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Subsea Cable Armouring Wire



Owner of the EPD:

N.V. Bekaert S.A.
Bekaertstraat 2
8550 Zwevegem, Belgium
Contact: +421 33 7363 113
matus.benovic@bekaert.com
Website: www.bekaert.com

EPD Program Operator:

Instytut Techniki Budowlanej (ITB)
Address: Filtrowa 1,
00-611 Warsaw, Poland
Website: www.itb.pl
Contact: energia@itb.pl



ITB is a verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioners www.eco-platform.org

Basic information

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804+A2 and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains information on the impacts of the declared construction materials on the environment and their aspects verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804+A2.

Life cycle analysis (LCA): A1-A4, C1-C4 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804+A2
(Cradle to Gate with options)

Product standards: EN 10257-2:2011 (coating EN 10244-2:2009)

Service Life: 50 years

PCR: ITB-PCR A (PCR v 1.6. based on EN 15804+A2)

Declared unit: 1 ton

Reasons for performing LCA: B2B

Representativeness: manufactured in Slovakia and Czech Republic

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

[Bekaert](#) is a global technological and market leader in advanced solutions based on metal transformation and the world's largest independent manufacturer of drawn/galvanized steel wire products. The company has two production plants in Slovakia: one is in Sladkovicovo and the second is in Hlohovec. In Czech Republic there are also two production plants in Bohumin and in Petrovice.

This EPD covers a round and flat subsea cable armouring wire steel products manufactured in plant Hlohovec and Bohumin. Heavy galvanized steel armouring wire provides exceptional strength and flexibility for subsea power cables, protecting them from damage during and after installation in challenging environments. The characteristics of our armouring wire comply with the EN 10257-2:2011 standard and customer specifications. All wires are zinc coated in accordance with EN 10244-2:2009 norm. Nominal diameter for round products is 2.5-9mm and 6,0x2,00 – 14,00x3,5 mm. Tensile strength for round products is G34-G165 and G34 – G125 for flat. The wire is usually wound on orbits or spools but customized packing dimensions are available upon request. More specific product technical data is available at [manufacture's website](#).

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

Unit

The declared unit is a 1 ton of steel product manufactured in Hlohovec and Bohumin. The results are divided into two groups of the products: (1) Flat (2) Round. The division is dictated by the production process.

System boundary

This EPD is based on a cradle-to-gate with options LCA and covers all the life cycle modules A1-A3, A4, C1-C4, and D, in which 100% weight of the production has been accounted following EN 15804+A2 and ITB PCR (v1.6, 2023). Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried and were included in the calculation. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 2% of all impact categories. Following EN 15804+A2, machines and facilities (capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.

Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB PCR A. Production of products is a line process in a manufacturing plant located at Hlohovec, Slovakia and Bohumin, Czech Republic. Allocation of impacts is done on a product mass basis. All impacts from raw materials production (wire rod, Zn, grease, wax, wood packaging, paper, strap, buckles, foil, and pallets) are allocated in the A1 module of the LCA. 99% of the impacts from a line production were allocated to product covered by this declaration. Module A2 includes transport of raw materials such as steel from suppliers to manufacturing plant. Municipal wastes of the factory were allocated to module A3. Energy supply and electricity were inventoried and 100% was allocated to the product assessed.

System limits

A minimum of 99% materials and 100% energy consumption (grid electricity, gas, LPG) were inventoried in the factory and were included in the calculation. In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, i.e. all material used per formulation (main input is steel Wire Rod), utilized thermal energy, electric power consumption, direct production waste, and available emission measurements. Tire consumption for transport was not taken into account. Pre-components like labels, tapes, and minor chemicals with a percentage share of less than 0.1%

were not included in the calculations. It is assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 1% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804+A2 machines and facilities (capital goods) required for and during production are excluded, as is the transportation of employees.

A1 and A2 Modules: Raw materials supply and transport

The steel input materials are declared to be produced in EAF. Data on the transport of the different input products to the manufacturing plants were inventoried in detail and modeled. For calculation purposes, European fuel averages are applied in module A2.

A3: Production

All process operations such as wire drawing, galvanization, stranding, extrusion, and packaging are carried out in the manufacturing plant. The production process options are presented in figure 1.

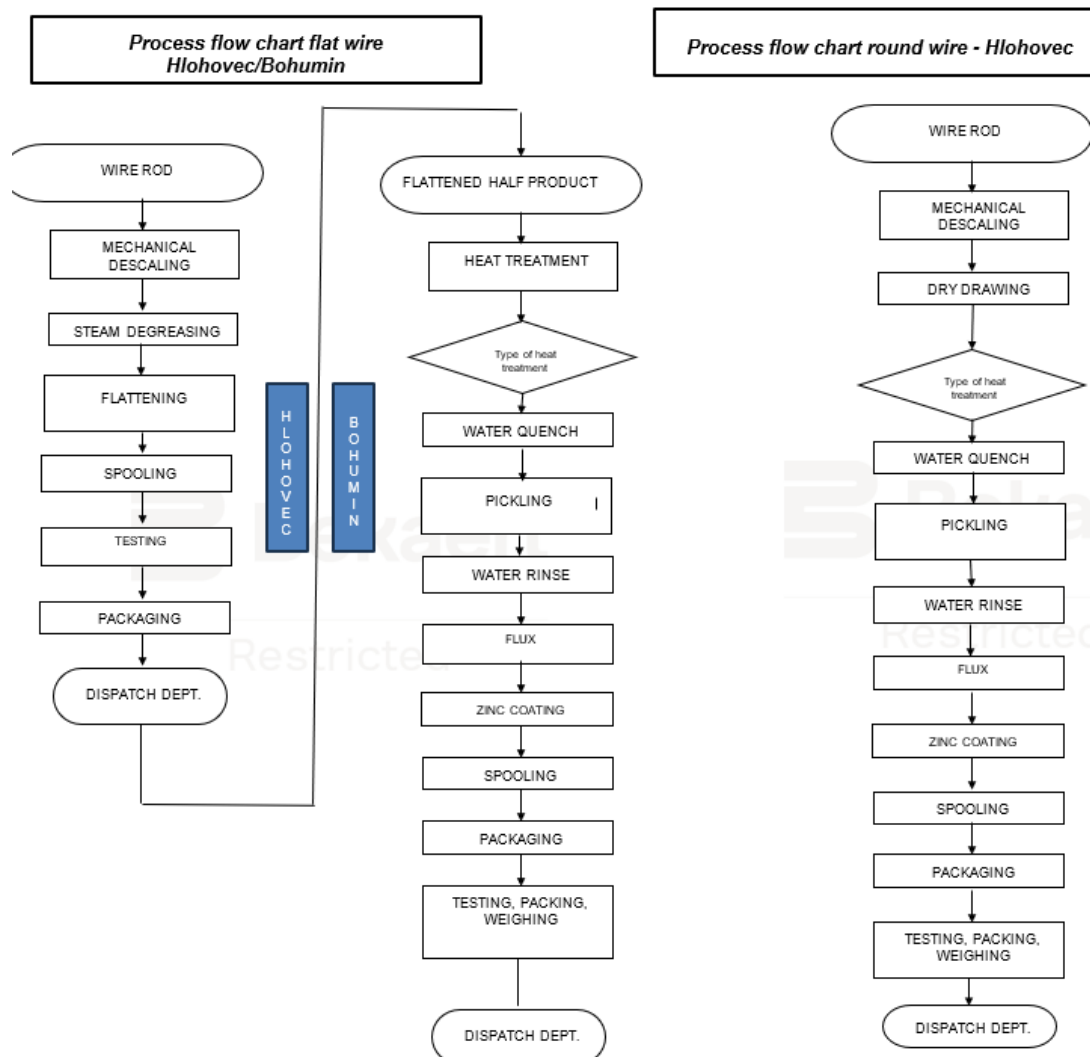


Fig. 1. Production process for flat and round products

A4: Transport to construction site

The following transport scenario to the place of use was assumed based on the manufacturer's declaration: large vehicle, 100% capacity over an average distance of 500 km. For calculation purposes, European fuel averages are applied in module A4.

C and D modules: End-of-life scenarios

The manufacturer declares the technology and the scenario in which the wires and strands can be recovered from object in the demolition process. 98% of recovered steel can be used for new steel

production (EAF process). It is assumed that at the end of life, the transport distance from the product deconstruction place to waste processing (C2) is 50 km on > 16 t loaded lorry with 100% capacity utilization and fuel consumption of 35 l per 100 km. The reuse, recovery and recycling potential for a new product system is considered beyond the system boundaries (module D) based on World Steel recommendations and national practice (see references).

Table 1. End-of-life scenarios for steel products

| Progress products | Material recovery | Reuse | Recycling | Landfilling |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| Steel products | 98% | 0% | 100% (EAF) | 0% |

Data collection period

The data for the manufacture of the declared products refer to the period between 01.01.2023-31.12.2023 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were done for Slovakia and Czech as a reference area.

Data quality - production

The values determined to calculate A3 originate from verified Progress LCI inventory data. A1 values were prepared considering European-made steel products based on Ecoinvent. Allocation for steel production impacts is done in accordance with the Report compiled by Brayan Hughes and William Hare (World Steel Association).

Assumptions and estimates

The impacts of the representative products were aggregated using a weighted average. Data regarding production per 1 ton of the product was averaged for the analyzed production of the product group.

Calculation rules

LCA was done in accordance with the ITB PCR A document (2023).

Databases

The background data for the processes come from the following databases: Ecoinvent v.11 (wax, ancillary items, packaging), steel- specific EPD, specific production data (Bekaert), energy data (Ecoinvent, ZSE, Slovenské elektrárne, Messer, Slovak and Czech electricity mix and combustion factors for fuels). The carbon emission factor for Slovak electricity used for LCA is 0.199 kg eq CO₂/kWh. Czech electricity mix emission factor used is 0.427kg eq CO₂/kWh. As a general rule, no particular environmental or health protection measures other than those specified by law are necessary. No product covered by this EPD use substances listed in the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization” in a percentage greater than 0.1% by weight of the product. Recycled materials for wire production come from scrap and derivatives used in the manufacturing process, with a content higher than 70% (based on declared resource data). Specific (LCI) data quality analysis was a part of the audit. The time-related quality of the data used is valid (5 years).

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – Results

Declared unit

The declaration refers to the unit DU– 1 ton of: (1) Flat subsea (2) Round subsea products for selected life cycle modules (Table 2).

Table 2. System boundaries (life stage modules included) in a product environmental assessment

| Environmental assessment information (MA – Module assessed, MNA – Module not assessed, INA – Indicator Not Assessed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---|
| Product stage | | | Construction process | | Use stage | | | | | | | End of life | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary |
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to the construction site | Construction-installation process | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-recovery-recycling potential |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| MA | MA | MA | MA | MNA | MNA | MNA | MNA | MNA | MNA | MNA | MNA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA |

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Table 3. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Flat products– environmental impacts (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.13E+03 | 4.81E+01 | 1.70E+02 | 1.35E+03 | 8.34E+01 | 6.98E+00 | 1.10E+01 | 6.39E+01 | 1.06E-01 | -6.15E+02 |
| Greenhouse potential - fossil | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.13E+03 | 4.79E+01 | 1.70E+02 | 1.35E+03 | 8.31E+01 | 6.85E+00 | 1.10E+01 | 6.38E+01 | 1.05E-01 | -6.18E+02 |
| Greenhouse potential - biogenic | eq. kg CO ₂ | 3.10E-01 | 1.64E-01 | 4.52E-01 | 9.26E-01 | 2.84E-01 | 2.00E-01 | 3.76E-02 | 1.33E-02 | 2.68E-04 | 2.51E+00 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.94E+00 | 1.88E-02 | 4.91E-03 | 1.96E+00 | 3.26E-02 | 2.40E-03 | 4.32E-03 | 1.01E-02 | 9.94E-05 | -3.00E-02 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential | eq. kg CFC ₁₁ | 6.21E-05 | 1.11E-05 | 8.54E-06 | 8.17E-05 | 1.92E-05 | 1.40E-07 | 2.55E-06 | 7.80E+02 | 4.26E-08 | -2.15E-05 |
| Soil and water acidification potential | eq. mol H ⁺ | 1.12E+01 | 1.94E-01 | 6.45E-01 | 1.21E+01 | 3.37E-01 | 7.60E-02 | 4.47E-02 | 5.32E-01 | 9.90E-04 | -2.45E+00 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater | eq. kg P | 3.39E-01 | 3.22E-03 | 2.24E-01 | 5.66E-01 | 5.59E-03 | 1.30E-02 | 7.40E-04 | 4.32E-04 | 9.81E-06 | -2.62E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater | eq. kg N | 1.20E+00 | 5.87E-02 | 1.54E-01 | 1.41E+00 | 1.02E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 1.35E-02 | 1.81E+00 | 3.45E-04 | -5.37E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial | eq. mol N | 3.85E+01 | 6.40E-01 | 1.13E+00 | 4.03E+01 | 1.11E+00 | 9.30E-02 | 1.47E-01 | 3.42E+00 | 3.77E-03 | -5.86E+00 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis | eq. kg NMVOC | 3.04E+00 | 1.96E-01 | 3.59E-01 | 3.60E+00 | 3.40E-01 | 2.60E-02 | 4.50E-02 | 7.46E-01 | 1.10E-03 | -3.11E+00 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb | 2.35E-02 | 1.70E-04 | 1.10E-04 | 2.38E-02 | 2.95E-04 | 3.34E-05 | 3.90E-05 | 1.45E-05 | 2.42E-07 | -1.20E-02 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels | MJ | 1.99E+04 | 7.11E+02 | 3.49E+03 | 2.41E+04 | 1.23E+03 | 1.16E+02 | 1.63E+02 | 6.05E+01 | 2.89E+00 | -5.02E+03 |
| Water deprivation potential | eq. m ³ | 3.50E+02 | 3.29E+00 | 4.01E+01 | 3.94E+02 | 5.70E+00 | 2.40E+00 | 7.55E-01 | 1.42E+00 | 9.16E-03 | -7.67E+01 |

Table 4. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Flat products - all other steel products – additional impact indicators (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A4 | C1-C4 | D |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Particulate matter | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235 | eg. kBq U235 | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems | CTUe | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index | dimensionless | INA | INA | INA |

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Table 5 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Flat products- all other steel products - the resource use (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 1.22E+03 | 1.02E+01 | 7.04E+01 | 1.30E+03 | 1.77E+01 | 8.60E+00 | 2.34E+00 | 1.11E+00 | 2.51E-02 | -4.24E+02 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 3.26E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.26E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1.66E+03 | 1.02E+01 | 7.29E+01 | 1.74E+03 | 1.77E+01 | 8.60E+00 | 2.34E+00 | 1.11E+00 | 2.51E-02 | -4.24E+02 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 1.72E+04 | 7.11E+02 | 2.49E+03 | 2.04E+04 | 1.23E+03 | 1.16E+02 | 1.63E+02 | -2.95E+03 | 2.89E+00 | -4.81E+03 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 5.08E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.08E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.01E+03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 2.01E+04 | 7.11E+02 | 3.68E+03 | 2.45E+04 | 1.23E+03 | 1.16E+02 | 1.63E+02 | 6.06E+01 | 2.89E+00 | -4.81E+03 |
| Consumption of secondary materials | kg | 7.74E+02 | 2.38E-01 | 1.91E-01 | 7.74E+02 | 4.14E-01 | 1.06E-02 | 5.48E-02 | 2.74E-02 | 6.07E-04 | 9.90E+02 |
| Consumption of renew. secondary fuels | MJ | 6.75E+00 | 2.63E-03 | 5.18E-04 | 6.76E+00 | 4.56E-03 | 5.91E-05 | 6.03E-04 | 3.72E-04 | 1.59E-05 | -1.12E-01 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 9.39E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Net consumption of freshwater | m ³ | 1.10E+01 | 8.95E-02 | 4.41E-01 | 1.15E+01 | 1.55E-01 | 3.15E-02 | 2.05E-02 | 5.36E-02 | 3.16E-03 | -4.47E+00 |

Table 6 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Flat products - all other steel products – waste categories (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste | kg | 6.78E+00 | 7.98E-01 | 6.44E+00 | 1.40E+01 | 1.38E+00 | 1.20E-03 | 1.83E-01 | 4.35E-06 | 3.07E-03 | -6.28E-02 |
| Non-hazardous waste | kg | 6.83E+02 | 1.42E+01 | 1.07E+03 | 1.77E+03 | 2.46E+01 | 6.24E-02 | 3.25E+00 | 1.14E+01 | 4.32E-02 | -1.02E+02 |
| Radioactive waste | kg | 3.11E-02 | 5.31E-05 | 3.60E-03 | 3.48E-02 | 9.21E-05 | 8.70E-05 | 1.22E-05 | 3.23E-04 | 1.92E-05 | -1.13E-02 |
| Components for re-use | kg | 7.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 7.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling | kg | 8.00E+01 | 2.20E-03 | 2.96E+01 | 1.10E+02 | 3.82E-03 | 1.20E-04 | 5.06E-04 | 4.04E-04 | 5.78E-06 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 9.97E-05 | 1.78E-05 | 8.17E-02 | 8.18E-02 | 3.09E-05 | 1.05E-06 | 4.09E-06 | 5.04E-06 | 6.85E-08 | 0.00E+00 |
| Exported Energy | MJ | 1.28E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 7.72E-01 | 2.05E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.46E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 6.17E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

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Table 7. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Round products– environmental impacts (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential | eq. kg CO ₂ | 7.67E+02 | 1.09E+02 | 2.59E+02 | 1.13E+03 | 8.34E+01 | 2.64E+00 | 8.34E+00 | 6.39E+01 | 1.06E-01 | -8.86E+02 |
| Greenhouse potential - fossil | eq. kg CO ₂ | 7.71E+02 | 1.09E+02 | 2.53E+02 | 1.13E+03 | 8.31E+01 | 2.64E+00 | 8.31E+00 | 6.38E+01 | 1.05E-01 | -8.89E+02 |
| Greenhouse potential - biogenic | eq. kg CO ₂ | -4.80E+00 | 3.71E-01 | 4.74E+00 | 3.10E-01 | 2.84E-01 | 1.00E-01 | 2.84E-02 | 1.33E-02 | 2.68E-04 | 3.11E+00 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change | eq. kg CO ₂ | 4.97E-01 | 4.26E-02 | 1.40E+00 | 1.94E+00 | 3.26E-02 | 1.20E-03 | 3.26E-03 | 1.01E-02 | 9.94E-05 | -6.50E-02 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential | eq. kg CFC 11 | 1.67E-05 | 2.51E-05 | 2.02E-05 | 6.21E-05 | 1.92E-05 | 7.00E-08 | 1.92E-06 | 7.80E+02 | 4.26E-08 | -3.16E-05 |
| Soil and water acidification potential | eq. mol H ⁺ | 3.11E+00 | 4.41E-01 | 7.69E+00 | 1.12E+01 | 3.37E-01 | 3.80E-02 | 3.37E-02 | 5.32E-01 | 9.90E-04 | -3.53E+00 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater | eq. kg P | 1.85E-01 | 7.30E-03 | 1.46E-01 | 3.39E-01 | 5.59E-03 | 6.50E-03 | 5.59E-04 | 4.32E-04 | 9.81E-06 | -3.81E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater | eq. kg N | 6.52E-01 | 1.33E-01 | 4.13E-01 | 1.20E+00 | 1.02E-01 | 5.50E-03 | 1.02E-02 | 1.81E+00 | 3.45E-04 | -7.73E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial | eq. mol N | 6.89E+00 | 1.45E+00 | 3.02E+01 | 3.85E+01 | 1.11E+00 | 4.65E-02 | 1.11E-01 | 3.42E+00 | 3.77E-03 | -8.42E+00 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis | eq. kg NMVOC | 1.91E+00 | 4.45E-01 | 6.92E-01 | 3.04E+00 | 3.40E-01 | 1.30E-02 | 3.40E-02 | 7.46E-01 | 1.10E-03 | -4.45E+00 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb | 2.60E-03 | 3.85E-04 | 2.05E-02 | 2.35E-02 | 2.95E-04 | 1.67E-05 | 2.95E-05 | 1.45E-05 | 2.42E-07 | -1.67E-02 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels | MJ | 1.03E+04 | 1.61E+03 | 7.96E+03 | 1.99E+04 | 1.23E+03 | 5.80E+01 | 1.23E+02 | 6.05E+01 | 2.89E+00 | -7.35E+03 |
| Water deprivation potential | eq. m ³ | 2.24E+02 | 7.45E+00 | 1.19E+02 | 3.50E+02 | 5.70E+00 | 1.20E+00 | 5.70E-01 | 1.42E+00 | 9.16E-03 | -1.26E+02 |

Table 8. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Round products – additional impact indicators (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A4 | C1-C4 | D |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Particulate matter | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235 | eg. kBq U235 | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems | CTUe | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index | dimensionless | INA | INA | INA |

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Table 9 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Round products - the resource use (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 7.08E+02 | 2.31E+01 | 4.84E+02 | 1.22E+03 | 1.77E+01 | 4.30E+00 | 1.77E+00 | 1.11E+00 | 2.51E-02 | -6.15E+02 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 3.26E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.26E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1.04E+03 | 2.31E+01 | 5.93E+02 | 1.66E+03 | 1.77E+01 | 4.30E+00 | 1.77E+00 | 1.11E+00 | 2.51E-02 | -6.15E+02 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 9.90E+03 | 1.61E+03 | 5.69E+03 | 1.72E+04 | 1.23E+03 | 5.82E+01 | 1.23E+02 | 6.06E+01 | 2.89E+00 | -7.06E+03 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 5.08E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.08E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.01E+03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1.03E+04 | 1.61E+03 | 8.17E+03 | 2.01E+04 | 1.23E+03 | 5.82E+01 | 1.23E+02 | 6.06E+01 | 2.89E+00 | -7.06E+03 |
| Consumption of secondary materials | kg | 7.73E+02 | 5.40E-01 | 3.37E-01 | 7.74E+02 | 4.14E-01 | 5.30E-03 | 4.14E-02 | 2.74E-02 | 6.07E-04 | -8.39E+01 |
| Consumption of renew. secondary fuels | MJ | 6.75E+00 | 5.96E-03 | 9.13E-04 | 6.75E+00 | 4.56E-03 | 2.95E-05 | 4.56E-04 | 3.72E-04 | 1.59E-05 | -1.54E-01 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.70E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Net consumption of freshwater | m ³ | 6.39E+00 | 2.03E-01 | 4.37E+00 | 1.10E+01 | 1.55E-01 | 1.58E-02 | 1.55E-02 | 5.36E-02 | 3.16E-03 | -6.35E+00 |

Table 10 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for Round products - all other steel products – waste categories (DU: 1 ton)

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste | kg | 5.95E-01 | 1.81E+00 | 4.37E+00 | 6.78E+00 | 1.38E+00 | 6.00E-04 | 1.38E-01 | 4.35E-06 | 3.07E-03 | -8.92E-02 |
| Non-hazardous waste | kg | 1.77E+02 | 3.21E+01 | 4.74E+02 | 6.83E+02 | 2.46E+01 | 3.12E-02 | 2.46E+00 | 1.14E+01 | 4.32E-02 | 1.29E+02 |
| Radioactive waste | kg | 1.36E-02 | 1.20E-04 | 1.74E-02 | 3.11E-02 | 9.21E-05 | 4.35E-05 | 9.21E-06 | 3.23E-04 | 1.92E-05 | 1.43E-02 |
| Components for re-use | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 7.00E+00 | 7.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling | kg | 4.66E-03 | 4.99E-03 | 8.00E+01 | 8.00E+01 | 3.82E-03 | 6.00E-05 | 3.82E-04 | 4.04E-04 | 5.78E-06 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 2.00E-05 | 4.04E-05 | 3.93E-05 | 9.97E-05 | 3.09E-05 | 5.25E-07 | 3.09E-06 | 5.04E-06 | 6.85E-08 | 0.00E+00 |
| Exported Energy | MJ | 3.85E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 8.94E-01 | 1.28E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.73E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 6.17E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

VERIFICATION

The process of verification of this EPD was in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification, this EPD is valid for a 5-year period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804+A2 and ITB PCR A (2023) | |
| Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (subclause 8.1.3.) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> external | <input type="checkbox"/> internal |
| External verification of EPD: Halina Prejzner, PhD. Eng. | |
| LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Michał Piasecki, PhD., D.Sc., Eng. | |

Note 1: The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the information provided and contained in EPD. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804+A2. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025.

Note 2: ITB is a public Research Organization and Notified Body (EC Reg. no 1488) to the European Commission and to other Member States of the European Union designated for the tasks concerning the assessment of building products' performance. ITB acts as an independent, third-party verification organization (ISO 17025/17065/17029). ITB-EPD program is a recognized and registered member of The European Platform - Association of EPD program operators and ITB-EPD declarations are registered and stored in the international [Eco portal](#).

Normative references

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products (v1.6,2023)
- ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets – Service life planning – Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets – Service life planning – Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- PN-EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Communication format business-to-business
- <https://ecoinvent.org/>

LCA, LCI, input data verification
Michał Piasecki, PhD. D.Sc.

Qualified electronic signature

Head of Thermal Physic, Acoustic and Environment Department
Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD.

Qualified electronic signature



Instytut Techniki Budowlanej

00-611 Warsaw, Filtrów 1

Thermal Physics, Acoustics and Environment Department

02-656 Warsaw, Ksawerów 21

CERTIFICATE No 845/2025 **of TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION**

Products:

Sub-sea Cable Armouring Wire

Manufacturer:

N.V.Bekaert S.A.

Bekaertstraat 2, 8550 Zwevegem, Belgium

confirms the correctness of the data included in the development of
Type III Environmental Declaration and accordance with the requirements of the standard

EN 15804+A2

Sustainability of construction works.

Environmental product declarations.

Core rules for the product category of construction products.

This certificate, issued on 5th September 2025 is valid for 5 years
or until amendment of mentioned Environmental Declaration

Head of the Thermal Physics, Acoustics
and Environment Department

Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna
Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD



Deputy Director
for Research and Innovation

Krzysztof Kuczyński
Krzysztof Kuczyński, PhD

Warsaw, September 2025