ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

STONINI PANELS

TACTILE SPACES. A CLEANER FUTURE.
Environmental considerations across sourcing, manufacturing, use and end-of-life.

Document purpose. This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) summarises the anticipated environmental considerations associated with Stonini Panels, based on the product composition and information supplied for this document.

Product composition: Gypsum, water, resin and chopped strand fibreglass reinforcement.

Important note: This is a general product-level statement, not a site-specific environmental assessment or independently verified life-cycle assessment. Claims regarding emissions, recyclability, sourcing, performance and compliance should be confirmed against supplier documentation, manufacturing records, applicable test reports and local waste-facility requirements before external publication.

1. Introduction

Stonini Panels are a building panel system designed to provide strength, durability and ease of installation. This Environmental Impact Statement evaluates key environmental considerations associated with the product over its life cycle, including raw material sourcing, manufacturing, transportation, installation and end-of-life management.

The assessment is qualitative and is based on the stated composition of gypsum, water, resin and chopped strand fibreglass reinforcement. Actual impacts will depend on the origin and production methods of the raw materials, manufacturing efficiency, transport distances, installation practices, service life and the waste-management options available at the end of the product's use.

2. Environmental Impact Summary

Stonini Panels may offer environmental benefits where they are manufactured efficiently, installed with minimal waste and used over a long service life. The principal considerations are summarised below. These are potential attributes and should not be interpreted as verified environmental certifications.

Resource efficiency	Water and production inputs can be managed through accurate batching, process controls and reuse where technically suitable.
Durability and service life	A durable panel may reduce the frequency of replacement and associated material use, provided the product is correctly specified, installed and maintained.
Waste reduction	Careful cutting, handling and production planning can reduce offcuts and manufacturing rejects.
Recycling and recovery	Recovery or recycling may be possible where suitable processes and facilities accept the panel's composite material. Availability must be confirmed locally.
Emissions	Manufacturing energy, transport and resin-related emissions should be assessed using supplier data and site-specific information. Low-VOC performance should only be claimed where supported by test results.

3. Product Composition

Component	Role in the panel	Environmental considerations
Gypsum (calcium sulphate dihydrate)	Primary mineral component; contributes to the panel body and fire-related performance characteristics, subject to product testing.	Mining or recovery, processing energy, transport and the potential for recovery or reuse where suitable facilities exist.
Water	Used in the manufacturing process to prepare the panel mixture or slurry.	Water demand, wastewater controls and opportunities to reuse process water where technically and hygienically appropriate.
Resin	Provides bonding and contributes to panel cohesion, durability and resistance to moisture, depending on the resin system.	Impacts depend on resin chemistry, dosage, supplier practices, manufacturing emissions and the resin's effect on end-of-life processing.
Chopped strand fibreglass	Reinforcement that contributes to structural integrity and resistance to cracking or impact, depending on design and testing.	Glass-fibre production is energy intensive; the composite nature of the panel can make material separation and recycling more difficult.

4. Raw Material Sourcing

Raw material sourcing is an important contributor to the overall environmental profile of Stonini Panels. The following practices are recommended:

- Gypsum should be obtained from lawful, appropriately managed suppliers. Where available and technically suitable, recovered or by-product gypsum may be considered.
- Water should be used efficiently, with losses monitored and reuse considered where appropriate.
- Resin should be sourced from suppliers able to provide relevant safety data sheets, technical information and environmental information where available.
- Chopped strand fibreglass should be sourced from suppliers with documented product specifications and responsible manufacturing and waste-management practices.
- Supplier declarations, recycled-content information, transport distances and environmental product declarations (where available) should be retained to support future assessment.

5. Manufacturing Impact

The environmental impact of manufacturing depends on energy use, process yield, dust and emissions controls, water management, packaging and waste handling. The following controls can help minimise impacts:

- Use production planning and accurate batching to minimise raw-material losses and rejected panels.
- Monitor energy consumption and maintain equipment for efficient operation.
- Control dust from dry materials and cutting operations using appropriate extraction, housekeeping and personal protective measures.
- Manage resin handling in accordance with supplier instructions and applicable workplace and environmental requirements.
- Contain and manage process water and prevent uncontrolled discharge to stormwater or the environment.
- Reuse or recycle clean production offcuts and packaging where practical and accepted by available facilities.
- Separate waste streams and use licensed waste contractors where required; retain records of waste quantities and destinations.

6. Transportation and Installation

Transport impacts are influenced by the distance between suppliers, the manufacturing site, distributors and construction sites, as well as vehicle type, load efficiency and delivery planning. Consolidated deliveries, efficient loading and avoiding unnecessary trips can reduce fuel use and associated emissions.

At installation, panels should be handled, stored and cut in accordance with product instructions. Accurate measurement and cutting plans can reduce offcuts. Any dust generated during cutting should be controlled using suitable equipment and safe work practices. Packaging and offcuts should be collected and sorted rather than left on site.

7. Use Phase

During service, the panel's environmental contribution is linked to its durability, maintenance requirements and suitability for the intended application. A long service life can reduce replacement frequency and demand for additional materials. These benefits depend on correct design, installation, exposure conditions and maintenance.

- Specify and install the panels in accordance with the relevant technical documentation.
- Inspect and maintain the installed system as recommended for its application.
- Avoid premature replacement through appropriate detailing and protection from conditions outside the product's intended use.
- Where indoor air quality or volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are material considerations, rely on applicable test reports or certification rather than an unverified low-VOC claim.

8. End-of-Life Management

At the end of its service life, Stonini Panels should be assessed for reuse, recovery, recycling or disposal in accordance with local requirements. Because the product combines gypsum, resin and fibreglass, the feasibility of recycling will depend on the panel's formulation, contamination, available separation technology and the acceptance criteria of local facilities.

- Consider reuse of intact panels where they remain suitable and safe for the intended application.
- Contact local recyclers or waste contractors before assuming that composite panels can be recycled.

- Segregate clean offcuts and demolition waste where practical, and document the receiving facility and waste destination.
- If recovery is not available, dispose of the material through an appropriately authorised facility and in accordance with applicable requirements.
- Do not describe the product as fully recyclable unless this is supported by evidence that reflects actual collection and processing options.

9. Environmental Risk Controls

Potential aspect	Potential impact	Suggested control
Raw material extraction and processing	Resource use, energy use and transport emissions	Use documented suppliers; review available environmental data and optimise purchasing and delivery.
Resin handling	Spills, waste and potential emissions	Follow the resin SDS and supplier guidance; use suitable containment, ventilation and waste procedures.
Dust from cutting or handling	Airborne dust and local nuisance	Use suitable dust extraction, housekeeping and work practices.
Process water and wash-down	Uncontrolled discharge or water consumption	Contain process water; prevent discharge to stormwater; reuse or dispose of it appropriately.
Manufacturing rejects and offcuts	Landfill and wasted resources	Improve yield, segregate waste and investigate approved recovery options.
End-of-life composite waste	Limited recycling options	Confirm acceptance with facilities in advance and maintain disposal or recovery records.

10. Environmental Management and Improvement

Stonini Panels' environmental performance can be improved through ongoing monitoring and review. Recommended indicators include:

- Raw-material consumption and manufacturing yield per unit of product.
- Energy and water use per production batch or unit.
- Volumes of production waste, recycled material and waste sent to landfill.
- Transport efficiency and delivery consolidation.
- Availability of supplier environmental declarations, safety data sheets and relevant emissions or performance test reports.
- Periodic review of recycling and recovery options in the markets where the panels are supplied.

11. Overall Conclusion

Stonini Panels are manufactured from gypsum, water, resin and chopped strand fibreglass reinforcement. Their environmental profile is influenced by the sourcing and processing of these materials, manufacturing efficiency, transportation, installation practices, service life and end-of-life options.

Potential environmental benefits include efficient use of materials, reduced installation waste and a long service life when the product is correctly specified and installed. Key considerations include the energy and resource demands of raw-material production, resin-related impacts, dust and water controls during manufacture and installation, and the limited or location-dependent recyclability of composite panels.

With appropriate supplier selection, manufacturing controls, waste minimisation and responsible end-of-life management, environmental impacts can be managed and progressively reduced. Any specific claims concerning embodied carbon, VOC emissions, recyclability, fire performance or environmental certification should be supported by relevant evidence before being used in marketing or compliance documentation.

12. Basis, Limitations and Review

This document has been prepared from the product composition and descriptive information supplied by STONINI. No independent laboratory testing, site audit, supplier verification, quantitative life-cycle assessment or legal compliance audit

has been undertaken for this statement. It does not replace product-specific technical documentation, safety data sheets, environmental approvals or professional advice.

Recommended review inputs include current supplier data for gypsum, resin and fibreglass; manufacturing energy and water records; waste and recycling records; relevant VOC or emissions test reports; and confirmation of applicable Australian and New South Wales requirements for the product's intended uses.

Document Control

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