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Agrément Certificate
10/4777
Product Sheet 3

FOAMSEAL

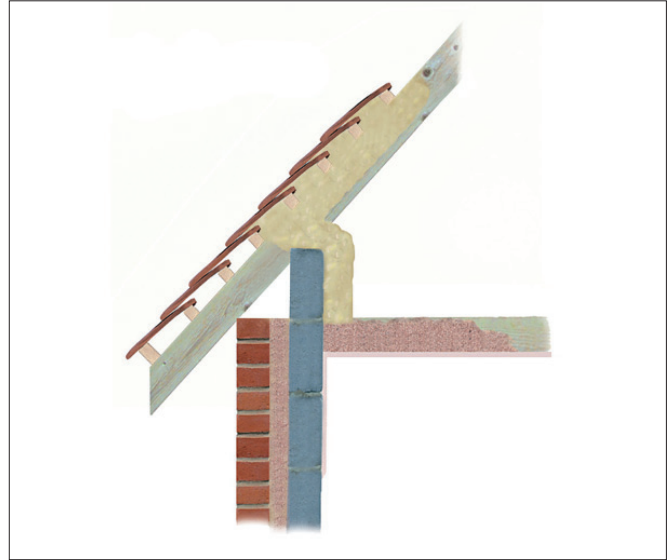
FOAMSEAL ROOF INSULATION AND STABILISATION

PRODUCT SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATE

This Certificate relates to Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation, spray applied expanding polyurethane foams, for use in existing tiled and slated pitched roofs, including hybrid roofs without a roof tile underlay, as an insulation system only or as an insulation/repair medium for roofs suffering from nail fatigue.

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

Practicability of installation — the products should only be installed by contractors trained and approved by the Certificate holder (see section 4).

Thermal performance — calculations for 'example' roof constructions indicate U values between $0.14 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ and $0.31 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ (see section 5).

Condensation risk — the Synthesia RF and Renotherm products have a high water vapour resistivity of approximately $479 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ and $305 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ respectively, but the risk of interstitial condensation will depend on the roof construction and should be assessed for each project (see section 6).

Adhesion — the products bonds sufficiently to slate or clay tiles to replace the anchorage originally supplied by the nails (see section 7).

Weathertightness — the products will contribute towards the roof covering resisting the passage of water, wind-blown snow and dust into the interior of a building (see section 8).

Properties in relation to fire — the products have a Class 1 surface spread of flame rating and may be used in suitable roof constructions (see section 9).

Durability — the durability of the products is satisfactory and should extend the life of a roof by at least 20 years (see section 13).

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

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C Hunt'.

Chris Hunt
Head of Approvals — Physics

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'G Cooper'.

Greg Cooper
Chief Executive

Date of First issue: 19 January 2011

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, Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations:



The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales)

Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The products will contribute to a roof meeting this Requirement. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The risk of interstitial condensation must be assessed for each roof. The products can adequately limit the risk of surface condensation. See sections 6.1 and 6.5 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The products can contribute to meeting this Requirement. See section 5 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	Regulation 7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products are acceptable materials. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)	Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The products can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building Standards – construction
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The products will contribute to a roof satisfying clause 3.10.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ of this Standard. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The risk of interstitial condensation must be assessed for each roof. The products can adequately limit the risk of surface condensation, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 6.1 and 6.6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:		The products can contribute to a roof satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.1.2 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.8 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ . See section 5 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards – conversions
Comment:		All comments given for this 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 products are acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	C4(b)	Resistance to ground moisture and weather
Comment:		The products will contribute to a roof satisfying this Regulation. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	C5	Condensation
Comment:		The risk of interstitial condensation must be assessed for each roof. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	F2(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	F3(2)	Target carbon dioxide Emissions Rate
Comment:		The products can contribute to meeting this Regulation. See section 5 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: 2 *Delivery and site handling* (2.1 to 2.3) and 14 *Precautions* (14.1 to 14.6) of this Certificate.

Non-regulatory Information

NHBC Standards 2011

In the opinion of the BBA, the use of Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation, in relation to this Certificate, is not subject to the requirements of these Standards.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation are spray applied HFC blown, polyurethane rigid foams. They are applied in existing pitched roofs, including hybrid roofs without a roof tile underlay as a thermal insulation or as an insulation/repair medium on tiled and slated pitched roofs suffering from nail fatigue and built up in layers, not exceeding 20 mm in thickness.

1.2 The foam is prepared from two liquid components, one part by volume of isocyanate to one part by volume of resin mixed within the nozzle of the spray gun during the spraying process. The foam cures within two hours.

1.3 Quality control arrangements on site include checks on density and appearance.

2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The two components of the products are delivered to site in drums (up to 250 kg capacity) bearing the products name, batch number and the BBA identification mark incorporating this Certificate number.

2.2 Drums should be stored in a well-ventilated area, ideally above 10°C and away from possible ignition sources. The drums must be protected from frost.

2.3 The isocyanate component is classified as 'harmful', under *The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009* (CHIP4) and bears the appropriate hazard warning signs. When cured, the products do not constitute a hazard.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation.

Design Considerations

3 General

3.1 Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation is effective in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of roofs in existing domestic or similar buildings when applied to underside of tiles and slates or a plasterboard ceiling lining as follows:

- between timber rafters only
- between and under timber rafters
- as a combination between and under timber rafters and between ceiling joists in a non-habitable roof (hybrid roof, which contain both sloping and horizontal insulation).

3.2 The products are also suitable for use as a insulation/repair and stabilising system on unfelted slate or tiled pitched roofs suffering from the effects of nail corrosion. The anchorage originally supplied by the fixing nails is replaced by the adhesive properties of the foam.

3.3 The products must not be installed over wet or rotting timbers. Wet timbers without rot should be dried, and rotting timbers replaced. The roof must then be made weather tight prior to the installation of the foam. Damaged or dislodged, valleys, gutters, chimney stacks, flashings, slates, tiles etc must be repaired or replaced to ensure that the risk of subsequent water penetration is kept to an absolute minimum (see also sections 15.1 and 15.2).

3.4 The products form a strong bond with clean and dry substrates. This should be taken into account when specifying the products or anticipating future alterations.

3.5 The products must not be applied over electrical cables or existing vents or ventilation gaps. Where accidental coverage occurs the foam must be removed immediately after installation. Water tanks must be covered to prevent contamination during installation.

3.6 The products must not come into direct contact with flue pipes, chimneys or other heat producing appliances within the loft space (see section 10).

3.7 Pitched roofs are defined for the purpose of this Certificate as those roofs having a pitch in excess of 15°.

3.8 The products contribute to the airtightness of the building envelope.

4 Practicability of installation

The products should only be installed by contractors trained and approved by the Certificate holder in accordance with the Certificate holder's Installation Manual.

5 Thermal performance



Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U value) should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 and BRE Report (BR 443 : 2006) *Conventions for U-value calculations* using the thermal conductivity values in Table 1. U values of example roofs are shown in Tables 2 and 3 and typical design roof U values in Tables 4 to 6. Fortuitous air infiltration in hybrid roofs increases the heat loss from the loft void and should be accounted for by adding a 10% correction factor to the calculated roof U value (see Table 3).

Table 1 Thermal conductivity

Insulation thickness (mm)	Synthesia RF thermal conductivity ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	Renothem thermal conductivity ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)
<80	0.028	0.028
80 to 120	0.027	0.026
>120	0.026	0.025

Table 2 Pitched roof U values (insulation only between timber rafters)

Rafter depth (mm)	Insulation thickness between rafters (mm)	Thermal conductivity ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	Construction U value ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)
150	75	0.028	0.31
150	120	0.026	0.21
150	150	0.025	0.15
200	175	0.025	0.18
200	200	0.025	0.14

Note: Assuming construction of roof (external to internal):

- 25 mm Renothem foam insulation (76.25%)/25 mm deep tile battens (23.75%)
- Renothem foam insulation (91.7%)/timber rafters (8.3%)
- with or without air cavity
- plasterboard – 12.5 mm.

Table 3 Hybrid pitched roof U values including a 10% correction factor

Roof pitch (θ):	20	30	40	50	60
U value ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.21

Note: Assuming construction of roof (external to internal):

- 25 mm Renothem foam insulation (76.25%)/25 mm deep tile battens (23.75%)
- 100 mm Renothem foam insulation (91.7%)/100 mm deep timber rafters (8.3%)
- loft void air cavity resistance $0.16 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K}\cdot\text{W}^{-1}$
- 100 mm Renothem foam insulation (91.7%)/timber ceiling joists (8.3%)
- plasterboard – 12.5 mm.

Table 4 Mean design roof U values — England and Wales⁽¹⁾

Construction type	U value ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)
Notional dwelling	0.16
Existing building – new, replaced, renovated or retained roof ⁽²⁾	0.16
Existing building – new, replaced, renovated or retained roof ⁽³⁾	0.18
Dwelling new-build limit	0.20
Notional non-domestic building	0.18
Non-domestic new-build limit	0.25

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

(2) Hybrid pitched roof.

(3) Insulation at rafter level.

Table 5 Mean design roof U values — Scotland⁽¹⁾

Construction type	U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)
Notional dwelling	0.13
New dwelling simplified method	0.13
Conversion unheated building (into dwellings) ⁽²⁾	0.13
Extension to dwelling ⁽²⁾	0.13
Conversion of unheated building (into dwellings) ⁽³⁾	0.15
Extension to dwelling ⁽³⁾	0.15
New non-dwellings limit for shell and fit out	0.15
Conversion of heated building	0.15
Non-domestic extension, alterations and reconstructions	0.15
Alterations and reconstructions to a dwelling ⁽²⁾	0.15
Stand-alone building < 50 m ² to a dwelling ⁽²⁾	0.15
Notional non-dwelling	0.16
Alterations and reconstructions to a dwelling ⁽³⁾	0.18
Stand-alone building < 50 m ² to a dwelling ⁽³⁾	0.18
New dwelling limit	0.18
New non-domestic limit	0.20
Conversion of heated building	0.25

- (1) Flexible approaches on existing buildings are given in the Technical Handbooks.
- (2) Hybrid pitched roof.
- (3) Insulation at rafter level.


Table 6 Mean design roof U values — Northern Ireland⁽¹⁾

Construction type	U value (W·m ⁻² ·K ⁻¹)
Notional dwelling	0.16
Existing building – new, replaced, renovated or retained roof ⁽²⁾	0.16
Existing building – new, replaced, renovated or retained roof ⁽³⁾	0.20
Building new-build limit	0.25
Notional non-domestic building	0.25

- (1) Flexible approaches on existing buildings are given in the Technical Booklets.
- (2) Hybrid pitched roof.
- (3) Insulation at rafter level.

6 Condensation risk

Interstitial condensation

6.1  Roofs should be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant parts of BS 5250 : 2002 and Annex D including a well-sealed ceiling, or BS EN 15026 : 2007, using a water vapour resistivity of approximately 479 MN·s·g⁻¹·m⁻¹ and 305 MN·s·g⁻¹·m⁻¹ for the Synthesia RF and Renotherm products respectively.

6.2 It is essential that roof design, construction and maintenance not only limits opportunities for vapour migration by diffusion but also by convection through gaps, cracks and laps in air/vapour controlling layers and through penetrations.


6.3 Dynamic simulations to BS EN 15026 : 2007 indicate that the vapour control layer properties (with sealed laps) detailed in Table 7 are acceptable in roofs with no penetrations. The suitability of other constructions may be assessed by using an appropriate dynamic modelling package, see section 17.1.

Table 7 Vapour control layer properties

Roof type	VCL equivalent air layer thickness s_{d} (m)	VCL water vapour resistance (MN·s·g ⁻¹)
Hybrid pitched roof	10	50
Pitched roof	50	250

6.4 Fortuitous air infiltration in hybrid roofs contributes to reducing the risk of interstitial condensation.

Surface condensation

6.5  The risk of surface condensation will be adequately limited when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.35 (W·m⁻²·K⁻¹).



6.6 The risk of surface condensation will be adequately limited when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ (W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1})$ at any point and design is in accordance with the relevant requirements of BS 5250 : 2002, Section 8.

General

6.7 Care should be taken to provide adequate ventilation, particularly in rooms expected to experience high humidities.

7 Adhesion

7.1 The products adhesive properties to a slate or clay tile roof are sufficient to withstand the expected wind loads, thermal cycling and minor structural movements likely to occur in practice.

7.2 For concrete tiles and soft or synthetic slate, the adhesive characteristics of foam to these surfaces must be established

7.3 Foam adhering to the underside of slates or tiles will significantly increase their attachment. The likelihood of future alterations to the roof, including removal of slates or tiles for re-use, should be taken into account when considering the use of the product.

8 Weathertightness



When the products are correctly applied they will contribute towards the roof covering resisting the passage of water, wind-blown snow and dust into the interior of a building.

9 Properties in relation to fire

9.1 The internal face of the products achieved a Class 1 surface spread of flame rating when tested in accordance with BS 476-7 : 1997.

9.2 The products must be protected from naked flames and other ignition sources during and after installation (see also sections 11.1, 11.2 and 14.5)

9.3 When installed, the products will be contained by a suitable lining board, eg 12.5 mm plasterboard, with all joints fully sealed and supported by rafters, noggins or battens. Therefore, they will not contribute to the development stages of a fire until the lining is compromised.

9.4 Alternatively, the rafters and the insulation foam may remain exposed after conducting a condensation risk analysis in accordance with section 6. Although the insulation foam has a Class 1 surface spread of flame rating to BS 476-7 : 1997, it could contribute to the development stages of a fire, however to a limited extent in the early stages of the fire.

9.5 The use of the products should not affect the external fire rating of a slated or tiled roof when evaluated by assessment or test to BS 476-3 : 2004.

General

9.6 Roofs must incorporate cavity barriers at edges, around openings, at junctions with fire resisting elements and in extensive cavities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations and relevant purpose group. The design and installation of cavity barriers must take into account any anticipated differential movement.

10 Proximity of flues and appliances

When installing the product in close proximity to certain flue pipes and/or heat producing appliances, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations are applicable:

England and Wales— Approved Document J, sections 1 to 4

Scotland— Mandatory Standard 3.19, clauses 3.19.1⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ to 3.19.9⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland— Technical Booklet L, sections 1 to 4.

11 Materials in contact — wiring installations

11.1 De-rating of electric cables should be considered in areas where the products restricts the flow of air. Where the foam is likely to bond to electric cables, suitable conduit or trunking should be used.

11.2 Recessed lighting must not be used with this form of insulation.

12 Maintenance

12.1 The products, once installed do not require any regular maintenance and have suitable durability provided the roof waterproof layers are inspected and maintained at regular intervals (see section 13), so maintenance is not required.

12.2 Slates and tiles treated with the products will be less prone to damage by impact due to the foam distributing the forces. Where slates and tiles are damaged after installation, they may be replaced by cutting away the foam from the underside, replacing the slate or tile and re-treating the affected area.

13 Durability



The durability of the products is satisfactory and should extend the life of a roof by at least 20 years.

Installation

14 Precautions

14.1 The Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation process may produce a build-up of harmful vapours. It is required that all personnel in the area for treatment wear the correct protective clothing, breathing equipment and gloves. The Certificate holder's instructions must be followed at all times.

14.2 Vapours given off by certain components, ie 4,4' diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), are generally heavier than air and will tend to move to lower parts of the building. These parts should be suitably ventilated.

14.3 If vapour levels need to be measured, methods should be those recommended by the Health and Safety Executive.

14.4 To comply with the requirements of Section 4 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, it is essential that there is an exchange of information between the client and the installer before spray operations commence on any site. Existing health hazards and those brought into the premises by the installer should be discussed and measures agreed to deal with them effectively.

14.5 After installation in loft voids, fire warning labels are placed in prominent positions if the foam is to be left exposed. The foam is a combustible material; adequate precautions should be taken to avoid ignition at all times.

14.6 To prevent the product from entering the occupied space, the loft hatch/cover must be kept closed during the spraying process. Protective covers must be placed over water tanks to prevent contamination during application, and should not be removed until sufficient time has elapsed for potentially harmful vapours to be ventilated from the roof space.

15 Procedure

General

15.1 A site survey should be performed by the Certificate holder's approved surveyors to establish whether preliminary repairs are required.

15.2 Preliminary repairs should be made to structural timbers, and to the slates or tiles. Damp and rotting timbers should be renewed. Dislodged, damaged or missing slates or tiles are re-positioned or replaced and held in position using a silicone mastic (see also section 3.3).

15.3 Access boards and lighting should be positioned in the roof void. Water tanks are covered to prevent contamination and blockage due to overspray.

15.4 Where there is no provision made for ventilation of the space, care should be taken to ensure that ingress of moisture vapour from the dwelling space below is restricted (see also section 6.3).

15.5 Where additional insulation to that provided in sections 15.6 and 15.10 is required, various forms of insulation, including the products can be placed between the horizontal ceiling joists, after conducting a condensation risk analysis in accordance with section 6.

Application

Between rafters application

15.6 The products should be applied by spray to the underside of slates or tiles between rafters, starting at the eaves and working up towards the ridge in a flash coat, <10 mm thick, ensuring the void between the slates or tiles and the upper face of the rafters is completely filled by the product. Subsequent coats not exceeding 20 mm thick are applied once the foam reaction has occurred, and within 10 minutes of the previous coat, until the total required thickness is achieved.

15.7 If the roof to be treated is cold, and/or if there is a risk of tiles or slates lifting due to the pressure created by the foaming process, it is recommended that the first coat should not exceed a thickness of 5 mm.

15.8 Care must be taken not to apply the product to flue pipes, main roof trusses or electrical cables.

15.9 After completion a survey should be performed to check that electrical cables and flues are not obstructed. Corrective measures must be taken to clear such obstruction.

Between and below rafters

15.10 The foam is spray applied to the depth of the rafters as in sections 15.6 and 15.7. Cross-battens are then mechanically fixed to the rafters. The battens must be of sufficient width and spacing (up to 600 mm) to provide adequate support to which the plasterboard can be mechanically fixed and then filling resumes in 20 mm layers.

16 Tests

Tests were carried out on Foamseal Roof Insulation and Stabilisation to determine:

- tensile adhesion
- water vapour permeability
- thermal conductivity
- behaviour in relation to fire.

17 Investigations

17.1 A series of dynamic computer simulations to BS EN 15026 : 2007 were carried out on a range of roof constructions to assess the risk of interstitial condensation. The simulations included building humidity class 4, meteorological data for solar irradiation (direct and indirect) and rainfall for standard reference years, material moisture storage functions, porosity, specific heat capacity and long term projections of material moisture contents.

17.2 The methods adopted for quality control, relating to incoming materials and the installed product, were examined and found to be satisfactory.

Bibliography

- BS 476-3 : 2004 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Classification and method of test for external fire exposure to roofs*
- BS 476-7 : 1997 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products*
- BS 5250 : 2002 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*
- BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*
- BS EN 15026 : 2007 *Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements — Assessment of moisture transfer by numerical simulation*

18 Conditions

18.1 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.

18.2 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.

18.3 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.

18.4 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.

18.5 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.

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