Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Building Regulations

Technical Guidance Document D 2026

Materials and Workmanship

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Building Regulations
Technical Guidance Document D 2026
Materials and Workmanship

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Introduction

This document has been published by the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage under article 7 of the Building Regulations (as amended). It provides guidance in relation to Part D of the Second Schedule to the Regulations as inserted by the Building Regulations (Part D Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. No. XX of 2026). The document should be read in conjunction with the Building Regulations 1997 (as amended), and other documents published under these Regulations.

In general, Building Regulations apply to the construction of new buildings and to extensions and material alterations to buildings. In addition, certain parts of the Regulations apply to existing buildings where a material change of use takes place. Otherwise, Building Regulations do not apply to buildings constructed prior to 1 June, 1992.

Transitional Arrangements

In general, this document applies to works where the works commence or takes place, as the case may be on or after [1 June 2026]. Technical Guidance Document D - Materials and Workmanship, dated 2013, also ceases to have effect from that date.

The Guidance

The materials, methods of construction, standards and other specifications (including technical specifications) which are referred to in this document are those which are likely to be suitable for the purposes of the Regulations. Where works are carried out in accordance with the guidance in this document, this will, *prima facie*, indicate compliance with Part D of the Second Schedule to the Building Regulations. However, the adoption of an approach other than that outlined in the guidance is not precluded provided that the relevant requirements of the Regulations are complied with. Those involved in the design and construction of a building may be required by the relevant building control authority to provide such evidence as is necessary to establish that the requirements of the Building Regulations are being complied with.

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Existing Buildings

In the case of material alterations or material changes of use of existing buildings, the adoption without modification of the guidance in this document may not, in all circumstances, be appropriate. In particular, the adherence to guidance including codes, standards or technical specifications, intended for application to new work may be unduly restrictive or impracticable.

Buildings of architectural or historical interest are especially likely to give rise to such circumstances. In these situations, alternative approaches based on the principles contained in the document may be more relevant and should be considered.

Technical Specifications

Building Regulations are made for specific purposes, e.g. to provide, in relation to buildings, for the health, safety and welfare of persons, the conservation of energy and access for people with disabilities. Technical specifications (including Harmonised Technical Specifications, European Technical Assessments, National Standards and Agrément Certificates) are relevant to the extent that they relate to these considerations.

Any reference to a technical specification is a reference to so much of the specification as is relevant in the context in which it arises. Technical specifications may also address other aspects not covered by the Regulations. A reference to a technical specification is to the latest edition (including any amendments, supplements or addenda) current at the date of publication of this Technical Guidance Document. However, if this version of the technical specification is subsequently revised or updated by the issuing body, the new version may be used as a source of guidance provided that it continues to address the relevant requirements of the Regulations.

A list of other standards and publications that deal with matters relating to this Part of the Building Regulations is included at the end of this document. These standards and publications may be used as a source of further information but do not form part of the guidance.

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Interpretation

In this document, a reference to a section, sub-section, part, paragraph or diagram is, unless otherwise stated, a reference to a section, sub-section, part, paragraph or diagram, as the case may be, of this document. A reference to another Technical Guidance Document is a reference to the latest edition of a document published by the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage under article 7 of the Building Regulations 1997. Diagrams are used to illustrate a particular aspect of construction - they may not show all the details of construction.

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Part D - The Requirement

Part D of the Second Schedule to the Building Regulations 1997 to 2026 provides as follows:

Materials and workmanship	**D1**	All works to which these Regulations apply shall be carried out with proper materials and in a workmanlike manner.
Letter plates	**D2**	A letter plate aperture shall be so positioned at a reasonable height above ground level so as not to endanger the health and safety of persons using such apertures.
Definitions for this Part	**D3**	In this Part— "proper materials" means materials which are fit for the use for which they are intended and for the conditions in which they are to be used, and includes materials which— (a) bear a CE Marking in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 or Regulation (EU) 2024/3110, (b) comply with an appropriate harmonised standard or European Technical Assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, (c) comply with an appropriate harmonised technical specification or European Technical Assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2024/3110, or (d) comply with an appropriate Irish Standard, Irish Agrément Certificate or with an alternative national technical specification of any State which is a contracting party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, which provides in use an equivalent level of safety and suitability;

		“Agreement on the European Economic Area” means the Agreement on the European Economic Area between the European Union, its Member States and the Republic of Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Kingdom of Norway (OJ No. L 001, 03.01,1994, p. 3.), as adjusted by subsequent amendments to that agreement; “Regulation (EU) No 305/2011” means Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 (OJ No. L 88, 04.04.2011, p. 5.); “Regulation (EU) 2024/3110” means Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 (OJ No. L, 2024/3110, 18.12.2014.).

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Section 1 - Materials

1.1 General

Materials include products, components, fittings, items of equipment and backfilling for excavations. Materials should be: -

a) of a suitable nature and quality in relation to the purposes and conditions of their use, and
b) adequately mixed or prepared, and
c) applied, used or fixed so as to perform adequately the functions for which they are intended.

Materials used in building work should, as far as is practicable, be free of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Requirement D1 sets out that all works to which the Building Regulations apply should be carried out with proper materials. Proper materials, as defined in D3, means materials which are fit for the use for which they are intended and for the conditions in which they are to be used.

1.2 Establishing Fitness of Use

In assessing the fitness for use and conditions of use of a material/ product, consideration should be given to durability, safety, local climatic conditions (e.g. wind driven rain, humidity etc.) and other such issues.

The primary route for establishing the fitness of a material for its intended use in construction works is through the recognised provisions referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of definition D3, as outlined below.

1.2.1 CE Marking of Construction Products

Definition D3 (a), refers to the CE Marking provisions of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 (known as CPR 2011), or Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 (known as CPR 2024), as a source of information on the performance characteristics of construction products.

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CPR 2011 lays down conditions for the placing or making available on the EU market of construction products by establishing harmonised rules on how to express the performance of construction products in relation to their essential characteristics and on the use of CE Marking on those products.

In general, CPR 2011 requires construction products covered by a harmonised standard to have a Declaration of Performance (DoP) and be affixed with a CE Marking when placed on the EU market and facilitates the voluntary CE-Marking of construction products on the basis of a European Technical Assessment.

Under CPR 2011, CE marking of construction products provides basic information on the manufacturer, the construction product itself, any third party involved in the assessment, along with the reference number of the Declaration of Performance, the harmonised standard or European Assessment Document applied and the levels or classes of the performance declared. The CE marking may be found on the product, its label, the packaging or in accompanying documents.

The CPR 2024 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 18 December 2024. In general, the CPR 2024 applies from 8 January 2026 with transitional arrangements providing for the repeal of CPR 2011 over the period from 2026 to 2040.

Building on the legal framework established by CPR 2011, CPR 2024 lays down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products in the EU. The CPR 2024 ensures the smooth functioning of the single market and the free movement of construction products in the EU. It does so mainly through harmonised technical specifications, which provide a common technical language on how to assess and communicate the performance of construction products (e.g. reaction to fire, thermal conductivity, sound insulation properties etc.). The CPR 2024 ensures that reliable information is available to professionals, public authorities and consumers, so that they can compare the performance of construction products from different manufacturers in different EU Member States.

The CPR 2024 also aims to contribute to the objectives of a green and digital transition by preventing and reducing the impact that construction products have on the environment and on the health and safety of people.

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The CPR 2024 requires construction products covered by a harmonised technical specification to have a Declaration of Performance and Conformity (DoPC) and be affixed with a CE Marking when placed on the EU market and it also facilitates the voluntary CE-Marking of construction products on the basis of a European Technical Assessment.

While the CPR 2011 and CPR 2024, deal with the placing and making available of construction products on the market, it should be noted that compliance with the CPR 2011, CPR 2024 or CE marking by itself does not necessarily indicate that the material is suitable for use in works. Therefore, when incorporating a product into construction works, it is essential that the declared performance of a product is fit for the use in which it is intended and the conditions in which it is to be used. For non-standardised, innovative construction products, voluntarily CE Marked on the basis of a European Technical Assessment, it is important that all aspects of the Building Regulations are appropriately addressed.

1.2.2 Harmonised Standards under CPR 2011

Definition D3 (b) refers to harmonised standards (hENs) as a source of information on the performance characteristics of construction products.

Harmonised standards (hENs) under CPR 2011, were developed by European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and provided a technical basis to assess the performance of construction products. They enable manufacturers to draw up the Declaration of Performance (DoP) as defined in CPR 2011 and affix the CE marking.

The DoP for the product contains detailed information on the product, its performance and those responsible for the various assessment tasks. The DoP is drawn up by the manufacturer, who, in doing so, assumes responsibility for the conformity of the product with the declared performances. The DoP may be a paper or an electronic document.

A list of the hENs under CPR 2011 can be found on the website of the European Commission – Single Market Compliance Space[1].

[1] Single Market Compliance Space - Harmonised Standards

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In Ireland, harmonised standards are given the status of national standards (I.S. ENs) and any conflicting national standards/ technical specifications are withdrawn, by the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI).

In general, hENs do not set minimum performance levels or threshold levels for specific intended uses. In this regard, NSAI has produced additional national guidance for some hENs in the form of Standard Recommendations (SRs) which provide guidance on the appropriate minimum performance levels for specific intended uses of the products in Ireland.

Where a construction product is covered by such guidance, compliance with the SR in so far as it relates to the product may be used to demonstrate that the product, when incorporated into construction works is fit for the use for which it is intended.

In the absence of such guidance, when incorporating a product into construction works, it is essential that the declared performance of a product is fit for the use in which it is intended and the conditions in which it is used. A non-exhaustive list of additional guidance to the hENs is provided in Appendix 1.

Harmonised standards, in force on 8 January 2026 under CPR 2011, remain valid under CPR 2024 until they are withdrawn or repealed. Harmonised technical specifications developed under CPR 2024 will progressively and over time replace harmonised standards in force under the CPR 2011, where they cover the same product family or category.

1.2.3 Harmonised Technical Specifications under CPR 2024

Definition D3 (c), refers to the provisions of a harmonised technical specification within the scope of CPR 2024 as a source of information on the performance characteristics of construction products.

The European Commission will establish, publish and keep up to date a Working Plan[2] for the development of harmonised technical specifications for product families within the scope of CPR 2024.

[2] The first CPR Working Plan for 2026-2029 was published on 16 December 2025, it can be accessed at the following link: First European Commission CPR Working Plan for 2026-2029

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A harmonised technical specification, for a product family or product category, means the:

a) performance harmonised standards which have been made mandatory in accordance with CPR 2024 (Article 5),

b) implementing acts laying down essential characteristics, assessment methods and technical details in accordance with CPR 2024 (Article 6), and

c) delegated acts establishing product requirements (Article 7), establishing rules on the provision of general product information, instructions for use and safety information (Article 9) and determining the applicable assessment and verification system (Article 10), each in accordance with CPR 2024.

In general, harmonised standards, in force on 8 January 2026 under CPR 2011, will remain valid under CPR 2024 until they are withdrawn or repealed. Harmonised technical specifications developed under the CPR 2024, will progressively and over time replace harmonised standards (and, or, European Assessment Documents in force under the CPR 2011), when they cover the same product family or category.

The development of Harmonised Technical Specifications take into account the regulatory needs of Member States.

Harmonised Technical Specifications will enable relevant economic operators to draw up the Declaration of Performance and Conformity (DoPC) and affix the CE marking as defined in CPR 2024.

The Declaration of Performance and Conformity (DoPC), drawn up by the relevant economic operator, includes product performances in relation to essential characteristics, environmental sustainability performance over the product's life cycle in respect of predetermined environmental essential characteristics and, where applicable, verification of the fulfilment of product requirements. Declared performances are established by the relevant economic operator in accordance with the assessment and verification system set out in the harmonised technical specification. General product information, instructions for use and safety information is also provided in relation to construction products covered by harmonised technical specifications.

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1.2.4 European Technical Assessments

Definition D3 (b) and (c) refer to European Technical Assessments under CPR 2011 and CPR 2024 as a source of information on the performance characteristics of construction products.

Both CPR 2011 and CPR 2024, facilitate a voluntary route to CE Marking for construction products not covered or not fully covered by a harmonised standard / harmonised technical specification. By obtaining a European Technical Assessment (ETA) for the product from a Technical Assessment Body on the basis of a European Assessment Document (EAD), a manufacturer can draw up a Declaration of Performance / Declaration of Performance and Conformity and affix a CE Marking to the product.

An ETA means the documented assessment of the performance of a product, in relation to its essential characteristics, in accordance with the respective European Assessment Document (EAD). An EAD is a document adopted by the organisation of Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs) for the purposes of issuing ETAs. EADs include a list of essential characteristics, relevant for the intended use of the product or product category, generally as agreed between the manufacturer and the organisation of TABs. While ETAs provide valuable information on declared performance that can be relied upon, they may not address all regulatory needs of Member States.

In general, EADs, in force on 8 January 2026 under CPR 2011, will remain valid under CPR 2024 until 9 January 2031, unless they have expired for other reasons. No ETAs should be issued in accordance with these EADs after 9 January 2036. All other EADs will be developed under the CPR 2024.

1.2.5 Irish Standards

Definition D3 (d), refers to Irish Standards as a source of information on the performance characteristics of construction products.

Irish Standards (I.S.s) are published by the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI). European Standards are also given the status of Irish standards (I.S. ENs) and any conflicting national standards/ technical specifications are withdrawn, by the NSAI.

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Irish standards (I.S.) are often prescriptive in nature, specifying testing methods and the performance requirements of construction products for particular intended uses.

In contrast, I.S. ENs provide common testing methods, performance declaration methods and conformity assessment rules. For many construction products, I.S. ENs do not set minimum performance levels or threshold levels for specific intended uses.

NSAI has produced additional national guidance for some I.S. ENs in the form of National Annexes or Standard Recommendations, which provide guidance on the appropriate minimum performance levels for specific intended uses of the products in Ireland. A non-exhaustive list of additional guidance to I.S. ENs, published by NSAI, is provided in Appendix A2.

Where a construction product is covered by such guidance, compliance with the National Annex or Standard Recommendation, in so far as it relates to the product, may be used to demonstrate that the product, when incorporated into construction works, is fit for the use for which it is intended and the conditions in which it is to be used.

1.2.6 Irish Agrément Certification

Definition D3 (d) refers to the process of Irish Agrément certification as a source of information on construction products.

Irish Agrément certification applies to those products and processes which do not fall within the scope of existing construction standards, either because they are innovative or because they deviate from established norms. NSAI Agrément assesses, specifies testing, and where appropriate, issues Agrément certificates confirming that new building products, materials, techniques and equipment are safe and fit for purpose in accordance with the Irish Building Regulations and with the terms of the certificate. Such certificates may be in addition to, but not conflict with, CE marking. For example declared performances in an ETA provide reliable information that can be used as part of NSAI Agrément assessment.

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With the increased adoption of Modern Methods of Construction[3], it is important that such innovative products and systems, not covered by existing standards, can meet performance expectations and provide durable, sustainable and compliant buildings. NSAI Agrément provides a means for these systems and products to demonstrate compliance with Irish Building Regulations within the terms and conditions set out in the certificate.

1.2.7 Alternative National Technical Specification

Definition D3 (d) refers to alternative national technical specifications as a source of information on construction products. Where reliance is made on an alternative national technical specification of any State which is a contracting party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, which provides in use an equivalent level of safety and suitability, the National Standards Authority of Ireland may be consulted for advice in relation to equivalence with an Irish technical specification.

1.2.8 British Standards

Where British Standards are referred to in Technical Guidance Documents (A to M), they represent a means of demonstrating compliance with Building Regulations, but only in so far as they don't conflict with an Irish Standard (I.S. or I.S. EN).

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[3] Modern Methods of Construction Introductory Guide (2023)

1.3 Other Routes for Establishing Fitness of a Material

While the primary route for establishing the fitness of a material for its intended use is through the recognised standardisation procedures referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) (c) or (d) of Definition D3, other methods may also be considered in establishing fitness of a material for its intended use as a prima facie means of demonstrating compliance with Requirement D1, including: -

a) Independent certification schemes by approved bodies e.g. the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI). Such certification schemes[4] may provide information on the performance of a product or certify that the material complies with the requirements of a recognised document and indicates it is suitable for its intended purpose and use. Accreditation of the body, by a member of the European cooperation for Accreditation (EA) such as the Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB), offers a way of ensuring that such certification can be relied on. All such certification schemes may be in addition to, but not conflict with, CE marking;

b) Tests and calculations carried out by an accredited laboratory, showing that the material is capable of performing the function for which it is intended. Accreditation by a member of the European cooperation for Accreditation (EA) such as the Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB) offers a way of ensuring that tests are conducted in accordance with recognised criteria and can be relied on;

c) Performance in use, i.e. that the material can be shown by experience, such as its use in a substantially similar way in an existing building, to be capable of enabling the building to satisfy the relevant functional requirements of the Building Regulations.

Note: Schemes which comply with the relevant recommendations of I.S. EN ISO 9001:2015/A1:2024 Quality management systems are intended to ensure that materials can be expected to be of consistent quality. They are not intended to show that the materials conform to an appropriate technical specification.

[4] For example: I .S. EN 206-1 Certification Scheme
Timber Frame Manufacturers Approval Scheme

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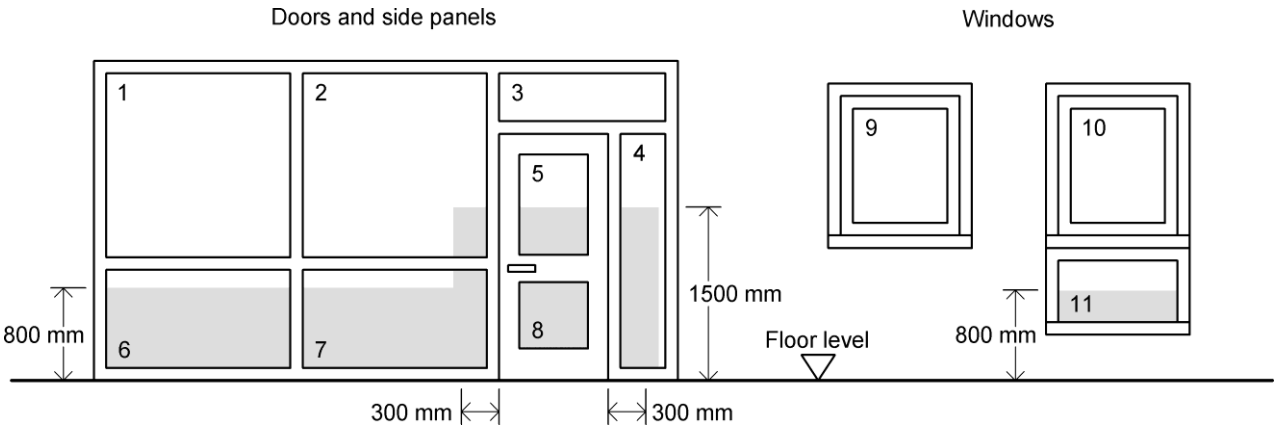
1.4 Glazing

Any unguarded glazing, in critical locations in doors and door side panels, at low level in walls and partitions should be safety glazing in accordance with the recommendations of BS 6262, Part 4. Diagram 1 shows the critical locations in terms of safety. (See also Technical Guidance Document M – Access and Use for manifestation of glazing and Technical Guidance Document K – Stairways, Ladders Ramps and Guards for safety glazing in the context of stairways, ramps and guards).

Diagram 1 Critical glazing locations in internal and external walls *(Par. 1.4)*



Note:
The shaded areas show critical locations in terms of safety. Glazing areas numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 should be in accordance with the recommendations of BS 6262, Part 4.

1.5 Resistance to Moisture

Where any material is likely to be adversely affected by condensation, by moisture from the ground or by airborne moisture such as rain or snow: -

a) the construction should prevent the passage of moisture to the material, or

b) the material should be treated or otherwise protected from moisture.

See also Technical Guidance Document C – Site Preparation and Resistance to Moisture.

1.6 Resistance to Subsoil

Any material in contact with the ground, or in the foundations, should be capable of resisting attacks by deleterious material in the subsoil such as sulfates (See also Technical Guidance Document C – Site Preparation and Resistance to Moisture).

1.7 High Alumina Cement

High alumina cement should not be used in structural work, including foundations.

1.8 Powers of Inspection by Authorised Persons

The Building Control Acts 1990 to 2025 empower

- authorised persons to take action in relation to construction works, including the inspection of works, the requesting of information, the taking of samples of materials, and
- building control authorities to require the opening up of works as may be necessary to establish whether the requirements of the Building Regulations are being or have been complied with in relation to the building or works.

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Section 2 - Workmanship

2.1 Adequacy of Workmanship

The Second Schedule to the Building Regulations, insofar as it relates to workmanship provides as follows:

Materials and workmanship	**D1**	All works to which these Regulations apply shall be carried out with proper materials and in a workmanlike manner.

A proper standard of workmanship and the appropriate use of any material is essential to achieving compliance with the requirements of the Regulations.

The conditions of use of particular materials and in some cases the methods of achieving proper standards of workmanship are contained in technical specifications referred to in Definition D3 (See Section 1).

BS 8000 Workmanship on building sites, which gathers together guidance from other British Standards Institution Codes and Standards, gives guidance on basic workmanship for conventional types of building work.

Irish Agrément Certificates issued by NSAI Agrément may specify workmanship for the products covered by the certificates.

If other methods are being used, it may be possible to demonstrate that the workmanship satisfies the relevant requirement by: -

a) quality assurance schemes, i.e. the method is covered by a scheme which complies with the relevant recommendations of I.S. EN ISO 9001: 2015/A1:2024 Quality management systems; or

b) performance in use i.e. by showing, such as in an existing building, a previous use of the method of workmanship is capable of performing the function for which it is intended

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2.2 Workmanship Tests

Tests can be used to show that workmanship is appropriate. Guidance on tests currently used to demonstrate compliance are detailed in the relevant Technical Guidance Document to the Building Regulations including -

(i) Air permeability pressure tests as described in TGD L 2022 - Conservation of Fuel and Energy;

(ii) Ventilation validation testing as described in TGD F 2019 - Ventilation;

(iii) Sound insulation tests as described in TGD E 2014 - Sound.

2.3 Tolerances

All building dimensions, including those for components, materials and spaces, are subject to the tolerances of normal building practice. These tolerances are applicable to all dimensions specified in the Technical Guidance Documents where a minimum or maximum is not specified. BS 6954: Tolerances for building, describes the nature of dimensional variability in building and the purposes for which it has to be quantified. It also defines the factors to be taken into account in the evaluation, specification and verification of tolerances for the manufacture of building components and for site work. It applies to components and buildings generally, including those designed in accordance with the principles of modular co–ordination.

2.4 Competency of Persons

To ensure a proper standard of workmanship, it is essential that persons are competent, possessing sufficient training, experience and knowledge appropriate to the nature of the work he or she is required to perform and having particular regard to the size and complexity of such works.

2.4.1 Construction Industry Register Ireland

The Regulation of Providers of Building Works and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 provides for the establishment of Construction Industry Register Ireland (CIRI). It provides for the appointment of a registration body to regulate providers of building works and the determination by the registration body of standards and competence required of providers of building works.

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The statutory register may be relied upon to demonstrate that a builder or specialist contractor is competent.

2.4.2 Independent Certification of Persons

Tests should be carried out by a competent person. Competency can be demonstrated by certification by an independent third party to carry out the work e.g. Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB), National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) certified or equivalent. Examples of these are provided in the relevant Technical Guidance Document.

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Section 3 - Letter Plates

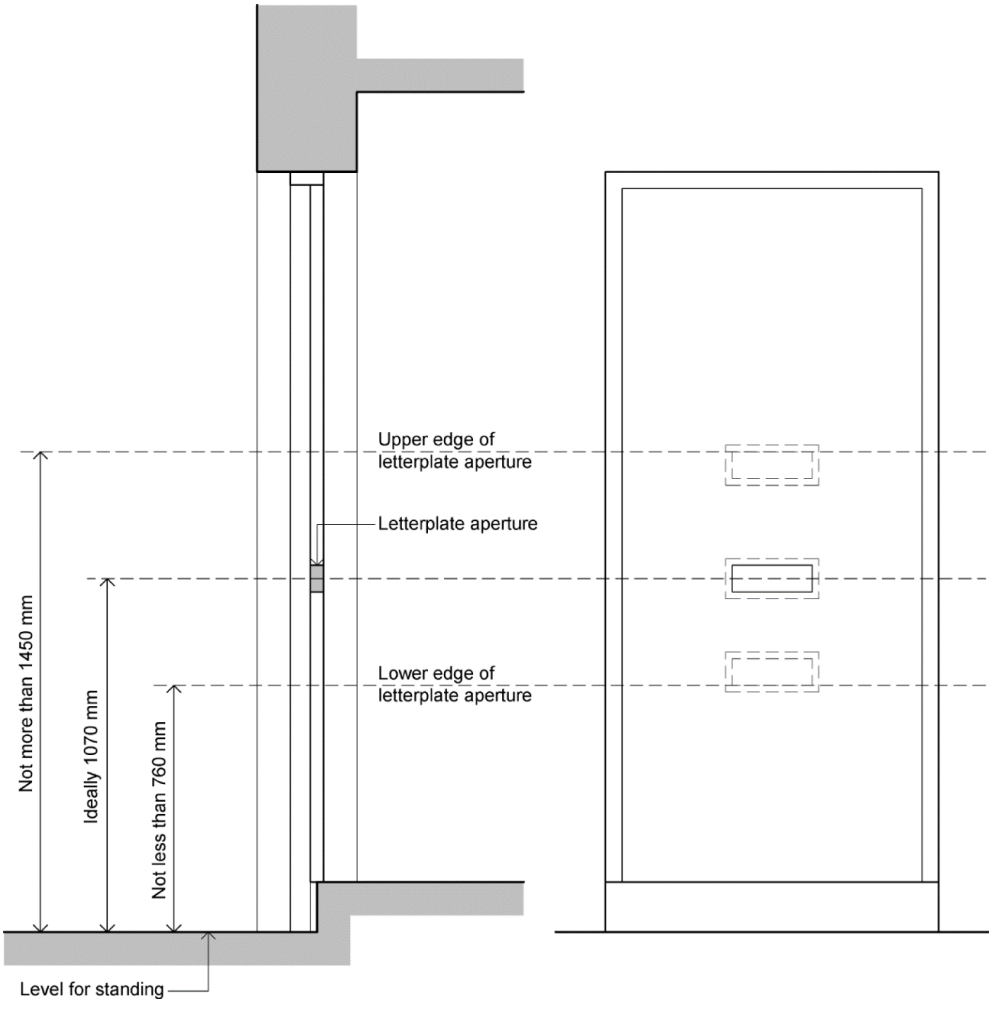
3.1 Positioning of Letter Plates

The Second Schedule to the Building Regulations, insofar as it relates to letter plates, provides as follows:

Letter plates	**D2**	A letter plate aperture shall be so positioned at a reasonable height above ground level so as not to endanger the health and safety of persons using such apertures.

Letter plates should conform to I.S. EN 13724:2013, and should be positioned in accordance with Diagram 2.

Diagram 2 Positioning of Letter Plate *(Par. 3.1)*



Appendix A - Standards and Publications

A1 Standards Referenced

I.S. EN ISO 9000:2015
Quality management systems - Fundamentals and vocabulary

I.S. EN ISO 9001:2015/A1:2024
Quality management systems - Requirements - Amendment 1: Climate action changes (ISO 9001:2015/Amd 1:2024)

I.S. EN 13724:2013
Postal services – Apertures of private letter boxes and letter plates – Requirements and test methods

BS 6262-4:2018
Glazing for buildings - Code of practice for safety related to human impact

BS 6954
Tolerances for building Part 1: 1988 (1994) - Recommendations for basic principles for evaluation and specification.

BS 6954
Tolerances for building Part 2: 1988 (1994) - Recommendations for statistical basis for predicting fit between components having a normal distribution of sizes.

BS 6954
Tolerances for building Part 3: 1988 (1994) - Recommendations for selecting target size and predicting fit.

BS 8000-0:2014+A1:2024
Workmanship on construction sites - Introduction and general principles

BS 8000-1: 1989 - Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for excavation and filling.

BS 8000-2-1: 1990 - Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for concrete work. Mixing and transporting concrete. AMD 9324 1997.

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BS 8000-2-2: 1990 - Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for concrete work. Sitework with in situ and precast concrete.

BS 8000-3:2020
Workmanship on construction sites - Masonry. Code of practice.

BS 8000-4: 1989 - Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for waterproofing.

BS 8000-5: 1990
Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for carpentry, joinery and general fixings.

BS 8000-6:2023
Workmanship on construction sites - Slating and tiling of roofs and walls. Code of practice.

BS 8000-7:1990
Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for glazing.

BS 8000-8:2023
Workmanship on construction sites - Design and installation of dry lining systems. Code of practice.

BS 8000-9: 2003
Workmanship on building sites. Cementitious levelling screeds and wearing screeds. Code of practice.

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A2 Standard Recommendations and National Annexes Published by NSAI

National Annex to I.S. EN 206:2013+A2:2021 Concrete - Specification, performance, production and conformity

S.R. 16:2016
Guidance on the use of I.S. EN 12620:2002+A1:2008 - Aggregates for Concrete

S.R. 18:2021+AC:2021
Guidance on the use of I.S. EN 13139:2002 - Aggregates for mortar

S.R. 21:2014+A1:2016
Guidance on the use of I.S. EN 13242:2002 +A1:2007 – Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction

S.R. 50-1:2021+A1:2024
Building services Code of practice Part 1: Water-based heating systems in dwellings

S.R. 50-2:2012
Building Services Code of Practice - Part 2: Thermal Solar Systems

S.R. 50-3:2021
Building services — Code of practice — Part 3: Water supply for domestic use within dwellings and their curtilages

S.R. 50-4:2021
Building services - Part 4: Heat pump systems in dwellings

S.R. 54:2014/A2:2022
Code of Practice for the energy efficient retrofit of dwellings

S.R. 55:2021
Solar photovoltaic micro-generators for dwellings - design, installation, commissioning and maintenance

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S.R. 66:2015

Standard Recommendation Providing Guidance to Wastewater Treatment Products in Compliance with the EN 12566 Series of Standards

S.R. 325:2013+A2:2018/AC:2019

Recommendations for the Design of Masonry Structures in Ireland to Eurocode

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A3 Legislation Referenced

Building Control Acts 1990 to 2025 (No. 3 of 1990, No. 21 of 2007, and No. 20 of 2025)

Building Regulations (Part D Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. No. XX of 2026)

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