

## PPG Architectural Coatings Ltd

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Agrément Certificate  
**16/5308**  
Product Sheet 3

### JOHNSTONE'S STORMSHIELD EXTERNAL RENDERS

### JOHNSTONE'S STORMSHIELD HIGH FLEX RENDER SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet<sup>(1)</sup> relates to the Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render System, applied to cement particle boards (CPB) manufactured in accordance with BS EN 12467 : 2012, for use on ventilated and drained exterior wall panel systems on timber-frame and steel-frame 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 system tends 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 system has a reaction to fire classification of A2-s1, d0 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 and is therefore unrestricted by the national Building Regulations (see section 7).

**Impact resistance** — the system can accept surface loadings likely to be met in the UK (see section 9).

**Durability** — the system, applied over CPBs, 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 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

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

Simon Wroe  
Head of Approvals — Engineering

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Claire Curtis-Thomas'.

Claire Curtis-Thomas  
Chief Executive

Date of First issue: 23 May 2016

*Certificate amended on 7 February 2019 to include Regulation 7(2) for England and associated text.*

*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](http://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.*

#### British Board of Agrément

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# Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, the Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render System, 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 system is 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 system can satisfy this Requirement. See sections 4.4, 6.1, 6.2 and 6.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7	Materials and Workmanship (applicable in Wales only)
Regulation:	7(1)	Materials and Workmanship (applicable in England only)
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(2)	Materials and Workmanship (applicable in England only)
Comment:		The system is 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 system satisfies the requirements of this Regulation. See sections 10.1, and 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The system is unrestricted by this Standard, with reference to clauses 2.6.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 2.6.5 <sup>(1)</sup> and 2.6.6 <sup>(2)</sup> . See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The system is unrestricted by this Standard, with reference to clause 2.7.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The system will contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> to 3.10.3 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , and 3.10.5 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> to 3.10.6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See sections 4.4, 6.1, 6.2 and 6.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		All comments given for this system under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Schedule 6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . (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:		This system is acceptable. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The system will contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 4.4, 6.1, 6.2 and 6.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system is 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) 2007

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, Principal Designer/CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See sections: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.1 and 3.3) and 14 *Mixing* (14.3) of this Certificate.

# Additional Information

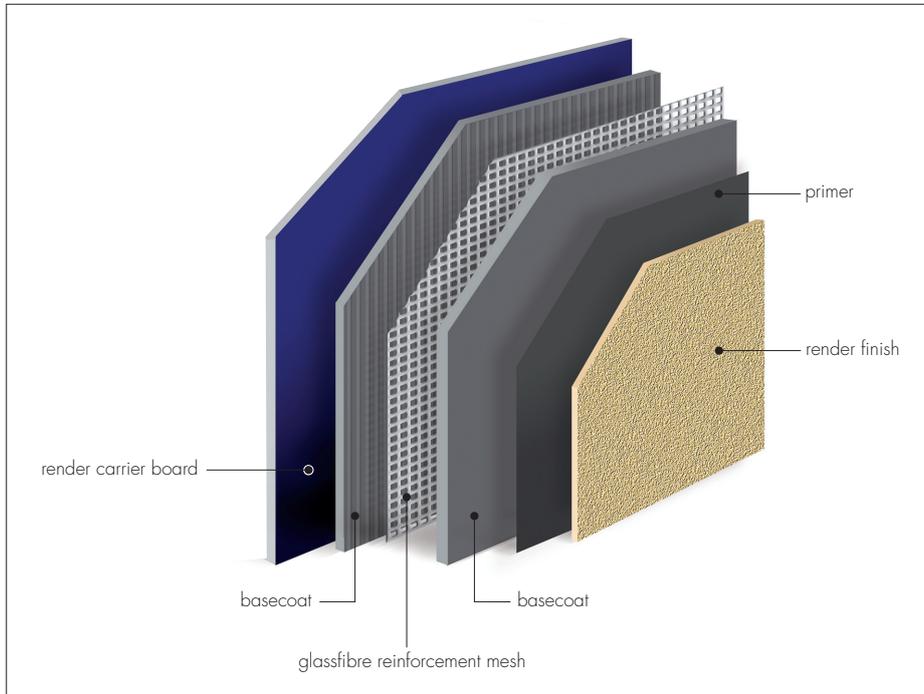
## NHBC Standards 2016

NHBC accepts the use of the Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render System, provided it is installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapters 3.2 *Cold weather working*, 6.1 *External masonry walls*, 6.2 *External timber framed walls*, 6.9 *Curtain walling and cladding*, 6.10 *Light steel framed walls and floors* and 9.1 *A consistent approach to finishes*.

## 1 Description

1.1 The Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render System (see Figure 1) is a reinforced polymer-modified cement basecoat and silicone-enhanced or full silicone render finish system, for use over CPBs manufactured in accordance with BS EN 12467 : 2012 as ventilated and drained exterior wall panel systems on timber-frame and steel-frame buildings. All boards used must be approved by the Certificate holder. The system comprises:

Figure 1 Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render System



### Basecoat

- Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render Basecoat — a polymer-modified cement binder system containing limestone aggregate and fillers produced in powder form.

### Reinforcement

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

### Primer

- Johnstone's Stormshield Silicone Enhanced Render Primer — a polymer-based primer applied over the High Flex Render Basecoat, and in conjunction with Stormshield Silicone Enhanced Render Finishes
- Johnstone's Stormshield Full Silicone Render Primer — a polymer-based primer applied over the High Flex Render Basecoat, and in conjunction with Stormshield Full Silicone Render Finishes.

### Finishes

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

1.2 Cement particle boards (CPB) used with the system are manufactured in accordance with BS EN 12467 : 2012 and have the following characteristics:

Standard board size (mm)	2400 x 1200
Thickness (mm)	12
Approximate mass per unit area ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )	16.6
Approximate dry density ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )	1380
Category	A
Modulus of Rupture ( $\text{N}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ )	18.8.

1.3 Components used with the system but outside the scope of this Certificate include:

- silicone sealant.

## 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 PPG Architectural Coatings Ltd has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 by BSI (Certificate FM 01265).

2.4 The Certificate holder's environmental management system has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 14001 : 2004 by BSI (Certificate EMS 73683).

## 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 System components and quantities

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

3.2 The system 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. Renders should be used in the order in which they are received and each delivery should be kept separate to avoid confusion. When stored unopened, the products have a shelf-life of 12 months from the date of manufacture.

3.3 The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of classifying and labelling Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render Basecoat, Full Silicone Render Primer and Full Silicone Render 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 Sheets.

## Assessment and Technical Investigations

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

## Design Considerations

### 4 Use

4.1 The Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render System is satisfactory for external use as a render finish over CPBs manufactured in accordance with BS EN 12467 : 2012, for use on ventilated and drained exterior wall panel systems on timber-frame and steel-frame buildings.

4.2 Timber stud walls and timber support work must be structurally sound, designed and constructed in accordance with BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004, and preservative-treated in accordance with BS EN 351-1 : 2007 and BS 8417 : 2011.

4.3 Galvanized steel framework must be structurally sound, and designed and constructed in accordance with BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2006.

4.4 Design, workmanship, preparation and application of external rendering should be in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:



- BS EN 13914-1 : 2016
- BS 8000-0 : 2014.

4.5 The design should include:

- a ventilated and drained cavity in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011 and NHBC requirements, to ensure the timber-frame or steel-frame structure is protected from moisture from wind-driven rain in the event of unexpected failure of the cladding envelope, and insect guards at all ventilation openings
- effective detailing around all openings, to ensure weathertightness of the structure
- an effective vapour control layer on the internal face of the cavity, to ensure the frame structure is protected.

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

4.7 Application of the system is restricted to above damp-proof course (dpc) level and a minimum of 150 mm above ground level.

## 5 Practicability of installation

Installation is designed to be carried out by a competent, skilled renderer, or a contractor experienced with this type of system.

## 6 Weather resistance

 6.1 The render is for use in areas where the local wind-driven rain spell index is less than 100 litres per m<sup>2</sup> per spell calculated in accordance with BS 8104 : 1992, and where traditional renders are normally specified.

6.2 The system is suitable for use in exposure zones up to and including the 'severe' category in accordance with PD 6697 : 2010.

6.3 Boards to which the render is to be applied must be designed and constructed in relation to local exposure conditions to minimise the incidence of rain penetration.

 6.4 The render will tend to shed water and considerably reduce the amount of water absorbed during rainfall.

## 7 Behaviour in relation to fire

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

7.2 The render system is 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 thicknesses ( $S_d$ ) for the different render systems are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Equivalent air layer thickness

	Thickness (mm)	$S_d$ (m)
Rendering system <sup>(1)</sup> : High Flexibility Basecoat + Silicone Enhanced Primer/Silicone Primer + finish coat as indicated below:		
Silicone Enhanced Render	7.14	1.43
Silicone Render	8.39	2.58

(1) Render 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 and soft body impact tests were carried on the system applied to a 12 mm thick CPB. The system is suitable for all Use Categories<sup>(1)</sup>.

(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 system, 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 system, applied over CPBs adequately fixed to a suitable sound substrate, will perform satisfactorily for a period in excess of 30 years.

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

## Installation

### 12 General

12.1 Application of the Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render System 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 system for the first time is being considered, the Certificate holder should be consulted.

12.2 The system 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 system 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 and tubs of the product should be checked for batch numbers; bags and tubs 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 system 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 system 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
- dpc level
- exact position of movement joints
- areas where flexible sealants must be used
- any alterations to external plumbing, fixtures and fittings.

13.3 The sub-frame to which the cladding is fixed must be structurally sound and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant national Building Regulations and Standards (see sections 4.2 and 4.3 of this Certificate).

13.4 The system is capable of transmitting its self-weight and wind load to the structure. The adequacy of fixing of the sub-frame to the structural frame for specific installations is outside the scope of this Certificate and must be verified by a suitably qualified engineer. Particular care is required around window and door openings to ensure that the structure is capable of sustaining the additional weight of the CPBs.

13.5 Horizontal movement joints must be provided at every floor to accommodate vertical shrinkage of up to 6 mm in the timber frame and to follow movement joints in the substructure. For steel-frame structures, reference should be made to the Structural Engineer's details for movement joints in the substructure.

13.6 Vertical movement joints should be provided at the required intervals. The actual spacing and position of the joints will be determined by the shape of the area to be rendered and should coincide with movement joints in the structure and allow for the same degree of movement.

13.7 When a breather membrane is required, it must be installed and properly overlapped in accordance with the instructions of the membrane manufacturer and the building designer.

13.8 All window and door openings are sealed, strictly in accordance with the Certificate holder's installation instructions to ensure that they are weathertight before application of the system.

13.9 The CPBs are fixed at 600 mm maximum horizontal centres and 300 mm maximum vertical centres. A 2 mm to 5 mm gap is allowed between boards on exposed joints.

13.10 Mechanical fixings are applied through each CPB to secure it during installation of the system. Mechanical fixing screws should be 12 mm to 15 mm minimum from the outer edge of the board and 50 mm in from corners. The screws should not be over-tightened.

13.11 PVC windows with sills incorporated must be used and silicone sealant applied to the frame, before setting the window, and at the interface between the window and the boards.

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

13.13 All necessary repairs to the building structure must be completed before application of the system.

13.14 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.

13.15 On existing buildings, purpose-made over-sills may be necessary to extend beyond the finished face of the system. 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.

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

## 14 Mixing

14.1 Johnstone's Stormshield High Flex Render Basecoat is added to clean water at a rate of approximately 4.5 litres to 5.5 litres of water per 25 kg of product, and thoroughly mixed using a drill and paddle for a minimum of 10 minutes until all material is fully dispersed. The basecoat should then be allowed to stand for 5 minutes and then remixed prior to application.

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

14.3 Where excessive concentrations of dust may accumulate, the measures defined in the Health and Safety Executive Publication EH40/2005 *Workplace Exposure Limits* (2nd Edition 2011, amended March 2013) for unlisted substances must be adhered to.

14.4 The basecoat will remain workable for approximately 45 minutes at 20°C after mixing. The product can be remixed to a workable consistency but additional water should not be added.

## 15 Application

15.1 The initial application of the basecoat is applied by hawk and trowel or spray-applied onto the boards to a thickness of 3 mm to 4 mm, and prepared for mesh cloth application by notching with a trowel.

15.2 The reinforcement mesh is embedded across the entire area of basecoat, overlapping all mesh joints by 100 mm and ensuring that the mesh cloth sits between the middle and top third of the basecoat.

15.3 A final pass of basecoat is then applied to a depth of 3 mm and fully covering all areas of the mesh cloth. Basecoat should be applied to a total depth of a minimum 6 mm and a maximum of 8 mm. The basecoat should be prepared with a suitable sponge float to ensure a lightly textured flat finish.

15.4 A new batch of the basecoat is prepared and applied as before, up to a total thickness of 6 mm.

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

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

15.7 The primer is brush, roller or spray applied to the dry basecoat ensuring all the basecoat is covered. The primer should then be allowed to dry for a minimum of 12 hours before the finish coat is applied.

15.8 The Full Silicone Render and Silicone Enhanced Render is 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 mm and 2 mm, and the Silicone Enhanced Render to a thickness between 1.0 mm and 1.5 mm, with the thickness of the render dependent upon the grain particle size.

15.9 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.

15.10 The render finishes' drying time is dependent on climate conditions, in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

## Technical Investigations

### 16 Tests

16.1 Tests were conducted on the system and the results assessed to determine:

- fire performance
- bond strength
- hygrothermal performance and resistance to freeze thaw
- resistance to hard body impact
- water vapour permeability
- durability
- flexural and compressive strength of the CPB.

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

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

## Bibliography

BS 5250 : 2011 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*

BS 8000-0 : 2014 *Workmanship on construction sites – Introduction and general principles*

BS 8104 : 1992 *Code of practice for assessing exposure of walls to wind-driven rain*

BS 8417 : 2011 + A1 : 2014 *Preservation of wood – Code of practice*

BS EN 351-1 : 2007 *Durability of wood and wood-based products – Preservative-treated solid wood – Classification of preservative penetration and retention*

BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2006 *Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures – General rules – Supplementary rules for cold-formed members and sheeting*

BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 + A1 : 2008 *Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures – General – Common rules and rules for buildings*

BS EN 12467 : 2012 *Fibre-cement flat sheets – Product specification and test methods*

BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 + A1 : 2009 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Classification using test data from reaction to fire test*

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

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 *Quality management systems – Requirements*

BS EN ISO 14001 : 2004 *Environmental Management systems – Requirements with guidance for use*

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*

## 17 Conditions

17.1 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 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.

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

17.5 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.

17.6 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.