

## Summary from Q&A for the Independent Review of Building Regulations for Fire Safety

### MAIN CONCLUSIONS ARISING FROM OUR DETAILED RESPONSES

1. Mandatory third-party certification for products and product systems with a fire safety function, under UKAS-accredited schemes to appropriate performance standards and test methods.

Also, as appropriate, for fabricators, installers and competent person risk assessors involved in providing a fire safety service.

2. Clearly defined responsibility for the key design professional in a project chain - normally a professionally qualified architect, designer, or engineer - to comply with the specification and to sign off on completion to confirm compliance with the specification, together with the main contractor.
3. Cost saving to cease as a primary criterion governing fire safety. Where changes are made to a received fire safety specification, including selection of product or product systems with a different performance envelope, then changes to be fully justified on fire safety grounds, undersigned and approved by the person responsible for the change.
4. Appropriate fire safety testing for products and product systems using methods that are relevant to the application. Technical assessments to be based on relevant and applicable test information, carried out by qualified assessors, to defined rules and processes followed by UKAS-accredited Notified Bodies.
5. An end to selective communication of test data without proper reference to applicable source data, with better scrutiny of performance claims to make sure that statements on performance are properly validated as being fully applicable to the product, assembly or product system being considered.
6. Development of structured vocational learning, development and knowledge programmes, linked to appropriate national qualifications, for trades working on fire safety constructions or undertaking work in general construction that can affect fire safety measures.