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Agrément Certificate
16/5308
Product Sheet 1

JOHNSTONE'S STORMSHIELD EXTERNAL RENDERS

JOHNSTONE'S STORMSHIELD HIGH PERFORMANCE SILICONE RENDER SYSTEMS

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet[1] relates to Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems, polymer-modified silicone renders for use on suitably prepared exterior substrates of brickwork, blockwork or concrete and existing render of new or existing 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

Weather resistance — the systems tend to shed water and will considerably reduce the amount of water penetrating through to the substrate (see section 6).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the systems have a reaction to fire classification of A2-s1, d0 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 and are therefore unrestricted by the national Building Regulations (see section 7).

Impact resistance — the systems have adequate resistance to impact damage and cracking (see section 9).

Durability — the systems, applied over a suitable substrate, will perform satisfactorily for a period in excess of 30 years (see section 11).

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

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of Second issue: 27 August 2020

Originally certificated on 26 April 2016

Hardy Giesler
Chief Executive Officer

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.
Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and should not be relied upon.

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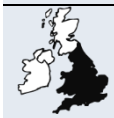
Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems, 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:	**B4(1)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		The systems are unrestricted by this Requirement. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**C2(b)(c)**	**Resistance to moisture**
Comment:		Walls rendered with the systems can satisfy this Requirement. See section 6.2 and 8 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**7(1)**	**Materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The systems are acceptable. See section 11.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**7(2)**	**Materials and Workmanship**
Comment:		The systems are unrestricted by this Regulation. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.

The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	**8(1)(2)**	**Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials**
Comment:		Use of the systems satisfies the requirements of this Regulation. See sections 10 and 11.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**9**	**Building standards applicable to construction**
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The systems are unrestricted by this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.4[(1)(2)], 2.6.5[(1)] and 2.6.6[(2)]. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The systems are unrestricted by this Standard, with reference to clause 2.7.1[(1)(2)]. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The systems will contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1[(1)(2)] to 3.10.3[(1)(2)], and 3.10.5[(1)(2)] to 3.10.6[(1)(2)]. See section 6.2 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 section 8 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The system can contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard.

Regulation:	**12**	**Building standards applicable to conversions**
Comment:		Comments in relation to the systems under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1[(1)(2)] and Schedule 6[(1)(2)]. (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended)

Regulation:	**23(a)(b)(i)**	**Fitness of materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The systems are acceptable. See section 11.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**28(b)**	**Resistance to moisture and weather**
Comment:		The systems will contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 6.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**29**	**Condensation**
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 8 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**36(a)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		The systems are unrestricted by this Regulation. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 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 sections: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (sections 3.1 and 3.4) and 15 *Mixing* (section 15.3) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2020

In the opinion of the BBA, Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Part 6 *Superstructure (excluding roofs),* Chapter 6.11 *Render.*

CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Render Basecoat, in accordance with harmonised European Standard BS EN 998-1 : 2016.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems (see Figure 1) are polymer-modified silicone renders. The systems comprise:

Basecoat

- Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Render Basecoat — a polymer-modified cement binder system containing limestone aggregate and fillers produced in powder form and applied to a thickness of 10 mm

Reinforcement

- Johnstone's Stormshield Render Reinforcing Mesh Cloth — 1.1 m wide alkali-resistant glass fibre mesh with a nominal weight of 160 $g \cdot m^{-2}$, and with an aperture size of approximately 4 by 4 mm

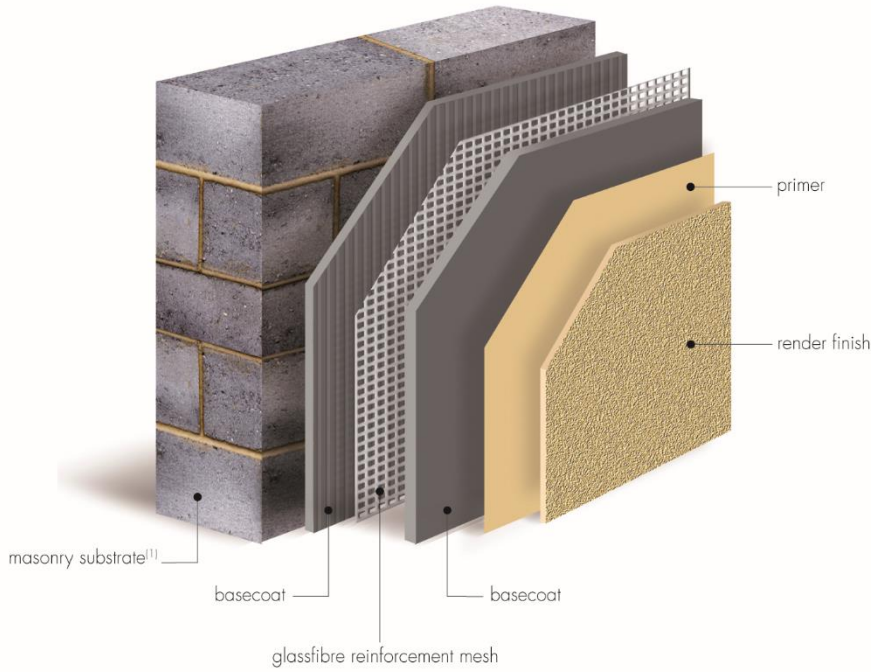
Primer

- Johnstone's Stormshield Silicone Enhanced Render Primer — a silicone enhanced ready-to-use primer, for application over Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Render Basecoat to a coverage of approximately 0.13 $l \cdot m^{-2}$ and for use in conjunction with Johnstone's Stormshield Silicone Enhanced Render finish
- Johnstone's Stormshield Full Silicone Render Primer — a silicone-based ready-to-use, primer, applied over Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Render Basecoat to a coverage of approximately 0.2 $l \cdot m^{-2}$, and in conjunction with Johnstone's Stormshield Full Silicone Render finish

Finishes

- Johnstone's Stormshield Silicone Enhanced Render (1 or 1.5 mm) — a polymer-modified, silicone coating system, produced in paste form
- Johnstone's Stormshield Full Silicone Render (1.0, 1.5 or 2 mm) — a polymer-modified, silicone coating system, produced in paste form.

Figure 1 Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems



(1) Outside the scope of this Certificate.

1.2 Other components used with the systems, but outside the scope of this Certificate, include:

- silicone sealant
- biocide solutions — for sterilising surfaces prior to coating

- sealer — for use on new or previously coated surfaces.

2 Manufacture

2.1 The render components are manufactured in a batch-blending process.

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 manufacturers have been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 by BVC (Certificate 2138645) and CQS (Certificate GB2005300).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The system components are delivered to site in the quantities and packaging listed in Table 1. Each package bears the Certificate holder's name, product name and batch number.

Table 1 Components

Component	Quantity and package
Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Render Basecoat	25 kg bags
Johnstone's Stormshield Silicone Enhanced Render Primer	15 litre tubs
Johnstone's Stormshield Full Silicone Render Primer	25 kg tubs
Johnstone's Stormshield Silicone Enhanced Render	25 kg tubs
Johnstone's Stormshield Full Silicone Render	15, 25 kg tubs
Johnstone's Stormshield Render Reinforcing Mesh Cloth	1.1 m wide, 50 m rolls

3.2 The systems' components must be stored in dry conditions, off the ground, in a secure store and protected from frost. To avoid 'warehouse set' caused by compaction, the height of bags stacked on a pallet must not exceed one metre, with no more than four pallets stacked. Bags of renders should be used in the order in which they are received and each delivery kept separate to avoid confusion.

3.3 When stored unopened, in dry conditions and at temperatures above 5°C, the products have a shelf-life of 12 months from the date of manufacture.

3.4 The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of classifying and labelling the systems components under the *CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272 / 2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures*. Users must refer to the relevant Safety Data Sheet(s). The systems components must be handled using the routine precautions for Portland cement.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems.

Design Considerations

4 Use

4.1 Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems are satisfactory for use as systems for external walls, in areas with the exposure zones specified in section 6.2 and substrates that are made of the following materials:

- in situ or precast concrete including dense or lightweight concrete
- blockwork (dense or lightweight concrete)
- brick work
- render (sand/cement, and sand/lime/cement).

4.2 New wall constructions to be rendered with the systems should be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS 8000-0 : 2014
- BS 8000-3 : 2001
- BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 and BS EN 1996-2 : 2006, and their UK National Annex's
- BS EN 13914-1 : 2016.

4.3 It is essential that all walls are designed and constructed to prevent moisture penetration and the formation of condensation.

4.4 This Certificate relates to the use of the systems on areas of the wall above the damp-proof course (dpc) level. The systems have not been assessed for use:

- on woodwool slabs
- on metal lathing
- over painted brickwork and similar backgrounds
- over timber-frame construction
- over metal-frame construction
- on the backs of parapet and screen walls rendered on the face
- on horizontal surfaces exposed to the weather, such as ledges, sills and copings
- on large horizontal areas (soffit) such as the underside of balconies
- as rendering to chimney stacks.

4.5 The systems are not suitable for application to gypsum plaster or previously decorated surfaces.

5 Practicability of installation

Installation is designed to be carried out by a competent, skilled renderer, or a contractor experienced with these types of systems.

6 Weather resistance

6.1 The systems will improve the weather resistance of a wall and provide a new decorative finish.

6.2 The systems are suitable for use in exposure zones up to and including the 'severe' wind-driven rain index category, in accordance with PD 6697 : 2010.

6.3 The systems tend to shed water and will considerably reduce the amount of water absorbed by the substrate.

7 Behaviour in relation to fire

7.1 The reaction to fire classification for the systems on cement particleboard is A2-s1,d0, in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007[1]. The classification applies to the full range of thicknesses and finishes covered by this Certificate.

(1) BRE Test Report 300726-3, Issue 1.

7.2 The systems are not subject to any restriction on building height or proximity to boundaries.

7.3 Designers should refer to the relevant national Building Regulations and guidance for alternative approaches and detailed conditions of use, particularly in respect of requirements for substrate fire performance and combustibility limitations for other materials and components used in the overall wall construction, for example, thermal insulation.

8 Water vapour resistance

The equivalent air layer thickness (S_d) for the systems is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Equivalent air layer thickness

	Thickness (mm)	S_d (m)
Rendering system[1]: High Performance Basecoat + Silicone Enhanced Primer/Full Silicone Primer + finish coat as indicated below:		
Silicone Enhanced Render	7.14	1.43
Full Silicone Render	8.39	2.58

(1) Rendering system comprising reinforced basecoat, key coat and finish coat. The render thickness value is based on the nominal thickness of the basecoat used.

9 Impact resistance

Hard body impact tests were carried on the systems applied to a masonry wall. The systems are suitable for all Use Categories[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.

10 Maintenance

10.1 Regular checks should be made on the installed systems, including:

- 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.

10.2 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.

11 Durability

11.1 The systems, applied over suitable sound masonry substrates, will perform satisfactorily for a period in excess of 30 years.

11.2 The systems may become discoloured with time, the rate depending on the local environment. Appearance can normally be restored by cleaning with water and mild detergent. In industrial atmospheres, light colours should be avoided.

11.3 The systems may suffer from algal growth in a similar manner to traditional external rendered finishes.

11.4 Any render containing Portland cement may be subject to lime bloom. The occurrence of this may be reduced by providing adequate protection and avoiding application in winter or in adverse weather conditions. The effect is less noticeable on lighter colours.

Installation

12 General

12.1 Application of Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems must be carried out strictly in accordance with this Certificate, the Certificate holder's instructions and specifications, and the relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2016. The Certificate holder should be consulted to provide a specification for each job. When use of the systems for the first time is being considered, the Certificate holder should be consulted.

12.2 The systems should not be applied in rain or mist, at temperatures above 30°C or below 5°C , or if exposure to frost is likely to occur during drying. In common with traditional sand/cement renders, the systems must not be applied to frost-bound walls.

12.3 In sunny weather, work should preferably commence on the shady side of the building and be continued round following the sun, to prevent the renders drying out too rapidly.

12.4 To minimise colour shade variations and to avoid dry line jointing, continuous surfaces should be completed without a break. If breaks cannot be avoided, they should be made where services or architectural features, such as reveals or lines of doors and windows, will help to mask cold joints. Where long, uninterrupted runs are planned, bags of the components should be checked for batch numbers; bags with different batch numbers should be checked for colour consistency.

13 Site survey and preliminary work

13.1 Advice concerning site survey and preliminary work for application of the systems is available to the designer or rendering contractor on request from the Certificate holder.

13.2 A pre-application survey of the property must be carried out to determine its suitability to receive the systems and whether repairs to the building structure are necessary before application. A specification must also be prepared by the designer for each elevation indicating:

- preliminary treatment of the background
- the position of beads
- detailing around windows, doors and at eaves
- damp-proof course level
- exact position of movement joints
- areas where flexible sealants must be used
- any alterations to external plumbing, fixtures and fittings.

13.3 Tests to determine the salt content of the substrate should be conducted in accordance with BS EN 772-5 : 2001. The results of the tests should be reported to the Certificate holder to enable advice on the suitability of the substrate to receive the chosen system.

13.4 All necessary repairs to the building structure must be completed before application.

13.5 It is recommended that external plumbing to existing buildings be removed and, where necessary, alterations made to underground drainage to accommodate its repositioning on the finished face of the render.

13.6 On existing buildings, purpose-made over-sills may be necessary to extend beyond the finished face of the systems. Sills should have an efficient throat or drip on the underside and be designed to prevent water running onto the wall below, or into the jambs. New buildings should incorporate suitably wide sills.

13.7 In common with traditional renders, new walls to be rendered should be left for as long as possible to dry out and to minimise subsequent substrate movement. Where this may not be practical, the Certificate holder should be consulted for additional advice.

13.8 At the top of walls, the systems must be protected by a coping, an adequate overhang or by an adequately sealed purpose-made flashing.

14 Preparation of substrate

14.1 All damage to the substrate from frost attack, salts or corrosion must be carefully repaired. Damaged bricks or blocks must be replaced and any holes or insufficiently filled joints repaired using a suitable mortar. Loose and spalling render or projecting mortar joints should be removed and uneven surfaces levelled using an appropriate render, to minimise variations in the thickness of the systems.

14.2 The relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2016 must be followed if a satisfactory bond is to be achieved. In particular, the surface to be rendered must provide a good mechanical key and adequate suction, and be free from paint, oil, soot, efflorescence, dust, lichens, mould and similar growth, or anything else that could prevent a satisfactory bond.

14.3 It is essential that the substrate to be rendered is clean. This applies to both new and old surfaces.

14.4 The substrate should be checked for suction by spraying the surface with clean water. If water is not absorbed, it will be impossible to obtain a good bond and application should not commence until the surface has dried out. If, however, the water is readily absorbed by the substrate, the background may be too absorbent and some wetting will be necessary, to prevent the water required for the hydration and workability of the systems from being extracted too quickly.

14.5 Additional advice and a project specification should be sought from the Certificate holder for use:

- on low suction smooth substrates (eg shuttered concrete)
- on high suction substrates (eg lightweight aircrete blockwork)
- at wall temperatures above 40°C
- on wet or wet patchy substrates
- where different materials have been used.

14.6 When the substrate consists of different materials or a material of variable suction, the recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2016 and the Certificate holder's instructions must be followed, to ensure even quality and appearance of the renders.

14.7 On backgrounds of negligible suction, the advice of the Certificate holder should be sought concerning special precautions necessary to provide an adequate key.

14.8 Wherever possible, independent scaffolding should be used to avoid the need to subsequently 'make good' holes and other breaks in the work.

15 Mixing

15.1 Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Render Basecoat is added to clean water, at a rate of approximately 4.5 to 5.0 litres of water per 25 kg of product. The products are thoroughly mixed using a drill and paddle or free-fall mixer for 5 minutes, allowed to stand for 5 minutes and then mixed again until the correct workability is achieved.

15.2 In common with traditional renders, slumping of the material may occur if the mix is too wet, increasing the risk of settlement cracks developing.

15.3 Where excessive concentrations of dust may accumulate, the measures defined in the Health and Safety Executive Publication EH40/05 *Occupational Exposure Limits* (2nd Edition 2011, amended March 2013) for unlisted substances must be adhered to.

15.4 The primer, basecoat and render may stiffen on standing and it is possible to re-mix the render products to regain a workable consistency, but no more water should be added.

16 Application

16.1 Render beads and expansion beads are fixed in accordance with the render bead supplier's instructions and the Certificate holder's recommendations.

16.2 The initial application of the High Performance Basecoat is applied by hawk and trowel or spray-applied onto the substrate to a thickness between 5 mm and 6 mm.

16.3 The reinforcement mesh is embedded across the entire area of basecoat, overlapping by 100 mm where necessary.

16.4 A new batch of the basecoat is prepared and applied as before, up to a total thickness of 10 mm and smoothed with a suitable sponge float to ensure a lightly textured flat finish.

16.5 Once the whole wall is completed, the reinforced basecoat is left to dry thoroughly before application of the primer and finish coat. The drying time will depend upon the conditions, but at least 48 hours should have elapsed before primer and finishing coats are applied.

16.6 The primer should be used as required, and appropriately selected for the type of finish coat used (see section 1.1).

16.7 The primer is brush, roller or spray-applied after the basecoat has dried, first making sure it is free from any irregularities (trowel-marks, exposed mesh, etc), and should be allowed to dry for at least 12 hours.

16.8 The Full Silicone and Silicone Enhanced Renders are mixed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. The Full Silicone Render should be trowel- or-spray applied to a thickness between 1.0 and 2 mm and Silicone Enhanced Render to thickness between 1.0 mm and 1.5 mm, with the thickness of the render dependent upon the grain particle size.

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

16.10 Once the render has been applied, it is finished with a plastic float working the material in small circular motions to remove excess material, and to create a natural random finish.

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

16.12 The render finish drying time is dependent on conditions, but will typically be 24 hours in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

17 Curing

17.1 Care must be taken to protect the renders from drying too rapidly by exposure to direct sunlight or drying wind.

17.2 The systems must be protected from rain, mist and cold (less than 5°C on a falling thermometer) during the early curing period, as drying could be excessively prolonged under such circumstances.

17.3 Polythene sheeting is recommended for curing and should be arranged to hang clear of the face of the wall so as not to form a tunnel through which the wind could increase the evaporation of water from the render. The polythene sheeting must not be in intermittent contact with the product as this will produce a patchy appearance.

17.4 On completion of the rendering, the surface must be checked to ensure an even coverage, texture and consistency of colour.

18 Repair

Damage to the systems must be repaired immediately in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2005 using conventional rendering techniques and materials. The advice of the Certificate holder should be sought for particular installations.

Technical Investigations

19 Tests

Tests were carried out on Johnstone's Stormshield High Performance Silicone Render Systems and the results assessed to determine:

- impact resistance following wet/heat and freeze/thaw cycling
- flexural and compressive strength
- water vapour permeability
- effect of wet/heat cycling
- effect of freeze/thaw cycling
- effect of accelerated aging on bond strength
- durability.

20 Investigations

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.

Bibliography

BS 8000-0 : 2014 *Workmanship on construction sites – Introduction and general principles*
BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on Building Sites — Code of Practice for Masonry*

BS EN 772-5 : 2001 *Methods of test for masonry units — Determination of the active soluble salts content of clay masonry units*

BS EN 998-1 : 2016 *Specification for mortar for masonry — Rendering and plastering mortar*

BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
NA to BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 UK National Annex to *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*
BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*
NA to BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2006 UK National Annex to *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*

BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using data from reaction to fire tests*

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

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 *Quality management systems — Requirements*

ETAG 004 : 2013 *Guideline for European Technical Approval of External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS) with Rendering*

PD 6697 : 2010 *Recommendations for the design of masonry structures to BS EN 1996-1-1 and BS EN 1996-2*

21 Conditions

21.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page – no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document – it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English Law.

21.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.

21.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

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

21.5 In issuing this Certificate the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

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

21.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal 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, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.

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