ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per *ISO 14025* and *EN 15804+A2*

Owner of the Declaration	voestalpine AG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-VOE-20230107-IBC2-EN
Issue date	09.05.2023
Valid to	08.05.2028

Shaped Wire

voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.

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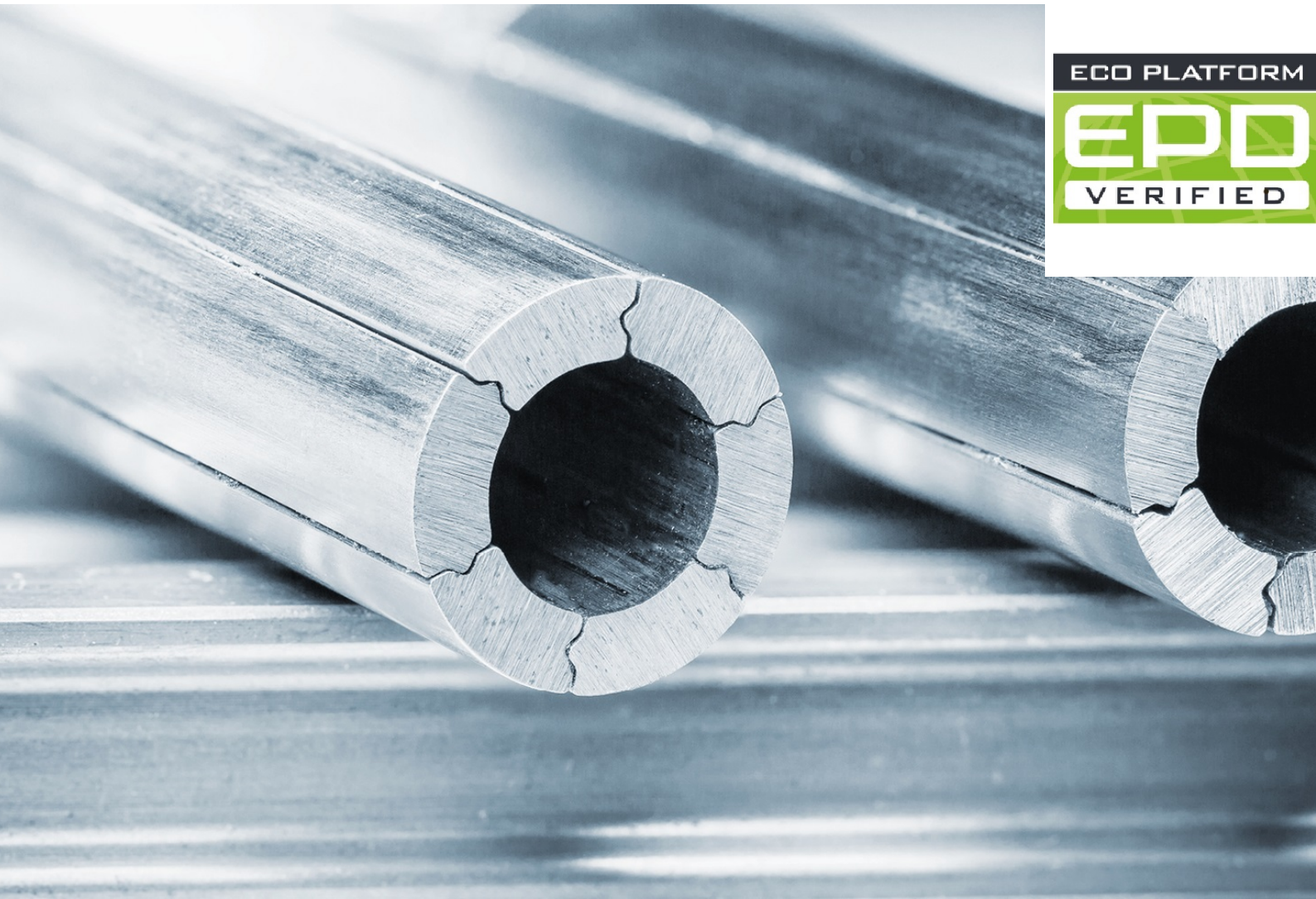


1. General Information

voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-VOE-20230107-IBC2-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

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

Issue date

09.05.2023

Valid to

08.05.2028

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

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

Shaped Wire

Owner of the declaration

voestalpine AG
voestalpine-Straße 3
4020 Linz
Austria

Declared product / declared unit

1 tonne of shaped wire

Scope:

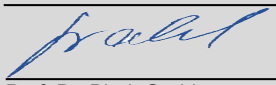
This EPD is based on a declared unit of 1 metric tonne of average voestalpine shaped wire produced at the production site in Bruck a.d. Mur (Austria).

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

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

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011
☐ internally ☒ externally



Prof. Dr. Birgit Grahl,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

Shaped wires are used to produce parts for a wide field of different applications, such as in automotive industry, oil & gas, energy, agriculture, food industry, machine building, transportation, and much more. By using drawing and cold rolling voestalpine Wire Austria can produce the easiest and most complex geometries in combination with modelling and simulation of the cold rolling steps needed. voestalpine Wire Austria has a big knowledge on how to process the round wire rod to the final needed shape and needed material characteristics of the customers.

In order to fulfill certain requirements concerning mechanical properties and deformability, specific chemical compositions, as well as optimized production processes are used to produce the wires.
To ensure high-quality standards, all products are manufactured under optimized process conditions, such as:

- High degree of purity
- Low core segregation
- Optimized annealing conditions
- Continuous quality inspections and several special testing options
- End-to-end traceability of all production and test parameters
- Greatest possible flexibility as the result of an integrated production chain
- Strict adherence to schedules, and partnerships with our customers
- Technical and sales service

For the use and application of the product the respective national provisions at the place of use apply, in Germany for example the building codes of the federal states and the corresponding national specifications.

2.2 Application

Shaped wire products from voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH are used to produce a variety of components ranging from safety parts, fasteners, fixations, chains and armoring wires.

Carbon steel shaped wires are optimized to produce armor wire for flexile pipes, ropes, retaining rings, springs and automotive parts.

Spring steel shaped wire products from voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH are characterized by a high yield strength to tensile strength ratio and are therefore well suited to produce a wide variety of spring elements.

2.3 Technical Data

This EPD applies to all shaped wires from voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH, which is why a general statement about mechanical parameters is not possible. The technical data given for the products are generic literature data for steel as described e.g. in *Key to Steel*. No product specific test rules are applicable to the data given:

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Density	7850	kg/m3
Young's modulus	210000	N/mm2
Thermal expansion coefficient	12*10-6	K-1
Thermal conductivity	48	W/(mK)
Melting temperature pure iron	1536	°C

Various steel grades are processed at the rolling facility of voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH.

Carbon steel grades:
Low alloyed carbon steel (carbon content up to max. 1,05 %)

Spring steel grades:
Steels according to *ISO 10270-1* and *EN 10089* are used to produce shaped spring steel wire. The following alloys are suitable to produce quenched and tempered springs and are a selection from the voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH product range but only in soft execution – quenching is not in the production range.

EN 10089	EN 10027-2
51CrV4	1.8159
52SiCrNi5	1.7117
54SiCr6	1.7102
67SiCr5	1.7103

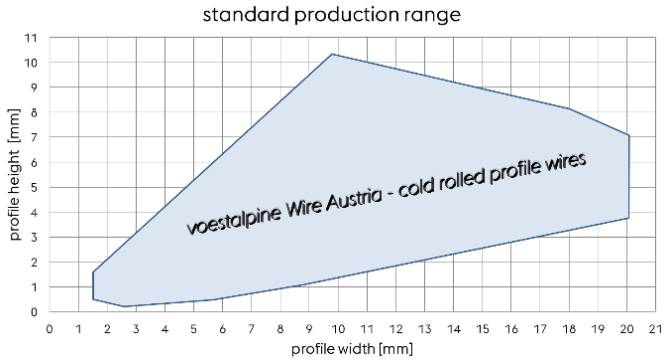
Customer-specific changes to the alloy composition can occur on request.

High alloy special steel grades:
Special grades upon request.

Performance data of the product with respect to its characteristics in accordance with the relevant technical provision (no CE-marking).

2.4 Delivery status

By applying the *EN 10278* standard, tightest width and height tolerances are guaranteed for all types of wire products. Shaped wires produced have following production range.



In terms of surface finish, a distinction is made between:

- phosphate-free
- phosphate coated, with a soap or lime coating

- bright drawn
- oiled inline
- oil dipped for final annealed shaped wire

All produced wires are supplied in coils with different coil types:

- catch weight coils
- coreless coils
- steel or wooden reels

The outer diameter and weight of the coils vary between 400 to 1350 mm and 250 to 3000 kg, depending on the wire size.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Base materials:
The starting product for shaping wires is hot-rolled wire, which is produced at the voestalpine Wire Rod Austria site. The basic material for this is in turn crude steel, which consists of about 85 % pig iron and about 15 % scrap and alloying elements.

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances listed in the *candidate list* (date: 16.1.2020) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: **no**.

This product/article/at least one partial article contains other carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic (CMR) substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the *candidate list*, exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: **no**.

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

2.6 Manufacture

The starting material to produce shaped wires is low alloyed steel, which is mainly produced at voestalpine Stahl Donawitz GmbH via the primary route (blast furnace, LD steel mill, ladle furnace). The steel is cast into blooms using a continuous casting process.

In a further step, the blooms are rolled to the desired dimension in the wire rod rolling mill of voestalpine Wire Rod Austria GmbH. The diameters of the rolled wire rod vary between 5 and 31 mm. After the rolling process, the wires are delivered by train to voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH in Bruck an der Mur.

In a first step, the wire rods are pickled in hydrochloric acid. At the drawing and rolling facility of voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH the wires are further processed according to *EN 10263* specifications.

Type (EN 10263)	
+U +C	cold drawn&rolled
+U +C +AC	cold drawn&rolled + annealed on spheroidised carbide
+AC +C	annealed on spheroidised carbide + cold drawn&rolled
+U +C +AC +LC	cold drawn&rolled + annealed on spheroidised carbide + light cold second rolling
+AC +C + AC	annealed on spheroidised carbide + cold drawn&rolled + annealed on spheroidised carbide
+AC +C + AC +LC	annealed on spheroidised carbide + cold drawn&rolled + annealed on spheroidised carbide + light cold second rolling

The annealing of the coils takes place in a bell-type annealing furnace at temperatures and times of around 700 °C and 12 hours, or at specially developed temperature/time curves.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The voestalpine Wire Austria site is certified according to *EMAS III, ISO 9001, ISO 50001 and ISO 14001*. As part of the environmental declarations required by EMAS, voestalpine continuously publishes environmentally relevant data and facts about the site.

At the Bruck/Mur site, investments are constantly being made in the expansion of environmental protection measures in order to be able to reduce emissions to air and water to a minimum.

All operating facilities that have been approved in accordance with the environmental impact assessment procedure are also periodically inspected by the authorities as part of environmental inspections.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Shaped wire products from voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH are processed by a broad range of different customers in the respective factories. Depending on the desired wire specification, the wire is further processed in different ways, e.g. cold heading, turning or spring coiling.

2.9 Packaging

The declared product is delivered on wooden pallets. Pallets treated according to the *ISPM 15* standard are used on customer request. The packaging of the drawn wires varies according to customer requirements, therefore various packaging materials are used to protect the wires from environmental influences, e.g.:

- PE (polyethylene) stretch foil
- LDPE (low-densitiy polyethylene) foil
- VCI (colative chemical inhibitors) foil
- crepe paper
- cardboard boxes
- wooden boxes

2.10 Condition of use

There is no change in material composition over the service life of the product. If used as intended, no effects on the environment are to be expected.

2.11 Environment and health during use

During the use of steel wire products, no effects on human and animal health and no harmful emissions to air, soil and water are expected.

2.12 Reference service life

Due to the variety of applications and their stresses, voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH does not specify a reference service life for their wire products. Corrosive atmospheres must be avoided to guarantee a full lifetime of functionality.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Steel wires are not flammable, therefore no flammable gases or vapours escape.

Water

No negative consequences for the environment are to be expected under the influence of water.

Mechanical destruction

Unpredictable mechanical impact on the declared products has no negative consequences on the environment due to the plastic deformability of steel.

2.14 Re-use phase

Wire from voestalpine can either be reused or recycled and reintroduced into the steel industry as a secondary raw material via recycling companies.

2.15 Disposal

The declared product can be fully used as a recycling raw material. The waste code according to the *European Waste Catalogue* is: 17 04 05 (iron and steel). The waste type is equivalent to the key number 35103 according to the nationally applicable Waste Catalogue by-law.

2.16 Further information

Further information on the product is available on the website at https://www.voestalpine.com/wiretechnology/en/drawn-wire/flat-and-shaped-wire-/

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

This environmental product declaration refers to a declared unit of 1 tonne of average shaped wire.

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	t
Density	7850	kg/m^3

For the calculation of the declared average, input and production quantities for the entire calendar year 2018 were taken into account and broken down to the declared product group. The calculated results can thus be considered representative for the declared product portfolio of shaped wire of voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH.

A linear correlation of the environmental impacts with the product weight is to be expected. Therefore, the conversion from the declared unit to a specific product is possible using a mass-specific scaling factor.

3.2 System boundary

The life cycle assessment of average shaped wire refers to a cradle-to-gate analysis with modules (A1–A3 + C +D). Subsequent life cycle phases are part of the analysis:

Module A1–A3 | Production stage

The production stage includes the burdens of the production of shaped wire of voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH at the production site in Bruck a.d. Mur. Most of the used steel wire is provided by the voestalpine Wire Rod Austria from St. Peter Freienstein. Thus, the upstream environmental impact of the steel supplied is represented by primary data of the respective production site. Material and energy flows for the pickling, drawing, cold rolling, annealing and patenting are considered. Electricity at Bruck a. d. Mur is provided from 100 % renewable energy (emission factor GWP-total: 14 g CO_2-equivalents/kWh). Thermal energy provision is based on natural gas. Module A1–A3 also includes the production of the packaging.

Module C1 | Deconstruction and demolition

It is assumed that the product is not connected with other materials and can therefore be dismantled. Associated efforts are negligible, no environmental impacts from the deconstruction of the products are declared.

Module C2 | Transport

The transport to the disposal of the material is estimated declaring a 50 km radius to the waste processing.

Module C3 | Waste processing

Product flows that reach Module D for recycling leave the product system in C3. Environmental impacts resulting from the grinding and sorting of steel scrap are not included due to the negligible expected environmental impact.

Module C4 | Landfilling

Module C4 declares the environmental impacts incurred by landfilling (5 % of the product).

Module D | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

The potential for substituting primary steel with a recycling scenario (95 % of the product) is outlined in Module D.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

All assumptions are verified through detailed documentation and correspond to the best possible representation of reality based on the available data. Regional applicability of the used background data refers to average data under European or German conditions taken from the *GaBi*-database. German data were used for the Austrian market whenever European or Austrian average data were not available.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

All inputs and outputs for which data are available are included in the LCA model. Data gaps are filled with conservative assumptions from average data (when available) or with generic data and are documented accordingly. Only data with a contribution of less than 1 % were cut off. Ignoring such data is justified based on the irrelevance of the expected effect. Processes, materials, or emissions known to make a significant contribution to the environmental effects of the products under examination have not been neglected. All relevant data were collected comprehensively. It is assumed that the data have been completely recorded and the overall total of ignored input flows do not amount to more than 5 % of total energy and mass flows.

Environmental impacts of machines, plant and infrastructure were not included.

3.5 Background data

This study uses generic background data for the evaluation of upstream environmental impacts from *GaBi*-database 2021.1 and is modelled in *GaBi*-software version 10.

3.6 Data quality

The foreground data collected at voestalpine Wire Austria GmbH are based on the quantities used and volumes produced annually. Process data were collected by voestalpine in the course of reporting to official agencies. Data on material and energy use originate from material-specific throughput measurements of various processes as well as from controlling. The technological, geographical and time-related representativeness of the data base was kept in mind when selecting background data. Whenever specific data were missing, either generic datasets or representative average data were used instead. The implemented *GaBi* background datasets are not more than ten years old.

3.7 Period under review

Foreground data were collected in the 2018 production year, and the data are based on the volumes produced on an annual basis.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

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

3.9 Allocation

The primary data for the upstream production of the steel billets were allocated using the partitioning approach developed by *worldsteel 2014* for calculating life cycle inventories of co-products in steel production, which is in line with the provisions of *EN 15804*. The so-called partitioning approach provides for the allocation of environmental effects on the steelmaking process and the emerging byproducts based on physical relations. Material-inherent flow properties are, thus, taken into account.

Economic allocation is not considered as referring byproducts and co-products are notdirectly tradable goods. Furthermore, long-term contracts for the sale of thebyproducts exist, and the negotiated prices are, therefore, not subject to market dynamics.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. The *GaBi* background database was used to calculate the LCA (*GaBi* 10; 2021.1).

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties biogenic carbon

The declared product does not contain any biogenic carbon.

Information on describing the biogenic Carbon Content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	6.28	kg C

The carbon stored in the packaging was taken into account as "CO_2-neutral". Thus the storage effect of the carbon bound in the packaging is not included in the calculation but is considered as emitted immediately.

Installation into the building (A5)

The end-of-life of the packaging materials is not declared in Module A5.

Name	Value	Unit
Packaging (binding wire, packaging strips)	0.66	kg
Packaging (plastic)	0.33	kg
Packaging (cardboard)	0.075	kg
Packaging (wood)	14	kg

The end-of-life scenario used in this LCA study is based on the following assumptions and thus complies with the specifications published in *ökobaudat 2022*:

End of life (C1–C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately (steel)	1000	kg
Recycling 95 %	950	kg
Landfilling 5 %	50	kg

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

Name	Value	Unit
Net flow of steel scrap	918	kg

This scenario contains a recycling rate of 95 %. Since voestalpine externally purchases scrap for steel production, this is offset against the steel scrap for recycling (net flow).

5. LCA: Results

The following table contains the LCA results for a declared unit of 1 tonne of shaped wire.

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

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 tonne shaped wire

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO_2 eq	3.08E+03	0	3.02E+00	0	2.42E+00	-1.56E+03
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO_2 eq	3.07E+03	0	3E+00	0	2.44E+00	-1.56E+03
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO_2 eq	1.78E+01	0	-3.56E-03	0	-2.5E-02	-1.01E+00
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO_2 eq	1.1E+00	0	2.44E-02	0	2.44E-03	2.25E-01
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	9.41E-11	0	5.9E-16	0	5.77E-15	-2.6E-12
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H^+ eq	9.59E+00	0	9.92E-03	0	7.78E-03	-2.8E+00
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	1.61E-02	0	8.88E-06	0	1.86E-06	-3.18E-04
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	2.31E+00	0	4.55E-03	0	1.93E-03	-4.17E-01
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	2.46E+01	0	5.08E-02	0	2.12E-02	-4.06E+00
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	7.72E+00	0	8.94E-03	0	6.08E-03	-2.13E+00
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	5.29E-03	0	2.65E-07	0	1.68E-07	-3.39E-03
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	2.8E+04	0	3.98E+01	0	3.56E+01	-1.36E+04
Water use (WDP)	m^3 world eq deprived	6.05E+02	0	2.77E-02	0	-2.89E-02	-3.06E+02

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 tonne shaped wire

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	2.89E+03	0	2.29E+00	0	2.57E+00	1.25E+03
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	2.32E+02	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	3.12E+03	0	2.29E+00	0	2.57E+00	1.25E+03
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	2.81E+04	0	4E+01	0	3.56E+01	-1.36E+04
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	1.46E+01	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	2.81E+04	0	4E+01	0	3.56E+01	-1.36E+04
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	1.24E+02	0	0	0	0	9.18E+02
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m^3	1.8E+01	0	2.62E-03	0	3.67E-04	-6.86E+00

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 tonne shaped wire

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	2.25E-03	0	2.11E-09	0	6.3E-09	3.78E-06
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	7E+01	0	6.27E-03	0	5.01E+01	1.63E+02
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	1.33E-01	0	7.25E-05	0	4.05E-04	4.91E-04
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	9.5E+02	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 tonne shaped wire

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

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

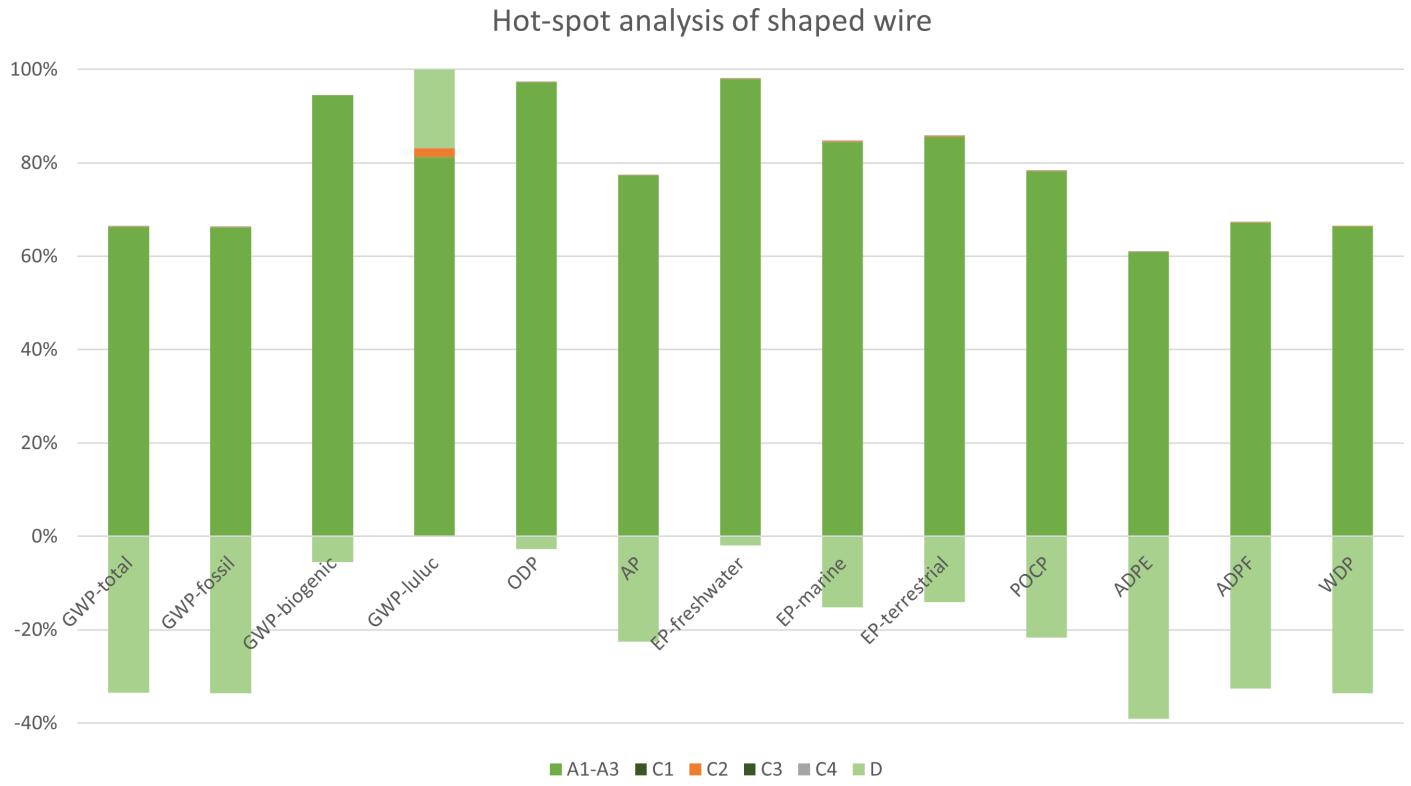
The additional and optional impact categories according to *EN 15804*+A2 are not declared, as the uncertainty of these indicators is to be classified as high.

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator 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 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.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation weighted water consumption, eutrophication fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment, potential comparative toxic unit for humans cancerogenic, potential comparative toxic unit for humans not cancerogenic, potential soil quality index:
The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation

The following interpretation contains a summary of the LCA results referenced to a declared unit of 1 tonne of shaped wire.



A comparison of the individual lifecycle phases results in a clear dominance of the production phase (modules A1–A3). The environmental effects in the production phase are mainly dominated by the direct process emissions of billet production.

As a result of product recyclability, the material removed at the end of life can substitute primary steel. According to the set method, the first step is to saturate the secondary material used in module A with material from module C. The excess amount from module C ('net flow') can substitute primary steel and leads to corresponding substitution potentials in module D.
The environmental impact of the transport of the products to recycling (C2) as well as landfilling of the losses at the end of life (C4) represents a minor contribution to the overall environmental impact of the product.

Most of the potential environmental impacts of the production phase (module A1–A3) of the shaped wire can be traced back to the upstream supply of the wire rod. The production of shaped wire at the production site at Bruck contributes app. 5 % to global warming potential.

A linear correlation of the environmental impacts with the product weight is to be expected. Therefore, the conversion from the declared unit to a specific product is possible using a mass-specific scaling factor.
All primary data were specifically broken down to the declared product group. As a result, the representativity of the results for the declared product group is to be expected as high.

7. Requisite evidence

Not relevant for this EPD.

8. References

Standards

EN 10027-2
DIN EN 10027-2:2015-07, Designation systems for steels - Part 2: Numerical system.

EN 10089
DIN EN 10089-2:2003-04, Hot rolled steels for quenched and tempered springs - Technical delivery conditions.

EN 10263
DIN EN 10263-1:2018-02, Steel rod, bars and wire for cold heading and cold extrusion - Part 1: General technical delivery conditions.

EN 10278
DIN EN 10278:1999-12, Dimensions and tolerances of bright steel products.

EN 15804
DIN EN 15804:2012+A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products.

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

ISO 10270-1
DIN EN ISO 10270-1:2011, Steel wire for mechanical springs - Part 1: Patented cold drawn unalloyed spring steel wire.

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

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

ISO 14044
DIN EN ISO 14044:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidance.

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

ISO 50001
DIN EN ISO 50001:2018-12, Energy management systems - Requirements with guidance for use.

Further references

Candidate list
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EMAS III
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Publisher

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