

**TRUSSED RAFTER  
ASSOCIATION**



## **Position statement for Members – June 2018**

### **Ancillary Certificates**

- 1) Following the rules covering compliance in building works in Ireland, which were introduced in April 2014, TRA members in Ireland are increasingly being asked to sign Ancillary Certificates.
- 2) The Regulations place legal obligations on various parties to produce compliant buildings that are safe for occupants. These include additional responsibilities and duties on all parties to the building contract. Designers, specifiers, suppliers, specialist sub-contractors, installers and inspectors are seen as “Ancillary Certifiers”.
- 3) TRA Members fully recognise they have a role to play in this process in terms of the design and supply of Trussed Rafters, and Metal Web Joists. These products fall within the Construction Products Regulations and therefore are fully CE marked and supported by the appropriate Declarations of Performance. In addition, TRA members have professional indemnity insurance to cover the design aspects for which they are responsible.
- 4) Trussed Rafters are most often undertaken on a design and supply only basis. Therefore, TRA members have no control over the installation or overall performance of the roof structure.
- 5) **On this basis TRA members, where required, will provide signed copies of the SD and SC certificates.**
- 6) **As described below members will provide as part of the documentation pack a checklist Inspection Plan. However, as TRA members have no control over the installation or overall performance of the roof structure, they will not provide a signed copy of the SI certificate. Unless, a separate contract of engagement is put in place for members to provide such additional inspection services.**
- 7) The interaction and responsibilities of the various parties in terms of the design and supply of Trussed Rafters are very clearly laid out in S.R. 70 (Timber in Construction – Eurocode 5 – Trussed Rafters) the NCCI (non-contradictory complementary information) produced by the NSAI, which is in effect the NAD (National Application Document) for Trussed Rafters under I.S.EN 1995. Both documents are referenced in the Building Regulations.
- 8) The critical aspect of Roof design responsibilities is given in section 10.1 of SR.70, which states:
  - a. *On every project it is essential that one person assumes overall responsibility as building designer and is clearly defined as such. The person assuming this role should have the necessary knowledge and skills to undertake this role. The building designer is responsible for providing sufficient detailed information to the truss designer to*

*design the trusses and for ensuring adequate provision is made for the stability of the roof structure as a whole as distinct from, and in addition to the stability of individual trusses. The building designer is responsible for detailing all elements of bracing required in the roof, including that necessary to provide the lateral restraints to truss members required by the truss designer. The building designer is also responsible for detailing suitable fixings for both the trusses and the wall plates to provide the restraint against uplift required by the truss designer.*

- 9) SR.70 contains two lists
- a. Section 10.2, Information which should be provided by the building designer to the truss designer.
  - b. Section 10.3, Information the truss designer should provide the building designer with, on suitably detailed drawings.
- 10) SR.70 also provides as Annex C: A typical roof truss construction checklist. Which TRA members offer contractors as the basis for an Inspection Plan.

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