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# Fabricated steel products



#### **Owner of the EPD:**

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#### **EPD Program Operator:**

Instytut Techniki Budowlanej (ITB) Address: Filtrowa 1, 00-611 Warsaw, Poland Website: <u>www.itb.pl</u> Contact: Michał Piasecki <u>m.piasecki@itb.pl</u> <u>energia@itb.pl</u>



ITB is the verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioner www.eco-platform.org

#### **Basic information**

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804+A2 and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains the information on the impacts of the declared construction materials on the environment and their aspects verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Basically, comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804+A2.

Life cycle analysis (LCA): A1-A3, A4-A5 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804

(Cradle-to-Gate with options) The year of preparing the EPD: 2023 Product standard: EN 1090-2, EN 1090-4 Service Life: 50 years PCR: ITB-PCR A Declared unit: 1 ton Reasons for performing LCA: B2B Representativeness: Poland, European, 2022

#### MANUFACTURER

Investa Sp. z o. o. located in Pruszcz Gdański was founded in 1989 and has supplemented its range of steel, stainless steel and aluminum products with a wide range of services in the area of sheet metal processing. By joining the Amari Group, Investa was able to improve its position on the Polish market and today it is one of the leading companies in the industry. Investa supplies steel, stainless steel products to industrial plants, mediumsized suppliers and manufacturing companies as well as craft workshops.



Figure 1 The view of Investa Sp. z o.o. office and manufacturing plant

The offer includes: stainless steel - sheets, rods, pipes, profiles, food and industrial fittings, sheets, plates, rods and sections. Steel elements and kits are commonly used as: steel beams, main structure, angle bars, pillars, balustrades, stairs, ladders, bolts, supports, connectors and other structural elements within the scope of a given construction. Steel class EXC2, EXC1 in accordance with PN EN 1090-1 and 2. Anti-corrosion: painting or hot dip galvanization in provided accordance with standard EN ISO 1461:2023-02. The welding processes carried out are supervised in accordance with the provisions of the Welding Quality System Book in accordance with the requirements of the PN-EN ISO 3834-2 standard.

Construction product	Grade/Steel	EXC Class	NS-EN	Intended use
Structural components and kits for steel structures	S235, S335	EXC 2	EN 1090-2:2018	For load bearing structures in all type buildings
Structural components and kits for steel structures	Stainless Steel	EXC 2	EN 1090-2:2018	
Structural components and kits for steel structures	S235, S335	EXC 2	EN 1090-4:2018	For thin gauge, cold formed steel elements and structures for roof, ceilings, floor and wall applications
Structural components and kits for steel structures	Stainless Steel	EXC 2	EN 1090-4:2018	

## PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATION

Black and stainless steel components subjected to one or more fabrication processes such as cutting, bending, threading, welding, galvanizing, milling, painting or deburring.

All additional technical information about the product is available on the manufacturer's website and catalogues.

## LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

### Unit

The declared unit is 1 ton of steel non-construction related <u>products</u> (made of stainless and mild steel).

## System boundary

The life cycle analysis of the declared products covers "Product Stage" A1-A3, A4-A5, C1-C4+D modules in accordance with EN 15804 and ITB PCR A v1.6 (cradle to gate with options). Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried and were included in the calculation. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 5% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804+A2, machines and facilities (capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.

## Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB's document PCR A. Production of the covered steel products is a line process (as presented in Figure 1) conducted in the manufacturing plant located in Pruszcz Gdański (Poland). Input and output data from the production is inventoried and allocated to the production on the mass basis. The declaration covers a wide range of steel products. Their production resources and processing stages are basicly similar, so it is possible to average the production by product weight.

#### System limits

Minimum 99.0% input materials and 100% energy consumption (electricity, gas, LPG, other) were inventoried in a processing plant and were included in the calculation. In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, i.e. all material used per formulation, utilized thermal energy, and electric power consumption, direct production waste and available emission measurements. Tires consumption for transport was not considered. Substances with a percentage share of less than 0.1% of total mass were excluded from the calculations. The packaging products (wooden pallets) are included.

#### Modules A1 and A2: Raw materials supply and transport

The modules A1 and A2 represent the extraction and processing of raw materials (mainly steel elements) and transport to the production site. The steel sheets are semi-products commonly used to produce prefabricated elements, Steel used come from a specific suppliers.

#### Module A3: Production

The product specific manufacturing process line is presented in Figure 2, an input steel/semi-product is processed to a dedicated shape. The production process is partially automated and is based on receiving metallurgical materials for production (steel coils or steel sheets), followed by cold processing of the steel (unwinding, cutting, bending). The shaped parts are welded longitudinally by one of the following three methods depending on the process: SAW / PAW / ERW. Black finishing of the structure, including welding of the base and accessories is carried out by MIG-MAG welding methods and mechanical methods - cutting, grinding, burning. Products may be protected against corrosion by hot-dip galvanizing in outdoor galvanizing shops, optionally they can be powder-coated or hydrodynamically painted in outdoor painting shops.

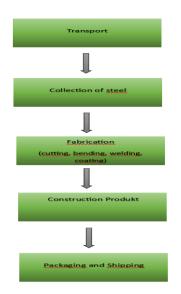


Figure 2 Manufacturing process scheme (A3)

## Module A4: transport to consumer

Vehicle transport at distance 500 km is considered (emission standrad: Euro 5) with 100% load capacity.

## Modules C and D: End-of-life (EOL)

Due to the fact that the declaration covers a wide range of steel products for various purposes and usage scenarios, it is not possible to directly specify the de-construction technology and the amount of energy for disassembly in C1 module (so this module is very generic based on literature). In the adapted end-of-life scenario, the de-constructed steel products are transported to a steel mill distant by 100 km on > 16t lorry EURO 5 where are used as steel scrap to produce a new steel. The recycling potential of C3 module is 98% and it is assumed that only 2% of the products will end up in a landfill – C4 module (Table 2). Module D presents credits resulting from the recycling of the steel scrap (used for steel production), calculated in accordance with the approach developed by World Steel Association.

Table 1 End-of-life scenario for the fabricated steel products

Material	Material recovery	Recycling	Landfilling		
Steel scrap	100%	98%	2%		

Electricity at end-of-life (module C) has been modelled using an average Polish electricity mix as the location where the product reaches end-of-life is unknown.

#### Data collection period

The data for manufacture of the declared products refer to period between 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were prepared for Poland and Europe as reference area.

#### Data quality

The data selected for LCA originate from ITB-LCI questionnaires completed by Investa Sp. z o.o. and verified during data audit. No data collected is older than five years and no generic datasets used are older than ten years. The representativeness, completeness, reliability, and consistency is judged as good. The background data for the processes come from the following resources database Ecoinvent v.3.9.1 (steel, welding, nitrogen, oxygen, sodium silicate, oil, salt, polystyrene, packaging

film, carton, polypropylene, EUR-flat pallet) and specific EPDs form stell suppliers. Specific (LCI) data quality analysis was a part of the input data verification. Where no background data was available, data gaps were complemented by manufacturer information and literature research.

#### Assumptions and estimates

The impacts of the representative products were aggregated using weighted average.

#### **Calculation rules**

LCA was performed using ITB-LCA tool developed in accordance with EN15804+A2. Emission of greenhouse gases was calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP method with a 100-year horizon. Emission of acidifying substances, Emission of substances to water contributing to oxygen depletion, Emission of gases that contribute to the creation of ground-level ozone, Abiotic depletion, and ozone depletion emissions where all calculated with the CML-IA baseline method

#### Additional information

Polish electricity (Ecoinvent v.3.9.1 supplemented by actual national KOBiZE data) emission factor used is 0.702 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh. As a general rule, no particular environmental or health protection measures other than those specified by law are necessary.

## LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) - Results

#### **Declared unit**

The declaration refers to declared unit (DU) - 1 ton of fabricated steel products manufactured in Poland. The following life cycle modules (Table 2) were included in the analysis. The following tables 3-6 show the environmental impacts of the life cycle of selected modules (A1-A5+C1-C4+D).

	Environmental assessment information (MD – Module Declared, MND – Module Not Declared, INA – Indicator Not Assessed)															
Pro	duct st	age	Constr proc		Use stage End of life						Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary					
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to construction site	Construction-installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-recovery-recycling potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	В5	В6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD

Table 2 System boundaries for the environmental characteristic of the product.

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential	eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub>	2.68E+03	1.31E+01	2.09E+02	2.90E+03	8.34E+01	4.69E-02	7.04E+00	2.21E+01	7.04E+00	5.28E-01	-4.87E+02
Greenhouse potential - fossil	eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub>	2.70E+03	1.31E+01	2.05E+02	2.92E+03	8.31E+01	4.69E-02	7.04E+00	2.20E+01	7.04E+00	5.27E-01	-4.89E+02
Greenhouse potential - biogenic	eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub>	-3.03E+01	4.45E-03	4.88E+00	-2.54E+01	2.84E-01	1.23E-04	1.85E-02	7.52E-02	1.85E-02	1.34E-03	2.13E+00
Global warming potential - land use and land use change	eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub>	1.59E+00	9.54E-03	1.68E-01	1.76E+00	3.26E-02	7.14E-06	1.07E-03	8.64E-03	1.07E-03	4.97E-04	-1.76E-02
Stratospheric ozone depletion potential	eq. kg CFC 11	1.30E-03	2.59E-06	1.13E-05	1.31E-03	1.92E-05	2.51E-10	3.77E-08	5.09E-06	3.77E-08	2.13E-07	-1.69E-05
Soil and water acidification potential	eq. mol H+	1.20E+01	4.17E+03	5.86E+00	4.19E+03	3.37E-01	4.83E-04	7.25E-02	8.93E-02	7.25E-02	4.95E-03	-1.94E+00
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	eq. kg P	1.28E+00	4.34E-04	4.09E-01	1.69E+00	5.59E-03	7.87E-05	1.18E-02	1.48E-03	1.18E-02	4.91E-05	-2.07E-01
Eutrophication potential - seawater	eq. kg N	2.58E+00	1.05E-01	4.10E-01	3.09E+00	1.02E-01	6.84E-05	1.03E-02	2.70E-02	1.03E-02	1.72E-03	-4.25E-01
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	eq. mol N	2.71E+01	1.15E+00	1.30E+01	4.13E+01	1.11E+00	5.97E-04	8.95E-02	2.94E-01	8.95E-02	1.89E-02	-4.65E+00
Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis	eq. kg NMVOC	1.22E+01	2.92E-01	1.11E+00	1.36E+01	3.40E-01	1.72E-04	2.57E-02	9.01E-02	2.57E-02	5.48E-03	-2.47E+00
Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources	eq. kg Sb	3.72E-02	1.81E-05	6.03E-02	9.75E-02	2.95E-04	1.72E-08	2.58E-06	7.80E-05	2.58E-06	1.21E-06	-9.71E-03
Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels	MJ	2.86E+04	1.64E+02	3.30E+03	3.20E+04	1.23E+03	7.21E-01	1.08E+02	3.27E+02	1.08E+02	1.44E+01	-3.95E+03
Water deprivation potential	eq. m <sup>3</sup>	1.00E+03	4.87E-01	1.09E+02	1.11E+03	5.70E+00	1.38E-02	2.07E+00	1.51E+00	2.07E+00	4.58E-02	-5.62E+01

#### Table 3 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product – environmental impacts (DU: 1 ton)

#### Table 4 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product – additional impacts indicators (DU: 1 ton)

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4-A5	C1-C4	D
Particulate matter	disease incidence	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235	eg. kBq U235	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	CTUe	INA INA		INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential soil quality index	dimensionless	INA	INA	INA	INA

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	3.79E+03	1.13E+00	1.49E+02	3.94E+03	1.77E+01	5.93E-02	8.90E+00	4.69E+00	8.90E+00	1.25E-01	-3.35E+02
Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	3.02E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.02E+02	0.00E+00						
Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	4.09E+03	1.13E+00	3.57E+02	4.45E+03	1.77E+01	5.93E-02	8.90E+00	4.69E+00	8.90E+00	1.25E-01	-3.35E+02
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	3.45E+04	1.64E+02	1.81E+03	3.65E+04	1.23E+03	7.21E-01	1.08E+02	3.27E+02	1.08E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	5.41E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.41E+01	0.00E+00						
Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	3.46E+04	1.64E+02	3.40E+03	3.81E+04	1.23E+03	7.21E-01	1.08E+02	3.27E+02	1.08E+02	1.44E+01	-3.77E+03
Consumption of secondary materials	kg	2.80E+02	7.51E-02	1.72E-01	2.80E+02	4.14E-01	6.27E-05	9.40E-03	1.10E-01	9.40E-03	3.03E-03	-6.60E+01
Consumption of renew. secondary fuels	MJ	9.90E+00	2.00E-04	8.17E-04	9.90E+00	4.56E-03	3.16E-07	4.75E-05	1.21E-03	4.75E-05	7.93E-05	-9.03E-02
Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Net consumption of freshwater	m <sup>3</sup>	1.48E+01	1.04E-02	6.76E+00	2.16E+01	1.55E-01	2.07E-03	3.11E-01	4.11E-02	3.11E-01	1.58E-02	-3.56E+00
Table 6 Life cycle assessment (LCA	) results	for specific p	roduct – was	ste categories	s (DU: 1 ton)							
Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	kg	1.77E+01	2.22E-01	1.93E+01	3.72E+01	1.38E+00	5.59E-03	8.38E-01	3.67E-01	8.38E-01	1.53E-02	-5.01E-02
Non-hazardous waste	kg	8.02E+02	1.81E+00	1.00E+03	1.81E+03	2.46E+01	3.76E-01	5.65E+01	6.51E+00	5.65E+01	2.16E-01	-8.54E+01
Radioactive waste	kg	7.99E-01	4.03E-06	7.55E-03	8.07E-01	9.21E-05	1.08E-07	1.62E-05	2.44E-05	1.62E-05	9.59E-05	-9.56E-03
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	7.13E+00	1.85E-02	2.00E+02	2.07E+02	3.82E-03	4.84E-06	7.26E-04	1.01E-03	7.26E-04	2.89E-05	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	1.43E-04	4.17E-06	2.01E-05	1.67E-04	3.09E-05	7.78E-09	1.17E-06	8.18E-06	1.17E-06	3.42E-07	0.00E+00
Exported Energy	MJ	5.98E+00	2.09E-01	5.87E+00	1.21E+01	0.00E+00	2.31E-03	3.46E-01	0.00E+00	3.46E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

#### Table 5 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product - the resource use (DU: 1 ton)

#### Verification

The process of verification of this EPD is in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification, this EPD is valid for a 5-year-period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years, if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804 and ITB PCR A							
Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (sub clause 8.1.3.)							
x external internal							
External verification of EPD: Halina Prejzner, PhD. Eng.							
LCI audit and verification: Michał Chwedaczuk, M.Sc. Eng.							
LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Michał Piasecki, PhD., D.Sc., eng.							

Note 1: The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the for the information provided and contained in EPD. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804+A2. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025.

Note 2: Note: ITB is a public Research Organization and Notified Body (EC Reg. no 1488) to the European Commission and to other Member States of the European Union designated for the tasks concerning the assessment of building products' performance. ITB acts as the independent, third-party verification organization (ISO 17025/17065/17029). ITB-EPD program is recognized and registered member of The European Platform - Association of EPD program operators and ITB-EPD declarations are registered and stored in the international ECO-PORTAL.

#### Normative references

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- EN 1090-2:2018 Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures Technical requirements for steel structures
- PN-EN 1090-1+A1:2012 Wykonanie konstrukcji stalowych i aluminiowych Część 1: Zasady oceny zgodności elementów konstrukcyjnych
- ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases Carbon footprint of products Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- PN-EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Communication format business-to-business
- ISO 20915:2018 Life cycle inventory calculation methodology for steel products
- KOBiZE Wskaźniki emisyjności CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO i pyłu całkowitego dla energii elektrycznej. December 2021
- World Steel Association 2017 Life Cycle inventory methodology report for steel products





Thermal Physics, Acoustics and Environment Department 02-656 Warsaw, Ksawerów 21

# CERTIFICATE № 568/2023 of TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

Products:

Fabricated steel products

Manufacturer:

**Investa Sp. z o.o.** ul. Zastawna 27, 83-000 Pruszcz Gdański, Poland

confirms the correctness of the data included in the development of Type III Environmental Declaration and accordance with the requirements of the standard

# EN 15804+A2

Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products.

This certificate, issued on  $15^{\rm th}$  December 2023 is valid for 5 years or until amendment of mentioned Environmental Declaration

Head of the Thermal Physic, Acoustics Environment Department nieszka Winkler-Skalna



Deputy Director for Research and Innovation

Krzvsztof Kuczvński, PhD

Warsaw, December 2023