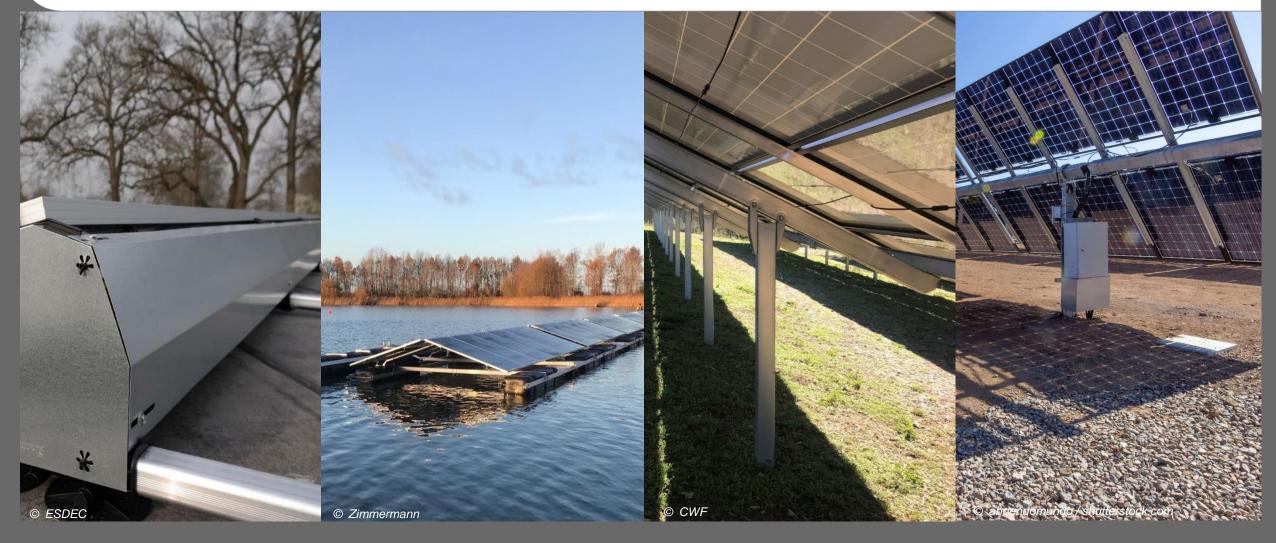
Reducing the environmental impact of PV mounting structures



10 February 2022



Webinars with pv magazine focusing on Magnelis® steel

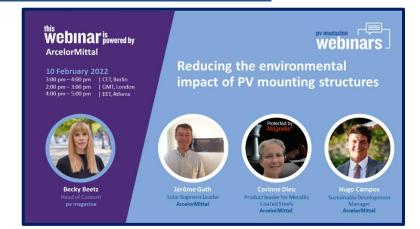


2019: Increase the **durability** of solar structures with the latest generation of steels

Download the presentation <u>here</u>



2021: Meeting the expectation of a 30+ PV project operation **lifetime**, from the ground up Download the presentation <u>here</u>



2022: Reducing the **environmental** impact of PV mounting structures

Download the presentation here



Main concerns about sustainability are raised about PV panels recycling



NREL model shows current incentives for PV module recycling are insufficient

Analysts at the US research institite modeled PV recycling strategies and found that current incentives are not well-aligned to drive recycling.

Establishing a solar module recycling

system in India

Ankit Kapasi and Kishore Ganesan from SOFIES India are working on the Solar Waste Action Plan (SWAP) project in India, which is looking to investigate both the technical

conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation. The technique conomic feasibility of a PV Modation and Doen Foundation and established subject to the property of the proper

Despite significant progress on material and energy efficiency in solar PV manufacturing over the decades, terawatt-scale manufacturing mandates further innovation and improvement along a chain – especially on material circularity and supply chain decarbonization, according t

inability director at First Solar. Ensuring these objectives are met will be key to

More than 5,000 tons of modules collected for recycling in France PV Cycle has said it collected more than 280,000 solar panels at the end of their inclinding 200 tons from the nation's overseas territy PV Cycle has said it collected more than 280,000 solar panels at the end of their lifecycle in France last year, including 200 tons from the nation's overseas territories.

Recycling solar panels: Making the numbers work

NREL researchers said a profitable and sustainable solar panel recycling industry could establish itself by 2032. Here's how the numbers work.

SEPTEMBER 22, 2021 JOHN FITZGERALD WEAVER

Canberra moves forward with new PV module recycling rules

The Australian federal government's call for the solar industry to address the issue of PV module waste has coincided with new plans by the Australian Capital Territory

Ankit Kapasi and Kishore Ganesan from Sofies India are working to investigate both the technical Ankit Kapasi and Kishore Ganesan from Sofies India are working to investigate both the technical Ankit Kapasi and Kishore Ganesan from Sofies India are working to investigate both the technical Ankit Kapasi and Kishore Ganesan from Sofies India are working options. South Korea to introduce new rules for and economic feasibility of a PV module recycling system in the country. Action Plan (SWAP) project in India, which is looking to investigate both the technical June 25, 2021 DAVID CARROLL South Korea to introduce new rules for PV recycling

OCTOBER 8, 2020 | Solar panel recycling: Turning ticking The South Korean authorities plan to introduce

MODULES & UPSTREAM MAI

time bombs into opportunities

Australia has certainly demonstrated its appetite for solar power. Now, with the average lifespan of a solar panel being approximately 20 years, many installations from the early 2000's are set to reach end-of-life. Will they end up in landfill or be recycled? The cost of recycling is higher than landfill, and the value of recovered materials is smaller than the original, so there's limited interest in recycling. But given the presence of heavy metals, such as lead and tin, if waste is managed poorly, we're on track for another recycling crisis. A potential time bomb could present itself as an opportunity, however, if the global EV industry showed an interest in the recovered solar products.

Several levers and domains to act on sustainability from the early design stage to the end-of-life



Engineering Construction Procurement

- Eco-Design & Engineering:
 - → Selection of materials with reduced footprint alu-steel
 - → Optimal use of materials
- Eco-Construction:
 - → Minimize waste on-site
 - → Reduce energy & resources
- Sustainable Procurement:
 - → Selection of suppliers upon how they operate







Operation Maintenance

- Limited maintenance thanks to long durable materials
- Limited water consumption for PV panel cleaning
- Durable & robust mounting structures, able for retrofitting
- Reduced run-off or pollutions (e.g. cleaning agents) in nature





End of life

- Total or partial reuse of some components or...
- Dismantle, evacuate, sort & recycle materials at the end of life (e.g rammed poles versus concrete foundations)





Huge aluminum demand expected in solar industry, concerns arise on emissions

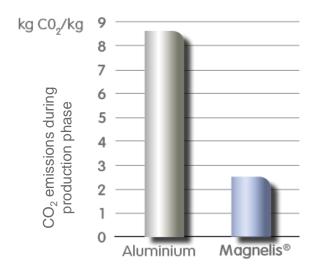
Researchers from the University of New South Wales (UNSW) predict that growth to 60TW of photovoltaics needed to rapidly reduce emissions to 'net zero' and limit global warming to <2 °C could require up to 486 Mt of aluminium by 2050. A key concern for this large aluminium demand is its large global warming potential.

JANUARY 25, 2022 MARIJA MAISCH

Example of carbon footprint reduction (-15%)
By substituting aluminium PV panel frame by
Magnelis® coated high strength steel

2017 Intersolar Award

Recognized the strong sustainability focus of this innovation by Q-Cell / Hanwha (-60% installation time and -80% mounting material)



Sources: European Aluminium and World Steel Associations, Eurofer and ArcelorMittal Global R&D





For **rooftop mounting structures**, Magnelis[®] steel and aluminium are used → Potential for CO₂ footprint reduction by redesigning with Magnelis[®] steel



Already several companies offer roof top systems in Europe, fully or partly designed with Magnelis® steel components: rail, wind deflector, hooks or attachments. (list is not exhaustive):

ADIWATT
AVASCO
BAKS
CORAB
DOME SOLAR
ENECO
ESDEC

ETANCO
K2 SYSTEM
R.BRINK
SMARTVOLT
SUNBEAM
SUN SUPPORT
VAN VEEN METAL

. . .

On top of environmental footprint, using Magnelis® steel is also an opportunity to reduce cost.

Weight constraints can be solved with thin gauges and high strength steels



For ground mounting structures, (Magnelis®) steel is the material of choice

- → Growing awareness to reduce CO₂ footprint
- → Importance to integrate sustainability at engineering, procurement and construction stages





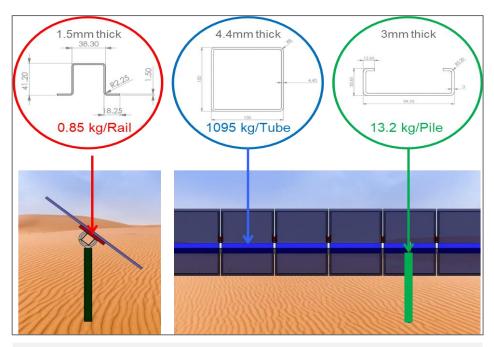
ArcelorMitto

The sustainability challenge is now and urgent: it is the differentiation of the future!

- → Low impacting materials & designs are needed
 - → Responsible suppliers

Redesign with higher strength steels allow immediate weight & CO_2 footprint reduction (1/2) \rightarrow Generic system description & loads

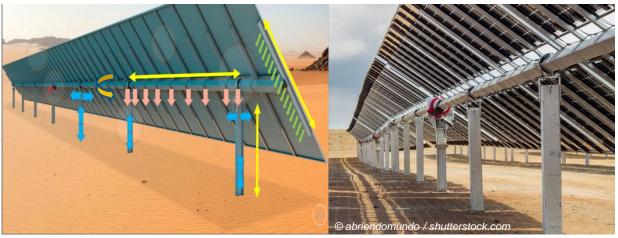


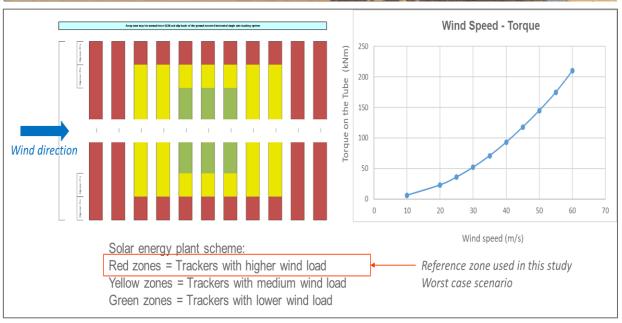


Reference steel grade = S350GD + Magnelis®

High strength grades =

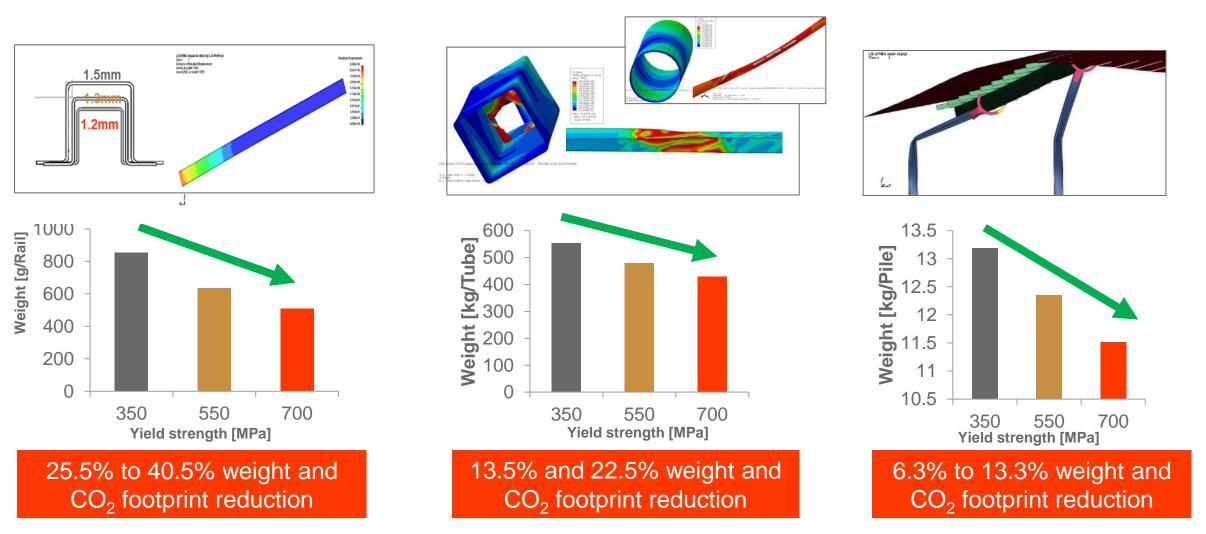
- S450GD HyPer® + Magnelis®
- S550GD HyPer® + Magnelis®
- S700GD HyPer® + Magnelis®
- Eurocode-compliant (EN1993-1-1 / 3 / 12)





Redesign with higher strength steels allow immediate weight & CO_2 footprint reduction (2/2) \rightarrow Validated for rails / purlins, torque tubes & poles





→ Upgrade with high strength steels also provides cost reduction

When & how to act on sustainability?

→ Several steps to improve sustainability of solar mounting structures

Engineering Construction Procurement

- Eco-Design:
 - → Selection of materials with reduced footprint alu-steel
 - → Optimal use of materials
- Eco- Construction:
 - → Minimise waste on-site
 - → Reduce energy & resources
- Sustainable Procurement:
 - → Selection of suppliers how they operate integrating:
 - Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions
 - Water stewardship and biodiversity
 - Human rights and labour rights
 - Community relations and business integrity

Operation Maintenance

- Limited maintenance thanks to long lifetime materials
- Limited water consumption for PV panel cleaning
- Durable & robust mounting structures, able for retrofitting
- Reduced run-off or pollutions (e.g. cleaning agents in nature)

Durabilily of structures made of Magnelis[®] steel:

- In atmospheric conditions
- In soils for rammed poles
- In water for floating
- Magnelis® vs post galvanised



E.g: ArcelorMittal plants in Belgium & Germany producing Magnelis® are certified since July 2021, about how they operate in their local and social environments



→ Magnelis® excellent protection even in harsh atmospheric conditions

Corrosion category ISO 9223	Galva Z275	Galva Z600	Magnelis [®] ZM310	Magnelis® ZM430	
C2	5 y to 15 y	> 15 y	> 50 y	> 50 y	
C3	2 y to 5 y	> 15 y	30 y to > 50 y	40 y to > 50 y	
C4		5 y to 15 y	15 y to 30 y	20 y to 40 y	
C 5		2 y to 5 y	≤ 15 y	10 y to 20 y	

C3 = the most frequent case temperate / urban...

C4 = Coastal / industrial tropical / desert...

Unreliable protections for expected lifetime of solar plant

Magnelis® offers robust protection for expected lifetimes of solar structureswith retro-fitting potential

Based on German standard DIN 55634-1: 2018

Based on extensive field exposure tests in 20 sites around the world.
Indicative and non binding durations.

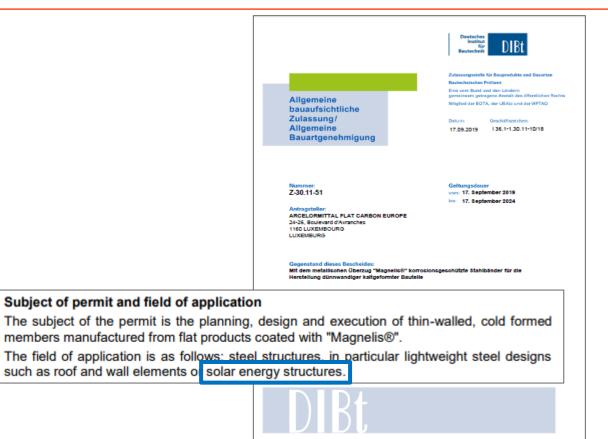


[©] ChameleonsEye, Mai.Chayakorn, SOMPHOTOGRAPHY, metamorworks, abriendomundo / shutterstock.com

→ Long durability of Magnelis® is certified by third parties







The only metallic coated steel certified in C5 Currently under renewal for the 3rd time

Solar mounting structures now explicitly included in the scope of the certificate

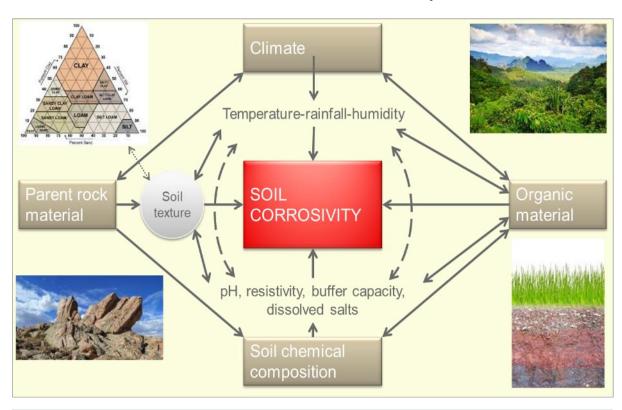
1.2

Arcelor/Mittal

→ Magnelis® protection in soil evaluated in field & accelerated tests

Due to limited scientific knowledge and few quantitative norms, expertise developed in soils since 2006

- ArcelorMittal's, and in collaboration with independent bodies
- Accelerated lab tests and field exposures tests













Testing sites to acquire deep proprietary knowledge



→ Improved protection of Magnelis® in soils was assessed by third party







Brest, France, December 17* 2021

Global statement of the relative corrosion performance of Magnelis® in soils

Since 2006, the Institut de la Corrosion has performed comparative corrosion studies in soils of zinc based coatings for ArcelorMittal. The materials studied were mainly continuous hot dip zinc coating and continuous zinc aluminium magnesium coating (Magnelis®), both produced according to EN 10346. Most of these studies have been carried out under collaborative joint industrial programs including material suppliers and

The exposures consisted in field exposure, laboratory exposure using natural soils and synthetic soils. The range of parameters investigated, and exposure time are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Soil parameter ranges in the corrosion studies including Magnelis® based on DIN50929-3

Parameter	Range		
Exposure time	6 months to 5 years		
Texture	clay, silt and sand mixtures		
pH	4 to 9		
Resistivity	5 to 900 Ω m		
Chlorides	<10 to 2200 ppm		
Sulfates	0 to 507 ppm		
Sulfides	0 to 82 ppm		

The obtained results show that the average corrosion resistance of the Magnelis® in soils was improved by an average factor of 3.8, compared to continuous hot dip zinc coating. This factor has been calculated based on mass loss according to the ISO 8407 standard.

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Institut de la Corrosion SAS au capital de 500 000 € - Filiale de RISE Agréé par le Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche au titre du Crédit Impôt Recherche

Tel: +33 (0)2 98 05 15 52

"Corrosion resistance of Magnelis® in soils was improved by an average factor of 3.8 compared to continuous hot dip zinc coating"

Statement from French Corrosion Institute. This lab, subsidiary of RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB, is among the largest laboratories in the field of corrosion and corrosion protection of materials in the world. https://www.institut-corrosion.fr/?lang=en

Details including data and types of soils are specified in the French Corrosion Institute's statement Download here



→ Recent German standard for quantitative categorisation of soils



→ Adjust Magnelis® protection accordingly

DIN 50929-3

DIN 50929-3

Supersedes
DIN 50929-3:1985-09

Corrosion of metals -

Corrosion likelihood of metallic materials when subject to corrosion from the outside – $\,$

Part 3: Buried and underwater pipelines and structural components, English translation of DIN 50929-3:2018-03

Korrosion der Metalle – Korrosionswahrscheinlichkeit metalle Teil 3: Rohrleitungen und Bauteile in l Englische Übersetzung von DIN 50929

Corrosion des métaux – Probabilité de corrosion des matériau Partie 3: Conduites et éléments de cor

Partie 3: Conduites et éléments de cor Traduction anglaise de DIN 50929-3:2



Z	Parameters/ Measurands	Requirement or criterion	Test	Unit	Measurement range	Rating
	Soil samples					
Z_1	type of soil — cohesion — contamination	proportion of elutriable matter DIN EN 12501-2:2003-08, Table 1	method as in DVGW GW 9: 2011-09, Annex B, Module 5	mass fractions in %	< 10 10 to 30 30 to 50 50 to 80 > 80	+4 +2 0 -2 -4 -12
Z ₂	specific electrical soil resistivity	lowest resistivity after addition of water, measured in the cell	method as in DVGW GW 9: 2011-09, Annex B, Module 2	Ωm	> 500 200 to 500 200 to 50 20 to 50 10 to 20 < 10	+4 +2 0 -2 -4 -6
Z_3	moisture content of soil and reference for Z_6 to Z_{10}	water content after drying at 105 °C	method as in DVGW GW 9: 2011-09, Annex B, Module 1	mass fractions in %	< 20 > 20	0 -1
Z_4	pH value	pH value for 50 % water content	method as in DVGW GW 9: 2011-09, Annex B, Module 2	_	> 9 6 to 9 4 to 6 < 4	+2 ^a 0 -1 -3

Recent German standard, also available in English, defines 4 types of soil category based on soils parameters

Table 3 — Classification of soils, corrosion load and likelihood of free corrosion of unalloyed and low-alloy ferrous materials

B_0 or B_1 values	Soil category	Corrosion load ^a	Likelihood of corrosion based on the B1 value	
	ba ed on the \boldsymbol{B}_0 value		Pitting corrosion	Uniform corrosion
≥ 0	Ia	very low	very low	very low
−1 to −4	Ib	low	low	very low
−5 to −10	II	medium	medium	low
< -10	III	high	high	medium

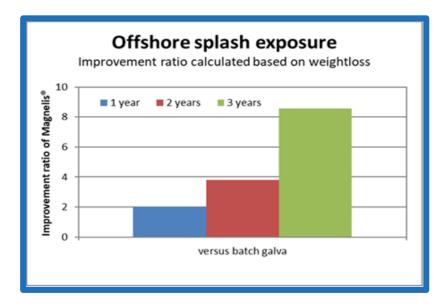
The order of magnitude of the corrosion rate to be expected is specified in Table 1. In the case of pipes and tanks, priority shall be given to the assessment of permanent leak tightness. In this case, the rate of pitting corrosion is to be considered. In the case of structural components, priority shall be given to the assessment of permanent strength. In this case, the rate of uniform corrosion is to be considered.

Magnelis® ZM430 and ZM620 or above are recommended for poles rammed in soils

Possible use of Magnelis® also in concrete

The corrosion load corresponds to the likelihood of free corrosion in the absence of extensive concentration cells (see 6.1.2).

→ Improved protection of Magnelis® in contact with water





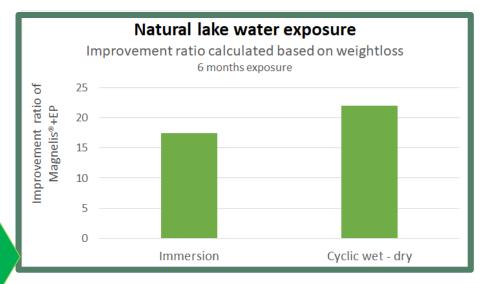


Magnelis® performs significantly better (improvement ratio up to 8) compared with batch galvanised steels.

Efficient solution for floating structures in brackish waters.

Magnelis® performs significantly better (improvement ratio up to 22) compared with batch galvanised steels

Efficient solution for floating structures in fresh/sweet water.





Sustainability of mounting structures

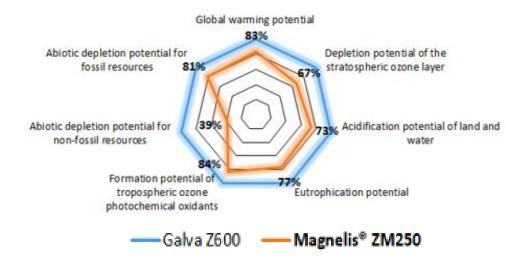
→ Magnelis® environmental benefits vs galvanised steels



Reduced zinc run-off rate of Magnelis® in soils & waters

Reduced usage of natural resources (Environment Product Declaration)

Magnelis® ZM250 vs galva Z600 (similar in corrosion protection) - per m² - Scope: coating only from cradle-to-gate. Based on LCA model approved by IBU independent program operator, validated for the assessed products.



Positive influence on each environmental impact.

61% reduction on the consumption of scarce resources (Zn mainly).

Magnelis® is also RoHS compliant (Restriction of Hazardous Substances)

ArcelorMittal
Plat Carbon Europe

ArcelorMittal
Plat Carbon Europe

ArcelorMittal

Version 22: 12/05/2021

Legal Entity: AM Belgium (Liège, Cent, Genk), AM Bremen (Bremen, Brema), AM Eisenhüttenstadt, AM España (Aviès, Gijon, Etxebarni, Lesaka, Legasa, Sagunto), AM France (Basse Indre, Desvres, Dunkerque, Mardysk, Mortataire, Florange, Mouzon), AM Médierranée (Fox, Sc Chély), AM Avelino e Canossa, AM Poland (Kraków, Dabrowa Górnicza, Świejtochlowice, Sosnowiec, Chorzów), AM Sestao, AM Tailored Blanks

Declaration of compliance with European Directive 2011/85/EU on the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) and its amendments Market Industry

Flat carbon steels and their coatings do not contain Lead, Cadmium, Meroury, Hexavelent Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB). Polybrominated biphenyl ethers (PBB), Bio(2-ethyl-texyl) prithalate (ICENE), Bioch bendy ethylate (PBB). Bioch bendy ethylate (PBB).

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), Bisi(2-ethyl+exyl) phthalate (DEHP), Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) and Dissoubyl phthalate (DIBP) above the threshold indicated in Annex II of the European Directive 2011/85/EU as amended by Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/863 of 31 March 2015.

Are therefore compliant with the RoHS directive at the above-mentioned date

Steels and metallic coatings

Hot rolled and cold rolled steels, Electrical steels

Metallic coatings: Hot Dip Galvanized, Electrogalvanized, Galfan, Alusi[®], Alupur[®], Jetskin[®], Magnelis[®], Optigal[®].

Those products are manufactured without intentional additions of lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium and, in particular, are in compliance with Commission delegated Directive (EU) 2018/739 of March 1st, 2018.

Finishing treatments

Protective Oils, Phosphatation, E-passivation[®], Easyfilm[®] E, Easyfilm[®] HPE, Easyfilm[®] Ready-to-Ename Easyfilm[®] Ready-to-Paint and Electrical Steel Varnishes.

Organic coated Steels:

Joëlle Richard

The Nature collection, including the Solano®, Granite®, and Estetic® products

ArcelorMittal Flat Carbon Europe
E-mail: joelle.richard@arcelormittal.com
André Fouarge
Manager

Head of Segment & Product Sales Steering ArcelorMittal Flat Carbon Europe

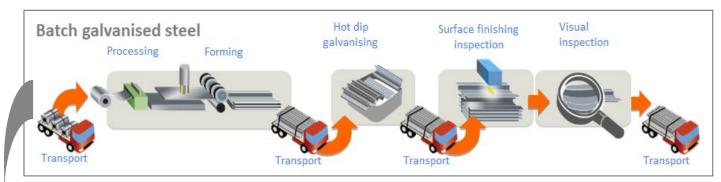


Postal address: ArcetorMittal Flat Carbon Europ 24-28 boulevant d'Avranches L-1160 Luxembourg

g/m²/year 0.5 Magnelis[®] Dissolution rate of the material from the surface Source: French Corrosion Institute

Sustainability of mounting structures

→ Magnelis® benefits vs batch galvanised steels

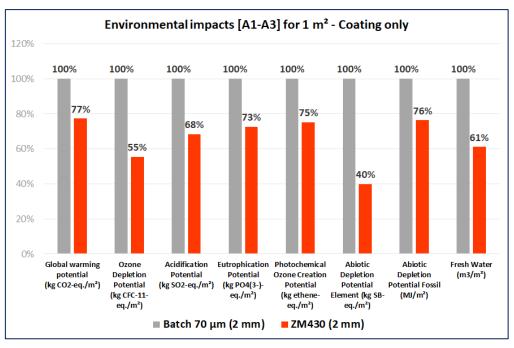




Benefits of Magnelis®vs batch galvanised steels:

- Cost reduction (Zinc, transport, manpower...)
- Time saving (simplified logistic & project management)
- Availability (capacities)
- 100% online surface quality control (both sides)
- Compatibility with high strength steels
- Higher geometrical tolerances (flatness, straightness)
- No design constraints

Comparative environmental impacts at equivalent corrosion protection between Magnelis® and batch galvanised



Source: EPD, hot dip galvanisation process data used as proxy for batch galvanising process.



Several levers and domains to act on sustainability from the early design stage to the end-of-life

Engineering Construction Procurement

- Eco-Design:
 - → Selection of materials with reduced footprint
 - alu-steel
 - XCarb®: towards carbon neutral steel
 - → Optimal use of materials
- Eco- Construction:
 - → Minimize waste on-site
 - → Reduce energy & resources
- Sustainable Procurement:
 - → Selection of suppliers upon how they operate

Operation Maintenance

- Limited maintenance thanks to long durable materials
- Limited water consumption for PV panel cleaning
- Durable & robust mounting structures, able for retrofitting
- Reduced run-off or pollutions (e.g. cleaning agents in nature)

End of life

- Total or partial reuse of some components or...
- Dismantle, evacuate, sort & recycle materials at the end of life (e.g rammed poles versus concrete foundations)



Ambitious targets



- Group target to reach net zero by 2050
- Group target to reduce CO₂ by 25% by 2030
- Europe target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 35% by 2030

Major investments



 \$10 billion total investment to achieve 2030 decarbonisation target

Customer focussed



- First to market with CO2 reduced solutions for customers
- XCarb® green steel certificates
- XCarb[®] recycled and renewably produced

Transparent data



- In-house expertise
- Product carbon footprints calculations





A. Steelmaking transformation

B. Energy transformation

C. Increased use of scrap

D. Clean electricity

E. Offsetting residual emissions

- Step change not seen in steel industry for over 100 years.
- Shift from BF (Blast Furnace) to EAF-DRI (Electric Arc Furnace-Direct Reduced Iron).
- From sinter to pellets.

- Three options: clean electricity (green H2), fossil carbon with CCS, circular carbon.
- Green H2 needs access to renewable energy at affordable prices.
- Energy infrastructure investment required for European steel industry to shift to green H2 is €450-700bn



Green Green Zero electricity hydrogen emissions steel

- Continue to optimise the use of recycled scrap in BF-BOF and EAF-DRI routes.
- But recognising that scrap is a limited resource, steel demand will continue to outweigh scrap availability for many decades.
- Transition from BF-BOF to EAF-DRI will increase electricity needs of steel production process.
- This electricity must also need to come from clean sources.
- Guarantees of Origin and Power Purchase Agreements will be needed.
- There are likely to be residual emissions where there is no technologically feasible alternative or costs will remain prohibitively high.
- We estimate this will be <5% of our emissions.
- These residual emission will be dealt with using high-quality offsets and carbon credits.



DRI-EAF



XCarb® green steel certificates

CO₂ reduction projects

- Enabling major investments to decarbonise the blast furnace.
- Technologies include gas injection, biomass (Torero) and carbon capture and utilisation (Carbalyst).

Verified by DNV

CO₂ savings are independently verified by DNV.

Scope 3 reduction for customers

 Enables customers to reduce their Scope 3 emissions by 2.1tCO₂ per tonne of XCarb® green steel certificates.

Available with Magnelis®

 XCarb® green steel certificates available with all steels sold by ArcelorMittal Europe – Flat Products, including Magnelis®

















NewCo

Company war

This certificate aftests that Arcelent/Mile Europe - Rolf Products has sovied 2,112 metric tonness of CO₂e and that NewCo has purchased 1000 metric tonnes of XCata^{No} green steel certificates from Arcelent/Mile Rolf Carbon Europe S.A. This will enable NiewCo to report an equivalent reduction in their Scope 3 emissions in accordance with the Cincenhouse Gos Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. DNY OI, Business. Assurance Services UK Limited has verified the CO₂e strings and corresponding XCata^{No} green steel certificate purchase.

123455-78

COse saving

Cottificate or 1,000 tecnes Is sue-date (1) January 2021

Forthe Issuing office: Another Mile Cortice Burson 24 Businessel (Claramites Histories) course

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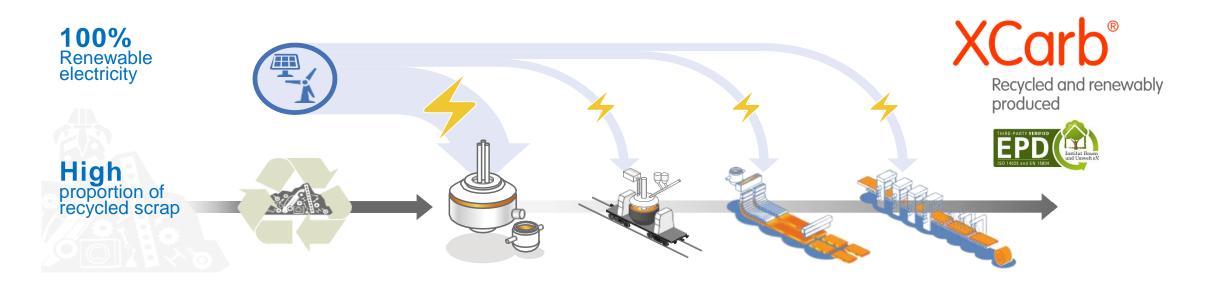
Independent Assurance

We commissioned DNV GL to provide assurance over the COse soutings used by Accelertifitid in the basis for looking XCash^{rus} Cheen shed certificates.

See overleaf for DNVCK's full assurance statement.



XCarb® recycled and renewably produced



- CO₂ reduced coils made in ArcelorMittal Sestao's EAF using 100% renewable energy and a high proportion of recycled scrap.
- CO₂ footprint as low as 500kgCO₂ per tonne of hot rolled coil, on a life cycle basis (cradle-to-gate).
- A variety of coatings can be offered using substrate from ArcelorMittal Sestao.
- Supplied with an EPD verified by third party.
- Available soon with Magnelis® please ask about availability.



At the end-of-life Magnelis® steel is infinitely recyclable

Engineering Construction Procurement

- Eco-Design:
 - → Selection of materials with reduced footprint
 - Alu-steel
 - XCarb™: towards carbon neutral steel
 - → Optimal use of materials
- Eco- Construction:
 - → Minimize wastes on-site
 - → Reduce energy & resources
- Sustainable Procurement:
 - → Selection of suppliers upon how they operate

Operation Maintenance

- Limited maintenance thanks to long durable materials
- Limited water consumption for PV panel cleaning
- Durable & robust mounting structures, able for retrofitting
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End of life

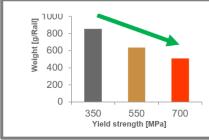




Reduce your environmental impact with ArcelorMittal steel



Magnelis® durable steel



HyPer® high strength steels



XCarb® Green Steel certificates
XCarb® Recycled and Renewably Produced



Reducing the environmental impact of PV mounting structures



10 February 2022

