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Agrément Certificate
22/6183
Product Sheet 1 Issue 1

PROTEUS LIQUID APPLIED ROOF WATERPROOFING SYSTEM

PRO-BW PLUS SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet(1) relates to the Pro-BW(2) Plus System, a liquid-applied roof waterproofing system, for use on limited access and, where appropriate, pedestrian access roofs, on warm and cold exposed roofs (flat and pitched(3)), green roofs (flat, zero fall and pitched(3)), protected warm and cold roofs (flat and zero fall), inverted roofs (flat and zero fall), blue roofs in combination with a storm water attenuation system(4), balconies, terraces and walkways across roof areas.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.
(2) Pro-BW is a registered trademark.
(3) Pitched roofs of up to 70°.
(4) The storm water attenuation system is outside the scope of this Certificate.

The assessment includes

Product factors:
- compliance with Building Regulations
- compliance with additional regulatory or non-regulatory information where applicable
- evaluation against technical specifications
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- uses and design considerations

Process factors:
- compliance with Scheme requirements
- installation, delivery, handling and storage
- production and quality controls
- maintenance and repair

Ongoing contractual Scheme elements†:
- regular assessment of production
- formal 3-yearly review

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Section 1. Mechanical resistance and stability
Section 2. Safety in case of fire
Section 3. Hygiene, health and the environment
Section 4. Safety and accessibility in use
Section 5. Protection against noise
Section 6. Energy economy and heat retention
Section 7. Sustainable use of natural resources
Section 8. Durability

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. This system has been assessed by the BBA as being fit for its intended use provided it is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of issue: 9 May 2025

Hardy Giesler
Chief Executive Officer

This BBA Agrément Certificate is issued under the BBA's Inspection Body accreditation to ISO/IEC 17020. Sections marked with † are not issued under accreditation.

The BBA is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body (No. 4345), Certification Body (No. 0113) and Testing Laboratory (No. 0357).

Readers MUST check that this is the latest issue of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly.

The Certificate should be read in full as it may be misleading to read clauses in isolation.

Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and should not be relied upon.

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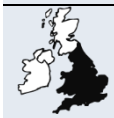
SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT AND COMPLIANCE

This section provides a summary of the assessment conclusions; readers should refer to the later sections of this Certificate for information about the assessments carried out.

Compliance with Regulations

Having assessed the key factors, the opinion of the BBA is that the Pro-BW Plus System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations:



The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement:	**B4(1)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		The use of the system on balconies is restricted by this Requirement in some circumstances. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**B4(2)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		On suitable substructures, the system may be unrestricted by this Requirement. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**C2(b)**	**Resistance to moisture**
Comment:		The system will enable a roof to satisfy this Requirement. See section 3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**7(1)**	**Materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.

The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	**8(1)(2)**	**Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The use of the system can satisfy this Regulation. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**8(3)**	**Fitness and durability of materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The use of the system on balconies is restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**9**	**Building standards – construction**
Standard:	2.2	Separation
Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The use of the system on balconies is restricted by clauses 2.2.7(1) and 2.7.2(1)(2) of this Standard. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.8	Spread from neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The system, when applied to a suitable substructure, may enable a roof to be unrestricted by this Standard with reference to clause 2.8.1(1)(2). See section 2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The use of the system will enable a roof to satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1(1)(2) and 3.10.7(1)(2). See section 3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The system can contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard.

Regulation:	**12**	**Building standards - conversion**
Comment:		Comments in relation to the system under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1(1)(2) and Schedule 6(1)(2). (1) Technical Handbook (Domestic). (2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended)

Regulation:	**23(1)(a)(i)(ii) (iii)(iv) (b)(i)**	**Fitness of materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See sections 8 and 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**28(b)**	**Resistance to moisture and weather**
Comment:		The system will enable a roof to satisfy this Regulation. See section 3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**36(a)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		The use of the system on balconies is restricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**36(b)**	**External fire spread**
Comment:		On suitable substructures, the system may be unrestricted by this Regulation. See section 2 of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2025

In the opinion of the BBA, the Pro-BW Plus System, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 7.1 *Flat roofs, terraces and balconies*.

In addition, in the opinion of the BBA, the system, when installed and used in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards for Conversions and Renovations*, taking account of other relevant guidance within the chapter and the suitability of the substrate to receive the system.

The NHBC Standard do not cover the refurbishment of existing roofs.

Fulfilment of Requirements

The BBA has judged the Pro-BW Plus System to be satisfactory for use as described in this Certificate. The Pro-BW Plus System has been assessed as a liquid-applied roof waterproofing system on new or existing roofs with limited or pedestrian access, on warm and cold exposed roofs [flat and pitched(1)], green roofs (flat, zero fall and pitched(1)), protected warm and cold roofs (flat and zero fall), inverted roofs (flat and zero fall), blue roofs in combination with a storm water attenuation system(2), balconies, terraces and walkways across roof areas.

(1) Pitched roofs of up to 70°.
(2) The storm water attenuation system is outside the scope of this Certificate.

ASSESSMENT

Product description and intended use

The Certificate holder provided the following description for the system under assessment. The Pro-BW Plus System consists of:

- Pro-BW Plus Resin — a flexible, modified polyester resin
- Pro-BW Resin Pigment — a pigment dispersed in polyester resin, available in mid-grey as standard; other non-standard colours are available on request
- Pro-BW Catalyst — a 50% dibenzoyl peroxide powder
- Pro-Force 450 — a 450 $g \cdot m^{-2}$ glass fibre mat for reinforcing the system
- Pro-BW Plus Sealer — a sealer coat for pedestrian access specifications, available pigmented and unpigmented
- Pro-BW Sealer Pigment — for use with Pro-BW Plus Sealer unpigmented
- Pro-Quartz Sand (0.7 to 1.2 mm) — a grit for walkways and balconies
- Pro-Aggregate EM — an optional surface finish to provide an anti-slip surface
- Pro-Grip — an optional textured coating, based on a hybrid MMA, to provide an anti-slip surface finish
- Pro-Prime(1) BW S — a primer for preparing bituminous, wood and concrete substrates
- Pro-Prime BW — an alternative primer for preparing bituminous, wood and concrete substrates
- Pro-Prime Epoxy II — a two-part primer for preparing metal substrates
- Pro- Prime Epoxy QD— a two-part primer for preparing metal, concrete, plywood, OSB3 and bituminous membrane substrates
- Pro-Prime Metal II — a single part, low viscosity, moisture curing primer for metal details.

(1) Pro-Prime is a registered trademark.

Ancillary Items

The following ancillary items are essential to use with the system and have been assessed with the system:

- Mordant T-Wash — a pre-treatment for new galvanized steel or zinc substrates
- Pro-BW Taping Mat — a reinforcing tape for use at points of weakness such as detailing, protrusions and over cracks
- Pro-BW MMA Resin — a liquid-applied methyl methacrylate resin that may be used over excessive movement joints
- Pro-BW Plus Resin Accelerator — an additive to allow application at lower temperatures
- Pro-Prime BW Accelerator — an additive to allow application at lower temperatures
- Pro-BW Inhibitor — an additive to allow application at elevated temperatures
- GRP Trims — a range of factory-manufactured GRP trims, including upstand fixing trim, drip trim, fillet trim and flat trim
- Pro-Tool/Surface Cleaner — for use in cleaning tools.

The Certificate holder recommends the following ancillary items for use with the system, but these materials have not been assessed by the BBA and are outside the scope of this Certificate:

- Pro-Mineral slate — an alternative grit for walkways and balconies
- Pro-Prime PVC — a primer for preparing selected single-ply substrates
- Pro-Prime Metal — a single pack primer for minor detail work
- proprietary anti-fungicidal solution — a fungicide for the removal of algae and moss prior to application.

The system is intended for use as a liquid-applied roof waterproofing system on new or existing roofs with limited or pedestrian access in the following specifications(1):

- exposed warm and cold flat and pitched roofs up to 70°
- protected warm and cold flat and zero fall roofs (ie covered by pavers or other suitable protection)
- green (extensive) flat, zero fall and pitched roofs up to 70°
- inverted flat and zero fall roofs
- blue roofs
- terraces and balconies with anti-slip layer
- walkways across roof areas with anti-slip layer.

(1) The advice of the Certificate holder may be sought for the suitability of the system for a particular application, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

The system is suitable for use on the following substrates(1):

- concrete
- asphalt
- plywood
- OSB 3
- reinforced bitumen membranes (including sanded and mineral surfaced felts)
- insulation
- GRP
- single-ply membranes
- previously coated surfaces
- small areas of metal incidental to the roof, eg pipe upstands
- small areas of plastic-coated metal incidental to the roof.

(1) The advice of the Certificate holder may be sought for the suitability of the system for a particular application, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

Definitions for products and applications inspected

The following terms have been defined for the purpose of this Certificate as:

- limited access roof — a roof subjected only to pedestrian traffic for maintenance of the roof covering, cleaning of gutters, etc
- pedestrian access roof — a roof that is not subjected to vehicular traffic
- flat roof — a roof having a minimum finished fall of 1:80(1)
- pitched roof — a roof having a fall in excess of 1:6
- zero fall roof — a roof with a finished fall of between 0 to 1:80(1)
- green roof (extensive) — a roof with a shallow layer of growing medium planted with low-maintenance plants such as mosses, sedums, grasses and some wildflower species
- blue roof — a flat roof designed to allow controlled attenuation of rain fall during storm events as part of a SUDS good practice policy(2)
- invasive plant species — vegetation species having vigorous and/or invasive root systems likely to cause damage to components of the inverted roof insulation system and roof waterproofing.

(1) *NHBC Standards* 2025 require a minimum fall of 1:60 for green roofs.
(2) The storm water attenuation system is outside the scope of this Certificate.

Product assessment – key factors

The system was assessed for the following key factors, and the outcomes of the assessments is shown below. Conclusions relating to the Building Regulations apply to the whole of the UK unless otherwise stated.

1 Mechanical resistance and stability

Not applicable.

2 Safety in case of fire

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

2.1 External fire spread

2.1.1 When tested to DD CEN/TS 1187 : 2012, Test 4 and classified to EN 13501-5 : 2016, the constructions given in Table 1 of this Certificate achieved B_{ROOF}(t4) for slopes below 10°.

Table 1 External fire exposure classifications

Layer	System 1	System 2	System 3	System 4
Substrate	An 18 mm orientated strand board[1]			
Primer	A polymeric adhesive primer[5] applied at a rate of 0.15 l·m^{-2}			
Air and vapour control layer (AVCL)	a 0.6 mm thick aluminium faced, bitumen, self-adhesive AVCL[1]			
Adhesive	Polyurethane adhesive[1]			
Insulation	A 120 mm thick, foil-faced polyisocyanurate insulation board (PIR)[1]	a 150 mm thick tissue-faced PIR board[1]	A 123 mm PIR insulation board with a 3 mm bituminous, puncture resistant faced board[1]	A 210 mm thick mineral wool insulation board[1]
Primer	—	A polymeric adhesive primer[1] applied at a rate of 0.15 l·m^{-2}	Pro-Prime BW applied at a rate of 0.25 l·m^{-2}	
Carrier membrane	—	a 2.0 mm thick self-adhesive, bitumen carrier membrane[1]	—	—
First coat	Pro BW Plus Resin applied at a rate of 1.25 l·m^{-2}	Pro BW Plus Resin applied at a rate of 1.50 l·m^{-2}	Pro BW Plus Resin applied at a rate of 1.50 l·m^{-2}	Pro BW Plus Resin applied at a rate of 1.50 l·m^{-2}
Reinforcement	Pro-Force 450			
Second coat	Pro BW Plus Resin at 0.50 l·m^{-2}			
Third coat	—	—	Pro BW Plus Resin applied at a rate of 0.50 l·m^{-2}	—
Anti-slip	—	—	0.7 – 1.2 mm Pro-Quartz Sand broadcast at 2.5 kg·m^{-2}	—
Sealer coat	—	—	Light grey Pro-BW Plus Sealer applied at a rate of 0.60 l·m^{-2}	—

Layer	System 5	System 6	System 7
Roof pitch	between 10 and 70°	between 0 and 10°	between 0 and 10°
Substrate	An 18 mm orientated strand board[1]		
Primer	—	—	—
AVCL	300 µm thick polyethylene AVCL[1]		
Adhesive	—	—	—
Insulation	a 130 mm thick tissue-faced PIR board[1] mechanically fastened	A 130 mm thick, foil-faced PIR[1] mechanically fastened	A 120 mm thick, foil-faced PIR[1] mechanically fastened
Deck	An 18 mm orientated strand board[1] mechanically fastened		
Primer	Pro- Prime BW at 0.25 l·m^{-2}	A polymeric adhesive primer[1] applied at a rate of 0.15 l·m^{-2}	A polymeric adhesive primer[1] applied at a rate of 0.15 l·m^{-2}
Carrier membrane	—	a 2.0 mm thick self-adhesive, bitumen carrier membrane[1]	a 2.0 mm thick self-adhesive, bitumen carrier membrane[1]
First coat	Pro BW Plus Resin at 1.50 l·m^{-2}	Pro BW Plus Resin at 1.50 l·m^{-2}	Pro BW Plus Resin at 1.50 l·m^{-2}
Reinforcement	Pro-Force 450		
Second coat	Pro BW Plus Resin at 0.50 l·m^{-2}		
Third coat	—	—	—
Anti-slip	—	Pro-Grip at 0.85 l·m^{-2}	Pro-Grip at 0.85 l·m^{-2}
Sealer coat	—	—	Pro-BW Plus Sealer at 0.60 l·m^{-2}

(1) This component is outside the scope of this Certificate.

2.1.2 When tested to BS 476-3 : 2004 at zero fall, the system given in Table 2 of this Certificate achieved an EXT.F AB rating.

Table 2 External fire exposure classifications

Layer	System
Substrate	A 6 mm calcium silicate board(1)
Primer	Pro-Prime BW S at 0.25 l·m^{-2}
First coat	Pro-BW Plus Resin at 1.25 l·m^{-2}
Reinforcement	Pro-Force 450
Second coat	Pro-BW Plus Resin at 0.50 l·m^{-2}

(1) This component is outside the scope of this Certificate.

2.1.3 On the basis of data assessed, the constructions listed in Tables 1 and 2 will be unrestricted by the documents supporting the national Building Regulations with respect to proximity to a relevant boundary. Restrictions may apply at junctions with compartment walls.

2.1.4 A roof incorporating the system will be similarly unrestricted in the following circumstances:

- protected or inverted roof specifications, including an inorganic covering listed in the Annex of Commission Decision 2000/553/EC
- irrigated green roofs.

2.1.5 The classification and permissible areas of use of other specifications must be confirmed by reference to the requirements of the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

2.1.6 If allowed to dry, plants used may allow the spread of flame across the roof. This must be taken into consideration when selecting suitable plants for the roof. Appropriate planting, irrigation and/or protection must be applied to ensure the overall fire-rating of the roof is not compromised. Further guidance is available in the Department for Communities and Local Government publications, *Fire Performance of Green Roof and Walls.*

2.2 Reaction to fire

2.2.1 The Certificate holder has not declared a reaction to fire classification for the Pro-BW Plus System.

2.2.2 The use of the system on balconies will be restricted in use under the documents supporting the national Building Regulations in some cases.

2.2.3 In England, unless covered with a protection with a reaction to fire of class A1 or A2-s1, d0, for example 40 mm thick cast stone slabs, the system must not be used on balconies of residential buildings with a storey 11 m or more in height or balconies of buildings that have a storey at least 18 m above ground level and contain one or more dwellings, an institution, a room for residential purposes, student accommodation, care homes, sheltered housing, hospitals, dormitories in boarding schools, hotels, hostels or boarding houses.

2.2.4 In Wales, unless covered with a protection with a reaction to fire of class A1 or A2-s1, d0, for example 40 mm thick cast stone slabs, the system must not be used on balconies of buildings that have a storey at least 18 m above ground level and contain one or more dwellings, an institution, a room for residential purposes, student accommodation, care homes, sheltered housing, hospitals, dormitories or boarding schools.

2.2.5 In Northern Ireland, unless covered with a protection with a reaction to fire of class A1 or A2-s1, d0, for example 40 mm thick cast stone slabs, the system must not be used on balconies of buildings that have a storey at least 18 m above ground level and contain one or more dwellings, an institution, a room for residential purposes (excluding any room in a hostel, hotel or boarding house), student accommodation, care homes, sheltered housing, hospitals, dormitories in boarding schools, nursing homes and places of lawful detention.

2.2.6 In Scotland, the system must not be used on balconies of buildings with a storey 11 m or more above the ground.

3 Hygiene, health and the environment

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

3.1 Weathertightness

3.1.1 Results of weathertightness tests are given in Table 3.

Table 3 Weathertightness

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Pro-BW Plus System	Watertightness to BS EN 1928 : 2000 at 60 kPa	No leakage	Pass
Pro-BW Plus System on concrete	Delamination strength to EOTA TR-004 : 2004	≥ 50 kPa	Pass
Pro-BW Plus System on steel primed using Pro- Prime Epoxy QD			Pass
Pro-BW Plus System on steel primed using Pro-Prime Metal II			Pass
Pro-BW Plus System on Pro-BW Plus System (day joint)			Pass

3.1.2 On the basis of data assessed, the system will adequately resist the passage of moisture to the inside of a building and so satisfy the requirements of the national Building Regulations.

3.1.3 The adhesion of the system is sufficient to resist the effects of wind suction, elevated temperature and thermal shock conditions likely to occur in practice and remain weathertight.

3.2 Resistance to mechanical damage

3.2.1 Results of resistance to mechanical damage tests are given in Table 4.

Table 4 Mechanical Resistance

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Pro-BW Plus System on steel	Dynamic indentation to EOTA TR-006 : 2004 tested at 23°C tested at -20°C	Value achieved	 I_4 I_4
Pro-BW Plus System on polyurethane insulation board			I_2
Pro-BW Plus System on steel	Static indentation to EOTA TR-007 : 2004 tested at 23°C	Value achieved	L_4
Pro-BW Plus System on polyurethane insulation board			L_4
Pro-BW Plus System	Fatigue to EOTA TR-008 : 2004 tested at -10°C for 1000 cycles	Watertight and less than 75 mm delamination from substrate	Pass
Pro-BW Plus System	Tensile strength to BS EN ISO 527-3 : 2003 control cured at 3°C cured at 40°C	Value achieved	 2591 N·(50 mm)$^{-1}$ 2303 N·(50 mm)$^{-1}$ 2568 N·(50 mm)$^{-1}$
Pro-BW Plus System	Elongation at maximum load to BS EN ISO 527-3 : 2003 control cured at 3°C cured at 40°C		 3.3% 3.4% 3.4%

3.2.2 On the basis of data assessed, the system can accept, without damage, the foot traffic and light concentrated loads associated with installation, maintenance and pedestrian traffic on defined walkways and the effects of minor movement likely to occur in practice while remaining weathertight.

3.2.3 Where traffic in excess of the examples given in section 3.2.2 is envisaged, such as for maintenance of lift equipment, a suitable walkway must be provided (for example, using concrete slabs supported on bearing pads). Reasonable care must be taken to avoid puncture by sharp objects or concentrated loads.

3.2.4 The system is capable of accepting minor structural movement while remaining weathertight.

3.3 Resistance to root penetration

In green roofs using plants with non-invasive roots, the roof waterproofing layer will adequately resist root penetration, subject to routine maintenance being carried out in accordance with this Certificate and as recommended by the Green Roof Organisation (GRO) *Code of Best Practice*.

4 Safety and accessibility in use

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

4.1 Skid resistance

4.1.1 Results of determination of skid resistance tests are given in Table 5.

Table 5 Skid resistance

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Pro-BW Plus System with Pro-Quartz Sand and Pro-BW Plus Sealer	BS 7976-2 : 2002 dry	Greater than or equal to a PTV(1)	Pass
	wet	of 36	Pass
Pro-BW Plus System with Pro-Grip	dry		Pass
	wet		Pass
Pro-BW Plus System with Pro-Grip and Pro-BW Plus Sealer	dry		Pass
	wet		Pass

(1) Mean pendulum test value.

4.1.2 On the basis of data assessed, the system, when installed with the anti-slip layer, has a satisfactory skid resistance in dry and wet conditions to allow it to be used in areas of pedestrian access.

5 Protection against noise

Not applicable.

6 Energy economy and heat retention

Not applicable.

7 Sustainable use of natural resources

Not applicable.

8 Durability

8.1 The potential mechanisms for degradation and the known performance characteristics of the materials in the system were assessed.

8.2 Specific test data were assessed as given in Table 6.

Table 6 Durability

Product assessed	Assessment method	Requirement	Result
Pro-BW Plus System on concrete	Delamination strength to EOTA TR-004 : 2004 after 180 days at 60°C water exposure to EOTA TR-012 : 2004	50 kPa	Pass
Pro-BW Plus System on steel	Dynamic indentation to EOTA TR-006 : 2004 after heat ageing 240 days at 70°C to EOTA TR-011 : 2004 tested at -20°C	Value achieved	I_4
	after UV ageing 1200 MJ·m^2 at 50°C to EOTA TR-010 : 2004, tested at -10°C		I_4
Pro-BW Plus System on steel	Static indentation to EOTA TR-007 : 2004 after 216 days at 60°C water exposure to EOTA TR-012 : 2004, tested at 80°C	Value achieved	L_4
Pro-BW Plus System	Fatigue to EOTA TR-008 : 2004 after heat ageing 200 days at 70°C to EOTA TR-011 : 2004, tested at -10°C for 50 cycles	Watertight and less than 75 mm delamination from substrate	Pass
Pro-BW Plus System	Tensile strength to BS EN ISO 527-3 : 2003 after heat ageing 240 days at 70°C to EOTA TR-011 : 2004	Value achieved	3850 N·(50 mm)$^{-1}$
	after UV ageing 1200 MJ·m^2 at 50°C to EOTA TR-010 : 2004		4742 N·(50 mm)$^{-1}$
Pro-BW Plus System	Elongation at maximum load to BS EN ISO 527-3 : 2003 after heat ageing 240 days at 70°C to EOTA TR-011 : 2004		0.9%
	after UV ageing 1200 MJ·m^2 at 50°C to EOTA TR-010 : 2004		1.8%

8.3 Service life

8.3.1 Under normal service conditions, the system will have a life in excess of 30 Years, provided it is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions.

8.3.2 When fully protected, under normal service conditions, the system will have a life at least equivalent to the roof in which it is incorporated, provided it is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions.

8.3.3 In situations where maintenance or repair of any of the components in the roof structure are necessary (eg a protection layer or insulation), the durability of the membrane may be reduced. In these circumstances the Certificate holder must be consulted, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

8.3.4 An estimation cannot be given for the life of green roof specifications owing to the nature of use; however, under normal circumstances, it should be significantly greater than for exposed waterproof coverings.

PROCESS ASSESSMENT

Information provided by the Certificate holder was assessed for the following factors:

9 Design, installation, workmanship and maintenance

9.1 Design

9.1.1 The design process was assessed by the BBA, and the following requirements apply in order to satisfy the performance assessed in this Certificate.

9.1.2 Decks to which the system is to be applied must comply with the relevant requirements of either BS 6229 : 2018, BS 8217 : 2005 and, where appropriate, *NHBC Standards* 2025, Chapter 7.1.

9.1.3 For design purposes of flat roofs, twice the minimum finished fall must be assumed, unless a detailed structural analysis of the roof is available, including overall and local deflection, and direction of falls.

9.1.4 Terraces and balconies to which the system is to be applied must be designed in accordance with BS 8579 : 2020.

9.1.5 Where regular pedestrian traffic is envisaged, special precautions such as additional protection to the membrane must be taken; for example, quartz sand (0.7 – 1.2 mm), Pro-Aggregate EM or similar incorporated into the final coat.

9.1.6 Structural decks to which the system is to be applied must be suitable to transmit the dead and imposed loads experienced in service. Allowance needs to be made for loading deflections to ensure that the free drainage of water is maintained.

9.1.7 Imposed loads, dead loads and wind loads must be calculated by a suitably experienced and competent individual in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002, BS EN 1991-1-3 : 2003 and BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005, and their UK National Annexes.

9.1.8 The ballast requirements for inverted specifications must be calculated by a suitably experienced and competent individual in accordance with the principles of BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 and its UK National Annex. The system must be ballasted with a minimum depth of 50 mm of aggregate. In areas of high wind exposure, the Certificate holder's advice must be sought, but this is outside the scope of this Certificate. Alternatively, concrete slabs on suitable supports can be used.

9.1.9 The resistance to wind uplift for warm roofs will be dependent on the cohesive strength of the insulation and the method by which it is secured to the roof deck. This must be taken into account when selecting a suitable insulation material.

9.1.10 The growing medium used in green roofs and ballast on inverted/protected roofs must not be of a type that will be removed or become delocalised owing to wind scour experienced on the roof.

9.1.11 For green roofs, invasive non-native alien plant species as defined by UK Government guidance must not be used.

9.1.12 For green roof finishes, in order to protect the roof waterproofing and any system components above the waterproofing, such as insulation or water flow reducing layer, invasive plant species must not be used. In particular, the following species must be excluded:

- invasive weeds including buddleia
- plants and grasses with aggressive rhizomes such as bamboo
- self-setting woody weeds such as sycamore and ash seedlings should be removed at early germination stage
- other woody plants which spread aggressively including rhododendron.

9.1.13 The Green Roof Organisation (GRO) can provide guidance on species not included in section 9.1.12 but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

9.1.14 The drainage system for inverted roof, zero fall roofs and green roofs must be correctly designed, and the following points must be addressed:

- provision made for access for maintenance purposes
- for zero fall roofs, it is particularly important to identify the correct drainage points, to ensure that drainage is sufficient and effective
- dead loads for green roof can increase if the drains become partially or completely blocked causing waterlogging of the drainage layer
- for inverted roof specifications the approach given in BBA Information Bulletin No 4 *Inverted roofs – Drainage and U value corrections* must be followed.

9.1.15 Insulation materials to be used in conjunction with the system must be in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions and be either:

- as described in the relevant clauses of BS 6229 : 2018, or
- the subject of a current BBA Certificate and be used in accordance with, and within the limitations of, that Certificate.

9.1.16 In areas of pedestrian access, Pro-Aggregate EM or Pro-Quartz Sand or similar must be incorporated into the final coat as a precaution against slip.

9.1.17 The NHBC requires that the roof membranes, once installed, are inspected in accordance with *NHBC Standards* 2025, Chapter 7.1, Clause 7.1.11, and undergo an appropriate integrity test, where required. Any damage to the membrane is repaired in accordance with section 9.4 of this Certificate and reinspected.

9.2 Installation

9.2.1 Installation instructions provided by the Certificate holder were assessed and judged to be appropriate and adequate.

9.2.2 Installation of the system must be in accordance with the relevant clauses of BS 8000-0 : 2014, BS 8000-4 : 1989, the Certificate holder's instructions and this Certificate. A summary of instructions and guidance are provided in Annex A of this Certificate.

9.2.3 Substrates on which the system is applied must be properly prepared in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

9.2.4 Application of the system must be carried out at minimum stable substrate and air temperatures of 3°C (1°C with the use of Pro-BW Plus Resin Accelerator and Pro-Prime BW Accelerator), and a maximum air temperature of 30°C and substrate temperature of 40°C. The system must not be installed in rain, snow, fog or misty conditions, or when the relative humidity is above 95%.

9.2.5 Detailing (eg upstands) must be carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

9.2.6 Growing medium or other bulk material must not be stored on one area of the roof prior to installation, to ensure that localised overloading does not occur.

9.2.7 Substrates must be visibly dry, sound and free from loose materials or contamination (eg moss or algae). In cases of doubt the advice of the Certificate holder's Technical Department must be sought, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

9.2.8 Any areas of fungal growth or moss must be treated with an approved, proprietary anti-fungal solution to ensure that all spores are destroyed.

9.2.9 High pressure sand-blasting or water-jetting must be used to remove loose or flaking materials and residues following treatment with the anti-fungal wash, but the substrate must be visibly dry before application of the system.

9.2.10 Damaged areas of the substrate, for example, blistered reinforced bitumen membranes, must be removed, replaced or repaired.

9.2.11 Deck surfaces must be free from sharp projections, such as protruding fixing bolts or concrete nibs.

9.2.12 Gutters and outlets must be checked to ensure that they are, and remain, clear of all debris.

9.2.13 New galvanized steel and zinc substrates must be treated with Mordant T-Wash at a coverage rate of 15 $m^2 \cdot l^{-1}$. The wash is allowed to react, and the surface conversion is indicated by a black deposit. The surface residue is washed off with water and dried prior to the application of the primer.

9.2.14 Metal substrates must be primed using Pro-Prime Epoxy II at a coverage rate of 5 to 10 $m^2 \cdot l^{-1}$; rough or porous surfaces will significantly reduce coverage rate. The primer must be left to dry for a minimum of 2 hours and ideally between 8 and 24 hours to maximize adhesion. The maximum overcoating period is 14 days; after this period, it may be necessary to rub down and/or re-prime the surface.

9.2.15 Metal details, such as penetrating pipes, are primed using Pro-Prime Metal II at a coverage rate of 50 to 150 $ml \cdot m^{-2}$. The primer must be left to dry for a minimum of 15 to 30 minutes and a maximum of 24 hours; the curing time will be affected by temperature.

9.2.16 For substrates primed using Pro- Prime Epoxy QD the coverage rate is 10 to 15 $m^2 \cdot l^{-1}$, rough or porous surfaces will significantly reduce coverage rate. The primer should be left to dry for a minimum of 2 to 4 hours.

9.2.17 Other substrates must be primed, using catalysed Pro-Prime BW at a coverage rate of 4 to 6 $m^2 \cdot l^{-1}$. Porous surfaces must be visually checked to ensure an adequate seal and any suspect areas re-primed as necessary. The primer must be allowed to dry for at least one hour before overcoating. If the primed surface is left for longer than seven days before application of the system, it is necessary to solvent wipe the surface with Pro- Tool/ Surface Cleaner prior to the installation of the waterproofing. The catalyst proportions for Pro-Prime BW S and Pro-Prime BW are given in Table 7 for a range of surface/air temperatures.

Table 7 Catalyst proportion for Pro-Prime BW S and Pro-Prime BW

Temperature (°C)	Catalyst addition (%)	
	Pro-Prime BW S	Pro-Prime BW
3 – 10	4 – 6	3 – 4
10 – 20	3 – 4	2 – 3
20 – 35	2	2

9.2.18 The system is s mixed on site by adding the pigment (if required) and then the catalyst to the resin in the correct proportions. The catalyst is added in the proportions given in Table 8, depending on the surface/air temperature, and stirred in accordance with the mixing instructions.

Table 8 Catalyst proportion for Pro-BW Plus System

Temperature (°C)	Catalyst addition (%)
3 – 10	4
10 – 15	3
15 – 20	2 – 3
20 – 30	2

9.2.19 One coat of Pro-BW Plus Resin is applied to all upstands, detailing, protrusions, cracks, joints, and stepped joints with adjoining dissimilar substrates, and reinforced with Pro-BW Taping Mat or pre-cut strips of Pro-Force 450 prior to the application of the main waterproofing. This layer of Pro-BW Plus Resin is allowed to dry before overcoating with the main waterproofing layers of the same material.

9.2.20 The application is normally in two coats. Depending on the substrate, the first coat of resin is applied at the rates given in Table 9, and Pro-Force 450 rolled out and laid with 50 mm side and end laps. Extra resin is immediately applied to achieve a closed, pinhole-free surface.

Table 9 First coat coverage rate(1)

Substrate	Coverage rate ($l \cdot m^{-2}$)
Smooth concrete	1.25 – 1.50(2)
Plywood	1.25 – 1.50
Asphalt	1.25 – 1.50
Sanded bituminous membranes	1.25 – 1.50
Mineral bituminous membranes	1.50 – 2.00(2)
De-chipped bituminous membranes/asphalt	1.50 – 2.00(2)
Single ply	1.25 – 1.50
GRP	1.25 – 1.50
Metal	1.25 – 1.50
Insulation	1.25 – 1.50

(1) The rates given in this Table are indicative only and it is the contractor's responsibility to ascertain the rate used on the specific site.
(2) When applying to very rough, uneven or heavily mineralised surfaces, the coverage rate may be significantly reduced. This must be taken into account when estimating material usage.

9.2.21 The second coat of resin can be applied as soon as it is practical to do so. However, the maximum period between coats is seven days, after which it is necessary to clean the surface with Pro-Tool/ Surface Cleaner allowing a further seven days application time. The coverage rate for the second coat is 0.5 $l \cdot m^{-2}$.

9.2.22 Joints subjected to excessive movement may require the use of Pro-BW MMA Resin as an alternative bridging material; the Certificate holder must be consulted for advice, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

9.2.23 When an anti-skid finish is required, an additional third coat of Pro-BW Plus Resin is applied at a coverage rate of 0.5 $l \cdot m^{-2}$ to the waterproofing system. Pro-Quartz Sand (0.7 – 1.2 mm) is broadcast in excess, approximately 4 $kg \cdot m^{-2}$, into the wet resin. The loose excess Pro-Quartz Sand is removed to leave a coverage of approximately 2.5 $kg \cdot m^{-2}$.

9.2.24 The Pro-Quartz Sand is sealed with a coat of Pro-BW Plus Sealer at a coverage rate of 0.6 $l \cdot m^{-2}$.Pro-BW Plus Sealer is catalysed with Pro- BW Catalyst in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

9.2.25 Alternatively, Pro-Grip anti-skid coating is used over the two-coat system at an average coverage rate of 0.85 $l \cdot m^{-2}$. Pro-Grip is installed either with or without a coat of clear Pro- BW Plus Sealer at a coverage rate of 0.6 $l \cdot m^{-2}$.

9.3 Workmanship

Practicability of installation was assessed by the BBA on the basis of the Certificate holder's information. To achieve the performance described in this Certificate, the system must only be installed by contractors who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder.

9.4 Maintenance and repair

9.4.1 Ongoing satisfactory performance of the system in use requires that it is suitably maintained. The guidance provided by the Certificate holder was assessed and found to be appropriate and adequate.

9.4.2 The following requirements apply in order to satisfy the performance assessed in this Certificate:

9.4.2.1 The system must be the subject of six-monthly inspections and maintenance in accordance with the recommendations of BS 6229 : 2018, Chapter 7, and the Certificate holder's own maintenance requirements, where relevant, to ensure continued satisfactory performance. These inspections must be carried out by a suitably experienced and competent individual to ensure continued satisfactory performance. This must include an examination of the condition of the roof finishes and ensure that drain outlets and gutters are kept clear and unblocked and, for green roofs, the removal of any self-propagated plants and invasive plant species found. See section 9.1.12 of this Certificate.

9.4.3 Green roofs must be the subject of regular inspections, particularly in autumn after leaf fall and in spring, to ensure unwanted vegetation and other debris are cleared from the roof and drainage outlets. Guidance is available within the latest edition of *The GRO Green Roof Code of Best Practice*.

9.4.4 For green roofs, to protect the waterproofing, and any system components above the waterproofing, such as insulation or water flow reducing layer, invasive plant species (see sections 9.1.11 and 9.1.12) must be eliminated through maintenance.

9.4.5 The control and removal of invasive plant species is carried out by hand. Where this is not possible, any chemicals used must be checked for compatibility with the roof waterproofing layer and any system components above the waterproofing, such as insulation or water flow reducing layer. The Certificate holder can advise on the suitability of a particular product, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate. Note, if using chemicals on a green roof or roof garden rainwater outlets may need to be disconnected from the main drainage system to prevent contamination of the local water system and/or harm to flora and fauna.

9.4.6 The chemical fertiliser used on green roofs must be checked for compatibility with the roof waterproofing layer and any system components above the waterproofing, such as insulation or water flow reducing layer. The Certificate holder can advise on the suitability of a particular product, but such advice is outside the scope of this Certificate.

9.4.7 If a leak occurs in the roof waterproof membrane, it must be repaired following removal of the gravel ballast, paving ballast, green roof, water-flow-reducing layer and the insulation boards.

9.4.8 If minor damage occurs, it can be rectified by cleaning back to unweathered material, reactivating the surface and applying the Pro-BW Plus System to the damaged area at the total application rate stated in section 9.2.

9.4.9 The anti-slip layer may require maintenance and repair for either cosmetic or anti-slip performance. In most situations a visual inspection will reveal if the sealer coat has worn away. A further application of the sealer coat, at the coverage rate given in section 9.2. Preparation before coating includes a thorough clean and, if any of the original sealer coat remains, a solvent wipe. A small quantity of extra Pro-Quartz Sand may be required to be broadcast onto the wet sealer coat and rolled in to maintain anti-slip properties.

9.4.10 If more severe wear of the anti-slip layer has occurred, with a significant loss of the Pro-Quartz Sand or Pro-Grip, the full anti-slip layer specification must be applied (see section 9.2) following appropriate surface preparation in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

10 Manufacture

10.1 The production processes for the system have been assessed, and provide assurance that the quality controls are satisfactory according to the following factors:

10.1.1 The manufacturer has provided documented information on the materials, processes, testing and control factors.

10.1.2 The quality control operated over batches of incoming materials has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.3 The quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken have been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate.

10.1.4 The process for management of non-conformities has been assessed and deemed appropriate and adequate

10.1.5 An audit of each production location was undertaken, and it was confirmed that the production process was in accordance with the documented process, and that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated.

† 10.2 The BBA has undertaken to review the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

11 Delivery and site handling

11.1 The Certificate holder stated that the system components are delivered to site in packaging bearing the Certificate holder and component names, batch number and health and safety data.

11.2 The system components and ancillary items packaging types and sizes are given in Table 8.

Table 8 Packaging

Component/item	Package type	Size
Pro-BW Plus Resin	Tins	10.3 litre
Pro-BW Resin Pigment(1)	Packs	0.6 and 0.9 kg
Pro-Force 450	Rolls	20, 24 and 80 m^2
Pro-BW Catalyst	Packs	0.5 or 1 kg
Pro-BW Plus Sealer		
Clear	Tins	10 kg (10.3 litre)
Pigmented	Tins	10 kg (9.6 litre)
Unpigmented	Tins	8.5 kg (8.7 litre)
Pro-BW Sealer Pigment	Tins	1.5 kg (0.9 litre)
Pro-Aggregate EM	Packs	25 kg
Pro-Prime BW S	Containers	5 litre
Pro-Prime BW	Tins	5 litre
Pro-Prime Epoxy II	Tins	4 litre
Pro-BW MMA Resin	Tins	10 litre
Mordant T-Wash	Tins	5 litre
Pro-BW Plus Resin Accelerator	Tins	1 kg
Pro-BW Inhibitor	Tins	125 millilitre (105 g)
Pro-Prime BW Accelerator	Tins	0.5 litre
Pro-Grip	Tins	10 kg
Pro-Prime Epoxy QD	Tins	4 litres total volume of the two-pack kit
Pro-Prime Metal II	Tins, six to a box	250 millilitres

(1) Extra pigment is sometimes used to improve opacity of the top coat.

†ANNEX A – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Supporting information in this Annex is relevant to the system but has not formed part of the material assessed for the Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, designer (including Principal Designer) and contractor (including Principal Contractor) to address their obligations under these Regulations.

CLP Regulations

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of classifying and labelling the system components under the *GB CLP Regulation* and the *CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures*. Users must refer to the relevant Safety Data Sheet(s).

Additional information on installation

Design

A.1 Recommendations for the design of green roof specifications are available within the latest edition of the GRO *Green Roof code – Green Roof Code of Best Practice for the UK*.

A.2 For design purposes of zero falls roofs, reference must be made to appropriate clauses in the Liquid Roofing and Waterproofing Association (LRWA) Note 7 – *Specifier Guidance for Flat Roof Falls.*

A.3 Additional guidance for inverted roof specifications is given in BBA Information Bulletin No 4 *Inverted roofs – Drainage and U value corrections.*

Installation

A.4 Installation should also be in accordance with the relevant clauses of Liquid Roofing and Waterproofing Association (LRWA) Note 7 - *Specifier Guidance for Flat Roof Falls.*

Maintenance

A.5 Additional guidance on maintenance for green roofs is available within the latest edition of the GRO *Green Roof code – Green Roof Code of Best Practice for the UK*.

Bibliography

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

BS 6229 : 2018 *Flat roofs with continuously supported flexible waterproof coverings — Code of practice*

BS 7976-2 : 2002 - *Pendulum Testers - Part 2: Method of Operation*

BS 8217 : 2005 *Reinforced bitumen membranes for roofing — Code of practice*

BS 8579 : 2020 *Guide to the design of balconies and terraces*

BS 8000-0 : 2014 *Workmanship on construction sites — Introduction and general principles*
BS 8000-4 : 1989 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for waterproofing*

BS EN 1928 : 2000 *Flexible sheets for waterproofing — Bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing — Determination of watertightness*

BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 Eurocode 1 : *Actions on structures — General actions— Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings*
NA to BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 : *Actions on structures — General actions— Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings*
BS EN 1991-1-3 : 2003 + A1 : 2015 Eurocode 1 : *Actions on structures — General actions — Snow loads*
NA to BS EN 1991-1-3 : 2003 + A1 : 2015 UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 : *Actions on structures — General actions — Snow loads*
BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 + A1 : 2010 Eurocode 1 : *Actions on structures — General actions — Wind actions*
NA to BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 + A1 : 2010 UK National Annex to Eurocode 1 : *Actions on structures — General actions — Wind actions*

BS EN ISO 527-1 : 2019 *Plastics. Determination of tensile properties - General principles*
BS EN ISO 527-3 : 2003 *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties - Part 3: Test conditions for films and sheets*
BS EN ISO 527-4 : 1997 *Plastics*. Determination of tensile properties - Test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites

DD CEN/TS 1187 : 2012 *Test methods for external fire exposure to roofs*

EN 13501-5 : 2016 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using data from external fire exposure to roof tests*

EOTA TR-004 : May 2004 *Determination of the resistance to delamination*
EOTA TR-006 : May 2004 *Determination of the resistance to dynamic indentation*
EOTA TR-007 : May 2004 *Determination of the resistance to static indentation*
EOTA TR-008 : May 2004 *Determination of the resistance to fatigue movement*
EOTA TR-010 : May 2004 *Exposure procedure for artificial weathering*
EOTA TR-011 : May 2004 *Exposure procedure for accelerated ageing by heat*
EOTA TR-012 : May 2004 *Exposure procedure for accelerated ageing by hot water*

Conditions of Certificate

Conditions

1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page – no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document – it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- and any matter arising out of or in connection with it or its subject matter (including non-contractual disputes or claims) is governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales.
- the courts of England and Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any matter arising out of or in connection with this Certificate or its subject matter (including non-contractual disputes or claims).

2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.

3 This Certificate will be displayed on the BBA website, and the Certificate Holder is entitled to use the Certificate and Certificate logo, provided that the product and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.

5 In issuing this Certificate the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product or any other product
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product
- actual installations of the product, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to UKCA marking and CE marking.

6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.

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