

## FOCUSING ON FIRE SAFETY IN HOUSEBUILDING



### The way we design, build and regulate the safety of homes is changing

**Building Regulations** for England and Wales ban combustible materials on the external walls of certain buildings over 18m.

For residential buildings between 11m and 18m, non-combustible materials must now be used in certain external wall system build-ups, such as rainscreen façades and timber frames, unless a full-scale fire test to BS 8414-1 or BS 8414-2 has been conducted.<sup>1</sup>

**The Building Safety Act** is introducing requirements to ensure more products are safe, and will establish a National Regulator for Construction Products.

**The New Homes Ombudsman Scheme** is empowering homeowners to dispute sub-standard work, with potential developer fines of up to £50,000 p/home.

**£50K** POTENTIAL FINE 

### Unnecessary risk

Insulation is a passive fire safety measure and functions as part of larger systems within a building's cavities, often involving third-party elements.

Changes from the design specification can stop these systems performing correctly. If this happens, combustible materials create a further level of risk.

**And it's completely unnecessary...**



### Non-combustible should be non-negotiable

Thermal performance can be achieved using non-combustible insulation, making it the clear choice for any home, regardless of height.

All of Knauf Insulation's glass mineral wool, wood wool boards and rock mineral wool slabs are non-combustible<sup>2</sup> with Euroclass A1 or A2-s1-d0 reaction to fire classification. So they can be specified with confidence.



**Combustible products can compromise the reputation of the industry and the safety of homeowners. With high performance, non-combustible materials available, why take the risk?**

1. Some combustible materials will still be permitted on buildings between 11m and 18m as part of masonry cavity wall constructions.

2. As set out in changes to the building regulations 2010 which bans the use of combustible materials, limiting the use of materials to those that achieve A1 or A2-s1-d0 on buildings in scope of the ban (as defined in regulation 7(4)).