



Environmental Product
Declaration

Program Operator: Smart EPD®

www.smartepd.com

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND ISO 21930:2017

SmartEPD-2026-117-0755-01

Hollow Structural Sections



Date of Issue

Feb 11, 2026

Expiration date

Feb 11, 2031

Last updated

Feb 11, 2026



Refer to the EPD Library at www.smartepd.com for the latest EPD listing information

General Information

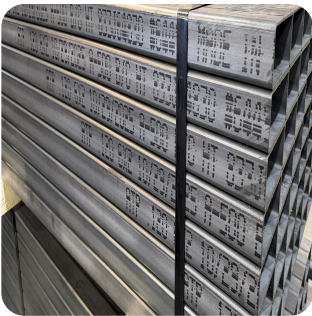
Schaeffer Industries

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Product Name:	Hollow Structural Sections
Declared Unit:	1 metric ton
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2026-117-0755-01
Date of Issue:	February 11, 2026
Expiration:	February 11, 2031
Last updated:	February 11, 2026
EPD Scope:	Cradle to gate A1 - A3
Market(s) of Applicability:	North America

General Organization Information

Schaeffer Industries is a U.S.-based manufacturer of steel roll-formed and tubular products serving industrial, construction, infrastructure, and OEM markets across North America. The company specializes in high-volume, precision-engineered steel components produced to customer specifications, with a focus on consistency, efficiency, and domestic supply reliability.

Operating through its core manufacturing platforms, Schaeffer Industries produces a wide range of structural and mechanical steel products, including roll-formed sections, strut channel systems, and hollow structural steel (HSS) tubing. Manufacturing processes are designed for material efficiency, dimensional accuracy, and repeatability, supporting both standard and custom applications.

AmeriStrut® is Schaeffer Industries' branded line of metal framing and strut channel systems. AmeriStrut products are manufactured in the United States and are commonly used in electrical, mechanical, and industrial support applications, including data center infrastructure. In data center environments, AmeriStrut framing is utilized for equipment support, overhead systems, and structural frameworks associated with hot aisle and cold aisle containment systems. The standardized profiles and consistent dimensional tolerances support modular construction and integration with mechanical, electrical, and cooling systems.

American Tubular Products is Schaeffer Industries' tubular manufacturing division, producing welded steel tubing and HSS products for structural, industrial, and OEM uses. These tubular products are used in data center construction for structural framing, equipment supports, mezzanines, and enclosure systems, including applications related to hot aisle containment structures and supporting steel frameworks.

Across all product lines, Schaeffer Industries supplies products to customers designing and constructing hyperscale, colocation, and enterprise data centers, where reliability, dimensional consistency, and domestic manufacturing are critical. Products are manufactured to applicable ASTM and industry standards and are available in a range of sizes, wall thicknesses, and steel grades to meet performance and load requirements.

Schaeffer Industries sources steel primarily from domestic mills and focuses on responsible manufacturing practices, including efficient material utilization, waste reduction, and continuous process improvement. The company's vertically integrated operations enable tight quality control, shorter lead times, and

consistent product performance across high-volume projects.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.atptube.com/>

Limitations, Liability and Ownership

Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc.

Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts; the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact.

Comparability: It is recognized that by following the typical ISO 21930:2017 definitions of module A1, A2 and A3 for a specific production facility, inconsistencies will occur in classifying individual processes as either A1 or A3 based on the scope of the operations that take place at a given facility. Care must be taken not to compare A1, A2 or A3 on an individual basis for a given product from various mill producers, but, instead on the aggregated total of A1, A2 and A3. Separate A1, A2 and A3 values are provided for a better understanding of the processes taking place at a given facility and a greater level of transparency.

Construction product environmental impact results provide a sufficient basis for comparison only when considered in the context of the construction works project. In all cases of comparing construction products, the principle that the basis for comparison of the assessment is the construction works level shall be maintained by ensuring that the same functional requirements are met and the criteria in ISO 21930:2017 Section 5.5 “Comparability of EPDs for construction products” are satisfied.

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products using EPD information shall be based on the product’s use and impacts at the building or construction works level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the whole building life cycle. EPD comparability is only possible when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences in results upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

The environmental impact results of products in this document are based on a declared unit and therefore do not provide sufficient information to establish comparisons. The results shall not be used for comparisons without knowledge of how the physical properties of the product impact the precise function at the construction level. The environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted.

This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025: 2006. The Smart EPD Part A Product Category Rules (PCR) for Building and Construction Products and Services, Smart EPD, Standard 1000, Version 1.2. March 14, 2025, in conformance with ISO 21930:2017, serves as the core PCR, with additional considerations from the USGBC/UL Environment Part A Enhancement (2017). EPDs are only comparable if they conform with ISO 21930, the same sub-category PCR, include all relevant information modules and are based on equivalent scenarios with respect to the construction works context.

Ownership: The EPD owner has sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. A manufacturer shall not make claims based on an industry-average EPD which leads the market to believe the industry-average is representative of manufacturer-specific or product-specific results.

The reported impact assessment values in this EPD may not be a precise representation of potential environmental burdens.

Note: A collection of manufacturer-average and/or facility-specific EPDs is insufficient for setting benchmarks and thresholds unless production volumes are taken into account. Benchmarking and threshold setting efforts shall also consider that some manufacturer-average data and facility-specific data may be represented in Industry-average EPDs and may result in double counting of the same data.

Reference Standards

Standard(s):	ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017
Core PCR:	Smart EPD® Part A Product Category Rules for Building and Construction Products and Services, 1000, v1.2 Date of issue: March 14, 2025
Sub-category PCR:	Smart EPD® Part B PCR for Designated Steel Construction Products, 1000-008, v3.0 Date of issue: April 03, 2025 Valid until: April 03, 2030
Sub-category PCR review panel:	 Contact Smart EPD for more information.
General Program Instructions:	 Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.2.0, March 2025

Verification Information

ACLCA PCR Guidance Version:	1.0
ACLCA PCR Conformance Level:	Transparency
LCA Author/Creator:	 Alexis Frankson  alexis.frankson@trinityconsultants.com
EPD Program Operator:	 Smart EPD  info@smartepd.com  www.smartepd.com  585 Grove St., Ste. 145, Herndon, VA 20170, USA
Verification:	Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071:  Sevda Alanya Rosenbaum  John Beath Environmental  sevda.rosenbaum@beath.us Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s):  Sevda Alanya Rosenbaum  John Beath Environmental  sevda.rosenbaum@beath.us

External

External

Product Information

Declared Unit:	1 metric ton
Mass:	1000 kg
Product Specificity:	 Product Average  Product Specific
Supply Chain Specific Data:	99.35 %
Variation in GWP Result (Products):	0% to %
Variation in GWP Result (Facilities):	0% to %

Product Description

American Tubular Products is the tubular manufacturing division of Schaeffer Industries, producing welded steel tubing and hollow structural sections (HSS) products for structural, industrial, and OEM applications. Products are manufactured using controlled forming and welding processes to ensure consistent dimensions, mechanical performance, and compliance with applicable ASTM and industry standards. Tubing is available in a range of sizes, wall thicknesses, and steel grades to meet structural and load-bearing requirements.

American Tubular Products supplies steel tubing used in commercial and industrial construction, including data centers, where products are incorporated into structural framing, equipment supports, mezzanines, and enclosure systems such as hot aisle containment and related infrastructure. All products are manufactured in the United States using steel sourced primarily from domestic mills, with an emphasis on quality control, efficient material utilization, and repeatable production suitable for high-volume projects.

Upstream coil may contain up to 50% recycled content.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.atptube.com/>

Product Specifications

Product Classification Codes:	EC3 - Steel -> StructuralSteel -> HotRolledSections UNSPSC - 30103618 Masterformat - 05 12 00 Structural Steel Framing
System boundary option:	Manufactured product (Option 2)
Options:	✗ BOF ✗ EAF ✗ OHF ✓ Unknown
Steel Type:	Carbon/Alloy
Options:	✗ Other (Specify)
Other:	No processes prior to manufacturing
Options:	✓ Hollow Sections

Table 1. Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Manganese	None	1.7
Copper	None	1.0
Carbon	None	0.4
Silicon	None	0.8
Nickel	None	0.3

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Chromium	None	0.3
Molybdenum	None	0.3
Phosphorus	None	0.1
Other alloys	None	0.1
Iron	None	Balance

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Steel Banding/Strapping	None	0.68
Lumber	None	1.8

Hazardous Materials
No regulated hazardous or dangerous substances are included in this product.

EPD Data Specifity

- Primary Data Year:November 1, 2024-October 31, 2025
- Manufacturing Specificity:

✗ Industry Average

✗ Manufacturer Average

✓ Facility Specific

Averaging:
Averaging was not conducted for this EPD.

Table 2. System Boundary

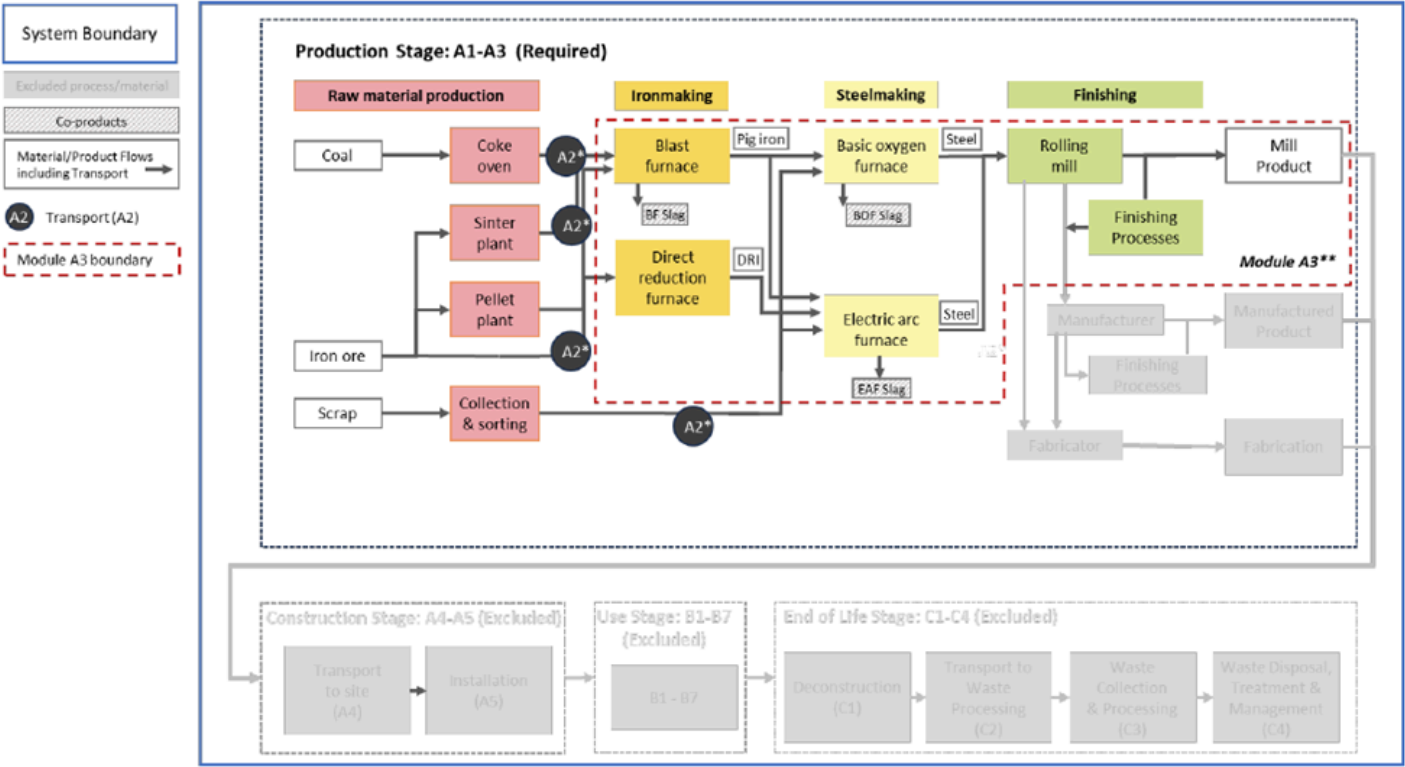
Production	A1	Raw material supply	✓
	A2	Transport	✓
	A3	Manufacturing	✓
Construction	A4	Transport to site	ND
	A5	Assembly / Install	ND

Use	B1	Use	ND
	B2	Maintenance	ND
	B3	Repair	ND
	B4	Replacement	ND
	B5	Refurbishment	ND
	B6	Operational Energy Use	ND
	B7	Operational Water Use	ND
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	ND
	C2	Transport	ND
	C3	Waste Processing	ND
	C4	Disposal	ND
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	ND

Note:

ND = Module not declared

Product Composition Diagram



Notes

Each unit process shall account for resource inputs (fuels, electricity, water, materials, etc) and emissions to air/land/water, wastes and co-products, if relevant

* A2 transportation is represented by any black arrow that crosses A1 / A3 boundary.

** Processes inside the red dashed line are in module A3 and should include specific data, if available.

Processes prior to the dashed red line indicate processes in module A1

Plants

 Schaeffer Industries 141 South Western Coil Road, Lindon, UT, USA

Product Flow Diagram



Steel coil products are received from steel mills via rail and added to the onsite material inventory. The coils are inspected to ensure that the proper chemical and mechanical properties meet specifications. The coils are slit to smaller width, unwound, and shaped into round tubes. The round tubes then enter the electric resistance welding station, where the tube's edges are heated and rolls apply extreme pressure to hold the tube's seams in place. During this process, excess material and impurities are forced out of the tube and removed using a carbide cutting tool. The welded round tube is cooled and lubricated before

heading to the sizing section. In the sizing section, the tube is further worked to ensure consistent roundness. The round tube may then be shaped into a square or rectangular tube. The resulting unfabricated product may be round, rectangular, or square tubes that are cut to length, stenciled, and packaged for sale.

Software And Database

LCA Software:

CarbonGraph v. 2025.11.11.p02

LCI Foreground Database(s):

Ecoinvent v. 3.11 | Rest-of-World (RoW), Global (GLO) |
Cut-off by Classification | US LCI v. 1.2024-06.0 | United States |
Cut-off by Classification

LCI Background Database(s):

Ecoinvent v. 3.11 | Rest-of-World (RoW), Global (GLO) |
Cut-off by Classification | US LCI v. 1.2024-06.0 | United States |
Cut-off by Classification

A foreground LCI database is the database used to model the primary, site-specific data collected for this EPD. A background LCI database is the database used to model generic or non-specific data.

Data Quality

In accordance with the PCR, manufacturer-specific data was collected for every process in the product system under the control of Schaeffer from November 1, 2024 through October 31, 2025. The LCA followed the requirements detailed in ISO 21930 for the selection and collection of data. Primary data was collected using electronic requests for information (RFIs) delivered to Schaeffer via email. Schaeffer reviewed each RFI in detail to ensure representativeness of facility operations and to identify if outstanding gaps or inconsistencies which could affect the LCA were present. If gaps were identified or data was unavailable for a particular input or output, these gaps were filled by proxying data.

Secondary sources utilized in this model had temporal, geographic, and technological coverage appropriate to the scope of the LCA. These sources included production of input commodities, raw material extraction, and electricity generation.

Production data has been collected by Schaeffer directly from the production site. The LCAs use the average values from November 1, 2024 through October 31, 2024 (12 consecutive months of averaged data as required for manufacturer-specific datasets). The data has been measured and verified internally. The data is assumed to be the most relevant according to current conditions and production practices.

Supplier-specific, third-party verified steel coil EPDs were used in accordance with the Smart EPD PCR Part B data quality hierarchy. Although these EPDs apply earlier LCIA methods, their use is allowed under the Smart EPD PCR Errata v1.2. Comparison of IPCC AR5 and AR6 GWP factors shows negligible differences (less than -0.001%) that do not materially affect results. TRACI 2.1 eutrophication values were adjusted per Errata guidance for consistency with TRACI 2.2. These supplier-specific datasets preserve technological and supply-chain representativeness, and remaining methodological differences are not expected to influence reported results.

Some background data was 10 or greater years old when a more recent dataset was not available for which other data quality parameters were appropriately representative. This might affect the representativeness of the data. The reported impact assessment values in this EPD may not be a precise representation of potential environmental burdens. Per the ACLCA Guidance for Determining EPD Types and Calculating and Communicating Data Specificity Through the Supply Chain v1, this EPD is facility-specific and product-specific. Supply-chain-specificity = 99.35%.

Table 3. Data Sources

Material/Process Category	Module	Material/Process Name	Inventory Dataset Name	Dataset Geographic Region	Reporting Period/Year Dataset Represents	Reference	Amount (if relevant)	Unit
Steel coil	ND	Hot banded steel coil	North Star BlueScope Steel, LLC EPD	Global	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Geothermal	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - GEOTHERMAL - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Hydro	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - HYDRO - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Coal	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - COAL - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Wind	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - WIND - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Photovoltaic	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - SOLAR - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Gas	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - GAS - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - HFO	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - OIL - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND

Material/Process Category	Module	Material/Process Name	Inventory Dataset Name	Dataset Geographic Region	Reporting Period/Year Dataset Represents	Reference	Amount (if relevant)	Unit
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Biomass	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity - BIOMASS - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Unspecified	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity ; at grid; generation mix - PacifiCorp East	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Grid electricity - delivered	ND	Electricity - Nuclear	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0 - Electricity , nuclear, at power plant	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fuels (natural gas, biogas, diesel, hydrogen, etc.) - extraction, processing, transport, combustion/use	ND	Diesel	market for diesel - Ecoinvent 3.11 Allocation Cut-off by Classification	Rest-of-World	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fuels (natural gas, biogas, diesel, hydrogen, etc.) - extraction, processing, transport, combustion/use	ND	Propane	market for propane - Ecoinvent 3.11 Allocation Cut-off by Classification	Rest-of-World	ND	ND	ND	ND
Transportation	ND	Truck	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0- Transport, combination truck, diesel powered, West	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND
Transportation	ND	Train	NREL/USLCI v1.2025-03.0- Transport, train, diesel powered	United States	ND	ND	ND	ND

Material/Process Category	Module	Material/Process Name	Inventory Dataset Name	Dataset Geographic Region	Reporting Period/Year Dataset Represents	Reference	Amount (if relevant)	Unit
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Life Cycle Module Description

- A1: Manufacture/Extraction of raw materials including Steel Coil
- A2: Truck and Rail Transport to Schaeffer, the short and long backhauls are also considered per PCR Part B.
- A3: Generation of electricity used in manufacturing. Production and use of fuels for manufacturing including Diesel and Propane. Extraction/ Manufacture of ancillary materials for manufacturing including Coolant Oil, Oxygen Gas, Argon Gas, C25 Mix Gas, Welding Wire and Water. Manufacturer of packaging materials including Lumber and Steel Banding. Solid Waste Treatment; and Diesel use for Waste Transport.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

Per ISO 21930 and the PCR, this is an attributional LCA and as such, no allocation using system expansion was performed on the foreground data. Allocation of background data (energy and materials) taken from the Ecoinvent database and the Federal LCA Commons (FLCAC) database is documented online. For Ecoinvent, the system model "Allocation, cut-off by classification" was used for this LCA. Therefore, no system expansion was performed on the background data.

The Schaeffer facility does not produce any co-products in addition to HSS, therefore, no allocation is needed for the facility related to co-products.

Cut-off Procedure

According to the PCR, processes contributing greater than 1% of the total environmental impact indicator for each impact are included in the inventory. In cases where no matching life cycle inventories were available to represent a flow, proxy data were applied based on conservative assumptions regarding environmental impacts. No data gaps were allowed which were expected to significantly affect the outcome of the indicator results. No known flows are deliberately excluded from this EPD.

Renewable Electricity

Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are included in the baseline reported results: ✗ No

Results

Table 4. Environmental Impact Assessment Results

IPCC AR6 GWP 100, TRACI 2.2, CML 2016 v4.8

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Impact Category	Method	Indicator	A1	A2	A3	A1 - A3
GWP-total	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	ND	1.02e+3	5.15e+1	1.76e+1	1.09e+3
GWP-fossil	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	ND	1.02e+3	5.15e+1	1.76e+1	1.09e+3
GWP-biogenic	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	ND	0	5.30e-3	2.75e-2	3.28e-2
GWP-luluc	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	ND	0	1.94e-3	5.46e-3	7.40e-3
ODP	TRACI 2.2	ND	2.80e-6	1.33e-7	3.10e-7	3.24e-6
AP	TRACI 2.2	ND	3.99e+0	1.65e-1	3.75e-2	4.19e+0
EP-freshwater	TRACI 2.2	ND	2.78e+0	1.76e-4	2.62e-4	2.78e+0
EP-marine	TRACI 2.2	ND	3.08e-1	6.21e-2	1.14e-2	3.82e-1
SFP	TRACI 2.2	ND	5.57e+1	5.92e+0	9.69e-1	6.26e+1
ADP-fossil	CML 2016 v4.8	ND	6.83e+2	2.33e+1	2.61e+2	9.67e+2

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

GWP = Global Warming Potential, 100 years (may also be denoted as GWP-total, GWP-fossil (fossil fuels), GWP-biogenic (biogenic sources), GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)), ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential, AP = Acidification Potential, EP = Eutrophication Potential, SFP = Smog Formation Potential, POCP = Photochemical oxidant creation potential, ADP-Fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP-Minerals&Metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, WDP = Water deprivation potential, PM = Particular Matter Emissions, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater), HTP-c = Human toxicity (cancer), HTP-nc = Human toxicity (non-cancer), SQP = Soil quality index.

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase when product performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparison can be inaccurate, and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products which are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Table 5. Resource Use Indicator

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1 - A3
PERE	MJ	4.07e+2	0	0	4.07e+2
PERM	MJ	0	ND	ND	0
PERT	MJ	4.07e+2	0	0	4.07e+2
PENRE	MJ	9.94e+3	0	0	9.94e+3
PENRM	MJ	3.91e+2	ND	ND	3.91e+2
PENRT	MJ	1.03e+4	0	0	1.03e+4
SM	kg	7.53e+2	ND	0	7.53e+2
RSF	MJ	ND	ND	0	0
NRSF	MJ	ND	ND	0	0
FW	m3	8.00e+0	0	0	8.00e+0
RE	MJ	ND	ND	0	0

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

RPRE or PERE = Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel), RPRM or PERM = Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPRT or PERT = Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content, NRPRE or PENRE = Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRM or PENRM = Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRRT or PENRT = Total non-renewable primary resources with energy content, SM = Secondary materials, RSF = Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF = Non-renewable secondary fuels, RE = Recovered energy, ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential, FW = Use of net freshwater resources, VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.

Table 6. Waste and Output Flow Indicators

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1 - A3
HWD	kg	0	ND	0	0
NHWD	kg	1.73e+0	ND	0	1.73e+0
HLRW	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND
ILLRW	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND
CRU	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND
MFR	kg	7.25e+1	ND	0	7.25e+1
MER	kg	ND	ND	0	0

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

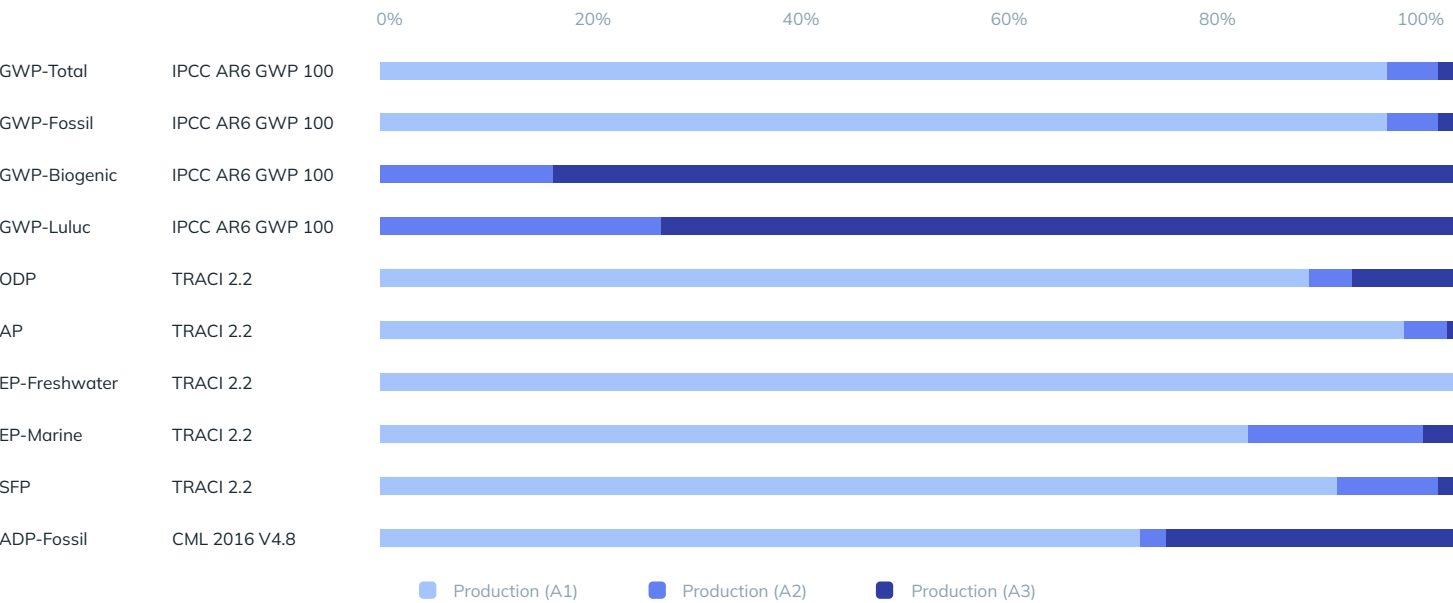
Abbreviations:

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = Radioactive waste disposed, HLRW = High-level radioactive waste, ILLRW = Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, CRU = Components for re-use, MFR or MR = Materials for recycling, MER = Materials for energy recovery, MNER = Materials for incineration, no energy recovery, EE or EEE = Recovered energy exported from the product system, EET = Exported thermal energy.

Interpretation

The impact assessment results indicate that Module A1, raw materials, primarily steel coil, is the largest contributor to all key environmental impact categories for HSS. GWP-biogenic and GWP-luluc do not show any contribution from Module A1 as there is a single source of coil and the EPD for coil did not report any impacts from land use change or biogenic materials.

Module A3, i.e. manufacturing, which includes purchased electricity, on-site natural gas and other fuels combustion, is a key contributor to Global Warming Potential-Biogenic and Global Warming Potential-Land Use Change. Module A2, i.e. transport to manufacturer, is not the most significant contributor to any impact category.



Additional Environmental Information

Safety: Due to the nature of the product, an SDS containing specific health and safety information for handling is not required. Schaeffer Industries is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy work environment in accordance with applicable regulations and recognized industry best practices. Safety programs emphasize hazard identification, risk mitigation, employee training, and continuous improvement to protect team members and ensure operational integrity.

Industry Group Participation: Schaeffer is an active member of the Utah Manufacturers Association, engaging in statewide initiatives that promote responsible and innovative manufacturing processes.

Energy Efficiency and Carbon Reduction: Schaeffer has recently invested in a Torus Power Station to enhance energy efficiency, improve power quality, and reduce its overall carbon footprint across production operations.

Sustainable Material Sourcing: Schaeffer prioritizes sourcing steel from domestic mills that utilize high recycled content. This approach supports U.S. manufacturing, strengthens regional supply chains, and reduces the environmental impact associated with primary steel production.

Environmental Commitment: Across all operations, Schaeffer continually works to reduce emissions, improve operational efficiency, and implement long-term sustainability measures that align with modern environmental expectations.

References

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- Bare, J. (2014). Tool for the reduction and assessment of chemical and other environmental impacts (TRACI): TRACI version 2.1 user's guide (EPA/600/R-12/554). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development.
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