



**Implementation of the provisions of the
Construction Products Regulation
EU No 305/2011
in the
European clay bricks and blocks industry**

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1. Introduction

EN 771-1 is currently under revision with the aim of adapting to the new elements of the Construction Products Regulation (CPR). This includes a specification of the intended use(s) and adjustments to the new requirements of CE marking and Declaration of Performance (DoP). A particular simplification of the CE marking is expected by the manufacturers from a normative described short CE marking consisting in a new system of abbreviations of symbols and default values. There is no doubt, that under the rule of the European Commission, the application of these new normative rules of EN 771-1 are only possible after the date of the first applicability of the revised standard is published by OFEC. The manufacturer should decide (for good reasons and in his own responsibility), whether to use these rules in the CE marking. In case of questions from customers or the national market surveillance authorities this TBE position paper could provide reasonable argumentation.

The **purpose of this guidance document** is to provide the manufacturers of clay bricks and blocks (i.e. clay masonry units) in all EU Member States with a proposed set of common procedures for the implementation of the provisions of the CPR as of 1st July 2013. This seems to be necessary and helpful because the respective European Technical Specification EN 771-1 will not be ready in a revised version, which takes into account all necessary changes and amendments, by that date due to the long CEN procedure. However, a common implementation procedure will be useful for the producers as well as for the authorities, market surveillance bodies and customers. Therefore this document can be used in parallel to the draft revised prEN 771-1 until this revised version of the EN 771-1 will officially be available.

This guidance document deals specifically with the **intended uses**, which are defined in Art. 2 of the CPR: “14. *“intended use” means the intended use of the construction product as defined in the applicable harmonised technical specification;*” and which are required to be part of the declaration of performance according to Art. 6 and of the CE marking according to Art. 9.2.

Art. 11 of the CPR defines the obligations of manufacturers, amongst which the two most important ones are to **draw up a declaration of performance** in accordance with Articles 4 and 6, and to **affix the CE marking** in accordance with Articles 8 and 9. Therefore this guidance document provides proposals how – according to the current knowledge – manufacturers can fulfil to the best the legal requirements regarding the declaration of performance and the CE marking.

2. Reference documents

- Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC
- EN 771-1:2011-05 – Specification for masonry units – Part 1: Clay masonry units

3. Intended uses

The term “intended use(s)” or different uses of masonry units occur several times in the current version of EN 771-1. The list of terms and definitions can be found in annex B.

From all that one could conclude that there are in fact many intended uses for clay masonry units and that the current version of the respective product standard differentiates them, like e.g. loadbearing vs. non-loadbearing, protected vs. non-protected (rendered/plastered), facing vs. non-facing, thermal insulating, structural, sound insulating, etc. (as mentioned in the definitions, requirements, description and designation and in Annex B).

On the other hand one could also conclude that there is just one intended use for clay masonry units, namely “masonry walls, columns and partitions” (as mentioned in Annex ZA).

What is now correct? In fact there is no clear answer to this question. Of course there are different applications, but in principle the use is always masonry (be it in form of walls or columns, loadbearing or non-loadbearing, with or without special performances).

The only really relevant differentiation seems to be the question of the protection of the masonry against water penetration and therefore against active soluble salt attack and freeze-thaw damage!

TBE Conclusion / proposal:

It is proposed to formally limit the number of intended uses for the purpose of DoP and CE-marking under the CPR to two intended uses:

- **“Protected masonry” (abbreviation “P”)** → Masonry which is protected against water penetration and is not in contact with soil and ground water.
- **“Unprotected resp. exposed masonry” (abbreviation “U”)** → Masonry which may be exposed to rain, freeze/thaw and/or may be in contact with soil and ground water without a suitable protection.

4. Declaration of Performance

Article 4 – Declaration of performance of the CPR requires: When a construction product is covered by a harmonised standard or conforms to a European Technical Assessment which has been issued for it, the manufacturer shall draw up a declaration of performance when such a product is placed on the market.

By drawing up the declaration of performance, the manufacturer shall assume responsibility for the conformity of the construction product with such declared performance. In the absence of objective indications to the contrary, Member States shall presume the declaration of performance drawn up by the manufacturer to be accurate and reliable.

According to **Article 6 – Content of the declaration of performance of the CPR** the DoP shall express the performance of construction products in relation to the essential characteristics of those products in accordance with the relevant harmonised technical specifications.

The declaration of performance shall contain in particular the following information:

- (a) the reference of the **product-type** for which the declaration of performance has been drawn up;
- (b) the **system or systems of assessment and verification of constancy of performance** of the construction product, as set out in Annex V;

(c) the **reference number and date of issue of the harmonised standard or the European Technical Assessment** which has been used for the assessment of each essential characteristic;

(d) where applicable, the **reference number of the Specific Technical Documentation used** and the requirements with which the manufacturer claims the product complies.

The declaration of performance shall in addition contain:

(a) the **intended use or uses for the construction product**, in accordance with the applicable harmonised technical specification;

(b) the **list of essential characteristics**, as determined in the harmonised technical specification **for the declared intended use or uses**;

(c) the **performance of at least one of the essential characteristics of the construction product**, relevant for the declared intended use or uses;

(d) where applicable, the **performance of the construction product, by levels or classes**, or in a description, if necessary based on a calculation in relation to its essential characteristics determined in accordance with Article 3(3);

(e) the **performance of those essential characteristics of the construction product which are related to the intended use or uses**, taking into consideration the provisions in relation to the intended use or uses where the manufacturer intends the product to be made available on the market;

(f) for the listed essential characteristics for which no performance is declared, the letters 'NPD' (**No Performance Determined**);

(g) when a **European Technical Assessment** has been issued for that product, the performance, by levels or classes, or in a description, of the construction product in relation to all essential characteristics contained in the corresponding European Technical Assessment.

Annex III of the CPR provides a model for drawing up the declaration of performance (at least 2 A4 pages).

According to **Article 7 – Supply of the declaration of performance of the CPR** a copy of the declaration of performance of each product which is made available on the market shall be supplied **either in paper form or by electronic means**. A paper copy of the DoP shall be supplied if the recipient requests it.

The copy of the declaration of performance may also be **made available on a website**, but only in accordance with conditions to be established by the Commission by means of delegated acts in accordance with Article 60. Such conditions shall, inter alia, guarantee that the declaration of performance remains available at least for a period of 10 years. Unfortunately such a delegated act can only be published after entering into force of the basic legal document, i.e. after 1st July 2013 – maybe, practically this will be available only late in 2013 or even in 2014.

Last but not least the declaration of performance shall be supplied **in the language or the languages required by the Member State where the product is made available**.

All this causes many problems for the producers and leaves many open questions, which most probably will not be answered before we in industry are obliged to implement the CPR into daily practice. We therefore need an approach, which is simple, easy to understand and fulfils – to the highest possible degree – all legal requirements.

TBE Conclusion / proposal:

TBE proposes the following:

- **Supply a paper form of the copy of the DoP** (e.g. on the packaging, on the delivery note, etc) or
- **Supply a copy of the DoP by electronic means** (e.g. fax, email, QR code, etc). Follow the rules as listed below
- For those customers who explicitly request it, the producer is obliged to supply a paper copy of the DoP according to the CPR.

Note: This is indispensable and legally sufficient, provided that all other legal provisions are met (e.g. regarding languages, period of availability, etc.).

Additionally, it is proposed to

- **Supply all DoPs on a website** in all relevant languages and provide the link to this website directly on the product or the packaging or the delivery note; following the rules as listed below

Note: Until the availability of the delegated act, supplying a copy of the DoP only on a website is legally not sufficient.

In case a QR-code is used for providing the DoP:

- The QR-code can either directly contain all the necessary DoP information as required by the CPR or
- the url address of a pdf document in all relevant languages, which can be downloaded after scanning the QR-code
- For the first option, a smart-phone App is necessary that imports the technical data embedded in the QR code in a template in the language requested , corresponding to the paper copy of the DoP.

Annex A shows **examples** how a DoP and a respective QR-code could look like. The QR code can be shown on the CE-marking label (Annex A.4).

Provisional rules for the use of a website for providing the DoP can be found in annex C.

5. CE marking

Article 8 – General principles and use of CE marking of the CPR requests that the CE marking **shall be affixed** to those construction products for which the manufacturer has drawn up a declaration of performance.

However, if a declaration of performance has not been drawn up by the manufacturer the CE marking shall not be affixed.

By affixing or having affixed the CE marking, **manufacturers takes responsibility for the conformity of the construction product with the declared performance** as well as the compliance with all applicable requirements laid down in the CPR and in other relevant Union harmonisation legislation providing for its affixing.

For any construction product covered by a harmonised standard, or for which a European Technical Assessment has been issued, the **CE marking shall be the only marking which attests conformity of the construction product with the declared performance** in relation to the essential characteristics, covered by that harmonised standard or by the European Technical Assessment.

Article 9 – Rules and conditions for the affixing of CE marking of the CPR requests that the CE marking shall be **affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the construction product or to a label attached to it**. Where this is not possible or not warranted on account of the nature of the product, it shall be **affixed to the packaging or to the accompanying documents**.

The CE marking shall be followed by:

- the two last digits of the year in which it was first affixed,
- the name and the registered address of the manufacturer, or the identifying mark allowing identification of the name and address of the manufacturer easily and without any ambiguity,
- the unique identification code of the product-type,
- the reference number of the declaration of performance,
- the level or class of the performance declared,
- the reference to the harmonised technical specification applied,
- the identification number of the notified body, if applicable
- and the intended use as laid down in the harmonised technical specification applied.

The CE marking shall be affixed **before the construction product is placed on the market**. It **may be followed by a pictogram** or any other mark notably indicating a special risk or use.

The most problematic request is probably the “level or class of the performance declared”. One could interpret this sentence in different ways:

- just provide information about one (most important) performance
- provide information about the “relevant” performances or
- provide information about all performances for which a performance is declared in the DoP.
- provide information about all performances even for those for which NPD is declared in the DoP.

From the technical viewpoint it would be logical to provide the “relevant” performances, the problem is who shall/can decide which the relevant ones are. To be legally on the very safe side it would be necessary to provide all technical performances (even if some are “no performance determined” = NPD), but this will lead to a quite extensive list of parameters and in principle to a complete repetition of the DoP in the CE-marking, which doesn’t really look sensible.

TBE Conclusion / proposal:

It is proposed to provide the following pieces of information in the CE-marking in paper form (besides all the other “formal” things):

- Full CE marking including all performances with the exception of those where no performance is declared (NPD) in the DoP or
- All performances with the exception of those where no performance is declared (NPD) in the DoP in the form of an **abbreviation code** (see below and also the examples in the Annex A.3), following the order of performances as in prEN 771-1.

Additionally it is proposed to provide

- the **address of the website** where the respective DoP can be found (see chapter 4)

If a QR-code is used for the DoP it can be provided on the CE marking label (see chapter 4).

Of course it is also possible to omit the website and/or the QR-code, if a manufacturer does not want to use this option and supplies the DoP in paper form with the product.

Abbreviation system

An abbreviation system may be used as part of the designation as shown in Table 1. Another abbreviation system can be used if it is properly defined and explained by the manufacturer. If the system of Table 1 is used, unit type, intended use and values for the characteristics with a position number in the table shall always be declared, but NPD may be used. For the other characteristics, that do not have a fixed position number in the table a system with given default values can be used.

If the declaration by the manufacturer in the declaration of performance (DoP) of one of those characteristics matches the given default value of the chosen set in the table, then the characteristic can be omitted in the code.

If the declaration does not match the default value then the specified code of characteristic followed by the declared value shall be given. All the values – also NPDs – as given in the last three columns of Table 1 have to be looked upon as default values. If for characteristics the NPD option has been declared instead of the given default value from the table, the relevant code of each of those characteristics shall be given at the last position in the abbreviation system.

In Table 1 three different sets (A, B and C) of default values are defined. Set A is a set of default values for units used in protected masonry. Set B is a set of default values for high precision units used in protected masonry and set identification C is a set of default values for units used in unprotected masonry.

A manufacturer can create his own sets of default values related to the intended use and the unit type if they are properly identified and explained.

Table 1 — Definition of the abbreviation system and default values

Clause in the standard	Characteristic	Position in the designation code and code of characteristic (in bracket)	Unit	Code	Sets of default values of characteristics ¹⁾		
					A	B	C
	Unit type	1		CL			
	Intended use	2		P or U			
Category of masonry units 5.2.4: P Units, 5.3.4: U Units	Category	3		I or II			
Compressive strength perpendicular to bed face 5.2.4: P Units, 5.3.4: U Units	Mean compressive strength	4	N/mm ²	xxx,x			
Gross dry density 5.2.3.1: P Units, 5.3.3.1: U Units	Mean gross dry density	5	kg/m ³	xxxx			
Dimensions 5.2.1.1: P Units, 5.3.1.1: U Units	Length, width and height	6	mm	lll x www x hhh			
	Identification for sets of default values linked to intended use	7		A, B and C			
Thermal properties 5.2.5: P Units, 5.3.5: U Units	$\lambda_{10,dry,unit}$ -value	No fixed position (L)	W/mK	x,xxx	NPD	NPD	NPD
Durability 5.2.6: P Units, 5.3.6: U Units	Freeze/thaw resistance category	No fixed position		F0, F1, or F2	F0	F0	F2
Dimensional tolerances 5.2.1.2: P Units, 5.3.1.2: U Units	Dimensional tolerance category	No fixed position	mm, when Tm	T1, T1+, T2, T2+ or Tm	T1	T1+	T1
	Range category	No fixed position	mm, when Rm	R1, R1+, R2, R2+ or Rm	R1	R1+	R1
Gross dry density 5.2.3.1: P Units, 5.3.3.1: U Units	Tolerance category	In bracket after gross dry density	%, when Dm	D1, D2, or Dm	D2	D2	D1
Flatness of bed faces 5.2.1.2.4: P Units, 5.3.1.2.4: U Units	Deviation from flatness (evenness)	No fixed position (E)	mm	*	NPD	1	NPD
Plane parallelism of bed faces 5.2.1.2.5: P Units, 5.3.1.2.5: U Units	Plane parallelism	No fixed position (PL)	mm	*	NPD	1	NPD
Net dry density 5.2.3.2: P Units, 5.3.3.2: U Units	Mean net dry density	No fixed position (N)	kg/m ³	xxxx	NPD	NPD	NPD
	Tolerance Category	In bracket after net dry density	%, when Dm	D1, D2 or Dm	NPD	NPD	NPD
Configuration 5.2.2: P Units, 5.3.2: U Units	Illustration or Group ⁴³⁾	No fixed position (G)		G1, G2, G3, or G4 or 1S ⁴³⁾	G2	G3	G1
Configuration 5.3.2: U-Units	Total volume of frogs	No fixed positions (FR)	% of volume	**	Not applicable	Not applicable	≤ 20%

Bond strength 5.2.12: P Units, 5.3.13: U Units	Initial shear strength	No fixed position (B)	N/mm ²	*, ** or “acc. EN 998- 2, Annex C”	acc. EN 998- 2, Annex C	acc. EN 998- 2, Annex C	acc. EN 998- 2, Annex C
Water vapour permeability 5.2.11: P Units, 5.3.12: U Units	Water vapour diffusion coeff.	No fixed position (V)		*/** or **/*** or acc. EN 1745 Table 1	acc. EN 1745 Table 1	acc. EN 1745 Table 1	acc. EN 1745 Table 1
Water absorption 5.2.7: P Units, 5.3.7: U Units	Water absorption	No fixed position (W)	%	**, *	NPD	NPD	NPD
Initial rate of water absorption of U Units 5.3.8: U Units	Initial rate of water absorption	No fixed position (I)	kg/m ² min	*, *	NPD	NPD	NPD
Active soluble salts content 5.2.8: P Units, 5.3.9: U Units	Category	No fixed position (S)		S0, S1 or S2	S0	S0	S2
Moisture movement 5.2.9: P Units, 5.3.10: U Units	Moisture movement	No fixed position (M)	mm/m	*, *	NPD	NPD	NPD
Reaction to fire 5.2.10: P Units, 5.3.11: U Units	Reaction to fire class	No fixed position (RF)		A1	A1	A1	A1
Compressive strength not perpendicular to bed face 5.2.4: P Units, 5.3.4: U Units	Mean compressive strength not perpendicular to bed face	No fixed position (C)	N/mm ²	***, *	NPD	NPD	NPD
Dangerous substances 5.2.13: P Units, 5.3.14: U Units		No fixed position (DS)		acc. national provisions in place of use	NPD	NPD	NPD

1) Depending on the chosen set of default values (A, B or C) the respective characteristics shall only be given if they differ from the tabulated default value as given in the last three columns

4) by reference to EN 1996-1-1 or EN 1996-1-2

NOTE The designation codes for 3 examples of clay masonry units with the following characteristics declared:

Declared characteristics	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
Intended use:	P	P	U
Category	I	I	I
Mean compressive strength perpendicular to bed face	8,5 N/mm ²	10,0 N/mm ²	43,8 N/mm ²
Gross dry density	750 kg/m ³	650 kg/m ³	1900 kg/m ³
Tolerance category	D1	D2	D1
Dimensions (length x width x height)	240x300x238 mm	250x365x249 mm	240x115x71 mm
Set identification	A	B	C
$\lambda_{10, dry, unit-value}$	0,140 W/mK	0,090 W/mK	NPD
Freeze/thaw	F0	F0	F2
Dimensional tolerance category	T2	T2+	T1
Range category	R2	R2+	R1
Flatness of bed faces	NPD	1	NPD
Plane parallelism	NPD	1	NPD
Mean net dry density	NPD	NPD	2100 kg/m ³
Tolerance category	NPD	NPD	Dm: +/- 2%
Unit Group	G2	G3	G2
Volume of frog			≤ 20 %
Bond strength	acc. to EN 998-2, Annex C	acc. to EN 998-2, Annex C	acc. to EN 998-2, Annex C
Water vapour permeability	NPD	acc. EN 1745 Table 1	acc. EN 1745 Table 1
Water absorption	NPD	NPD	<6%
Initial rate of water absorption	NPD	NPD	NPD
Active soluble salts content	S0	S0	NPD
Moisture movement	NPD	NPD	NPD
Reaction to fire	A1	A1	A1
Compressive strength not perpendicular to bed face	NPD	NPD	NPD
Dangerous substances	NPD	NPD	NPD

will be the following ones:

Example 1:

CL	P	I	8,5	750(D1)	240x300x238	A	T2	R2	L0,140	V
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Example 2:



CL	P	I	10,0	650	250x365x249	B	T2+	R2+	L0,090
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Example 3:

CL	U	I	43,8	1900	240x115x71	C	N2100(2)	G2	V50/100	W<6	S
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Annex A – Examples

A.1 DoP in paper form

Declaration of Performance:					
Number : 13S1537W1139					
(1) TBE brick Thermostar 44				(4) Ceram Uni	
(1) Article nr.	59 521 – 507			Rue de la Montagne 17	
(2) Reference nr.	13S1537W1139			B-1000 Brussels	
(3) Intended use(s)				Belgium	
In masonry walls, columns and partitions acc. to the scope of EN 771-1:				protected masonry	
(6) Assessment and Verification of constancy of performance: system				2+	
(7) Notified body				3204/305-TBE	
Performed:					
(i) initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control;					
(ii) continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control and issued certificate number:				3204 – CPR – 18/2013	
(9) Declared performance:					
Length	250	±		mm	
Width	440	±		mm	
Height	249	±		mm	
Dimensional tolerance	T2+			mm	
Range	R2+			mm	
Flatness of bed faces	1				
Plane parallelism of bed faces	1				
Gross dry density	615			kg/m³	
Net dry density	NPD				
Density tolerance	Dm	3		%	
Grouping of unit	3				
Total Volume of Frogs	--				
Compressive strength (perpendicular to bed face)	10			N/mm²	
Normalized compressive strength (perpendicular to bed face)	11,5			N/mm²	
Compressive strength (perpendicular to header)	NPD			N/mm²	
Normalized compressive strength (perpendicular to header)	NPD			N/mm²	
category	I				
Bond strength	acc. EN 998-2, Annex C			N/mm²	
Thermal conductivity	0,085 (P2)			W/mK	
Water vapour permeability	5/10				
Durability	F0				
Water absorption	NPD			%	
Initial rate of water absorption	NPD				
Active soluble salt content category	S0				
Moisture movement	NPD			mm/m	
Dangerous substances	Passed			NL BSB	
Reaction to fire class	A1			CD 96/603/EC + 2000/605/EC	
(10) The performance of the product identified is in accordance with the specification given above.					
Authorized representative: CEO				(5) Anthonis van Dyck	
Signed on behalf of the manufacturer: 16.07.2012				Rue de la Régence 3, 1000 Brussels	

A.2 QR-code

Example of a QR – Code containing all information of a DoP acc. A.1:



Remark: scanning this code with commonly available tools will reveal a string of data that is used by an App to fill a template

Example of a QR – Code containing the link to the URL of a website:



Remark: scanning this code with commonly available tools will reveal an URL to a pdf allowing direct download.

Tiles & Bricks Europe aisbl

Rue de la Montagne 17

B-1000 Brussels

Belgium



TBEbrick Thermostar 44

CL P I 10 615 (Dm3) 250x440x249 B L 0,085 T2+ R2+

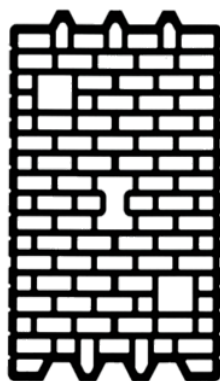


EN 771-1: 2014

NB.Nr.: 3204/305-TBE

Ref. Nr.: 13S1537W1139

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DoP.Nr.: 13S1537W1139

Annex B

First of all in the clause **3 Terms and definitions**, like e.g. in:

3.3 protected masonry: masonry which is protected against water penetration,

or in **3.4 LD unit:** clay masonry unit with a low gross dry density for use in protected masonry,

or in **3.29 clay masonry unit for masonry panels:** clay masonry unit suitable for production of reinforced masonry or masonry storey height panels with vertical channels for mortar or concrete infill,

or in **3.30 clay masonry subject to severe exposure:** masonry or elements of masonry, which under end use conditions, are subjected to saturation with water (driving rain, ground water) combined with frequent freeze/thaw-cycling, due to climatic conditions and absence of protective features (and similar in 3.31 or 3.32).

Then the issue of uses also turns up in clause **5 Requirements for clay masonry units** (5.2 and 5.3), like e.g. in:

5.2.4 Compressive strength (LD units): When relevant to the uses for which the unit is placed on the market and in all cases for masonry units intended to be used in elements subject to structural requirements, the mean compressive strength shall be declared by the manufacturer.

Or in **5.2.5 Thermal properties (LD units):** When relevant to the uses for which the units are placed on the market and in all cases for masonry units intended to be used in elements subject to thermal insulation requirements, the manufacturer shall provide the mean $\lambda_{10,dry,unit}$ -value and the determination model as prescribed in EN 1745 or alternatively give gross dry density or net dry density and configuration.

Or in **5.2.6 Durability (LD units):** When the intended use of the product only provides limited protection (e.g. thin layer of render), in countries where there is a requirement for freeze/thaw resistance, it shall be evaluated and declared according to the provisions valid in the intended place of use of the units.

Or in **5.2.8 Active soluble salts content (LD units):** When the intended use of the product only provides limited protection (e.g. thin layer of render) the content of active water soluble salts shall be declared by the manufacturer on the basis of the categories given in Table 1.

Similar formulations can be found in clauses 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.10, 5.2.11, 5.2.12, and all respective clauses for HD units (clause 5.3).

Then the issue of the uses for which the unit is placed on the market turns up again in clause **6.1 Description and designation**, where the following is requested:

When relevant to the uses for which the unit is placed on the market, the description and designation shall include:

the list of requirements to be addressed.

Then the issue of different uses shows up again in the informative **Annex B.1 Use of clay masonry units**, where the following is stated:

Clay masonry units are used for a large variety of applications, and each requires performance levels to be specified.

Particular applications are:

- **Common masonry**

Masonry used outside or inside having no claim to an attractive appearance. It may or may not be loadbearing.

- **Protected masonry**

Masonry which is protected against water penetration. It can either be masonry in external walls which is protected by a suitable layer of render or by a cladding or it can be the inner leaf of a cavity wall or it can be an internal wall. It may or may not be loadbearing.

- **Rendered/plastered masonry**

Masonry used outside or inside which will be rendered/plastered. It may or may not be loadbearing.

- **Thermal insulating masonry**

Masonry which in itself significantly contributes to the thermal insulation function of an external wall. The masonry consists mainly of highly perforated clay masonry units. It may or may not be loadbearing.

- **Facing masonry**

Masonry used outside or inside that is intended to have an attractive appearance. It is constructed from attractive masonry units using a standard of workmanship and mortar joint finish appropriate to the masonry unit type. It may or may not be loadbearing.

- **Civil engineering masonry**

Masonry used in civil engineering works, e.g. drainage works, earth retaining walls, etc., in which masonry units with a high level of durability and compressive strength and a low level of water absorption are sometimes used.

- **Structural masonry**

Masonry used outside or inside that resists loads other than its self-weight. This expression is usually used in situations where the structural design of the masonry has been carried out by an appropriately qualified person. Structural masonry may be facing, common, rendered, or civil engineering masonry. Structural masonry may also be earthquake resistant.

Indirectly the issue of uses is also addressed in clause **B.3 Freeze/thaw resistance**, where different exposure categories are defined, related to the likely degree of exposure to which the units are to be subjected, including the protection against saturation of the masonry construction.

Last but not least the informative **Annex ZA** addresses the issue of intended uses, e.g. in **Table ZA.1.1 – Scope and relevant clauses for LD units**, where in the heading it is said: “Intended use: In masonry walls, columns and partitions as covered by the scope of this standard” (a similar sentence can be found in the heading of the respective Table ZA.1.2 for HD units).

Also **Table ZA.2 – System(s) of attestation of conformity** mentions Intended use(s) in the heading.

Annex C Proposal for rules in the delegated act for the use of a website

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establish the conditions to made a copy of the Declaration of Performance available on a website pursuant to Article 7(3) of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011;

1. Making the Declaration of Performance available on a website is optional, manufacturers shall choose if they use this option or not.
2. Using a web site to make available the Declaration of Performance does not change the responsibility of the various parties involved in the construction process (manufacturer/ importer, distributor, user...).

CHAPTER II

WEB HOSTING OF THE DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

Article 2

Requirements of the web hosting

1. Each individual Declaration of Performance made available on the website shall be protected, preventing any deletion, modification or addition of data.
2. The Declaration of Performance shall be available at least for the period in accordance with 11(2) of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 or any future delegated act.
3. In case of unavailability of the information, due to technical problems or maintenance periods, it shall be provided, if requested, in accordance with 7(1) of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

Article 3

Requirements of the procedure to get access to the Declaration of Performance

1. Declarations of Performance on websites shall be accessible free of charge.
2. Access to the Declaration of Performance of products which are designed and manufactured for a specific construction work (made to measure products) and/or for a specific customer can be restricted to the concerned parties.
3. When the Declaration of Performance is made available using website, CE marking provided in accordance with 9(2) of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, shall contain the information needed to access the Declaration of Performance.

CHAPTER III

CONTENT AND FORMAT OF THE DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

Article 4

Data format of the Declaration of Performance

1. The Declaration of Performance shall be in a data format accessible to the user free of charge.

2. The data format of the Declaration of Performance format shall allow printing and storing.

Article 5

Content of the Declaration of Performance

The information contained in the Declaration of Performance shall include and present the information, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

CHAPTER IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 6

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.