Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 for

STAINLESS STEEL ROUND BAR

from

SeAH Changwon Integrated Special Steel

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Programme information

Programme:	The International EPD® System EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden www.environdec.com info@environdec.com

Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification
Product Category Rules (PCR)
PCR: *BASIC IRON OR STEEL PRODUCTS & SPECIAL STEELS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION STEEL PRODUCTS, PCR 2015:03, VERSION 2.1.0 and UN CPC 4112 AND 412*
PCR review was conducted by: *The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Massimo Marino Contact via info@environdec.com*
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
LCA accountability: Jihee Kim, SMaRTeco, e-mail: jihee@smart-eco.co.kr Jimin Lee, SMaRTeco, e-mail: jimin@smart-eco.co.kr
Third-party verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via: ☒ EPD verification by individual verifier Third-party verifier: *Vijay Thakur, Intertek Assuris* Approved by: The International EPD® System Technical Committee, supported by the Secretariat
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third-party verifier: ☐ Yes ☒ No

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Company information

Owner of the EPD: SeAH Changwon Integrated Special Steel

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Description of the organisation

SeAH CSS has founded in 1966 in the city of Changwon, Gyeong-sang South Province of Korea. Since its birth, SeAH CSS has led the growth of the country's special steel sector by producing high-grade steel products and bringing the optimized steel production process to the next level. Our great product portfolio and sophisticated manufacturing techniques allow us to be responsive to rapidly changing market needs and emerging industry trends. We continue to develop innovative solutions of great customer value based on market demand and industry trend.

Stretching over an area of 670,000 square meters, the Changwon Plant produces 1.2 million tons of crude steel annually. The entire manufacturing process has an integrated system, which takes place at a single factory. Changwon Plant produces a wide variety of high- grade special steel of different applications and offers products and services that target specific customer needs with its customized post-treatment services, such as heat treatment and processing. SeAH CSS is the seamless stainless-steel pipes & tubes manufacturer in Korea that uses the integrated steel manufacturing system. The Changwon Plant produces seamless large diameter steel pipes, and this recent addition of the new plant to the company successfully brings the company a step closer to becoming a leading special steel maker in the world.

SeAH CSS is the company in Korea to produce stainless steel round bars and wire rods. With our integrated production system dedicated to high-grade specialty steel, we are able to maintain market-leading positions in multiple product categories in Korea; including stainless steel, tool steel and special alloy. Our goal is to optimize the products to fulfill customers' needs and ensure the stable availability of supply by using our innovative technology.

Our advanced technology and production are based on over 50 years of experience of innovating high-grade special steel products and developing new materials to ultimately promote customers' Value.

Product-related or management system-related certifications

ISO 9001, ISO 14001, KS Q 9100(AS 9100) certificates

Name and location of production site(s)

147 Jeokhyeon-Ro, Seongsan-Gu, Changwon, Gyeongsangnam-Do, Republic of Korea

Product information

Product name
STAINLESS STEEL ROUND BAR

Product identification
10088-3, 10090, 10095, 5643R, 5659M, A182, A182MOD, A276, A276MOD, A479, A497MOD, A564, A565, A582, D3706, D3731, G4303, G4303MOD, G4311, G4318, MTD002F, MTD041F, SA182 etc

Product description
Our stainless steel round bars are produced through an integrated production system, which involves steelmaking, rolling, heat treatment, processing, and inspection. A wide range of steel grades are available; ranging from free-cutting steel, super duplex steel and heat-resistant for engine valves in many different dimensions from 5.7mm to 885mm and shapes achieved through combination of small scale rolling, large scale rolling and forging.

Further information is available on http://www.seahss.co.kr/eng/pr/brochure.jsp

Application & Characteristic
Power turbine components, automobile gears, vessel shafts, components of petrochemical plants etc.

304

Commonly used austenitic stainless steel.
Mainly used as parts for machinery, vacuum gauge, and etc that require high corrosion resistance.

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Heat treatment (℃)	Strength(N/mm²)		Elongation(%)	RA(%)	Hardness(HB)
		Tensile	Yield			
304	Solution (1,010-1,150℃) water cooling	520 ↑	205 ↑	40 ↑	60 ↑	187 ↓
304L		480 ↑	175 ↑	40 ↑	60 ↑	187 ↓

Physical Properties

Grade	Density	Specific Heat(0-100℃)	CTE(20-100℃)	TC(100℃)	Machinability (relative to AISI1212)
304	8.0 g/cm³	502 J/Kg K	17.3 ㎛/m K	16.3 W/m K	60%

*CTE: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / TC: Thermal Conductivity

Applications

Parts of industrial machinery: Shafts, etc
Vacuum parts: Flanges, etc
Pump parts: Valves, etc

Parts for vacuum Gauge and Semiconductors

Cold workability – mechanical properties

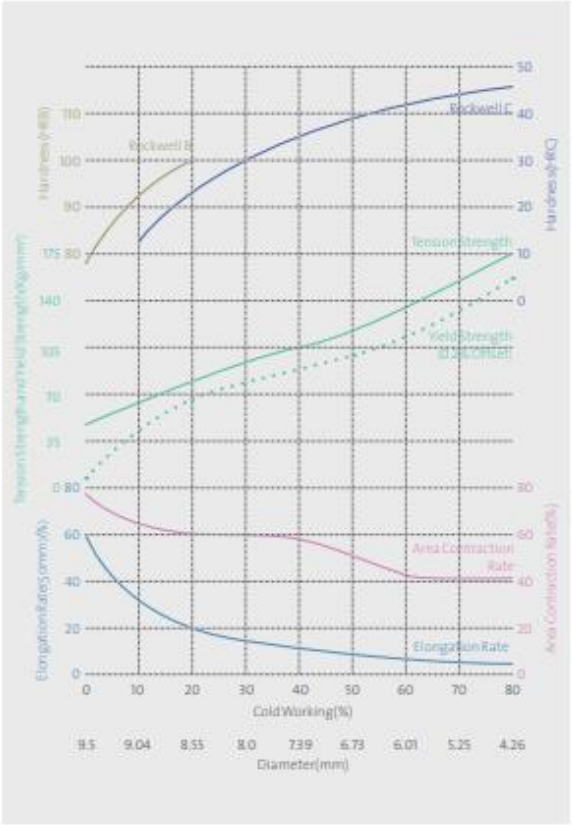


Figure 1. Characteristics and Applications of 304 series stainless steel Round Bar

316

Increased corrosion resistance and high temperature strength by adding Molybdenum to 304 grade.
Mainly used as parts for seawater, petrochemical, and etc that require higher corrosion resistance.

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Heat treatment(℃)	Strength(N/mm²)		Elongation(%)	RA(%)	Hardness(HB)
		Tensile	Yield			
316	Solution (1,010-1,150℃) water cooling	520 ↑	205 ↑	40 ↑	60 ↑	187 ↓
316L		480 ↑	175 ↑	40 ↑	60 ↑	187 ↓

Physical Properties

Grade	Density	Specific Heat(0-100℃)	CTE(20-100℃)	TC(100℃)	Machinability (relative to AISI1212)
316	8.0 g/cm³	500 J/Kg K	15.9 ㎛/m K	16.3 W/m K	55%

* CTE: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / TC: Thermal Conductivity

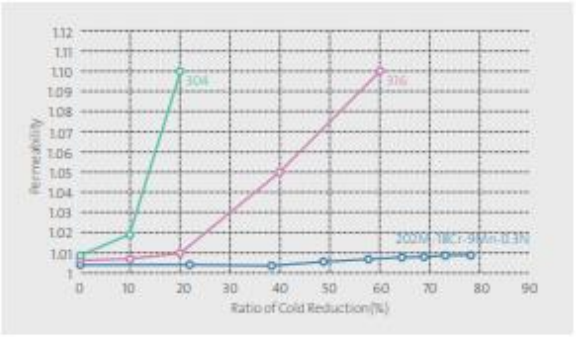
Applications

Seawater pump parts: Shafts and valves
Parts for chemical, oil refinery, and etc

High corrosion resistant parts

Stainless valve

Cold Working – Investment Rate



Mechanical Properties

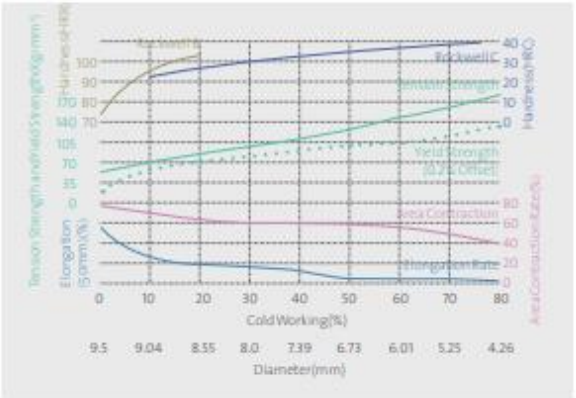


Figure 2. Characteristics and Applications of 316 series stainless steel Round Bar

303,303F

Increased machinability by adding Sulfur to 304.

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Heat treatment(℃)	Strength(N/mm²)		Elongation(%)	RA(%)	Hardness(HB)
		Tensile	Yield			
303, 303F	Solution (1,010-1,150℃) water cooling	520 ↑	205 ↑	40 ↑	50 ↑	187 ↓

Physical Properties

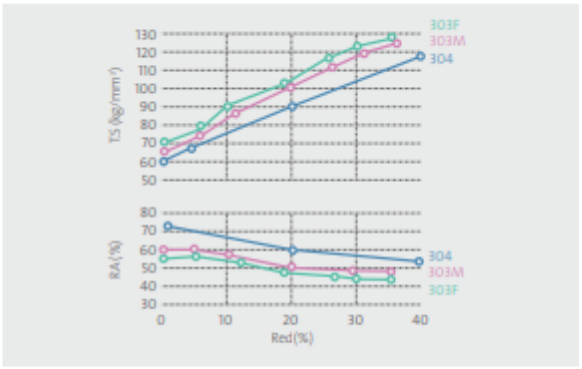
Grade	Density	Specific heat(0-100℃)	CTE(20-100℃)	TC(100℃)	Machinability (relative to AISI1212)
303, 303F	8.0 g/cm³	502 J/Kg K	17.3 ㎛/m K	16.3 W/m K	80%

*CTE: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / TC: Thermal Conductivity

Applications

Grinding Geer of Liquidizer

Cold Workability – Mechanical Properties



High Corrosion Resistance – Machinability

Tool Life

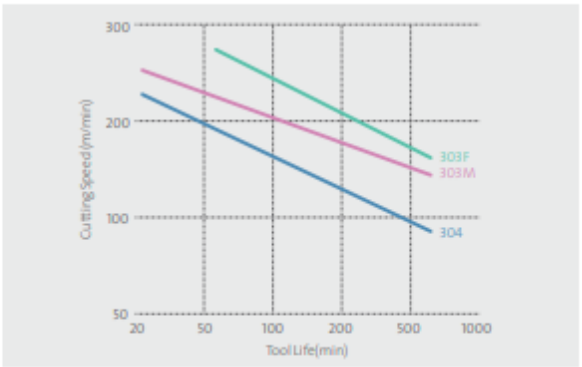


Figure 3 Characteristics and Applications of 303,303F series stainless steel Round Bar

410,403

410,403 are basic martensitic steels. They have a lack of corrosion resistance and magnetism when compared to 300s, however, their strength can be secured by having hardening heat treatment.

Mechanical Properties

ASTM A276	Heat treatment(℃)	Finish	Strength(N/mm²)		Elongation(%)	RA(%)
			Tensile	Yield		
410,403	QT(Condition T)	Cold-finished	480 ↑	275 ↑	16 ↑	45 ↑
	Annealed	Hot-finished	480 ↑	275 ↑	20 ↑	45 ↑

Heat Treatment Method

Grade	Annealing	Quenching	Tempering
410,403	800-900℃, furnacecooling	850-1000℃, oil cooling	700-750℃, water cooling

* CTE: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / TC: Thermal Conductivity

Physical Properties

Grade	Density	Specific heat(0-100℃)	CTE(20-100℃)	TC(100℃)	Machinability (relative to AISI1212)
410,403	7.8 g/cm³	460 J/Kg K	9.9 ㎛/m K	24.9 W/m K	55%

Applications

High strength shafts
Turbine parts for power generation: buckets and blades
Pump parts: shafts and valves
Parts for petrochemicals

Mechanical Properties

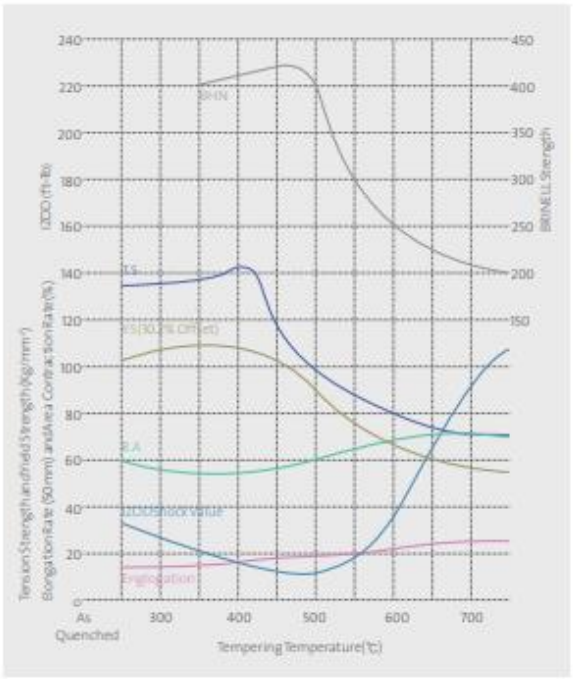


Figure 4. Characteristics and Applications of 4110,403 series stainless steel Round Bar

SUS420J2

Mainly used for high strength shafts and molds that requireextra strength.

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Heat treatment(℃)	Strength(N/mm²)		Elongation(%)	RA(%)	Hardness(HB)	Impact(J/cm²)
		Tensile	Yield				
SUS420J2	QT	740 ↑	540 ↑	12 ↑	40 ↑	217 ↑	29 ↑
	Annealed	-	-	-	-	235 ↓	-

* Based on JIS specifications

Heat Treatment Method

Grade	Annealing	Quenching	Tempering
SUS420J2	800 - 900℃, furnace cooling	820 - 980℃, oil cooling	600 - 750℃, water cooling

Physical Properties

Grade	Density	Specific heat (0-100℃)	CTE (20-100℃)	TC (100℃)	Machinability (relative to AISI1212)
SUS420J2	7.75 g/cm³	0.46 J/Kg K	10.3 ㎛/m K	23.8 W/m K	40%

* CTE: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / TC: Thermal Conductivity

Applications

Injection Molding

High-Strength Shaft

Mechanical Properties

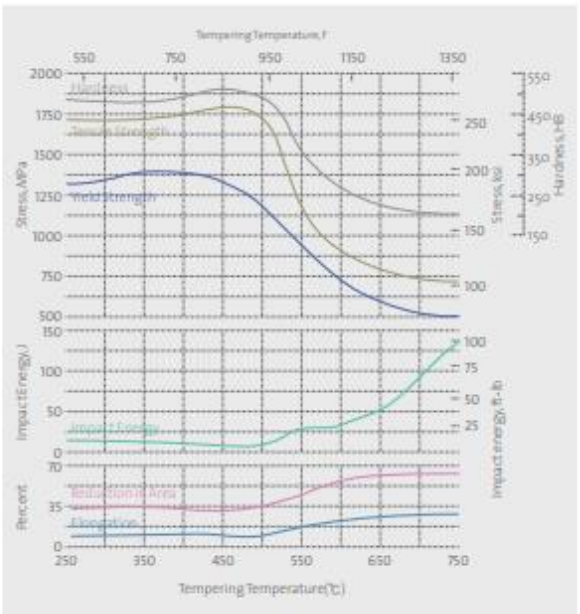


Figure 5 Characteristics and Applications of SUS420J2 stainless steel Round Bar

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431, 440C

Martensitic stainless steels that gain high strength and toughness through hardening heat treatment.
Mainly used as parts for shafts, molds, and bearings.

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Heat treatment(℃)	Strength(N/mm²)		Elongation(%)	RA(%)	Hardness(HB)	Impact(J/cm²)
		Tensile	Yield				
431	QT	780 ↑	590 ↑	15 ↑	40 ↑	229 ↑	39
	Annealed	-	-	-	-	302 ↓	-
440C	QT	-	-	-	-	HRC 58 ↑	-
	Annealed	-	-	-	-	269 ↓	-

*Based on JIS specifications

Heat Treatment Method

Grade	Annealing	Quenching	Tempering
431	First 750℃, fan cooling Second 650℃, fan cooling	1000-1050℃, oil cooling	630-700℃, water cooling
440C	800 - 920℃, furnace cooling	1010 - 1070℃, oil cooling	100 - 180℃, air cooling

Physical Properties

Grade	Density	Specific heat (0-100 ℃)	CTE (20-100℃)	TC (100℃)	Machinability (relative to AISI1212)
431	7.8 g/cm³	460 J/Kg K	10.1 ㎛/m K	20.2 W/m K	45%
440C	7.8 g/cm³	460 J/Kg K	10.3 ㎛/m K	24.2 W/m K	40%

*CTE: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / TC: Thermal Conductivity

Applications

Shaft parts with high strength and toughness
Bearings, bushes, sleeves, etc

High Strength and Corrosion Resistant Shaft Parts

Mechanical Properties (431)

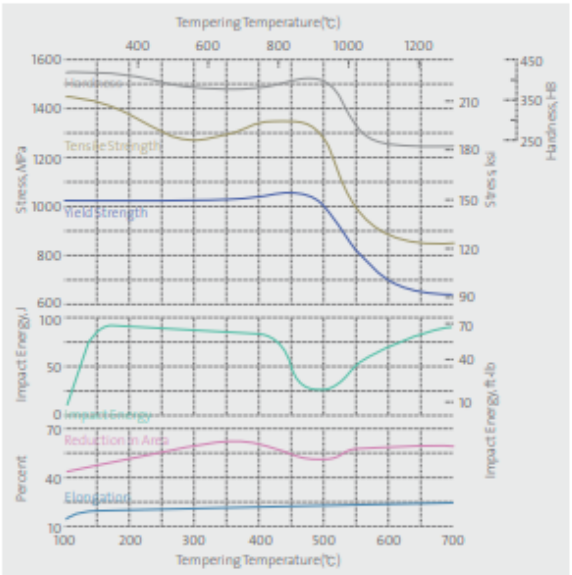


Figure 6. Characteristics and Applications of 431,440C series stainless steel Round Bar

630, 660

Boast high strength through precipitation hardening heat treatment.
Mainly used for parts with high temperatures and high strengths.

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Heat treatment/Cond.		Strength(N/mm²) Tensile	Strength(N/mm²) Yield	Elongation (%)	RA(%)	Hardness (HRC)
630	Solution		-	-	-	-	38 ↓
	Aging	H1025	1070 ↑	1000 ↑	12 ↑	45 ↑	35 ↑
		H1075	1000 ↑	860 ↑	13 ↑	45 ↑	32 ↑
		H1100	965 ↑	795 ↑	14 ↑	45 ↑	31 ↑
		H1150	930 ↑	725 ↑	16 ↑	50 ↑	28 ↑
660	Solution	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aging	A, B, C	585 ↑	895 ↑	15 ↑	18 ↑	24–37
		D	725 ↑	895 ↑	15 ↑	18 ↑	24–35

Physical Properties

Grade	Density	Specific heat (0-100 ℃)	CTE (20-100 ℃)	TC (100 ℃)
630	7.81 g/cm³	460 J/Kg K	10.4 ㎛/m K	17.8 W/m K
660	7.92 g/cm³	460 J/Kg K	10.4 ㎛/m K	12.6 W/m K

* CTE: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / TC: Thermal Conductivity

Applications

Propeller Shaft for Ship

Mechanical Properties (630)

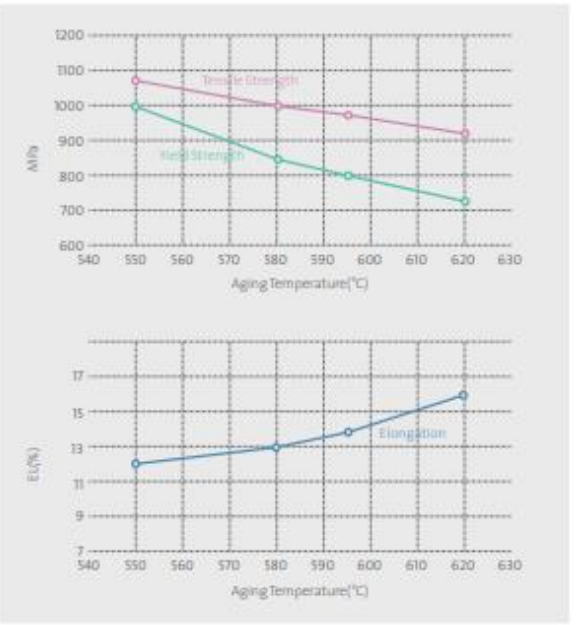


Figure 7. Characteristics and Applications of 630,660 stainless steel Round Bar

Duplex(F51,F60,F53,F55)

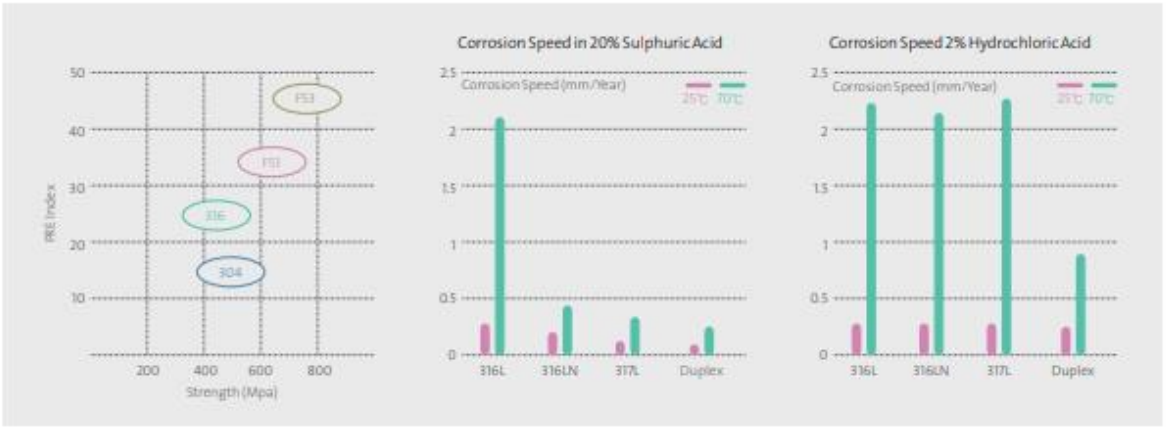
Duplex stainless steels that mainly used for on/offshore plants due to its high PRE when compared to 304 and 316 products.

Chemical Composition & Mechanical Properties

*PRE : Cr+3.3(Mo+W)+16N

Grade	UNS No	Chemical composition (%)					PRE	Yield strength (N/mm²)	Tensile strength(N/mm²)	Elongation(%)
		C	N	Cr	Ni	Mo				
304	S30400	0.08	-	18	8	-	18	205	515	40
316L	S31603	0.03	-	18	12	2	25	170	485	40
F51	S31803	0.02	0.15	22	5	3	34	450	620	25
F60	S32205	0.02	0.15	22	5	3	34	450	655	25
F53	S32750	0.02	0.25	25	7	4	41	550	800	15
F55	S32760	0.02	0.25	25	7	4	41	550	750	25

Strength-Corrosion Resistance



Applications

Applied to parts for on/offshore plants. High corrosion resistancewith high strengths guaranteed.

Offshore rig

Figure 8 Characteristics and Applications of Duplex series stainless steel Round Bar

Turbine Blades (B50A365B, 10705BU, and etc.)

Produced with high strength, heat, and wear resistance.
Mainly used for turbine blades utilized in a field of thermal and nuclear power plant industry.

Chemical Composition

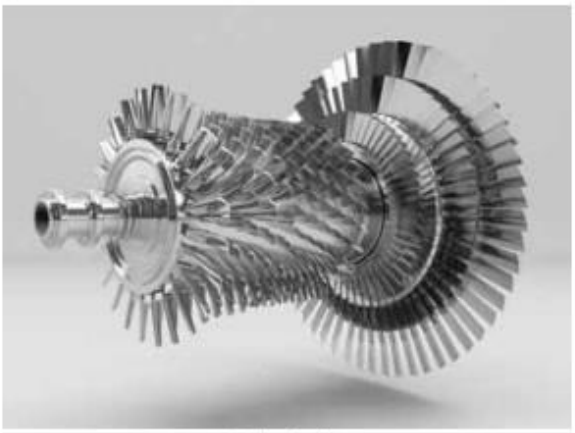
*GE : General Electronic, MHI : Mitsubishi Heavy Industries

Specification	Grade	Chemical composition (%)	
		Cr	Ni
GE	B50A365B	10.4	0.40
	B50A947A4	11.6	0.45
MHI	10705BU	11.7	0.70
	10705BA	11.8	0.45
SKODA-power	WNR1.4938MOD	11.2	2.20

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Heat treatment (℃)	Strength(N/mm²)		EL(%)	RA(%)	Hardness(HB)
		Yield	Tensile			
B50A365B	QT	680 ↑	960 ↑	15 ↑	45 ↑	321 ↓
B50A947A4	QT	550 ↑	750 ↑	18 ↑	50 ↑	223–269
10705BU	QT	760 ↑	930 ↑	14 ↑	32 ↑	277–331
10705BA	QT	550 ↑	690 ↑	20 ↑	60 ↑	201–241
WNR1.4938MOD	QT	800 ↑	950 ↑	14 ↑	-	292–330

Applications



Finished Turbine

Turbine Blade

Figure 9. Characteristics and Applications of stainless steel(B50A365B etc.) Round Bar

Heat Resisting Steel (STR11, STR1, STR35, and etc.)

Have outstanding temperature strength, acid resistance, wear resistance, and fatigue stress.
Mainly used for ship-building and automotive engine valves.

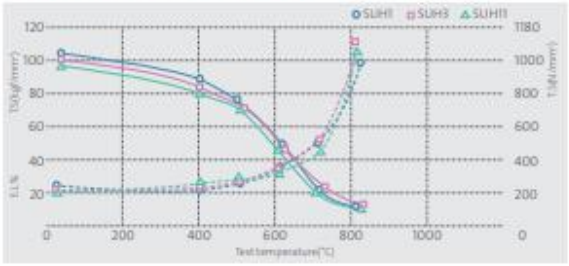
Chemical Composition & Mechanical Properties

Grade	Chemical Composition (%)					Mechanical properties				
	C	Si	Cr	Ni	N	YS	TS	EL.(%)	RA(%)	Hardness(HB)
STR11	0.5	1.5	8	-	-	685↑	880↑	15↑	35↑	262↑
STR1	0.4	3	8	-	-	685↑	930↑	15↑	35↑	269↑
STR3	0.4	2	11	-	-	685↑	930↑	15↑	35↑	269↑
STR35	0.5	0.1	21	4	0.4	560↑	880↑	8↑	-	302↑
SNCRW	0.2	1	18	9	0.05	350↑	700↑	20↑	45↑	190↑

Mechanical Properties

Grade	Density	CTE (X10⁻⁶/℃)	TC (20℃)	EC (20℃)
STR1	7.70 g/cm³	20–600℃ 12.5	16.7 W/m·K	79 μΩ·cm
STR3	7.65 g/cm³	20–800℃ 12.2	15.2 W/m·K	84 μΩ·cm
STR11	7.70 g/cm³	20–600℃ 13.4	25.0 W/m·K	73 μΩ·cm
STR35	7.75 g/cm³	20–760℃ 18.4	18.0 W/m·K	75 μΩ·cm
SNCRW	7.90 g/cm³	20-500℃ 18.2	12.5 W/m·K	-

Physical Properties at High Temperatures



Applications

Automotive Engine Valves

Figure 10 Characteristics and Applications of Heat Resisting stainless steel Round Bar

Manufacturing Process

Stainless steel round bars of widely different dimensions for a range of applications are available. Our highly flexible production facility can meet the needs of orders for multiple products in small lots and can fully incorporate new steel grades.

The steel-making process such as melting consistency, refining and casting critically determines the quality. The melting facility is electric arc furnace for the highly clean quality steel production.

Refining can take place outside a furnace using LF, VD and VOD facilities, and Special ESR refining can be applied to highly functional materials. Casting consists of continuous casting and ingot casting.

In the forging process, steel ingots produced in the steelmaking process are heated and then used in a press to create products of various shapes.
In rolling, large steel bars are produced with the latest SBM large-scale rolling mill, and the HV Mill performs horizontal and vertical continuous rolling to precisely control dimensions.
Our quality control scheme is fully compliant with major international standards, incorporating advanced inspection and testing practices including hot-rolled surface defect detection using eddy current testing (ECT), nondestructive testing (NDT) and magnetic particle testing (MPI).
Finally, optimized packaging is applied to each stage of the process from handling through transport to delivery to ensure that flawless products reach our customers.

A detailed manufacturing process diagram is shown in Figure 11.

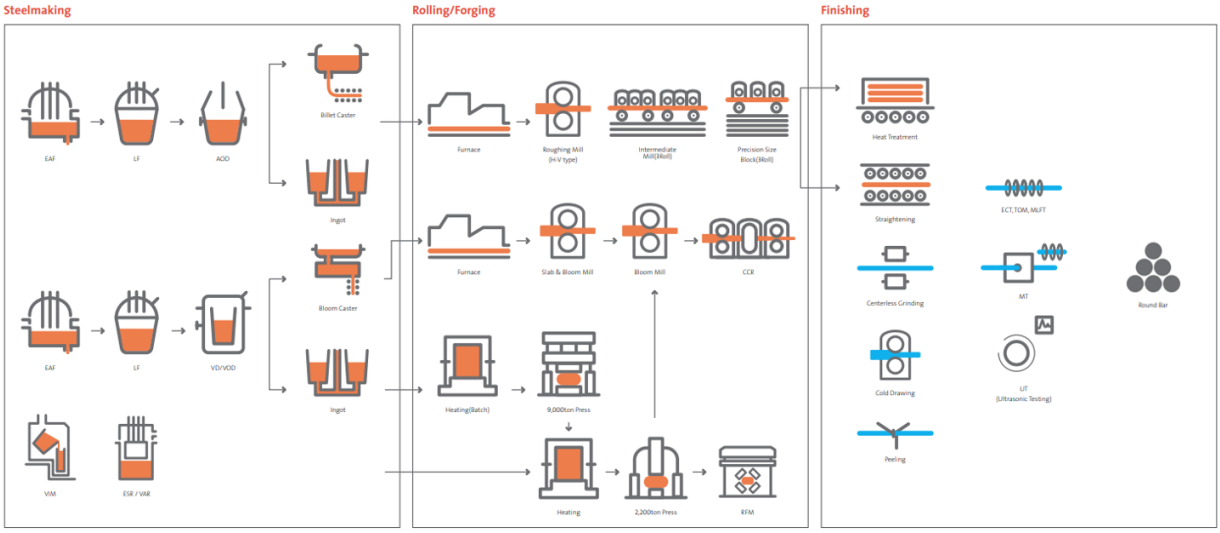


Figure 11 Manufacturing Process

UN CPC code
CPC412

Geographical scope
South Korea

LCA information

Declared unit
This study was used declared unit for1 ton (1,000 kg) of stainless steel round bar

Reference service life
Not applicable

Time representativeness
Primary on-site data were collected during fiscal year (FY) 2022.

Database(s) and LCA software used
Gabi LCA software (Version 10.6.1.35) was used to measure the lifecycle inventory profile and lifecycle impact results. All the background data relevant for modelling were taken from the Gabi professional database (version 2022) with DB extension by Sphera and Ecoinvent database (version 3.8)

Electricity Mix

The dataset for Korean national grid mix (reference year 2018) in this EPD study has climate change impact - total, 0.69kg CO2/kWh.

Description of system boundaries:
The system boundary on the products adapted Cradle to Gate according to PCR section 4.2. The detailed information for manufacturing process from Module A3 is described in the product information above.

1. Upstream process
   a. Steel Scrap collection & processing
   b. Production of raw materials
   c. Transportation of raw/auxiliary materials from the supplier to manufacturing plant

2. Core process
   a. Production of auxiliary materials in the form of solid, liquid or gas (e.g., Argon, Nitrogen, Oxygen, LNG, etc.)
   b. Production of electricity from electricity mix in Korea from Ecoinvent Database
   c. Manufacturing of steel products and co-products
   d. Treatment of process wastes and emissions
   e. Direct emission to the environment

System diagram

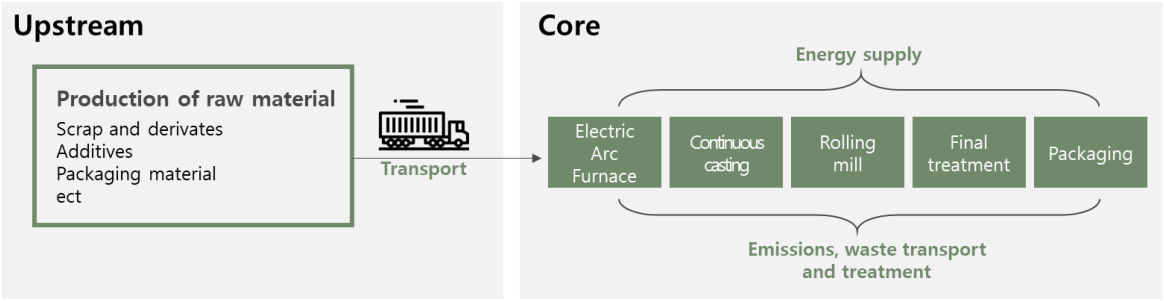


Figure 12 System boundary

Excluded life cycle stages

Use and End-of-life stages were not included, since they are out of the scope of the PCR.

Cut-Off Rule

In accordance with the PCR criteria, the gross weight/volume of all materials used in the manufacturing process has been included in the LCA, so that at least 99% of the weight of the product unit and environmental impacts is considered.
According to the cutoff rules, small amounts of metals (Zr, W etc.), diesel, and the like have been excluded.

Assumptions and Limitations

1) Upstream

a. Steels input

Steel scrap input is divided into purchased scrap and internally recycled scrap. The usage of each scrap is managed through the system at the plant, and the environmental impact of internally recycled scrap is not considered.

b. Transport

The transportation distance of domestic scrap was applied to the actual address of the scrap collecting company and the shortest distance to our plant site. The transportation distance of overseas scrap was applied as the shortest distance from the actual address of the scrap collection company to our factory site. For land transportation, the distance between the business site and the port was applied, and for sea transportation, the distance between the port of the country and Busan port was applied.

The transportation distance was calculated based on the addresses of the companies corresponding to each item. In cases where there are multiple suppliers for a single item, a weighted average was taken based on the amount of goods received to determine the distance. The transportation distance for each item was calculated by multiplying the corresponding distance by the inventory data value, and the sum of these values was indicated as the total in the inventory data.

2) Product stage (A3)

a. Waste

In module A3, the manufacturing phase, spills do not include wastes not directly related to production (e.g., packaging materials for raw materials, dust cloths for machine maintenance). The secondary database for waste treatment was classified into household waste and hazardous waste.

b. Waste Transportation

The distance from the manufacturing plant to the waste disposal site is set at 30 km taking site-specific data into account.

c. Wastewater

The plant operates an on-site wastewater treatment plant. A total of five wastewater treatment plants are in operation, and in this study, the data of one wastewater treatment plant was created by integrating the data.

Allocation Rules

In accordance with the PCR criteria, physical allocation has been applied.
At SeAH CSS, utilities, packaging, and waste data are managed for each unit process. Therefore, physical allocation coefficients were derived based on the total production quantity (mass) and the

product production quantity (mass) for each unit process. The derived allocation coefficients were then applied to the utilities, packaging, and waste for each unit process.

Content declaration

Product

Product components	Value [kg]	%	Environmental / hazardous properties
Steel	1.00E+03	100%	0
Chemical Composition			
Fe	696	69.6%	0
Cr	177	17.7%	0
Ni	87	8.7%	0
Mn	17	1.7%	0
Others	23	2.3%	0
TOTAL	1,000		0

Packaging

Packaging is not relevant in case of semi-finished steel products manufacturing & delivery.

Recycled material

Recycled materials come from scrap and derivatives used in the manufacturing process, with a proportion of 63.7% post-consumer (External scrap).

Results of the environmental performance indicators

The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

Impact category indicators

PARAMETER		UNIT	Upstream	Core	TOTAL
Global warming potential (GWP)	Fossil	kg CO_2 eq.	3.12E+03	1.38E+03	4.50E+03
	Biogenic	kg CO_2 eq.	1.68E+01	3.01E+00	1.98E+01
	Land use and land transformation	kg CO_2 eq.	5.69E+00	6.19E-01	6.31E+00
	TOTAL	kg CO_2 eq.	3.14E+03	1.39E+03	4.53E+03
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)		kg CFC 11 eq.	1.60E-04	8.16E-05	2.41E-04
Acidification potential (AP)		mol H^+ eq.	5.51E+01	7.11E+00	6.22E+01
Eutrophication potential (EP)	Aquatic freshwater	kg P eq.	1.29E+00	7.54E-01	2.04E+00
	Aquatic marine	kg N eq.	4.26E+00	1.62E+00	5.88E+00
	Aquatic terrestrial	mol N eq.	4.55E+01	1.67E+01	6.22E+01
Photochemical oxidant creation potential (POCP)		kg NMVOC eq.	1.45E+01	4.29E+00	1.88E+01
Abiotic depletion potential (ADP)	Metals and minerals	kg Sb eq.	2.85E-01	6.87E-04	2.86E-01
	Fossil resources	MJ, net calorific value	4.71E+04	2.68E+04	7.39E+04
Water deprivation potential (WDP)		m^3 world eq. deprived	2.25E+03	2.20E+02	2.47E+03

Resource use indicators

PARAMETER		UNIT	Upstream	Core	TOTAL
Primary energy resources – Renewable	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	1.48E+04	4.40E+02	1.52E+04
	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	1.48E+04	4.40E+02	1.52E+04
Primary energy resources – Non-renewable	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	4.78E+04	2.68E+04	7.46E+04
	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	4.78E+04	2.68E+04	7.46E+04
Secondary material (optional)		kg	8.58E+02	0.00E+00	8.58E+02
Renewable secondary fuels (optional)		MJ, net calorific value	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels (optional)		MJ, net calorific value	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Net use of fresh water (optional)		m^3	5.26E+01	5.16E+00	5.77E+01

Waste indicators

PARAMETER	UNIT	Upstream	Core	TOTAL
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	4.93E-08	-2.76E-09	4.66E-08
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	3.85E+00	4.22E-01	4.27E+00
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	6.53E-03	2.17E-02	2.82E-02

Output flow indicators

PARAMETER	UNIT	Upstream	Core	TOTAL
Components for reuse	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy, electricity	MJ per energy carrier	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy, thermal	MJ per energy carrier	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

References

The International EPD® System, The International EPD® System is a programme for type III environmental declarations, maintaining a system to verify and register EPD® s as well as keeping a library of EPD® s and PCRs in accordance with ISO 14025, www.environdec.com

Product Category Rules (PCR): Basic iron or steel products & special steels, except construction steel products 2015:3, version 2.1.0

General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 3.01

ISO 14020:2000 Environmental labels and declarations - General principles

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures

ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management- Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework

ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines

Impact assessment methods: Version 2.0 of the default list of indicators

: EN 15804. Version: August 2021.

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