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**Agrément Certificate**

**18/5534**

Product Sheet 1

## EUROCELL CLADDING SYSTEMS

### COASTLINE COMPOSITE CLADDING SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet<sup>(1)</sup> relates to the Coastline Composite Cladding System, comprising coloured PVC-U cladding planks, rigid aluminium trims and ancillary items, fixed horizontally to timber battens, and used as a cladding system to provide a back-ventilated, decorative and protective facade over masonry wall constructions of new and existing buildings up to three storeys high and 1 metre or more from a boundary.

(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

**Strength and stability** — the system can withstand dynamic wind pressures not exceeding 2000 Pa (see section 6).

**Performance in relation to fire** — the system achieved a reaction to fire classification of D-s3, d2 to BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 and is subject to limitations on proximity to boundaries (see section 7).

**Air and water penetration** — the design of the vertical and horizontal joints between the planks will minimise water entering the air cavity. Any water collecting in the cavity will be removed by drainage and ventilation (see section 8).

**Durability** — the system will remain effective as a cladding system for a period in excess of 35 years, with only minor changes in surface appearance (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

Date of First issue: 7 November 2018

John Albon – Head of Approvals  
Construction Products

Claire Curtis-Thomas  
Chief Executive



*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.*

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## Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, the Coastline Composite Cladding 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)

|                     |              |   |
|---------------------|--------------|---|
| <b>Requirement:</b> | <b>A1</b>    | <b>Loading</b>  |
| Comment:            |              | The system is acceptable for use as set out in section 6 of this Certificate.   |
| <b>Requirement:</b> | <b>B4(1)</b> | <b>External fire spread</b>   |
| Comment:            |              | The system is restricted under this Requirement. See sections 7.1 to 7.3 of this Certificate.   |
| <b>Requirement:</b> | <b>C2(b)</b> | <b>Resistance to moisture</b>   |
| Comment:            |              | The system does not form a watertight or airtight facing but will resist the passage of moisture to the supporting wall. See section 8 of this Certificate. |
| <b>Requirement:</b> | <b>C2(c)</b> | <b>Resistance to moisture</b>   |
| Comment:            |              | The perforated trims can contribute to the dispersal of moisture vapour in the cavity. See section 9.2 of this Certificate.                                 |
| <b>Regulation:</b>  | <b>7</b>     | <b>Materials and workmanship</b>  |
| Comment:            |              | The system is acceptable. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.  |



### The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

|                    |                |   |
|--------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>Regulation:</b> | <b>8(1)(2)</b> | <b>Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials</b>   |
| Comment:           |                | The system is acceptable. See sections 10 and 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.  |
| <b>Regulation:</b> | <b>9</b>       | <b>Building standards applicable to construction</b>  |
| Standard:          | 1.1(a)(b)      | Structure   |
| Comment:           |                | The system can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 1.1.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , as set out in section 6 of this Certificate.  |
| Standard:          | 2.6            | Spread to neighbouring buildings  |
| Standard:          | 2.7            | Spread on external walls  |
| Comment:           |                | The system is restricted by these Standards, with reference to clauses 2.6.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 2.6.5 <sup>(1)</sup> , 2.6.6 <sup>(2)</sup> and 2.7.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See sections 7.1, 7.2 and 7.4 of this Certificate.                                 |
| Standard:          | 3.10           | Precipitation   |
| Comment:           |                | The system does not form a watertight or airtight facing but will resist the passage of moisture to the supporting wall, with reference to clauses 3.10.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 3.10.5 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> of this Standard. See section 8 of this Certificate. |
| Standard:          | 3.15           | Condensation  |
| Comment:           |                | The perforated trims can contribute to the dispersal of moisture vapour in the cavity. See section 9.2 of this Certificate.   |

**Regulation:** 7.1(a)(b) **Statement of sustainability**  
**Comment:** The system can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard.

**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:** The system is acceptable. See section 11.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

**Regulation:** 28(b) **Resistance to moisture and weather**  
**Comment:** The system does not form a watertight or airtight facing but will resist the passage of moisture to the supporting wall. See section 8 of this Certificate.

**Regulation:** 29 **Condensation**  
**Comment:** The perforated trims can contribute to the dispersal of moisture vapour in the cavity. See section 9.2 of this Certificate.

**Regulation:** 30 **Stability**  
**Comment:** The system is acceptable for use as set out in section 6 of this Certificate.

**Regulation:** 36(a) **External fire spread**  
**Comment:** The system is restricted under this Requirement. See sections 7.1 to 7.3 of this Certificate.

## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, designer (including Principal Designer) and contractor (including Principal Contractor) to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See sections: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.3) and 13 *General* (13.3 and 13.4) of this Certificate.

## Additional Information

### NHBC Standards 2018

In the opinion of the BBA, the Coastline Composite Cladding System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards, Technical Requirement R3 Part 6 Superstructure (excluding roofs)*, Chapter 6.1 *External masonry walls* (section 6.1.16 — Cladding)

### CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the system in accordance with harmonised European Standard BS EN 13245-2 : 2008. An asterisk (\*) appearing in this Certificate indicates that data shown are given in the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance.

### 1 Description

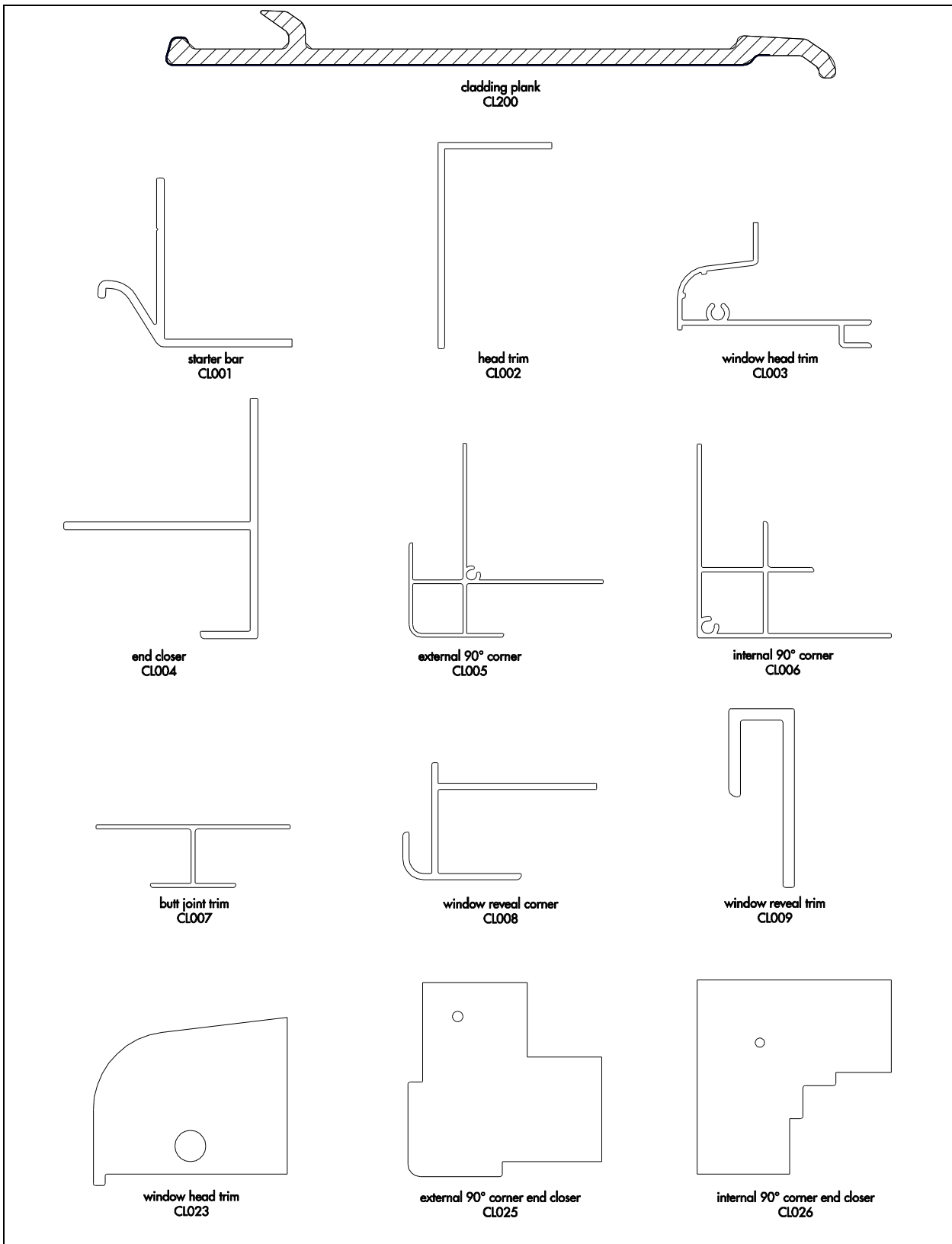
1.1 The Coastline Composite Cladding System comprises protective and decorative coloured PVC-U cladding planks with a shiplap joint and matching rigid aluminium trims (see Figures 1 and 2). The cladding planks are available in the following colours (see Figure 1):

- Anthracite Grey
- Pigeon Blue
- Moondust Grey
- Taupe
- Soft Green
- Oyster.

*Figure 1 Available colours*



Figure 2 Cladding boards and trims



1.2 The interlocking planks are available in shiplap design, with the characteristics given in Table 1. The planks are composed of a high mineral content rigid PVC-U core beneath an acrylonitrile styrene acrylate (ASA) skin and are embossed to create a woodgrain effect on the main surface.

1.3 The trims consist of extrusions of powder-coated aluminium.

1.4 The planks' characteristics are given in Table 1.

*Table 1 Characteristics of planks*

| <b>Characteristic (unit)</b> | <b>Nominal value</b> |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Standard length (m)          | 5                    |
| Cover height (mm)            | 165                  |
| Thickness (mm)               | 5                    |
| Thickness of outer skin (mm) | 0.2                  |

1.5 Ancillary items specified for use with the system but outside the scope of this Certificate include:

- stainless steel (14 gauge), 25 mm long flat-headed nails with a 5 mm diameter nail head — S4 (1.4401 to BS EN 10088-2 : 2014), used to secret fix cladding planks and aluminium trims to timber battens
- breather membrane — for use with the system on non-weathertight substrates
- timber battens — measuring not less than 25 by 38 mm preservative-treated battens, to provide support for cladding.

## **2 Manufacture**

2.1 The planks are manufactured by co-extruding an acrylonitrile styrene acrylate (ASA) skin onto a composite rigid PVC-U compound, and cooling and forming to section. A clear, protective polyethylene film is applied to the outer face of the extrusion, before the board is cut to length.

2.2 The trims and corner end closers are manufactured by conventional extrusion techniques and powder-coated to give weather protection.

2.3 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.

2.4 The management system of Eurocell Profiles Ltd has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 (Certificate FM 45551) and BS EN ISO 14001 : 2015 (Certificate EMS 651379) by BSI.

## **3 Delivery and site handling**

3.1 Standard 5 m lengths of the extrusions are delivered to site in protective polythene-sleeve wrapping. Pack quantities vary according to profile size.

3.2 All packaging bears the Certificate holder's product code and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.3 Unloading should be carried out by hand to avoid damage to the components and they should be stored flat, in their protective wrapping, on a clean, level surface. Stacks must not exceed one metre in height and should be restrained to prevent collapse. To avoid damage, additional protection should be provided when the planks are stored in the open.

3.4 Care must be taken when loading the boards and trims to avoid contact with solvents or materials containing volatile organic components.

## Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the Coastline Composite Cladding System.

### Design Considerations

#### 4 General

- 4.1 The Coastline Composite Cladding System is suitable for fixing horizontally as a decorative and protective external facing over masonry wall constructions of new and existing buildings above ground level.
- 4.2 The system is restricted for use in buildings up to three storeys in height and at least 1 metre from boundaries.
- 4.3 The wall and the sub-frame to which the cladding is fixed should be structurally sound, and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant national Building Regulations and Standards.
- 4.4 Brickwork or blockwork walls should be constructed in the conventional manner, in accordance with the national Building Regulations and BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 and BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 and their UK National Annexes.
- 4.5 The cladding should be fixed to preservative-treated, good quality timber battens (see section 1.5 of this Certificate) rigidly fixed to the masonry substrate at 500 mm centres or closer. Where a CCB (copper/chrome/boron) preservative is used, care should be taken to ensure that sufficient time is allowed for the complete fixation of the preservative (approximately seven days) before the cladding is fixed.
- 4.6 Cellular composite PVC-UE expands less than conventional rigid PVC-U. However, to avoid distortion in service, care should be taken not to install the cladding in extremes of temperature (ie below 5°C or above 25°C) and to allow adequate gaps for expansion (see the relevant sections of the *Installation* part of this Certificate.)
- 4.7 To comply with NHBC requirements (see NHBC Standards 2018, Chapter 6.9.18), a minimum 38 mm drained and vented cavity behind the cladding is required.

#### 5 Practicability of installation

The system is designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of system.

#### 6 Strength and stability

##### Wind loading



6.1 Under wind loading, the most likely mode of failure of the cladding will be by nail pull-through under wind load. Wind loads should be calculated by a suitably experienced and competent individual in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 and its UK National Annex.

6.2 When installed in accordance with the requirements of this Certificate using batten spacing according to Table 2, the cladding can withstand the dynamic wind pressures detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 Installation guide

| Batten spacing (mm) | Dynamic wind pressure (Pa) |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 500                 | 1510                       |
| 400                 | 1890                       |
| 300                 | 2520                       |

6.3 The permissible dynamic wind pressure may be increased by reducing batten spacing. This is particularly recommended at the corners of buildings and in exposed locations. In common with all cladding, the adequacy of a proposed installation should always be checked by a suitably qualified and experienced individual, who should include in the check the adequacy of the fixing of battens to the substrate, which is not covered by this Certificate.

### Impact resistance



6.4 The cladding achieved a mechanical resistance code of 23.02 according to BS EN 13245-2, Annex B and is suitable for use at ground-floor level where impacts from thrown or kicked objects may occur.

## 7 Performance in relation to fire



7.1 The external surface of the cladding plank has a reaction to fire classification\* of D-s3, d2 in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007. This relates to the colour range and mounting methods referred to in section 1 of this Certificate.

7.2 The maximum interval between cavity barriers should not exceed 10 metres.



7.3 The cladding panels are classified as combustible and may be used on buildings up to three storeys high and 1 metre or more from a boundary. With minor exceptions, the panels should be included in calculations of unprotected area.



7.4 The panels are classified as combustible ('High Risk' in Scotland) and may be used on buildings up to three storeys high and more than 1 m from a boundary. With minor exceptions, the panels should be included in calculations of unprotected area. The panels are further restricted on some parts of buildings of some occupancy classes.

7.5 Designers should refer to the relevant national Building Regulation guidance for detailed conditions of use, particularly in respect of requirements for substrate fire performance and requirements for cavity barriers.

## 8 Air and water penetration



8.1 The cladding is not airtight, watertight or water-vapour tight. When used on exposed substrates, the system should be backed by a breather membrane acting as a vapour-permeable water barrier, incorporated behind the cladding under the supporting battens. This barrier must meet the requirements of BS 5250 : 2011 and have a vapour resistance of less than  $0.6 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ .

8.2 Where cladding is used as a decorative facing attached to weathertight masonry walls, a vapour-permeable water barrier is not necessary as the amount of water that will penetrate the cladding will be small and will not have an adverse effect on the wall.

8.3 If the cladding is used in the renovation of a masonry wall which is structurally sound but not fully weathertight, the use of a vapour-permeable water barrier is advisable.

8.4 Provision must always be made to allow water that has penetrated behind the cladding to drain away. Ventilation and drainage is achieved by drilling through the starter bar and head trim in accordance with the Certificate holder's guidelines.

## 9 Hygrothermal insulation

9.1 For the purpose of U value calculations, in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006, the cavity between the system and the wall should be treated as a 'well ventilated' air layer, and the thermal insulating value of the cavity — and everything between it and the external environment — should be taken as equivalent to an internal boundary layer (ie a total of  $0.13 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K}\cdot\text{W}^{-1}$ ).





9.2 The starter bar, head and window trims include perforations with a geometric open area of 8395 mm<sup>2</sup> per metre run and will facilitate ventilation with the escape of moisture vapour and liquid water drainage from the cavity.

## 10 Maintenance



10.1 The cladding can be washed with water and detergent. Solvent-based cleaners must not be used.

10.2 Replacement of a damaged section can be carried out but may require the temporary removal of undamaged planks above the damaged area.

10.3 Paint must not be applied as it can cause premature embrittlement of PVC-U products.

## 11 Durability



11.1 The system will remain effective as a cladding system for a period in excess of 35 years.

11.2 The cladding will retain its decorative function with only minor changes in surface appearance. However, staining will result from contact with certain materials or substances (eg creosote or bitumen).

## 12 Reuse and recyclability

The PVC-U profile material and aluminium trim material can be recycled.

## Installation

### 13 General

13.1 The substrate for the system should be checked to ensure that it is as prescribed in section 4.3 of this Certificate. Installation must be carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and the requirements of this Certificate.

13.2 Installation should not be carried out in extremes of temperature — a temperature range of between 5 and 25°C is recommended by the Certificate holder.

13.3 The cladding planks can be worked using normal woodworking tools for cutting, drilling and shaping. Handsaws should have a fine-toothed blade. Hand-held and bench-mounted power tools with a carbide-tipped blade should be run at speeds similar to, or higher than, those normally used for timber.

13.4 Where necessary, the aluminium trims are cut to size and shaped with a fine-toothed saw. When using power tools to cut or shape the components, eye protection and a coarse-particle dust mask should be used.

13.5 Adequate provision should be made for ventilation and drainage behind the cladding (see sections 4.7 and 8.4 of this Certificate).

13.6 Where butt joints are made between planks, the ends of both planks should be fixed to battens with flashing behind the joint to protect the timber from any water that penetrates the expansion gap.

13.7 Flat-headed, stainless steel (14 gauge) S4 cladding pins (25 mm long with a 5 mm diameter nail head) are used to fix cladding boards to timber battens (secret fixing); fixing trims are required.

## 14 Procedure

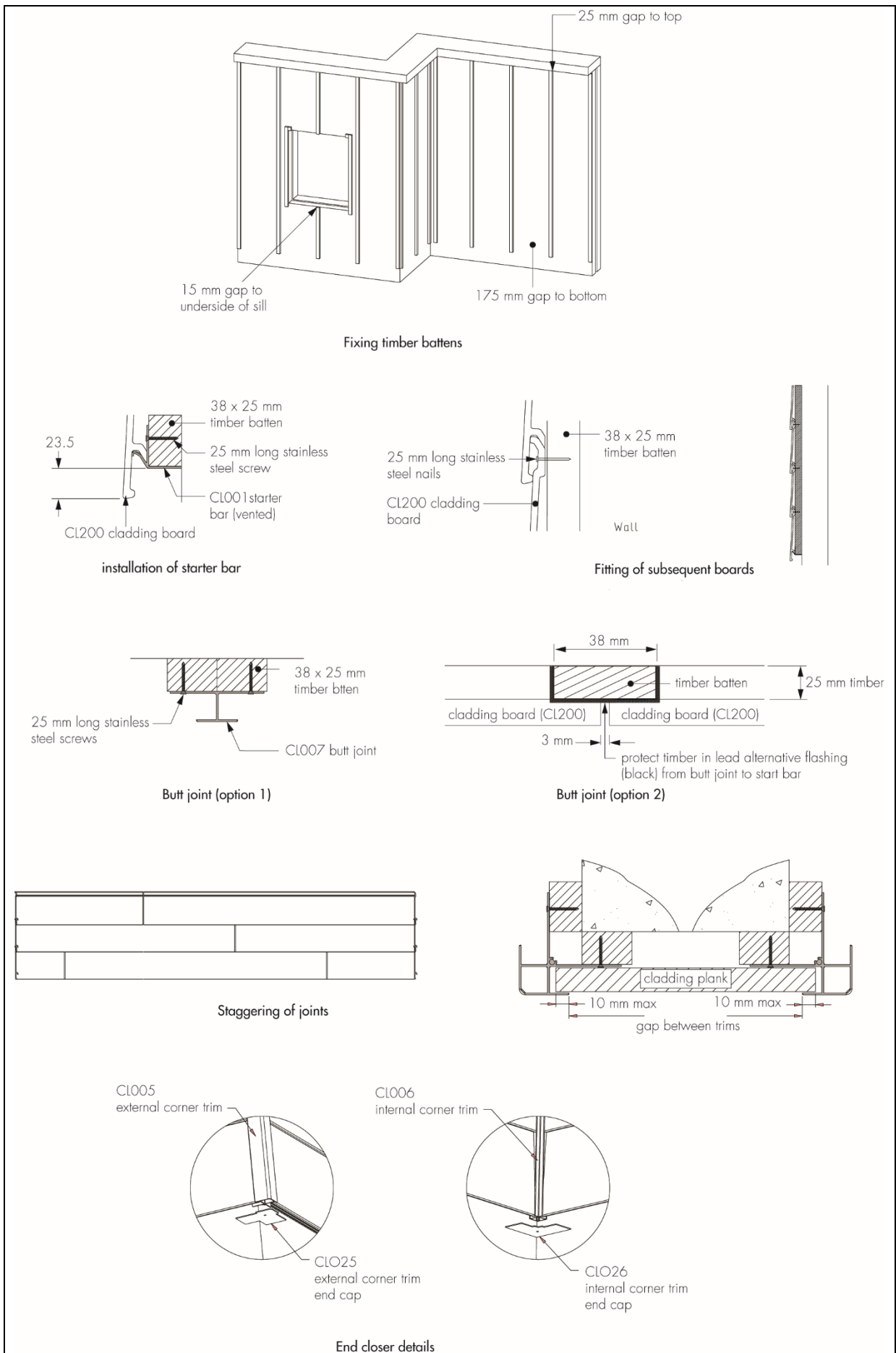
### Preparation

- 14.1 Before installation commences, the cladding operation should be thoroughly planned and prepared.
- 14.2 A final inspection of the substrate should be made to confirm that it is as prescribed in section 4.3 of this Certificate.
- 14.3 Appropriate cladding planks and trims should be selected and assembled (see Figure 2).
- 14.4 The appropriate battens (selected and treated in accordance with section 4.5 of this Certificate) should be fixed at centres not exceeding 500 mm. Additional batten sections are required at jointing positions.
- 14.5 Vertical battens are required at the ends of each section, at the sides of windows and at joints between planks. Horizontal battens should not be used at the top/bottom of either the installation or window/door openings, where they may restrict ventilation and drainage. Similarly, it is recommended that the use of horizontal trims at the base of the cladding does not reduce the ventilation opening below 5000 mm<sup>2</sup> (see section 4.7 of this Certificate).
- 14.6 On non-weatherproof substrates, a vapour-permeable water barrier must be installed behind battens.
- 14.7 Window heads and other protrusions should be protected by a suitable weatherproof membrane or flashing.

### Installation

- 14.8 Working from the base to a level line, a starter bar trim is fixed to the timber battens using 25 mm stainless steel screws. Care should be taken to ensure that the starter bar does not obstruct the opening required for drainage and ventilation at the base of the cladding.
- 14.9 The bottom cladding plank is located firmly in the starter bar and end closer trims, and fixed into place using the specified stainless steel nails, nailing into each batten in turn.
- 14.10 Once secure, subsequent boards are fitted by hooking over the preceding board's top lip, ensuring that the shiplap joint is firmly closed and nail heads are concealed by the overlap.
- 14.11 If necessary, the top board is cut to fit the remaining space but it must run 10 mm beyond the top of the timber batten. A packer may be required to support the board when fixing.
- 14.12 If cladding runs around a window, boards may need notching around the window at both the top and bottom. The size of the notch is dependent on the window size and where the stacked boards locate.
- 14.13 Where sections longer than 5 m are to be clad, two options are possible which allow butt joints of adjacent cladding planks. One option features a butt joint trim screwed to two vertical timber battens, allowing a 10 mm expansion gap between boards. The trim must be notched in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. A second option allows the butting of cladding boards together without a trim, leaving a 3 mm gap between adjoining boards. With this option, flashing is applied to the timber batten behind the joint to protect the timber from any water that penetrates the expansion gap.
- 14.14 Where butt joints are used, the joints should be staggered, with a continuous plank above and below the joint (see Figure 3). The positioning of these joints and trims should be taken into account during the planning stage.
- 14.15 Where internal and external corner trims are used, end closers are available. These are to be fitted to the end of the corner trim and screwed into the screw port in the aluminium extrusion.
- 14.16 Window head trims must be capped off to create a neater finish using window head trim end closers. The end closer is fitted to the window head trim by screwing through the end closer into the screw port in the aluminium extrusion.

Figure 3 Typical installation details



### 15 Tests

Tests were carried out to determine:

- weight per linear metre
- ash content
- nail pull-through
- accelerated weathering (UV)
- colour stability
- density
- voidage
- flexural strength
- dimensional stability
- impact resistance
- hard body impact
- Izod impact strength
- cross-cut adhesion of powder coating.

### 16 Investigations

16.1 Permissible dynamic wind pressures were calculated from the simulated wind load bending test and nail withdrawal data.

16.2 An examination was made of data relating to:

- reaction to fire
- impact resistance
- colour stability
- dimensional tolerance.

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

16.4 The practicability of installation was assessed.

## Bibliography

BS 5250 : 2011 + A1 : 2016 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*

BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 + A1 : 2010 *Eurocode 1 : Actions on structures — General actions — Wind actions*

NA to BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 + A1 : 2010 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 : Actions on structures — General actions — Wind actions*

BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 + A1 : 2012 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*

NA to BS EN 1996-1-1 : 2005 + A1 : 2012 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures*

BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*

NA + A1 : 2014 to BS EN 1996-3 : 2006 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Simplified calculation methods for unreinforced masonry structures*

BS EN 10088-2 : 2014 *Stainless steels — Technical delivery conditions for sheet/plate and strip of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes*

BS EN 13245-2 : 2008 *Plastics — Unplasticised poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) profiles for building applications — PVC-U profiles and PVC-UE profiles for internal and external wall and ceiling finishes*

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

BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation methods*

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

BS EN ISO 14001 : 2015 *Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use*

BRE Report (BR 443 : 2006) *Conventions for U-value calculations*

### 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.