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Agrément Certificate 24/7232

Product Sheet 1 Issue 1

## **POWERDECK**

## **POWERDECK F (UK)**

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet<sup>(1)</sup> relates to Powerdeck F (UK), a rigid polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam board with a glass fibre tissue facing on both sides. The product is for use as a thermal insulation layer on limited access concrete, timber or metal flat roof decks, in domestic and non-domestic buildings. The product is for use in conjunction with an air and vapour control layer (AVCL) and adhesively bonded or mechanically fixed roof waterproofing systems.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

### The assessment includes

#### **Product factors:**

- compliance with Building Regulations
- compliance with additional regulatory or nonregulatory information where applicable
- · evaluation against technical specifications
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- · uses and design considerations

### **Process factors:**

- · compliance with Scheme requirements
- · installation, delivery, handling and storage
- production and quality controls
- maintenance and repair

#### Ongoing contractual Scheme elements†:

- regular assessment of production
- formal 3-yearly review



### **KEY FACTORS ASSESSED**

- Section 1. Mechanical resistance and stability
- Section 2. Safety in case of fire
- Section 3. Hygiene, health and the environment
- Section 4. Safety and accessibility in use
- Section 5. Protection against noise
- Section 6. Energy economy and heat retention
- Section 7. Sustainable use of natural resources
- Section 8. Durability

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the product described herein. This product 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 issue: 19 August 2024

Hardy Giesler

**Chief Executive Officer** 

This BBA Agrément Certificate is issued under the BBA's Inspection Body accreditation to ISO/IEC 17020. Sections marked with † are not issued under accreditation.

The BBA is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body (No. 4345), Certification Body (No. 0113) and Testing Laboratory (No. 0357).

Readers MUST check that this is the latest issue of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly.

The Certificate should be read in full as it may be misleading to read clauses in isolation.

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

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BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 1 of 16

## **SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT AND COMPLIANCE**

This section provides a summary of the assessment conclusions; readers should refer to the later sections of this Certificate for information about the assessments carried out.

## **Compliance with Regulations**

Having assessed the key factors, the opinion of the BBA is that Powerdeck F (UK), 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 Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement: A1 Loading

Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 1 of this

Certificate.

Requirement: B3(2) Internal fire spread (structure)

Comment: The product may be restricted by this Requirement in some circumstances. See

section 2 of this Certificate.

Requirement: B4(2) External fire spread

Comment: The product may be restricted by this Requirement. See section 2 of this Certificate.

Requirement: C2(c) Resistance to moisture

Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 3 of this

Certificate.

Requirement: L1(a)(i) Conservation of fuel and power

Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See section 6 of this

Certificate.

Regulation: 7(1) Materials and workmanship

Comment: The product is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 25B Nearly zero-energy requirements for new buildings

Regulation: 26 CO<sub>2</sub> emission rates for new buildings

Regulation: 26A Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)

Regulation: 26A Primary energy rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation: 26B Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation: 26C Target primary energy rates for new buildings (applicable to England only)

Regulation: 26C Energy efficiency rating (applicable to Wales only)

Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See section 6 of this

Certificate.



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

Regulation: 8(1) Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship

Comment: The product is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 9 Building standards – construction

Standard: 1.1 Structure

Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause

1.1.1<sup>(1)(2)</sup>. See section 1 of this Certificate.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 2 of 16

Standard: Standard: Comment:	2.1 2.2	Compartmentation Separation The product may be restricted by these Standards, with reference to clauses $2.1.15^{(2)}$ , $2.2.7^{(2)}$ and $2.2.10^{(1)}$ . See section 2 of this Certificate.
Standard: Comment:	2.8	Spread from neighbouring buildings The product may be restricted by this Standard, with reference to clause 2.8.1 $^{(1)(2)}$ . See section 2 of this Certificate.
Standard: Comment:	3.15	Condensation The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses $3.15.1^{(1)(2)}$ , $3.15.3^{(1)(2)}$ , $3.15.4^{(1)(2)}$ , $3.15.5^{(1)(2)}$ and $3.15.6^{(1)(2)}$ . See section 3 of this Certificate.
Standard: Comment:	6.1(b)(c)	Energy demand The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses $6.1.1^{(1)}$ and $6.1.2^{(2)}$ . See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard: Comment:	6.2	Building insulation envelope The product can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses $6.2.1^{(1)(2)}$ , $6.2.3^{(1)}$ , $6.2.4^{(2)}$ , $6.2.6^{(1)}$ , $6.2.7^{(1)(2)}$ , $6.2.8^{(1)(2)}$ , $6.2.9^{(1)(2)}$ , $6.2.10^{(1)(2)}$ , $6.2.11^{(2)}$ and $6.2.12^{(1)}$ . See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard: Comment:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability The product can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting at least a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the product can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4 <sup>(1)</sup> , 7.1.6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> , 7.1.7 <sup>(1)</sup> , 7.1.9 <sup>(2)</sup> and 7.1.10 <sup>(2)</sup> . See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation Comment:	: 12	Building standards – conversion  Comments in relation to the product under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 <sup>(1)</sup> and Schedule 6 <sup>(1)</sup> .  (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



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

Regulation:	23(1)(a)(i)	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:	(iii)(b)(i)(ii)	The product is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 29 Condensation

Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 3 of this

Certificate.

Regulation: 30 Stability

Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 1 of this

Certificate.

Regulation: 35(2) Internal fire spread – structure

Comment: The product may be restricted by this Regulation in some circumstances. See section

2 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 36(b) External fire spread

Comment: The product may be restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 3 of 16

Regulation: 39(a)(i) **Conservation measures** Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See section 6 of this Certificate. Regulation: 40(2) Target carbon dioxide emission rate Regulation: 43(1)(2) Renovation of thermal elements Regulation: 43(b) Nearly zero-energy requirements for new buildings Comment: The product can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See section 6 of this Certificate.

## **Additional Information**

### **NHBC Standards 2024**

In the opinion of the BBA, Powerdeck F (UK), if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 7.1 *Flat roofs, terraces and balconies*.

# **Fulfilment of Requirements**

The BBA has judged Powerdeck F (UK) to be satisfactory for use as described in this Certificate. The product has been assessed for use as a thermal insulation layer on limited access concrete, timber or metal flat roof decks, in domestic and non-domestic buildings. The product is for use in conjunction with an AVCL and adhesively bonded or mechanically fixed roof waterproofing systems.

## **ASSESSMENT**

## Product description and intended use

The Certificate holder provided the following description for the product under assessment. Powerdeck F (UK) consists of rigid PIR foam boards, with a glass fibre tissue facing on both sides.

The product has the nominal characteristics given in Table 1.

Table 1	Nominal	characteristics of Powerdeck F (	(IIK)
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Characteristic (unit)	Value
Length (mm)	1200
Width (mm)	600
Thickness (mm) <sup>(1)</sup>	30 to 150 (in 5 mm increments)
Edge detail	Square
Facing	Glass fibre tissue

<sup>(1)</sup> Thicknesses greater than 150 mm can be achieved by combining two boards.

### **Ancillary Items**

The Certificate holder recommends the following ancillary items for use with the product, but these materials have not been assessed by the BBA and are outside the scope of this Certificate:

- waterproofing membrane/system
- AVCL
- adhesives and/or mechanical fixings.

## **Application**

The product is for use as a thermal insulation layer on flat roofs with concrete, timber, and profiled metal roof decks, in conjunction with a suitable roof waterproofing membrane system, with limited access only.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 4 of 16

The product is intended for use with one of the following waterproofing specifications:

- built-up reinforced bitumen membranes to BS 8747 : 2007 laid in accordance with BS 8217 : 2005 (pour-and-roll application only)
- other bitumen waterproofing systems which are the subject of a current BBA Certificate, laid in accordance with, and within the limitations imposed by, that Certificate (pour-and-roll application only)
- mastic asphalt laid in accordance with BS 8218: 1998
- single-ply waterproof membranes, such as PVC, CSM, CPE, FPO (including TPO), VET, PIB or EPDM, which are the subject of a current BBA Certificate and laid in accordance with, and within the limitations imposed by that Certificate.

### <u>Definitions for products and applications inspected</u>

The following terms have been defined for the purpose of this Certificate as:

- limited access roofs those subject only to pedestrian traffic for maintenance of the roof covering, cleaning of gutters, etc
- flat roofs those with a pitch no more than 10°
- zero fall roofs those having a finished fall from 0 to 1:80.

## Product assessment – key factors

The product was assessed for the following key factors, and the outcome of the assessments is shown below. Conclusions relating to the Building Regulations apply to the whole of the UK unless otherwise stated.

## 1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

### 1.1 Wind loading

1.1.1 The result for the wind uplift performance of the product is given in Table 2.

Table 2 Wind uplift resistance			
Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Powerdeck F (UK) insulation	Large scale wind uplift test to	Peak load for completed	- 4.0 kPa
mechanically fixed with	MOAT 50 : 1992	wind uplift cycle without	
waterproofing adhesively fixed		damage	

- 1.1.2 On the basis of data assessed, the boards, when used in accordance with the design wind resistance and properly installed on suitable flat roof decks, can adequately transfer negative and positive (suction and pressure) wind loads to the roof deck.
- 1.1.3 The resistance to wind uplift for other construction specifications must be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- 1.1.4 The design wind resistance for a particular site must be determined by using the appropriate partial factors, to be calculated by a suitably experienced and competent individual in accordance with the principles of BS EN 1991-1-4: 2005 and its UK National Annex.

### 1.2 Behaviour under loading

1.2.1 The results of the behaviour under loading tests are given in Table 3.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 5 of 16

Table 3 Behaviour under loading				
Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result	
Powerdeck F (UK)	Compressive strength to	Value achieved		
	BS EN 826 : 1996	Control	180 kPa	
		Soaked	170 kPa	
	Dimensional changes due to variations in	Value achieved	$\delta L_s < 0.3\%$	
	temperature to MOAT 50 : 1992			
	Deformation under distributed load and	Value achieved	δt < 1.5%	
	increased temperature to MOAT 50 : 1992			
	Concentrated load on cantilevered parts to	Declared value	No residual	
	MOAT 50 : 1992		deformation	
	Concentrated load in the centre of a free span	Declared value	No residual	
	to MOAT 50 : 1992		deformation	
	Tensile strength perpendicular to faces to	Value achieved		
	BS EN 1607 : 2013	Control	31.5 kPa	
		Soaked	26.2 kPa	
	Resistance to peel (mineral coated glass	Average peel load achieved		
	fleece facing) to MOAT 27: 1983	Control	24.31 N	
		Soaked	6.69 N	
	Pour and Roll to	Average mean total percentage	0.049%	
	BS 4841-3 : 2006	dimensional change		

1.2.2 The product was tested for resistance to loading when spanning ribs on profiled decks and the results were used to assess the maximum span that may be achieved. The conclusions are given in Table 4.

Table 4 Cl	Table 4 Clear spans for insulation thicknesses					
Clear sp	an range	Minimum roofboard thickness				
(m	m)	(mm)				
	≤ 75	25				
> 75	≤ 100	30				
> 100	≤ 125	35				
> 125	≤ 150	40				
> 150	≤ 175	45				
> 175	≤ 200	50				
> 200	≤ 225	55				
> 225	≤ 250	60				

- 1.2.3 The product must not exceed the maximum permissible spans given in Table 4.
- 1.2.4 The product has not been assessed for use with permanent distributed or concentrated loads, such as air conditioning units, mechanical plants, water tanks, etc. Such loads must be supported directly on the roof construction. The product is not suitable when permanent roof access is required.

## 2 Safety in case of fire

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

### 2.1 External fire spread

The resistance to fire exposure of a built-up roofing system will be dependent on the fire performance of the combined individual components and cannot be predicted from the classification of the insulation alone. The classification of a specific roof system must be confirmed by reference to the requirements of the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

### 2.2 Reaction to fire

The product was tested for reaction to fire and the classification is given in Table 5.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 6 of 16

Table 5 Reaction to fire classification					
Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result <sup>(1)</sup>		
Powerdeck F (UK)	BS EN 13501-1 : 2007	Value achieved	F		

<sup>(1)</sup> Warringtonfire Gent, report references 17876H (8 September 2016) and 18060B (29 November 2016). Copies of the reports are available from the Certificate holder on request.

### 2.3 Resistance to fire

Where the roof forms a junction with a compartment wall, the junction must maintain the required period of fire resistance

## 3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

#### 3.1 Water vapour permeability

The product was tested/assessed for water vapour permeability and the results are given in Table 6.

Table 6 Water vapour resistivity/resistance					
Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result		
PIR insulation core	BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007	Declared value	$\geq$ 300 MN·s·g <sup>-1</sup> ·m <sup>-1</sup>		
Glass fibre tissue facing	BS EN 12086 : 2013	Value achieved	0.13 MN·s·g <sup>-1</sup>		

### 3.2 Condensation

- 3.2.1 The BBA has assessed the product for the risk of condensation, and the following factors must be implemented.
- 3.2.2 An assessment of the risk of interstitial condensation for the specific construction must be carried out in accordance with BS 5250: 2021 and the relevant guidance, using the water vapour resistivity/resistance values given in Table 6 of this Certificate.
- 3.2.3 To minimise the moisture entering the roof, an effective AVCL such as 0.25 mm minimum thickness polyethylene must be used with sealed and lapped joints, turned up around the insulation and bonded to the waterproofing finish. In the case of single ply membranes, the recommendations of the SPRA Design Guide should be followed.

## 4 Safety and accessibility in use

Not applicable.

## 5 Protection against noise

Not applicable.

## 6 Energy economy and heat retention

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

### 6.1 Thermal conductivity

The product was tested for thermal conductivity and the results are given in Table 7.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 7 of 16

Table 7 Thermal conductivity					
Product assessed	Insulation thickness	Assessment method	Requirement	Result	
Powerdeck F (UK)	< 80 mm	BS EN 13165 : 2012	Declared value	0.027 W·m <sup>-1</sup> ·K <sup>-1</sup>	
	80 to 119 mm		(λ <sub>D</sub> )	0.025 W·m <sup>-1</sup> ·K <sup>-1</sup>	
	≥ 120 mm			0.024 W·m <sup>-1</sup> ·K <sup>-1</sup>	

### 6.2 Conservation of fuel and power

6.2.1 The U value of a completed roof will depend on the insulation thickness, its structure, the fixings, and its internal finish. Example U values are given in Tables 8 and 9.

Table 8 Example U values for fully adhered system					
Target U value		Insulation thickness <sup>(1)</sup>			
(W⋅m <sup>-2</sup> ⋅K <sup>-1</sup> )		(mm)			
	Concrete deck <sup>(2)</sup>	Timber deck <sup>(3)</sup>	Metal deck <sup>(4)</sup>		
0.09	125 + 125 <sup>(5)</sup>	120 + 120 <sup>(5)</sup>	125 + 125 <sup>(5)</sup>		
0.11	105 + 105 <sup>(5)</sup>	105 + 100 <sup>(5)</sup>	110 + 105 <sup>(5)</sup>		
0.12	100 + 95 <sup>(5)</sup>	95 + 95 <sup>(5)</sup>	100 + 100 <sup>(5)</sup>		
0.13	90 + 90 <sup>(5)</sup>	90 + 85 <sup>(5)</sup>	95 + 90 <sup>(5)</sup>		
0.15	150	145	80 + 80 <sup>(5)</sup>		
0.16	140	135	145		
0.18	125	120	125		
0.20	115	110	120		

- (1) Nearest available thickness.
- (2) 150 mm concrete deck ( $\lambda$  = 1.33 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), AVCL, insulation, 3 mm waterproofing membrane.
- (3) 12.5 mm plasterboard ( $\lambda$  = 0.25 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), 150 mm timber joists (12.5%)/air cavity (87.5%), 18 mm plywood deck ( $\lambda$  = 0.17 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), AVCL, insulation, 3 mm waterproofing membrane.
- (4) Metal deck ( $\lambda$  = 50 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), AVCL, insulation, 3 mm waterproofing membrane.
- (5) Two layers of insulation boards used.

Table 9 Example U values for constructions with galvanized steel fixings					
Insulation thickness <sup>(1)</sup>					
	(mm)				
Concrete deck <sup>(2)(3)</sup> Timber deck <sup>(2)(4)</sup> Metal deck <sup>(2)(5)</sup>					
145 + 145 <sup>(6)</sup>	140 + 140 <sup>(6)</sup>	145 + 145 <sup>(6)</sup>			
120 + 120 <sup>(6)</sup>	120 + 115 <sup>(6)</sup>	120 + 120 <sup>(6)</sup>			
115 + 110 <sup>(6)</sup>	110 + 110 <sup>(6)</sup>	115 + 115 <sup>(6)</sup>			
105 + 105 <sup>(6)</sup>	100 + 100 <sup>(6)</sup>	105 + 105 <sup>(6)</sup>			
90 + 90 <sup>(6)</sup>	90 + 85 <sup>(6)</sup>	95 + 90 <sup>(6)</sup>			
85 + 85 <sup>(6)</sup>	80 + 80 <sup>(6)</sup>	90 + 85 <sup>(6)</sup>			
145	140	150			
130	125	135			
	Concrete deck <sup>(2)(3)</sup> $145 + 145^{(6)}$ $120 + 120^{(6)}$ $115 + 110^{(6)}$ $105 + 105^{(6)}$ $90 + 90^{(6)}$ $85 + 85^{(6)}$ $145$	$\begin{array}{c c} & \text{Insulation thickness}^{(1)} \\ & \text{(mm)} \\ \hline \text{Concrete deck}^{(2)(3)} & \text{Timber deck}^{(2)(4)} \\ \hline 145 + 145^{(6)} & 140 + 140^{(6)} \\ \hline 120 + 120^{(6)} & 120 + 115^{(6)} \\ \hline 115 + 110^{(6)} & 110 + 110^{(6)} \\ \hline 105 + 105^{(6)} & 100 + 100^{(6)} \\ \hline 90 + 90^{(6)} & 90 + 85^{(6)} \\ \hline 85 + 85^{(6)} & 80 + 80^{(6)} \\ \hline 145 & 140 \\ \hline \end{array}$			

- (1) Nearest available thickness.
- (2) Includes 5.55 galvanized steel insulation fixings per m<sup>2</sup> with a 4.8 mm cross sectional diameter.
- (3) 150 mm concrete deck ( $\lambda$  = 1.33 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), AVCL, insulation, 3 mm waterproofing membrane.
- (4) 12.5 mm plasterboard ( $\lambda$  = 0.25 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), 150 mm timber joists (12.5%)/air cavity (87.5%), 18 mm plywood deck ( $\lambda$  = 0.17 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), AVCL, insulation, 3 mm waterproofing membrane.
- (5) Metal deck ( $\lambda$  = 50 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), AVCL, insulation, 3 mm waterproofing membrane.
- (6) Two layers of insulation boards used.

6.2.2 On the basis of data assessed, the product can contribute towards a construction satisfying the national Building Regulations in respect of energy economy and heat retention.

## 7 Sustainable use of natural resources

Not applicable.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 8 of 16

## 8 Durability

- 8.1 The potential mechanisms for degradation and the known performance characteristics of the materials in the product were assessed.
- 8.2 Specific test data were assessed for the following, as given in Table 10.

Table 10 Durability			
Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Powerdeck F (UK) -	Dimensional stability to	Length and width ≤ 5 % change	Pass
	BS 4841-3: 2006	Thickness ≤ 10 % change	
	(70°C and 90-100% RH for 48 hours)		
	Thermal conductivity to	Change of less than	Pass
	BS EN 13165 : 2012, Clause C.4.4	0.0005 W·m·K <sup>-1</sup>	
	Acceleration test		
	Bowing under the effect of a thermal	< 10 mm	Pass
	gradient to MOAT 50: 1992		

#### 8.3 Service life

Under normal service conditions, the product will have a life at least equivalent to the structure in which it is incorporated, provided it is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions.

## **PROCESS ASSESSMENT**

Information provided by the Certificate holder was assessed for the following factors:

## 9 Design, installation, workmanship and maintenance

#### 9.1 Design

- 9.1.1 The design process was assessed, and the following requirements apply in order to satisfy the performance assessed in this Certificate.
- 9.1.2 Decks to which the product is to be applied must comply with the relevant requirements of BS 6229 : 2018, BS 8217 : 2005 and, where appropriate, *NHBC Standards* 2024, Chapter 7.1.
- 9.1.3 Imposed loads, dead loading and wind loads must be calculated by a suitably experienced and competent individual in accordance with the principles of BS EN 1991-1-1: 2002, BS EN 1991-1-3: 2003 and BS EN 1991-1-4: 2005 and their UK National Annexes.
- 9.1.4 For design purposes on flat roofs, twice the minimum finished fall must be assumed, unless a detailed analysis of the roof is available, including overall and local deflections, direction of falls etc.
- 9.1.5 The roof construction or immediate substrate to which the boards are fixed must be structurally sound and have sufficient strength and stability to resist all dead, imposed and wind loads. It must also have adequate resistance to the pull-out forces created by the wind forces acting on the specified fixings used.
- 9.1.6 On zero fall flat roofs, it is particularly important to identify the correct drainage points to ensure that drainage provided is effective. Reference should be made to the appropriate clauses of the LRWA Guidance Note No 7 Specifier guidance for flat roof falls, which generally requires surface drainage falls in most situations.
- 9.1.7 The suitability of the substrate, for any specified adhesive bond or mechanical fixings, must be established before installation. Mechanical fixings must be checked before installation by carrying out in-situ pull-out or pull-through tests to determine the minimum safe working load the fixings can resist. The advice of the Certificate holder must also be sought in respect of suitable mechanical fixings, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 9 of 16

- 9.1.8 The fixing method and, if necessary, the number and type of mechanical fixings required, will vary depending on the geographical location of the building, the topographical data, and height and width of the roof concerned, etc; the Certificate holder's advice must be sought in this respect, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.
- 9.1.9 For adhesive fixing applications, the substrate must be dry and free from dust, and installation should be in accordance with the instructions of the adhesive manufacturer. The surface of the substrate must have sufficient cohesive strength to resist the calculated wind load acting upon the structure.
- 9.1.10 When adhesively fixed, adhesion between the insulation board component and AVCL, and between the boards and overlay, is adequate to resist the effects of wind suction and thermal cycling likely to be experienced under normal conditions. Metal deck profiles must give a bonding area of at least 33% of the total projected surface area. In areas where high wind speeds can be expected, mechanical fixing must be considered, and the advice of the Certificate holder must be sought as to the method of fixing, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate. Reference must be made to BS EN 1991-1-4: 2005 where a calculation is required for a specific building project.
- 9.1.11 The Certificate holder recommends a minimum number of fixings for each board but the requirement for additional fixings must be assessed by a suitably experienced and competent individual in accordance with the principles of BS EN 1991-1-4: 2005. Fixings and washers must not overlap board joints.
- 9.1.12 Each fixing must incorporate a thermally broken head or washer which is a maximum of 50 mm diameter if round, or 50 by 50 mm if square. For adhered single-ply roofing membranes, the SPRA Design Guide recommends a 75 mm diameter round head or a 70 x 70 mm washer. Fixings located along the edge or at corners of the boards must be situated no less than 50 mm and no more than 150 mm from the board edge.
- 9.1.13 On multi-storey buildings or in areas subject to high wind loads, additional mechanical fixings may be required.
- 9.1.14 Roofs must incorporate an AVCL below the product which is compatible both with the product and the waterproofing system. Design and installation must be in accordance with BS 5250: 2021. In the case of single-ply roofing membranes, the recommendations of the SPRA Design guide should be followed.
- 9.1.15 Roof waterproofing covering systems must be installed in accordance with the relevant BBA Certificates and the associated Certificate holder's guidance.
- 9.1.16 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) must be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2019.
- 9.1.17 Care must be taken in the overall design and construction of junctions with other elements and openings to minimise thermal bridges and air infiltration. Detailed guidance can be found in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

### Interstitial condensation

9.1.18 Roofs will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250: 2021, and BRE Report BR 262: 2002 and the relevant guidance.

### Surface condensation

- 9.1.19 In England and Wales, roofs will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.35  $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$  at any point and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the guidance referred to in section 9.1.17 of this Certificate.
- 9.1.20 In Scotland, roofs will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 1.2 W·m $^{-2}$ ·K $^{-1}$  at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2021. Further guidance may be obtained from BRE Report BR 262 : 2002 and section 9.1.17 of this Certificate.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 10 of 16

#### 9.2 Installation

- 9.2.1 Installation instructions provided by the Certificate holder were assessed and judged to be appropriate and adequate.
- 9.2.2 Installation must be carried out in accordance with this Certificate, the relevant clauses of BS 6229: 2018, BS EN 13956: 2012, BS 8000-0: 2014, BS 8000-4: 1989 and BS 8217: 2005, and the Certificate holder's instructions. A summary of instructions and guidance are provided in Annex A of this Certificate.
- 9.2.3 Care must be taken to ensure the deck is graded to the correct falls, and is dry, clean and free from any projections or gaps. Any hollows, depressions and backfalls found in the roof deck must be rectified prior to laying the insulation.
- 9.2.4 The suitability of the substrate deck to accept an adhesive bond or mechanical fixings must be checked prior to the work commencing.
- 9.2.5 The deck to which the AVCL is to be applied must be even, dry, sound and free from dust, grease and any defects which may impair the bond. All deck joints should be taped. For adhered products, all deck joints should be taped and, where necessary, the deck coated with bitumen primer to BS 3416: 1991.
- 9.2.6 The AVCL must be turned up around the insulation and sealed to the waterproof finish at all edges and penetrations, such as rooflights, for linking to the waterproofing.
- 9.2.7 Where the specified AVCL is other than a reinforced bitumen membrane or bitumen-coated foil, any fixings that penetrate the AVCL should be of the self-sealing type. Advice should be sought from the Certificate holder, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.
- 9.2.8 The product is either adhesively bonded to the AVCL or mechanically fixed to the roof deck and is for use in conjunction with a suitable roof waterproofing system (as defined in the *Product description and intended use* section of this Certificate).
- 9.2.9 The boards must be installed in a break-bonded pattern. Multiple insulation layers must be installed, where possible, in a staggered pattern.
- 9.2.10 The boards must be protected from the elements and never installed in exposed situations such as inverted flat roofs or in direct contact with the ground. Boards must be kept dry during installation and covered at the end of each day work on site. Boards that have been allowed to get wet must not be used.
- 9.2.11 The boards must not be installed when the ambient temperature is below 5°C, to prevent condensation.
- 9.2.12 The boards can be cut with a sharp knife or fine-toothed saw, to fit around projections through the roof.

#### 9.3 Workmanship

Practicability of installation was assessed by the BBA, on the basis of the Certificate holder's information. To achieve the performance described in this Certificate, installation of the product must be carried out by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of product.

### 9.4 Maintenance and repair

- 9.4.1 The product, once installed, does not require any regular maintenance and has suitable durability provided the roof waterproof layers are inspected and maintained at regular intervals to the requirements of BS 6229 : 2018.
- 9.4.2 When maintenance of the roof waterproofing is required, protective boarding must be laid over the roof surface to avoid concentrations of loads.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 11 of 16

### 10 Manufacture

- 10.1 The production processes for the product have been assessed, and provide assurance that the quality controls are satisfactory according to the following factors:
- 10.1.1 The manufacturer has provided documented information on the materials, processes, testing and control factors.
- 10.1.2 The quality control operated over batches of incoming materials has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.
- 10.1.3 The quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken have been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.
- 10.1.4 The process for management of non-conformities has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.
- 10.1.5 An audit of each production location was undertaken, and it was confirmed that the production process was in accordance with the documented process, and that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated.
- † 10.2 The BBA has undertaken to review 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.

## 11 Delivery and site handling

- 11.1 The Certificate holder stated that the product is delivered to site in packaging bearing the product name, Certificate holder's name, product description and characteristics, and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.
- 11.2 Delivery and site handing must be performed in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate, including:
- 11.2.1 The product must be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight and should be stored either under cover or protected with opaque polythene sheeting.
- 11.2.2 Where possible, packs should be stored inside. If outside, the products should be stacked flat, covered with sheeting, and raised above ground level and not in contact with ground moisture.
- 11.2.3 Care must be exercised when handling individual items to avoid crushing the edges or corners.
- 11.2.4 The product must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources, or to solvents or other chemicals.
- 11.2.5 Boards that are damaged or wet must not be used.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 12 of 16

## **ANNEX A – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION †**

Supporting information in this Annex is relevant to the product but has not formed part of the material assessed for the Certificate.

# <u>Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015</u> <u>Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016</u>

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

## **CE** marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the product, in accordance with harmonised European Standard EN 13165 : 2012.

## Management Systems Certification for production

The management system of the manufacturer has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of ISO 9001 : 2015 and ISO 14001 : 2015 by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (Certificates 00008940 and 00005756 respectively).

## **Additional Information**

This Certificate holder has at least one staff member who has been deemed competent by the BBA under the BBA/TIMSA Scheme for Calculation Competency (U value and Condensation Risk Analysis). Competent persons should be contacted for accurate, quality-assured U value and condensation risk analysis. The Certificate of Competency can be found on the BBA website (http://www.bbacerts.co.uk) as Certificate number CS/6864.

### Additional information on installation

Installation must be in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate. A summary of the procedure is provided below:

### Procedure

### Bonded builds-up

- A.1 The AVCL is bonded in hot bitumen, or with a proprietary adhesive. Where necessary, a primer needs to be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to ensure an adequate bond between the deck and the AVCL. On a timber deck, the AVCL can also be nailed.
- A.2 The AVCL should turned up at the edge of the roof and well-sealed, ensuring that all laps are minimum 150 mm.
- A.3 Hot bitumen or a suitable proprietary adhesive is applied over the AVCL in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and the insulation boards are fully embedded into it in a tightly-butted brick bond pattern, with the long edges at right angles to the edge of the roof, or laid diagonally across the deck. On a metal deck, the long edges should be at right angles to the troughs to ensure the short ends are fully supported, or laid diagonally across the deck corrugations.

### **Mechanical fixings**

- A.4 The product can also be secured to the deck substrate by means of mechanical fixings.
- A.5 A 0.25 mm thick polythene AVCL is loose laid, and installed in the same manner as described in section A.2.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 13 of 16

A.6 The insulation boards are laid over the AVCL in a brick-bonded pattern and secured to the deck with a minimum of four mechanical fixings, each incorporating a 50 mm square or circular washer and positioned within 50 to 150 mm of board edges and corners, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Minimum fixing pattern for 1200 by 600 mm board

50 - 150

50 - 150

All dimensions in mm

A.7 The requirement for additional fixings above those specified in section A.6 is assessed in accordance with BS 6399-2: 1997 or BS EN 1991-1-4: 2005.

### Double layers (when required)

A.8 If the desired insulation thickness comprises two layers, board joints should be staggered and the thicker layer positioned outermost. Where mechanically fixing, one or two fixings can be used to secure the first layer of boards, prior to securing the top layer with the required number of fixings.

## Waterproofing

A.9 The chosen waterproofing is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and/or relevant British Standards.

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 14 of 16

## **Bibliography**

BRE Report BR 262: 2002 Thermal insulation: avoiding risks

BRE Report BR 443: 2019 Conventions for U-value calculations

BS 3416 : 1991 Specification for bitumen-based coatings for cold application, suitable for use in contact with potable water

BS 4841-3 : 2006 Rigid polyisocyanurate (PIR) and polyurethane (PUR) products for building end-use applications — Specification for laminated boards (roofboards) with auto-adhesively or separately bonded facings for use as roofboard thermal insulation under built up bituminous roofing membranes

BS 5250 : 2021 Management of moisture in buildings — Code of practice

BS 6229 : 2018 Flat roofs with continuously supported coverings — Code of practice

BS 6399-2: 1997 Loading for buildings — Code of practice for wind loads

BS 8000-0: 2014 + A1: 2024 Workmanship on construction sites — Introduction and general principles

BS 8000-4: 1989 Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for waterproofing

BS 8217: 2005 Reinforced bitumen membranes for roofing — Code of practice

BS 8218: 1998 Code of practice for mastic asphalt roofing

BS 8747: 2007 Reinforced bitumen membranes (RBMs) for roofing — Guide to selection and specification

BS EN 826: 1996 Thermal insulation products for building applications — Determination of compression behaviour

BS EN 1607 : 2013 Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces

BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings

NA to BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings

BS EN 1991-1-3: 2003 + A1: 2015 Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Snow loads

NA + A2 : 18 to BS EN 1991-1-3 : 2003 + A1 : 2015 UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Snow loads

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 12086 : 2013 Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of water vapour transmission properties

BS EN 13165 : 2012 + A2 : 2016 Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PU) products — Specification

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

BS EN 13956 : 2012 Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing — Definitions and characteristics

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

BS EN ISO 10456 : 2007 Building materials and products — Hygrothermal properties — Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values

ISO 9001 : 2015 Quality management systems — Requirements

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

MOAT 27: 1983 General directive for the assessment of roof waterproofing systems

MOAT 50 : 1992 Technical guidelines for the assessment of thermal insulation systems intended for supporting waterproof coverings on flat and sloping roofs

Single Ply Roofing Association (SPRA) — Single Ply: Design Guide — 2020 Edition

BBA 24/7232 PS1 Issue 1 Page 15 of 16

## **Conditions of Certificate**

### **Conditions**

#### 1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product 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.
- 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.
- 3 This Certificate will be displayed on the BBA website, and the Certificate Holder is entitled to use the Certificate and Certificate logo, provided that the product 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.
- 4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.
- 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 or any other product
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product
- actual installations of the product, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to UKCA marking and CE marking.

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

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