

LEED Green Building KPIs

The LEED system was developed in 2000 and operated by the **US, Canada and India** Green Building Councils as voluntary certification systems for environmental friendly buildings. Federal and many local governments have requirements for publically owned and funded projects.

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is today's globally most widespread system. It addresses the following topics: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy & Atmosphere, Material & Resources, Indoor Environmental Quality, and Innovation & Design Process.

The sustainability aspects listed as follows are identified to be relevant for Outokumpu's stainless steel products.

LEED MR Credit 1 – Building reuse

Due to their durability, stainless steel building products can usually be reused during renovations.

LEED MR Credit 2 – Diversion from landfill

Stainless steel scrap has a high value as secondary raw material, and it is 100 % recyclable without loss of quality. According to the International Stainless Steel Forum up to 92 % of stainless steel used in buildings and construction are collected for recycling at end-of-life.

LEED MR Credit 4 – Recycled Content

Outokumpu's stainless steel contains 88 – 91 % recycled steel

Percentage of post-consumer content: 37 – 38 %

Percentage of pre-consumer content: 51 - 53 %

LEED MR Credit 5 – Regional Materials

Outokumpu's stainless steel is melted in Finland, Sweden or in the UK. Further processing takes place at different locations around the world.

LEED EQ Credit 4 – Indoor air quality

Uncoated stainless steel panels do not release volatile organic compounds or other fumes into air.

LEED SS Credit 7 – Heat island effect

The SRI of stainless steels will vary depending on finish, but uncoated stainless steels generally exceed the steep slope SRI requirement of ≥ 29 . Finish data can be obtained from Outokumpu.