



Environmental Product Declaration

Statement of Verification

CARES EPD No.: 0071

Issue 01

This is to verify that the
Environmental Product Declaration

Provided by:
HABAŞ A.Ş.

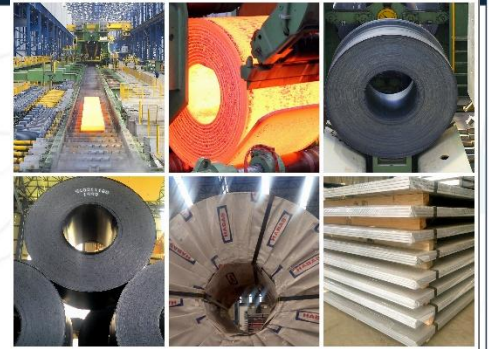
Is in accordance with the requirements of:
EN ISO 14025:2010 and EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019/AC2021
and CARES PCR for Type III EPD of Semi-Finished and Finished
Steel Products, February 2025

This declaration is for: Hot Rolled Flat Steel (Secondary (scrap-based) and Primary (Blast Furnace) production routes)



Company address:

Bozköy Köyü
19. Cadde No:12 Aliağa
İzmir
Türkiye



LadinCamci

Ladin Camci

24 May 2026

Signed for CARES

Operator

Date of this Issue

24 May 2026

23 May 2029

First Issue Date

Expiry Date

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

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



Environmental Product Declaration

Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: CARES EPD 0071

General Information

EPD Programme Operator	CARES Pembroke House, 21 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1XR UK www.carescertification.com
Applicable Product Category Rules	CARES Product Category Rules (PCR) for Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) of Semi-Finished and Finished Steel Products, February 2025
Commissioner of LCA study	CARES Pembroke House, 21 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1XR UK www.carescertification.com
LCA consultant/Tool	CARES EPD Tool version 3.0 SPHERA SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED The Innovation Centre Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick, Warwickshire CV34 6UW UK www.sphera.com
Declared/Functional Unit	1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel manufactured by the secondary (scrap-based) and primary (Blast Furnace) production routes
Applicability/Coverage	Manufacturer-specific product produced at a single plant of one manufacturer
EPD Type	Cradle to Gate with Modules C1-C4 and Module D
Background database	MLC (GaBi) Databases 2025.1 (Sphera, 2025)

Demonstration of Verification

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR ^a

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

Internal

External

(Where appropriate ^b) Third party verifier:

Dr Jane Anderson

a: Product category rules

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



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Comparability

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

Information modules covered

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

Note: Checks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site

HABAŞ A.Ş.
Bozköy Köyü
19. Cadde No:12 Aliğa
İzmir
Türkiye

Construction Product:

Product Description

This EPD covers hot rolled flat steel manufactured by HABAŞ A.Ş. in accordance with the relevant product standards listed in the References section. The declared product is produced via a hybrid production route, combining steel originating from the secondary (scrap-based) Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) process with steel derived from externally purchased slabs produced via the primary (ore-based) Blast Furnace / Basic Oxygen Furnace (BF/BOF) route.

Hot rolled flat steel coil is a semi-finished or finished flat steel product supplied in coil form, characterised by its mechanical strength, formability, and dimensional consistency. It serves as a feedstock for downstream steel products including cold rolled flat steel coil and metallic-coated steel coil, and is also used directly across a wide range of industrial applications such as structural and civil construction, hot and cold forming operations, pressure vessels, gas containers, automotive components, and steel tubes and pipes used in transport, fluid conveyance, and energy infrastructure



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Technical Information

Property	Value, Unit
Production route	Scrap - EAF
Density	7850 kg/m ³
Modulus of elasticity	200000 N/mm ²
Weldability (C_{eq}) EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S235JR(Cu), S235JRC, S235J2C+N, S235J2+N, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S275JR(Cu), S275JRC, S275J2C+N, S275J2+N, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2, S355JR(Cu), S355JRC, S355J2C+N, S355J2+N (for product thickness ≥1.1mm & ≤25.4mm) EN 10025-4:2004 grades S275M, S275ML, S355M, S355ML (for product thickness ≥1.1mm & ≤25.4mm) EN 10149-2:2013 grades S315MC, S355MC, S420MC, S460MC	max 0.35% for S235 grade series max 0.40% for S275 grade series max 0.45% for S355 grade series max 0.34% for S275M, S235ML max 0.39% for S355M, S355ML N/A
Yield strength EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S235JR(Cu), S235JRC, S235J2C+N, S235J2+N, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S275JR(Cu), S275JRC, S275J2C+N, S275J2+N, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2, S355JR(Cu), S355JRC, S355J2C+N, S355J2+N (for product thickness ≥1.1mm & <3mm and for thickness ≥3mm & ≤25.4mm) EN 10025-4:2004 grades S275M, S275ML, S355M, S355ML (for product thickness ≥1mm & ≤25.4mm) EN 10149-2:2013 grades S315MC, S355MC, S420MC, S460MC (for product thickness ≥1.1mm & ≤25.4mm)	225 to 235 N/mm ² for S235 grade series 265 to 275 N/mm ² for S275 grade series 345 to 355 N/mm ² for S355 grade series 265 to 275 N/mm ² for S275M, S275ML 345 to 355 N/mm ² for S355M, S355ML min 315 N/mm ² for S315MC min 355 N/mm ² for S355MC min 420 N/mm ² for S420MC min 460 N/mm ² for S460MC
Tensile strength EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S235JR(Cu), S235JRC, S235J2C+N, S235J2+N, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S275JR(Cu), S275JRC, S275J2C+N, S275J2+N, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2, S355JR(Cu), S355JRC, S355J2C+N, S355J2+N (for product thickness ≥1.1mm & <3mm and for thickness ≥3mm & ≤25.4mm) EN 10025-4:2004 grades S275M, S275ML, S355M, S355ML (for product thickness ≥1.1mm & ≤25.4mm) EN 10149-2:2013 grades S315MC, S355MC, S420MC, S460MC	360 to 510 N/mm ² for S235 grade series 410 to 580 N/mm ² for S275 grade series 470 to 680 N/mm ² for S355 grade series 370 to 530 N/mm ² for S275M, S275ML 470 to 630 N/mm ² for S355M, S355ML 390-510 N/mm ² for S315MC 430-550 N/mm ² for S355MC 480-620 N/mm ² for S420MC 520-670 N/mm ² for S460MC
%Elongation EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S235JR(Cu), S235JRC, S235J2C+N, S235J2+N, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S275JR(Cu), S275JRC, S275J2C+N, S275J2+N, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2, S355JR(Cu), S355JRC, S355J2C+N, S355J2+N (longitudinal test piece L ₀ =80 mm for thickness 1.1mm & <3mm and longitudinal test piece L ₀ =5.65√S ₀ mm for thickness ≥3mm & ≤25.4mm) EN 10025-4:2004 grades S275M, S275ML, S355M, S355ML (longitudinal test piece L ₀ =5.65√S ₀)	min 17 to min 26% for S235 grade series min 15 to min 23% for S275 grade series min 14 to min 22% for S355 grade series min 24% for S275M, S275ML min 18% for S355M, S355ML



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Property	Value, Unit
EN 10149-2:2013 grades S315MC, S355MC, S420MC, S460MC (longitudinal test piece L0=80 mm for thickness 1.1mm < 3mm and longitudinal test piece L0=5.65√S0 mm for thickness ≥3mm & ≤25.4mm)	min 20 to min 24% for S315MC min 19 to min 23% for S355MC min 16 to min 19% for S420MC min 14 to min 17% for S460M
Impact Strength KV longitudinal EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S235JR(Cu), S235JRC, S235J2C+N, S235J2+N, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S275JR(Cu), S275JRC, S275J2C+N, S275J2+N, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2, S355JR(Cu), S355JRC, S355J2C+N, S355J2+N EN 10025-4:2004 grades S275M, S275ML, S355M, S355ML	min 27J at 20°C for all JR types min 27J at 0°C for all J0 types min 27J at -20°C for all J2 types M types: min 55J at 20°C; min 47J at 0°C; min 43J at -10°C; min 40J at -20°C ML types: min 63J at 20°C; min 55J at 0°C; min 51J at -10°C; min 47J at -20°C; min 40J at -30°C; min 31J at -40°C; min 27J at -50°C
EN 10149-2:2013 grades S315MC, S355MC, S420MC, S460MC (for thickness >6mm & ≤25mm)	min 40J at -20°C for S315MC, S355MC, S420MC and S460MC
Recycled content (as per ISO 14021:2016/Amd:2021) ²⁾	60.3%

- 1) Technical Information details are as per relevant product standards listed in References section.
2) Including internal and external scrap

Main Product Contents

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

Manufacturing Process

Hot rolled flat steel coil is produced by HABAŞ A.Ş. via a hybrid route, drawing on two sources of steel slab input that are processed on the same hot strip mill.

Steel scrap, constituting the primary metallic charge, is melted in an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF). The charge is supplemented where necessary with Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) and Pig Iron as diluents to dilute residual tramp elements and meet product quality requirements. The molten steel is transferred to a Ladle Furnace (LF) for secondary metallurgical refining, including chemical composition adjustment, temperature homogenisation, and inclusion control. The refined liquid steel is then continuously cast into slabs via a Continuous Casting Machine (CCM).

A portion of the slab input is sourced externally from third-party producers operating via the primary steelmaking route, in which iron ore is reduced in a Blast Furnace (BF) and the resulting hot metal is converted into steel in a Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) before being continuously cast into slabs. These slabs are purchased and delivered to the HABAŞ A.Ş. plant for direct use in hot rolling.

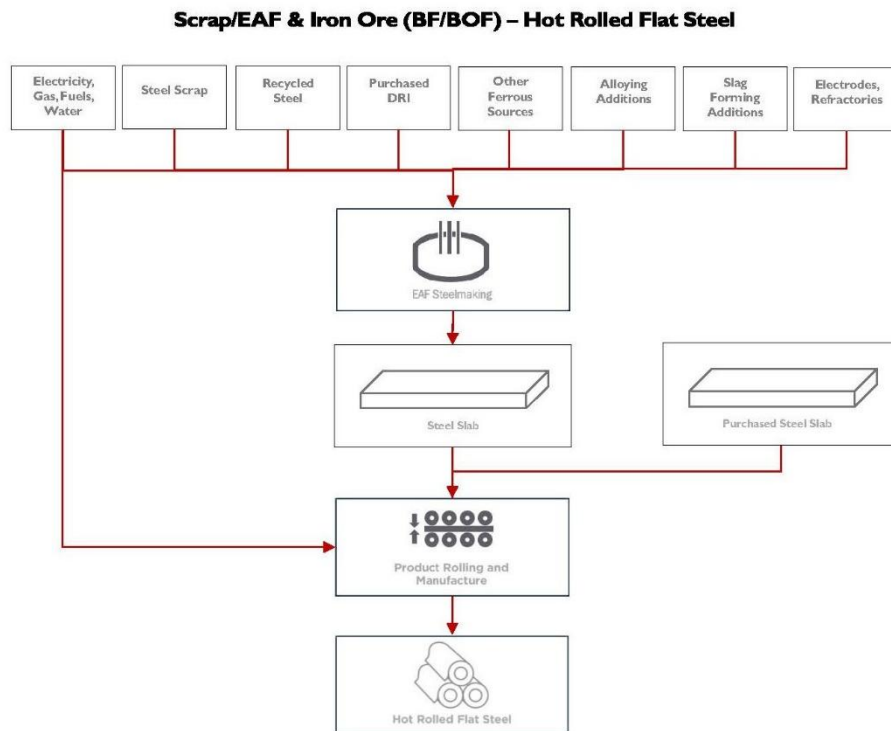
Both internally produced and externally purchased slabs are reheated in a slab reheating furnace to the required rolling temperature before being processed on the HABAŞ A.Ş. hot strip mill. The slabs are progressively reduced in thickness through a series of roughing and finishing mill stands to achieve the specified dimensions and mechanical properties. The hot rolled strip is subsequently cooled on a run-out table under controlled conditions and coiled into the final hot rolled flat steel coil product. Coils may undergo surface conditioning, trimming, or recoiling as required prior to despatch.

Hot rolled flat steel products are packaged by binding with steel straps. Neither the products nor the packaging straps contain any biogenic materials.



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Process flow diagram



Construction Installation

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

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

Use Information

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

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

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

End of Life

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

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



Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

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

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

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

The Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) has been carried out using the characterisation method described in EN 15804+A2. For all indicators the characterisation factors from the Environmental Footprint v3.1 (EF 3.1) was applied.

Declared unit description

1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel product manufactured by the secondary (scrap-based) and primary (Blast Furnace) production routes.

System boundary

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

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

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

Data sources, quality and allocation

Data Sources and Quality:

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

Data Sources: Manufacturing data of the hot rolled flat steel products covering the period 01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025 has been provided by HABAŞ A.Ş. operating on the geographical area noted in Manufacturing Site. A brief description of technology and inputs for the product is given in Manufacturing Process and in simplified Process Flow Diagram.

The primary data collection was thorough, considering all relevant flows and these data were verified by CARES, including also the verification of mass balance, to ensure that data for all the inputs and outputs for the process over the period of data collection have been collected, and that the unit process data will comply with the cut-off rules of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021. The EPD covers transport to, and end-of-life in Türkiye.

The selection of the background data for electricity generation is in line with the CARES PCR 2025. Country or region-specific power grid mixes are selected from MLC (GaBi) Databases 2025.1 (Sphera, 2025); thus, consumption grid mix of Türkiye has been selected to suit specific manufacturing location, and also dismantling and demolishing location. The emission factor of carbon footprint of the applied consumption grid mix of Türkiye is 0.559 kg CO₂ eq/kWh.

Data Quality: Background data is consistently sourced from the MLC (GaBi) Databases 2025.1 (Sphera, 2025). The primary data collection was thorough, considering all relevant flows and these data have been verified during the audit conducted by CARES in April 2026.

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

Schemes applied for data quality assessment was as per EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, Annex E, Table E.1 — Data quality level and criteria of the UN Environment Global Guidance on LCA database development. No poor or very poor data was found during the assessment of relevant data.

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

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



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Allocation:

Electric Arc Furnace slag and mill scale are produced as co-products from the steel manufacturing processes. Impacts are allocated between the steel, the slag and the mill scale based on economic value. The revenue generated from both mill scale, and induction furnace slag are 0.23% and 0.30% respectively, and their total is less than 1% in relation to the product based on current market prices, these co-products are of definite value and are freely/readily traded in reality. For this reason, economic allocation has been applied to the processes where these co-products arise.

Production losses of steel during the production process are recycled in a closed loop offsetting the requirement for external scrap. Specific information on allocation within the background data is given in the MLC (GaBi) Databases 2025.1 (Sphera, 2025).

Cut-off criteria

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

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



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LCA Results

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

Core environmental impact indicators									
Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		GWP-total	GWP-fossil	GWP-biogenic	GWP-luluc	ODP	AP	EP-freshwater
			kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CO ₂ eq	kg CFC11 eq	mol H ⁺ eq	Kg P eq
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.06E+03	1.06E+03	0.878	0.728	3.91E-09	2.67	6.71E-04
	Transport	A2	70.8	70.7	0.073	0.017	7.21E-12	2.30	2.16E-05
	Manufacturing	A3	346	344	0.906	0.536	1.78E-09	0.795	1.96E-04
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.48E+03	1.47E+03	1.86	1.28	5.70E-09	5.77	8.89E-04
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.24	2.24	2.48E-03	8.43E-05	2.35E-13	0.005	4.05E-07
	Transport	C2	48.4	47.8	0.090	0.477	5.75E-12	0.120	1.26E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1.23	1.22	3.96E-05	0.005	3.40E-12	0.009	1.82E-06
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-376	-376	0.088	-0.184	-1.92E-10	-0.865	-1.31E-04
100% Landfill Scenario									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.24	2.24	2.48E-03	8.43E-05	2.35E-13	0.005	4.05E-07
	Transport	C2	2.23	2.20	0.004	0.023	2.67E-13	0.003	6.11E-06
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	15.3	15.3	4.95E-04	0.063	4.25E-11	0.108	2.27E-05
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1.42E+03	1.42E+03	-0.331	0.691	7.22E-10	3.26	4.95E-04
100% Recycling Scenario									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.24	2.24	2.48E-03	8.43E-05	2.35E-13	0.005	4.05E-07
	Transport	C2	52.4	51.8	0.097	0.516	6.22E-12	0.131	1.36E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-532	-532	0.124	-0.260	-2.71E-10	-1.22	-1.86E-04

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

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



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LCA Results

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

Core environmental impact indicators

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		EP-marine	EP-terrestrial	POCP	ADP-mineral & metals	ADP-fossil	WDP
			kg N eq	mol N eq	kg NMVOC eq	kg Sb eq	MJ, net calorific value	m ³ world eq deprived
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	0.624	6.77	2.09	1.23E-04	9.08E+03	26.8
	Transport	A2	0.540	5.91	1.55	1.84E-06	830	0.140
	Manufacturing	A3	0.177	2.32	0.577	1.80E-05	4.37E+03	122
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.34	15.0	4.22	1.43E-04	1.43E+04	1.49E+02
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.03E-03	0.022	0.006	6.18E-08	28.8	0.006
	Transport	C2	0.054	0.580	0.129	3.15E-06	626	0.191
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0.002	0.025	0.007	7.57E-08	16.0	0.132
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-0.208	-2.24	-0.699	-3.72E-06	-2.85E+03	-2.64
100% Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.03E-03	0.022	0.006	6.18E-08	28.8	0.006
	Transport	C2	1.40E-03	0.015	0.003	1.50E-07	28.8	0.009
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0.028	0.308	0.085	9.46E-07	200	1.65
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0.783	8.4	2.63	1.40E-05	1.07E+04	10.0
100% Recycling Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.03E-03	0.022	0.006	6.18E-08	28.8	0.006
	Transport	C2	0.058	0.630	0.140	3.41E-06	678	0.207
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-0.294	-3.17	-0.988	-5.27E-06	-4.03E+03	-3.74

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

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



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LCA Results

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

Parameters describing environmental impacts

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		PM	IRP	ETP-fw	HTP-c	HTP-nc	SQP
			disease incidence	kBq U ²³⁵ eq	CTUe	CTUh	CTUh	dimensionless
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	3.77E-05	7.04	1.73E+03	1.24E-06	4.30E-06	679
	Transport	A2	4.01E-05	0.146	615	9.39E-09	1.68E-07	10.4
	Manufacturing	A3	1.28E-05	0.633	4.19E+03	5.30E-08	1.11E-06	502
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	9.06E-05	7.82	6.54E+03	1.30E-06	5.58E-06	1.19E+03
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.92E-08	4.55E-03	21.1	4.89E-10	5.4E-09	0.084
	Transport	C2	1.45E-06	0.113	792	1.07E-08	5.87E-07	262
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1.08E-07	0.019	13.8	2.13E-10	7.98E-09	3.96
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.27E-05	4.95	-445	-5.99E-07	4.55E-07	231
100% Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.92E-08	4.55E-03	21.1	4.89E-10	5.40E-09	0.084
	Transport	C2	3.23E-08	0.005	37.4	5.03E-10	2.84E-08	12.8
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1.35E-06	0.235	173	2.67E-09	9.98E-08	49.5
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	4.80E-05	-18.6	1.67E+03	2.25E-06	-1.71E-06	-868
100% Recycling Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.92E-08	4.55E-03	21.1	4.89E-10	5.40E-09	0.084
	Transport	C2	1.57E-06	0.123	858	1.16E-08	6.36E-07	284
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.80E-05	7.00	-629	-8.47E-07	6.43E-07	326

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

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

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



Environmental Product Declaration

LCA Results

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

Parameters describing resource use

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	724	0	724	9.08E+03	0	9.08E+03
	Transport	A2	5.64	0	5.64	830	0	830
	Manufacturing	A3	1.71E+03	0	1.71E+03	4.37E+03	0	4.37E+03
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	2.44E+03	0	2.44E+03	1.43E+04	0	1.43E+04
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.144	0	0.144	28.8	0	28.8
	Transport	C2	43.6	0	43.6	626	0	626
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	3.09	0	3.09	16.0	0	16.0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	449	0	449	-2.85E+03	0	-2.85E+03
100% Landfill Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.144	0	0.144	28.8	0	28.8
	Transport	C2	2.12	0	2.12	28.8	0	28.8
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	38.7	0	38.7	200	0	200
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.69E+03	0	-1.69E+03	1.07E+04	0	1.07E+04
100% Recycling Scenario								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.144	0	0.144	28.8	0	28.8
	Transport	C2	47.2	0	47.2	678	0	678
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	635	0	635	-4.03E+03	0	-4.03E+03

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

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



Environmental Product Declaration

LCA Results

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

Parameters describing resource use						
Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		SM	RSF	NRSF	FW
			kg	MJ net calorific value	MJ net calorific value	m ³
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	86.2	0	0	1.65
	Transport	A2	0	0	0	0.006
	Manufacturing	A3	658	0	0	2.93
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	7.44E+02	0	0	4.59
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	2.15E-04
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0.021
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0.004
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	920	0	0	-0.219
100% Landfill Scenario						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	2.15E-04
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	1.02E-03
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0.048
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0.82
100% Recycling Scenario						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	2.15E-04
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0.023
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1.00E+03	0	0	-0.309

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

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



Environmental Product Declaration

LCA Results

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

Other environmental information describing waste categories

Life Cycle Stage	Impact Category		HWD	NHWD	RWD
			kg	kg	kg
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.09E-06	20.00	0.068
	Transport	A2	2.94E-08	0.068	1.05E-03
	Manufacturing	A3	1.98E-06	19.7	0.007
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	3.10E-06	39.8	0.075
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	ND	ND	ND
	Construction	A5	ND	ND	ND
Use stage	Use	B1	ND	ND	ND
	Maintenance	B2	ND	ND	ND
	Repair	B3	ND	ND	ND
	Replacement	B4	ND	ND	ND
	Refurbishment	B5	ND	ND	ND
	Operational energy use	B6	ND	ND	ND
	Operational water use	B7	ND	ND	ND
%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	1.00E-09	0.006	3.35E-05
	Transport	C2	2.26E-08	0.081	8.18E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	3.51E-09	80.1	1.70E-04
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1.07E-06	-5.79	0.047
100% Landfill Scenario					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	1.00E-09	0.006	3.35E-05
	Transport	C2	1.04E-09	0.004	3.80E-05
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	4.38E-08	1.00E+03	0.002
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-4.02E-06	21.8	-0.178
100% Recycling Scenario					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	1.00E-09	0.006	3.35E-05
	Transport	C2	2.45E-08	0.087	8.86E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1.51E-06	-8.18	0.067

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



Environmental Product Declaration

LCA Results

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

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life

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

CRU = Components for reuse;
MFR = Materials for recycling

MER = Materials for energy recovery;
EE = Exported Energy



Scenarios and additional technical information

Scenarios and additional technical information			
Scenario	Parameter	Units	Results
Modules C1 to C4 End of life	<p>The end-of-life stage starts when the construction product is replaced, dismantled or deconstructed from the building or construction works and does not provide any further function. The recovered steel is transported for recycling while a small portion is assumed to be unrecoverable and remains in the rubble which is sent to landfill. 92% of the constructional steel is assumed to be recycled and 8% is sent to landfill [STEELCONSTRUCTION.INFO 2012]. The EPD covers transport to, and end-of-life in Türkiye.</p> <p>Once steel scrap is generated through the deconstruction activities on the demolition site it is considered to have reached the "end of waste" state. No further processing is required so there are no impacts associated with this module. Hence no impacts are reported in module C3.</p>		
	Waste for recycling - Recovered steel from crushed concrete	%	92
	Waste for energy recovery - Energy recovery is not considered for this study as most end-of-life steel scrap is recycled, while the remainder is landfilled	-	-
	Waste for final disposal - Unrecoverable steel lost in crushed concrete and sent to landfill	%	8
	Portion of energy assigned to rebar from energy required to demolish building, per tonne	MJ	24
	Transport to waste processing by Truck - Fuel consumption	litre/km	1.56
	Transport to waste processing by Truck - Distance	km	463
	Transport to waste processing by Truck - Capacity utilisation	%	61
	Transport to waste processing by Truck - Density of Product	kg/m ³	7850
	Transport to waste processing by Container ship - Fuel consumption	litre/km	0.0041
	Transport to waste processing by Container ship - Distance	km	158
	Transport to waste processing by Container ship - Capacity utilisation	%	53
	Transport to waste processing by Container ship - Density of Product	kg/m ³	7850
Module D	<p>It is assumed that 92% of the steel used in the structure is recovered for recycling, while the remainder is landfilled. "Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary" (module D) accounts for the environmental benefits and loads resulting from net steel scrap that is used as raw material in the steel plant and that is collected for recycling at end of life. The balance between total scrap arisings recycled from processing, installation and end of life and scrap consumed by the manufacturing process (internally sourced scrap is not included in this calculation). These benefits and loads are calculated by including the burdens of recycling and the benefit of avoided primary production.</p> <p>This study is concerned with billets manufacturers from the primary (BF-BOF) and the secondary (steel scrap) production routes. In secondary production route where the main metallic input is steel scrap, more scrap is required as input to the system than is recovered at end of life. Whereas in primary production route where the main metallic input is iron ore, a large amount of net scrap is generated over the life cycle as the iron ore is a virgin source and there is a high end of life recycling rate for reinforcing steel products. The net effect of the weighted average of the quantities used is that the module D models credit primarily associated with scrap output.</p> <p>The resulting scrap credit/burden is calculated based on the global "value of scrap" approach (/worldsteel 2011).</p>		
	Recycled Content	kg	603
	Re-used Content	kg	0
	Recovered for recycling	kg	920
	Recovered for re-use	kg	0
	Recovered for energy	kg	0



Summary, comments and additional information

Interpretation

HABAŞ A.Ş.'s hot rolled flat steel products are manufactured by using slabs manufactured on site via EAF process in which steel scrap, supplementary DRI and Pig Iron are used as raw material and also by using slabs supplied from external manufacturers using BF-BOF process using iron ore and its forms as raw material. The bulk of the environmental impacts and primary energy demand is attributed to the manufacturing phase, covered by information modules A1-A3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021.

Production Stage Contribution Analysis

Scope & indicator:

This analysis explains the production stage A1–A3 using Climate change – total (GWP-total) for the declared unit. It is an interpretive view of hotspots; the module-level tables in LCA Results remain the authoritative values.

Method: EN 15804+A2; CFs: EN 15804 reference package EF 3.1.

Results and reconciliation:

Values represent A1–A3 only. The sum of step contributions equals the A1–A3 Climate change – total reported in the LCA Results tables. Process steps are analytical groupings within A1–A3 and are provided for interpretation; the module-level values remain the authoritative results in the EPD.

Manufacturing Process Step	GWP-total kg CO2 eq	Share of A1–A3 %
Steelmaking	456	30.9
Rolling	1.02E03	69.1
Total (A1-A3)	1.48E03	100.0

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