



Guidance for Construction on Gas Contaminated Land and Installation Guidelines for Gas Barrier Systems



PrinciPal
BUILDING PRODUCTS

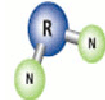
Guidance for construction of new dwellings on gas contaminated land.

Assessing the risk:

It is a requirement of National Planning Policy Framework and Building Regulations Approved Document C, that where the proposed structure is at risk from gas contaminated land, the developer must carry out a risk assessment for submission to the local planning authority. The types of ground gasses commonly encountered are:

Radon Gas – a colourless, odourless naturally occurring radioactive gas.

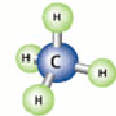
This gas is prevalent in granite areas but can occur almost anywhere. Granite is naturally rich in uranium. It is widely held that exposure to Radon Gas is a major cause of lung cancer.



Methane Gas – a colourless gas formed by the decomposition of organic material.

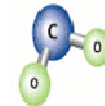
The gas is flammable and potentially explosive even in relatively low concentrations.

This gas is common on or near landfill sites, mining areas etc. This gas becomes explosive at concentrations of 5% subject to an ignition source.

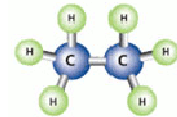


Carbon Dioxide – a colourless gas which in sufficient concentrations can cause asphyxiation.

Often associated with landfill areas it is formed by the oxidation of carbon.



Hydrocarbons – a range of hazardous substances often associated with the petrochemical industry. Typically found in disused petrol stations and industrial sites.



System solutions:

The Rhinoplast range of Gas Barrier Systems has been designed to provide a complete solution to the problems associated with construction on land associated with a range of hazardous gasses, when installed in accordance with the relevant codes of practice. The primary method of protection to the structure is by way of a complete “footprint” membrane system combined with underfloor passive venting. The key to a successful outcome is installation. The best membranes poorly installed are likely to fail. The Rhinoplast range includes pre-formed details and tapes to facilitate this. Where necessary we will provide on-site advice and training to ensure a successful outcome.

We even offer a “pre pour” inspection service to ensure correct installations and detailing.

These barriers are designed to protect structures and inhabitants from the effects of these gasses. They will also act as damp-proof membranes where applicable and are intended to last the life time of the building. All of our membranes can be welded.

With the increase in awareness of such gasses, along with more and more stringent requirements, it is becoming more and more important for contractors to use “fit for purpose materials” in the secure knowledge that they will perform satisfactorily.

As pressure mounts on the construction industry to build on “Brown Field Sites” the demand for these products is increasing daily.

Gas Barrier Installation Method:

General:

The Rhinoplast range of gas barrier systems has been carefully designed to provide everything required to complete a safe and successful installation. Our membranes are technically advanced and the components rigorously tested to ensure the system will perform correctly and keep the structure safe from harmful ground gasses, however poor installation can and will compromise the outcome. Good workmanship and attention to detail are therefore of paramount importance.

Our system components are matched to the barriers and should not be substituted as doing so could compromise the installation.

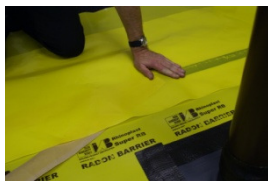
It is vital for the system to work correctly, that a gas tight footprint is created for the structure, and detailed through the walls to the outside. Particular care should be taken when jointing and detailing. Ensure the area which the membrane is going to cover is swept free of all debris likely to cause puncture such as brick or block fragments or dried mortar. Where this is not possible the area under the membrane should be protected by sand blinding to a depth of 50mm. The area should be dry and the temperature 5deg.C or above. Take care not to expose the area to excessive foot traffic and avoid accidental damage during installation and before the concrete is poured. Where this is impractical protection boards should be used. Lay the membrane over the footprint of the building, taking care to allow for a minimum of 150mm overlaps. Ensure the membrane is as flat as possible to the ground, and tucked neatly into the floor to wall angle to avoid excess voiding.

Where the Rhinoplast LT Jointstrip joins at 90 degrees, it is vital that a neat “butt” joint is achieved. All joints should be over-taped to protect the seal from the ingress of concrete during the pour.

Jointing and Detailing – In Line Joints



Overlap the Gas Barrier to a minimum of 150mm. Place a strip of Rhinoplast LT Jointstrip on the lower layer, having removed the plastic release film from the tape and press down firmly.

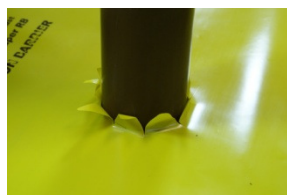


Remove the release paper and apply pressure to effect a seal. Expel any air trapped in the gasket. A roller is useful for this purpose

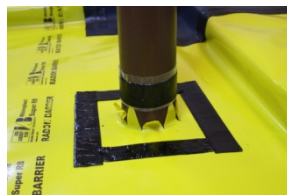


Secure the flap down with Rhinoplast High Tack single sided girth tape to secure the joint and protect it from the concrete pour.

Jointing and Detailing – Service Pipe Penetrations



Cut around service pipe penetrations. Ensure this is positioned away from other laps or joints.



Place a strip of Rhinoplast LT Jointstrip around the pipe to line up with the top of the cloak, leaving the plastic release membrane to the outside in place. Place four strips of the tape to match the footprint of the top hat detail. Remove the release tape. Ensure the tape is neatly butt jointed.



Slide the top hat into position and push down on the flat section to effect a seal on to the tape. Carefully remove the plastic release membrane from the tape around the pipe by pulling it out.



Secure with a stainless steel jubilee clip. Over-tape the footplate with Rhinoplast Reinforced Detail Strip.

Jointing and Detailing – Internal Corners



It is possible to complete internal corners by using a “hospital fold” method. Ensure voiding behind membrane is minimal

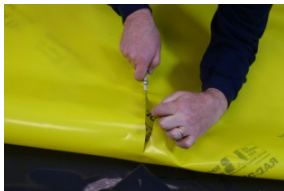


Secure corners to hold in place with Rhinoplast Reinforced Detail Strip.



For ease of installation, internal corner cloaks are available. All preformed cloaks should be sealed with Rhinoplast LT Jointstrip and over taped with Rhinoplast Reinforced Detail Strip.

Jointing and Detailing – External Corners



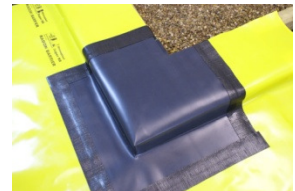
A preformed cloak is required for external corners. Cut the membrane at 45 degrees from the corner to release tension and achieve a neat fit.



Tuck the membrane neatly into the floor/wall angle to prevent excess voiding behind.

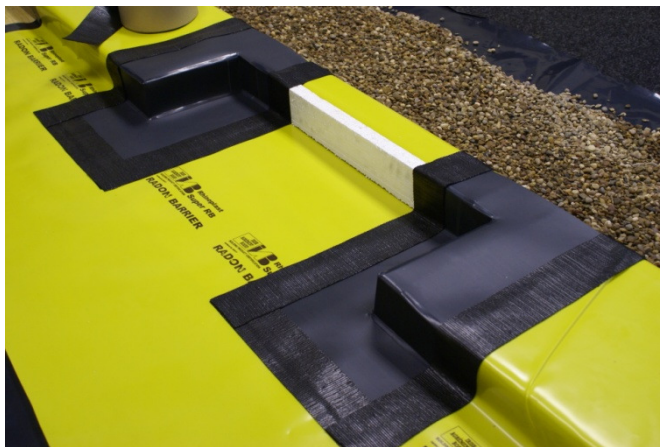


Place strips of Rhinoplast LT Jointstrip under the footprint of the cloak ensuring corners are butt jointed.



Remove the brown release paper on the Jointstrip and push the cloak onto the tape to effect a seal. Over-tape with Rhinoplast Reinforced Detail Strip.

Jointing and Detailing – Door Thresholds



Where door thresholds are necessary, a preformed cloak pair is available which should be installed using the sealing and detailing method described for the corners.

A final inspection should be made to ensure no damage has occurred. If damage is apparent, the area should be patched with gas membrane with a minimum of 150mm laps and sealed with Rhinoplast LT Jointstrip, then over-taped with Rhinoplast High Tack single sided girth tape.

Recommended Gas Barrier Application Chart

	BRE211 Radon	NHBC Amber 1 CS2	NHBC Amber 2 CS3	CO2	Hydrocarbon Gas (methane)	Fluid Hydrocarbons
Rhinoplast Ultra	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Rhinoplast Super	✓	✓	✓**	✓	✓	✗
Rhinoplast Amber 2000	✓	✓	✓**	✓	✓	✗
Rhinoplast TGB	✓	✓	✓**	✓	✓	✗
Rhinoplast Geomembrane	✓	✓	✓**	✓	✓	✓

* Vapours only

** Independent Inspection Required

Note, all membranes must be installed in accordance with BRE211 (radon) or BRE414 (Ground Gas)
NHBC traffic light risk assessment designated Red would not normally be suitable for low rise housing development, without further remedial action and assessments.

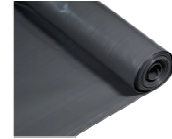
Useful references:

The Building Regulations Approved Document Part C 2004, CP 102:
 1973 Code of practice for the protection of buildings against water from the ground.
BR211 “ Radon – Guidance on protective measures for new buildings “
BRE414 “Protective measures for housing on gas-contaminated land “
CIRIA 665 Ground gas handbook 2009
BS8485:2007 Code of Practice for the Characterization and Remediation from Ground Gas in Affected Developments
NHBC “ Guidance on methane and carbon dioxide “ and technical extra July 2012, issue 7.



System Membranes and Components

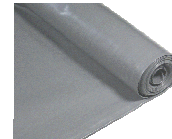
Rhinoplast Ultra: A monolithic LDPE barrier designed primarily for use with Radon gas. Fully Radon gas tested and approved by NSAI (IAB) Meets the requirements of BRE211. Standard roll size 4 x 20 metres. available in red or grey. Thickness 300mu (1200 gge)



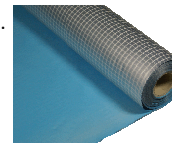
Rhinoplast Super: A monolithic hybrid co-polymer barrier giving excellent performance. Fully tested for Radon, Methane and CO2. Approved by NSAI (IAB) Exceeds the requirements of BRE211 and BRE414. Standard roll size 4 x 20 metres colour: yellow. Thickness 375mu (1500 gge)



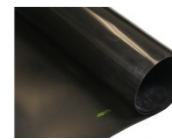
Rhinoplast Amber 2000: A monolithic LDPE barrier . Excellent strength and puncture resistance. Primarily designed for commercial/industrial developments, characteristic situations 2 and 3, Amber 2 (gas contaminated land) Colour: light grey, roll size 4 x 12.5 metres. Thickness 500mu (2000 gge)



Rhinoplast TGB: (Total Gas Barrier) . Excellent gas resistant properties due to the integral aluminium foil. Laminated construction includes reinforcing mesh to improve tear propagation properties. Designed as a high performance barrier for all applications except hydrocarbon liquids. Roll size: 2 x 50 metres.



Rhinoplast Geomembrane: An HDPE membrane designed to withstand the chemical effects of fluid hydrocarbons. Colour: black. Available in 1mm and 1.5mm thicknesses.



Rhinoplast LT Jointstrip: A butyl modified double sided bitumen tape, 1.5mm thick. Designed to form a gas tight gasket. Excellent adhesion and tolerance to damp and cold conditions. Colour: black. Available in 50mm x 15 metre rolls, and 100mm x 15 metre rolls.



Rhinoplast Reinforced Detail Strip: A butyl modified reinforced single sided bitumen tape, designed to reinforce details such as difficult folds and pre-formed cloaks. Acts as a secondary gas seal. Excellent adhesion and dimensionally stable. Colour: black. Available in 75mm x 15 metre rolls.

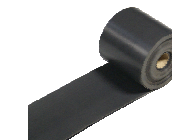


Rhinoplast High Tack Girth Tape: A single sided girth tape used to secure and protect linear joints. Excellent adhesion, dimensionally stable and water resistant. Colour: black. Available in 72mm x 50 metre rolls.



Preformed Cloaks and Details: A range of cloaks manufactured from gas resistant DPC and designed to ease the installation of the system. Standard cloaks available from stock. Bespoke service available from our in house design team.

Rhinoplast Gas Resistant Co-polymer DPC: A co-polymer gas resistant high performance DPC. Fully tested for methane gas. Available in usual widths up to 1000mm. 20 metre rolls.



Other products available: Rhinobond Self Adhesive Gas Barrier, Rhinotorch Torch on Gas Barrier Rhinoflow Liquid Vapour Membrane Protection Boards, Radon Sump Units



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