

Billets

from the electric arc furnace of Megasider Zaragoza

EN ISO 14025:2010

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021

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The holder of this Declaration is responsible for its content, as well as for keeping the supporting documentation that justifies the data and statements included in it for the duration of its validity.



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European Standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 serves as RCP

Independent verification of the declaration and data, in accordance with Standard EN ISO 14025:2010

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1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. The organization

GRUPO MEGASA is a family-owned company specialising in the production and distribution of long steel products. The group has more than a thousand employees, spread across its various production plants and distribution units in the Iberian Peninsula and France.

With an installed capacity of over three million tonnes, MEGASA uses electric arc furnaces to produce a wide range of long steel products: reinforcing bars and coils, wire rod, welded mesh, and merchant bars and sections.

In 2016, Megasider Zaragoza S.A.U. joined the MEGASA GROUP. Recently relocated to the outskirts of the city, it is strategically located in the north-east of the Iberian Peninsula with excellent transport links to the most important industrial areas, as well as to France.

This factory specialises in the manufacture of merchant bars, with a wide range of dimensions and grades. It completes its offer with reinforcing bars and some sections.

1.2. Scope of the Declaration

This environmental product declaration describes the environmental information relating to the cradle-to-gate life cycle with options, modules C1-C4 and module D (A1-A3 + A4+ C + D) of the billets manufactured by the Megasa Group at its plant in Zaragoza (Spain).

Representativeness of the EPD: for the billets produced in the Megasider Zaragoza electric arc furnace, calculated as a production-volume-weighted average of three billet types from the steelworks.

1.3. Life cycle and compliance

This EPD has been developed and verified in accordance with the standards EN ISO 14025:2010 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021.

Registration/ version	EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019 /AC:2021
Date of issue	2021
Administrator	AENOR

The function performed by the product system under study is as an intermediate product in the manufacture of structural steel elements for the construction sector.

System boundaries. Information modules considered			
Product stage	A1	Supply of raw materials	X
	A2	Transport to factory	X
	A3	Manufacturing	X
Construction	A4	Transport to site	X
	A5	Installation/construction	ND
Stage of use	B1	Use	ND
	B2	Maintenance	ND
	B3	Repair	ND
	B4	Replacement	ND
	B5	Rehabilitation	ND
	B6	Energy use in service	ND
	B7	Water consumption during operation	ND
End of life	C1	Deconstruction/demolition	X
	C2	Transport	X
	C3	Waste treatment	X
	C4	Disposal	X
	D	Potential for reuse, recovery and/or recycling	X

X = Module included in the LCA; **ND** = Module not declared

This EPD may not compare with those developed in other programmes or in accordance with different reference documents; specifically, it may not compare with declarations not developed and verified in accordance with Standard EN 15804.

Similarly, EPDs may not compare if the source of the data is different (e.g. databases), not all relevant information modules are included, or they are not based on the same scenarios.

The comparison of construction products must be made on the same function, applying the same declared unit and at the level of the building (or architectural or engineering work), i.e. including the behaviour of the product throughout its life cycle, as well as the specifications of section 6.7.2 of Standard EN ISO 14025.

1.4. Differences from previous versions of this EPD

Revision 1 of this EPD has been issued to correct impact indicators.

Revision 2 of this EPD has been issued to correct MER indicator.

2 THE PRODUCT

2.1. Product identification

This EPD applies to billets from electric arc furnace

Billet production at the MEGASA Group is conceived as an intermediate stage for subsequent rolling, either hot or cold, offering a variety of cross-sections, lengths, and compositions.

The billets are made of steel with carbon contents ranging from 0.04% to 0.84%, and lengths ranging from 8.5 m to 14.5 m.

CPC code: 4124 – Hot-rolled bars and wire rod of iron or steel.

Section (mm)
120 x 120
130 x 130
140 x 140
160 x 160
120 x 160
130 x 220
160 x 220

2.2. Product composition

The following average composition of the product under study is declared:

Material	% by weight
Post-consumer scrap	87.57%
Pre-consumer scrap	12.43%

During the product’s life cycle, no hazardous substances listed in the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorisation” are used in a percentage greater than 0.1% of the product’s weight.

2.3. Packaging

The primary packaging used for product shipment (distribution packaging) has been included in the study.

Material	kg/unit declared
Metal bars	6.71E-02

3 INFORMATION ON LCA

3.1. Life cycle analysis

The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Report for the EPD of the steel billets produced at the Megasider Zaragoza plant, dated April 2026, was prepared by Abaleo S.L.

For the development of the study, the Ecoinvent 3.11 database (allocation, cut-off by classification, March 2025) and the SimaPro 10.3.0.1 software were used.

The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) study follows the recommendations and requirements of international standards.

ISO 14040:2006

ISO 14044:2006

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021.

3.2. Scope of the study

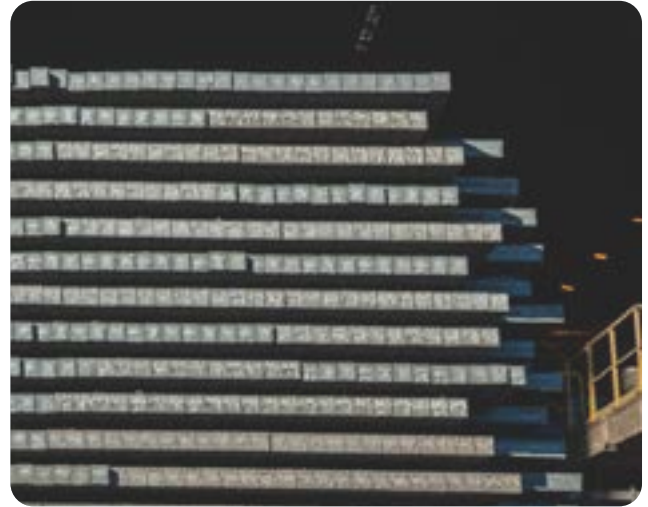
The scope of this EPD covers the cradle-to-gate with options and modules C and D (A1-A3 + A4 + C + D) for the steel billets manufactured by Megasider Zaragoza.

The specific data for the production process come from the Zaragoza plant where the product is manufactured and correspond to production data for 2024, which is considered representative.

The product is manufactured in Spain and distributed worldwide; however, the LCA calculation has been carried out for Europe.

The following have not been included in the LCA:

- All equipment with a service life of more than 3 years.
- The construction of the plant buildings or other capital goods.
- Business trips by personnel, as well as commuting to and from work.
- Research and development activities.



- Long-term emissions.

3.3. Declared unit

The declared unit is one tonne (1,000 kg) of product, including its distribution packaging.

3.4. Allocation criteria

In accordance with the criteria of the reference standard, allocation of inputs and outputs within the system has been applied based on economic values, as the difference between revenues from the product and co-products is very significant. This allocation approach has been applied to general plant consumption (raw materials and energy use), transport, and waste.

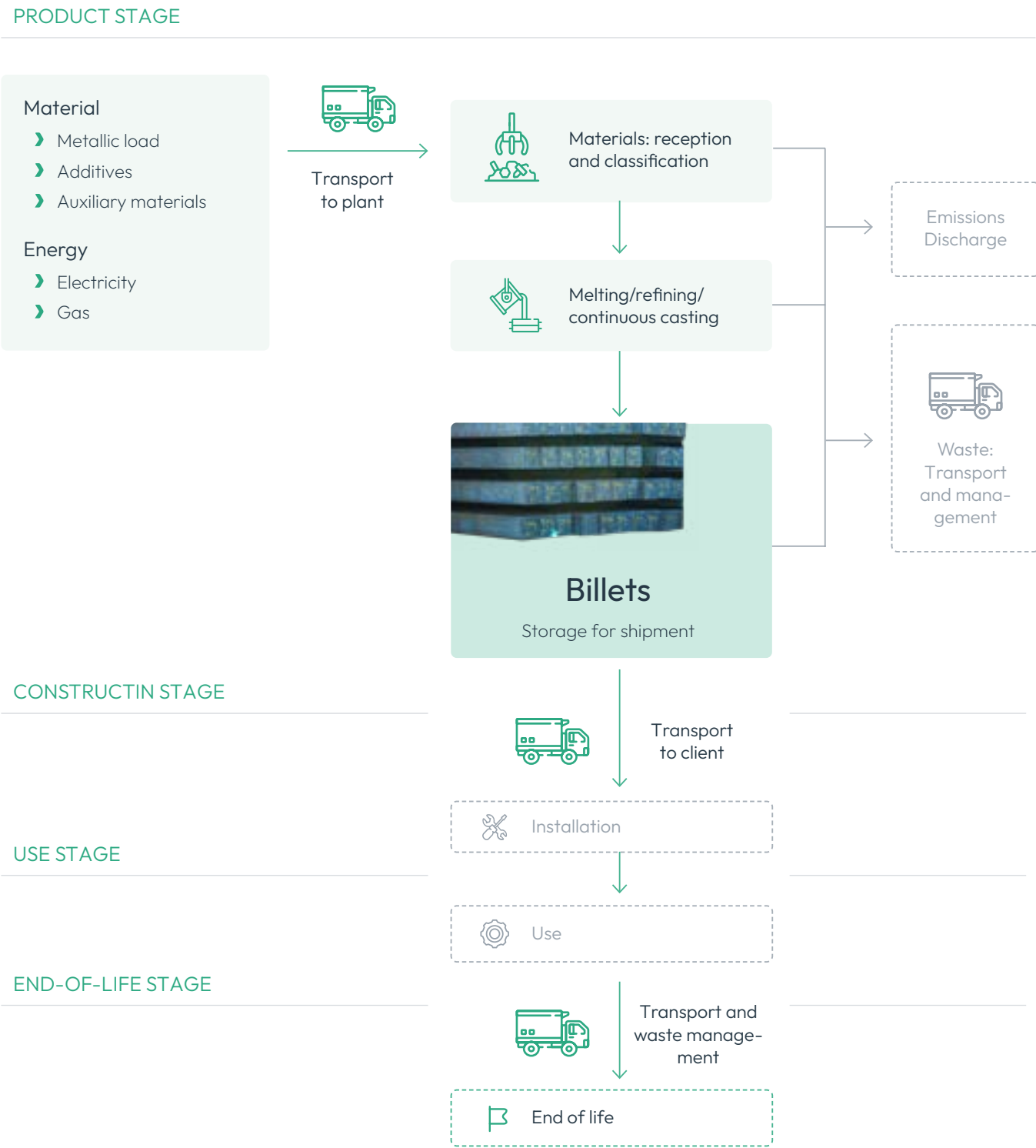
The quantities of the various materials used and produced during the manufacturing process are based on measurements taken at the steel plant itself.

3.5. Cut-off rule

The LCA includes the gross weight/volume of all materials used in the manufacturing process, in order to capture at least 99% of environmental impacts.

No energy consumption has been excluded.

3.6. Manufacturing process diagram



The plant produces steel using the electric arc furnace route. At the steelworks, mainly metal scrap is melted, followed by adjustment of the chemical composition to meet the required steel specifications.

The resulting material is solidified into billets of different cross-sections and lengths, which constitute the intermediate product used as a raw material in the hot-rolling process.

After the corresponding cooling process, the steel is ready for shipment or further processing.

3.7. Representativeness, quality and selection of data

To model the manufacturing process of the product under study, specific production data from the Zaragoza plant for 2024 were used, as this period is considered representative in terms of production data.

The plant is authorized as a treatment facility for ferrous metal waste for recovery operations, using the scrap it receives directly as secondary raw material in the production process, without any prior treatment before melting in the electric furnace. Therefore, the scrap used as raw material is considered burden-free, as is its transportation to the steelworks, whose impact is attributed to the previous product system.

The internal scrap consumed has not been considered in the calculation of the secondary material content indicator. Where necessary, the Ecoinvent 3.11 database (March 2025) was used, which was the latest available version at the time the LCA was carried out.

To assess the quality of the primary data used in the LCA, the semi-quantitative data quality assessment criteria proposed by the European Union in its Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint Guide are applied. The following results were obtained:

- Technological representativeness (TeR) – 1.95.
- Geographical representativeness (GeR) – 2.12.
- Temporal representativeness (TiR) – 1.90.
- Precision (P) – 1.95.



According to the above data, the Data Quality Rating (DQR) has a value of 1.98, indicating that the data quality is very good.

To better understand the data quality assessment carried out, it should be noted that the score for each criterion ranges from 1 to 5 (the lower the score, the higher the quality), and the following table is used to obtain the final score:

Overall Data Quality Rating (DQR)	Overall Data Quality Level
≤ 1.6	Excellent quality
1.6 a 2.0	Very good quality
2.0 a 3.0	Good quality
3 a 4.0	Reasonable quality
> 4	Insufficient quality

4

SYSTEM LIMITATIONS

Scenarios and additional technical information

Module A1:

Raw material production

This module covers the raw material production process, which considers:

- › The extraction of resources and production of raw materials.
- › Transport to raw material treatment/production centres.
- › Energy and fuel consumption during the production of raw materials.
- › The consumption of other resources (such as water) during the production of raw materials.
- › The generation of waste and emissions to air and discharges to water and soil during the production of raw materials.

- › The generation of electricity used in the manufacturing process.

Module A2:

Transport

Transport by truck and ship of raw and auxiliary materials from the production sites (suppliers) to the steel plant has been considered. The transport distances have been provided by the plant managers, who are aware of the location of their suppliers' facilities.

Internal plant transport is also included.

Module A3:
Manufacturing

At this stage, the consumption of auxiliary materials for production (auxiliary materials and general plant consumables) has been considered, as well as the production of the packaging required for product distribution to the customer; air and water emissions; and the transportation and treatment of waste generated during this life cycle stage by authorized waste management operators.

The waste transportation distances were provided by plant personnel based on the locations of the facilities operated by their waste management contractors.



Module A4:
Transport to the place of use

The transportation of the finished product by truck from the steel manufacturing plant to the customer has been considered, using data from 2024. European scope.



Parameter		Value (per declared unit)
Litres of diesel	Lorry EURO 6 (18-32 ton)	0.044 l/tkm
Average distance	Lorry	284.06 km
Occupancy rate (including empty return journeys)		50%
Apparent density of transported products		7.850 kg/m³
Useful capacity factor		1

Modules C1 – C4

In the LCA, the end-of-life of the final product for which the billet is used has been assumed. The inventory data include information for modelling the billet used in the rolling stage at the Megasider Zaragoza plant. Therefore, the end-of-life scenarios for these products, as declared in the current published EPDs for the products, have been considered:

- › **GlobalEPD 001-031 rev2**
Hot-rolled reinforcing steel produced in an electric arc furnace at the Megasider Zaragoza plant.
- › **GlobalEPD 001-035 rev2.**
Hot-rolled steel sections produced in an electric arc furnace at the Megasider Zaragoza plant.

Parameter	Value (per declared unit)
Demolition	0.626 MJ
Recovery system, specified by type	0 kg - reuse 950 kg - recycling
Disposal, specified by type	27.5 kg - final disposal (landfill) 22.5 kg - incineration
Assumptions for scenario development	Waste transportation to waste management facility: EURO 5 truck: 275.25 km

Module D

This module declares the benefits and loads resulting from the net flow of fuels or secondary materials leaving the product system, excluding flows classified as co-products. It is assumed that the metals reach end-of-waste status following a sorting and shredding process. The treatment, as well as the net benefits and loads associated with potential reuse or recycling (only for the net amount of scrap), are included in this module.

The potential environmental benefits are presented for the net steel scrap generated at the end of the product’s life cycle, calculated as follows:

Net scrap = Amount of steel recycled at the end of the product’s life cycle – Scrap originating from previous product life cycles.

Life cycle stages and information modules according to UNE-EN 15804.

Life Cycle Information – UNE-EN 15804														Additional information		
A1 a A3			A4 a A5		B1 a B7							C1 a C4				D
Product Stage			Con- struction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				Benefits and burdens beyond the system
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Supply of raw materials			Transport	Construction/installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Energy use in service	Water consumption during operation	Deconstruction, demolition	Transport	Waste treatment	Waste disposal	Potential for reuse, recovery and recycling
Transport																
Manufacturing			Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario

X: Module evaluated. / **MNE:** Module not declared.

5 DECLARATION OF LCA AND LCI ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS

The results of the end-of-life stages (modules C1–C4) must be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1–A3). The estimated impact results are relative and do not indicate the final value of the impact categories, nor do they refer to threshold values, safety margins, or risks. The EN 15804 characterization factors are based on EF 3.1.

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Parameter	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	2.25E+02	4.26E+01	5.92E+01	4.22E+01	4.81E+00	2.66E-01	5.72E+00
GWP-fossil	2.25E+02	4.26E+01	5.92E+01	4.22E+01	4.79E+00	2.66E-01	4.21E+00
GWP-biogenic	1.55E-01	1.48E-03	2.97E-03	1.47E-03	7.47E-03	3.19E-04	1.51E+00
GWP-luluc	1.43E-01	6.73E-04	2.44E-03	6.67E-04	9.66E-03	8.49E-06	1.64E-03
ODP	2.61E-06	9.67E-07	9.02E-07	9.58E-07	7.29E-08	5.37E-09	4.46E-08
AP	9.99E-01	5.29E-02	5.47E-01	1.09E-01	3.02E-02	1.96E-03	1.30E-02
EP-freshwater	6.98E-03	2.63E-05	5.58E-05	2.61E-05	3.18E-04	9.00E-07	8.18E-05
EP-marine	2.13E-01	1.19E-02	2.58E-01	4.15E-02	9.07E-03	9.04E-04	9.82E-03
EP-terrestrial	2.17E+00	1.30E-01	2.83E+00	4.54E-01	9.99E-02	9.92E-03	5.44E-02
POFP	7.97E-01	1.04E-01	8.44E-01	1.80E-01	3.03E-02	3.03E-03	1.72E-02
ADP-minerals&-metals ²	4.77E-05	1.11E-06	2.08E-06	1.10E-06	2.67E-07	8.82E-09	9.54E-08
ADP-fossil ²	4.61E+03	5.66E+02	7.75E+02	5.61E+02	9.64E+01	3.52E+00	3.46E+01
WDP ²	7.98E+01	1.86E-01	6.35E-01	1.84E-01	7.58E-01	4.33E-03	1.02E-01

- GWP-total (kg CO₂ eq): Global warming potential.
- GWP-fossil (kg CO₂ eq): Global warming potential of fossil fuels.
- GWP - biogenic (kg CO₂ eq): Biogenic global warming potential.
- GWP - luluc (kg CO₂ eq): Global warming potential of land use and land use change.
- ODP (kg CFC-11 eq): Ozone depletion potential.
- AP (mol H⁺ eq): Acidification potential, cumulative surplus.
- EP-freshwater (kg P eq): Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching the final freshwater compartment.
- EP-marine (kg N eq): Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching the final marine water compartment.
- EP-terrestrial (mol N eq): Eutrophication potential, cumulative surplus.
- POFP (kg NMVOC eq): Tropospheric ozone formation potential.
- ADP-minerals&metals (kg Sb eq): Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources.
- ADP-fossil (MJ, v.c.n): Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources.
- WDP (m³): Water deprivation potential (user), weighted water deprivation consumption.

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators							
Parameter	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG*	2.25E+02	4.26E+01	5.92E+01	4.22E+01	4.81E+00	2.66E-01	5.72E+00
PM	1.91E-05	2.55E-06	1.58E-05	2.81E-06	4.66E-07	7.28E-08	2.24E-07
IRP ¹	4.53E+01	5.44E-02	6.44E-02	5.39E-02	6.73E-01	3.74E-04	1.13E-01
ETP-fw ²	4.03E+02	2.04E+01	2.22E+01	2.01E+01	6.68E+00	5.16E+00	2.89E+01
HTP-c ²	3.20E-07	2.63E-09	3.16E-09	2.84E-09	4.26E-10	3.65E-10	1.74E-09
HTP-nc ²	6.03E-06	2.84E-07	5.82E-08	2.80E-07	1.80E-08	1.48E-09	4.26E-08
SQP	3.93E+02	7.20E-01	1.32E+00	7.13E-01	8.65E+00	3.42E+00	3.32E+00

- GWP-GHG. Global warming potential excluding biogenic carbon.
- PM (disease incidence). Potential for disease incidence due to particulate matter emissions.
- IRP (kBq U235 eq). Human exposure efficiency relative to U235.
- ETP-fw (CTUe). Comparative toxic unit potential for ecosystems - freshwater.

- HTP-c (CTUh). Comparative toxic unit potential for ecosystems - carcinogenic effects.
- HTP-nc (CTUh). Comparative toxic unit potential for ecosystems - non-carcinogenic effects.
- SQP (Pt). Soil quality potential index.

Note 1. This impact category deals mainly with the potential impacts of low doses of ionising radiation on human health from the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider the effects of possible nuclear accidents or occupational exposure due to the disposal of radioactive waste in underground facilities. The ionising radiation potential of soil due to radon or certain building materials is also not measured in this parameter.

Note 2. The results of this environmental impact indicator should be used with caution as the uncertainties in the results are high and experience with this parameter is limited.

*This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except the absorption and emissions of biogenic carbon dioxide and biogenic carbon stored in the product. Therefore, the indicator is identical to the total GWP, except that the conversion factor for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero.

Indicators for resource use							
Parameter	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	8.69E+02	1.39E+00	1.66E+00	1.38E+00	1.65E+01	1.18E-02	2.78E+00
PERM	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT	8.69E+02	1.39E+00	1.66E+00	1.38E+00	1.65E+01	1.18E-02	2.78E+00
PENRE	4.61E+03	5.66E+02	7.75E+02	5.61E+02	9.69E+01	3.54E+00	3.46E+01
PENRM	5.33E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-5.07E-01	-2.67E-02	0.00E+00
PENRT	4.61E+03	5.66E+02	7.75E+02	5.61E+02	9.64E+01	3.52E+00	3.46E+01
SM	9.01E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	1.70E+00	1.10E-02	2.35E-02	1.09E-02	4.54E-02	1.67E-04	7.24E-03

- PERE (MJ, v.c.n.). Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials.
- PERM (MJ, v.c.n.). Use of renewable primary energy used as raw materials.
- PERT (MJ, v.c.n.). Total use of renewable primary energy.
- PENRE (MJ, v.c.n.). Use of non-renewable primary energy, excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials.
- PENRM (MJ, v.c.n.). Use of non-renewable primary energy used as raw materials.

- PENRT (MJ, v.c.n.). Total use of non-renewable primary energy.
- SM (kg). Use of secondary materials.
- RSF (MJ, v.c.n.). Use of renewable secondary fuels.
- NRSF (MJ, v.c.n.). Use of non-renewable secondary fuels.
- FW (m³). Net use of fresh water resources.

The balance of biogenic CO² and the energy used as raw material for packaging has been calculated in modules A1-A3.

Waste categories							
Parameter	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	1.11E-02	3.77E-03	5.32E-03	3.73E-03	2.88E-04	2.30E-05	1.75E-04
NHWD	1.09E+01	1.90E-02	2.77E-02	1.89E-02	4.95E-02	4.23E+01	3.20E+00
RWD	2.89E-02	3.42E-05	3.61E-05	3.38E-05	5.53E-04	2.34E-07	9.27E-05

- HWD (kg). Hazardous waste disposed of.

➤ NHWD (kg). Non-hazardous waste disposed of.
- RWD (kg). Radioactive waste disposed of.

Output flows							
Parameter	A1-A3	A4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
CRU	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR	1.77E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.50E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MER	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.25E+01	0.00E+00
EEE	4.35E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EET	5.87E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

- CRU (kg). Components for reuse.

➤ MFR (kg). Materials for recycling.

➤ MER (kg). Materials for energy recovery.
- EEE (MJ). Electrical energy exported.

➤ EET (MJ). Thermal energy exported.

6 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

6.1. Other indicators

The manufacture of the billet under study generates the following co-products intended for sale to third parties:

Parameter	Kg (per declared unit)
Flakes/ Mill scale	2.30
Scrap soil	19.43
Black slag	112.69

6.2. Indoor air emissions

The manufacturer declares that the steel studied does not generate emissions to indoor air during its useful life.

6.3. Emissions to soil and water

The manufacturer declares that the steel under study does not generate significant emissions to soil or water during its useful life.

6.4. Biogenic carbon content

The manufacturer declares that the products studied do not contain materials with biological content.

Parameter	kg of biogenic C (per declared unit)
Product	0
Packaging	0

6.5. Electricity mix used

The residual electricity mix of the supplier has been used, obtained from the CNMC annual report for 2024.

In addition, the plant has energy with Guarantees of Origin: 30.29% from wind power and 0.31% from solar thermal power.

Mix - GWP - gCO2 eq/kWh	
Average mix	197.05

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9

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MEGASA

Environmental Product Declaration

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