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PROVISIONS DEEMED TO SATISFY THE STANDARDS
\textit{(B2.1), (B2.2)}  Selection and use of materials, fittings
    and components, and workmanship

\textbf{ASTERISKS}
Throughout the Technical Standards an asterisk against a standard denotes that a provision deemed to satisfy the standard or some aspect of the standard is specified at the end of the relevant Part.

\textbf{ITALICS}
Throughout the Technical Standards a term in italics is a defined term. The definition is listed in Part A, General.
Introduction

1. The intention of this Part is to ensure that materials, fittings, and components used in the construction of buildings, to the extent that they are subject to the Regulations or where they are used to meet a requirement of the regulations, are suitable for their purpose, are correctly used or applied and are sufficiently durable, taking account of normal maintenance practices, to ensure the health and safety of people.

2. The requirements of this Part are deemed to be satisfied by reference to the named standards specified in the Technical Standards or by reference, among other things, to any national or international standards, or to any specification, recognised by Member States within the European Economic Area (see Note below), which provides an equivalent standard of safety, suitability and fitness, or by reference to traditional procedures of manufacture of any such Member State which are supported by an adequate technical description.

3. The intention is to provide for adequate flexibility to accommodate new techniques as well as proven traditional practices and to ensure the proper acceptance of products which satisfy the essential requirements of the Construction Products Directive (CPD) (89/106/EEC), as amended by the CE Marking Directive (93/68/EEC), and the Fixing and Use of CE Marks Directive (93/465/EEC), and to avoid barriers to trade. This means, for instance, that products bearing a CE (European Community mark of conformity) mark must be accepted as complying where they are correctly used. A building control officer may only reject products bearing a CE mark if he/she suspects non-compliance with a technical standard, or if the accompanying documentation is incomplete. If the building control officer does not accept the product he/she must notify the trading standards officer. This will enable the UK Government, where necessary, to notify the Commission that they are prohibiting the placing on the market of the product in question or making it subject to special conditions. The correct use of materials, deemed to satisfy the Part B standards, demonstrates compliance with appropriate standards throughout the Technical Standards.

4. In relation to a specific purpose of a material, fitting, or component, compliance with the requirements of an EC Directive is recognised as compliance with the requirements of the regulation that relates to that purpose. This means for example that a self-contained smoke alarm, manufactured in accordance with Council Directive 89/336/EEC (Electromagnetic compatibility), shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of the appropriate regulation insofar as it relates to the prevention of electromagnetic disturbances by and protection against disturbances to such smoke alarms. Similarly a self-contained smoke alarm manufactured in accordance with Council Directive 73/23/EEC (Electric equipment designed for use with in certain voltage limits) (where it applies) shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of the regulations insofar as it relates to the safety of persons on the use of such a smoke alarm. Furthermore, self-contained smoke alarms must in all cases be manufactured and placed on the market in accordance with Council Directive 73/23/EEC relating to the safety of electrical appliances, and according to which the conformity with standards-national, international or others is not mandatory unless the smoke alarm is being considered for use in a building where it is necessary to comply with the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1990, as amended.
5. The EC is introducing durability requirements into EN’s. Durability is not a term defined in the Technical Standards however it has been defined by the European Commission as: the ability of a building material, fitting, component, or part thereof to perform its required function over a period of time and under the influence of agents. Agents/factors that may affect the durability of a product include: exposure conditions, temperature, humidity, water, UV radiation, abrasion, chemical attack, biological attack, corrosion, weathering, frost, freeze-thaw, and fatigue. Subject to normal maintenance, a product should enable a properly designed and executed works to fulfil the Essential Requirements for an economically reasonable period of time (i.e. the working life of the product).

Durability is thus dependent on the intended use of the product and its service conditions. The assessment of durability can relate to the product as a whole or to its performance characteristics, insofar as these play a significant part with respect to the fulfilment of the Essential Requirements. In either case, the underlying assumption is that the performance will meet or exceed minimum acceptable values (thresholds) throughout its working life.

The assessment of durability of construction products may be assessed using performance-based methods, descriptive solutions or a combination of both.

Levels of durability can in theory be set only by reference to criteria laid down in the harmonised test procedures. At present most harmonised standards are prescriptive, giving for example a minimum thickness of material rather than a level of performance, e.g. that the product must last say at least X number of years. The EC still have the issue under consideration and it is likely that in future there will be a move towards performance standards.

In the mean time until the EU Commission have prepared and issued guidance on this subject, for building reference can be made to BS 7543: 1998, which covers the durability of building elements, products and components.

6. The term ‘workmanship’ has been included so that references to methods of establishing workmanship (BS 8000) can be included in the Deemed to Satisfy (DTS) to assist building control officers, designers, and contractors. For example where suitability depends on the construction being carried out with adequate workmanship, say in the sound proofing of separating walls, it will prove useful to consider the aids to establishing workmanship listed in the DTS. It is not the intention that building control officers should take on the responsibility for aesthetic issues in buildings (such as rough plasterwork), but to provide assistance with issues of workmanship related solely to the matters covered by the Technical Standards which are already enforced by building control.

Note:

The European Economic Area Agreement is given effect in this country by the European Economic Area Act 1993 and entered into force on 1 January 1994.
The standards

B1 Application of Part B

B1.1 This Part sets out the required standards for Regulation 10.

B1.2 The standards apply to all buildings, but only to those materials, fittings, and components, which are subject to a particular requirement of these Regulations.

B2 Selection and use of materials, fittings, and components, and workmanship

B2.1 * In a building, the materials, fittings, and components must be constructed in a technically proper and workmanlike manner.

B2.2 * In a building, the materials, fittings and components used must be suitably durable and fit for their intended use and, where suitability depends on proper maintenance or periodic renewal, must be readily accessible so that replacement is reasonably practicable.
Provisions deemed to satisfy the standards

SELECTION AND USE OF MATERIALS, FITTINGS, AND COMPONENTS, AND WORKMANSHIP

(B2.1)

Some methods of establishing workmanship are:

a. Compliance with BS 8000: Workmanship on building sites, or

b. Compliance with a equivalent technical specification which may include a national technical specification of other Member States, which are contracting parties to the European Economic Area, or

c. The workmanship is specified for a material, fitting, or component, covered by a national or European certificate issued by a European Technical Approvals issuing body, and the conditions of use are in accordance with the terms of the certificate, or

d. The workmanship may be covered by an equivalent technical approval (including a technical approval of another Member State of the European Organisation for Technical Approvals, EOTA), that provides an equivalent level of performance and the conditions of use are in accordance with the terms of the technical approval, or

e. The workmanship is covered by a scheme, which complies with the relevant recommendations of BS EN ISO 9000: Quality management and quality assurance standards. There are also independent schemes for accreditation and registration of installers of materials and products that provide a means of ensuring that the work has been carried out by knowledgeable contractors to an appropriate standard e.g. Council of Registered Gas Installers (CORG), or

f. By use of past experience. Where it can be shown by experience, such as a building in use, that the method of workmanship is capable of performing the function for which it is intended, or

g. By use of recognised test methods.

(B2.2)

1 Subject to paragraph 2 below the requirements of B2.2 will be met where materials, fittings, and components, or parts thereof comply with any of the following standards:

a. the standard (whether British Standard or otherwise) specified in the Technical Standards, either in a relevant standard or a deemed to satisfy provision;

b. a relevant standard or code of practice of a national standards institution or equivalent body of any Member State within the European Economic Area;

c. a relevant international standard recognised in any Member State within the European Economic Area;

d. a relevant specification acknowledged for use as a standard by a public authority of any Member State within the European Economic Area;

e. traditional procedures of manufacture of a Member State within the European Economic Area where these are the subject of a written technical description sufficiently detailed to permit assessment of the materials, fittings, and components, or parts thereof for the use specified; or
f. for materials, fittings, and components, or parts thereof, of an innovative nature or subject to an innovative process of manufacture and which fulfil the purpose provided for by the specified standard -

i. a European Technical Approval issued in accordance with the Construction Products Directive (CPD) (89/106/EEC) as amended by (93/68/EEC) and (93/465/EEC); or

ii. a specification sufficiently detailed to permit assessment.

2 The standard, code of practice, specification, technical description or European Technical Approval referred to in paragraph 1b to f must provide in use levels of safety, suitability and fitness for purposes equivalent to those required by the specified standard referred to in paragraph 1a insofar as such levels are not inconsistent with the Essential Requirements set out in terms of objectives in Annex I to the Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC), as amended by the CE Marking Directive (93/68/EEC), and the Fitting and Use of CE Marks Directive (93/465/EEC).

3 Where materials, fittings, and components, are used on the basis of a standard, code of practice, specification, technical description or European Technical Approval referred to in paragraph 1, testing and sampling may be carried out as specified in or applicable to such standard, code of practice, specification, technical description or European Technical Approval.

4 Where testing is carried out in a Member State within the European Economic Area, such tests shall be carried out by an appropriate organisation offering suitable and satisfactory evidence of technical and professional competence and independence. The requirements shall be satisfied if the organisation is accredited in a State within the European Economic Area in accordance with BS 7501 and BS 7502: 1989, and/or BS EN’S: 17025, 45002, 45003, 45004, 45011, 45012, 45013, and 45014.