



Environmental Product Declaration

Statement of Verification

CARES EPD No.: 0039

Issue 01

This is to verify that the

Environmental Product Declaration

Provided by:

Al Ezz Flat Steel - Suez

Is in accordance with the requirements of:

EN ISO 14025:2010 and EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019/AC2021

and BRE Global PCR for Type III EPD of Construction Products to EN 15804+A2. PN514 3.1

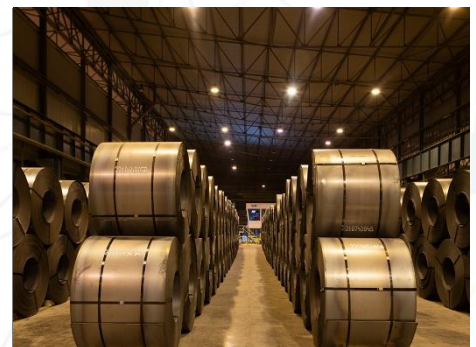
This declaration is for:

Hot Rolled Flat Steel (Direct Reduced Iron production route)



Company address:

km 44 Suez/Hurgada Road,
Economic Industrial Zone,
Northwest Gulf of Suez,
Suez, 144
EGYPT



Ladin Camci

Ladin Camci

29 October 2025

Signed for CARES

Operator

Date of this Issue

29 October 2025

28 October 2028

First Issue Date

Expiry Date

The validity of this Environmental Product Declaration can be verified by contacting CARES on +44 (0)1732 450 000 or visiting CARES website <https://www.carescertification.com/certification-schemes/environmental-product-declarations>.

CARES, Pembroke House, 21 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1XR



Environmental Product Declaration

Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: CARES EPD 0039

General Information

EPD Programme Operator	CARES Pembroke House, 21 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1XR UK www.carescertification.com
Applicable Product Category Rules	BRE Global Product Category Rules (PCR) for Type III EPD of Construction Products to EN 15804+A2. PN514 3.1
Commissioner of LCA study	CARES Pembroke House, 21 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1XR UK www.carescertification.com
LCA consultant/Tool	CARES EPD Tool version 2.8 SPHERA SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED The Innovation Centre Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick, Warwickshire CV34 6UW UK www.sphera.com
Declared/Functional Unit	1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel product manufactured by the Direct Reduced Iron production route.
Applicability/Coverage	Manufacturer-specific product produced at a single plant of one manufacturer
EPD Type	Cradle to Gate with Modules C1-C4 and Module D
Background database	LCA FE (GaBi) Dataset Documentation (Sphera 2023.1)

Demonstration of Verification

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR ^a

Independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010

☐ Internal

☒ External

(Where appropriate ^b) Third party verifier:

Dr Jane Anderson

a: Product category rules

b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)



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Comparability

Environmental product declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See Clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 for further guidance

Information modules covered

Product Stage			Construction Stage		Use Stage							End-of-life Stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Raw materials supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Construction – Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential
✓	✓	✓	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: Checks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site

Al Ezz Flat Steel - Suez
km 44 Suez/Hurgada Road, Economic Industrial Zone
Northwest Gulf of Suez, 144
Suez
EGYPT

Construction Product:

Product Description

Hot Rolled Flat Steels in coils, sheets, plates and other required forms are non-alloy or low-alloy steel products. Hot Rolled Flat Steel Coil (according to product standards listed in Sources of Additional Information) that is obtained from Direct Reduced Iron, melted in an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) followed by hot rolling.

Hot Rolled Flat Steel Coil is produced as a feedstock for cold rolled flat steel coil and coated steel coil, but also for direct use in a variety of industrial applications including construction, hot and cold forming, gas containers, pressure vessels, steel tubes used in transport and energy pipelines.

The declared unit is 1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel product as used in a variety of constructional and industrial applications.



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Technical Information

Property	Value, Unit
Production route	DRI - EAF
Density	7850 kg/m ³
Modulus of elasticity	200000 N/mm ²
Weldability (C _{eq}) EN 10025-2:2019 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2 (for product thickness ≥ 1 mm & ≤ 26 mm)	max 0.35% for S235 grade series max 0.40% for S275 grade series max 0.45% for S355 grade series
Yield strength EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2 (for product thickness ≥ 1 mm & ≤ 16 mm)	235 N/mm ² for S235 grade series 275 N/mm ² for S275 grade series 355 N/mm ² for S355 grade series
Tensile strength EN 10025-2:2019 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2 (for product thickness < 3 mm and for thickness ≥ 3 mm & ≤ 100 mm)	360 to 510 N/mm ² for S235 grade series 410 to 580 N/mm ² for S275 grade series 470 to 680 N/mm ² for S355 grade series
%Elongation EN 10025-2:2019 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2 (longitudinal test piece L ₀ =80 mm for thickness 1 mm & < 3 mm and longitudinal test piece L ₀ =5.65√S ₀ mm for thickness ≥ 3 mm & ≤ 40 mm)	min 17% to min 26% for S235 grade series min 15% to min 23% for S275 grade series min 14% to min 22% for S355 grade series
Impact energy KV ₂ on longitudinal test pieces EN 10025-2:2019 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2	min 27J at 20°C for all JR types min 27J at 0°C for all J0 types min 27J at -20°C for all J2 types
Recycled content (as per ISO 14021:2016/Amd:2021)	22.4 % ¹⁾

1) Includes internal and external scrap

Main Product Contents

Material/Chemical Input	%
Fe	97
C, Mn, Si, V, Ni, Cu, Cr, Mo and others	3

Manufacturing Process

DRI and a certain amount of steel scrap are melted in an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) to obtain liquid steel. This is then refined in a Ladle Furnace (LF) for removing impurities, and alloying additions can be made to give the steel required properties.

Molten steel from the EAF and LF is then cast into steel slabs in required dimensions to be used as feedstock for the manufacture of hot rolled flat steel products.

Steel slabs are sent to the rolling mill where they are rolled and shaped to the required dimensions of hot rolled flat steel products according to product standards listed in Sources of Additional Information.

Hot rolled flat steel products are packaged by binding with steel straps, both of products and ties do not contain any biogenic materials.

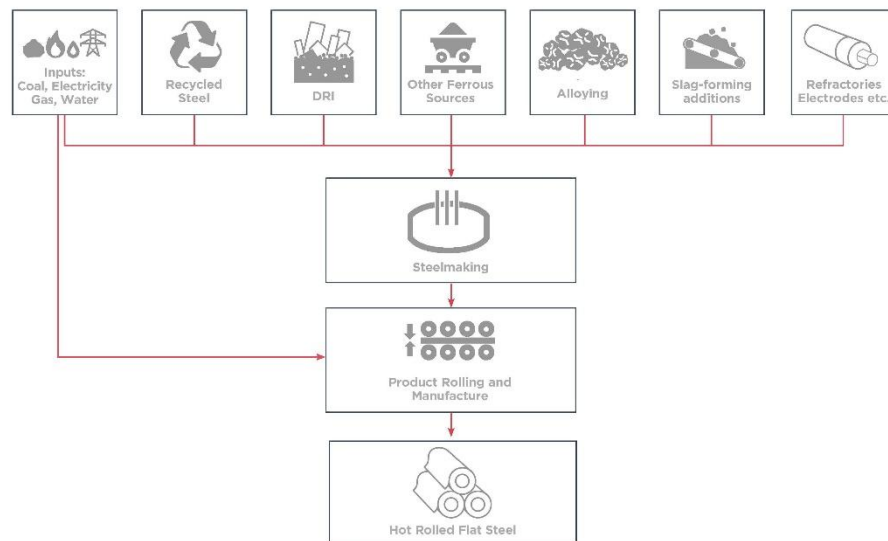


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Process flow diagram



DRI/Hot Rolled Flat Steel



Construction Installation

Processing and proper use of hot rolled flat steel products depends on the application and should be made in accordance with generally accepted practices, standards and manufacturing recommendations.

During transport and storage of hot rolled flat steel products the usual requirement for securing loads is to be observed.

Use Information

The composition of the hot rolled flat steel products does not change during use.

Hot rolled flat steel products do not cause adverse health effects under normal conditions of use.

No risks to the environment and living organisms are known to result from the mechanical destruction of the hot rolled flat steel product itself.

End of Life

Hot rolled flat steel products are not reused at end of life but can be recycled to the same (or higher/lower) quality of steel depending upon the metallurgy and processing of the recycling route.

It is a high value resource, so efforts are made to recycle steel scrap rather than disposing of it at EoL. A recycling rate of 92% is typical for reinforcing steel products

Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

This EPD uses the "Cut-off by Classification" method, also known as the recycled content method. It assigns the environmental impacts of primary material production to the initial user. Recyclable materials enter the recycling process without burdens, and secondary materials only bear the impacts of recycling.



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This method promotes recycling by making producers responsible for waste management. It supports a circular economy by reducing the environmental impacts of primary material production.

This approach follows ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 standards for Life Cycle Assessments.

The Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) has been carried out using the characterisation method described in EN 15804+A2. The characterisation factors from Environmental Footprint v3.0 (EF 3.0) was applied.

Declared unit description

1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel product manufactured by the Direct Reduced Iron production route.

System boundary

The system boundary of the EPD follows the modular design defined by EN 15804+A2. Type of this EPD is Cradle to Gate with options, Modules C1-C4, and Module D.

Impacts and aspects related to losses/wastage (i.e. production, transport and waste processing and end-of-life stage of lost waste products and materials) are considered in the modules in which the losses/wastage occur.

Once steel scrap has been collected for recycling it is considered to have reached the end of waste state.

Data sources, quality and allocation

Data Sources and Quality:

The selection of data and the data quality requirements have been provided according to the requirements of BS EN 15941:2024.

Data Sources: Manufacturing data of the period 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024 has been provided by Al Ezz Flat Steel - Suez operating on the geographical area noted in Manufacturing Site. A brief description of technology and inputs for the product is given in Manufacturing Process and in simplified Process Flow Diagram

The primary data collection was thorough, considering all relevant flows and these data were verified by CARES, including also the verification of mass balance, to ensure that data for all the inputs and outputs for the process over the period of data collection have been collected, and that the unit process data will comply with the cut-off rules of EN 15804. The EPD covers transport to, and end-of-life in Egypt.

The selection of the background data for electricity generation is in line with the BRE Global PCR PN514 3.1. Country or region-specific power grid mixes are selected from LCA FE (GaBi) Dataset Documentation (Sphera 2023.1); thus, consumption grid mix of Egypt has been selected to suit specific manufacturing location, and also for processing, construction and dismantling location. The emission factor of carbon footprint of the applied consumption grid mix of Egypt is 0.706 kg CO₂ eq/kWh.

Data Quality: Background data is consistently sourced from the LCA FE (GaBi) Dataset Documentation (Sphera 2023.1). The primary data collection was thorough, considering all relevant flows and these data have been verified during the audit conducted by CARES in April 2025.

There isn't any data from different LCI/LCA databases are used considering that the overall consistency of the study is not adversely affected.

Schemes applied for data quality assessment was as per EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, Annex E, Table E.1 — Data quality level and criteria of the UN Environment Global Guidance on LCA database development. No fair, poor or very poor data was found during the assessment of relevant data.

Data quality level and criteria of the UN Environment Global Guidance on LCA database development:

Geographical Representativeness	: Good
Technical Representativeness	: Very good
Time Representativeness	: Good

Allocation:

EAF slag and mill scale are produced as co-products from the steel manufacturing processes. Impacts are allocated between the steel, the slag and the mill scale based on economic value. The revenue generated from both mill scale, and EAF slag are 0.09% and 0.32% respectively, and their total is less than 1% in relation to the product based on current market prices, these co-products are of definite value and are freely/readily traded in reality. For this reason, economic allocation has been applied to the processes where this co-product arises.



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Production losses of steel during the production process are recycled in a closed loop offsetting the requirement for external scrap. Specific information on allocation within the background data is given in the LCA FE (GaBi) Dataset Documentation (Sphera 2023.1).

Cut-off criteria

On the input side all flows entering the system and comprising more than 1% in total mass or contributing more than 1% to primary energy consumption are considered. All inputs used as well as all process-specific waste and process emissions were assessed. For this reason, material streams which were below 1% (by mass) were captured as well. In this manner the cut-off criteria according to the PCR requirements are fulfilled).

The mass of steel strap used for binding the product coil is less than 1 % of the total mass of the product.



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LCA Results

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Core environmental impact indicators									
Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		GWP-total	GWP-fossil	GWP-biogenic	GWP-luluc	ODP	AP	EP-freshwater
			kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CFC11 eq	mol H ⁺ eq	Kg P eq
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.14E+03	1.14E+03	-7.52	0.706	7.48E-10	2.80	2.44E-03
	Transport	A2	188	188	0.124	0.082	8.97E-11	6.11	8.59E-05
	Manufacturing	A3	953	953	0.190	0.027	6.35E-10	5.34	5.05E-05
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	2.28E+03	2.28E+03	-7.21	0.815	1.47E-09	14.3	2.58E-03
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.05	2.05	8.04E-04	4.51E-05	6.29E-14	0.011	2.45E-07
	Transport	C2	41.4	41.9	-0.898	0.407	4.04E-12	0.193	1.61E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1.17	1.20	-0.040	0.004	3.05E-12	0.009	2.42E-06
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.43E+03	-1.43E+03	2.79	-0.593	4.19E-09	-3.22	-1.06E-04
100% Landfill Scenario									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.05	2.05	8.04E-04	4.51E-05	6.29E-14	0.011	2.45E-07
	Transport	C2	1.89	1.92	-0.044	0.020	1.88E-13	0.007	7.83E-06
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	14.6	15.0	-0.499	0.047	3.82E-11	0.107	3.02E-05
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	418	419	-0.82	0.174	-1.23E-09	0.94	3.10E-05
100% Recycling Scenario									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.05	2.05	8.04E-04	4.51E-05	6.29E-14	0.011	2.45E-07
	Transport	C2	44.8	45.3	-0.973	0.440	4.37E-12	0.209	1.74E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.59E+03	-1.59E+03	3.11	-0.659	4.66E-09	-3.58	-1.18E-04

GWP-total = Global warming potential, total;
 GWP-fossil = Global warming potential, fossil;
 GWP-biogenic = Global warming potential, biogenic;
 GWP-luluc = Global warming potential, land use and land use change;

ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer;
 AP = Acidification potential, accumulated exceedance; and
 EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment



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LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Core environmental impact indicators

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		EP-marine	EP-terrestrial	POCP	ADP-mineral & metals	ADP-fossil	WDP
			kg N eq	mol N eq	kg NMVOC eq	kg Sb eq	MJ, net calorific value	m³ world eq deprived
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.45	11.5	2.84	5.92E-04	1.65E+04	65.5
	Transport	A2	1.45	15.8	4.11	2.78E-06	2.32E+03	1.32
	Manufacturing	A3	0.725	7.94	2.22	9.22E-06	1.18E+04	153
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	3.63	35.2	9.17	6.04E-04	3.06E+04	2.20E+02
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.004	0.044	0.011	1.25E-08	27.6	0.016
	Transport	C2	0.091	1.01	0.195	2.86E-06	633	0.511
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0.002	0.024	0.007	5.54E-08	16.0	0.132
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-0.772	-8.36	-2.57	-1.48E-05	-1.06E+04	-20.3
100% Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.004	0.044	0.011	1.25E-08	27.6	0.016
	Transport	C2	0.003	0.036	0.006	1.38E-07	29.2	0.025
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0.028	0.303	0.083	6.92E-07	200	1.65
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0.226	2.45	0.75	4.34E-06	3.09E+03	5.95
100% Recycling Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.004	0.044	0.011	1.25E-08	27.6	0.016
	Transport	C2	0.098	1.10	0.212	3.10E-06	685	0.553
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-0.859	-9.30	-2.86	-1.65E-05	-1.18E+04	-22.6

ADP-mineral&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources;
 ADP-fossil = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer;
 WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption.
 The results of the three environmental impact indicators above shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with these indicators.

EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment;
 EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance;
 POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone;
 PM = Particulate matter.



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LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		PM	IRP	ETP-fw	HTP-c	HTP-nc	SQP
			disease incidence	kBq U ²³⁵ eq	CTUe	CTUh	CTUh	dimensionless
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	3.89E-05	16.8	2.44E-03	2.50E-07	1.01E-05	1.99E+03
	Transport	A2	1.06E-04	2.70	8.59E-05	3.02E-08	1.39E-06	89.8
	Manufacturing	A3	4.22E-05	0.372	5.05E-05	9.07E-07	8.34E-05	37.1
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.87E-04	19.9	2.58E-03	1.19E-06	9.49E-05	2.12E+03
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	6.69E-08	5.08E-04	2.45E-07	6.18E-10	1.84E-08	0.043
	Transport	C2	1.52E-06	0.117	1.61E-04	8.94E-09	5.22E-07	249
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1.05E-07	0.021	2.42E-06	1.34E-09	1.48E-07	3.89
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-4.70E-05	20.7	-1.06E-04	-2.20E-06	-8.52E-06	995
100% Lanfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	6.69E-08	5.08E-04	2.45E-07	6.18E-10	1.84E-08	0.043
	Transport	C2	3.65E-08	0.005	7.83E-06	4.14E-10	2.45E-08	12.2
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1.31E-06	0.263	3.02E-05	1.68E-08	1.85E-06	48.6
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1.38E-05	-6.08	3.10E-05	6.44E-07	2.50E-06	-291
100% Recycling Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	6.69E-08	5.08E-04	2.45E-07	6.18E-10	1.84E-08	0.043
	Transport	C2	1.65E-06	0.127	1.74E-04	9.68E-09	5.65E-07	270
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-5.23E-05	23.1	-1.18E-04	-2.45E-06	-9.48E-06	1.11E+03

IRP = Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235; This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

HTP-nc = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans; and
ETP-fw = Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems;
HTP-c = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans;
SQP = Potential soil quality index.

The results of the four environmental impact indicators above shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with these indicators.



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LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing resource use

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.11E+03	0	1.11E+03	1.66E+04	0	1.66E+04
	Transport	A2	70.0	0	70.0	2.32E+03	0	2.32E+03
	Manufacturing	A3	692	0	692	1.18E+04	0	1.18E+04
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.87E+03	0	1.87E+03	3.07E+04	0	3.07E+04
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.049	0	0.049	27.6	0	27.6
	Transport	C2	42.4	0	42.4	634	0	634
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	2.61	0	2.61	16.0	0	16.0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1.76E+03	0	1.76E+03	-1.07E+04	0	-1.07E+04
100% Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.049	0	0.049	27.6	0	27.6
	Transport	C2	2.07	0	2.07	29.3	0	29.3
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	32.6	0	32.6	200	0	200
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-515	0	-515	3.13E+03	0	3.13E+03
100% Recycling Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.049	0	0.049	27.6	0	27.6
	Transport	C2	45.9	0	45.9	687	0	687
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1.96E+03	0	1.96E+03	-1.19E+04	0	-1.19E+04

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy used as raw materials;
 PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources;

PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials;
 PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resource



Environmental Product Declaration

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing resource use						
Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		SM	RSF	NRSF	FW
			kg	MJ net calorific value	MJ net calorific value	m³
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	0	0	0	66
	Transport	A2	0	0	0	1.32
	Manufacturing	A3	208	0	0	153
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	208	0	0	2.20E+02
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0.016
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0.511
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0.132
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	712	0	0	-20.3
100% Landfill Scenario						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0.016
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0.025
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	1.65
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-208	0	0	5.95
100% Recycling Scenario						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0.016
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0.553
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	792	0	0	-22.6

SM = Use of secondary material;
RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels;

NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels;
FW = Net use of fresh water



Environmental Product Declaration

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environmental information describing waste categories

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		HWD	NHWD	RWD
			kg	kg	kg
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	9.79E-07	18.2	0.142
	Transport	A2	2.20E-10	0.275	0.017
	Manufacturing	A3	4.75E-07	89.6	3.45E-03
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.45E-06	1.08E+02	0.162
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	1.57E-11	0.004	7.03E-06
	Transport	C2	2.30E-09	0.090	8.15E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	3.49E-10	80.1	1.82E-04
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-2.70E-08	-21.2	0.188
100% Landfill Scenario					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	1.57E-11	0.004	7.03E-06
	Transport	C2	1.08E-10	0.004	3.78E-05
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	4.36E-09	1.00E+03	0.002
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	7.89E-09	6.21	-0.055
100% Recycling Scenario					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	1.57E-11	0.004	7.03E-06
	Transport	C2	2.49E-09	0.097	8.82E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-3.00E-08	-23.6	0.209

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed;
NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed;
RWD = Radioactive waste disposed



Environmental Product Declaration

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		CRU	MFR	MER	EE	Biogenic carbon (product)	Biogenic carbon (packaging)
			kg	kg	kg	MJ per energy carrier	kg C	kg C
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport	A2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manufacturing	A3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	920	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Waste processing	C3	0		0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0	0
100% Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Waste processing	C3	0		0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0	0
100% Recycling Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	1.00E+03	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Waste processing	C3	0		0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRU = Components for reuse;
MFR = Materials for recycling

MER = Materials for energy recovery;
EE = Exported Energy



Environmental Product Declaration

Scenarios and additional technical information

Scenarios and additional technical information			
Scenario	Parameter	Units	Results
Modules C1 to C4 End of life	The end-of-life stage starts when the construction product is replaced, dismantled or deconstructed from the building or construction works and does not provide any further function. The recovered steel is transported for recycling while a small portion is assumed to be unrecoverable and remains in the rubble which is sent to landfill. 92% of the reinforcing steel is assumed to be recycled and 8% is sent to landfill [STEELCONSTRUCTION.INFO 2012]. The EPD covers transport to, and end-of-life in Saudi Arabia. Once steel scrap is generated through the deconstruction activities on the demolition site it is considered to have reached the "end of waste" state. No further processing is required so there are no impacts associated with this module. Hence no impacts are reported in module C3.		
	Waste for recycling - Recovered steel from crushed concrete	%	92
	Waste for energy recovery - Energy recovery is not considered for this study as most end-of-life steel scrap is recycled, while the remainder is landfilled	-	-
	Waste for final disposal - Unrecoverable steel lost in crushed concrete and sent to landfill	%	2
	Portion of energy assigned to rebar from energy required to demolish building, per tonne	MJ	24
	Transport to waste processing by Truck - Fuel consumption	litre/km	1.56
	Transport to waste processing by Truck – Distance	km	463
	Transport to waste processing by Truck – Capacity utilisation	%	85
	Transport to waste processing by Truck – Density of Product	kg/m ³	7850
	Transport to waste processing by Container ship - Fuel consumption	litre/km	0.0041
	Transport to waste processing by Container ship - Distance	km	158
	Transport to waste processing by Container ship – Capacity utilisation	%	50
Module D	Transport to waste processing by Container ship – Density of Product	kg/m ³	7850
	It is assumed that 92% of the steel used in the structure is recovered for recycling, while the remainder is landfilled. "Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary" (module D) accounts for the environmental benefits and loads resulting from net steel scrap that is used as raw material in the EAF and that is collected for recycling at end of life. The balance between total scrap arisings recycled from processing, installation and end of life and scrap consumed by the manufacturing process (internally sourced scrap is not included in this calculation). These benefits and loads are calculated by including the burdens of recycling and the benefit of avoided primary production. This study is concerned with hot rolled flat steel product manufacturers from the DRI production route. In DRI production route, a large amount of net scrap is generated over the life cycle as the iron ore used to obtain DRI is a virgin source and there is a high end of life recycling rate for reinforcing steel products. As a result, module D mainly models the credits associated with the scrap output. The resulting scrap credit/burden is calculated based on the global "value of scrap" approach (/worldsteel 2011).		
	Recycled Content	kg	224
	Re-used Content	kg	0
	Recovered for recycling	kg	920
	Recovered for re-use	kg	0
	Recovered for energy	kg	0



Summary, comments and additional information

Interpretation

DRI and Scrap based hot rolled flat steel product of Al Ezz Flat Steel - Suez is made via the Electric Arc Furnace production route. The bulk of the environmental impacts and primary energy demand is attributed to the manufacturing phase, covered by information modules A1-A3 of EN 15804+A2.

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EN 10084:2008 - Case hardening steels. Technical delivery conditions

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