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COMMISSION DECISION

of 21 August 2001

implementing Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards the classification of the external fire performance of roofs and roof coverings

(notified under document number C(2001) 2474)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/671/EC)

(OJ L 235, 4.9.2001, p. 20)

Amended by:

	Official Journal		
	No	page	date
► <u>M1</u> Commission Decision 2005/823/EC of 22 November 2005	L 307	53	25.11.2005

**COMMISSION DECISION****of 21 August 2001****implementing Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards the classification of the external fire performance of roofs and roof coverings***(notified under document number C(2001) 2474)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2001/671/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 93/68/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 20(2) (a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 3(2) of Directive 89/106/EEC states that in order to take account of different levels of protection for the construction works that may prevail at national, regional or local levels, each essential requirement may give rise to the establishment of classes in the interpretative documents. These documents have been published as the 'Communication of the Commission with regard to the interpretative documents of Directive 89/106/EEC' ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Paragraph 2.2 of interpretative document No 2 lists a number of interrelated measures for the satisfaction of the essential requirement 'Safety in case of fire' that together contribute to define the fire safety strategy that can be developed in different ways in Member States.
- (3) Paragraph 4.2.1 of interpretative document No 2 justifies the need for different levels of the essential requirement as function of the type, use and location of the construction work, its layout and the availability of the emergency facilities.
- (4) Paragraph 4.3.1.2.2 of interpretative document No 2 identifies the requirements for construction products for roofs exposed to an external fire.
- (5) The different levels of these requirements existing in the Member States may be expressed in a system of classes that are not included in interpretative document No 2.
- (6) Article 6(3) of Directive 89/106/EEC states that the Member States may determine the performance levels to be observed in their territory only within the classifications adopted at Community level and only subject to the use of all or some classes or one class.
- (7) In the absence of a single, fully harmonised test method, the classification used in this Decision should be based upon one standard which incorporates three distinct test methods that respond to different fire hazard scenarios. This is considered to be an interim solution until full harmonisation can be achieved through the development of a fully harmonised test method. Once the latter is achieved, this Decision could be amended to take account of the new test method and its associated classifications.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Construction,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 62, 28.2.1994, p. 1.

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HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

A Community classification system as envisaged by Directive 89/106/EEC is hereby established in respect of the external fire performance of roofs and roof coverings.

That classification system shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

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ANNEX

PREAMBLE

▼M1

ENV 1187:2002 and subsequently upgraded versions shall be applied. The upgraded version shall include, *inter alia*, new revisions/amendments of the ENV or the EN version of this standard.

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The classification set out in the table below is based upon the standard contained in ►**M1** ENV 1187:2002 ◀. That standard incorporates ►**M1** four ◀ distinct test methods that correspond to different fire hazard scenarios. There is no direct correlation between the test methods and hence no generally acceptable hierarchy of classification between them.

In regulating for the external fire performance of roofs/roof coverings, Member States may select the test/class combination(s) appropriate to the actual fire hazard(s) on their territory and establish a national hierarchy of classification between the various tests/classes.

Commission Decision 2000/553/EC ⁽¹⁾ establishes a list of roof covering products (and/or materials) which can be considered to fulfil all of the requirements for the performance characteristics 'external fire performance' without the need for testing, subject to any national provisions on the design and execution of works being fulfilled. Such products/materials are considered to be Classes B_{ROOF} in the table below, without the need for testing.

SYMBOLS

The classifications according to the ►**M1** four ◀ test methods are identified as follows:

- ►**M1** ENV 1187:2002 ◀ test 1: X_{ROOF}(t1), where t1 = Burning brand alone,
- ►**M1** ENV 1187:2002 ◀ test 2: X_{ROOF}(t2), where t2 = Burning brand + wind,
- ►**M1** ENV 1187:2002 ◀ test 3: X_{ROOF}(t3), where t3 = Burning brand + wind + radiation,

▼M1

- ENV 1187:2002 test 4: X_{ROOF}(t4) where t4 = burning brand + wind + supplementary radiant heat.

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T_E: critical external fire spread time

T_p: critical time to fire penetration

Table

CLASSES OF EXTERNAL FIRE PERFORMANCE FOR ROOFS/ROOF COVERINGS (*)

Test method	Class	Classification criteria
CR1187:2001 test 1	B _{ROOF} (t1)	All of the following conditions must be satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — external and internal fire spread upwards < 0,700 m, — external and internal fire spread downwards < 0,600 m, — maximum burned length external and internal < 0,800 m, — no burning material (droplets or debris) falling from exposed side, — no burning/glowing particles penetrating the roof construction, — no single through opening > 2,5 × 10⁻⁵ m², — sum of all through openings < 4,5 × 10⁻³ m², — lateral fire spread does not reach the edges of the measurement zone, — no internal glowing combustion, — maximum radius of fire spread on 'horizontal', roofs, external and internal < 0,200 m.

(1) OJ L 235, 19.9.2000, p. 19.

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Test method	Class	Classification criteria
	F _{ROOF} (t1)	No performance determined
CR1187:2001 test 2	B _{ROOF} (t2)	For both test series at 2 m/s and 4 m/s wind speed: — mean damaged length of the roofing and underlay ≤ 0,550 m, — maximum damaged length of the roofing and underlay ≤ 0,800 m,
	F _{ROOF} (t2)	No performance determined
CR1187:2001 test 3	B _{ROOF} (t3)	T _E ≥ 30 min and T _P ≥ 30 min
	C _{ROOF} (t3)	T _E ≥ 10 min and T _P ≥ 15 min
	D _{ROOF} (t3)	T _P > 5 min
	F _{ROOF} (t3)	No performance determined

▼ M1

ENV 1187:2002 test 4	B _{ROOF} (t4)	All of the following conditions must be satisfied: — No penetration of roof system within 1 hour — In the preliminary test, after withdrawal of test flame, specimens burn for < 5 minutes — In the preliminary test, flame spread < 0.38 m across the region of burning
	C _{ROOF} (t4)	All of the following conditions must be satisfied: — No penetration of roof system within 30 minutes — In the preliminary test, after withdrawal of test flame, specimens burn for < 5 minutes — In the preliminary test, flame spread < 0.38 m across the region of burning
	D _{ROOF} (t4)	All of the following conditions must be satisfied: — Roof system is penetrated within 30 minutes but is not penetrated in the preliminary flame test — In the preliminary test, after withdrawal of test flame, specimens burn for < 5 minutes — In the preliminary test, flame spread < 0.38 m across the region of burning
	E _{ROOF} (t4)	All of the following conditions must be satisfied: — Roof system is penetrated within 30 minutes but is not penetrated in the preliminary flame test — Flame spread is not controlled
	F _{ROOF} (t4)	No performance determined

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(*) The number of classes is still under review and will be amended as soon as the necessary information is available.

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* Attention shall be drawn to dripping from the underside of the specimen, any mechanical failure and any development of holes by adding a suffix "x" to the designation to denote that one or more of these took place during the test. In addition, depending upon inclination of the product during the test, the letters EXT.F will be added to indicate "flat or horizontal" and EXT.S will be added to indicate "inclined".