



Steel Connect Webinar – Dec 23

Expert Insights on Roofing Materials: A Comparative Study of uPVC vs. Coated Steel Roofing Performance Criteria

14 December 2023
10am – 11am

Disclaimer: the information presented does not constitute legal advice and is being presented for informational purposes only. The suggestions presented in this broad overview may not apply to your specific circumstances.

FOCUS OF TODAY

- 1 The Basic Needs, Durability and Design Requirements**
- 2 uPVC vs Coated Steel Roof In Achieving the Basic Needs**
- 3 uPVC vs Coated Steel Roof In Achieving the Durability**
- 4 Q & A**

The Basic Needs, Durability and Design Requirements

BASIC NEEDS & DURABILITY VS DESIGN REQUIREMENTS



Basic Needs :

I want the roof and wall protect my people and asset from weather and risks

Durability Needs :

I want the roof and wall can last long in extreme environment



Design Requirements:

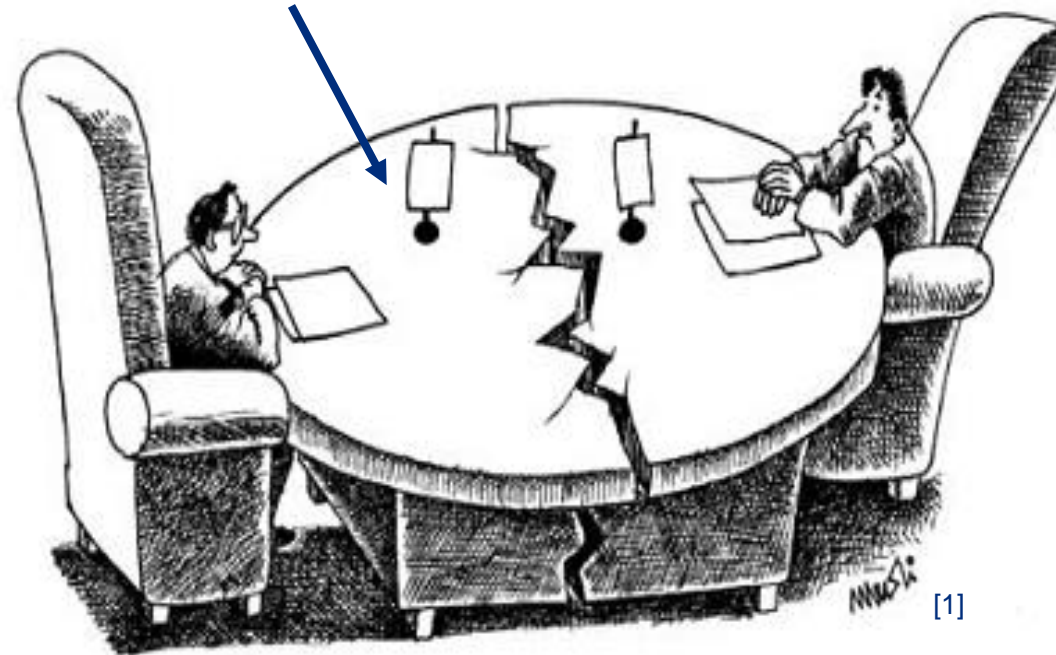
We need the roof and wall product that is capable in withstand loads, no water leakage and hazard free

Design Requirements:

Then, we need it to be made by material that can withstand extreme environment with proven record

WHAT HAPPEN IF BASIC NEEDS ARE NOT COMPLIED?

You will be having a durable product that
is not serve for basic needs

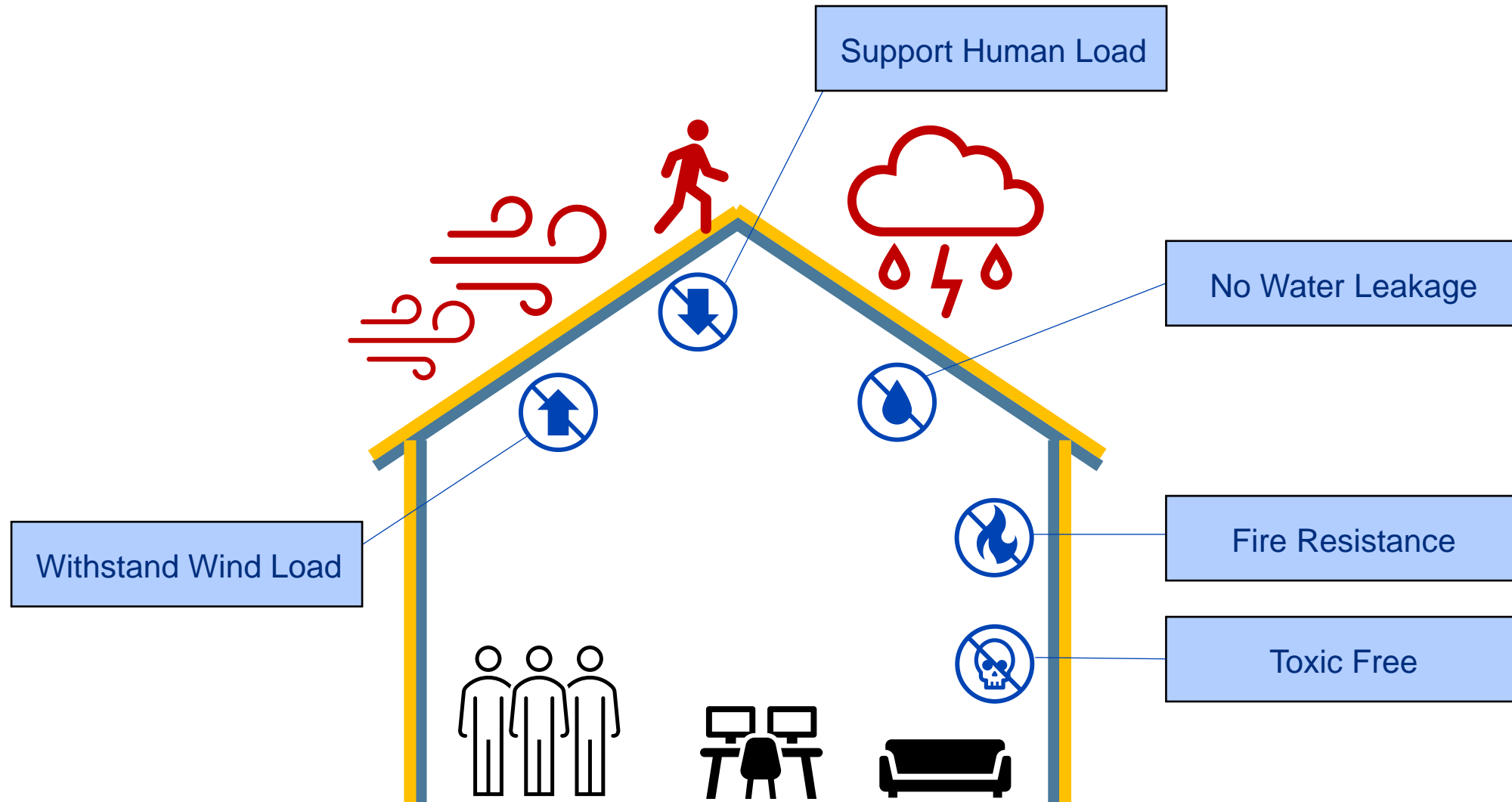


[1]

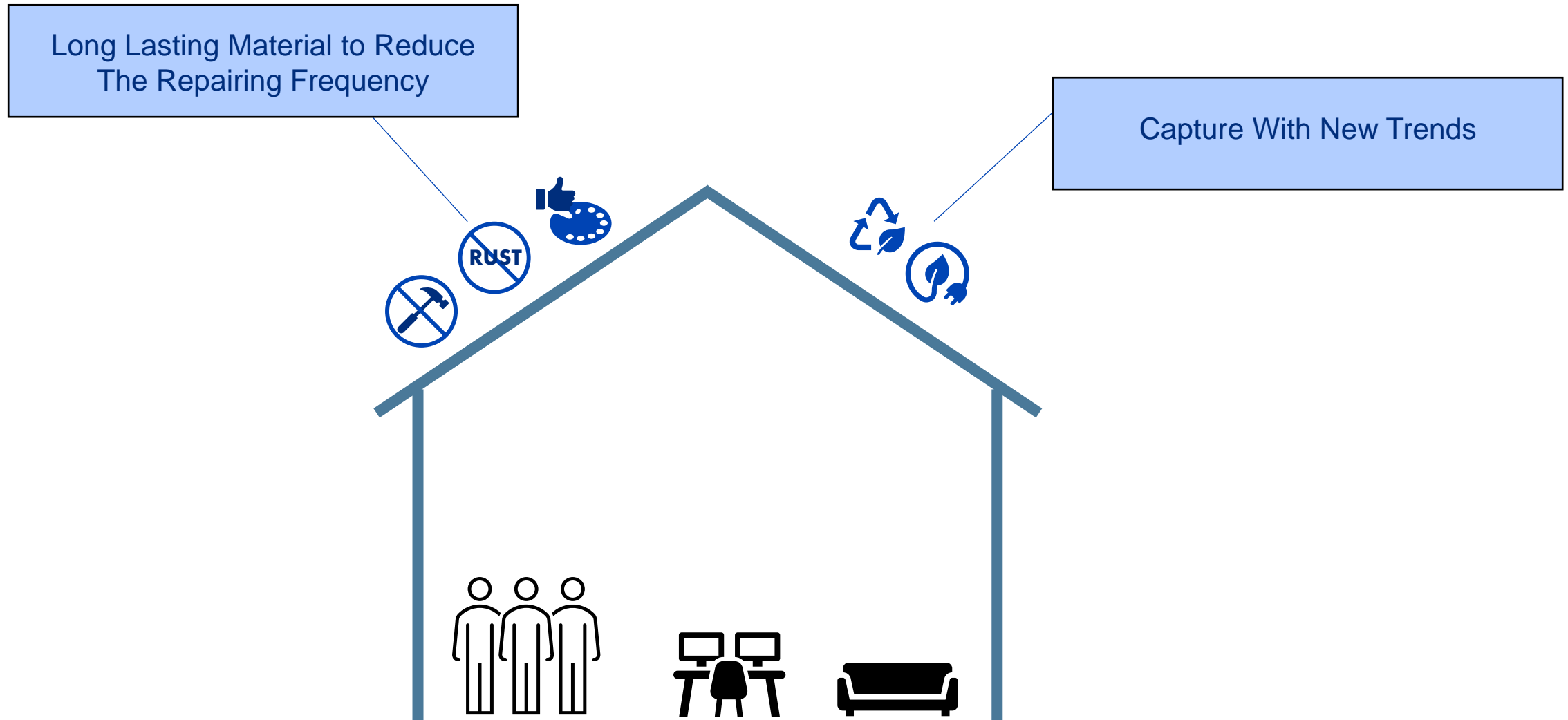
WHAT ARE THE BASIC NEEDS AND DURABILITY OF ROOF AND WALL DESIGN?



BASIC NEEDS OF ROOF & WALL ON A BUILDING



DURABILITY OF ROOF & WALL ON A BUILDING



uPVC vs Coated Steel Roof In Achieving the Basic Needs

1.0 Resist Wind Load & Support Human Load



BEFORE COATED STEEL ROOF WAS WIDELY USED



Low security – easily break in



Heavy enough to resist wind load



Strong enough to support human load



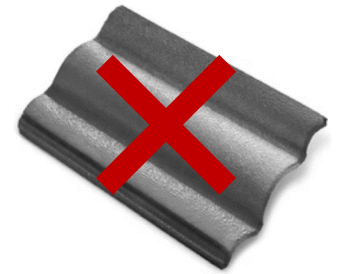
Close support is needed



High labour intensive



Why not the first steel roof introduced was not exactly like clay tile?



But it is in long length thin gauge steel and screw fixed?

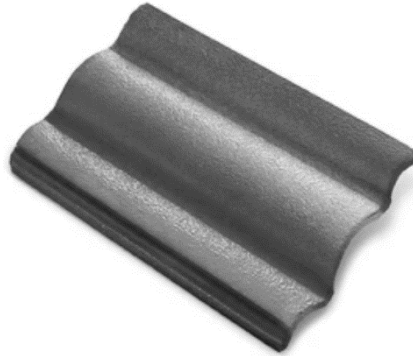
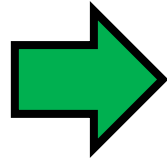


Source [1]: <https://firstamericanroofing.com/clay-roof-cost/>

Source [2]: <https://miamism.com/historic-cuban-barrel-tile/>



DIFFERENT IN MATERIAL BEHAVIOUR



Very thick steel to achieve the same stress capacity

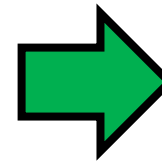


Roughen the surface to increase friction



[1]

Used the material behaviour
to design the product



High security – screw fixed



Flexible enough to resist wind load



Stiff enough to support human load



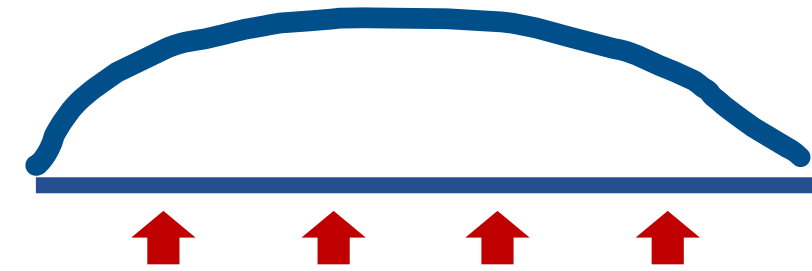
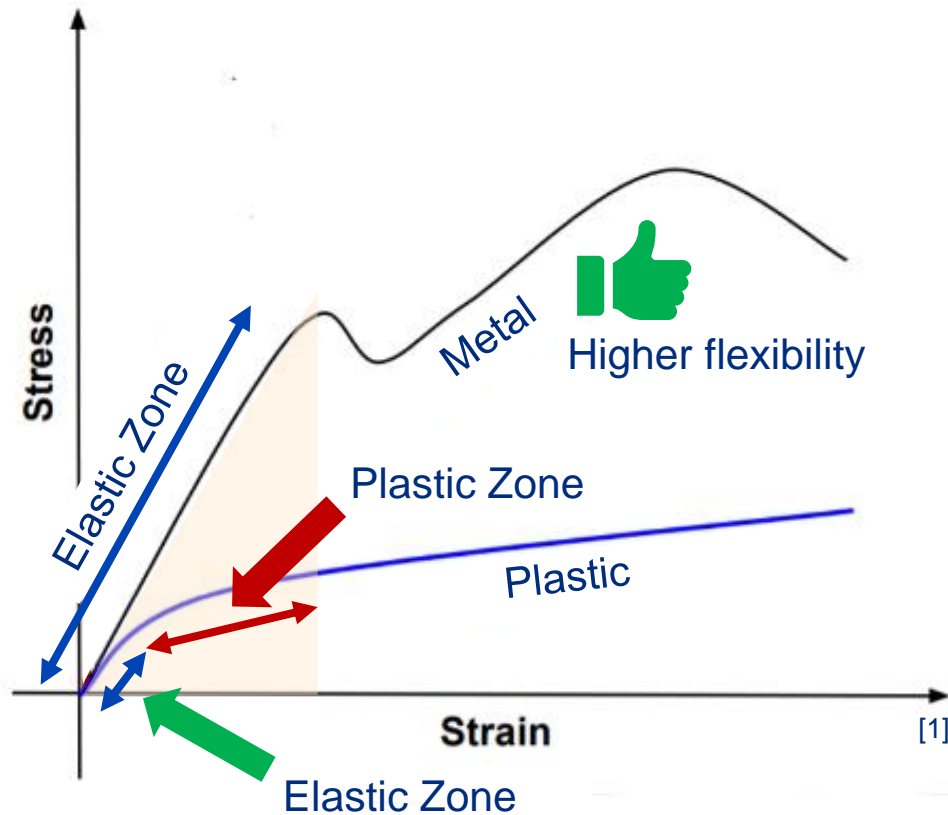
Long spanning capacity



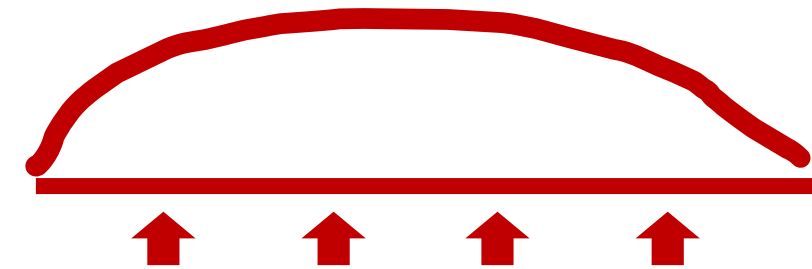
Less labours are needed



MATERIAL BEHAVIOUR – COATED STEEL VS UPVC



Steel



uPVC

ENHANCE STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE OF UPVC ROOF



Stiffen the section by thicken it as much as possible

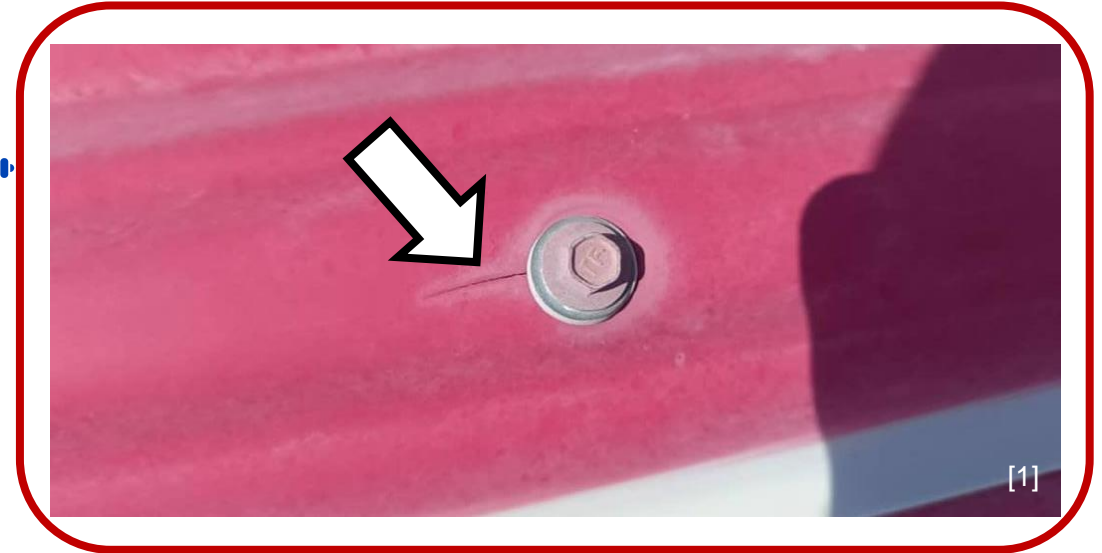
3.5 to 7 Times Thicker than Coated Steel!

Stiffer



Brittle

In addition, the absent of plasticiser make uPVC less flexible in resisting wind uplift load



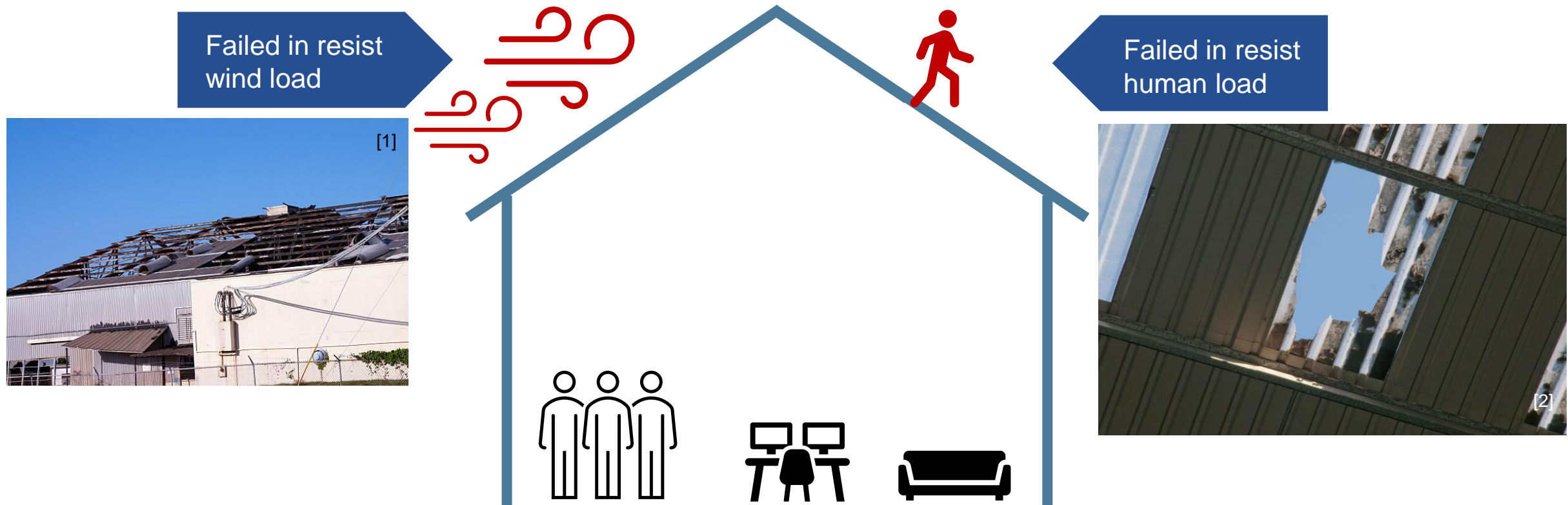
[1]



[2]

Localise damages

CONSEQUENCE OF LOCALIZE DAMAGES OF UPVC ROOF



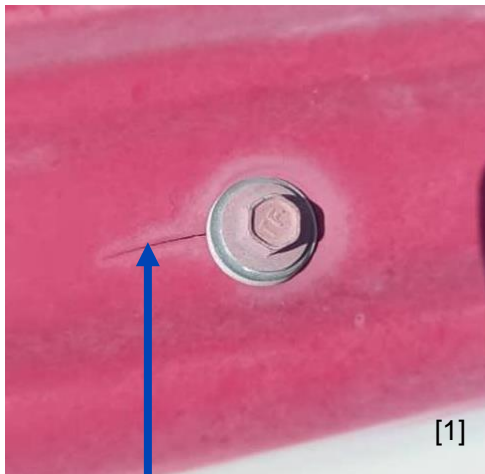
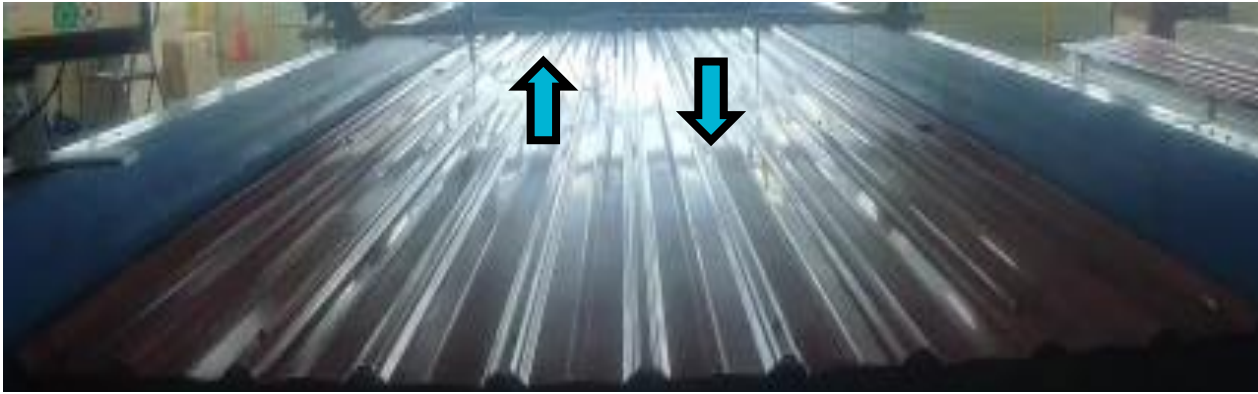
Source[1]: <https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/hurricane-roof-damage-gm115890519-1516011?phrase=metal+roof+damage>

Source[2]: <https://www.ioshmagazine.com/2021/02/26/roofing-firm-fined-ps165000-after-fatal-rooflight-fall/>

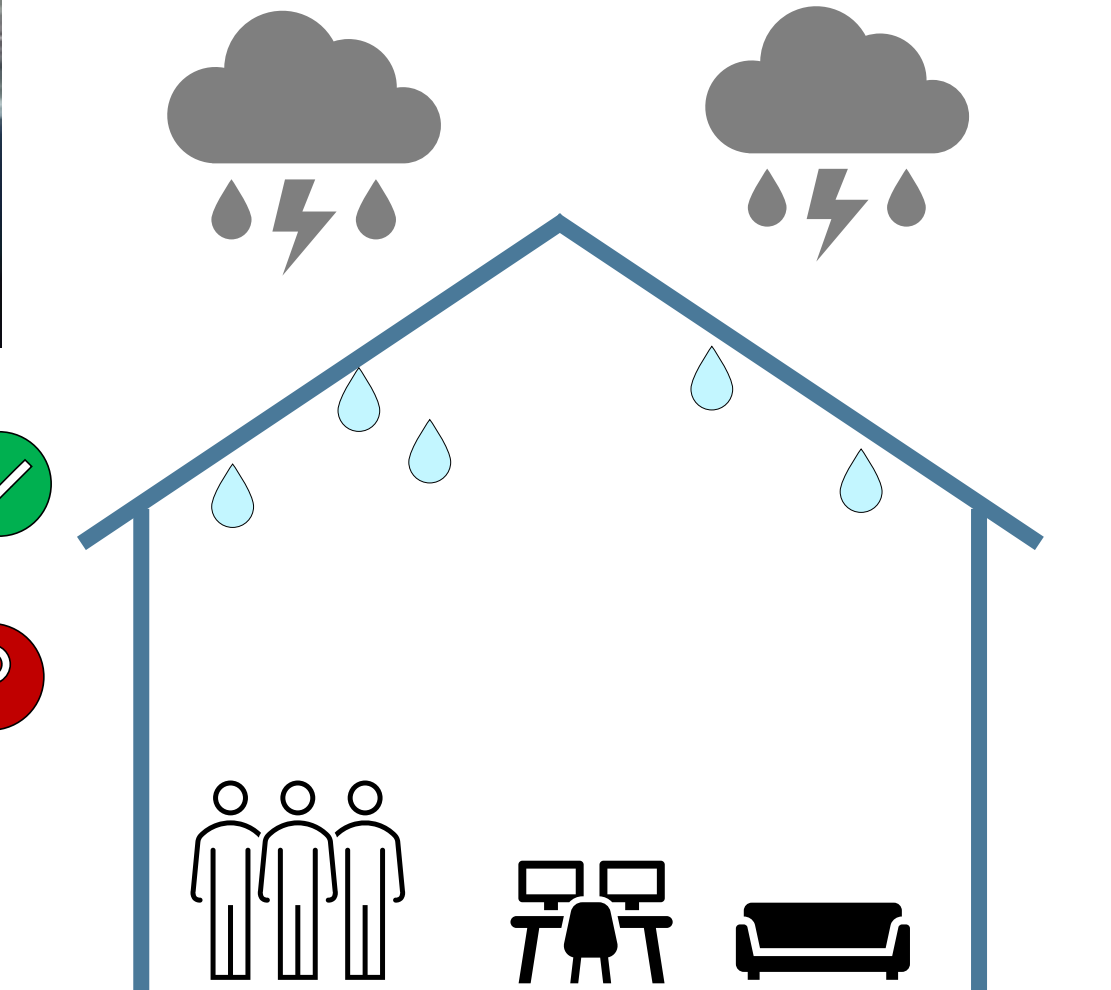
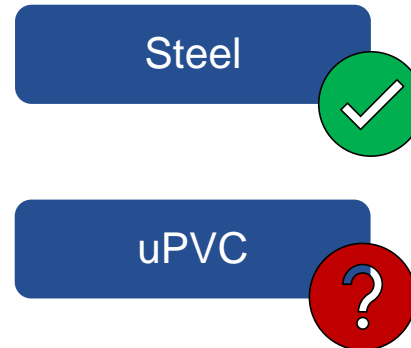
2.0 Water Leakage



A) FLEXIBILITY – COATED STEEL VS UPVC



The absent of plasticiser make uPVC less flexible in resisting wind uplift load and cause localise damage easily



B) THERMAL MOVEMENT – COATED STEEL VS UPVC

Thermal Expansion Formula:

$$\Delta L = L_0 \times \Delta T \times \alpha$$

Longer the sheet

Higher the
coefficient

Bigger the change of
temperature



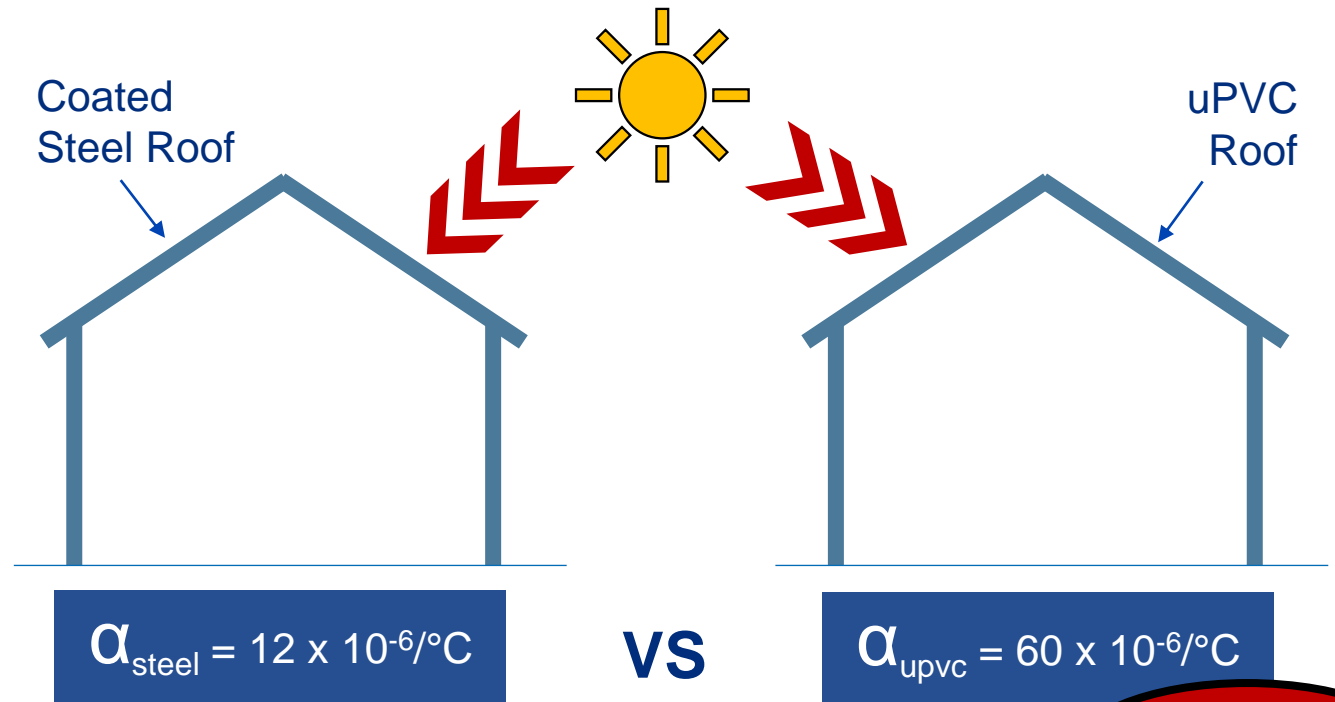
Thermal Movement

ΔL = Change in Length (m)

L_0 = Original Length of Sheet (m)

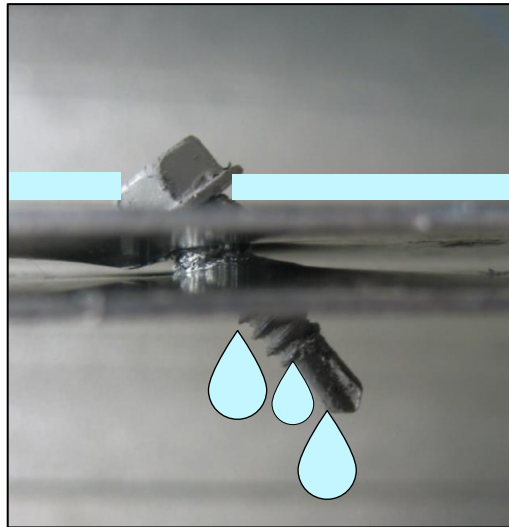
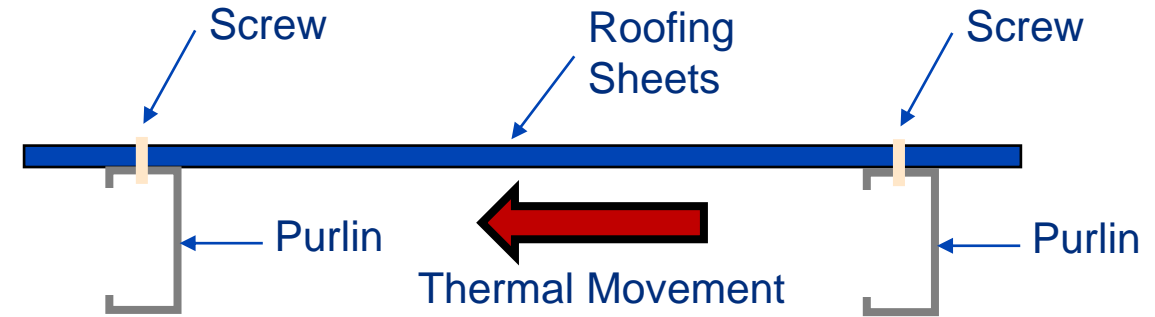
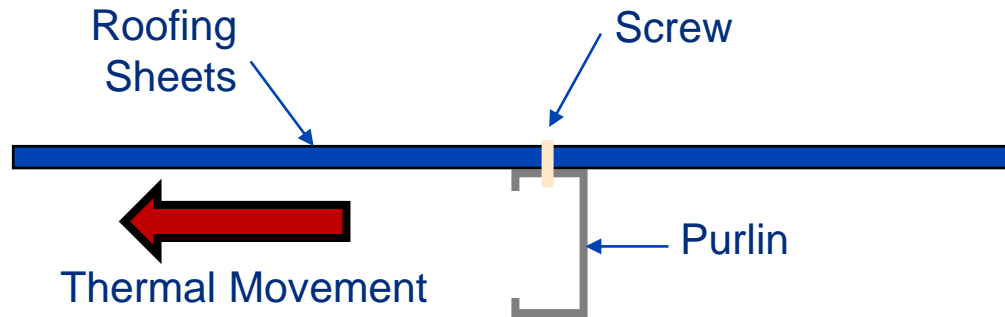
ΔT = Change in Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

α = Linear Expansion Coefficient of Material



5 Times!

CONSEQUENCE OF BIG THERMAL MOVEMENT



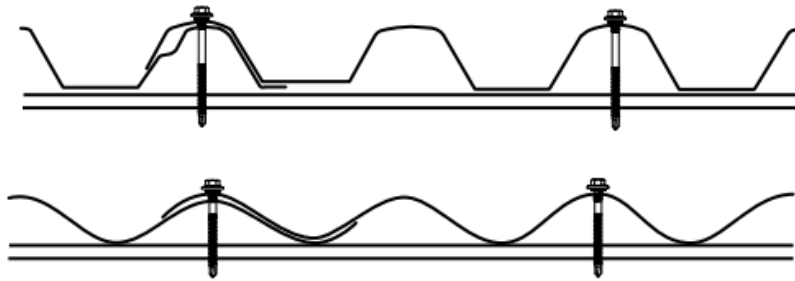
Roofing sheets shall be failed in shear at screw area by thermal movement and cause water leakage



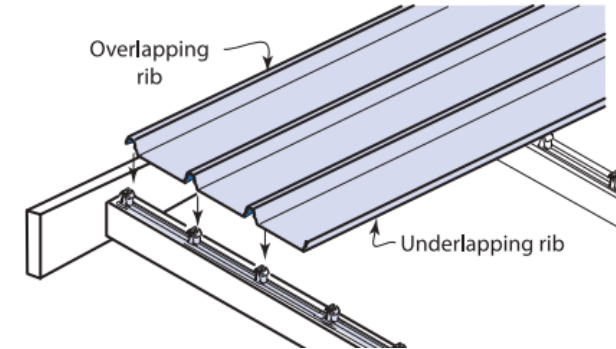
uPVC roofing sheets may be deformed under thermal and give way to water passage

C) FIXING METHOD - SCREW FIXED VS CONCEALED FIXED ROOF

Screw Fixed Product



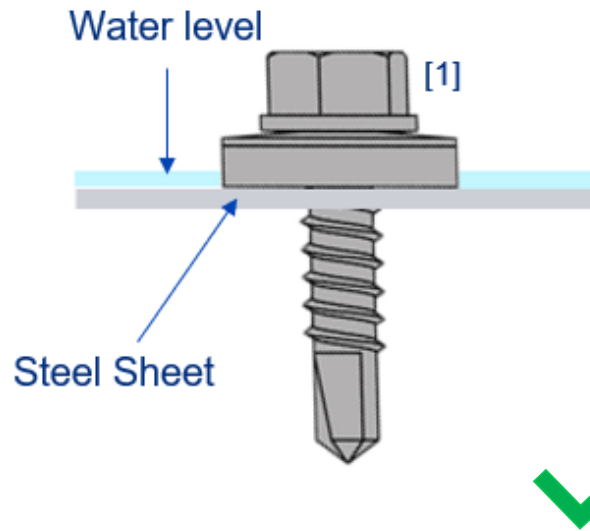
Concealed Fixed Product



DISADVANTAGE OF SCREW FIXED ROOF

The possible risks if screw fixed product is used on roof.

Correctly Driven



Rubber washer is well compressed and properly seal the water path

PRODUCT OPTIONS FOR BETTER WATER TIGHTNESS – COATED STEEL VS UPVC

Screw Fixed Product



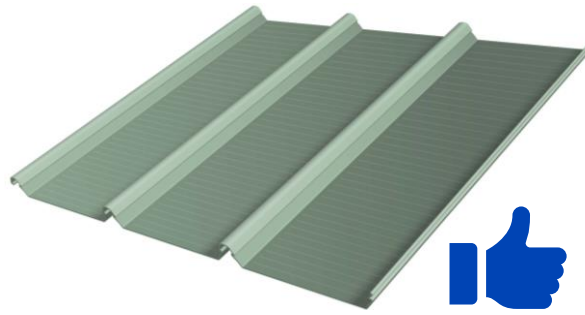
Coated Steel



uPVC



Concealed Fixed Product



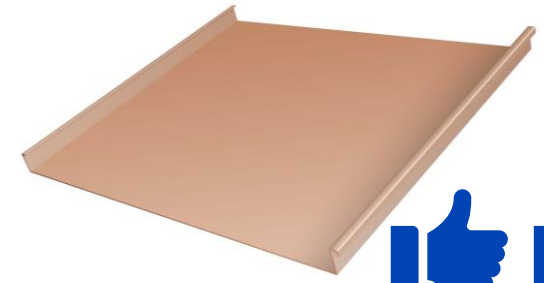
Coated Steel



uPVC



Standing Seam Product



Coated Steel



uPVC



3.0 Fire Resistance



HOW FIRE START, SPREAD AND FLASHOVER



What is the ideal escape time?

Maximum 2 to 2.5 minutes!

Source [1]: <https://www.ul.com/resources/new-challenges-fire-safety-asrs-warehouses>

Source [2]: <https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/article/Two-alarm-warehouse-fire-reported-in-northeast-17489615.php>

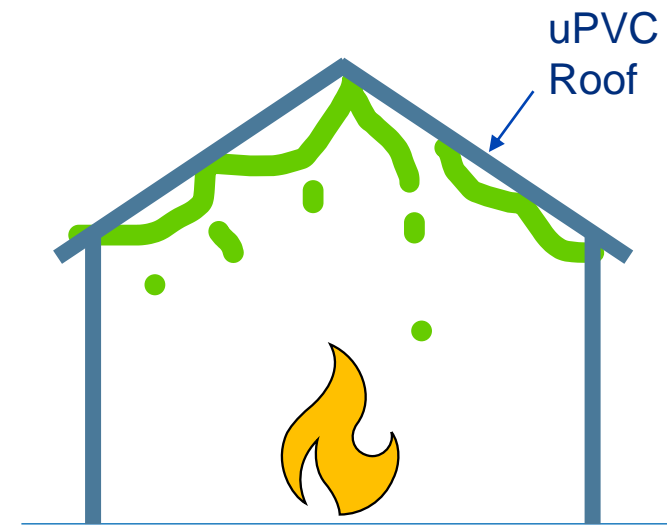
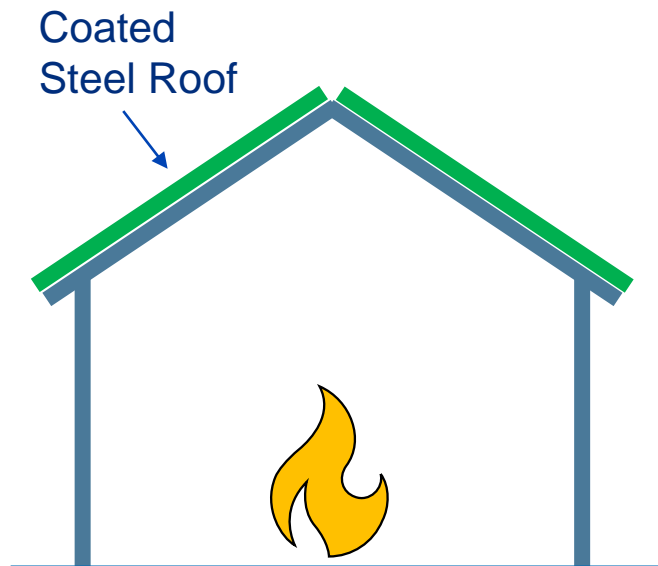
Source [3]: <https://strathmorenow.com/articles/watch-sfd-burns-building-down>

MELTING AND SOFTENING POINT – COATED STEEL VS UPVC



Material	Softening Point	Melting Point
Coated Steel	500 - 540°C	1,200 - 1,400°C
uPVC	50 - 60°C	150 - 220°C

10 Times!



30 seconds to 3 minutes
100°C to 400°C

THEORY VS LAW COMPLIANCES



UBBL REQUIREMENT FOR WALL / CEILING / ROOF



Uniform Building By-Laws 1984

Class O
Class 1
Class 2
Class 3
Class 4

UBBL, CI 204: **Wall / Ceiling** must be “Class O” unless otherwise stated.

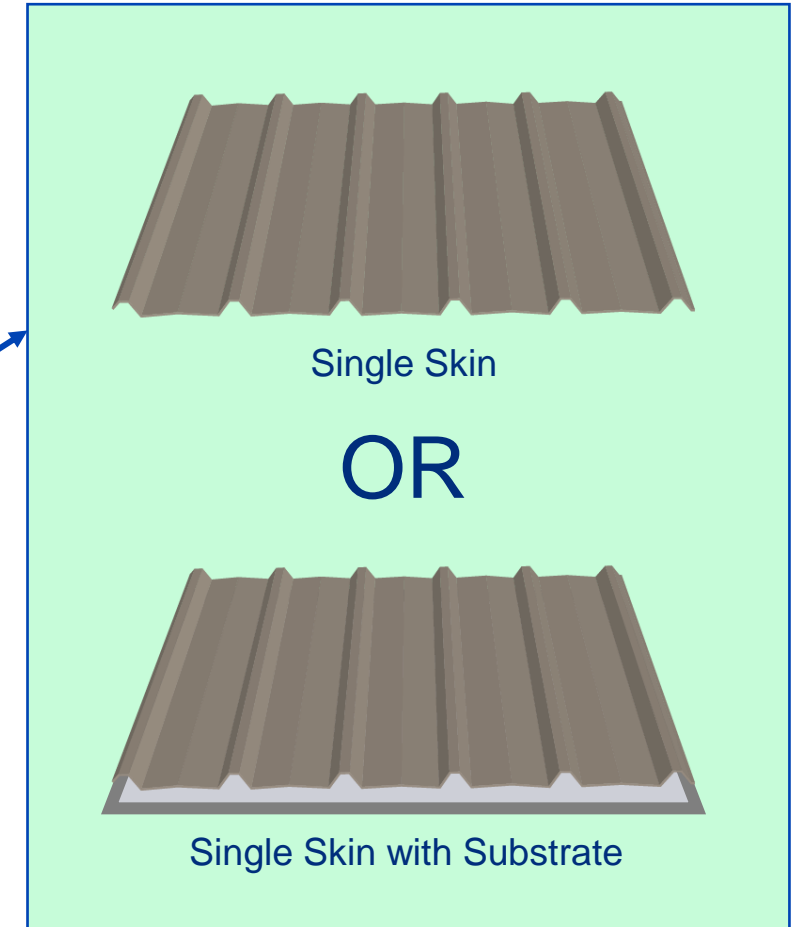
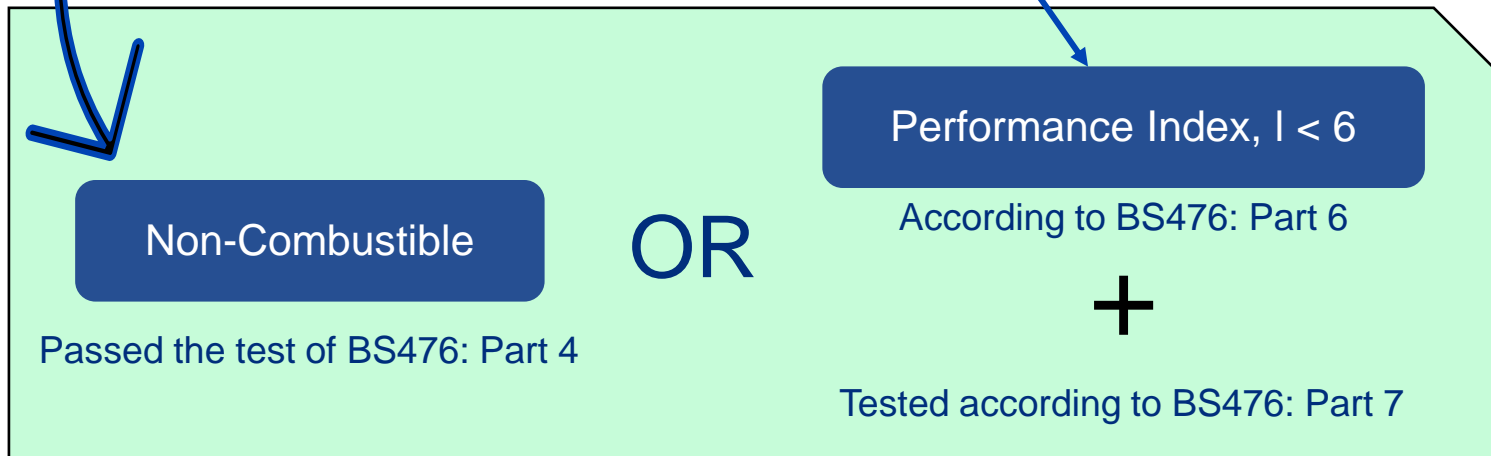
UBBL, CI 211: **Roof** must be minimum “Class 1” except building Type I & III as stated in Fifth Schedule.

A) SPREAD OF FLAME CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENT BY UBBL (WALL / CEILING)

Uniform Building By-Laws 1984 (2022 version), Clause 204:

Kelas O. Permukaan yang tiada kemerebakan api.

- (a) Apa-apa sebutan mengenai sesuatu permukaan daripada Kelas O hendaklah ditafsirkan sebagai suatu kehendak supaya—
- (i) bahan yang daripadanya dinding atau siling itu dibina hendaklah tidak boleh terbakar seluruhnya; atau
 - (ii) bahan permukaan itu, atau jika permukaan itu diikat seluruhnya pada suatu substrat, bahan permukaan itu bersama substrat tersebut, apabila diuji mengikut PB 476: Bahagian 6 dan Bahagian 7, hendaklah mempunyai indeks pelaksanaan yang tidak melebihi 6.



“CLASS O” MATERIAL – COATED STEEL (WALL / CEILING)



Example: Test report of BS476: Part 6 from local accredited lab

Check #1 : Application

PREPAINTED SHEET METAL PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR/EXTERIOR BUILDING APPLICATION

Check #2 : With / Without Substrate

Colorbond®

6 pieces of Prepainted Sheet Metal Products For Interior/Exterior Building Application.
Size of Specimen : 225mm × 225mm × 0.48mm (measured thickness)
Brand : CLEAN COLORBOND® STEEL
Type : 0.48mm AZ150
Measured Density : 8225 kg/m³

Single material without substrate

The specimens were tested with the face side exposed to the specified heating condition of the fire test.

Check #3 : Performance Index, $I < 6$

SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.
No. 1, Persiaran Dato' Menteri, P.O. Box 7035, Seksyen 2, 40700 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan
MALAYSIA
Tel: 03-55446465 (Company No. 410334-X) Fax: 03-55446454 http://www.sirim.my

TEST REPORT

REPORT NO.: 2015FE0288 PAGE 1 OF 4

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Applicant/Manufacturer : NS BLUESCOPE MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
Lot 1551, Jalan Bukit Kapar,
42200 Kapar,
Selangor Darul Ehsan
(Attn: Miss. Irene Teo)

Product : PREPAINTED SHEET METAL PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR/EXTERIOR BUILDING APPLICATION

Reference Standard/Method of Test : BS 476: Part 6: 1989+A1:2009
Fire Test on Building Materials and Structures
Part 6: Method of Test for Fire Propagation for Products.

Description of Test Specimen : 6 pieces of Prepainted Sheet Metal Products For Interior/Exterior Building Application.
Size of Specimen : 225mm × 225mm × 0.48mm (measured thickness)
Brand : CLEAN COLORBOND® STEEL
Type : 0.48mm AZ150
Measured Density : 8225 kg/m³
The specimens were tested with the face side exposed to the specified heating condition of the fire test.

Date Received : 12.05.2015
Date of Test : 05.06.2015
Job No./Ref No. : J20151440167/SQAS/FPS/15/1-5

Test Result

Subindex i1	Subindex i2	Subindex i3	Fire Propagation Index (I)
1.0	1.1	0.4	2.5

Issued Date : 26 JUN 2015

Approved Signatories :
MUHAMMAD SAFUAN MUSA
Testing Executive

ROH
Fire Pr
Testing Sd
SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.

Subindex i1	Subindex i2	Subindex i3	Fire Propagation Index (I)
1.0	1.1	0.4	2.5

PASS

“CLASS O” MATERIAL – UPVC (WALL / CEILING)

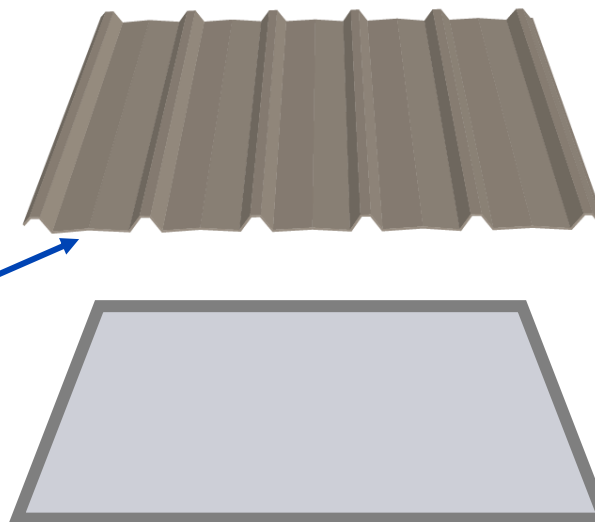
Table 1 – Allowable limits for calibration

Time from ignition of gas, t	Limits for rise above initial temperature
min	°C
3	27 to 39
5	85 to 110
10	175 to 205
20	230 to 260

Extracted from BS476: Part 6: 2009

uPVC melting point is 150°C to 220°C, so how uPVC wall / ceiling can pass the BS476: Part 6?

Additional substrate to slow down the heat transfer such as cement board



If uPVC sheets were tested with substrate, the application must be used with substrate too. As such, uPVC sheets shall not be used by itself if it does not pass the Class O criteria.



“CLASS O” MATERIAL – UPVC (WALL / CEILING)



Then it means I still can use uPVC sheet as long as it combine with substrate?

Not really unless the Performance Index (Fire Propagation Index) lower than 6. Otherwise, it may be not complied to UBBL.

Test Result (Example):

Subindex i1	Subindex i2	Subindex i3	Fire Propagation Index (I)
3.9	6.2	2.1	12.2

Failed!

B) SPREAD OF FLAME CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENT BY UBBL (ROOF)

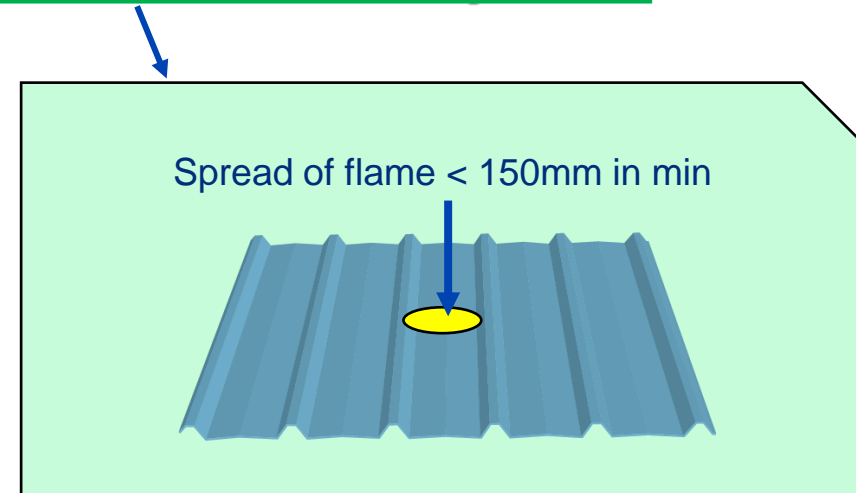
Uniform Building By-Laws 1984 (2022 version), Clause 211:

- (1) Suatu permukaan atau bahan bagi penutup bumbung atau pembinaan bumbung hendaklah mempunyai kadar kemerebakan api permukaan tidak kurang daripada Kelas 1, kecuali dalam keadaan Kumpulan Maksud I atau III sebagaimana yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual Kelima Undang-Undang Kecil ini, dan di dalam suatu bangunan yang dilindungi keseluruhannya dengan suatu sistem semburan automatik

Uniform Building By-Laws 1984 (2022 version), Clause 204:

Kelas 1 . Permukaan yang Amat Kurang Kemerebakan Api.

Permukaan-permukaan yang mana tidak lebih daripada 150 milimeter min kemerebakan api berlaku.



CLASSIFICATION OF SPREAD OF FLAME

Uniform Building By-Laws 1984

Class O
Class 1
Class 2
Class 3
Class 4

Spread of flame classification of
building materials according to
building laws



BS476: Part 7

Class 1
Class 2
Class 3
Class 4

Spread of flame classification of
building materials according to
international testing standard

“CLASS 1” MATERIAL – COATED STEEL (ROOF)

Example: Test report of BS476: Part 7 from local accredited lab

Check #1 : Application

SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.
No. 1, Persiaran Dato Menteri, P.O. Box 7035, Seksyen 2, 40700 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan
MALAYSIA
Tel: 03-55446465
(Company No. 410334-X)

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STANDARDS
MS ISO/IEC 17025
TESTING
SAMM NO. 231

TEST REPORT

REPORT NO.: 2015FE0287 PAGE 1 OF 3

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Applicant/ Manufacturer : NS BLUESCOPE MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
Lot 1551, Jalan Bukit Kapar,
42200 Kapar,
Selangor Darul Ehsan.
(Attn: Miss Irene Teo)

Product : **PREPAINTED SHEET METAL PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR/EXTERIOR BUILDING APPLICATION**

Reference Standard/ Method of Test : BS 476 : Part 7 : 1997
Fire Test on Building Materials and Structures
Part 7: Surface Spread of Flame Test.

Description of Test Specimen : 9 pieces of Prepainted Sheet Metal Products For Interior/Exterior Building Application.
Size of Specimen : 270mm x 885mm x 0.48mm (measured thickness)
Brand : CLEAN COLORBOND® STEEL
Type : 0.48mm AZ150
Measured Density : 8263 kg/m³

The specimens were tested with the face side exposed to the specified heating condition of the fire test.

Date Received : 12.05.2015
Date of Test : 06.06.2015
Job No./ Ref No. : J20151440168 /SQAS/FPS/15/1-6
Test Result : Classification of Surface Spread of Flame Test : **Class 1**
Issued Date : **26 JUN 2015**
Approved Signatories :

HANAFI MOHAMAD
Senior Testing Executive

ROHAYA IBRAHIM
Head
Fire Protection Section
Testing Services Department
SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.

PREPAINTED SHEET METAL PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR/EXTERIOR BUILDING APPLICATION

Colorbond®

6 pieces of Prepainted Sheet Metal Products For Interior/Exterior Building Application.
Size of Specimen : 225mm x 225mm x 0.48mm (measured thickness)
Brand : CLEAN COLORBOND® STEEL
Type : 0.48mm AZ150
Measured Density : 8225 kg/m³

Single material without substrate

The specimens were tested with the face side exposed to the specified heating condition of the fire test.

“CLASS 1” MATERIAL – COATED STEEL (ROOF)

Example: Test report of BS476: Part 7 from local accredited lab

SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.
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MALAYSIA
Tel: 03-55446465
(Company No. 410334-X)

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TESTING
SMM NO. 231

TEST REPORT

REPORT NO.: 2015FE0287 PAGE 1 OF 3

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Type : 0.48mm AZ150
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The specimens were tested with the face side exposed to the specified heating condition of the fire test.

Date Received : 12.05.2015
Date of Test : 06.06.2015
Job No./ Ref No. : J20151440168 /SQAS/FPS/15/1-6

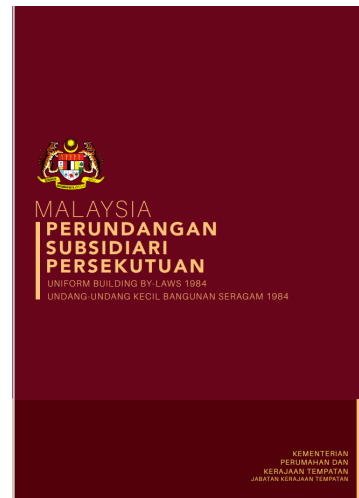
Test Result : **Classification of Surface Spread of Flame Test : Class 1**

Issued Date : 26 JUN 2015

Approved Signatories :
HANAFI MOHAMAD
Senior Testing Executive
ROHAYA IBRAHIM
Head
Fire Protection Section
Testing Services Department
SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.

The “Class 1” is not same as the “Class 1” as required by UBBL

Classification of Surface Spread of Flame Test : Class 1



Class 1 :
Spread of flame <
150mm

Table 2. Classification of spread of flame				
Classification	Spread of flame at 1.5 min		Final spread of flame	
	Limit	Limit for one specimen in sample	Limit	Limit for one specimen in sample
	mm	mm	mm	mm
Class 1	165	165 + 25	165	165 + 25
Class 2	215	215 + 25	455	455 + 45
Class 3	265	265 + 25	710	710 + 75
Class 4	Exceeding the limits for class 3			

Extracted from BS476: Part 7: 1997

“CLASS 1” MATERIAL – COATED STEEL (ROOF)

Example: Test report of BS476: Part 7 from local accredited lab

REPORT NO.: 2015FE0287	PAGE 3 OF 3					
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Test Results						
Product : PREPAINTED SHEET METAL PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR/EXTERIOR BUILDING APPLICATION						
Brand : CLEAN COLORBOND® STEEL	Measured Thickness : 0.48 mm					
Type : 0.48mm AZ150	Measured Density : 8263 kg/m ³					
Date of Test : 06.06.2015						
Specimen No.	1 2 3 4 5 6					
Spread of flame at 1½ minutes (mm)	0 0 0 0 0 0					
Distance (mm)	Time of spread of flame to indicated distance (minutes . seconds)					
75	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	-	-	-	-	-	-
215	-	-	-	-	-	-
240	-	-	-	-	-	-
265	-	-	-	-	-	-
290	-	-	-	-	-	-
375	-	-	-	-	-	-
455	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	-	-	-	-	-
525	-	-	-	-	-	-
600	-	-	-	-	-	-
675	-	-	-	-	-	-
710	-	-	-	-	-	-
750	-	-	-	-	-	-
785	-	-	-	-	-	-
825	-	-	-	-	-	-
865	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time of maximum spread of flame (minutes . seconds)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distance of maximum spread of flame (mm)	0	0	-	-	-	-
Conclusion						
In accordance with the class definition specified in the standard, the test results show that the sample tested has a Class <u>One</u> Surface Spread of Flame.						
The test results relate only to the behavior of the test specimens of a product under the particular conditions of test; they are not intended to be sole criterion for assessing the potential fire hazard of the product in use.						
26 JUN 2015						

Check #3 : Spread of flame < 150mm

Specimen No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Spread of flame at 1½ minutes (mm)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distance (mm)	Time of spread of flame to indicated distance (minutes . seconds)					
75	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	-	-	-	-	-	-

PASS

Steel do not spread of flame at all, so it is classified as Class 0 under UBL which is higher than Class 1

“CLASS 1” MATERIAL – UPVC (ROOF)



Then it means I still can use uPVC sheet as long as it combine with substrate, and it is Class 1 as shown in testing report?

Not really unless the spread of flame should not be more than 150mm. Otherwise, it may be not complied to UBBL.

Test Result (Example):

Specimen No.	1	2	3	4	5
Spread of flame at 1.5mins (mm)	160	162	165	159	160
Distance	Time of spread of flame to indicated distance (minutes.seconds)				
75	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.48	0.53
165	1.48	1.45	1.49	1.50	1.43
190	-	-	-	-	-

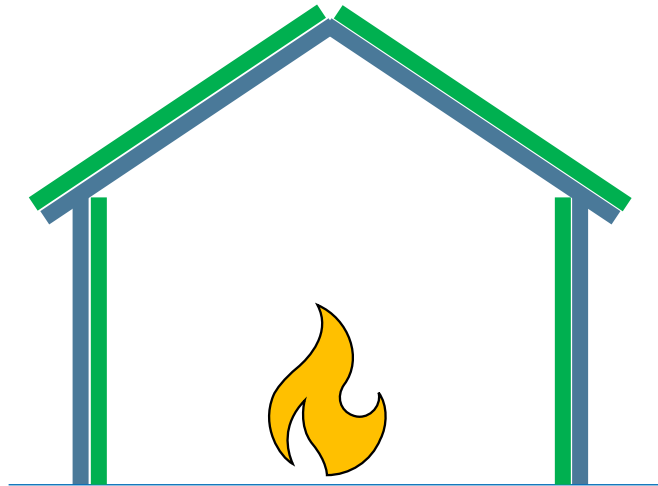
Failed!



3.0 Toxic Free



TOXICITY GAS RELEASE DURING BURNING – COATED STEEL VS UPVC

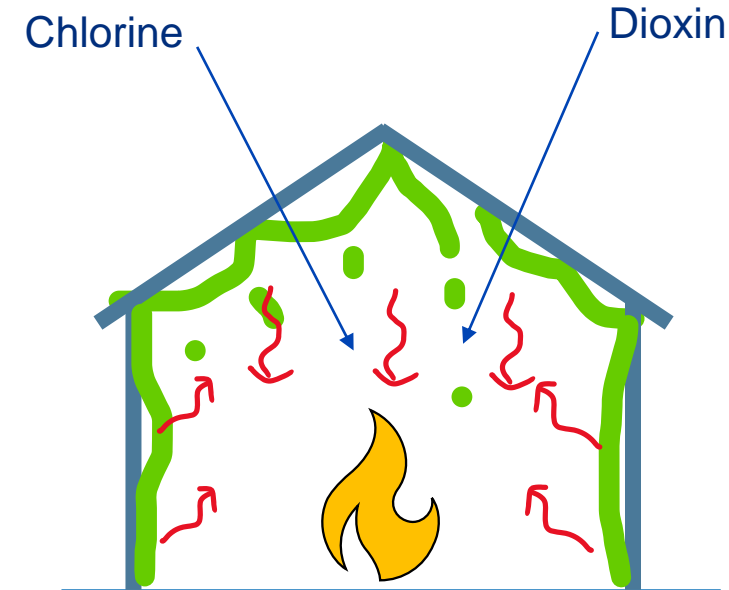


Coated Steel Roof

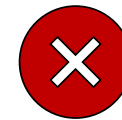


Do not release toxic fumes during fire

VS

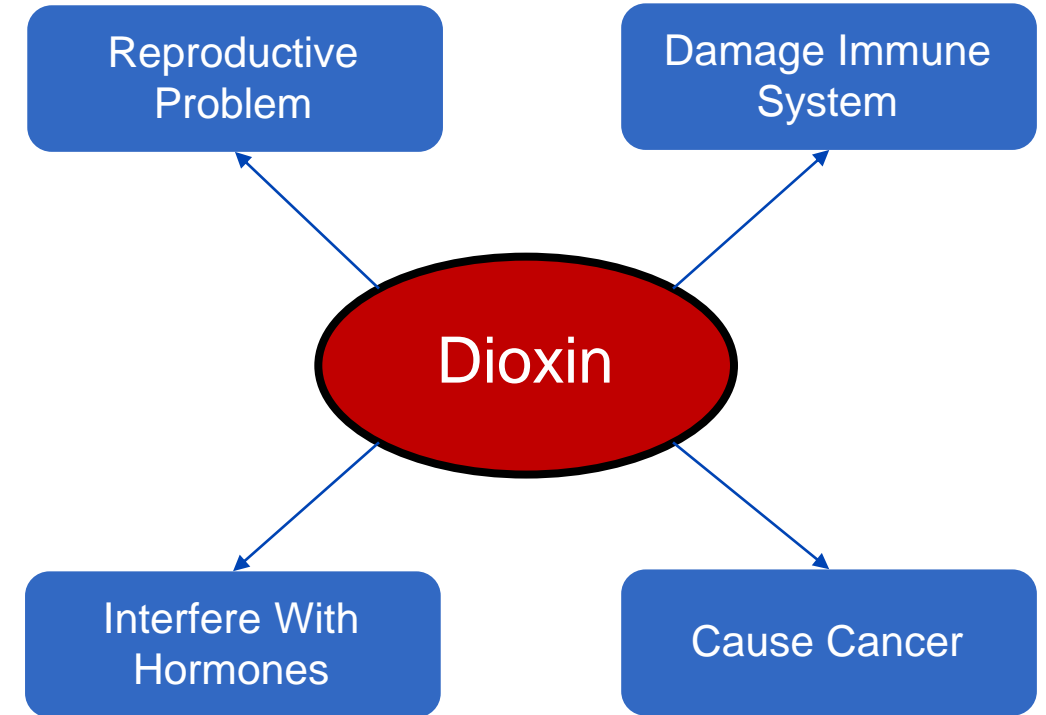
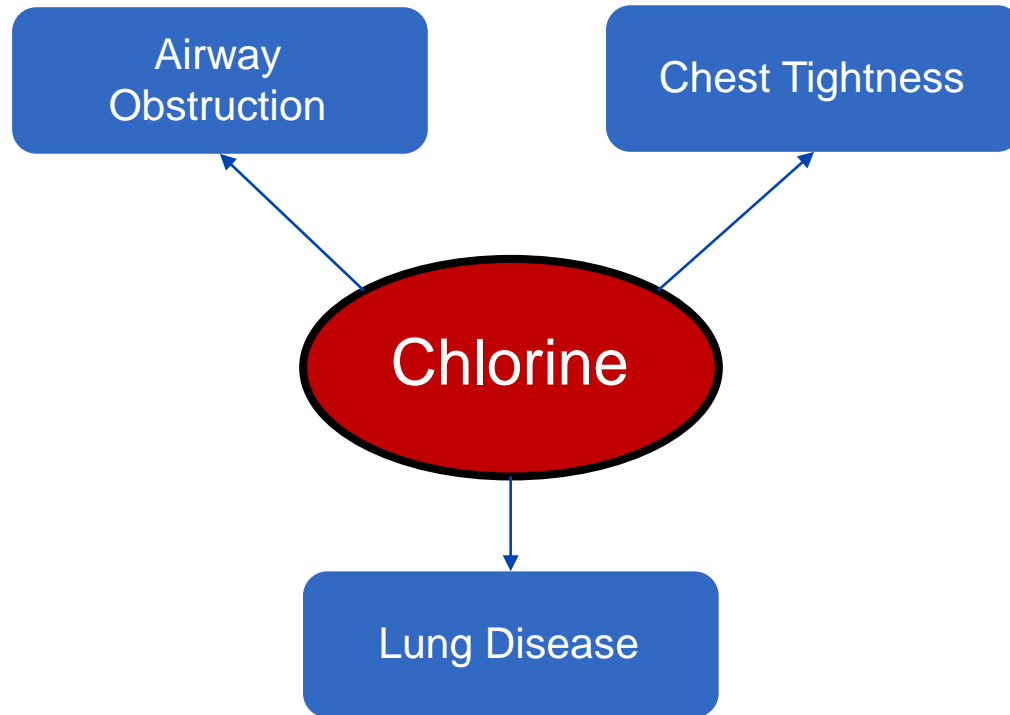


uPVC Roof



Release toxic fumes during fire

HAZARD OF CHLORINE AND DIOXIN



uPVC vs Coated Steel Roof In Achieving the Durability

1.0 Long Lasting Material to Reduce The Repairing Frequency



UPVC EXPOSE TO SUNLIGHT

uPVC

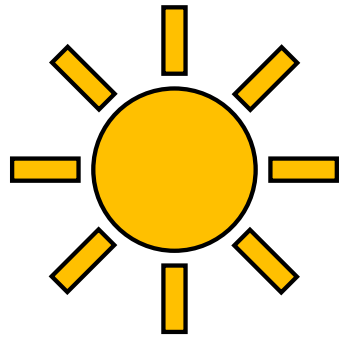


Polymer

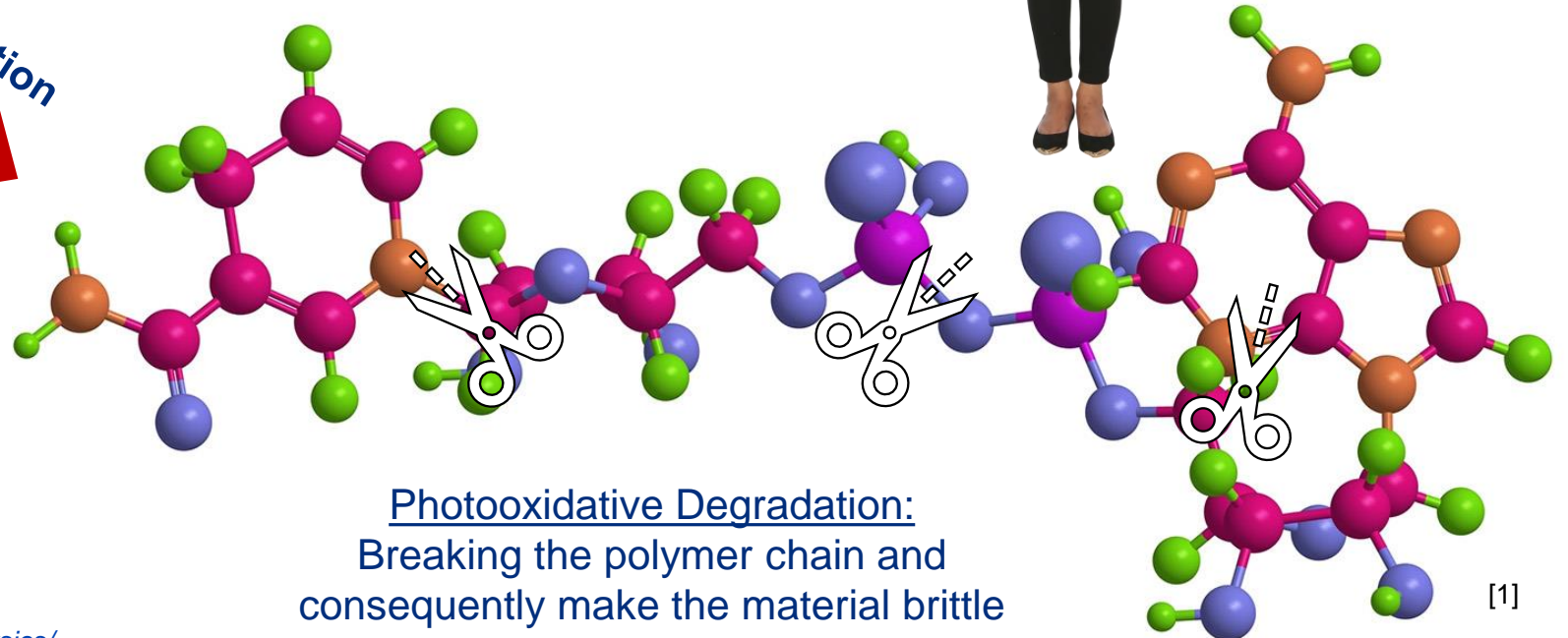
Paint



Polymer



UV Radiation



Photooxidative Degradation:
Breaking the polymer chain and
consequently make the material brittle

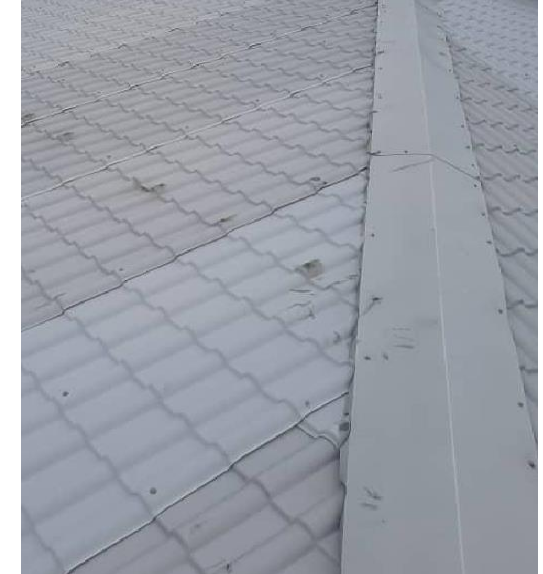


1 year? 2 years?
No idea

SCENARIOS OF PHOTOOXIDATIVE DEGRADATION HAPPEN



Low capacity in accommodate flexible movement and resist impact load



Discolouration and worst case it is happened unevenly on roof

Source [1]: <https://www.facebook.com/100064358034647/videos/1040429946762689>

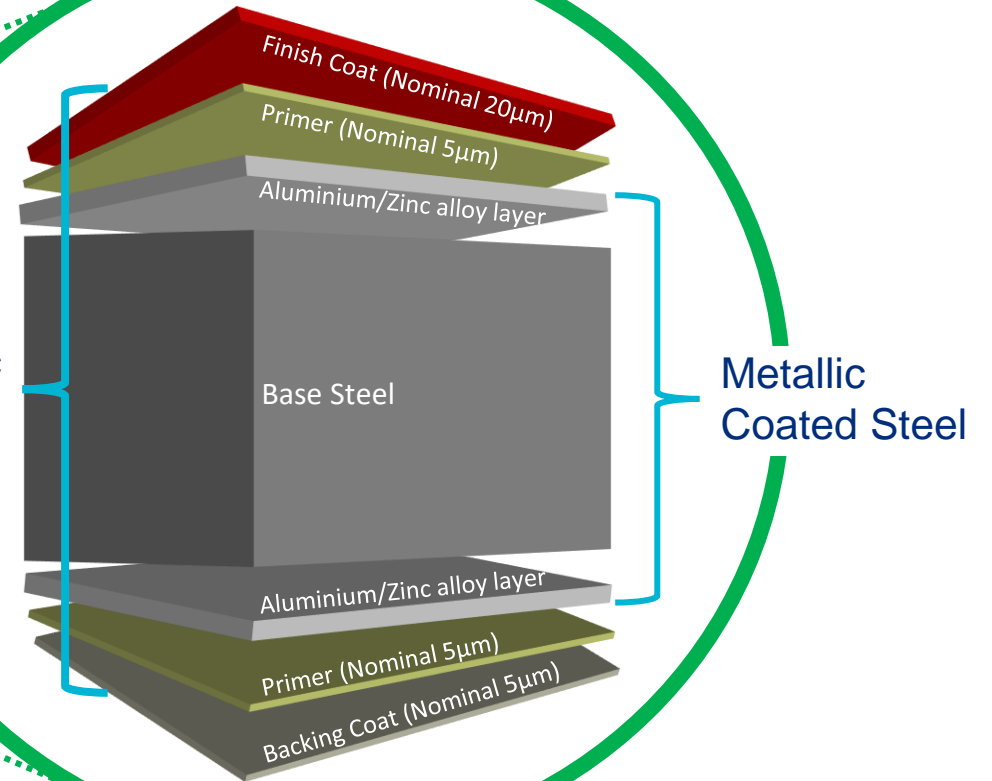
Source [2]: <https://www.facebook.com/pamnorthernchapter/videos/714374750491114/> by Swissma Building Technologies S/B

Source [3]: Lavenda Steel S/B

PRE-PAINTED METALLIC COATED STEEL



Pre-painted Metallic
Coated Steel



Superior Coating System

Primer Technology

Colour Retention Technology

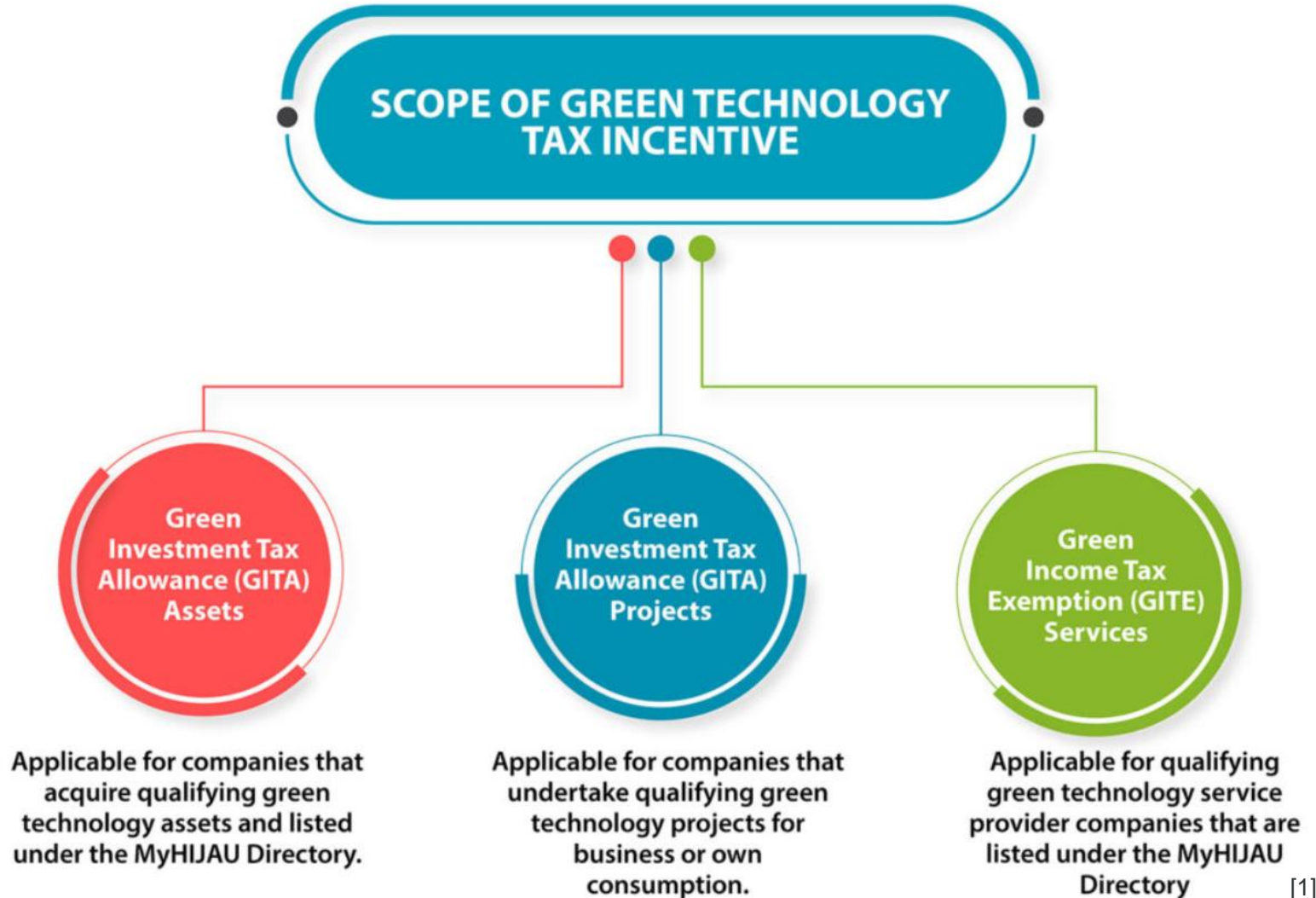
SUPERIOR CORROSION RESISTANCE & EXCELLENT COLOUR RETENTION



2.0 Capture With New Trends



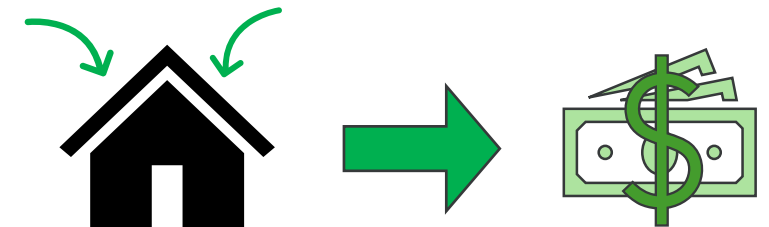
TREND OF ADOPTING RENEWABLE ENERGY



Introduced in 2014 by Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) and executed by Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC)

According to Budget 2023, the incentive scheme has been extended to 21 Dec 2025 and the tax allowance and exemptions from three years to five years.

Objective: encourage business or private sectors focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy conservation.



Qualified companies can get 70% income tax exemptions

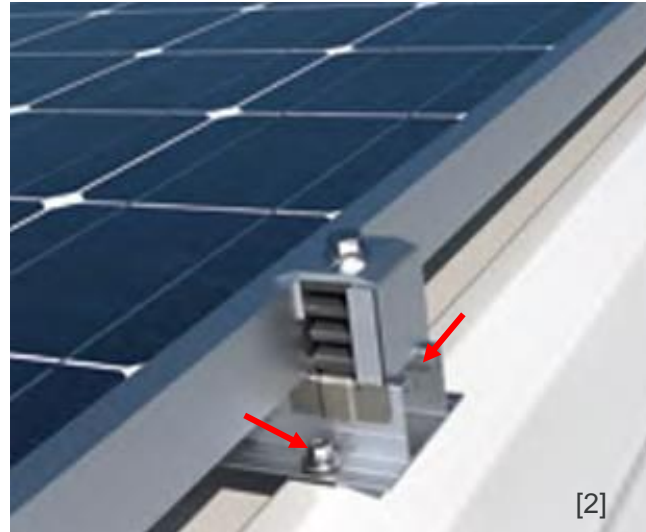
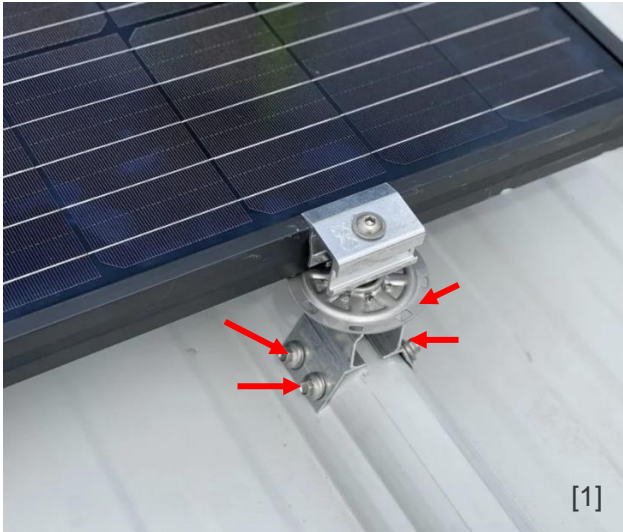
SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION



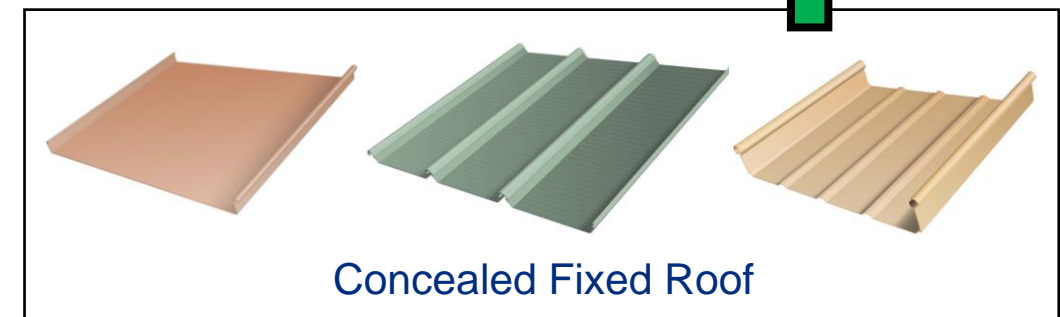
CHOICE OF ROOF FOR SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION



SCREW FIXED ROOF MIGHT NOT BE THE BEST CHOICE



More  =  High Possibility



Coated Steel



uPVC



Source [1]: <https://www.s-5.com/products/solar-panels-on-metal-roof-pvkit-2-0/>

Source[2]: <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.indexfix.com/uploads/folisf21/folisfen21.pdf>

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ROOFING PRODUCT

Product is made by the right material that can perform rightly in resist loadings

Product is will not cause possible water leakage that can be avoided

Product can resist fire spread by itself and pass the UBBL

Product is made by the right material that is toxic free

Product is made by the material that is long lasting with proven record

Product that can help you to catch-up new trend

Q&A

Tell us more!

Thank you for your attendance.

Kindly scan the QR code & fill up the survey form for **LAM/BEM CPD points**

You may share your questions for our speaker to address through the survey form too.

