NSAI Agrément

IRISH AGRÉMENT BOARD
CERTIFICATE NO. 16/0389
EKO-Vision
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PurAcell

Isolation
Wärmedämmung

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 2014**.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:
This Certificate relates to POC 500 open celled and PCC 2000 closed cell spray foam insulation. POC 500 foam is a low density spray-applied expanding polyurethane open celled insulation foam for use in new and existing buildings. PCC 2000 foam is a closed celled spray-applied rigid polyurethane insulation foam for use in new and existing buildings.

This Agrément Certificate certifies compliance with the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2014.

POC 500 and PCC 2000 are manufactured in Poland by Purinova Sp. and distributed in Ireland by EKO Vision. EKO Vision are responsible for the design and supply of all components to approved specifications, in accordance with the EKO Vision approved supplier system.

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

- Timber frame walls
- Pitched roof constructions with insulation on slope and roof underlay combined with adequate ventilation and vapour control layer.
- Pitched roof constructions with insulation at ceiling level where the attic space is non-habitable
- Flat timber roof constructions
- Suspended timber floors (without basement)

Further detailed information can be found in Section 2 of this Certificate.

MANUFACTURE AND MARKETING:
The product is manufactured by

Purinova Sp. z o.o.
ul. Wojska Polskiego 65
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Part One / Certification 1

1.1. ASSESSMENT

In the opinion of the Irish Agrément Board, POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation, if used in accordance with this Certificate, meet the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2014 as indicated in Section 1.2 of this Certificate.

1.2. BUILDING REGULATIONS 1997 to 2014

REQUIREMENT:

Part D – Materials and Workmanship

D3 – POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation, as certified in this Certificate, are comprised of proper materials fit for their intended use (See Part 4 of this Certificate).

D1 – POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation, as certified in this Certificate, meet the requirements of the building regulations for workmanship.

Part B – Fire Safety

B3 – Internal Fire Spread (Structure)

Walls using POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation meet the requirement, provided the completed walls comply with the conditions described in Section 4.1 of this Certificate.

B4 – External Fire Spread

POC 500 and PCC 2000 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

POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation meets the requirements of this regulation when installed in walls, floors and pitched roofs as indicated in Section 2.4 of this Certificate.

Part F – Ventilation

F1 – Means of Ventilation

POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation can meet the requirements of this regulation, when installed in accordance with Part 2 and 3 of this Certificate.

F2 – Condensation in Roofs

POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation meet the requirements of this regulation, when designed and installed in accordance with Part 2 and 3 of this Certificate.

Part J – Heat Producing Appliances

J3 – Protection of Building

POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation, if used in accordance with this Certificate, meet the requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2014.

Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Energy

L1 - Conservation of fuel and energy

Based on the measured thermal conductivity, walls, floors and pitched roofs incorporating POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation can meet current 'U-value' requirements of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2014.

When POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation is incorporated into buildings in accordance with the certificate holders approved installation details there shall be no risk of mould growth arising from surface condensation.

The certificate holders approved installation details and published Psi-values can be used to calculate the overall building heat transmission due to thermal bridging or the building y-value for inclusion in DEAP.

2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 POC 500

POC 500 is a low-density open celled polyurethane spray foam insulation product. The insulation is spray-applied in a liquid form and expands in seconds using a water blowing agent to provide a flexible foam blanket with a thickness in the range of 60-140mm. Typically POC 500 has an approximate density of 9-14 kg/m^3.

2.1.2 PCC 2000

PCC 2000 is a high-density closed celled polyurethane spray foam insulation product. The insulation is spray-applied in a liquid form and expands in seconds using a Solkane 365/227 blowing agent to provide a rigid foam blanket with a thickness in the range of 15-30mm. Typically PCC 2000 has an approximate density of 37 kg/m^3.

2.1.3 General

Both foams are prepared from two liquid components: component "A" is a polymeric resin with additives and component "B" is an isocyanate, which, after agitation and at a predefined temperature and pressure, are mixed within the nozzle of the spray gun during the application process.

Both POC 500 and PCC 2000 can only be applied to substrates with a surface temperature > 5°C when the ambient temperature is greater than 5°C.

No VOC's, CFC's, HCFC's or Urea formaldehyde are used in the manufacture of POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulations. POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulations have zero food value for rodents or insects.

2.1.4 Ancillary components

Ancillary components consist of

- Rafter slider/breathable card
- Proprietary roof tile ventilators
- Proprietary soffit vents
- Vapor barrier, tapes and sealants

2.2 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND MARKING

The two components, polymeric resin (A-side) and isocyanate (B-side) are delivered to site in 200 litre drums, bearing the product name, batch number, expiry date, designation code, thermal resistance, reaction to fire and NSAI Agrément identification mark incorporating the 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. It is critical that the B-side be protected from moisture, temperature fluctuations and 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. POC 500 and PCC 2000 insulation A-side must be used within 12 months of the date of manufacture.

The isocyanate and polyol components are homogenized (chemically stable) and as a result there is no requirement for pre-mixing the two components. Both 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 of liquid components 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 as '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, neither POC 500 nor PCC 2000 constitutes a hazard.

2.3 INSTALLATION

2.3.1 Precautions

In general, the recommendations of I.S. EN 14315-2:2013 *Thermal insulating products for buildings - In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products - Part 2: Specification for the installed insulation Products* should be observed.

To comply with the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 a full site specific risk assessment must be carried out prior to installation. As part of this process, 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 POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulations 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 habited areas of the building.

Vapours given off by certain components of the system 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

Installation of POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulations must be carried out by installers who have been trained and meet the requirements of the Purinova Installation manual and the certificate holder's requirements. The product forms a strong bond with clean and dry substrates.

2.3.3 Procedure

All building elements to be insulated must be surveyed for their suitability prior to installing POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation and any underlying defects must be repaired prior to works commencing. The positioning and access to services should also be considered. Areas that are not to be sprayed with POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation 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 in a single pass.

The product contains no organic blowing agents. Once the foam has fully cured, the product can then be covered with a vapour control layer (VCL) and plasterboard lining board.

Processing Data	POC 500 Open	PCC 2000 Closed
Start time	2 – 3 sec	4 - 6 sec
Gel time	5 - 8 sec	11 – 13 sec
Tack free time	10 - 13 sec	14 – 16 sec
Free rise density (core)	9 – 14 kg/m³	33.3 - 40.7 kg/m³

Table 1

2.3.4 On-Site QC testing

On-site quality control checks include density and appearance. The final cured density of the foam is an important on–site quality control check. The density of the installed POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation is checked at least once per spray session. A break in spraying or a drum change would constitute a new spraying session. 100x100x100mm cubes are cut from fully cured installed foam and the density is calculated to establish that it falls within the acceptable range as described in Table 1 above.

Additional on-site quality control tests include

- A visual inspection of the fine cell structure.
- A visual inspection on colour consistence.
- A physical inspection of the final cured foam.

Trained installers will recognise excessively spongy (soft) or brittle products which can result from off ratio spraying. Defective product must be removed and replaced.

2.3.5 Maintenance access

When placing foam insulation at ceiling level within an attic, complete encapsulated of the timber ceiling joist, without the provision of raised timber walkways to provide safe access for maintenance of services such as water tanks, must be avoided.

2.4 BUILDING INSTALLATIONS

Particular attention must be paid to avoiding thermal bridging at all key building junctions. The best practice recommendation outline in S.R. 54:2014 *Code of practice for the energy efficient retrofit of dwellings* must be observed. It is essential that adequate ventilation be provided in accordance with TGD Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2014, for all installations as outlined hereunder.

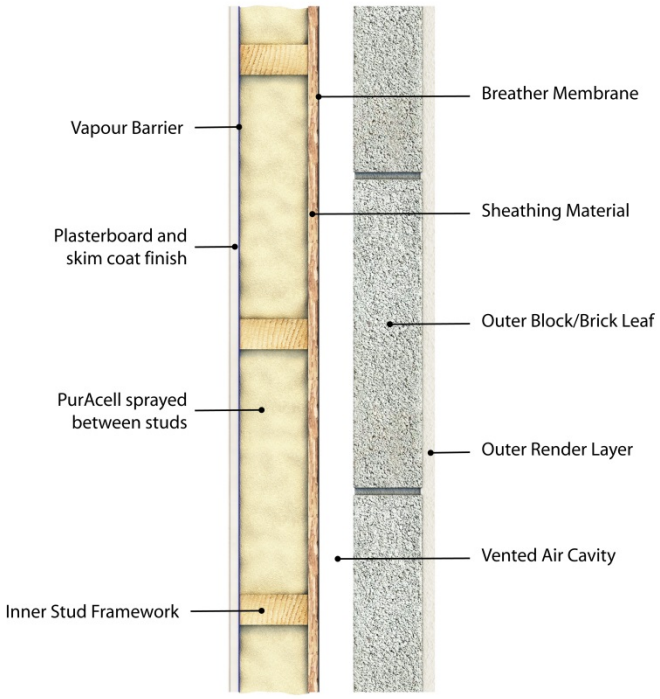

Figure 1: Timber Frame Wall

2.4.1 Timber Frame Walls

POC 500 or PCC 2000 spray foam 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 layers between timber studs (See Figure 1). Once the foam has fully cured, the product is trimmed flush to the inside edge of timber studs using a saw and then covered with vapour control layer and plasterboard lining board.

When using a foil backed lining board it is necessary to retain a 20mm air gap at the back of the lining board in order to maximise the benefit of the low emissivity of the foil surfaces. Proprietary sealing tapes are installed to maintain the continuity and integrity of the vapor check layer at all reveals, corners, abutments and service penetrations.

2.4.2 Pitched Roof-insulation on slope / pitch

2.4.2.1 General

Pitched roofs are defined as a roof having a pitch between 15° - 75°. When installing POC 500 or PCC 2000 spray foam insulations into a pitched roof it is essential that careful consideration be given to the provision of adequate roof ventilation and the control of vapour migration into the roof structure. Moisture in the form of vapour moves within a building structure by a combination of vapour diffusion through materials and by convection through gaps and cracks in VCL's, at service penetrations or at attic hatches.

In all installations it is recommended that a vapour control layer be installed on the warm side of the insulation.

In refurbishment works, in non-habitable roof spaces (see Figure 2), where it is not practicable to install a vapour control layer and where the existing plasterboard and ceiling finishes are being relied upon to perform the vapour control function, further care must be exercised to ensure that moisture vapour from the dwelling below is restricted. The following guidance should be considered:

- Providing the means to remove moisture vapour at source i.e. ensure that adequate ventilation is present in the rooms below the attic space.
- Providing a well-sealed airtight ceiling.
- Services which penetrate the ceiling should be made airtight and should be kept to a minimum.
- Recessed down-lighters should be avoided.
- Installing an effective sealed vapour control layer where possible.
- Water tanks in the loft space must have a permanent cover.

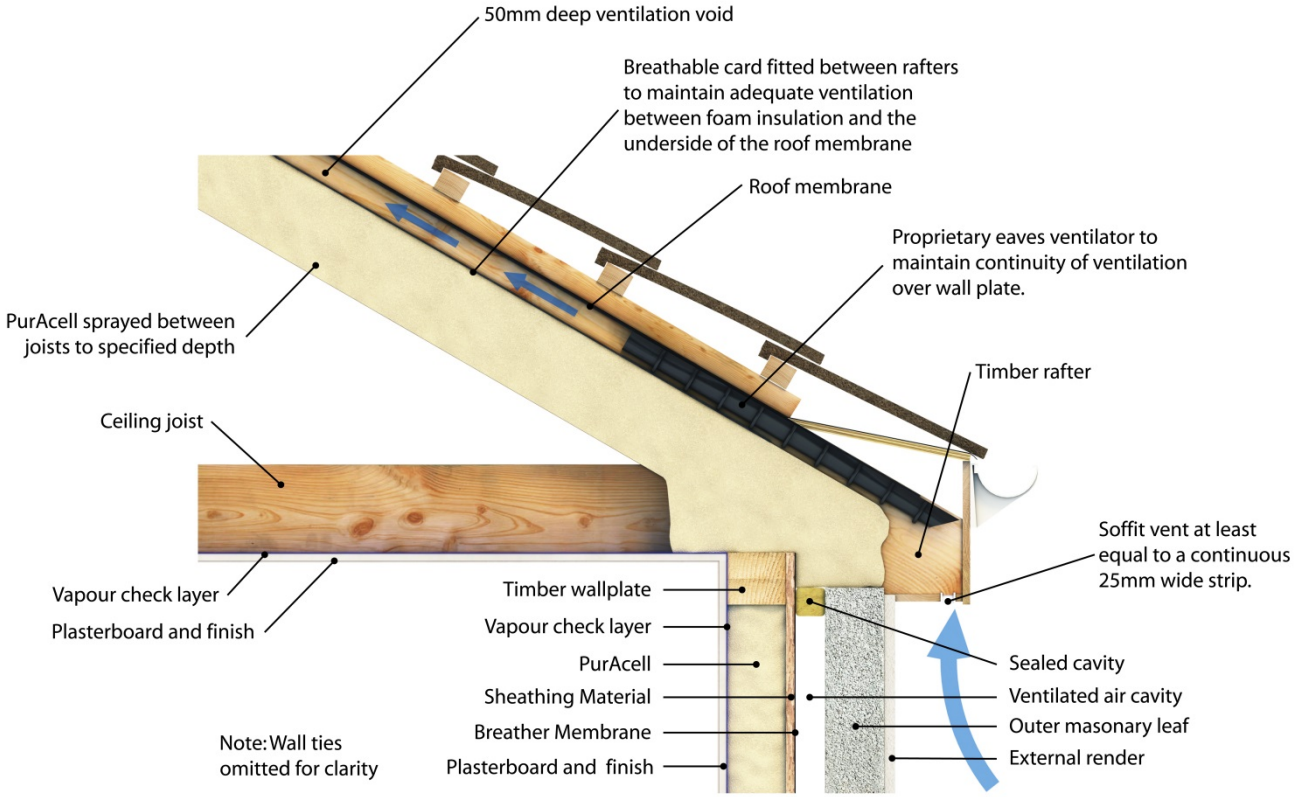

Figure 2: Pitched roof – non-habitable roof space

When insulating along the pitch, a 50mm deep ventilation void must be provided through the introduction of a breathable rafter card, with a water vapour resistance not greater than 0.25 MN.s/g, fitted between the existing rafters above the insulation as described in sections 2.4.2.2 - 2.4.2.5 below.

It is necessary to maintain continuity of cross ventilation and ventilation must be designed to avoid creating pockets of stagnant air. To satisfy the requirements of TGD Part F, a continuous 25mm ventilation strip must be provided along the eaves and a 5mm strip along the apex. At the apex, it is recommended that the foam insulation be carried across the line of the collar tie to allow individual ventilated voids between rafters join together at the apex. This space can be ventilated using a number of propriety vent tiles rather that a continuous 5mm strip.

Air permeable roof coverings, as defined in BS 5250:2011+A1:2016, typically consist of natural slates, clay and concrete tiles whereas man made slates would be considered as an impermeable roof covering.

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 certificate holder's installation details manual for best practice at all building junctions.

2.4.2.2 Existing and new roof – HR Underlay

When installing POC 500 or PCC 2000 spray foam insulations into a pitched roof with a non-breathable HR[i] (high resistance) underlay, a 50mm deep ventilation void must be created between the foam insulation and the underside of the roof underlay. Provisions for ventilation and VCL's as described in section 2.4.2.1 must be observed.

2.4.2.3 Existing roof – LR Underlay

When installing POC 500 or PCC 2000 spray foam insulations into a pitched roof with a breathable LR[ii] (low resistance) underlay, a 50mm deep ventilation void must be created between the foam insulation and the underside of the roof underlay. In the case where a 50mm ventilated void exists between the LR underlay and the underside of the roof tiles, through the provision of a batten and counter batten or the roof finishes are considered to be air permeable, the breathable rafter card can be placed up to the underside of the LR membrane. Placement of the breathable rafter card and subsequent installation of foam must not encroach on the natural drape of the LR membrane. Provisions for ventilation and VCL's as described in section 2.4.2.1 must be observed.

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

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

2.4.2.4 New roof – LR Underlay

When installing POC 500 or PCC 2000 spray foam insulations into a new build pitched roof with a taut breathable LR underlay, the product can be directly applied to the underside of the LR underlay provided the natural drape of the underlay is retained. Adequate ventilation must be provided above the LR underlay through the provision of a batten and counter batten or air permeable roof finishes.

2.4.2.5 LR Underlay on a sarking board.

POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation can be applied into the cavity formed by roof rafters and a continuous sarking board when the following ventilation requirements are met. The roof coverings above the sarking board and breathable LR roof underlay are air permeable or, in the case of impermeable roof coverings, adequate ventilation through the provision of a tiling batten and counter batten exists between the underlay and the roof finishes. Continuity of cross ventilation must be maintained and consideration must be given to avoid creating pockets of stagnant air. The foam insulation is trimmed flush with the inside face of the roof rafters prior to installing a VCL and plaster board finish.

2.4.3 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 an eaves tray. Provision must be made for adequate ventilation as outlined in TGD Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2014.

Attic hatches/ trap door must be insulated such that they will have an equivalent thermal resistance to that of the upgraded ceiling. In order to limit moisture laden air entering the unheated loft space, every effort must be made to ensure an airtight seal is achieved when the attic hatch is 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 are above the line of the insulation are not susceptible to freezing. Water tanks and associated distribution pipe work must be fully insulated.

Existing electrical cables should be raised above the level of the foam insulation where possible (See section 4.6 of this certificate).

It is not recommended to install recessed lights in conjunction with POC 500 or PCC 2000 spray foam insulation at ceiling level. Where recessed down-lighters exist, guards should be fitted to keep the insulation at least 75mm from the heat source. When 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, provided they are of appropriate diameter (i.e. keep insulation 75mm away from heat source).

Figure 3: Recessed down-lighters.

2.4.4 Flat roof constructions

When installing POC 500 or PCC 2000 spray foam insulations into a flat timber roof construction with a non-breathable HR (high resistance) roof covering, a 50mm deep ventilation void must be created between the foam insulation and the underside of the roof covering. Provision must be made for adequate ventilation as outlined in TGD Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2014. The foam insulation is trimmed flush with the inside face of the roof rafters prior to installing a VCL and plaster board finish.

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, the excess foam is trimmed flush with the joists and the flooring board installed.

An air gap of at least 150mm must be left between the joists and the ground to allow for sub-floor ventilation. New suspended timber ground floors should follow the guidance give in TGD Part C of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2014.

It is important to maintain adequate insulation at perimeter to limit the effects of thermal bridging. The guidance given in the Acceptable construction details should be followed in this regard.

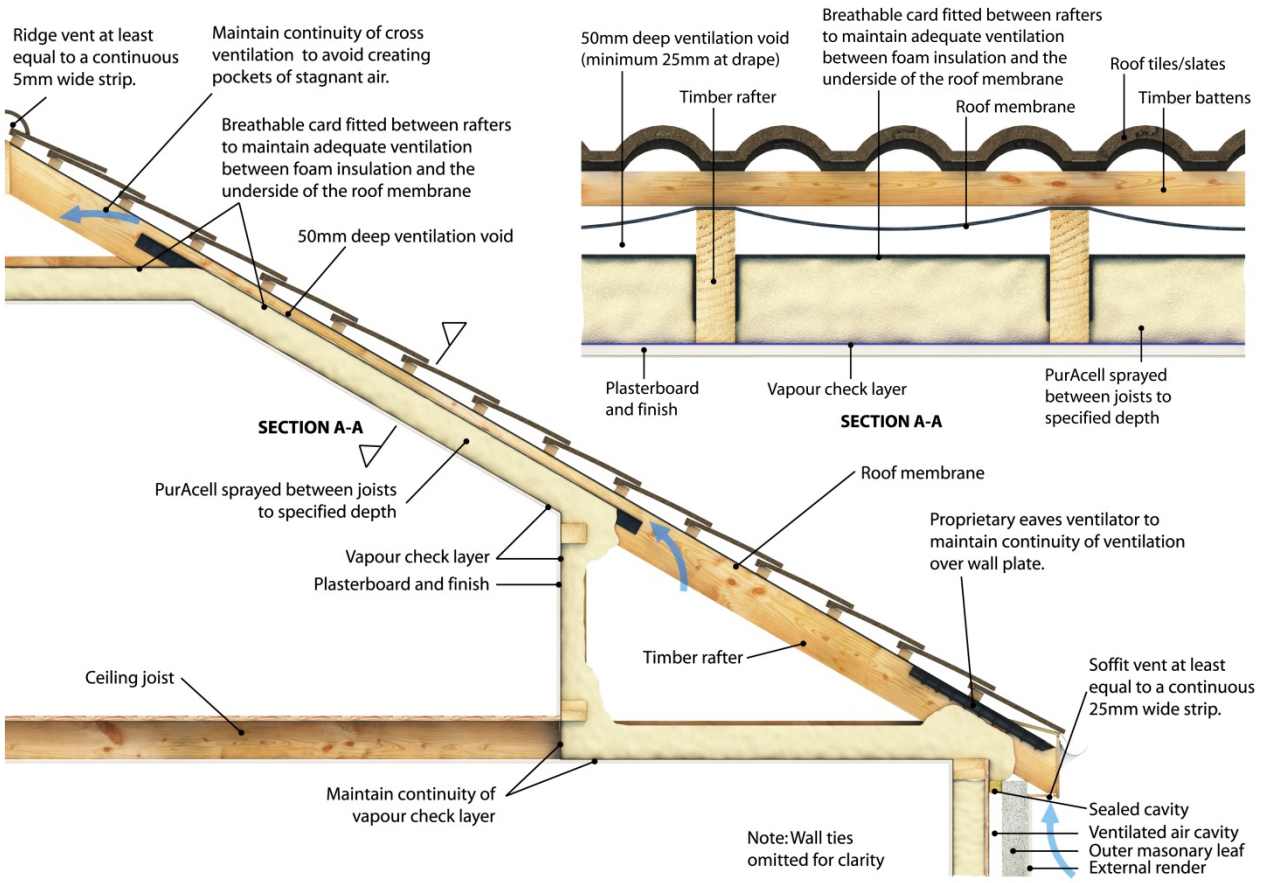

Figure 4: Pitched roof – habitable roof space

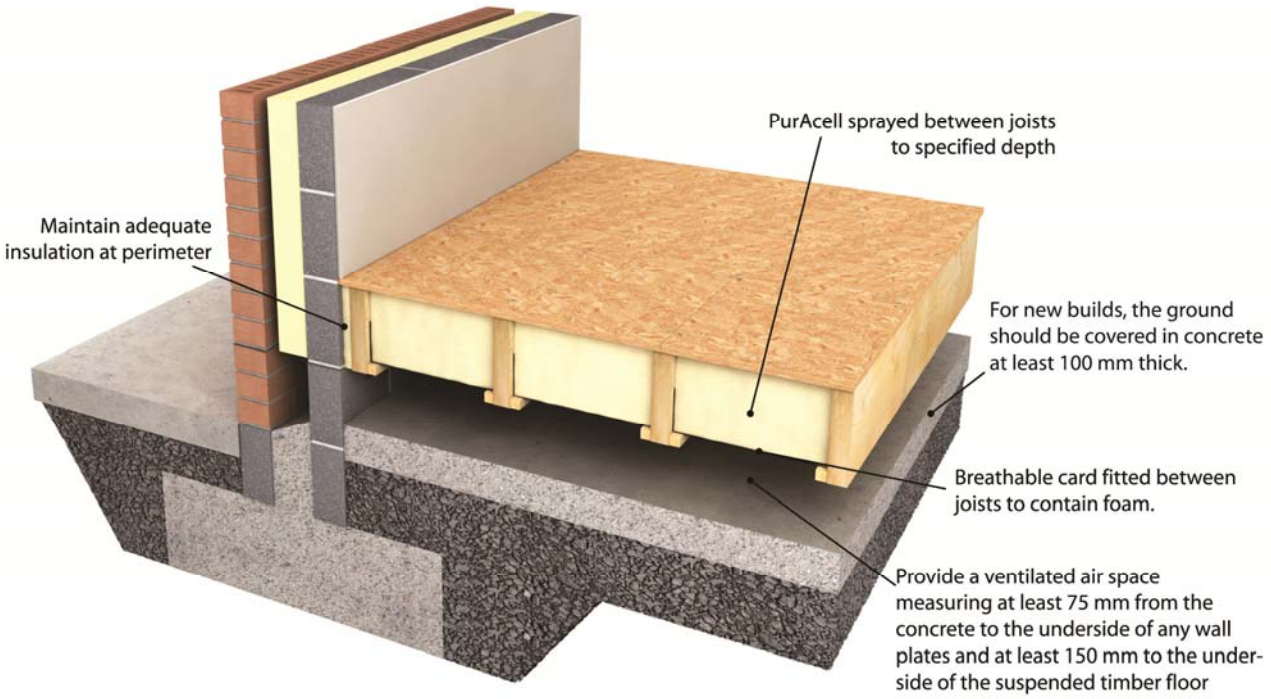

Figure 5: Suspended Timber Floor

3.1 GENERAL

POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulations are satisfactory for use in reducing the U-value of walls and roofs of dwellings when used in accordance with the relevant requirements of this certificate and BS 5250:2011+A1:2016 *Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings*.

The product can be used

- Between the studs of conventional timber frame wall constructions.
- Between timber rafters in pitched roofs in accordance with clause 2.4.2 of this certificate.
- Between attic floor joists onto existing ceiling of room below (where attic is non-habitable) in accordance with the guidance given in clause 2.4.3 of this certificate.
- Between joists in suspended timber ground floors in accordance with clause 2.4.5 of this certificate.

In all situations sufficient ventilation must exist on the cold side of the insulation. It is a requirement that the foam insulation be covered with a continuous vapour control layer on the warm side of the insulation. In the case where the product has been applied between rafters in a non-habitable roof space, and the covering and vapour control layer are deemed to be provided by the lining board of the ceiling below, an assessment to BS 5250:2011+A1:2016 to establish the adequacy of the existing ceiling must be carried out (see also clause 2.4.2 of this certificate).

3.2 PRE INSTALLATION SURVEY

Existing buildings must be in a good state of repair with no evidence of underlying defects, rain penetration or dampness. If defects are found, remedial action to rectify such defects must take place prior to installation of POC 500 and PCC 2000.

Defects such as rain penetration or elevated levels of condensation can give rise to excessively high levels of moisture content within building materials. Following any remedial works, all materials, in particular timber must be allowed to dry out prior to installation of POC 500 and PCC 2000. A moisture probe survey should be used to establish if moisture levels have returned to suitable levels.

3.3 CONDENSATION RISK

It is essential that all building elements are designed and constructed in a robust manner to eliminate the risk of moisture ingress and surface condensation occurring. Acceptable construction details should be followed for limitation of thermal bridging (see Section 1.3.3.2 of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2014). Designers should also refer to the certificate holders approved installation details.

3.4 LOADING

POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation does not contribute to the structural performance of any building element and should not be considered to contribute to the racking strength of wall panels.

3.5 VENTILATION

Adequate room ventilation must be provided in accordance with TGD Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 - 2014, in order to limit the moisture content of air within the dwelling. Adequate room ventilation will contribute to reducing the risk of condensation and mould growth.

Adequate roof ventilation must be provided to prevent excessive condensation in a roof or roof void (see section 2.4.2, 2.4.3 and 2.4.4 of this certificate).

3.6 THERMAL PERFORMANCE

POC 500 and PCC 2000 have low thermal conductivities or lamda values (λ-values) and as a result they can contribute to achieveing low U-values for building elements and low Psi-values (ψ-values) associated with thermal bridging. Elemental U-values for walls and roofs must be calculated to I.S. EN ISO 6946:2007 *Building components and building elements – Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance – Calculation method*; for floors to I.S. EN ISO 13370:2007:*Thermal performance of buildings – Heat transfer via the ground – Calculation methods* and for thermal bridging to I.S. EN ISO 10211:2007: *Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations.*

3.7 CE MARKING

The manufacturer has taken the responsibility of CE marking the products in accordance with harmonised standard I.S. EN 14315-1:2013 *Thermal insulating products for buildings - In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products - Part 1: Specification for the rigid foam spray system before installation*. An asterisk (*) appearing in this Certificate indicates that data shown is given in the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance.

Reference should be made to the latest version of the manufactures DoP for current information on any essential characteristics declared by the manufacturer.

4.1 BEHAVIOUR IN FIRE

POC 500 spray foam insulation has a fire classification of class F when assessed in accordance with I.S. EN 13501:2007. PCC 2000 spray foam insulation has a fire classification of class E when assessed in accordance with I.S. EN 13501:2007. Class E and F products are combustible and must be protected from naked flames and other ignition sources during and after installation.

Once installed, the insulation 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.

The one exception where an installation will not require containment by suitable lining boards will be when the product is installed in an unoccupied loft area which is, in itself, contained from the habitable section of the dwelling.

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 2014.

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 2014. The design and installation of cavity barriers must take into account any anticipated differential movement.

4.1.1 Walls

The products can be added to the void between studwork, or used as a substitute for glass mineral wool or combustible insulation material, in any load-bearing, 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 476-21:1987 *Fire tests on building materials and structures – Methods for determination of the fire resistance of load-bearing elements of construction* or I.S. EN 1365-1:2000 *Fire resistance tests for load-bearing elements - Walls* for the required resistance period.

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

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

4.1.3 Protection of Building from Heat Producing Appliances

Combustible wall insulation material should 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 5 - 14 of the TGD Part J Building Regulations 1997 to 2014. It should also be separated by 40mm from the external surface of a masonry chimney. For chimneys covered by BS 4543-1:1990 *Factory made insulated chimneys – Methods of test* separation between this product and the external surface of the chimney shall be determined in accordance with clause 2.17, Part J Building Regulations 1997 to 2014.

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 POC 500 and PCC 2000 spray foam insulation to eliminate the risk of interstitial condensation.

When building elements do not follow the principles of BS 5250:2011+A1:2016, a robust hygrothermal assessment to either I.S. EN 15026:2007 *Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements - Assessment of moisture transfer by numerical simulation* or I.S. EN ISO 13788:2001 *Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements - Internal surface temperature to avoid critical surface humidity and interstitial condensation - Calculation methods* must be considered.

POC 500 spray foam insulation has a low water vapour resistance and as a result will not contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial condensation driven by convection or conduction. POC 500 spray foam insulation has a water vapour resistance factor or μ-value of ≤ 3.2* when tested

to IS EN 12086:1997 *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of water vapour transmission properties*. 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.

PCC 2000 has a water vapour resistance factor or μ-value ≤ 72.5* when tested to IS EN 12086:1997 *Thermal insulating products for building applications – Determination of water vapour transmission properties*.

4.2.2 Internal Surface condensation.

When improving the thermal performance of the external envelope of an existing building, designers need to consider the impact of these improvements on other untouched elements of the building.

Likewise, as discussed in clause 4.4 of this certificate, thermally bridged sections of the envelope such as window jambs, sills 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 Part L, Appendix D table D1, the coldest internal surface temperature will satisfy the requirements of section D2, 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 5250:2011+A1:2016 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 0.35 W/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 (ACD)*.

4.3 THERMAL INSULATION

Calculations of the thermal transmittance (U-value) of walls and roofs should be carried out in accordance with IS EN ISO 6946:2007 *Building components and building elements – Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance – Calculation method*, using a thermal conductivity (λ-value) as outlined in Table 7 and Table 8 of this certificate. Ground floor U-values are calculated in accordance with I.S. EN ISO 13370:2007: *Thermal performance of buildings – Heat transfer via the ground – Calculation methods.* The U-value of a construction will depend on the materials used and the design. Examples of U-value calculations for pitched roofs, walls and suspended timber floors for POC 500 and PPC 2000 open and closed celled insulation are given in Table 2 to Table 6.

The certificate holder has carried out U-value calculations similar to build-up given in Table 2 to Table 6 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 building details on which calculations are based, are contained within the Purinova Technical Training documentation.

For retrofit installations on existing dwellings such as drylining or attic installations, end users should seek guidance from the certificate holder on U-values as the actual U-value of installation will depend on the construction of the existing building elements. Certificate holder 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 DoEHLG publication *Limiting Thermal Bridging & Air Infiltration – Acceptable Construction Details*.

4.4 LIMITING THERMAL BRIDGING

The linear thermal transmittance ψ (Psi) describes the heat loss associated with junctions and around openings. The certificate holder has 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 building details on with calculations are based, are contained within the certificate holders Technical Training manual.

Window jambs, door reveals and all building junctions when shown to be equivalent or better than junctions detailed in either, certificate holders Technical Training manual or DoEHLG publication *Limiting Thermal Bridging & Air Infiltration – Acceptable Construction Details,* then it is acceptable to use the linear thermal transmittance values outline in Table D1-D6 of Appendix D of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2014. When **all** bridged junctions within a building comply with the requirements of Table D1-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.

When 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 junctions outside the scope of this certificate should be assessed in accordance with the BRE IP1/06 "Assessing the effects of thermal bridging at junctions and around openings" and BRE Report BR 497 "Conventions for calculating linear thermal transmittance and temperature factors" in accordance with appendix D of TGD to Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2014.

The certificate holders approved installation details and published Psi-values can be used to calculate the overall building heat transmission due to thermal bridging or the building y-value for inclusion in DEAP.

4.5 VENTILATION

Adequate room and roof ventilation must be provided as described in clause 3.5 of this certificate.

4.6 MATERIALS IN CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL WIRING

When encapsulating electric cables, consideration should be given to de-rating of electrical cables where the product restricts the flow of air around cables. Where the foam is likely to be in contact with electric cables, suitable conduit or trunking should be used if de-rating is considered a risk. The positioning and future access to electrical cabling services should be carefully 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. Electrical cabling when embedded within the foam insulation should be run in conduits to facilitate repairs.

Electrical installations should be in accordance with the ETCI publication ET 207: 2003 *Guide to the National Rules for Electrical Installations as Applicable to Domestic Installations.* 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).

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

- Interstitial condensation risk is pitched roofs with insulation on Slope.

4.8 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 9001:2008 Quality Management System and ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management System accreditation.

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

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U-value Tables

Pitched Roof - Insulation at Ceiling Level		
Partially Bridged  [-]		
U-values for tiled or slated pitched roof, ventilated roof space, insulation placed between **and over** joists at ceiling level		
Thickness of Insulation (mm)		**U-Value (W/m^2K)**
PCC 2000 Closed	**POC 500 Open**	
185 [35]	245 [95]	0.16
205 [55]	280 [130]	0.14
275 [125]	385 [235]	0.10
Note:- construction (external to internal): - Conventional tiled or slated pitched roof - Ventilated roof space - Homogeneous layer of insulation [depth] - Inhomogeneous layer Insulation (92%)/timber rafters (8%) (150mm deep joists) - Vapour control barrier - Plasterboard – 12.5mm - 3mm gypsum skim coat finish Correction for air voids ΔU" = level 1 applied to bridged layer		

Table 2

Timber Frame Walls		
New Construction		
U-values for walls with rendered masonry external finish.		
Thickness of Insulation (mm)		**U-Value (W/m^2K)**
PCC 2000 Closed	**POC 500 Open**	
175	225	0.21
210	270	0.18
255	330	0.15
330	425	0.12
Note:- construction (external to internal): - Concrete Block outer leaf (100mm) with external render. - Ventilated air cavity – 50mm - Breather membrane - OSB sheathing ply– 15mm - Insulation (85%) and timber studs (15%) (insulation and timber depths as indicated above) - Vapour control barrier - Plasterboard – 12.5mm - 3mm gypsum skim coat finish Correction for air voids ΔU" = level 1 applied to bridged layer		

Table 3

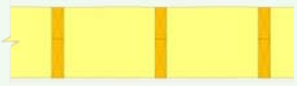
Pitched Roof -Insulation at Ceiling Level		
Fully Bridged 		
U-values for tiled or slated pitched roof, ventilated roof space, insulation placed between joists at ceiling level		
Thickness of Insulation (mm)		**U-Value (W/m^2K)**
PCC 2000 Closed	**POC 500 Open**	
205	280	0.16
240	325	0.14
350	475	0.10
Note:- construction (external to internal): - Conventional tiled or slated pitched roof - Ventilated roof space - Timber ceiling joists at 400mm centres - Insulation (92%)/timber rafters (8%) (insulation and timber depths as indicated above) - Vapour control barrier - Plasterboard – 12.5mm - 3mm gypsum skim coat finish Correction for air voids ΔU" = level 1 applied to bridged layer		

Table 4

Pitched Roof - Insulation at Sloping Level		
New Construction		
U-values for tiled or slated pitched roof with 50mm ventilated space over breathable roofing felt, insulation placed against roofing cards between rafters at sloping level		
Thickness of Insulation (mm)		**U-Value (W/m^2K)**
PCC 2000 Closed	**POC 500 Open**	
160	220	0.20
205	280	0.16
235	325	0.14
Note:- construction (external to internal): - Conventional tiled or slated pitched roof - 50mm ventilated space over breathable roofing felt - Timber ceiling joists at 400mm centres - Roofing cards placed between rafters. - Insulation (92%)/timber rafters (8%) (timber battens added to rafters to achieve depths as indicated above) - Vapour control barrier - Plasterboard – 12.5mm - 3mm gypsum skim coat finish Correction for air voids ΔU" = level 1 applied to bridged layer		

Table 5

Suspended timber floor				
New Construction				
Ground floor insulation depths between joists.				
P/A Perimeter Area	U-Value (W/m²K)			
	0.21		0.15	
	PCC 2000 Closed	POC 500 Open	PCC 2000 Closed	POC 500 Open
0.2	90	120	155	205
0.4	115	150	180	240
0.6	120	165	190	250
0.8	125	170	190	255
1.0	130	175	195	260

Note:
These values are based on the following construction (external to internal):
- Insulation (89%)/timber joists (11%)
  (insulation to depths given above)
- Floorboards 19mm

Table 6

Characteristics	Test method reference	POC 500 – Open Celled		
		Result		Units
Reaction to fire	EN 13501-1 + A1	Class F*		
Water adsorption/ permeability	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 1609: 2013) method B	≤ 7.3*		kg/m²
Thermal conductivity	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 12667:2002) $\lambda_{90/90}$ - value	0.038*		W/m.K
Water vapour permeability	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 12086:2013) Water Vapour transmission factor	≥ 0.2258*		mg/(m.hour.Pa)
	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 12086:2013) Water vapour resistance factor (μ)	≤ 3.2*		μ -value
Compressive behaviour	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 826:2013) Compressive strength at 10% strain	≥ 10*		kPa
Density (Range)	I.S. EN 1602	9	14	Kg/m³
	Density for 1000cm³ QA samples	9	14	g

* indicates that data shown is taken from the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance.

Table 7 – POC 500 Characteristics

Characteristics	Test method reference	PCC 2000 – Closed Celled	
		Result	Units
Reaction to fire	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 13501 -1+A1:2010, EN ISO 11925 -2: 2010)	Class E*	
Water adsorption/ permeability	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 1609: 2013) method B	≤ 0.10*	kg/m^2
Thermal conductivity	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 12667:2002) λ_{aged} - value	0.025*	W/m.K
Water vapour permeability	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 12086:2013) Water Vapour transmission factor	≥ 0.01006*	mg/(m.hour.Pa)
	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 12086:2013) Water vapour resistance factor (μ)	≤ 72.5*	μ -value
Compressive behaviour	EN 14315-1:2013 (EN 826:2013) Compressive strength at 10% strain	CS(10/Y)150*	kPa
Density (Range)	I.S. EN 1602	37 ± 10%	Kg/m^3
	Density for $1000cm^3$ QA samples	33.3 – 40.7	g
* indicates that data shown is taken from the manufacturer's Declaration of Performance.			

Table 8 – PCC 2000 Characteristics

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 issue or revision date so long as:

(a) the specification of the product is unchanged.

(b) the Building Regulations 1997 to 2014 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, 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. **16/0389** is accordingly granted by the NSAI to **EKO Vision** on behalf of NSAI Agrément.

Date of Issue: **September 2016**

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.
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