

# Prefabricated accessories for roofing — Installations for roof access — Walkways, treads and steps

The European Standard EN 516:2006 has the status of a  
British Standard

ICS 91.060.20

## National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN 516:2006. It supersedes BS EN 516:1995 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/208, Stairs and walkways, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

### Additional standards related to access

This standard forms one of a group of British Standards covering permanent fittings to give access at height to structures including high buildings and chimneys, and plant. Others in the group are as follows. BS 3572, *Specification for access fittings for chimneys and other high structures in concrete or brickwork*. BS 3678, *Specification for access hooks for chimneys and other high structures in steel*. BS 5395-3, *Stairs, ladders and walkways — Part 3: Code of practice for the design of industrial type stairs, permanent ladders and walkways*.

Where access is required to machinery, the requirements in BS EN ISO 14122, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery* will apply.

Attention is drawn to the BS 4592 series of standards which provide specifications for industrial type metal flooring, walkways and stair treads.

For portable ladders in aluminium and timber, attention is drawn to BS 2037 and BS 1129 respectively.

Attention is also drawn to the requirements of the Building Regulations for England and Wales, The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) and The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations.

### Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Search” facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

**Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.**

### Summary of pages

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ICS 91.060.20

Supersedes EN 516:1995

English Version

## Prefabricated accessories for roofing - Installations for roof access - Walkways, treads and steps

Accessoires préfabriqués pour couverture - Installations pour accès du toit - Passerelles, plans de marche et escabeaux

Vorgefertigte Zubehörteile für Dacheindeckungen - Einrichtungen zum Betreten des Daches - Laufstege, Trittflächen und Einzeltritte

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 December 2005.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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## Foreword

This document (EN 516:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 128 “Roof covering products for discontinuous laying and products for wall cladding”, the secretariat of which is held by IBN/BIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2006.

This document supersedes EN 516:1995.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

## 1 Scope

This document applies to installations for roof access (building products) permanently fixed to the load-bearing construction of pitched roofs, to stand or to walk on during inspection, maintenance and repair of facilities on the roof.

It specifies essential dimensions, materials to be used, requirements with respect to the load-bearing capacity of the installation for roof access fastened to the roof construction including their fastening system, and the extent of testing.

This document does not apply to permanently fixed ladders on pitched roofs.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 364, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Test methods*

EN 795, *Protection against falls from a height — Anchor devices — Requirements and testing*

EN ISO 1140, *Fibre ropes — Polyamide — 3-, 4- and 8-strand ropes (ISO 1140:2004)*

EN ISO 1461, *Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles - Specifications and test methods (ISO 1461:1999)*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **installation for roof access**

building product with a platform to stand or to walk on with one or more supports permanently fixed by means of associated fastening systems to the load-bearing construction of a pitched roof

Note 1 See figure 1

Note 2 Depending on the size of the platform, installations for roof access are designated as walkways (see Figure 2), treads (see figure 3) or steps (see figure 4)

### 3.2

#### **fastening system**

combination of products which fasten the walkways, treads and steps, to the load-bearing roof construction

### 3.3

#### **load-bearing roof construction**

part of the roof construction which is able to carry potential loads and to transmit them to the building structure

## 4 Symbols

*b* width

- $l$  length
- $R$  lanyard
- $P$  test load
- $\alpha$  roof slope

## 5 Materials

Installations for roof access and their fastening systems shall be made of metal or equivalent material and be resistant to corrosion as well as to atmospheric and climatic influences. The material shall be free from faults and inclusions that may impair their performance abilities.

The corrosion resistance shall be at least equivalent to that of hot-galvanised steel with a protective layer according to EN ISO 1461.

Parts of the fastening system beneath the roof covering may be from timber and shall then be protected against atmospheric and climatic influences.

## 6 Dimensions and construction requirements

### 6.1 General

Installations for roof access shall be classified as follows:

- Class 1: Installations that shall not be used as anchorage points to which personal protective equipment against fall or for restraint are attached;
- Class 2: Installations that may be used as anchorage points to which personal protective equipment against fall or for restraint are attached.

The surfaces of the platforms of walkways, treads and steps shall be designed to avoid slipping of persons and collection of water and, where necessary, to minimise snow build-up. Constructions with sharp angles or edges have to be avoided.

To accommodate roofs with different slopes, the connections between platform and supports shall be adjustable but they shall be designed to be secured against accidental disconnection after installation.

The type and size of the fastening system(s) shall be specified by the manufacturer.

### 6.2 Walkways

Walkways are distinguished according to the width of their platforms as types A, B or C. The minimum width  $b$  of the platform shall be for:

- Type A: 250 mm,
- Type B: 350 mm and
- Type C: 430 mm.

The length  $l$  of the platforms of all types shall be at least 500 mm.



The platforms of walkways of Type B shall be provided with turn-ups or side battens of at least 20 mm on both long sides, measured from the platform surface, to prevent persons from slipping.

The supports of walkways shall be designed in such a way that, after mounting on the roof construction, the inclination across the width  $b$  as well as across the length  $l$  is not greater than  $3^\circ$  from the horizontal.

### 6.3 Treads

The platform of treads shall have a width  $b$  of at least 250 mm.

The length  $l$  shall be at least 400 mm.

The supports of treads shall be designed in such a way that, after mounting on the roof construction, the inclination across the width  $b$  as well as across the length  $l$  is not greater than  $3^\circ$  from the horizontal.

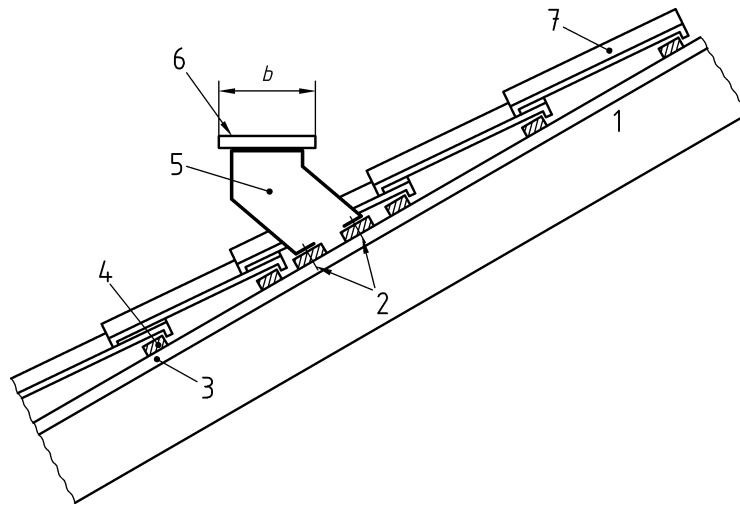
### 6.4 Steps

The platform of steps shall have a size  $b \times l$  of at least 130 mm  $\times$  130 mm.

On all sides, except the front and rear side, the platform of steps shall be provided with turn-ups or side battens of at least 20 mm, measured from the platform surface, to prevent persons from slipping.

Furthermore, steps shall have a handle or a grip hole in the platform.

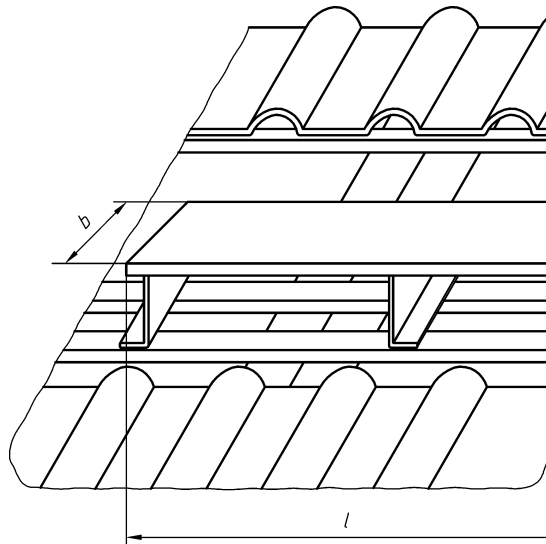
The supports of steps shall be designed in such a way that, after mounting on the roof construction, the inclination across the width  $b$  as well as across the length  $l$  is not greater than  $3^\circ$  from the horizontal.



**Key**

- 1 Rafter
- 2 Fastening system
- 3 Counter-batten
- 4 Batten
- 5 Supporting construction
- 6 Walkway, tread, step
- 7 Roofing
- $b$  Width

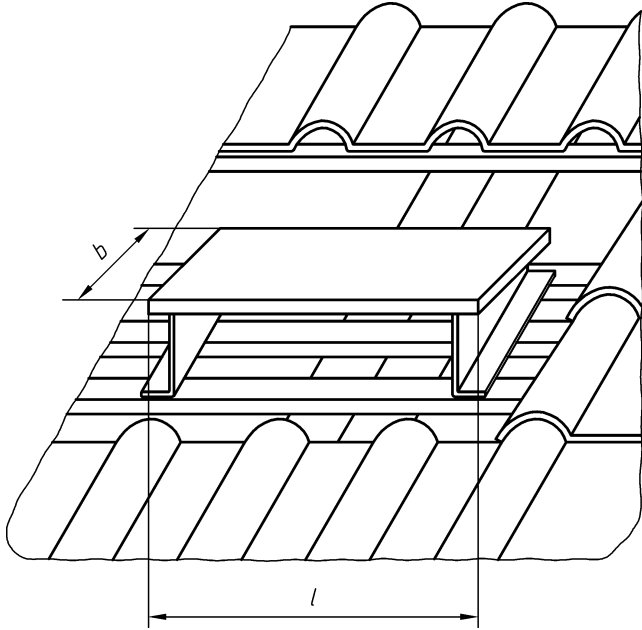
**Figure 1 — Installation for roof access (diagrammatic section)**



**Key**

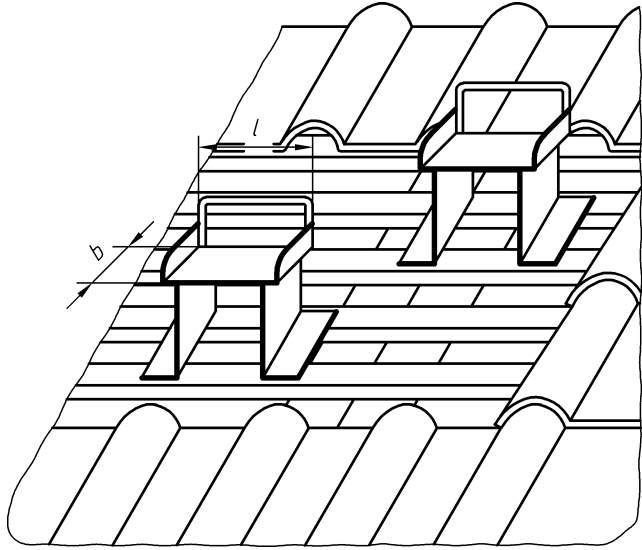
- $b$  Width
- $l$  Length

**Figure 2 — Walkway**



**Key**  
*b* Width  
*l* Length

Figure 3 — Tread



**Key**  
*b* Width  
*l* Length

Figure 4 — Step

## 7 Requirements

### 7.1 Static load (test load), Classes 1 and 2

Installations for roof access of Classes 1 and 2 including their fastening systems shall be designed for a single vertical static load of  $P \geq 1,5$  kN, applied in the most unfavourable position.

Compliance with the requirements shall either be proved by means of a static calculation or, if this is not possible, the product shall be tested according to Clause 8.

NOTE For further calculations see ENV 1993 and ENV 1999.

Under this load the vertical deflection of walkways and tread platforms shall not exceed 1/100 of the span. The maximum deflection shall not exceed 15 mm.

The vertical deviation from the original position of treads and steps, measured over the supports, shall not exceed 9 mm.

The vertical deflection and/or deviation shall be measured relative to the load-bearing construction.

Installations for roof access of Class 2 and their fastening systems shall be designed for a single static load of  $P_l \geq 10$  kN applied in a possible anchorage point in the usage direction.

The test load according to EN 795 shall be increased accordingly if the installation for roof access of Class 2 is used by more than one person.

### 7.2 Fatigue strength

Installations for roof access of Class 2 including their fastening systems shall be designed to withstand the dynamic load of the test according to 8.2 at any point where it is possible to attach personal protective equipment against fall or for restraint.

### 7.3 Reaction to fire and external fire performance

Installations for roof access covered by this document are reaction to fire Class A1 without the need for testing<sup>1)</sup> and are deemed to satisfy external fire performance requirements<sup>2)</sup>.

## 8 Testing

### 8.1 Static test

#### 8.1.1 Number of specimens

Each test shall be made once each on three different specimens. All specimens shall pass the tests.

#### 8.1.2 Step test

The specimens shall be tested when fastened to a simulation of the load-bearing roof construction in each of the following positions (see Figure 5):

---

1) See Commission Decision 96/603/EC as amended by Commission Decision 2000/605/EC.

2) See Commission Decision 2000/553/EC.

- a) at the lowest possible roof slope ( $\alpha_{\min}$ ) and with the load at the edge of the platform adjacent to the roof,
- b) at the greatest possible roof slope ( $\alpha_{\max}$ ) and with the load at the edge of the platform farthest from the roof, and
- c) in addition, for walkways and treads, in the centre between the supports or at the most unfavourable position.

The test specimens shall be fastened to the simulation of the load-bearing roof construction according to the instructions of the manufacturer.

A gradually increasing vertical test load shall be applied through a load-distributing rigid steel plate with a size of 100 mm × 100 mm.

Measure the deflection at the point of force transmission under a test load of 1,5 kN.

The test load is then increased to 1,5 kN × 1,7 = 2,6 kN for a further minute. Under the maximum load of 2,6 kN, the test specimens shall not break and the fastening systems shall not be deformed more than 5 mm.

NOTE The value of 1,7 is a safety factor.

### 8.1.3 Test at the anchorage point

A test load of  $P_f \geq 10$  kN shall be initiated in usage direction (at the most unfavourable point) for installations for roof access of Class 2 at the point where it is possible to attach personal protective equipment against fall or for restraint.

Neither the installation nor the attachment shall be disconnected, and the test load shall be supported safely.

## 8.2 Test of the fatigue strength

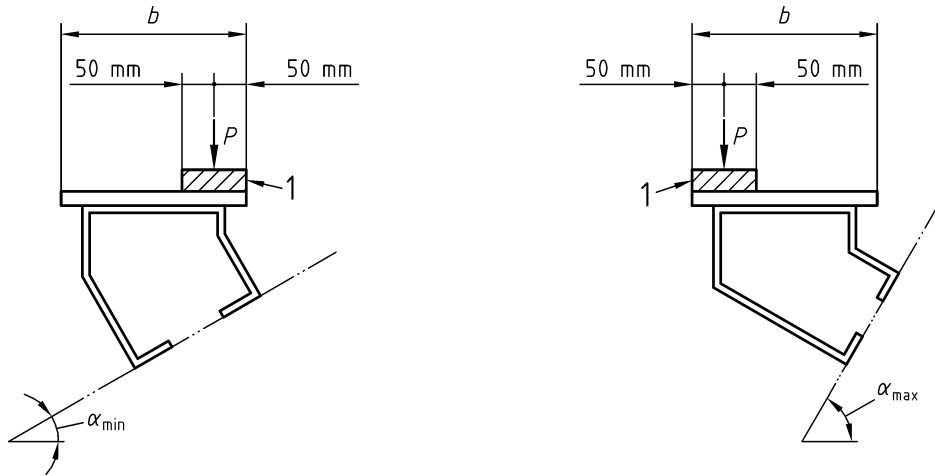
Installations for roof access of Class 2 including the fastening systems shall additionally be tested to meet the requirements of 7.2.

Three test specimens shall be submitted to a drop test (see Figure 6).

The test specimens shall be fixed by their fastening systems to a simulation of the load-bearing roof construction in a position between 70° and 90° from the horizontal.

The load and deflection criteria for the drop test shall conform to EN 364.

For the test, a hawser laid polyamide lanyard of three strands and of 12 mm diameter according to EN ISO 1140 shall be used.

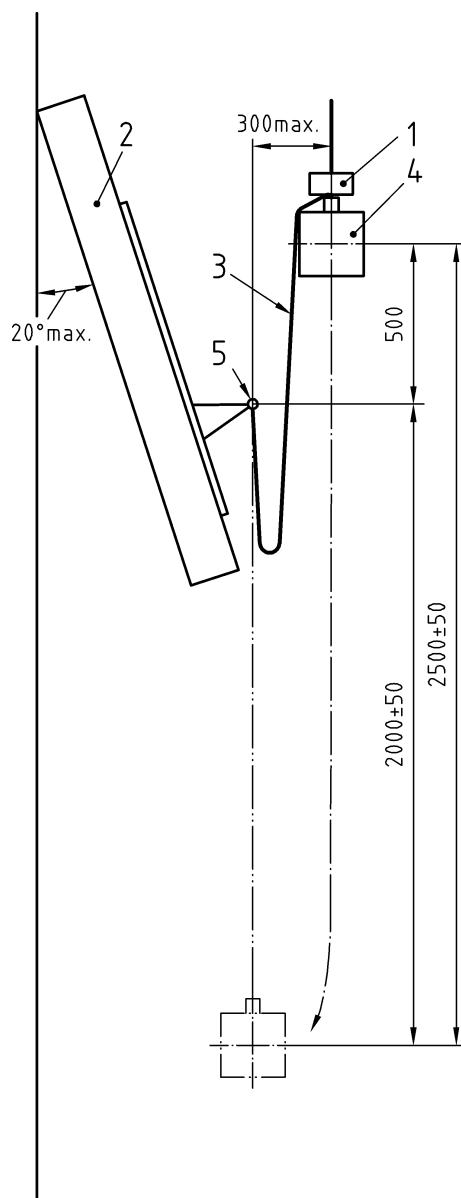


**Key**

- $b$  Width
- $l$  Load distributing plate  $b \times l = 100 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}$
- $P$  Test load
- $\alpha_{\min}$  Lowest possible roof slope
- $\alpha_{\max}$  Greatest possible roof slope

**Figure 5 — Static test**

Dimensions in millimetres

**Key**

- 1 Rapid release
- 2 Roof construction
- 3 Lanyard
- 4 Drop mass
- 5 Anchorage point

**Figure 6 — Dynamic test (fatigue strength)**

An eye of  $(75 \pm 10)$  mm size shall be spliced into each end of the lanyard with splices of 5 full tucks and equipped with karabiners. The effective length of the lanyard measured under a load of  $(40 \pm 5)$  N shall be  $(2\ 000 \pm 50)$  mm.

One end of the lanyard shall be attached to the test specimen. At the other end a drop mass of  $(100 \pm 1)$  kg and  $(200 \pm 2)$  mm in diameter shall be fastened.

The drop mass shall be suspended at a maximum horizontal distance of 300 mm from the anchorage point of the lanyard and a vertical distance of 500 mm from that point by means of a rapid release device. Release the drop mass which will fall freely through  $(2\ 500 \pm 50)$  mm before the lanyard arrests the fall.

Observe any deformations and deflections of the test specimen and its fastenings, and the test load shall be supported.

## 9 Evaluation of conformity

### 9.1 General

The conformity of installations for roof access to the requirements of this document and with the stated values (including classes) shall be demonstrated by:

- initial type testing, and
- factory production control by the manufacturer, including product assessment.

Installations for roof access, which differ only in aspects that do not influence the properties required in this document, may be collected into product groups.

Providing that an installation for roof access within the group meets the requirements of this document, then all products within the same group shall be assumed to conform. If the same walkway, tread or step fails to conform, then the whole group shall be assumed to have failed to conform to this document.

Installations for roof access, which differ only with regard to some properties, may be grouped together for these common properties. Providing that a product within this defined group meets the requirements of this document, then all products within the group shall be assumed to conform for the properties concerned. The properties outside the common group shall be tested product by product, unless included in a group for one or more of these properties.

### 9.2 Initial type testing

#### 9.2.1 General

Initial type testing shall be performed to demonstrate conformity with this document. Tests previously performed in accordance with the provisions of this document (same product, same characteristic(s), test method, sampling procedure, system of attestation of conformity etc.) may be taken into account. In addition, initial type testing shall be performed at the beginning of the production of a new walkway, tread or step type (unless a member of the same group) or at the beginning of a new method of production (where this may affect the stated properties).

All characteristics in Clause 7 requiring testing shall be subject to initial type testing. The results of all type tests shall be recorded and held by the manufacturer for at least 10 years after the date of last production of the products to which they apply.

Whenever a change occurs in the installations for roof access, the raw material or supplier of components, or the production process (subject to the definition of a group), which would change significantly one or more of the characteristics, the type tests shall be repeated for the appropriate characteristic(s).



### 9.2.2 Test report

The test report shall make reference to this document and shall include the following information:

- a) name of the sponsor;
- b) standard designation of the product according to Clause 11;
- c) description of the product, including specification of the material and fastening system;
- d) number of static and dynamic tests passed and failed;
  - 1) static tests, largest single value and arithmetic mean of deflections as result of the static test effected by the test load;
  - 2) dynamic test, test weight, if applicable;
- e) other changes resulting from the test load and general assessment of the product;
- f) name of the test institute and date.

## 9.3 Factory production control

### 9.3.1 General

The manufacturer shall establish, document and maintain an FPC system to ensure that the products placed on the market conform to the stated performance characteristics. The FPC system shall consist of procedures, regular inspections and tests and/or assessments and the use of the results to control raw and other incoming materials or components, equipment, the production process and the product.

An FPC system conforming to the requirements of EN ISO 9001 and made specific to the requirements of this document, is considered to satisfy the above requirements.

The results of inspections, tests or assessments requiring action shall be recorded, as shall any action taken. The action to be taken when control values or criteria are not met shall be recorded.

Products shall be tested and/or evaluated with a frequency sufficient to ensure that all products meet the requirements of this document.

### 9.3.2 Equipment

All measuring and testing equipment shall be calibrated and regularly inspected according to documented procedures, frequencies and criteria.

### 9.3.3 Raw materials and components

The specifications of all incoming raw materials and components shall be documented, as shall the inspection scheme for ensuring their conformity.

### 9.3.4 Non-conforming products

In the event of any non-conformity of any product claiming to conform to this document, that product shall be separated and action taken to rectify the cause of non-conformity. Products shall not subsequently be despatched until the problem has been solved.

### 9.3.5 Design process

The factory production control system shall document the various stages in the design of products and identify the checking procedure and those individuals responsible for all stages of design.

During the design process itself, a record shall be kept of all checks, their results, and any corrective actions taken. This record shall be sufficiently detailed and accurate to demonstrate that all stages of the design phase, and all checks, have been carried out satisfactorily.

## 10 Instructions for mounting and use

The manufacturer of installations for roof access shall provide instructions for mounting and use of the products. They shall include all safety relevant information for storage, mounting and use and shall be written in the language or languages accepted in the country where the products are to be used.

As to installations for roof access of Class 1, the manufacturer shall specify that they may not be used as an anchorage point for personal protective equipment against fall.

As to installations for roof access of Class 2, the manufacturer shall specify how many persons may use the installation simultaneously.

As to installations for roof access of Class 2, the manufacturer shall specify that the installation shall be inspected every twelve months by a competent person authorised by the manufacturer, and that it shall be maintained if deemed necessary by the manufacturer.

## 11 Designation

Installations for roof access shall be designated with the appropriate term in accordance with 3.1, the number of this document, i.e. EN 516, the digit of the class in accordance with 6.1 and the letter of the type in accordance with 5.2 in the case of walkways.

EXAMPLE Walkway of Class 1 and Type C: Walkway EN 516 — 1 — C

## 12 Marking

Products conforming to this document shall be clearly, visibly, legibly and indelibly marked, with the following information:

- product name;
- name or identifying mark and address of the manufacturer or authorised representative;
- traceability code;
- designation code;
- intended use (roof access for inclined roofs of buildings).

Where and in so far as the marking requirements of ZA.3 cover the same information as this clause, the requirements of this clause are met.

## Annex ZA (informative)

### Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive

#### ZA.1 Scope and relevant characteristics

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate M/122 “Roof coverings, rooflights, roof windows and ancillary products” given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

The clauses of this European Standard shown in this annex meet the requirements of the mandate given under the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC).

Compliance with these clauses confers a presumption of fitness of the walkways, treads and steps covered by this annex for the intended uses indicated herein; reference shall be made to the information accompanying the CE marking.

**WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives, not affecting the fitness for intended uses, can be applicable to the walkways, treads and steps falling within the scope of this European Standard.**

NOTE In addition to any specific clauses relating to dangerous substances contained in this standard, there may be other requirements applicable to the products falling within its scope (e.g. transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions). In order to meet the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply. *An informative database of European and national provisions on dangerous substances is available at the Construction web site on EUROPA (accessed through <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/construction/internal/dangsub/dangmain.htm>).*

This annex establishes the conditions for the CE marking of the walkways, treads and steps intended for the uses indicated in Table ZA.1 and shows the relevant clauses applicable.

The scope of this annex is defined by Table ZA.1.

Table ZA.1 — Relevant clauses for walkways, treads and steps and intended use

<b>Product:</b> Walkways, treads and steps as defined in the Scope of this standard			
<b>Intended use:</b> Roof access for inclined roofs for buildings			
Essential characteristics	Requirement clauses in this European Standard	Levels and/or classes	Notes
Mechanical strength	7.1, 7.2	–	Load depends on class: Class 1 or Class 2
Reaction to fire	7.3	A1	
External fire performance		B <sub>roof</sub>	
Durability of mechanical strength	Clause 5	–	
NOTE 1 Class 1, products which may not be used as anchorage points for personal protective equipment against fall.			
NOTE 2 Class 2, products which may be used as anchorage points for personal protective equipment against fall.			

## ZA.2 Procedure for attestation of conformity of walkways, treads and steps

### ZA.2.1 System of attestation of conformity

The system of attestation of conformity of walkways, treads and steps indicated in Table ZA.1, in accordance with the Decision of the Commission 98/436/EC of 1998-07-06 as given in Annex III of the mandate for “Roof coverings, rooflights, roof windows and ancillary products”, is shown in Table ZA.2 for the indicated intended use and relevant level or class:

Table ZA.2 — System of attestation of conformity

Product	Intended use	Level(s) or class(es)	Attestation of conformity system
Walkways, treads and steps	Roof access for inclined roofs for buildings	A1 B <sub>roof</sub>	3
System 3: See Directive 89/106/EEC (CPD) Annex III.2.(ii), Second possibility.			

The attestation of conformity of the walkways, treads and steps in Table ZA.1 shall be according to the evaluation of conformity procedures indicated in Table ZA.2 resulting from application of the clauses of this European Standard indicated therein.

Table ZA.3 — Assignment of evaluation of conformity tasks

Tasks		Content of the task	Evaluation of conformity clauses to apply
Tasks under the responsibility of the manufacturer	Factory production control (F.P.C)	Parameters related to all relevant characteristics of Table ZA.1	9.3
	Initial type testing by a notified test laboratory	All characteristics according to Table ZA.1 requiring testing	9.2

### ZA.2.2 EC Declaration of conformity

When compliance with the conditions of this annex is achieved, the manufacturer or his agent established in the EEA shall prepare and retain a declaration of conformity (EC Declaration of conformity), which entitles the manufacturer to affix the CE marking. This declaration shall include:

- name and address of the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the EEA, and place of production;

NOTE 1 The manufacturer may also be the person responsible for placing the product onto the EEA market, if he takes responsibility for CE marking.

- description of the product (type, identification, use), and a copy of the information accompanying the CE marking;

NOTE 2 Where some of the information required for the Declaration is already given in the CE marking information, it does not need to be repeated.

- provisions to which the product conforms (i.e. Annex ZA of this EN) and a reference to the ITT report(s) and factory production control records, as appropriate;
- particular conditions applicable to the use of the product, (e.g. provisions for use under certain conditions);
- name and address of the notified laboratory(ies);
- name of, and position held by, the person empowered to sign the declaration on behalf of the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

This declaration shall be presented, if requested, in the language or languages accepted in the country of use of the product.

### ZA.3 CE marking and labelling

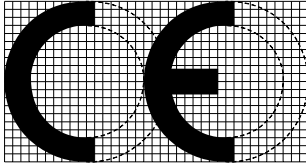
The manufacturer or his authorised representative established within the EEA is responsible for the affixing of the CE marking. The CE marking symbol to affix shall be in accordance with Directive 93/68/EC and shall be shown on the walkways, treads and steps (or when not possible it may be on the accompanying label, the packaging or on the accompanying commercial documents e.g. a delivery note). The following information on the product and its essential characteristics shall accompany the CE marking symbol:

- name or identifying mark and registered address of the producer;

## EN 516:2006 (E)

- the last two digits of the year in which the marking is affixed;
- reference to this European Standard;
- description of the product: traceability and designation codes and intended use;
- information on the relevant essential characteristics in Table ZA.1: for Class 2 products, the static load (fastening system specified in the installation instructions).

Figure ZA.1 gives an example of the information to be given on the product, label, packaging and/or commercial documents.

	<i>CE conformity marking, consisting of the "CE"-symbol given in Directive 93/68/EEC.</i>
Manufacturer Address	<i>Name and address of the manufacturer or his authorised representative within the EEA and of the of production place of the product</i>
06	<i>Last two digits of the year in which the marking was affixed</i>
EN 516 — 1 — C	<i>Number of this European Standard and designation</i>
Walkways intended to be used as roof access for inclined roofs for buildings, P004	<i>Intended use and traceability code</i>

**Figure ZA.1 — Example for product information**

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.

## Bibliography

- [1] ENV 1993, *Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures*
- [2] ENV 1999, *Eurocode 9: Design of aluminium structures*
- [3] EN ISO 9001, *Quality management systems — Requirements (ISO 9001:2000)*

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