

Date: 28th February, 2026

To,
The Manager,
Listing Department,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block-G,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),
Mumbai - 400051.
NSE Symbol: EUROBOND

To,
The Manager,
Listing Department,
BSE Limited,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400001.
Scrip Code: 544461

Sub.: Press Release issued by Euro Panel Products Limited

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Please find enclosed press release titled “**5 Things Developers Must Consider Before Finalising Facade Materials in 2026**”.

Kindly take the same on your records and acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,

For Euro Panel Products Limited

Rajesh Nanalal Shah
Managing Director
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Encl: A/a



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5 Things Developers Must Consider Before Finalising Facade Materials in 2026

The era of the aesthetics-first facade is over. While cladding selection was historically driven by visual appeal and upfront cost, tightening regulations now dictate that performance comes first.

A modern facade is a building's primary defence against fire, wind loads, and environmental degradation. Consequently, developers must execute rigorous due diligence into a material's composition, manufacturing origin, and certified safety. Here are the five non-negotiable pillars driving facade selection in 2026.

Warranty of the Material

Developers must demand coverage that precisely aligns with an asset's true lifecycle—scaling up to 15 or 20 years for premium infrastructure. However, a paper guarantee is meaningless if the issuer lacks credibility. A warranty alone offers no real protection without the manufacturer's financial stability and technical capability to honour it. When inferior materials inevitably fail, developers are left exposed to compounding replacement costs, compliance liabilities, and severe brand damage.

The new standard is non-negotiable: materials must be tested, certified by an authorised government body, and *then* warranted. Furthermore, trust must be replaced by verification. Industry leaders mandate that performance claims be backed by **NABL-accredited (ISO/IEC 17025)** in-house labs. When a manufacturer internally verifies 16 different parameters like impact resistance and coating thickness, the warranty transitions from a marketing promise to a documented, scientific fact.

Durability of Material

While standard commercial-grade alloys have historically been the norm, they can pose unnecessary structural risks over time. For superior architectural strength, a more prudent approach involves specifying high-performance options like the 3003 and 5000 series. The 5000 series (such as 5005) serves as a true marine-grade solution, making it the ideal recommendation for coastal infrastructure. Engineered for targeted corrosion resistance and a higher strength-to-weight ratio, these advanced alloys help ensure panel flatness and long-term structural integrity under severe thermal stress

This requirement has driven the adoption of the Engineered Solid Panel.

- For those developers that are working in high-risk areas where fire safety is critical, developers are choosing Solid-Aluminium Panels as these panels are made of a homogeneous metal and consequently, achieve the highest-Class A1 rating for non-combustibility.
- For projects that require versatility in terms of design and exterior appearance, Engineered Solid Panels can be specified to have Class A2 fire-retardant characteristics, while allowing for dual finish options (i.e. two different finishes applied to either side of the panel)

Advanced panel coatings like PVDF (Polyvinylidene Fluoride) and FEVE coatings, are engineered to resist the fading and chalking that plague standard polyesters.

Test Certificate & The Issuing Body

As fire safety norms become universally stricter, a generic, self-attested report is no longer sufficient. True risk mitigation requires a definitive, uninterrupted chain of custody from internationally accredited testing authorities.

Developers must demand project-specific certifications from international third-party testing and certification labs like Thomas Bell-Wright, TUV Nord, or Exova Warringtonfire. Crucially, internal due diligence must verify that the provided certificate matches the exact batch and technical specifications of the material delivered to the site.

Equally critical is validation through NABL-accredited (ISO/IEC 17025) facilities, a highly desired benchmark that demands strict equipment calibration, verified staff competence, and gruelling unannounced audits. Backed by global Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA), this rigorous accreditation ensures that a manufacturer's everyday production holds the exact same weight and reliability as international safety standards.

Service & Delivery Part

The logistics crisis of the early 2020s taught the construction world a hard lesson: a superior product is useless if it is stuck in a container halfway across the world.

This realization has driven a preference for backward integration. Manufacturers who have moved from simple assembly to full-scale engineering—bringing continuous coil coating and paint mixing processes in-house—have effectively protected themselves against global supply chain volatility. This domestic capability doesn't just mean faster delivery; it allows for the customization of cores like fire-retardants among others as well as specific finishes in a fraction of the time it takes to import, keeping project timelines strictly on track.

Long-term Durability & Weather Performance

In the end, the message is one of accountability. As climate change accelerates the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, true weather performance is no longer a theoretical promise; it is validated through gruelling, quantifiable metrics. Modern architecture demands materials proven to withstand extreme environments—verified through 1,000-hour Accelerated Weathering, Salt-Spray, and Humidity resistance tests mimicking real world environments. Furthermore, evaluating parameters like Linear Thermal Expansion, Abrasion Resistance (Falling Sand), and 1,000-hour Colour and Chalk Retention ensures the facade will not warp, delaminate, or degrade under severe thermal stress and intense UV exposure.

Beyond physical durability, sustainability will be quantifiable in ways that can be measured. Examples will be Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) manufacturing for facilities and the use of renewable energy, solar, to operate their production lines. Examples will be making a commitment to the circular economy through 100% recyclable aluminium cladding that maintains its structural integrity.

Ultimately, choosing a facade material has a lasting impact for the next several years. By promoting building materials that are sustainable and durable that meet or exceed verified safety criteria, developers are not just finishing a building; they are also creating a future-proof asset.