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Agrément Certificate
10/4765
Product Sheet 1

DEEPLAS ROOFLINE SYSTEMS

DEEPLAS CO-EXTRUDED PVC-UE ROOFLINE SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to the Deeplas Co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline System, comprising white PVC-U fascia, soffit and barge boards, soffit ventilator, and accessories for external use at the roofline as a substitute for timber or other conventional materials.

(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

Resistance to moisture — the system will provide satisfactory protection against moisture ingress to the interior of the building (see section 6).

Ventilation — the ventilated soffit board can contribute towards providing the necessary roof space ventilation (see section 7).

Strength and stability — in terms of wind loading resistance, the system can be used in all areas of the UK (see section 8).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the cellular boards achieve a Class 2 surface spread of flame and the 16 mm Maxi board a Class 1 rating when tested in accordance with BS 476-7 : 1997 (see section 9).

Durability — the system will retain its impact resistance and decorative qualities for a period in excess of 20 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 Second issue: 4 March 2016

John Albon — Head of Approvals
Construction Products

Claire Curtis-Thomas
Chief Executive

Originally certificated on 12 July 2010

Certificate amended on 16 May 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

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 Deeplas Co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline 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:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The system will contribute to providing protection against the penetration of moisture to the inner surface of the building on which it is installed. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		When used in accordance with this Certificate, the soffit ventilators can contribute to enabling a roof to satisfy this Requirement. See section 7 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7	Materials and workmanship (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	7(1)	Materials and workmanship (applicable to England only)
Comment:		The products are acceptable. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7(2)	Materials and workmanship (applicable to England only)
Comment:		The system may be restricted in some cases by this Regulation. See section 9.1 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)(2)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See sections 10.1 and 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The system will contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 3.10.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , by giving protection against the penetration of moisture to the inner surface of the building on which it is installed. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The soffit ventilators can contribute to enabling a roof to satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾ , 3.15.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾ and 3.15.7 ⁽¹⁾ . See section 7 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:		All comments given for this product 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	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 11.1 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28	Resistance to ground moisture and weather
Comment:		The system will contribute to providing protection against the penetration of moisture to the inner surface of the building on which it is installed. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The soffit ventilators can contribute towards enabling a roof to satisfy the requirements of this Regulation. See section 7 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* (3.2) and 13 *General* (13.3) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

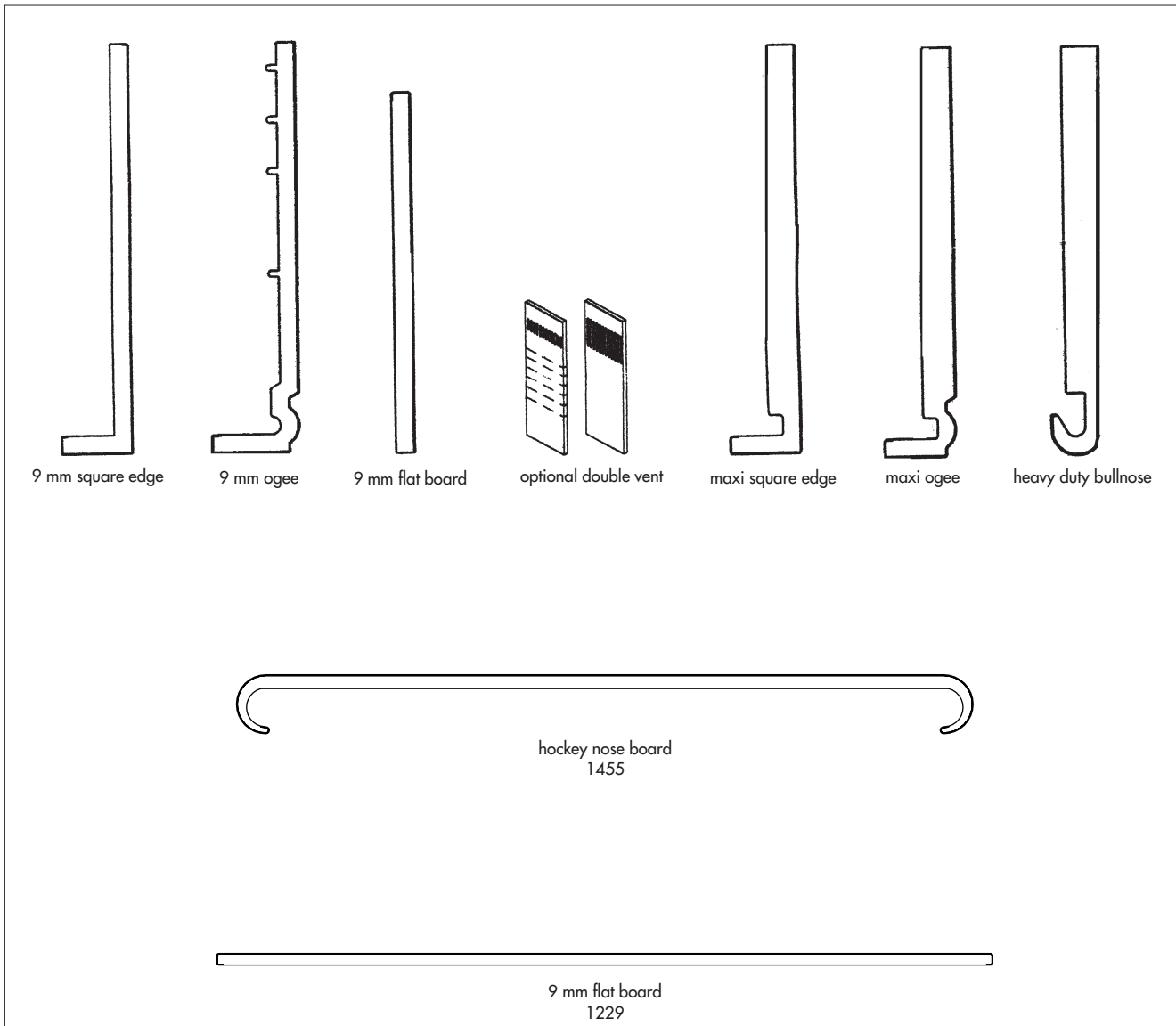
NHBC Standards 2016

NHBC accepts the use of the Deeplas Co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline System, provided it is installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 7.2 *Pitched roofs*.

1 Description

1.1 The Deeplas Co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline System comprises a range of cellular PVC-U (PVC-UE) boards (see Figure 1), ancillary components including a rigid soffit ventilator, rigid hollow soffits and other extruded trims, and injection-moulded joints and end caps (see Figure 2).

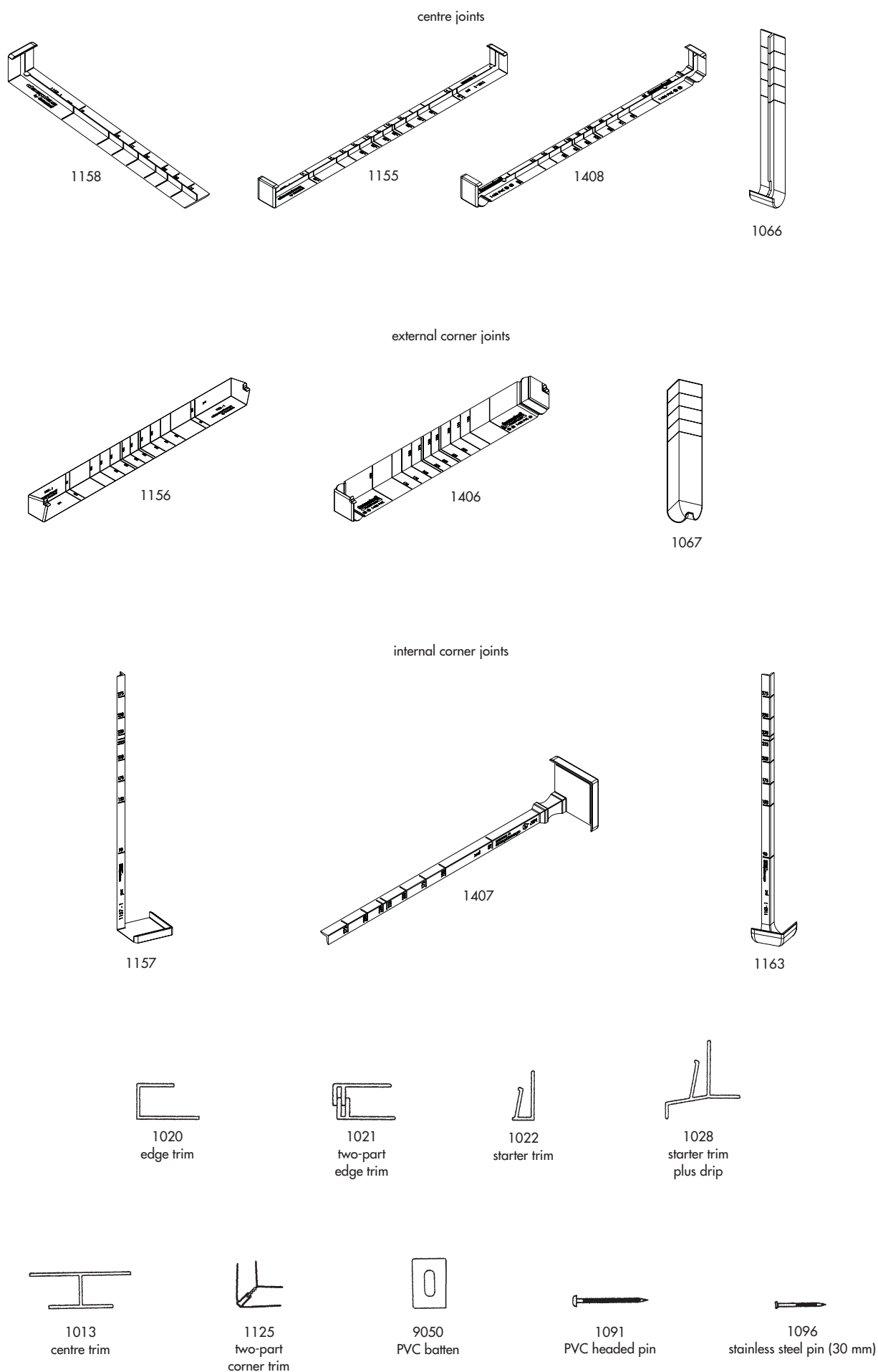
Figure 1 Cellular boards



1.2 The soffit ventilator provides a means of ventilating the roof void.

1.3 The cellular boards comprise a closed-cell cellular PVC-U core beneath an outer weathering, impact-modified, glossy PVC-U skin. The soffit ventilator, rigid hollow soffits and other extruded trims are composed of impact-modified PVC-U and the injection mouldings of PVC-U.

Figure 2 Ancillary components



1.4 Characteristics of the cellular boards are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Characteristics of boards

Description	Standard width (mm)	Standard length (mm)	Nominal thickness (mm)	Minimum thickness of outer skin (mm)	Average density (kg·m ⁻³)
9 mm square edge					
1035	150	5	9	0.5	490
1034	175	5	9	0.5	490
1026	200	5	9	0.5	490
1032	230	5	9	0.5	490
1579	250	5	9	0.5	490
1027	275	5	9	0.5	490
1031	300	5	9	0.5	490
1030	400	5	9	0.5	490
9 mm ogee board					
1400	150	5	9	0.5	490
1401	175	5	9	0.5	490
1402	200	5	9	0.5	490
1403	225	5	9	0.5	490
1404	300	5	9	0.5	490
1405	404	5	9	0.5	490
9 mm flat board					
1043	100	5	9	0.5	580
1040	150	5	9	0.5	580
1107	175	5	9	0.5	580
1041	215	5	9	0.5	580
1074	250	5	9	0.5	580
1042	300	5	9	0.5	580
1075	400	5	9	0.5	580
Maxi square edge board					
1186	150	5	16	0.5	490
1187	175	5	16	0.5	490
1188	200	5	16	0.5	490
1189	225	5	16	0.5	490
1190	250	5	16	0.5	490
1168	300	5	16	0.5	490
1191	404	5	16	0.5	490
Maxi ogee board					
1192	150	5	16	0.5	490
1193	175	5	16	0.5	490
1194	200	5	16	0.5	490
1195	225	5	16	0.5	490
1196	250	5	16	0.5	490
1169	300	5	16	0.5	490
1197	404	5	16	0.5	490
Heavy duty bullnose board					
1260	150	5	18	0.5	490
1261	175	5	18	0.5	490
1262	200	5	18	0.5	490
1263	225	5	18	0.5	490
1264	250	5	18	0.5	490
1265	400	5	18	0.5	490

1.5 Stainless steel, annular ring-shank nails with white plastic heads are available from the manufacturer for fixing cellular boards and ancillary components. 40 mm, 50 mm and 65 mm long, 3 mm shank diameter, 12 mm head diameter nails are recommended for fascia boards and 30 mm and 40 mm long, 2 mm shank diameter, 7 mm head diameter nails for other components. Secret-fix, stainless steel cladding pins (30 mm long) are available for fixing soffit trims.

2 Manufacture

2.1 The boards are manufactured by co-extruding a high-impact calcium/zinc PVC-U skin compound onto a foamable calcium/zinc PVC-U core compound, cooling and forming to section. Cellular PVC-UE is formed during the process by the evolution of gas from sodium bicarbonate present in the foamable PVC-U compound. A clear, protective, polyethylene film is applied to the outer face of the extrusion before the board is cut to length.

2.2 The ancillary components are manufactured using conventional extrusion and injection moulding-techniques.

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 : 2008 (Certificate FM 45551).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The cellular boards and trim profiles are delivered to site in packs sealed in polythene sleeves bearing the Certificate holder's marking and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate. Pack quantities vary dependent upon the type of profile.

3.2 The packs should be unloaded by hand to avoid damage, stored flat in the polythene sleeves on a clean, level surface in stacks not exceeding one metre in height and restrained from collapse. If stored externally, the packs should be kept under cover.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the Deeplas Co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline System.

Design Considerations

4 General

4.1 The Deeplas Co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline System is suitable for use externally to provide a protective and decorative trim at the roofline where timber or other conventional materials would normally be used.

4.2 The system must be fixed only to structurally sound building substrates, at centres not exceeding 600 mm. Rafter feet and gable ladders should be adequately supported by noggings to ensure rigidity. Replacement, rather than over fixing, of existing fascia is recommended. Timber roof structures to which the system is fixed must be designed and/or constructed in accordance with the relevant Building Regulations and BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 and its National Annex.

4.3 The cellular PVC-UE components have a similar co-efficient of thermal expansion to that of conventional solid PVC-U. A 5 mm gap should be provided at the end of each board (ie 10 mm at the joint trim between boards), to allow for movement.

4.4 The system should not be installed in extremes of temperature. The recommended temperature for installation is between 0°C and 30°C.

4.5 Where the timber structure is preservative treated with copper, chrome or boron, care must be taken to ensure that sufficient time is allowed for complete fixation of the preservative (approximately seven days) to avoid corrosion of screws and nails used to fix the components.

5 Practicability of installation

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

6 Resistance to moisture



The system will provide satisfactory protection to prevent moisture ingress to the interior of the building.

7 Ventilation



7.1 The vented boards can contribute towards providing the necessary roof space ventilation. Guidance on the provision of adequate ventilation is given in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations and BS 5250 : 2011, Clause H.

7.2 When providing roof space ventilation, it is essential that the airway should not be allowed to become blocked by the loft insulation. This may be achieved by the use of a suitable insulation retainer producing an air passage with a geometric free area at least equal to that of the vented board used.

7.3 The elongated 9 mm vented boards have a vented area of 25 948 mm² per metre run (equivalent to a continuous slot 25 mm wide at eaves level) and is suitable for the applications given in sections 7.4 to 7.6.

7.4 For roofs with a pitch of 15° or more, where both the ceiling and insulation are horizontal, vented boards with a minimum area of 10 000 mm² per metre run, if used in accordance with section 7.2, can provide adequate ventilation to insulated loft spaces as set out in BS 5250 : 2011, Clause H. The vented boards should run along the eaves of the longest opposite sides of a rectangular roof to provide adequate cross-ventilation. Vented boards are suitable for use with traditional (semi-permeable) and high-performance (impermeable) sarking felts. Consideration should be given to

the use of high-level ventilation openings to increase the ventilation rate for roofs as referred to in BS 5250 : 2011, Clause H. The use of high-level ventilation openings is strongly recommended in roofs with a pitch greater than 35° or roof spans in excess of 10 m.

7.5 For roofs where the ceiling follows the pitch of the roof, vented boards with a minimum vented area of 25000 mm² per metre run, if used in conjunction with suitable high-level ventilation, can provide adequately for roof voids as set out in BS 5250 : 2011, Clause H. It is essential that a minimum unrestricted air space of 50 mm is maintained between the underside of the roof deck and the top of the insulation. Consideration should be given to the probability of the sarking felt bowing between rafters and it should be ensured that this does not reduce the gap between felt and insulation to less than 50 mm. Where there is an obstruction to the ventilation, eg rooflights or a change in pitch of roof, adequate ventilation, in accordance with the requirements of BS 5250 : 2011, Clause H, should be provided above and below the obstruction using suitable ventilators. The required ventilation at high level and around obstructions may be achieved by using a suitable BBA-approved ventilator.

7.6 For roofs with a pitch of less than 15°, vented boards with a minimum vented area of 25000 mm² per metre run, if used in accordance with section 7.2, can provide adequate ventilation to insulated roof voids as set out in BS 7270 : 2011, Clause H. When providing roof space ventilation for flat roofs, it is essential that a minimum unrestricted air space of 70 mm is maintained between the underside of the roof deck and the top of the insulation. Ventilation should be provided along two opposite sides of the deck: where possible these should be the two longest sides to achieve maximum cross-ventilation. The recommendations contained in BS 7270 : 2011, Clause H, should be followed when planning the provision of ventilation to flat roofs, especially where spans exceed 7 metres, or for concrete deck roofs. Where a flat roof has a span of greater than 10 m, or is not of a simple rectangular plan, more ventilation will be required, totalling at least 0.6% of the total area of the roof. It should be noted that cold, flat roof construction is generally unacceptable in Scotland and not the preferred option elsewhere in the UK⁽¹⁾.

(1) See BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

7.7 Where vented boards are used in lean-to or mono-pitched roofs, high-level ventilation, in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Clause H, must be provided.

7.8 Where a pitched roof abuts a wall, additional high-level ventilation must be arranged to provide an open area at least equal to a 5 mm slot running the full length of the abutment.

7.9 The vented board sections meet NHBC requirements for protection against the ingress of birds, rodents or large insects.

7.10 The dimensions of the slots in the vented boards are such that the risk of blockage is limited. However, blockage by insects and debris would impair their performance as vents, and the slots should be examined occasionally and cleared if necessary.

8 Strength and stability

8.1 When installed in accordance with this Certificate, and taking due account of the site-specific circumstances, the system will withstand, without damage or permanent deflection, the wind loads likely to be encountered in the United Kingdom.

8.2 The system has adequate resistance to the hard and soft body impacts likely to occur in practice.

8.3 PVC-U gutters, as specified in BS EN 607 : 2004, BS EN 1462 : 2004 and BS EN 12200-1 : 2000, may be screw-fixed directly to the 16 mm Maxi boards. Gutter bracket spacings must not exceed one metre; reduced spacings are recommended in the Scottish Highlands. Other lightweight gutters may also be screw-fixed to the Maxi board provided the maximum bracket-loading, covered in BS EN 1462 : 2004 is not exceeded.

8.4 Maxi boards will support all eaves tiles in common usage in the UK (up to 10 kg load per one metre length of fascia), provided they are installed in accordance with the requirements of this Certificate.

8.5 With the exception detailed in section 8.4, the fascia boards are not loadbearing and must not be used independently to support fixtures such as roof tiles, other roof structure components or television aerials. Suitably-fixed telephone wires and power cables may be run along the boards but the main brackets for these services should be fixed through the fascia to structurally-sound timber.

9 Behaviour in relation to fire



9.1 When tested in accordance with BS 476-7 : 1997, the cellular boards achieved a Class 2 surface spread of flame rating and the 16 mm Maxi Board achieved a Class 1 rating.

9.2 On exposure to fire, PVC-U tends to char and may fall away. The spread of flame along its surface is limited. It is unlikely that the roof trim system will significantly affect the overall fire performance of any roof in which it is installed.

9.3 Where it is normal practice to carry the eaves box over, between dwellings, it is important that the box is fire-stopped at compartment walls.

10 Maintenance



10.1 The system can be cleaned by washing with water and mild detergent. Solvent-based cleaners should not be used. For the removal of more resistant stains, the manufacturer's advice must be sought. The material can be cut and drilled, using normal woodworking tools, if repairs are required.

10.2 As with all PVC products, paint can adversely affect the impact strength of the cellular PVC-UE sections, and the application of dark colours could lead to a risk of thermal distortion. Therefore painting is not recommended.

11 Durability



11.1 Deepplas co-extruded PVC-UE is as durable as conventional solid PVC-U and profiles will retain adequate impact resistance for a period in excess of 20 years.

11.2 The system will retain its decorative qualities for a period in excess of 20 years with only minor changes in surface appearance.

12 Reuse and recyclability

The PVC-U profiles and ancillary components of the system can be recycled.

Installation

13 General

13.1 Installation of the Deepplas Co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline System must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of this Certificate (see Figure 3).

13.2 The components of the system are easy to work 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.

13.3 When using power tools to cut or shape the product, it is recommended that eye protection and a coarse-particle dust mask are used.

13.4 Fascia, soffit and barge boards should be fixed to preservative-treated, structurally sound, solid timbers at centres not exceeding 600 mm, using the fixings specified by the manufacturer.

13.5 Existing support timbers should be checked for soundness and, where necessary, replaced.

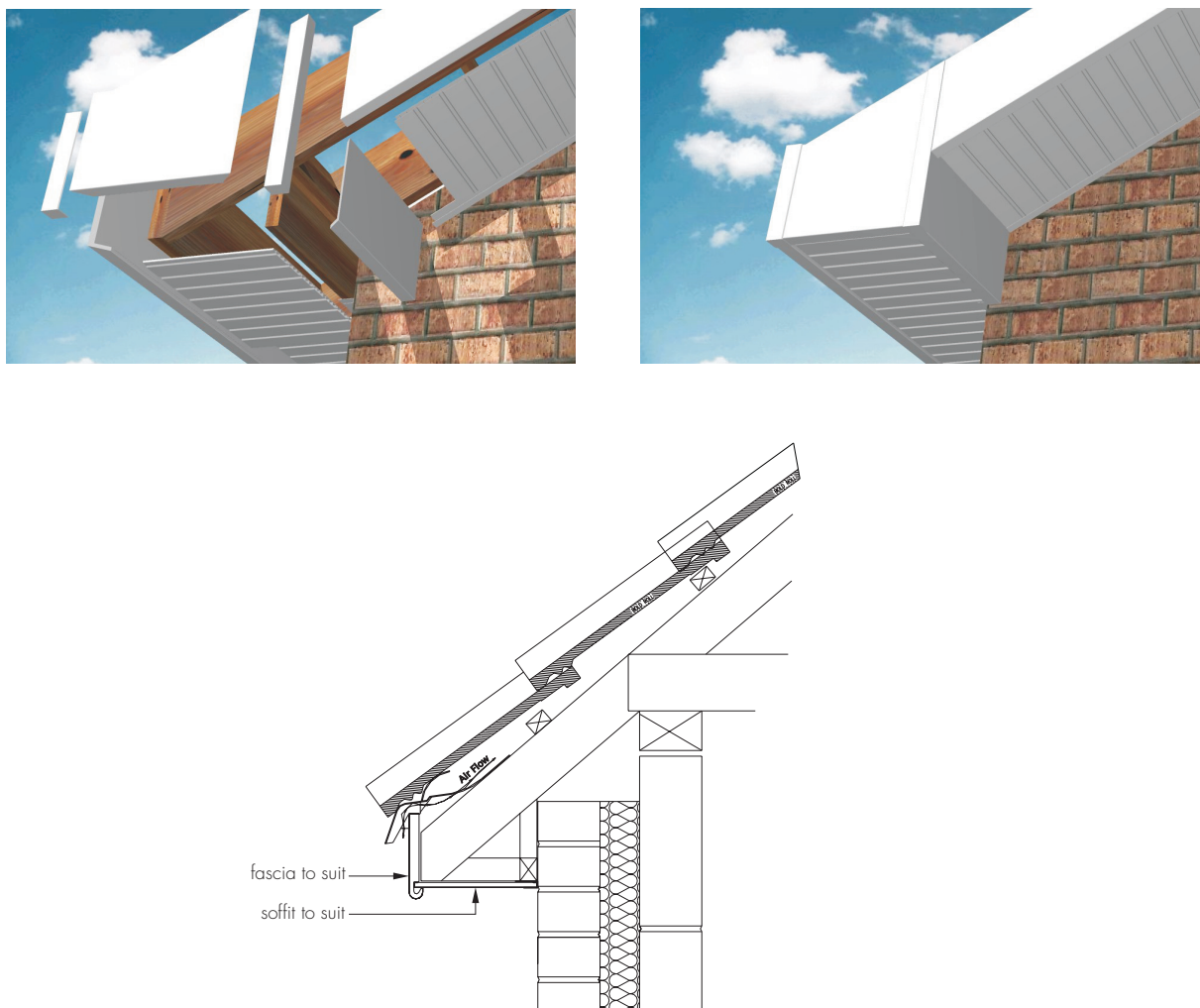
13.6 Sarking felt should be checked to ensure that it is in good condition and extends onto the verge rafter and over the fascia and into the gutter at the eaves. A continuous fillet should be installed at the eaves to prevent the felt sagging between the rafters. Damaged or worn underlay should be replaced in accordance with good practice.

13.7 For the Maxi board, gutter brackets may be fixed directly into the board at spacings not greater than one metre, using the screws recommended by the manufacturer. The screws should penetrate the rear face of the board. For thinner 9 mm boards, gutter brackets are screwed through the fascia board into rafter feet or other timber support (see section 8.3). Every third fixing must be into structural timber.

13.8 Care should be taken when handling boards at roof level.

13.9 Ventilated boards should be selected and installed so that the roof ventilation conforms to the relevant Building Regulations.

Figure 3 Typical installation details



14 Procedure

14.1 Selected boards and accessories are assembled and cut to size.

14.2 Rafter feet are cut to a line.

14.3 Noggings, soffit bearers, battens, eaves fillets, brackets and other additional timber supports are fixed to a sound substrate.

14.4 Protective films should be removed just prior to fixing, ie peeled off as nailing progresses along the board.

14.5 The summary for the installation details of fascia, soffit and barge boards (see sections 14.6 to 14.16) should be read with reference to the typical installation diagrams shown in Figure 3.

Fascias

14.6 Fascia boards are fixed to rafter feet or, where relevant, support timber at centres not exceeding 600 mm, using two specified ring-shanked nails. Maxi boards may be fixed directly to rafter feet using 65 mm long nails. For other boards it is normal practice to fix⁽¹⁾ to the rafter feet through a 25 mm thick, marine plywood backing board or equivalent previously fixed to the rafter timbers.

(1) Using nails at least 40 mm long.

14.7 Butt joints between fascia boards should be made at the rafter, with a 10 mm wide expansion gap between and with both boards fixed to the rafter foot. A joiner trim is fixed to one board only with a specified 30 mm long nail or a suitable low-modulus silicone sealant.

14.8 At corners both boards are fixed to sound timber, allowing a 5 mm expansion gap at the end of each board. A corner trim is fixed to the end of one board as described in section 14.7.

Vented soffit boards

14.9 Vented boards are made from cellular boards. These may be used lengthways or in short lengths at right angles to the wall. To give a tongue-and-groove effect, the indented face should be exposed.

14.10 The vented board is fitted into or onto the fascia using two fixings per rafter/support timber, and into a trim or onto a nogging on the wall.

14.11 The boards are fixed to rafter feet, soffit bearers, or other timber support at centres along their length, not exceeding 600 mm, and across their width, not exceeding 150 mm, using the specified 30 mm nails.

14.12 Where required, vented boards may be joined along their length or width using a joint trim.

14.13 A ventilator trim is incorporated into the soffit, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of the national Building Regulations

Barge boards

14.14 Barge boards are installed by fixing fascia boards to a gable ladder or noggings, using the procedures given in sections 14.6 and 14.7.

14.15 Barge boards meeting at a ridge should be mitred to the appropriate angle.

14.16 Box ends are constructed from fascia board and trims to suit the roof pitch and overhead requirement. Any timber framework required in the construction of the box end must be preservative treated.

Technical Investigations

15 Tests

Tests were carried out on the profiles to determine:

- weight per linear metre
- impact strength
- accelerated weathering
- flexural strength and modulus of elasticity
- dimensions.
- density
- dimensional stability
- water absorption
- resistance to heat ageing
- ash content
- resistance to impact after UV ageing
- Vicat softening temperature
- resistance to tile and gutter loading

16 Investigations

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

16.2 An assessment was made of the acceptability of the vented boards in meeting ventilation requirements.

16.3 An examination was made of existing data relating to:

- surface spread of flame
- colour stability.

16.4 Assessment was made of the resistance of the products to wind suction.

16.5 The practicability of the installation was assessed.

Bibliography

BS 476-7 : 1997 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products*

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

BS EN 607 : 2004 *Eaves gutters and fittings made of PVC-U — Definitions, requirements and testing*

BS EN 1462 : 2004 *Brackets for eaves gutters — Requirements and testing*

BS EN 12200-1 : 2000 *Plastics rainwater piping systems for above ground external use- — Unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system*

BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 *Eurocode 5 : Design of timber structures — General — Common rules and rules for buildings*
NA to BS EN 1995-1-1 : 2004 *UK National Annex to Eurocode 5 : Design of timber structures — General — Common rules and rules for buildings*

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

BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 *Thermal insulation — Avoiding risks*

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.