openings comply with section 6.2.2 of this Certificate.

9.1.14 In Scotland, walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 1.2 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$ at any point.

Resistance to weather

9.1.15 The system will provide a degree of protection against water ingress. However, care must be taken to ensure that substrate walls are adequately weather resistant prior to application of the system. The system must only be installed where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the substrate other than those caused solely by condensation.

9.1.16 Designers and installers must take particular care in detailing around openings, penetrations and movement joints to minimise the risk of water ingress.

9.1.17 The guidance given in BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 must be followed in connection with the weathertightness of solid wall constructions.

9.1.18 At the top of walls, the system must be protected by an adequate overhang or other detail designed for use with this type of system (see Annex A of this Certificate). On flat roofs and parapet walls, waterproofing and drainage must be adequate and in good condition.

Structural performance

9.1.19 The Certificate holder is ultimately responsible for the design of the system and it is the responsibility of the company installing the system to accurately follow the installation instructions. The Certificate holder must also verify that a suitably experienced and competent individual (with adequate professional indemnity) establishes that:

- the wind loads on the different zones of the building's elevation for the specific geographical location have been calculated correctly (see section 9.1.21)
- the system can adequately resist and safely transfer the calculated loads, accounting for all possible failure modes, to the substrate wall and supporting structure (see sections 9.1.21 to 9.1.23).

9.1.20 The substrate and supporting structure must be capable of transferring all additional loading due to the installation of the system, to the ground in a satisfactory manner. The adequacy of the substrate and supporting structure must be verified by the person or party responsible for the global stability of the building to which the system is applied. Any defects must be made good prior to the system being installed.

9.1.21 The wind loads on the walls must be calculated, taking into account all relevant factors such as location and topography, in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 and its UK National Annex. All of the factors affecting wind load on each elevation and specific zones of the building must be considered. In accordance with BS EN 1990 : 2002 and its UK National Annex, a partial factor of 1.5 must be applied to the calculated characteristic wind pressure values to establish the design wind load to be resisted by the system.

9.1.22 Installations correctly designed in accordance with this Certificate will safely accommodate the applied loads due to the self-weight of the system, wind and impact.

9.1.23 Negative wind load is transferred to the substrate wall via(1):

- the bond between the insulation and the render system (see section 1.1.1)
- the pull-out resistance of the insulation fixing from the substrate (see section 1.1.2)
- the pull-through resistance of the insulation fixing (see section 1.1.3).

(1) For mechanically fixed systems with supplementary adhesive, the contribution of the adhesive is not considered when calculating resistance to wind load.

9.2 Installation

9.2.1 Installation instructions provided by the Certificate holder were assessed and judged to be appropriate and adequate.

9.2.2 Installation must be carried out in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions. A summary of instructions and guidance is provided in Annex A of this Certificate.

9.3 Workmanship

Practicability of installation was assessed on the basis of the Certificate holder's information. To achieve the performance described in this Certificate, the system must only be installed by installers who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder. Details of Approved Installers are available from the Certificate holder. Such an installer is a company:

- employing operatives who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder to install the system
- which has undertaken to comply with the Certificate holder's application procedure, containing the requirement for each application team to include at least one member-operative trained by the Certificate holder
- subject to at least one inspection per annum by the Certificate holder to ensure suitable site practices are being employed. This may include unannounced site inspections.

9.4 Maintenance and repair

9.4.1 Ongoing satisfactory performance of the product in use requires that it is suitably maintained. The guidance provided by the Certificate holder was assessed by the BBA and found to be appropriate and adequate.

9.4.2 The following requirements apply in order to satisfy the performance assessed in this Certificate:

9.4.2.1 An initial inspection must be made within 12 months and regularly thereafter to include:

- visual inspection of the render for signs of damage; cracks in the render exceeding 0.2 mm must be repaired
- examination of the sealant around openings and service entry points
- visual inspection of architectural details designed to shed water to confirm that they are performing properly
- visual inspection to ensure that water is not leaking from external downpipes or gutters; such leakage could penetrate the rendering system
- necessary repairs effected immediately and any sealant joints at window and door frames replaced at regular intervals
- maintenance schedules, which must include the replacement and resealing of joints (for example, between the insulation system and window and door frames).

9.4.2.2 Damaged areas must be repaired using the appropriate components and procedures detailed in the Certificate holder's installation instructions and in accordance with BS EN 13914-1 : 2016.

10 Manufacture

10.1 The production processes for the system have been assessed and provide assurance that the quality controls are satisfactory according to the following factors:

10.1.1 The manufacturer has provided documented information on the materials, processes, testing and control factors.

10.1.2 The quality control operated over batches of incoming materials has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.3 The quality control procedures and testing to be undertaken have been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.4 The process for management of non-conformities has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.5 An audit of each production location was undertaken, and it was confirmed that the production process was in accordance with the documented process, and that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated.

† 10.2 The BBA has 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.

11 Delivery and site handling

11.1 The Certificate holder stated that the system components are delivered to site in the packaging and quantities listed in Table 10. Each package carries the product identification and batch number.

Table 10 System component supply details

Component	Quantity and package
Insulation slabs	Shrink-wrapped in polythene
ProRend Lite Adhesive	20 kg bags
ProRend Lite Basecoat	20 kg bags
ProMesh Grade 3	50 m rolls, 1 m wide
ProRend Colourtex Primer (Silicone)	16 kg plastic containers
ProRend Colourtex (Silicone) finish	17 kg containers
ProRend Mineraltex (Variostar) finish	25 kg bags

11.2 Delivery and site handing must be performed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate, including:

11.2.1 Insulation must be stored off the ground on a firm, clean, level base and under cover until required for use. Care must be taken when handling to avoid damage.

11.2.2 The insulation must be protected from rain or prolonged exposure to sunlight, either by storing opened packs under cover or re-covering with opaque polythene sheeting.

11.2.3 The adhesive, basecoat and finishing coats must be stored in dry conditions, off the ground and protected from moisture. Contaminated material must be discarded.

11.2.4 The primer must be stored under cover in a safe area and protected from excessive heat and frost.

ANNEX A – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION †

Supporting information in this Annex is relevant to the system but has not formed part of the material assessed for the Certificate. the local wind-driven rain

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, designer (including Principal Designer) and contractor (including Principal Contractor) to address their obligations under these Regulations.

CLP Regulations

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of classifying and labelling the system and/or components under the *GB CLP Regulation* and *CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures*. Users must refer to the relevant Safety Data Sheet(s).

Management Systems Certification for production

The management system of the manufacturer has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 by QMS International Ltd (Certificate 14127288).

Additional information on installation

Installation must be in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate. A summary of precautions and ancillary system components is provided below:

General guidelines

A.1 Site survey and preliminary work

A.1.1 A pre-installation survey of the property must be carried out to determine suitability for treatment and the need for any necessary repairs to the building structure before application of the system. A specification must be prepared for each elevation of the building indicating:

- the position of beads
- detailing around windows, doors and at eaves
- damp-proof course (DPC) level
- exact position of expansion joints, if required
- additional corner mesh and reinforcement, where required
- areas where flexible seal must be used
- any alterations to external plumbing, if required.

A.1.2 The survey must include tests conducted on the walls of the building by the Certificate holder or their approved installers (see section 9.3), to determine the pull-out resistance of the proposed mechanical fixings for the appropriate substrate. An assessment and recommendation are made on the type and number of fixings required to withstand the building's expected wind loading based on calculations using the test data and pull-out resistance (see section 1.1.2).

A.1.3 Surfaces must be sound, clean and free from loose material. The flatness of surfaces must be checked; this may be achieved using a straight edge spanning the storey height. Any excessive irregularities, ie greater than 10 mm in one metre, must be made good prior to installation to ensure that the insulation slabs are installed with a smooth, in-plane finished surface.

A.1.4 Where surfaces are covered with an existing render, it is essential that the bond between the background and the render is adequate. All loose areas must be hacked off and reinstated.

A.1.5 On existing buildings, purpose-made window sills must be fitted to extend beyond the finished face of the system. New buildings must incorporate suitably deep sills.

A.1.6 In new buildings, internal wet work (eg screed or plastering) must be completed and allowed to dry prior to the application of the system.

A.1.7 All modifications, such as alterations to external plumbing and necessary repairs to the building structure, must be completed before installation of the system commences.

A.2 Installation

A.2.1 Installation of the system must be carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's current installation instructions and this Certificate.

A.2.2 Weather conditions must be monitored to ensure correct application and curing conditions. Application of coating materials must not be carried out at temperatures below 5°C or above 30°C, or if exposure to frost is likely. Installation must not take place during rainfall or if rain is anticipated.

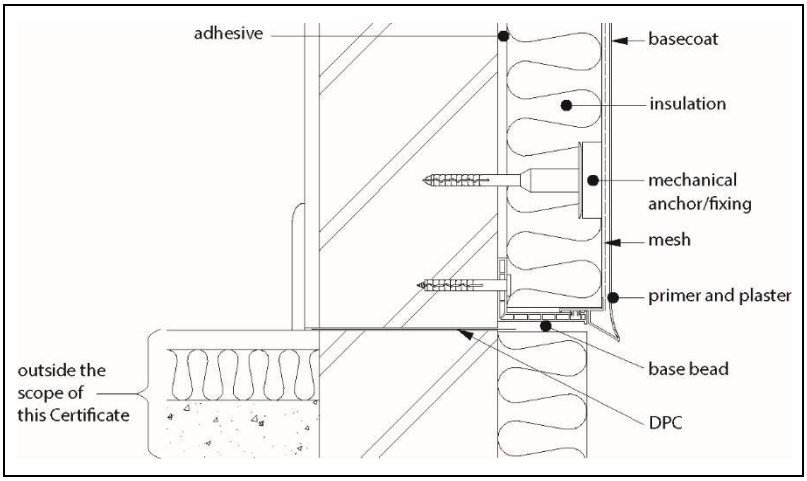
A.2.3 The planarity of the substrate must be checked, and any protrusions exceeding 10 mm removed.

A.2.4 All rendering must be in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2016.

Positioning and securing insulation slabs

A.2.5 The base profile must be fixed to the external wall above the DPC using the profile fixings at approximately 300 mm centres (see Figure 2). Base profile connectors are inserted at all rail joints. Extension profiles are fixed to the front lip of the base profile or stop end channel where appropriate.

Figure 2 Typical section of base profile



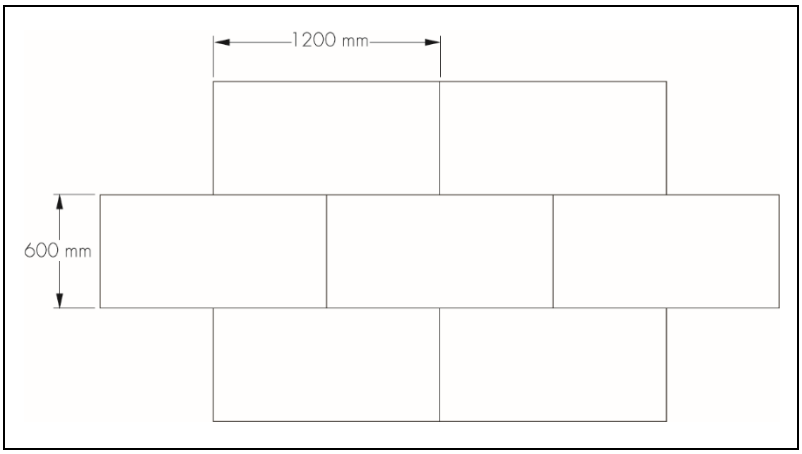
A.2.6 The adhesive is applied over the entire rear face of the insulation slab, using a 10 mm notched trowel to achieve a full bond, to a thickness of approximately 5 mm.

A.2.7 The first run of insulation slabs is positioned on the base profile and pressed firmly against the wall.

A.2.8 Care must be taken to ensure that all slab edges are butted tightly together; alignment must be checked as work proceeds, to achieve a flush finish.

A.2.9 Subsequent rows of insulation slabs are positioned, ensuring vertical joints are staggered and overlapped at the building corners and so that slab joints do not occur within 200 mm of the corners of openings (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 Typical arrangement of insulation slabs



A.2.10 Care must be taken to ensure that all insulation slab edges are butted tightly together, and that alignment is checked as work proceeds (to achieve a flush finish). Gaps must be filled with strips of the insulation material.

A.2.11 To fit around details such as doors and windows, insulation slabs may be cut with a sharp knife or a fine-tooth saw. Purpose-made window sills, flashing and seals designed to prevent or manage water ingress must be fitted. The performance of these components is outside the scope of this Certificate.

A.2.12 At all locations where there is a risk of insulant exposure (eg window reveals or eaves), the system must be protected (eg by an adequate overhang or by purpose made sub-sills, seals or flashing).

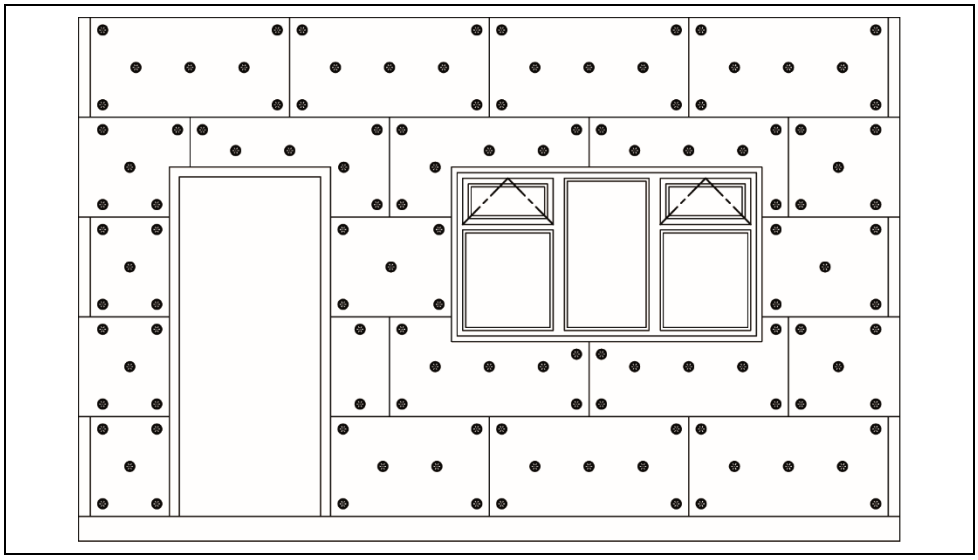
A.2.13 Building corners, door and window heads and jambs are formed using corner profiles, in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. Corner profiles are fixed to all building corners.

A.2.14 Installation continues until the whole wall is completely covered including, where appropriate, the building soffits.

A.2.15 Window and door reveals must be insulated to minimise the effects of cold bridging. Where clearance is limited, strips of insulation must be installed to suit available margins and details.

A.2.16 After the adhesive has been left to harden for 24 to 48 hours (depending on the prevailing temperature and weather conditions), the mechanical fixings are fixed through the corners of the insulation slabs (through holes drilled into the substrate to the required depth) and at positions which allow 7 fixings per slab as shown in Figure 4 (minimum of 10 fixings per square metre). The fixings are inserted and tapped or screwed firmly into place, securing the insulation to the substrate.

Figure 4 Typical arrangement of DD MW Slab 036 and fixing pattern



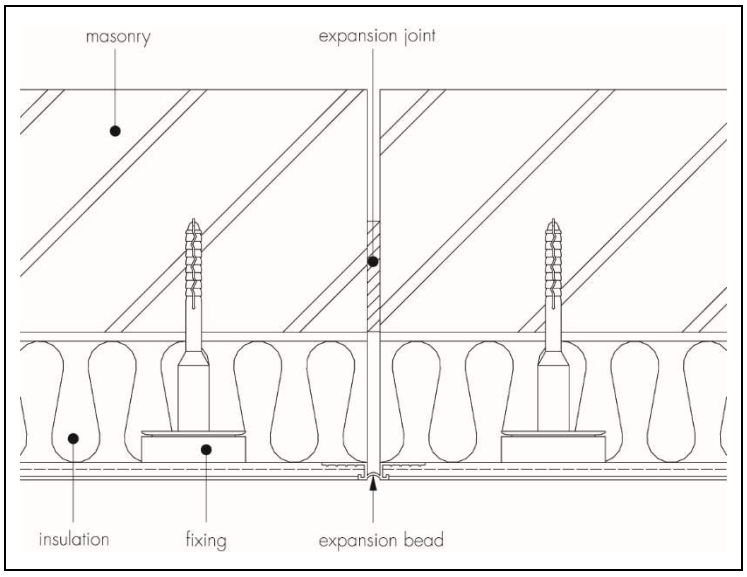
A.2.17 After sufficient stabilisation of the installed insulation system (normally 48 hours, during which time the insulation must be protected from exposure to extreme weather conditions), the system is ready for the application of the basecoat (including the reinforcement mesh).

A.2.18 Prior to the application of the basecoat and reinforcement, a bead of silicone sealant is applied at window and door frames, overhanging eaves, gas and electric meter boxes, and wall vents, or where the render abuts any other building material or surface. Alternatively, an appropriate sealing tape may be used between the insulation and the object to provide a weathertight seal.

Movement joints

A.2.19 Generally, movement joints are not required in the system but, if such a joint is incorporated in the substrate, movement joints must be carried through the insulation system (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 Example movement joint detail



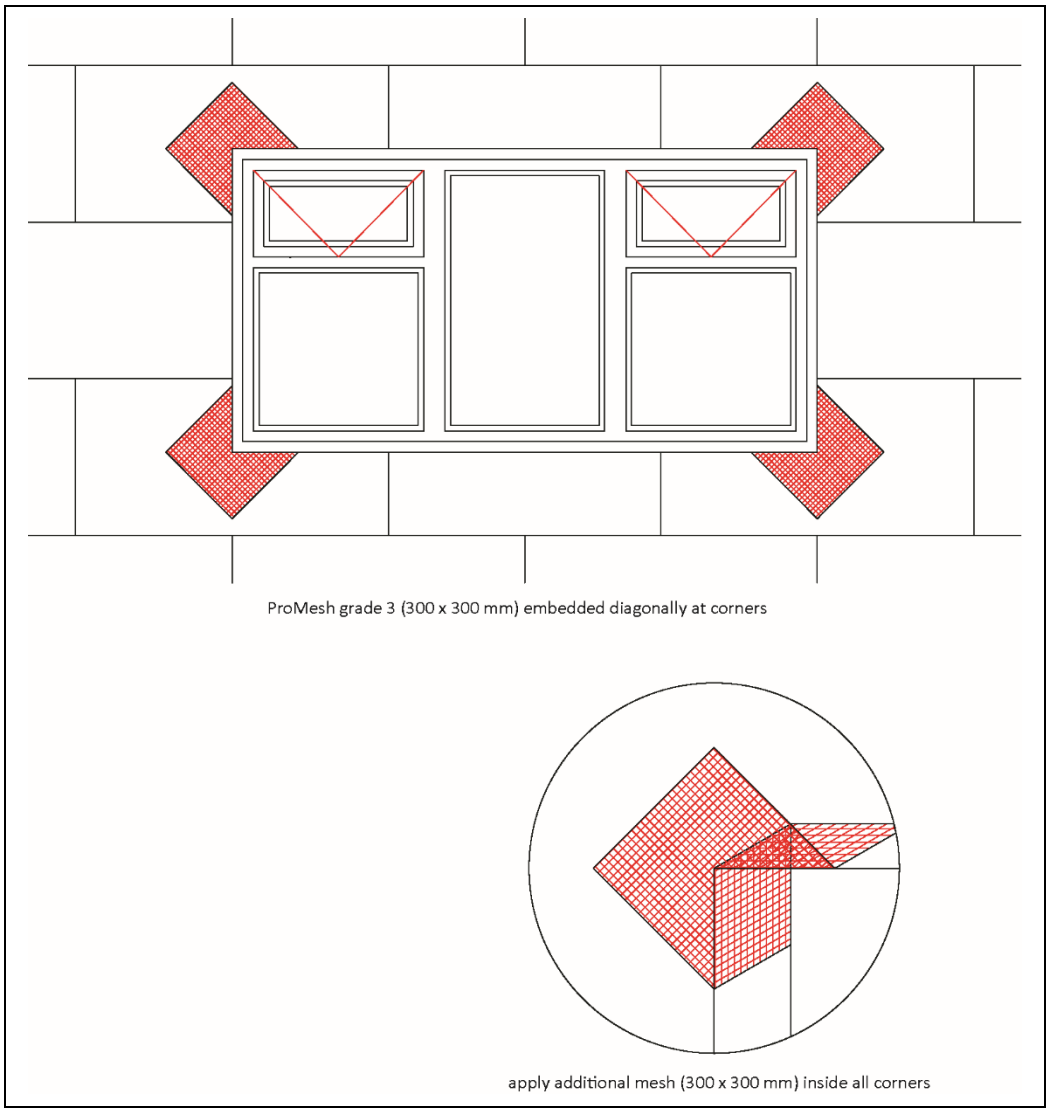
Application of basecoat and reinforcement mesh

A.2.20 The basecoat is sprayed or trowel-applied to the surface of the dry insulation slabs, initially to an approximate thickness of 4 mm, working progressively in 1 m sections in vertical or horizontal directions.

A.2.21 The reinforcement mesh is immediately applied and embedded into the basecoat, with 100 mm overlap at joints, then a further coat of basecoat is applied. The overall basecoat thickness must be approximately 5 to 6 mm. Additional pieces of mesh, 300 by 300 mm, are used diagonally at the corners of openings, as shown in Figure 6. Corner details are reinforced using PVC mesh angle beads.

A.2.22 The mesh must be free of wrinkles and fully embedded in the base coat with no visible mesh pattern on the finish surfaces.

Figure 6 Additional reinforcement at openings and corners



A.2.23 The basecoat must be left to harden for between 24 and 48 hours depending on the prevailing temperature and weather conditions, and any contaminants such as grease and chalking removed, before application of the finish (or primer, when necessary).

A.2.24 If required, ProRend Colourtex Primer (Silicone) diluted with 5 to 10% of clean water is applied by brush, roller or spray after the basecoat has dried, first making sure the basecoat is free from any irregularities (trowel-marks, exposed mesh, etc.). The primer is applied across the entire area and must be left for 24 hours before application of the finish coat.

Application of finish coats

A.2.25 Prior to the application of the finishing coat, sealant must be applied as required. The finishes should be mixed gently and spread out evenly over the surface using a stainless-steel trowel to a thickness regulated by the particle size specified.

A.2.26 Continuous surfaces must be completed without a break, so the coating must always be applied to a wet edge.

A.2.27 The finishing coat must be allowed to dry thoroughly before painting any of the surrounding features.

A.2.28 Care must be taken in the detailing of the systems around features such as openings, projections and at eaves (see Figures 7 and 8) to ensure adequate protection against water ingress and to limit the risk of water penetrating the system.

A.2.29 Stop profiles are positioned vertically, eg at party wall positions where the adjoining house does not require treatment.

A.2.30 All corners are fixed with mesh angles installed with adhesive mortar to building corners, door and window heads and jambs before applying basecoat to form the corners in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. Where appropriate, the PVC angle with drip mesh is installed, to allow the rainwater to drain away.

A.2.31 Care should be taken to prevent the basecoats and finish coats from either drying too rapidly or freezing.

A.2.32 At the tops of walls, the system must be protected by a coping, adequate overhang or adequately sealed, purpose-made flashing.

Figure 7 Roof eaves detail

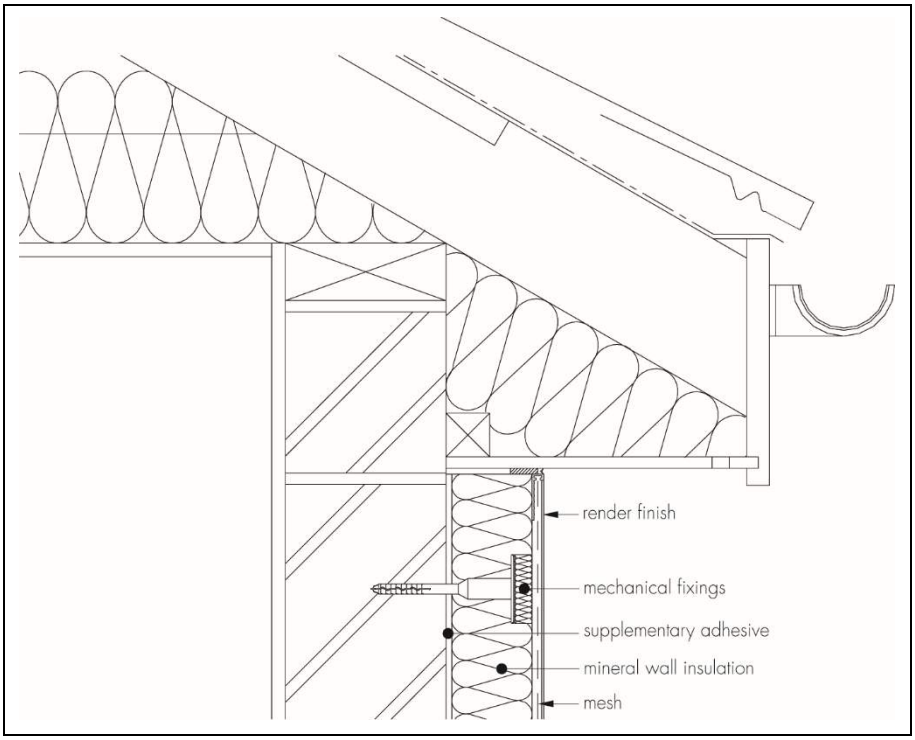
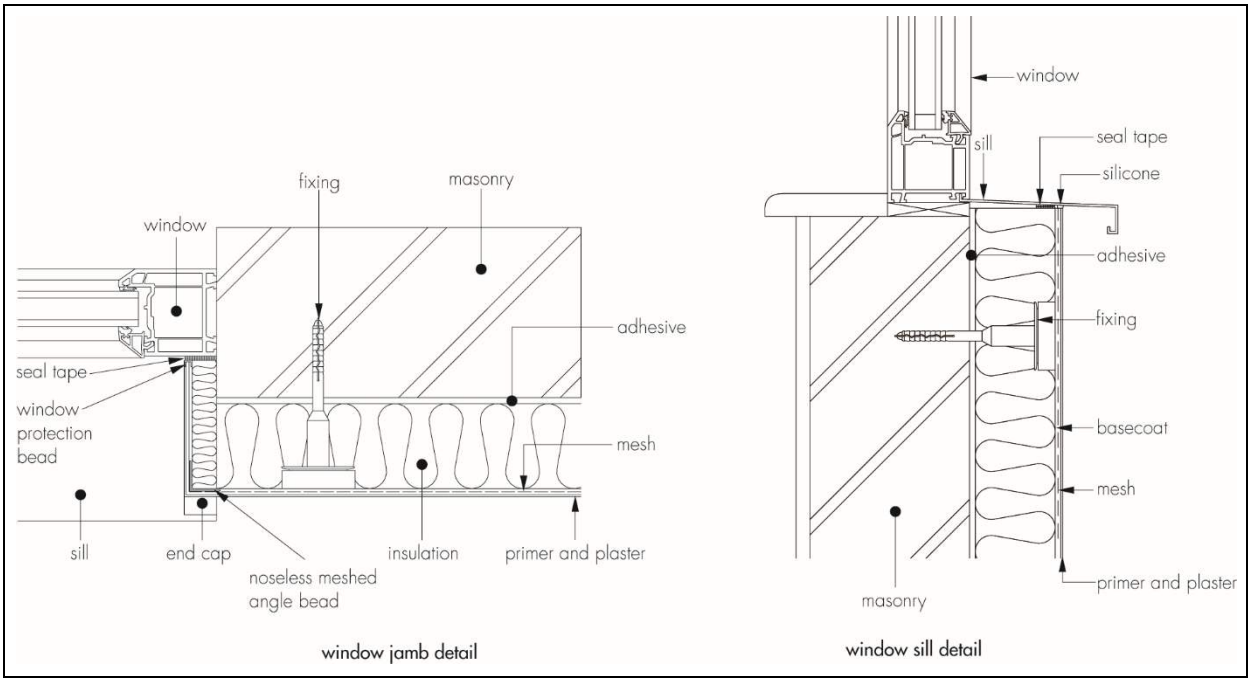


Figure 8 Window reveal/head detail



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BS EN 13162 : 2012 + A1 : 2015 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made mineral wool (MW) products — Specification*

BS EN 13501-1 : 2010 and 2018 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*

BS EN 13914-1 : 2016 *Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering — External rendering*

BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 *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*

EAD 040083-00-0404 *External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS) With Renderings*

EAD 330196-00-0604 : 2016 *Plastic anchors made of virgin or non-virgin material for fixing of external thermal insulation composite systems with rendering*

EOTA TR051 *Recommendations for job-site tests of plastic anchors and screws*

PD 6697 : 2019 *Recommendations for the design of masonry structures to BS EN 1996-1-1 and BS EN 1996-2*

Conditions

1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product 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.

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.

3 This Certificate will be displayed on the BBA website, and the Certificate Holder is entitled to use the Certificate and Certificate logo, provided that the product 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.

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

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 or any other product
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product
- actual installations of the product, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to UKCA, UKNI or CE marking.

6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product 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.

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