

## Building Regulations: TGD Compliance Notes

England and Wales 2000		
Specification	A1	Loading
Specification	A2	Ground Movement
Specification	A3	<p><b>Disproportionate Collapse</b>  <b>CP102:1973</b> Code of practice for the protection of buildings against water from the ground.  <b>BS8102: 1990</b> Code of practice for the protection of structures against water from the ground.  <b>BS8110-1 1997</b> Structural use of concrete – Code of Practice for design and construction tables 3.2 &amp;3.4</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b>  Walls constructed by ICF formwork have strength properties significantly higher than traditional masonry and timber frame.  The walls are formed with 25 Newton Concrete.</p>
Specification	B3(1,2,3)	<p><b>Internal Fire Spread</b>  <b>BS8110-2:1985</b> Structural use of Concrete – Code of practice for special circumstances tables 4.6</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b>  Within the wall all rebar's are placed with a minimum distance of 25mm from the surface of the concrete wall  Plaster Board and fire stops should be included at floor boundaries, openings, see drawing for detail.</p>
Specification	C2(a)	<p><b>Resistance to Moisture</b>  <b>CP102:1973</b> Code of practice for the protection of buildings against water from the ground.  <b>BS8102: 1990</b> Code of practice for the protection of structures against water from the ground.  <b>BS8110-1 1997</b> Structural use of concrete – Code of Practice for design and construction tables 3.2 &amp;3.4  <b>BS8110-2:1985</b> Structural use of Concrete – Code of practice for special circumstances Section 4</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b>  EPS does not permit the transmission of water by capillary action.  Walls limit the risk of Moisture ingress from the ground, EPS does not absorb water.  When used under ground water proofing materials should be attached to the surface and adequate drainage provided.  See drawing for detail.</p>

Specification	C2(c)	<p>Resistance to Moisture BS5250:2002 Code of Practice for the control of condensation in Buildings</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b> EPS has limits the risk of condensation both on the surface and internally with in the structure, being effectively non condensing.</p>
Specification	E1	<p>Protection from sound from the other parts of the building and adjoining buildings type 3 ( section 1 A D E)</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b> The structure of the wall meets the sound transmission requirements achieving the mass requirements of the Standard plus the sound insulation properties of the EPS</p>
Specification	E2	<p>Protection against sound within a dwelling house type 3 ( section 1 A D E)</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b> The structure of the wall meets the sound transmission requirements achieving the mass requirements of the Standard plus the sound insulation properties of the EPS</p>
Specification	L1(a, i)	<p>Dwellings BS EN ISO 6946:1997 Building Components and Building elements – Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance –Calculation method And BRE 443: 2002</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b> U value 0.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>/K</p>
Specification	L2(a)	<p>Buildings other than dwellings <b>BS EN ISO 6946:1997</b> Building Components and Building elements – Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance –Calculation method And BRE 443: 2002</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b> U value 0.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>/K</p>
Regulation	7	<p>Materials and Workmanship.</p> <p><b><u>Comment</u></b> Concrete mass walls formed in a moist curing environment have a service life in excess of 60 years, EPS is a stable chemical and does not degrade when enclosed within the structure of a building. Under normal circumstances EPS does not degrade or transmit water and can not sustain</p>

		<p>flora, fauna or biota. If the exterior finish of the building is maintained degradation of the EPS should not be experienced.</p>
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