

Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000078
ECO EPD Ref. No. 000239

Issue 3

This is to verify that the

Environmental Product Declaration

provided by:

Colakoglu Metalurji A.S (member of UK CARES)

is in accordance with the requirements of:

EN 15804:2012+A1:2013

and

BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

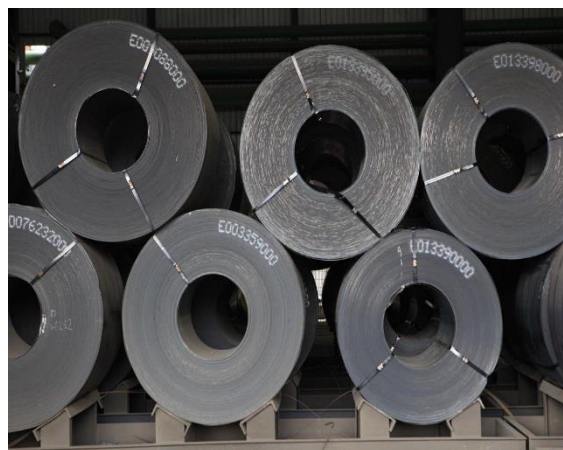
This declaration is for:

Hot Rolled Flat Steel (secondary production route – scrap)

**BRE Global
Verified
EPD**

Company Address

Dilovasi Organiza Sanayi Bolgesi 1. Kisim Goksu
Caddesi No: 16 &
5. Kisim D-5007 Sokak No: 15
Dilovasi / Kocaeli



Emma Baker

Signed for BRE Global Ltd

Emma Baker
Operator

20 May 2022
Date of this Issue

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Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000078

General Information

EPD Programme Operator	Applicable Product Category Rules
BRE Global Watford, Herts WD25 9XX United Kingdom	BRE Environmental Profiles 2013 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804:2012+A1:2013
Commissioner of LCA study	LCA consultant/Tool
UK CARES Pembroke House 21 Pembroke Road Sevenoaks Kent, TN13 1XR UK	UK CARES EPD Tool thinkstep UK Ltd Euston Tower - Level 33, 286 Euston Road London, NW1 3DP www.thinkstep.com
Declared/Functional Unit	Applicability/Coverage
1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel product manufactured by the secondary (scrap-based) production route.	Manufacturer-specific product.
EPD Type	Background database
Cradle to Gate with options	GaBi
Demonstration of Verification	
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR ^a	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External	
(Where appropriate ^b) Third party verifier: Dr Fei Zhang	
a: Product category rules b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)	
Comparability	
Environmental product declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. 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+A1:2013 for further guidance	

Information modules covered

Product			Construction		Use stage							End-of-life				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	Related to the building fabric					Related to the building		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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

Colakoglu Metalurji A.S (member of UK CARES)

Dilovasi Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 1. Kisim
Goksu Caddesi No:16 &
5. Kisim D-5007 Sokak No:15
Dilovasi / Kocaeli
Turkey

Construction Product:

Product Description

Hot Rolled Flat Steels in coils, sheets, plates and other required forms are non-alloy or low-alloy steel products. Hot Rolled Flat Steel Coil (according to product standards listed in Sources of Additional Information) that is obtained from scrap, melted in an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) followed by hot rolling.

Hot Rolled Flat Steel Coil is produced as a feedstock for cold rolled flat steel coil and coated steel coil, but also for direct use in a variety of industrial applications including construction, hot and cold forming, gas containers, pressure vessels, steel tubes used in transport and energy pipelines.

The declared unit is 1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel coil as used in a variety of industrial applications.

Technical Information

Property	Value, Unit
Production route	EAF
Density	7850 kg/m ³
Modulus of elasticity	210000 N/mm ²
Weldability, Carbon Equivalent (Ceq) EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2; S235JRC, S235J0C, S235J2C, S275JRC, S275J0C, S275J2C and S355JRC, S355J0C, S355J2C (for product thickness ≥1mm & ≤26mm) EN 10025-5-2:2004 grades S355J0WP, S355J2WP (for product thickness ≥1mm & ≤12mm)	max 0.35% for S235 grade series max 0.40% for S275 grade series max 0.45% for S355 grade series max 0.52% for all grades and for all thicknesses
Yield Strength EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2; S235JRC, S235J0C, S235J2C, S275JRC, S275J0C, S275J2C and S355JRC, S355J0C, S355J2C (for product thickness ≥1mm & ≤16mm and for thickness >16mm & ≤26mm) EN 10025-5-2:2004 grades S355J0WP, S355J2WP (for product thickness ≥1mm & ≤12mm)	225 to 235 N/mm ² for S235 grade series 265 to 275 N/mm ² for S275 grade series 345 to 355 N/mm ² for S355 grade series min 355 N/mm ² for S355J0WP, S355J2WP
Tensile Strength EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2; S235JRC, S235J0C, S235J2C, S275JRC, S275J0C, S275J2C and S355JRC, S355J0C, S355J2C (for product thickness ≥1mm & <3mm and for thickness ≥3mm & ≤26mm) EN 10025-5-2:2004 grades S355J0WP, S355J2WP (for product thickness ≥1mm & <3mm and for thickness ≥3mm & ≤26mm)	360 to 510 N/mm ² for S235 grade series 410 to 580 N/mm ² for S275 grade series 470 to 680 N/mm ² for S355 grade series 470-680 N/mm ² for S355J0WP, S355J2WP
%Elongation EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2; S235JRC, S235J0C, S235J2C, S275JRC, S275J0C, S275J2C and S355JRC, S355J0C, S355J2C (longitudinal test piece L ₀ =80 mm for thickness ≥1mm & <3mm and longitudinal test piece L ₀ =5.65√S ₀ mm for thickness ≥3mm & ≤26mm) EN 10025-5-2:2004 grades S355J0WP, S355J2WP (min, longitudinal test piece L ₀ =80 mm for thickness >1.5mm & <3mm; longitudinal test piece L ₀ =5.65√S ₀ mm for thickness ≥3mm & ≤26mm)	min 17 to min 26% for S235 grade series min 15 to min 23% for S275 grade series min 14 to min 22% for S355 grade series min 16 to min 22 for S355J0WP, S355J2WP

Property	Value, Unit
Impact Strength KV longitudinal EN 10025-2:2004 grades S235JR, S235J0, S235J2, S275JR, S275J0, S275J2, S355JR, S355J0, S355J2; S235JRC, S235J0C, S235J2C, S275JRC, S275J0C, S275J2C and S355JRC, S355J0C, S355J2C EN 10025-5-2:2004 grades S355J0WP, S355J2WP	min 27J at 20°C for all JR types min 27J at 0°C for all J0 types min 27J at -20°C for all J2 types min 27J at 0°C for S355J0WP min 27J at -20°C for S355J2WP
Recycled content (as per ISO 14021:2016)	74.9 %

Main Product Contents

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

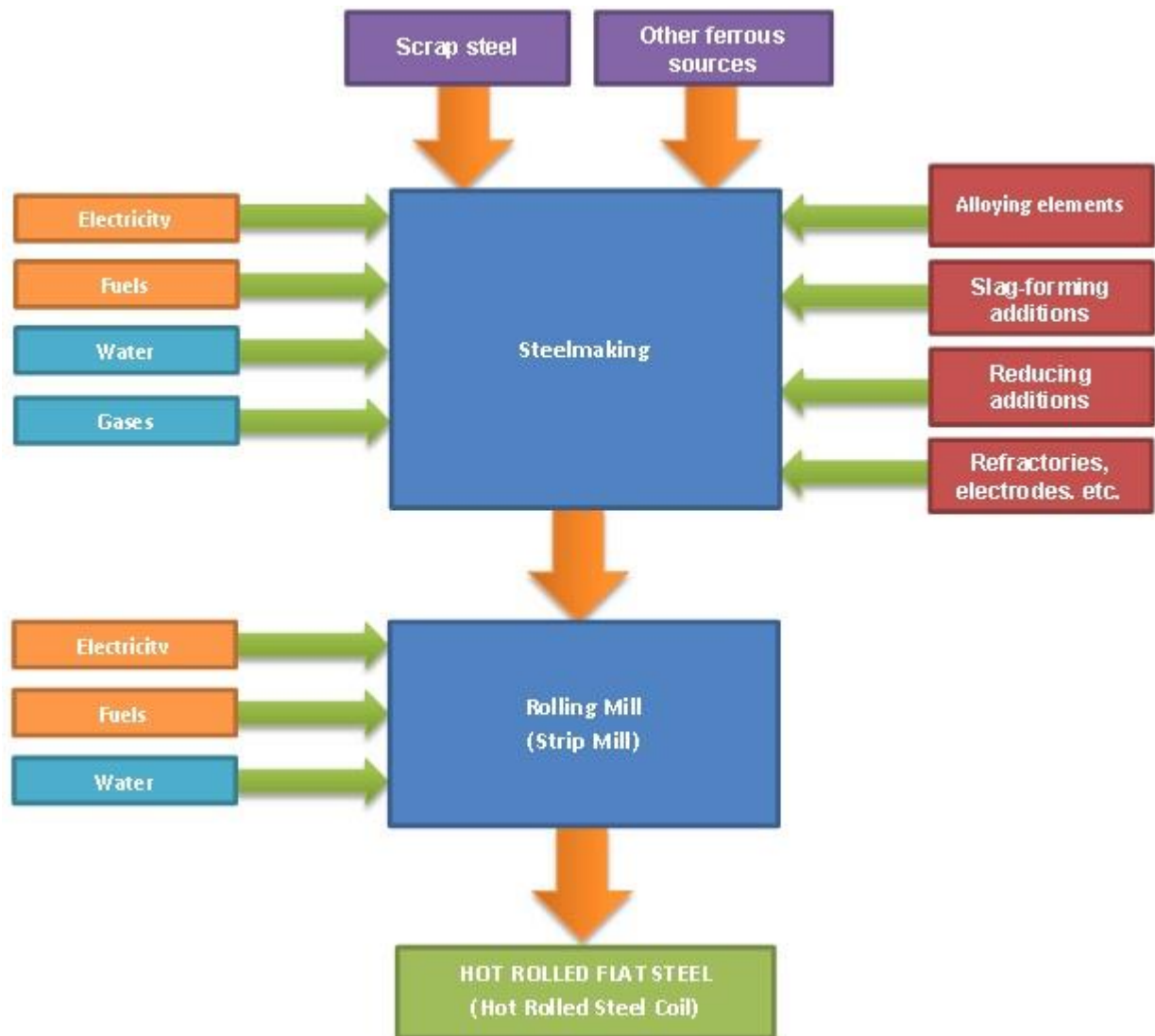
Manufacturing Process

Scrap metal and/or DRI and/or HBI is melted in an electric arc furnace to obtain liquid steel. This is then refined to remove impurities and alloying additions can be added to give the required properties.

Hot metal (molten steel) from the EAF is then cast into steel slabs before being sent to the rolling mill (strip mill) where they are rolled and shaped to the required dimensions for the finished coils of hot rolled flat steel.

Quality assurance and quality control of hot rolled flat steel are maintained according to ISO 9001 and product standards listed in Sources of Additional Information.

Process flow diagram



Construction Installation

Processing and proper use of hot rolled flat steel products depends on the application and should be made in accordance with generally accepted practices, standards and manufacturing recommendations.

During transport and storage of hot rolled flat steel products the usual requirements for securing loads is to be observed.

Use Information

The composition of the hot rolled flat steel products does not change during use.

Hot rolled flat 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 hot rolled flat steel product itself.

End of Life

Hot rolled flat steel products can be reused after dismantling, renovating and demolishing and also 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 hot rolled flat steel products.

Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

The declared unit is 1 tonne of hot rolled flat steel product manufactured by the secondary (scrap-based) production route.

System boundary

The system boundary of the EPD follows the modular design defined by EN 15804. This is a cradle to gate – with options EPD and thus covers modules from A1 to A3, plus module D.

Data sources, quality and allocation

Data Sources: Manufacturing data of the period 01/01/2017-31/12/2017 has been provided by Colakoglu Metalurji A.S (member of UK CARES).

Data Quality: Data quality can be described as good. Background data are consistently sourced from thinkstep databases. The primary data collection was thorough, considering all relevant flows and these data have been verified by UK CARES.

Allocation: EAF slag and mill scale are produced as co-products from the steel manufacturing process. Impacts are allocated between the steel, the slag and the mill scale based on economic value.

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 background data is given in the GaBi datasets documentation (/GaBi 8 2019/).

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 BRE guidelines are fulfilled.

LCA Results

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts

			GWP	ODP	AP	EP	POCP	ADPE	ADPF
			kg CO ₂ equiv.	kg CFC 11 equiv.	kg SO ₂ equiv.	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ equiv.	kg C ₂ H ₄ equiv.	kg Sb equiv.	MJ, net calorific value.
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.15E+03	4.97E-07	3.80	0.382	0.303	2.15E-04	1.32E+04
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Transport	C2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Waste processing	C3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Disposal	C4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-757	4.73E-12	-1.78	-0.157	-0.231	4.67E-05	-6.01E+03

GWP = Global Warming Potential;
 ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential;
 AP = Acidification Potential for Soil and Water;
 EP = Eutrophication Potential;

POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric Ozone;
 ADPE = Abiotic Depletion Potential – Elements;
 ADPF = Abiotic Depletion Potential – Fossil Fuels;

LCA Results (continued)

Parameters describing resource use, primary energy								
			PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.38E+03	0	1.38E+03	1.37E+04	0	1.37E+04
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Transport	C2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Waste processing	C3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Disposal	C4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	628	0	628	-5.70E+03	0	-5.70E+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

LCA Results (continued)

Parameters describing resource use, secondary materials and fuels, use of water						
			SM	RSF	NRSF	FW
			kg	MJ net calorific value	MJ net calorific value	m ³
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	525	-0.078	-0.948	2.53
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Transport	C2	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Waste processing	C3	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Disposal	C4	MND	MND	MND	MND
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	-5.92E-01

SM = Use of secondary material;
RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels;

NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels;
FW = Net use of fresh water

LCA Results (continued)

Other environmental information describing waste categories					
			HWD	NHWD	RWD
			kg	kg	kg
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0.275	59.6	0.195
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	MND	MND	MND
	Transport	C2	MND	MND	MND
	Waste processing	C3	MND	MND	MND
	Disposal	C4	MND	MND	MND
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-3.79E-06	-11.9	0.122

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

LCA Results (continued)

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life						
			CRU	MFR	MER	EE
			kg	kg	kg	MJ per energy carrier
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0	0	0	0
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Transport	C2	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Waste processing	C3	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Disposal	C4	MND	MND	MND	MND
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	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
Module D	<p>It is assumed that 92% of the steel used in the structure is recovered for recycling, while the remainder is landfilled.</p> <p>“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 and that is collected for recycling at end of life.</p> <p>The resulting scrap credit/burden is calculated based on the global “value of scrap” approach (/worldsteel 2011).</p>		

Summary, comments and additional information

Interpretation

Scrap-based Hot Rolled Flat Steel Coil product of Colakoglu Metalurji A.S. (member of UK CARES) is made via the EAF 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.

References

BRE Global. BRE Environmental Profiles 2013: Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. PN 514. Watford, BRE, 2014.

BSI. Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products. BS EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. London, BSI, 2013.

BSI. Environmental labels and declarations – Type III Environmental declarations – Principles and procedures. BS EN ISO 14025:2010 (identical to ISO 14025:2006). London, BSI, 2010.

BSI. Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework. BS EN ISO 14040:2006. London, BSI, 2006.

BSI. Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – requirements and guidelines. BS EN ISO 14044:2006+A1:2018. London, BSI, 2018.

Demolition Energy Analysis of Office Building Structural Systems, Athena Sustainable Materials Institute, 1997.

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GaBi 8: Documentation of GaBi 8: Software-System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. Copyright, TM. Stuttgart, Echterdingen, 1992-2019. <http://www.gabi-software.com/support/gabi/gabi-database-2019-ici-documentation/>

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics 2018. <http://www.iea.org>

Kreißig, J. und J. Kuemmel (1999): Baustoff-Oekobilanzen. Wirkungsabschätzung und Auswertung in der Steine-Erden-Industrie. Hrsg. Bundesverband Baustoffe Steine + Erden e.V.

London Metal Exchange, Steel Rebar Prices, January 2019. <https://www.lme.com/en-gb/metals/ferrous/>

U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, Iron and Steel Slag, January 2006

Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Methodology for selection and use of generic data; German version PD CEN/TR 15941:2010. London, BIS, 2010.

REGULATION (EU) No 305/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC.

CARES SCS (Sustainable Constructional Steel) Scheme. Appendix 6 – Operational assessment schedule for the sustainable production of hot rolled flat steel products.

Certificate of conformity of the factory production control - Certificate number of conformance to EN10025:2004 at the time of LCA study – 0620-CPD-58521/04

Material Manufacturer Certificate - Certificate number of conformance to Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU at the time of LCA study – HPiVS/P1057-043-Q-02

EN 10025-2: 2004 - Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels.

EN 10025-3: 2005 - Technical delivery conditions for normalized/normalized rolled weldable fine grain structural steels

EN 10025-4: 2004 - Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 4: Technical delivery conditions for thermomechanical rolled weldable fine grain structural steels.

EN 10025-5: 2005 - Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

EN 10028-3: 2010 - Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 3: Weldable fine grain steels, normalized

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

EN 10149-2: 2013 - Hot rolled flat products made of high yield strength steels for cold forming - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for thermomechanically rolled steels.

EN 10207: 2018 - Steels for simple pressure vessels - Technical delivery requirements for plates, strips and bars

EN 10217-1: 2005 - Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 1: Non-alloy steel tubes with specified room temperature properties

EN 10217-2: 2005 - 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: 2005 - Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 3: Alloy fine grain steel tubes

EN 10338 - 2010 - Hot rolled and cold rolled non-coated products of multiphase steels for cold forming — Technical delivery conditions

SAE J 403 - 2009 - Surface Vehicle Standard-Chemical Compositions of SAE Carbon Steels

SAE J 404 - 2009 - Chemical Compositions of SAE Alloy Steels

SAE J 2340 - 1999 Surface Vehicle Recommended Practice- Categorization and Properties of Dent Resistant, High Strength, and Ultra High Strength Automotive Sheet Steel

ASTM A36 / A36M - 14 Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel.

ASTM A53 /A53M -18 Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless

ASTM A283 / A283M - 18 Standard Specification for Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plates

ASTM A572 / A572M - 18 Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel

ASTM A500 / A500M - 18 Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes

ASTM A516 / A516M - 17 Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Moderate- and Lower-Temperature Service

ASTM A606 / A606M - 18 Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance

ASTM A709 / A709M - 18 Standard Specification for Structural Steel for Bridges

ASTM A1011 / A1011M – 18a Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra-High Strength

ASTM A1018 / A1018M – 18 Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Heavy-Thickness Coils, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Commercial, Drawing, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, and Ultra-High Strength

ASTM A500 / A500M - 18 Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes

ASTM A786 / 786M - 15 Standard Specification for Hot-Rolled Carbon, Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy, and Alloy Steel Floor Plates

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