



Environmental Product Declaration In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012

Ternium Losacero 15, 25 and 30

Programme:

EPD registered through the fully aligned regional programme/hub:

Programme operator: **Regional Hub:**

EPD registration number

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An EPD should provide current information, and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com.

2018-05-17 Mexico

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Ternium is a leading company in Latin America that manufactures and processes a broad range of steel products using the most advanced technology. The company provides customers that operate in such diverse and essential steel consuming industries, such as construction, automotive and energy, as well as manufacturers of heavy and agricultural machinery, household appliances and packaging, among others.

Ternium and its subsidiaries have 17 production centers in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States. It is also part of the controlling group of Usiminas, a leading steelmaker of the Brazilian market Ternium supplies with high quality steel all the main regional markets and it also promotes the development of its customers from the metallurgical industry.

The company's distinctive position is a result of its highly integrated production procedure.

Its facilities feature the whole manufacturing process of steelmaking, from the mining of iron ore to the production of high value added products.

With a yearly achievable production capacity of 12.3 million tons, Ternium's shares are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange





"Our mission is to create value with our customers, improving competitiveness and productivity together, through a highly efficient industrial and technological base and a global commercial network. Ternium is committed to establishing a long term presence, through local development and education. "

-Daniel Novegil, Ternium's CEO 2017.

1. General information

| Product | Ternium Losacero 15, 25 and 30. |
|---|--|
| Name of the manufacturer | Ternium México S.A. de C.V. |
| Description of the construction product | Losacero is a galvanized structural steel flooring system for modern, rapid installation of great capacity and structural resistance created to interact with the concrete. It is ideal for use in building slabs in all types of buildings as steel roofing deck. |
| Declared unit | 1 metric ton of Losacero. |
| Construction product identification | Central Product Classification: CPC 4219 Other structures (except prefabricated buildings) and parts of structures, of iron, and steel; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, profiles, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron and steel; props and similar equipment for scaffolding, shuttering or pit propping. |
| Description of the main product | 100% Galvanized steel manufactured using 70% iron ore |
| components and or materials | (direct reduced iron) and 30% steel scrap. |
| Programme | International EPD® System, www.environdec.com EPD® EPD registered through the fully aligned regional programme/hub: EPD Latin America, www.epdlatinamerica.com LATIN AMERICA EPD® |
| Programme operator | EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden |
| | EPD Latin America Chile: Alonso de Arcilla 2996, Ñuñoa, Santiago Chile Mexico: Boulevard de los Continentes No. 66 Colonia Valle Dorado. C.P. 54040 Tlalnepantla de Baz, Estado de México. México. |
| Date of issue: | 2018-05-25 |
| Valid to: | 2023-05-16 |
| Life cycle stages not considered | Distribution, use, end of life. |
| Comparability of EPD of construction products | a. EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804. |
| | b. Environmental product declarations within the same product category from different programs may not be comparable |
| For more information consult | mx.ternium.com |
| Environmental policy and management | ISO 14001 ISO 9001 |
| system Sites for which this EPD is | Industrial Center |
| representative | Ave. Guerrero Nte. 151 Colonia Cuauhtémoc, San Nicolás de los Garza (66450) Nuevo León (+52) 81 8865-2828 Industrial Center: Carretera Pesquería - Los Ramones Km. 15 Ejido La Victoria Pesquería (66650) Nuevo León (+52) 81 8865-2828 / Industrial Center: Boulevard Harold Pape No. 1349 Colonia Elizondo Monclova (25760) Coahuila (+52) 866 649 7095 / Industrial Center: Ave. Churubusco 1000 Colonia Santa Fe Monterrey (64540) Nuevo León (+52) 81 83295000 Industrial Center: Ave. Juventud 340 Colonia Cuauhtémoc San Nicolás de los Garza (66450) Nuevo León (+52) 81 8865-2828 |

2 The product



Ternium Losacero is a galvanized structural steel flooring system for modern, rapid installation of great capacity and structural resistance created to interact with the concrete. It is ideal for use in building slabs in all types of buildings as steel roofing deck.

Ternium Losacero has three main functions:

1) To act as a work platform during construction, that is, it serves as a formwork for the casting,

2) To provide positive reinforcement by bending to the concrete slab and

3) To provide resistance for horizontal loads.

Ternium Mexico manufactures several types of Ternium Losacero, the difference between the types of Ternium Losacero lies in the size of the cant, which provides specific characteristics during the installation of each product.



Ternium Losacero 15

Covering capacity Nominal value

914.4 mm (36")



Ternium Losacero 25

| Nominal value | Covering capacity Min | Covering capacity Max |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 914.4 mm (36") | 904.88 mm (35.625") | 933.45 mm (36.75") |



Ternium Losacero 30

| Nominal value | Covering capacity Min | Covering capacity Max |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 914.4 mm (36") | 904.88 mm (35.625") | 933.45 mm (36.75") |
| | | |
| | 914.4 mm (36") | |



3 Content declaration

A list of materials and chemical substances including information about their hazardous properties is provided in this EPD for Ternium Losacero 15, 25 and 30.

| Material content in Ternium Losacero 15, 25 and 30. | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------|---------------|--|--|
| Material | Function | Weight | Health class1 | | |
| Low-alloyed steel | Structural | > 94% | Non hazardous | | |
| Zinc | Coating agent | < 5% | Non hazardous | | |
| Chemical treatment | Coat adhesion | < 1% | Non hazardous | | |

1*According to EN15804 declaration of material content of the product shall list Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) that are listed by European Chemicals Agency.*

Steel manufactured in the Guerrero Industrial Works uses 70% iron ore (direct reduced iron) and 30% steel scrap as source of iron.

4 Declared unit

1 metric ton of Ternium Losacero 15, 25 or 30 used as building slab for the construction industry.



5 Flow diagram and general system boundaries

Environmental potential impacts were calculated according to EN 15804:2012 and PCR 2012:01 Construction products and construction services Version 2.2 (2017-05-30). This EPD is in accordance with ISO 14025:2006.

The approach of this EPD is from the cradle to gate, as system boundary.

Environmental potential impacts were calculated through Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology according to ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006. An external third party critical review process of the LCA was conducted according to ISO/TS 14071:2014. Scope of the inventory performed in the LCA.

| Life cycle environmental information of Ternium Losacero 15, 25 and 30 | | | | | | | Other environmenta information |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Product stage | | | Construction proc | ess stage | Use stage | End of life stage | Reuse recovery sta |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 - B7 | C1 - C4 | D |
| Production of iron pellets, pre-processing of scrap steel, production of ferroalloys, lime, carbon, etc. Electricity generation and production of natural gas used during manufacturing | Transport of iron pellets, transport of scrap steel, transport of ancillary materials to factory. Internal transportation requirements | Production and consumption of ancillary materials: oxygen, argon, nitrogen, oils, grease, etc. Waste transportation, waste treatment and, emissions to air and water | Product distribution | Construction and installation | Use, maintenance, repair, refurbishment, operational energy use, operational water use | De-construction, demolition, transport, waste processing, disposal | Re-use- Recovery-Recyc ling-potential |
| Included | Included | Included | Not declared | Not declared | Not declared | Not declared | Not declared |
| Cradle-to-gate De | clared unit | 1 | | | | | |

Ternium Mexico collected primary (specific) data from annual internal records the year 2016 for the following aspects:

- Manufacturing of iron pellet.
- Distance for transportation of raw materials and ancillary materials for
- Losacero manufacturing.
- Raw materials consumption for Losacero manufacturing.
- Energy consumption for Losacero manufacturing.
- Production yield and generation of by products.

- Consumption of ancillary materials
- during manufacturing.
- Waste generation and management strategies.
- Emissions to air during manufacturing process.
- Distance for transportation of waste to treatment.

Secondary (generic) data for upstream processes were used for the following elements:

- Mining activities for iron ore production.
- Consumption of fuels and emissions related to electricity production by independent providers.

• Energy and materials consumption and emissions related to the production of raw materials for steelmaking and galvanizing.

• Materials and energy consumption, emissions related to transport of raw materials and ancillary materials. • Energy and materials consumption and emissions related to the production of ancillary inputs.

• Materials and energy consumption, emissions and waste management related to transport of waste.

Electricity consumption was modeled considering the share of electricity from the grid and electricity from independent providers as declared by Ternium Mexico.

5.1 Description of information modules

Description of information modules included in this EPD is provided below:

A1) Raw materials supply A2) Transportation A3) Manufacturing Production of iron ore and pelletizing Transportation of iron ore pellets. Consumption of fresh water. Scrap steel pre-processing Transportation of steel scrap. Production and consumption of natural gas for direct reduction Production of other raw materials: Transportation of other raw process (process gas). ferroalloys, lime, carbon, graphite materials. electrodes, calcium carbide, zinc for Production and consumption of galvanizing. Transportation of ancillary materials. ancillary materials: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, chemicals for water treatment, Production of packaging materials for Internal transport. tows for cleaning and maintenance, raw materials. lubricating oils and grease. Generation and distribution of the Waste generation and waste electricity consumed in manufacturing. management. Production and processing of natural Emissions to air and water. gas as fuel during the production Transport of waste to the treatment process. and disposal site or to recycling facilities.

Ternium Losacero 15 and 25 are produced in industrial centers different than Ternium Losacero 30. However, the production process flow is the same for all products:



5.2 Data quality assessment

The assessment of data quality is provided in this EPD

| Module A1) Raw materials supply | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Data | Time related coverage | Geographic coverage | Technological coverage | Data source | Measured or estimated | | | |
| Raw materials and energy consumption, waste generation and emissions for iron ore extraction | 1999 - 2016 | Europe adapted to Mexico | Modern | Ecoinvent 3 | M&E | | | |
| Raw materials and energy consumption, waste generation and emissions for iron pellet manufacturing | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico | М | | | |
| Energy consumption for scrap steel pre-processing | 2018 | Europe | Modern | Scrap steel processing equipment provider | Е | | | |
| Raw materials consumption for Losacero manufacturing. | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico | М | | | |
| Energy consumption for Losacero manufacturing. | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico | М | | | |
| Consumption of fuels and emissions related to electricity production in Mexico at country level | 2016 | Mexico | Modern Mexican energy mix | Mexicaniuh | M&E | | | |
| Consumption of fuels and emissions related to electricity production by independent providers | 2000 - 2016 | Mexico | Modern Natural gas Combined cycle | Ecoinvent 3.3 adapted | M&E | | | |
| Energy and materials consumption and emissions related to natural gas production in Mexico | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Mexicaniuh | M&E | | | |
| Energy and materials consumption and emissions related to the production of other raw materials for steelmaking and galvanizing | 1990-2016 | Europe | Modern | Ecoinvent 3.3 | M&E | | | |

| Module A2) Transportation | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Data | Time related coverage | Geographic coverage | Technological coverage | Data source | Measured or estimated | | | |
| Distance for transportation of raw materials | 2016 | Mexico | Not applicable | Ternium Mexico | М | | | |
| Distance for transportation of ancillary inputs | 2016 | Mexico | Not applicable | Ternium Mexico | М | | | |
| Materials and energy consumption, emissions and waste management related to transport of raw materials and ancillary materials. | 1992-2014 | World average based on Europe | World average based on Europe | Ecoinvent 3.3 | M&E | | | |

| Module A3) Manufacturing | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Data | Time related coverage | Geographic coverage | Technological coverage | Data source | Measured or estimated | | |
| Production yield and generation of by products | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico | М | | |
| Consumption of ancillary materials during manufacturing | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico | М | | |
| Energy and materials consumption and emissions related to the production of ancillary inputs | 1990 - 2016 | World average based on Europe | World average based on Europe | Ecoinvent 3.3 | M&E | | |
| Waste generation during manufacturing process and management strategies | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico | М | | |
| Energy and materials consumption and emissions related to waste treatment process | 1990 - 2016 | World average based on Europe | World average based on Europe | Ecoinvent 3.3 | M&E | | |
| Emissions to air during manufacturing process | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico EPA AP42 | М | | |
| Distance for transportation of waste to treatment | 2016 | Mexico | Modern | Ternium Mexico y Google Maps | М | | |
| Materials and energy consumption, emissions and waste management related to transport of waste. | 1992-2014 | World average based on Europe | World average based on Europe | Ecoinvent 3.3 | M&E | | |

6. Environmental performance-related information

Since this is a Cradle to Gate EPD, reference service life is not specified.

6.1 Potential environmental impact

All individual information modules are reported separately. However, as supplement information a figure for the total impact across all phases is provided.

Parameters describing environmental potential impacts were calculated using CML-IA method version 3.04 (Guinee et al. 2001; Huijbregts et al. 2003; Wegener et al. 2008) as implemented in SimaPro 8.4. Water scarcity potential was calculated using AWARE method (Boulay et al. 2018).

| Ternium Losacero 15 and 25 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Category | Unit | A1) Raw materials | A2) Transportation | A3) Manufacture | Total A1 - A3 | A4 - A5, B1-B7, C1-C4, D |
| Abiotic | kg Sb equiv | 3.03E-01 | 1.67E-04 | 1.76E-04 | 3.03E-01 | |
| depletion | % | 99.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 100% | |
| Abiotic depletion | MJ | 19 142 | 1 611 | 6 582 | 27 336 | 1 |
| (fossil fuels) | % | 70.0% | 5.9% | 24.1% | 100% | |
| Global warming | kg CO2 equiv | 1 041 | 114 | 574 | 1 729 | 1 |
| (GWP100a) | % | 60.2% | 6.6% | 33.2% | 100% | |
| Ozone layer depletion | kg CFC-11 equiv | 1.40E-04 | 1.72E-05 | 4.93E-05 | 2.06E-04 | Modules not |
| (ODP) | % | 67.7% | 8.4% | 23.9% | 100% | declared |
| Photochemical | kg C2H4 eq | 0.62 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.78 | ucciarcu |
| oxidation | % | 79.8% | 4.1% | 16.1% | 100% | |
| Acidification | kg SO2 equiv | 8.3 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 12.3 | |
| | % | 67.4% | 6.9% | 25.7% | 100% | |
| Eutrophication | kg PO4 eq | 1.25 | 0.21 | 0.73 | 2.19 | 1 |
| | % | 56.8% | 9.7% | 33.5% | 100% | |
| Water scarcity potential | m ³ eq | 257 | 8 | 857 | 1122 | |
| | % | 22.9% | 0.7% | 76.4% | 100.0% | |

* Note: AWARE method sets the maximal characterization factor (i.e. 100) for the geographical location of Ternium Works involved in Ternium Losacero 15 and 25 manufacturing. However, AWARE factor is linked to Ecosystem Water Requirement (EWR) which is calculated at global scale and does not account for specific local aspects due to limited data access. EWR is the most uncertain variable of the method (Boulay et al. 2018).

Potential environmental impact of Ternium Losacero 15 and 25



| | Ternium Losacero 30 | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Impact Category | Unit | A1) Raw materials | A2) Transportation | A3) Manufacture | Total A1 - A3 | A4 - A5, B1-B7, C1-C4, D | | |
| Abiotic | kg Sb equiv | 2.15E-01 | 3.15E-04 | 1.40E-04 | 2.16E-01 | | | |
| depletion | % | 99.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 100% | | | |
| Abiotic depletion | MJ | 19 052 | 2 371 | 6 234 | 27 657 | | | |
| (fossil fuels) | % | 68.9% | 8.6% | 22.5% | 100% | | | |
| Global warming | kg CO2 equiv | 991 | 162 | 568 | 1 721 | | | |
| (GWP100a) | % | 57.6% | 9.4% | 33.0% | 100% | | | |
| Ozone layer depletion | kg CFC-11 equiv | 1.42E-04 | 2.58E-05 | 5.56E-05 | 2.23E-04 | Modules not | | |
| (ODP) | % | 63.5% | 11.6% | 24.9% | 100% | declared | | |
| Photochemical | kg C2H4 eq | 0.57 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.70 | accontrol | | |
| oxidation | % | 81.1% | 5.8% | 13.1% | 100% | | | |
| Acidification | kg SO2 equiv | 7.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 11.5 | | | |
| | % | 65.0% | 9.0% | 26.0% | 100% | | | |
| Eutrophication | kg PO4 eq | 0.98 | 0.25 | 0.69 | 1.92 | | | |
| - | % | 51.2% | 13.1% | 35.7% | 100% | | | |
| Water scarcity potential | m ³ eq | 36 | 11 | 728 | 775 | | | |
| 7 1 | % | 4.6% | 1.5% | 93.9% | 100.0% | | | |

* Note: AWARE method sets the maximal characterization factor (i.e. 100) for the geographical location of Ternium Works involved in Ternium Losacero 30 manufacturing. However, AWARE factor is linked to Ecosystem Water Requirement (EWR) which is calculated at global scale and does not account for specific local aspects due to limited data access. EWR is the most uncertain variable of the method (Boulay et al. 2018).





6.2 Use of resources

Parameters describing resource use were evaluated with the Cumulated Energy Demand method version 1.09 (Frischknecht et al. 2007) except for the indicator of use of net fresh water that was evaluated with ReCiPe 2016 (Huijbregts et al. 2017).

| | | | A1) Raw materials | | A3) Mar | ufacture |
|--|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Parameter | Unit | Total A1 - A3 | supply | A2) Transportation | (direct)** | (indirect)** |
| Use of renewable primary energy | MJ | 1 007 | 741 | 40 | 0 | 226 |
| excluding renewable primary energy | % | 100% | 74% | 4% | 0% | 22% |
| resources used as raw materials | | | | | | |
| Use of renewable primary energy as raw | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| materials | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Total use of renewable primary energy | MJ | 1 007 | 741 | 40 | 0 | 226 |
| resources | % | 100% | 74% | 4% | 0% | 22% |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy | MJ | 24 172 | 19 690 | 1 651 | 0 | 2 831 |
| excluding non-renewable primary energy | % | 100% | 81% | 7% | 0% | 12% |
| resources used as raw materials | | | | | | |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy | MJ | 4 007 | 0 | 0 | 4 007 | 0 |
| used as raw materials | % | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Total use of non-renewable primary | MJ | 28 179 | 19 690 | 1 651 | 4 007 | 2 831 |
| energy resources | % | 100% | 70% | 6% | 14% | 10% |
| Use of secondary material | kg | 320 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 |
| | % | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Use of net fresh water | m ³ | 13.2 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| | % | 100% | 31% | 3% | 32% | 33% |

Ternium Losacero 15 and 25



| Ternium Losacero 30 | | | A1) Raw materials | | A3) Man | ufacture |
|--|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Parameter | Unit | Total A1 - A3 | supply | A2) Transportation | (direct)** | (indirect)** |
| Use of renewable primary energy | MJ | 934 | 642 | 50 | 0 | 242 |
| excluding renewable primary energy | % | 100% | 69% | 5% | 0% | 26% |
| resources used as raw materials | | | | | | |
| Use of renewable primary energy as raw | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| materials | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Total use of renewable primary energy | MJ | 934 | 642 | 50 | 0 | 242 |
| resources | % | 100% | 69% | 5% | 0% | 26% |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy | MJ | 24 610 | 19 648 | 2 422 | 0 | 2 540 |
| excluding non-renewable primary energy | % | 100% | 80% | 10% | 0% | 10% |
| resources used as raw materials | | | | | | |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy | MJ | 3 934 | 0 | 0 | 3 934 | 0 |
| used as raw materials | % | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Total use of non-renewable primary | MJ | 28 544 | 19 648 | 2 422 | 3 934 | 2 540 |
| energy resources | % | 100% | 69% | 8% | 14% | 9% |
| Use of secondary material | kg | 315 | 0 | 0 | 315 | 0 |
| | % | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Use of net fresh water | m ³ | 11.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| | % | 100% | 30% | 5% | 28% | 37% |

**The column "A3) Manufacturing (direct) refers to direct data from Ternium operations. The column "A3) Manufacturing (indirect) refers to

background data regarding production of ancillary materials and other processes outside Ternium's facilities".

6.3 Other indicators describing waste categories

Environmental parameters describing waste generation are provided in this EPD. Environmental indicators describing waste generation were obtained from LCI except for background information which has been calculated using EDIP 2003 method (Hauschild and Potting, 2005)

A3) Manufacturing A1) Raw materials A3) Manufacturing Total Unit A1-A3 (direct)** (Indirect)** supply Transportation Parameter Hazardous waste kg 5.22 0.25 1.30E-03 4.62 0.35 % 88% 7% 100% 5% 0% kg 91.3 33.9 27.0 11.4 18.9 Non hazardous waste % 37% 21% 100% 30% 13% kg 0 7.10E-03 Radioactive waste* 3.75E-02 9.65E-03 2.08E-02 % 19% 100% 55% 26% 0% kg 0 0 0 0 0 Components for reuse % 0% 0% 0% 0% kg 0 240 0 0 240 Materials for recycling % 100% 0% 100% 0% 0% kg 0 Materials for energy recovery 0.63 0 0 0.63 % 100% 0% 100% 0% 0% MJ 0 0 0 0 0 Exported electricity % 0% 0% 0% 0% MJ 0 22.5 0 Exported heat 22.5 0 % 100% 0% 100% 0% 0%

Ternium Losacero 15 and 25

*No radioactive waste is produced during Ternium operations.

**The column "A3) Manufacturing (direct) refers to direct data from Ternium operations. The column "A3) Manufacturing (indirect) refers to background data regarding production of ancillary materials and other processes outside Ternium's facilities".

Ternium Losacero 30

| Parameter | Unit | Total A1-A3 | A1) Raw materials supply | A2) Transportation | A3) Manufacturing (direct)** | A3) Manufacturing (Indirect)** |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hazardous waste | kg | 2.83 | 0.21 | 1.77E-03 | 1.44 | 1.18 |
| | % | 100% | 7% | 0% | 51% | 42% |
| Non hazardous waste | kg | 133 | 30 | 75 | 12 | 17 |
| | % | 100% | 22% | 57% | 9% | 12% |
| Radioactive waste* | kg | 3.96E-02 | 1.91E-02 | 1.45E-02 | 0 | 6.01E-03 |
| | % | 100% | 48% | 37% | 0% | 15% |
| Components for reuse | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Materials for recycling | kg | 240 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 0 |
| | % | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 0.41 | 0 | 0 | 0.41 | 0 |
| | % | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Exported electricity | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| · | % | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Exported heat | MJ | 10.8 | 0 | 0 | 10.8 | 0 |
| | % | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |

**No radioactive waste is produced during Ternium operations.

**The column "A3) Manufacturing (direct) refers to direct data from Ternium operations. The column "A3) Manufacturing (indirect) refers to background data regarding production of ancillary materials and other processes outside Ternium's facilities".

6.4 Additional environmental information

Almost all the Industrial centers of Ternium Mexico related to the Losacero manufacturing process are certified with ISO 14001 and most of them also has Industria Limpia Award. Monclova industrial center is currently under certification process (ISO 14001). Also, an environmental policy is kept in practice in all industrial centers of the company in Mexico.

All the Industrial centers of Ternium Mexico related to the Losacero manufacturing, send for energy recovery a percentage of hazardous waste.

Ternium's Certifications

Environment

Ternium plants in Mexico participate in the National Voluntary Environmental Audit Program of the PROFEPA (Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection), thereby ensuring that during the manufacturing processes, compliance with the provisions of current environmental regulations is met.

Likewise, the Environmental Management System of the Ternium Plants that participate in the manufacture of Losacero 15,25,30, are certified under standard ISO 14001.

Quality

In order to ensure the quality of the Losacero 15, 25 and 30 steel that is produced in the Ternium plants, under the different manufacturing processes are certified with the ISO 9001 quality standard, in its latest version. Additionally, the chemical and physical test labs are certified with ISO 17025 standard, as well in its latest version.

| Facility | Fraction of waste to energy recovery |
|------------|---|
| Pesquería | 7% |
| Juventud | 83% |
| Churubusco | 4% |
| Guerrero | 40% |
| Monclova | 12% |

Safety

To ensure the care of the physical integrity and occupational health of all the personnel, of the Ternium Plants that participate in the manufacture of Losacero 15,25,30, the Safety Management System is certified with the OHSAS standard 18001.

Sustainability and environment protection

Ternium produces 100% recyclable products, with the highest quality and minimal environmental impact. Recycling is an important part of the company's production process, as well as ensuring a long-term healthy link with the communities neighboring the production centers.

Ternium is deeply committed to sustainable development, so its actions are guided by an Environmental Policy that involves employees, shareholders, suppliers, customers and communities. The company has a Management System that foresees procedures, reviews and specific records for the proper operation, maintenance and control of facilities, as well as for the handling of substances.

Active Participation

Ternium reports, since 2005, CO2 emissions to the World Steel Association. This garnered the recognition of the "Climate Action Member" program. Additionally, it subscribed to the report on sustainability indicators and also reports on energy consumption and personnel training. In addition, the company is part of different groups that are concerned about environmental issues, mainly the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (National Chapters), the Latin American Steel Association (Alacero), World Steel Association and various work committees in several industrial associations. In Mexico, it participates through the commissions related to environmental issues and energy saving of the National Chamber of Iron and Steel (CANACERO), the Mining Chamber of Mexico (CAMIMEX) and the Environmental Protection Institute of Nuevo León (IPA). NL).

6.5 Specific statements about this EPD

a) Geographical coverage: Mexico.

b) Scope of the EPD: This EPD only covers the Cradle to Gate life cycle stages because other stages are very dependent on particular scenarios and are better developed for specific building or construction works.

c) EPD Comparison:

a. EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804

b. Environmental product declarations within the same product category from different programs may not be comparable

d) Additional information about Losacero can be provided on the request of the costumer.

e) LCI calculation rules for the different types of Losacero:

• Ternium Losacero 15 and 25: there is no differentiation between the manufacturing process of these products until the final step (finishing). During this step, the only difference between Losacero 15 and Losacero 25 is the type of roll used to provide the final shape. Therefore, Losacero 15 and Losacero 25 are practically the same product and the inputs and outputs as well as the environmental potential impacts are the same, eliminating the need to calculate an average. • Ternium Losacero 30: the processes of Pickling, Cold Rolling and Galvanizing are carried out in different industrial plants for Losacero 30 than for Losacero 15 and Losacero 25. Also, the difference between impact indicators is higher than 10% when comparing Losacero 30 with the other products. As a result, environmental information is presented in separate columns (PCR 2012:01, section 2.5). f) Allocation rules:

a. Allocation for co-products: The first allocation procedure was performed so that it reflects the way in which the inputs and outputs change by quantitative changes in the products (or functions) delivered by the system. In this case, a mass-basis allocation procedure was applied when co-products are present in a process:

| Process | By-product Ternium Losacero 15 and 25 | By-product Ternium Losacero 30 |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Direct reduction | Iron dust, REDI sludge and CO2. | Iron dust, REDI sludge and CO2. |
| Steelmaking | Slag and steel dust | Slag and steel dust |
| Hot rolling | Steel scale | Steel scale |
| Pickling and cold rolling | Wooden pallets, carton, spent oil, | Packaging materials and steel residue |
| | metal containers. | from trimming. |
| Galvanizing | Zinc dross | Zinc dross |
| Roll Former | Not applicable | Not applicable |

b. Allocation for recycling: Allocation for recycling: Allocation of recycled material known as open loop recycling, is reported in the inventory under the Polluters Pay (PP) allocation method. In the PP allocation method, the exact boundary settings between the first and the next product systems are defined by the willingness to pay for the recycled material. This implies that for inflow of recycled material to the product system, the recycling process and the transportation from the recycling process to where the material is used were included. If an outflow of material to recycling was reported, the transportation of the material to a sorting facility or recycling process was included.

g) Cut off criteria applied in the EPD:a. Environmental impact from construction, production equipment, and tools that are not directly consumed in the production process are not accounted for in the LCI.b. Personnel-related impacts, such as transportation to and from work, are also not accounted for in the LCI.

a. Life cycle inventory for Losacero 15 and Losacero 25 was calculated assuming inputs and outputs are the same because they are produced in the same plants and data is available on an annual basis.

b. It was assumed that natural gas consumed in the manufacturing process is produced in the industrial gas processing center located in Burgos, located in Reynosa, Tamaulipas.

c. It was assumed that tow and rags leave the system in the form of impregnated textiles and that they have the capacity to absorb 55% of their weight.

d. It was assumed that scrap purchased in the Metropolitan area of Monterrey is transported by a truck with a capacity greater than 30 t and that it is purchased within the same municipality (34 km).

e. It was assumed that all scrap purchased outside the Metropolitan area of Monterrey is purchased from Saltillo area, at 80 km and transported by a truck with a capacity greater than 30 t.

h) Key assumptions of the LCA:

7 Verification and registration

| CEN standard EN | 150804 served as the core PCR |
|---|--|
| Programme: EPD International AB Regional Hub: EPD registration number: Date of publication (issue): Date of validity: Date of revision: Reference year of data: Geographical scope: Product group classification: PCR: | The International EPD® System www.environdec.com EPD Latin America S-P-00702 2018-05-25 2023-05-16 2018-05-17 2016 Mexico UN CPC 4219 PCR 2012:01 construction products and construction services, Version 2.2 (2017-05-03). |
| PCR review was conducted by: Independent verification of the | The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Massimo Marino. Contact via info@environdec.com EPD verification |
| declaration data, according to ISO 14025:2006 External third party verifier and critical reviewer of the LCA: Accredited or approved by: | Claudia A. Peña The International EPD® System |

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ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment -- Principles and framework

ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment -- Requirements and guidelines

ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works -- Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services

ISO/TS 14067:2013 Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products -- Requirements and guidelines for quantifi-cation and communication

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Ternium (2018) Corporate Brochure. Available online at https://terniumcomprod.blob.core.windows.net/wp-conten t/2018/01/Ternium-Dec-2017.pdf UN (2015) Central Product Classi¬cation (CPC) Version 2.1. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Statistics Division. United Nations, New York.

Wegener AS, van Oers L, Guinée JB, Struijs J, Huijbregts MAJ (2008) Normalisation in product life cycle assessment: An LCA of the global and European economic systems in the year 2000. Science of The Total Environment. Volume 390, Issue 1. Pages 227-240. ISSN 0048-9697. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2007.09.040. Ternium Mexico ("Ternium") provides this information as a support for the use of the products, thereby it cannot be held responsible for any misuse given to the products; it is recommended getting advise from a specialist at your own expense, account and risk, who verifies the applicability of the products. Ternium, under no circumstance will be responsible for the installation and/or accessories used for the installation of the commercialized product(s).

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