

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Salzgitter AG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-SAL-20230557-IBA1-EN
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Valid to	29.01.2029

Cold-rolled sheet made from scrap-based electrical steel
Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH

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1. General Information

Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-SAL-20230557-IBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Structural steels, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

30.01.2024

Valid to

29.01.2029



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)



Florian Pronold
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Cold-rolled sheet made from scrap-based electrical steel

Owner of the declaration

Salzgitter AG
Eisenhüttenstraße 99
38239 Salzgitter
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1 tonne of cold-rolled sheet made from scrap-based electrical steel

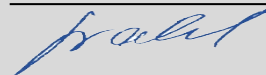
Scope:

This Environmental Product Declaration refers to one tonne of cold-rolled sheet manufactured by Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, whose slab input material is produced via a scrap-based electric arc furnace route. The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR		
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011		
<input type="checkbox"/>	internally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> externally



Prof. Dr. Birgit Grahl,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

This Environmental Product Declaration refers to the environmental impacts of all cold-rolled sheet products manufactured by Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, whose slab input material is produced via a scrap-based electric arc furnace route. (EU) Directive No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies for placing the product on the market in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland).

2.2 Application

The areas of application for cold-rolled products from Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH include the following:

- Automobile and automotive industry
- Domestic appliance industry
- Construction industry
- Building services
- Drum industry
- Furniture industry

2.3 Technical Data

This EPD covers all cold-rolled sheet products in various steel grades, dimensions, shapes and delivery states. The quality-specific information on tolerance specifications can be found in the corresponding standards. The respective information in the Declaration of Performance also applies.

Technical construction data

Name	Value	Unit
Density	7850	kg/m ³
Modulus of elasticity	210000	N/mm ²
Coefficient of thermal expansion	11	10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
Thermal conductivity	48	W/(mK)
Melting point	1535	°C
Minimum yield strength (sheet Steel)	165	N/mm ²
Minimum tensile strength (sheet Steel)	270	N/mm ²

The product's performance values correspond with the Declaration of Performance in terms of its essential properties in accordance with *EN 10130, Cold-rolled low-carbon steel flat products for cold-forming*:

- *EN 10268*, Cold-rolled steel flat products with high yield strength for cold-forming
- *DIN 1623*, Cold-rolled strip and sheet
- *EN 10131*, Cold-rolled uncoated flat products
- *VDA 239-100*, Flat steel products for cold-forming

The technical parameters from the standards are ensured on the basis of *ISO 9001*.

2.4 Delivery status

Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH products are supplied as coils. The dimensions vary depending on the application.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

The declared cold-rolled sheet consists of 100% steel produced via a scrap-based electric arc furnace route. The specific composition depends on the steel grade and the area of application and can be found in the material data sheets under Material data sheets.

The product / At least one sub-product contains substances from the ECHA list of candidates of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) (January 2022) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: **no**

The product / At least one sub-product contains other CMR substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the candidate list, exceeding 0.1% by mass in at least one sub-product: **no**

Biocide products were added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocide products (this then concerns a treated product as defined by the (EU) Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012): **no**

2.6 Manufacture

The starting material for the cold-rolled sheets are slabs that are produced via a scrap-based electric steel route. The slabs are heated to temperatures of between 1000 °C and 1200 °C for further processing, rolled out into so-called hot strips, pickled in hydrochloric acid and then rolled out again to the desired final thickness. The strips are then recrystallised and annealed to adjust their mechanical properties.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The integrated management system at Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH includes the quality management systems in accordance with *ISO 9001* and *ISO 14001*. The occupational safety and energy management systems meet the requirements of the international standards *ISO 45001* and *ISO 50001*. Supported by continuous investment in environmental protection measures, emissions to air and water are kept to a minimum. Legal requirements are complied with and in many cases significantly undercut. All operating facilities are periodically inspected by the authorities to ensure environmental (see also *SZFG*) compatibility.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Depending on the area of application, the further processing of cold-rolled sheet includes all common sheet metal processing methods, such as forming, edging, welding, cutting or painting.

2.9 Packaging

Cold-rolled sheets are either packaged in corrosion-inhibiting paper (VCI-paper) or delivered unpackaged and in compliance with statutory transport safety regulations.

2.10 Condition of use

If used for its intended purpose, no change is to be expected with regard to the material quality during use. Maintenance and inspection times depend on the design of the material and the place of use.

2.11 Environment and health during use

In connection with the intended use of the steel products, there are no known effects on human and animal health or harmful emissions into air, soil or water.

2.12 Reference service life

A general reference service life is not declared for cold-rolled sheet, as the service life of the products differs greatly due to the variety of applications. As a rule, the service life is limited by the user's maintenance intervals. Influences on ageing when the recognised rules of technology are applied.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Cold-rolled sheets are non-flammable according to *EN 13501*. No flammable gases or vapours escape. The fire resistance depends strongly on the area of application and the load.

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	A1
Burning droplets	d0
Smoke gas development	s1

Water

Under the influence of water, no negative consequences for the environment are to be expected due to the low solubility of steel in water. In combination with oxygen and water, steel can corrode.

Mechanical destruction

Unforeseeable mechanical impacts on the declared product have no consequences for the environment due to the plastic deformability of steel.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

This Environmental Product Declaration refers to the declared unit of one tonne of cold-rolled sheet, whose slab input material is produced via a scrap-based electric arc furnace route.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit (cold-rolled sheet)	1	t
Density	7850	kg/m ³
Thickness Min.	0,35	mm
Thickness Max.	3,5	mm

Other declared units are allowed if the conversion is shown transparently.

The average analysis in this EPD includes all input and production quantities of Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH for the calendar year 2022 and the expenses of the slab supplier Peiner Träger GmbH for the year 2021. For this reason, the results of this EPD are representative for cold-rolled sheet products from Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, whose slab input materials are produced via a scrap-based electric arc furnace route.

3.2 System boundary

This Environmental Product Declaration is a 'Cradle to gate' EPD with modules C1-C4 and module D.

Modules A1–A3: Product stage

The raw material supply stage in module A1 includes the expenses for the provision of materials and energy for the production of steel slabs and their further processing into cold-rolled sheets. In almost all cases, the costs for the production and transport of raw materials are mapped using the LCI database of the *Gabi 10* software. Module A2, on the other hand, includes expenses for internal plant material logistics, slab transport between the production sites, and scrap transport. Finally, module A3 contains the direct process emissions of slab production and further processing.

Module C1 | Deconstruction / Demolition

At the beginning of the disposal stage, the steel products are generally not combined with other materials and can be dismantled by type. The costs associated with dismantling are therefore estimated to be low and negligible.

Module C2 | Transport

An average distance of 100 km by truck is assumed as a representative scenario for waste management transport.

2.14 Re-use phase

Cold-rolled sheets are 100% recyclable and can either be reused directly or fed back into the steel industry as a valuable secondary raw material via recycling companies. Steel is a permanent material that can be recycled as often as desired.

2.15 Disposal

The declared product can be fully returned to the life cycle as a secondary raw material. The waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue is: 17 04 05 The waste type is to be equated with the code number 35103 according to the nationally valid Waste Catalogue Ordinance.

2.16 Further information

Further information is available at: <https://www.salzgitter-flachstahl.de/de/produkte/kaltgewalzte-produkte.html>.

Module C3 | Waste treatment

It is assumed that the steel products are shredded before recycling.

Module C4 | Disposal

Residual materials are not landfilled, as steel is completely recycled.

Module D | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

Module D shows the environmental impacts according to the selected end-of-life scenario (91.6% recycling, 5.3% reuse, 3.1% loss).

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

All assumptions are supported by detailed documentation and are based on real production data (see section 3.1). Where no primary data was available, the data sets were supplemented using the LCI database contained in *Gabi 10*. The transport costs are modelled using conservative assumptions and the disposal scenario is based on the results of a study by *Helmus*. Possible credits or debits from steel recycling at the end of the life cycle are mapped in accordance with the modelling methodology according to *worldsteel 2017*, *ISO 14040* and *PCR, Part B*.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

The End-of-Life scenario involves steel losses of 3.1%. Landfilling is not considered. The use of lubricants is neglected in steel production.

In their entirety, these unconsidered flows significantly comply with the cut-off criterion of max. 5% of energy and mass expenditure while also adhering to the criterion of 1% in relation to individual processes, (*PCR, Part A*).

The production of capital goods, equipment and infrastructure required for the manufacturing process were not taken into account.

3.5 Background data

The primary process data used for the modelling of slab production and its further processing into cold-rolled sheets originates from data collected by Peiner Träger GmbH and Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH as well as verified operating reports. The LCA calculations were carried out using the LCA for Experts life cycle assessment software and the LCI database for upstream chain emissions it contains (*Gabi 10*; database version 2023.1, software version 10.7.0.183).

3.6 Data quality

All primary production data for slab production and its further processing into cold-rolled sheets originates from the 2021 and 2022 financial years and is mainly based on data collected for official or commercial reporting obligations. These annual volumes were examined for plausibility. The evaluation model of the EU's 'Product Environmental Footprint' approach (see *PEF 2012*) was used to assess the data quality of the primary data. Accordingly, the overall quality of the primary data can be rated as 'very good'. The evaluation of the secondary data sets from the *GaBi 10* database, on the other hand, is carried out by Sphera and can be viewed on its website. When selecting the background data, care is taken to ensure the technological, geographical and time-related representativity of the data basis.

3.7 Period under review

The periods under review are the 2021 and 2022 financial years.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Germany

3.9 Allocation

Where possible, allocations are avoided in accordance with *EN 15804* and *PCR, Part A*. Instead, the environmental impacts of co-products and by-products are modelled in accordance with

the *ISO 14044* recommendation using system space expansion. The method used is based on the methodology published by *worldsteel 2017*. The total process loads are allocated to the main products and credits are allocated to the by-products if their use avoids the production of materials with an analogous function. Deviating from this, an economic allocation is carried out for granulated blast furnace slag in accordance with *PCR, Part B*.

The allocation procedures for reuse and recycling are based on the quantitative assumptions for recycling, reuse and loss of steel scrap from *Helmus*. Steel scrap generated during the production stage is returned to module A1 unencumbered, with the environmental impact of the entire secondary raw material resulting from the calculation of the net scrap quantity used in accordance with the methodology of *worldsteel 2017* and *ISO 14040*.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. The underlying database used is the "LCA for Experts software package from Sphera (*GaBi 10*; database version 2023.1, software version 10.7.0.183).

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The declared product does not contain any biogenic carbon.

Information describing the biogenic carbon content at the plant gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	-	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	-	kg C

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO₂.

The mass fractions for the waste treatment, disposal and reuse scenario are based on data from *Helmus*.

End of Life (C1–C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type (Scrap)	969	kg
Reuse	53	kg
Recycling	916	kg

Reuse, recovery and recycling potential (D), relevant scenario details

Name	Value	Unit
Collection Rate	96,6	%
Recycling	91,6	%
Reuse	5,3	%
Loss	3,1	%

5. LCA: Results

The following table shows the results of the Life Cycle Assessment for the declared product (1 tonne of cold-rolled sheet):

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	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
X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t cold-rolled sheet

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO ₂ eq	7.61E+02	0	8.95E+00	2.27E+01	0	-4.03E+01
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO ₂ eq	7.59E+02	0	8.93E+00	2.23E+01	0	-4.02E+01
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO ₂ eq	1.93E+00	0	-3.28E-02	3.89E-01	0	-1.02E-01
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO ₂ eq	1.65E-01	0	5.33E-02	3.53E-03	0	-8.76E-03
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	1.2E-06	0	1.56E-12	6.07E-10	0	-6.37E-08
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H ⁺ eq	1.73E+00	0	4.54E-02	3.39E-02	0	-9.19E-02
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	1.18E-02	0	2.08E-05	1.33E-04	0	-6.23E-04
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	5.9E-01	0	2.21E-02	1.11E-02	0	-3.13E-02
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	6.41E+00	0	2.46E-01	1.15E-01	0	-3.4E-01
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	1.59E+00	0	4.31E-02	2.66E-02	0	-8.44E-02
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	1.05E-04	0	6.31E-07	4.05E-06	0	-5.54E-06
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	1.06E+04	0	1.21E+02	3.13E+02	0	-5.61E+02
Water use (WDP)	m ³ world eq deprived	4.16E+01	0	4.63E-02	6.36E-01	0	-2.2E+00

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t cold-rolled sheet

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	1.43E+03	0	7.81E+00	2.94E+02	0	-7.59E+01
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	1.43E+03	0	7.81E+00	2.94E+02	0	-7.59E+01
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	1.06E+04	0	1.21E+02	3.13E+02	0	-5.62E+02
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	1.06E+04	0	1.21E+02	3.13E+02	0	-5.62E+02
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	1.08E+03	0	0	0	0	-5.71E+01
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m ³	2.71E+00	0	7.11E-03	1.03E-01	0	-1.44E-01

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t cold-rolled sheet

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	8.96E-01	0	3.24E-10	-6.11E-08	0	-4.75E-02
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	6.29E+01	0	1.76E-02	2.87E-01	0	-3.33E+00
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	5.98E-01	0	1.26E-04	3.05E-02	0	-3.17E-02
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	5.3E+01	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	9.16E+02	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	3.35E+01
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	3.06E+01	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 t cold-rolled sheet

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

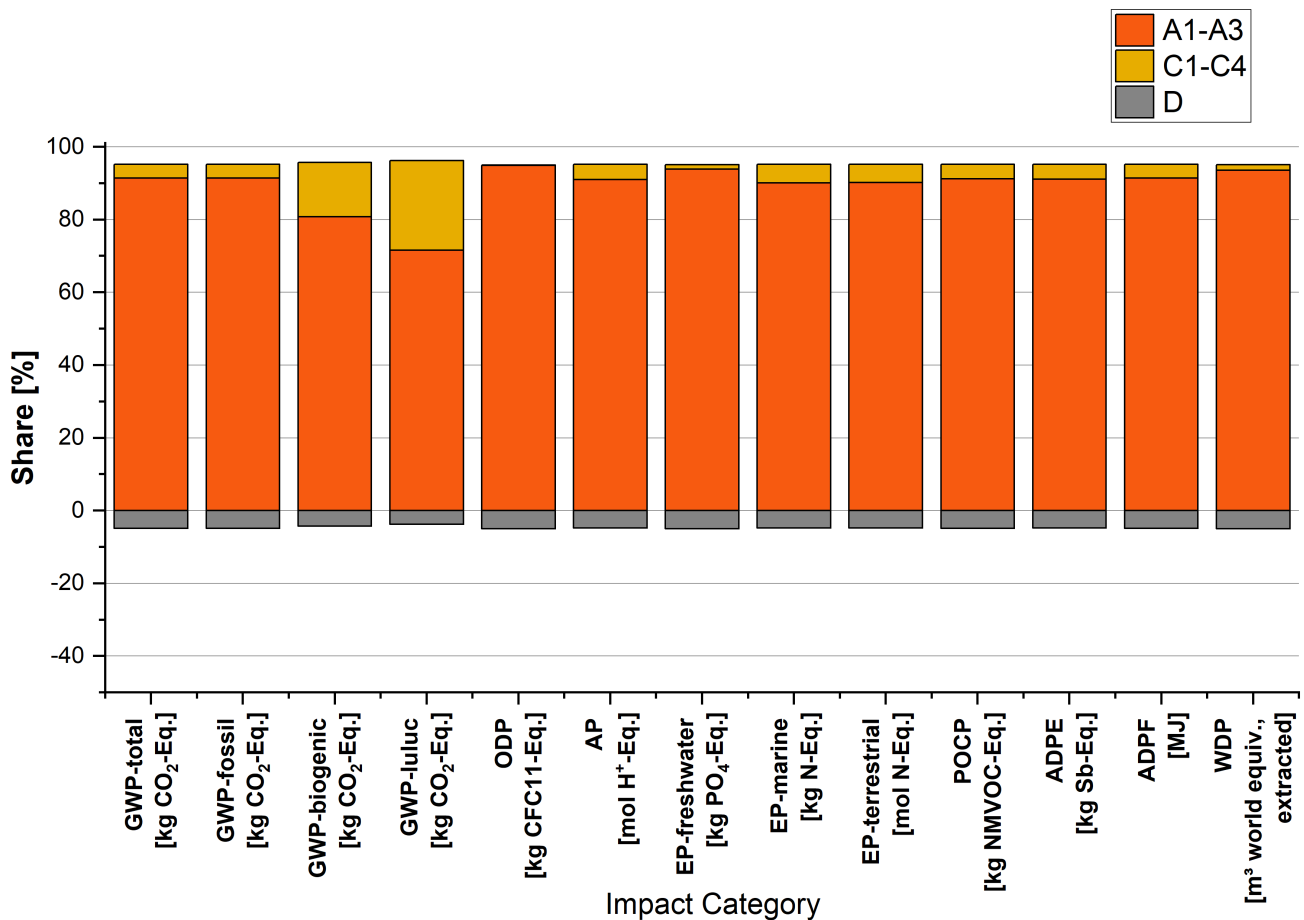
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

The additional and optional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2 are not declared.

Disclaimer 1 – applies to the indicator 'Potential impact of human exposure to U235'. This impact category mainly addresses the potential impact of low-dose ionising radiation on human health in the nuclear fuel cycle. This does not consider impacts due to possible nuclear accidents and occupational exposure, nor to the disposal of radioactive waste in underground facilities. Potential ionising radiation from soil, radon and some building materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – applies to the indicators 'Abiotic depletion potential – non-fossil resources'; 'Abiotic depletion potential – fossil fuels'; 'Water depletion potential (users)', 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for ecosystems', 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for humans – carcinogenic effect', 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for humans – non-carcinogenic effect', 'Potential soil quality index'. The results of this environmental impact indicator must be used with caution, as the uncertainties in these results are high or there is only limited experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation



The results in section 5 show that almost the entire greenhouse gas emissions (GWP total) of modules A1–A3 come from fossil sources (cf. indicator GWP fossil).

As expected, the more detailed data analysis shows that the largest direct greenhouse gas emitters in module A3 are the electric arc furnace process for slab production and the further processing plants for the production of the cold-rolled sheets. However, the predominant share in module A3 comes from electrical energy, which is used to melt down the steel scrap.

In contrast, the absolute shares of the greenhouse gas potentials from biogenic sources (GWP biogenic) and from land use and land use change (GWP luluc) only account for around two to three orders of magnitude less of the total global warming potential. As expected, the contributions in all modules are exclusively attributable to the upstream processes, and

here primarily from the electrical energy used.

The potential for depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP) is caused almost exclusively by process emissions during the production of input materials in module A1.

For the remaining impact indicators, raw material production (module A1) and steel production (module A3) account for the largest shares in the absolute values of the environmental indicators. As expected, the largest contributions are made by electricity production and the production of input materials. In addition, the impact indicators describing the acidification potential (AP), the eutrophication potential (EP fresh water, EP marine, EP terrestrial) and the ozone creation potential (POCP) are influenced by the direct NO_x and SO₂ process emissions.

The credits from the reuse and recycling of steel scrap in module D result from the chosen approach to recycling the

steel products.

To summarise, almost all impact indicators are determined by

the steel production process and the manufacture of the preliminary products. Material efficiency therefore represents the greatest lever for reducing almost all impact indicators.

7. Requisite evidence

Not of relevance for this EPD

8. References

Standards

DIN 1623

DIN 1623:2009-05, Cold-rolled strip and sheet – Technical delivery conditions – General structural steels

EN 10130

DIN EN 10130:2007-02, Cold-rolled low-carbon steel flat products for cold-forming – Technical delivery conditions

EN 10131

DIN EN 10131:2006-09, Cold-rolled uncoated and zinc or zinc-nickel electrolytically coated low-carbon and high yield strength steel flat products for cold-forming – Tolerances on dimensions and shape

EN 10268

DIN EN 10268:2013-12, Cold-rolled steel flat products with high yield strength for cold-forming – Technical delivery conditions

EN 13501

DIN EN 13501-1:2019-05, Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

EN 15804

DIN EN 15804+A2:2020-03, Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products

ISO 9001

DIN EN ISO 9001:2015-11, Quality management systems – Requirements

ISO 14001

DIN EN ISO 14001:2015-11, Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

ISO 14025

DIN EN ISO 14025:2011-10, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures

ISO 14040

DIN EN ISO 14040:2021-02, Environmental management – Life Cycle Assessment – Principles and framework

ISO 14044

DIN EN ISO 14044:2021-02, Environmental management – Life Cycle Assessment – Requirements and guidelines

ISO 45001

ISO 45001:2018-03, Occupational health and safety management systems – Requirements with guidance for use

ISO 50001

ISO 50001:2018-08, Energy management systems –

Requirements with guidance for use

VDA 239-100

VDA 239-100 (05/2016), Flat steel products for cold-forming

Other literature

GaBi 10

LCA for Experts, version 10.7.0.183, database used: 2023.1; GaBi ts data set documentation for the software system and databases, LBP, University of Stuttgart and thinkstep, Leinfelden-Echterdingen, 2021 (<http://documentation.gabi-software.com/>)

Helmus

Manfred Helmus, Anne Christine Randel, Raban Siebers, Carla Pütz: Entwicklung und Validierung einer Methode zur Erfassung der Sammelraten von Bauprodukten aus Metall (Development and validation of a method for recording the collection rates of metal building products); Final report; Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (German Federal Environmental Foundation), 2019

PCR, Part A

Product Category Rules for building-related products and services, Part A: Calculation rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and requirements on the Project Report, in accordance with EN 15804+A2:2019, 31 August 2022

PCR, Part B

Product category guidelines for building-related products and services Part B: Structural steels, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (pub.), last revised: 01 August 2021

PEF 2012

2012, EC Joint Research Centre, Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) Guide, consolidated version, Ispra, Italy, 2012

PTG

Peiner Träger GmbH: <https://www.peiner-traeger.de/de/index.html>; overview of the current PTG certificates: <https://www.peiner-traeger.de/de/unternehmen/qualitaetsmanagement.html>

SZFG

Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH: <https://www.salzgitter-flachstahl.de/de/index.html>; overview of the current SZFG certificates: <https://www.salzgitter-flachstahl.de/de/informationssystem/zertifikate.html>

Material data sheets

<https://www.salzgitter-flachstahl.de/de/informationssystem/produktinformationen/kaltgewalzte.html>

worldsteel 2017

World Steel Association, Life Cycle Inventory Methodology Report, Brussels, Belgium, 2017, ISBN 978-2- 930069-89-0



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