



# Metal coated steel sheets and coils

**Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)**  
In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804 +A1

S-P-01921, version 1.2

UN CPC 412

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# 1. SSAB's vision – a stronger, lighter and more sustainable world

SSAB is a specialized global steel company driven by close relationships with our customers. SSAB develops and markets high performance steels that are either high strength or fit for purpose products designed for better performance and sustainability.

The company is a leading producer in the global market for Advanced High Strength Steels (AHSS) and Quenched & Tempered Steels (Q&T). We serve segments such as, automotive, mining and construction with strip, plate and tube products. SSAB's steels and services help to make end products lighter and better engineered, increasing their strength and lifespan.

SSAB has a cost-efficient and flexible production system. SSAB's production plants in Sweden, Finland and the US

have an annual steel production capacity of approximately 8.8 million tonnes. In Sweden and Finland, the integrated blast furnace process is used, whereas in the US, electric arc furnaces are used in a scrap-based production process.

SSAB has been at the forefront of sustainability in many ways. With confidence deriving from our traditions, we now strive to do even more. SSAB's ambition is to largely eliminate carbon dioxide emissions in our own operations in around 2030.

SSAB's environmental management is based on the international environmental management systems standard, ISO 14001. All production facilities within the scope of this Environmental Product Declaration have third-party ISO 14001 certification.

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## 2. SSAB in the circular economy

The term circular economy usually is used to describe a transition from linear business models, in which products are manufactured from raw materials, used and then discarded, to circular business models, where products or parts are repaired, re-used, returned and recycled. A circular economy promotes zero waste in order to create a more sustainable world.

In addition, it supports innovative design to promote recycling, a reduction in the amount of virgin materials used, and

encourages the re-use and recycling of all materials. A circular economy can be applied by adopting a lifecycle approach and measuring the social, economic and environmental impact at each stage of a product's lifecycle, including end of life. In summary, steel products promote the core objective of a circular economy because steel can be recycled without weakening its properties.

## 3. Product

### 3.1 TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND APPLICATION

SSAB specializes in materials for demanding applications where high strength and formability are needed for weight savings and increased durability. Metal coated steels are used in several applications and by many sectors including:

- Building and construction; roof, cladding, drainage, frames, load-bearing sheets, beams and sections
- Domestic and electrical appliances; white, brown and gray goods
- Heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment; air ducts, housings and valves
- Light engineering; frames, trays, cabinets and housings
- Automotive industry
- Tubes and sections industry

Metal coated steels can be processed in many ways including bending, deep drawing, stretch forming, roll forming, welding, cutting and painting.

A metal coating protects the steel from corrosion in two ways. It serves as a protective layer keeping oxygen and water away from the steel, but it also acts as a cathodic protection. This means that at cut edges or in case of damages through the zinc coating, the zinc will sacrifice itself and react to form protective compounds and block further corrosion processes. The zinc coating covers the steel on both sides.

In addition, a suitable metal coating can improve formability, resistance welding properties and paintability. SSAB offers following metal coating options:

- Zinc (Z) – zinc coating offers a good level of corrosion resistance for normal applications.
- Galfan® (ZA) – zinc-aluminum alloy coating provides better corrosion resistance and formability compared to a zinc coating. Galfan® is well suited for demanding deep drawing.
- Galvannealed (ZF) – the iron in the Galvannealed zinc-iron alloy coating enables good weldability. Paint adhesion on the matt surface is excellent, providing a first class surface for the end product. A zinc-iron alloy coating has a consistent gray appearance with no crystal pattern effect.

Metal coated steels are produced in thickness range of 0.40 – 3.0 mm and widths up to 1,550 mm. Products are delivered as coils, cut-to-length sheets and slit coils.

The metal coated product portfolio includes standardized products according to EN 10346 and VDA 239-100. Besides standardized products also Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) and customer specific or products unique to SSAB are available.

In addition to standard steel grades, the product portfolio includes SSAB's own brands, which are targeted at different segments and applications. The main brands are listed below:

#### 3.1.1 DOCOL®

An Automotive steel to make cars safer and more eco-friendly.

#### 3.1.2 SSAB DOMEX®

A wide range of structural and cold-forming steels that delivers excellent cold forming, machining and welding performance.

#### 3.1.3 SSAB FORM®

Low strength, high formability steels designed to give maximum productivity in stamping, stretching, deep drawing, roll forming, bending, metal spinning and other cold forming procedures.

Product-specific technical requirements regarding mechanical and other properties arise from national and/or international standards, such as EN 10346, or customer specific and/or other OEM standards. SSAB's unique products also have their own specific requirements.

For more detailed information about technical product properties and the product portfolio, please visit [www.ssab.com](http://www.ssab.com).

### 3.2 PRODUCT COMPOSITION

Steel is an alloy of mainly iron and carbon, with small amounts of other alloying elements. These elements improve the chemical and physical properties of steel, such as strength, ductility and durability. The alloying elements of steel are physically bonded to the steels inherent crystalline structure.

The exact compositions of metal coated products manufactured by SSAB depend on the requirements of the product. These requirements arise from national and/or international standards, such as EN 10346, or customer specific and/or

other OEM standards. SSAB's unique products also have their own specific requirements.

The coating composition of SSAB's metal coated steel sheets and coils depends on selected coating option. Metal coatings comply with standard EN 10346:

- Zinc coating (Z) 100 – 600 g/m<sup>2</sup> is lead free and has a minimum zinc content of 99%.
- Galfan® zinc-aluminum alloy coating (ZA) 95 – 300 g/m<sup>2</sup> contains 95% zinc and 5% aluminum.
- Galvannealed zinc-iron alloy coating (ZF) 80 – 140 g/m<sup>2</sup> is made on a continuously operating line, where the zinc coating is annealed into a zinc-iron alloy with an iron content of approximately 10%. Because the coating is intended to be painted, only thin coatings are produced.

Zinc (GI) and Galvannealed (GA) coatings are also available according to VDA 239-100 and OEM specifications.

The surface of metal coated steel is normally protected with oil, Cr(VI)-free chemical passivation or a combination of these.

Table 1 shows as an example the composition of a metal coated formable steel (DX51D, excluding packaging materials) produced by SSAB for different applications. This product is a typical example of a metal coated steel grade used especially within construction industry. This information is given based on metal coated steel products produced at SSAB's site in Finland.

The values provided are based on European Standards EN 10219-1, EN 10149-2, EN 10025-2, EN 10025-3, EN 10025-4, EN 10025-6, EN 10130, EN 10268, EN10346 and EN 10169 requirements on maximum concentrations, and included in Table 1 if the maximum levels according to these standards are 0.1% by weight, or higher.

More detailed information about the composition of different steels is available from national and international standards as well as from SSAB's website [www.ssab.com](http://www.ssab.com).

### 3.3 COMPLIANCE WITH CHEMICAL LEGISLATION

SSAB actively tracks and anticipates future changes in environmental, safety and chemical legislation and complies with valid EU chemical regulations, such as the REACH Regulation 1907/2006. Communication and cooperation throughout the supply chain plays an important role and SSAB requires full REACH compliance from its subcontractors. SSAB tracks the list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) and other legislative requirements to ensure products meet legal and customer requirements. In addition, SSAB observes and complies with the requests and recommendations of many customers to withdraw products containing hazardous substances in the customer sector.

SSAB's steel products do not contain substances of very high concern (SVHC) as defined and listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation, in levels above 0.01% by weight.

Steel contains very small amounts of impurities originating from natural raw materials and not added during the steel production process. The amount of impurities in the steels is minimal and, based on knowledge of the toxicity of these substances and their metallurgical bond in the steel matrix, does not pose a risk to the environment or human health.

For the construction industry, the Environmental Product Declaration will give benefits in rating schemes, such as BREEAM, LEED and Miljöbyggnad. Additionally, there are specific tools for material evaluation, such as BASTA, Byggvarubedömningen and SundaHus, where information from this Environmental Product Declaration is needed.

More information about the chemical composition of metal coated steel sheets and coils can be found at [www.ssab.com](http://www.ssab.com).

TABLE 1. EXAMPLE COMPOSITION OF A METAL COATED STEEL (DX51D)

Material	Content (%) of total product weight	Ingredient	Content (% W/W)	CAS number
Steel Base (1.0 mm)	96.5	Iron (Fe)	> 97	7439-89-6
		Carbon (C)	< 0.18	7440-44-0
		Silicon (Si)	< 0.50	7440-21-3
		Manganese (Mn)	< 1.20	7439-96-5
		Titanium (Ti)	< 0.30	7440-32-6
		Phosphorus (P)	< 0.12	N/A
Zinc Coating (Z275)	3.5	Zinc (Zn)	> 99	7440-66-6
		Aluminum (Al)	< 1.0	7429-90-5

**Remarks**

Physical state: solid  
 Odor: odorless  
 Color: metallic gray  
 Boiling point: 2,750°C  
 Melting point: 1,450 – 1,520°C  
 Steel density: 7,850 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

## 4. Production

### 4.1 PRODUCTION SITES

Metal coated steel sheets and coils are manufactured at SSAB's production site in Hämeenlinna, Finland. Hot rolled steel strip manufactured at SSAB's Raahelä mill in Finland or Borlänge mill in Sweden is used as the substrate for metal coated steel products. Cold rolled steel grades are cold rolled before coating in Hämeenlinna. Steel production is based on the use of iron ore as a raw material. However, SSAB uses approximately 20 % of scrap steel in conjunction with steel production in the Nordics. The use of raw materials and energy has been optimized in steel production.

When scrap steel is used instead of virgin raw materials in steelmaking, the carbon dioxide emissions originating in steel production decrease accordingly. Steelmaking at SSAB uses scrap material from SSAB's own production processes and material sourced on the scrap steel market. Once steel has been made, it can be recycled without weakening its properties.

At SSAB, steelmaking processes have been continuously advanced and improved. As a result, SSAB's blast furnaces today are among the most efficient in the world in terms of minimizing carbon dioxide emissions from steel production.

Most of the energy used in ore-based steel production comes from coal, which is used as a reducing agent in iron-making. The mineral products formed in SSAB's iron and steel production processes and the by-products generated in the coking process are recycled as industrial raw material or material to replace virgin resources. A high percentage of the dust originating in various processes is returned to the process to reduce waste and improve material efficiency.

### 4.2 LABELING AND PACKAGING

Products are labeled to be easily and permanently identifiable and traceable. Labeling complies with standards EN 10021 and EN 10204. The packaging and protection of our steel products is usually determined when ordering. Steel or plastic straps, wood props, corner protection and other accessories supporting packaging are used as appropriate and according to customer requirements.

Plastic film and paper is usually used as the packaging material for cut lengths. The bundles are fastened with steel or plastic straps. Coils are delivered fastened with or without a base, and based on the order plastic film and/or wrapping paper, cardboard wall protection, plastic or metallic end rings and binding straps are used for the packaging. We use steel, plastic and cardboard as corner protection for cut lengths and coils.

This section of the declaration is for information purposes only. The packaging materials are not included in the LCA study.

More information about the labeling and packaging can be found at [www.ssab.com](http://www.ssab.com).

### 4.3 SOURCING AND TRANSPORTATION

The general terms and conditions of all new or renewed raw material sourcing contracts require compliance with SSAB's Supplier Sustainability Policy. Ethical values, environmental concerns and energy efficiency are considered when choosing suppliers. As regards the main raw materials used in steel production, iron ore pellets are sourced from Sweden, metallurgical coal from North America and Australia, metallurgical coke from Japan, China and Poland, limestone from Sweden, Norway, France and Spain, and scrap from Sweden and Finland. Alloys are sourced from multiple origins including Brazil, China, South Korea, Chile and the US. The company's own logistics unit is responsible for most of SSAB's transportation of raw materials and products. Finished products are transported by sea, road or rail.

SSAB's environmental objectives in respect of logistics are managed through a certified environmental management system. The aim is to increase the share of logistics contracts with partners who have signed up for energy efficiency agreements in the logistics and transport sector. Around 85% of SSAB's land transportations per tonne of products are carried by a partner signatory to energy efficiency agreements. Logistics companies outside an energy efficiency agreement are regularly encouraged to sign up to one. SSAB's international partners have certified environmental management systems. Logistics aims to optimize transport and maximize payloads and to combine transport as efficiently as possible.

## 5. Recycling and waste processing

Steel is a fully recyclable material and scrap steel has a strong market position: steel recovered from structures and end products at the end of their lifecycle is efficiently recycled and re-used.

No hazardous waste is formed from end products and steel does not harm the environment. According to the European

Waste Catalogue, the waste code for steel products manufactured by SSAB after their useful life is 17 04 05 (iron and steel). All packaging materials for steel products can be recycled.

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## 6. Information about safe use

Steel poses no hazards to the environment in the forms supplied. Some grades of steel contain alloying elements such as manganese, chromium, niobium, vanadium, titanium, nickel, copper and silicon. None of these substances is released under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.

Dust and vapors may form when steel is melted, welded, cut or ground (or heated to very high temperatures). Long-term exposure to high dust and vapor concentrations may affect the health, especially the lungs. The composition of dust and vapor depends on the steel grade and methods employed.

Welding must be left to trained people. Personal protective equipment must be used and sufficient ventilation must be ensured in compliance with safety legislation. Instructions on the welding of metals and metal alloys can be found on the website of, for example, the European Steel Association [www.eurofer.org](http://www.eurofer.org).

The use and handling of steel does not endanger people or the environment and there are no specific exposure limits in place for this reason. Neither have any first aid measures, measures in the event of fire or unintentional emission, or measures as regards the handling and storage of steel been specified.

Normal precautions should be taken to avoid physical injuries caused mainly by the heavy weight or sharp edges of a product. Personal protective equipment such as special gloves and eye protection must be worn.

Metal coated steel is not classified as dangerous under the EU's chemical regulation (REACH) and so no Safety Data Sheet or hazardous packaging, marking or transport rules and regulations are required.

### 6.1 SAFETY

- Always wear gloves and protective clothing when handling steel products.
- Be careful of sharp edges and corners.
- Always use official lifting equipment when moving steel products.
- Never use binding straps to lift a product.
- Straps under tension may cause injury when cut and the outer ring of a coil may rebound outwards.
- Never go under steel products when they are being moved.
- Make sure the securing straps are sufficiently strong and firmly attached.
- Always follow the industrial safety provisions in force and find out whether the installation site is subject to any particular safety requirements before beginning installation work.

## 7. LCA information

- **Functional unit / declared unit:** 1 tonne (1,000 kg) of metal coated steel sheets and coils.
- **Reference service life:** Not applicable.
- **The LCA is based on data from the following SSAB production sites:**
  - SSAB Europe Oy, Raahе, Finland
  - SSAB Europe Oy, Hämeenlinna, Finland
- **Data quality and representativeness:** Production data have been collected by SSAB directly from the production sites and are average values for the year 2017. The data have been measured and verified internally. The data are assumed to be the most relevant according to current conditions and production practices.
- **Database(s) and LCA software used:** The World Steel Association's 5<sup>th</sup> steel LCI dataset released in December 2018, the GaBi LCA Databases 2019 (SP39), the Gabi LCA Software (GaBi version 9).
- **Description of system boundaries:** Cradle-to-gate with options.
- **Cut-off:** The packaging material inflow is not included in the LCA. The packaging material represents less than 1% of the total inflow by mass and is therefore well below the limits given by the cut-off rules, stated in EN 15804, as well as the relevant PCR document for this EPD.
- **Allocation:** By-products such as blast furnace slag are used as input material in a number of industries, for example in road construction and as a substitute for cement. This study has used a conservative approach and considered all the environmental burdens associated with the production of the steel products and by-products as belonging to the production of the steel.
- **End-of-Life Scenario:** A recycling rate of 95% has been assumed for the steel product. That is to be seen as the proportion of the material in the product that will be recycled (or re-used) in a subsequent system. The recycling rate referring to the output of the recycling plant and all the material losses through the lifecycle have been taken into account, including material losses in the collection, sorting and recycling (or re-use) processes up to the point of final substitution. The scenario results in 5% material losses in total, considered as landfilling steel scrap.
- **Net-scrap calculation:** To some extent SSAB uses external scrap in the steel production. Therefore, this amount of scrap has been deducted from the stated recycling rate. This is done to calculate the amount of net-scrap to be credited in Module D. This is the amount of steel scrap available for the next lifecycle. The re-circulation of internal scrap has not been considered in this calculation, since it represents a closed loop inside the system boundary for the LCA.



## 8. Scope of declaration

The scope of this declaration is for 1 tonne of metal coated steel sheets and coils from cradle to the mill gate, including end-of-life processing and recycling: Modules A1 – A3, C3 – C4 and D (according to EN 15804). Modules A4 – A5, B1 – B7 and C1 – C2 have not been included, due to the inability to predict how the material will be used following manufacture.

The system boundary applied in this study extends from Module A1, the mining of raw materials, such as iron ore and coal; Module A2, transport to and within the manufacturing site; Module A3, coke, iron and steel manufacture; ancillary

service operations; hot rolling of steel products, cold rolling, metal coating and packaging for dispatch to customers at the exit gate of the manufacturing site.

The system boundary also includes manufacture of other required input materials, transport between processing operations, the production of external services such as electricity, natural gas and water, and the production of by-products within the steelmaking process. Wastes and emissions to air, land and water are also included, as are Modules C3 scrap processing, C4 disposal to landfill and D recovery for recycling.

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Resource recovery stage
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	Re-use-, 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	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	X	X	X

X=Module declared.

MND=Module not declared (such a declaration shall not be regarded as an indicator of a zero result).

## 9. Environmental performance

This EPD was published in 2020 and updated in 2023. In 2020, the PCR for construction products according to EN15804+A1 was applied. In the 2023 update, the very same version of the PCR is still applied, and the only change made is the addition of results using the EN15804+A2 versions of indicators.

Another update in 2023 is to display results based on supplier-specific data for iron ore pellets from LKAB (published in 2017), while the EPD published in 2020 was based on generic data-base data for iron ore pellets production. This was only done for fossil climate change.

The results have been divided into three sub-sections:

- Results according to EN15804+A1 (as in the original EPD published in 2020)
- Additional results using EN15804+A2 indicators (updated in 2023)
- Additional results for fossil climate change based on supplier-specific data for iron ore pellets (EN15804+A2)

Tables 2a – 2c show the results of the lifecycle assessment.

## 9.1 RESULTS ACCORDING TO EN 15804+A1

TABLE 2A. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PER 1,000 KG OF METAL COATED STEEL SHEETS AND COILS (EN15804+A1 VERSIONS OF INDICATORS)

Results per declared unit: 1 tonne of steel (Metal coated)						
Parameter	Acronyms	Unit	Total A1-A3	C3	C4	D
Global warming potential	GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.42E+03	2.49E+00	7.44E-01	-1.48E+03
Eutrophication potential	EP	kg PO <sub>4</sub> eq	6.05E-01	4.22E-03	5.00E-04	-2.17E-01
Acidification potential	AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq	5.63E+00	1.76E-02	4.42E-03	-2.93E+00
Photo-oxidant formation potential	POCP	kg ethene eq	5.21E-01	1.95E-03	3.42E-04	-6.86E-01
Ozone layer depletion potential	ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	2.12E-10	8.13E-15	4.32E-15	8.29E-06
Abiotic depletion potential: fossil	ADP-fossil	MJ, net calorific value	2.78E+04	4.83E+01	1.04E+01	-1.44E+04
Abiotic depletion potential: elements	ADP-elements	kg Sb eq	1.76E-01	2.80E-06	7.41E-08	-4.56E-03

TABLE 2B. USE OF RESOURCES PER 1,000 KG OF METAL COATED STEEL SHEETS AND COILS (EN15804+A1 VERSIONS OF INDICATORS)

Results per declared unit: 1 tonne of steel (Metal coated)						
Parameter	Acronyms	Unit	Total A1-A3	C3	C4	D
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PERE	MJ, net calorific value	1.91E+03	3.56E+00	1.37E+00	9.56E+02
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PERM	MJ, net calorific value	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	PERT	MJ, net calorific value	1.91E+03	3.56E+00	1.37E+00	9.56E+02
Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PENRE	MJ, net calorific value	2.92E+04	5.01E+01	1.08E+01	-1.39E+04
Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PENRM	MJ, net calorific value	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	PENRT	MJ, net calorific value	2.92E+04	5.01E+01	1.08E+01	-1.39E+04
Use of secondary material	SM	kg	2.57E+01	-	-	-
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ, net calorific value	8.51E-20	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ, net calorific value	1.00E-18	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Net use of fresh water	FW	m <sup>3</sup>	4.89E-01	1.49E-02	2.72E-03	1.99E+00

TABLE 2C. WASTE PER 1,000 KG OF METAL COATED STEEL SHEETS AND COILS (EN15804+A1 VERSIONS OF INDICATORS)

Results per declared unit: 1 tonne of steel (Metal coated)						
Parameter	Acronyms	Unit	Total A1-A3	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	6.35E+01	1.57E-06	1.84E-07	-9.72E-04
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	7.60E+01	1.02E-02	5.01E+01	1.60E+02
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD	kg	5.54E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

## 9.2 ADDITIONAL RESULTS USING EN 15804+A2 INDICATORS

These results are based on the EN 15804+A1 LCA modelling method and calculated for the EN 15804+A2 indicators. The characterization factors applied are those recommended in the framework of the Environmental Footprint (EF), version 3.0. The following indicators have not been assessed; Global

warming potential, excluding biogenic carbon (GWP-GHG) and the output flows category, i.e. Components for re-use (CRU), Materials for recycling (MFR), Material for energy recovery (MER), Exported electrical energy (EEE) and Exported thermal energy (EET).

TABLE 3A. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PER 1,000 KG OF METAL COATED STEEL SHEETS AND COILS (EN15804+A2 VERSIONS OF INDICATORS)

Parameter	Results per declared unit: 1 tonne of steel (Metal coated)					
	Acronyms	Unit	Total A1-A3	C3	C4	D
Climate Change - total	GWP-total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.49E+03	2.62E+00	8.04E-01	-1.55E+03
Climate Change - fossil	GWP-fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.49E+03	2.58E+00	7.99E-01	-1.55E+03
Climate Change - biogenic	GWP-biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	6.86E-01	4.72E-03	1.21E-03	4.11E-01
Climate Change - land use and land use change	GWP-luluc	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	7.09E-01	3.25E-02	3.87E-03	-2.67E-02
Ozone depletion	ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	1.20E-10	6.17E-15	3.28E-15	9.39E-06
Acidification	AP	mole H+ eq	7.01E+00	2.54E-02	5.55E-03	-3.51E+00
Eutrophication aquatic freshwater	EP-freshwater	kg P eq	2.29E-03	1.12E-05	1.81E-06	-8.61E-04
Eutrophication aquatic marine	EP-marine	kg N eq	1.73E+00	1.22E-02	1.42E-03	-6.89E-01
Eutrophication terrestrial	EP-terrestrial	mole N eq	1.87E+01	1.34E-01	1.56E-02	-6.97E+00
Photochemical ozone formation	POCP	kg NMVOC eq	5.13E+00	3.56E-02	4.31E-03	-2.72E+00
Depletion of abiotic resources - minerals and metals	ADP-minerals & metals <sup>(1)</sup>	kg Sb eq	1.76E-01	2.80E-06	7.32E-08	-4.55E-03
Depletion of abiotic resources - fossil fuels	ADP-fossil	MJ	2.92E+04	5.01E+01	1.08E+01	-1.39E+04
Water use	WDP	m <sup>3</sup>	1.60E+02	5.13E-01	8.37E-02	6.24E+01

(1) Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

TABLE 3B. USE OF RESOURCES PER 1,000 KG OF METAL COATED STEEL SHEETS AND COILS (EN15804+A2 VERSIONS OF INDICATORS)

Parameter	Results per declared unit: 1 tonne of steel (Metal coated)					
	Acronyms	Unit	Total A1-A3	C3	C4	D
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PERE	MJ	1.91E+03	3.56E+00	1.37E+00	9.56E+02
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PERM	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	PERT	MJ	1.91E+03	3.56E+00	1.37E+00	9.56E+02
Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PENRE	MJ	2.92E+04	5.01E+01	1.08E+01	-1.39E+04
Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PENRM	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	PENRT	MJ	2.92E+04	5.01E+01	1.08E+01	-1.39E+04
Use of secondary material	SM	kg	2.57E+01	-	-	-
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ	8.51E-20	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ	1.00E-18	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Net use of fresh water	FW	m <sup>3</sup>	4.89E-01	1.49E-02	2.72E-03	1.99E+00

TABLE 3C. WASTE PER 1,000 KG OF METAL COATED STEEL SHEETS AND COILS (EN15804+A2 VERSIONS OF INDICATORS)

Results per declared unit: 1 tonne of steel (Metal coated)						
Parameter	Acronyms	Unit	Total A1-A3	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	6.35E+01	1.57E-06	1.84E-07	-9.72E-04
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	7.60E+01	1.02E-02	5.01E+01	1.60E+02
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD	kg	5.54E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

### 9.3 ADDITIONAL RESULTS FOR FOSSIL CLIMATE CHANGE BASED ON SUPPLIER-SPECIFIC DATA

GWP-fossil was the only indicator available from the iron ore pellets supplier.

TABLE 4A. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PER 1,000 KG OF METAL COATED STEEL SHEETS AND COILS – BASED ON SUPPLIER-SPECIFIC DATA FOR PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE PELLETS FROM LKAB (EN15804+A2 VERSIONS OF INDICATORS)

Results per declared unit: 1 tonne of steel (Metal coated) - LKAB data for iron pellets						
Parameter	Acronyms	Unit	Total A1-A3	C3	C4	D
Climate Change - fossil	GWP-fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.31E+03	2.58E+00	7.99E-01	-1.55E+03

## 10. Additional information

Steel is 100 % recyclable and its unique properties mean it can be recycled without loss of properties or performance.

## 11. Mandatory statements

- The EPD for construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804.
- EPDs within the same product category but from different programs or utilizing different PCRs may not be comparable.

## 12. Program-related information and verification

<b>Program</b>	The International EPD® System. EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden. www.environdec.com
<b>EPD registration number</b>	S-P-01921
<b>Published</b>	2020-03-31
<b>Revised</b>	2023-09-25
<b>Valid until</b>	2025-03-30
<b>Product group classification</b>	UN CPC 412
<b>Reference year for data</b>	2017
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Global
<b>Core product category rules (c-PCR)</b>	CEN standard EN 15804+A1 served as the core PCR.
<b>Product category rules (PCR)</b>	PCR 2012:01 Construction products and Construction services. Version 2.3, 2018-11-15.
<b>PCR review was conducted by</b>	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Massimo Marino. Contact via info@environdec.com
<b>Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EPD Process Certification (internal) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD Verification (external)
<b>Third party verifier</b>	Carl-Otto Nevén NEVÉN Miljökonsult  David Althoff Palm (updates in 2023) Dalemarken AB
<b>Accredited or approved by</b>	The International EPD® System.

### 12.1 IMPLEMENTED CHANGES TO REVISION

Updated 2023-06-28 with additional results using EN 15804+A2 indicators. Furthermore, additional results for fossil climate change (GWP-fossil) based on supplier-specific data has been added. And, for the parameter Use of secondary material (SM), the values are now given with greater accuracy (two decimal places).

Updated 2023-09-25 with editorial changes to where the main raw materials are sourced from.

## 13. References

- ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.
  - General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 3.01.
  - EN 15804:2012 +A1:2013 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.
  - PCR 2012:01. Construction Products and Construction Services. Version 2.3, 2018-11-15.
  - World Steel Association Life Cycle Inventory study report, 2018 data release. This study report corresponds to the steel LCI data released in December 2018 for 17 products. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> worldsteel LCI study and has been carried out in accordance with the worldsteel LCI methodology report.
  - The GaBi LCA Databases 2019 (SP39).
  - The GaBi LCA Software (GaBi version 9).
  - LCA methodology report – SSAB steel products EPDs, as the basis for the publication of EPDs within The International EPD® System, IVL Report U 6256, 2020.
  - Supplementary LCA methodology report, to the IVL Report U 6256, 2023.
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## 14. Contact information

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SSAB is a Nordic and US-based steel company. SSAB offers value added products and services developed in close cooperation with its customers to create a stronger, lighter and more sustainable world. SSAB has employees in over 50 countries. SSAB has production facilities in Sweden, Finland and the US. SSAB is listed on the Nasdaq OMX Nordic Exchange in Stockholm and has a secondary listing on the Nasdaq OMX in Helsinki.