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# Sandwich panels with PIR / PUR cores (PW PIR/PUR)



## Owner of the EPD:

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ITB is the verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioner www.eco-platform.org

#### **Basic information**

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804+A2 and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains the information on the impacts of the declared construction materials on the environment. Their aspects were verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Basically, a comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804+A2.

Life cycle analysis (LCA): A1-A3, C1-C4 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804+A2 (Cradle-to-Gate with options)

The year of preparing the EPD: 2023 Product standard: PN-EN 14509: 2013 Service Life: 50 years PCR: ITB-PCR A Declared unit: 1 m<sup>2</sup> Reasons for performing LCA: B2B Representativeness: Polish, European

## MANUFACTURER

PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. has been on the market since 1989 with the headquarters located in Chorzów (Fig.1). PaNELTECH exports products to almost 30 countries across five continents. The company specializes in the production of construction materials, including sandwich panels, expanded polystyrene, industrial doors, modular coldrooms or elevation cassettes. Moreover, PaNELTECH offers products, such as: PIR soft insulation panels, foamed polystyrene elements, styrofoam boards, styrodur, aluminium and PVC joinery, stainless steel products or doors and loading systems.



Figure. 1. A view of the PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o production plant located in Chorzów (Poland)

The PaNELTECH's offer includes specialized services in the scope of:

- general contracting of industrial facility and livestock buildings;
- fitting sandwich panels, coldroom doors and steel structures;
- welding and metal sheet processing and PUR polyurethane foam filling.

In 2018, the company launched another modern production line (Fig.2), dedicated to the production of sandwich panels with PUR, PIR, polystyrene and mineral wool core.



Figure. 2. PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o production line for sandwich panels located in Chorzów (Poland).

### PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATION

Sandwich panels with PIR cores have four types:

1) Wall panels with visible joint, type PW PIR-S, available thickness: 40, 60, 80, 100, 120 [mm]



Wall sandwich panel with visible joint PW PIR-S is used to construct external walls and internal partitions in the single- or multiple-span shell structure. The core of the panel comprises polyisocyanurate foam (PIR) of 40 kg/m<sup>3</sup> in total density.

In particular PW PIR-S panels can be applied in industrial buildings, store houses and logistic centres, commercial buildings and offices, food industry facilities, agricultural objects or sport halls.

The panels can be executed both in standard modular width of 1130 mm, and in non-standard sizes: 1050 and 1000 mm. The lengths of PW PIR-S panels are from 2000 to 15800 mm and their available thicknesses are: 40, 60, 80, 100, 120 mm.

The technical parameters ad properties of the panels are presented in Tab.1.

Table 1. Table of technical	parameters of the PW PIR-S panels.

Parameter			Value						
thickness [mm]	40	60	80	100	120				
modular width [mm]	1130 (optionally 1000 or 1050 <sup>1)</sup> )								
length <sup>2)</sup> [mm]			2000 ÷ 15800	)					
weight [kg/m²]	9,9 10,7 11,5 12,3 1								
heat transfer coefficient $\rm U_{c}[W/m^{2}K]$	0,58	0,37	0,27	0,22	0,18				
acoustic insulation Rw [dB]			26						
reaction to fire			B-s1,d0						
resistance to external fire									
wall fire rating <sup>2)</sup>	N	PD	EI 15 (o $\leftrightarrow$ i) <sup>2)</sup>	EI 30 (	$o \leftrightarrow i)^{2)}$				
anti-corrosive protection	exter	mal C1, C2, C	3 (C4 ÷ C5), int	ternal A1 (A2	÷ A5)				
organic coatings		SP 25, PU, AG	GRO, FOOD SA	AFE and other					
external facing		galvaniz	zed steel 0,5 ÷	0,6 mm					
internal facing		galvaniz	ed steel 0,4 ÷	0,5 mm					
available profilation types	extern	al facing L, MI	L, MF, MR, G; i	nternal facing	L, <mark>R</mark> , G				
insulating core	rigid foam of 40 kg/m <sup>3</sup> in total density and with enclosed PIR (polyisocyanurate) cells								
application	non-continuous application on external walls and as wall claddin on the structural parts of walls and ceilings								
wall application layout		ver	rtical or horizor	ntal					

<sup>1)</sup> Minimum Production Quantity (MPQ) for modular width 1050 mm is 1000m<sup>2</sup> and depends on thickness of the panel. In order to verify production possibilities of specific order please contact our Customer Service or Sales Representative.

<sup>2)</sup> for more details on the General Terms of Sale and Delivery, go to www.paneltech.pl

#### 2) Wall panels with hidden joint, type PW PIR-SU, available thickness 60, 80, 100, 120 [mm]



Wall sandwich panel with hidden joint PW PIR-SU is used to construct external walls and internal partitions in the single- or multiple-span shell structure. The link is hidden in a suitably profiled longitudinal edge of the panel, forming a locking mechanism characteristic for this system, creating an aesthetic appearance of the facade. The panels can be installed both vertically and horizontally, however, in the horizontal layout, the system requires additional panel jointing treatment.

In particular PW PIR-SU panels can be applied in industrial buildings, store houses and logistic centres, commercial buildings and offices, food industry facilities, agricultural objects or sport halls.

The panels can be executed both in standard modular width of 1050 mm, and in nonstandard sizes: 1000 mm. The lengths of PW PIR-SU panels are from 2000 to 15800 mm and their available thicknesses are: 60, 80, 100, 120 mm.

The technical parameters ad properties of the panels are presented in Tab.2 .

Parameter		Va	lue						
thickness [mm]	60	80	100	120					
modular width [mm]		1050 (optionally 1000)							
length <sup>1)</sup> [mm]		2000 ÷	15800						
weight [kg/m²]	11,1	11,80	12,60	13,40					
heat transfer coefficient $\rm U_{c}[W/m^2K]$	0,42	0,29	0,23	0,19					
acoustic insulation Rw [dB]		2	6						
reaction to fire		B-s:	1,d0						
resistance to external fire		NF	२०						
wall fire rating <sup>1)</sup>	N	PD	El 15 (	EI 15 (o $\leftarrow$ i) <sup>1)</sup>					
anti-corrosive protection	external	C1, C2, C3 (C4 ÷	C5), internal A1	(A2 ÷ A5)					
organic coatings	SP	25, PU, AGRO, FO	OOD SAFE and o	ther					
external facing		galvanized steel 0,5 ÷ 0,6 mm							
internal facing		galvanized stee	l 0,4 ÷ 0,5 mm						
available profilation types	external fa	icing L, ML, MF, N	/R, G; internal fa	cing L, R, G					
insulating core		gid foam of 40 kg vith enclosed PIR							
application	non-continuous application on external walls and as wall cladding on the structural parts of walls and ceilings								
wall application layout		vertical or	horizontal						

Table 2. Table of technical parameters of the PW PIR-SU panels.

<sup>1)</sup> for more details on the General Terms of Sale and Delivery, go to www.paneltech.pl

#### 3) Coldroom panels, type PW PIR-CH, available thickness: 120, 160, 180, 200 [mm]



Coldroom PW PIR-CH sandwich panel is intended for warehouse structures where internal temperatures reach minus 25°C. The panel can be installed both vertically and horizontally. Panel edges are custom-cut, and thus provide a very low coefficient of linear distribution of thermal conductivity of the joint, and thus guarantee complete water-tightness and vapor-tightness.

In particular the PW PIR-CH panels can be applied in industrial buildings, coldrooms and freezers, store houses, food industry facilities or agricultural objects.

The panels can be executed both in standard modular width of 1130 mm, and in non-standard sizes: 1050 and 1000 mm. The lengths of PW PIR-CH panels are from 2000 to 15800 mm and their available thicknesses are: 120, 160, 180, 200 mm. The technical parameters ad properties of the panels are presented in Tab.3.

Parameter		Va	lue					
thickness [mm]	120	160	180	200				
modular width [mm]	1130 (optionally 1000 or 1050 <sup>1)</sup> )							
length <sup>2)</sup> [mm]		2000 ÷	15800					
weight [kg/m²]	13,1	14,7	15,5	16,3				
heat transfer coefficient $\rm U_{c}[W/m^2K]$	0,18	0,14	0,12	0,11				
acoustic insulation Rw [dB]		2	6					
reaction to fire		B-s:	1,d0					
resistance to external fire	NRO							
wall fire rating <sup>2)</sup>	EI 30 (o $\leftrightarrow$ i) <sup>2)</sup>							
anti-corrosive protection	external C1, C2, C3 (C4 ÷ C5), internal A1 (A2 ÷ A5)							
organic coatings	SP	25, PU, AGRO, FO	DOD SAFE and o	ther				
external facing		galvanized stee	el 0,5 ÷ 0,6 mm					
internal facing		galvanized stee	0,4 ÷ 0,5 mm					
available profilation types	external fa	cing L, ML, MF, N	4R, G; internal fac	cing L, R, G				
insulating core	rigid foam of 40 kg/m³ in total density and with enclosed PIR (polyisocyanurate) cells							
application	non-continuous application on external walls and as wall cla on the structural parts of walls and ceilings							
wall application layout		vertical or	horizontal					

Table 3. Table of technical parameters of the PW PIR-CH panels.

<sup>1)</sup> Minimum Production Quantity (MPQ) for modular width 1050 mm is 1000m<sup>2</sup> and depends on thickness of the panel. In order to verify production possibilities of specific order please contact our Customer Service or Sales Representative.

<sup>2)</sup> for more details on the General Terms of Sale and Delivery, go to www.paneltech.pl

# 4) Roof panels, type PW PIR-D and PW PUR-D, available thickness: 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 160 [mm]



Roof sandwich panel PW PUR-D / PIR-D is applied as roofs and roof covers. The panel is characterized by very good thermal insulation properties and strength, as well as very high fire resistance properties (PW PIR-D).

In particular PW PUR-D / PIR-D panels can be applied in industrial buildings, store houses and logistic centres, commercial buildings and offices, food industry facilities, agricultural objects or sport halls.

The panels can be executed in modular width of 1130 mm. The lengths of PW PUR-D / PIR-D panel are from 2000 to 16000 mm and their available thicknesses are: 40, 60, 80, 90, 100, 120, 160 mm. The technical parameters ad properties of the panels are presented in Tab.4.

Parameter				Value								
thickness [mm]	40	60	80	100	120	145	160					
modular width [mm]	1050											
length <sup>1)</sup> [mm]	2000 ÷ 16000											
weight [kg/m²]	10,2 11,0 11,8 12,6 13,4 14,5 15											
heat transfer coefficient U for PW PUR-D [W/m²K]	0,50 0,35 0,27 0,22 0,18 0,16											
heat transfer coefficient U <sub>c</sub> for PW PIR-D [W/m²K]	0,49	0,34	0,26	0,21	0,18	0,15	0,14					
acoustic insulation Rw [dB]				26								
reaction to fire PUR	NPD											
reaction to fire PIR				B-s1,d0								
resistance to external fire PUR				$B_{roof}(t_1)$								
resistance to external fire PIR			B <sub>roof</sub> (t <sub>1</sub> ) an	d B <sub>roof</sub> (t <sub>2</sub> ) a	nd B <sub>roof</sub> (t <sub>3</sub>	)						
roof fire rating PUR <sup>1)</sup>		NPD			RE	301)						
roof fire rating $PIR^{1\!$		NPD			REI	301)						
anti-corrosive protection	e	kternal C1	, C2, C3 (	C4 ÷ C5),	internal A	1 (A2 ÷ A	5)					
organic coatings		SP 25,	, PU, AGR	O, FOOD	SAFE and	d other						
external facing		1	galvanized	l steel 0,5	÷ 0,6 mm	ו						
internal facing		į	galvanized	steel 0,4	÷ 0,5 mn	n						
available profilation types	external facing T; internal facing L, R, G											
insulating core				in total de / PIR (pol								
application	n	on-continu	uous appli	cation on	roofs and	roof cove	ers					

Table 4. Table of technical parameters of the PW PUR-D / PIR-D panels.

<sup>1)</sup> for more details on the General Terms of Sale and Delivery, go to www.paneltech.pl

More information can be found on the PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. website https://www.paneltech.pl/.

## LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

### Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB PCR A. Production of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) in metal plates lining is a line process conducted in the factory of PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o., located in Chorzów (Poland). Allocation was done on product mass basis. All impacts from raw materials extraction and processing are allocated in module A1 of the LCA. Impacts from the global line production PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. were inventoried and 55% were allocated to the production of sandwich panels with PIR/PUR core and in metal plates lining based on the annual production volume expressed in m<sup>2</sup>. Water and energy consumption, associated emissions and generated wastes are allocated to module A3. Packaging materials were takien into consideration.

### System limits

The life cycle analysis (LCA) of the declared products covers: product stage – modules A1-A3, end of life – modules C1-C4 and benefits and loads beyond the system boundary – module D (cradle-to-gate with options) in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and ITB PCR A. Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried and were included in the calculations. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 5% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804+A2, machines and facilities (capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.

### Modules A1 and A2: Raw materials supply and transport

Steel sheet substrates used to produce the PW PIR/PUR core, additives, auxiliary materials and packaging materials come from both local and foreign suppliers. Means of transport include small trucks < 10 t (e.g. couriers), average trucks (10-16 t) and big trucks (>16 t).

### Module A3: Production

A scheme of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR core (PW PIR/PUR) production process is presented in Fig. 3.

### Modules C1-C4 and D: End-of-life (EoL)

It is assumed that at the end-of-life, 100% of the sandwich panels demounted using electric tools (module C1) and is transported to waste processing plant distant by 50 km > 10 t loaded lorry with 90% capacity utilization (module C2). It is assumed that 98% of steel plates lining are recycled and 50% of the recovered PIR/PUR cores are re-used. The residue wastes are forwarded to a landfill in the form of mixed construction and demolition wastes (50% PIR/PUR and 2% steel plates). Environmental burdens declared in module C4 are associated with waste-specific emissions to air and groundwater. A potential credit resulting from the recycling of the steel scrap were calculated using World Steel Association approach and are presented in module D.

Table 5. End-of-life scenario for the sandwich panels with mineral wool core manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o.

Material	Re-using	Recycling	Landfilling
PIR/PUR	50%	0%	50%
Steel plates lining	0%	98%	2%

#### Data quality

The data selected for LCA analysis originates from ITB-LCI questionnaires completed by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. using the inventory data, ITB and Ecoinvent database v. 3.9. No specific data collected is older than five years and no generic datasets used are older than ten years. The representativeness, completeness, reliability, and consistency are judged as good.

#### **Data collection period**

Primary data provided by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. covers a period of 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were prepared for Poland and Europe as reference area.

#### Assumptions and estimates

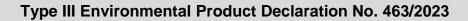
The impacts of the representative of sandwich panels with PIR/PUR core were aggregated using weighted average. Impacts were inventoried and calculated for all products of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR cores and presented in Tables 7-18 for the representative thicknesses of 40 mm, 120 mm and 200 mm.

#### **Calculation rules**

LCA was performed using ITB-LCA tool developed in accordance with EN 15804 + A2.

#### Databases

The data for the processes come from Ecoinvent v. 3.9 database. The data for the processes comes from Ecoinvent v. 3.9 and ITB-Database. Specific data quality analysis was a part of external audit. Polish electricity mix used (production) is 0.698 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh (KOBiZE 2021). European electricity mix used is 0.430 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh for the end of life (Ecoinvent v. 3.9, RER).



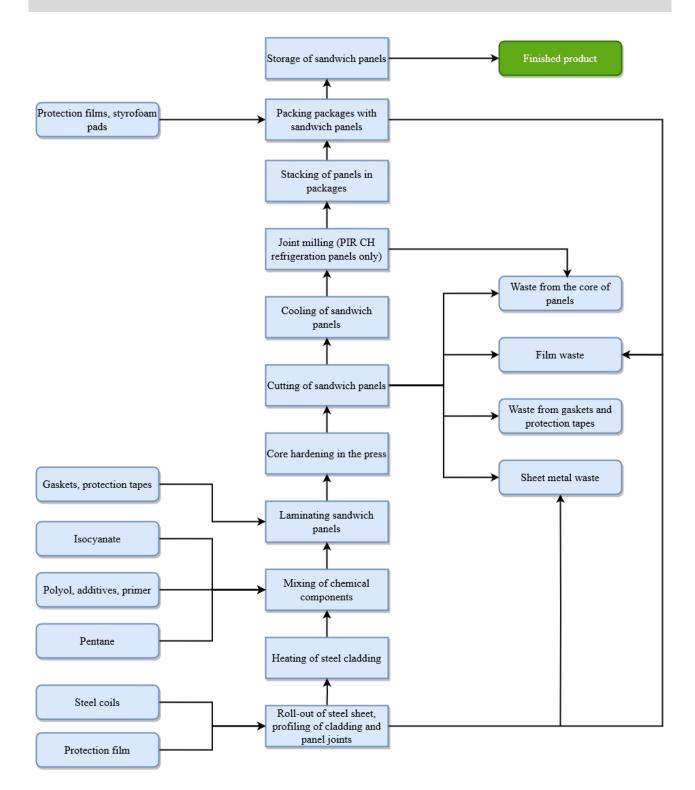


Figure 3. The scheme of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR core production process by PaNELTECH Sp. z 0.0.

## LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – Results

### **Declared unit**

The declaration refers to declared unit (DU)  $- 1 \text{ m}^2$  of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates linings manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. for the representative thicknesses of 40 mm, 120 mm and 200 mm.

Table 6. System boundaries for the environmental characteristic of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR core (PW PIR/PUR) production process by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o.

E	nviron	menta	l assess	sment ir	formati	on (MD		le Decla ssesse		D – Moo	lule Not	Decla	red, IN	NA – In	dicato	r Not
Prod	uct sta	ge		ruction cess		Use stage End of life								Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary		
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to construction site	Construction- installation process	nse	Use Maintenance Replacement Replacement Refurbishment Operational energy use Operational water use Deconstruction demolition Transport Disposal						Reuse-recovery- recycling potential				
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
MD	MD	MD	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential	eq. kg CO2	1.95E+01	9.69E-01	1.20E+00	2.17E+01	1.91E-02	8.48E-02	3.97E+00	2.27E-02	-1.79E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - fossil	eq. kg CO2	1.95E+01	9.66E-01	1.63E+00	2.21E+01	1.87E-02	8.45E-02	3.97E+00	2.25E-02	-1.78E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic	eq. kg CO2	-3.98E-02	3.52E-03	2.92E-02	-7.09E-03	3.38E-04	2.89E-04	5.58E-04	2.12E-04	-8.03E-04
Global warming potential - land use and land use change	eq. kg CO2	9.50E-03	4.05E-04	3.91E-04	1.03E-02	4.40E-06	3.32E-05	3.43E-04	5.39E-06	-9.00E-03
Stratospheric ozone depletion potential	eq. kg CFC 11	8.11E-07	2.21E-07	1.72E-07	1.20E-06	3.59E-10	1.95E-08	4.58E-08	1.07E-08	-5.60E-07
Soil and water acidification potential	eq. mol H+	1.00E-01	3.89E-03	3.86E-01	4.90E-01	1.98E-04	3.43E-04	2.69E-02	2.18E-04	-7.92E-02
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	eq. kg P	7.09E-03	6.88E-05	1.93E-03	9.08E-03	3.40E-05	5.68E-06	3.14E-05	1.43E-06	-7.54E-03
Eutrophication potential - seawater	eq. kg N	2.83E-02	1.16E-03	1.99E-03	3.14E-02	2.82E-05	1.03E-04	9.04E-02	8.26E-05	-2.11E-02
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	eq. mol N	1.91E-01	1.27E-02	1.66E-02	2.20E-01	2.42E-04	1.13E-03	1.70E-01	9.05E-04	-1.68E-01
Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis	eq. kg NMVOC	8.89E-02	3.89E-03	5.47E-02	1.48E-01	6.79E-05	3.46E-04	3.78E-02	2.61E-04	-7.96E-02
Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non- fossil resources	eq. kg Sb	1.27E-04	3.79E-06	1.67E-06	1.33E-04	2.70E-08	2.99E-07	7.96E-07	4.35E-08	-7.29E-05
Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels	MJ	3.56E+02	1.43E+01	2.62E+01	3.97E+02	3.06E-01	1.25E+00	6.04E+00	7.07E-01	-2.66E+02
Water deprivation potential	eq. m <sup>3</sup>	1.49E+01	6.90E-02	3.96E-01	1.53E+01	6.21E-03	5.80E-03	1.04E-01	2.73E-03	-1.01E+01

Table 7. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 40 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - environmental impacts (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	disease incidence	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235	eg. kBq U235	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	CTUe	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential soil quality index	dimensionless	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

Table 8. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 40 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - additional impacts indicators (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Table 9. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 40 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - environmental aspects related to resource use (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	2.20E+01	2.19E-01	1.25E+00	2.35E+01	2.22E-02	1.80E-02	7.69E-02	1.44E-02	-1.70E+01
Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	2.85E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.85E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-1.42E+00
Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	2.48E+01	2.19E-01	1.27E+00	2.63E+01	2.22E-02	1.80E-02	7.69E-02	1.44E-02	-1.84E+01
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	2.84E+02	1.43E+01	1.83E+01	3.17E+02	3.24E-01	1.25E+00	-1.50E+02	-1.55E+02	-2.30E+02
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	7.17E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.17E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.56E+02	1.56E+02	-3.58E+01
Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	3.56E+02	1.43E+01	2.72E+01	3.98E+02	3.24E-01	1.25E+00	6.25E+00	7.07E-01	-2.66E+02
Consumption of secondary materials	kg	5.04E+00	5.16E-03	1.92E-03	5.05E+00	2.47E-05	4.20E-04	2.79E-03	1.46E-04	-7.42E+00
Consumption of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	6.56E-02	5.79E-05	1.09E-05	6.57E-02	1.35E-07	4.63E-06	3.03E-05	4.54E-06	-3.34E-02
Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00						
Net consumption of freshwater resources	m <sup>3</sup>	3.54E-01	1.87E-03	5.10E-03	3.61E-01	9.94E-05	1.58E-04	3.90E-03	8.71E-04	-2.43E-01

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste. neutralized	kg	1.34E+00	1.69E-02	2.68E-03	1.36E+00	6.32E-08	1.41E-03	1.17E-02	5.37E-04	-1.77E+00
Non-hazardous waste neutralised	kg	1.74E+01	3.02E-01	2.15E-01	1.79E+01	1.81E-03	2.50E-02	1.20E-01	5.64E-03	-2.38E+01
Radioactive waste	kg	2.59E-04	9.80E-05	7.97E-05	4.37E-04	2.63E-07	8.63E-06	1.87E-05	4.84E-06	-3.09E-04
Components for re- use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.80E+00	1.80E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	4.69E-03	4.60E-05	9.75E-02	1.02E-01	1.86E-06	3.88E-06	4.05E-05	1.19E-06	-4.04E-03
Materials for energy recovery	kg	1.86E-05	3.69E-07	2.23E-01	2.23E-01	2.60E-09	3.14E-08	3.78E-07	1.44E-08	-1.31E-05
Energy exported	MJ	1.07E+00	1.64E-02	5.41E-02	1.14E+00	8.86E-04	1.39E-03	1.22E-02	1.30E-03	-6.66E-01

Table 10. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 40 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o.- environmental information describing waste categories (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential	eq. kg CO2	3.23E+01	9.69E-01	1.20E+00	3.45E+01	1.91E-02	1.10E-01	5.08E+00	2.91E-02	-2.43E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - fossil	eq. kg CO2	3.22E+01	9.66E-01	1.63E+00	3.48E+01	1.87E-02	1.09E-01	5.08E+00	2.88E-02	-2.42E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic	eq. kg CO2	5.02E-02	3.52E-03	2.92E-02	8.29E-02	3.38E-04	3.74E-04	6.72E-04	2.74E-04	-4.58E-02
Global warming potential - land use and land use change	eq. kg CO2	1.85E-02	4.05E-04	3.91E-04	1.93E-02	4.40E-06	4.29E-05	4.39E-04	6.82E-06	-1.35E-02
Stratospheric ozone depletion potential	eq. kg CFC 11	2.06E-06	2.21E-07	1.72E-07	2.46E-06	3.59E-10	2.53E-08	4.69E-08	1.38E-08	-1.19E-06
Soil and water acidification potential	eq. mol H+	1.96E-01	3.89E-03	3.86E-01	5.86E-01	1.98E-04	4.44E-04	3.46E-02	2.81E-04	-1.27E-01
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	eq. kg P	1.16E-02	6.88E-05	1.93E-03	1.36E-02	3.40E-05	7.35E-06	3.89E-05	1.83E-06	-9.79E-03
Eutrophication potential - seawater	eq. kg N	5.53E-02	1.16E-03	1.99E-03	5.84E-02	2.82E-05	1.34E-04	1.17E-01	1.06E-04	-3.46E-02
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	eq. mol N	3.38E-01	1.27E-02	1.66E-02	3.67E-01	2.42E-04	1.46E-03	2.19E-01	1.16E-03	-2.41E-01
Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis	eq. kg NMVOC	1.55E-01	3.89E-03	5.47E-02	2.14E-01	6.79E-05	4.48E-04	4.86E-02	3.35E-04	-1.13E-01
Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non- fossil resources	eq. kg Sb	2.83E-04	3.79E-06	1.67E-06	2.89E-04	2.70E-08	3.88E-07	1.00E-06	5.60E-08	-1.51E-04
Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels	MJ	6.64E+02	1.43E+01	2.62E+01	7.05E+02	3.06E-01	1.62E+00	7.04E+00	9.09E-01	-4.20E+02
Water deprivation potential	eq. m <sup>3</sup>	2.64E+01	6.90E-02	3.96E-01	2.68E+01	6.21E-03	7.51E-03	1.33E-01	3.51E-03	-1.59E+01

Table 11. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 120 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - environmental impacts (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	disease incidence	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235	eg. kBq U235	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	CTUe	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential soil quality index	dimensionless	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

Table 12. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 120 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - additional impacts indicators (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Table 13. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 120 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - environmental aspects related to resource use (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	3.97E+01	2.19E-01	1.25E+00	4.11E+01	2.22E-02	2.33E-02	9.51E-02	1.86E-02	-2.58E+01
Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	2.85E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.85E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-1.42E+00
Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	4.25E+01	2.19E-01	1.27E+00	4.40E+01	2.22E-02	2.33E-02	9.51E-02	1.86E-02	-2.72E+01
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	5.13E+02	1.43E+01	1.83E+01	5.45E+02	3.24E-01	1.62E+00	-1.95E+02	-2.01E+02	-3.44E+02
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	1.52E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.52E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.02E+02	2.02E+02	-7.58E+01
Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	6.65E+02	1.43E+01	2.72E+01	7.07E+02	3.24E-01	1.62E+00	7.25E+00	9.09E-01	-4.21E+02
Consumption of secondary materials	kg	5.10E+00	5.16E-03	1.92E-03	5.10E+00	2.47E-05	5.44E-04	3.31E-03	1.88E-04	-7.45E+00
Consumption of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	6.61E-02	5.79E-05	1.09E-05	6.62E-02	1.35E-07	6.00E-06	3.82E-05	5.84E-06	-3.36E-02
Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00						
Net consumption of freshwater resources	m <sup>3</sup>	6.33E-01	1.87E-03	5.10E-03	6.40E-01	9.94E-05	2.04E-04	5.04E-03	1.12E-03	-3.82E-01

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste. neutralized	kg	1.39E+00	1.69E-02	2.68E-03	1.41E+00	6.32E-08	1.82E-03	1.51E-02	6.92E-04	-1.79E+00
Non-hazardous waste neutralised	kg	1.95E+01	3.02E-01	2.15E-01	2.00E+01	1.81E-03	3.23E-02	1.55E-01	7.21E-03	-2.49E+01
Radioactive waste	kg	3.85E-04	9.80E-05	7.97E-05	5.62E-04	2.63E-07	1.12E-05	1.87E-05	6.23E-06	-3.71E-04
Components for re- use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.80E+00	1.80E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	8.89E-03	4.60E-05	9.75E-02	1.06E-01	1.86E-06	5.03E-06	5.14E-05	1.51E-06	-6.14E-03
Materials for energy recovery	kg	2.67E-05	3.69E-07	2.23E-01	2.23E-01	2.60E-09	4.07E-08	4.73E-07	1.86E-08	-1.72E-05
Energy exported	MJ	1.49E+00	1.64E-02	5.41E-02	1.56E+00	8.86E-04	1.80E-03	1.24E-02	1.68E-03	-8.76E-01

Table 14. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 120 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o.- environmental information describing waste categories (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential	eq. kg CO2	4.51E+01	9.69E-01	1.20E+00	4.73E+01	1.91E-02	1.35E-01	6.01E+00	3.55E-02	-3.07E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - fossil	eq. kg CO2	4.49E+01	9.66E-01	1.63E+00	4.75E+01	1.87E-02	1.34E-01	6.01E+00	3.52E-02	-3.05E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic	eq. kg CO2	1.40E-01	3.52E-03	2.92E-02	1.73E-01	3.38E-04	4.59E-04	6.32E-04	3.36E-04	-9.08E-02
Global warming potential - land use and land use change	eq. kg CO2	2.75E-02	4.05E-04	3.91E-04	2.83E-02	4.40E-06	5.27E-05	5.16E-04	8.25E-06	-1.80E-02
Stratospheric ozone depletion potential	eq. kg CFC 11	3.32E-06	2.21E-07	1.72E-07	3.71E-06	3.59E-10	3.11E-08	9.36E-09	1.70E-08	-1.81E-06
Soil and water acidification potential	eq. mol H+	2.92E-01	3.89E-03	3.86E-01	6.82E-01	1.98E-04	5.45E-04	4.13E-02	3.43E-04	-1.75E-01
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	eq. kg P	1.61E-02	6.88E-05	1.93E-03	1.81E-02	3.40E-05	9.03E-06	4.07E-05	2.23E-06	-1.20E-02
Eutrophication potential - seawater	eq. kg N	8.23E-02	1.16E-03	1.99E-03	8.54E-02	2.82E-05	1.65E-04	1.43E-01	1.30E-04	-4.81E-02
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	eq. mol N	4.85E-01	1.27E-02	1.66E-02	5.14E-01	2.42E-04	1.80E-03	2.64E-01	1.42E-03	-3.15E-01
Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis	eq. kg NMVOC	2.21E-01	3.89E-03	5.47E-02	2.80E-01	6.79E-05	5.50E-04	5.83E-02	4.09E-04	-1.46E-01
Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources	eq. kg Sb	4.40E-04	3.79E-06	1.67E-06	4.45E-04	2.70E-08	4.76E-07	1.11E-06	6.85E-08	-2.29E-04
Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels	MJ	9.73E+02	1.43E+01	2.62E+01	1.01E+03	3.06E-01	1.99E+00	5.61E+00	1.11E+00	-5.74E+02
Water deprivation potential	eq. m <sup>3</sup>	3.79E+01	6.90E-02	3.96E-01	3.83E+01	6.21E-03	9.22E-03	1.55E-01	4.29E-03	-2.16E+01

Table 15. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 200 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - environmental impacts (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	disease incidence	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235	eg. kBq U235	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	CTUe	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential soil quality index	dimensionless	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

Table 16. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 200 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - additional impacts indicators (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Table 17. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 200 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o. - environmental aspects related to resource use (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	5.73E+01	2.19E-01	1.25E+00	5.88E+01	2.22E-02	2.86E-02	9.94E-02	2.28E-02	-3.46E+01
Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	2.85E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.85E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-1.42E+00
Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	6.02E+01	2.19E-01	1.27E+00	6.17E+01	2.22E-02	2.86E-02	9.94E-02	2.28E-02	-3.61E+01
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	7.41E+02	1.43E+01	1.83E+01	7.74E+02	3.24E-01	1.99E+00	-2.44E+02	-2.47E+02	-4.58E+02
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	2.32E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.32E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.49E+02	2.48E+02	-1.16E+02
Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	9.74E+02	1.43E+01	2.72E+01	1.02E+03	3.24E-01	1.99E+00	5.61E+00	1.11E+00	-5.75E+02
Consumption of secondary materials	kg	5.15E+00	5.16E-03	1.92E-03	5.16E+00	2.47E-05	6.68E-04	2.87E-03	2.29E-04	-7.48E+00
Consumption of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	6.66E-02	5.79E-05	1.09E-05	6.67E-02	1.35E-07	7.37E-06	4.30E-05	7.15E-06	-3.39E-02
Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00						
Net consumption of freshwater resources	m <sup>3</sup>	9.12E-01	1.87E-03	5.10E-03	9.19E-01	9.94E-05	2.51E-04	6.14E-03	1.37E-03	-5.22E-01

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste. neutralized	kg	1.43E+00	1.69E-02	2.68E-03	1.45E+00	6.32E-08	2.24E-03	1.85E-02	8.47E-04	-1.81E+00
Non-hazardous waste neutralised	kg	2.16E+01	3.02E-01	2.15E-01	2.22E+01	1.81E-03	3.97E-02	1.86E-01	8.78E-03	-2.59E+01
Radioactive waste	kg	5.10E-04	9.80E-05	7.97E-05	6.88E-04	2.63E-07	1.37E-05	1.48E-06	7.61E-06	-4.34E-04
Components for re- use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.80E+00	1.80E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	1.31E-02	4.60E-05	9.75E-02	1.11E-01	1.86E-06	6.17E-06	5.90E-05	1.83E-06	-8.24E-03
Materials for energy recovery	kg	3.48E-05	3.69E-07	2.23E-01	2.23E-01	2.60E-09	4.99E-08	5.17E-07	2.27E-08	-2.12E-05
Energy exported	MJ	1.91E+00	1.64E-02	5.41E-02	1.98E+00	8.86E-04	2.21E-03	1.96E-03	2.07E-03	-1.09E+00

Table 18. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the sandwich panels with PIR/PUR (PW PIR/PUR) and metal plates lining with thickness of 200 mm manufactured by PaNELTECH Sp. z o.o.- environmental information describing waste categories (DU: 1 m<sup>2</sup>)

#### Verification

The process of verification of this EPD is in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification. this EPD is valid for a 5-year-period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years. if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804+A2 and ITB PCR A								
Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (subclause 9.1.2.)								
Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (	Subciause 8.1.3.)							
x external	internal							
External verification of EPD: Halina Prejzner. PhD Eng								
LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Mateusz Kozicki. PhD. m.kozicki@itb.pl								
Verification of LCA: Michał Piasecki. PhD. DSc. Eng								

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Note 2: ITB is a public Research Organization and Notified Body (EC Reg. no 1488) to the European Commission and to other Member States of the European Union designated for the tasks concerning the assessment of building products' performance. ITB acts as the independent, third-party verification organization (17065/17025 certified). ITB-EPD program is recognized and registered member of The European Platform – Association of EPD program operators and ITB-EPD declarations are registered and stored in the international ECO-PORTAL.

#### Normative references

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- ISO 14025:2006. Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 20915:2018 Life cycle inventory calculation methodology for steel products
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases Carbon footprint of products Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations – Communication format business-to-business



