



EcoLeaf

Type III Environmental Declaration (EPD)

Registration number : JR-AW-22007E-A

Japan EPD Program by SuMPO

Sustainable Management Promotion Organization

14-8, Uchikanda 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Japan

<https://ecoleaf-label.jp/>

# NIPPON STEEL Pickled Steel Sheets and Coils



## Functional unit

1 t

## System boundary

final products     intermediate products

## Main specifications of the product

Production sites:

East Nippon Works, Nagoya Works,  
Setouchi Works, Kyushu Works

Main standards:

JIS(Japanese Industrial Standards),  
NIPPON STEEL standards

For details, please refer to "8. Remarks" in EL sheet 2.

Shape: Coil and sheet

Main thickness (unit: mm, t:=thickness) : t =1.2~9.0

## Company Information

**NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION**

Flat Products Unit Flat Products Planning Dept.

<https://www.nipponsteel.com/>

<b>Registration#</b>	JR-AW-22007E-A
<b>PCR number</b>	PA-180000-AW-05
<b>PCR name</b>	Steel products (except for construction use)
<b>Publication date</b>	4/21/2022
<b>Verification date</b>	1/19/2024
<b>Verification method</b>	Product-by-product
<b>Verification#</b>	JV-AW-24016
<b>Expiration date</b>	3/17/2027
<b>PCR review was conducted by:</b>	
<b>Approval date</b>	5/10/2023
<b>PCR review panel chair</b>	Yasunari Matsuno (Chiba University)

## Third party verifier\*

Tomoko Fuchigami

Independent verification of data & declaration in accordance with ISO14025

internal     external

\*Auditor's name is stated if system certification has been performed.

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**1. Results of life cycle impact assessment (LCIA)**

Domain of influence	Manufacturing + Indirect impact*1	Manufacturing only*2	Unit
Global warming IPCC2013 GWP100a	1100	2400	kg-CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Acidification	-0.086	1.8	kg-SO <sub>2</sub> eq
Eutrophication	0.025	0.048	kg-PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq

\*1:the total of (1) to (3), \*2:the total of (1) to (2)

Parameter	stage	Unit	the total of (1) to (2)	(1)raw material procurement	(2)product manufacture	(3)indirect impacts
Global warming IPCC2013 GWP100a		kg-CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.4E+03	5.7E+02	1.8E+03	-1.2E+03
Ozone layer destruction		kg-CFC-11eq	-2.3E-07	1.1E-07	-3.4E-07	-2.2E-07
Acidification		kg-SO <sub>2</sub> eq	1.8E+00	5.8E-01	1.2E+00	-1.9E+00
Photochemical ozone		kg-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq	1.3E-02	5.7E-03	7.6E-03	-2.6E-01
Eutrophication		kg-PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq	4.8E-02	5.9E-03	4.2E-02	-2.2E-02

**2. Life cycle inventory analysis (LCI)**

項目		単位
Non-renewable material resources	7.1E+02	kg
Non-renewable energy resources	2.5E+04	MJ
Renewable material resources	9.5E+02	kg
Renewable primary energy	1.3E+01	MJ
Consumption of freshwater	2.0E+00	m <sup>3</sup>

**3. Material composition**

Material		Unit
iron [Fe]	≥95.0	%
carbon [C]	≤1.10	%
silicon [Si]	≤3.00	%
manganese [Mn]	≤3.00	%
phosphorus [P]	≤0.050	%
sulfur [S]	≤0.050	%

**4. Waste to disposal**

Parameter		Unit
Hazardous waste	-	kg
Non-hazardous waste.	1.7E+00	kg
Treated MSW for landfill	0.0E+00	kg
Treated industrial waste for landfill	2.3E+00	kg

\*Data derived from LCA and not assigned to the impact categories of LCIA

**5. Additional explanation**

① Each LCI includes allocation for scrap recycling as an optional supplementary information [End-of-Life].

The indirect effect is added to the total value in Tables [Raw material acquisition], [Production] and [Distribution].

Recyclingrate (RR) used in this calculation is 93.0%

(calculated based on ISO 20915/JIS Q 20915 standards and using FY 2018 data from Japan Steel Can Recycling Association and Tetsugen Association).

② Material transport scenarios based on PCR.

③ Each item (except iron) in table 3 is the maximum value of all product standards covered by this EPD.

However, the iron content in each product is never less than 95%, and the contents of other components are adjusted.

④ Primary data collected in 2018. The source of the unit power consumption is the average of 10 electric power suppliers of Japan in 2014.

⑤ For the transport of metallurgical coal, the amount is double counted in Tables [Raw material acquisition] and [Distribution] due to the characteristics of the consumption rate database on which this estimation is based.

**6-1. Supplementary environmental information**

East Nippon Works, Nagoya Works, Setouchi Works and Kyushu Works have ISO 14001 certificates.

**6-2. Regulated hazardous substances**

Substance	CAS No.	Reference to standards or regulations
manganese [Mn]	7439-96-5	Industrial Safety and Health Act

**7. Assumptions of secondary data used**

We use the IDEA v2.1.3 data and steel scrap data(JP-AJ-0001) from the Japan Iron and Steel Federation.

**8. Remarks**

<The details about Main standards>

Typical Standards of JIS :

- JIS G 3101 Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils for General Structures (e.g.:SS330,SS400)
- JIS G 3106 Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils for Welded Structures (e.g.:SM400A)
- JIS G 3113 Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils for Automobile Structural Uses (e.g.:SAPH310)
- JIS G 3125 Corrosion Resistant Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils (e.g.: SPA-H)
- JIS G 3116 Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils for Gas Cylinders (e.g.:SG255)
- JIS G 3131 Hot Rolled Mild Steel Sheets and Coils (e.g.:SPHC)
- JIS G 3132 Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Sheets and Coils for Pipes and Tubes (e.g.:SPHT1)
- JIS G 4051 Carbon Steel and Carbon Steel for Machine Structural Uses (e.g.:S20C)
- JIS G 4053 Structural Alloy Steel (e.g.:SCr420)
- JIS G 4401 Carbon Tool Steel (e.g.:SK85)
- JIS G 4404 Alloy Tool Steel (e.g.:SKS5)

Typical Standards of NIPPON STEEL standards :

- High-Strength Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils with Automobile Formability (e.g.:NSHA490)
- Dual Phase High-Strength Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils with Automobile Formability (e.g.:NSHA540D)
- High-Hole Expanding High-Strength Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils with Automobile Formability (e.g.:NSHA370B)
- High-Retained Austenite High-Strength Hot Rolled Steel Sheets and Coils (e.g.:NSHA590T)
- Flooring Sheets and Coils (e.g.:NFP)
- Longitudinally Striped Steel Sheets and Coils (e.g.:NFPA1)

- January 2024; Modification about allocation method of by-product gases

- For data quantification, please refer to PCR and Rules on quantification and declaration.
- Comparative assertion is permitted only when Rules on quantification and declaration are satisfied.  
(Reference URL : <https://ecoleaf-label.jp/regulation/>)