



# Snoei

PREFAB BUILDINGS



# Sustainability

Sustainability Brochure

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## Sustainability

Snoei system buildings rank among the most sustainable and circular solutions in the steel building segment. Each material used consists of a single pure material type, without fixed connections between different components. This ensures easier disassembly and more efficient recycling.

A good example is the loose insulation placed between two layers of corrugated sheeting, a smart choice that significantly simplifies reuse or material separation at the end of the building's lifecycle. The raw materials used are carefully selected: locally sourced where possible, efficiently consumed, and more sustainable than commonly found in the market.

Thanks to these design principles, Snoei buildings achieve exceptional sustainability scores.

This sustainability is built on three core principles:

1. Reduce – minimal use of raw materials
2. Reuse – maximum reuse of products and components
3. Recycle – high-quality reuse of raw materials





## Reduce: Reduction of raw materials

### a. Foundation:

Depending on the application, a wooden ring beam can be used as a foundation, entirely without concrete. If concrete is used, thin prefab concrete slabs or a lightly poured concrete base are sufficient. This significantly limits the total material consumption.

### b. Construction:

The signature arched shape of the Romney and Variant buildings allows for a lightweight, self-supporting structure. Compared to a traditional gable-roof building, a Romney can save up to 60% in materials. Its compact shape also enables more efficient transport of parts. The steel used in the construction comes primarily from Western Europe, which minimizes transportation distances.

### c. Purlins:

Purlins are preferably made of wood, a natural, lightweight, and easy-to-process material with low emissions. The wood is mainly sourced from Central Europe, ensuring a short and efficient supply route to our factory in Krimpen aan den IJssel.

### d. Cladding:

The steel cladding is just 0.56 mm thick, yet highly durable thanks to its strong sinusoidal shape. This efficient profiling enables a long lifespan using as little material as possible.





## Reuse: Reuse of complete buildings or components

### a. Prefab:

Every building is designed as a modular construction kit that can be relocated. All components are assembled on-site without fixed connections and can be dismantled without damage. A major advantage compared to cold-formed steel systems is the limited number of fasteners, which makes disassembly and reassembly at a new location economically viable. Moreover, all parts—even from buildings delivered decades ago—are still available as new components.

### b. Renovation:

When cladding wears out or becomes outdated, the underlying steel structure remains fully reusable. Only the cladding needs replacing. This offers a clear advantage over self-supporting systems, where often the entire structure must be replaced.

### c. Relocation:

The modular system building is ideal for reuse at a different location. Its compact transport format and modular setup make relocation simple. Thanks to its universal design, the building can be reused for a wide range of applications—without requiring major modifications.





## Recycle: The value of a building at the end of its life cycle

### a. Steel construction:

The structure of our buildings is made of low-alloy steel. With regular maintenance, its lifespan is virtually endless. If the structure is eventually affected by corrosion, the steel remains fully recyclable. It can be processed as scrap to produce new steel, without loss of material quality.

### b. Wooden purlins:

The wooden purlins also have a nearly endless lifespan when properly maintained. If replacement is needed due to moisture damage, wood is ideally suited for reuse or recycling. Since it's a natural and locally sourced material, the environmental impact remains low—even at the end of the product's life cycle.

### c. Cladding:

Depending on the conditions, the metal cladding has an average lifespan of 30 to 50 years. Once it reaches the end of its life, it can be dismantled easily and recycled as scrap steel.

