



## European Technical Assessment

**ETA 23/0752**  
of 09/09/2024



English version prepared by Itecons

### General Part

#### Technical Assessment Body issuing the European Technical Assessment:

Itecons - Instituto de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Tecnológico para a Construção, Energia, Ambiente e Sustentabilidade

#### Trade name of the construction product

webertherm comfort

#### Product family to which the construction product belongs

External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems

Product area code:4

#### Manufacturer

Saint-Gobain Weber Portugal, S.A.  
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Portugal  
[www.saint-gobain.pt](http://www.saint-gobain.pt)

#### Manufacturing plant

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#### This European Technical Assessment contains

15 pages

#### This European Technical Assessment is issued in accordance with regulation (EU) No 305/2011, on the basis of

EAD 040083-00-0404  
*External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS) with renderings*

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## Specific parts

### 1. Technical description of the product

This product is an ETICS (External Thermal Insulation Composite System) with rendering – a kit comprising components which are factory-produced by manufacturer or component suppliers. The ETICS manufacturer is ultimately responsible for all components of ETICS specified in this ETA.

The ETICS kit comprises a prefabricated insulation product of mineral wool (MW) to be mechanically fixed with supplementary adhesive onto a wall. The methods of fixing and the relevant components of the ETICS are specified in Table 1. The insulation product is faced with a rendering system consisting of one or two layers (site applied), one of which contains reinforcement. The rendering is applied directly to the insulation panels, without any air gap or disconnecting layer.

The ETICS may include special fittings (e.g., base profiles, corner profiles...) to treat details of ETICS (connections, apertures, corners, parapets, sills...). The assessment and performance of these components is not addressed in this ETA, however the ETICS manufacturer is responsible for adequate compatibility and performance within the ETICS when the components are delivered as a part of the kit.

**Table 1:** Components of the ETICS

Component	Description	Coverage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (mm)
Insulation product	webertherm CLIMA 34 Mineral wool (MW) with CE marking.	---	40 - 140
Anchors	webertherm bucha SPIT (According to ETA 04/0076)	---	---
Adhesive 1 (supplementary adhesive)	webertherm pro Adhesive fibre mortar composed by cement, mineral fillers, resins and special additives, with CE marking.	3.5 to 4.5	---
Adhesive 2 (supplementary adhesive)	webertherm flex P Adhesive mortar composed by white cement, mineral fillers, resins and special additives, with CE marking.	3.5 to 4.0	---
Base Coat	webertherm pro Adhesive fibre mortar composed by cement, mineral fillers, resins and special additives, with CE marking.	with standard glass fibre mesh 4.5 to 6.3	---
Key coat 1	weberprim regulador Mineral fillers, watery dispersion of acrylic copolymer and specific additives	0.2 to 0.3	---
Key coat 2	weberprim regulador plus Mineral fillers, watery dispersion of acrylic copolymer and specific additives	0.2 to 0.35	---
Finishing coat 1	weberdecor M+ Mineral fillers, resins in watery dispersions, pigments and specific additives	2.0 to 2.5 Medium texture (M)	---
Finishing coat 2	weberdecor F+ Mineral fillers, resins in watery dispersions, pigments and specific additives	1.7 to 2.2 Fine texture (F)	---

Component	Description	Coverage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (mm)
Finishing coat 3	weberdecor plus Mineral fillers, resins in watery dispersions, pigments and specific additives	1.8 to 2.2	---
Glass fibre mesh	webertherm rede normal 50 Standard mesh (glass fibre mesh with mesh size 3.3 mm x 3.7 mm)	---	---
Ancillary components	Remain under the ETA holder responsibility		

## 2. Specification of the intended use(s) in accordance with the applicable European Assessment Document (hereinafter EAD)

### 2.1. Intended use

This ETICS is intended for use as external insulation of building walls. The walls are made of masonry (bricks and blocks) or concrete (cast on site or as prefabricated panels) with a reaction to fire classification A1 to A2-s2,d0 according to EN 13501-1 or A1 according to the EC decision 96/603/EC as amended. The ETICS is designed to give the wall to which it is applied satisfactory thermal insulation. The characteristics of walls shall be verified prior to use of the ETICS, especially regarding conditions for reaction to fire classification and for fixing of the ETICS either by bonding or mechanically.

The ETICS shall be designed and installed in accordance with ETA holder's installation instructions and this ETA. The kit consists of components defined by the ETA holder and manufactured either by the ETA holder or his supplier(s).

The ETICS is made of non-loadbearing construction elements. It does not contribute directly to the stability of wall on which it is installed, but it can contribute to durability by providing enhanced protection from the effect of weathering.

The ETICS can be used on new or existing (retrofit) vertical walls. It can also be used on horizontal or inclined surfaces which are not exposed to precipitation.

The ETICS is not intended to ensure the airtightness of the building structure.

The provisions made in this European Technical Assessment (ETA) are based on an assumed intended working life of at least 25 years, provided that the conditions laid down in the following sections 2.2 to 2.5 for the packing, transport, storage, installation are met and that the installed ETICS is subjected to an appropriate use, maintenance and repair as well. The indications given on the working life cannot be interpreted as a guarantee given by the producer, but are to be regarded only as a means for choosing the right product in relation to the expected economically reasonable working life of the works.

### 2.2. Manufacturing

The European Technical Assessment is issued for the ETICS on the basis of agreed data/information, deposited with the Itecons - Instituto de Investigação e Desenvolvimento Tecnológico para a Construção, Energia, Ambiente e Sustentabilidade, which identifies the ETICS that has been assessed and judged. Changes to the ETICS or production process, which could result in the deposited data/information being incorrect should be notified to Itecons before changes are introduced. The Itecons will decide whether or not such changes affect the ETA and consequently the validity of the

CE marking on the basis of the ETA and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the ETA, shall be necessary.

### **2.3. Design and installation**

The installation instruction including special installation techniques and provisions for the qualification of the personnel are given in the manufacturer's technical documentation.

### **2.4. Packing, transport and storage**

The information on packing, transport and storage is given in the manufacturer's technical documentation. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that this information is made know to the concerned people.

### **2.5. Use, maintenance and repair**

The finishing coat shall be normally maintained in order to fully preserve the ETICS performance. Maintenance includes at least:

- visual inspection of the ETICS,
- the repairing of localized damaged areas due to accidents,
- the aspect maintenance with products adapted and compatible with the ETICS (possibly after washing or ad hoc preparation).

Necessary repairs should be performed as soon as the need has been identified.

It is important to be able to carry out maintenance as far as possible using readily available products and equipment, without spoiling appearance. Only products which are compatible with the ETICS shall be used.

The information on use, maintenance and repair is given in the manufacturer's technical documentation. It is the responsibility of manufacturer(s) to ensure that this information is made know to the concerned people.

## **3. Performance of the product and references to the methods used for its assessment**

The identification tests and the assessment for the intended use of this ETICS according the Essential Requirements were carried out in compliance with the EAD 040083-00-0404, "External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems (ETICS) with Renderings" – edition January 2019 (hereinafter referred to as "EAD").

### **3.1. ETICS characteristics**

#### **3.1.1. Safety in case of fire (BWR 2)**

##### **3.1.1.1. Reaction to fire**

###### **3.1.1.1.1. Reaction to fire of ETICS**

The reaction to fire was tested according to ISO 1716:2010 and EN 13823:2020+A1:2022 and classified according to EN 13501-1:2018.

The webertherm comfort meets the requirements of class A2-s1,d0. This classification is valid for the different configurations of the webertherm comfort assessed in this ETA.

The declared organic content, the heat combustion of the ETICS components and the classification of reaction to fire obtained for the ETICS system is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2:** Heat combustion and classification of reaction to fire of the webertherm comfort

System components	The declared organic content/Heat combustion $Q_{PCS}$	Flame retardant content	Classification acc. to EN 13501-1
Adhesive 1	max. 3.8 [%] / 0.61 [MJ/kg]	No flame retardant	A2-s1,d0
Adhesive 2	max. 9.0 [%] / 1.78 [MJ/kg]		
Insulation product	--- / 2.41 [MJ/kg]		
Base coat	max. 3.8 [%] / 0.61 [MJ/kg]		
Standard mesh – webertherm rede normal	17.8 [%] / 0.97 [MJ/m <sup>2</sup> ]		
Key coat 1	max. 12.0 [%] / 1.41 [MJ/m <sup>2</sup> ]		
Key coat 2	max. 21.0 [%] / 3.75 [MJ/m <sup>2</sup> ]		
Finishing coat 1	max. 11.0 [%] / 2.85 [MJ/kg]		
Finishing coat 2	max. 11.0 [%] / 2.67 [MJ/kg]		
Finishing coat 3	max. 11.0 [%] / 2.17 [MJ/kg]		

Note: A European reference fire scenario has not been laid down for facades. In some Member States, the classification of ETICS according to EN 13501-1:2018 might not be sufficient for the use in facades. An additional assessment of ETICS according to national provisions (e.g., on the basis of large-scale test) might be necessary to comply with Member State regulations, until the existing European classification system has been completed.

#### **3.1.1.1.2. Reaction to fire of thermal insulation material**

The reaction to fire classification of thermal insulation product MW is class A2-s1,d0, according to EN 13501-1 and its heat combustion value,  $Q_{PCS}$ , is 2.41 MJ/kg.

#### **3.1.1.2. Facade fire performance**

No performance assessed.

#### **3.1.1.3. Propensity to undergo continuous smouldering of ETICS**

No performance assessed.

### **3.1.2. Hygiene, health and environment (BWR 3)**

#### **3.1.2.1. Content, emission and/or release of dangerous substances – Leachable substances**

No performance assessed.

#### **3.1.2.2. Water absorption**

##### **3.1.2.2.1. Water absorption of the base coat and the rendering system**

The results of the water absorption test of the base coat (system without finishing) and the rendering system, are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Water absorption (capillary test)**

System specimens	Water absorption after 1 h (mean value) [kg/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Water absorption after 24 h (mean value) [kg/m <sup>2</sup> ]
MW + base coat + standard mesh	0.08	0.32
MW+ base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 1	0.07	0.13
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 2	0.08	0.16
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 2 + finishing coat 3	0.10	0.17

**3.1.2.2.2. Water absorption of thermal insulation product**

The water absorption of the thermal insulation product, determined by partial immersion according to EN ISO 29767, method A, is < 0.50 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

**3.1.2.2.3. Watertightness of the ETICS: Hygrothermal behaviour**

Hygrothermal cycles were performed on a rig. The ETICS is assessed resistant to hygrothermal cycles, it means ETICS passed the test without defects.

**3.1.2.2.4. Watertightness of the ETICS: Freeze-thaw behaviour**

The ETICS is freeze-thaw resistant if the water absorption of both reinforced base coat and the rendering system are less than 0.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> after 24 hours (see 3.1.2.2.1).

**3.1.2.2.5. Impact resistance**

The resistance to hard body impact (3 and 10 Joules) tests were carried out on samples of system composition led to the use categories presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Impact resistance to hard body impacts**

System specimens	Hard body impact	Impact zone – diameter (maximum value) [mm]	Use categories <sup>1</sup>
<b>Test specimens tested on the rig</b>			
MW + base coat + standard mesh	10 J	66.36 Cracks reaching the insulation product	III
	3J	15.46 Cracks without reaching the insulation product	
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 1	10 J	61.71 Cracks reaching the insulation product	II
	3 J	--- Superficial damages without cracks formation	
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 2	10 J	51.65 Cracks reaching the insulation product	III
	3 J	16.64 Cracks without reaching the insulation product	
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 2 + finishing coat 3	10 J	46.62 Cracks reaching the insulation product	III
	3 J	19.09 Superficial damages without cracks formation	

<sup>1</sup> Use categories:

Category I – zones readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use;

Category II – zones liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of system will

limit the size of impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care.

Category III – zones not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects.

### 3.1.2.6. Water vapour permeability

#### 3.1.2.6.1. Water vapour permeability of rendering system

Table 5 presents the resistance to water vapour diffusion of rendering system (base coat and finishing coat) for the system configuration, expressed by the equivalent air thickness and verify the condition  $S_d \leq 1$ .

**Table 5:** Equivalent air thickness

System specimens	Thickness of the rendering system (mean value) [mm]	Water vapour diffusion resistance factor (mean value) $\mu$ [-]	Equivalent air thickness (mean value) $S_d$ [m]
Base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 1	6.4	39.9	0.3
Base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 2	5.7	48.1	0.3
Base coat + standard mesh + key coat 2 + finishing coat 3	6.4	27.2	0.2

#### 3.1.2.6.2. Water vapour permeability of thermal insulation product

The  $\mu$ -value of the thermal insulation product is 1, according to EN ISO 10456.

### 3.1.3. Safety and accessibility in use (BWR 4)

#### 3.1.3.1. Bond strength

##### 3.1.3.1.1. Bond strength between the base coat and the thermal insulation products

Tests were performed on the system webertherm comfort, at initial state and after hygrothermal cycles. The results are summarized in Table 6 and fulfil the condition that, after each conditioning, the rupture occurs in the thermal insulation product (cohesive rupture) if the failure resistance is lower than 80 kPa.

**Table 6:** Bond strength between base coat and insulation product at initial state and after hygrothermal cycles

System	Bond strength - Initial state	
	Minimum value [kPa] (Rupture type)	Mean value [kPa]
MW + base coat + standard mesh	6 (cohesive rupture - 100% rupture in the insulation product)	7
System	Bond strength - After ageing	
	Minimum value [kPa] (Rupture type)	Mean value [kPa]
MW + base coat + standard mesh	5 (cohesive rupture - 100% rupture in the insulation product)	6

##### 3.1.3.1.2. Bond strength between the adhesive and the substrate

Not relevant for mechanically fixed systems with supplementary adhesive, when the mechanical fixing is intended to transfer shear loads of the ETICS.



### 3.1.3.1.3. Bond strength between the adhesive and the thermal insulation product

Not relevant for mechanically fixed systems with supplementary adhesive, when the mechanical fixing is intended to transfer shear loads of the ETICS.

### 3.1.3.2. Fixing strength (transverse displacement test)

Not relevant for mechanically fixed systems with supplementary adhesive where the bonded area exceeds 20%.

### 3.1.3.3. Wind load resistance of ETICS

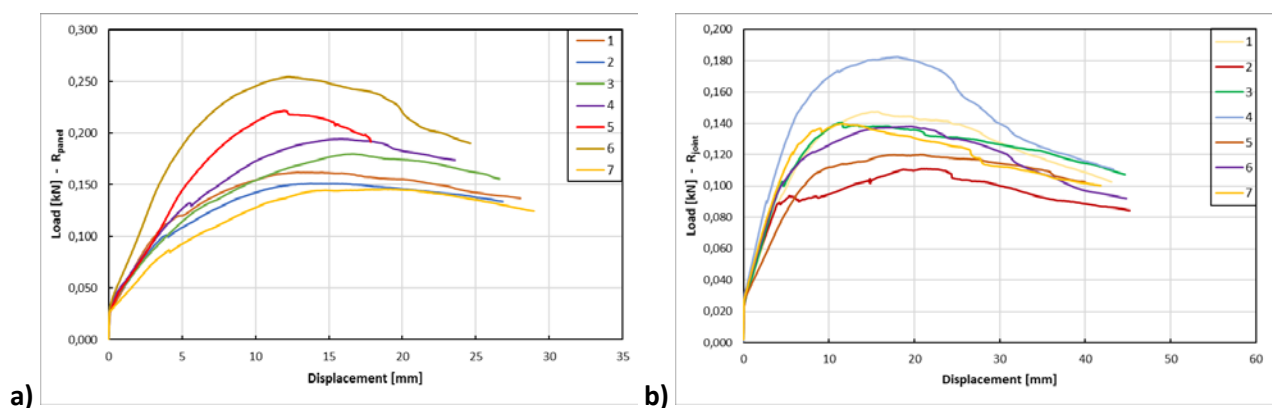
#### 3.1.3.3.1. Pull-through tests of fixings

The pull-through test of anchors in dry conditions was performed according to the section 2.2.13.1 of the EAD. The results, type of fixing and the characteristics of the thermal insulation product are presented in Table 7.

**Table 7:** Failure loads of pull-through test, type of fixing and characteristics of thermal insulation product

Position	Conditions	Individual values [kN/fixing]							Mean value [kN/fixing]
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
R <sub>panel</sub>	Dry	0.162	0.151	0.180	0.194	0.222	0.255	0.146	0.187
R <sub>joint</sub>	Dry	0.147	0.111	0.141	0.182	0.120	0.138	0.140	0.140
Type of fixing									
Plate diameter [mm]	60								
Plate stiffness [kN/mm]	0.5								
Load resistance [kN]	1.0								
Thermal insulation product									
Tensile strength perpendicular to the faces – dry conditions/wet conditions	TR7.5 / TR7.5								

The load/displacement graphs of R<sub>panel</sub> and R<sub>joint</sub> are presented in Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** Load/Displacement curves – a) R<sub>panel</sub>; b) R<sub>joint</sub>

#### 3.1.3.3.2. Static foam block test

No performance assessed.

### 3.1.3.3.3. Dynamic wind uplift test

Not relevant.

### 3.1.3.3.4. Tensile test perpendicular to the faces of thermal insulation product

See Table 10.

### 3.1.3.3.5. Shear strength and shear modulus of elasticity test of ETICS

Not relevant for mechanically fixed systems with supplementary adhesive.

### 3.1.3.3.6. Pull-through resistance of fixings from profiles

Not relevant.

### 3.1.3.3.7. Render strip tensile test

No performance assessed.

### 3.1.3.3.8. Shear strength and shear modulus of foam adhesive

Not relevant.

### 3.1.3.3.9. Post expansion behaviour of foam adhesives

Not relevant.

### 3.1.3.3.10. Bond strength after ageing

The bond strength after ageing of finishing coats tested on the rig was performed after hygrothermal cycles. The results show that all test results verify the condition that the rupture occurs in the thermal insulation product (100 % cohesive rupture) if the failure resistance is lower 80 kPa. The results are presented in Table 8.

**Table 8:** Bond strength after ageing of finishing coats tested on the rig after hygrothermal cycles

System specimens	Bond strength - After ageing						Rupture type
	Individual values [kPa]					Mean value [kPa]	
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 1	7	7	6	7	7	7	Cohesive rupture - 100% rupture in the insulation product
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 1 + finishing coat 2	5	6	5	5	5	5	Cohesive rupture - 100% rupture in the insulation product
MW + base coat + standard mesh + key coat 2 + finishing coat 2	7	9	7	8	9	8	Cohesive rupture - 100% rupture in the insulation product

### 3.1.3.3.11. Mechanical and physical characteristics of the mesh

See Table 11.

## 3.1.4. Protection against noise (BWR 5)

### 3.1.4.1. Airborne sound insulation of ETICS

No performance assessed.

## 3.1.5. Energy economy and heat retention (BWR 6)

### 3.1.5.1. Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance of ETICS

The additional thermal resistance  $R_{ETICS}$  provided by the ETICS to the substrate wall is calculated in accordance with EN ISO 6946 from the nominal value of the insulation products thermal resistance  $R_D$

given accompanied to the CE marking and from the thermal resistance of the rendering system  $R_{render}$ .

$$R_{ETICS} = R_D + R_{render}$$

The value of thermal resistance of the render system ( $R_{render}$ ) was considered as equal to 0.02 (m<sup>2</sup>.K)/W according to clause 2.2.23 of the EAD 040083-00-0404.

The thermal bridges caused by mechanical fixing devices influence the thermal transmittance of the entire wall and shall be taken into account using the following calculation:

$$U_c = U + \Delta U \text{ (W/m}^2\text{K)}$$

$U_c$ : corrected thermal transmittance (W/m<sup>2</sup>K) of the entire wall, including thermal bridges.

$U$ : thermal transmittance of the entire wall, including ETICS, without thermal bridges (W/m<sup>2</sup>K):

$$U = \frac{1}{R_i + R_{render} + R_{substrate} + R_{se} + R_{si}}$$

$R_i$ : thermal resistance of the insulation product;

$R_{render}$ : thermal resistance of the render [about 0.02 (m<sup>2</sup>.K)/W];

$R_{substrate}$ : thermal resistance of the substrate of the building (concrete, brick...) [(m<sup>2</sup>.K)/W];

$R_{se}$ : external superficial thermal resistance [(m<sup>2</sup>.K)/W];

$R_{si}$ : internal superficial thermal resistance [(m<sup>2</sup>.K)/W].

$\Delta U$ : correction term of the thermal transmittance for mechanical fixing devices

$$\Delta U = X_p * n$$

$n$ : number of anchors (through insulation product) per m<sup>2</sup>;

$X_p$ : point thermal transmittance value of the anchor (0.002 W/K)<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>The thermal bridge effect of the anchor is smaller than 0.0005 W/K and can therefore be neglected in the calculation.

Table 9 presents the values of thermal resistance calculation for webertherm comfort with MW thickness equal to 40 mm, 60 mm, 80 mm, 100 mm, 120 mm and 140 mm.

**Table 9:** Thermal resistance values for webertherm comfort system

MW thickness [mm]	$R_D$ [(m <sup>2</sup> .K)/W]	$R_{ETICS}$ [(m <sup>2</sup> .K)/W]
40	1.15	1.17
60	1.75	1.77
80	2.35	2.37
100	2.90	2.92
120	3.50	3.52
140	4.10	4.12

### 3.1.6. Sustainable use of natural resources (BWR 7)

Not applicable.

## 3.2. Characteristics of the components

### 3.2.1. Insulation product

Uncoated factory made mineral wool (MW) panels, complying with the requirements of EN 13162 (see Table 10).

**Table 10:** MW characteristics

Component	Trade name	Characteristics	Declared values and classes
Insulation product	webertherm CLIMA 34	Reaction to Fire / EN 13501-1	A2-s1,d0 (Thickness: 40 to 140 mm; Density: 75 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
		Thermal conductivity [W/m.°C] / EN 12667	0.034
		Compressive stress at 10% deformation [kPa] / EN 826	15
		Thickness [mm] / EN 823	Class T(5)
		Water absorption by partial immersion [kg/m <sup>2</sup> ] / EN 1609	WS
		Tensile strength perpendicular to faces [kPa] in dry conditions / EN 1607	7.5
		Tensile strength perpendicular to faces [kPa] in wet conditions / EN 1607	7.5
		Water vapour diffusion resistance factor [-] / EN 13163	MU1

### 3.2.2. Glass fibre meshes

The characteristics of the glass fibre mesh are presented in Table 11.

**Table 11:** Characteristics of the standard mesh

Component	Trade Name	Characteristics	Results		
Standard mesh	webertherm rede normal 50	Mass per unit area [g/m <sup>2</sup> ]	160 ± 10%		
		Organic content [%]	17.8		
		Ash content at 625 °C [%]	82.8		
		Loss on ignition at 625 °C [%]	17.8		
		Tensile strength and elongation	Warp direction	Weft direction	
		In the as-delivered state	Tensile strength [N/mm]	48	50
			Elongation ε [%]	3.9	4.0
		After alkalis conditioning	Tensile strength [N/mm]	33	38
			Elongation ε [%]	2.9	3.0
		The mean value of the tensile strength after alkalis conditioning complies with the following requirements:			
– ≥ 20 N/mm					
– ≥ 50 % of the strength in the as-delivered state					
Mesh size [mm]		4.0 x 4.6			
Mesh opening [mm]		3.3 x 3.7			

### 3.2.3. Anchors

The characteristic resistances of anchors were evaluated according EAD 330196-00-0604. The test results are presented in Table 12.

**Table 12:** Anchors description of individual product characteristics contained in the ETA

Trade name	Plate diameter (mm)	Characteristic resistances in the substrate
webertherm bucha SPIT	50 in case of thickness insulation ≤ 80 mm 60 in case of thickness insulation ≥ 95 mm	See ETA-04/0076

## 4. Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (hereinafter AVCP) system applied, with reference to its legal base

According to the Decision 97/556/EC of European Commission as amended by the European Commission Decision 2001/596/EC, the AVCP systems (further described in Annex V Regulation (EU) No 305/2011) 1 and 2+ apply.

Table 13: AVCP Systems

Product(s)	Intended use(s)	Levels(s) or class(es) (Reaction to fire)	System(s)
External thermal insulation composite systems/kits with rendering (ETICS)	In external wall subject to fire regulations	A1 <sup>(1)</sup> , A2 <sup>(1)</sup> , B <sup>(1)</sup> , C <sup>(1)</sup>	1
		A1 <sup>(2)</sup> , A2 <sup>(2)</sup> , B <sup>(2)</sup> , C <sup>(2)</sup> , D, E, (A1 to E) <sup>(3)</sup> , F	2+
	In external wall not subject to fire regulations	any	2+

<sup>(1)</sup> Products/materials for which as clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the reaction to fire classification (e.g., an addition of fire retardants or a limiting of organic material).

<sup>(2)</sup> Products/materials not covered by footnote 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> Products/materials that do not required to be tested for reaction to fire (e.g., products/materials of Classes A1 according to Commission Decision 96/603/EC).

## 5. Technical details necessary for the implementation of the AVCP system, as provided for in the applicable EAD

The ETA is issued on the basis of agreed data/information, deposited at Itecons, which identifies the product that has been assessed and judged. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to make sure that all those who use the kit are appropriately informed of specific conditions laid down in this ETA.

Changes to the ETICS or the components or their production process should be notified to the Itecons before the changes are introduced. Itecons will decide whether or not such changes affect the ETA and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the ETA shall be necessary.

### 5.1. Tasks of the manufacturer

#### 5.1.1. Factory production control

The manufacturer shall exercise permanent internal control of production of concerned product. All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic manner in the form of written policies and procedures, including records of results performed. This production control system shall ensure that the product is in conformity with this ETA.

The manufacturer may only use components stated in the technical documentation of this ETA including Control Plan. The incoming raw materials are subjected to verifications by the manufacturer before acceptance.

For the components of the ETICS which the manufacturer does not manufacture by himself, he shall make sure that factory production control carried out by the other manufacturers gives the guarantee of the component's compliance with the ETA.

The factory production control shall be in accordance with the Control Plan which is a part of technical documentation of this European Technical Assessment. The control plan has been agreed between the manufacturer and Itecons and is laid down in context of the factory production control system operated by the manufacturer and deposited within Itecons. The results of factory production control shall be recorded and evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the control plan.

### **5.1.2. Other tasks for the manufacturer**

The manufacturer shall, on the basis of a contract, involve a body which is notified for the tasks referred to in section 4 in the field of ETICS in order to undertake the actions laid down in this clause. For this purpose, the control plan shall be handed over by the manufacturer to the notified bodies involved.

For initial type-testing of the ETICS and the components the results of the tests performed as part of the assessment for the ETA shall be used unless there are changes in the production line or plant. In such cases the necessary testing has to be agreed with Itecons.

The manufacturer shall make a declaration of performance, stating that the ETICS is in conformity with the provisions of this ETA.

Changes to the ETICS or the components or their production process should be notified to Itecons before the changes are introduced. Itecons will decide whether or not such changes affect the ETA and if so whether further assessment or alterations to the ETA shall be necessary.

## **5.2. Tasks for the Notified Body (bodies)**

### **5.2.1. Initial inspections of factory and of factory production control**

The Notified Body shall ascertain that, in accordance with the Control Plan, the factory (in particular the employees and the equipment) and the factory production control are suitable to ensure continuous and orderly manufacturing of the components according to the specifications mentioned in this ETA.

### **5.2.2. Continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control**

Within the scope of continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control, the Notified Body (bodies) shall visit the factory at least once a year for surveillance. It has to be verified that the factory production control is maintained in suitable conditions.

These tasks shall be performed in accordance with the provisions laid down in the control plan.

The Notified Body (bodies) shall retain the essential points of its (their) actions referred to above and state the results obtained and conclusions drawn in a written report. The Notified Body involved by the manufacturer shall issue a certificate of conformity of the factory production control stating the conformity with the provisions of this ETA.

In cases where the provisions of the ETA and its control plan are no longer fulfilled, the Notified Body shall withdraw the certificate of conformity and inform Itecons without delay.

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