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# **REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION FOR GREEN CAST IRON**

## **Change History**

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1	2023-01-20	First issue of Requirement Specification for Green Cast iron
2	2023-05-08	Change of scrap requirements for 2025



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This specification document describes Scania's requirements for purchasing of parts/components manufactured from Cast Iron.

## 2. SCOPE

This specification applies to all sourcings of parts and components containing Cast Iron.

## 3. BACKGROUND

### 3.1 Purpose

Scania aims to position itself as a leader in supply chain decarbonisation, i.e. driving the shift towards a sustainable transport system. To take responsibility for our emissions and to contribute to the joint global goal of the Paris Agreement, we need to reduce our emissions over the entire life cycle of our products. In the supply chain, the emissions are going to be ever so important as the shift towards electrification increases. The emissions from the user phase of the products decreases and the emissions left will origin from material sourcing and production processes.

### 3.2 Scania's 2030 supply chain decarbonisation strategy

In order to reach our ambition, a 2030 Supply Chain Decarbonisation Strategy has been developed aiming to give us the tools to minimize our supply chain emissions from emission hotspots (batteries, steel, cast iron, and aluminum) by 2030. Suppliers supplying parts and/or components to Scania that contain one or more of the emission hotspots shall switch to lower emission production processes in line with our requirements to collectively contribute to the decarbonisation of these hotspots.

## 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR GREEN CAST IRON

Scania's definition of Green Cast iron is **iron that has been produced using either the Induction furnace (IF) or Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) production process with 95% scrap. Further, only fossil-free electricity has been used in IF/EAF and in our direct (tier 1) supplier's production processes.**

### 4.1 Requirement on Induction Furnace (IF) or Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) and scrap

By **2025**, Scania **requires all** parts/components containing cast iron to **only** include green cast iron that has been produced with **100% Induction Furnace or Electric Arc Furnace**. As a feed to the IF/EAF, Scania has cast iron scrap requirements that are split into different materials. The **2025** requirements are **85% scrap for SiMo, 87% scrap for Ductile cast iron (Spheroidal graphite cast iron = SGI), 70% scrap for CGI (Compacted graphite cast iron), and 85% scrap for Lamellar graphite cast iron (LGI,**

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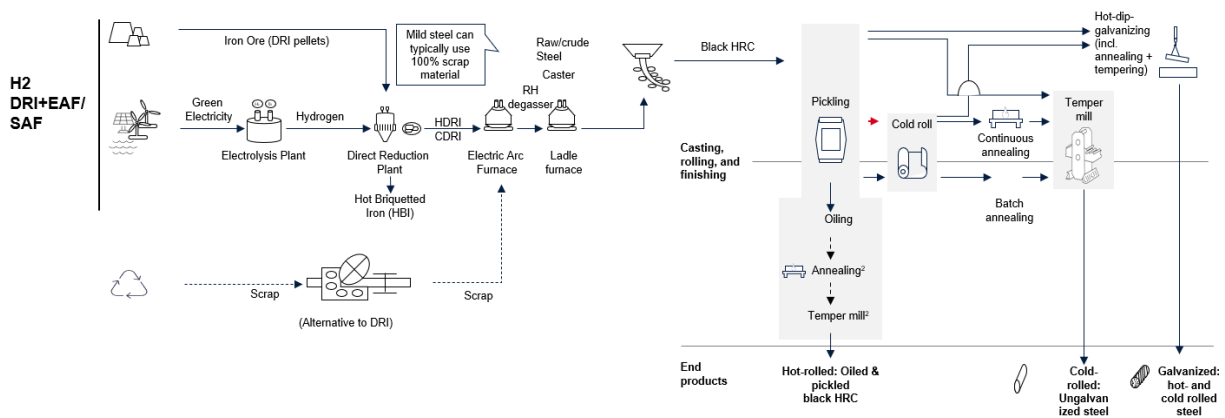
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also called Grey cast iron). For 2030, Scania requires at least **95% scrap** for all cast iron materials.

In this requirement, pre- and post- consumer scrap are accepted. Post-consumer scrap is scrap arising from the disposal of products after they have been used. This type of scrap needs to be collected and sorted before it can be remelted at recycling plants or directly in production of new parts. Pre consumer scrap is the scrap that does not reach the customer i.e. directly from production sites.

In cases where there is not enough steel scrap available to meet the target of 95% total scrap, hydrogen based steel production technique i.e. **H2 DRI (hydrogen-based direct reduction of iron) + EAF/SAF (Electric Arc Furnace or Submerged Arc Furnace)** that may or may not be complemented with a share of external scrap to be used in the Electric Arc Furnace as an alternative to direct reduction of iron with hydrogen.

In this production technique of H2 DRI + EAF/SAF, the first step is to produce or acquire green hydrogen that is produced through the electrolysis of water, which must be supplied with fossil-free electricity only (refer to paragraph 4.2 for definition). This hydrogen is then used as a reducing agent to reduce the iron ore pellets to “Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI)” in a Direct Reduction Plant (moving bed shaft furnace). The Hot Briquetted Iron either in the hot form (HDRI) or cold form (CDRI) is then fed to an Electric Arc Furnace. As a complement to DRI, a share of external steel scrap can also be used in place of the DRI. From the Electric Arc Furnace, electrodes generate a current to melt the DRI to produce raw/crude steel. Some carbon is needed so that steel can be produced. This carbon can come from pulverized coal, biomethane, or other biogenic carbon sources. Following this, raw/crude steel then goes through the traditional route of casting, rolling, and finishing steps to ultimately produce green flat steel. In the entire process, the electricity used shall come from fossil-free sources. Below is a schematic flow chart of the process.



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Scania's suppliers are to **ensure compliance** with the requirement by cascading the requirement to sub-suppliers (Tier 2 and beyond) who are manufacturing cast iron.

#### 4.1.1 Verification of the requirement

Suppliers are to verify the above process requirement by signing this requirement specifications document along with filling an online decarbonisation questionnaire where they confirm their compliance with above process requirement.

#### 4.2 Requirement on fossil-free electricity for Tier 1 suppliers and in IF/EAF process

Scania requires the **electricity used in the production** processes of Tier 1 suppliers supplying parts/components containing cast iron to be **fossil-free**. The share of fossil-free electricity required is **50% by 2025** and **100% by 2030**.

Further, Scania requires the use of **fossil-free electricity in the IF/EAF process**, to produce green cast iron that is supplied to Scania. This shall be ensured in the IF/EAF step as well as the post-casting process steps. The share of fossil-free electricity required is **50% by 2025** and **100% by 2030**.

Scania's suppliers are to **ensure compliance** with the requirement by cascading the requirement to sub-suppliers (Tier 2 and beyond) who are manufacturing cast iron.

Fossil-free electricity should be interpreted as renewable energy sources or nuclear energy. Renewable energy sources include wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, tidal, and biofuels (we strongly recommend waste-based biofuels compared to crop-based biofuels).

##### 4.2.1 How to acquire fossil-free electricity and its verification

Supplier shall provide **evidence of using fossil-free electricity, its consumption figures, and certificates** to Scania applying both for Tier 1, and for sub-suppliers using the IF/EAF production process in the foundries.

Fossil-free electricity shall be obtained and verified in either of the following ways:

- i. **Purchase of fossil-free electricity from a fossil-free power supply contract**  
The Supplier signs a power supply contract for fossil-free electricity with an energy supplier (energy supply company, utility). This supplies the customer (here supplier) with the required electrical energy. In partially or fully liberalized markets, energy suppliers often use a special fossil-free/green power product for which they purchase Green Energy Certificates (EAC) and cancel them in favor of the product. This ensures that the fossil-free energy that is supplied to the customer is correctly taken from the country's energy mix. In liberalized markets, the energy supplier also identifies the product in its own electricity labeling (fuel mix disclosure). As a rule, the energy suppliers

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have their fossil-free products certified by independent third parties or government agencies and have the appropriate product certificates. The fossil-free electricity production shall be sourced in the same electricity area with good transmission possibilities and connections as the consumption facilities are placed as a first priority. If this is not possible, then the electricity can be sourced from a different electricity area as long as it is from the same geographical region.

**Verification:** The supplier shall provide proof of its and sub-suppliers' (when applicable) fossil-free electricity supply by specifying the fossil-free supply contract and a corresponding certificate of attestation from its energy supplier. In some markets, it is possible for the customer (here supplier) to maintain their own registered accounts via GoO (Guarantees of Origin) and to validate GoO for themselves. In these cases, proof of fossil-free power supply is also possible via the cancellation reports.

In addition, the documents also need to specify the consumption figures of the electricity usage and the type of electricity source used. Consumption is expressed in kWh or MWh in series production. If necessary, consumption in series production can be calculated on the based on pre-series production.

Summary of all documents to be submitted to Scania:

- **Prior to the nomination:** description of energy concept in the decarbonisation questionnaire (what energy sources will be used, which of the acquirement options will be applied). In addition, this requirement specifications sheet must be signed by the supplier.
- **Prior to start of the production:** the information on the energy supplier and the procured quantities. Any concept changes before and after the start of production shall be communicated by the supplier in advance to Scania.
- **Subsequently every year (in February):** certificates, evidence of fossil free electricity contracts along with its consumption figures, declaration of self-consumption and proof of generation, if applicable.

ii. **Contractual solutions as Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) or similar renewable contractual solutions.**

Fossil-free electricity can be directly purchased from plant parks through long-term commitments. Such purchase contracts, which are usually multi-year contracts, are called Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). In these cases, the customer (here supplier) often receives GoO or corresponding cancellation reports directly from the contractual partner. The fossil-free electricity production shall be sourced in the same electricity area with good transmission possibilities and connections as the consumption facilities are placed as a priority. If this is not possible, then the electricity can be sourced

from a different electricity area as long as it is from the same geographical region.

**Verification:** The supplier shall provide its and sub-suppliers' (when applicable) origin of fossil-free electricity through the PPA agreement contract document which is controlled by an officially independent authority or control unit for an actual geographic region. Examples of acceptable contractual standardized solutions are GoOs, RECs, I-RECs, etc. In addition, the documents also need to specify the consumption figures of the electricity usage and the type of electricity source used. Consumption is expressed in kWh or MWh in series production. If necessary, consumption in series production can be calculated on the basis of pre-series production.

Summary of all documents to be submitted to Scania:

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- **Subsequently every year (in February):** certificates, evidence of fossil free electricity contracts along with its consumption figures, declaration of self-consumption and proof of generation, if applicable.

iii. **On-site generation and own consumption from renewable energy sources**

Suppliers are permitted to generate and use their own renewable energy from sources such as photovoltaic panels, wind power, CHP assets, or similar renewable assets at the site.

However, it must be ensured from the energy produced through these sources that:

- it receives no subsidies
- is not fed into the upstream power grid
- it does not receive feed-in tariffs.

Conversely, this means that it is only valid if the electricity generated is completely consumed by the supplier itself (own consumption).

**Verification:** The supplier shall declare its and sub-suppliers' (when applicable) self-consumption and show proof of generation. In addition, the documents also need to specify the consumption figures of the electricity usage and the type of electricity source used. Consumption is expressed in kWh or MWh in

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series production. If necessary, consumption in series production can be calculated on the basis of pre-series production.

Summary of all documents to be submitted to Scania:

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iv. **Special note for non-liberalized markets/ energy markets in transition**

Some countries do not yet have deregulated markets or are in the middle of the process of restructuring the energy market (e.g. China). None or not all of the above-mentioned instruments for accounting and marketing of renewable energy are available or fully implemented in these countries. Here, individual case assessments will be carried out between Scania and the supplier.

The following information shall be present in the verification documentation for all the above options to acquire fossil-free electricity:

1. Electricity production source (e.g wind, water, solar etc.)
2. Volume in kWh or MWh
3. Specific electricity production device/unit
4. Relevant production and consumption period
5. Supplier and counterparties
6. Verified by a third party
7. Documentation from EECS, RECS, IRECs or similar official standard system if applicable
8. Unique certificate number

## 5. CONTACT

Suppliers are to get in touch with their regular contact point at Scania for any queries on these requirement specifications.





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## 6. CONFIRMATION/ SIGNATURE

E-Signatures are valid through online platform called “Scrive”. These shall be requested by the purchaser to the supplier to confirm the requirements stated in this document (Once the online signature goes through via “Scrive”, it appears at the end of the document).

By e-signing this document, the supplier confirms that they accept the requirements described in this document “Requirement specification for Green Cast iron” and commit to fully complying with the requirements as they are stated in this specification.

## 7. GLOSSARY

### Cast iron

Cast iron is to be defined as alloys of iron, carbon and silicon in which the carbon content is so high that all of it cannot get dissolved into the metallic matrix but separate carbon particles, usually called graphite particles, are precipitated.

### Green Cast iron

Cast Iron that has been produced using either the Induction furnace (IF) or Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) production process with 95% scrap. Further, only fossil-free electricity has been used in IF/EAF and in our direct (tier 1) supplier’s production processes.

### Cast Iron Scrap

Cast Iron scrap includes both pre and post-consumer scrap. Pre consumer scrap is the scrap that does not reach the customer i.e. directly from production site. Post-consumer scrap is the scrap derived from recycling (after the products life cycle).

### Fossil-Free Electricity

Refers to renewable energy and nuclear power. It includes wind, solar, hydropower, and biofuels (we strongly recommend waste-based biofuels in comparison to crop-based biofuels).

### DRI – Direct Reduced Iron

Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) also called sponge Iron is produced from the direct reduction of the iron ore through hydrogen as the fuel source. Direct reduction refers to solid-state processes which reduce iron oxides to metallic iron below the boiling temperature of iron.

### EAF – Electric Arc Furnace

A furnace that heats the material through an electric arc. The temperatures of heat in industrial furnaces are higher than 1,800°C. Inside the furnace, the charged material is exposed directly to the electric arc and the current from the furnace terminals passes through the charged material.



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### **SAF – Submerged Arc Furnace**

This furnace is similar to EAF, if the arc is buried by the slag and charge and the arc is hidden, then this technique is the submerged Arc Furnace.

### **EAC – Energy Attribute Certificate**

An Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) is the official documentation to prove renewable energy generation. Each EAC represents proof that 1 MWh of renewable energy has been produced and added to the grid. Global EAC standards for renewable claims are primarily Guarantees of Origin in Europe, RECs in North America, and International RECs (I-RECs) in a growing number of countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. EAC is compliant with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and is a recognised tool for companies to report reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improve sustainability rating.

### **EECS – European Energy Certificate System**

The EECS (European Energy Certificate System) is a standardization system for the European Guarantees of Origin (GO, GoO). Nations that are members of the AIB and adhere to the EECS system are easily able to trade GOs cross-border with no risk of double counting, claiming or attributing.

### **Electrical Grid, Power Grid**

An electrical grid or power grid, is an interconnected network for delivering electricity from producers to consumers. In the electrical power business, a TSO (Transmission Grid Operator) is an operator that transmits electrical power from generation plants over the electrical grid to regional or local electricity distribution operators. Transmission grids usually are at high voltage levels of 110-330 kV.

### **GoO – Guarantee of Origin**

A Guarantee of Origin (GO or GoO) is a tracking instrument defined in article 15 of the European Directive 2009/28/EC. A GO labels electricity from renewable sources to provide information to electricity customers on the source of their energy. Guarantees of origin are the only precisely defined instruments evidencing the origin of electricity generated from renewable energy sources.

### **PPA – Power Purchase Agreement**

A Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is a long-term contract under which a business agrees to purchase electricity directly from a renewable energy generator. A corporate PPA is where the electricity buyer is a business or company, rather than a utility or the public sector. In a direct PPA, a contract is established between a company and a power-producing facility to purchase the electricity generated by that facility. Companies with a large energy footprint in a single state or narrow geographic region are typically the best candidates for this type of PPA because the clean power is directly delivered to the account of the facility purchasing that energy. Direct PPAs can be structured in a variety of ways and may require additional parties, such as retail providers or local utilities.



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### **REC – Renewable Energy Certificate**

An instrument for documenting and proving the generation of renewable energy similar to the European GoO. Commonly used in the United States of America, Japan, and Canada.

### **CHP – Combined Heat and Power**

Combined Heat and Power, also known as Cogeneration is the concurrent production of electricity or mechanical power and useful thermal energy (Heating and/or cooling) from a single source of energy.