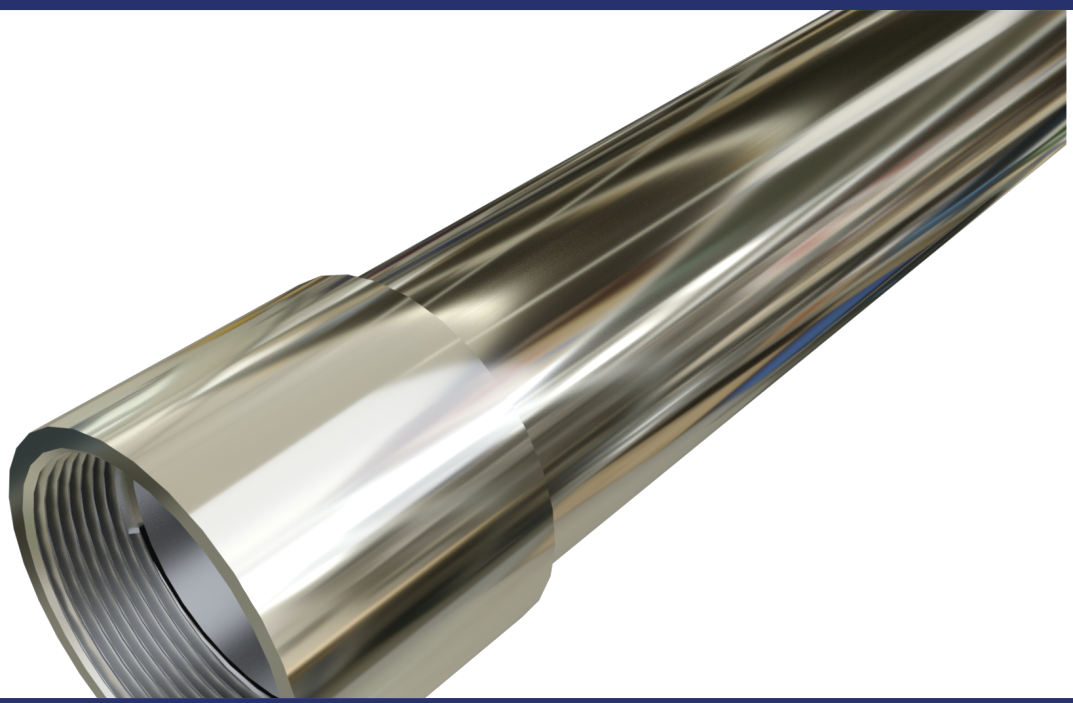
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND ISO 21930:2017

SmartEPD-2024-021-0126-01

304 Stainless Steel Conduit



Atkore™

SMART EPD
CERTIFIED
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Date of Issue:
May 14, 2024

Expiration:
May 14, 2029

Last updated:
Sep 19, 2024

General Information

Atkore

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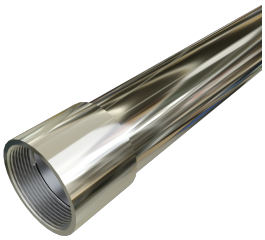

Product Name:	304 Stainless Steel Conduit
Declared Unit:	1 m
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2024-021-0126-01
Date of Issue:	May 14, 2024
Expiration:	May 14, 2029
Last updated:	September 19, 2024
EPD Scope:	Cradle to gate with other options A1 - A3, C1 - C4, D
Market(s) of Applicability:	North America

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 v.1.01 Date of issue: January 15, 2024
Sub-category PCR:	Smart EPD® Part B PCR for Electrical and Telecommunications Conduit v.1 Date of issue: January 31, 2024 Valid until: January 31, 2029
Sub-category PCR review panel:	Contact Smart EPD for more information.
General Program Instructions:	Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.1.0, November 2022

Verification Information

ACLCA PCR Guidance Version:	2022 ACLCA PCR Guidance Process and Methods Toolkit version 1.0
ACLCA PCR Conformance Level:	Transparency
LCA Author/Creator:	Matthew Neiman | matt.neiman@truenorthcollective.net
EPD Program Operator:	Smart EPD | info@smartepd.com | www.smartepd.com 585 Grove St., Ste. 145 PMB 966, Herndon, VA 20170, USA

Verification:

Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071 : External

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Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s) : External

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Limitations, Liability, and Ownership

The EPD owner has sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

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.

Organization Information

Atkore is a leading manufacturer of electrical and critical infrastructure products for commercial, industrial, data center, telecommunications, water, and solar applications. Significant product categories include metal conduit, plastic conduit, electrical cable and flexible conduit, metal framing, and cable management systems.

Further information can be found at: https://www.atkore.com/

Product Description

Stainless Steel Conduit is specified in corrosive applications that exceed the limitations of aluminum, fiberglass, rigid steel, PVC, and PVC-coated conduit. Type 304 UL-listed stainless steel conduit meets and exceeds current requirements for wash down and harsh/corrosive environments. Additionally, it satisfies the strictest mandates for plant cleanliness by various state agencies and hundreds of common regulatory requirements. Similar to our galvanized conduits, Stainless Steel Conduit is available in IMC, EMT, and RMC. Offered as Atkore brand Calbrite.

Further information can be found at: https://www.atkore.com/Products/Conduit/Stainless-Steel-Conduit/Stainless-Steel-Rigid-Conduit-Type-304
https://www.atkore.com/Products/Conduit/Stainless-Steel-Conduit/Stainless-Steel-IMC-Conduit-Type-304
https://www.atkore.com/Products/Conduit/Stainless-Steel-Conduit/Stainless-Steel-EMT-Type-304

Product Information

Declared Unit:	1 m
Mass:	2.4 kg

Product Specificity:

- ✓ Product Average
- ✗ Product Specific

Averaging:

This EPD covers SAE 304 stainless steel conduit products manufactured by Atkore including straight conduit, elbows, sweeps and nipples. It is a product-average, manufacturer-average EPD, that is a declaration of an average product as an average from several of the manufacturer's plants. Product variations include differences in inner and outer diameter, wall thickness, length, bends, nipples and labels. In particular, 304 stainless steel Rigid Metal Conduit (RMC), Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC) and Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT) are represented in this EPD.

Data tables, including product and packaging components, LCIA indicators, and other non-LCIA inventory metrics are reported for the production-weighted average of 304 stainless steel products offered by Atkore. Values were normalized to the mass of conduit products and averaging was weighted by the total production mass of each product.

Results in this EPD are reported per declared unit (1 m) of 304 stainless steel RMC of trade size 1". The data tables were calculated by multiplying the mass-normalized average values by the linear density of 1" 304 stainless steel RMC, as described in the PCR. Details on extrapolating results to other conduit types and trade sizes are provided in the section on Environmental Impacts.

Products in this category undergo primary manufacturing at four facilities and secondary manufacturing at one facility belonging to Atkore and/or their suppliers. The secondary processing facility performs secondary operations for products from all four primary manufacturing facilities. One of the primary manufacturing facilities responsible for outputting about 5% of Atkore's total 304 stainless steel production did not provide primary data. Since 95% of primary manufacturing was accounted for, the results from the remaining plants were deemed sufficiently representative of the grouping, and this facility was not included in the study. The LCA study this EPD is based on includes the entire production of the remaining plants for the reference year. This comprises all products manufactured across these plants.

Variation in GWP Result (Facilities): -1.2% to +1.38%

Plants

Atkore
2400 E 69th Ave, Merrillville, IN 46410, USA

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s):	1" 304 stainless steel RMC
Product Classification Codes:	EC3 - Electrical -> ElectricalConduit Masterformat - 26 05 33.13
Outer diameter:	3.34E+01 mm
Inner diameter:	2.66E+01 mm
Wall thickness:	3.38E+00 mm
Material density:	7554 kg/m3
Mass per meter:	2.40E+00 kg
Performance standards:	UL Std 6A , CSA Std C22.2 No. 45.2, UL Std 797A (EMT), UL Std 1242A (IMC)

Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
304 stainless steel	None	100

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
High tensile steel strapping	None	3.10E-03
Lumber/plywood	None	6.32E-02
PVC end cap	None	4.80E-03
Label	None	8.39E-03

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per m
Biogenic carbon content in product	None
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.225

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

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year: 2021

Manufacturing Specificity:

- ✗ Industry Average
- ✓ Manufacturer Average
- ✗ Facility Specific

Software and LCI Data Sources

LCA Software: SimaPro v. 9.5

LCI Foreground Database(s): Ecoinvent v. 3.9.1 | Cut-off | DATASMART LCI Package v. 2021 | Cut-off

LCI Background Database(s): Ecoinvent v. 3.9.1 | Cut-off | Ecoinvent v. 2 | Cut-off

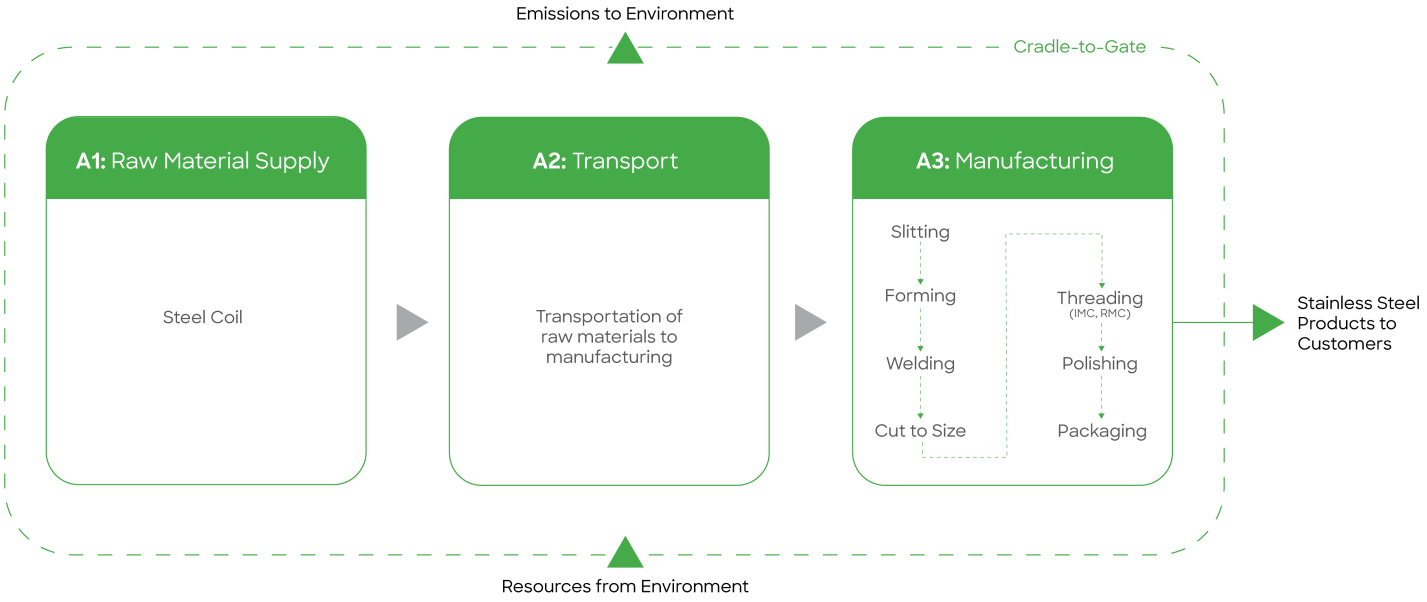
Renewable Electricity

Renewable electricity is used: No

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	✓
	C2	Transport	✓
	C3	Waste Processing	✓
	C4	Disposal	✓
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	✓

Product Flow Diagram



Life Cycle Module Descriptions

A1, extraction and upstream production
The information module “extraction and upstream production” covers raw material extraction and processing and processing of secondary material input (e.g. recycling processes). This is inclusive of generation of electricity, steam and heat from energy resources used for extraction and processing of raw materials, including their extraction, refining and transport.

In 304 stainless steel conduit manufacturing, A1 includes all upstream impacts associated with the production of raw materials used, which is almost exclusively 304 stainless steel coil.

A2, transport to factory
The information module “transport to factory” covers transport of raw materials and other inputs from the supplier to the factory. Primary data was collected on transport distances and modes for this project. Where more than one supplier provided identical raw materials, a mass-weighted average distance was determined per mode. Average distances apply to the entire quantity of supplied materials, inclusive of any excess weight required to account for yield losses.

Impacts from the A2 stage are driven by the transport of stainless steel coil with a distance of 1090 kilometers by truck.

A3, manufacturing
The information module “manufacturing” includes:

- production of ancillary materials or pre-products
- generation of electricity, steam and heat from primary energy resources used in manufacturing, including their extraction, refining and transport
- manufacturing of products and co-products, including their extraction, manufacturing and transport
- manufacturing of packaging, including their extraction, manufacturing and transport
- waste management from manufacturing packaging and manufacturing wastage including transport up to the recycler or disposal

Manufacturing of stainless steel conduit products includes several processing steps:

1. Purchased 304 stainless steel coil is slit lengthwise to create "multiples" or "mults" of the proper width.
2. Mults are cold-roll formed into a round tube of specific diameter.
3. Tubes are welded into place along the seam.

4. Conduit shells are cut to their final length.
5. Shells are packaged and shipped to the secondary manufacturing location.
6. At the secondary location, the shells are threaded and polished.
7. Conduit is strapped together in bundles with high-tensile steel strapping and stacked into piles using wood dunnage for storage and shipping. Threads are protected with a PVC end-cap.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

The inputs and outputs to the manufacturing plant are allocated per the stepwise method detailed in ISO 21930, Section 7.2.4, 7.2.5, and 7.2.6. Plant inputs and outputs are assigned across total production (inclusive of 304 stainless steel conduit products and other products) using mass-based allocation. No co-products are generated in conduit manufacturing requiring allocation.

This study uses the cut-off approach method for recycling. According to this approach, the first life of a material bears the environmental burdens of its production (e.g., raw material extraction and processing) and the second life (e.g., scrap input) bears the burdens of refurbishment (e.g., collection and refining of scrap). The burdens from waste treatment are taken on by the next life of the product and not included in this study. Potential environmental benefits and burdens related to recycled materials are addressed in information module D.

Cut-off Procedure

For the processes within the system boundary, all energy and material flows were included in the model. No known flows were excluded. All upstream and downstream activities were included using a combination of primary and secondary data. While the majority of inventory data were sourced from primary resources, representative proxies were used to close gaps in the absence of primary data.

Data Quality Discussion

Foreground data were sourced from primary information provided by the Atkore and suppliers and has been reviewed by TrueNorth Collective to ensure precision and completeness. In order to balance out seasonal variations, operations data over a 12-month period, corresponding to the 2021 calendar year, was used to represent production activities. In addition, key model inputs such as mass balance, energy balance and emission inventory were reviewed by the Parallel and TrueNorth Collective teams.

One of the facilities which performs primary manufacturing on 304 stainless steel conduit did not provide primary data: since this plant only accounted for about 5% of total primary production, it was not included in the study, which was based entirely on the results of the other facilities. This approach was deemed to achieve sufficient representativeness of primary data in terms of geography, technology and production scale. Accuracy of results and understanding of variations could be improved by collecting primary data for the remaining facility.

Ecoinvent v3.9.1 was used as the main database for background data. This version was published in 2023. Ecoinvent is widely used in research and industry to support life cycle assessment practices. Each version of this database goes through thorough review process and documentation of precision and completeness is available by the provider. DATASMART v2021 was used for US state specific manufacturing electricity. DATASMART is based on the US electricity grid in 2018. Both ecoinvent and DATASMART use the cut-off approach to allocation of materials for recycling.

Assessment of data quality, representativeness, and potential sources of uncertainty is performed using the Enhanced Pedigree Matrix proposed in the guidance for “Assessing Data Quality of Background Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) Datasets” published by the ACLCA in 2022. No major concerns were found to exist regarding data quality. Minor data gaps in packaging quantities and supplier transportation distances were resolved using estimates from related flows or expert judgement. Secondary data were assessed and deemed to be adequate for temporal, geographical and technological representativeness. In particular, because stainless steel manufacturing is very electricity intensive, background stainless steel datasets from ecoinvent with a RoW (Rest-of-World) geography were modified to reflect the specific locations where stainless steel shells were formed by substituting upstream electricity datasets for location-specific options.

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

TRACI 2.1

per 1 m of product.

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

Impact Category	Method	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	TRACI 2.1	kg CO2 eq	1.35e+1	4.42e-1	3.28e+0	1.72e+1	0	3.68e-2	0	1.46e-2	-9.63e+0
ODP	TRACI 2.1	kg CFC 11 eq	1.98e-7	7.53e-9	6.06e-8	2.66e-7	0	6.27e-10	0	4.54e-10	-1.34e-7
AP	TRACI 2.1	kg SO2 eq	6.28e-2	1.89e-3	1.20e-2	7.67e-2	0	1.58e-4	0	9.86e-5	-4.54e-2
EP	TRACI 2.1	kg N eq	4.17e-2	4.26e-4	5.01e-3	4.71e-2	0	3.55e-5	0	1.68e-5	-3.05e-2
POCP	TRACI 2.1	kg O3 eq	7.81e-1	4.92e-2	1.89e-1	1.02e+0	0	4.09e-3	0	2.61e-3	-5.56e-1

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.

The minimum system boundary per the PCR is cradle-to-gate with modules A1-A3, covering supplied raw materials (A1), transport from suppliers to Atkore (A2), and production of manufactured products (A3). Additionally, for conduit products which are not buried or encased in concrete, the end-of-life stage should be declared, encompassing modules C1 (deconstruction), C2 (transport), C3 (waste processing), and C4 (disposal). Module D must also be declared, specifying potential loads and benefits of secondary material, secondary fuel or recovered energy leaving the product system based on scenarios.

The conduit products referenced in this EPD may be used in applications where they are buried or encased in concrete but may also be used for other applications. A cradle-to-gate with end-of-life system boundary was thus adopted for the study. In cases where the user or reader wishes to apply the findings to a buried/encased application, they may leverage the cradle-to-gate results.

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.

Resource Use Indicators

per 1 m of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
RPRE	MJ, LHV	3.44e+1	8.30e-2	6.83e+0	4.13e+1	0	6.91e-3	0	3.08e-3	-2.59e+1
RPRM	MJ, LHV	0	0	2.05e+0	2.05e+0	0	0	0	0	0
RPRT	MJ, LHV	3.44e+1	8.30e-2	8.88e+0	4.34e+1	0	6.91e-3	0	3.08e-3	-2.59e+1
NRPRE	MJ, LHV	1.62e+2	6.71e+0	4.66e+1	2.15e+2	0	5.58e-1	0	3.86e-1	-1.16e+2
NRPRM	MJ, LHV	0	0	1.00e-1	1.00e-1	0	0	0	0	0
NRPRT	MJ, LHV	1.62e+2	6.71e+0	4.67e+1	2.15e+2	0	5.58e-1	0	3.86e-1	-1.16e+2
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ, LHV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ, LHV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RE	MJ, LHV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADPF	MJ, LHV	1.07e+1	8.84e-1	5.48e+0	1.71e+1	0	7.35e-2	0	5.28e-2	-7.63e+0
FW	m3	1.23e-1	9.34e-4	1.77e-2	1.42e-1	0	7.77e-5	0	3.86e-4	-7.72e-2

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, NRPRT 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.

Waste and Output Flow Indicators

per 1 m of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	0	0	6.69e-4	6.69e-4	0	0	0	0	0
NHWD	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.40e+0	0
HLRW	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILLRW	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	2.45e-1	2.45e-1	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	MJ, LHV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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.

The materials for recycling in A3 reflect scrap steel which is collected and reintroduced into the steel market.

Carbon Emissions and Removals

per 1 m of product.

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1A2A3	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
BCRK	kg CO2	0	0	2.25e-1	2.25e-1	0	0	0	0	0	-4.87e-2
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	1.76e-1	0	0	0	0	0

Abbreviations:

BCRP = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product, BCEP = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product, BCRK = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging, BCEK = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging, BCEW = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes, CCE = Calcination Carbon Emissions, CCR = Carbonation Carbon Removals, CWNR = Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non-Renewable Sources used in Production Processes, GWP-luc = Carbon Emissions from Land-use Change.

The biogenic removals and emissions are determined following the ACLCA Guidance to Calculating Non-LCIA Inventory Metrics in Accordance with ISO 21930:2017.

Biogenic carbon removals in information module A3 stem from the supply of lumber and plywood packaging and paper used in the conduit label. Assumed recycling rates of this packaging were 20% for wood products and 68% for paper, taken from the PCR Part A. Emissions in module A5 come from the proportional part of each item which is landfilled and/or incinerated. The negative removal in module D shows the biogenic carbon leaving the system through recycling. There is a net zero flow of biogenic carbon across all information modules: all biogenic carbon which enters the system in A3 is either emitted in A5 or exits the system in module D.

Impact Scaling Factors

Trade Size	Outer Diameter (mm)	Inner Diameter (mm)	Minimum Wall Thickness (mm)	Linear Density (kg per m)	Scaling Factor (per m)	Scaling Factor (per 10 ft)
RMC 1/2"	2.13E+01	1.58E+01	2.77E+00	1.22E+00	5.09E-01	1.55E+00
RMC 3/4"	2.67E+01	2.09E+01	2.87E+00	1.63E+00	6.77E-01	2.06E+00
RMC 1"	3.34E+01	2.66E+01	3.38E+00	2.40E+00	1.00E+00	3.05E+00
RMC 1-1/4"	4.22E+01	3.51E+01	3.56E+00	3.25E+00	1.35E+00	4.13E+00
RMC 1-1/2"	4.22E+01	4.09E+01	3.68E+00	3.92E+00	1.63E+00	4.98E+00
RMC 2"	6.03E+01	5.25E+01	3.91E+00	5.22E+00	2.17E+00	6.63E+00
RMC 2-1/2"	7.30E+01	6.27E+01	5.16E+00	8.34E+00	3.47E+00	1.06E+01
RMC 3"	8.89E+01	7.79E+01	5.49E+00	1.08E+01	4.52E+00	1.38E+01
RMC 4"	1.14E+02	1.02E+02	6.02E+00	1.50E+01	6.26E+00	1.91E+01
RMC 5"	1.41E+02	1.29E+02	6.22E+00	2.18E+01	9.07E+00	2.77E+01
RMC 6"	1.68E+02	1.55E+02	6.76E+00	2.83E+01	1.18E+01	3.59E+01
IMC 1/2"	2.13E+01	1.68E+01	2.29E+00	9.54E-01	3.98E-01	1.21E+00
IMC 3/4"	2.67E+01	2.20E+01	2.36E+00	1.31E+00	5.47E-01	1.67E+00
IMC 1"	3.34E+01	2.85E+01	2.48E+00	2.01E+00	8.39E-01	2.56E+00
IMC 1-1/4"	4.22E+01	3.66E+01	2.77E+00	2.83E+00	1.18E+00	3.60E+00
IMC 1-1/2"	4.83E+01	4.33E+01	2.50E+00	3.01E+00	1.25E+00	3.82E+00
IMC 2"	6.03E+01	5.51E+01	2.60E+00	3.82E+00	1.59E+00	4.85E+00
EMT 1/2"	1.79E+01	1.47E+01	1.60E+00	4.47E-01	1.86E-01	5.68E-01
EMT 3/4"	2.34E+01	2.02E+01	1.60E+00	7.46E-01	3.11E-01	9.47E-01
EMT 1"	2.95E+01	2.02E+01	2.07E+00	1.34E+00	5.59E-01	1.70E+00
EMT 1-1/4"	3.84E+01	3.43E+01	2.01E+00	1.49E+00	6.21E-01	1.89E+00
EMT 1-1/2"	4.42E+01	3.99E+01	2.16E+00	2.09E+00	8.70E-01	2.65E+00
EMT 2"	5.59E+01	5.08E+01	2.54E+00	3.58E+00	1.49E+00	4.54E+00
EMT 2-1/2"	7.30E+01	6.88E+01	2.12E+00	3.73E+00	1.55E+00	4.73E+00
EMT 3"	8.89E+01	8.47E+01	2.11E+00	4.18E+00	1.74E+00	5.30E+00
EMT 4"	1.14E+02	1.10E+02	2.11E+00	5.22E+00	2.17E+00	6.63E+00

The results in this EPD are reported for 1 m (the declared unit) of 1" 304 stainless steel RMC (the reference product). Environmental impacts of other types and trades sizes (product-specific results) can be calculated using the equation Results_PS=Results_Ref×Multiplier_PS where Results_PS is the product-specific result per declared unit, Results_Ref is the result per declared unit of the reference product and Multiplier_PS is the product-specific declared unit multiplier.

The impact scaling factor table provides the product-specific declared unit multipliers, Multiplier_PS (marked as "Scaling Factor" in the table), which are calculated as (specific product's mass per declared unit)/(reference product's mass per declared unit), that is, the quotient between the linear density of a specific type and trade size and that of 1" 304 stainless steel RMC. Scaling factors are also provided for calculating impacts per 10-foot section of conduit.

This calculation method can be used to derive a result for any or all declared indicators and for any reported life module(s). When using this equation, the EPD user defines which indicator and life cycle stage(s) they are using to calculate a product-specific result. The Results_PS and Results_Ref values must align with the same indicator and life cycle stage(s) included.

Scenarios

End of Life
C1 - C4 Modules

Collection Process

Collected with Mixed Construction Waste:	2.4 kg

Recovery

Landfill:	2.4 kg

Disposal

Product or Material for Final Disposal:	2.4 kg
Removals of Biogenic Carbon:	0.225 kg CO2

Assumptions for scenario development:

C1, deconstruction/demolition includes dismantling or demolition, of the construction product from the construction works and the energy use for this, including initial on-site sorting of the materials. For conduit, removal at the end of life requires only human labor and does not contribute to lifetime environmental impacts.

C2, transportation to waste processing or disposal, includes the transportation of the discarded construction product as part of the waste processing, for example to a recycling site and transportation of waste, for example to final disposal. Per the PCR, transport was assumed to be 100 kilometers by truck.

C3, waste processing, which includes, for example collection of waste fractions from the deconstruction, recovery and waste processing of material flows resulting in materials for reuse, secondary materials, secondary fuels or export of recovered energy. As conduit is not recycled, the C3 modules is included but has zero impacts.

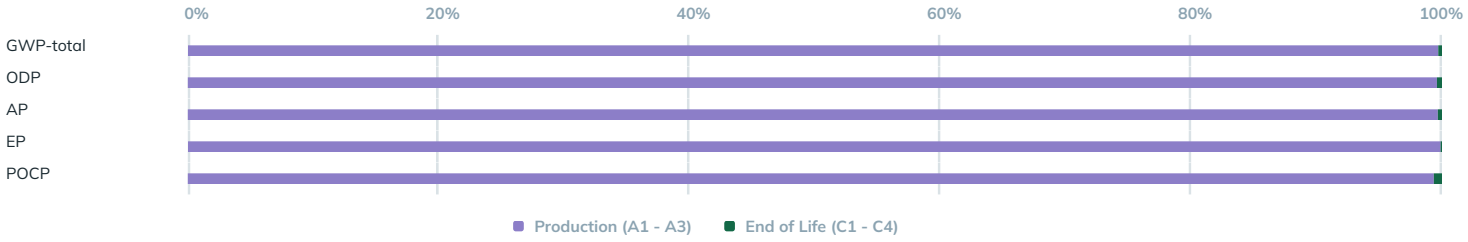
C4, disposal of waste which includes physical pre-treatment and management of the disposal site, including provision and transport of all materials, products and related energy and water use. Per the PCR, conduit was assumed to be landfilled at End of Life.

Reuse, Recovery and / or Recycling Potentials & Relevant Scenario Information
D Module

Recycling Rate of Product:	1.78 %
Further assumptions for scenario development:	Module D information declares potential loads and benefits of secondary material, secondary fuel or recovered energy leaving the product system based on scenarios. The impacts associated with module D are calculated by identifying the point of substituted functional equivalence where the secondary material substitutes primary production and subtracting the impacts resulting from the substituted production of the product. For stainless steel conduit, excess material from primary and secondary manufacturing including stainless steel scrap are all fully recovered and accounted for in module D. A product recycling rate of 74% based on the rate specified in the PCR Part A is also included. In addition, biogenic carbon removals associated with packaging materials leaving the system boundary through recycling during A5 are declared in module D.

Interpretation

The contribution analysis indicates that most of the potential impacts occur as a result of raw material supply (A1) with an important contribution coming also from manufacturing (A3). The biggest contributors of of impacts in each stage are respectively supply of stainless steel coil in A1 and usage of electricity and natural gas in A3.



Additional Environmental Information

Atkore stainless steel conduit does not contain any substances identified as hazardous according to the normative requirements in standards or regulations applicable in the markets where they are sold, and the additional standards listed in PCR Part A 8.4.1.

Atkore stainless steel conduit does not release any dangerous substances as classified by the standards listed in PCR Part A 8.4.1.

Further Information

Secondary data contributing >30% to disclosed environmental impact categories.

Component or Input	Dataset Used	Database
304 Stainless Steel	Modified (for alloy and location) dataset based on "Steel, chromium steel 18/8 {RoW}| steel production, electric, chromium steel 18/8 | Cut-off, U"	ecoinvent 3.9.1
Electricity	Various state-specific grid mixes from DATASMART LCI Package	DATASMART v2021
Natural Gas with Combution	Heat, central or small-scale, natural gas {RoW}| market for heat, central or small-scale, natural gas | Cut-off, U	ecoinvent 3.9.1

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