

Environmental Product Declaration



THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM



In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

WOOD CEMENT ELEMENTS AND PANELS FOR FLOOR SLABS

from

ISOTEX SRL



Programme:	The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com
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EPD of multiple products, based on a representative product

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com



General information

Programme information

Programme:	The International EPD [®] System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
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Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification
Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product Category Rules (PCR): <i>PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.3.2</i>
PCR review was conducted by: <i>PCR Committee: IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Secretariat of the International EPD[®] System</i> <i>Moderator: Martin Erlandsson, IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute</i>
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
LCA accountability: <i>Ing. Francesca Intini, Arch. Daniela Petrone, T&A - Tecnologia & Ambiente srl</i>
Third-party verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD verification by accredited certification body Third-party verification: <i>Bureau Veritas Italia S.p.A</i> is an approved certification body accountable for the third-party verification The certification body is accredited by: <i>Accredia</i>
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

Company information

Owner of the EPD: ISOTEX srl, via D'Este, 5/7-5/842028 Poviglio (RE)

Contact: Ing. Alessia Aldrovandi tecnico2@blocchiisotex.it

Description of the organisation: The Isotex construction system began its history in Germany in 1946 and since 1985 C&P Costruzioni Srl has been operating on Italian territory, creating around 400,000 eco-sustainable homes, of which around 90,000 in Italy alone, guaranteeing safety and experience. From the then C&P Costruzioni Srl, the ancient name of the company, to the modern Isotex Srl, an entirely Italian company, it has stood out for research, innovation and product quality, becoming the most important company in the production of formwork blocks and wood-concrete floors: Isotex Srl is today the European leader with 82% of the market share in the wood-cement sector. The company has a staff of over 100 people including employees and agents who cover the entire national and international territory.

The production includes formwork blocks, floors and elements for acoustic barriers in wood-cement and takes place entirely in the production plant in Poviglio (RE), where the company is based. The systems are highly technological and functional in order to guarantee a high quality standard, respect for the environment and customer satisfaction, meeting the consensus of technicians, builders and end users. The use of fully automated procedures and machinery guarantees the quality and precision of the products. The company uses machinery to check the specific characteristics of the raw materials used, especially wood, on which quality controls are carried out to validate the supplies before unloading. An automatic mixture regulation system allows the desired levels of the characteristics of the wood-cement conglomerate produced to be maintained constant. Inside the production site there is also a laboratory equipped with instrumentation compliant with the requirements of the specific standards for carrying out checks and controls, carried out on samples of each production batch: specific weight (density) checks and resistance tests are included mechanics.

Finally, the company is committed to the circular economy plan: this company policy aims to reduce and limit the use of non-renewable energy in favor of renewable energy, to reduce the use of virgin raw materials by encouraging the use of recovery, to avoid the generation of new waste. This last aspect is made possible through the reintroduction, into the production cycle itself, of wood-cement waste (scraps) deriving from production: the generation of waste deriving from the production cycle is in this way almost eliminated. As regards energy, the presence of a photovoltaic system for the production of electricity, located on the production plant, allows us to reduce the use of electricity from non-renewable sources. The primary objective of the Isotex construction system is to guarantee safety and living comfort. At a certification level, the characteristics of the products for the different aspects have been certified by authorized laboratories, university institutes, third party bodies, etc. in compliance with the regulations in force in Italy and abroad.

Product-related or management system-related certifications: Isotex obtained the following certifications:

- ISO 9001 – Quality Management System
- ANAB/ICEA – Conformity of materials with green building
- Conformity of the factory production control (AENOR) - assessment and verification for CE marking (EN 15037-1:2008), in accordance with the Construction Products Regulation (EU) n.305/2011

Name and location of production site(s): via D'Este, 5/7-5/842028 Poviglio (RE)



Product information

Product name: Cement-bonded wood fibre panel

Product identification: Wood-concrete products are used for the construction of floors and can be produced in different thicknesses. The floors comply with the UNI EN 15037-1 "Precast concrete products – Beam and block floor systems – Part 1: beams".

The elements are produced starting from Portland cement and fir wood, ground and mineralized with natural mineral, in order to make them inert. The wood used is exclusively recycled wood from end-of-life pallets, selected and untreated.

The panels are obtained by subsequent assembly of the elements in the production site with integration of truss, reinforcing bars and concrete. The panels are used for horizontal or inclined structures and have high acoustic and thermal insulation. They are made to measure in the factory, based on the specifications of the individual construction site.

Product description: S25 floor panel, 25 cm thick, made with C25/30 cement conglomerate and B450C steel.

Included products: According to the General Programme Instruction (GPI) v. 4.0 and the PCR 2019:14 "Construction products" v.1.3.2, the results for each category of impact are represented for the product S25, identified as representative. This product is the model with the highest sales volumes in the 2022. The products included in this EPD are divided into two macro categories: wood-cement floor elements and wood-cement floor panels with integration of casting and reinforcement. That is to say:

- the floor elements S20, S25, S39
- the S20, S25, S30 and S39 floor panels (floor slabs)



FLOOR ELEMENTS



FLOOR PANELS

UN CPC code: 37520 “Boards, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fibre, straw or wood waste agglomerated with mineral binders”

Geographical scope: Europe

The dimensional characteristics and main technical specifications of the floor panel are summarized in the Table:

	FLOOR ELEMENT S20	FLOOR ELEMENT S25	FLOOR ELEMENT S39
Technical and dimensional specifications			
Length [cm]	26,5	26,5	25
Width [cm]	100	100	100
Height [cm]	20	25	39
Weight [kg/m²]	20	24	39

	FLOOR SLABS S20	FLOOR SLABS S25	FLOOR SLABS S30	FLOOR SLABS S39
Dimensional and design specifications				
Element weight [kg/m ²]	20	24	28 (=24+4) <i>ELEMENT S25 + 5cm wood cement insulation panel</i>	39
N° of floor elements per m ² of panel	4	4	4	4
Weight of floor elements per m ² of panel [kg/m ²]	80 (=20x4)	96 (=24x4)	112 (=28x4)	156 (=39x4)
Height of joist implemented in factory [cm]	5	5	5	5
Joist weight [kg/m ²]	40	40	40	40
Weight of the factory produced panel [kg/m²]	120 (=80+40)	136 (=96+40)	152 (=112+40)	196 (=156+40)
Weight of filling concrete for floor slab [kg/m ²]	180	224	262	168
Total weight of the floor slab (including 4 cm of collaborating concrete) [kg/m²]	300 (=120+180)	360 (=136+224)	414 (=152+262)	364 (=152+262)

The maximum load for slab (beyond its own weight) assuming an indicative reinforcing steel with an axle spacing of 50 cm, varies between 300 and 700 kg/m² based on the steel diameter and slab length. The table below reports main technical characteristics of finished slab systems.

	FLOOR SLABS S20	FLOOR SLABS S25	FLOOR SLABS S30	FLOOR SLABS S39
Technical performance				
Fire resistance REI class of floor slab including the cast-in-situ concrete (collaborating slab), without plaster and without floor package (Standard UNI EN 13501-2)	REI 240			
Thermal resistance R of floor slab including the cast-in-situ concrete 4 cm of collaborating slab (without flooring) [m ² K/W] (Standard UNI EN 10355 and UNI EN 6946)	0,846	0,921	0,921	3,407
Thermal resistance R of finished floor slab, with typical finish (floor package) [m ² K/W] (1) (Standard UNI EN 10355 and UNI EN 6946)	1,588	1,663	1,663	4,089
Thermal transmittance U of finished floor slab [W/m ² K] (1) (Standard UNI EN 10355 and UNI EN 6946)	0,63 (INTER-FLOOR)	0,60 (INTER-FLOOR)	0,60 (INTER-FLOOR)	0,24 (INTER-FLOOR) 0,28 (ROOF)

(1) It is assumed a slab of weight between 300 and 400 kg/m². Elements S20, S25, S30 are used for internal slabs, S39 can be used also for external slabs. The following assumptions are done for internal slab: lightweight concrete 8 cm ($\lambda = 0,28$ W/mK), acoustic insulation 0,7 cm ($\lambda = 0,35$ W/mK), screed concrete 1800 kg/m³ 4 cm ($\lambda = 0,93$ W/mK), floor finishing in ceramic tiles 1,3 cm ($\lambda = 1$ W/mK). The following assumptions are done for external slab: internal plaster + slab + screed (bituminous sheath).

LCA information

Functional unit / declared unit: The functional unit is 1 m² of surface composed of S25 floor panel.

From phase B to phase D the functional unit is 1 m² of finished wall.

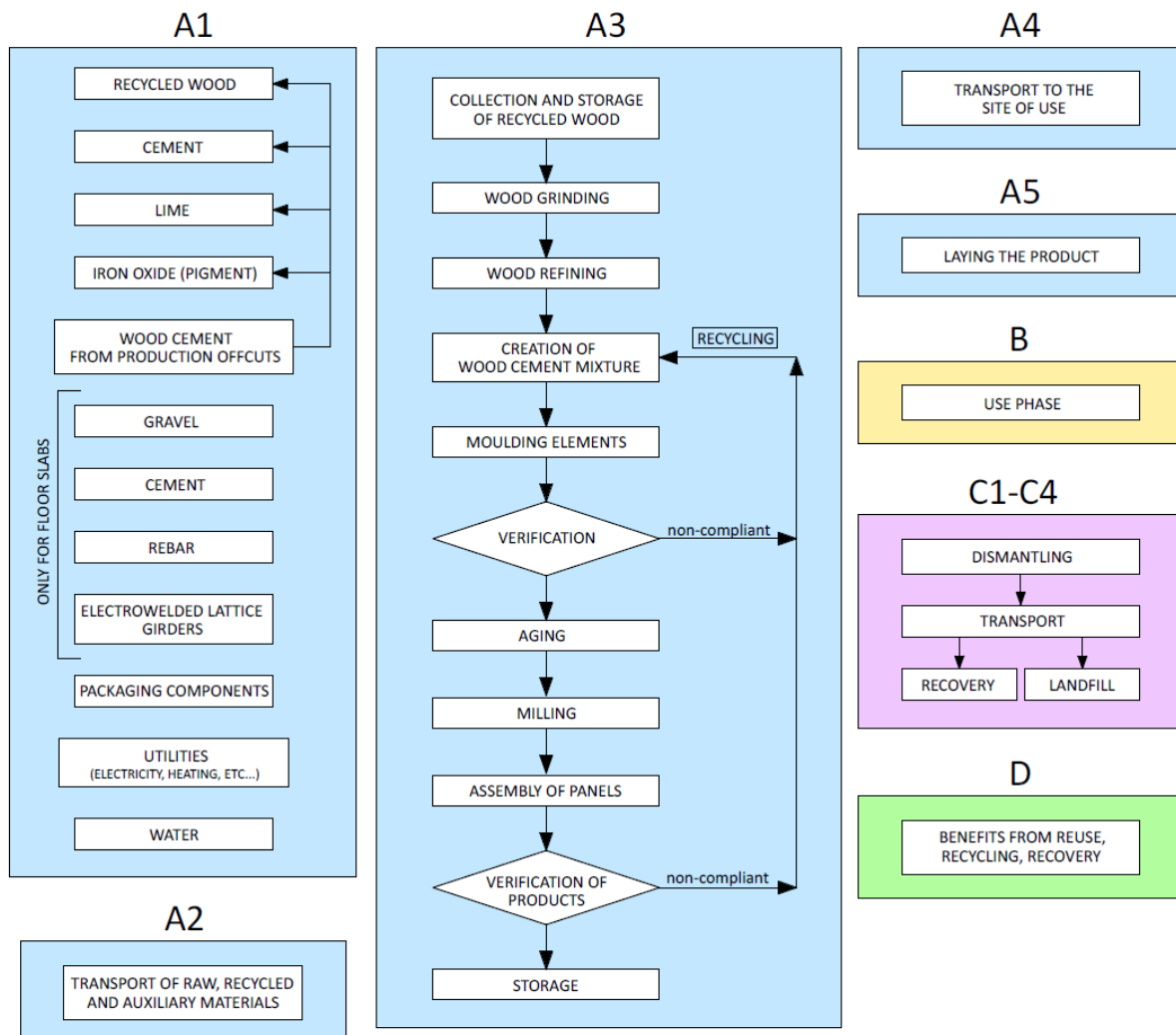
Reference service life: **100 years**

Time representativeness: 2022

Database(s) and LCA software used: The Ecoinvent database v.3.9.1 (www.ecoinvent.org) provides the life cycle inventory data for the raw and process materials obtained from the background system. LCA software used is SimaPro 9.5.0.2.

Description of system boundaries: Cradle to grave and module D (A + B + C + D).

System diagram:



The products are shipped to construction sites located in Italy, with an average distance of 272 km. During the manufacturing phase in the factory, the panels are made by assembling the floor elements, integrated with concrete casting in which the truss and intrados reinforcement bars are embedded, for the purpose of creating the structural beams, thus guaranteeing the load-bearing capacity of the attic itself. The calculation and sizing of the reinforcement in the panels (bars and truss) is carried out internally by the company's technical office. Therefore, on the construction site, through the installation of the electro-welded mesh, the upper reinforcement and the completion casting for the beams and collaborating slab, the quantity of which to be used depends on the type of panel adopted, the construction of the Isotex floor is completed.

In B if the installation phases have been carried out correctly and according to the technical indications provided by Isotex, the product does not undergo variations and is not subject to ordinary maintenance works. In this phase the contribution of carbonation was considered.

The impacts associated with the demolition phase require energy for the use of excavators and other machinery.

The transport of the product at the end of its life is modelled with a scenario equal to 20 km by truck.

In the case of selective demolition of buildings, the product can be recovered and sent to companies specialized in recovery. A recovery percentage of 80% is estimated and the remainder sent to landfill.

The impacts relating to the avoided impacts of the virgin raw material with a yield of 90% were quantified.

Cut-off rules: 1% cut-off is applied. Plant maintenance operations, infrastructure processes and machinery were excluded from the study.

Quality data: Specific data are used for raw materials, electricity, fuel data, emissions, waste data, average distances and means of transport in modules A2 and A4.

Electricity mix: The electricity used in the production process (phase A1-A3) was modeled using the national Residual Mix provided by the AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) 2022 for a share of 89% and by the photovoltaic system for 11%. The GWP-GHG of the electricity mix is equal to: 0.522 kg CO₂eq./kWh

Allocation rules: In A1-A3 modules an allocation was used based on the quantity and type of products in the reference year.

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage						End of life stage				Resource recovery stage		
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling potential	
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT	IT		
Specific data used	> 90%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	-37%+44%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows the range of variability for each module and for each category of impact. These values are required by PCR 2019:14 v.1.3.2 for EPD of multiple products with variances greater than 10%.

Module A1-A3	S20	S25	S39	Pannello S20	Pannello S30	Pannello S39
ODP	-42%	-34%	-1%	-9%	17%	42%
AP	-40%	-30%	6%	-10%	33%	39%
EP-freshwater	-73%	-70%	-58%	-3%	7%	12%
EP- marine	-38%	-27%	11%	-10%	28%	40%
EP-terrestrial	-38%	-27%	11%	-10%	28%	40%
POCP	-43%	-34%	0%	-9%	25%	36%
ADP- minerals&metals	-72%	-68%	-56%	-3%	15%	13%
WDP	-35%	-29%	-9%	-5%	7%	26%
GWP-GHG	-37%	-26%	16%	-11%	24%	44%

Content information (reference to representative product)

Product components	Weight, kg	Post-consumer material, weight-%	Pre-consumer material, weight-%	Biogenic material, weight-% and kg C/kg
Cement	55,92	-	7,07%	-
Recycled wood (fir)	30,35	100%	-	0,51
Lime	4,23	-	2,83%	-
Iron oxide	0,29	-	-	-
Water	12,10	-	-	-
Gravel	26,51	-	-	-
Steel (trusses and reinforcement bars)	6,61	-	-	-
TOTAL	136	22,31%	3%	
Packaging materials	Weight, kg	Weight-% (versus the product)		Weight biogenic carbon, kg C/kg
Plastic	0,042			
Pallet	1,66	-		0,588
TOTAL	1,702			

***All production waste is completely reinserted into the production cycle and taken into consideration in the evaluation.**

The product do not contain substances which exceed the limits for registration with the European Chemicals Agency regarding the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation”.

Results of the environmental performance indicators

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Results per functional unit 1 m ²										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	7,58E+01	6,38E-02	2,03E+01	-2,38E+00	1,64E-01	1,33E+00	3,77E-01	8,84E-01	-1,02E+01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	5,99E+01	-4,26E-04	-9,08E-02	0,00E+00	-2,27E-04	-8,19E-03	5,99E+01	-1,07E-01	2,94E-01
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,42E-02	2,92E-05	1,59E-03	0,00E+00	1,85E-05	6,57E-04	9,41E-04	5,27E-03	-6,81E-03
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,59E+01	6,34E-02	2,02E+01	-2,38E+00	1,64E-01	1,32E+00	6,03E+01	7,82E-01	-9,88E+00
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	9,57E-07	1,39E-09	8,80E-08	0,00E+00	2,61E-09	2,90E-08	7,19E-09	2,28E-08	-1,77E-07
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	2,23E-01	1,99E-04	4,54E-02	0,00E+00	1,52E-03	2,91E-03	2,16E-03	4,82E-03	-4,89E-02
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	9,85E-04	5,02E-07	2,45E-04	0,00E+00	5,93E-07	1,08E-05	3,73E-05	2,44E-05	-6,21E-04
EP-marine	kg N eq.	5,77E-02	6,72E-05	1,38E-02	0,00E+00	7,05E-04	7,16E-04	2,71E-04	1,62E-03	-1,09E-02
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	6,48E-01	7,18E-04	1,59E-01	0,00E+00	7,67E-03	7,45E-03	3,16E-03	1,75E-02	-1,24E-01
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	2,38E-01	2,98E-04	4,74E-02	0,00E+00	2,27E-03	4,51E-03	1,02E-03	7,18E-03	-5,13E-02
ADP-minerals&metals*	kg Sb eq.	6,64E-05	2,03E-07	7,68E-06	0,00E+00	5,74E-08	4,35E-06	4,57E-06	1,13E-06	-7,83E-05
ADP-fossil*	MJ	5,75E+02	8,97E-01	9,50E+01	0,00E+00	2,15E+00	1,89E+01	8,58E+00	1,57E+01	-1,11E+02
WDP*	m ³	7,75E+00	3,40E-03	9,56E-01	0,00E+00	4,64E-03	7,79E-02	9,66E-02	2,54E-01	4,92E-01
Acronyms	GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption									

* Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results per functional unit 1 m ²										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG ¹	kg CO ₂ eq.	6,38E-02	2,03E+01	-2,38E+00	1,64E-01	1,33E+00	3,80E-01	8,90E-01	-1,02E+01	6,38E-02
PM	disease inc.	4,34E-09	4,70E-07	0,00E+00	4,25E-08	9,87E-08	2,15E-06	1,05E-07	-9,53E-07	4,34E-09
IRP	kBq U-235 eq	5,27E-04	3,54E-01	0,00E+00	4,40E-04	9,57E-03	7,75E-02	7,95E-03	-1,97E-01	5,27E-04
Acronyms	PM = Particulate Matter Emissions; IRP= Ionising Radiation Potential									

Resource use indicators

Results per functional unit 1 m ²										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	9,39E+01	1,56E-02	1,38E+01	0,00E+00	1,22E-02	2,97E-01	1,92E+00	2,00E+00	-1,27E+01
PERM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	MJ	9,39E+01	1,56E-02	1,38E+01	0,00E+00	1,22E-02	2,97E-01	1,92E+00	2,00E+00	-1,27E+01
PENRE	MJ	4,45E+02	9,53E-01	9,53E-01	0,00E+00	2,29E+00	2,01E+01	9,00E+00	1,67E+01	-1,17E+02
PENRM	MJ	1,55E+02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PENRT	MJ	6,00E+02	9,53E-01	9,53E-01	0,00E+00	2,29E+00	2,01E+01	9,00E+00	1,67E+01	-1,17E+02
SM	kg	3,44E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
RSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
FW	m ³	2,57E-01	1,30E-04	3,34E-01	0,00E+00	1,69E-04	2,72E-03	6,94E-03	1,40E-02	-9,38E-02
Acronyms	PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water									

¹ This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero.

Waste indicators

Results per functional unit 1 m ²										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	3,42E-02	5,70E-06	3,43E-04	0,00E+00	5,70E-06	3,43E-04	1,45E-05	1,20E-04	1,51E-05
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	6,23E+00	3,70E-02	1,99E+00	0,00E+00	3,70E-02	1,99E+00	3,08E-03	9,39E-01	3,45E-02
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	3,63E-04	3,55E-07	1,96E-04	0,00E+00	3,55E-07	1,96E-04	2,36E-07	6,21E-06	6,19E-05

Output flow indicators

Results per functional unit 1 m ²										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	3,28E-01	0,00E+00	1,70E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,36E+02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	2,32E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00


Additional environmental information

Recycled content



Isotex floor, due to its making and its optimized productive cycle, allows to have a high amount of either recycled or recovered or by-product material content, **getting to a whole percentage of 35% per m² of product for floor slab and 48% for floor element**. This percentage comes from adding the inner producing-cycle-by-product (cement formwork trimmings) to the 100% of recycled wood wholly deriving from recycling production chain, plus the recycled content of other materials composing the element/panel for floor slab. The assessment method approached to define the percentage of recycled content of the element/panel for floor slab is the method of mass balance.

The following calculation has been made taking into consideration **the floor slab (panel) S25 per m²**:

FLOOR PANEL S25	WEIGHT %	WEIGHT (kg/m ²)
PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	9,9%	3,2
POST-INDUSTRIAL RECYCLED CONTENT	100%	22,8
BY-PRODUCT	100%	20,8
TOTAL:		47 kg/m²

FLOOR PANEL S25 (per m ²)	
	<p>WEIGHT: 136 kg/m² made of:</p> <p>47 kg/m² RECYCLED/RE-USED/BY-PRODUCT</p> <p>35% PER m² RECYCLED/RE-USED/BY-PRODUCT</p>

In a similar way, broadening this assessment to the whole range of declared floor slabs and floor elements we have:

FLOOR SLABS (per m ²)	
	<p>35% per m² RECYCLED/RE-USED/BY-PRODUCT</p>
FLOOR ELEMENTS (per m ²)	
	<p>48% per m² RECYCLED/RE-USED/BY-PRODUCT</p>

The insulating material used and inserted in the element/panel for floor slab S39 in itself has a 15% recycled content, fully complying with the demands of construction CAMS.

The value of the insulator recycled content is documented by the producer through proper certificates.

Disassembling and end of life of the floors

The 30th/05/2018 EU 2018/851/guideline in the context of Construction and Demolition activities explicitly refers to the need to "encourage the rebuilding, refurbishing and, when it is possible, the reconversion of products, as well as to share platforms" and adopt "measures meant to promote selective demolition to allow clearance and safe treatment of dangerous chemicals and facilitate high quality re-using and recycling through a selective removal of materials, as well as to guarantee construction and demolition waste selection systems at least as far as it concerns wood, mineral parts (cement concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics and stones), metals, glass, plastic and chalk".

It is possible to comply with this goal, also mentioned in the Construction CAMS, editing a waste and disassembling management plan.

To edit a "disassembling/end-of-life plan" of a building designed and made with Isotex floor elements and floor slabs, we can assume these latter made of re-usable materials and consequently able to undergo a selective end-of-life and disassembling process.

As a precautionary measure, the hypothetical end-of-life-scenario takes into account a percentage ranging from 10% to 20% of non-reusable material to be sent to a waste disposal site; the EPD assessments have been made taking into consideration the worse possible scenario of 20% (sources: 2023 special waste annual report of Ispra).

Here a list of Isotex floor elements or floor panels materials that can be re-used or recycled according to the related CER codes. It is important to highlight that in the Isotex building system **there are no dangerous chemicals needing a special process.**

Starting assessment hypothesis: we assume the presence of processing/recycling plants in the area and the mechanical separation of component materials is made on the spot or outside the building site.

STRATIGRAPHIC Component	CER	CER Description	End-of-life scenario
Factory produced JOIST	17.01.01	<i>Cement waste, coming from construction or demolition works such as poles, pre-compressed joists, ferro concrete craftworks and other sorts of waste.</i>	RE-USE <i>reinforced concrete net of reinforcement. Deferrization has to happen in a waste disposal site, by authorization of the competent administration.</i>
Factory produced WOOD CEMENT FLOOR SLAB	17.01.07	<i>Blend or wastes of cement, bricks, tiles, ceramics different from the ones mentioned in 17.01.06.</i>	RE-USE <i>To produce re-used aggregate as not-dangerous construction and demolition inert waste (ref. Decree 27th September 2022, n. 152).</i>

Differences versus previous versions

Compared to the previous version of this EPD, the SimaPro software and the Ecoinvent database have been updated to the latest version. Company impacts, distribution statistics, end-of-life scenarios based on statistics from the new reference year (2022).

References

- General Programme Instructions of the International EPD[®] System. Version 4.0.
- PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.3.2
- Analisi del ciclo di vita dei prodotti in Legno Cemento, Ver.1.1, Febbraio 2024
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14025/ DIN EN ISO 14025:2009-11: Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental
- ISO 14040-44/ DIN EN ISO 14040:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment-Principles
- AIB – Association of issuing bodies nel report “European Residual Mixes – Results of the calculation of residual mixes for the calendar year 2022
- EN 16757: 2022 - Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations - Product Category Rules for concrete and concrete elements
- Data from TOOL EPD Buzzi Unicem
- ISPRA, Rapporto rifiuti speciali Edizione 2023

