

{_0005} Par 3.1	...harmonised European norms/standard such as the standard for <i>Thermal insulation products for buildings- Factory made rigid polyurethane foam PU products BSEN13165:2012 Fire classification of construction products and building elements BSEN13501-1:2007</i> ¹
{_0016} par 5.1.1(3)	KS' efforts to pass a BS8414-2 test did not come to fruition using the new technology until 2015 ⁴
{_0035} par 7.1.2(4)	Finally, <u>as-although</u> Reynobond 55 had a classification under was covered by Harmonised standard EN13501-1 as well as falling under a European Technical Guideline for cladding Kits (ETAG 34) relied on in Arconic's 2017 BBA certificate for the riveted system ² (as explained at paragraph 3.1 above (and contrary to BBA's erroneous analysis) Arconic was not required to have either CE marked the product or drawn up a DoP . It failed to do so in breach of CPR 2013 however to seek a European Technical Assessment under the ETAG despite recognising this as an option under the 2011 Regulation but which would have then led to an obligation to CE mark, which Arconic saw as a "threat" ³ .

¹ Amend footnote 18 as follows: {BSI00000122} {CEL00010311}

² last line on {ARC00000415 0009}

³ {MET00053158 P06 0171} at {0171}{0189} and {0190} presentation dated 3.9.19 but in fact clearly relating to 2012. {MET00053158 P07 0008} at { 0011} Retrospective SWOT analysis of 2012: "Threats" section includes "Important and quick fire regulation changes – CE marking for composite panels". Whereas the "Opportunities" section includes "CE marking for Reynolux".