

PCR 2023:01

VERSION 2.0.0 FOR OPEN CONSULTATION. DO NOT USE OR CITE.

VALID UNTIL 20XX-YY-ZZ (TO BE ADDED BY THE SECRETARIAT)

DRAFT FOR OPEN CONSULTATION



INTRODUCTION TO OPEN CONSULTATION

This draft PCR document is available for open consultation from 2025-01-30 until 2025-03-30. Feel free to forward the draft to any other stakeholder you might think is relevant, including colleagues and other organisations.

We are interested in comments from stakeholders on:

- General
 - Alignment with PCRs available in other programmes for type III environmental declarations, industry-specific LCA guidelines or similar.
- Scope of PCR
 - Product category definition and description
 - Classification of product category using CPC codes
- Goal and scope, life cycle inventory and life cycle impact assessment
 - Functional unit/declared unit
 - System boundary
 - Allocation rules
 - Data quality requirements
 - Recommended databases for generic data
 - Impact categories and impact assessment methodology
- Additional information

Comments shall be sent directly to the PCR Moderator (contact details available in Section 1). There is a template for comments on www.environdec.com that may be used.

For questions about the PCR, please contact the PCR moderator. For general questions about the International EPD System, EPD or PCR development, please contact the Secretariat via https://www.environdec.com/support.



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INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes Product Category Rules (PCR) developed in the framework of the International EPD System: a programme for Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)1 according to ISO 14025:2006, ISO 14040:2006, ISO 14044:2006, and product-specific standards, such as EN 15804 and ISO 21930 for construction products. EPDs are voluntary documents for a company or an industry association to present transparent, consistent, and verifiable information about the environmental performance of their products (goods or services).

The General Programme Instructions (GPI), publicly available on www.environdec.com, includes the rules for the overall administration and operation of the programme and the basic rules for developing EPDs registered in the programme. A PCR complements the GPI and the normative standards by providing specific rules, and guidelines for developing an EPD for one or more specific product categories (see Figure 1), thereby enabling the generation of consistent EPDs within a product category. A PCR should not repeat the rules and guidelines of the GPI, but include additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. As such, a PCR shall be used together with the GPI.

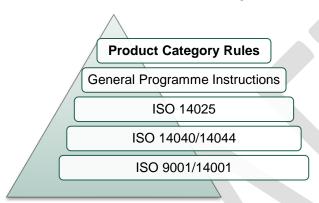


Figure 1. The hierarchy between PCRs, standards, and other documents.

The present PCR uses the following terminology:

- The term "shall" is used to indicate what is obligatory, i.e., a requirement.
- The term "should" is used to indicate a recommendation. Any deviation from a recommendation shall be justified in the EPD development process.
- The terms "may" or "can" are used to indicate an option that is permissible.

For definitions of other terms used in the document, see the GPI and normative standards.

Any references to this PCR shall include the PCR registration number, name, and version number.

The programme operator maintains the copyright of the PCR to ensure that it is possible to publish, update, and make it available to all organisations to develop and register EPDs. Stakeholders participating in PCR development should be acknowledged in the final document and on the website.

¹ Termed type III environmental declarations in ISO 14025.



2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Fabricated metal products, except construction products		
Registration number and version:	PCR 2023:01, Version 2.0.0		
Programme:	The International EPD System		
Programme operator:	EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Website: www.environdec.com E-mail: support@environdec.com		
PCR Moderator:	Gorka Benito Alonso, IK INGENIERIA, g.benito@ik-ingenieria.com		
PCR Committee:	Aceros Inoxidables Olarra, S.A, CAF MIIRA, Curtin University, Global Steel Wire, Metalsa, S.A.P.I., RIS Research Institutes Of Sweden, Sidenor Special Steels, Tubos Reunidos Group Slu, Vicinay Sestao S.L World Steel Association		
Publication date:	To be added by the Secretariat See Section 9 for a version history of the PCR.		
Valid until:	To be added by the Secretariat The validity may change. See www.environdec.com for the latest version of the PCR and the latest information on its validity and transition periods between versions.		
Development and updates:	The PCR has been developed following ISO 14027, including public consultation and review. The rules for the development and updating processes are described in Section 9 of the GPI.		
	The PCR is valid for a pre-determined time period to ensure that it is updated at regular intervals. When the PCR is about to expire, the PCR Moderator shall initiate a discussion with the Secretariat on if and how to proceed with updating the PCR and renewing its validity. A PCR may be updated before it expires, based on changes in normative standards or provided significant and well-justified proposals for changes or amendments are presented.		
	When there has been an update of the PCR, the new version should be used to develop EPDs. For small updates (change of third-digit version number), the previous version is normally immediately removed from the PCR library on www.environdec.com and there is no transition period. For medium updates (change of second-digit version number), the previous version of the PCR is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 90 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period. For large updates (change of first-digit version number), the previous version is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 180 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period.		
	Stakeholder feedback on PCRs is very much encouraged. Any comments on this PCR may be sent directly to the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat during its development or during its period of validity.		
Standards and documents conformance:	General Programme Instructions of the International EPD System, version 5.0.0, based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044. ²		

² Some rules influencing EPD development are independent of the GPI version referred to in the PCR. For example, the latest rules on EPD verification procedures in the GPI shall be followed within 90 days of its publication. See Section 5.1 in the GPI for a description of the four categories of rules and when they shall be followed.



PCR language(s):

At the time of publication, this PCR was available in English. If the PCR is available in several languages, these are available on www.environdec.com. In case of translated versions, the English version takes precedence in case of any discrepancies.

2.2 SCOPE OF PCR

2.2.1 PRODUCT CATEGORY DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

This document provides Product Category Rules (PCR) for the assessment of the environmental performance of fabricated metal products, except construction products, machinery and equipment, and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. The product category corresponds to UN CPC codes 412 (for finished products of iron or steel), 414 (for copper, nickel, aluminium, alumina, lead, zinc and tin, unwrought), 416 (for other non-ferrous metals and articles thereof), and all the section 42 (fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment).

Fabricated metal products must be considered those finished metal products that will not be further processed and are considered a finished consumer product. Naval chains, tools, shafts for automotive industry, tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, cooking utensils, machine metal parts, etc., fall under the scope of this PCR. Note that bearings, bearing units, and parts thereof, do not fall under the scope of this PCR ("PCR 2023:03 Bearings, bearings units and parts thereof" shall instead be used).

For basic not finished metals, semi-finished metals or intermediate metals that will be further processed to become a finished consumer product, like ingots, blooms, slabs, plates, rolled products (wire rods, bars, flats, billets), cold finished (cold-drawn, peeling/turning and straightening) and basic forged products (bars and flats) in carbon or alloyed metals, the "PCR 2015:03 Basic iron or steel products, except construction products" (for CPC 411 and 412) or other specific CPC 413 & 415 PCR for other metals should apply.

Construction metal products are not included in the scope of this PCR, because of the existing PCR for Construction products, in the international EPD System which is compliant with the European standard EN 15804 (Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products).

The product group and CPC code shall be specified in the EPD according to the classification as follows. The product category is defined under ISIC – CPC's classifications:

United Nations Central	UN CPC 412, 414, 416, 42
Product Classification	ON CPC 412, 414, 410, 42

2.2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

This PCR may be used globally.

2.2.3 EPD VALIDITY

An EPD becomes valid as of its version date (see Section 8.4.5 of the GPI). When an EPD is originally published, the validity period is normally five years starting from the version date or until the EPD has been de-registered from the International EPD System. Shorter validity periods are also accepted, for example if decided by the EPD owner.

For rules on when an EPD shall be updated and re-verified during its validity, see Section 6.8.1 of the GPI. For validity periods in case of updates of EPDs, see Section 6.8 of the GPI.

The version date and the period of validity shall be stated in the EPD.

Publication of a new version of the PCR or the GPI does not affect the validity of already published EPDs.



3 REVIEW AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This PCR was developed in accordance with the PCR development process described in the GPI of the International EPD System, including open consultation and review.

3.1 OPEN CONSULTATION

3.1.1 VERSION 1.0.0

This PCR was available for open consultation from 2022-02-23 until 2022-04-22, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

Stakeholders were invited via e-mail or other means to take part in the open consultation and were encouraged to forward the invitation to other relevant stakeholders. The following stakeholders provided comments during the open consultation and agreed to be listed as contributors in the PCR and at www.environdec.com.

- Clare Broadbent World Steel Association
- Nicholas Avery Eurofer
- Karin Östman Jernkontoret

3.1.2 VERSION 2.0.0

This PCR update was available for open consultation from 2025-01-30 until 2025-03-30, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

Stakeholders were invited via e-mail or other means to take part in the open consultation and were encouraged to forward the invitation to other relevant stakeholders. The following stakeholders provided comments during the open consultation and agreed to be listed as contributors in the PCR and on www.environdec.com:

List of stakeholder names and affiliation (to be added after the open consultation).

3.2 PCR REVIEW

3.2.1 VERSION 1.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. A full list of members is available at www.environdec.com. The review panel may be contacted via info@environdec.com. Members of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest with the PCR Committee, and if there were conflicts of interest they were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	Hüdai Kara
Review dates:	2022-05-16 until 2022-11-16

3.2.2 VERSION 2.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. A full list of members available on
	www.environdec.com. The review panel may be contacted via info@environdec.com.



	nbers of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest the PCR moderator or PCR committee, and were excused from the review.	
Chair of the PCR review:	To be added by the secretariat	
Review dates:	To be added by the secretariat	

3.3 EXISTING PCRS FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY

As part of the development of this PCR, existing PCRs and other internationally standardised methods that could potentially act as PCRs were considered to avoid unnecessary overlaps in scope and to ensure harmonisation with established methods of relevance for the product category. The existence of such documents was checked among the following EPD programmes and international standardisation bodies:

- International EPD System. www.environdec.com.
- AENOR Global EPD. https://www.aenor.com/
- EPD Norge. https://www.epd-norge.no/
- Institut Bauen und Umwelt (IBU): https://epd-online.com
- SCS Global Services https://www.scsglobalservices.com/

Table 1. Existing PCRs and other internationally standardised methods that were considered to avoid overlap in scope and to ensure harmonisation with established methods.

Name of PCR/standard, incl. registration number	Programme/standardisation body	Version number	Scope
		PCR 2023:01, v1.0.2 BEING UPDATED	LCA basis for developing EPDs for finished metal products manufacturers
Hot-rolled non-alloy construction steel products from electric furnace rules		RCP-001	LCA basis for developing EPDs for finished steel construction products manufacturers
Steel and aluminium construction products	EPD NORGE	NPCR 013	LCA basis for developing EPDs for finished steel construction products manufacturers
Building metals	IBU	V6	LCA basis for developing EPDs for Building metals
Structural steels	IBU	V7	LCA basis for developing EPDs for Structural steels
Thin walled profiles and profiled panels of metal	IBU	V6	LCA basis for developing EPDs for walled profiles and profiled panels of metal
Reinforcing Steel IBU		V6	LCA basis for developing EPDs for Reinforcing Steel
Steel pipes for pressure applications		V6	LCA basis for developing EPDs for Steel pipes for pressure applications



Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules for Metal Sheets for Various Applications	Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)	Version: 28/06/2019	Steel (CPA: C24.1), Lead (CPA: C24.4.3), Copper (C24.4.4), Aluminium
			(C24.4.4), Aldininani (CPA: C24.4.2)

3.4 REASONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PCR

This PCR was developed to enable publication of EPDs for the product category defined in Section 2.2.1 based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044. The PCR enables different practitioners to generate consistent results when assessing the environmental impact of products of the same product category, and thereby it supports comparability of products within a product category.

3.5 UNDERLYING STUDIES USED FOR PCR DEVELOPMENT

The methodological choices made during the development of this PCR (declared/functional unit, system boundary, allocation methods, impact categories, data quality rules, etc.) were primarily based on the following underlying studies:

- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Tubos Reunidos Group S.L. SEAMLESS LOW ALLOY STEEL TUBE FOR OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS (O.C.T.G.) APPLICATIONS, PLAIN END. August 2, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Tubos Reunidos Group S.L. SEAMLESS CARBON STEEL TUBE FOR OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS (O.C.T.G) APPLICATIONS, PLAIN END. August 2, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Tubos Reunidos Group S.L. SEAMLESS LOW CARBON STEEL TUBE FOR PIPELINES, PRESSURE EQUIPMENT AND MECHANICAL APPLICATIONS. December 20, 2023
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from UCIN ALUMINIO SAU. Aluminium products. February 12, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from CAF miira. EA4T axles. October 16, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from CAF miira. MONOBLOC WHEELS. November 9, 2023
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from SEPR Le pontet. Cruciform® ER1682 RX electrofused alumina-zirconiasilica. January 16. 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from SAINT-GOBAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED-SEPR India. ER 1711® fused
 cast Alumina Zirconia Silica (AZS) refractory products. September 1, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from UAB VYTROLMA. Steel cabinet without coating products. August 7, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from UAB VYTROLMA. COATED STEEL CABINETS. August 7, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Welded Tube of Canada Corp.. Energy Tubular Products. August 1, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from ACEROS INOXIDABLES OLARRA, S.A... STAINLESS STEEL COLD -DRAWN BAR. May 8, 2024
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Corinth Pipeworks S.A. Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG). May 12, 2023
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Global Steel Wire, SA. Special Steel wire rod produced in Electric Arc Furnace. December 11, 2023
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Global Steel Wire, SA. High carbon wire, cold heading wire and wire derivatives. September 29, 2022
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from nervacero, S.A. (Celsa Group). Steel billets. September 20, 2023
- LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Trefilerías Quijano. High carbon wire, cold heading wire and wire derivatives. September 29, 2022



 LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Quijano Bedding & Seating. Steel Wire for mattress springs, upholstery and different applications. September 27, 2022





4 LCA METHOD

This section provides rules for the LCA method used to develop an EPD for the product category as defined in Section 2.2.1. The basic rules of the LCA method are set in Annex A of the GPI, and this section only includes additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. Guidance and examples of applying the LCA method are also available on www.environdec.com/methodology.

4.1 MODELLING APPROACH

See Section A.1 of the GPI.

As a reminder, note that the LCA modelling approach of the International EPD System is attributional LCA (in contrast to consequential LCA), meaning that specific or average data shall be used (i.e., not marginal data), and that allocation problems shall be solved via allocation and not by sub-dividing the unit process into two or more subprocesses, (also called system expansion beyond the system boundaries or "substitution". Credits for avoided environmental impact shall not be used to solve allocation problems).

4.2 DECLARED/FUNCTIONAL UNIT

In this PCR, a declared unit is used instead of a functional unit. A declared unit is used when the function or end-use of the product is unknown or cannot be established.

The declared unit shall be defined as 1 tonne (1000 kg) of finished metal product and its packaging, if relevant (the weight of the packaging is not included in this 1000kg). The reference flow corresponds to the declared unit and shall be defined at the at the manufacturer gate.

The declared unit shall be specified in the EPD. The declared unit is independent on the production characteristics in terms of diameters range or other geometrical characteristics.

If the product being declared is coated or galvanized, this would have implications for the declared unit, as the amount of coating or protective metal per tonne of product depends on the geometrical characteristics. The coated or galvanized method and materials used should be included in the LCA as it influences the outcomes significantly, and requirements from c-PCR Corrosion protection of fabricated steel products (c-PCR under PCR 2019:14) shall be applied when published and valid. This shall be explained in the EPD.

4.2.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION, LIFESPAN AND REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

As a "cradle-to-gate" approach is applied, there are no technical specifications to be considered or declared of the product as part of its function.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

As this PCR covers a huge variety of metal products (steel, aluminium, copper, nickel, lead, zinc ...) as well as other non-ferrous metals, the detailed use and end of life scenarios are unknown and could not be defined.

That is why this PCR allows two optional scopes of the LCA reported in the EPD:

- "Cradle to gate", covering stages A1 to A3 of 4.3.1, in accordance to GPI Section A.3.
 - This one is the recommended scope to allow fair and transparent comparisons between similar products using this PCR.
 - Use stage and End-of-life treatment is excluded under this approach as a "cradle-to-grave" LCA study will require detailed information and parameters to define the function of the finished product and scenarios for handling the use and EOL treatments, in order to meet comparability within the specific products. As the objective of this PCR is to cover all kind of metal products, there is no way of applying a common product group criteria for use and EOL processes. Finished metal products could have any application (automotive, construction, naval, pipes, boilers, containers, scientific sector, electronics etc.) and the environmental impact of those in downstream stages should be defined, calculated and allocated by the manufacturers of those finished products (using these intermediate-steels LCA and EPD data as part of his own Upstream processes). That's why this "Cradle to gate" option is given and recommended.



- Not including EOL stage in the system boundaries does not affect to the overall environmental profile considering that the method of avoiding allocation by expanding the system boundaries is not applicable within the framework of the International EPD System due to the rationale of the book-keeping LCA approach (Attributional LCA) used and the concept of modularity ("Polluter-Pays Principle"). So neither credits associated with upstream burdens of the scrap used in the steel making process nor credits associated with EOL recycling of the semi-finished steel product could be included (any "negative flows" should be changed to zero).
- "Cradle to grave", covering stages A1 to C4 and module D of 4.3.1, in accordance to GPI Section A.3.
 - For those manufacturers willing to declare all life cycle of their products, this "cradle-to-grave" approach is allowed. However, the EPD shall require detailed information to be shown in the EPD that defines the function of the product and scenarios for handling the use and end of life stages, in order to provide transparency and allow comparability within the specific application of the products. If there are many possibilities for the use phase of one single metal product, the most relevant use phase scenario (relevant in terms of the percentage of type of use given to that specific metal product) should be taken with the end of life stage for that scenario.

The EPD shall clearly state in the EPD cover which one of the scopes has been selected and used.

All environmentally relevant processes according to the selected scope should be included, so that at minimum 95% of the total energy use, mass of product content, and environmental impact is accounted for (see Section 4.5).

4.3.1 LIFE-CYCLE STAGES AND INFORMATION MODULES

The product life cycle shall be divided into these life-cycle stages and information modules:

- In a Cradle to gate scope: modules A1-A3
- In a Cradle to grave scope: modules A1-C4, and module D
- Product stage, modules A1-A3:
 - A1: Raw material extraction and processing for the production of the metal, processing of secondary material input, production of consumer packaging if relevant, etc.
 - A2: Transports from the suppliers of the raw materials to the manufacturer of the finished metal product
 - A3: Manufacturing of the product³
 - Auxiliary materials consumption for manufacturing process
 - · Waste generated during manufacturing and its treatment
 - Emissions generated during manufacturing
 - Generation of energy used in the manufacturing process
 - Production and consumption of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in the manufacturing.
- Distribution and installation stage, modules A4-A5:
 - A4: Transport of the product to the installation or user, including storage of product (e.g., warehouse and retail operations)
 - A5: Installation of the product (e.g., including transports and waste processing of material and product losses arising in A5)
- Use stage, modules B1-B7:
 - B1: Use/application/operation of the product (e.g. such as metal corrosion and degradation impact in the environment if relevant)
 - B2: Maintenance of the product

³ These are often, but not always, the processes under operational control of the EPD owner.



- B3: Repair of the product
- B4: Replacement
- B5: Refurbishment
- B6: Energy use in use/application/operation
- B7: Water use in use/application/operation
- End-of-life stage, modules C1-C4:
 - C1: Deinstallation of the metal product
 - C2: Transport to sorting/recycling or to end-of-life disposal site.
 - C3: Sorting, collection, processing of waste product for the different routes (reuse, recycling, energy recovery, final disposal) at a waste processing facility.
 - C4: Final disposal at disposal site, including any required pre-treatment and the management of the disposal facility.
- In addition, consequences of recovered material/energy beyond the product cycle shall be reported in a separated module D, if the scope "cradle to grave" is applied.

In the EPD, the environmental performance of each of the life-cycle stages and module D shall be reported separately, and in aggregated form for the life-cycle stages modules A1-A3 and A1-C4.

Section A.3.1 of the GPI outlines rules for how to assign generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used, and losses arising, in each information module.

Note that generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers shall be assigned to the information module in which the energy carrier is used. Also note that each module shall include the waste processing of waste generated in the module up to the end-of-waste state or final disposal. Related, note the way of assigning losses described in Figure 3 of Section A.3.1 of the GPI.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

4.3.1.1 Excluded processes

See Section A.3.1.1 of the GPI.

4.3.2 OTHER BOUNDARY SETTING RULES

See Section A.3.2 of the GPI for rules on setting boundaries to nature as well as geographical and temporal boundaries. See Section A.4 of the GPI and Section 4.6 below for rules on setting boundaries to other product systems.



4.4 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

The specific process flow diagram of the finished metal product manufacturer will depend on the technologies and the integrated processes the manufacturer has. The flow diagram below is given as reference but shall be adapted to the actual processes of the declaring manufacturer:

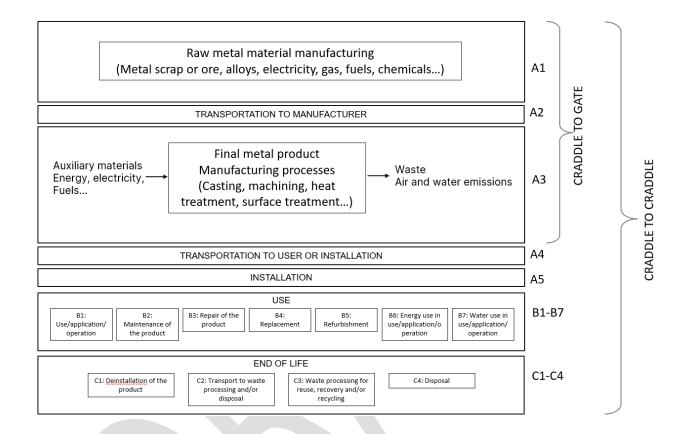


Figure 1. Process flow diagram illustrating the processes that shall be included in the product system for general metal products, divided into the life-cycle stages. The illustration of processes is not exhaustive.

4.5 CUT-OFF RULES

See Section A.3.3 of the GPI.

4.6 ALLOCATION RULES

See Section A.4 of the GPI.

4.6.1 ALLOCATION OF CO-PRODUCTS

See Section A.4.1 of the GPI.

4.6.2 ALLOCATION OF WASTE

See Section A.4.2 of the GPI.



4.7 DATA AND DATA QUALITY RULES

See Section A.5 of the GPI.

4.7.1 DATA CATEGORIES

See Section A.5.1 of the GPI.

4.7.2 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIMARY DATA

See Section A.5.2 of the GPI.

4.7.3 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR REPRESENTATIVE SECONDARY DATA

See Section A.5.3 of the GPI.

4.7.4 DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND DECLARATION

See Section A.5.4 of the GPI.

4.7.5 EXAMPLES OF DATABASES FOR SECONDARY DATA

Table 2 lists examples of databases and datasets to be used for secondary data. Note that a data quality assessment shall be performed also for data listed in the table, and that other data that fulfil the data quality requirements may also be used.

Table 2. Examples of databases and datasets to use for secondary data.

Process	Geographical scope	Database
Metal ore	Global	Ecoinvent database www.ecoinvent.com
Steel, Iron ore, Pig Iron and steel raw materials	Global	World Steel Association www.worldsteel.org
Aluminium ore and Aluminium raw materials	Global	European Aluminium asociation https://european-aluminium.eu/
Copper	Global	International Copper Association (ICA) https://copperindustryeu2030.eu/
Other	European	Eurometaux https://eurometaux.eu
		Data combined with IEA (International Energy Agency) statistics on electricity generation mixes for nations, regions, etc. http://www.iea.org/statistics/
Electricity & Energy	Global	Ecoinvent database www.ecoinvent.com
		The composition of the residual grid mixes on the market are available for all EU countries and a few additional European countries through the Association for Issuing Bodies (AIB 2024).
Chemicals	European	European Commission Environment http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/index_en.htm
Chemicals	Global	Ecoinvent database www.ecoinvent.com
Transports	Global	Ecoinvent database www.ecoinvent.com
Waste management	Global	Ecoinvent database www.ecoinvent.com



4.8 OTHER LCA RULES

See Section A.6 of the GPI.

4.8.1 MASS BALANCE

See Section A.6.1 of the GPI.

4.8.2 ELECTRICITY MODELLING

See Section A.6.2 of the GPI.

Note: as stated in A.6.2, for an entity (e.g., a manufacturing site) producing more than one product, contractual instruments for electricity shall not be assigned to specific products unless a separate electricity supply⁴ and electricity contract is in place. Accordingly, if the contract for purchased electricity is done at a site level, any contractual instruments purchased shall be evenly assigned to all product produced at that site. If a site produces several products, the purchased contractual instruments in one year shall thus correspond to the electricity used to produce the corresponding annual sales volume of all the products.

4.8.3 BIOGAS MODELLING

See Section A.6.3 of the GPI.

Note: as stated in A.6.3, for an entity (e.g., a manufacturing site) producing more than one product, biogas certificates shall not be assigned to specific products unless a separate biogas supply⁵ and biogas contract is in place. Accordingly, if the contract for purchased biogas is done at a site level, any biogas certificates purchased shall be evenly assigned to all product produced at that site. If a site produces several products, the biogas certificates purchased in one year shall, thus, correspond to the biogas used to produce the corresponding annual sales volumes of all the products.

4.9 SPECIFIC RULES PER LIFE-CYCLE STAGE AND MODULE D

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

Additionally, for post-consumer scrap the end-of-waste state (where the scrap value is at a minimum) is reached when the scrap is generated (i.e. upon the demolition of a building for a steel rebar). From the point that the scrap is placed into waste piles or skips, the material regains its value. Any environmental burden before this point is assigned to the previous product life cycle, and the environmental burdens of any subsequent transport and processing are assigned to the declared product life cycle.

4.10 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

See Section A.8 of the GPI.

4.11 SPECIFIC RULES PER EPD TYPE

4.11.1 MULTIPLE PRODUCTS FROM THE SAME COMPANY

See Section A.9.1 of the GPI.

As a reminder, note that several sets of results reflecting different products, shall not be declared in the same EPD. However, similar products may be grouped and thereby included in the same EPD under one only set of results.

⁴ "Separate electricity supply" here refers to spatially separate supply. I.e., it is not sufficient that the electricity supply is separated in time. This means that the manufacturer cannot claim that electricity associated with contractual instruments is used during a certain time period of the year, and that the residual grid mix is used during the rest of the year.

⁵ "Separate biogas supply" here refers to spatially separate supply. I.e., it is not sufficient that the biogas supply is separated in time.



Similar products are defined as products covered by the same PCR, with identical or similar functions, manufactured by a single company at one or several manufacturing sites, with the same major steps in the A3/core processes.

For such an EPD, there are three options:

- For each indicator, declare the average results of the included products. This average shall be weighted according to the production volumes of the included products. In this option, the average content shall be declared in the content declaration.
- Declare the results of one of the included products i.e., one representative product. The choice of the representative product shall be justified in the EPD, for example based on production volumes. In this option, the content of the representative product shall be declared in the content declaration.
- For each indicator and module, declare the highest result of the included products. For module D, if relevant, declare the lowest benefit of avoided processes and the highest load of included processes. This option thus corresponds to the results of a "worst-case product", which may be consists of results from one or several of the included products. In this option, the content declaration shall include the lowest amounts of recycled content of the included products and their packaging, respectively, and the information on environmental and hazardous properties of substances shall reflect the highest share and most hazardous such substances contained in the any of the included products.

For all options, the range of the content of the included products should be included in the content declaration, in addition to the average/representative/worst-case content as specified above.

As the scope of the PCR does not include construction products, variations in the environmental impact indicator results, aggregated over all included modules, above 10% are allowed. The LCA report shall include an explanation of the variation and a justification of the grouping of products, and the EPD shall (in the LCA information section) declare the variation of each impact indicator results for which the variation is above 10% and include an explanation of the variation. EPDs based on worst-case results, are exempted from the requirement to declare the variation if above 10%.

The option chosen shall be clearly described at the cover page of the EPD, as "EPD of multiple products, based on the average results of the product group", "EPD of multiple products, based on a representative product", "EPD of multiple products, based on several representative products", or "EPD of multiple products, based on worst-case results".

4.11.2 SECTOR EPD

See Section A.9.2 of the GPI.

4.11.3 EPD OWNED BY A TRADER

See Section A.9.3 of the GPI.

4.11.4 EPD OF PRODUCT NOT YET ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.4 of the GPI.

4.11.5 EPD OF PRODUCT RECENTLY ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.5 of the GPI.



5 CONTENT OF LCA REPORT

Data for verification shall be presented in the form of an LCA report – a systematic and comprehensive summary of the project documentation that supports the verification of an EPD. The LCA report is not part of the public communication.

See Section 8.3.1 of the GPI for rules on the content of the LCA report.

Note that there may be rules on the content of the LCA report elsewhere in the GPI or in this PCR.





6 CONTENT AND FORMAT OF EPD

See Section 7 of the GPI.

6.1 EPD LANGUAGES

See Section 7.1 of the GPI.

6.2 UNITS AND QUANTITIES

See Section 7.2 of the GPI.

6.3 USE OF IMAGES IN EPD

See Section 7.3 of the GPI.

6.4 SECTIONS OF THE EPD

See Section 7.4 of the GPI.

6.4.1 COVER PAGE

See Section 7.4.1 of the GPI.

6.4.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.2 of the GPI.

6.4.3 INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

See Section 7.4.3 of the GPI.

6.4.4 PRODUCT INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.4 of the GPI.

6.4.5 CONTENT DECLARATION

See Section 7.4.5 of the GPI.

Information about the content of the product in the form of a list of materials and substances, and their mass, shall be declared.

Proprietary materials and substances of confidential nature are exempted from the above requirement (see Section 8.2.3 of the GPI). If not declared, these shall be replaced by a generic term/description of the material/substance and/or a range of values (instead of specific values), provided that the applicable rules for declaration of hazardous are followed.

The recycled content of raw material in the final metal product, if not known as average, shall be declared.

6.4.6 LCA INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.6 of the GPI.



6.4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

See Section 7.4.7 of the GPI.

The EPD shall declare the environmental performance indicators listed or referred to in Section 4.10, per declared unit, per life-cycle stage and in aggregated form (A1-A3 and A1-C4) and separately for module D, if applicable.

6.4.8 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.8 of the GPI.

6.4.9 ADDITIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.9 of the GPI.

6.4.10 INFORMATION RELATED TO SECTOR EPDS

See Section 7.4.10 of the GPI.

6.4.11 VERSION HISTORY

See Section 7.4.11 of the GPI.

6.4.12 ABBREVIATIONS

See Section 7.4.12 of the GPI.

6.4.13 REFERENCES

See Section 7.4.13 of the GPI.



7 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPC Central product classification

EPD Environmental product declaration

GPI General Programme Instructions

ISO International Organization for Standardization

LCA Life cycle assessment

PCR Product category rules

RSL Reference service life

UN United Nations

SI The International System of Units

CO2 Carbon dioxide





8 REFERENCES

PCR Basic Module, CPC Division 41: Basic metal products, except machinery and equipment", version 2.0, dated 2013-10-24

PCR 2014:10 Fabricated steel products, except construction products, machinery and equipment

EPD NORGE: NPCR 013 Steel as Construction Material

IBU: PCR for building metals. 2012-10

EPD International (2024) General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System. Version 5.0.0, dated 2024-06-19. Available on www.environdec.com.

ISO (2006a) ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures.

ISO (2006b) ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework.

ISO (2006c) ISO 14044: 2006, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines.

ISO (2015a) ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use.

ISO (2015b) ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems – Requirements.

ISO (2018b) ISO/TS 14067:2018, Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication.

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Tubos Reunidos Group S.L. SEAMLESS LOW ALLOY STEEL TUBE FOR OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS (O.C.T.G.) APPLICATIONS, PLAIN END. August 2, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Tubos Reunidos Group S.L. SEAMLESS CARBON STEEL TUBE FOR OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS (O.C.T.G) APPLICATIONS, PLAIN END. August 2, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Tubos Reunidos Group S.L. SEAMLESS LOW CARBON STEEL TUBE FOR PIPELINES, PRESSURE EQUIPMENT AND MECHANICAL APPLICATIONS. December 20, 2023

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from UCIN ALUMINIO SAU. Aluminium products. February 12, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from CAF miira. EA4T axles. October 16, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from CAF miira. MONOBLOC WHEELS. November 9, 2023

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from SEPR Le pontet. Cruciform® ER1682 RX electrofused alumina-zirconia-silica . January 16, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from SAINT-GOBAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED-SEPR India. ER 1711® fused cast Alumina Zirconia Silica (AZS) refractory products . September 1, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from UAB VYTROLMA. Steel cabinet without coating products . August 7, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from UAB VYTROLMA. COATED STEEL CABINETS. August 7, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Welded Tube of Canada Corp.. Energy Tubular Products. August 1, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from ACEROS INOXIDABLES OLARRA, S.A... STAINLESS STEEL COLD - DRAWN BAR. May 8, 2024

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Corinth Pipeworks S.A. Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG). May 12, 2023

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Global Steel Wire, SA. Special Steel wire rod produced in Electric Arc Furnace. December 11, 2023

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Global Steel Wire, SA. High carbon wire, cold heading wire and wire derivatives. September 29, 2022

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from nervacero, S.A.(Celsa Group). Steel billets. September 20, 2023

LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Trefilerías Quijano. High carbon wire, cold heading wire and wire derivatives. September 29, 2022



LCA & Environmental Product Declaration from Quijano Bedding & Seating. Steel Wire for mattress springs, upholstery and different applications. September 27, 2022





9 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0, 2023-01-06

Original version, replaces PCR 2014:10 "Fabricated steel products, except construction products, machinery and equipment".

VERSION 1.01, 2023-05-19

Editorial changes

VERSION 1.0.2, 2023-11-29

- Clarification that for bearings, bearing units, and parts thereof, this PCR is not applicable, and the more specific PCR 2023:03 shall be used.
- Missing references added in Section 8.
- Editorial changes.

VERSION 2.0.0, 202X-XX-XX

The content of the PCR is updated and adapted to requirements in GPI 5.0.





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