



ATENA S.P.A. HAS A QUALITY  
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFIED  
BY RINA IN COMPLIANCE WITH  
ISO 9001

# Environmental **P**roduct **D**eclaration



## STEEL and ALUMINIUM SYSTEMS for CEILINGs and COUNTERWALLS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 - EN 15804:2012+A2:2019



MODULAR AND SPECIAL PANELS,  
BAFFLES, LAY-IN OPEN CELLS,  
SELF SUPPORTING AND HANGING STAVES,  
AIR TIGHT SYSTEMS FOR HEALTHCARE FIELDS

PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM  
WWW.ENVIRONDEC.COM

OPERATOR: EPD INTERNATIONAL AB

REG. N°: S-P-06203

EPD REGISTRATION: 27-07-2022 | VALID UNTIL: 27-07-2027

EPD PUBLICATION: 04-08-2022

P.C.R. CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS PCR 2019:14 V 1.11

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE: WORLDWIDE



## GENERAL INFORMATION



**Programme:** International EPD® System

**Address:** EPD International AB  
Box 210 60 - SE-100 31 Stockholm - Sweden  
www.environdec.com - info@environdec.com

### DETAILS

CEN STANDARD EN 15804 SERVES AS THE CORE PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES (PCR)

**PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES (PCR):** CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS - PCR 2019:14 V 1.11

**PCR REVIEW WAS CONDUCTED BY:** THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

**INDEPENDENT THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION OF THE DECLARATION AND DATA, ACCORDING TO ISO 14025:2006:**

External  Internal | **covering** |  EPD Process Certification  EPD Verification

**THIRD PARTY VERIFIER:** RINA SERVICES

**ACCREDITED BY:** ACCREDIA

**APPROVED BY:** The International EPD® System

**PROCEDURE FOR FOLLOW-UP OF DATA DURING EPD VALIDITY INVOLVES THIRD PARTY VERIFIER:**

YES  NO

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

## COMPANY INFORMATION

**EPD owner:** Atena S.p.A. | www.atena-it.com

**Contact person:** Ing. Monica Iogna Prat | monica@atena-it.com

**EPD Development:** Atena S.p.A.

### Company description:

For over 30 years Atena S.p.A. designs and manufactures high quality metal ceilings, metal façades and ship fittings, for the international market. Precisely in its plant located in Gruaro VENEZIA Italia, Atena produces **T-grids, metal ceilings and counterwalls, channels and profiles for plasterboard constructions and external coverings.**

### The product range includes:

Channels and profiles for plasterboard constructions ■ T-grid ■ Metal panel ceilings ■ Metal staves ceilings ■ Metal baffle ceilings ■ Expanded metal ceilings ■ Open cell metal ceilings ■ Special shapes metal ceilings ■ Floating island ceilings ■ Healthcare ceilings ■ Counterwall and partition systems ■ External coverings.

The ceiling systems above mentioned include all components thus exposed metal surfaces, bearing structures, suspensions, wall angles and related accessories such as clips, brackets, joints, anti-seismic kits and so on; the plasterboard sheet are not included in channels and profiles configurations as not part of Atena production.

**Production site:** Via Alcide de Gasperi 52, 30020 Gruaro VENEZIA - Italy

All products are manufactured in the Italian plant from metal coils/sheets cutting to products shaping and finishing.



### Certifications:

Atena has a quality management system certified according Uni En Iso 9001

All products for civil applications are tested by independent laboratories, according to the UNI EN 13964 and meet the requirements of NTC 2018 and DM 11 January 2017, C.A.M.

The products intended for the naval market are certified according to MED DIRECTIVE 2014/90/EU.

COMPANY INFORMATION



*Quality, environment,  
health and safety: together  
for a sustainable architecture.*



CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL ENGAGEMENT

ENVIRONMENT

**Raw materials** produced with **recycling** processes;

Aluminum and steel products **100% recyclable**; Products will not become **hazardous wastes** during demolition / removal.



LIFE BASED DESIGN

Acoustics, lighting technology and shape of spaces: the Atena **metal ceilings** and **coverings** are conceived to create comfortable environments that support the **psycho-physical well-being** of people according to the **modern environmental psychology criteria**.



**EPD 2020** is the certification program started by Atena to stand out its best systems from the environmental point of view, in compliance with the current **green procurement** requirements.

HEALTHINESS

**Safe** and fireproof **products**

that do not release dangerous substances into the environment;

Paints and sublimations and digital printing are performed with **VOC-free substances**.



GREEN BUILDING

Get credits for building certification according to the **LEED protocol** and to BREEAM and ITACA standards for cross-cutting aspects, by using Atena products.



SEISMIC ENGINEERING

**Academic and experimental research**, patented systems and technical solutions for the highest degree of **earthquake safety**.



GREEN ENERGY

The production plant is powered exclusively by **renewable sources: photovoltaic system** and certification program "**100% clean energy**" Dolomiti Energia".

Atena's commitment to **Environmental Sustainability** and **Safety** passes through all main company processes to produce **safe products**, whose use contributes to the construction of high performance buildings, conceived to **achieve the highest levels** of comfort, healthiness and respect for the environment.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION



### PRODUCT GENERAL INFORMATION

**Product identification:** this EPD reports the environmental information about **ceilings and counterwalls systems made in steel and aluminum** including back structure, perimeter closure and visible surface.

**Modular and special panel systems, hooked and self-supporting staves, baffles, lay-in open cells and airtight modules** for healthcare areas are included in this EPD.

For this field Atena designs and manufactures a complete range of systems widely used in **offices, hospitals, schools, shops, swimming pools, sport centers and hotels.**

**CPC: 4219** Other structures (except prefabricated buildings) and parts of structures, of iron, steel or aluminium; [...].









The following info-graphic datasheet reports the relevant safety and product information related to the environmental issue.



## STEEL AND ALUMINUM SYSTEMS

- The **modular configuration** minimizes the **refuse** at installation stage.
- Each **components** can be **individually replaced** if damaged during maintenance.
- **Visible metallic modules** can be **cleaned at site** and do not need to be replaced as often as the mineral wool.
- Structures are **easy to install** and adjust to allow an **easy access to plenum** for plants, lighting installation and maintenance.
- Thanks to a proper mix of **dimension, shape, perforation pattern**, sound pad and plenum, metal ceilings can reach each **acoustic performance** required.
- All systems can be reinforced with proper **antiseismic kit**.
- Atena products are, as a whole, manufactured using **recycling processes materials**, the **recycled content** is calculated as an average value and indicated according to C.A.M. and the ISO 14021 standard.
- Atena metal products are **100% recyclable** and at the end of their life cycle can be prepared for re-use, recovery, recycling and selective demolition.
- All metal components are **safe** and **fireproof** do **not contain SVHC** (*Substances of Very High Concern*), do **not release dangerous substances** into the environment including formaldehyde and will **not** become **hazardous wastes** during demolition / removal.
- Coatings, sublimations and digital printing are performed with **VOC-free** substances.

### Sch. 1 - RELEVANT PRODUCT PERFORMANCES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE

	<b>DISASSEMBLY</b>	Aluminum items are 100% recyclable and at the end of their life cycle can be prepared for re-use, recovery, recycling and selective demolition. CAM 2.4.1.1		<b>MATERIAL DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL</b>	At the end of their life cycle, the Atena products become non-hazardous waste that can be prepared for re-use, recovery or recycling. CAM 2.5.1.
	<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT FROM CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AND DEMOLITION</b>	Atena uses recyclable packaging only.		<b>SVCH<sup>1</sup> SUBSTANCES</b>	None Formaldehyde E1 Class CAM 2.3.5.5
	<b>FIRE REACTION UNI EN 13501-1</b>	Classe A1 UNI EN 13501-1		<b>EMISSIONE DI SOSTANZE PERICOLOSE</b>	VOC FREE <sup>2</sup> CAM 2.4.1.3 EN13964
	<b>AVERAGE OF RECYCLED CONTENT</b>	37% <sup>3</sup> compliance CAM 2.4.1.8		<b>GREEN BUILDING</b>	Requirements: <b>LEED</b> (BREEAM and ITACA for cross-section aspect)

1) SVCH = Substances of Very High Concern | 2) Volatile Organic Compounds

3) The data expresses the average recycled content of the representative product presented in the EPD, calculated on the basis of the quantities of materials purchased in 2021 (January-September period); on page 9 the method and the applicable recycled values for the calculation and release of the recycled report referring to each specific configuration are indicated.

INFORMAZIONI SUL PRODOTTO



# STEEL and ALUMINIUM for CEILINGS and COUNTERWALLS

Specifically, the aluminum and steel systems for suspended ceilings and counter walls represented by this EPD, are described in the following product catalogs:

- Metal Modular
- Metal Staves
- Metal Baffle
- Metal Cells
- Metal Shapes
- Atena H\*

All systems for suspended ceilings, counter-walls and external claddings are essentially made up of a back structure, a perimeter closure and a visible surface which is laid in or hooked on the bearing structure that can be made up of a single component or a combination of several elements.

The analyzed steel-aluminium configurations include **modular clip-in and lay-in panels, special panels with hidden and visible structures, hooked and self-supporting staves, baffle, lay-in open cells and airtight modules** for healthcare buildings.

For the **"steel-aluminum systems"** product family, Atena has defined all possible combinations of visible surface-structure for a total of 4117 configurations; Both models with smooth surface and with perforated one are included. Open area perforation range: from 2% to 53%.

The systems differ from each other on the basis of the total weight per unit area (kg / m<sup>2</sup>) and the percentage composition by weight of the materials used in the system; According to the representation scheme used in LCA, the systems are made of an **exposed module, a bearing structure** and a **wall angle**.

**Representation criteria:** within the group of analyzed configurations, a reference system was selected with respect to which the range of variability of ± 10% for the GWP-GHG indicator was calculated. The environmental performances declared in the EPD of the steel systems refer to the reference model whose weight and composition features are described in **Schedule 2**. The adopted criterion to choose the reference product was to select a steel system among the most requested of **Atena METAL SHAPES** in 2021.

The environmental performance declared in the EPD document therefore refers to **1 kg of steel -aluminium system**, consisting of a modular visible surface element complete with its supporting structure, having as reference flow the article described in **Table 2**. The weight per m<sup>2</sup> of each specific combination depends on the specific mix of components and their incidence per m<sup>2</sup>. It is therefore always possible to convert the results of 1kg of representative configuration, for the kg per m<sup>2</sup> of the specific configuration, calculated on the basis of the incidence of the components per m<sup>2</sup>.

**Sch.2 - FEATURES OF "ZETA SYSTEM WIDE SPACES" MODEL WHICH REPRESENTS THE ENTIRE PRODUCT FAMILY SYSTEMS:**

MODEL	COMPONENT	MATERIAL	Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	% IN WEIGHT	CONVERSION FACTOR
ZETA SYSTEM WIDE SPACES	SMOOTH PANEL	Aluminium	2,03	47,6%	
		Paint	0,19	4,5%	
	STRUCTURE	Galvanised steel	0,98	22,9%	
DOUBLE "L" 43X10X20X20	WALL ANGLE	Galvanised steel	0,88	20,5%	
		Paint	0,19	4,5%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,27</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0,2341</b>

**In conclusion:** 14% of the products of the "steel-aluminum systems" family show a variation of the GWP-GHG indicator compared to the reference product for A1-A3 modules **only between ± 10%** and are therefore adequately represented by the environmental profile of the product in Table 2, while the remaining **86%** shows a **variation greater than ± 10%** for the GWP-GHG indicator compared to the representative product. The ranges of variability of the GWP-GHG indicator are reported in the paragraph dedicated to the evaluation of the impacts.

As indicated in paragraph 1.4 of the PCR 2019: 14, in order to group more similar products within the same EPD, the range of variability between the products for the GWP-GHG indicator with reference to only modules A1-A3 must be between ± 10%. For variations greater than ± 10%, however, the products can still be grouped in the same EPD with the condition of indicating in the document the range of variability calculated for the GWP-GHG indicator.

**Recycled content:** The average recycled content of the product described in schedule 2 is equal to **37,0%** and was calculated starting from the quantities purchased from the various suppliers in the period January-September 2021, averaging them with the respective percentages of recycled material. For the other articles analyzed, the average recycled content varies according to the weight percentage assigned to the constituent materials. The values of the recycled content considered for the calculation are **29,6%** for galvanised steel and **50,8%** for aluminium. It is therefore always possible to calculate the recycled content of the specific system, adding the percentages of recycled content of each material making up the system, multiplied by their weight as a percentage, for example:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Panel material: \% in weight} * \% \text{ recycled content} \\ &+ \\ &\text{Structure material: \% in weight} * \% \text{ recycled content} \\ &+ \\ &\text{Wall angle material: in weight} * \% \text{ recycled content} \end{aligned}$$

A specific report can therefore be issued for each system.

## LCA INFORMATION



### ■ Declared Unit: 1 kg steel-aluminum system

having as reference flow the article whose composition is indicated in Schedule 2.

**Reference service life:** 50 years § 2.4.1 NTC2018

**Time representativeness:** 2021 (January-September)

**Software:** SimaPro 9.3.0.2.

**Main data base:** Ecoinvent 3.8

**LCA report:** Lyfe Cycle Assessment applied to Atena products for EPD purposes

**Intended audience:** business

**Geographical scope:** worldwide

#### References:

- ISO 14025: 2010 ■ ISO 14040: 2021 ■ ISO 14044: 2021 ■ ISO 21930: 2017
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019
- General Programme Instructions v.3.01. 2019
- PCR 2019:14 v 1.11. Construction product and construction service.
- Life Cycle Assessment applied to Atena products for EPD® purposes.

#### Methodology:

The environmental burden of the product has been processed according to General Programme Instructions for the International EPD® System version 3.01. 2019-09-18 and to the N.PCR 2019:14 V 1.11 Construction product and construction service EN 15804 - CPC code 4219 "Cradle to gate with options."

This declaration is based on the application of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) including the phase: goal and scope definition, inventory analysis (LCI); impact assessment (LCIA); interpretation regarding the whole life-cycle system. Products, packaging and manufacturing process are described using Atena data and information for year 2021. Pollutant concentration in wastewater is considered negligible in accordance with the cut-off criteria established in PCR 2019:14 V 1.11.

The LCA study considers the procurement of raw materials and fuels, their transport to the production site, the actual production of the products and delivery to a representative final customer.

Customized LCA questionnaires were used to gather in-depth information about all main raw materials and energy consumption, air emissions, waste management and so on, therefore the data collected have been processed to represent the related environmental impacts.

Fig. 1 represents the system boundaries considered: raw materials supply (A1), transport (A2), manufacturing (A3), transport to final destination (A4), deconstruction - demolition (C1), transport (C2), waste processing (C3), disposal (C4), reuse - recovery - recycling potential (D) were considered.

#### System boundaries:

The EPD covers: **A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D**;

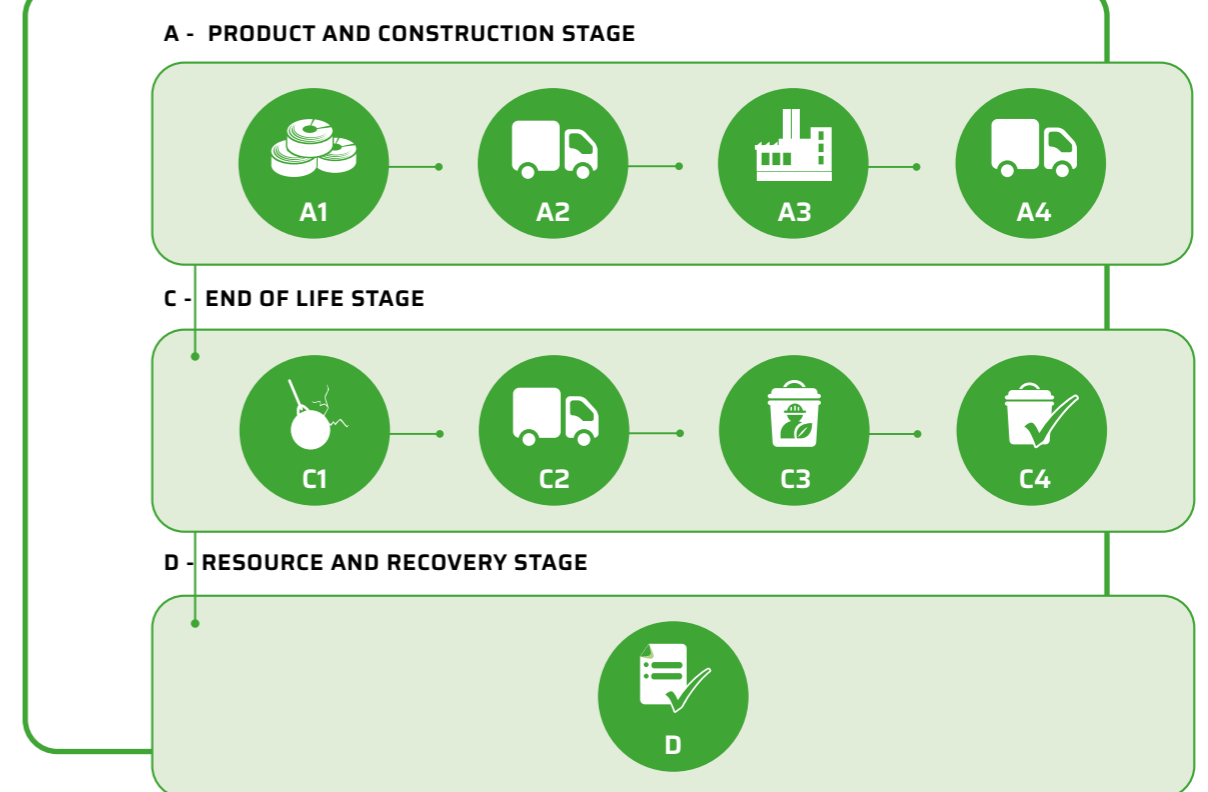
the approach used is "DALLA CULLA AL CANCELLO CON OPZIONI" (CRADLE TO GATE WITH OPTIONS).

#### Sch. 3 - SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

MODULES	PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				RESOURCE AND RECOVERY STAGE
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse - Recovery - Recycling potential
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Declared	X	X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	x	x	x	x	x
Geographical scope	WLD	X	IT	WLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specific data	> 90%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product variation	> 10%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site variation	Not applicable			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Caption: X = included in LCA | MND = Module Not Declared | WLD = Worldwide | IT = Italy

#### Fig. 1 - SYSTEM BOUNDARIES INFOGRAPHIC



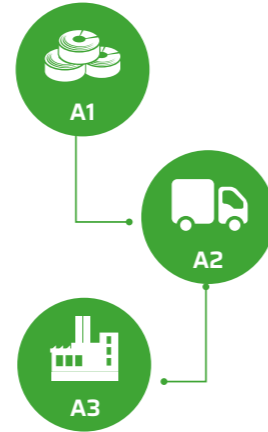
## LCA SCENARIOS AND ASSUMPTIONS



### PRODUCT STAGE

- **A1 - Raw material**
- **A2 - Transport to factory**
- **A3 - Manufacturing**

At this stage the environmental impacts refers to **raw material extraction, processing and transport to Atena** factory.



#### ■ A1 - Raw materials

The **raw materials** used for the "**Steel - aluminum systems**" product family manufacturing include **steel, aluminum** and paint; steel and aluminum are **totally recyclable**, and **free of biogenic carbon**.

**Packaging:** the analyzes carried out showed that the use of materials for packaging cardboard boxes, wooden pallets and stretch film affects the final results for less than 1%, **the biogenic carbon value** contained in the packaging is equal to **5,77E-03 kgC**. The packaging material is easily separable and can be reused or sent to recycling / disposal processes.

#### ■ A2 - Transport to factory

For the main raw materials the transport to the production plant was estimated based on the position of the suppliers involved. In LCA report are therefore considered the following values: **306,0 KgKm IT- 2,3 KgKm UE** for galvanised steel, **245,8 KgKm IT- 218,8 KgKm UE** for aluminium, **250 KgKm** for packaging, paint and neoprene.

#### ■ A3 - Manufacturing

All Atena **products are manufactured** in its **headquarter** located in Gruario Venezia Italy. The sequential stages of the production process related to A3 described as follows:

- **Unloading of goods** arriving from the supplier, entry and storage of paint, coils and sheets.
- All manufacturing materials are subjected to **cutting** and **shaping** operations; so through **bending, profiling** and **paneling machines** the materials achieve the conceived shapes.
- When required, coils and sheets are **perforated** by drilling, punching and laser cutting machines.
- Possible **decoration** of the metal surface by **post-painting, sublimation** or **digital printing**.
- **Acoustic fabric application** when required.
- The finished products are then **packaged** using automated machines and prepared for shipment on wooden pallets.

### Comparability:

the data covered by this EPD can be compared with data created according to the criteria of the EN 15804: 2012 + A2: 2019 standard, of the General Program Instructions v.3.01. 2019 and PCR 2019: 14 v 1.11 construction products and services.

**Allocation criteria and main assumptions:** to associate of environmental loads to output flows, the distribution criteria applied to the LCA study considered both direct attributions to specific processes and indirect allocations according to the criterion of mass based on production in factory output. The values, therefore, related to the consumption of thermal and electrical energy, water withdrawals and waste flows and auxiliary materials, not directly assignable to specific processes, have been normalized on production in 2021, in the January-September period. For the transport stage of the finished product, an allocation was made on the basis of turnover in the period January-September 2021. The reference flow was defined on the basis of the net mass of the products including the generation of metal scrap from the main processes. The additional material, eliminated during the processing stage to manufacture the product, was not taken into account with reference to the production impacts and the advantages bound to the recycling processes to which it was subjected. It is assumed that the variation in size and shape of the components has no effect in relation to the consumption of gas, water and electricity; since the machines are on or off and consequently consume the same amount of energy regardless of the size of the products passing through them. The varnished semi-finished products that make up the analysed systems derive both from the purchase of pre-painted materials and from the post-powder coating process carried out by Atena at its own plant. Considering that pre-painted products have a lower paint content than those painted on site, according to a principle of safety, the environmental impacts deriving from the on-site painting process have been considered for all. The flows of electricity, gas and water connected to this specific process have therefore been normalized on the basis of the quantities of paint used in the period January-September 2021, then transferring these consumption to the product based on the real use of paint.

**Electricity hypothesis and assumptions:** regarding to electricity, the LCA study considered renewable sources only with reference to the plant consumption, both through self-production with a photovoltaic system, and through the purchase of electricity from a supplier with a contract that ensures 100% of hydroelectric sources; The self-produced electricity through a photovoltaic system was modeled using the "*Electricity, low voltage (IT) electricity production, photovoltaic, 3kWp slanted-roof installation, multi-Si, panel, mounted | Cut-off, U*" dataset. Regarding the work carried out by suppliers, in the absence of primary data, a supply of medium voltage electricity from the Italian national grid was assumed. In this LCA study, electricity was modeled according to the national energy mix, appropriately modified according to the residual mix approach. The weighted average emission factor used for electricity is equal to 4,6E-04 kgCO2 eq/kWh (calculated using the GWP-GHG indicator).

**Exclusion and cut-off criteria:** even if the flows related to the packaging materials used to transport the products to the final customer and those related to the packaging of the accessories fall within the cut-off threshold whose contribution is less than 1%, they were considered in the LCA model using the data collected during the inventory phase.

**Waste:** the quantities of waste have been allocated to the production of the entire plant; for the transport of the same to the disposal plant, a representative Italian scenario, a vehicle with a load greater than 16t and an average distance of 200 km were considered. The waste has therefore been classified as "**non-hazardous to landfill**", "**non-hazardous to recycling**", "**hazardous to landfill**" and "**hazardous to recycling**".

## LCA SCENARIOS AND ASSUMPTIONS



### CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- A4 - Transport from the gate to the site
- A5 - Assembly



#### ■ A4 - Transport from the gate to the site

Products are loaded directly onto the truck in the factory. In the the north of Italy delivery to customer is carried out by Atena trucks while for the other Italian regions and for the export market Atena uses vectors. For road transport by truck, an average Italian, European or extra-European scenario was considered, in relation to the country of destination.

#### Sch.4 - PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION:

PARAMETER	VALUE
Vehicle used for transportation	Long distance truck
Vehicle capacity	16-32 ton
Type of fuel and consumption	0,038 Kg Diesel to transport 1 ton for 1 Km
Average distance from the construction site	665 Km
Usable capacity (including returns with no load)	95%
Apparent specific weight of the transported products	7850 Kg/m <sup>3</sup> (steel) - 2700 Kg/m <sup>3</sup> (aluminium)
Usage capacity (volumetric factor)	1

#### ■ A5 - Assembly

The installation process is not covered by Atena therefore it has been considered out of scope.

### END OF LIFE STAGE

- C1 - De-construction demolition
- C2 - Transport to recycling sites and to final disposal
- C3 - Waste processing
- C4 - Disposal

At this stage the environmental impacts refers to **End of Life Stage**



#### ■ C1 - De-construction demolition

This step refers to deconstruction, including dismantling or demolition of the product from the building including initial on site sorting of the materials.

Impacts related to this stage can be considered not relevant because the activities are generally carried out manually without using special machinery with not considerable energy consumption.

#### ■ C2 - Transport to recycling sites or to final disposal

Regarding the transport stage of discarded products, as part of the waste processing, to recycling sites and the waste transport to final disposal, the LCA studio has estimated the impacts related to **150 km** by truck.

#### ■ C3 - Waste processing

Waste treatment for reuse, recycling and energy recovery. At the end of its life, approximately **42,8%** of the **steel** product **45,8%** of the **aluminum** and is **sent for recycling**. The scenario adopted considers the average European or global disposal scenarios depending on the countries where the product is disposed of.

#### ■ C4 - Disposal

At the end of its life, approximately **5,1%** of the **steel** product and **6,3%** of the **aluminum** product are disposed of in **landfills**.

### RESOURCE AND RECOVERY STAGE

#### ■ D - Reuse- Recovery Recycling potential



Regarding the **steel** module D describes the benefits deriving from the **recycling process of the various components of the product** at the end of its life. In particular, Module D evaluates the net benefits between the impacts generated by the secondary production of steel starting from scrap by electric arc furnace (EAF), accounted for with a positive sign, and the avoided impacts deriving from the primary production of blast furnace steel (BOF), accounted for with a negative sign.

Regarding the **aluminum** this module evaluates the net benefits between **the impacts generated by secondary aluminum production**, accounted for with a positive sign, and the avoided impacts deriving from primary aluminum production, accounted for with a negative sign. The secondary production of aluminum was characterized by considering a preliminary phase of collection and selection of post-consumer scrap in order to eliminate the impurities, followed by a phase of melting of the same in the foundry. The primary production of aluminum is powered by bauxite, which is processed to become aluminum oxide, from which the metal is extracted through the electrolysis process (primary aluminum).

Atena products do not contain SVHC Substances of Very High Concern, do not release dangerous substances including formaldehyde, paints, sublimations and digital printing are carried out using VOC-free substances.

At the end of their life cycle, the Atena products become non-hazardous waste, that can be prepared for selective demolition, reuse, recovery and recycling; steel and aluminum components infacts are totally recyclable.





## LCA IMPACT ASSESSMENT



The following paragraphs show the **environmental impact assessments** of all the products considered in the LCA study.

According to EPD standard, impact indicators are split in the following three classes:

- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
- RESOURCE CONSUMPTION
- WASTE PRODUCTION

**DECLARED UNIT:**  
1 kg of steel- aluminum system

**Contribution analysis:** for all indicators more than **80% of the impacts** are bound to the materials used to produce the systems (galvanised steel, aluminum and paint), followed by the contribution of the process energies to which the materials are subjected; the energy consumptions in plant for these operations are not very significant, compared to those due to the operations that take place upstream carried out from the Atena plant.

**Insulating materials:** materials with insulating properties such as rock wool, glass wool, polyester fiber or non-woven fabric can be applied to the surface of the perforated modules. In LCA study, these materials were considered as "optional". In this EPD the impacts bound to these materials are expressed as a percentage of variation of  $kgCO_{2eq}$  per kg of applied insulating material, of the GWP-GHG indicator, i.e.:

Glass wool +55% | Rock wool + 27% | Polyester fiber +86% | TNT (1) +94%

**Range of variability:** the ranges of variability of the GWP-GHG indicator for configurations that present a variation greater than ± 10% compared to the representative product are:

- Configurations with **smooth surface module:** from -45% to +42%.
- Configurations with **perforated surface module:** from -42% to +39%.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

**CAPTION:**

**PEI** Potential environment impact  
**UM** Unit of measure  
**GWP-t** Global warming potential, total  
**GWP-f** Global warming potential, fossil  
**GWP-b** Global warming potential, biogenic  
**GWP-luluc** Global warming potential, land use and change  
**GWP-GHG** Global warming potential, GHG  
**ODP** Ozone depletion potential

**AP** Acidification potential of land and water  
**EP,f** Eutrophication potential, freshwater  
**EP,m** Eutrophication potential, marine  
**EP,t** Eutrophication potential, terrestrial  
**POCP** Photochemical ozone creation potential  
**ADP,e** Abiotic depletion potential, non fossil  
**ADP,f** Abiotic depletion potential, fossil  
**WDP** Water use

### Sch. 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

PEI	UM	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-t	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	4,78E + 00	9,63E - 02	0,00E + 00	2,07E - 02	0,00E + 00	5,86E - 04	-5,32E + 00
GWP-f	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	4,76E + 00	9,63E - 02	0,00E + 00	2,07E - 02	0,00E + 00	5,86E - 04	-5,31E + 00
GWP-b	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1,06E - 02	5,74E - 06	0,00E + 00	1,25E - 06	0,00E + 00	1,14E - 07	-5,05E - 03
GWP-luluc	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1,15E - 02	8,65E - 07	0,00E + 00	1,84E - 07	0,00E + 00	1,59E - 08	-6,58E - 03
GWP-GHG	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	4,77E + 00	9,63E - 02	0,00E + 00	2,07E - 02	0,00E + 00	5,86E - 04	-5,32E + 00
ODP	kg CFC-11eq	4,88E - 07	2,28E - 08	0,00E + 00	4,93E - 09	0,00E + 00	1,36E - 10	-1,38E - 07
AP	mol H + eq	2,92E - 02	5,23E - 04	0,00E + 00	9,99E - 05	0,00E + 00	4,57E - 06	-3,30E - 02
EP,f (2)	Kg P eq	1,43E - 04	7,08E - 08	0,00E + 00	1,63E - 08	0,00E + 00	4,13E - 10	-1,65E - 04
EP,m	Kg N eq	4,64E - 03	1,76E - 04	0,00E + 00	3,75E - 05	0,00E + 00	1,95E - 06	-5,20E - 03
EP,t	mol N eq	4,92E - 02	1,93E - 03	0,00E + 00	4,12E - 04	0,00E + 00	2,14E - 05	-5,76E - 02
POCP	kgNMVOCeq	1,41E - 02	4,71E - 04	0,00E + 00	1,00E - 04	0,00E + 00	5,14E - 06	-1,63E - 02
ADP,e (3)	Kg Sb eq	1,46E - 05	4,54E - 09	0,00E + 00	1,03E - 09	0,00E + 00	2,77E - 11	-6,22E - 06
ADP,f (3)	MJ	6,61E + 01	1,36E + 00	0,00E + 00	2,95E - 01	0,00E + 00	8,28E - 03	-4,64E + 01
WDP (3)	m <sup>3</sup>	2,69E + 00	-1,41E - 04	0,00E + 00	-2,58E - 05	0,00E + 00	9,02E - 07	-2,05E - 01

(1) = TNT non-woven fabric . | (2) = 1 kg of phosphorus (P) is equivalent to 3,07 kg of phosphorus (PO<sub>4</sub>).  
(3) =The results of these environmental impact indicators must be used carefully because the uncertainties about these results are high or because experience with the indicator is limited.

## RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

**CAPTION:**

**PEI** Potential environment impact  
**UM** Unit of measure  
**PERE** Renewable primary energy excluding that one used as raw material  
**PERM** Renewable primary energy used as raw material  
**PERT** Total use of renewable primary energy  
**PENRE** Non-renewable primary energy excluding that one used as raw material  
**PENRM** Non-renewable primary energy used as raw material  
**PENRT** Total use of non-renewable primary energy  
**SM** Use of secondary raw materials  
**RSF** Use of renewable secondary fuels  
**NRSF** Use of non-renewable secondary fuels  
**FW** Net use of fresh water

### Sch. 6 - RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

PEI	UM	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1,26E + 01	2,04E - 03	0,00E + 00	4,42E - 04	0,00E + 00	2,33E - 04	-2,54E + 00
PERM	MJ	1,41E - 01	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00
PERT	MJ	1,28E + 01	2,04E - 03	0,00E + 00	4,42E - 04	0,00E + 00	2,33E - 04	-2,54E + 00
PENRE	MJ	7,73E + 01	1,33E + 00	0,00E + 00	2,88E - 01	0,00E + 00	8,09E - 03	-6,62E + 01
PENRM	MJ	3,99E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00
PENRT	MJ	8,13E + 01	1,33E + 00	0,00E + 00	2,88E - 01	0,00E + 00	8,09E - 03	-6,62E + 01
SM	Kg	2,47E - 01	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	2,30E - 01
RSF	MJ	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
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1,16E - 01	2,83E - 05	0,00E + 00	6,23E - 06	0,00E + 00	6,58E - 07	-5,89E - 03

## WASTE PRODUCTION

**CAPTION:**

**PEI** Potential environment impact  
**UM** Unit of measure  
**HWD** Hazardous waste disposed  
**NHWD** Non-hazardous waste disposed  
**RWD** Radioactive waste disposed  
**CRU** Components for re-use  
**MFR** Materials for recycling  
**MER** Materials for energy recovery  
**EEE** Exported energy

### Sch. 7 - WASTE PRODUCTION

PEI	UM	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	Kg	3,09E - 03	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	2,93E - 04
NHWD	Kg	2,28E - 01	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	1,14E - 01	1,35E - 04
RWD	Kg	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00
CRU	Kg	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00
MFR	Kg	1,42E - 01	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	8,86E - 01	0,00E + 00	1,26E - 02
MER	Kg	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00
EEE	MJ	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00	0,00E + 00

## APPENDIX



**Range of variability:** the ranges of variability of the GWP-GHG indicator for configurations that present a variation greater than  $\pm 10\%$  compared to the representative product are:

- Configurations with **smooth surface module**: from -45% to +42%.
- Configurations with **perforated surface module**: from -42% to +39%.

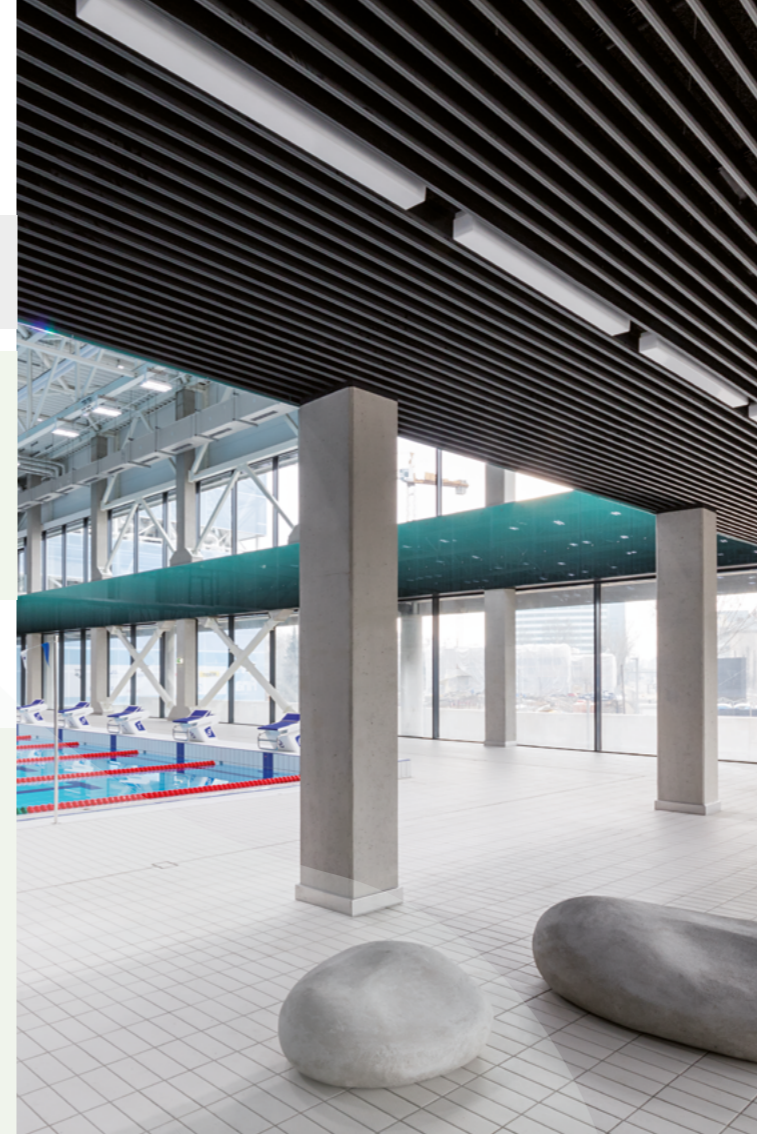
The models and their variation ranges are indicated below

**Tab.6 | A- VARIABILITY RANGE PER FAMILY PRODUCT**  
**Systems made in steel and aluminum**

FAMIGLIA	CATALOGO	% VAR - SURFACE	
		Smooth	Perforated
BAFFLE	<i>Metal Baffle</i>	+40%	+39%
SELF B. STAVES	<i>Metal Series</i>	+38%	+38%
STAVES	<i>Metal Series</i>	+42%	+28%
OPEN CELLS	<i>Metal Series</i>	+38%	-
SPECIALS TRAV.	<i>Metal Shapes</i>	+38%	+29%
SPECIALS STR.	<i>Metal Shapes</i>	+30%	+24%
STD CLIP-IN	<i>Metal Modular</i>	+30%	+10%
STD LAY-IN	<i>Metal Modular</i>	+21%	+10%
HEALTHCARE H+	<i>Atena H+</i>	+14%	+10%

In comparison with the representative model, the 86% of analyzed configurations shows a variation greater or lower than 10% for the GWP-GHG indicator; to allow easy use of the data, the value of greatest variation is reported for all families, including for the products that fall within the range. On request, Atena can provide the precise data.

SELF B. STAVES= Self bearing staves  
SPECIALS TRAV.= Special systems with visible structure made of aluminum channels  
SPECIALS STR.= Special systems with steel visible and hidden structure structure solutions with aluminum channels and steel panels included.  
STD CLIP-IN= modular clip in panels systems  
STD LAY-IN= modular lay in panels systems



atena-it.com



■ **Atena S.p.A.**  
Via A. De Gasperi, 52  
30020 Gruaro (VE) Italy  
Ph: +39 0421 75526  
Fax: +39 0421 75692  
atena-it.com - info@atena-it.com

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