

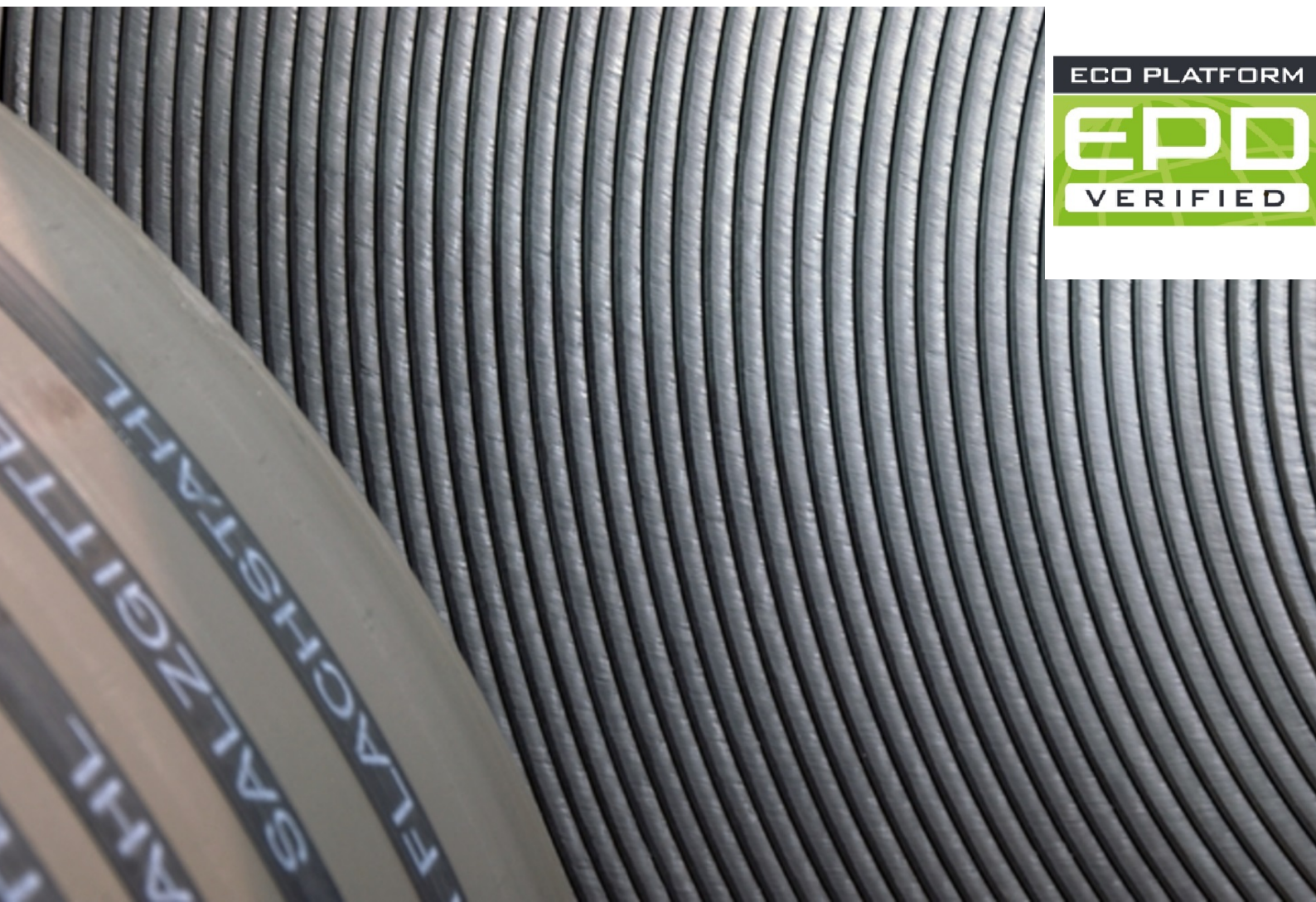
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Salzgitter Flachstahl
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-SAL-20230555-IBA1-EN
Issue date	30.01.2024
Valid to	29.01.2029

Pickled hot-rolled wide strip
Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH

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1. General Information

Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-SAL-20230555-IBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Structural steels, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

30.01.2024

Valid to

29.01.2029



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)



Florian Pronold
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Pickled hot-rolled wide strip

Owner of the declaration

Salzgitter Flachstahl
Eisenhüttenstraße 99
38239 Salzgitter
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1 tonne of pickled hot-rolled wide strip as coils

Scope:

This Environmental Product Declaration refers to one tonne of pickled hot-rolled wide strip manufactured by Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH. The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR		
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011		
☐	internally	☒ externally



Prof. Dr. Birgit Grahl,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

This Environmental Product Declaration refers to the environmental impacts of all pickled hot-rolled wide strip products manufactured by Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, whose slab input material is produced via an ore-based blast furnace route.

(EU) Directive No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies for placing the product on the market in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland). The product requires a Declaration of Performance considering *DIN EN 10025-1:2019-10, Hot-rolled products of structural steels – Part 1: General technical delivery conditions, and CE marking.*

2.2 Application

Areas of application for pickled hot-rolled wide strip manufactured by Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH:

- Vehicle construction (chassis, frame, drive components ...)
- Input material for cold-rolling
- Input material for line and construction tubes
- Input material for precision tubes and profiles
- Pressure vessel construction
- Yellow goods
- Wagon construction
- Agricultural mechanical engineering
- General mechanical engineering and metal construction
- Steel and bridge construction
- Energy plants
- Toolmaking

2.3 Technical Data

This EPD covers all pickled hot-rolled wide strip products in various steel grades, dimensions, shapes and delivery states. The quality-specific information can be found in the corresponding standards. A selection of standards is attached. The *EN 10051* standard applies to the limit dimensions and shape tolerances.

Technical construction data

The respective information in the Declaration of Performance also applies:

Name	Value	Unit
Density	7850	kg/m ³
Modulus of elasticity	210000	N/mm ²
Coefficient of thermal expansion	11	10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
Thermal conductivity	48	W/(mK)
Melting point	1535	°C
Minimum yield strength (sheet Steel)	165	N/mm ²
Minimum tensile strength (sheet Steel)	270	N/mm ²
Minimum elongation (sheet Steel)	14	%

Declaration of Performance in relation to its essential characteristics in accordance with *DIN EN 10025-1* to *DIN EN 10025-6*, Hot-rolled products of structural steels:

- Mild steels in accordance with *DIN 1614, EN 10111, VDA 239-100*
- Unalloyed structural steel, fine-grained structural steel and weather-resistant structural steel in accordance with *EN 10025-2, -3, -4, -5*
- Micro-alloyed steels for cold forming in accordance with *EN 10149-2, -3* and *VDA 239-100*
- Pressure vessel steels in accordance with *EN 10028-2, -3, -5* and *EN 10207*

- Steel for welded gas cylinders in accordance with *EN 10120*
- Case-hardening and heat-treatable steels in accordance with *ISO 683-1, -2, -3*
- Boron-alloyed special grades *VDA 239-100*
- Wear-resistant special grades *VDA 239-100*
- Bainitic steels in accordance with *VDA 239-100*
- Dual-phase steels in accordance with *VDA 239-100*
- Input material for the manufacture of line pipe, oilfield pipe, district heating pipe and structural pipe in accordance with *ISO 3183, API 5 L, API 5 CT, EN 10210-1, EN 10219-1* and *EN 10217-2, -3*
- Other (non-)European standards in accordance with the delivery programmes

The technical parameters from the standards are ensured on the basis of *ISO 9001*.

2.4 Delivery status

Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH supplies pickled hot-rolled wide strip in the following dimensional ranges depending on the respective strength in accordance with the delivery programme:

- Thickness: 1.5 – 12.5 mm
- Width: 900 – 1900 mm

Not all thickness-width combinations can be realised.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

The declared pickled hot-rolled strip consists of 100% steel produced via an ore-based blast furnace route. The specific composition depends on the steel grade and the area of application and can be found in the material data sheets under Material data sheets.

The product / At least one sub-product contains substances from the ECHA list of candidates of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) (January 2022) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: **no**

The product / At least one sub-product contains other CMR substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the candidate list, exceeding 0.1% by mass in at least one sub-product: **no**

Biocide products were added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocide products (this then concerns a treated product as defined by the (EU) Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012): **no**

2.6 Manufacture

The input material for pickled hot-rolled wide strip are slabs that are produced via an ore-based blast furnace route. The slabs are heated to temperatures of between 1100 °C and 1250 °C for further processing, rolled out into hot-rolled warm strips, pickled in hydrochloric acid and wound as so-called coils.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The integrated management system at Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH includes the quality management systems in accordance with *ISO 9001* and *ISO 14001*. The occupational safety and energy management systems meet the requirements of the international standards *ISO 45001* and *ISO 50001*. Supported by continuous investment in environmental protection measures emissions to air and water are kept to a minimum. Legal requirements are complied with and in many cases significantly undercut. All operating facilities are periodically inspected by the authorities to ensure environmental (see also SZFG)

compatibility.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Depending on the area of application, the direct further processing of pickled hot-rolled wide strip includes all common processing methods, such as forming, edging, welding, cutting or painting. The pickled hot-rolled wide strip can also be further processed by cold-rolling into cold-rolled strip or directly into galvanised hot-rolled wide strip. The material is processed in accordance with the relevant standard with regard to its future intended use.

2.9 Packaging

Depending on the customer's requirements, hot-rolled wide strip is tied several times in the circumferential direction and, if necessary, also through the coil eye. It is usually delivered unpacked and in compliance with legally prescribed transport safety measures. Pickled hot-rolled wide strip can also be packaged in paper.

2.10 Condition of use

If used for its intended purpose, no change is to be expected with regard to the material quality during use. Maintenance and inspection times depend on the design of the material and the place of use.

2.11 Environment and health during use

In connection with the intended use of the steel products, there are no known effects on human and animal health or harmful emissions into air, soil or water.

2.12 Reference service life

A general reference service life is not declared for pickled hot-rolled wide strip, as the service life of the products differs greatly due to the variety of applications. As a rule, the service life is limited by the user's maintenance intervals.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Pickled hot-rolled wide strip is non-flammable according to *EN 13501*. No flammable gases or vapours escape. The fire

resistance depends strongly on the area of application and the load.

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	A1
Burning droplets	d0
Smoke gas development	s1

Water

Under the influence of water, no negative consequences for the environment are to be expected due to the low solubility of steel in water. In combination with oxygen and water, steel can corrode.

Mechanical destruction

Unforeseeable mechanical impacts on the declared product have no consequences for the environment due to the plastic deformability of steel.

2.14 Re-use phase

Pickled hot-rolled wide strip is 100% recyclable and can either be reused directly or fed back into the steel industry as a valuable secondary raw material via recycling companies. Steel is a permanent material that can be recycled as often as desired.

2.15 Disposal

The declared product can be fully returned to the life cycle as a secondary raw material.

The waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue is: 17 04 05 The waste type is to be equated with the code number 35103 according to the nationally valid Waste Catalogue Ordinance.

2.16 Further information

Further information is available at: <https://www.salzgitter-flachstahl.de/de/produkte/warmgewalzte-produkte.html>.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

This Environmental Product Declaration refers to the declared unit of one tonne of pickled hot-rolled wide strip whose slab input material is produced via an ore-based blast furnace route.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit (pickled hot-rolled wide strip)	1	t
Density	7850	kg/m ³
Thickness Min.	1,5	mm
Thickness Max.	12	mm

Other declared units are allowed if the conversion is shown transparently.

The average analysis in this EPD includes all input and production volumes of Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH for the calendar year 2022. For this reason, the results of this EPD are representative for pickled hot-rolled wide strip from Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, whose slab input materials are produced via an ore-based blast furnace route.

3.2 System boundary

This Environmental Product Declaration is a 'Cradle to gate' EPD with modules C1-C4 and module D.

Modules A1–A3: Product stage

The raw material supply stage in module A1 includes the expenses for the provision of materials and energy for the production of steel slabs and their further processing into pickled hot-rolled wide strip. In almost all cases, the costs for the production and transport of raw materials are mapped using the LCI database of the *Gabi 10* software. Module A2, on the other hand, includes expenses for internal plant material logistics, slab transport between the production sites, and scrap transport.

Finally, module A3 contains the direct process emissions of slab production and further processing.

Module C1 | Deconstruction / Demolition

At the beginning of the disposal stage, the steel products are generally not combined with other materials and can be dismantled by type. The costs associated with dismantling are therefore estimated to be low and negligible.

Module C2 | Transport

An average distance of 100 km by truck is assumed as a representative scenario for waste management transport.

Module C3 | Waste treatment

It is assumed that the steel products are shredded before recycling.

Module C4 | Disposal

Residual materials are not landfilled, as steel is completely recycled.

Module D | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

Module D shows the environmental impacts according to the selected end-of-life scenario (91.6% recycling, 5.3% reuse, 3.1% loss).

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

All assumptions are supported by detailed documentation and are based on real production data (see section 3.1). Where no primary data was available, the data sets were supplemented using the LCI database contained in *GaBi 10*. The transport costs are modelled using conservative assumptions and the disposal scenario is based on the results of a study by *Helmus*. Possible credits or debits from steel recycling at the end of the life cycle are mapped in accordance with the modelling methodology according to *worldsteel 2017*, *ISO 14040* and *PCR, Part B*.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

The End-of-Life scenario involves steel losses of 3.1%. Landfilling is not considered. The use of lubricants is neglected in steel production. In their entirety, these unconsidered flows significantly comply with the cut-off criterion of max. 5% of energy and mass expenditure while also adhering to the criterion of 1% in relation to individual processes, (*PCR, Part A*). The production of capital goods, equipment and infrastructure required for the manufacturing process were not taken into account.

3.5 Background data

The primary process data used for modelling the production of slabs and their further processing into pickled hot-rolled wide strip coils comes from data collected by Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH and audited operating reports for the year 2022. The LCA calculations were carried out using the LCA for Experts life cycle assessment software and the LCI database for upstream chain emissions it contains (*GaBi 10*; database version 2023.1, software version 10.7.0.183).

3.6 Data quality

All primary production data for slab production and its further processing into pickled hot-rolled wide strips originates from the 2022 financial year and is mainly based on data collected for official or commercial reporting obligations. These annual volumes were examined for plausibility. The evaluation model of the EU's 'Product Environmental Footprint' approach (see *PEF 2012*) was used to assess the data quality of the primary data. Accordingly, the overall quality of the primary data can be rated as 'very good'. The evaluation of the secondary data sets from the *GaBi 10* database, on the other hand, is carried out by Sphera and can be viewed on its website. When selecting the background data, care is taken to ensure the technological, geographical and time-related representativity of the data basis.

3.7 Period under review

The period under review is fiscal 2022.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is

manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Germany

3.9 Allocation

Where possible, allocations are avoided in accordance with *EN 15804* and *PCR, Part A*. Instead, the environmental impacts of co-products and by-products are modelled in accordance with the *ISO 14044* recommendation using system space expansion. The method used is based on the methodology published by *worldsteel 2017*. The total process loads are allocated to the main products and credits are allocated to the by-products if their use avoids the production of materials with an analogous function. Deviating from this, an economic allocation is carried out for granulated blast furnace slag in accordance with *PCR, Part B*.

The allocation procedures for reuse and recycling are based on the quantitative assumptions for recycling, reuse and loss of steel scrap from *Helmus*. Steel scrap generated during the production stage is returned to module A1 unencumbered, with the environmental impact of the entire secondary raw material resulting from the calculation of the net scrap quantity used in accordance with the methodology of *worldsteel 2017* and *ISO 14040*.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. The underlying database used is the "LCA for Experts software package from Sphera (*GaBi 10*; database version 2023.1, software version 10.7.0.183).

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The declared product does not contain any biogenic carbon.

Information describing the biogenic carbon content at the plant gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	-	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	-	kg C

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO₂.

The mass fractions for the waste treatment, disposal and reuse scenario are based on data from Helmus.

End of Life (C1–C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type (Scrap)	969	kg
Reuse	53	kg
Recycling	916	kg

Reuse, recovery and recycling potential (D), relevant scenario details

Name	Value	Unit
Collection Rate	96,6	%
Recycling	91,6	%
Reuse	5,3	%
Loss	3,1	%

5. LCA: Results

The following table shows the results of the Life Cycle Assessment for the declared product (1 tonne of pickled hot-rolled wide strip):

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t Pickled hot-rolled wide strip

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO ₂ eq	2.3E+03	0	8.95E+00	2.27E+01	0	-1.72E+03
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO ₂ eq	2.3E+03	0	8.93E+00	2.23E+01	0	-1.72E+03
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO ₂ eq	-4.83E-01	0	-3.28E-02	3.89E-01	0	5.08E+00
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO ₂ eq	6.18E-01	0	5.33E-02	3.53E-03	0	-4.79E-01
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	1.12E-09	0	1.56E-12	6.07E-10	0	6.62E-09
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H ⁺ eq	4.74E+00	0	4.54E-02	3.39E-02	0	-2.99E+00
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	4.63E-04	0	2.08E-05	1.33E-04	0	1.18E-03
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	1.08E+00	0	2.21E-02	1.11E-02	0	-5.89E-01
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	1.18E+01	0	2.46E-01	1.15E-01	0	-6.54E+00
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	3.12E+00	0	4.31E-02	2.66E-02	0	-1.59E+00
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	1.92E-04	0	6.31E-07	4.05E-06	0	-1.03E-04
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	2.26E+04	0	1.21E+02	3.13E+02	0	-1.39E+04
Water use (WDP)	m ³ world eq deprived	2.81E+01	0	4.63E-02	6.36E-01	0	-2.15E+01

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t Pickled hot-rolled wide strip

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	9.78E+01	0	7.81E+00	2.94E+02	0	3.36E+03
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	9.78E+01	0	7.81E+00	2.94E+02	0	3.36E+03
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	2.26E+04	0	1.21E+02	3.13E+02	0	-1.39E+04
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	2.26E+04	0	1.21E+02	3.13E+02	0	-1.39E+04
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	2.34E+02	0	0	0	0	4.92E+02
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m ³	1.22E+00	0	7.11E-03	1.03E-01	0	4.71E-01

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 t Pickled hot-rolled wide strip

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	2.76E+00	0	3.24E-10	-6.11E-08	0	-2.4E+00
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	1.64E+02	0	1.76E-02	2.87E-01	0	-1.41E+02
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	2.03E-02	0	1.26E-04	3.05E-02	0	3.41E-01
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	5.3E+01	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	9.16E+02	0	-5.02E-18
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	3.84E+02	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	1.06E+02	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 t Pickled hot-rolled wide strip

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

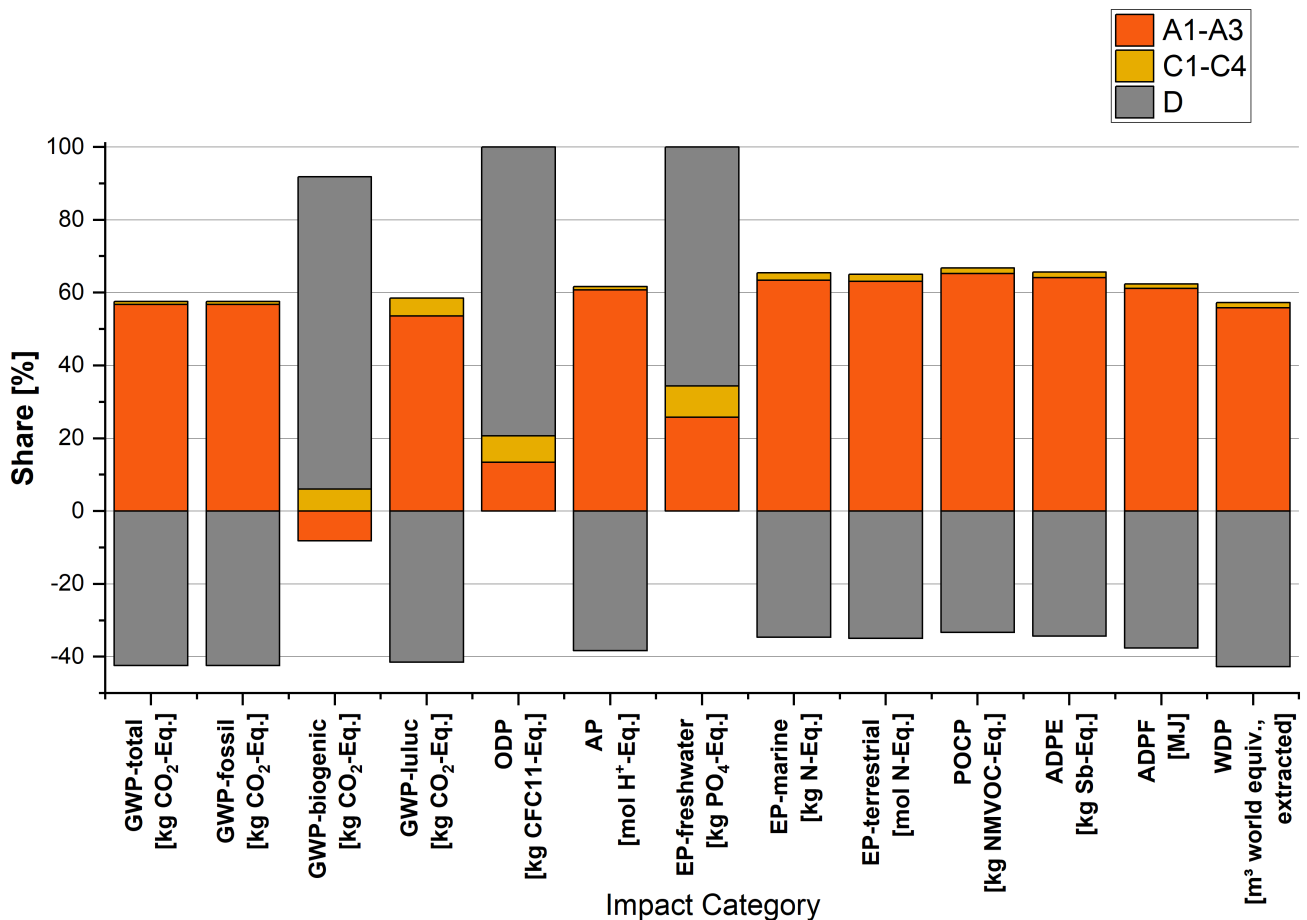
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

The additional and optional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2 are not declared.

Disclaimer 1 – applies to the indicator 'Potential impact of human exposure to U235'. This impact category mainly addresses the potential impact of low-dose ionising radiation on human health in the nuclear fuel cycle. This does not consider impacts due to possible nuclear accidents and occupational exposure, nor to the disposal of radioactive waste in underground facilities. Potential ionising radiation from soil, radon and some building materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – applies to the indicators 'Abiotic depletion potential – non-fossil resources'; 'Abiotic depletion potential – fossil fuels'; 'Water depletion potential (users)'; 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for ecosystems'; 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for humans – carcinogenic effect'; 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for humans – non-carcinogenic effect'; 'Potential soil quality index'. The results of this environmental impact indicator must be used with caution, as the uncertainties in these results are high or there is only limited experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation



The results of the environmental impact show that almost the entire greenhouse gas emissions (GWP total) of modules A1–A3 come from fossil sources (GWP fossil).

As expected, the more detailed data analysis shows that the blast furnace-based steel production has a contribution of over 75% to the total GWP of the production phase (A1–A3). The remaining share comes almost exclusively from emissions from the upstream processes for the production of raw materials.

In contrast, the absolute shares of global warming potentials from biogenic sources (GWP biogenic) and from land use and land use change (GWP luluc) only account for a small proportion of the total global warming potential.

For the remaining impact indicators, raw material production

(module A1) and steel production (module A3) account for the largest shares in the absolute values of the environmental indicators. The largest contributions are made by direct process emissions and the production of input materials.

In addition, the impact indicators for describing the acidification potential (AP), the eutrophication potential (EP fresh water, EP marine, EP terrestrial) and the ozone creation potential (POCP) are increased by the direct NO_x and SO₂ emissions.

The credits and loads from the reuse and recycling of steel scrap in module D result from the selected recycling approach of the avoided primary steel production and the associated costs and avoidance of emissions.

To summarise, it can be stated that almost all impact indicators are determined by the steel production process and the

production of primary materials. Material efficiency therefore represents the greatest lever for reducing almost all impact

indicators.

7. Requisite evidence

Not of relevance for this EPD

8. References

Standards

API 5CT

API SPEC 5CT:2021-01, Casing and tubing

API 5L

API SPEC 5L:2018-05, Line pipe

DIN 1614

DIN 1614-1:1986-03, Flat products made of steel; Hot-rolled strip and sheet; Technical delivery conditions; Soft non-alloy steels for cold-rolling

EN 10025-1

DIN EN 10025-1:2019-10, Hot-rolled products of structural steels – Part 1: General technical delivery conditions

EN 10025-2

DIN EN 10025-2:2019-10, Hot-rolled products of structural steels – Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels

EN 10025-3

DIN EN 10025-3:2019-10, Hot-rolled products of structural steels – Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for normalised/normalised rolled weldable fine-grain structural steels

EN 10025-4

DIN EN 10025-4:2023-02, Hot-rolled products of structural steels – Part 4: Technical delivery conditions for thermomechanically-rolled weldable fine-grain structural steels

EN 10025-5

DIN EN 10025-5:2019-10, Hot-rolled products of structural steels – Part 5: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

EN 10025-6

DIN EN 10025-6:2023-06, Hot-rolled products of structural steels – Part 6: Technical delivery conditions for flat products of high yield strength structural steels in the quenched and tempered condition

EN 10028-2

DIN EN 10028-2:2017-10, Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes – Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steels with specified elevated temperature properties

EN 10028-3

DIN EN 10028-3:2017-10, Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes – Part 3: Weldable fine-grain steels, normalised

EN 10028-5

DIN EN 10028-5:2017-10, Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes – Part 5: Weldable fine-grain steels, thermomechanically-rolled

EN 10051

DIN EN 10051:2011-02, Continuously hot-rolled strip and

plate/sheet cut from wide strip of non-alloy and alloy steels – Tolerances on dimensions and shape

EN 10111

DIN EN 10111:2008-06, Continuously hot-rolled low-carbon steel sheet and strip for cold-forming – Technical delivery conditions

EN 10120

DIN EN 10120:2017-10, Steel sheet and strip for welded gas cylinders

EN 10149-2

DIN EN 10149-2:2013-12, Hot-rolled flat products with high yield strength steels for cold-forming – Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for thermomechanically-rolled sheets

EN 10149-3

DIN EN 10149-3:2013-12, Hot-rolled flat products with high yield strength steels for cold-forming – Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for normalised or normalised-rolled sheets

EN 10207

DIN EN 10207:2018-02, Steels for simple pressure vessels – Technical delivery conditions for plates, strips and bars

EN 10210-1

DIN EN 10210-1:2006-07, Hot-finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine-grain steels – Part 1: Technical delivery conditions

EN 10217-2

DIN EN 10217-2:2019-08, Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes – Technical delivery conditions – Part 2: Electric welded non-alloy and alloy steel tubes with specified elevated temperature properties

EN 10217-3

DIN EN 10217-3:2019-08, Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes – Technical delivery conditions – Part 3: Electric welded and submerged arc-welded alloy fine-grain steel tubes with specified room, elevated and low-temperature properties

EN 10219-1

DIN EN 10219-1:2006-07, Cold-formed welded structural steel hollow sections of non-alloy and fine-grain steels – Part 1: Technical delivery conditions

EN 13501

DIN EN 13501-1:2019-05, Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

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