INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TRIMOTERM PANELS, QBISS AND QBISS SCREEN ELEMENTS WASTE AND PACKING MATERIALS
1. **INTRODUCTION**

Trimoterm panels, Qbiss and Qbiss Screen Mw elements consist of a laminated core which is made of mineral wool, and for Qbiss Screen H and H+ with Al. (Aluminium) honeycomb. All elements consist of two galvanised and prefinished steel sheets. Mineral wool or Al. honeycomb and steel sheet are glued together with polyurethane glue (see fig. 1 - 3).

Qbiss One is distinguished by the unique rounded corner of the element. A solution, it is the result of world-class engineering and the highest automated technology and patented manufacturing systems.

1.1. **Composition of the product with packing (protective) foil**

![Fig. 1: Trimoterm panels (facade panel FTV and roof panel SNV with mineral wool core)](image1)

![Fig. 2: Qbiss and Qbiss Screen Mw element (with mineral wool core)](image2)

![Fig. 3: Qbiss Screen element H and H+ (with Al. honeycomb core)](image3)

Panel consumption:
- protective PE foil
- thin sheet metal
- polyurethane adhesive
- mineral wool or Al. honeycomb
- polyurethane adhesive
- thin sheet metal
- protective PE foil (optional)

1.2. **Consumption of packaging materials**

![Fig. 4: Trimoterm panels packaging elements.](image4)

Identity of the project

Styro-foam or cardboard cover (optional)

Panels and all protecting elements are wrapped by the stretch wrap PE foil

Handling instruction

Cover

Styro-foam, bottom

Styro-foam
2. MANAGING OF WASTE PANELS AND PACKAGING MATERIALS

2.1. Process of separation

Waste panels can exist as many different forms. The waste could be the result of panel cutting, remains, panels damaged as a result of improper site handling, or the constructing or deconstructing of the building. Panel remains should be separated into plies and the individual materials separated.

Once the panels have been separated into layers, the thin metal sheet should be mechanically separated from the mineral wool or Al. honeycomb. Usually, after the mechanical separation (at panels with mineral wool), some mineral wool remains, this may have to be removed mechanically.

After panels are separated to layers, you are left with next waste materials:
- waste metal sheet,
- waste mineral wool (in case of Trimoterm, Qbiss in Qbiss Screen Mw),
- waste rubber,
- waste Al. corner (in case of Qbiss Screen H and H+),
- waste Al. profile (in case of Qbiss and Qbiss Screen),
- waste Al. honeycomb (in case of Qbiss Screen H and H+).

2.2. Process of separate collection

While using panels, the separate collection of raw materials at the place of origin should be considered. Therefore, packaging materials are separated on-site. For ordinary packaging systems, the following types of packaging materials are present (see fig. 4):
- PE foil, which protects sheet surfaces from mechanical damage at mounting stage,
- PE foil, a weather-protection panel packaging,
- Styro-foam bottoms and covers, that enable load manipulation during loading and unloading,
- cardboard, which protects the package during handling,
- wooden cases (for flashing elements, screws and panels).

For smaller quantities, the panel remains are mechanically separated on-site, however, for larger quantities, the separation processes are performed by authorised waste handling organisations.

2.3. Handling over secondary raw materials and waste to authorised organisations

Coated galvanised metal sheets

Thin coated and galvanised sheet metal should be handed over to the authorised organisations equipped for collecting secondary raw materials. Partial quantities of PUR adhesive, remaining on the sheet metal after separation, should be considered as well.

According to the rules and ecological processes for remelting different metal wastes, the smoke gases should be cleaned by the purifying plants. Thus, the remelting of thin coated metal sheets, compounded into panels, is allowed.

Mineral wool

Mineral wool, as waste should be collected separately and:
- handed over to organisations as a raw material, in order to be recycled or,
- handed over to organisations, in order to be installed as a building material or,
- handed over to a landfill (according to the European Directive analysis, it should be considered as non-hazardous waste - Directive 1999/31/ES).
**Rubber**

The installed rubber serves as a longitudinally seal between two panels and as a corner element on the panel. The longitudinally seal should be removed mechanically. Rubber corner after the separation remains on sheet metal and should be mechanically separated from the sheet metal. The rubber as waste should be disposed as special waste and to make to organisations as raw material for energy. The waste rubber is so used for burning in incinerators (e.g. in the cement industry, ...), where smoke gases are cleaned by purifying plants.

**Polyurethane foam**

The installed polyurethane foamed seal will be removed mechanically. The seal as waste should be disposed as special waste and to make to organisations as raw material for energy. The waste seal is therefore used for burning in incinerators (e.g. in the cement industry ...), where smoke gases are cleaned by purifying plants.

**Al. profile (in case of Qbiss and Qbiss Screen), Al. corner and Al. honeycomb (Qbiss Screen)**

Aluminium profiles, corner and honeycomb should be handed over to the authorised organisations equipped for collecting secondary raw materials.

**Packaging material**

Packaging collected separately should be handed over as a secondary raw material:

- PE foil is recycled for use in PE foil production (recyclable),
- styro-foam is recycled for use in Styro-foam production (recyclable),
- cardboard – recycled by the paper industry,
- wood (cases for flashing elements, screws and panels) as fuel, or recycled by the cellulose industry.

### 2.4. Responsibility of waste separation and handling over to the authorized organisations

By buying the product, the ordering party or the end user are responsible for its proper use and its sorting and handing over to the authorised organisations. The same responsibility exists for product waste and packaging in accordance with the regulations in the country of the ordering party or end user.

These guidelines are designed to help with waste management and conform to the directives on the management of waste and waste packaging, applicable in EU.

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Note: Polyurethane foam, serving as an adhesive, after the separation partly remains on sheet metal and partly on mineral wool or Al. honeycomb. Due to the small residual quantities involved per product unit and the technologically demanding processes required to remove it, the polyurethane foam is treated as an integral part of remains, burning up during primary process of metal remelting, and the smoke gases cleaned by purifying plants within the melting furnaces.
MANUFACTURER’S DECLARATION

Manufacturer: Trimo d.o.o., Prijateljeva cesta 12, 8210 Trebnje

Declares,
that the product Trimoterm panels, Qbiss and Qbiss Screen elements are made in accordance with the following Directives, regulating waste and packaging waste managing:

- Council directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste,
- Council directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste

Including the packaging material for Trimoterm [FTV and SNV] panels and Qbiss One elements are 97-99% recyclable; and Qbiss Screen H, Qbiss Screen H+ and Qbiss Screen Mw elements are 97-98% recyclable, respectfully the »Instruction for the treatment of the Trimoterm panels, Qbiss and Qbiss Screen elements waste and packaging materials« are followed. Such instructions are intended for the user, respectively the customer, as information about appropriate disposal of remainders of panels and packaging material in compliance with the applicable legislation, respectively about separation, sorting and handover of such remainders and waste to authorized collection sites and entities.

The manufacturer further declares that in general the products Trimoterm, Qbiss and Qbiss Screen are manufactured from premium and environmentally friendly materials and therefore they do not pose a risk to environment during their life cycle (including recycling), provided they are used for the intended purposes and correctly handled while being recycled. Upon expiration of their life cycle they may be, in accordance with the relevant directives of instructions, recycled by authorized entities or disposed by authorized collection sites (dumping places) without any significant impacts on environment.

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Jańczuk Jacek
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