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Agrément Certificate
03/S034
Product Sheet 1

KINGSPAN FRAME SYSTEMS

KINGSPAN STEEL FRAMING SYSTEM

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet(1) relates to the Kingspan Steel Framing System, for use in walls, floors and roofs in loadbearing structures up to three storeys. The system is also for use in the construction of infill panels or external facades in multi-storey concrete or steel-framed buildings.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Strength and stability — structures designed and constructed using the system will have adequate strength and stability (see section 6).

Durability — the main structural framework has been assessed as being capable of achieving a service life of at least 60 years depending on the ambient conditions (see section 8).

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. This product 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 Fourth issue: 30 March 2022

Originally certificated on 13 November 2003

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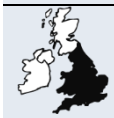
Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, the Kingspan Steel Framing 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 presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):



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

Requirement:	**A1**	**Loading**
Comment:		The system has adequate strength and stability. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	**A3**	**Disproportionate collapse**
Comment:		The system can be designed to incorporate ties to satisfy this Requirement, when necessary. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**7(1)**	**Materials and workmanship**
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 8 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	**8(1)**	**Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials**
Comment:		The system can contribute to a construction satisfying this Regulation. See section 8 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**9**	**Building standards applicable to construction**
Standard:	1.1(a)(b)	Structure
Comment:		The system has adequate strength and stability to satisfy this Standard, with reference to clauses 1.1.1(1)(2), 1.1.2(1)(2) and 1.1.3(1)(2). See section 6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	1.2	Disproportionate collapse
Comment:		The system can be designed to incorporate ties to satisfy this Standard, when necessary, with reference to clause 1.2.1(1). See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying 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 applicable to conversions**
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(a)(i)**	**Fitness of materials and workmanship**
Comment:	**(iii)(b)(i)**	The system is acceptable. See section 8 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**30**	**Stability**
Comment:		The system has adequate strength and stability. See section 6 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	**31**	**Disproportionate collapse**
Comment:		The system can be designed to incorporate ties to satisfy this Regulation, when necessary. See section 6.1 of this 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.

See section: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.2) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2022

In the opinion of the BBA, the Kingspan Steel Framing 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 6.10 *Light steel framed walls and floors*.

CE marking

The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of CE marking the system in accordance with harmonised European Standard BS EN 1090-1 : 2009.

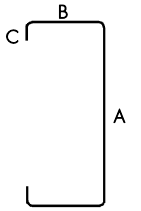
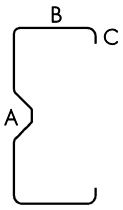
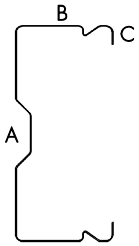
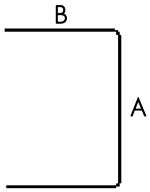
Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 The Kingspan Steel Framing System comprises steel framework (assembled on site or in a factory) for the construction of loadbearing panels, floors and roofs, volumetric or semi-volumetric units, infill panels and oversail framing to form external wall facades.

1.2 The system consists of U-shaped head and base tracks and C- or sigma-shaped sections of cold-formed, pre-galvanized steel sheet to BS EN 10346 : 2015, S390GD – Z275 – M-B-C (see Table 1 of this Certificate).

Table 1 Typical section details (all dimensions in mm)

	Main profile	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	Thickness (mm)
	*C-sections* Wall studs and roof, floor and ceiling joists	70 / 100 / 125 / 150 / 200 / 250 / 300	50 / 70 / 100	10 / 14 / 20	1.2 / 1.5 / 1.6 / 1.8 / 2.0 / 2.4 / 2.8 / 3.2 / 4.0
	*Sigma sections* Mezzanine floor joists and roof purlins	150 / 200	70	14	1.2 / 1.5 / 1.6 / 1.8 / 2.0
	*Sigma Plus sections* Mezzanine floor joists and roof purlins	225 / 250 / 275 / 300	100	20	1.5 / 1.6 / 1.8 / 2.0 / 2.4 / 2.8 / 3.2 / 4.0
	*U-tracks* Perimeter tracks	74 / 104 / 129 / 154 / 204 / 254 / 304	55 – 68	—	1.2 / 1.8 / 2.0 / 2.8
	Ceiling perimeter tracks	74 / 104 / 129 / 154 / 204 / 254 / 304	55 – 68	—	1.2 / 1.8 / 2.0 / 2.8
	Steel bracing	38 / 100	—	—	0.9 / 1.2

1.3 Where required, secondary components such as angles, cleats, brackets, flat straps and Z-bars are also used with the system (see Table 2). These components are formed from pre-hot dipped galvanized steel to BS EN 10346 : 2015, with grade of S275.

Table 2 Secondary components

Secondary component	Leg lengths (mm)	Length (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Angle and cleat	50 / 50	70 / 100 / 150 / 200 / 250 / 300 / 3000	2.0
	100 / 50	3000	2.0
	150 / 100	3000	2.0
Bracket	135 / 105	95	6.0
	80 / 80	80	3.0
	60 / 80	95	2.4
Flat Strap	(width)		
	100		1.2 / 2.0
	60		2.0
	38		0.9
Z-bars	40 / 40 / 40		1.6 / 2.0

1.4 Fixings must be suitable for the design and adequately protected against corrosion.

1.5 Ancillary items used with the system, but outside the scope of this Certificate, include:

- sheathing — particleboard to BS EN 312 : 2010 and BS EN 309 : 2005 (Grade P5), or cement-bonded particle board to BS EN 634-1 : 1995 and BS EN 634-2 : 2007 (Grade T2), or oriented strand board (OSB/3) to BS EN 300 : 2006, or Kingspan QuadCore or K-Roc Karrier panel to BS EN 10346 : 2015 and BS EN 14509 : 2013
- fixings(1)(2) — self-piercing rivets or self-drilling, self-tapping screws for use on frameworks and bracings and countersunk or low-profile, self-drilling, self-tapping screws for sheathing boards
- deflection head bracket (DHB)
- fire, thermal and sound protection to the finished system
- ground floor joists
- fixings(1) to the structural frame, foundation or roof.

(1) Sheathing and fixings used in conjunction with the system must have a valid third-party certification.
(2) All fixings must have appropriate galvanized protection (zinc coating greater than 8 µm to BS EN ISO 4042 : 2018) or they must be stainless steel grade A2.

2 Manufacture

2.1 The system components are manufactured from steel, from materials to agreed specifications, British and European Standards.

2.2 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities
- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated
- undertaken to carry out 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.

2.3 The management system of Kingspan Steel Building Solutions has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 by the Steel Construction Certification Scheme (Certificate Q121).

2.4 The system is manufactured in accordance with the BBA Quality Plan which has formed the basis of the ongoing surveillance.

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The system components are delivered to site in the form of component parts packed together in batches.

3.2 The system components are normally off-loaded by fork-lift or crane and stored on site until required.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on the Kingspan Steel Framing System.

Design Considerations

4 General

4.1 The Kingspan Steel Framing System is satisfactory for use in walls, floors and roofs in loadbearing structures up to three storeys. The system is also for use in the construction of infill panels or as oversail structures in multi-storey concrete or steel-framed buildings. Applications such as in sports centres with swimming pools and others with high internal humidity levels are outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.2 A suitably qualified and experienced engineer must design the elements and connections for individual projects by means of structural calculations against applied wind loads, dead loads and imposed loads to the relevant parts of Eurocodes and, if necessary, the appropriate reduction factor for unprotected profiles exposed to fire. Full consideration must be given to the requirements of Approved Document A, including loading, deflection and disproportionate collapse (see section 6).

4.3 This Certificate covers only the loadbearing adequacy of the structural steel frame and its durability. Fire, sound insulation, protection against corrosion and thermal performance are outside the scope of this Certificate. However, the completed building must be designed and constructed to satisfy all the relevant requirements of the national Building Regulations.

4.4 NHBC acceptance of the system, when used in framed, volumetric or modular self-supporting structures, requires compliance with *NHBC Standards* 2022, Part 6, Chapter 6.10, Section 6.10.3 and the issue of 'Stage 1 – System Certification' and 'Stage 2 - Project Certification'.

4.5 Where the system is used as part of infill panels or as oversail structures in multi-storey developments, the design and configuration is determined by structural calculations against applied wind loads and dead load of the external envelope only. The primary structure must be entirely self-supporting.

5 Practicability of installation

The system is designed to be installed by installers who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder. Any installation work should follow the details and information contained in the construction drawings, as prepared by the Certificate holder. The Certificate holder conducts training sessions for the installer.

6 Strength and stability

6.1 A suitably qualified and experienced structural engineer must design the building comprising the system, in accordance with the relevant codes of practice. In addition, it is assumed that the design engineer will undertake the calculations to the relevant codes of practice, including ensuring that:

- the floor and roof imposed loads are in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-1 : 2002 and its UK National Annex
- the wind load is in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- the snow loads are in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-3 : 2006 and its UK National Annex
- the applied compression, tension, flexural buckling loads and bending moment to the steel cold formed profiles do not exceed their section resistances in accordance with BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005 and BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2006, and their UK National Annexes
- the section resistances and spans of the steel profiles must be reduced as appropriate if fire protection has not been provided in accordance with BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2005 and its UK National Annex
- the adequacy of the fixings used to secure the panels to the foundation or superstructure
- adequate bracing and/or sheathing is provided to prevent horizontal deformation (see section 6.3)
- the horizontal deflection of the steel cold formed profiles owing to wind loads to be within the acceptable limit of height/300, in accordance with the UK National Annex to BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005, Table NA.2.24
- the deflection of the floor beams under the characteristic load combination owing to variable (imposed) loads are restricted to span/360, as defined in the UK National Annex to BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005, Clause NA.2.23
- full consideration is given to Approved Document A, Table 11, in terms of number of storeys to ensure that the building can resist disproportionate collapse in the event of accidental loading. Where required, calculation of the accidental loading design are carried out according to BS EN 1991-1-7 : 2006, using accidental load combination (expression 6.11a and 6.11b) to BS EN 1990 : 2002 and its UK National Annex
- adequate bracing and/or sheathing is provided to prevent horizontal deformation and sway and the racking resistance owing to wind loads is evaluated
- the horizontal deflection of the steel cold formed profiles forming infill framework owing to wind loads to be within the acceptable limit of height/360 set by the Certificate holder and in accordance with the UK National Annex to BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005, Table NA.2.23
- the deflection of the floor beams and lintels under the characteristic load combination owing to variable (imposed) loads are restricted to spans as defined in the UK National Annex to BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005, Clause NA.2.23, which is summarised in Table 5 of this Certificate
- a schedule of roof loads is prepared to enable the roof to be designed
- the building is designed to incorporate adequate ties to preclude disproportionate collapse

- the adequacy of connection details
- a schedule of foundation loads is prepared to enable the foundation to be designed
- the deflection of a single joist does not exceed the values defined in *NHBC Standards* 2022, Part *6,* Chapter *6.10* for static and dynamic loading for:

  Static criteria
  - limit of deflection owing to imposed load span/450
  - limit of deflection owing to dead and imposed loads span/350 or 15 mm (whichever is the lesser)

  Dynamic criteria (vibration control)
  - the natural frequency of the floor should be limited to 8Hz for dead load plus 0.2 x imposed load. This can be achieved by limiting the deflection of a single joist to 5 mm for the given loading
  - the deflection of the floor (ie a series of joists plus the floor decking) when subject to a 1 kN point load should be limited to the values given in Table 3 of this Certificate
  - the deflection of a single joist is dependent on the overall floor construction and the number of effective joists that are deemed to share the applied 1 kN point load. See Table 4 of this Certificate for the number of effective joists.

Table 3 Limit of deflection to UK National Annex to BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005

Vertical deflection	Deflection limitation to UK National Annex to BS EN 1993-1-1
Cantilevers	length/180
Beams carrying plaster or other brittle finish	span/360
Other beams (except purlins and sheeting rails)	span/200
Purlins and sheeting rails	to suit the characteristics of particular cladding

Table 4 The effective number of joists to share the applied 1 kN point load

Floor configuration	Joist centres	
	400 mm	600 mm
	Number of effective joists	
Chipboard, plywood or orientated strand board	2.5	2.35
Built-up acoustic floor	4	3.5

6.2 Design loads are dependent upon the purpose group, however, the design loads used in the calculations were:

- floor imposed load — 2.00 $kN \cdot m^{-2}$ with an allowance of 1.70 $kN \cdot m^{-2}$ for dead and service loads
- roof loads — taken as 0.60 $kN.m^{-2}$ with an allowance of 1.49 $kN \cdot m^{-2}$ for dead and service loads
- wind loads — based on BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005.

6.3 The racking resistance is provided by the wall panel sheathing and/or steel bracing. Calculations should be carried out in accordance with the relevant Standards to ensure compliance with serviceability and ultimate load criteria.

6.4 Structures designed, manufactured and constructed in accordance with this Certificate will have adequate strength and stability.

6.5 The foundation and, when adopted, supporting concrete or steel-framed structure, must be designed by a suitably qualified and experienced individual in accordance with BS EN 1997-1 : 2004, BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 and BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005, and their UK National Annexes, to support all applied loads in accordance with the relevant Regulations and codes of practice.

7 Maintenance

As the steel framework is confined within the building elements and has suitable durability, maintenance is not required.

8 Durability

8.1 For an internal and dry environment, with a corrosivity category of C1 in accordance with BS EN ISO 14713-1 : 2017, the main structural framework is assessed as being capable of achieving a service life of at least 60 years, provided that the building is constructed in accordance with this Certificate, covered by appropriate weather protection and that the building utilises the warm and cold frames principle.

8.2 For environments with higher corrosivity requirement than C1, the service life of the system may be less than 60 years and can be calculated in accordance with BS EN ISO 9223 : 2012.

9 Reuse and recyclability

The steel components of the system can be readily recycled.

Installation

10 Procedure

General

10.1 The system is fixed onto prepared foundations, or into a concrete or steel-framed structure, in accordance with the structural design prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer and with the Certificate holder's documentation and method statement.

10.2 Frameworks and module components are assembled using self-piercing rivets(1) or self-drilling, self-tapping screws(1). Bracings are fixed using self-piercing rivets or self-drilling, self-tapping screws.

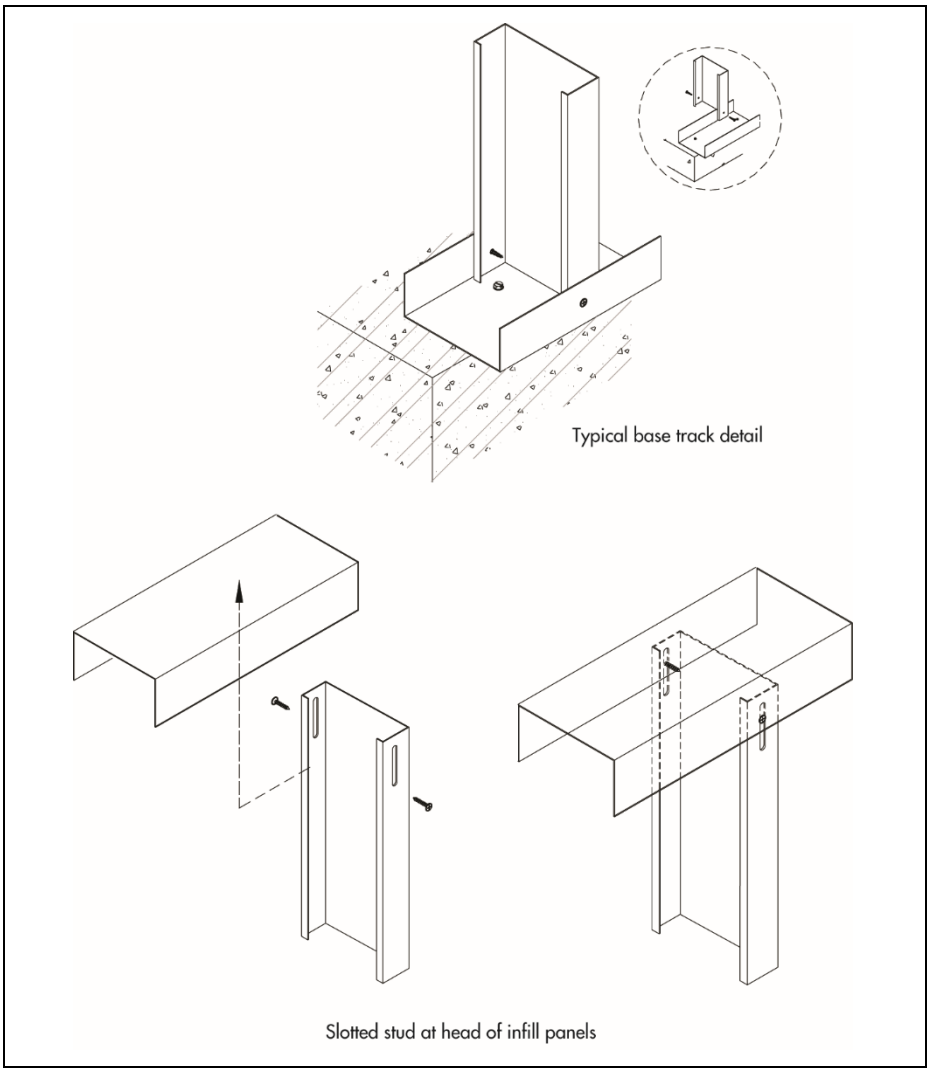
10.3 Sheathing boards(1) are fixed using countersunk or low-profile, self-drilling, self-tapping screws as recommended by the board manufacturer. When appropriate, diagonal steel bracing is riveted, either directly to the main frame member or via galvanized steel sheet cleats.

(1) Outside the scope of this Certificate.

Infill panels (Figure 1)

10.4 The framework is constructed using head and base tracks into which vertical studs are placed. The tracks are fixed to the primary structure. Deflections of the primary structure are accommodated at the connection of the vertical studs to the head track, using slotted studs, deflection head brackets, blocking and bracing with flat straps or slotted cleats to allow for a maximum of 25 mm vertical movement.

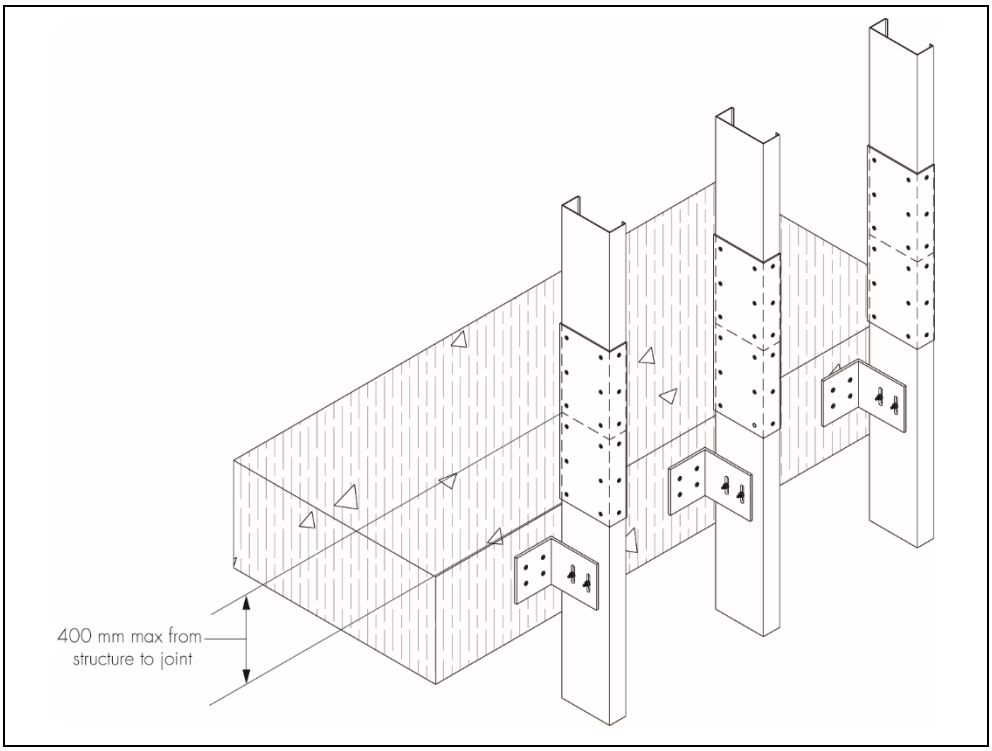
Figure 1 Typical framing for infill panels



Oversail systems (Figure 2)

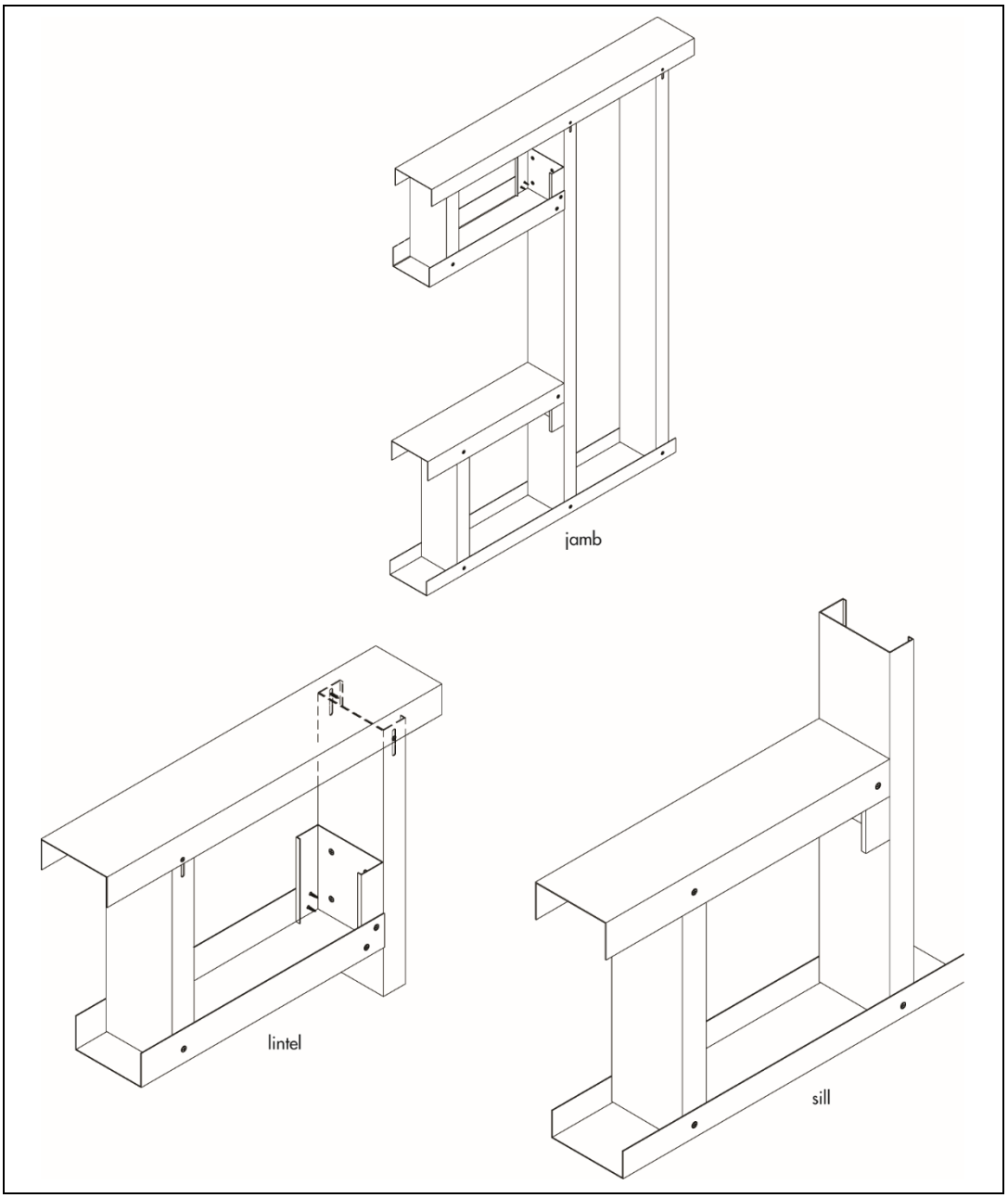
10.5 Vertical studs are attached to the slab edge of the primary structure with steel brackets. Slotted holes in the brackets allow independent movement between the vertical studs and the primary structure (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 Typical oversail detail showing stud jointing



10.6 Lintels and sills are either single component or compound members and are formed from a combination of C- and U-sections on site (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 Typical lintel, sill and jamb details



Technical Investigations

11 Investigations

11.1 An assessment was made of existing data to determine:

- structural strength and stability
- durability.

11.2 A visit was made to a site in progress to assess the practicability of installation.

11.3 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

Bibliography

BS EN 300 : 2006 *Oriented Strand Boards (OSB) — Definitions, classification and specifications*

BS EN 309 : 2005 *Particleboards – Definition and classification*

BS EN 312 : 2010 *Particleboards — Specifications*

BS EN 634-1 : 1995 *Cement-bonded particle boards — Specifications — General requirement*
BS EN 634-2 : 2007 *Cement-bonded particleboards — Specifications — Requirements for OPC bonded particleboards for use in dry, humid and exterior conditions*

BS EN 1090-1 : 2009 + A1 : 2011 *Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures — Requirements for conformity assessment of structural components*

BS EN 1990 : 2002 + A1 : 2005 *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*
NA to BE EN 1990 : 2002 + A1 : 2005 UK National Annex for *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*

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 + A1 : 2015 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 1991-1-7 : 2006 + A1 : 2014 *Eurocode 1 — Actions on structures — General actions — Accidental actions*

BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 + A1 : 2014 *Eurocode 2 – Design of concrete structures – General rules and rules for buildings*
NA + A2 : 2014 to BS EN 1992-1-1 : 2004 + A1 : 2014 UK National Annex to *Eurocode 2 – Design of concrete structures – General rules and rules for buildings*

BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005 + A1 : 2014 *Eurocode 3 — Design of steel structures — General rules and rules for buildings*
NA + A1 : 2014 to BS EN 1993-1-1 : 2005 + A1 : 2014 *Eurocode 3 — Design of steel structures — General rules and rules for buildings*
BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2005 *Eurocode 3 — Design of steel structures — General rules — Structural fire design*
NA to BS EN 1993-1-2 : 2005 UK National Annex to *Eurocode 3 — Design of steel structures — General rules — Structural fire design*
BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2006 *Eurocode 3 — Design of steel structures — General rules — Supplementary rules for cold-formed members and sheeting*
NA to BS EN 1993-1-3 : 2006 UK National Annex to *Eurocode 3 — Design of steel structures — General rules — Supplementary rules for cold-formed members and sheeting*

BS EN 1997-1 : 2004 + A1 : 2013 *Eurocode 7 — Geotechnical design — General rules*

BS EN 10346 : 2015 *Continuously hot-dip coated steel flat products for cold forming — Technical delivery conditions*

BS EN 14509 : 2013 *Self-supporting double skin metal faced insulating panels — Factory made products — Specifications*

BS EN ISO 4042 : 2018 *Fasteners — Electroplated coating systems*

BS EN ISO 9001 : 2015 *Quality management systems — Requirements*

BS EN ISO 14713-1 : 2017 *Zinc coatings — Guidelines and recommendations for the protection against corrosion of iron and steel in structures — General principles of design and corrosion resistance*

BS EN ISO 9223 : 2012 *Corrosion of metals and alloys. Corrosivity of atmospheres. Classification, determination and estimation*

12 Conditions

12.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system 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
- is valid only within the UK
- 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
- is subject to English Law.

12.2 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.

12.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system 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.

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

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

12.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system 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.