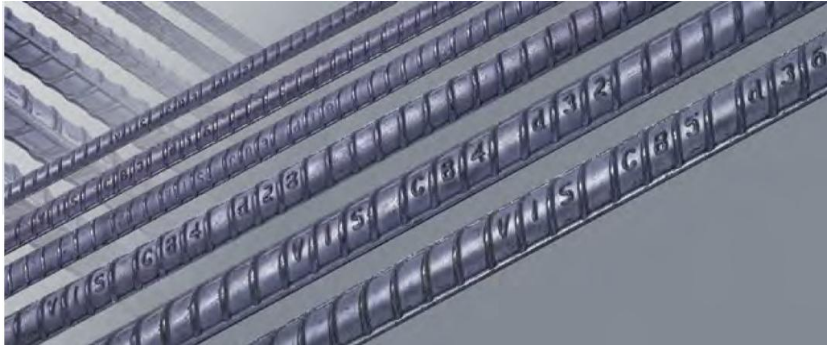


ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

REBAR

CONSTRUCTION STEEL PRODUCT FROM HAI PHONG PLANT



Rebar is primarily used to reinforce concrete structures in buildings, bridges, and various civil and infrastructure projects.



Vietnam Italy Steel Joint Stock Company (VISCO), established in 2002, specializes in manufacturing and trading high-quality construction steel.

Using modern EAF processes and recycled materials, VISCO produces steel that reduces the consumption of virgin resources and minimizes the environmental burden associated with raw material extraction.

Since beginning production in 2002, VISCO has supplied rebar, wire rod, drawing wire rod, and steel billets that meet leading international standards, including British, American, and Japanese standards.

The company is certified to ISO 9001:2015 for quality management and ISO 14001:2015 for environmental management.



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



Rebar – Hai Phong Plant

According to ISO 14025,
and EN 15804+A2,

EPD PROGRAM AND PROGRAM OPERATOR NAME, ADDRESS, LOGO, AND WEBSITE	UL ENVIRONMENT 333 PFINGSTEN ROAD NORTHBROOK, IL 60611	HTTPS://WWW.UL.COM/ HTTPS://SPOT.UL.COM/
GENERAL PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS AND VERSION NUMBER	PROGRAM OPERATOR RULES V2.7 2022	
MANUFACTURER NAME AND ADDRESS	Vietnam Italy Steel Joint Stock Company – Hai Phong Plant Nam Cau Kien Industrial Park, Thien Huong Ward, Hai Phong City, Vietnam	
DECLARATION NUMBER	4792003281.101,1	
DECLARED PRODUCT & FUNCTIONAL UNIT OR DECLARED UNIT	1 metric ton of Rebar	
REFERENCE PCR AND VERSION NUMBER	PCR 2019:14 Construction Products (EN 15804+A2) v.2.0.1	
DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT APPLICATION/USE	Primarily used to reinforce concrete structures in buildings, bridges, and various civil and infrastructure projects	
PRODUCT RSL DESCRIPTION (IF APPL.)	N/A	
MARKETS OF APPLICABILITY	Global	
DATE OF ISSUE	February 12, 2026	
PERIOD OF VALIDITY	February 12, 2031	
EPD TYPE	Product-specific	
RANGE OF DATASET VARIABILITY	Mean	
EPD SCOPE	Cradle-to-gate with modules C1-C4 and module D	
YEAR(S) OF REPORTED PRIMARY DATA	July 2025 – December 2025	
LCA SOFTWARE & VERSION NUMBER	Simapro Craft v10.2.0.3	
LCI DATABASE(S) & VERSION NUMBER	Ecoinvent 3.11 (EN15804)	
LCIA METHODOLOGY & VERSION NUMBER	EF 3.1, EN 15804	
The PCR review was conducted by:	The International EPD System	
	LCA-lab srl, SAPI srl	
	info@environdec.com	
This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025: 2006. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTERNAL	Skye Tang, UL Solutions	<i>Skye Tang.</i>
This life cycle assessment was conducted in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:	Jess Chen, UL Solutions	
This life cycle assessment was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:	YeonSung Mo, H.I.Pathway Co., LTD.	<i>YeonSung Mo</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



Rebar– Hai Phong Plant



According to ISO 14025,
and EN 15804+A2

LIMITATIONS

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: EPDs from different programs may not be comparable. Full conformance with a PCR allows EPD comparability only 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 results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



Rebar– Hai Phong Plant



According to ISO 14025,
and EN 15804+A2

1. Product Definition and Information

1.1. Description of Company/Organization

Vietnam Italy Steel Joint Stock Company (VISCO) was established in 2002 with the main business of manufacturing and trading of construction steel.

The company has identified the market segment that is aimed at high quality construction steel products. Therefore, the company has invested in a steel rolling factory with a capacity of 350,000 tons / year, 100% synchronous import equipment, Danieli Morgardshammar technology provided by the world's leading steel corporation Daniel - Italy and a steel billet factory with the capacity of 552,000 tons / year by Consteel technology - steel refining technology with electric arc furnace feeding continuously across the body of the furnace.

With electric arc furnace production technology, the most modern technology in the world today, and using recycled materials, VIS steel reduces the consumption of virgin resources and minimizes the environmental burden associated with raw material extraction.

Start production since 2002, Vietnam Italy Steel is supplying products: rebar, wire rod, drawing wire rod and steel billet which meet the world's top-quality standards: British standards, American standards, Japanese standards....Vietnam Italy Steel has received the certificate of quality management ISO 9001: 2015 and environmental management certificate ISO 14001: 2015 and many awards for prestigious products - quality.

1.2. Product Description

Product Identification

- Product name: Rebar
- Product category: Construction steel
- Manufacturer: Vietnam Italy Steel Joint Stock Company – Hai Phong Plant
- Production site: Hai Phong City, Vietnam

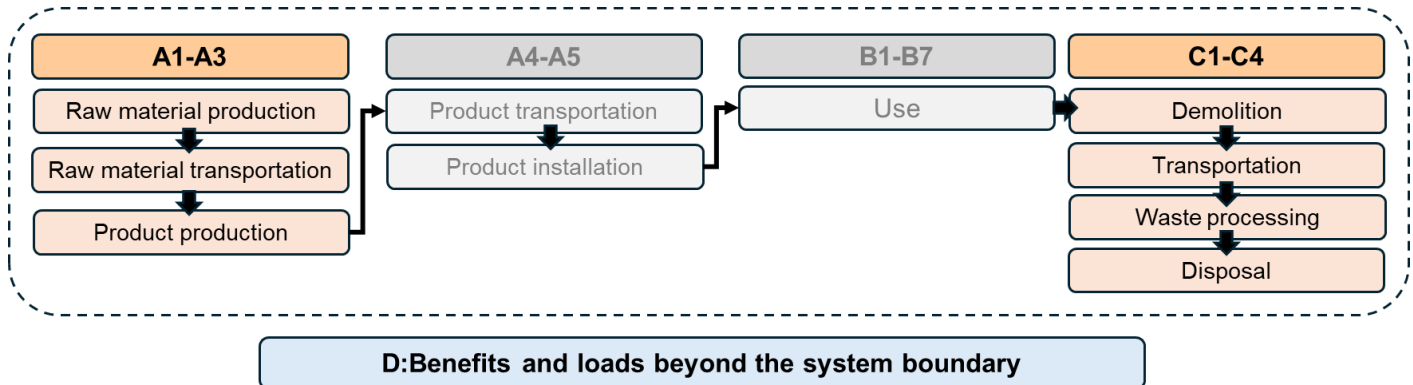
Product Specification

- Product size: From D10 mm ÷ D40 mm
- Length: From 6m ÷ 14m
- Weight of steel bundle: W - 3 tons
- Surface: Glossy, non crack, with embossed brand "VIS" and diameter of steel bar. Exp: VIS CB5 d36
- Color: Featured steel color
- Cross – Section: Circularity
- Unit mass: Stability
- Standard: Ability to meet the standard requirement of ASTM A615 / A615M (America), JIS G 3112: 2020 (Japan), TCVN 1651-2: 2018 (Vietnam), BS 4449 : 2005 (Britain)





Flow Diagram



[-]: System boundary [] : Included Stages [] : Excluded Stages

Figure 1: System boundary

Product Average

This EPD is a product-specific EPD. The declaration is for the steel product nominated as the product manufactured by Vietnam Italy Steel Joint Stock Company (VISCO).

1.3. Application

Rebar is primarily used to reinforce concrete structures in buildings, bridges, and various civil and infrastructure projects.

1.4. Declaration of Methodological Framework

- Referenced PCR: PCR 2019:14 Construction Products (EN 15804+A2) v.2.0.1.
- Declared unit: 1 metric ton of Rebar.
- System boundaries: Cradle-to-gate with modules C1-C4 and module D. (A1–A3, C1–C4, and D).
- Cut-off: Please refer to the 2.4 section.
- Data quality: Please refer to the 2.6 section.
- Allocation: Please refer to the 2.8 section.

1.5. Technical Requirements

Technical requirements can be found in the link:

- <https://vis.com.vn/brochure-cataloge>
- [Rebar - VIS](#)



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



Rebar– Hai Phong Plant

According to ISO 14025,
and EN 15804+A2

1.6. Properties of Declared Product as Delivered

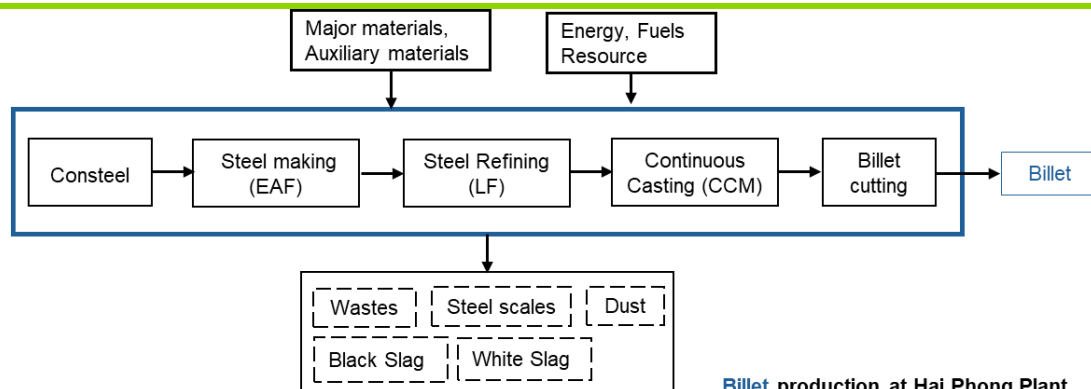
Please refer to “Product Specification” under section 1.2 Product Description.

1.7. Material Composition

Table1. Chemical composition of the rebar

STANDARD	GRADE	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION					
		C	Mn	Si	P	S	N
TCVN1651 -2:2018 (Vietnam)	CB 300-V	-	-	-	0.05 MAX	0.05 MAX	-
	CB 400-V	0.29 MAX	1.80 MAX	0.55 MAX	0.04 MAX	0.04 MAX	-
	CB 500-V	0.32 MAX	1.80 MAX	0.55 MAX	0.04 MAX	0.04 MAX	-
	CB 600-V	-	-	-	0.04 MAX	0.04 MAX	-
ASTM A615 A615M-20 (America)	Grade 40	-	-	-	0.06 MAX	-	-
	Grade 60	-	-	-	0.060 MAX	-	-
JIS G3112: 2020 (Japan)	SR 235	-	-	-	0.050 MAX	0.050 MAX	-
	SR 295	-	-	-	0.050 MAX	0.050 MAX	-
	SD 295	0.27 MAX	1.50 MAX	0.55 MAX	0.050 MAX	0.050 MAX	-
	SD 345	0.27 MAX	1.60 MAX	0.55 MAX	0.040 MAX	0.040 MAX	-
	SD 390	0.29 MAX	1.80 MAX	0.55 MAX	0.040 MAX	0.040 MAX	-
	SD 490	0.32 MAX	1.80 MAX	0.55 MAX	0.040 MAX	0.040 MAX	-
BS 4449 – 2005 (Britain)	B 500B	0.25 MAX	-	-	0.050 MAX	0.050 MAX	0.012 MAX

1.8. Manufacturing



Billet production at Hai Phong Plant



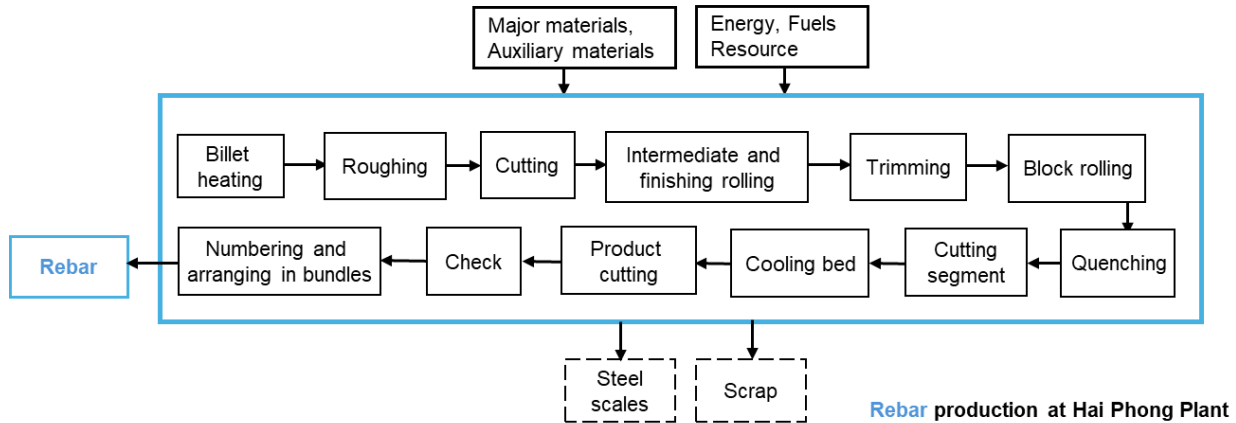


Figure 2: Rebar production process

Rebar is produced using in-house manufactured steel billets as the primary raw material. Since the Hai Phong Plant operates both the billet production process and the rebar rolling process, the LCI and LCIA calculations are divided into a “billet process” and a “rebar process.”

- Billet process:

Billets are mainly produced from scrap steel. The billet production process is as follows: inspected and qualified scrap steel is first preheated in a heating furnace, then melted and refined in an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF). The molten steel is subsequently cast into billets through a Continuous Casting Machine (CCM), followed by cutting to complete the billet manufacturing process. The finished billets are then used for rebar production.

- Rebar process:

The billets are first fed into a heating furnace to soften them for further processing. After heating, the billet is trimmed, and the material proceeds to the rolling process, which includes intermediate rolling and finishing rolling. This is followed by trimming and deeper forming operations such as block rolling. After completing these steps, the steel undergoes quenching and final cutting. The semi-finished products are then transferred to the cooling bed for cooling and subsequently processed, packaged, and dispatched, completing the rebar manufacturing process.

1.9. Packaging

No packaging materials are used.

1.10. Transportation

Including raw material transportation and End-of-life stage waste transportation.

1.11. Product Installation



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



Rebar– Hai Phong Plant



According to ISO 14025,
and EN 15804+A2

N/A (The use stage is not not declared in this study.)

1.12. Use

N/A (The use stage is not not declared in this study.)

1.13. Reference Service Life and Estimated Building Service Life

N/A (Since the product used declared unit, reference service life is not applicable.)

1.14. Reuse, Recycling, and Energy Recovery

Steel products can be 100% recycled as steel scrap and remelted circularly back to steel production.

In this study, 85% of the steel waste is assumed to be recovered as secondary material, based on data from the World Steel Association.

1.15. Disposal

In this study, it is assumed that 15% of the steel waste is landfilled.

2. Life Cycle Assessment Background Information

2.1. Functional or Declared Unit

Based on the PCR, the study uses a declared unit. The declared unit is one metric ton (tonne) of Rebar.

This EPD encompasses all types and grades of Rebar product groups produced by VISCO - Hai Phong Plant.

2.2. System Boundary

Table 2. Description of the system boundary modules

	PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE						END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY	
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from gate to site	Assembly/Install	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Building Operational Energy Use During Product Use	Building Operational Water Use During Product Use	Deconstruction	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery, Recycling Potential
EPD Type	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X

The system boundary of this EPD follows a cradle-to-gate with modules C1-C4 and module D.

In accordance with the PCR requirements, the following processes and goods are excluded from the system





boundaries:

- Personnel-related processes: Activities such as business travel, commuting of personnel, and research and development activities not directly associated with the production of the target product are excluded.
- Infrastructure and capital goods: The production and end-of-life stages of infrastructure and capital goods used within the product system are excluded, as these items are not consumed during production and retain their function for more than three years. Examples include buildings where the product or upstream materials are manufactured, machinery used for producing the product or its components, and vehicles used for transportation within the product system.

2.3. Estimates and Assumptions

The general assumptions applied throughout this study are as follows:

- Unit conversion: Since some material usage records or purchase quantities are not expressed in weight units, and the emission factors for coal and lump coal combustion are provided in energy units (MJ), unit conversion is required to complete the LCI calculation.
- Road transportation: Domestic road transport is assumed to utilize Euro 4–equivalent diesel vehicles, in accordance with Vietnam’s transportation policy.
- Transport distance data sources: Marine transport distances are obtained from MarineTraffic, while road transport distances are derived from Google Maps.

2.4. Cut-off Criteria

All the flows are included and there is no cut-off used in this study.

2.5. Data Sources

The data is based on company-specific primary data derived from consumption records, electricity bill and water bill for both billet production and rebar production.

Secondary data for upstream processes—including raw materials, auxiliary materials, packaging, energy, and resource inputs—were sourced from the Ecoinvent database.

2.6. Data Quality

Temporal Coverage

The primary data covers the period from October 2024 to September 2025 for billet. The data collection period meets the data quality requirements specified in the PCR and is considered to have good time representativeness.

The primary data for rebar production covers the period from July 2025 to December 2025. Since rebar production only began in July 2025, the LCI data is based on a six month production period. The data will be updated and reverified once a full 12 month data set becomes available.

Geographical Coverage

The geographical scope of product manufacturing is in Hai Phong, Vietnam. All primary production data were collected





Rebar– Hai Phong Plant



According to ISO 14025,
and EN 15804+A2

directly from the manufacturer, and the geographical representativeness of these data is considered very good.

Since primary geographical data for raw materials were not available, proxy datasets were used in this study. The selected datasets were chosen based on the closest geographical match available in the database to ensure appropriate regional representativeness.

Technological Coverage

Data used for the processes and products under study reflect the same technological conditions defined in the goal and scope, meaning that identical or equivalent technology has been applied throughout the assessment.

Dataset

Background data for materials, production processes, transportation, and end-of-life (EoL) stages were sourced from the ecoinvent v3.11 LCI database. The ecoinvent database is one of the most comprehensive and widely recognized LCI libraries available, providing detailed information on data quality and representativeness.

2.7. Period under Review

The period of the study covers from July 2025 to December 2025. The data will be updated once a full 12 month data set becomes available.

2.8. Allocation

- Billet production:

The primary product is the billet; however, several co-products—such as black slag, coal slag, etc.—are also generated and sold to downstream for use as raw materials. In accordance with the PCR, economic allocation is applied. The economic values used in the calculation represent a three-year average market prices of the product and co-product.

- Rebar production:

The output includes rebar (main product), scrap, scales and rolled sludge for rebar production.

Scrap is internally reused within the plant, while scales and rolled sludge may have potential market value; however, their available sales data covers less than one full year and therefore cannot serve as a reliable basis for determining economic value. Following the conservative approach by the PCR, scales and rolled sludge are treated as having no economic value. As a result, no environmental burdens are allocated to the co-products in the rebar production, and all burdens are assigned to the rebar.

3. Life Cycle Assessment Scenarios

Table 3. End of life (C1-C4)

NAME	VALUE	UNIT
------	-------	------



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Assumptions for scenario development	At the end-of-life stage of construction steel products, the assumed scenario includes dismantling of the product, transportation to an end-of-life treatment facility, processing of secondary (recyclable) materials, and the final disposal of any non-recoverable steel fractions.		
Collection process (specified by type)	Collected separately	0	tonne
	Collected with mixed construction waste	1	tonne
Recovery (specified by type)	Reuse	0	tonne
	Recycling	0.85	tonne
	Landfill	0	tonne
	Incineration	0	tonne
	Incineration with energy recovery	0	tonne
	Energy conversion efficiency rate	-	-
Disposal (specified by type)	Product or material for final deposition	0.15	tonne
Removals of biogenic carbon (excluding packaging)		-	kg CO2

Scenario in Module D

Steel is fully recyclable, and an 85% recovery rate—based on World Steel data—is applied to calculate the end-of-life (EoL) recycling credit. This credit reflects both the burdens associated with recycling processes and the environmental benefits arising from the substitution of primary (virgin) steel production. Declared benefits and loads associated with the net flow of secondary material are included in Module D, while co-product allocation is excluded in accordance with PCR requirements.

Metals are assumed to reach the end-of-waste state after sorting and shredding processes. Module D therefore captures the treatment of recovered scrap, the net benefits associated with its recycling potential, and the avoided impacts resulting from the replacement of virgin steel production. The calculation of Module D is based on the average production data of the facility.

4. Life Cycle Assessment Results

4.1. Life Cycle Impact Assessment Results

Table 4. Environmental Impact Results according to EN 15804

EF3.1 (EN 15804+A2)	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	8.06E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	4.11E+00	8.70E-02	7.18E+01
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	8.08E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	4.10E+00	8.70E-02	7.41E+01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	-2.30E+00	8.00E-05	4.98E-03	8.24E-03	1.75E-05	-2.24E+00
GWP-LULUC	kg CO2 eq.	2.04E-01	4.08E-05	7.26E-03	2.97E-03	8.90E-06	-7.83E-02
ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	6.91E-06	5.92E-09	2.05E-07	5.00E-08	1.29E-09	-2.40E-07
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	9.01E+00	3.56E-03	5.52E-02	3.16E-02	7.77E-04	1.15E-01
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	3.48E-01	1.28E-05	1.77E-03	7.02E-04	2.80E-06	1.20E-02
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.63E+00	1.66E-03	1.75E-02	1.31E-02	3.62E-04	-2.73E-04



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



Rebar– Hai Phong Plant

According to ISO 14025,
and EN 15804+A2

EF3.1 (EN 15804+A2)	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1.75E+01	1.82E-02	1.90E-01	1.42E-01	3.96E-03	5.64E-01
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	4.95E+00	5.43E-03	7.48E-02	4.24E-02	1.19E-03	1.58E-01
ADP-M&M	kg Sb eq.	7.92E-04	1.39E-07	5.29E-05	2.22E-06	3.03E-08	-3.55E-04
ADP-fossil	MJ	9.26E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	5.39E+01	1.13E+00	4.86E+02
WDP	m ³	4.06E+01	1.50E-02	1.27E+00	3.82E-01	3.28E-03	-5.57E+01

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

- GWP-fossil: Global Warming Potential fossil fuels
- GWP-biogenic: Global Warming Potential biogenic
- GWP-LULUC: Global Warming Potential land use and land use change
- GWP-total: Global Warming Potential
- ODP: Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
- AP: Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance
- EP-freshwater: Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment.
- EP-marine: Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment.
- EP-terrestrial: Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance
- POCP: Formation potential of tropospheric ozone
- ADP-M&M: Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (minerals and metals)
- ADP-fossil: Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources
- WDP: Water deprivation potential, deprivation weighted water consumption

Table 5. Environmental Impact Results – GWP-GHG indicator according to EN 15804

EF3.1 (EN 15804+A2)	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	8.08E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	4.10E+00	8.70E-02	7.40E+01

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

4.2. Life Cycle Inventory Results

Table 6. Resource Use

PARAMETER	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
RPR _E	MJ	1.30E+03	3.26E-02	3.11E+00	2.50E+00	7.10E-03	-8.13E+00
RPR _M	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RPR _T	MJ	1.30E+03	3.26E-02	3.11E+00	2.50E+00	7.10E-03	-8.13E+00
NRPR _E	MJ	9.29E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	5.39E+01	1.13E+00	4.84E+01
NRPR _M	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR _T	MJ	9.29E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	5.39E+01	1.13E+00	4.84E+01
SM	Kg	5.39E+01	2.15E-03	9.85E-02	1.70E-02	4.69E-04	-9.81E+00
RSF	MJ	1.92E-02	5.63E-06	1.27E-03	4.87E-05	1.23E-06	-1.02E-03
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m ³	2.46E+00	3.67E-04	3.10E-02	1.02E-02	8.00E-05	-1.34E-01

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.



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According to ISO 14025,
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of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

PERE: Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
 PERM: Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
 PERT: Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as materials)
 PENRE: Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
 PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
 PENRT: Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as materials)
 SM: Use of secondary material
 RSF: Use of renewable secondary fuels
 NRSF: Use of non-renewable secondary fuels
 FW: Net use of fresh water

Table 7. Output Flows and Waste Categories

PARAMETER	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	Kg	1.35E+02	5.82E-03	5.12E-01	1.61E-01	1.27E-03	-9.99E-01
NHWD	Kg	1.76E+03	8.48E-02	9.86E+00	3.56E+00	1.85E-02	-2.48E+02
RWD	Kg	1.81E-03	5.42E-07	4.42E-05	4.73E-05	1.18E-07	-1.32E-04
CRU	Kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR	Kg	1.49E+00	2.31E-05	2.52E-03	1.29E-03	5.04E-06	-3.62E-04
MER	Kg	3.11E-04	7.37E-08	1.49E-05	2.02E-06	1.61E-08	-7.37E-06
EEE	MJ	7.07E-01	2.45E-04	1.87E-02	2.15E-02	5.36E-05	-4.82E-02
ETE	MJ	5.87E-01	1.15E-04	3.33E-02	1.51E-03	2.51E-05	-2.30E-02

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

HWD: Hazardous waste disposed
 NHWD: Non-hazardous waste disposed
 RWD: Radioactive waste disposed
 *The characteristics that render waste hazardous are described in existing applicable legislation, e.g. in the European Waste Framework Directive.

CRU: Components for re-use
 MFR: Materials for recycling
 MER: Materials for energy recovery
 EEE: Exported electric energy
 ETE: Exported thermal energy

*The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the end points of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.

4.3. Additional LCA results-100% Recycling scenario

Table 8. Environmental Impact Results according to EN 15804

EF3.1 (EN 15804+A2)	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	8.06E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	4.84E+00	0.00E+00	7.15E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	8.08E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	4.82E+00	0.00E+00	7.39E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	-2.30E+00	8.00E-05	4.98E-03	9.69E-03	0.00E+00	-2.23E-01
GWP-LULUC	kg CO2 eq.	2.04E-01	4.08E-05	7.26E-03	3.49E-03	0.00E+00	-7.80E-03



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ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	6.91E-06	5.92E-09	2.05E-07	5.89E-08	0.00E+00	-2.39E-08
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	9.01E+00	3.56E-03	5.52E-02	3.72E-02	0.00E+00	1.14E-02
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	3.48E-01	1.28E-05	1.77E-03	8.26E-04	0.00E+00	1.20E-03
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.63E+00	1.66E-03	1.75E-02	1.54E-02	0.00E+00	-2.72E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1.75E+01	1.82E-02	1.90E-01	1.67E-01	0.00E+00	5.62E-02
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	4.95E+00	5.43E-03	7.48E-02	4.99E-02	0.00E+00	1.57E-02
ADP-M&M	kg Sb eq.	7.92E-04	1.39E-07	5.29E-05	2.62E-06	0.00E+00	-3.54E-05
ADP-fossil	MJ	9.26E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	6.34E+01	0.00E+00	4.84E+01
WDP	m ³	4.06E+01	1.50E-02	1.27E+00	4.50E-01	0.00E+00	-5.55E+00

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

Table 9. Environmental Impact Results – GWP-GHG indicator according to EN 15804

EF3.1 (EN 15804+A2)	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	8.08E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	4.82E+00	0.00E+00	7.38E+00

Table 10. Resource Use

PARAMETER	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
RPR _E	MJ	1.30E+03	3.26E-02	3.11E+00	2.94E+00	0.00E+00	-8.13E+00
RPR _M	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RPR _T	MJ	1.30E+03	3.26E-02	3.11E+00	2.94E+00	0.00E+00	-8.13E+00
NRPR _E	MJ	9.29E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	6.34E+01	0.00E+00	4.84E+01
NRPR _M	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR _T	MJ	9.29E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	6.34E+01	0.00E+00	4.84E+01
SM	Kg	5.39E+01	2.15E-03	9.85E-02	2.01E-02	0.00E+00	-9.81E+00
RSF	MJ	1.92E-02	5.63E-06	1.27E-03	5.73E-05	0.00E+00	-1.02E-03
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m ³	2.46E+00	3.67E-04	3.10E-02	1.20E-02	0.00E+00	-1.34E-01

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

Table 11. Output Flows and Waste Categories

PARAMETER	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	Kg	1.35E+02	5.82E-03	5.12E-01	1.90E-01	0.00E+00	-9.99E-01
NHWD	Kg	1.76E+03	8.48E-02	9.86E+00	4.19E+00	0.00E+00	-2.48E+02

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RWD	Kg	1.81E-03	5.42E-07	4.42E-05	5.57E-05	0.00E+00	-1.32E-04
CRU	Kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR	Kg	1.49E+00	2.31E-05	2.52E-03	1.51E-03	0.00E+00	-3.62E-04
MER	Kg	3.11E-04	7.37E-08	1.49E-05	2.38E-06	0.00E+00	-7.37E-06
EEE	MJ	7.07E-01	2.45E-04	1.87E-02	2.53E-02	0.00E+00	-4.82E-02
ETE	MJ	5.87E-01	1.15E-04	3.33E-02	1.78E-03	0.00E+00	-2.30E-02

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

4.4. Additional LCA results-100% Landfill scenario

Table 12. Environmental Impact Results according to EN 15804

EF3.1 (EN 15804+A2)	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	8.06E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	0.00E+00	5.80E-01	0.00E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	8.08E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	0.00E+00	5.80E-01	0.00E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	-2.30E+00	8.00E-05	4.98E-03	0.00E+00	1.16E-04	0.00E+00
GWP-LULUC	kg CO2 eq.	2.04E-01	4.08E-05	7.26E-03	0.00E+00	5.93E-05	0.00E+00
ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	6.91E-06	5.92E-09	2.05E-07	0.00E+00	8.60E-09	0.00E+00
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	9.01E+00	3.56E-03	5.52E-02	0.00E+00	5.18E-03	0.00E+00
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	3.48E-01	1.28E-05	1.77E-03	0.00E+00	1.86E-05	0.00E+00
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.63E+00	1.66E-03	1.75E-02	0.00E+00	2.41E-03	0.00E+00
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1.75E+01	1.82E-02	1.90E-01	0.00E+00	2.64E-02	0.00E+00
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	4.95E+00	5.43E-03	7.48E-02	0.00E+00	7.90E-03	0.00E+00
ADP-M&M	kg Sb eq.	7.92E-04	1.39E-07	5.29E-05	0.00E+00	2.02E-07	0.00E+00
ADP-fossil	MJ	9.26E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	0.00E+00	7.55E+00	0.00E+00
WDP	m ³	4.06E+01	1.50E-02	1.27E+00	0.00E+00	2.19E-02	0.00E+00

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

Table 13. Environmental Impact Results – GWP-GHG indicator according to EN 15804

EF3.1 (EN 15804+A2)	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	8.08E+02	3.99E-01	1.62E+01	0.00E+00	5.80E-01	0.00E+00

Table 14. Resource Use

PARAMETER	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
RPR _E	MJ	1.30E+03	3.26E-02	3.11E+00	0.00E+00	4.74E-02	0.00E+00
RPR _M	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RPR _T	MJ	1.30E+03	3.26E-02	3.11E+00	0.00E+00	4.74E-02	0.00E+00



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PARAMETER	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
NRPR _E	MJ	9.29E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	0.00E+00	7.55E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR _M	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR _T	MJ	9.29E+03	5.19E+00	2.24E+02	0.00E+00	7.55E+00	0.00E+00
SM	Kg	5.39E+01	2.15E-03	9.85E-02	0.00E+00	3.12E-03	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ	1.92E-02	5.63E-06	1.27E-03	0.00E+00	8.18E-06	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m3	2.46E+00	3.67E-04	3.10E-02	0.00E+00	5.33E-04	0.00E+00

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

Table 15. Output Flows and Waste Categories

PARAMETER	UNIT	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	Kg	1.35E+02	5.82E-03	5.12E-01	0.00E+00	8.46E-03	0.00E+00
NHWD	Kg	1.76E+03	8.48E-02	9.86E+00	0.00E+00	1.23E-01	0.00E+00
RWD	Kg	1.81E-03	5.42E-07	4.42E-05	0.00E+00	7.89E-07	0.00E+00
CRU	Kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR	Kg	1.49E+00	2.31E-05	2.52E-03	0.00E+00	3.36E-05	0.00E+00
MER	Kg	3.11E-04	7.37E-08	1.49E-05	0.00E+00	1.07E-07	0.00E+00
EEE	MJ	7.07E-01	2.45E-04	1.87E-02	0.00E+00	3.57E-04	0.00E+00
ETE	MJ	5.87E-01	1.15E-04	3.33E-02	0.00E+00	1.67E-04	0.00E+00

Disclaimer: Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet based on 1 year of production which may result in increased uncertainty.

5. LCA Interpretation

Hot Spot Analysis

The A1 stage contributes the highest share of all mandatory environmental impacts, followed by A3. Using GWP - Total as an example, the A1 module accounts for more than 80% of total impacts, while A3 accounts for over 10%.



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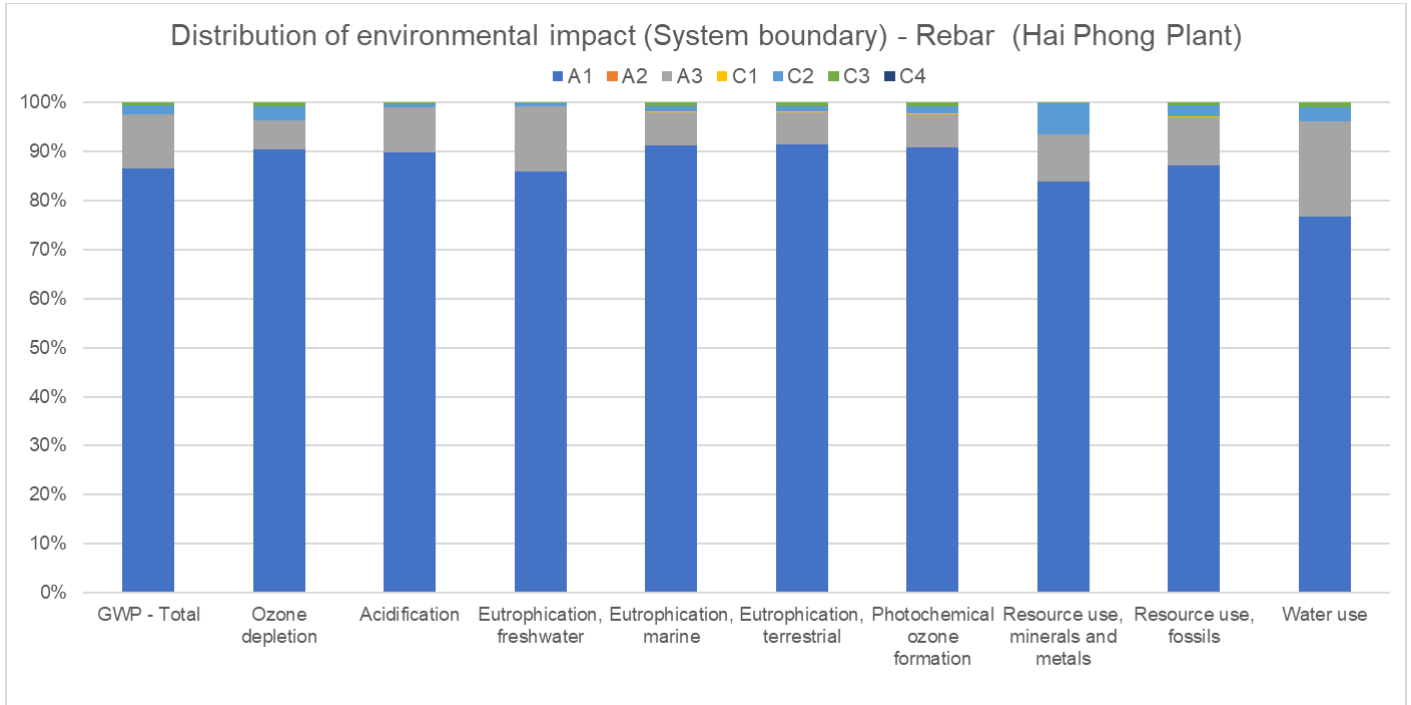


Figure 3: Wire rod production process

Using GWP - Total as the representative indicator, the main environmental impact hotspots are as follows:

- Billet: 88.60%
- Electricity: 11.17%





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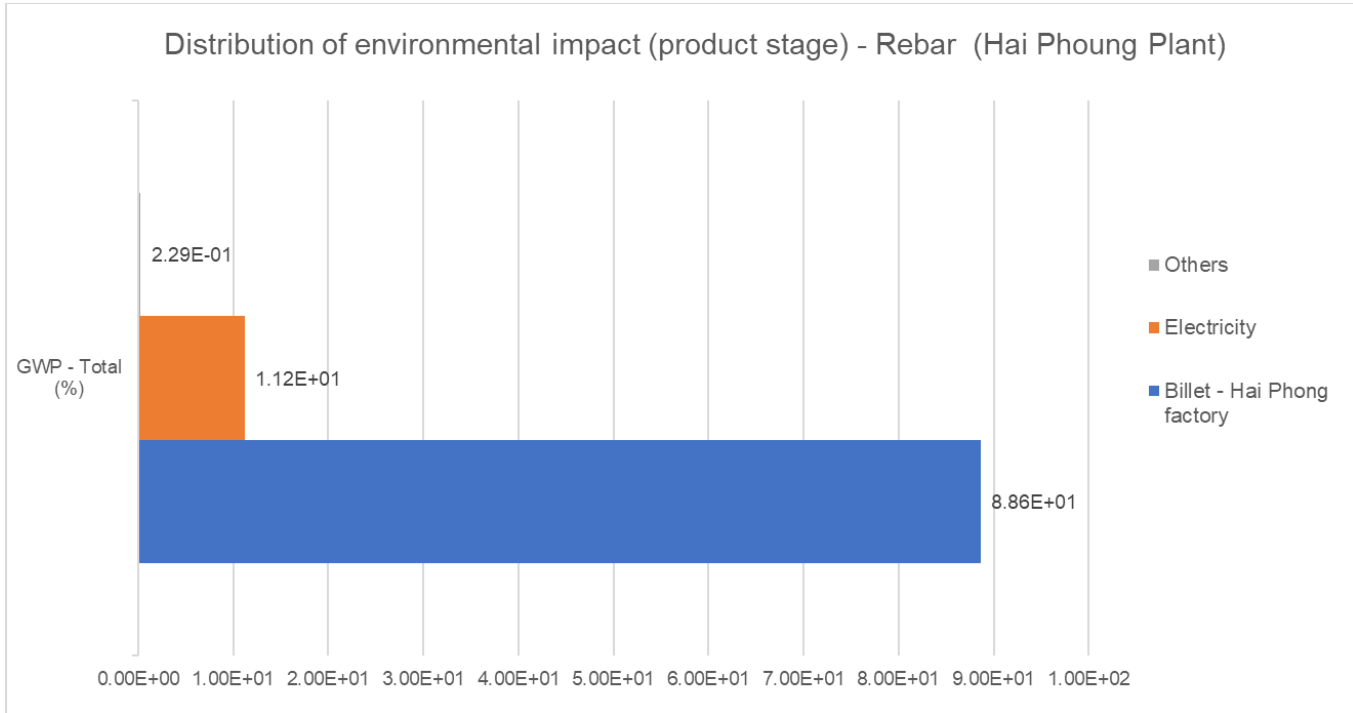


Figure 4: Wire rod production process

As shown in the figure above, the main emission hotspot in rebar production at Hai Phong Plant is “billet”, followed by emissions from electricity consumption. Together, these items account for 99.77% of the GWP-total impact.

Sensitivity Analysis

REBAR (HAI PHONG) - GWP-TOTAL				
Item	Unit	Economic allocation (Base line)	Mass allocation	Difference (%)
Allocation factor for billet		100.0000%	99.3571%	-
Billet (made by EAF, from Hai Phong plant)	kg CO2 eq	7.14E+02	7.10E+02	-0.6429

For rebar production, the weight of co-products is considerably lower than that of the main product, so the difference between economic and mass allocation methods is minimal.

Based on the assessment results, the environmental impact hotspots in rebar production, the impacts are primarily driven by the in-house billets produced at the Hai Phong Plant. This means that the manufacturing stage within the Hai Phong Plant is the main contributor to the overall environmental impacts of rebar products.



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The sensitivity analysis shows that the applicability of the allocation method can affect the reliability of LCA results. Therefore, allocation principles should be selected with full consideration of product and process characteristics and in accordance with PCR requirements, to ensure that the life cycle assessment reflects environmental impacts as close to reality as possible.

6. References

- General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version GPI 5.0.1
- PCR 2019:14 Construction Product Version 2.0.1
- Ecoinvent version 3.11 database
- SimaPro Craft version 10.2.0.3
- ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures.
- ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.
- ISO 14044:2006/Amd 2:2020 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines
- EN 15804+A2: EN 15804:2012+A2:2019: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental Product Declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products.

