

Promat UK Limited

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Agrément Certificate
90/2500
Product Sheet 1

PROMAT BUILDING BOARDS

PROMAT MASTERBOARD

PRODUCT SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATE

This Certificate relates to Promat Masterboard, a fibre-reinforced, calcium silicate flat sheet for use as a general-purpose building board for internal and semi-exposed locations. The boards are a material of limited combustibility with a Class 0 surface and can be used to provide up to 60 minutes fire resistance depending upon the application.

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

Strength — the product has sufficient strength to resist the loads likely to be encountered in service (see section 5).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the product is unrestricted by the various regulations relating to behaviour in fire of internal building boards (see section 10).

Durability — under normal internal environmental conditions or in semi-exposed locations the product will provide a service life in excess of 30 years (see section 15).



The BBA has awarded this Agrément Certificate to the company named above for the product described herein. The 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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Simon Wroe'.

Simon Wroe
Head of Approvals — Materials

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Greg Cooper'.

Greg Cooper
Chief Executive

Date of First issue: 2 December 2009

Originally certified on 30 October 1990

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

Readers are advised to check the validity and latest 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, Promat Masterboard 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 2000 (as amended) (England and Wales)

Requirement: B1	Means of warning and escape
Comment:	The product can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See sections 3.2, 3.3 and 10.3 to 10.5 of this Certificate.
Requirement: B2	Internal fire spread (linings)
Comment:	The product meets this Requirement for use in all locations. See sections 10.3 and 10.5 of this Certificate.
Requirement: B3(1)(2)(3)	Internal fire spread (structure)
Comment:	The product can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See sections 3.2, 3.3 and 10.5 of this Certificate.
Requirement: Regulation 7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:	The product comprises acceptable materials. See section 15.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation: 8(1)(2)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:	The product can contribute to a construction meeting this Standard. See sections 14.1, 15.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation: 9	Building standards – construction
Standard: 2.1	Compartmentation
Standard: 2.2	Separation
Comment:	The product can contribute to enabling a wall or floor to achieve a short duration of fire resistance and satisfy the relevant requirements of these Standards, with reference to clauses 2.1.2 ⁽²⁾ , 2.1.14 ⁽²⁾ , 2.1.15 ⁽²⁾ , 2.1.16 ⁽²⁾ , 2.2.1 ⁽²⁾ , 2.2.4 ⁽²⁾ , 2.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 2.2.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2.2.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 3, 2, 3.3 and 10.5 of this Certificate.
Standard: 2.3	Structural protection
Standard: 2.4	Cavities
Comment:	The product is 'low risk' but may be used in accordance with the exceptions permitted by these Standards, with reference to clauses 2.3.2 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.3.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.3.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.3.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.4.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.4.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , and 2.4.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 3.3 and 10.3 to 10.5 of this Certificate.
Standard: 2.5	Internal linings
Comment:	The product is 'low risk' and satisfies this Standard for use in all locations, with reference to clause 2.5.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 10.4 of this Certificate.
Standard: 2.9	Escape
Comment:	The product can contribute to enabling a wall or floor to achieve a short duration of fire resistance and satisfy the relevant requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.9.29 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.9.30 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.9.31 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2.9.32 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 3.2, 3.3 and 10.5 of this Certificate.
Regulation: 12	Building standards – conversions
Comment:	All comments given for the product under Regulation 9, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 ⁽¹⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾ . (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 product is acceptable. See section 15.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation: B3(2)	Suitability of certain materials
Comment:	The product is acceptable. See section 14.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation: E2(c)	Means of escape
Comment:	The product can contribute to satisfying the deemed-to-satisfy provisions for means of escape as detailed in Regulation E3. See sections 3.2, 3.3 and 10.3 to 10.5 of this Certificate.
Regulation: E3(a)(b)	Internal fire spread – Linings
Comment:	The product satisfies this Regulation for use in every purpose group. See section 10.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation: E4(1)(2)(3)(4)	Internal fire spread – Structure
Comment:	The product will contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 3.2, 3.3 and 10.3 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 sections: 1 *Description* (1.2), and 2 *Delivery and site handling* (2.2).

Non-regulatory Information

NHBC Standards 2008

NHBC accepts the use of Promat Masterboard when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards, Chapter 8.2 Wall and Ceiling finishes*.

General

Promat Masterboard is a registered trademark of Promat UK Limited.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Promat Masterboard consists of fibre-reinforced calcium silicate and is manufactured from silica, Portland cement, fillers and selected cellulose fibres to provide reinforcement. Sheets are cured in steam autoclaves, dried to specified moisture content and trimmed to size.

1.2 Promat Masterboard is an off-white, undecorated flat sheet and has an unsanded fair face and a lightly textured reverse face. Sheets have the characteristics given in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal characteristics

Characteristic (units)	Board type		
	Standard	Door facing	Industrial lining
Thicknesses (mm) ⁽¹⁾	6, 9 and 12	6 and 9	6
Width (mm) ⁽²⁾	1200 and 1220	914	600
Length (mm) ⁽²⁾	2500 and 2440	2134	1200 and 1800
Dry density (kg·m ⁻³)	1000	1000	1000

(1) 9 mm and 12 mm boards are available with rebated edges.

(2) Other widths and lengths and imperial equivalents are available to order.

1.3 The product may be decorated, if required, but the Certificate holder should be consulted regarding suitable coating systems (see also section 1.5.3), as these are outside the scope of the Certificate.

1.4 Continual process control checks are conducted on batching of raw materials, process conditions and on formed sheet material for wet density, moisture content and fibre content.

1.5 Quality assurance tests are conducted on sheet thickness, dimensional accuracy, density, flexural strength, shrinkage, surface quality, edge condition and flatness.

2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The product should be stored on bearers, placed not more than one metre apart on a level base in dry conditions under cover, away from the possibility of damage and without sheets protruding from the stack.

2.2 Each sheet is marked on the reverse face with the product's name and batch date. The sheets are stacked and edge protected with the sheet fair-face upwards. A separate stack must be made for each length of sheet and individual stacks must not exceed 450 mm in height.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Promat Masterboard.

Design Considerations

3 General

3.1 Promat Masterboard is satisfactory for use as a general-purpose building board for internal and semi-exposed locations such as:

- ceilings to timber floors and suspended systems
- swimming pool and other high humidity environment wall linings and ceilings using the recommended suspended system
- industrial wall linings of steel-frame buildings
- timber and metal-frame partitions
- upgrading fire doors
- soffits, canopies and porch linings.



3.2 Promat Masterboard is a material of limited combustibility which is suitable for use in internal and semi-exposed applications. The product can be used to provide up to 30 minutes fire protection in partition applications (timber and metal frame), in suspended ceiling systems and as ceilings to the underside of timber floors. It can provide 60 minutes fire protection when used as an industrial wall lining to steel-framed buildings, using the Promat Flamebraker system, and can also be used to upgrade the fire performance of timber panel doors to provide 20 and 30 minutes fire protection.

3.3 It is essential that the product is installed strictly in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and the recommendations in the relevant Clauses and Sections of the following documents listed, in such a manner that a specimen constructed to the same specification, if exposed to test by fire in accordance with BS 476-8 : 1972 or to BS 476-20 to 23 : 1987, would satisfy the requirements of the test:

- BS 9999 : 2008
- *Guidelines for the construction of fire-resisting structural elements* (HMSO 1988)
- BS 5234-1 and -2 : 1992
- BRE Digest 208 : 1988 *Increasing the fire resistance of existing timber floors.*

3.4 When designing an installation incorporating Promat Masterboard consideration may also need to be given to any additional requirements contained in:

- *Fire Precautions Act 1971 (HMSO): The Fire Precautions (Hotels and Boarding Houses) Order 1972*
- *The Fire Precautions (Factories, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises) Order 1989/76*
- *Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sports Act 1987 (HMSO)*
- *Fire Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1993 (HMSO)*
- *Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HMSO)*
- *Housing Act 2004 (HMSO)*
- Fire Insurance requirements.

4 Practicability of installation

The product can be readily installed by operatives experienced with this type of material.

5 Strength

5.1 When tested generally in accordance with BS 4624 : 1981, Section 3, paragraph 16, Promat Masterboard (dry) has a mean bending strength of 9.3 N·mm⁻².

5.2 The product is not recommended for use where it may be exposed to high levels of abrasion or where impacts may be frequent and/or severe.

6 Thermal conductivity

The λ value (thermal conductivity) of Promat Masterboard should be taken as 0.22 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

7 Thermal expansion

Promat Masterboard has a mean coefficient of linear thermal expansion from 0°C to 40°C of 9 by 10⁻⁶ per °C.

8 Moisture movement

The moisture movement, ambient (30% RH and 20°C) to saturated, should be taken as 0.12%.

9 Permeability

When tested in accordance with BS DD 146 : 1986, Promat Masterboard has a water vapour resistivity of 80 MN·s·gm⁻¹. Therefore, it is not considered a vapour control layer.

10 Behaviour in relation to fire

10.1 When tested in accordance with BS 476-6 : 1989 and BS 476-7 : 1997 the boards had a fire propagation index (I) of 0.1, a sub-index (i₁) of 0.0 and a Class 1/'low risk' surface.

10.2 When tested in accordance with BS 476-11 : 1982 the mean furnace temperature rise was 11°C, the mean specimen temperature rise was 101°C, the mean duration of sustained flaming was zero, and the mean loss of mass was 17.1%.



10.3 The boards are a material of limited combustibility as described in the relevant national Building Regulations and achieve the requirements for a Class 0 or 'low risk' surface.

10.4 The boards may be used in all situations as detailed in the national Building Regulations thus:

England and Wales — Approved Document B, Table D1, Appendix D

Scotland — Standard 2.5

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet E, Table 2.1.

10.5 When tested in accordance with BS 476-21 : 1987, the constructions described in Sections 10.7 to 10.12 achieved the required fire classification. A list of fire tests and assessments for these constructions is available on request from the Certificate holder.

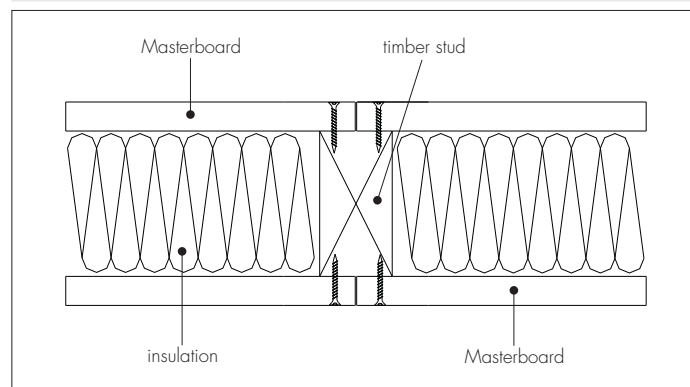
10.6 The boards may be used in the constructions where fire resistance is required, see sections 10.7 to 10.12. Care is necessary to ensure that the construction is carried out strictly in accordance with the *Design Considerations* and *Installation* parts of this Certificate and the recommendations in the Certificate holder's technical literature. Refer to the manufacturer's literature for further details.

Non-loadbearing timber stud partition (see Figure 1)

10.7 The following construction has a 30-minute fire resistance with respect to integrity and insulation. The product is suitable for use as the lining to this form of non-loadbearing timber stud partition:

- softwood timber frame — nominal dimensions of studwork 63 mm by 50 mm at maximum 610 mm centres and horizontal noggings at maximum 1220 mm height
- mineral wool — 60 mm thick ($23 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$) between studs
- Promat Masterboard — 6 mm thick, fixed to both sides with M4 x 38 mm long, flat-headed 14 swg wire nails at maximum 300 mm centres. Sheets are tightly butt-jointed together.

Figure 1 Non-loadbearing timber stud partition

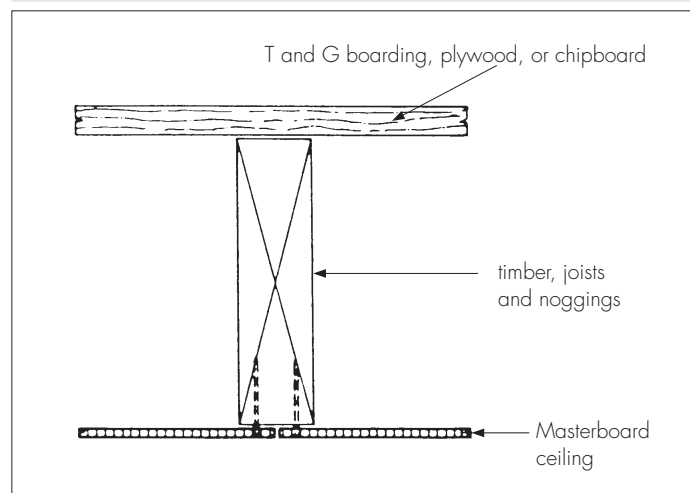


Protection to timber floors (see Figure 2)

10.8 The following construction has a 30-minute fire resistance with respect to loadbearing capacity, integrity and insulation. The different forms of floor decking have been assessed as capable of providing an equivalent performance as that tested. The product is suitable for use as the ceiling to this form of floor assembly:

- tongue-and-groove boarding, chipboard or plywood floor — minimum 19 mm thick tongue-and-groove boarding, square-edged chipboard or plywood, or tongue-and-groove chipboard. Secure 4.8 mm hardboard over square edged floor boards
- timber joists (GS grade) — minimum 38 mm thick, nominal depth 225 mm, at maximum 610 mm centres
- timber noggings — 38 mm by 225 mm noggings at centres required by BS 5268-2 : 1996 and at transverse joints in square-edged chipboard or plywood — if required for decorative purposes
- Promat Masterboard ceiling — 6 mm thick, butt-jointed and fixed to the joists using 50 mm long nails at 200 mm centres.

Figure 2 Protection to timber floors

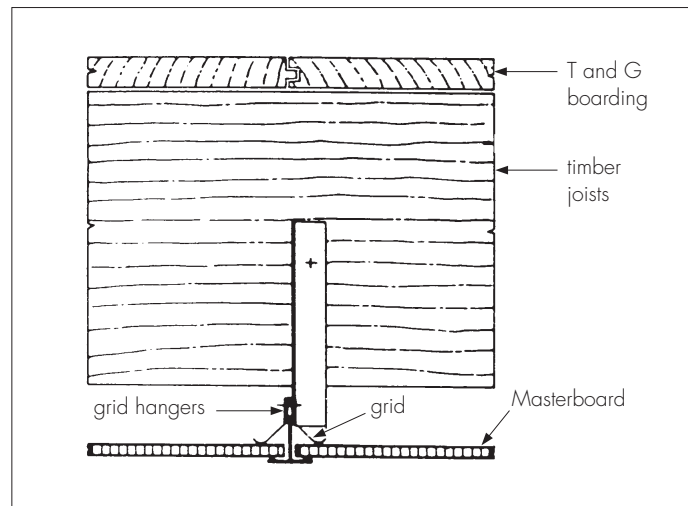


Protection to timber floors using suspended ceilings (see Figure 3)

10.9 The following construction has a 30-minute fire resistance with respect to loadbearing capacity, integrity and insulation. The product is suitable for use as ceiling panels in this form of suspended ceiling:

- tongue-and-groove boarding — minimum 18 mm thick
- timber joists — minimum 45 mm thick, nominal depth 225 mm (GS grade), at maximum 610 mm centres
- timber noggings — 50 mm by 225 mm herringbone noggings at mid-span
- grid hangers — 2 mm diameter wire hangers nailed to joists with 38 mm long galvanized wire nails, or galvanized steel angle hangers fixed with 30 mm galvanized wire nails. In both cases, nails must be fixed at a minimum of 75 mm above the base of the joists
- grid — fire-rated, exposed tee-grid system having 38 mm deep stems and 24 mm wide tables, fabricated from decorated 28 swg mild steel. Main tee sections, running transversely to the timber joists, supported at 1220 mm centres with cross-tee sections at 610 mm centres and located 150 mm below the lower faces of the joists
- Promat Masterboard 6 mm thick ceiling panels 600 mm by 600 mm or 1200 mm by 600 mm or imperial equivalents, fixed with hold-down clips.

Figure 3 Protection to timber floors using suspended ceilings



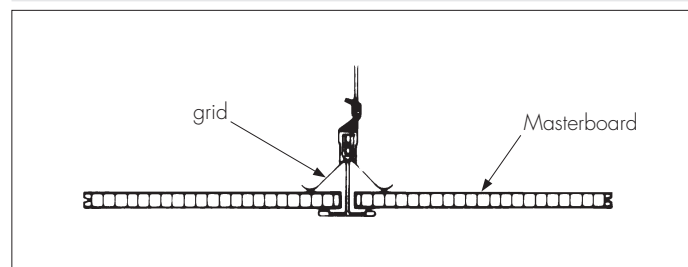
Protection to steel beams supporting concrete deck (see Figure 4)

10.10 The following construction has a 30-minute fire resistance with respect to integrity and insulation. The product is suitable for use as ceiling panels in this form of suspended ceiling. It may also be used to protect a range of steel beams having a lower $A/V^{(1)}$ ratio than the tested/assessed value, supporting concrete decks, but in this case the advice of the Certificate holder should be sought:

- steel beam — British Standard I-section steel beams 203 mm by 102 mm by 27 kg·m⁻¹, representing the structural steel members of a floor, at 1220 mm centres
- tee-grid suspended ceiling (as described in section 10.9) — the grid system suspended from the steel beams via 2 mm diameter, galvanized wires wrapped around the beams and located into pre-punched holes in the grid
- Promat Masterboard — 6 mm thick ceiling panels (as described in section 10.9).

(1) Where A is the heated perimeter of the steel section, and V is the cross-sectional area.

Figure 4 Protection to steel beams supporting concrete deck



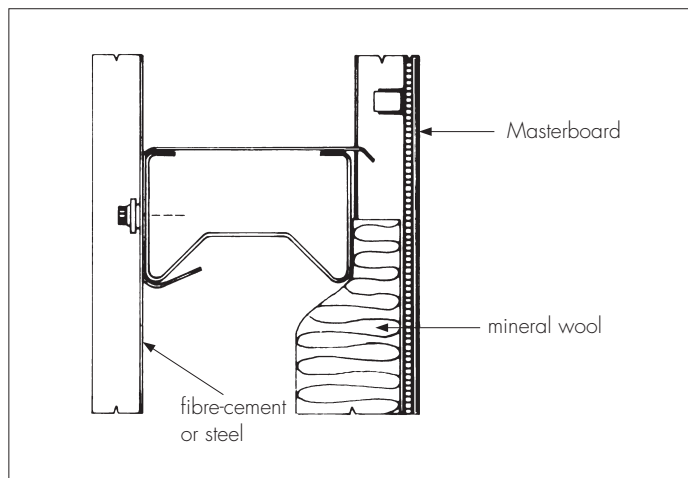
Industrial linings to non-loadbearing external walls (see Figure 5)

10.11 The following construction has a 60-minute fire resistance with respect to integrity and 15 minutes with respect to insulation (internal fire only). The product is suitable for use as the internal lining to this form of non-loadbearing external wall one metre or more from the relevant boundary:

- fibre-cement or steel external claddings — 6 mm thick Profile fibre-cement sheeting or 0.6 mm thick profiled PVC-coated steel sheeting fastened to appropriately sized multi-beam sheeting rails by steel crook bolts, 95 mm long or No 12 self-drilling screws 25 mm long, respectively

- mineral wool — minimum 60 mm thick ($23 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$) stapled to back of internal lining or suspended from sheeting rails;
- Promat Flamebraker grid — galvanized steel tee sections 35 mm by 35 mm by 0.55 mm, with a 7.5 mm wide table opposite the main table; positioned with the smaller table against the multi-beam sheeting rails. The vertical members are spaced at 603 mm centres and the horizontal members spaced up to 3000 mm centres
- Promat Masterboard — 6 mm thick internal lining retained by spring wedges at 300 mm centres and nominal 120 mm from each end.

Figure 5 Industrial linings to non-loadbearing external walls



Upgraded fire doors

10.12 The product can be used to upgrade the fire performance of timber doors to provide 20- and 30-minutes fire protection (fire integrity). Refer to manufacturer's literature or Promat Technical datasheet for more details.

Cavities

10.13 Fire must not spread between or within cavities and must not by-pass elements required to have fire resistance. Any cavities formed by the use of the product may need to be enclosed and subdivided in accordance with the guidance/requirements in the national Building Regulations.

11 Resistance to water

11.1 When tested in accordance with BS 4624 : 1981, Section 3, paragraph 15, no water droplets formed on the lower surface of Promat Masterboard within 24 hours.

11.2 The product is not suitable for use where it may be in contact with water for prolonged periods and subjected to cyclic freezing and thawing.

11.3 The product loses approximately 50% of its strength on wetting but full strength is recovered on drying.

11.4 Moisture will not cause leaching or efflorescence to occur under normal service conditions.

11.5 The product is absorbent and can contribute to surface condensation control.

12 Risk of mould growth

The recommendations in BS 5250 : 2002 should be followed when considering the product for use in humid areas. When such conditions exist, the manufacturer should be consulted concerning suitable surface treatments.

13 Surface temperature

The performance of the product linings will not be affected when subject to local heating caused by radiators and similar heating appliances.

14 Maintenance

14.1 The product will retain dirt in a similar manner to fibre-cement lining sheets. Normal dirt deposits may be removed using clean water and a stiff brush but some change in appearance must be accepted. The Certificate holder's advice should be sought concerning suitability of chemical cleaning agents to remove difficult stains.

14.2 Damaged components can be replaced using normal installation techniques. Any difference in appearance between new and existing sheets may mellow with age.

14.3 Care is required when placing ladders against linings, in particular industrial linings. The practice of sliding or bouncing the top of the ladder along the wall surface to change position may cause damage to the sheets, either by scoring the surface or by impact, and should be avoided.

15 Durability

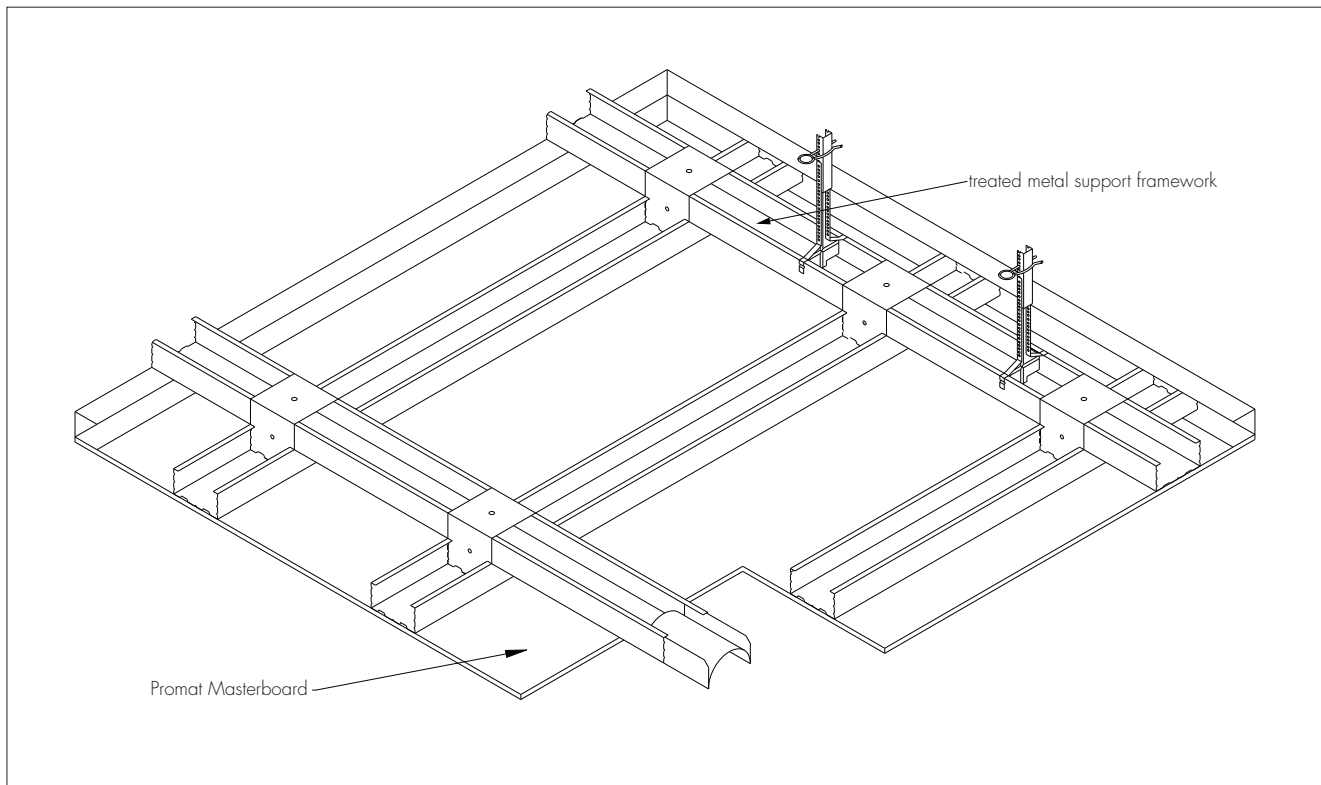


15.1 Tests after prolonged water immersion, oven drying and cyclic wetting and drying show no evidence of significant deterioration. The results indicate that a life in excess of 30 years can be expected when the product is used in normal internal environmental conditions or in semi-exposed locations as soffits in the United Kingdom.

15.2 In common with other cementitious materials, the matrix material will carbonate and embrittle with time.

15.3 If the product is to be decorated with a water vapour impermeable coating, differential moisture absorption may make the sheets more likely to bow than undecorated sheets therefore an appropriate backsealer should be used. When used in swimming pool ceiling (see Figure 6) and wall lining applications the boards may require a suitable decorative finish according to the specifiers requirements The Certificate holder should be consulted for advice on the use of water vapour impermeable coatings, backsealers and suitable decorative finishes. The Certificate holder should also be consulted regarding suitable primers, paint systems and decorative finishes to avoid adversely affecting the fire performance properties of the board.

Figure 6 Suspended swimming pool ceiling



Installation

16 Health and safety

When using power saws and sanders, dust extraction equipment should be used to control dust levels. Refer to Certificate holder's Safety Data Sheet for further details.

17 Procedure

17.1 Promat Masterboard must be installed strictly in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate (see sections 3.3, and 10).

17.2 Sheets must be supported on all four edges and fixed at maximum 610 mm support centres to a secured framework which has been levelled to give a flat fixing surface. The product may be fixed to metal supports but the advice of the Certificate holder should be sought regarding suitable materials, profiles and fixing methods.

17.3 In fire-resisting timber stud constructions where mineral wool is used the product must fit tightly in the framework and completely fill the cavity between the lining sheets.

17.4 Perimeter fixings for the product should be at a minimum distance of 12 mm from sheet edges, and 40 mm from sheet corners.

17.5 For general use, sheets may be fixed using galvanized wire nails, driven flush or slightly below the surface of the board; or by using No 6 or No 8 wood-screws or self-tapping screws for 9 mm and 12 mm thick Promat Masterboard. Promat Masterboard 6 mm thick may also be fixed using 6 mm crown, 25 mm long rust-protected staples, except where fire resistance is required.

17.6 Adequate fixing is essential for fire protection and the nails or screws must be well anchored into the supports. All supports must be in sound condition.

17.7 The product should be butt jointed in fire-resistant applications, using a fire-resistant sealant to fill any small gaps. Alternatively, for non-fire-resistant applications, board edges can be left slightly apart and all joints and screw heads filled and sanded to a smooth flat surface.

17.8 Where water may be used for washing the floor, the joint between the Promat board and the floor should prevent water penetrating the adjoining space. The lower edge of the board should be protected to a height of at least 75 mm.

18 Cutting and drilling

18.1 The product may be cut using a fine-toothed saw, for eg panel saw, padsaw, keyhole saw or coping saw; working with the fair-face up and the board supported as the cut progresses. Rough cuts can be made by scoring the board and snapping over a straight-edge. Power sawing can be carried out using a tungsten carbide or diamond-tipped blade.

18.2 The product should be drilled using a high- or low-speed twist drill and scrap material placed under the drilling location will ensure a clean hole.

Technical Investigations

19 Tests

Tests were carried out on Promat Masterboard to determine:

- geometric characteristics
- density
- watertightness
- water absorption
- effect of accelerated ageing on flexural strength
- behaviour in fire.

20 Investigations

20.1 Test data from independent laboratories in relation to the following were examined:

- BS 476-6 : 1989
- BS 476-7 : 1997
- BS 476-8 : 1972
- BS 476-11 : 1982
- BS 476-20 : 1987
- BS 476-21 : 1987
- BS 476-22 : 1987
- BS 476-23 : 1987
- coefficient of linear thermal expansion
- water vapour permeability
- moisture movement.

20.2 An examination was made of test data from the manufacturer's laboratory to evaluate:

- hard body impact resistance
- fixing strength
- effect of oven-drying on flexural strength.

20.3 Visits were made to sites to examine the performance in use.

20.4 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.

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 476-8 : 1972 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Test methods and criteria for the fire resistance of elements of building construction*
- BS 476-11 : 1982 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Method for assessing the heat emission from building materials*
- BS 476-20 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Method for determination of the fire resistance of elements of construction (general principles)*
- BS 476-21 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Methods for determination of the fire resistance of loadbearing elements of construction*
- BS 476-22 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Methods for determination of the fire resistance of non-loadbearing elements of construction*
- BS 476-23 : 1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Methods for determination of the contribution of components to the fire resistance of a structure*
- BS 4624 : 1981 *Methods of test for asbestos-cement building products*
- BS 5234-1 : 1992 *Partitions (including matching linings) — Code of practice for design and installation*
- BS 5234-2 : 1992 *Partitions (including matching linings) — Specification for performance requirements for strength and robustness including methods of test*
- BS 5250 : 2002 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*
- BS 5268-2 : 1996 *Structural use of timber — Code of practice for permissible stress design, materials and workmanship*
- BS 9999 : 2008 *Code of practice for fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings*
- BS DD 146 : 1986 *Methods of test for water vapour transmission resistance of sheet materials used in buildings*

21 Conditions

21.1 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.

21.2 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.

21.3 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.

21.4 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.

21.5 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.

