NSAI Agrément

IRISH AGRÉMENT BOARD CERTIFICATE NO. 13/0377
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BASF Polyurethane - Walltite

NSAI Agrément (Irish Agrément Board) is designated by Government to carry out European Technical Assessments.

NSAI Agrément Certificates establish proof that the certified products are **'proper materials'** suitable for their intended use under Irish site conditions, and in accordance with the **Building Regulations 1997 to 2019**.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

This Certificate relates to BASF Walltite Spray foam insulation. Walltite is a spray-applied expanding polyurethane closed cell insulation foam, for use in new and existing buildings.

This certificate certifies that the BASF Walltite Spray foam insulation System covered in this certificate in the option of the NSAI, complies with the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019.

BASF Polyurethanes UK is responsible for the manufacture and design of the Walltite system. BASF Polyurethanes UK is responsible for supply of all components to approved specifications. Installers are subject to a third-party surveillance scheme operated by Byrom Clark Roberts (BCR) and monitor by BASF.

USE:

The product is used as a thermal insulation, and contributes to thermal performance of:

- Timber frame walls
- Masonry walls (drylining)
- Pitched roof constructions with breathable roof underlay and where a ventilation space exists under roof tiles as provided by timber battens
- Pitched roof constructions with un-breathable roof underlay and where a ventilation space is provided between the insulation and the underside of the underlay
- Hybrid roofs where insulation is place along the pitch and at ceiling level
- The top side of attic floors where the attic space is non-habitable
- Flat timber roof constructions
- Suspended timber ground floors where loading is not applied to the product
- Concrete ground-floor constructions

Further information can be found in Section 2.4 of this Certificate.

MANUFACTURE AND MARKETING:
The product is manufactured and marketed by

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Part One / Certification 1

1.1 ASSESSMENT

In the opinion of NSAI Agrément, Walltite spray foam insulation, if used in accordance with this Certificate, meets the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2019 as indicated in Section 1.2 of this Certificate.

1.2 BUILDING REGULATIONS 1997 to 2019

REQUIREMENT:
Part D – Materials and Workmanship
D3 – Walltite spray foam insulation, as certified in this Certificate, is comprised of proper materials fit for their intended use.

D1 – Walltite spray foam insulation, as certified in this Certificate, meets the requirements of the building regulations for workmanship.

Part B – Fire Safety
Part B Vol 2 – Fire Safety
B2 & B7 – Internal Fire Spread (Linings)
Building elements which incorporate Walltite spray foam insulation must be covered with a plasterboard lining. The plasterboard side of walls and ceilings is designated Class 0 (National Class) or Class B-s3, d2 (European Class).

B3 & B8 – Internal Fire Spread (Structure)
Walls using Walltite spray foam insulation meet the requirement, provided the completed walls comply with the conditions described in Section 4.1 of this Certificate.

B4 & B9 – External Fire Spread
Walltite spray foam insulation will not affect the external fire rating of any building construction in which it is incorporated.

Part C – Site Preparation and Resistance to Moisture
C4 – Resistance to Weather and Ground Moisture
Walltite spray foam insulation meets the requirements of this regulation when installed as indicated in Section 2.4 of this certificate, in walls, floors and pitched roofs constructed in compliance with Part 3 of this Certificate.

Part F – Ventilation
F1 – Means of Ventilation
Walltite spray foam insulation can meet the requirements of this regulation, when installed in accordance with Section 3.4 of this Certificate.

F2 – Condensation in Roofs
Walltite spray foam insulation meets the requirements of this regulation, when designed and installed in accordance with Section 2.3 and Part 3 of this Certificate.

Part J – Heat Producing Appliances
J3 – Protection of Building
Walltite spray foam insulation, if used in accordance with this Certificate, meets the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019.

Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Energy
L1 - Conservation of fuel and energy
Based on the measured thermal conductivities (See Table 5 of this Certificate), walls, pitched roofs, suspended ground floors and attic floors incorporating Walltite spray foam insulation can meet 'U-value' requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019 (see Section 4.3 and 4.4 of this Certificate).

Thermally bridged junctions have been assessed for both their linear thermal transmittance (i.e. Psi-value (ψ-value)) and their temperature factors (f_{Rsi}) in accordance with the procedures outlined in IP 1/06[2], BRE report BR 497[3] and I.S. EN ISO 10211[4]. As a result, best practice has been observed to limit heat loss due to thermal bridging and minimise the risk of mould growth due to surface condensation.

2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Walltite spray foam insulation consists of a closed celled structure. The insulation is spray-applied in a liquid form and expands in seconds to provide a rigid foam blanket. Typically, Walltite has a target density of 31.5 kg/m^3. All product characteristics are outlined in Part 4 of this Certificate. The foam is prepared from two liquid components: isocyanate and polyol, which are mixed within the nozzle of the spray gun during the application process. Walltite is a spray applied HFC blown spray foam insulation and has a low thermal conductivity value. No VOC's, CFC's, HCFC's or Urea formaldehyde are used in the manufacture of the foam. Walltite has zero food value for rodents or insects.

On-site quality control checks include density and appearance.

Ancillary components consist of
- BASF rafter sliders
- BASF ventilators
- Proprietary soffit vents
- Roof tile vents
- Vapor barrier, tapes and sealants

2.2 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND MARKING

The two components, isocyanate and polyol, are delivered to site in drums of up to 250kg net capacity, bearing the product name, batch number, expiry date and NSAI Agrément identification mark incorporating the NSAI Agrément Certificate number.

Drums should be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from possible ignition sources. The drums must be protected from frost at all times. The recommended storage temperature is above 10°C. Short term exposure to lower temperatures must be kept to a minimum.

It is recommended that the drums remain factory-sealed with gaskets in place until they are to be used, in order to reduce the chance of contamination of the chemicals and spillage of chemicals while moving the drums. Protective clothing must always be worn when handling and moving the drums. Walltite Spray insulation polyol must be used within 6 months of the date of manufacture.

The isocyanate and polyol remain homogenized (chemically stable) and as a result there is no requirement to pre-mix the two components. The two components are re-circulated through a heater in order to bring both components to optimal pre-heat temperature for spraying.

Drums must be completely empty before disposal. Drums must not be re-used once emptied. In general drums are returned to the manufacture for reconditioning and recycling.

Isocyanate and polyol are classified at 'harmful' and 'irritant', and the packaging bears the appropriate hazard warning labels. Direct contact with the raw material must be avoided and operatives must be equipped with the appropriate protective clothing. When fully reacted and cured, Walltite does not constitute a hazard.

2.3 INSTALLATION

2.3.1 Precautions

To comply with the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, it is essential that there is an exchange of information between the client and the installer before spray operations commence on any site. Safety hazards likely to be brought into the client's environment, such as the supply line to the spray gun, should be discussed and measures agreed to deal with such hazards both safely and effectively.

The process for the installation of Walltite requires worker controls for exposure to vapours. Applicators must wear full personal protection equipment when working with the product, including full-face fresh-air supplied respirators, protective clothing and gloves. Other trades and personnel must vacate all spaces in which spraying is taking place. In addition, supplemental ventilation, in the form of natural ventilation or mechanical ventilation may be required in order to prevent off gassing during the manufacturing/ spraying process entering other potentially habitable areas of the building.

Vapours given off by certain components of the system, e.g. "MDI" methylene diphenyl diisocyanate or Isocyanate, are generally heavier than air and will tend to move to lower parts of the dwelling. These parts must be ventilated by opening windows and doors to prevent the build-up of toxic vapours. A 24-hour waiting period prior to re-occupancy is recommended for buildings that are already occupied. Certain applications, e.g. confined roofs, require the use of extractor fans as recommended by the Certificate holder.

Care should be taken to minimise the degree of overspray generated whilst spraying. This is in the form of a fine mist of particles that can travel

considerable distances and will adhere strongly to surfaces they land on.

To prevent the product from entering occupied space, for example during installation in the loft area, the loft hatch must be kept closed during the spraying process. Protective covers must be placed over water tanks to prevent contamination during application and should not be removed until sufficient time has elapsed for potentially harmful vapours to be ventilated from the roof space.

2.3.2 General

The details in this certificate should not be considered a definitive set of installation instruction, but an overview of the procedures involved. Should a conflict arise guidance should be sought from the certificate holder.

Installation of Walltite Spray insulation must be carried out by installers who have been trained and registered to the third-party surveillance scheme operated by Byrom Clark Roberts (BCR) on behalf of BASF. The requirements of the BASF Walltite Installation Manual must be adhered to at all times.

The product forms a strong bond with clean and dry substrates.

2.3.3 Procedure

Building elements to be insulated must be assessed for suitability and any necessary repairs carried out. The positioning and access to services should also be considered. Areas that are not to be sprayed with Walltite must be masked off by taping plastic sheeting in place, as overspray will stick to most surfaces and cannot be removed without damaging that surface.

The product should be spray applied to clean and dry substrates, and built-up in layers of 20mm in a single pass.

Processing Data - Walltite	
Cream time	4 sec
Gel time	8 sec
Tack Free time	9 sec
Free rise density (core)	31.5 kg/m³

Table 1

The product contains no organic blowing agents. Once the foam has fully cured, the product is then covered with vapour barrier and lining board.

2.3.4 On-Site QC testing

The final cured density of the foam is the most important quality control check performed on site. Prior to commencing installation of the Walltite Spray insulation, a small sample of Walltite is directed into a plastic cup of known volume. The foam sample is cut level with the rim of the plastic cup and weighed. The density is calculated and if found to be within the acceptable range as outlined in Table 6 of this certificate, the foam installation can proceed.

Additional on-site quality control tests include

- A visual inspection of the fine cell structure.
- A visual inspection of interlaminar adhesion between a multi-layered sample. The multi-layered sample is cut and visually inspected for voids or separation between layers.
- A visual inspection on colour consistence.

2.3.5 Application Procedure General

- When placing foam insulation at ceiling level within attics, timber ceiling joists or rafters should not be completely covered or encapsulated. Timber counter battens should be provided on top of existing ceiling joist in order to provide a safe defined hard standing for emergency maintenance access to water tanks or services.
- When placing foam insulation at ceiling level within an attic, attic hatches must be modified such that they will have an equivalent thermal resistance to that of the upgraded ceiling.

2.4 BUILDING INSTALLATIONS

When insulating plain elements such as walls, roof and floor, attention must be paid to limit thermal bridging at junctions. It is essential that adequate ventilation be provided in accordance with TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2019, for all installations outlined hereunder.

2.4.1 Timber Frame Walls

The Walltite product is sprayed into the cavity formed by timber studs and the sheathing board (either plywood or OSB with breathable membrane on the cavity side) once the moisture content of the timber is below 20%. The foam is built up in successive 20mm layers to within 25mm of the room side of the timber stud (See Figure 1). The 25mm cavity acts as a service cavity to allow for the installation and distribution of services. A secondary benefit of the 25mm cavity is to maximize the thermal resistance of the foil backed plasterboard lining.

A fully taped and sealed foil backed plasterboard system or independent AVCL is fixed to the face of the timber stud. Proprietary sealing tapes are installed to maintain the continuity and integrity of the vapor check layer at all reveals, corners and abutments.

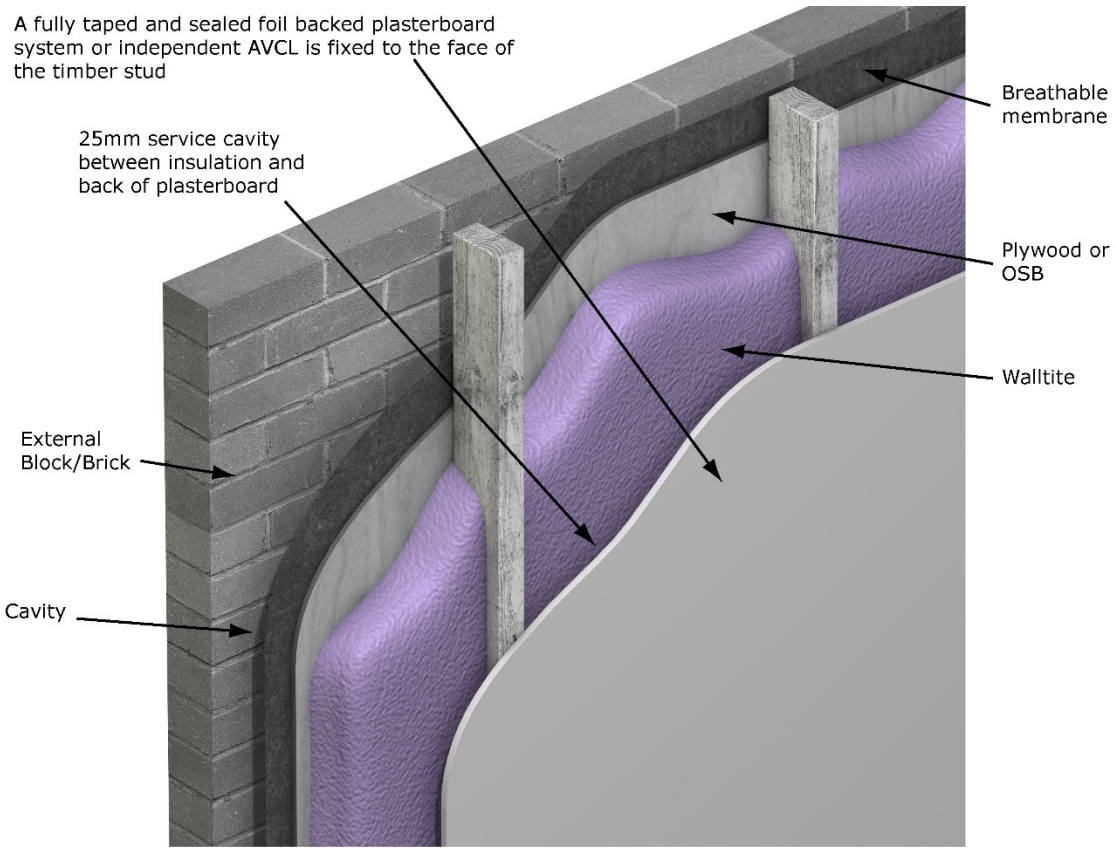

Figure 1 - Timber Frame Wall

2.4.2 Masonry Walls - Drylining

The internal surface of the masonry wall must be inspected for signs of dampness – any existing defects with the existing structure must be resolved prior to installation of the product. (See Figure 2).

Timber battens are installed on the internal side of the masonry wall at typically 600mm centres. Walltite foam is built up in successive 20mm layers to within 25mm of the room side of the timber stud.

A fully taped and sealed foil backed plasterboard system or independent AVCL is fixed to the face of the timber stud. Proprietary sealing tapes are installed to maintain the continuity and integrity of the vapor check layer at all reveals, corners and abutments.

2.4.3 Pitched Roof - Insulation on Slope

For new roof constructions where a breathable LR[i] (low resistance) underlay or sarking board is fitted under a permeable roof covering, the product is sprayed into the cavity formed by the roof rafters. Prior to installation, installers must ensure that the roof underlay remains in catenary between rafters i.e. that the underlay drapes down between the rafters. Installers apply a flash coat of Walltite to the underlay to fix the drape prior to installation of the Walltite foam in successive 20mm layers. The Walltite insulation is installed to within 25mm of the room side of the timber rafter. A fully taped and sealed foil backed plasterboard system or independent AVCL is fixed to the face of the timber rafters. Proprietary sealings are installed to maintain the continuity and integrity of the vapor check layer at all reveals, corners and abutments.

For new roof constructions where a non-breathable HR[ii] (high resistance) underlay is fitted under a permeable roof covering, a 50mm ventilation gap must be maintained under the HR underlay. BASF rafter sliders and BASF ventilators may be used to form the 50mm ventilation gap between the Walltite insulation and the underside of the HR underlay. Continuity of this ventilated space must be maintained at eves and apex level through the installation of proprietary soffit and roof tile vents.

For installation in new roof constructions where a breathable LR (low resistance) underlay or sarking board is used under a non-permeable roof covering, an additional 50mm ventilated void must be provided between the LR underlay and roof covering. The ventilated void can be form through the provision of counter battens.

[i] LR underlay are defined as membranes with a water vapour resistance not exceeding 0.25 MN.s/g

[ii] HR underlay are defined as membranes with a water vapour resistance greater than 0.25 MN.s/g

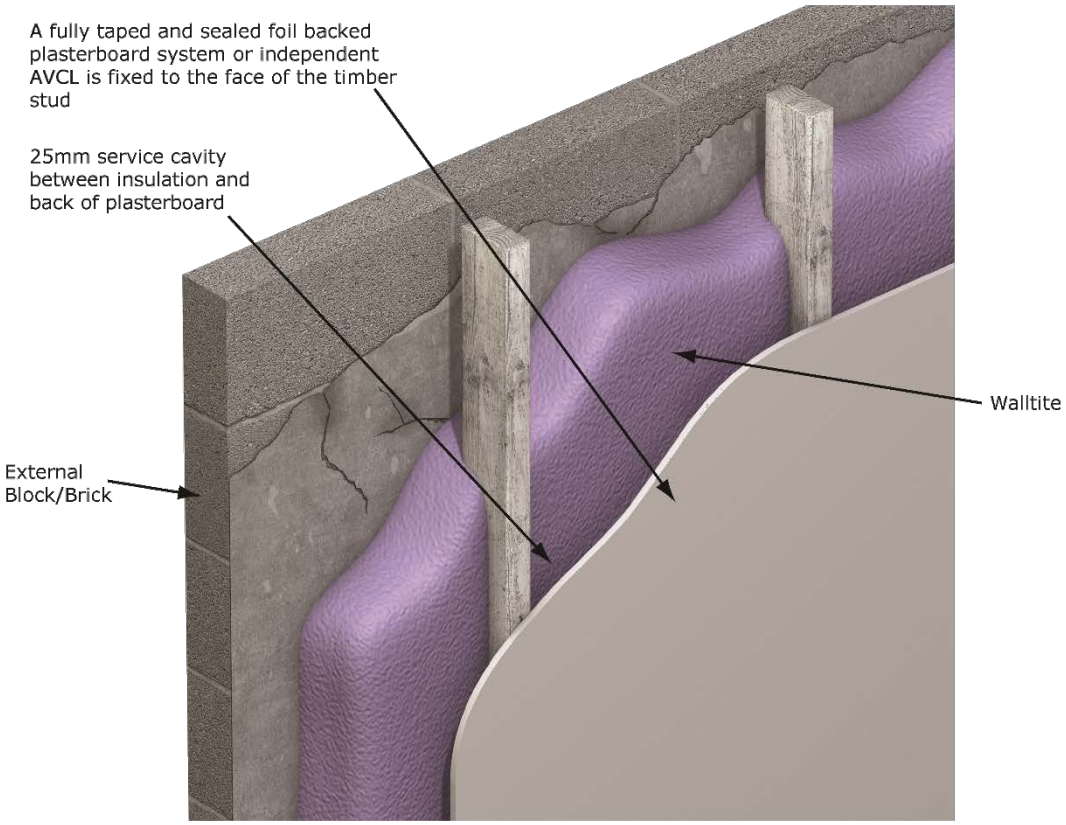

Figure 2 - Masonry Wall – Dry Lining

In all situations and to satisfy the requirements of S.R. 82[2] and BS 5250[1], a vapour control layer must be installed behind the plasterboard lining, unless an assessment shows it to be unnecessary.

For the refurbishment of existing roof where the HR underlay and roof tiles are not being removed, in these circumstances a continuous 50mm gap must be maintained between the insulation and the roof tile underlay which is vented at the eaves and ridge.

For the refurbishment of existing roof where the LR underlay exists and the roof coverings are permeable, the Walltite foam insulation can be sprayed directly onto the underside of the LR membrane, subject to the roof underlay remaining in catenary.

In all roof types, continuity of insulation from rafter to wall must be maintained at eaves level. This will serve to limit thermal bridging at this junction. Designer and specifiers should refer to the Walltite installation details manual for best practice at eves level.

For both habitable and non-habitable attics, provision must be made for adequate ventilation as outlined in TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2019.

In addition, care should be taken to ensure that ingress of moisture vapour from the dwelling space below is restricted as follows:

- providing the means to remove it at source
- providing a well-sealed ceiling in accordance with BS 5250[1]
- installing an effective sealed vapour control layer
- covering of water tanks in the loft space

2.4.4 Attic Floors - Insulation at Ceiling level

The product is sprayed into the cavity formed by the ceiling joists and the attic lining board. Care must be taken to ensure that ventilation is maintained at eaves level through the correct installation of the BASF eaves tray. Provision must be made for adequate ventilation as outlined in TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2019.

The attic trap door must be insulated, and every effort should be made to ensure an airtight seal when closed.

When the depth of insulation exceeds the depth of the ceiling joists, access platforms must be provided to allow for safe access for maintenance (i.e. water tanks).

When insulating at ceiling level, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that services which may be susceptible to freezing are fully insulated. This includes water tanks and associated distribution pipe work.

Existing electrical cable should be raised above the level of the foam insulation where possible (See section 4.5 of this certificate).

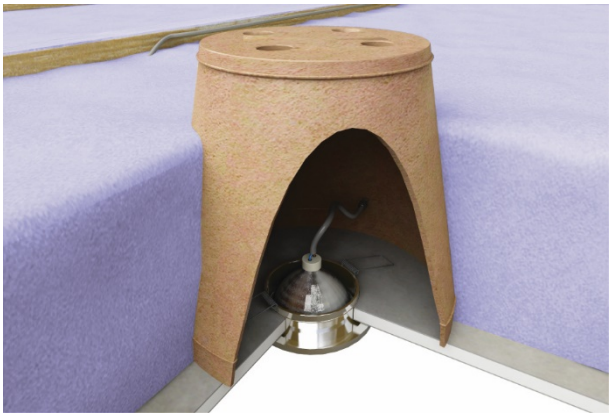

Figure 3 - Recessed down-lighters

Where recessed lights exist, or are to be used, particularly recessed down-lighters, guards should be fitted to keep the insulation at least 75mm from the heat source. Where used with down-lighters and recessed light fittings, the guard should be open-topped or ventilated by drilling holes in the top of the guard. Guards should be made of rigid boards, light gauge non-magnetic metal; terracotta plant pots can also be used, providing they are of appropriate diameter (i.e. keep insulation 75mm away from heat source).

2.4.5 Suspended Timber Ground Floors

A barrier, such as thin plywood or a vapour permeable membrane must be fixed to the underside of the joists to contain the foam. The product is then sprayed from above into the cavity formed by this barrier and the joists. When cured, any excess foam projecting above the floor joist is trimmed flush with the joist. An airtight vapour barrier is installed on top of the floor joists prior to flooring boards. In wet areas such as kitchens and toilets it is recommended that a damp-proof membrane is installed under the floor finishes.

A ventilated air gap of at least 150mm must be left below the joists and the ground to allow for sub-floor ventilation.

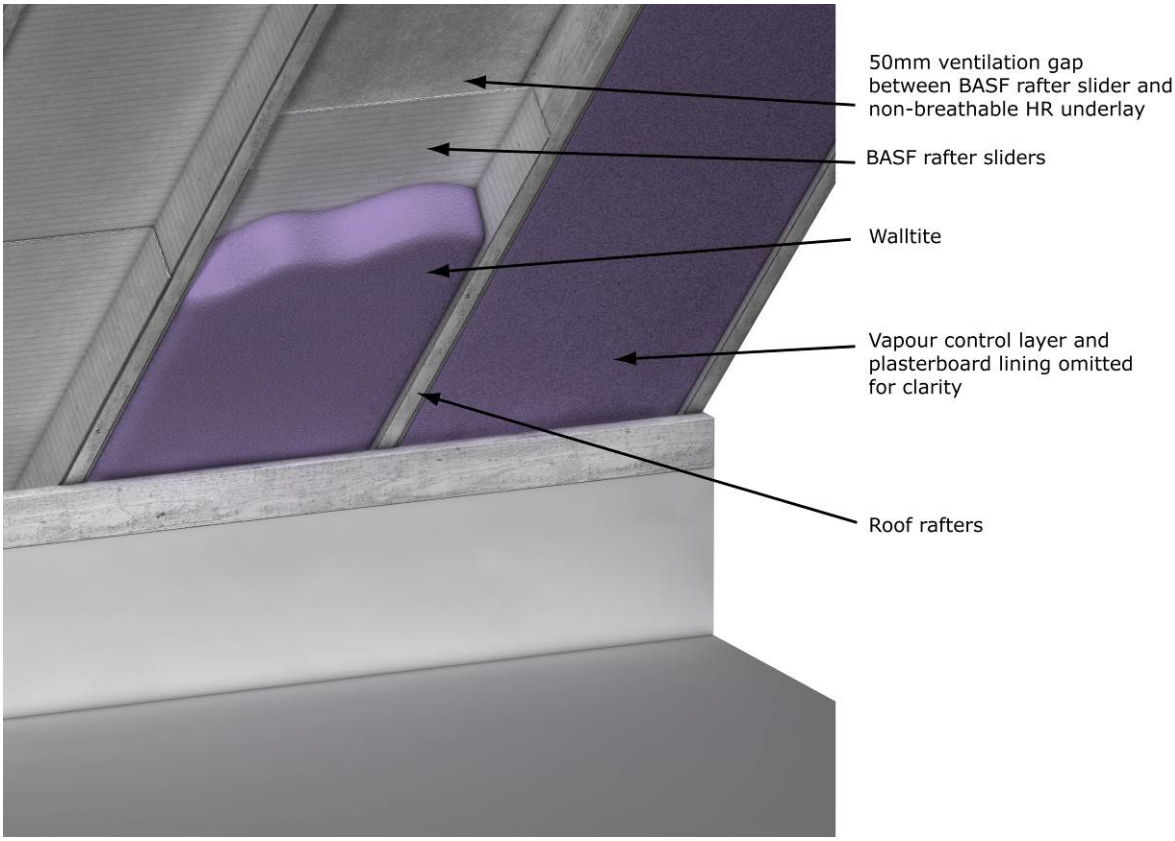

Figure 4 - Pitched Roof Construction: non-breathable HR underlay

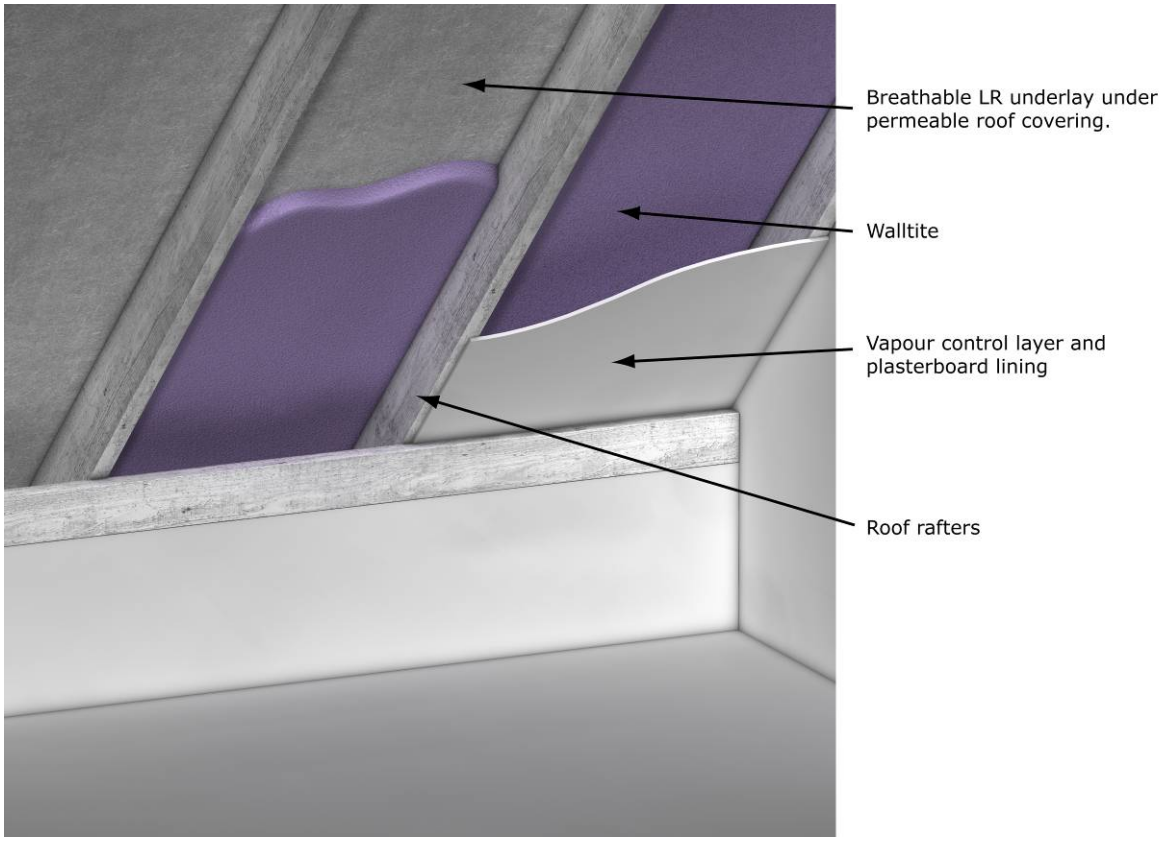

Figure 5 - Pitched Roof Construction: Breathable LR underlay

3.1 GENERAL

BASF Walltite Spray foam insulation is satisfactory for use in reducing the U-value of walls, pitched roofs, and suspended ground floors of dwellings when used in accordance with the relevant requirements of BS 5250[1]. The product can be used

- between the studs of conventional timber frame wall constructions.
- for internal new and remedial work on masonry walls utilising timber battens, vapour barrier check and dry-lining boards.
- between timber rafters in pitched roofs constructed in accordance with S.R. 82[2], with:
  a) a non-breathable HR underlay, the Walltite insulation is separated from the underside of the HR underlay to allow for the required ventilation. This is achieved using BASF rafter slides and BASF ventilators.
  b) a breathable LR underlay where the roof covering is considered permeable.
  c) a breathable LR underlay where the roof covering is considered impermeable, ventilation is provided above the LR underlay by means of counter battens under tiling timber battens.
  d) a breathable LR underlay where the rafters have been covered by a timber sarking board (i.e. roof underlay is fully supported).
- between attic floor joists onto existing drylined ceiling of room below (where attic is non-habitable).
- between joists in suspended timber ground floors provided these situations are non-loadbearing.

In all situations, the product must be covered by suitable internal lining boards and vapour barrier check. In the case where the product has been applied between rafters in a non-habitable roof space, if the covering will be deemed to be provided by the lining board of the ceiling below, an assessment to BS 5250[1] establishing same is required.

It is essential that elements are designed and constructed to incorporate normal precautions against moisture ingress before the application of Walltite. Acceptable construction details should be followed for limitation of thermal bridging (see Section 1.3.3 of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019).

New constructions must be designed in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019.

Roof tile underlays must be the subject of a current NSAI Agrément Certificate for such use. Underlays should be installed in accordance with, and within the limits of, that Certificate.

Existing buildings must be in a good state of repair with no evidence of rain penetration or damp. Defects must be made good prior to installation of Walltite.

3.2 LOADING

Walltite foam's contribution to the structural performance of any building element has not been assessed and as a result, Walltite should not be considered to contribute to the racking strength of wall panels.

3.3 UNDERFLOOR HEATING SYSTEMS

The maximum continuous working temperature of the insulation is 70ºC. Where underfloor heating systems are to be used, the advice of the Certificate holder should be sought.

3.4 VENTILATION

When installing BASF Walltite Spray foam insulation in a dwelling, it is a requirement to ensure that adequate ventilation to meet the minimum requirements of TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2019 has been provided.

3.5 THERMAL DESIGN

The thermal conductivity of BASF Walltite Spray foam insulation is given in Table 6 of this certificate and the correct thermal conductivity will depend on the overall thickness of the insulation. Sample U-value calculations are given in Table 2, Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5 of this certificate. Further guidance on how the BASF Walltite Spray foam insulation can contribute to building elements meeting the elemental U-value requirements of the building regulation can be found in Clause 4.3 of this certificate.

3.6 CE MARKING

The manufacturer has taken the responsibility of CE marking the products in accordance with harmonised standard I.S. EN 14315-1[31]. An asterisk (*) appearing in this Certificate indicates that data shown is given in the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance (DoP). Reference should be made to the latest version of the manufacturers DoP for current information on any essential characteristics declared by the manufacturer.

4.1 BEHAVIOUR IN FIRE

Although Walltite Spray insulation is not classified as non-combustible and must be protected from naked flames and other ignition sources during and after installation, when used in the context of this Certificate the increase in fire loads in the building consequent to its use is negligible.

Care must be taken to ensure continuity of fire resistance at junctions with fire-resisting elements, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019.

Elements must incorporate cavity barriers at edges, around openings, at junctions with fire-resisting elements and in extensive cavities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019. The design and installation of cavity barriers must take into account any anticipated differential movement.

4.1.1 Walls

The product can be added to the void between studs, or used as a substitute for glass mineral wool or combustible insulation material, in any loadbearing, timber frame inner leaf to a double leaf wall system providing that:

- the outer leaf is masonry, and
- the existing inner leaf system has been shown to satisfy the load-bearing capacity performance criteria of BS 476-21[8] or I.S. EN 1365-1[40].

The suitability of constructions other than those described above should be demonstrated by appropriate test or assessment.

4.1.2 Roofs

The use of the product in a tiled pitched roof will not affect its external rating when evaluated by assessment or test to BS 476-3[9] or I.S. EN 1365-2[30].

The product must not be applied over junctions between roofs and walls required to provide a minimum period of fire resistance.

Once installed, the product must be contained by a suitable lining board, e.g. 12.5mm plasterboard, with joints fully sealed and supported by rafters or studs. Therefore, it will not contribute to the development stages of a fire or present a smoke or toxic hazard until the lining is compromised.

When installing along the sloping rafters of a pitched roof, the rafters and the insulation foam in the unhabitable pitched roof application may remain exposed on the bases that a suitable lining board exists at ceiling level below and a satisfactory condensation risk analysis deems it safe to do so. Although the insulation could contribute to the development stages of a fire, however to a limited extent in the early stages of the fire.

4.1.3 J3 – Protection of Building

Combustible wall insulation material shall generally be separated by solid non-combustible material not less than 200mm thick, from any heating appliance or from any flue pipe or opening to a heating appliance. Particular details are given in Diagrams 2 - 8 of the TGD to Part J of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019. It should also be separated by 40mm from the external surface of a masonry chimney. For chimneys covered by BS 4543-1[25] separation between this product and the external surface of the chimney shall be determined in accordance with clause 2.17 of the TGD to Part J of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019.

4.2 CONDENSATION RISK

Areas where there is a significant risk of condensation due to high levels of humidity should be identified during the initial site survey.

4.2.1 Interstitial Condensation

A vapour control layer is required on the warm side of Walltite Spray insulation, unless an assessment to BS 5250[1] indicates that it is not necessary for a particular construction. Walltite foam will not contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial condensation driven by convection. Walltite foam has a water vapour resistance factors or µ-value (see Table 6 of this certificate) of 61.12 when tested to I.S. EN 12086[26]. Typically, masonry would have a water vapour resistance factors or µ-values of 22 while render would have a value of 100.

Care should be taken to provide adequate ventilation, particularly in rooms expected to experience high humidity, and to ensure the integrity of vapour control layers and linings against vapour ingress.

4.2.2 Internal Surface condensation.

When improving the thermal performance of the external envelope of an existing building, through internal drylining with infill foam insulation or in attic spaces, designers need to consider the impact of these improvements on other untouched elements of the building.

As discussed in clause 4.4 of this certificate, thermally bridged sections of the envelope such as window jambs, cills and eves will experience a lower level of increased thermal performance. The degree of improvement to these junctions can be limited due to physical restrictions on site i.e. window boards, opening window sashes, access to eves and around wall plates.

When bridged junctions meet the requirements of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2019 appendix D Table D6, the coldest internal surface temperature will satisfy the requirements of section D.2, namely that the temperature factor (f_{Rsi}) shall be equal to or greater than 0.75. As a result, best practice will have been adopted in order to limit the risk of internal surface condensation which can result in dampness and mould growth.

When site limiting factors give rise to substandard level of insulation at bridged junctions, guidance should be sought from the certificate holder as to acceptable minimum requirements (see clause 4.4 for further guidance).

When insulating buildings, the recommendations of BS 5250[1] should be followed to minimise the risk of condensation within the building elements and structures.

Walls, floors and roofs will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation where the thermal transmittance (U-value) does not exceed 0.7W/m^{2}K for walls and floors, and 0.35W/m^{2}K for roofs at any point, and openings and junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with the DoEHLG publication *Limiting Thermal Bridging & Air Infiltration – Acceptable Construction Details*.

4.3 THERMAL PERFORMANCE

Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U-value) of wall and roof elements should be carried out in accordance with I.S. EN ISO 6946[6], using a thermal conductivity (λ-value) as outlined in Table 6 for Walltite. The U-value of a construction will depend on the materials used and the design. Examples of U-value calculations for new builds for pitched roofs and walls are given in Table 2, Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5. Floor U-value should be calculated in accordance with I.S. EN ISO 13370[9]. When incorporated into dwelling using light gauge steel, elemental U-value should be calculated using the guidance given in BRE Digest 465[8].

BASF have carried out U-value calculations similar to build-up given in Table 2, Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5 of this certificate. They have also carried out U-value calculations for a wide range of existing building installations. A full listing of U-value calculations, along with AutoCAD building details on which calculations are based, are contained within the BASF Technical Training documentation.

For retrofit installations on existing dwellings such as drylining or attic installations, end users should seek guidance from the manufacture on U-values as the actual U-value of installation will depend on the construction of the existing building elements. BASF approved installers are required to carry out a preliminary site survey to establish existing building details and insulation levels. On completion of the works, installers will provide a job specific sign off sheet and this records both initial and final building element U-values.

The product can contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements and around openings. Guidance in this respect, and on limiting heat loss by air infiltration, can be found in the DHPLG publication *Limiting Thermal Bridging & Air Infiltration – Acceptable Construction Details*.

4.4 LIMITING THERMAL BRIDGING

The linear thermal transmittance ψ-value (Psi-value) describes the heat loss associated with junctions and around openings. BASF have carried out ψ-value calculations for a wide range of thermally bridged junctions for both new build and refurbishment work to existing dwellings. A full listing of ψ-value calculations, along with AutoCAD building details on with calculations are based, are contained within the BASF Technical Training manual.

Window jambs, door reveals and all building junctions when shown to be equivalent or better than junctions detailed in either, BASF Technical Training manual or DHPLG publication *Limiting Thermal Bridging & Air Infiltration – Acceptable Construction Details,* then it is acceptable to use the linear thermal transmittance values outline in Table D6 of Appendix D of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2011. When **all** bridged junctions within a building comply with the requirements of Table D6 of appendix D of TGD to Part L, the improved 'y' factor of 0.08 can be entered into the Dwelling Energy Assessment Procedure (DEAP) Building Energy Rating (BER) calculation.

Where either of the above options are shown to be valid, or when the required values cannot be

achieved, all relevant details should be recorded on the 'Certificate of Compliance' for that project for use in future BER calculations.

Ψ-values for other junction outside the scope of this certificate should be assessed in accordance with the BRE IP 1/06[3] and BRE Report BR 497[4] in accordance with appendix D of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019.

Ψ-values for other junctions outside the scope of this Certificate should be assessed by an NSAI registered Thermal Modeller or equivalent competent person.

4.5 MATERIALS IN CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL WIRING

When encapsulating electric cables, consideration should be given to de-rating of electrical cables should be considered in areas where the product restricts the flow of air. Where the foam is likely to bond to electric cables, suitable conduit or trunking must be used. Building elements to be insulated must be assessed for suitability and any necessary repairs carried out. The positioning and access to services should also be considered.

In attic areas, existing electrical cable at ceiling level should be raised above the level of the foam insulation where possible. Encapsulating cables presents an obstruction when tracing and locating faults in a circuit and can de-rate the load carried by the cable. Electrical cabling when embedded within the foam insulation should be run in conduits to facilitate repairs.

Electrical installation should meet the requirements of I.S. 10101[27].. In relation to recessed spotlights and other luminaries, ET 207 requires they be not less than the minimum distances from combustible materials as specified in clause 559.3.2 of the TCI National rules of the Electro Technical Council of Ireland (ET 101). (See Figure 3)

4.6 CORROSION DEVELOPING CAPACITY ON METAL CONSTRUCTIONS

Walltite insulation due to its closed celled nature is a non-absorbent insulation. In typical residential conditions and in the absence of a source of water, metal corrosion is unlikely to occur when in contact with Walltite insulation.

4.7 SUSCEPTIBILITY TO MOULD GROWTH

Susceptibility to mould growth test report indicates that there was no apparent mould growth on samples which were subjected to temperature and humidity. Expression of results; the presence of mould fungus is expressed in classes of intensity of growth according to table 4 of I.S. EN ISO 846[28]. For all samples tested, Walltite insulation achieved a class 0 rating in accordance with table 4 of I.S. EN ISO 846[28].

4.8 TESTS AND ASSESSMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT TO DETERMINE THE FOLLOWING:

- Density
- Water vapour permeability
- Dimensional stability
- Thermal conductivity
- Compressive behaviour
- Suitability of Walltite foam insulation in contact with timber.
- Adhesion of Walltite to timber.
- REACH compliance (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals).
- Safety Data Sheets Walltite
- Assessment of Spray Rig information
- Adequacy of fill
- Safe storage

4.9 OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

(i) Existing data on product properties in relation to fire, toxicity, thermal conductivity and dimensional stability were assessed.

(ii) The manufacturing process was examined including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used. The manufacture has both ISO 9001[29] and ISO 14001[30] accreditation.

(iii) Site visits were conducted to assess the practicability of installation and the history of performance in use of the product.

New Construction – Walltite

Timber Frame Walls	
New Construction	
U-values for timber frame walls with masonry and rendered external finish.	
Thickness of insulation (mm)	**U-Value (W/m^2K)**
170	0.18
215	0.15
290	0.12
Note: - These values are based on the following construction (external to internal): - External render - Concrete Block outer leaf (100mm) - Airspace cavity - thermal resistance 0.18 m^2K/W - Breather membrane - OSB sheathing – 15mm - Walltite insulation (85%) and timber studs (15%) (Timber stud depth = insulation thickness +25mm) - 25mm service cavity - Combined foil backed Plasterboard and vapour check layer 12.5mm (Low e = 0.2,0.9) - 3mm gypsum skim coat finish	

Table 2 - Timber framed walls

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Table 3 - Roof U-values, Thickness of Walltite >120mm

U-Value Ready Reckoner for Pitched Roof - Insulation along the slope

Substrate			Selected Foam =			BASF Polyurethane - Walltite > 120mm			Thermal Conducvity (λ-Value) =			0.025	W/m.K	
Pitched roof, Insulated at Rafter Level			44mm wide timber rafters at						36mm wide timber rafters at					
		Rafter c/c=	300mm c/c			400mm c/c			600mm c/c			300mm c/c		
		% Bridging =	14.67%			11.00%			7.33%			12.00%		
Total Rafter Depth	Vent gap above card	Foam depth below vent card	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB
175mm	50mm	125mm	0.31	0.17	0.14	0.28	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.29	0.16	0.13
200mm	50mm	150mm	0.26	0.15	0.13	0.24	0.14	0.12	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.14	0.12
225mm	50mm	175mm	0.23	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.11
250mm	50mm	200mm	0.20	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.10
275mm	50mm	225mm	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.10
300mm	50mm	250mm	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.09

Roof build-up		
Pitched Roof (<70°) tiles or slates on battens		
Roof underlay (excluded form calculations)		
Rse (Exterior sheltered), 50 mm Well-ventilated air layer =	0.1	m^2K/W
Timber Rafters, width and C/C as above, λ =	0.13	W/m K
Selected Spray Foam insulation between rafters, λ =	0.025	W/m K
PIR Drylining, thickness as indicated, λ =	0.022	W/m K
12.5mm Plasterboard (12.5 PB), λ =	0.25	W/m K
Rsi =	0.1	m^2K/W

Correction for air voids level 1 = 0.01 W/m^2K
Correction for air voids level 0 = 0.00 W/m^2K

Correction Level	1	0	0
PIR thickness =	0	50	75
Plaster board =	0	12.5	12.5

U corrected = U+ΔU, if ΔU < 3% of U then ΔU can be ignored

Rse, Exterior = 0.04

Loft/Roof Space resistance = 0.2

One layer of insulation, interrupted by construction elements, e.g. rafters
Continuous layers of insulation, without any interruptions of the insulation layer

$$\Delta U'_g = \Delta U' \left(\frac{R_1}{R_{Tn}} \right)^2$$

Inputs = Enter value

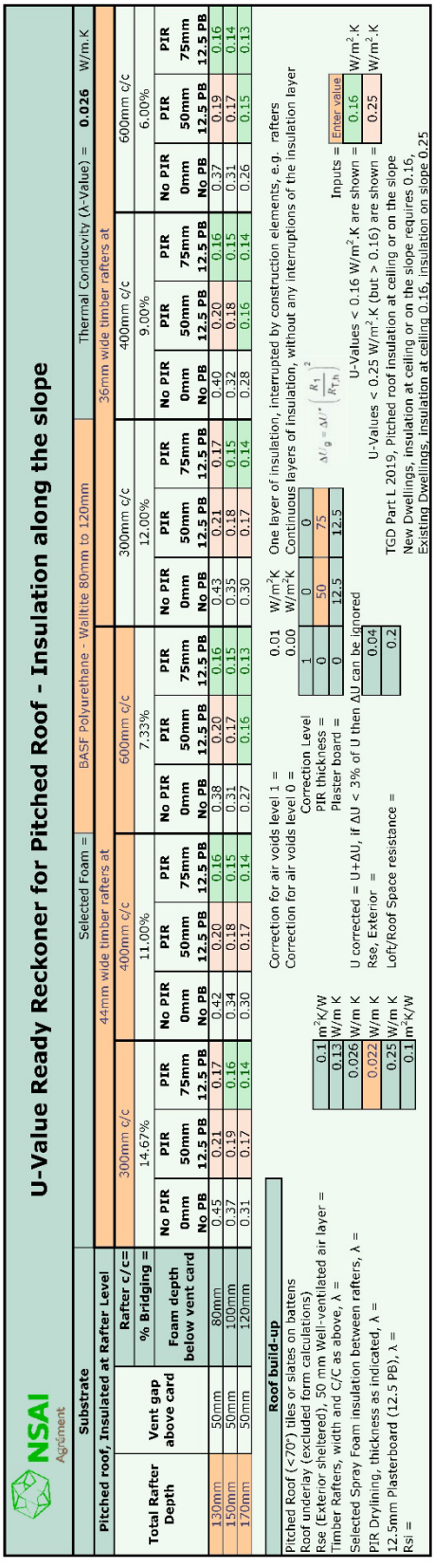
U-Values < 0.16 $W/m^2.K$ are shown = 0.16 $W/m^2.K$

U-Values < 0.25 $W/m^2.K$ (but > 0.16) are shown = 0.25 $W/m^2.K$

TGD Part L 2019, Pitched roof insulation at ceiling or on the slope
New Dwellings, insulation at ceiling or on the slope requires 0.16,
Existing Dwellings, insulation at ceiling 0.16, insulation on slope 0.25

U-Value Ready Reckoner for Pitched Roof - Insulation at ceiling level

Pitched roof, Insulated at Rafter Level			44mm wide ceiling joists at									36mm wide ceiling joists at								
		Rafter c/c =	300mm c/c			400mm c/c			600mm c/c			300mm c/c			400mm c/c			600mm c/c		
		% Bridging =	14.67%			11.00%			7.33%			12.00%			9.00%			6.00%		
Foam Depth		Depth of Ceiling Joists	No PIR 0mm 12.5 PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm 12.5 PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm 12.5 PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm 12.5 PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm 12.5 PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm 12.5 PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB
Applied Foam Insulation between ceiling joists, assume joists go full depth of insulation.		125mm	0.29	0.16	0.14	0.26	0.15	0.13	0.24	0.15	0.13	0.27	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.12
		150mm	0.24	0.15	0.12	0.23	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.23	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.11
		175mm	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.12	0.10
		200mm	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.09
		225mm	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.09
Depth of Foam insulation over ceiling joists (assumes full filling between joists)	100mm	100mm	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09
		115mm	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.08
		125mm	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.08
		150mm	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08
		175mm	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.07
		200mm	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07
		225mm	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06



U-Value Ready Reckoner for Pitched Roof - Insulation along the slope

Substrate: Selected Foam = BASF Polyurethane - Walltite 80mm to 120mm — Thermal Conducvity (λ-Value) = 0.026 W/m.K

Pitched roof, Insulated at Rafter Level — 44mm wide timber rafters at — 36mm wide timber rafters at

Total Rafter Depth	Vent gap above card	Rafter c/c=	300mm c/c			400mm c/c			600mm c/c			300mm c/c			400mm c/c			600mm c/c		
		% Bridging =	14.67%			11.00%			7.33%			12.00%			9.00%			6.00%		
		Foam depth below vent card	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB
130mm	50mm	80mm	0.45	0.21	0.17	0.42	0.20	0.16	0.38	0.20	0.16	0.43	0.21	0.17	0.40	0.20	0.16	0.37	0.19	0.16
150mm	50mm	100mm	0.37	0.19	0.16	0.34	0.18	0.15	0.31	0.17	0.15	0.35	0.18	0.15	0.32	0.18	0.15	0.31	0.17	0.14
170mm	50mm	120mm	0.31	0.17	0.14	0.30	0.17	0.14	0.27	0.16	0.13	0.30	0.17	0.14	0.28	0.16	0.14	0.26	0.15	0.13

Roof build-up

Pitched Roof (<70°) tiles or slates on battens
Roof underlay (excluded form calculations)
Rse (Exterior sheltered), 50 mm Well-ventilated air layer = 0.1 m^2K/W
Timber Rafters, width and C/C as above, λ = 0.13 W/m K
Selected Spray Foam insulation between rafters, λ = 0.026 W/m K
PIR Drylining, thickness as indicated, λ = 0.022 W/m K
12.5mm Plasterboard (12.5 PB), λ = 0.25 W/m K
Rsi = 0.1 m^2K/W

Correction for air voids level 1 = 0.01 W/m^2K
Correction for air voids level 0 = 0.00 W/m^2K

Correction Level	PIR thickness =	Plaster board =
1	0	0
0	50	75
0	12.5	12.5

U corrected = U+ΔU, if ΔU < 3% of U then ΔU can be ignored
Rse, Exterior =
Loft/Roof Space resistance =

0.04
0.2

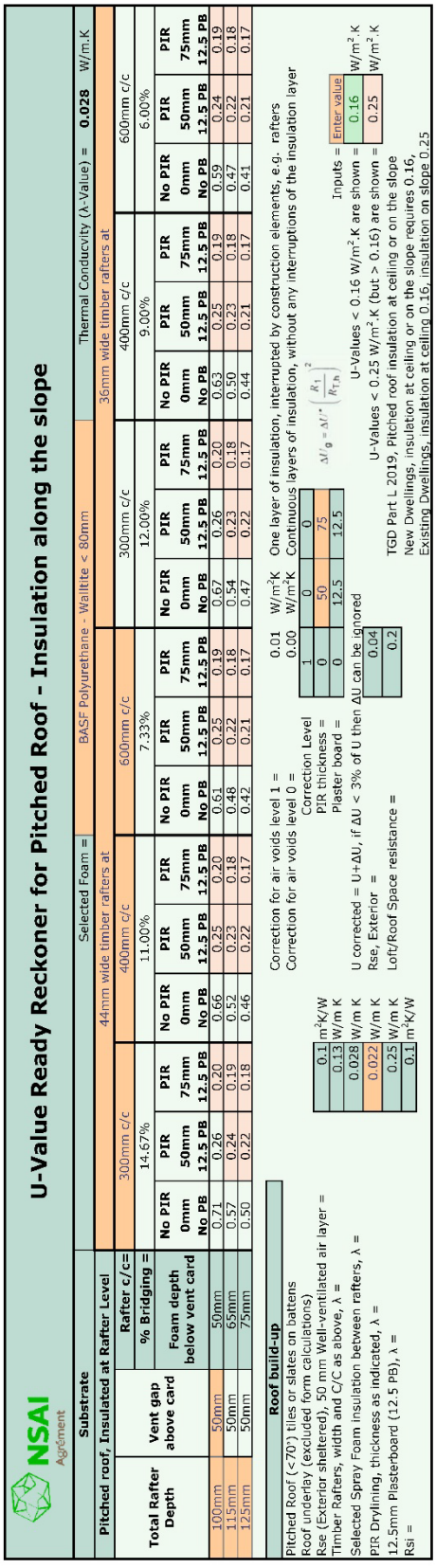
$\Delta U_g = \Delta U' \left(\frac{R_1}{R_{T,h}} \right)^2$

One layer of insulation, interrupted by construction elements, e.g. rafters
Continuous layers of Insulation, without any interruptions of the insulation layer

Inputs = Enter value
U-Values < 0.16 W/m^2.K are shown = 0.16 W/m^2.K
U-Values < 0.25 W/m^2.K (but > 0.16) are shown = 0.25 W/m^2.K

TGD Part L 2019, Pitched roof insulation at ceiling or on the slope
New Dwellings, insulation at ceiling or on the slope requires 0.16,
Existing Dwellings, insulation at ceiling 0.16, insulation on slope 0.25

Table 4 - Roof U-values, Thickness of Walltite between 80-120mm



U-Value Ready Reckoner for Pitched Roof - Insulation along the slope

Substrate: Selected Foam = BASF Polyurethane - Walltite < 80mm — Thermal Conducvity (λ-Value) = 0.028 W/m.K

Pitched roof, Insulated at Rafter Level — 44mm wide timber rafters at — 36mm wide timber rafters at

Total Rafter Depth	Vent gap above card	Rafter c/c=	300mm c/c			400mm c/c			600mm c/c			300mm c/c			400mm c/c			600mm c/c		
		% Bridging =	14.67%			11.00%			7.33%			12.00%			9.00%			6.00%		
		Foam depth below vent card	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB	No PIR 0mm No PB	PIR 50mm 12.5 PB	PIR 75mm 12.5 PB
100mm	50mm	50mm	0.71	0.26	0.20	0.66	0.25	0.20	0.61	0.25	0.19	0.67	0.26	0.20	0.63	0.25	0.19	0.59	0.24	0.19
115mm	50mm	65mm	0.57	0.24	0.19	0.52	0.23	0.18	0.48	0.22	0.18	0.54	0.23	0.18	0.50	0.23	0.18	0.47	0.22	0.18
125mm	50mm	75mm	0.50	0.22	0.18	0.46	0.22	0.17	0.42	0.21	0.17	0.47	0.22	0.17	0.44	0.21	0.17	0.41	0.21	0.17

Roof build-up

Pitched Roof (<70°) tiles or slates on battens
Roof underlay (excluded form calculations)
Rse (Exterior sheltered), 50 mm Well-ventilated air layer = 0.1 m^2K/W
Timber Rafters, width and C/C as above, λ = 0.13 W/m K
Selected Spray Foam insulation between rafters, λ = 0.028 W/m K
PIR Drylining, thickness as indicated, λ = 0.022 W/m K
12.5mm Plasterboard (12.5 PB), λ = 0.25 W/m K
Rsi = 0.1 m^2K/W

Correction for air voids level 1 = 0.01 W/m^2K
Correction for air voids level 0 = 0.00 W/m^2K

Correction Level	PIR thickness =	Plaster board =
1	0	0
0	50	75
0	12.5	12.5

U corrected = U+ΔU, if ΔU < 3% of U then ΔU can be ignored
Rse, Exterior =
Loft/Roof Space resistance =

0.04
0.2

$\Delta U_g = \Delta U' \left(\frac{R_1}{R_{T,h}} \right)^2$

One layer of insulation, interrupted by construction elements, e.g. rafters
Continuous layers of insulation, without any interruptions of the insulation layer

Inputs = Enter value
U-Values < 0.16 W/m^2.K are shown = 0.16 W/m^2.K
U-Values < 0.25 W/m^2.K (but > 0.16) are shown = 0.25 W/m^2.K

TGD Part L 2019, Pitched roof insulation at ceiling or on the slope
New Dwellings, insulation at ceiling or on the slope requires 0.16,
Existing Dwellings, insulation at ceiling 0.16, insulation on slope 0.25

Table 5 - Roof U-values, Thickness of Walltite < 80mm

Characteristics	Test method reference		Walltite foam	
			Result	Units
Reaction to Fire*	EN 13501-1		E	
Water vapour permeability	I.S. EN 12086:1997 Water vapour transmission rate (g)		1085	mg/(m^2.Hour)
	I.S. EN 12086:1997 Water Vapour Permeability (δ)		0.0115	mg/(m.hour.Pa)
	I.S. EN 12086:1997 Water vapour resistance (Z)		2.21	(m^2.Hour.Pa)/mg
	I.S. EN 12086:1997 Water vapour resistance factor (μ)		61.12	μ -value
Thermal conductivity*	EN 14315-1	Insulation thickness (mm)	(λ - value)	W/m.K
		<80	**0.028**	
		80 to 120	**0.026**	
		>120	**0.025**	
Compressive behaviour*	EN 826:1996 - Compressive stress at 10% deformation		≥ 100	kPa
Adhesion to sub substrate	EOTA TR 004	Timber	136	kPa
		Concrete control[§]	260	
		Concrete Immersion[†]	210	
		Roof tile underlay	232	
Dimensional stability	I.S EN 1604: 1997	at -20°C	+0.1	%
		at 70°C/90% r.h.	+1.5	%
Corrected Volume % of Closed Cells	I.S EN ISO 4590 - Corrected Volume Percentage of Closed Cells		99.2	%
Density (Range)	I.S. EN 1602		**28** **36**	Kg/m^3
	Density for 1000cm^3 QA samples		**28** **36**	g
Susceptibility to Mould growth	I.S. EN ISO 846		Class 0	

* Indicates that data shown is given in the manufacturer's DoP (See clause 3.6 of this certificate).
§ Foam adhesion tested without conditioning
† Specimens immersed in 23°C water up to depth that soaked the bond between the foam and substrate for 28 days.

Table 6 - Walltite foam, Characteristics

5 CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

5.1 National Standards Authority of Ireland ("NSAI") following consultation with NSAI Agrément has assessed the performance and method of installation of the product/process and the quality of the materials used in its manufacture and certifies the product/process to be fit for the use for which it is certified provided that it is manufactured, installed, used and maintained in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and usual trade practice. This Certificate shall remain valid for five years from date of last revision date so long as:

(a) the specification of the product is unchanged.

(b) the Building Regulations 1997 to 2019 and any other regulation or standard applicable to the product/process, its use or installation remains unchanged.

(c) the product continues to be assessed for the quality of its manufacture and marking by NSAI.

(d) no new information becomes available which in the opinion of the NSAI, would preclude the granting of the Certificate.

(e) the product or process continues to be manufactured, installed, used and maintained in accordance with the description, specifications and safety recommendations set out in this certificate.

(f) the registration and/or surveillance fees due to NSAI Agrément are paid.

5.2 The NSAI Agrément mark and certification number may only be used on or in relation to product/processes in respect of which a valid Certificate exists. If the Certificate becomes invalid the Certificate holder must not use the NSAI Agrément mark and certification number and must remove them from the products already marked.

5.3 In granting Certification, the NSAI makes no representation as to;

(a) the absence or presence of patent rights subsisting in the product/process; or

(b) the legal right of the Certificate holder to market, install or maintain the product/process; or

(c) whether individual products have been manufactured or installed by the Certificate holder in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate.

5.4 This Certificate does not comprise installation instructions and does not replace the manufacturer's directions or any professional or trade advice relating to use and installation which may be appropriate.

5.5 Any recommendations contained in this Certificate relating to the safe use of the certified product/process are preconditions to the validity of the Certificate. However, the NSAI does not certify that the manufacture or installation of the certified product or process in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate will satisfy the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005[20], or of any other current or future common law duty of care owed by the manufacturer or by the Certificate holder.

5.6 The NSAI is not responsible to any person or body for loss or damage including personal injury arising as a direct or indirect result of the use of this product or process.

5.7 Where reference is made in this Certificate to any Act of the Oireachtas, Regulation made thereunder, Statutory Instrument, Code of Practice, National Standards, manufacturer's instructions, or similar publication, it shall be construed as reference to such publication in the form in which it is in force at the date of this Certification.

NSAI Agrément

This Certificate No. **13/0377** is accordingly granted by the NSAI to BASF on behalf of NSAI Agrément.

Date of Issue: **April 2013**

Signed

Seán Balfe
Director of NSAI Agrément

Readers may check that the status of this Certificate has not changed by contacting NSAI Agrément, NSAI, 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry, Dublin 9, Ireland. Telephone: (01) 807 3800. Fax: (01) 807 3842. www.nsai.ie

Revisions: June 2020
Product specification updated to reflect manufacturer's Declaration of Performance

NSAI Agrément

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[1] BS 5250:2011+A1:2016, Code of practice for the control of condensation in buildings.

[2] S.R. 82:2017, Slating and Tiling - Code of Practice

[3] IP 1/06 Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions and around openings

[4] BRE report BR 497, Conventions for calculating linear thermal transmittance and temperature factors

[5] I.S. EN ISO 10211:2007, Thermal Bridges in Building Construction - Heat Flows and Surface Temperatures – Detailed Calculations

[6] I.S. EN ISO 6946:2017, Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation methods

[7] BS 476-7:1997, Fire tests on building materials and structures – Part 7: Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products

[8] BS 476-21:1987, Fire tests on building materials and structures – Methods for determination of the fire resistance of load-bearing elements of construction

[9] BS 476-3:2004, Fire tests on building materials and structures – Classification and method of test for external fire exposure to roofs.

[10] BRE Digest 465 U-values for light steel-frame construction

[11] I.S. EN ISO 13370, Thermal performance of buildings - Heat transfer via the ground - Calculation methods

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