



# Environmental Product Declaration

## Statement of Verification

CARES EPD No.: 0069

Issue 00

This is to verify that the  
**Environmental Product Declaration**

Provided by:  
İÇDAŞ Çelik Enerji Tersane ve Ulaşım Sanayi 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: Carbon Steel Billet (Secondary (scrap based) production route)



## Company address:

17950 Biga  
Çanakkale  
Türkiye



*LadinCamci*

Ladin Camci  
Operator

30 April 2026  
Date of this Issue

30 April 2026  
First Issue Date

29 April 2029  
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 0069

### General Information

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

### Demonstration of Verification

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR <sup>a</sup>

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

Internal

External

(Where appropriate <sup>b</sup>) 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

İÇDAŞ Çelik Enerji Tersane ve Ulaşım Sanayi A.Ş.  
17950 Biga  
Çanakkale  
Türkiye

## Construction Product:

### Product Description

This EPD covers carbon steel billet manufactured by İÇDAŞ Çelik Enerji Tersane ve Ulaşım Sanayi A.Ş. (İÇDAŞ) production route. Carbon Steel Billet is non-alloy or low-alloy steel semi-product that is manufactured by melting scrap in an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF), followed by continuous casting.

Carbon steel billet is used as feedstock for hot rolling to obtain products covering reinforcing steel bars for direct use, wire rod to produce other reinforcing steels by further processing, and other forms of structural steels. These products are produced in accordance with the relevant standards listed in the References section.



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## Technical Information

Property	Value, Unit
Production route	Scrap / EAF
Density	7850 kg/m3
Recycled content (as per ISO 14021:2016/Amd:2021)	96.2 (Including internal and external scrap) 93.0 (Including external scrap only)

Technical Information details are as per relevant product standards listed in References section

## Main Product Contents

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

## Manufacturing Process

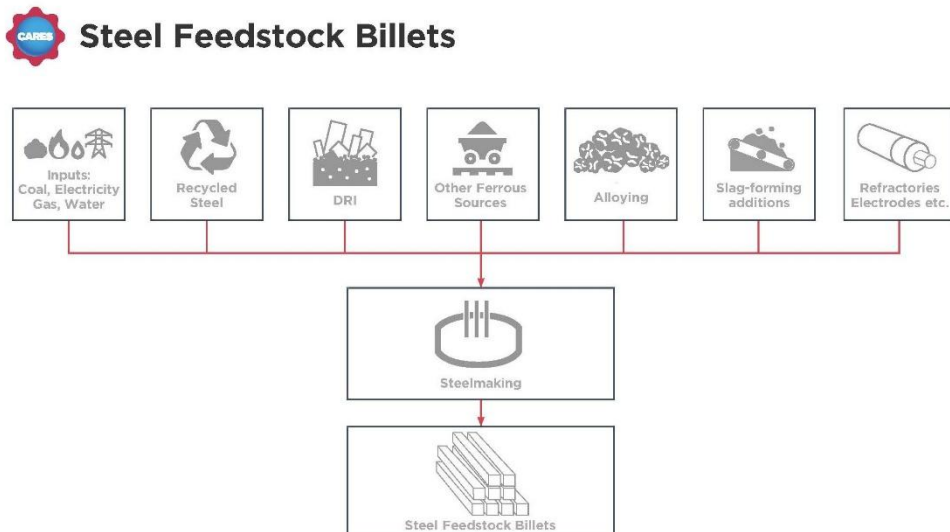
This EPD covers carbon steel billets manufactured by İÇDAŞ Çelik Enerji Tersane ve Ulaşım Sanayi A.Ş. (İÇDAŞ) using the secondary (scrap-based) production route.

Steel scrap, supplemented with direct reduced iron (DRI & HBI) and Pig Iron, is melted in an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) and refined in a Ladle Furnace (LF). This refining process removes impurities and incorporates specific alloying elements to achieve the required chemical composition. The molten steel is then cast into billets through a continuous casting process. The molten steel is then transferred to a Ladle Furnace (LF) for refining, where impurities are removed and alloying additions are made to achieve the required steel properties. Following ladle metallurgy, the refined liquid steel is continuously cast into billets in the specified dimensions, which represent the final product within the scope of this EPD.

Downstream processing of these billets, such as hot rolling into reinforcing bars, coils, rods, or wire rod, is not included within the EPD system boundary. These processes take place either within the same facility or at external rolling mills to produce reinforcing steel bars, coils, or rods for direct use in concrete reinforcement, or wire rod intended for further processing into additional reinforcing products or other structural steel forms used in built structures.

The carbon steel billets may be packaged by binding with steel wire or straps, either of the steel ties and products do not include any biogenic materials

## Process flow diagram





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## Construction Installation

Processing and proper use of reinforcing steel and structural steel products manufactured from carbon steel billets depends on the application and should be made in accordance with generally accepted practices, standards and manufacturing recommendations.

During transport and storage of carbon steel billets and reinforcing steel and structural steel products manufactured from them the usual requirement for securing loads is to be observed.

## Use Information

The composition of the reinforcing steel and other structural steel products manufactured from carbon steel billets does not change during use.

Carbon steel reinforcing bars and other structural 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 reinforcing steel product itself.

## End of Life

Reinforcing steel bars and other structural steel products manufactured from carbon steel feedstock billets 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 carbon steel billet manufactured by the secondary (scrap-based) production route.

## 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 high tensile steel strand products for the prestressing of concrete covering the period 01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025 has been provided by İÇDAŞ operating on the geographical area noted in



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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 for fabrication, installation and demolishing location. The emission factor of carbon footprint of the applied consumption grid mix of Türkiye is 0.559 kg CO<sub>2</sub> 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 March 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, 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

Allocation:

EAF 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 0.005% and 0.29% 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 b 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 coil is less than 1 % of the total mass of the product.



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## LCA Results

(MND = 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 <sub>2</sub> eq	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	kg CFC11 eq	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq	kg P eq
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	328	328	0.372	0.193	5.49E-10	1.16	7.80E-05
	Transport	A2	73.8	73.6	0.077	0.032	7.05E-12	2.35	2.59E-05
	Manufacturing	A3	360	358	1.09	0.816	2.69E-09	1.18	2.68E-04
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	7.62E+02	7.60E+02	1.54	1.04	3.25E-09	4.69	3.72E-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
<b>%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario</b>									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.09	2.09	8.33E-04	6.83E-05	1.62E-13	0.012	2.52E-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	438	437	-0.102	0.213	2.23E-10	1.01	1.53E-04
<b>100% Landfill Scenario</b>									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.09	2.09	8.33E-04	6.83E-05	1.62E-13	0.012	2.52E-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	2.44E+03	2.44E+03	-0.571	1.19	1.25E-09	5.62	8.54E-04
<b>100% Recycling Scenario</b>									
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	2.09	2.09	8.33E-04	6.83E-05	1.62E-13	0.012	2.52E-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	263	263	-0.061	0.128	1.34E-10	0.605	9.19E-05

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 (continued)

(MND = 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 <sup>3</sup> world eq deprived
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	0.203	2.21	0.628	1.24E-04	2.83E+03	19.5
	Transport	A2	0.553	6.06	1.58	1.97E-06	866	0.144
	Manufacturing	A3	0.231	3.12	0.620	2.32E-05	4.10E+03	193
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0.99	11.4	2.83	1.49E-04	7.80E+03	2.13E+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
<b>%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	4.08E-03	0.045	0.011	2.94E-08	27.7	0.016
	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	0.242	2.61	0.812	4.33E-06	3320	3.070
<b>100% Landfill Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	4.08E-03	0.045	0.011	2.94E-08	27.7	0.016
	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	1.35	14.6	4.54	2.42E-05	1.85E+04	17.2
<b>100% Recycling Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	4.08E-03	0.045	0.011	2.94E-08	27.7	0.016
	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	0.145	1.57	0.488	2.60E-06	1.99E+03	1.85

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.



# Environmental Product Declaration

## LCA Results (continued)

(MND = 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 <sup>235</sup> eq	CTUe	CTUh	CTUh	dimensionless
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	1.35E-05	2.02	474	4.91E-08	1.56E-06	439
	Transport	A2	4.10E-05	0.142	652	9.91E-09	1.89E-07	18.4
	Manufacturing	A3	1.93E-05	0.548	5.84E+03	6.76E-08	1.60E-06	756
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	7.38E-05	2.71	6.97E+03	1.27E-07	3.35E-06	1.21E+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
<b>%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	7.82E-08	5.77E-04	32.9	5.92E-10	7.53E-09	0.036
	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	1.48E-05	-5.75	517	6.96E-07	-5.29E-07	-268
<b>100% Lanfill Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	7.82E-08	5.77E-04	32.9	5.92E-10	7.53E-09	0.036
	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	8.28E-05	-32.1	2.89E+03	3.89E-06	-2.96E-06	-1.50E+03
<b>100% Recycling Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	7.82E-08	5.77E-04	32.9	5.92E-10	7.53E-09	0.036
	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	8.91E-06	-3.46	311	4.19E-07	-3.18E-07	-161

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 experienced with these indicators.



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## LCA Results (continued)

(MND = 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	2.12E+02	0	2.12E+02	2.83E+03	0	2.83E+03
	Transport	A2	6.80	0	6.80	866	0	866
	Manufacturing	A3	2.60E+03	0	2.60E+03	4.10E+03	0	4.10E+03
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	2.82E+03	0	2.82E+03	7.80E+03	0	7.80E+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
<b>%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.056	0	0.056	27.7	0	27.7
	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	-522	0	-522	3.32E+03	0	3.32E+03
<b>100% Landfill Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.056	0	0.056	27.7	0	27.7
	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	-2.92E+03	0	-2.92E+03	1.85E+04	0	1.85E+04
<b>100% Recycling Scenario</b>								
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0.056	0	0.056	27.7	0	27.7
	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	-314	0	-314	1.99E+03	0	1.99E+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 (continued)

(MND = 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 <sup>3</sup>
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	0	0	0	0.594
	Transport	A2	0	0	0	0.006
	Manufacturing	A3	1.14E+03	0	0	3.73
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.14E+03	0	0	4.33
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
<b>%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario</b>						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	4.04E-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	1.03E+03	0	0	0.254
<b>100% Landfill Scenario</b>						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	4.04E-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	1.42
<b>100% Recycling Scenario</b>						
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	4.04E-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	1.12E+03	0	0	0.153

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 (continued)

(MND = 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	3.96E-07	3.77	0.024
	Transport	A2	3.01E-08	0.072	1.03E-03
	Manufacturing	A3	2.94E-06	68.7	0.007
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	3.37E-06	72.5	0.032
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
<b>%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario</b>					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	4.71E-10	0.004	7.85E-06
	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	-1.24E-06	6.730	-0.055
<b>100% Landfill Scenario</b>					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	4.71E-10	0.004	7.85E-06
	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	-6.94E-06	37.6	-0.308
<b>100% Recycling Scenario</b>					
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	4.71E-10	0.004	7.85E-06
	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	-7.46E-07	4.04	-0.033

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



# Environmental Product Declaration

## LCA Results (continued)

(MND = 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	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
<b>%92 Recycling / %8 Landfill Scenario</b>								
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
<b>100% Landfill Scenario</b>								
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
<b>100% Recycling Scenario</b>								
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 reinforcing 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	%	2
	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	%	85
	Transport to waste processing by Truck - Density of Product	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	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	%	50
Module D	Transport to waste processing by Container ship - Density of Product	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	7850
	<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 EAF or in IF and that is collected for recycling at end of life. The balance between total scrap arisings recycled from fabrication, 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 the secondary production route, and more scrap is required as input to the system than is recovered at end of life. The net effect of this is that module D mainly models the burdens associated with the scrap input (secondary material) to the steelmaking process.</p> <p>The resulting scrap credit/burden is calculated based on the global "value of scrap" approach (/worldsteel 2011).</p>		
	Recycled Content	kg	930
	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

Scrap based steel billets of İÇDAŞ Çelik Enerji Tersane ve Ulaşım Sanayi A.Ş. is made via the Electric Arc Furnace production route. 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.

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