

PRODUCT-CATEGORY RULES (PCR)

For preparing an environmental declaration
(EPD) for Product Group

Steel as construction material

The validity of this document is extended until April 2012 (5 years).

NPCR 013
March 2007

Content

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Period of validity of the document.....	3
2. Description of company/organization and product	5
2.1 Description of company/organization:	5
2.2 Description of product:.....	5
2.3 Definition of product group.....	5
3. Requirements for the underlying LCA.....	6
3.1 Functional and declared unit	6
3.2 System boundaries.....	6
3.2.1 Product stage	6
3.2.2 Building stage.....	6
3.2.3 End of life stage.....	6
3.3 Cut-off rules	7
3.4 Allocation rules	7
3.5. Data Quality requirements	8
3.5.1 Calculation rules.....	8
3.5.2 Characterization factors.....	8
3.5.3 Data collection.....	9
3.5.4 Description of data	9
4. Units	10
5. Additional environmental information.....	10
6 Content of the environmental declaration (EPD).....	10
6.1 General information to be declared.....	10
6.2 Parameters to be declared:.....	11
7. References	12
Appendix I Project documentation/report	14

1. Introduction

This product category rules (PCR) is intended for companies in process for validating an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) that will cover all environmental aspects for declaration of steel as construction materials. Standards: EN 10025 [1], EN 10219[2], EN 10210[3] and EN 10025 [4].

The PCR complies with the ISO standards, ISO 21930, Building construction - Sustainability in building construction – Environmental declaration of building products [5] and the requirements of ISO 14025, Environmental labelling and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures [6] and the provisions in ISO 14044, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines [7].

The PCR is based on LCA study of steel products carried out in the project “Energi- og miljøregnskap for bygg” where one manufacturer of steel products participated [8].

The EPD will present data that has been aggregated over the life cycle stages “Product stage”, “Construction stage”, “Building stage” and “End of life stage” or relevant portions of it. Any EPD following these PCR may also be based on information modules that only partially cover all of the stages of the product’s Life Cycle. However while the EPD is intended to be used for comparison based on the product’s application in a building, comparison of the EPD without consideration of the use stage in the context of a building is not valid.

Program operator:
Næringslivets Stiftelse for Miljødeklarasjoner
NHO, Postboks 5250 Majorstuen,
0303 Oslo

The PCR has been prepared by Norwegian Steel Association and SINTEF Byggforsk.

Members of the PCR WG:

Kjetil Myhre	Norsk Stålforbund (industrial body)
Morten Bakke	Ruukki (manufacturer)
Tronn Westby	SSAB (manufacturer)
Jørn S. Injar	CONTIGA (user)

Consultant:
Sverre Fossdal SINTEF Byggforsk AS

1.1 Period of validity of the document

The validity of this document is extended until April 2010 (3 years).

2. Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

declared unit

quantity of a building product for use as a reference unit in an **EPD** (2.6), based on **LCA** (2.4), for the expression of environmental information needed in **information modules** (2.3)

Example: Mass (kg), Volume (m³)
[ISO 21930]

2.2

functional unit

quantified performance of a product system for a building product for use as a reference unit in an **EPD** (2.6) based on **LCA** (2.4)
[ISO 21930]

2.3

information module

compilation of data to be used as a basis for a **Type III environmental declaration** (2.6), covering a unit process or a combination of unit processes that are part of the life cycle of a product
[ISO 21930]

2.4

life cycle assessment (LCA)

compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle
[ISO 14040]

2.5

product category

group of building products that can fulfill equivalent functions
[ISO 21930]

2.6

Type III environmental declaration, Environmental product declaration, EPD

environmental declaration providing quantified environmental data using predetermined parameters and, where relevant, additional environmental information
[ISO 21930]

2. Description of company/organization and product

2.1 Description of company/organization:

The name of the company/organization as well as the place(s) of production shall be indicated. General information about the company/organization can be included i.e. the existence of quality systems or environmental management system according to ISO 14001 or EMAS or any other environmental management system in place [9], [10].

2.2 Description of product:

The description of the product shall enable the user to identify the product unambiguously. The characterisation includes:

- Product identification by name (including e.g. production code) and a simple visual representation of the building product for which the EPD is developed;
- Main technical data and properties of steel products according to EN 10025 [1], EN 10219[2], EN 10210[3] and EN 10025 [4];
- Flow diagram of main production processes according to the scope of the declaration;
- Materials and substances to be declared: Material contents of the finished product, including packaging shall be declared in terms of the main components. Substances officially classified as hazardous according to national and international regulations by CAS-No (EU directive 67/548/EWG) shall be stated. Product specific data that is confidential, because of competitive business environment, intellectual property rights or similar legal restrictions need not to be declared to the public. New requirements concerning declaration of chemicals (REACH directive) shall apply.

2.3 Definition of product group

The product group “steel as construction materials” includes construction steel products like beams, columns and plates prepared for trade.

4. Goal

The intended application of this PCR is to give guidelines for carrying out environmental product declaration for steel as construction materials and to pinpoint the underlying requirements of the LCA. The user of this PCR will be manufacturers of steel as construction materials and other interested parties. This PCR is valid for steel as construction materials according to the standards shown in chapter 3.2, and on other information for incorporation in a building or other construction work. (i.e. building materials, products, components or building elements).

5. Requirements for the underlying LCA

5.1 Functional and declared unit

This PCR is valid for all steel products according to the standards shown under chapter 1. General information that are manufactured or processed for incorporation in a building or other construction work. (i.e., building material, products, components, or building elements). The functional unit or declared unit of a product provides the quantitative normalisation, for comparing products of equivalent function (functional unit) or equivalent specification (declared unit). For declarations covering the complete life cycle a functional unit is defined. For declarations not covering the complete life cycle, e.g. leaving out the use stage and/or the end of life stage, a declared unit is defined.

The functional unit (cradle to grave) for beams HEA – 200, columns KF-HUP 100 x 8 and plates HQS is:

per kg with an expected average service life of 100 years (including packaging).

The declared unit (cradle to gate) is *per kg*.

5.2 System boundaries

The life cycle stages for the installed steel products are shown in figure 1.

The system boundaries encompass the following processes:

5.2.1 Product stage

- production of raw materials
- transport of raw materials
- manufacturing of building boards
- transport of raw materials from extraction to manufacturer
- transport of recycled/used materials to manufacturer
- packaging

5.2.2 Construction stage

- transport of building products from manufacturer to stockist
- transport of building products from stockist to building site
- installation on the building site

5.2.3 Building stage

The building stage is treated as scenario:

- the reference service life of the building is defined as 60 years and the number of replacements of the building boards shall be declared accordingly.
- maintenance of the building boards that will be necessary to get the expected reference service life [11]. Maintenance/replacements are to be modelled according to manufacturers' guidelines.

5.2.4 End of life stage

The end of life stage is treated as scenario:

- dismantling/Demolition
- transport from building site to recycling/reuse/land fill
- recycling/reuse/energy recovering

The manufacturing and the installation processes (product stage) shall be declared separately from both the use/maintenance processes (building stage) and from the demolition processes (end of life stage). The building stage and the end of life stage are both based on typical scenarios for the products. The scenarios shall be described in detail.

Any other transportation data than identified above shall be indicated. If transportation information is included in other stages than indicated, or if no transportation information exists and assumptions are made, this should be noted.

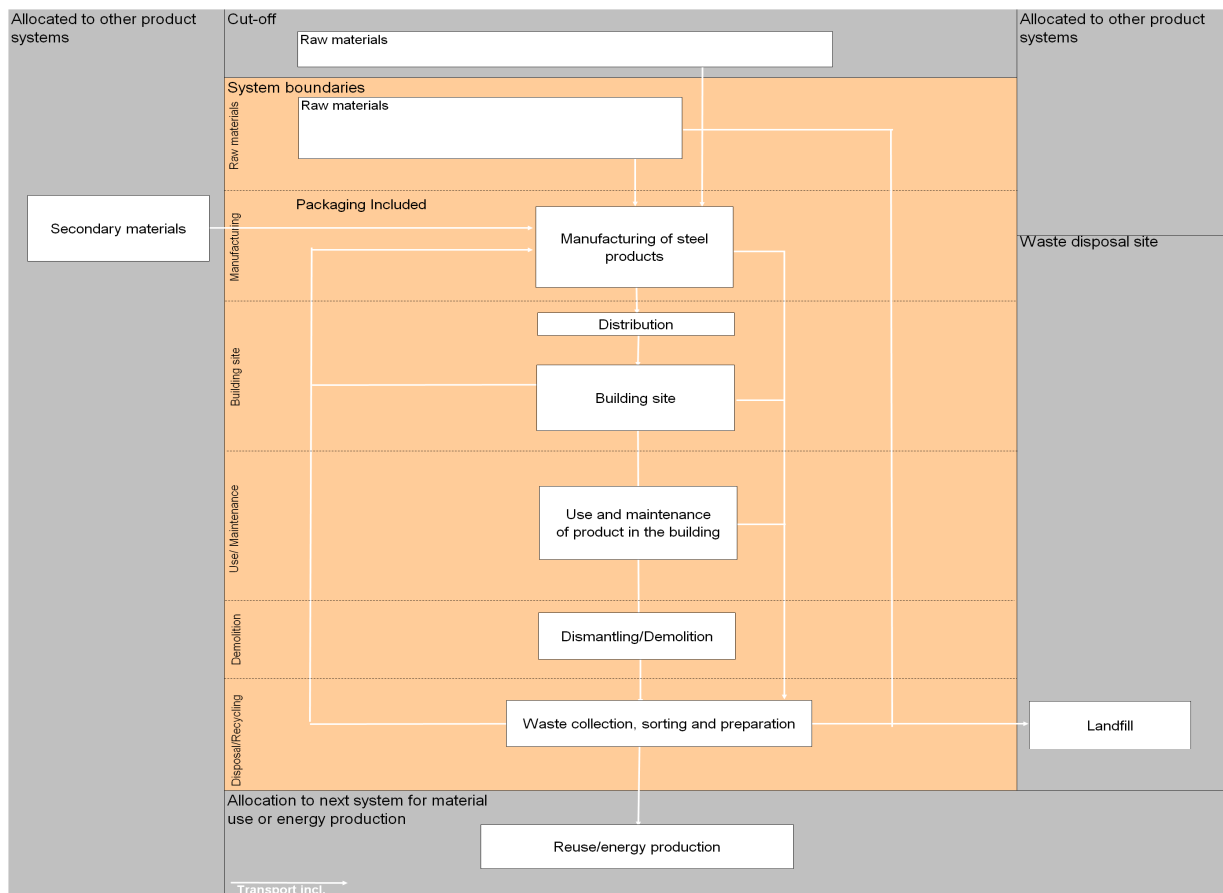


Figure 1 System boundaries and life cycle stages of steel products.

5.3 Cut-off rules

Any processes or activities that altogether do not contribute to more than 2 % of the total mass and 1 % of the total energy use may be omitted from the inventory analysis. However, omissions

of any material flows that may have a relevant contribution to the selected impact categories of the products underlying the EPD shall be justified, if applicable by a sensitivity analysis. A list of hazardous and toxic materials and substances shall be included in the inventory and the cut-off rules do not apply.

5.4 Allocation rules

In a production process where more than one type of product is generated, it is necessary to allocate the environmental impacts (inputs and outputs) from the process to the different products in order to get product-based inventory data.

In principle allocation rules should reflect the goal of the production process. For production of steel products the primary allocation rule is that allocation shall be carried out according to mass.

The allocation of scrap inputs and outputs are using a closed material loop recycling methodology¹. Steel scrap recovered for recycling is allocated a credit to the arising scrap. When scrap is used in the manufacturing of a new product there is an allocation associated with the scrap input. Based on guidance from ISO this scrap can be allocated a value with avoided impacts such as an alternative source of equivalent (virgin) ferrous metal.

The environmental impacts from recycling and incineration and related transports as well as the recovered energy are allocated to the product they come from, according to mass.

When allocation is used, the economic reality and other relevant aspects shall be considered to determine if other allocation criteria would be more appropriate or lead to deviating results. A sensitivity analysis should be initiated if a deviation of > 20% is foreseen.

Different data sets shall be documented and reported, if different allocation options are relevant.

5.5 Data Quality requirements

5.5.1 Calculation rules

The amount of material used as input of steel products (functional unit) shall include related accessories and auxiliary materials.

5.5.2 Characterization factors

The factors employed to calculate the selected environmental impacts shall be taken from table 1:

Table 1: Characterization factors

Impact category	Unit /declared unit	Source
Climate change (GWP)	[kg CO ₂ equiv]	Latest version of IPCC
Destruction of atmospheric ozone (ODP)	[kg R11 equiv]	Latest version of WHO
Acidification (AP)	[kg SO ₂ equiv]	CML 2001
Eutrophication (NP)	[kg PO ₄ equiv]	CML 2001

¹ Application of the IISI LCI Data to Recycling Scenarios. International Iron and Steel Institute.

Photochemical Ozone Creation (POCP)	[kg C ₂ H ₄ equiv]	CML 2001
-------------------------------------	--	----------

5.5.3 Data collection

The data shall be representative according to temporal, geographical and technological requirements.

- **Temporal:** The obtained information from the manufacturing process should be annual approximate values and updated, i.e. from the previous 12-month period. Average background data should not be older than 10 years.
- **Geographical:** The geographic region of the production sites included in the calculation of representative data shall be documented.
- **Technological:** Data should represent technology in use.

5.5.4 Description of data

The use of specific or average background data shall be documented. As a rule the following distribution will be applied:

- Production of raw materials (specific and/or average background)
- Manufacturing of the product (specific)
- The mix of electricity used should be the official one in the country where main energy consuming processes take place, if site-specific data cannot be obtained. The mix of electricity (calculation procedure) shall be documented.
- Hazardous waste shall be specified according to EU Directives 91/689/EEC and 75/442/EEC (specific and/or average background)

The following source, table 2, for generic data shall be used for the European market.

Table 2 Database (example)

Material	Database
Steel	IISI (International Iron and Steel Institute) http://worldsteel.org
Copper	ICA (International Copper Association)
Electricity	ECO-PROFILES of the European plastics industry Methodology Plastics Europe (Association of Plastics Manufacturers) http://www.plasticseurope.org/
Aluminium	EAA (European Aluminium Association) http://www.eaa.org/
Plastics	Plastics Europe (Association of Plastics Manufacturers Europe) http://www.plasticseurope.org/
Chemicals	Plastics Europe (Association of Plastics Manufacturers Europe) http://www.plasticseurope.org/

All data have to be specified including database and year of publication (reference). Sources of data for transport models (including transport form, distances and quantities to be transported) and thermal energy production shall be documented.

5.5.5 Content of substances

A detailed list of the product's substances (chemicals used in manufacture), including CAS number and health class (Risk phrases), shall be included in the product content declaration. The content of substances shall be declared in weight %. In those cases where information of content could affect patent or company secrets, a qualitative list of chemicals and their expected functions is sufficient, including the Risk phrases.

6. Units

The following units shall be used:

- SI units
- Preferred power and energy units:
 - kW (MW) for power
 - kWh (MJ) for electric energy

7. Additional environmental information

Relevant information, such as specific manufacturing processes, beneficial from the environmental point of view can be described.

Technical data that is needed to model the building stage e.g. load requirements etc.

A description of toxicity effects if relevant.

8 Content of the environmental declaration (EPD)

All Type III environmental declarations in a product category shall follow the format and include the parameters as identified in this PCR [1] [2].

8.1 General information to be declared

The following general information shall be declared:

- the name and address of the manufacturer(s) see chapter 3.1;
- product identification by name (including e.g. production code) and a simple visual representation of the building product to which the EPD is developed see chapter 3.2;
- the description of the product's use and the functional or declared unit of the product to which the data relates see chapter 3.2;
- the description of the application (installation) of the steel products see chapter 3.2 and 4.5.1;
- a general specification for the composition of the products shall be given see chapter 3.2;
- name of the programme and the programme operator's address and, if relevant the logo and website;

- the PCR identification;
- the date the declaration was issued;
- additional environmental information see chapter 6;
- a statement of whether the declaration is complete or modular; see chapter 1
- a statement that environmental declarations from different programmes (ISO/FDIS 14025) may not be comparable;
- a statement that this declaration represents an average performance, in such cases where an EPD declares an average performance for a number of products In addition the standard deviation of the products' performance with respect to the average is stated see chapter 4.5.4;
- the site(s), manufacturer or group of manufacturers or those representing them for whom the results of the LCA are representative see chapter 1 and 4.5.3;
- information on where explanatory material may be obtained;
- in addition to the above, table 2 shall be completed and reproduced in the Type III environmental declaration;

Table 2 *Demonstration of verification*

PCR review, was conducted by: • < name and organization of the chair, and information on how to contact the chair through the programme operator >
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025: <input type="checkbox"/> internal <input type="checkbox"/> external
(Where appropriate ^a) Third party verifier: <name of the third party verifier>

^a Optional for business to business communication, mandatory for business to consumer communication.

- a diagram of the life cycle stages included in the LCA subdivided into product stage, building stage and end of life stage, and system boundaries. The stages may be further subdivided see chapter 4.2 and Fig 1;
- a description of the nature of the processes and ancillary materials that are required for installing the building product in the building works and their replacement and maintenance according to the cut-off criteria in the PCR see chapter 4.2.2 and 4.3.

8.2 **Parameters to be declared:**

Use of material and energy resources:

- depletion of non-renewable material resources
- use of renewable material resources
- depletion of non-renewable primary energy differentiated into:

- Fossil oil
- Natural gas
- Coal
- Uranium
- use of renewable primary energy differentiated into:
 - Hydropower
 - Wind power
 - Solar power and biomass
- use of potable water

Impact category indicator results for:

- Climate change. Emission of greenhouse gases (expressed as the sum of global warming potential, GWP in kg CO₂ - equivalents, 100 years).
- Destruction/depletion of ozone layer. Emission of ozone-depleting gases (expressed as the sum of ozone-depleting potential, ODP in kg CFC 11-equivalents, 20 years).
- Acidification of land and water sources. Emission of acidifying gases (expressed as the sum of acidifying potential, AP in kg SO₂ - equivalents).
- Eutrophication. Emission of substances contributing to eutrophication potential, (expressed as the sum of nutrition potential, NP in kg PO₄ -equivalents).
- Formation of photochemical oxidants. Emission of gases that contribute to the creation of ground-level ozone (expressed as the sum of ozone-creating potential, POPC, in kg C₂H₄-equivalents).
- Depletion of abiotic resources Depletion of resources like oil, gas, uranium etc. (expressed as the sum of abiotic resources in kg Sb-equivalents).

Waste to disposal

- Hazardous waste (kg).
- Non hazardous waste (kg) according to EU directive 91/689/EEC and 75/442/EE.

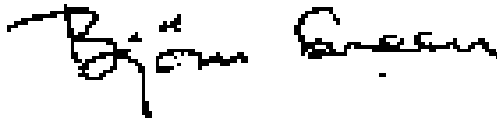
9. References

This PCR is based on the following studies

1. NS - EN 10025 Varmvalsede produkter av konstruksjonsstål
2. NS - EN 10219 Kaldformede sveiste hulprofiler av ulegerte og finkornbehandlede konstruksjonsstål
3. NS - EN 10210 Varmformede hulprofiler av ulegerte og finkornbehandlede konstruksjonsstål
4. NS - EN 10025 Varmvalsede produkter av konstruksjonsstål
5. ISO/FDIS 21930 Sustainability in building construction - Environmental declaration of building products

6. ISO 14025 Environmental labels and declarations –Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
7. ISO 14044 Environmental management - life cycle assessment - requirements and guidelines
8. Energi- og miljøregnskap for bygg. Prosjektrapport 173. Byggforsk. 1995.
9. ISO 14001 Environmental management – Specification of the requirements of an environmental management system (EMS)
10. EMAS – The Eco-Management and Audit System – Specification of the requirements of an environmental management system (EMS)
11. ISO 15686-8 Buildings and constructed assets – Service life planning – Part 8: Reference service life

Approved 17.04.2007, valid until 17.04.2012
Norwegian EPD Foundation, PCR Review Panel



Appendix I Project documentation/report

Project documentation shall include information, which can be made available to verifier in order to demonstrate that the requirements of ISO/DIS 21930 have been met:

- the input and output environmental data of the unit processes that are used for the LCA calculations;
- the documentation (measurements, calculations, estimates, sources, correspondence, traceable references to origin, etc) that provides the basis from which the process data for the LCA is formulated;

This includes documentation on:

- the specification used to create the manufacturer's steel products;
- energy consumption figures;
- emission data to air, water and soil;
- waste production;
- data that demonstrates that the information is complete. In specific cases, reference can be made to, for instance, standards or quality regulations;
- referenced literature and databases from which data have been extracted;
- documentation that demonstrates that the steel products can fulfil the desired function(s) and performance;
- documentation that demonstrates that the chosen processes and scenarios in the flow chart satisfy the requirements set in ISO/DIS 21930;
- documentation that substantiates the chosen life cycle of the steel products;
- the documentation and substantiation of the percentages or figures used for the calculations in the waste scenario;
- documentation and substantiation of the percentages and figures (number of cycles, prices, etc.) used for the calculations in the allocation procedure;
- information showing how averages of different reporting locations have been calculated in order to obtain generic data;
- documentation used to substantiate any qualitative information in the additional environmental information;
- procedures used to carry out the data collection (questionnaires, instructions, informative material, confidentiality agreements, etc.);
- the characterization factors, normalisation factors and weighting factors used;
- the criteria and substantiation used to determine the system limits and the selection of input and output flows;
- documentation used to substantiate the other choices and assumptions