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Agrément Certificate
10/4770
Product Sheet 1

SCL 90 DURATHANE SYSTEM

PRODUCT SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATE

This Certificate relates to the SCL 90 Durathane System, a waterproofing system for use on flat or sloping roofs with limited access.

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

Weathertightness — the system will resist the passage of moisture into the building (see section 5).

Properties in relation to fire — the use of the system can enable a roof to be unrestricted under the current Building Regulations (see the Regulations section and section 6).

Adhesion — the adhesion of the system is sufficient to resist the effects of any likely wind suction acting on the roof (see section 7).

Resistance to foot traffic — the system will accept the limited foot traffic and loads associated with the installation and maintenance of the system and the effects of thermal or other minor movement likely to occur in practice without damage (see section 8).

Durability — under normal service conditions the system will provide a durable waterproof covering with a service life up to 25 years (see section 10).

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

Simon Wroe
Head of Approvals — Materials

Greg Cooper
Chief Executive

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

Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA the SCL 90 Durathane System, 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:	B4(2)	External fire spread
Comment:		Test data to BS 476-3 : 2004 indicate that on suitable substructures the use of the system will enable a roof to be unrestricted under this Requirement. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		Tests for water resistance on the system indicate that the use of a system will enable a roof to satisfy this Requirement. See sections 5.1 and 5.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	Regulation 7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system comprises acceptable materials. See section 10 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 system can contribute to a construction meeting this Regulation. See sections 9.1, 9.2, 10 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards – construction
Standard:	2.8	Spread from neighbouring buildings
Comment:		Test data to BS 476-3 : 2004 indicate that the system, when applied to a non-combustible substrate, can be regarded as having low vulnerability under clause 2.8.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ of this Standard. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		Tests for water resistance on the system indicate that the use of the system will enable a roof to satisfy the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.10.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 5.1 and 5.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards – conversions
Comment:		All comments given for this system under Regulation 9, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 (as amended)

Regulation:	B2	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system comprises acceptable materials. See section 10 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	B3(2)	Suitability of certain materials
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See sections 9.1 and 9.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	C4(b)	Resistance to ground moisture and weather
Comment:		Tests for water resistance on the system indicate that the use of the system will enable a roof to satisfy the requirements of this Regulation. See sections 5.1 and 5.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	E5(b)	External fire spread
Comment:		Test data to BS 476-3 : 2004 indicate that on suitable substructures the use of the system will enable a roof to be unrestricted under the requirements of this Regulation. See sections 6.1 and 6.2 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 2.4) and 12 *Precautions* (12.1 and 12.2) of this Certificate.

Non-regulatory Information

NHBC Standards 2010

NHBC accepts the use of the SCL 90 Durathane System, when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, as meeting Technical Requirement R3 in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 7.1 *Flat roofs and balconies*.

1 Description

1.1 The SCL 90 Durathane System is a cold, liquid-applied polyurethane membrane reinforced with an embedded fibreglass matting.

1.2 The system is applied by brush, roller or airless spray to provide a waterproofing layer with a minimum coating thickness of 1.7 mm.

1.3 The system is built up by applying the following components on site:

- SCL PU Primer — a single-component stabiliser and primer for use on concrete, mastic asphalt and bituminous felt substrates prior to the application of SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat
- SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat — a one-component, liquid-applied polyurethane coating that cures to form an elastomeric waterproofing membrane
- SCL glass fibre matting — a chopped strand glass mat with a nominal weight per unit area of 100 g·m⁻² for embedding into the SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat for reinforcement
- SCL 90 Durathane Finish Coat — a one-component, liquid-applied coating, based on polyurethane technology that cures to form an elastomeric waterproofing and UV-resistant coating. It is available in white, dove grey, slate grey, verdigris and rustic red colours.

1.4 Other materials available for use with the system include:

- SCL Bonding Primer MC — a one-component primer for use on plastic, eg PVF2, polyester/acrylic coatings and GRP
- SCL Metal Primer — a one-component, anti-corrosive primer for use on steel
- SCL Fungicidal Wash — a biocidal wash for use on masonry against mould, fungi, moss
- SCL 90 Durathane High Build — a one-component, liquid-applied polyurethane containing reinforcing fibres
- SCL Solvent — a xylene/methyl propoxol acetate for cleaning equipment and for use as a solvent wipe to reactivate existing coating during repairs.

1.5 A series of quality control checks are performed on incoming raw materials, during production and on the finished components.

2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The liquid components of the system are delivered to site in sealed containers labelled with the manufacturer's name, product description and the appropriate hazard and risk labels. They are available in the pack sizes given in Table 1.

2.2 All containers should be stored under cover in a cool, dry and ventilated place away from other chemicals and protected from frost. Components kept in sealed unopened containers and stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions will have a shelf-life as detailed in Table 1.

Component	Pack size (litres)/weight (kg)	Storage life (months)
SCL PU Primer	5/5.4	12
SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat	12.5/17.5	6
SCL 90 Durathane Finish Coat	12.5/19.2	6
SCL Bonding Primer MC	5/6.9	6
SCL Metal Primer	5/5.9	12
SCL 90 Durathane High Build	5/7.4 and 12.5/19.0	6
SCL Fungicidal Wash	5/5.3	60
SCL Solvent	5/5	indefinite

2.3 The SCL glass fibre matting is delivered to site in rolls with the following nominal dimensions and weight:

Length (m)	200
Width (cm)	100
Roll weight (kg)	21

2.4 The materials are classified under *The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (CHIP4)* and bear the appropriate hazard warning label. The flashpoints and classification of components are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Flashpoint and hazard classification of components⁽¹⁾

Products/components	Flashpoint (°C)	Classification
SCL PU Primer	45	Flammable, Harmful by inhalation. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact, Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat	43	Flammable, Harmful by inhalation. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact
SCL 90 Durathane Finish Coat	43	Flammable, Harmful by inhalation. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact
SCL Bonding Primer MC	35	Flammable, Harmful by inhalation. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact
SCL Metal Primer	38	Flammable, Harmful by inhalation. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact, Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
SCL 90 Durathane High Build	45	Flammable, Harmful by inhalation. Irritating to eyes. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact
SCL Fungicidal Wash	N/A	–
SCL Solvent	23°C	Flammable, Harmful by inhalation and in contact with the skin. Irritating to eyes and skin

(1) These components should be stored in accordance with the *Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations* (1972).

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the SCL 90 Durathane System.

Design Considerations

3 General

3.1 The SCL 90 Durathane System is satisfactory for use as a waterproofing layer on flat or sloping roofs, for new work or for repairing or maintaining the waterproof layer of existing structurally sound roofs with limited access.

3.2 Installation must be carried out only by contractors trained and approved by the Certificate holder. Details of these are available from the Certificate holder.

3.3 When designing flat roofs, twice the minimum finished fall should be assumed, unless a detailed analysis of the roof is available, including for example overall and local deflection, direction of falls. Flat roofs are defined for the purpose of this Certificate as those roofs having a minimum finished fall of 1:80. Pitched roofs are defined as those having falls in excess of 1:6.

3.4 Decks to which the product is to be applied must comply with the relevant requirements of BS 8218 : 1998, BS 8217 : 2005 or, where appropriate, *NHBC Standards* 2010, Chapter 7.

3.5 Limited access roofs are defined for the purpose of this Certificate as those roofs subjected only to pedestrian traffic for maintenance of the roof covering and cleaning of gutters, etc.

3.6 The system can be used on the following substrates:

- concrete⁽¹⁾
- mastic asphalt (roofing grade)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
- roofing felt⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾.

(1) Primed with SCL PU Primer.

(2) Due to the variable nature of these materials acceptable adhesion should be confirmed by test.

4 Practicability of installation

The system should only be installed by installers who have been trained and licensed by the Certificate holder.

5 Weathertightness



5.1 Tests confirm that the system will adequately resist the passage of moisture to the inside of the building and so meet the requirements of national Building Regulations thus:

England and Wales — Approved document C, Requirement C2(b), Section 5.1

Scotland — Regulation 9, Mandatory Standard 3.10, clauses 3.10.1 and 3.10.7

Northern Ireland — Regulation C4(b)

5.2 The system will maintain its integrity as a weathertight coating under normal conditions of exposure and can accept, without damage, minor movements of the substrate (see the *Technical Investigations* section, Table for *Performance tests*).

6 Properties in relation to fire



6.1 When tested in accordance with BS 476-3 : 1958/2004 the system applied to a substructure comprising a 6 mm calcium silicate board and two layers of a 2 mm thick bituminous felt achieved an EXT.F.AA rating.

6.2 The designation of other specifications (eg on combustible substrates and sloping orientation) should be confirmed by:

England and Wales — Test or assessment in accordance with Approved Document B, Appendix A, Clause A1

Scotland — Test to conform to Mandatory Standard 2.8, clause 2.8.1

Northern Ireland — Test or assessment by a UKAS accredited laboratory, or an independent consultant with appropriate experience.

7 Adhesion

The adhesion of the system to the substrates listed under section 3.6 is sufficient to resist the effects of any wind suction, elevated temperature, thermal shock or structural movement likely to occur in practice. Acceptable adhesion to other substrates should be confirmed by test, (see the *Technical Investigations* section Table for *Performance tests*).

8 Resistance to foot traffic

8.1 Tests indicate that the system can accept, without damage, the limited foot traffic and light concentrated loads associated with installation and maintenance operations. Reasonable care is required, however, to avoid puncture by sharp objects, (see the *Technical Investigations* section Table for *Performance tests*).

8.2 Persons on the roof should wear suitable footwear and any equipment carried onto the roof should be placed on suitable protection to prevent damage to the system.

9 Maintenance



9.1 Roofs should be inspected annually in autumn after leaf fall and in the spring to ensure vegetation and other debris are cleared from the roof and drainage outlets cleared.

9.2 Washing of the membrane may be carried out using a mild detergent, water and soft brush. Strong alkali solutions, eg caustic soda or bleach must not be used.

9.3 In the event that the system is contaminated by chemicals, oils and greases then the advice of the Certificate holder should be sought.

10 Durability



The SCL 90 Durathane System has been used in the UK since 2000 and has performed satisfactorily.

Accelerated weathering tests confirm that satisfactory retention of physical properties is achieved and with adequate maintenance and repair (see sections 9 and 14) the system would be expected to have a service life of up to 25 years.

Installation

11 General

11.1 The SCL 90 Durathane System must be applied in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. Work must not be carried out if rain is imminent and the ambient temperature at the time of laying must lie between 5°C and 40°C.

11.2 Substrates to which the system is to be applied must be dry, clean and free from loose particles, fungal growth, paint, grease, oil or other contaminants which may affect the adhesion. The Certificate holder's advice should be sought for suitable cleaning procedures and the use of SCL Fungicidal Wash.

11.3 Previously coated areas must be checked for integrity and adequate adhesion to the substrate.

11.4 Defects in the substrate, eg cracks should be suitably repaired prior to application, in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

11.5 A bond breaking tape should be used either side of active cracks or joints. The Certificate holder should be consulted for details.

11.6 The substrate should be prepared and primed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions, (see section 3.6). Adhesion checks should be carried out to ensure that the system is fully compatible with the existing surfaces and to determine the necessity for a primer.

11.7 All equipment should be cleaned after use with SCL Solvent. The Certificate holder's advice should be sought on a suitable cleaning product.

12 Precautions

12.1 Vapours from components of the system may cause sensitisation and irritation to the respiratory system, eyes and skin. The system should be used only in areas with sufficient ventilation to prevent the build-up of vapours. Contact with the skin, eyes and clothes must be avoided. The Certificate holder's material safety data sheets must be consulted for detailed information on the safe handling and use of the products.

12.2 The system components must not be allowed to get into the waste drainage system.

13 Procedure

13.1 To all upstands, plinths, hard edges or any other vulnerable details one coat of SCL 90 Durathane High Build should be applied at a coverage rate of 1 m²/litre and allowed to dry firm.

13.2 A coat of SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat is then applied by brush, roller or airless spray to the clean prepared substrate at a minimum application rate of 0.75 litres per m².

13.3 Whilst wet, SCL glass fibre matting is laid and embedded into the wet coating using a brush or roller until fully saturated allowing at least a 50 mm overlap over adjacent areas and ensuring sufficient embedment material is applied to these areas.

13.4 At this point a check should be made to ensure that sufficient embedment material has been applied by noting areas of exposed matting or pinholing. If necessary, additional coating material may be applied to correct any visible faults and to ensure that there are no tented areas.

13.5 When dry a check should be made for any upstanding glass fibre strands. These should be cut flush with the surface using a sharp knife and overcoated with SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat and allowed to dry.

13.6 Two coats of SCL 90 Durathane Finish Coat are then applied by brush, roller or airless spray at a minimum application rate of 0.63 litres per m² allowing the first coat to dry before applying the second coat. It is recommended that different coloured Top coats are applied to enable easier monitoring of the application of the second coat.

13.7 A check should be made for the presence of pinholes and missed areas. These should be rectified by applying additional coating as necessary.

13.8 If additional slip resistance is required, an extra coat of SCL 90 Durathane Finish Coat should be applied at a minimum coverage rate of 0.25 litres per m² and whilst wet broadcast with a suitable anti-slip grit. The Certificate holder should be consulted for suitable grit and broadcast rates.

14 Repair

14.1 Any damage to the system must be repaired as soon as possible to ensure that the waterproofing integrity is maintained.

14.2 The system can be repaired by cutting back the damaged or debonded coating to sound, well-bonded material and reinstating it to the original specification ensuring an overlap of at least 50 mm onto the existing coating.

14.3 Overlapped areas on the existing coating must be cleaned using SCL Solvent prior to overcoating.

14.4 If repairs to the substrate are required, the Certificate holder's advice should be sought for suitable repair materials.

14.5 On completion, and when the coating has fully cured, the repair should be inspected to ensure it is sound and well bonded to the existing coating.

Technical Investigations

15 Tests

Specimens of the SCL 90 Durathane System were prepared by the Certificate holder and tested by the BBA. The results of the tests are summarised in Table 3 to 5.

Table 3 Physical properties — coatings

Test (units)	Mean result	Method
Density (g·cm ⁻³)		BS 3900-A19
SCL PU Primer	0.99	
SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat	1.30	
SCL 90 Durathane Finish Coat	1.45	
Ash content (%)		BS EN ISO 3451-1
SCL 90 Durathane Embedment Coat	31.9	
SCL 90 Durathane Finish Coat	45.1	
Volatile content (%)		BBA <i>ad-hoc</i> method ⁽¹⁾
SCL PU Primer	48.3	

(1) 1 g of material dried at 105°C for 48 hours.

Table 4 Physical properties — general

Test (units)	Mean result	Method
Weight per unit area (gm ⁻²)		BBA <i>ad-hoc</i> method
SCL glass fibre	102	
SCL 90 Durathane ⁽¹⁾	2146	
Water absorption (%)	6.9	BS EN ISO 62
Water vapour permeability (g·m ⁻² ·day ⁻¹)	4.8	BS 3177 ⁽²⁾
Water vapour resistance (MN·s·g ⁻¹)	42.6	BS 3177 ⁽²⁾
Tensile strength/elongation (N·mm ⁻² /%)		EN ISO 527-1 and 3
control	9.9/3.1	
after heat ageing ⁽³⁾	5.0/13.3	
after UV ageing ⁽⁴⁾	6.4/5.9	
exposure to surface water ⁽⁵⁾	5.3/11.5	
Low temperature flexibility	Satisfactory at -15°C	MOAT 27 (5.4.2)

(1) Including SCL glass fibre matting.

(2) 25°C/0–75% RH.

(3) 100 days at 80°C.

(4) 1000 MJ·m⁻² (UV-A).

(5) 60 days at 60°C.

Table 5 Performance tests

Test (units)	Mean result	Method
Watertightness ⁽¹⁾	Watertight	EOTA TR 003
Tensile bond strength (N·mm ⁻²)		EOTA TR 004
Concrete substrate		
control	1.58 (mainly membrane cohesive failure)	
exposure to surface water ⁽²⁾	1.38 (mainly membrane cohesive failure)	
heat aged ⁽³⁾	1.74 (substrate failure)	
embedment coat day joints	1.59 (substrate failure)	
embedment coat day joints after exposure to surface water ⁽²⁾	1.35 (mainly membrane cohesive failure)	
embedment coat day joints after heat ageing ⁽³⁾	1.69 (substrate failure)	
Felt substrate		
control	0.35 (mainly failure between felt/primer)	
exposure to surface water ⁽²⁾	0.38 (mainly failure between felt/primer)	
heat aged ⁽³⁾	1.44 (failure of felt)	
Asphalt substrate		
control	0.47 (asphalt/membrane cohesive failure)	
exposure to surface water ⁽²⁾	0.42 (asphalt/membrane cohesive failure)	
heat aged ⁽³⁾	1.01 (asphalt/membrane cohesive failure)	
Resistance to fatigue ⁽⁴⁾		EOTA TR 008
control	Watertight after 1000 cycles	
after heat ageing ⁽³⁾	Watertight after 50 cycles	
Resistance to cracking at -10°C (mm)	2.2 ⁽⁵⁾	BBA method T1/12
Resistance to dynamic impact		EOTA TR 006
control on hard substrate	I ₄	
control on soft substrate	I ₃	
-20°C on hard substrate	I ₄	
-20°C on hard substrate after heat ageing ⁽⁶⁾	I ₃	
-10°C on hard substrate after UV ageing ⁽⁷⁾	I ₄	
Resistance to static indentation		EOTA TR 007
control on hard substrate	L ₄	
control on soft substrate	L ₄	
80°C on hard substrate	L ₁	
80°C on hard substrate after exposure to surface water ⁽²⁾	L ₁	
Slip resistance (coefficient of friction)		BBA T1/10
dry	0.77	
wet	0.25	
Colour change after exposure to UV-A ⁽⁷⁾ (ΔE^*) ⁽⁸⁾		CIELAB colour space measurements
white	8.05	
verdigris	1.23	
tile red	4.57	
slate grey	1.10	
dove grey	3.33	

(1) Water pressure of 10 kPa applied for 24 h.

(2) 60 days at 60°C.

(3) 200 days at 70°C.

(4) 50 mm bond breaking tape applied centrally along the 1 mm initial crack.

(5) 26 mm crack length in the membrane at 2.2 mm substrate crack width.

(6) 100 days at 80°C.

(7) 1000 MJ·m⁻² (UV-A).

(8) Measured colour difference (ΔE^*) between control and exposed specimens after washing.

16 Investigations

16.1 An assessment was made of independent fire test reports relating to the system's performance in respect of spread of flame and fire penetration to BS 476-3 : 2004.

16.2 Visits were made to existing sites in the UK to assess the in-service performance of the system.

16.3 The manufacture and production control procedures at the manufacturing location were assessed and details were obtained on the quality and composition of the materials used.

Bibliography

- BS 476-3 : 1958 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — External fire exposure roof test*
- BS 476-3 : 2004 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Classification and method of test for external fire exposure to roofs*
- BS 3177 : 1959 *Method for determining the permeability to water vapour of flexible sheet materials used for packaging*
- BS 3900-A19 : 1998 *Methods of test for paints — Determination of density by the pyknometer method*
- BS 8217 : 2005 *Reinforced bitumen membranes for roofing — Code of practice*
- BS 8218 : 1998 *Code of practice for mastic asphalt roofing*
- BS EN ISO 62 : 1999 *Plastics — Determination of water absorption*
- BS EN ISO 3451-1 : 1997 *Plastics — Determination of ash — General methods*
- EN ISO 527-1 : 1996 *Methods of testing plastics — Mechanical properties — Determination of tensile properties — General principles*
- EN ISO 527-3 : 1996 *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Test conditions for films and sheets*
- MOAT No 27 : 1983 *General Directive for the Assessment of Roof Waterproofing Systems*
- EOTA Technical Report TR 003 (May 2004), *Liquid Applied Roof Waterproofing Kits (LARWK) — Determination of the watertightness*
- EOTA Technical Report TR 004 (May 2004), *Liquid Applied Roof Waterproofing Kits (LARWK) — Determination of the resistance to delamination*
- EOTA Technical Report TR 006 (May 2004), *Liquid Applied Roof Waterproofing Kits (LARWK) — Determination of the resistance to dynamic indentation*
- EOTA Technical Report TR 007 (May 2004), *Liquid Applied Roof Waterproofing Kits (LARWK) — Determination of the resistance to static indentation*
- EOTA Technical Report TR 008 (May 2004), *Liquid Applied Roof Waterproofing Kits (LARWK) — Determination of the resistance to fatigue movement*

17 Conditions

17.1 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 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.

17.4 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.

17.5 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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