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Agrément Certificate

14/5120

Product Sheet 1

LICATA EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEMS

LICATATHERM EPS EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEM 1

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Licatatherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 1, comprising adhesively fixed white or grey expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation boards, with supplementary mechanical fixings, reinforced basecoat and render finishes. The system is suitable for use, with height restriction, on the outside of external masonry walls in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

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



KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Thermal performance — the system can be used to improve the thermal performance of external masonry walls and can contribute to satisfying the requirements of the national Building Regulations (see section 6).

Strength and stability — the system can adequately resist wind loads and has sufficient resistance to impact damage (see section 7).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the system has a B-s1, d0 reaction to fire classification in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 and its use is restricted (see section 8).

Risk of condensation — the system can contribute to limiting the risk of interstitial and surface condensation (see section 11).

Durability — when installed and maintained in accordance with the Certificate holder's recommendations and the terms of this Certificate, the system will remain effective for at least 30 years (see section 13).



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: 23 April 2019

John Albon
Chief Scientific Officer

Originally certificated on 11 July 2014

Claire Curtis-Thomas
Chief Executive

Certificate amended on 13 January 2020 to include new regulatory guidance for fire in Scotland and Wales.

This Certificate was amended on 22 May 2024 as part of a transition of The BBA Agrément Certificate scheme delivered under the BBA's ISO/IEC 17020 accreditation. This Certificate was issued originally under accreditation to ISO/IEC 17065. Sections marked with the symbol † are not issued under accreditation. Full conversion to the ISO/IEC 17020 format will take place at the next Certificate review. The BBA is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body (No. 4345). Readers MUST check the validity of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly. Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and must not be relied upon.

British Board of Agrément

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Licatatherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 1, 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 presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):



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

Requirement:	A1	Loading
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See sections 7.1 to 7.12 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	B4(1)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Requirement. See sections 8.1 to 8.4 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See section 10.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial and surface condensation. See sections 11.1, 11.2 and 11.4 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(1)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(2)	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Regulation. See sections 8.1 to 8.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO₂ emission rate for new buildings
Regulation:	26A	Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)
Regulation:	26A	Primary energy consumption rates for buildings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	26B	Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)(2)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The system can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See sections 12 and 13.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	1.1	Structure
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See sections 7.1 to 7.12 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 2.6.5 ⁽¹⁾ and 2.6.6 ⁽²⁾ . See sections 8.1 to 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6 of this Certificate.

Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Standard, and is acceptable for use more than one metre from a boundary, with reference to clauses 2.7.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2.7.2 ⁽²⁾ and Annex 2A ⁽¹⁾ . See sections 8.1 to 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6 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 3.10.2 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 10.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 11.3 and 11.4 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Buildings insulation envelope
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses (or parts of) 6.1.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.2 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.1.10 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.8 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 6.2 and 6.3 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⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾], 7.1.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾] and 7.1.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾]. See section 6.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		All comments given for the system under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to 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	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See section 10.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial condensation. See section 11.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	30	Stability
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See sections 7.1 to 7.12 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system is restricted by this Regulation. See sections 8.1 to 8.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

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.

See section: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.1 and 3.3) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2019

In the opinion of the BBA, Licatatherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 1, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*⁽¹⁾, Part 6 *Superstructure (excluding roofs)*, Chapter 6.9 *Curtain walling and cladding*.

(1) There is a general requirement in *NHBC Standards 2019*, Chapter 6.9, for fire-retardant-treated insulation to be used with the system in accordance with BS EN 13163 : 2012.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Licatatherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 1 comprises EPS insulation boards, adhesively fixed direct to the external masonry wall (ensuring a minimum 60% coverage), with supplementary mechanical fixings, glass-fibre-reinforced basecoat, primer and render finishes (see Figure 1). After the boards have been secured to the wall with insulation adhesive and the required number of mechanical fixings, the basecoat is trowel-applied over the boards, followed by the reinforcing mesh, which is fully embedded within the basecoat. A further layer of basecoat is applied over the embedded reinforcing mesh to achieve the required overall thickness. After the basecoat has fully cured, primer and render finishes are applied.

1.2 The system comprises:

Adhesives

- Raso Top 800 Grigio — cement-based powder requiring the addition of 5.25 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag. Applied to a minimum thickness of 5 mm, at a coverage of 3.5 to 4.0 kg·m⁻²
- Raso Top 800 Bianco — cement-based elastic-fibre-reinforced powder requiring the addition of 6 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag. Applied to a minimum thickness of 5 mm, at a coverage of 3.5 to 4.0 kg·m⁻²

Insulation⁽¹⁾

- Licatatherm White EPS (EPS 70) Insulation Boards — 1200 by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses from 60⁽²⁾ to 200 mm, with a nominal density of 15 kg·m⁻³, compressive strength of 70 kN·m⁻² and minimum tensile strength of 150 kPa. Boards comply with the requirements of BS EN 13163 : 2012, and are classified as Euroclass E in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007
- Licatatherm White EPS (EPS 100) Insulation Boards — 1200 by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses from 60⁽²⁾ to 200 mm, with a nominal density of 20 kg·m⁻³, compressive strength of 100 kN·m⁻² and minimum tensile strength of 150 kPa. Boards comply with the requirements of BS EN 13163 : 2012, and are classified as Euroclass E in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007
- Licatatherm Grey EPS (EPS 70) Insulation Boards — 1200 by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses from 60⁽²⁾ to 200 mm, with a nominal density of 17 kg·m⁻³, compressive strength of 70 kN·m⁻² and minimum tensile strength of 150 kPa. Boards comply with the requirements of BS EN 13163 : 2012, and are classified as Euroclass E in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007
- Licatatherm Grey EPS (EPS 100) Insulation Boards — 1200 by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses from 60⁽²⁾ to 200 mm, with a nominal density of 20 kg·m⁻³, compressive strength of 100 kN·m⁻² and minimum tensile strength of 150 kPa. Boards comply with the requirements of BS EN 13163 : 2012, and are classified as Euroclass E in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007.

(1) For declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) values see Table 2.

(2) Insulation thicknesses of 20, 30, 40 and 50 mm are also available, which are generally to be used in reveals.

Supplementary mechanical fixings

- Mechanical fixings⁽¹⁾ — fixing anchors, with various lengths to suit the substrate and insulation thickness, approved and supplied by the Certificate holder, and selected from:
 - Fischer Termoz 8 U — (covered by ETA 02/0019) polyamide anchor sleeve, with stainless steel or galvanized steel screw
 - Fischer Termoz 8 UZ — (covered by ETA 02/0019) polypropylene anchor sleeve, with polyamide screw
 - Fischer Termoz WS 8 L — (covered by ETA 02/0019) polyamide anchor sleeve, with stainless steel or galvanized steel screw
 - Fischer Termoz 8 NZ — (covered by ETA 03/0019) polypropylene anchor sleeve, with galvanized steel pin
 - Ejot EjoTherm SDM-T — (covered by ETA 04/0064) polyamide anchor sleeve, with stainless steel or galvanized steel screw
 - Ejot EjoTherm NT U — (covered by ETA 05/0009) polyethylene anchor sleeve, with stainless steel or galvanized steel pin
 - Ejot EjoTherm NK U — (covered by ETA 05/0009) polyethylene anchor sleeve, with stainless steel or galvanized steel pin
 - Ejot EjoTherm SDK U — (covered by ETA 04/0023) polyethylene anchor sleeve, with stainless steel or galvanized steel screw
 - Ejot EjoTherm STR U — (covered by ETA 04/0023) polyethylene anchor sleeve, with stainless steel or galvanized steel screw

(1) Other fixings may be used provided they can be demonstrated they have equal or higher pull-out resistance, plate diameter and plate stiffness characteristics.

Basecoats

- Raso Top 800 Grigio — cement-based powder requiring the addition of 5.25 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag, applied to a thickness of 3 to 5 mm in two layers, at a coverage of 6.0 to 6.5 kg·m⁻²
- Raso Top 800 Bianco — cement-based elastic-fibre-reinforced powder requiring the addition of 6 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag, applied to a thickness of 3 to 5 mm in two layers, at a coverage of 6.0 to 6.5 kg·m⁻²

Reinforcement

- Licatatherm Rete (ES-L 112) — 1 m wide mesh (4 by 5 mm grid size) of multi-strength glass fibre with a polymer coating, and nominal weight of 150 g·m⁻²
- Licatatherm Rete (RET01-1160) — 1 m wide mesh (3.5 by 4.5 mm grid size) of multi-strength glass fibre with a polymer coating, and nominal weight of 145 g·m⁻²

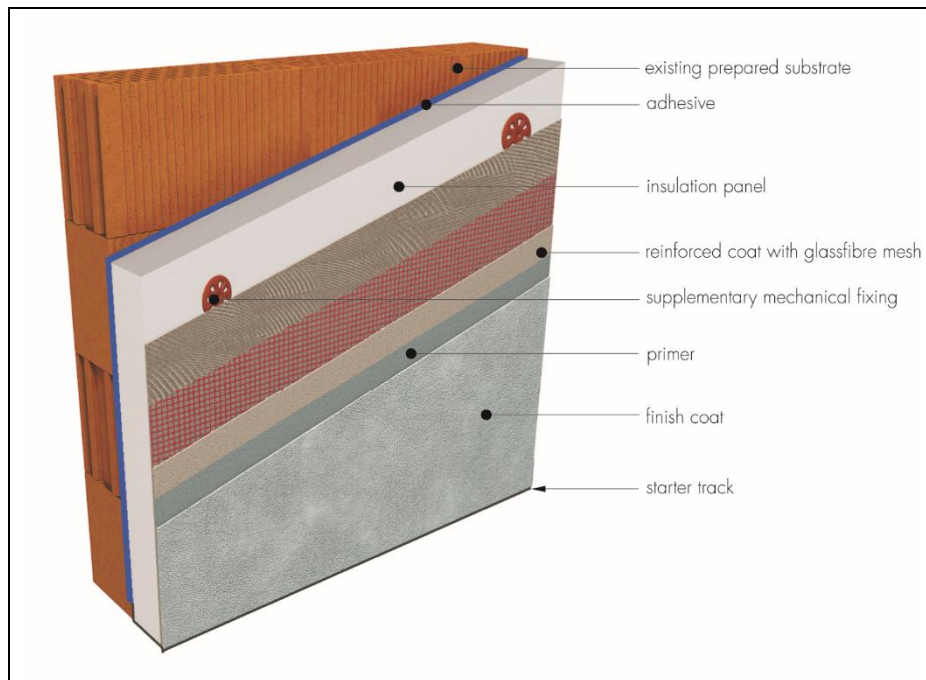
Primers

- Isolante LG — ready-to-use pigmented universal primer, based on acrylic copolymers, and applied at a coverage of 0.2 kg·m⁻²
- Acril Primer — primer, based on acrylic copolymers. Diluted with water in a 1:1 to 1:3 ratio (primer : water), and applied at a coverage of 0.2 kg·m⁻²

Finishing coats

- Siloxan Color — ready-to-use silicone-based paste. Available in 1.5 and 2.0 mm particle grain sizes, with thickness regulated by particle size and applied at a coverage of 2.7 to 3.3 kg·m²
- Lericci — ready-to-use acrylic-based paste. Available in 1.5 and 2.0 mm particle sizes, with thickness regulated by particle size and applied at a coverage of 2.7 to 3.3 kg·m²
- LicataSil — ready-to-use silicate-based paste. Available in 1.5 and 2.0 mm particle sizes, with thickness regulated by particle size and applied at a coverage of 2.7 to 3.3 kg·m².

Figure 1 The Licatatherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 1



1.3 Ancillary materials used with the system:

- a range of aluminium, PVC-U or stainless-steel profiles, comprising:
 - base profile
 - edge profile
 - corner profile with optional PVC-U nosing
 - render stop profile
 - movement joint
 - expansion joint
- profile connectors and fixings.

1.4 Ancillary materials also used with the system, but outside the scope of this Certificate:

- fungicidal wash
- silicone sealant in accordance with BS EN ISO 11600 : 2003
- expansion foam
- fire barriers.

2 Manufacture

2.1 The system components are manufactured by the Certificate holder or bought in from suppliers, to an agreed specification.

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

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

2.3 The management system of the manufacturer has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 by Kiwa Cermet Italia S.p.A (Certificate 15400-A) and BS EN ISO 14001 : 2004 by Rina Services S.p.A. (Certificate EMS-5678/S).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The system components are delivered to site in the packaging and quantities listed in Table 1. Each package carries the product identification and batch number.

Table 1 Component supply details

Components	Quantity and packaging
Licatatherm EPS (white and grey) insulation	Shrink-wrapped in polyethylene (on pallets)
Raso Top 800 Grigio (adhesive and basecoat)	25 kg bags
Raso Top 800 Bianco (adhesive and basecoat)	25 kg bags
Supplementary fixings	Boxed by manufacturer
Licatatherm Rete (ES-L 112)	50 m rolls
Licatatherm Rete (RET01-1160)	50 m rolls
Isolante LG primer	20 kg pails
Acril Primer	5 and 10 litre tubs
Siloxan Color finishing coat	25 kg pails
Lerici finishing coat	25 kg pails
LicataSil finishing coat	25 kg pails

3.2 The insulation boards must be stored on a firm, clean, level base, off the ground and under cover until required for use. Care must be taken when handling to avoid damage. Boards that become damaged, soiled or wet should be discarded.

3.3 The insulation boards should be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight, and contact with solvents and bitumen. The boards must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources.

3.4 The powder and paste components must be stored in dry conditions within 5 and 30°C, off the ground and protected from moisture. Contaminated materials should be discarded.

3.5 The primers and render finishes should be stored under cover, and protected from excessive heat and frost at all times.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Licatatherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 1.

Design Considerations

4 General

4.1 The Licatatherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 1, when installed in accordance with this Certificate, is satisfactory for use in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of external masonry or concrete walls of new and existing buildings. 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 should be designed and installed so as to direct water away from the building).

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

4.3 The system is for application to the outside of external walls of masonry, normal weight concrete, lightweight concrete, autoclaved concrete or no fines concrete construction, on new or existing domestic and non-domestic

buildings (with or without existing render) with no storey above 18 metres (11 metres in Scotland). Prior to installation of the system, wall surfaces should comply with section 14 of this Certificate.

4.4 New walls subject to the national Building Regulations should 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.

4.5 New walls not subject to regulatory requirements should also be built in accordance with the Standards identified in section 4.4.

4.6 Movement joints should be incorporated into the system in line with existing expansion joints in the building structure in accordance with the Certificate holder's recommendations for the specific installation.

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

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

4.9 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. See section 4.10.

4.10 External pipework and ducts should 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 can advise on suitable fixing methods, but these are outside the scope of this Certificate.

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

4.12 It is essential that the system is installed and maintained in accordance with the conditions set out in this Certificate.

5 Practicability of installation

The system should only be installed by specialist contractors who have successfully undergone training and registration by the Certificate holder (see section 15).

Note: The BBA operates a UKAS-accredited Approved Installer Scheme for external wall insulation (non-mandatory); details of approved installer companies are included on the BBA's website (www.bbacerts.co.uk).

6 Thermal performance

6.1 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006, using the declared thermal conductivities (λ_D) of the insulations given in Table 2.

Table 2 Declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) values and available thicknesses

Insulation type	Insulation board thickness range (mm)	Thermal conductivity ($W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$)
White EPS 70		0.038
White EPS 100	40 to 200	0.036
Grey EPS 70 and 100		0.032



6.2 The U value of a completed wall will depend on the insulation type and thickness, fixing method and type and number of fixings, and the insulating value of the substrate masonry and its internal finish. Calculated U values for sample constructions in accordance with the national Building Regulations are given in Table 3, and are based on the thermal conductivity values given in Table 2.

Table 3 Insulation thickness required to achieve design U values⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ given in the national Building Regulations

U value ⁽⁴⁾ ($W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$)	Thickness of insulation (mm)					
	215 mm brickwork, $\lambda = 0.56 W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$			200 mm dense blockwork, $\lambda = 1.75 W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$		
	White EPS 70	White EPS 100	Grey EPS 70 and 100	White EPS 70	White EPS 100	Grey EPS 70 and 100
0.18	190	180	160	200	190	170
0.19	180	170	160	190	180	160
0.25	130	130	110	140	130	120
0.26	130	120	110	140	130	110
0.28	120	110	100	120	120	110
0.30	110	100	90	120	110	100
0.35	90	90	80	100	90	80

(1) Wall construction inclusive of 13 mm plaster ($\lambda = 0.57 W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$), brickwork (protected) with 17.1% mortar or dense blockwork with 6.7% mortar ($\lambda = 0.88 W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$). Declared thermal conductivity (λ_D) values of insulation are as shown in Table 2. A 5 mm thick layer of adhesive (with $\lambda = 0.43 W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$) covering 60% of the insulation surface, and a board emissivity of 0.9, together with an external render thickness of 5 mm (with $\lambda = 1.0 W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$), is also included.

(2) Calculations based on a bonded system that included 3 galvanized steel fixings per square metre with a point thermal transmittance (x_p) of $0.002 W \cdot K^{-1}$ per steel pin. Use of other types of fixings should be calculated in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017. A gap correction (ΔU) of zero is assumed.

(3) Based upon incremental insulation thickness of 10 mm.

(4) When applying the maximum available insulation thickness, these walls can achieve U values from 0.15 to $0.18 W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$ depending on insulation and wall type.

6.3 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 Strength and stability

General



7.1 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 (see also section 5). The Certificate holder must also verify that a suitably experienced and qualified 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 7.3)
- 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 7.3 to 7.6).

7.2 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 should be made good prior to the system being installed.

7.3 The wind loads on the walls should 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, a partial factor of 1.5 must be applied to the calculated characteristic wind load to establish the design wind load to be resisted by the system.

7.4 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.

7.5 Positive wind load is transferred to the substrate wall directly via compression through the render and insulation system.

7.6 Negative wind load is transferred to the substrate wall via⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾:

- the bond between the insulation and render system (see section 7.7)
- the tensile strength of the insulation (see section 7.8)
- the bond between the adhesive and the insulation interface⁽³⁾ (see section 7.9)
- the bond between the substrate and adhesive interface⁽³⁾ (see section 7.10).

- (1) For adhesively fixed systems with supplementary mechanical fixings, the contribution of the fixings is not considered when calculating resistance to wind load.
(2) Further guidance is available from BBA Guidance Note 1, available on the BBA website (www.bbacerts.co.uk).
(3) The percentage of adhesive coverage should be considered.

7.7 The characteristic bond resistance between the insulation and render interface derived from test results was $80 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$. The design resistance of the bond between the insulation and render (N_{RD1}) should be taken as the characteristic bond resistance divided by a partial factor of 9.

7.8 The characteristic tensile resistance of the insulation material may be taken as $100 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ and should be divided by a partial material factor of 2.5 to establish the ultimate design resistance of the insulation ($R_{d,ins}$).

7.9 The characteristic bond resistance between the adhesive and the insulation derived from test results was $30 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-2(1)}$. The design resistance of the bond between the adhesive and insulation (N_{RD2}) should be taken as this value divided by a partial factor of 9.

- (1) The minimum bonded surface area (A_{min}) should not be less than 60%.

7.10 The characteristic bond resistance between the substrate and the adhesive derived from test results was $80 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$.⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ The design resistance of the bond between the substrate and the adhesive (N_{RD3}) should be taken as the characteristic resistance divided by a partial factor of 9.

- (1) The bond between the substrate and the adhesive from the test should have a minimum failure resistance of $250 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ after the adhesive has fully cured and in dry conditions, in accordance with ETAG 004 : 2013. The minimum failure resistance value is based on a minimum 28 day curing time of the test sample.
(2) The results from tests carried out on site for the bond (while the adhesive is curing) between the substrate and the adhesive should be at least equal to $80 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$.
(3) The minimum bonded surface area (A_{min}) should not be less than 60%.

7.11 The number and spacing of the supplementary fixings should be determined by the Certificate holder. Provided the substrate wall is suitable and the supplementary fixings are covered by an appropriate ETA, the fixings will initially transfer the weight of the insulation system to the substrate wall while the adhesive is curing. However, since the characteristic pull-out resistance values are dependent on the substrate type, the fixing must be selected to suit the specific loads and substrate⁽¹⁾.

- (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. If this is not the case, site-specific pull-out tests must be carried out.

7.12 The data derived from sections 7.7 to 7.10 must be assessed against the design wind load and the following expression must be satisfied:⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾.

For safe design:

$$R_d \geq W_e$$

$$R_{d,b,ins/render} = A_r * N_{RD1}$$

$R_{d,t,ins}$ = characteristic tensile strength of insulation/2.5

$$R_{d,b,adh/ins} = A_{min} * N_{RD2}$$

$$R_{d,b,sub/adh} = A_{min} * N_{RD3}$$

Where:

R_d is the design ultimate resistance ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$) taken as the minimum of $R_{d,b,ins/render}$, $R_{d,t,ins}$, $R_{d,b,adh/ins}$ and $R_{d,b,sub/adh}$

W_e is the maximum design wind load ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)

$R_{d,b,ins/render}$ is the bond design resistance between the insulation and render ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)

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 tests ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)

$R_{d,b,adh/ins}$ is the bond design resistance between the insulation and adhesive ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)

A_{min} is the minimum bonded surface area (based on % area covered)

N_{RD2} is the design bond resistance between insulation and adhesive based on tests ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)

$R_{d,b,sub/adh}$ is the design bond resistance between the substrate and adhesive ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$)

N_{RD3} is the design bond resistance between the substrate and adhesive based on tests ($kN \cdot m^{-2}$).

- (1) If the minimum design resistance (R_d) calculated in sections 7.7 to 7.10 is less than the design wind pressure, the bonded surface area (A_{min}) should be increased.
- (2) If the minimum bonded surface area required to resist the design wind load is higher than 100%, the system would need to be mechanically fixed and therefore should not be installed: mechanically fixed system requirements have not been assessed with this Certificate.

Impact resistance

7.13 Hard body impact tests were carried out in accordance with ETAG 004 : 2013. The system is suitable for use in the Use Categories up to and including Use Category II⁽¹⁾:

(1) The Use Categories are defined in ETAG 004 : 2013 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.

8 Behaviour in relation to fire



8.1 The reaction to fire classification⁽¹⁾ of the system is B-s1, d0, in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 where the maximum organic content of basecoat and finishing coat is less than 0.6% and 5.8% respectively. For specific colours included within these ranges, the advice of the Certificate holder must be sought.

(1) ETA-09/0022, issued by ZAG. Details are available from the Certificate holder.

8.2 The fire classification applies to the full range of thicknesses covered by this Certificate (see sections 1.2 and 8.1).

8.3 The insulation component in isolation is not classified as 'non-combustible' or of 'limited combustibility'.



8.4 For all buildings in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the system is considered suitable for use on, or at any distance from, the boundary, and the system is restricted for use in buildings up to 18 metres in height.



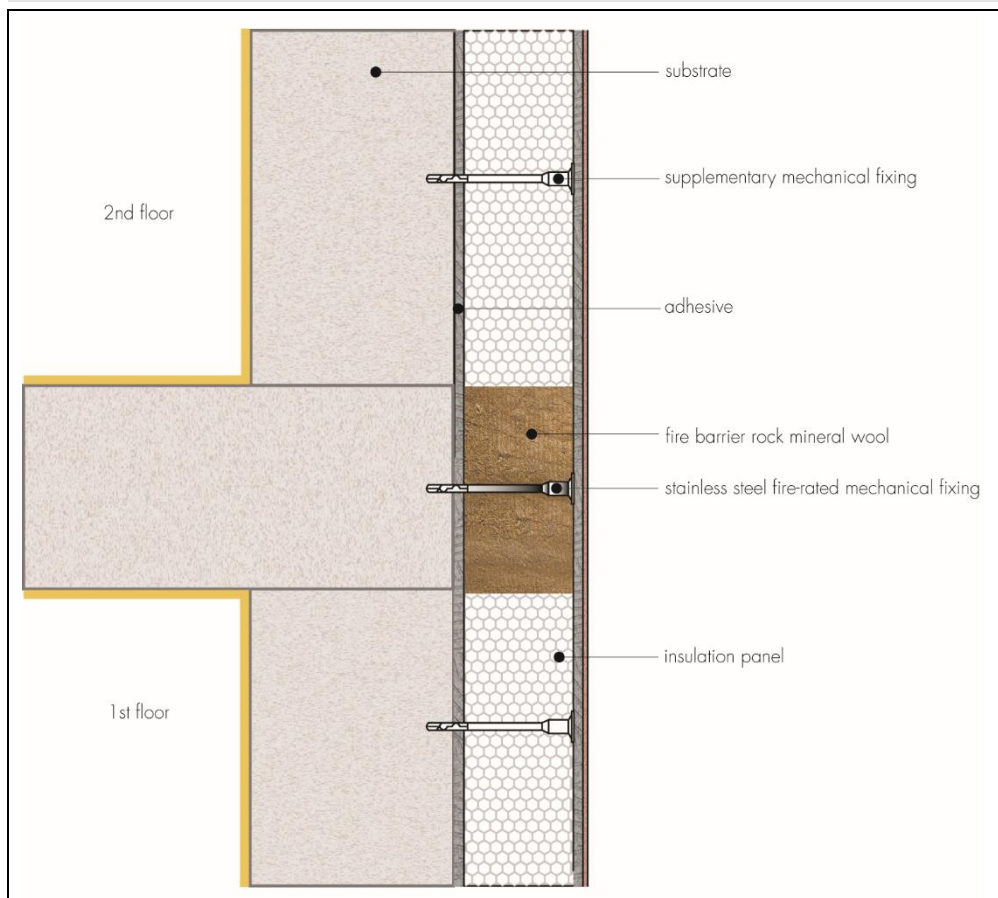
8.5 In Scotland, the system is not classified as non-combustible and may be used on buildings more than 1 m from a boundary and, on houses, 1 m or less from a boundary. With minor exceptions, the system should be included in calculations of unprotected area, except on houses where the external wall behind has the appropriate fire resistance.



8.6 In Scotland, the system should not be used on any building with a storey more than 11 m above the ground, or on any entertainment or assembly building with a total storey area more than 500 m², or on any hospital or residential care building with a total storey area more than 200 m².

8.7 For application to second storey walls and above, it is recommended that the designer considers at least one stainless steel fixing per square metre and fire barriers in line with compartment walls and floors as advised in BRE Report BR 135 : 2013 (see Figure 2 of this Certificate).

Figure 2 Fire barrier details



9 Proximity of flues and appliances

Where the system is installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations should be satisfied:

England and Wales — Approved Document J

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

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L.

10 Water resistance



10.1 The system will provide a degree of protection against rain ingress. However, care should be taken to ensure that substrate walls are adequately weathertight 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.

10.2 Designers and installers should take particular care in detailing around openings, penetrations and movement joints to minimise the risk of rain ingress.

10.3 The guidance given in BRE Report 262 : 2002 should be followed in connection with the watertightness of solid wall constructions. The designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used.

10.4 At the top of walls, the system should be protected by an adequate overhang or other detail designed for use with this type of system (see section 16).

11 Risk of condensation



11.1 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 system and windows, to minimise the risk of condensation. The recommendations of BS 5250 : 2011 should be followed.

Surface condensation



11.2 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $0.7 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point and the junctions with other elements and openings comply with section 6.3.



11.3 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011 Section 4 and Annex G, and BRE Report 262 : 2002.

Interstitial condensation



11.4 Walls incorporating the system will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011 Section 4 and Annexes D and G.

11.5 The water vapour resistance (μ) factor (for the insulation boards) and equivalent air layer thickness (s_d) (for the render systems) are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Water vapour resistance factor and equivalent air layer thickness

Layer	Thickness (mm)	μ	S_d (m)
EPS 70 boards (white and grey)	40 to 200	20-40 ⁽²⁾	—
EPS 100 boards (white and grey)	40 to 200	30-70 ⁽²⁾	—
Rendering system: reinforced basecoat + finish coat (specific particle size) as indicated below			
Raso Top 800 Grigio ⁽¹⁾ basecoat + Leric finish coat	4.5 to 6.5	—	0.42 ⁽³⁾
Raso Top 800 Grigio ⁽¹⁾ basecoat + Siloxan Color finish coat	4.5 to 6.5	—	0.42 ⁽³⁾
Raso Top 800 Grigio ⁽¹⁾ basecoat + LicataSil finish coat	4.5 to 6.5	—	0.31 ⁽³⁾

(1) Equivalent air layer thickness (S_d) value also applies to Raso Top 800 Bianco basecoat, which is of a similar composition to Raso Top 800 Grigio which was tested as part of the rendering system.

(2) These values are taken from BS EN 12524 : 2000. It is recommended that the lower figure is used when assessing the interstitial condensation risk.

(3) The S_d is only representative of the 1.5 mm particle size; for other particle sizes, the Certificate holder should be contacted.

12 Maintenance and repair



12.1 An initial inspection should 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
- necessary repairs effected immediately and the sealant joints at window and door frames replaced at regular intervals
- maintenance schedules, which should include the replacement and resealing of joints (for example, between the insulation system and window and door frame).

12.2 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.

13 Durability



13.1 The system will remain effective for at least 30 years, provided any damage to the surface finish is repaired immediately and regular maintenance is undertaken, as described in section 12.

13.2 Any render 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 less noticeable on lighter colours.

13.3 The render 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.

13.4 To maintain a high quality aesthetic appearance, it may be necessary to periodically overcoat the building using system-compatible coatings recommended by the Certificate holder and in accordance with BS EN 1062-1 : 2004. Care should be taken not to adversely affect the water vapour transmission or fire characteristics of the system. The advice of the Certificate holder should be sought as to the suitability of a particular product.

Installation

14 Site survey and preliminary work

14.1 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 is prepared for each elevation of the building indicating:

- the position of beads
- detailing around windows and doors and at eaves
- damp-proof course (dpc) level
- exact position of expansion joints, if required
- areas where flexible sealants must be used
- any alterations to external plumbing
- the position of fire barriers.

14.2 The survey should include tests conducted on the walls of the building by the Certificate holder or their approved installers, to determine the bond strength between the adhesive and the substrate, and be satisfied that the pull-out resistance of the proposed supplementary mechanical fixings from the substrate is adequate. An assessment and recommendation should be made on the minimum bond strength and type and number of fixings required to withstand the building's expected wind loading based on calculations using the test site data in accordance with section 7.

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

14.4 Surfaces should 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 1 m, must be made good prior to installation, to ensure that the insulation boards are installed with a smooth, in-plane finished surface.

14.5 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 should be hacked off and reinstated.

14.6 On existing buildings, purpose-made sills must be fitted to extend beyond the finished face of the system. New buildings should incorporate suitably deep sills (see Figure 11).

14.7 In new buildings, internal wet work (eg screeding or plastering) should be completed and allowed to dry prior to the application of the system.

15 Approved installers

Application of the system, within the context of this Certificate, must be carried out by installers approved, recommended or recognised by 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.

16 Procedure

General

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

16.2 Weather conditions should be monitored to ensure correct application and curing conditions. Application of coating materials must not be carried out at temperatures below 5 or above 30°C, or if exposure to frost is likely, and the coating must be protected from rapid drying. Installation should not take place during rainfall or if rain is anticipated. In addition, cementitious-based renders must not be applied if the temperature will fall below 0°C within 72 hours of completion.

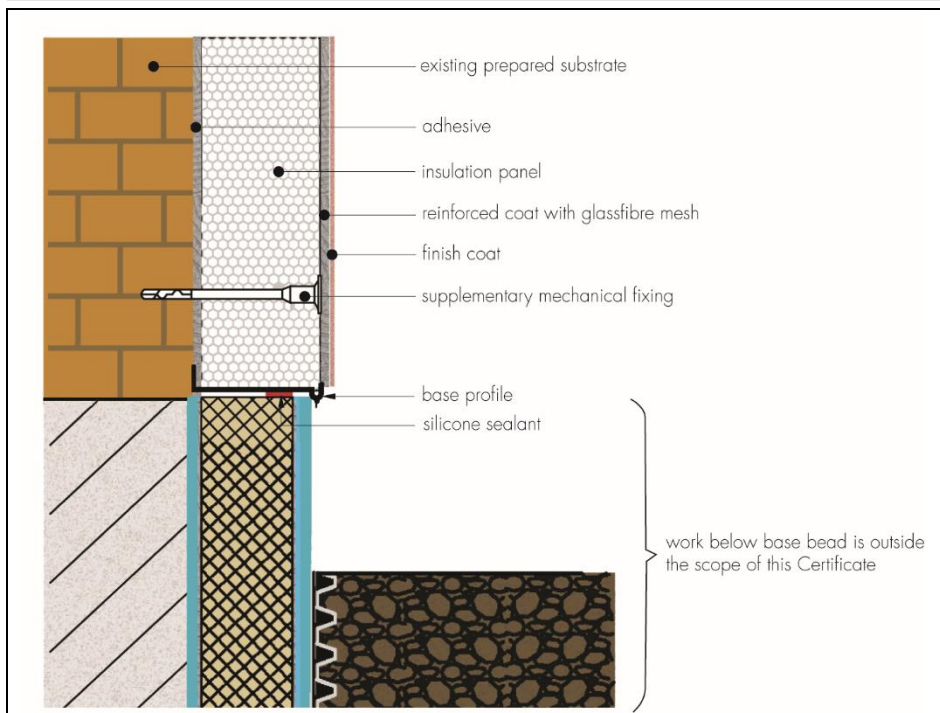
16.3 Where required, a fungicidal wash is applied to the entire surface of the external wall by brush, roller or spray.

16.4 All rendering should be in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2016.

Positioning and securing insulation boards

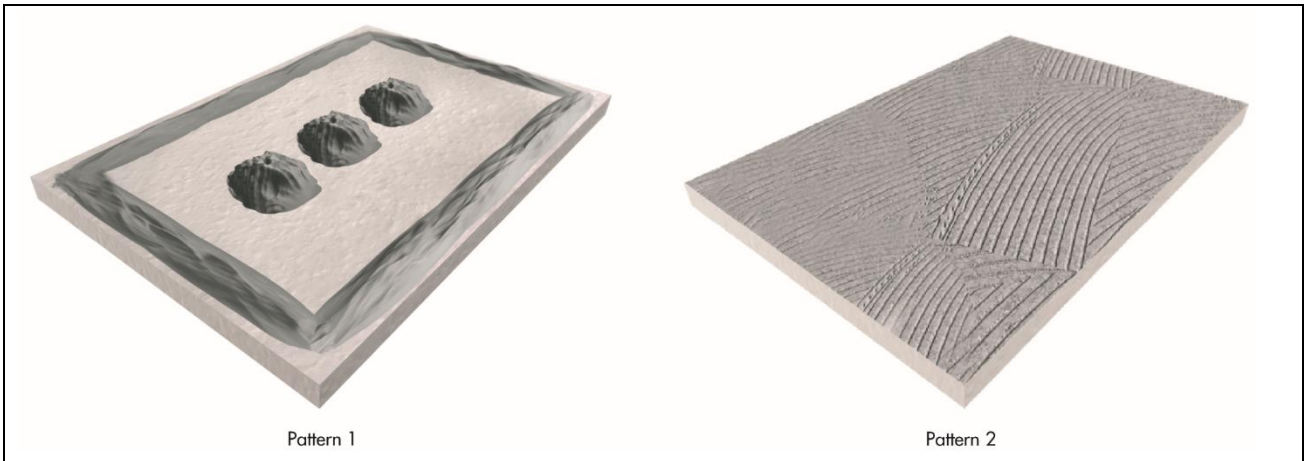
16.5 A base profile should be fixed to the external wall above the dpc to coincide with the lower edge of the insulation using the approved profile fixings at approximately 500 mm centres (see Figure 3). Base rail connectors are inserted at all rail joints. Extension profiles are fixed to the front lip of the base rail or stop end channel where appropriate. Stop profiles are positioned vertically, eg at party wall positions where the adjoining property does not require treatment.

Figure 3 Typical section of base profile



16.6 Insulation boards should be installed with staggered joints, including at building corners, from the base profile upward (see Figure 5). The boards should be bonded to the wall using the adhesive (as described in section 1.2). The adhesive is prepared with the required amount of water, and mixed with a paddle mixer until the desired consistency is achieved. After allowing the adhesive to rest for 5 minutes, it is stirred again. The adhesive is applied in a continuous line around the perimeter of the board with three additional dabs of adhesive distributed uniformly over the remaining surface; at least 60% of the board should be covered (see Figure 4, Pattern 1), to a minimum thickness of 5 mm. Alternatively, adhesive can be applied over the entire face of the insulation board using a notched trowel (see Figure 4, Pattern 2).

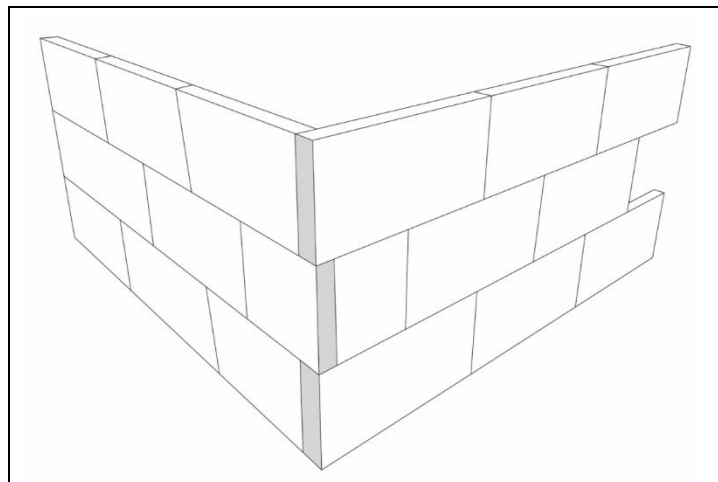
Figure 4 Insulation boards – adhesive pattern



16.7 The first run of insulation boards, with adhesive applied, is positioned on the base profile and pressed firmly against the wall, and butted tightly together and aligned to achieve a level finish.

16.8 Subsequent rows of boards are positioned so that the vertical board joints are staggered and overlapped at the building corners, and so that the board joints do not occur within 200 mm of the corners of openings (see Figure 5). Joints between boards greater than 2 mm should be filled with slivers of insulation board or expansion foam. Gaps greater than 10 mm should be closed by repositioning or, where appropriate, by cutting boards to fit. Any high spots or irregularities are removed by lightly planing with a rasp over the whole surface. Alignment should be checked as work proceeds.

Figure 5 Typical arrangement of insulation boards



16.9 To fit around details such as doors and windows, the boards may be cut with a sharp knife or a fine-tooth saw. If required, purpose-made window sills, designed to prevent water ingress and incorporating drips to shed water clear of the system, are fitted.

16.10 Before the adhesive has set, supplementary mechanical fixings are applied through the insulation board into the substrate wall as described in 16.11. The number of fixings is increased as required (such as in corner zones of the building), depending on the location of the building, wind load calculation and the installation height. These fixings will also assist in securing the insulation board while the adhesive sets. Details of supplementary mechanical fixings (including their layout on the insulation boards) are based on pull-out test results, substrate type and wind loading data.

16.11 Holes are drilled through the insulation into the substrate wall to the required depth, one in the centre of insulation and one at each corner joint of the board, resulting in three fixings per square metre for installation heights up to 15 metres. Around openings, additional fixings should be installed as determined by the system designer. The mechanical fixings are inserted and tapped firmly into place, thus securing the boards to the substrate.

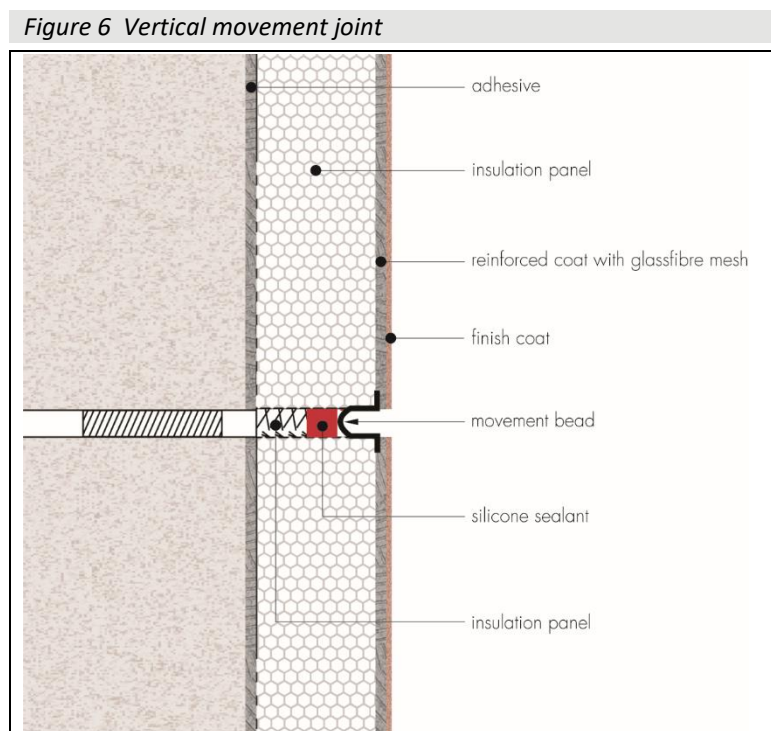
16.12 Window and door reveals should be insulated to minimise the effects of cold bridging. Where clearance is limited, strips of approved insulation should be installed to suit available margins and details. Installation continues until the whole wall is completely covered including, where appropriate, the building soffits and eaves.

16.13 Prior to the application of the render system, a bead of joint sealant is gun-applied at window and door frames, overhanging eaves, gas and electric meter boxes, wall vents, or where the render abuts any other building material or surface.

16.14 All corners are fixed with mesh angles installed with adhesive mortar.

Movement joints

16.15 Generally, movement joints are not required in the system but, if an expansion joint is already incorporated in the substrate, a movement joint must be provided in the insulation system (see Figure 6).



Application of basecoat and reinforcing mesh

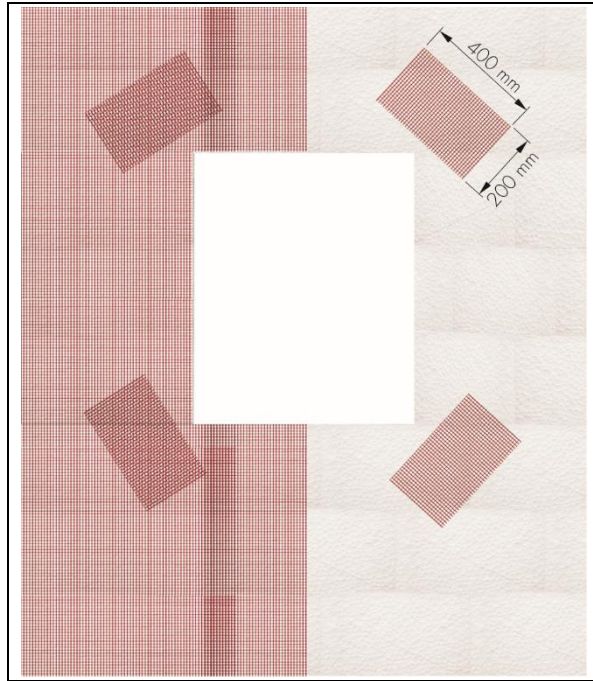
16.16 The basecoat is prepared with the required amount of water (see section 1) then applied over the insulation boards using a stainless steel trowel, and floated with a Darby float to an approximate thickness of 3 mm. The reinforcing mesh (with its concave surface to the wall) is applied and is immediately embedded into the basecoat by trowelling from the centre to the edge; a light coat of basecoat is applied (whilst the first is still wet) to ensure the mesh is free of wrinkles.

16.17 The basecoat is applied progressively, working in one-metre sections vertically and horizontally.

16.18 Overlapping at all mesh joints should not be less than 100 mm.

16.19 In all cases, mesh patches (200 by 400 mm) are used diagonally at the corners of openings, as shown in Figure 7. For areas requiring extra resistance to impact, two mesh layers should be used (applied in two stages).

Figure 7 Additional reinforcement of openings



16.20 Once the whole wall is completed, the basecoat (with reinforcing mesh) is left to dry for at least two days before applying a second coat, to ensure the mesh is completely covered and that the required minimum thickness of basecoat is achieved, whilst ensuring that the mesh is in the top one third of the basecoat. The drying time will depend upon the conditions, but at least 24 hours should elapse before the primer and finishing coats are applied. The overall thickness of the reinforced basecoat must be greater than 3 mm.

Primer

16.21 The primer is roller-applied after the basecoat has dried, first making sure it is free from any irregularities (trowel-marks, exposed mesh, etc). Isolante LG is applied as delivered whereas Acril Primer is diluted with clean water in a ratio of 1:1 up to 1:3 (see section 1).

Finishing coats

16.22 The finishing coat is applied to the required thicknesses of 1.5 to 2 mm (depending on particle size), using a stainless steel trowel and finished with a plastic trowel to create a textured finish. The drying time is dependent on conditions, but will typically be 24 hours in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

16.23 Continuous surfaces must be completed without a break, eg working to a wet edge. Care should be taken to prevent the basecoats and finishing coats from either drying too rapidly or freezing.

16.24 Care should be taken in the detailing of the system around openings and projections and at eaves (see Figures 8 to 11) to ensure adequate protection against water ingress and to limit the risk of water penetrating the system.

16.25 At the top of walls, the system should be protected by an adequate overhang (see Figure 8) or other detail designed for use with this type of system.

16.26 On completion of the installation, external fittings, eg rainwater goods, are securely fixed to timber grounds or extended fixings that have been built into the system during installation.

Figure 8 Roof eaves details

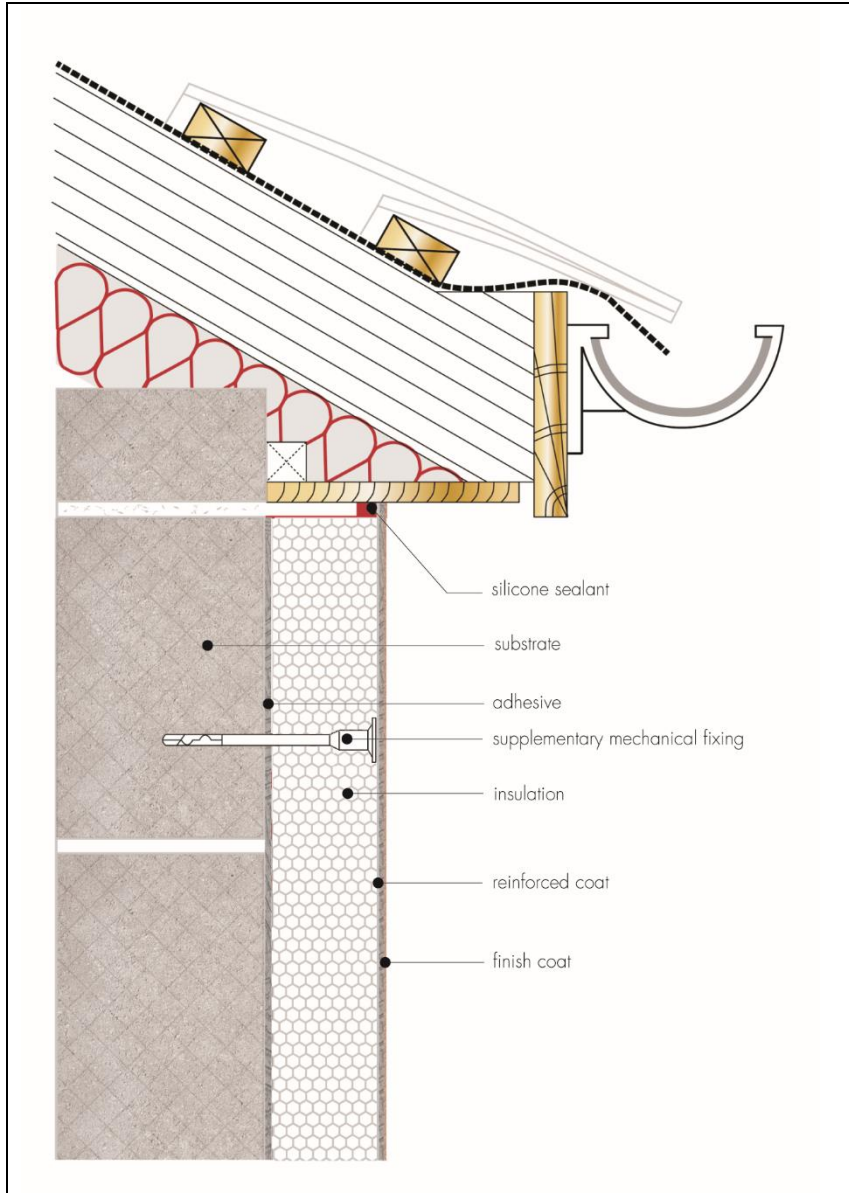


Figure 9 External corner details

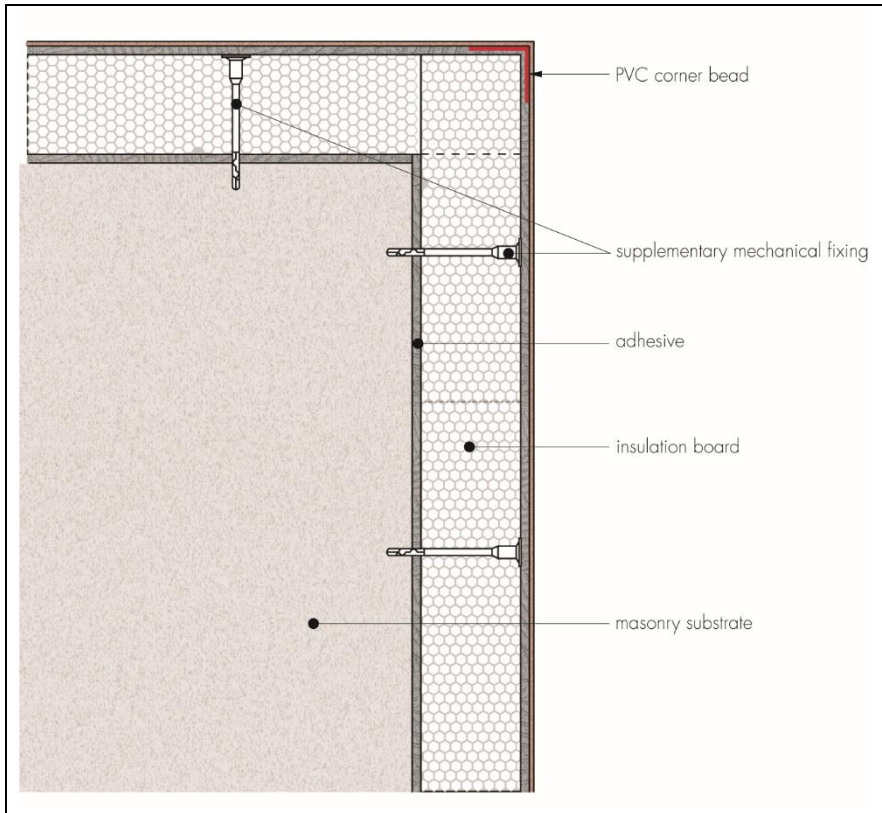


Figure 10 Insulated window detail

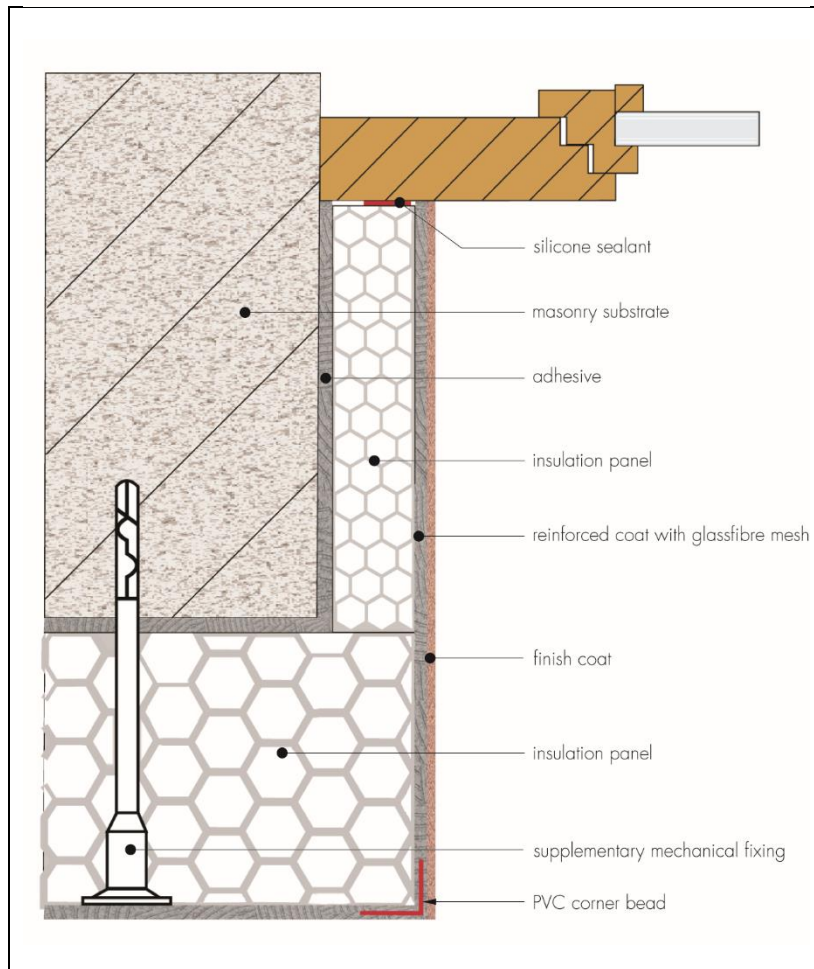
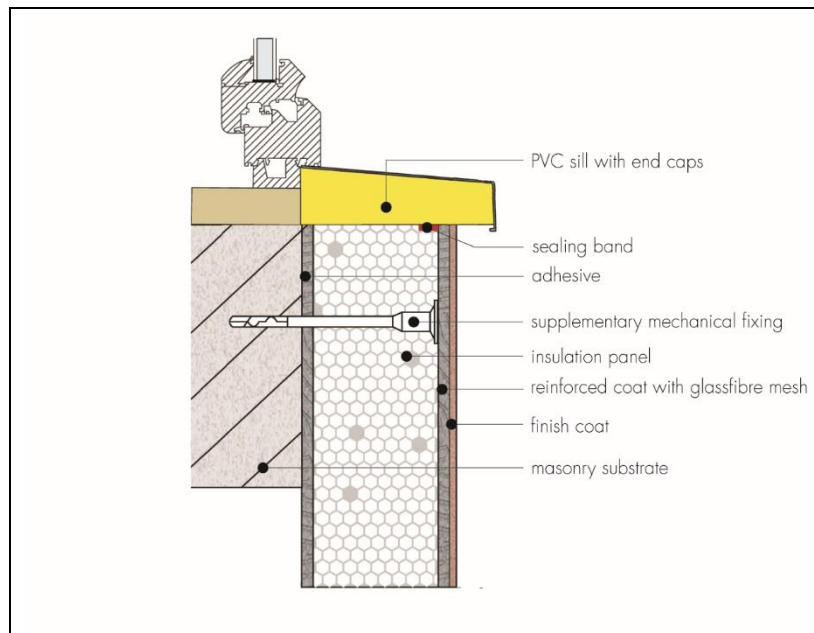


Figure 11 Window sill detail



Technical Investigations

17 Tests

Results of tests were assessed to determine:

- reaction to fire classification in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007
- hygrothermal performance (heat/spray cycling)
- render/insulation bond strength
- resistance to hard body impact
- water vapour permeability
- water absorption.

18 Investigations

18.1 An examination was made of data relating to:

- durability
- adequacy of the fixing system
- the risk of interstitial condensation
- thermal conductivity and example U values
- system wind load resistance.

18.2 The practicability of installation and the effectiveness of detailing techniques were examined.

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

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Conditions

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- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
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