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Agrément Certificate
94/3010
Product Sheet 1

NEWTON MEMBRANE SYSTEMS

NEWTON 508

PRODUCT SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATE

This Certificate relates to Newton 508, a moulded HDPE membrane for damp-proofing walls, floors and vaulted ceilings, over a contaminated or damp background, to support a dry lining and flooring. The product is part of the Newton System 500 below-ground, internal waterproofing system, and can also be used above ground as a damp-proofing membrane.

AGRÉMENT 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 water and water vapour — the membrane is water resistant and has a high resistance to water vapour transmission (see section 5).

Resistance to salt transfer — the membrane provides an effective barrier to the transmission of salts or other contaminants from the substrate (see section 7).

Resistance to puncture, impact and loading — the membrane has a high resistance to puncture and will not be damaged by normal foot traffic during installation, or while laying concrete, or screeding. It can support the long-term loadings likely to be experienced in service without undue deformation (see section 8).

Durability — under normal conditions of use the system will provide an effective barrier to the transmission of salts, liquid water and water vapour for the life of the structure in which it is incorporated (see section 11).

The BBA has awarded this Agrément Certificate to the company named above for the product described herein. The 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



Simon Wroe
Head of Approvals — Materials



Greg Cooper
Chief Executive

Date of First issue: 28 October 2009

Originally certificated on 29th March 1994

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.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Newton 508, if used in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, will meet or contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations:



The Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) (England and Wales)

For new construction and a 'Material Change of Use' of an existing buildings, as defined in Regulation 5a

Requirement: C2(a)(b)

Resistance to moisture

Comment:

The system adequately resists the passage of moisture. See section 5.1 of this Certificate.

Requirement: Regulation 7

Materials and workmanship

Comment:

The system is acceptable. See section 11 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

For new construction and a 'Conversion' of an existing building, as defined in Regulation 4

Regulation: 8(1)

Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship

Comment:

The system is acceptable. See section 11 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

Regulation: 9

Building standards – construction

Standard: 3.3

Flooding and ground water

Comment:

The system can contribute to minimising or eliminating the effects of flooding on the building fabric and/or the building element, with reference to clause 3.3.1⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾. See section 5.1 of this Certificate.

Standard: 3.4

Moisture from the ground

Comment:

The system adequately resists the passage of moisture, with reference to clauses 3.4.1⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 3.4.2⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 3.4.5⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 3.4.6⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.4.7⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾. See section 5.1 of this Certificate.

Standard: 3.6(a)

Surface water drainage

Comment:

The system can contribute to satisfying this Standard, with reference to clause 3.6.3⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾. See section 5.1 of this Certificate.

Standard: 3.10

Precipitation

Comment:

The system adequately resists the passage of moisture, with reference to clause 3.10.1⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾. See section 5.1 of this Certificate.

Regulation: 12

Building standards – conversions

Comment:

All comments given for this system under Regulation 9, 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) 2000 (as amended)

For new construction and a 'Material Change of Use' of an existing building, as defined in Regulation A9

Regulation: B2

Fitness of materials and workmanship

Comment:

The system is acceptable. See section 11 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

Regulation: C4(a)(b)

Resistance to ground moisture and weather

Comment:

The system adequately resists the passage of moisture. See section 5.1 of this Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

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

See section:

1 *Description* (1.2).

Non-regulatory Information

NHBC Standards 2008

NHBC accepts the use of Newton 508, when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 5.1 *Substructure and ground bearing floors* and 5.2 *Suspended ground floors*.

Zurich Building Guarantee Technical Manual 2007

In the opinion of the BBA, Newton 508, when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, satisfies the requirements of the *Zurich Building Guarantee Technical Manual*, Section 3 *Substructure*, Sub-sections *Basements* and *Floors* and Section 6 *Additional guidance for conversions*, Sub-sections *Tanking – Basement space*, *Damp-proofing* and *Floors*.

1 Description

1.1 Newton 508 membrane is a translucent high-density polyethylene (HDPE) sheet with moulded domes at 28 mm centres for use as part of Newton System 500⁽¹⁾, and can also be used above ground as a damp-proofing membrane. The membrane is available in the following dimensions:

Thickness (mm)	0.7
Dome height (mm)	8.0
Weight per unit area (kg·m ⁻²)	0.7
Roll length (m)	20.0
Roll width (m)	2.07 ⁽²⁾ and 2.4
Weight per roll (kg)	30 and 35
Air gap volume (l·m ⁻²)	5.51

(1) Newton System 500 is a below-ground waterproofing system for both new build and refurbishment projects consisting of Newton waterproof membranes linked to a water drainage system to convey excess water safely away from the property.

(2) Includes a 70 mm flanged dome-free area for overlapping sheets.

1.2 The membrane is formed in a continuous process in which HDPE is extruded into sheets and the domes impression formed.

1.3 Quality control is exercised over raw materials, during manufacture and on the final product.

1.4 Ancillary items used with the membrane include:

- Newton MultiPlug — a dark blue plastic plug supplied with preformed rubber seal for use in masonry walls and concrete. The Multiplug acts as a waterproof wall plug for securing the membrane to the wall. Battens, independent wall lining systems or wall ties can be secured into the head of the plug without having to make additional holes through the membrane
- Newton Nu-Seal Plug — red glass-filled nylon for securing Newton membranes in below-ground situations. The Nu-Seal plug requires the Newton Waterseal Rope to be wrapped in a bead around the plug head prior to fixing the membrane. Nu-Seal fixing plugs are recommended when affixing the Newton 508 or 508 Mesh⁽¹⁾ membrane to vaulted brick arches
- Newton Waterseal Tape — black or white butyl tape for sealing joints in the membrane
- Newton Waterseal Rope — black or white butyl beading for sealing the air gap around pipes and the edges of the membrane, and joining floor and wall membranes. It is also used to seal around the head of the Nu-Seal Plugs prior to fixing Newton membranes
- Newton Mastic Sealer — silicone sealant for sealing the Newton membranes in an above-ground situation where no hydrostatic pressure is possible
- Newton Overtape — self-adhesive, membrane strip for sealing junctions between walls and floors, and for sealing joints at corners. It can also be used for sealing around service penetrations
- Newton Basedrain — a PVC-U system of drainage channels with 18 mm diameter holes every 100 mm along its length to collect excess water from behind the membrane and conduct it to a collection point for subsequent discharge. It is available in straight lengths and also in preformed angles for use at corners and junctions. Newton Basedrain is a part of the Newton System 500 internal cavity drain system
- Newton Floordrain — as Newton Basedrain but without the upstand or flange. Floordrain is used to receive water from floor construction joints and to connect Basedrain to internally sited sumps
- Newton Drainage Adaptor — changes profile from Basedrain or Floordrain to receive 63 mm outside diameter pipe for connections to services or to sumps.

(1) Newton 508 Mesh is used as part of the Newton System 500 and subject of Product Sheet 2.

2 Delivery and site handling

2.1 The membrane is delivered to site in rolls packaged in woven plastic sacks, bearing the product and manufacturer's name, and the BBA identification mark incorporating the number of this Certificate.

2.2 Rolls should be stored on end, under cover and protected from sharp objects, sunlight and high temperatures.

2.3 The packaging details of the ancillary items are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Packaging details

Item	Dimensions/Volume	Packaging/Quantity
Newton Nu-Seal Plug	25 mm diameter head 70 mm long (Use 11 mm drill bit)	bags of 100
Newton Multiplug	25 mm diameter head 57 mm long (Use 10 mm drill bit)	bags of 100
Newton Waterseal Tape	22.5 m long x 30 mm wide x 2 mm thick	1 roll per box
Newton Waterseal Rope	4.75 m long x 10 mm diameter	1 roll per box
Newton Mastic Sealer	0.4 litre cartridge	25 cartridges per carton
Newton Corner Detail	20 m x 150 mm in black or white 20 m x 100 mm in black	2 rolls per box at 150 mm wide 4 rolls per box at 100 mm wide
Newton Basedrain and Newton Floordrain	2 m long lengths	6 lengths per pack

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Newton 508.

Design Considerations

3 Use

3.1 This Certificate relates to Newton 508, a moulded HDPE sheet used as damp-proofing on walls, floors and vaulted ceilings, above and below ground, in new construction or in existing buildings over a contaminated or damp background. It can support a dry lining, screed or flooring, in the following situations:

- on damp walls and floors in underground situations subject to high groundwater levels, and perennial moisture
- on vaulted ceilings of archways or cellars subject to water ingress
- in conjunction with a remedial dpc system where the walls and floors have a high salt content, and/or it is necessary to complete the installation immediately without allowing a period for initial drying
- over walls and floors which have a friable or painted surface, are contaminated with oil or mould, or have a high salt content
- as a waterproofing membrane in areas subject to vibration, as part of the Newton System 500.

3.2 Depending on the application required and the site conditions, the membrane may be used as:

- an underfloor damp-proof membrane
- a dry lining for walls for use above ground
- part of Newton System 500 for use below-ground covering floor, wall and ceiling, with provision made for disposing of water build-up behind the membrane via a sump and pump. If available and considered suitable, natural gravity feed drainage that is below the internal basement floor level can be utilised instead of a sump and pump, the advice of the Certificate holder should be sought.

3.3 The membrane has not been assessed for use in chemically contaminated areas, such as brownfield sites.

3.4 Test data indicate that the Newton 508 membrane and sealing system, utilising the flange sealed with Newton Waterseal Tape, has a greater resistance to radon than 300 µm thick polypropylene sheet, [quoted as an adequate barrier according to BRE Report (BR 211 : 1999) *Radon : guidance on protective measures for new dwellings*]. Specific ventilation measures may be necessary when installing the product as a radon barrier, but these have not been assessed by the BBA and are outside the scope of this Certificate.

3.5 The system is satisfactory for use in Type C (drained protection) constructions in accordance with BS 8102 : 1990, Clause 3.2.4.

3.6 Under normal operating conditions the membrane is not affected by underfloor heating.

4 Practicability of installation

The membrane should only be installed by installers who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder.

5 Resistance to water and water vapour

 5.1 The membrane is water resistant and has a high resistance to water vapour transmission. However, the system as installed is not resistant to hydrostatic pressure and, consequently, the measures described in the *Installation* part of this Certificate must be followed to ensure that the membrane acts as a drainage layer with no excessive build-up of water behind the system.

5.2 All joints and fixings must be sealed with Newton sealing products, and drainage channels and gullies, or sumps and pumps should be installed as necessary to disperse excess or standing water.

6 Risk of condensation

6.1 As with any room, there is a need to control the generation and dispersal of moisture in the internal environment and to select appropriate and robust designs to minimise the risk of both surface and interstitial condensation, especially where insulation is used over the membrane.

6.2 In common with most waterproofing membranes, the product has a very high resistance to vapour diffusion, and when placed on the cold side of a construction may increase the risk of interstitial condensation. A calculation should be carried out to BS 5250 : 2002 and designers should consider appropriate techniques for managing the safe egress of moisture vapour with care, and in particular the effect of moisture on any materials at or in contact with materials below the local dew-point.

6.3 The practice of leaving the junction between the Newton Basedrain and the membrane unsealed so that excess condensed water can run down the membrane and into the Newton Basedrain will alleviate any gross build up of water in the cavity, but will not affect the very high humidity in the cavity which will inevitably be present if condensation on the membrane does occur. Therefore, it is best practice to prevent interstitial condensation forming in the first place by control of the internal room environment or by use of a vapour control layer on the warm side of the insulation.

6.4 There will also be situations where the formation of open joints, either at the Newton Basedrain/membrane junction or at other locations in the installation, may be inadvisable irrespective of any condensation issues, eg where ingress of gases, odours, or vermin is a consideration (such as in proximity to food preparation areas). The advice of the Certificate holder should be sought in these situations.

7 Resistance to salt transfer

The membrane provides an effective barrier to the transmission of salts or other contaminants from the substrate.

8 Resistance to puncture, impact and loading

8.1 The membrane has a high resistance to puncture and will not be damaged by normal foot traffic during installation or while laying concrete or screeding to BS 8204-1 : 2003.

8.2 The membrane can support the long-term imposed loadings defined in BS 6399-1 : 1996, Table 1, categories A, C1 and C2, and situations with similar loadings in category B, without undue deformation.

9 Wall-mounted fittings

Wall-mounted fittings (apart from lightweight items such as framed pictures) should be fixed where possible into battens, whose position and number of support fixings into the loadbearing structure are predetermined. Only in exceptional circumstances should fittings be fixed (using proprietary fixings) through the membrane and lining board to the loadbearing structure behind. Holes made in the membrane must be repaired with either Newton Rope or Newton Overtape.

10 Maintenance

10.1 As the membrane is confined within a wall or floor space and has suitable durability (see section 11), maintenance is not required.

10.2 Regular maintenance of all gullies, sumps and pumps must be conducted to ensure that a build-up of water does not occur behind the membrane.

11 Durability



Under normal conditions of use the system will provide an effective barrier to the transmission of salts, liquid water and water vapour for the life of the structure in which it is incorporated.

Installation

12 Survey

12.1 Where the property is below ground, or where conditions are damp, a full survey is necessary by a specialist waterproofing surveyor to diagnose the cause and to establish if treatment is required.

12.2 If rising damp to above ground elevations is found, a remedial treatment is conducted in accordance with the relevant Agrément Certificate, BS 6576 : 2005 and the Property Care Association Code of Practice, 2006.

12.3 Appropriate remedial measures are taken to rectify major causes of damp conditions or water ingress, and to repair structural defects.

13 Surface preparation

13.1 When used in new constructions, the concrete base must be laid in accordance with BS 8204-1 : 2003.

13.2 If a board covering is to be laid directly on the membrane, the concrete base must have a surface regularity with a maximum permissible departure of 5 mm from the underside of a 2 m straight edge, resting in contact with the floor, in accordance with BS 8204-1 : 2003.

13.3 When used in existing buildings any unsound plaster, render or screed is removed to expose the substrate and cleaned with a stiff brush to remove loose material, laitance, salt residue, mould or adhesive. If mould is present the substrate is treated with a fungicidal wash.

13.4 Uneven floor substrates should be dubbed out with a cement-sand (1:4) render or screed, to the tolerance described in section 13.2. They should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the Newton 508 membrane is applied above. Newton 508 when installed on walls is able to accommodate uneven substrates.

14 Procedure

General

14.1 When used as part of the Newton 500 System, Newton 508 may be used in combination with any of the appropriate Newton membranes which are the subject of Product Sheets 2 to 5.

14.2 The membrane should preferably be used with the flanged edge positioned in front of and overlapping the previously installed membrane width by the width of the 70 mm flange. Joints with the flanged edge are sealed using Newton Waterseal Tape. Stud-above-stud joints (where the studs overlap but do not interlock) are sealed by overlapping the membrane by three studs and positioning Newton Waterseal Rope between the last two rows of studs. Stud-into-Stud joints (where the studs both overlap and fully interlock) can be sealed with Newton Waterseal Tape by overlapping by three studs and positioning the sealing tape to the point of contact between both membranes between the last row of studs.

14.3 Fixings are made through the membrane into 10 mm holes, drilled centrally through the domes. Newton MultiPlugs (complete with preformed rubber seal) are inserted into the holes and hammered flush with the membrane with a club hammer. The seal must be compressed to function as a barrier against water ingress, and this should be visually checked as each plug is fixed.

14.4 Spacing between fixings will depend on the method of dry lining to be applied. When using preservative-treated timber battens the fixings should be spaced 400 mm vertically and 600 mm horizontally. Free standing timber and metal frames do not require specific fixing centres, and sufficient fixings should be used to ensure that the membrane is reasonably tight to the wall, especially at corners. Where lateral support is needed for independent framework, bracing can be applied into the plug heads for stability. Where using an independent blockwork in front of the Newton 508, wall ties can be inserted into the plug heads to give the blockwork lateral support.

14.5 Any item screwed into MultiPlug's fixing hole, should have a maximum screwing-in depth of 25 mm.

14.6 On difficult substrates, the use of the translucent membrane allows the contractor to view the substrate through the membrane and choose the optimum site for each fixing.

Walls

14.7 Installation of the membrane is usually commenced at the top of the construction. The membrane may require initial fixing on a ceiling or along the upper edge of a wall, prior to final fixings along batten runs. For joints where the flanged edge is not used, the two membrane sheets are overlapped by a minimum of three studs (see section 14.2), and for horizontal joints the lower sheet is always positioned in front of the upper sheet.

14.8 The installation is conducted over windows and the membrane is cut away to expose them. The gaps are then sealed with Newton Waterseal Tape or Rope.

14.9 For doors and some obstructions the technique covered in section 14.8 cannot be used. Instead, the membrane is installed up to the perimeter and the gap sealed in the same manner.

14.10 Power cables, points and light switches preferably should be remounted in front of the membrane.

Ceilings

14.11 Ceilings to be covered must always have a fall, as per vaulted cellar constructions, to ensure water does not lie against the membrane or a joint. In addition to the requirements given in section 14.7, on ceilings the vertical drop between the ends of the two membrane sheets for horizontal overlaps should be the width of the flange or three studs as described in 14.2.

14.12 Newton Nu-Seal Plugs sealed with butyl rope should be used to fix the membrane to vaulted ceilings. Any sagging of the membrane between fixing points on ceilings should not be great enough for ponding to occur.

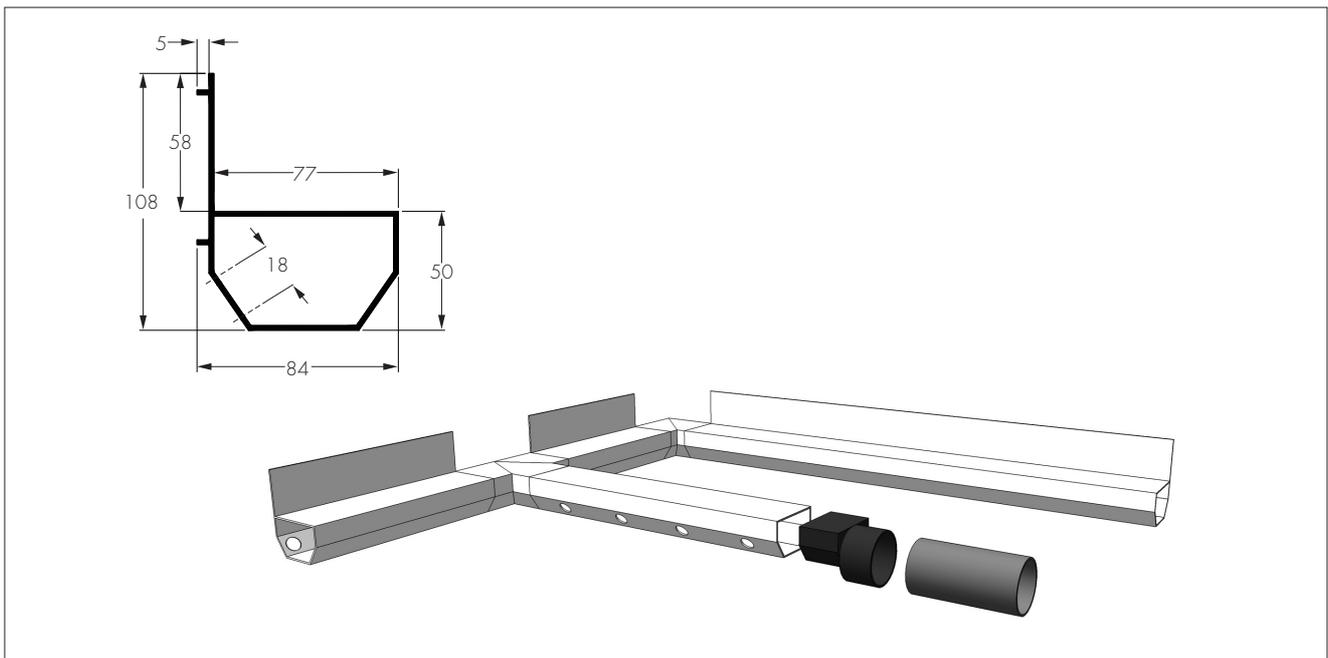
14.13 At the end walls of vaulted constructions the membrane must be turned down onto the end wall by a minimum 200 mm. The membrane is mitred as necessary to fit the curve of the ceiling, and the joint sealed with Newton Waterseal Rope. The wall membrane should be cut into the curve of the ceiling, fixed in front of the ceiling membrane, and the gap sealed with Newton Waterseal Rope.

Floors

14.14 When used below ground level Newton 508 should be utilised as part of the Newton System 500, with provision made for the disposal of any water which may find its way into the structure. This is achieved by the installation of Newton Basedrain around the perimeter of rooms and Floordrain across the room, above the line of the construction joints, and connecting into the perimeter Basedrain. Water ingress is either conveyed to the outside of the structure and discharged via safe natural drainage (drainage that cannot block or generate back-pressure), or conveyed to a Newton sump and subsequently pumped out of the structure.

14.15 Newton Basedrain (see Figure 1) is installed at wall/floor junctions around the perimeter of walls to convey ingressing water to a collection point (sump). The Newton Basedrain can be cut on site using a handsaw to form mitred joints around corners, or preformed angled pieces can be used. In either case sections of Basedrain are joined together using duct tape. Newton Floordrain should be utilised across construction joints in the slab.

Figure 1 Newton Basedrain (all dimensions in mm)



14.16 Newton Basedrain is either sunk into formed or cut channels in the floor slab adjacent to the wall or it can be placed on the existing floor with flooring grade insulation butted up to it (see Figures 2 and 3). In the latter case, the insulation may be subjected to some level of water exposure, therefore, water-resistant grades must be used. The membrane should be laid directly on top of the insulation and a 65 mm thick screed applied over the top.

Figure 2 Installation detail — with cut channel

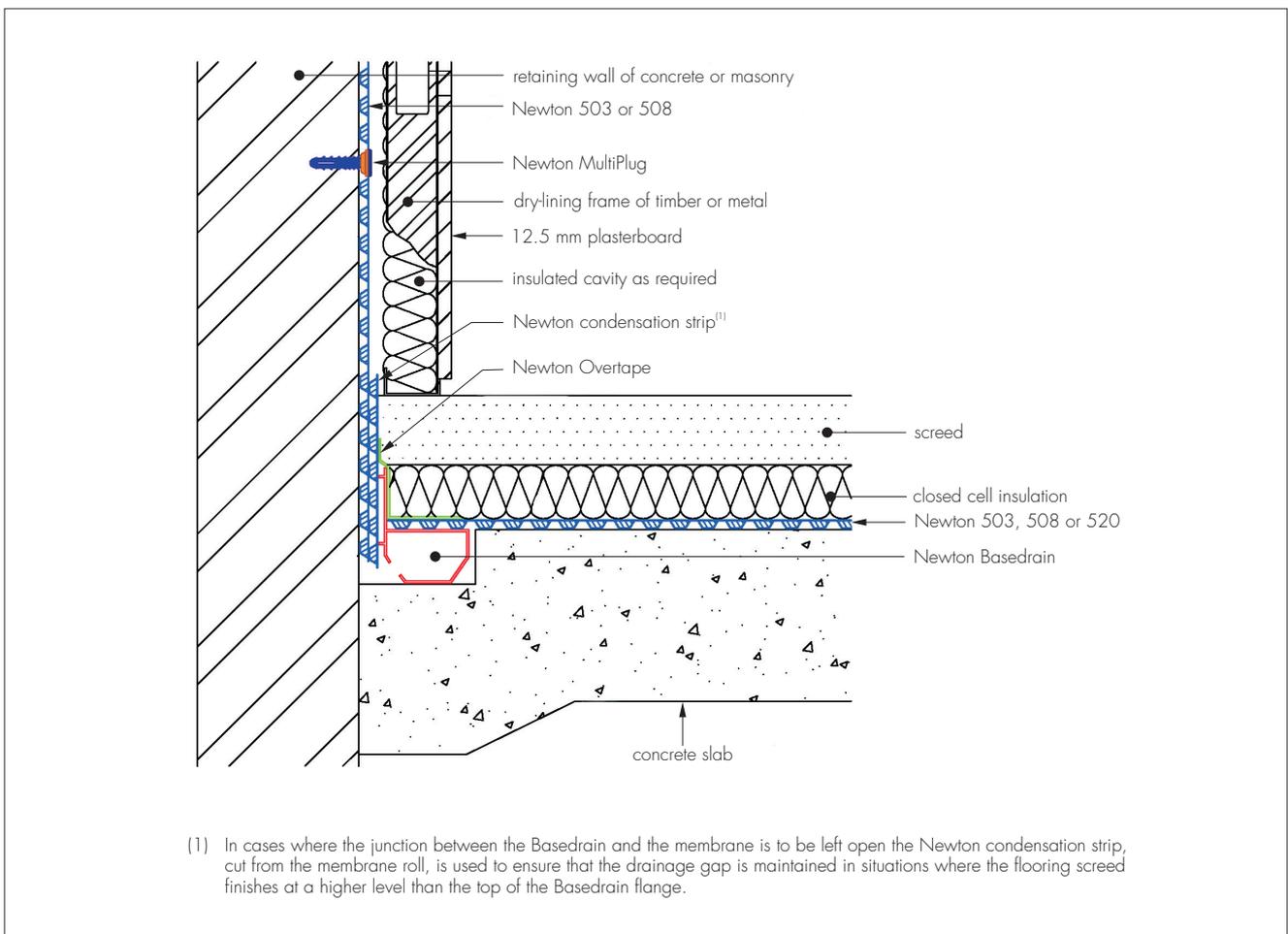
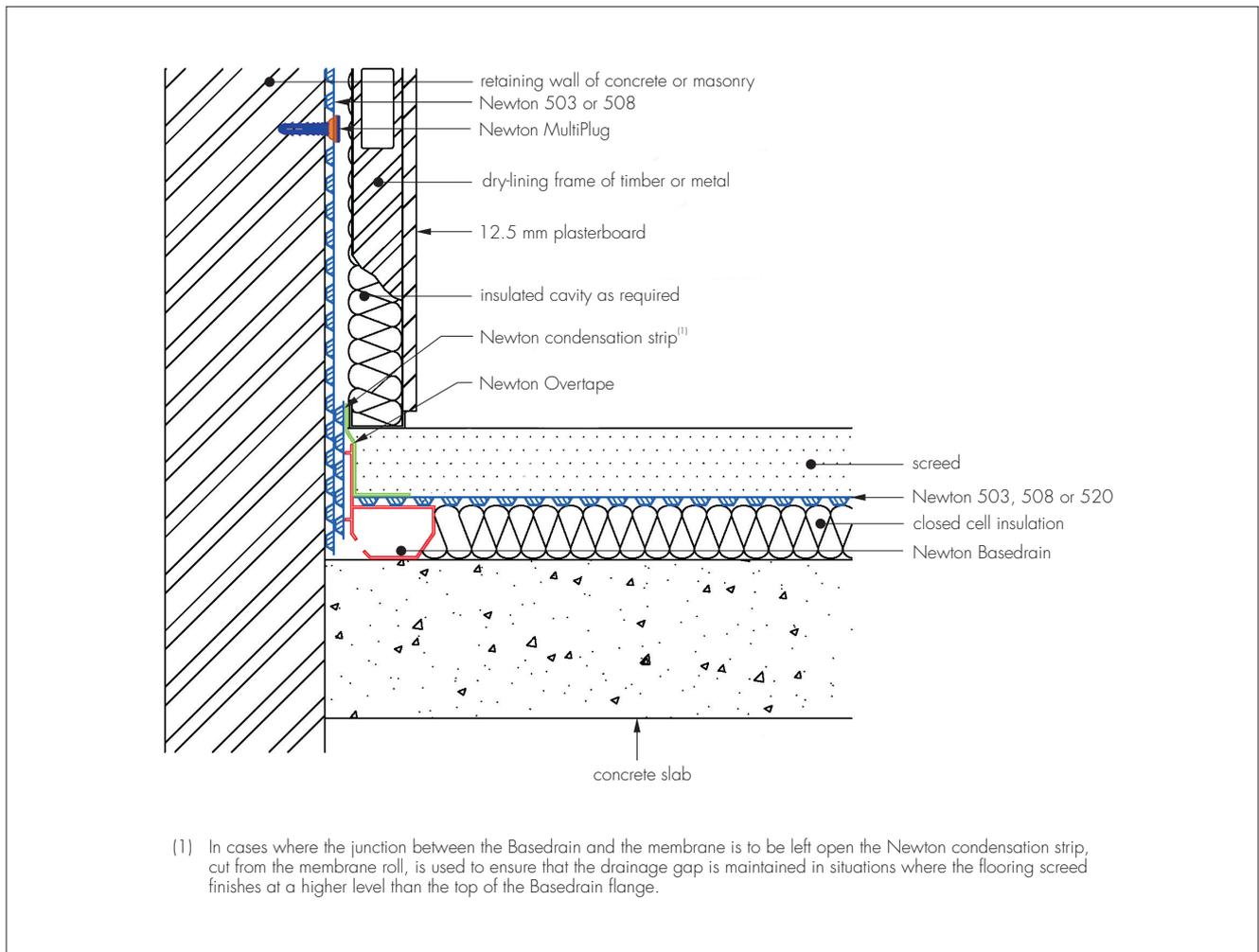


Figure 3 Installation detail



14.17 The membrane is rolled out 'studs down' over the floor, and consecutive membrane widths are laid so the flanged edge overlaps the first sheet by the width of the 70 mm flange. The joints are sealed in accordance with section 14.2.

14.18 The membrane is cut within 5 mm of any pipes and services in the floor, and the gap filled with Newton Waterseal Rope. A patch of membrane is overlaid and sealed to the services with Newton Waterseal Rope, and its circumference sealed with Newton Waterseal Tape.

14.19 Penetrations through the floor membrane should be sealed with Newton Waterseal Tape or Waterseal Rope or Newton Overtape. The penetrating item may need a primer to ensure adhesion of the Newton products. Advice should be sought on this from the Certificate holder.

15 Dry lining of walls

15.1 Gypsum plasterboard to BS EN 520 : 2004, or similar dry lining boards which are the subject of a current BBA Certificate, are fixed to the battens or independent timber or metal frameworks with galvanized screws or nails, positioned a minimum of 12 mm from the edge of the board. Care should be taken to ensure that penetration of the plasterboard screws or nails is less than batten depth to avoid puncturing the membrane.

15.2 When a plaster finish is required, Newton 508 membrane on walls may be substituted by any of the Newton meshed membrane products which are the subject of this Certificate. However, the fixings designed for below-ground use (MultiPlugs and Nu-Seal Plugs) must be used.

16 Floor membrane coverings

16.1 If required, extruded closed cell polystyrene insulation boards, minimum density 30 kg·m⁻³, may be laid over the membrane.

16.2 Suitable tongue-and-groove flooring board panels, should be selected in accordance with BS EN 12871 : 2001, and loose-laid over the membrane to within 10 mm of the walls. The panels are staggered and the joints sealed with either a thermoplastic wood adhesive to BS EN 204 : 2001 or a PVA adhesive to BS 4071 : 1966.

16.3 Alternatively, the membrane is covered by concrete or screed a minimum of 65 mm thick in accordance with BS 8204-1 : 2003. Care should be taken to ensure the membrane is not displaced when placing the concrete or screed.

16.4 Proprietary screeds may also be considered, which can generally be laid at thicknesses less than 65 mm, but the use of these products with the membrane has not been assessed by the BBA and is outside the scope of this Certificate.

17 Finishing works

After the system has been installed and the walls dry-lined, permanent decorations such as vinyl paper or oil paint, may be applied. Temporary permeable decorations (necessary with traditional, cement-based waterproofers) are not necessary for use with this system.

Technical Investigations

18 Tests

18.1 Tests were carried out to determine:

- resistance of the sealed membranes' joints to water penetration
- resistance to loading and impact
- water vapour permeability
- weight per unit area
- thickness
- resistance to nail tear
- resistance to long-term loading.

18.2 Independent test reports were examined relating to:

- thickness
- tensile strength
- elongation at break
- resistance to compression
- water vapour resistance
- resistance to alkali
- resistance to UV radiation
- radon permeability and transmission.

19 Investigations

19.1 A user survey of treated installations and contractors was conducted to establish the system's performance in use.

19.2 Visits were made to sites in progress to assess the practicability of installation in respect of sealing lap joints and corners, dry lining and flooring finishing works.

19.3 An assessment was made of the scope of use and durability of the system in relation to the generic properties of the membrane.

19.4 The manufacturing process and quality control procedures were examined and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

Bibliography

- BS 4071 : 1966 *Specification for polyvinyl acetate (PVA) emulsion adhesives for wood*
- BS 5250 : 2002 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*
- BS 6399-1 : 1996 *Loading for buildings — Code of practice for dead and imposed loads*
- BS 6576 : 2005 *Code of practice for diagnosis of rising damp in walls of buildings and installation of chemical damp-proof courses*
- BS 8102 : 1990 *Code of practice for protection of structures against water from the ground*
- BS 8204-1 : 2003 *Screeds, bases and in-situ floorings — Concrete bases and cement sand levelling screeds to receive floorings — Code of practice*
- BS EN 204 : 2001 *Classification of thermoplastic wood adhesives for non-structural applications*
- BS EN 520 : 2004 *Gypsum plasterboards — Definitions, requirements and test methods*
- BS EN 12871 : 2001 *Wood-based panels — Performance specifications and requirements for load bearing boards for use in floors, walls and roofs*
- Property Care Association COP02 *Code of Practice for Installation of Remedial Damp-proof Courses in Masonry Walls*

20 Conditions

20.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is granted only to the company, firm or person named on the front page — no other company, firm or person may hold or claim any entitlement to this Certificate
- 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.

20.2 Publications and documents referred to in this Certificate are those that the BBA deems to be relevant at the date of issue or re-issue of this Certificate and include any: Act of Parliament; Statutory Instrument; Directive; Regulation; British, European or International Standard; Code of Practice; manufacturers' instructions; or any other publication or document similar or related to the aforementioned.

20.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and the manufacture and/or fabrication including all related and relevant 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.

20.4 In granting this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible for:

- 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
- individual installations of the product/system, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of or related to the installation
- the actual works in which the product/system is installed, used and maintained, including the nature, design, methods and workmanship of such works.

20.5 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance 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 and maintained. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date 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. In granting this Certificate, the BBA does not accept responsibility to any person or body for any loss or damage, including personal injury, arising as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture, supply, installation, use and maintenance of this product/system.

