

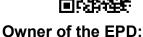




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# Steel structures





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## **EPD Program Operator:**

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ITB is the verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioner www.eco-platform.org

### **Basic information**

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804+A2 and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains the information on the impacts of the declared construction materials on the environment and their aspects verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Basically, comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804+A2.

**Life cycle analysis (LCA):** A1-A5, C1-C4 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804+A2 (Cradle-to-Gate with options)

Product standards: PN-EN 1090-1+A1:2012, PN-EN 1090-2:2018-09, PN-EN 1090-4:2018-09

The year of preparing the EPD: 2024 Service Life: 100 years for standard product

PCR: ITB-PCR A

Declared unit: 1 ton

Reasons for performing LCA: B2B

Representativeness: Poland, Europe, 2023

### **MANUFACTURER**

Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o. is a producer of steel structures since 2011. The company designs, manufactures and assembles nonresidential and industrial buildings such as stadiums, logistics centers, production halls and warehouses. Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o. has two production plants. The company's headquarters is located in the plant in Chocianów, the second plant, which is a branch of the company, is located in Zielona Góra. The production area of



Figure 1 View from the street of Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o.

both plants is over  $20,000 \text{ m}^2$ . Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o. provides its services to customers from Poland and abroad, including from the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o. has a qualified staff that combines professional knowledge with experience, which results in efficient implementation of investments.

#### PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATION

The manufactured products are various types of steel structures, which are most often elements of warehouses, factories, transport and energy infrastructure. The structures are made in a quality class EXC2-EXC4 consistent with the customer's requirements. The structures are protected against corrosion according to the customer's requirements, most often it is painting in the full range from C1L to C5I, appropriate wet painting systems to obtain a dry coating thickness of 80-120  $\mu$ m or surface protection by hot-dip galvanizing. Shipping elements weigh from 300 g to 15 tons. Information on the main groups of products produced is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Information on the main groups manufactured by Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o.

| Product type            | Steel grade | Product standard |  |  |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|--|--|
| Roof structure elements | S235/S355   | EN-1090-2        |  |  |
| Poles                   | S235/S355   | EN-1090-2        |  |  |
| Other structures        | S235/S355   | EN-1090-2        |  |  |

All additional technical information about the product is available on the manufacturer's website.

## LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

## Unit

The declared unit is 1 ton of product. However, the same manufacturing process and the similarities of product allow a declared unit based on mass unit of products.

## System boundary

The life cycle analysis of the declared products covers "Product Stage" A1-A3, A4-A5, C2-C4+D modules in accordance with EN 15804 and ITB PCR A (cradle to gate with options). Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried and were included in the calculation. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 2% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804+A2, machines and facilities

(capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.

## **Allocation**

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB 's document PCR A. Production of the covered steel structures is a line process (as presented in Figure 2) conducted in the manufacturing plants located in Chocianów and Zielona Góra Poland. Input and output data from the production is inventoried and allocated to the production on the mass basis. The declaration covers all steel structure products (presented in Table 1) manufactured in the plant. Their production resources and processing stages are basicly similar, so it is possible to average the production by product weight.

## System limits

Minimum 99.0% input materials and 100% energy consumption (electricity, gas, LPG, other) were inventoried in a processing plant and were included in the calculation. In the assessment, all available data from production have been considered, i.e. all raw materials/elements used as per formulation process, utilized thermal energy for heating , and electric power consumption. Thus, material and energy flows contributing less than 1 % of mass or energy have been considered. It can be assumed that the total sum of neglected processes does not exceed 1 % of energy usage and mass per modules A or D. Machines and facilities required during production are neglected The packaging products ( stretch foil, wooden pallets , etc.) are included.

## Modules A1 and A2: Raw materials supply and transport

Modules A1 and A2 represent the extraction and processing of raw materials (mainly steel elements) and transport to the production site. Steel sheets, profiles and flat bars are commonly used semi-finished products for the production of steel structures. The steel used comes from domestic suppliers producing steel using EAF and BOF technology. Module A2 (transport) includes truck transport and uses Polish and European averages for fuel data.

#### Module A3: Production

The production process takes place in both production plants. The plant in Chocianów is the main production plant where steel sheets are processed. Then, the prepared sheet metal parts are sent to the plant in Zielona Góra or remain for further production on site. Further production, consisting of preparing flat bars and profiles and connecting and with sheet metal parts, takes place in both plants independently. The following processes are used in production: cutting, perforating, shot-blasting, tacking, welding and applying an anti-corrosion coating. After passing quality control, the finished products are initially stored, then packed and sent to the recipient. The block diagram of the production process is shown in Figure 2. The manufacturer uses purchased renewable electricity energy which is included in the total production in accordance with certificates of origin.

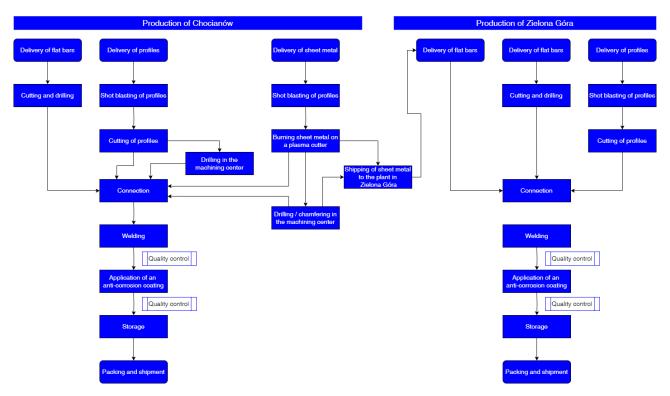


Figure 2. Diagram of the manufacturing process of steel structures

# Module A4: Transport to consumer

Transport of the steel structure from the Factory to the construction site is carried out using specialized vehicles at customer's request, depending on the terms of the contract. Loads on trucks are secured with belts with tensioners or chains. Anti-slip mats and/or pads will be used on the car under the structure elements and between the structure and the chains or belts to protect the anti-corrosion coating against damage. Vehicle transport at distance 100 km is considered (emission standard: Euro 5) with 100% load capacity.

# Modules C and D: End-of-life (EOL)

Due to the fact that the declaration covers a wide range of steel products for various purposes and usage scenarios, it is not possible to directly specify the de-construction technology and the amount of energy for disassembly in C1 module (so this module is very generic based on literature). In the adapted end-of-life scenario, the de-constructed steel products are transported to a steel mill distant by 100 km on > 16t lorry EURO 5 where are used as steel scrap to produce a new steel. The recycling potential of C3 module is 98% and it is assumed that only 2% of the products will end up in a landfill – C4 module (Table 2). Module D presents credits resulting from the recycling of the steel scrap (used for steel production), calculated in accordance with the approach developed by World Steel Association.

Table 2. End-of-life scenario for a steel structures

| Material    | Material recovery | Recycling | Landfilling |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Steel scrap | 100%              | 98%       | 2%          |

# **Data collection period**

The data for manufacture of the declared products refer to period between 01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were prepared for Poland and Europe as reference area.

## **Data quality**

The data selected for LCA originate from ITB-LCI questionnaires completed by Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o. (from two plants) and verified during data audit. No data collected is older than five years and no generic datasets used are older than ten years. The representativeness, completeness, reliability, and consistency is judged as good. The background data for the processes come from the following resources database Ecoinvent v.3.10 and specific suppliers (EPDs). Specific (LCI) data quality analysis was a part of the input data verification.

## **Assumptions and estimates**

The impacts of the representative products were aggregated using weighted average.

## **Calculation rules**

LCA was performed using ITB-LCA tool developed in accordance with EN15804+A2. Emission of greenhouse gases was calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP method with a 100-year horizon. Emission of acidifying substances, Emission of substances to water contributing to oxygen depletion, Emission of gases that contribute to the creation of ground-level ozone, Abiotic depletion, and ozone depletion emissions where all calculated with the CML-IA baseline method

#### Additional information

Polish electricity (Ecoinvent v 3.10 supplemented by actual national KOBiZE data) emission factor used is 0.685 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh (National, 2023). As a general rule, no particular environmental or health protection measures other than those specified by law are necessary.

# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) - Results

# **Declared unit**

The declaration refers to declared unit (DU) - 1 ton of steel structures produced in Poland. The following life cycle modules (Table 3) were included in the analysis. The following tables 4-7 show the environmental impacts of the life cycle of selected modules (A1-A5+C1-C4+D).

Table 3 System boundaries for the environmental characteristic of the product.

|              | Environmental assessment information (MD – Module Declared, MND – Module Not Declared, INA – Indicator Not Assessed) |               |                                |                                   |     |                       |        |             |               |                    |                          |                              |                                                              |                  |          |                                        |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|--------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------------------------|
| Pro          | duct s                                                                                                               | stage         | Constru                        |                                   |     | Use stage End of life |        |             |               |                    |                          |                              | Benefits<br>and loads<br>beyond<br>the<br>system<br>boundary |                  |          |                                        |
| Raw material | Transport                                                                                                            | Manufacturing | Transport to construction site | Construction-installation process | esn | Maintenance           | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy | Operational water<br>use | Deconstruction<br>demolition | Transport                                                    | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-recovery-<br>recycling potential |
| <b>A</b> 1   | A2                                                                                                                   | А3            | A4                             | <b>A</b> 5                        | В1  | B2                    | В3     | В4          | В5            | В6                 | В7                       | C1                           | C2                                                           | СЗ               | C4       | D                                      |
| MD           | MD                                                                                                                   | MD            | MD                             | MD                                | MND | MND                   | MND    | MND         | MND           | MD                 | MND                      | MD                           | MD                                                           | MD               | MD       | MD                                     |

Table 4 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for stainless steel product – environmental impacts of (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator                                                           | Unit                   | <b>A</b> 1 | A2       | А3       | A1-A3     | A4       | <b>A</b> 5 | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential                                            | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.49E+03   | 7.38E+01 | 6.94E+01 | 1.63E+03  | 1.67E+01 | 1.37E+00   | 3.43E+00 | 8.34E+00 | 6.39E+01 | 1.06E-01 | -4.71E+02 |
| Greenhouse potential - fossil                                       | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.49E+03   | 7.35E+01 | 5.14E+04 | 5.30E+04  | 1.66E+01 | 1.37E+03   | 3.43E+03 | 8.31E+00 | 6.38E+01 | 1.05E-01 | -4.75E+02 |
| Greenhouse potential - biogenic                                     | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | -1.75E+01  | 2.51E-01 | 1.58E+00 | -1.56E+01 | 5.68E-02 | 4.00E-02   | 1.00E-01 | 2.84E-02 | 1.33E-02 | 2.68E-04 | 4.83E+00  |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change             | eq. kg CO <sub>2</sub> | 1.49E+01   | 2.89E-02 | 2.12E-02 | 1.50E+01  | 6.52E-03 | 4.80E-04   | 1.20E-03 | 3.26E-03 | 1.01E-02 | 9.94E-05 | -1.76E-03 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential                             | eq. kg CFC<br>11       | 1.00E-05   | 1.70E-05 | 6.33E-06 | 3.33E-05  | 3.85E-06 | 2.80E-08   | 7.00E-08 | 1.92E-06 | 7.80E+02 | 4.26E-08 | 2.93E-06  |
| Soil and water acidification potential                              | eq. mol H+             | 6.47E+00   | 2.98E-01 | 6.20E-01 | 7.39E+00  | 6.75E-02 | 1.52E-02   | 3.80E-02 | 3.37E-02 | 5.32E-01 | 9.90E-04 | -1.92E+00 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater                               | eq. kg P               | 4.58E-01   | 4.94E-03 | 9.88E-02 | 5.62E-01  | 1.12E-03 | 2.60E-03   | 6.50E-03 | 5.59E-04 | 4.32E-04 | 9.81E-06 | -2.01E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater                                 | eq. kg N               | 1.29E+00   | 9.01E-02 | 9.41E-02 | 1.47E+00  | 2.04E-02 | 2.20E-03   | 5.50E-03 | 1.02E-02 | 1.81E+00 | 3.45E-04 | -4.34E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial                              | eq. mol N              | 1.33E+01   | 9.83E-01 | 7.74E-01 | 1.51E+01  | 2.22E-01 | 1.86E-02   | 4.65E-02 | 1.11E-01 | 3.42E+00 | 3.77E-03 | -4.75E+00 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis                         | eq. kg<br>NMVOC        | 4.54E+00   | 3.01E-01 | 2.26E-01 | 5.07E+00  | 6.80E-02 | 5.20E-03   | 1.30E-02 | 3.40E-02 | 7.46E-01 | 1.10E-03 | -2.67E+00 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb              | 1.44E-02   | 2.61E-04 | 3.27E-04 | 1.50E-02  | 5.89E-05 | 6.68E-06   | 1.67E-05 | 2.95E-05 | 1.45E-05 | 2.42E-07 | -4.51E-03 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels                          | MJ                     | 1.85E+04   | 1.09E+03 | 1.26E+03 | 2.08E+04  | 2.47E+02 | 2.32E+01   | 5.80E+01 | 1.23E+02 | 6.05E+01 | 2.89E+00 | -4.07E+03 |
| Water deprivation potential                                         | eq. m³                 | 6.19E+02   | 5.05E+00 | 2.07E+01 | 6.44E+02  | 1.14E+00 | 4.80E-01   | 1.20E+00 | 5.70E-01 | 1.42E+00 | 9.16E-03 | -4.85E+01 |

Table 1 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for product – additional impacts indicators (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator                                                        | Unit                 | A1-A3 | A4-A5 | C1-C4   | D   |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|---------|-----|--|
| Particulate matter                                               | disease<br>incidence | INA   | INA   | INA     | INA |  |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235             | eg. kBq U235         | INA   | INA   | INA INA |     |  |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems                  | CTUe                 | INA   | INA   | INA     | INA |  |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)     | CTUh                 | INA   | INA   | INA     | INA |  |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh                 | INA   | INA   | INA     | INA |  |
| Potential soil quality index                                     | dimensionless        | INA   | INA   | INA     | INA |  |

Table 2 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product - the resource use (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator                                                                                                      | Unit           | A1       | A2       | А3       | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | C1       | C2       | С3        | C4       | D         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials     | MJ             | 3.40E+03 | 1.57E+01 | 1.82E+02 | 3.60E+03 | 3.54E+00 | 1.72E+00 | 4.30E+00 | 1.77E+00 | 1.11E+00  | 2.51E-02 | -6.41E+03 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                        | MJ             | 1.66E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.66E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources                                                        | MJ             | 3.56E+03 | 1.57E+01 | 1.83E+02 | 3.76E+03 | 3.54E+00 | 1.72E+00 | 4.30E+00 | 1.77E+00 | 1.11E+00  | 2.51E-02 | -3.45E+02 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ             | 1.82E+04 | 1.09E+03 | 1.29E+03 | 2.06E+04 | 2.47E+02 | 2.33E+01 | 5.82E+01 | 1.23E+02 | -2.95E+03 | 2.89E+00 | -2.14E+04 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                    | MJ             | 2.54E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.54E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.01E+03  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources                                                    | MJ             | 1.85E+04 | 1.09E+03 | 1.29E+03 | 2.09E+04 | 2.47E+02 | 2.33E+01 | 5.82E+01 | 1.23E+02 | 6.06E+01  | 2.89E+00 | -3.88E+03 |
| Consumption of secondary materials                                                                             | kg             | 8.10E+02 | 3.66E-01 | 1.28E-01 | 8.11E+02 | 8.27E-02 | 2.12E-03 | 5.30E-03 | 4.14E-02 | 2.74E-02  | 6.07E-04 | -6.75E+01 |
| Consumption of renew. secondary fuels                                                                          | MJ             | 2.07E+00 | 4.03E-03 | 1.20E-03 | 2.08E+00 | 9.11E-04 | 1.18E-05 | 2.95E-05 | 4.56E-04 | 3.72E-04  | 1.59E-05 | -9.09E-02 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels                                                                   | MJ             | 1.12E-16 | 0.00E+00 | 7.04E-01 | 7.04E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 1.88E-02 | 4.70E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| Net consumption of freshwater                                                                                  | m <sup>3</sup> | 1.56E+01 | 1.37E-01 | 7.42E-01 | 1.65E+01 | 3.10E-02 | 6.30E-03 | 1.58E-02 | 1.55E-02 | 5.36E-02  | 3.16E-03 | -3.26E+00 |

Table 3 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product – waste categories (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator                     | Unit | A1       | A2       | А3       | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | C1       | C2       | С3       | C4       | D         |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste               | kg   | 4.61E+01 | 1.22E+00 | 4.74E+00 | 5.21E+01 | 2.77E-01 | 2.40E-04 | 6.00E-04 | 1.38E-01 | 4.35E-06 | 3.07E-03 | -1.38E+02 |
| Non-hazardous waste           | kg   | 3.15E+02 | 2.17E+01 | 1.30E+01 | 3.50E+02 | 4.92E+00 | 1.25E-02 | 3.12E-02 | 2.46E+00 | 1.14E+01 | 4.32E-02 | -1.26E+03 |
| Radioactive waste             | kg   | 2.01E-01 | 8.15E-05 | 2.59E-03 | 2.03E-01 | 1.84E-05 | 1.74E-05 | 4.35E-05 | 9.21E-06 | 3.23E-04 | 1.92E-05 | 1.41E-02  |
| Components for re-use         | kg   | 0.00E+00  |
| Materials for recycling       | kg   | 2.14E-01 | 3.38E-03 | 6.00E+01 | 6.02E+01 | 7.64E-04 | 2.40E-05 | 6.00E-05 | 3.82E-04 | 4.04E-04 | 5.78E-06 | 0.00E+00  |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg   | 4.95E-03 | 2.73E-05 | 6.00E-02 | 6.50E-02 | 6.18E-06 | 2.10E-07 | 5.25E-07 | 3.09E-06 | 5.04E-06 | 6.85E-08 | 0.00E+00  |
| Exported Energy               | MJ   | 3.79E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 2.72E+00 | 4.06E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 6.92E-02 | 1.73E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 6.17E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |

#### Verification

The process of verification of this EPD is in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification, this EPD is valid for a 5-year-period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years, if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

| The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804 and ITB PCR A                            |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                                                                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (subclause 8.1.3.)           |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| _                                                                                |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| x external ii                                                                    | nternal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| External verification of EPD: PhD. Eng. Halina Prejzner                          |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LCI audit and verification: Filip Poznański, M.Sc. Eng.                          |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Michał Piasecki, PhD., D.Sc., Eng.   |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOA, LOI addit and input data verification. Wichai Flascott, Flib., b.oc., Ling. |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note 1: The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the information provided and contained in EPD. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804+A2. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025.

Note 2: ITB is a public Research Organization and Notified Body (EC Reg. no 1488) to the European Commission and to other Member States of the European Union designated for the tasks concerning the assessment of building products' performance. ITB acts as the independent, third-party verification organization (ISO 17025/17065/17029). ITB-EPD program is recognized and registered member of The European Platform - Association of EPD program operators and ITB-EPD declarations are registered and stored in the international ECO-PORTAL.

#### **Normative references**

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- PN-EN 1090-2:2018-09 Wykonanie konstrukcji stalowych i aluminiowych -- Część 2: Wymagania techniczne dotyczące konstrukcji stalowych
- PN-EN 1090-4:2018-09 Wykonanie konstrukcji stalowych i aluminiowych -- Część 4: Wymagania techniczne dotyczące profilowanych na zimno stalowych elementów konstrukcyjnych oraz konstrukcji poszycia dachów, sufitów, stropów i ścian
- PN-EN 1090-1+A1:2012 Wykonanie konstrukcji stalowych i aluminiowych -- Część 1: Zasady oceny zgodności elementów konstrukcyjnych
- ISO 14025:2006. Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases Carbon footprint of products Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- PN-EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Communication format business-to-business
- ISO 20915:2018 Life cycle inventory calculation methodology for steel products
- KOBiZE Wskaźniki emisyjności CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO i pyłu całkowitego dla energii elektrycznej. December 2023
- World Steel Association 2017 Life Cycle inventory methodology report for steel products
- https://ecoinvent.org/

LCA,LCI, input data verification Michał Piasecki, PhD. D.Sc.

Qualified electronic signature

Head of Thermal Physic, Acoustic and Environment Department Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD.

Qualified electronic signature





Thermal Physics, Acoustics and Environment Department 02-656 Warsaw, Ksawerów 21

# CERTIFICATE № 604/2024 of TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

Products:

Steel structures

Manufacturer:

Smulders Polska Sp. z o.o.

ul. Kolonialna 13a, 59-140 Chocianów, Poland

confirms the correctness of the data included in the development of Type III Environmental Declaration and accordance with the requirements of the standard

EN 15804+A2

Sustainability of construction works.

Environmental product declarations.

Core rules for the product category of construction products.

This certificate, issued on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2024 is valid for 5 years or until amendment of mentioned Environmental Declaration

Head of the Thermal Physic, Acoustics

Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD



Deputy Director for Research and Innovation

Krzysztof Kuczyński, PhD

Warsaw, September 2024