

CPR Introduction



www.caledonian-cables.co.uk

www.caledonian-cables.net

CONTENTS

What is Construction Products Regulation (CPR)?	3
The reference standard for cables	3
Relevant Euro Classes for different Environments & EU countries	4
EuroClass Definition	6
Who is affected by CPR?	8
What is AVCP?	9
Test Method/Standards involved in CPR	10
Additional Levels of Classification for Class B to D	12
Cables must be CE-marked	13
What is UKCA and UKNI?	14
Labelling	14
CPR Compliance	15

What is Construction Products Regulation (CPR)?

The latest fire protection findings are put into practice in modern new buildings. Fire protection legislation has also evolved over the past few years. However, it is not economically feasible to adapt every building to the current standard. In the event of a fire, visitors to the building often have very little time to escape the fire. Often, the greatest danger is not the flames themselves, but the formation of smoke and toxic gases that are produced when plastics are burned. These can cause irreversible damage to the lungs in no time at all.

In order to curb this risk, construction materials are tested and classified for their fire behaviour. One of the most important classifications is the CPR classification. The CPR is the European legislation that includes all types of products used in the building industry e.g. doors, windows, cement, plasterboard etc. Anything that is fixed into the fabric of the building is within the scope and must comply.



CPR REGULATION
(EU)No 305/2011 – CPR

CPR establishes the basic requirements and essential harmonised characteristics that all products designed to be permanently installed in construction works must satisfy within the EU. Due to its legal nature, all relevant bodies such as cable manufacturers, distributors and resellers must comply with. CPR Regulation defines as construction product all those products designed to be permanently incorporated into construction works. Power, telecommunications, data and control cables, being part of the fixed installation in building, are included. Cables designed for connecting appliances or for internal wiring of equipment or electrical appliances, and all those cables that are not used as cables for construction are excluded.

The Construction Products Regulation (CPR) is the building materials directive of the European CE marking. CPR covers all building products, including cables, classified by its reaction to fire behavior. The EU published Regulation 2016/364 in March 2016, which sets out fire ratings and corresponding test methods for all types of construction materials, including electrical cables. Also according to European Commission Notice 2015/C 378/03, EN 50575 has officially become the standard for reaction to fire requirements for wire and cable for construction in July 2016 and the standard will be officially implemented from 1 July 2017. As of 1st July 2017, it became obligatory for cables, having an intended use for permanent installation in domestic, commercial and industrial premises and other civil engineering works anywhere in the European Union to comply with the Construction Products Regulation (CPR). It applies to power, communications and fibre optic cables irrespective of manufacturing locations. The cable products manufactured and sold after this date will need to comply with the standard EN 50575, which classifies wire and cable fire ratings according to their behavior of heat of combustion, heat release & smoke production, vertical flame propagation, smoke density and acidity & acid gas content.

The reference standard for cables

The basic reference standard for cables and their performance with respect to fire under the CPR is: EN 50575:2014 + A1:2016: Power, control and communication cables (cables for general applications in construction works subject to reaction to fire requirements). The standard specifies reaction to fire requirements, including test and assessment methods,



and addresses requirements for release of dangerous substances. Furthermore, it specifies requirements for type testing, Factory Production Control (FPC), and which system shall be used for Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP).

Currently it only relates to the way cables react to fire not the way they resist fire (continue to operate in a fire). Therefore this relates to those cables that are NOT designed to resist fire. This includes PVC and LSHF armoured, flat twin and earth and single core, and many others including data and optical cables. If they're fixed into the fabric of the building they are in scope. Appliance power flexes aren't in scope, or those just buried in the ground and not entering a building.

Relevant Euro Classes for different Environments & EU countries

The regulation assigns seven (7) "EuroClass/reaction to fire" levels, ranging from 'Aca' to 'Fca'. The CPR ranking highest to lowest are: Aca; B1ca; B2ca; Cca; Dca; Eca and Fca. The 'ca' tag on the letter indicates cable. Classes are listed from the most stringent 'A', non-combustible, to 'F'. For telecommunication cables, the best performance you're likely to see is B2ca. Typically, EuroClasses are assigned based on the application space/structure type. Structures with a high density of people (public spaces) or limited evacuation routes (hospitals/high rise) may specify a higher rated classification e.g. hospitals may be rated as B2ca or Cca; commercial properties may be Cca or Dca; while a single family dwelling may be Dca or Eca. This varies from country to country and even within country regions.

Euroclass Level	Description	Environments
B2ca	Very High fire protection (self-extinguishing)	High density of people or individuals with limited mobility (Fire exits in public building, Airports and Hospitals)
Cca	High Fire protection (self-extinguishing)	Medium density of people (Public buildings, schools, hotels, and office buildings)
Dca	Moderate Fire Protection (Limited emissions)	In some regions this is used a minimum cable requirement.
Eca	Basic Fire Protection	In some regions this is used a minimum cable requirement.

CPR is mandatory for all European countries, but the minimum CPR requirements may vary from country to country. Some countries have implemented a minimum classification and some countries have adopted a risk assessment methodology based on the type of installation or its fire suppression system.

Different classes require different criteria to be applied. Therefore, cables will be made and tested to achieve the requirements of a particular class. It is not just the way they're made and tested, it involves who tested them and how the manufacturing process is controlled. Cable cannot simply "jump up class" by tweaking the manufacturing or doing some more tests. Class B1ca cable could be sold as Class Cca (as Class B1ca is superior to Class Cca), but Class Cca cannot be sold as

Class B1ca.

Countries	Installation Conditions	CPR Requirement as of 1st July 2017
Belgium	F2: Cables in bundles and in vertical position which do not propagate the flame in the test conditions.	Cca, S1, a1
	F1: Cables simply laid and in the test conditions that do not propagate the flame and extinguish themselves within a short distance of the fire that has ignited them	Eca minimum
Denmark	All areas	Eca
Finland	Local Wiring Regulations	Eca
	Buildings with a high density of people	Dca
France	Underground stations and tunnels	B2ca, s1a,d1,a1
	Very high rise buildings	Cca,s1,d1,a1
	Offices with height >28m	
	Offices having >700 people	
	Data Centers and Server/Routing Rooms	
	All others	Dca,s2,d2,a2
Germany	All evacuation routes	B2ca,s1,d1,a1
	Data Centers & Server Rooms	
	Rail / Road tunnels	
	Hospitals	
	All others	Cca,s1,d2,a1
Iceland	All evacuation routes	Cca,s1,d1,a1
	All others	Dca,s2,d2
	Spaces equipped with a fire alarm or an automatic fire suppression system, a cable class of one step lower than required may be used	
Ireland	Likely to follow UK	
Italy	Train and Underground Stations	B2ca,s1a,d1,a1
	Airports, Seaports	Cca,s1b,d1,a1
	Hospitals	
	Hotels	
	Schools	
	Offices having >300 people	
	Retail, Conference centres	
	Government Buildings >24m	
	All others	Cca,s3,d1,a3
Netherlands	Hospitals >500m2	B2ca,s1,d1,a1
	Tunnels >500m2	
	Protected evacuation routes	Cca,s1,d1,a1
	Buildings with >500 people	
	All others	Dca,s3,d2,a3
Norway	All areas	Dca
	With automatic fire suppression installed	Eca



Countries	Installation Conditions	CPR Requirement as of 1st July 2017
Poland (patch cords are included in CPR)	Public Buildings	Dca,s2,d2,a1
	Non-public buildings	Eca
Spain	All areas	Cca,s1b,d1,a1
Sweden	All areas	Dca
Switzerland	Government buildings escape routes	Cca,s2,d1,a2
	Government buildings other areas	Dca
	Non-government buildings escape routes	Dca,s2,d1,a2
	Non-government buildings other areas	Eca
Turkey	Data Centers	B2ca,s1,d0,a1
	Exhibition Centers	
	Rail/Road tunnels	B2ca,s1,d1,a1
	Hospitals	
	All escape routes	
	Hotels, height >30.5m	
	High rise buildings ≥ 21.5 m	
	All others	Cca,s1,d2,a1
UK	BS 7671: IET wiring Regulations, 18th Edition	CPR is referred to in an annex
	Escape Routes	BS 6701 for data cables & Dca,s2,d2,a2 for power cables
	BS 6701: Bundled telecommunications “installation cables”	Cca,s1,d2,a2
	BS 6701: All other telecommunications cables	Eca

Note: Always check with local building control authorities and refer to national regulations.

EuroClass Definition

The CPR regulation introduces new classification criteria and common classes, the so called Euroclasses, for the entire European zone, creating a common language and a classification, assessment and certification system for all member countries, for construction products. With regards to fire behaviour, it permits establishing common standards to carry out assessment comparisons in equivalent conditions across the EU zone.

CPR establishes the characteristics that construction materials must satisfy with respect to fire. Therefore, cables are only affected by the safety specifications in the case of fire (resistance and reaction to fire) and hazardous substances (smoke emission and acidity content). The other technical characteristics are defined in the regular standards.

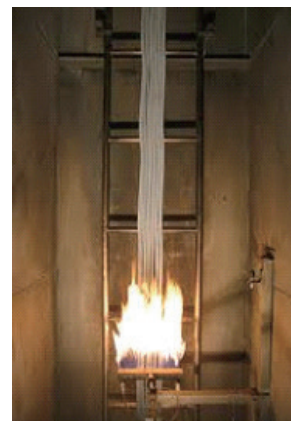
The EuroClass Relates mainly only to the Reaction to Fire performance of the cables. The fire reaction of a cable has the following relevant aspects:

- Flame spread (EN 60332-1-2, EN 50399).
- Heat release which is the main contribution to the fire pronation in the actual cable combustion (EN

ISO 1716, EN 50399).

- Flaming droplets for the burning particles given off (EN 50399).
- Amount and transparency of Smoke emitted (EN 61034-2).
- Acidity of the Gases given off (EN 60754)

We can define fire resistance as the capacity of a cable to maintain the electrical service of an installation during a fire. The greater fire resistance of a cable, the easier it will be to keep the emergency services in operation and therefore, permit evacuation. The standard that will develop this aspect is still in its draft phase.



Finally, the declaration of hazardous substances, their emission and content, indicates which components and in what proportion they are emitted in normal conditions of use, not of fire, by the cables, in order to preserve the environment. The fact that the content of hazardous substances has been taken into account will be indicated in the DoP of each product, although no criteria have yet been defined to determine them.

So for cable at present the most relevant aspect is reaction to fire. Fire resistance is still a pending regulation yet to be released.

Cables under CPR are tested and categorized from Class Aca (highest performance) to Fca (lowest performance). The most commonly accepted classes for public and commercial buildings are B2ca, Cca, and Dca, depending on the risk level and local regulations. The following table summarizes the Euroclass classification system under CPR, outlining the performance criteria, additional safety parameters and attestation of conformity required for each class. This system helps stakeholders assess and compare the fire performance of cables used in buildings.

Construction inspection designation	Class	Test procedure	Classification criteria	Additional classification
Non-flammable	Aca	EN ISO	1716 PCS $\leq$ 2,0 MJ/kg	
Flame-retardant	B1ca	EN 50399 (30 kW burner) and	FS $\leq$ 1,75 m and THR1200s $\leq$ 10 MJ and Peak HRR $\leq$ 20 kW and FIGRA $\leq$ 120 Ws-1	Smoke generation and burning droplets/decreases and acid content
	B1ca	EN 60332-1-2	H $\leq$ 425 mm	
Flame-retardant	B2ca	EN 50399 (20,5 kW burner) and	FS $\leq$ 1,5 m; and THR1200s $\leq$ 15 MJ; and Peak HRR $\leq$ 30 kW; and FIGRA $\leq$ 150 Ws-1	Smoke generation and burning droplets/decreases and acid content
	B2ca	EN 60332-1-2	H $\leq$ 425 mm	



Construction inspection designation	Class	Test procedure	Classification criteria	Additional classification
Flame-retardant	Cca	EN 50399 (20,5 kW burner) and	FS $\leq$ 2,0 m; and THR1200s $\leq$ 30 MJ; and Peak HRR $\leq$ 60 kW; and FIGRA $\leq$ 300 Ws-1	Smoke generation and burning droplets/decreases and acid content
	Cca	EN 60332-1-2	H $\leq$ 425 mm	
Normally flammable	Dca	EN 50399 (20,5 kW burner) and	THR1200s $\leq$ 70 MJ; and Peak HRR $\leq$ 400 kW; and FIGRA $\leq$ 1300 Ws-1	Smoke generation and burning droplets/decreases and acid content
	Dca	EN 60332-1-2	H $\leq$ 425 mm	
Normally flammable	Eca	EN 60332-1-2	H $\leq$ 425 mm	
Highly flammable	Fca	EN 60332-1-2	H $>$ 425 mm	

Abbreviations

FIGRA Fire growth rate index used for classification purposes [W/s]

PCS PCS gross heat of combustion [MJ/kg]

THR1200s THR1200s total heat release (HRRsm30) from test start until end of test, excluding contribution from ignition source [MJ]

TSP1200s TSP1200s total smoke production (SPRsm60) from test start until end of test [m2]

Peak HRR Peak HRR = HRR = maximum value of heat release, excluding the burner output, determined during the whole burner application time, averaged over 30 s expressed in [kW]

Peak SPR Peak SPR = SPR = maximum value of smoke production, determined during the whole burner application time, averaged over 60 s, expressed in [m2/s]

FS FS vertical flame spread [m] equals the damaged length of the sample

H H vertical flame spread [mm] as defined in 3.1.17

m' m' mean value of the set of results of a continuous parameter determined in accordance with the relevant test method using the minimum number of tests as specified in the test method

m m mean value of the set of results

Who is affected by CPR?

CPR is not just a manufacturing obligation rather it impacts multiple stakeholders across each layer of the supply chain as summarized below:

- End Users / Facility Owners : Should demand CPR compliance to ensure long-term fire safety in their buildings.
- Competent Authorities / Consultants / Specifiers : Must define minimum CPR class in project designs based on building risk profile.
- Contractors / Installers : Are responsible for using cables that meet the specified CPR class.

- Distributors : Need to ensure that cables in inventory comply with project and regional CPR requirements.
- Manufacturers : Need to manufacture cables in compliance with the CPR requirements of Competent Authorities of the EU member states / other non EU countries.

What is AVCP?

The Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP) is a harmonised system defining how to assess products and control the constancy of the assessment results. This system safeguards the reliability and accuracy of the Declaration of Performance.

AVCP requires the manufacturer to carry out internal quality controls as well as to prepare the Declaration of Performance (DoP) for each product. Three different systems are in place for cables as bellows:

System 1+ (Aca, B1ca, B2ca & Cca)

This is the maximum requirement level and corresponds to Euroclasses Aca, B1ca, B2ca and Cca. A Notified Body is an independent organization which has been designated by the national authorities of the EU member states to perform conformity assessment tasks for a given cable type. They must inspect and are responsible for the surveillance, assessment and control of the production, as well as control the execution of initial sample and monitoring tests by the Notified Laboratory. The frequency of the monitoring tests is the highest.

This requires the manufacturer to use a Notified Testing Authority for:

- Initial inspection of plant and factory production control
- Initial type testing
- Issue of Classification Report and Certificate of Constancy of Performance
- Surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control, twice per year
- Audit testing of samples

The manufacturer must also undertake internal FPC & routine audit testing.

System 3 (Dca & Eca)

This level corresponds to Euroclasses Dca and Eca. This requires the manufacturer to use a Notified Test Laboratory for:

- Initial type testing
- Issue of Classification Report

The manufacturer must also undertake internal FPC & routine audit testing but the participation of a Notified Body is not compulsory.

System 4 (Fca)

This level corresponds to Euroclass Fca. For the manufacturer, only the preparation of the Declaration of Performance is mandatory, and it corresponds, therefore, to the lowest requirement level.



Manufacturers are able to conduct their own tests and make their own classifications to class Fca.

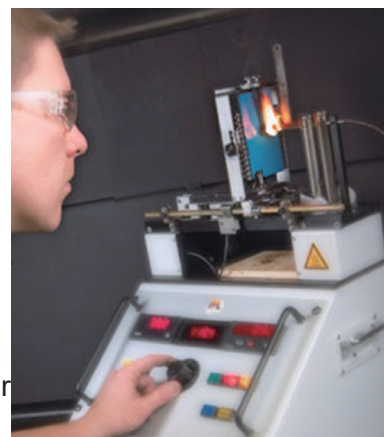
Verification elements	1+	3	4
Assessment and verification of constancy of performance systems	Aca, B1ca, B2ca, Cca	Dca, Eca	Fca
Factory production control	M	M	M
Additional tests on samples taken from factory, in agreement with the determined test plan	M	-	-
Determination and test of the standard product by tests, calculation or tabulated values	NB	NL	M
Initial factory inspection and factory production control	NB	-	-
Factory monitoring inspection and factory production control	NB	-	-
Tests on samples taken before the product is launched onto the market	NB	-	-

NB Notified Body | NL Notified Laboratory | M Manufacturer

Test Method/Standards involved in CPR

To achieve CPR classification, cables must pass a range of standardized fire performance tests, including:

- Heat of Combustion - This test is performed as per BS EN / ISO 1716, to measure the Calorific value of each cable component. It is only used for class Aca.
- Vertical Flame Spread - This test is performed as per EN 60332-1-2 to measure the flame propagation characteristics. This test is used for class B1ca, B2ca, Cca, Dca, Eca & Fca.
- Fire Performance Test - This test determines heat release, flame spread, smoke, and droplet production and is done as per EN 50399. This is generally



used for class B1ca, B2ca, Cca and Dca. EN 50399 is a test method for cables under fire conditions, similar, but not identical, to the IEC 60332-3-series. It has additional requirements for testing of heat release and smoke production during the test.

- Smoke Density - This test is performed as per EN 61034-2 and measures light transmittance during combustion. Test is used for Classes B1ca, B2ca, Cca and Dca where applicable.
- Acid Gas Emission - This test evaluates acidity and conductivity of combustion gases and is performed as per BS EN 60754-2. This is used for Classes B1ca, B2ca, Cca and Dca.



These tests assess not just whether a cable burns, but how fast, how toxic the smoke is, and how much heat and flame it emits, which directly affects evacuation time during fires. It further ensures that only cables offering the desired fire performance levels are certified and CE marked under CPR. The results from the above tests may – under given conditions – be used as a basis for the formal reaction to fire classification of the cable by the Notified Body.

EN ISO 1716	Reaction to fire tests for products — Determination of the gross heat of combustion (calorific value)
EN 60332-1-2	Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions — Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable — Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame
EN 50399	Common test methods for cables under fire conditions — Heat release and smoke production measurement on cables during flame spread test — Test apparatus, procedures, results
EN 61034-2	Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions — Part 2: Test procedure and requirements
EN 60754-2	Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables — Part 2: Determination of acidity (by pH measurement) and conductivity.

Classification, Test method and AVCP Systems

Class	EN ISO 1716	EN 60332-1-2	EN 50399	EN 61034-2	EN 60754-2	AVCP
Aca	R	-	-	-	-	1+
B1ca	-	R	R	○	○	1+
B2ca	-	R	R	○	○	1+
Cca	-	R	R	○	○	1+
Dca	-	R	R	○	○	3
Eca	-	R	-	○	○	3
Fca	-	R**	-	-	-	4

R - Required.

○ - Optional, additional for subclasses.

** - May be carried out by manufacturer.



Additional Levels of Classification for Class B to D

The table below breaks down the fire performance parameters like flame spread, heat release, smoke production, flaming droplets and acidity. These are used to classify cables from Aca to Fca. The additional parameters (s, d and a) give a more granular view of how the cable behaves in fire, helping specifiers and regulators choose the appropriate class for different applications.

Table 2 – Fire Performance Classification								
	Additional requirement							
Flame		Aca	B1ca	B2ca	Cca	Dca	Eca	Fca
Heat		Aca	B1ca	B2ca	Cca	Dca	Eca	Fca
Smoke	s			s1a	s1b	s2		
Droplet	d			d1	d1	d2		
Acidity	a			a1	a1	a2		

For example, a cable rated Cca-s1a,d1,a1 means it has moderate flame spread, very low smoke generation, limited flaming droplets, and minimal acidity. Such compliance is ideal for enclosed public spaces like hospitals, airports, or schools.

Three additional classification levels have been established; these refer to:

- The opacity of smoke emitted (s = smoke)
- The droplets released by the cable in combustion (d = droplets)
- The acidity or toxicity of the smoke (a = acidity)

1. The opacity of smoke emitted (s = smoke)

The following performance criteria for smoke emission properties have been established:

s1: Little production and slow propagation of smoke

s1a: S1 with visibility or light transmittance over 80% (UNE-EN 61034-2).

s1b: S1 with visibility or light transmittance over 60% and below 80% (UNE-EN 61034-2).

s2: Intermediate values of production and propagation of smoke

s3: Neither s1 or s2. No performance declared or does not conform to s2 or s1 criteria

2. The droplets released by the cable in combustion (d = droplets)

The following performance criteria for droplets / flamed particles have been established:

d0: No fall of droplets or flamed particles (UNE-EN 50399).

d1: Fall of droplets and flamed particles that persist for less than 10 seconds (UNE-EN 50399).

d2: Neither d0 or d1. No performance declared or does not conform to d0 or d1 criteria

3. The acidity or toxicity of the smoke (a: acidity).

This classification provides information about the emission of acid gases during the fire. Acidity performance is assessed through the test described in standard UNE-EN 50267-2-3.

The following performance criteria for acidity have been established:

- a1: Low acidity (UNE-EN 60754-2 conductivity $< 2,5 \text{ ms } \mu\text{S} / \text{mm pH} > 4.3$)
- a2: Intermediate values of acid (UNE-EN 60754-2 conductivity $< 10 \text{ ms } \mu\text{S} / \text{mm pH} > 4.3$)
- a3: Neither a1 or a2. No performance declared or does not meet conform to a1 or a2 criteria

Classes Eca and Fca have no additional classification criteria.

As the requirements of Euro class Aca are too high to offer an economical product with conventional thermoplastic materials, it is not possible in practice to achieve Euro class Aca for cables.



Cables must be CE-marked

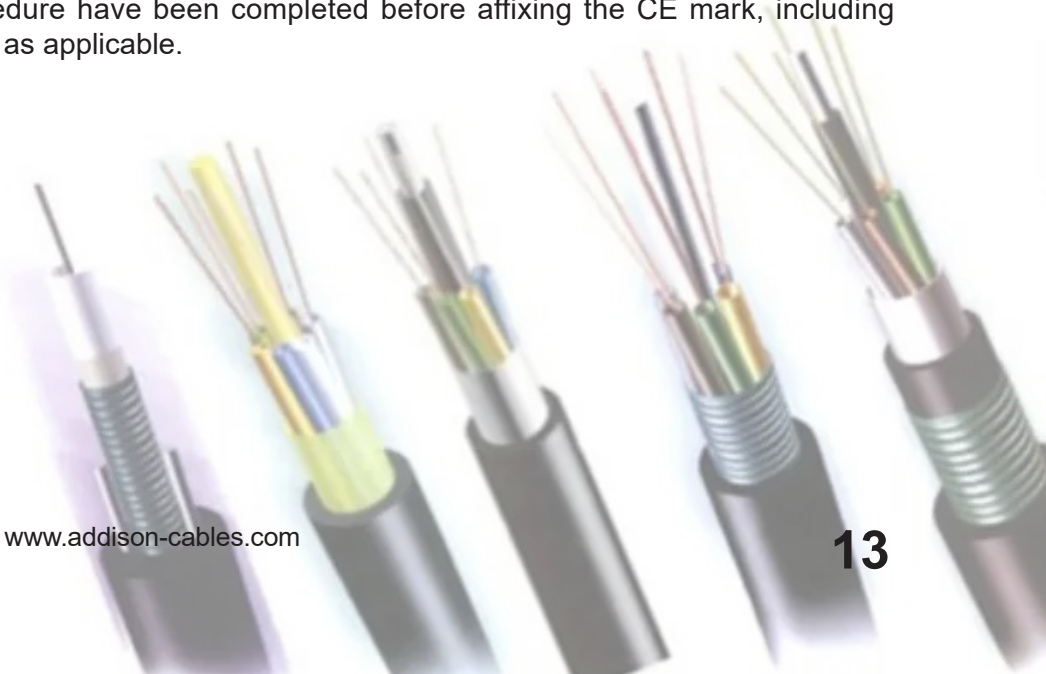
Since July 2017, all cables used within the EU for construction works (e.g. buildings, roads, and bridges) must be CE-marked to be legally placed on the EU market. CE labels are the quickest way to identify if a cable meets regulations. These labels are an indication that the product has been assessed by the manufacturer and meet the EU safety, health and environmental protection requirements. CE marking is already listed as a legal requirement, in addition, the marking now requires additional information to help identify cable classification.

A cable manufacturer must:

- decide which reaction to fire classification your cable should match (classes are from Aca to Fca, and have specific test methods)
- have your cable type tested by a Notified Testing Laboratory or certified by a Notified Product Certification Body depending on the class
- establish and maintain a Factory Production Control (FPC) system to ensure the constancy of performance
- draw up a DoP (Declaration of Performance) for the reaction to fire classification of your cable
- ensure your cables are labelled and carry a visible CE mark.

Note that it is the responsibility of the manufacturer that all necessary steps in the specified conformity assessment procedure have been completed before affixing the CE mark, including involvement of notified bodies as applicable.

CE





What is UKCA and UKNI?

UKCA stands for UK Conformity Assessed. The UK Conformity Assessed (UKCA) mark is due to replace the European Union's CE markings on products sold in England, Wales and Scotland.

Effective as of January 1, 2023, it is a new product marking for goods sold into the UK entering the market.

The UK approval scheme is a mirror of the current CPR CE scheme, with all EN standards becoming UK designated standards and are identical to their EN equivalents.

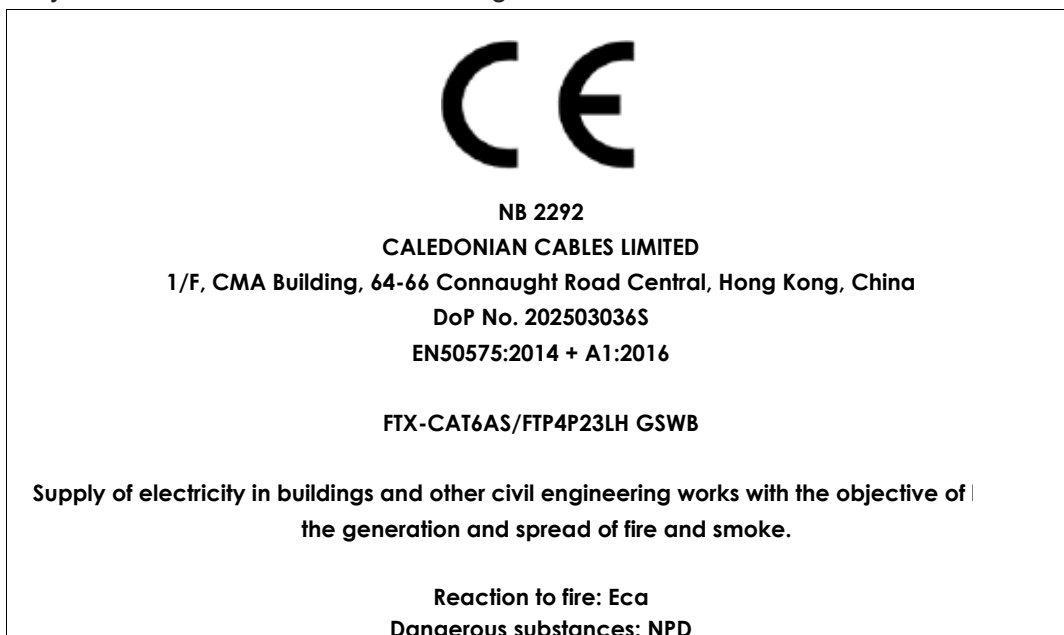
The scheme mirrors the EU Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP) systems, the testing and factory production audit processes.

- **GB:** Goods need to be UKCA marked. Classes Eca and above need to have been tested/classified by an approved body (GB only).
- **EU:** Goods need to be CE marked. Classes Eca and above need to have been tested/classified by a notified body (EU Only).
- **NI:** Goods need to be CE or UKNI marked. (UKNI are goods tested/classified in GB by an approved body. These goods cannot be sold into the EU).

Labelling

EN50575:2014 clearly defines the labelling requirements for CPR complaint products, regardless of Euroclass. The labelling should be placed on the packaging or drum of cable. In addition, the following must be included, Euroclass, DoP Reference Number, The CE mark, and assessment scheme including the body that completed the testing.

The cable rating is based on the use of Euroclass specifications. It's a uniform assessment rating that reflects the real-life environment of construction products. Once a product has completed the laboratory test, manufacturers receive documentation of observance with the valid euro class rating. Lastly, the class is then used in labelling.



CPR Compliance

The competent authorities of each member state are responsible for determining the conditions that the materials of each national territory must satisfy, these may be different levels for different nation states. Installers, engineering companies and end users are obliged to select the appropriate products in agreement with the nation state, and they must satisfy the requirements established by the national authorities. Where appropriate, importers must also adopt all the necessary measures to ensure that the products they place on the market are in agreement with CPR requirements and with the mandatory national requirements.

The companies involved in the application of the CPR are the manufacturers, the distributors, the installers and engineering companies, as well as the competent Authorities of the EU member

states. Manufacturers and distributors are obliged to manufacture and market the products in agreement with the standards indicated in the CPR. Furthermore, manufacturers must make a "Declaration of Performance" (DoP), ratifying that the product meets the performance set by the CPR standards for the chosen Euroclass. Products must be identified with marks and tags that show their classification. Crucially, these properties and compliance with them must be validated by an independent body, the so-called Notified Bodies and their laboratories.

Construction Product Regulations have created a higher level of protection for the installation process and for the end user. National requirements are now regulated and not just a recommendation. In the event that, a non-compliant product is detected, the national authorities may enforce the withdrawal of that product.



DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE



DoP No. **2025030365**

1.Caledonian identification code of the product-type:	S/FTP CAT6A LH (FTX-CAT6AS/FTP4P23LH GSWB).	
2.Batch or Serial Number	POA5037	
3.Intended use/es of the construction product	Supply of electricity in buildings and other civil engineering works with the objective of limiting the generation and spread of fire and smoke.	
4.Manufacturer	CALEDONIAN CABLES LIMITED 1/F, CMA Building, 64-66 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, China	
5.System/s of AVCP	System 3	
6.Notified body/ies No.	NB 2292	
7.Declared performance/s	Harmonised standard: EN50575:2014 + A1:2016	
	Reaction to fire	Eca
	Dangerous substances	NPD
8. The performance of the product identified in points 1 and 2 is in conformity with the declared performance in point 7. This declaration of performance is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer identified in point 4. Signed for and on behalf of the manufacturer by:		
Signed for and on behalf of the manufacturer by:		
Kitty Kang /Quality Assurance Manager		
Caledonian Cables Limited		
13/08/2025		

CALEDONIAN CABLES LIMITED

1/F, CMA Building, 64-66 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong