

# CE marking and the UK mortar and screed industry

## Introduction

The implementation of the Construction Products Regulations in the UK introduces the legal requirement for CE marking to be applied to products, including mortars and screeds. This document explains how producers can be prepared and how to avoid unnecessary work and cost in meeting the requirements. The key factors are:-

### Implementation date

1st July 2013

### Key standards for MIA members

BS EN 998-1, Rendering and plastering mortar, BS EN 998-2, Masonry mortar, BS EN 13813, Screed material and floor screeds.

*Note: Some members may also be involved with other material, eg ETICS, in which case the general principles outlined in this paper apply*

### Declaration of Performance

This is based on historical test results which are required to be made available.

### CE marking certificate

Required to be "published", either on the packaging, or in paper form on or appended to the accompanying documentation. It is the intention of the industry to follow existing practice in respect of other construction materials, eg aggregates, and to CE mark "electronically", by making available on the supplier's website the required CE marking information. This established procedure has been agreed by the appropriate UK authorities.

The CE mark demonstrates conformity to a set of requirements as outlined in the Declaration of Performance, it is not a quality mark.

## Background

A CE mark is a statement that a product

has been manufactured and tested, in accordance with a special kind of standard known as a "harmonised European Standard" (hEN), although other types of test may also be valid. In addition, it shows that the product meets the seven Basic Requirements for Construction Works. These are defined in precise terms, which may require a little interpretation, as:-

Mechanical resistance and stability,  
Safety in case of fire,  
Hygiene, health and the environment  
Safety and accessibility in use,  
Protection against noise,  
Energy economy and heat retention,  
Sustainable use of natural resources.

A CE mark is a declaration of conformity, it is not a quality mark. This is an important point; a batch of product may well be defective, and unfit for purpose, perhaps due to a raw material or manufacturing fault, but still carry a valid CE mark. This is due to the statistical analysis of test results which permits a given failure rate.

A CE mark is not to be confused with the piece of paper, emblazoned with the "CE" symbol that sometimes falls out of the packet of a cheap appliance manufactured thousands of miles away.

So effectively the CE marking is a statement that a product has been manufactured and tested in a certain way, so that it conforms to the appropriate European regulations. It does not indicate that the product is fit for any particular purpose.

## What products are covered and what is the scope?

Every product for which a particular type of Standard, known as a harmonised European Standard, exists must be CE marked by European law if it is sold with a claim of

conformity to that Standard, so long as the country in which the product is sold has enacted the relevant legislation to make adherence mandatory. The CPR was enacted in the UK from April 2011; due to transitional requirements full implementation takes effect on 1st July 2013.

There are also other routes to CE marking. For certain products that are not covered by harmonised standards there is another form of test regime known as a European Technical Approval or ETA.

## The legal requirement

Although it is frequently said that it is a "legal requirement" to CE mark, this requires qualification. The Construction Products Directive is the existing EU enacted legislation, but this was not taken up by Ireland, Finland, Norway, Sweden or the UK, so that currently it is not a legal requirement in the UK, although the legislative situation will change with the introduction of the newest regulations, the Construction Products Regulations. These were introduced in April 2011, but compulsory CE marking is not required in the UK until the 1st July 2013.

(The fact that the UK does not currently require CE marking, but Continental Europe overwhelmingly does, means that European mortar and screed companies can and do export dry bagged materials to the UK, but UK manufacturers could not export their products, where covered by a harmonised standard, unless they were CE marked.)

## Harmonised standards and the construction products

Harmonised standards are associated with the

European “Construction Products Directive” (CPD) and were introduced in 1989 with the audable aim of removing barriers to trade within the EU, so that the member states could trade freely without restrictive legislation, rules, regulations or standards favouring one member state, company or product over another. Until that date, a restrictive regulation or law in one member state could effectively exclude a product from another, even though it might be manufactured only a few miles from a border. As an actual example, sand made in one mainland European country did not conform to the sand standard in an adjacent one, and there was a view that the sand grading standard in the second country might have been rather helpful in avoiding competition from other countries affecting the home based producers. Integrating the standards thus provided a level playing field across Europe.

The CPD also covered ways of testing products in a common way, by “harmonising” or integrating test methods and testing standards, together with a means of formally approving the testing houses, of which there are a number. These approval and certification bodies are now called “Notified Bodies”.

It should be noted that the CPD did not generally set values to be achieved, eg strengths of a mortar or screed, but only how these should be tested for, how conformity should be shown, and how Notified Bodies were approved/monitored. The actual values, eg mortar strengths, are set by engineers, designers and the building regulations. The exception to this generalisation is in the field of safety, and thus CE marked mortars are required to address “Euroclasses” of fire resistance.

## The Construction Products regulations (CPR) and CE marking – what is required and what products are covered?

With effect from the 1st July the CPR will require that all products covered by a

harmonised European Standard are CE marked. This mark will act to show conformity with the standard, in the case of masonry mortar with BS EN 998-2.

Because the removal of barriers to trade is the driver behind this legislation, only tradable commodities (placed on the market) are covered by the legislation. This is important for the building industry, and gives rise to a number of exemptions/exceptions to the CE marking requirement. One such is for concrete. Although, for example, concrete blocks are tradable, in that they can clearly be shipped from one country to another, readymixed concrete has not been so classified as it rarely crosses national borders. Consequently, CE marking does not apply to it, as it is not deemed a tradeable commodity. In contrast, mortar does come within the scope of the legislation, as a great deal, particularly in Continental Europe, is dry-bagged and shipped long distances and often between member states.

## The harmonised mortar standards BS EN 998-1 and BS EN 998-2

As with other National Standards based on a European Standard, these documents contain a section on CE marking and the Construction Products Directive. The information is in an “informative annex ZA”. This means that it is written to be a helpful, advisory addition to the main standard, although much of the content referred to is itself mandatory.

For BS EN 998-2, the annex ZA is the part of the standard that describes the requirements for, and assists with CE marking.

It considers both designed mortars, in which the mortar is characterised on the basis of performance, with the mix design being the responsibility of the manufacturer, not the specifier or the user, and prescribed mortars, where the mix proportions are fixed and the performance is assumed, and cannot be tested for to determine acceptance or rejection.

The first table that the annex includes is table ZA1, the requirements for a designed mortar. This defines each characteristic or

property of a mortar and the values required of that property. It is seen that apart from fire resistance, (called “reaction to fire” in the annex), there are no fixed, required values (known in the Standard as “mandated levels or classes”). Thus a designed mortar may be any strength, so long as it is stated and appropriately documented. Alternatively, a prescribed mortar may be any mix proportion although a table in another annex, annex NA, gives four common mixes and also lists respective indicative strengths. On this basis, some observers have concluded that these are the only permissible mixes. This is not the case, if a customer wanted a prescribed 1:3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> mix by volume, or a 4.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup> designed mortar mix it could be supplied in conformity with the Standard and carry a CE mark, so long as it had the appropriate test data to substantiate the claim to conformity to the Standard].

This table ZA1 is a key table as it lists each mortar property, known as an “essential characteristic”, in the first column, and the “mandated class” in the third column, that is any value that is a legal requirement. As previously discussed, the only values that are legally fixed are those for reaction to fire, and here we are required to conform to a Euroclass. For conventional mortars with cement: sand or cement: lime: sand we pass this requirement with ease merely by quoting Euroclass A1, (effectively non-flammable, see Glossary of Terms); fire issues only potentially arise if we produced, for example, a specialist ultra-lightweight mortar with a flammable aggregate.

The other properties are easily dealt with, by reference to this table and to the two figures, figure ZA1 and figure ZA2 respectively, which give very helpful examples of what a CE marking certificate needs to cover for each mortar type. Using table ZA1 and the two figures figure ZA1 and figure ZA2 (beware of confusing table ZA1 and figure ZA1), it is possible to consider the requirement for each property, i.e. exactly what we need to test for, measure, or just provide a statement about. Note that if we declare a value, we are required to be able to justify that value, as discussed below in “testing and conformity”.

**Compressive strength, designed masonry mortars.** No mandated or fixed requirement (NR). Declare any strength value supported by test data.

**Proportion of constituents (mix proportions), prescribed masonry mortars.** NR. Declare any mix proportion supported by test data.

**Bond strength, designed mortars.** This uses the concept of a so-called “tabulated” value. This means that no testing is required, the mortar is assumed to achieve a certain minimum value that is “tabulated” or already defined by the authorities. In this case, because no bond strength test method has been agreed, a similar parameter, called initial shear strength, is used, and we take the “tabulated value” of 0.15 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

**Contents (sic) of chlorides.** NR. This is only required for reinforced masonry, that is masonry with reinforcing steel in the mortar bed joints. For this very rare situation only, the chloride content of the mortar needs to be declared.

**Reaction to fire.** As previously discussed, “ordinary” mortar based on inorganic silica or limestone sands are non-flammable, which corresponds to Euroclass A1, so that is what we enter.

**Water absorption.** NR. This is for externally used mortars only, which probably means that for convenience it should be addressed for all production/deliveries. A value is declared based on the results of testing.

**Water vapour permeability.** As for bond strength above, we take a “tabulated value”, in this case  $\mu$  15/35. (This is the water vapour coefficient).

**Thermal conductivity.** This will usually be the tabulated value 0.83 W/mK, with P (the heat flow) = 50%, unless it is required to state a determined or tested value, eg in the case of a special insulating mortar, perhaps for use in external render.

**Durability.** This is a complex issue as no test has yet been agreed. In the absence of a test, the informative annex B, (note that this is informative, not mandatory), gives advice, and a new informative National Annexe is currently in preparation.

The prescribed mortars are dealt with similarly although it is only the mix proportions that can be checked. Rendering mortars are

covered in BS EN 998-1, which uses some of the same tests as BS EN 998-2, but with a lesser number in total. Floor screeds are also covered similarly in BS EN 13813.

## The testing requirement to enable the use of CE marking

Before a declaration of conformity can be made in respect of a certain property, say perhaps compressive strength in the case of a designed mortar, it is necessary for the mortar manufacturer to ensure that the test results, as well as exceeding the required value, have been obtained in a satisfactory manner. This means that the number of tests, the sampling and testing procedures and the laboratory itself are all of a satisfactory standard.

In the case of masonry mortars, under the existing CPD, these matters are addressed in section 8 of BS EN 998-2 where, in annexes A and ZA, the term “system of attestation of conformity” is used.

The CPR introduces another new term, “Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance”, or AVCP, which effectively defines the stringency/frequency of the product testing. Different products require different levels of testing stringency according to their criticality in the structure within which they are incorporated. For example, the cement used in a high rise structure or motorway bridge clearly requires to be tested to a high level with respect to the number of tests, the body carrying out the tests, the possible involvement of independent third party supervision etc. In contrast, a much less critical product, for example, a coat hanger, would require less stringent testing. This has led CEN to devise a hierarchy of testing, including such matters as the frequency, type of testing and third party/independent involvement. This requirement also introduces the term “notified testing laboratory”, which refers to the testing laboratory owned or approved by a Notified Product Certification Body known in short as a Notified Body or NoBo. In the context of CE marking, the laboratory used where an external testing laboratory is mandatory, eg in the case of cement, has to be a notified

testing laboratory, which means that it has been authorised by a member state, in this case the UK, and notified by the EU. In other words, it is a competent, independent testing laboratory meeting certain criteria. A number of these Notified Bodies, and notified testing laboratories exist in the UK.

Testing is required to conform to something known as Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance, or AVCP, which consists of different levels of testing stringency as described below.

### The systems of AVCP

The five systems, in descending order of stringency, are set out below:

#### System 1+.

Product certification comprising the issuing of a certificate of constancy of performance with determination of the product type, continuous surveillance and audit testing by a notified product certification body.

#### System 1.

Product certification comprising the issuing of a constancy of performance with determination of the product type and continuous surveillance by a notified product certification body.

#### System 2+.

Factory production control certification with continuous surveillance by a notified factory production control certification body. (The required level for designed mortars).

#### System 3.

Determination of product type by a notified testing laboratory.

#### System 4.

Manufacturer’s tasks only. (The required level for prescribed mortars).

This effectively descends numerically in terms of how onerous the requirement is from level 1+ where a Notified Body audits the process, and may take samples for testing by a notified testing laboratory at any time, to level 4 where there is no external overview and all of the testing and systems auditing is carried out in-house by the manufacturer itself. There are two types of testing defined by CEN, the testing required when a product has been developed (initial type testing),

prior to placing it on the market, and this will clearly be required for all products, regardless of AVCP level, as it is needed to initially characterise the performance of all products, and the testing that takes place "on the production line", as a product is manufactured; these two types are initial type testing and factory production control, as described below.

#### **Initial type testing and factory production control**

##### **a) Initial type testing.**

This is required to be carried out at the beginning of production of a new product type and before the commencement of manufacturing and offering the product for sale. Alternatively, for a product that is already in production, and for which test data exists, but for which no CE marking has previously been sought, the existing test data may be used. This clause is drawn to the attention of the reader, as in many cases it will mean that sufficient data already exists, without the need for any additional testing prior to CE marking, although there may well then be a need for further testing as described.

##### **b) Factory production control.**

As the name suggests, this refers to quality control testing that is carried out as production proceeds. It is described in detail in some standards, for example in BS EN 13813 in the case of floor screeds, and in outline in the case of mortars in the table ZA.3 of BS EN 998-2. BS EN 998-1 also addresses the issue in annex ZA.

#### **Declaration of performance**

A declaration of performance (DOP) is a statement that is required as an adjunct to CE marking under the new Construction Products Regulations. Although not all of the requirements of a DOP have yet been stated by CEN, an example, conforming with all of the points for which CEN have currently provided guidance, is given in Appendix 1, by kind permission of the Construction Products Association.

## What products are covered by mandatory CE marking in the UK?

No product for which there is a harmonised standard may be offered for sale after the 1st July without CE marking being applied, but there are some exceptions to the CE marking requirement as stated in the EU regulations, in particular in Article 5 of the CPR Regulation 305/106/EEC, which states:

*A manufacturer may refrain from drawing up a declaration of performance when placing a construction product covered by a harmonised standard on the market where:*

*(a) the construction product is individually manufactured or custom-made in a non-series process in response to a specific order, and installed in a single identified construction work, by a manufacturer who is responsible for the safe incorporation of the product into the works, in compliance with the applicable national rules and under the responsibility of those responsible for the safe execution of the construction works designated under the applicable national rules;*

*(b) the construction product is manufactured on the construction site for its incorporation in the respective construction works in compliance with the applicable national rules and under the responsibility of those responsible for the safe execution of the construction works designated under the applicable national rules; or*

*(c) the construction product is manufactured in a traditional manner or in a manner appropriate to heritage conservation and in a non-industrial process for adequately renovating construction works officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historic merit, in compliance with the applicable national rules.*

There may just be a loophole here for some lime: sand mortars to avoid CE marking but in my view this would have to be addressed by a lawyer and the potential downside of a prolonged engagement with a trading standards department might not be seen as attractive. Similarly, the position of prescribed screeds lacks clarity. The harmonised standard, BS EN 13813 states that:

*"This European Standard specifies requirements for screed material for use in floor construction internally. To support the aim of achieving a performance related standard, as far as possible this standard refers only to the properties of the product and not to its method of manufacture, except where this is unavoidable in the description of the characteristics of the product". Thus prescribed screeds are not covered by that standard, although they are by BS 8204, but this is not a harmonised standard."*

This means that dry silo mortar, dry bagged mortar and wet ready to use mortars, both prescribed and designed, will require CE marking, as will prescribed lime sand mortar because there is a harmonised standard for each of these materials. Rendering mortars will be covered equally with masonry mortars.

At first glance it appears that only designed screeds may be permitted. However, there is no legal requirement for CE marking in the case of products for which no harmonised European Standard exists, and it may be the case that a "prescribed floor screed" could be such a product; the first two sentences of the European screed standard, BS EN 13813 refer only to designed screeds.

## Can CE marking be applied using a simplified "family of products" as has been suggested in the case of some other industries?

This is not possible for mortars or floor screeds.

## The timetable for the introduction of CE marking

CE marking is not mandated by UK law until the 1st July 2013, which is the date that the new CPR fully supersedes the CPD, with the requirement for drawing up a Declaration of Performance (DoP), but if a product is already marketed with CE marking applied prior to the change to the CPR it will be deemed compliant.

## Governmental/ legislative enforcement

Any allegations of breaches of the law, either EU or national, will not be addressed by the usual enforcement agencies, as eg the police force, the judiciary, but will be investigated by the trading standards authority. It is not known to the writer if this body has adequate training and resource in this specialist field, if their staffs are cognisant of all of the regulation, or if indeed they are yet planning to actively address it.

It should be noted that due to the CPR requiring the product to actually have CE marking applied to it, its packaging or appended to accompanying documents, the Construction Products Association are in the process of "signing up" to a Primary Authority agreement with one of the UK Trading Standard bodies. When completed and until the required delegated act has been drafted and enacted, this should permit continued electronic issue of CE marking (and DoPs) via company websites particularly for bulk supplied products where a CE marking information sheet would have to be supplied with the load.

## Summary

To achieve CE marking we are required to make a Declaration of Performance (DOP). This is based on data, which will always include initial type testing, although this may well already be available as a result of historic test work. Because the EU have not yet published the full requirements for some aspects of a DOP, it is not yet possible to finalise one, but a template is given in appendix 1 of this paper, with acknowledgement to the Construction Products Association who produced the original, and full detail is given in annexe III of the Construction Products Regulations.

Continuing testing, called factory production control, is also an ongoing requirement.

For some products an external body, called a Notified Body, is required to be involved to assess and certify the quality system, or as it is known under the CPR the system for the Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP).

Designed Mortars are required to conform to system 2+ which involves a Notified Body.

Prescribed mortars are required to conform to system 4 which is the manufacturer self assessing his systems and producing his DoPs and CE marking without the need for these to be checked by the Notified Body.

Floor screeds are required to carry CE marking in the case of designed mixes conforming to the harmonised European Standard BS EN 13813. However, the, existing British Standard, BS 8204, which is not a harmonised Standard, covers prescribed screed mixes and does not include any CE marking requirements.

Thus for screed, only designed screeds are subject to CE marking. It is possible that prescribed screeds could be produced without CE marking, but it is recommended that an authoritative legal view be sought should this option be considered.

## Glossary of terms

### **Declaration of Performance (DoP)**

the mandatory document which is required by Annex ZA of a harmonised European Standard or a European Technical Approval which defines and identifies the specific designation of the product and its performance in relation to the applicable essential characteristics identified in the Basic Requirements for Construction Works detailed in Annex 1 of the Construction Products Regulation.

### **Assessment and Verification and Constancy of performance (AVCP)**

the system identified within the relevant harmonised European Standard which includes Initial Type Testing, Factory Production Control and where applicable third party assessment and certification, leading to the provision of a Declaration of Performance and CE marking of the product.

### **harmonised European Standard (hEN)**

a mandated European Standard containing an Annex ZA requiring the product conforming to the harmonised standard to be CE marked.

### **Notified product certification body or Notified Body (NoBo)**

an independent third party body established under national law to carry out the third party tasks when applicable and required within the process of Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance.

### **Notified Testing laboratory**

a laboratory owned by or authorised by a Notified Body with appropriate competency to carry out product testing.

### **Factory production control certification body**

a Notified Body with appropriate competence and responsibility authorised by a member state to carry out assessments and audits and issue factory production control certification.

**DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE** No. 001CPR2013-07-14

1. Unique identification code of the product-type:

**Positive pressure air/flue terminal with metal flue duct for C62- and C63-type gas appliances T120- P1- D-Vm-L40045- O50**

2. Type, batch or serial number or any other element allowing identification of the construction product as required under Article 11(4) of the CPR:  
[to be given by the manufacturer]

3. Intended use or uses of the construction product, in accordance with the applicable harmonized technical specification, as foreseen by the manufacturer:

**Convey air for combustion, and the products of combustion from appliances to the outside atmosphere.**

4. Name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and contact address of the manufacturer as required under Article 11(5):

**Any Co Ltd, Willowbrook, Badsey Lane, Willersey Fields, Nr. Broadway, WR11 7HF**

5. Where applicable, name and contact address of the authorised representative whose mandate covers the tasks specified in Article 12(2):  
[to be given by the manufacturer]

6. System or systems of assessment and verification of constancy of performance of the construction product as set out in CPR, Annex V:  
**System 2+**

7. In case of the declaration of performance concerning a construction product covered by a harmonized standard:

EN 14989-1: 2007

**Name and identification No. 5678 (of the notified body as given in the DoP) performed the initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control and the continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control, and issued the certificate of constancy of conformity of the factory production control.**

8. Declared performance

<b>Essential characteristics</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Harmonised technical specification</b>
Compressive strength	Pass	EN 14989-1: 2007
Resistance to fire	050	as above
Gastightness/leakage:		
-of the flue	0.006 l s-1 m-2 (under a positive pressure of 200 Pa)	Ditto
- of the air supply duct)	0.28 l s-1 m-2 (under a positive pressure of 40 Pa)	Ditto
Flow resistance coefficient:		
-of the flue	1.5 (declared)	EN 14989-1: 2007
-of the air supply duct.	2.5 (declared)	EN 14989-1: 2007
Thermal resistance of air/flue terminal:		
-with separate air/flue configuration	0.5 m2K/W (declared)	EN 14989-1: 2007
-with concentric air/flue configuration	0.35 m2K/W (declared)	EN 14989-1: 2007
Thermal shock	Pass	EN 14989-1: 2007
Flexural tensile strength	NPD	EN 14989-1: 2007
Durability:		
-against chemicals	Pass	EN 14989-1: 2007
-against corrosion	Pass	EN 14989-1: 2007
-freeze thaw	Pass	EN 14989-1: 2007

9. The performance of the product identified in points 1 and 2 is in conformity with the declared performance in point 8.

This declaration of performance is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer identified in point 4.

Signed for and on behalf of the manufacturer by:

(name and function) .....

(place and date of issue) (signature) .....

BS EN 998-2:2010  
EN 998-2:2010 (E)

 01234
<b>AnyCo Ltd, PO Box 21, B-1050</b>  10  <b>01234-CPD-00234</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EN 998-2:2010</b></p> <p><u>Designed</u> general purpose masonry mortar for external use in elements subject to structural requirements</p> <p><b>Compressive strength:</b> Category M 5</p> <p><b>Initial shear strength:</b> 0,15 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (tab. value)</p> <p><b>Contents of chloride:</b> 0,07 % Cl</p> <p><b>Reaction to fire:</b> Class A1</p> <p><b>Water absorption:</b> 0,05 kg/(m<sup>2</sup> · min<sup>0,5</sup>)</p> <p><b>Water vapour permeability:</b> μ 15/35</p> <p><b>Thermal conductivity:</b> (λ<sub>10,dry</sub>) 0,83 W/mK (tab. mean value; P = 50 %)</p> <p><b>Durability (against freeze-thaw):</b> evaluation based on provisions valid in the intended place of use of the mortar</p>

CE conformity marking, consisting of the

"CE" - symbol given in Directive 93/68/EEC

Identification number of the certification body

Name or identifying mark and registered address of the producer

Last two digits of the year in which the marking was affixed

Certificate number

No. of European Standard

Description of product and information on regulated characteristics

In addition to any specific information relating to dangerous substances shown above, the product should also be accompanied, when and where required and in the appropriate form, by documentation listing any other legislation on dangerous substances for which compliance is claimed, together with any information required by that legislation.

*Note: European legislation without national derogations need not be mentioned.*

BS EN 998-2:2010  
EN 998-2:2010 (E)


<p><b>AnyCo Ltd, PO Box 21, B-1050</b></p> <p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>EN 998-2:2010</b></p> <p><b>Prescribed general purpose masonry mortar for external use in elements subject to structural requirements</b></p> <p><b>Proportion of constituents (by volume):</b></p> <p>Cement 15 %</p> <p>Lime 10 %</p> <p>Aggregates 75 %</p> <p><b>Contents of chloride:</b> 0,07 % Cl</p> <p><b>Reaction to fire:</b> Class A1</p> <p><b>Water absorption:</b> 0,1 [kg/(m<sup>2</sup> · min<sup>0,5</sup>)]</p> <p><b>Water vapour permeability:</b> μ 15/35</p> <p><b>Thermal conductivity:</b> (λ<sub>10,dry</sub>) 0,83 W/mK (tab. mean value; P = 50 %)</p> <p><b>Durability (against freeze-thaw):</b> evaluation based on provisions valid in the intended place of use of the mortar</p>

CE conformity marking, consisting of the

"CE" - symbol given in Directive 93/68/EEC

Name or identifying mark and registered address of the producer

Last two digits of the year in which the marking was affixed

No. of European Standard

Description of product and information on regulated characteristics

**Further Information**

**MPA Briefing Note on CPR** (Feb 13)

[http://members.mineralproducts.org/user/web/res\\_brief01.php](http://members.mineralproducts.org/user/web/res_brief01.php)

**FAQs on the CPR and CE marking** (Dec 12)

[http://members.mineralproducts.org/user/web/policy\\_agg\\_01.php](http://members.mineralproducts.org/user/web/policy_agg_01.php)

**CPA Guidance Note on CPR** (Dec 12)

<http://www.constructionproducts.org.uk/publications/industry-affairs/display/view/construction-products-regulation/>

**MIA Producer Members**

Breedon Aggregates Ltd  
CEMEX UK Materials Ltd  
CPI Mortars Ltd  
Hanson Premix  
Hugh King & Co  
John Carr (Liverpool) Ltd  
Premier Mortars Ltd  
Remix Dry Mortar Ltd  
RTU (Frank McIlroy) Ltd  
Smiths Concrete Ltd  
Tarmac Building Products Ltd

**MIA Associate members**

BASF Construction Chemicals (UK) Limited  
Buxton Lime  
Cathay Pigments (UK) Limited  
Christeyns UK Ltd  
Grace Construction Products Ltd  
Lanxess Ltd  
Lhoist UK Ltd  
Neil Beningfield & Associates Ltd  
Rockwood Pigments (UK) Ltd  
Singleton Birch Ltd



essential materials  
sustainable solutions

The Mortar Industry Association is part of the Mineral Products association, the trade association for the aggregates, asphalt, cement, concrete, dimension stone, lime, mortar and silica sand industries

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There is a real danger of contact dermatitis or serious burns if skin comes into contact with wet mortar. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye protection. Where skin contact occurs either directly or through saturated clothing was immediately with soap and water. For eye contact immediately wash out eyes thoroughly with clean water. If swallowed wash out mouth and drink plenty of water.

The relevant codes of practice, standards and statutory regulations must always be observed.