

# Core Product Category Rules

Version 1.2

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## Key updates in this document

*This amended version 1.2 is the applicable GPI and valid for EPDs published from 24 March 2025, or later. A transition period of up to six months is granted for the previous version.*

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.0	1 February 2022	First public version of the document
1.1	5 December 2023	Alignment with French decree of 14 December 2021 for regulatory EPDs, alignment with the applicable ECO Platform requirements, allowing multiple additional scenarios for some life-cycle stages.
1.2	24 March 2025	<p>Removal of rules related to EPDs compliant with French regulatory Update on version of EN 15804+A2:2019 to the latest EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2 Reference to updated ECO platform rules added</li> <li>2.2 Rectification of the continuous support for CFP</li> <li>3.2 Addition of criteria for the use of Cradle to gate scope in EN EPD type</li> <li>3.6 Clarification on declaration of biogenic carbon</li> <li>4.3.4.2 Adjustment of energy calculation rules with ECO Platform LCA calculation rules on energy (electricity and biogas)</li> <li>Note on prohibition of carbon offset.</li> <li>4.4.3.2 Update of general and specific allocation rules</li> <li>4.5.2 Update on mandatory use of EF 3.1.</li> <li>4.5.3 Update on reference for the unit of Eutrophication aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)</li> <li>5.1 Additional requirements on the Content of the EPD</li> </ul>

## 1 Scope

This PCR (product category rules) provides additional requirements and other relevant provisions for developing EPDs (environmental product declarations) and for developing carbon footprint of a product (CFP) declarations based on the basic requirements of Life Cycle Assessment consistent with EN ISO 14044:2006+A2:2020 according to the more specific rules defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, ISO 21930:2017, EN ISO 14067:2018 and EN 50693:2019 under the EPD program managed and owned by EPD Hub Limited.

<b>More information</b>	<a href="http://www.epdhub.com">www.epdhub.com</a>
<b>Contact details</b>	<a href="mailto:hub@epdhub.com">hub@epdhub.com</a>
<b>Date of PCR publication</b>	1 February 2022 (first version)
<b>End of PCR validity</b>	31 January 2027

*NOTE: This PCR is intended to provide LCA information mainly for business-to-business use, but the same information can generally be also accessed by consumers.*

### 1.1 Creation and maintenance of this PCR

This PCR has been drafted by EPD Hub Limited and was submitted to both a consultation and an independent expert panel for review through November 2021 to January 2022.

The PCR consultation was sent to approximately 60 organizations for comments. The first version of the PCR was published on 1 February 2022.

The second and third version of the PCR was created based on accumulated feedback by EPD Hub, and sent for consultation, following which the final version of the PCR was compiled.

Further updates of the PCR shall be performed by EPD Hub Limited according to the GPI.

### 1.2 Normative references

For undated references, the latest edition of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products;  
ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services;  
EN ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures;

EN ISO 14040:2006+A1:2020 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and guidelines;  
EN ISO 14044:2006+A2:2020 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines;  
EN ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases. Carbon footprint of products. Requirements and guidelines for quantification;  
EN 50693:2019 Product category rules for life cycle assessments of electronic and electrical products and systems.

Further, all the EPDs shall follow the rules of the ECO Platform, as set out in the Verification Guidelines document: Verification Guidelines for ECO EPD Programme Operators, Version 8.0, December 2024. If the document is updated during the validity of this PCR, the latest version of the checklist should be used.

### 1.3 Optional references

References to ISO 14067 are provided for comparability across standards for all projects that do not pursue ISO 14067 compliance.

CEN TR 16970 (Sustainability of construction works — Guidance for the implementation of EN 15804).

In addition, any complementary PCRs (c-PCR) aligned with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 may be used together with this PCR as optional c-PCRs. Using these is recommended for manufacturers who introduce products to the EU Single Market.

Such c-PCRs can be used when they are not in contradiction with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, ISO 21930:2017, EN 50693:2019, EN ISO 14067:2018, and this PCR. In cases where there is conflicting information between this PCR and the c-PCR, this PCR must be followed. However, providing information as it is required by the c-PCR in such conflict cases as additional information may be done, but not required.

## 2 Terms and definitions

### 2.1 Definitions of terms

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, ISO 21930:2017, EN 50693:2019 and EN ISO 14067:2018.

**average data**

data representative of a product, product group or construction service, provided by one or more suppliers

**carbon footprint of a product (CFP)**

sum of GHG emissions and GHG removals in a product system, expressed as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents and based on a life cycle assessment using the single impact category of climate change

**declared unit**

quantity of a construction or a manufactured product for use as a reference unit in an EPD or a CFP for an environmental declaration based on one or more information modules

**global warming potential (GWP) Index**, based on radiative properties of GHGs, measuring the radiative forcing following a pulse emission of a unit mass of a given GHG in the present-day atmosphere integrated over a chosen time horizon, relative to that of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

**greenhouse gas (GHG)**

gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds

**functional unit**

quantified performance of a product system for use as a reference unit

**information module**

compilation of data to be used as a basis for a Type III environmental declaration covering a unit process or a combination of unit processes that are part of the life cycle of a product

**partial carbon footprint of a product**

sum of GHG emissions and GHG removals of one or more selected process(es) in a product system, expressed as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents and based on the selected stages or processes within the life cycle

**product category rules (PCR)**

set of specific rules, requirements, and guidelines for developing Type III environmental declarations for one or more product categories

**reference service life (RSL)**

service life of a construction product, component, assembly, or system which is known to be expected under a set of reference in-use conditions and which may form the basis of estimating the service life under other in-use conditions

## 2.2 Abbreviated terms

<b>EEE</b>	Electric and Electronic Equipment, including HVAC systems, which are permanently installed into the buildings or infrastructure.
<b>EN EPD</b>	EPD of construction or manufactured products or construction services in accordance with requirements defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, including use of characterization factors published by European Commission JRC
<b>ISO EPD</b>	EPD of construction or manufactured product or construction services in accordance with requirements defined in ISO 21930:2017, including use of characterization factors used outside EU Internal Market, e.g., in North America
<b>CFP declaration</b>	third party verified declaration of a partial carbon footprint or carbon footprint of a product calculated in accordance with requirements defined in EN ISO 14067:2018.



### 3 General aspects

#### 3.1 Objectives of the PCR

The objective of the EPD program is to enhance the transparency and availability of environmental information. The PCR provides the rules for this purpose, enabling informed decisions about environmental impacts.

The objectives of the EPD program supported by this PCR include the following:

- Provide technical rules and guidance for the creation of EPDs and CFPs based on LCA data to ensure compliance with targeted standards.
- Providing LCA information, predominantly for business-to-business communication. Same data, however, can be accessed by consumers.
- To comply with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 and ISO 21930:2017 and EN ISO 14067.
- To fulfill the requirements of ISO 14025 and ISO 14044.
- Allow for better comparability between different EPDs.

Further details as defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (5.1), ISO 21930:2017 (5.1) and EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.2). In addition, this PCR provides additional requirements and other relevant provisions under the EPD & CFP PCR program managed and owned by EPD Hub.

#### 3.2 Types of EPD, related standards and life cycle stages covered

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (5.2), ISO 21930:2017 (5.2.1, 5.2.2) and EN ISO 14067:2018 (5.2). In addition, this PCR provides additional requirements and other relevant provisions for different types of EPDs or CFPs. More information on these is provided in the GPI. Please note that EEE products are always required to declare the use stage B.

##### EPD types based on EN 15804 standards:

Type	Modules	Recommended market	Main standard
EN EPD (cradle to gate)	A1-A3	EU, only specific products	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021
EN EPD (cradle to gate with options and end of life)	A1-A3, C1-C4, D. Options allowed.	EU Internal Market	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 or EN 50693:2019
EN EPD (cradle to grave)	A, B, C and D	EU Internal Market	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 or EN 50693:2019

The use of a cradle to gate EPDs for EN EPD type is limited by the provisions set out in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 and EN 50693:2019. Such an allowed product

- becomes physically integrated with other products during installation and cannot be separated later;
- loses its identity at end of life due to physical or chemical transformation;
- and it contains no biogenic carbon.

If an EPD is created in line with EN 50693:2019, the EPD must follow the impact categories and characterizations of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, and the EPD must use the modular structure and other provisions of the Annex D “Correlation with EN 15804 standard”.

**EPD types based on ISO standards:**

Type	Modules	Recommended market	Standard
ISO EPD (cradle to gate)	A1-A3	Outside the EU	ISO 21930:2017
ISO EPD (cradle to gate with options and end of life)	A1-A3, C1-C4, D. Options allowed.	Outside the EU	ISO 21930:2017
CFP declaration (cradle to gate)	A1-A3	Global	EN ISO 14067:2018
CFP declaration (cradle to gate with options)	A1-A3. Options allowed.	Global. Recommended for non-construction uses.	EN ISO 14067:2018

*NOTE: Options can include any or all of the following information modules: A4, A5, B1-B5 and B6-B7.*

**3.3 Comparability based on modularity and disclaimers**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (5.3), ISO 21930:2017 (5.3, 5.4, 5.5), EN ISO 14067:2018 (5.6, 5.7, 5.8; 5.9, 5.10).

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programs may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR. If the EPDs are from different programs, valid comparison requires those programs to adhere to the same rules (calculation procedures, scenarios and assumptions) and requirements for the products being compared.

EN EPDs must carry this disclaimer: “EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and if they are not compared in a building context.”

### 3.4 Rules for averaging and aggregation of similar products

Rules for averaged and similar products are provided in the General Program Instructions (Annex I: Rules for averaging and aggregating EPDs).

### 3.5 Additional environmental information

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (5.4), ISO 21930:2017 (8.3), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.4.1) any carbon offset processes in order to compensate for any LCA-based environmental indicators are excluded from the EPD or CFP results.

In addition, non-LCA-based environmental information on emissions to indoor air, soil and water during the use (module B1) of the product shall not be included in the EPD.

Additional LCA-based indicators are allowed.

### 3.6 Packaging assessment and biogenic carbon in product and packaging

The mass of packaging shall always be declared EN 15804+A2 (6.4.4).

The information on biogenic carbon content in product and packaging shall be accounted for and declared in accordance with EN 15804+A2 (6.4.4), ISO 21930 (7.2.7).

If the mass of the biogenic carbon containing materials in the packaging or the product is less than 5% of total packaging weight or product weight, respectively, the declaration of biogenic carbon content is optional.

If the mass of the biogenic carbon containing materials in the packaging or the product is more than 5% of total packaging weight or product weight, respectively, it needs to be declared in the study as kg of C.

The uptake of biogenic carbon dioxide (removal of kg CO<sub>2</sub>e from the atmosphere) declared in the impact indicator GWP-biogenic is required to be balanced when the product containing biogenic carbon is transferred to the next life cycle, or theoretically released back to the atmosphere. The amount of released biogenic carbon is to be assigned at the latest to the module C3 or C4 for the product and A1-A3 or A5 in case of packaging.

In packaging materials, the uptake of this biogenic carbon, as biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>, in module A3 (or A1-A3 if aggregated) shall be balanced-out by an equal amount of emission of biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> in module A5, if module A5 is fully declared. If module A5 is not fully included, this “balancing-out reporting” for module A5 shall be included in the declared A1-A3 results; if this is done, the EPD shall describe that the A1-A3 results includes the “balancing-out reporting” of the biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> of packaging released in module A5.

When calculating the GWP-biogenic the emission of biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> and its uptake can be set to zero for all flows that do not end up as content of the product or the packaging\*.

*\*Note that this concerns when the biogenic carbon is emitted as CO<sub>2</sub> and if the biogenic carbon uptake is released as CH<sub>4</sub> (methane), the GWP-biogenic results will not be zero in each individual module.*

Sometimes generic datasets in LCA software may not contain biogenic carbon data, which is essential for calculating GWP-biogenic results and accurate content declaration. This may necessitate manual input of biogenic carbon content for products or packaging.

### **3.7 Capital goods, equipment and machinery**

In this PCR, environmental impacts of capital goods, equipment and machinery can be excluded according to the criteria for exclusion of inputs and outputs (see 4.3.5). Otherwise, the impacts related to these must be included in the EPD.

Following processes and products have a significant share (higher than allowed by the cut-off) of their emissions coming from capital goods

1. Forestry
2. Quarrying
3. Local energy production (solar PV, wind turbines)

## 4 Methodology for quantification (PCR for LCA)

### 4.1 Product categories

This PCR is targeting the listed sectors, products and services.

This PCR requires choosing a target standard for alignment. The declarations can be created on any of these standard alignments: EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (EN EPD), EN 50693:2019 (EN EPD), ISO 21930:2017 (ISO EPD) and EN ISO 14067:2018 (CFP, for carbon footprint). These are available for sectors as follows.

Sector	Eligible standards	For EPD types
Construction product	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, ISO 21930:2017, ISO 14067:2018, EN 50693:2019	EN EPD, ISO EPD, CFP
Electrical product	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, ISO 21930:2017, ISO 14067:2018, EN 50693:2019	EN EPD, ISO EPD, CFP
Manufactured product	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, ISO 21930:2017, ISO 14067:2018	EN EPD, ISO EPD, CFP
Processes, energy, and services	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021, ISO 21930:2017, ISO 14067:2018	EN EPD, ISO EPD, CFP

Definitions for the sectors:

- Construction products: manufactured for the purpose of being incorporated into a building or other construction works
- Electrical products: composed of electronic components (circuit boards, printed wiring boards etc.) and powered by electricity
- Manufactured product: products which have been made for medium to long term use through a manufacturing process (excluding construction and electrical products)
- Processes, energy and services: processes for which the end product is a treatment of a physical good (such as welding, cutting, thermal treatment, coating, or similar), a non-physical unit of energy ready for being transmitted to an end user or has been transmitted to an end user through conduction, or supply of any services, including construction and maintenance services, such as equipment rental, building or road maintenance.

### 4.2 Life cycle stages and their information modules to be included

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.2), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.1), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.1, 6.3.2). In addition, construction stage modules (A4 and A5) and use stage modules (B1-B7) are optional. Furthermore, end-life-stage modules (C1-C4) and net benefits beyond the system boundary module (D) may be excluded in cradle to gate EPDs and CFPs for

products that comply with EN 15804+A2 (5.2), namely. Scopes for all allowed EPD and CFP types are defined in section 3.2 of this PCR.

Use stage modules are mandatory for Electric and Electronic Equipment, including HVAC systems, which are permanently installed into the buildings or infrastructure.

## **4.3 Calculation rules for the LCA**

### **4.3.1 LCA modelling and calculation**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.1), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.1), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.1, 6.3.2).

LCA modelling and calculation of the environmental aspects and impacts in the construction sector aim for the assessment of the construction works, i.e., a building or civil engineering works. This is the main reason for the modular approach describing the life cycle of the construction works used in EPDs of construction products and services.

### **4.3.2 Declared unit**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.3), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.3), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.3), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.2).

Since a full life cycle (A1-C4, D) declaration is not mandated by this PCR, the declared unit shall be used as the default unit in all EPDs. If a specific EPD type or c-PCR is used, then the use of a functional unit, in addition to the declared unit, may be necessary as set out in the applicable rules.

For bio-based products such as wood-based products, the moisture content, expressed as a percentage of the dry weight, shall be declared.

### **4.3.3 Reference service life (RSL)**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.4), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.4), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.7), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.2) in this PCR the declaration of Reference Service Life (RSL) is optional unless the use stage is declared, in which case the RSL is mandatory.

## 4.3.4 System boundaries

### 4.3.4.1 General

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.5.1), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.7), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.4.1), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.3).

This PCR follows the following two principles:

1. The “modularity principle”, where the emissions created by specific processes are assigned to the life cycle modules in which they appear in.
2. The “polluter pays principle”, where the emissions coming from the processing of waste up until the end-of-waste state are assigned to the system in which the waste is generated.

In LCA the system boundary of the product system under assessment defines the unit processes to be included and excluded by physical and temporal means. System expansions are not used.

*NOTE: In this PCR, system expansion is always forbidden, even when ISO 14067:2018 is used.*

*NOTE: In this PCR, applying a mass-balance approach to feedstock is always forbidden.*

### 4.3.4.2 Product stage

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.5.2), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.7.2), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.4.2, 6.4.9.4), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.4.2).

#### **Electricity modelling**

In manufacturing (A3), the dataset for electricity mix used at the production facility shall be chosen in the following order of priority:

1. Specific electricity mix as generated, or purchased from an electricity supplier, demonstrated by a contractual instrument (Guarantee of Origin or similar).
2. Residual electricity mix of the electricity supplier on the market.
3. Residual electricity mix on the market.
4. Electricity consumption mix on the market. This option shall not be used for electricity used in processes over which the manufacturer (EPD owner) has direct control.

Similar refers to contractual instruments like Guarantees of Origin (EU), Renewable Energy Certificates (US), or equivalent mechanisms in the local market.

Guarantees of Origin (or equivalent) must cover at least the following year, and the manufacturer must commit to purchasing them for the entire EPD validity period. If the electricity mix changes during this period (e.g., the Guarantees of Origin expire), the EPD must be reverified.

Verification requires documentation of the Guarantees of Origin (or equivalent), including:

- Electricity provider
- Purchaser
- Electricity mix
- Electricity amount (kWh) covered
- Issuance and validity periods

This documentation should include power plant addresses, tracking numbers, and direct coupling information (yes/no). If any of this information is missing, a justification is required.

In electricity markets where Guarantees of Origin (or equivalent) are not traded, the residual mix is equivalent to the consumption mix.

For European countries within the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), residual electricity mix modeling must use the latest available AIB data.

### **Biogas modelling**

In manufacturing (A3), the dataset for biogas shall be chosen in the following order of priority:

1. Specific biogas internally generated where no contractual instruments have been sold to a third party.
2. Biogas purchased from the gas network or a supplier, demonstrated by a contractual instrument (Guarantee of Origin or similar).

For biogas purchased without a contractual instrument, the residual mix shall be used. For tracking and traceability, the rules of green electricity apply accordingly.

The above rules are meant only for input as energy carriers (not as feedstock).

Rules for packaging are detailed in 3.6 Packaging assessment and biogenic packaging.

*NOTE: assessments aligned with ISO 14067 only may use provisions of ISO 6.4.9.4.4 instead.*

*NOTE: Carbon offset processes are not part of the product system under study. Carbon offset shall not be included in the calculation of the GWP, per EN 15804+A2 (5.4.3)*

#### **4.3.4.3 End-of-life stage**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.5.5), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.7.5), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.4.7) in this PCR the end-of-life system boundary, between the product system under study and the subsequent product system (module D) is set where the material outputs have reached their end-of-waste state.



*NOTE: ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.8) does not define the end-of-waste state of the product under study. When this standard is used, the definitions of EN 15804/ISO 21930 shall be applied for end of life and end of life is divided between modules C and D.*

#### **4.3.4.4 Benefits and loads beyond the product system boundary**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.5.6), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.7.6) in this PCR any net benefits of the net flows that have passed the end-of-waste are included and calculated as potentially avoided impacts in the subsequent product system (module D).

*NOTE:*

*1) see note in 4.3.4.3*

*2) In EN 50693:2019 potential loads and benefits are accounted for in the life cycle stage that they occur, so assessed end of life loads and impacts should be reported separately for each life cycle stage. However, for electrical products in this PCR the declaration of loads and benefits in Module D per EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 may always be used and is required of electrical products which are installed in buildings.*

#### **4.3.5 Criteria for exclusion of inputs and outputs**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.6), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.8), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.4.3), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.3.3) in this PCR cut-off rules for the product stage modules (A1-A3) and end-of-life stage modules (C1- C4) together is maximum of 5 % per module of energy and mass. For renewable and non-renewable primary energy usage the cut-off rule is 1% and for the total mass input of that unit process the cut-off rule is 1%.

In addition, the cut-off rules may consider the environmental impacts of the excluded materials or processes if they are known to be significant and proportionately much higher than their share of mass or energy. The significance of environmental impacts of the excluded materials or processes may be considered as defined in ISO 14044 (4.3.3.4).

#### **4.3.6 Selection of data and Mass Balance rules**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.7), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.9), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.5), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.7.1).

#### **Mass balance approach prohibition for Credit and Book and Claim Methods:**

In this PCR using the following mass balance methods are always forbidden:

A) Credit Method in which a manufacturer defines and maintains a credit account for each type of input reflecting the physical flows (with and without specified inherent properties) used as an output declaration, deducting from the credit account the respective credit of the output, up to the limit in, but not exceeding, the credit account within a balancing

period, and therefore the output is not always reflecting the physical flows containing the set of defined characteristics.

B) Book and Claim Method in which the bookkeeping record flow is not actually connected to the physical flow of material or product throughout the supply chain.

**Conditional allowance for Rolling Average Percentage Method:**

EN 15804+A2 allows however the Rolling Average Percentage Method for the Mass Balance Model that calculates the average value of the specified inherent property over one year timeframe, because it allows a claim of an average content of the specified inherent property to be made for the output over the same claim period reflecting the physical flows. If a publisher intends to use this method, the burden on proof is on the publisher to prove to the verifier how the inherent property was measured at input and output in order to calculate the rolling averages.

When a manufacturer uses a material with recycled content higher than the normal annual average input for that material, they can create a separate declaration reflecting the higher recycled content. This is achieved by excluding the specific material from the calculation of the annual average. Consequently, the Rolling Average Percentage Method is not applied to this specific input material.

In this PCR the requirements for data selection are as defined in EN 15941:2024, are e.g., time related coverage (6.3), geographical coverage (6.4), technological coverage (6.5), precision (6.6), completeness (6.8), consistence (6.9), sources of the data (6.10), data quality at product level (7).

Rules for data selection and pre-verified tool use are set in the EPD Hub GPI (3.1, 3.2, 3.3).

#### **4.3.7 Data quality**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.8), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.9), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.5), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.7.2).

#### **4.3.8 Developing product level scenarios**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.9), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.7), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.6, 6.3.7), EN 50693:2019 (4.3). In this PCR, A4-A5 and B1-B7 modules are optional.

#### **4.3.9 Units**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.3.10), ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.10).

## 4.4 Inventory analysis

### 4.4.1 Collecting data

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.4.1), ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.1), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.4.2).

### 4.4.2 Calculation procedures

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.4.2), ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.2), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.4.5).

### 4.4.3 Allocation

#### 4.4.3.1 General

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.4.3.1), ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.5.1), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.4.6.1).

#### 4.4.3.2 Allocation

As defined in ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.5.2), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.4.6.2), EN 50693:2019 (4.2.51) in this PCR aspects and impacts are allocated between the products, co-products, and by-products in a way that it reflects the underlying physical relationships between them. This means that inputs and outputs of the shared unit processes in the manufacturing system are partitioned based on the relevant underlying physical relationship.

When the difference in revenue from the co-products is high (greater than 25% contribution to the overall revenue), allocation should be based on economic values.

For material flows with specific inherent properties, such as energy content or elementary composition (e.g., biogenic carbon content), allocation should always be based on physical flows, regardless of the allocation method used for the process itself.

Allowed allocation methodology in background LCA datasets is set out in the EPD Hub GPI (3.4).

Specific allocation procedures for processes producing co-products used in cement and concrete and other construction products:

Economic allocation is to be used for the processes producing co-products for use in cement and concrete, for example:

- steel production and granulated blast-furnace slag or crystallised basic oxygen furnace slag;
- coal fired electricity generation, fly ash and artificial gypsum, and other processes producing artificial gypsum;
- silicon metal and ferro-silicon alloys and silica fume and
- aluminium-oxide-containing sources arising from aluminium and alumina production.

For these co-products, economic allocation shall be used even if their contribution to the overall revenue of the process is very low (below 1%), to understand the impact, even if small, connected to these co-products.

Economic allocation should use market prices, averaged over a period in time as defined in ISO 14044 Amd2:2020 (chapter D4.3).

When assessing the impact of high value co-products such as steel, electricity, silicon etc, economic allocation to these low value co-products used in cement and concrete can be omitted as a conservative choice. Other forms of allocation, for example, physical partitioning, system expansion or physical allocation, shall not be used to assign impacts to these low value co-products used in cement and concrete when assessing these high value co-products.

#### **4.4.3.3 Allocation procedure for re-use, recycling and recovery (across the system boundary)**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.4.3.3), ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.6) in this PCR any net benefits of the net flows that have passed the end-of-waste are included and calculated as potentially avoided impacts in the subsequent product system (module D). This also means that from that point forward no impacts are addressed anymore inside the life cycle of the product under study.

*NOTE: For the potential loads and benefits of electrical products see note 2 in 4.3.4.3.*

#### **4.4.4 Information on biogenic carbon content**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.4.4, 7.2.5), ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.12), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.4.9.3, 6.4.9.8).

The biogenic carbon content (kg C) is required to be reported separately for both the product and the packaging. The reporting of biogenic carbon content of the product can be excluded if the biogenic carbon containing materials in the product constitute less than 5 % of the total mass of the product; and the reporting of the biogenic carbon content of the packaging can be excluded if the biogenic carbon containing materials in packaging constitute less than 5 % of the total mass of the packaging.

## 4.5 Impact assessment

### 4.5.1 General

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.5.1), ISO 21930:2017 (7.3), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.5.1), EN50693:2019 (4.4).

### 4.5.2 Characterization factors

From the date that this PCR comes in force, EF 3.1 characterization factors shall be used. A transition period is allowed for EPDs developed with EF 3.0 to be used until March 31st, 2025. For updates, the characterization factors from EC-JRC shall be applied, available in the Joint Research Centre - European Commission's website.

### 4.5.3 Core environmental impact indicators

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.5.2, 7.2.3.1, Annex C) and ISO 21930:2017 (7.3, 7.2.7, 7.2.9, 7.2.11).

As EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.4.9.4, 6.4.9.5, 6.4.9.6) covers only impact indicators equivalent to GWP and its sub-categories, they can be used for CFP declarations. In this PCR, the GWP indicators of the CFP shall be defined according to the GWP indicators GWP-total, GWP-fossil, GWP-biogenic, and GWP-luluc of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (Annex C). According to EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.4.9.7), in some cases it is also required to include aircraft emissions happening during air transport in the CFP. These emissions are documented separately in the CFP report as additional information.

EPDs following EN 50693:2019 shall follow impact indicators and characterization factors from EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.5.2, 7.2.3.1, Annex C). See note in Annex B.1 of EN 50693:2019.

*NOTE: Per the erratum EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 the unit for Eutrophication aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater) shall be given in kg P eq.*

### 4.5.4 Additional environmental impact indicators

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.5.3, 7.2.3.2, Annex C), ISO 21930:2017 (8.2) in this PCR additional impact indicators may be optionally included in the EPD.

EPDs following EN 50693:2019 shall follow impact indicators and characterization factors from EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (6.5.3, 7.2.3.2, Annex C). See note in Annex B.1 of EN 50693:2019.

## 5 Content of the EPD

### 5.1 Declaration of general information

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.1 d)), ISO 21930:2017 (9.2 d)).

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.1 k)), ISO 21930:2017 (8.4.1) in this PCR a content of substances of very high concern (SVHC) according to the European Chemical Agency or regulated hazardous substances in the market area shall be declared, i.e., if the regulated limit value of the content is greater than 0,1%-weight in the product is exceeded.

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.1 table 2), ISO 21930:2017 (9.2 table 2) in this PCR a demonstration of verification shall be declared as part of the -tool produced declaration and individual declaration information.

The EPDs shall include as general information:

On the frontpage / titlepage / cover page:

- Text “Environmental Product Declaration in accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804, and/or ISO 21930”, prominently visible in the EPD
- Publisher name, logo.
- Name of declared product
- Program Operator
- Name and address of manufacturer/association
- Date of issue + validity (5 years)/date of expiry + date of update if relevant
- EPD identification (registration number of the EPD on program operator level).
- Logo of ECO Platform

In other chapters of the EPD:

- Publisher name, address, logo, website
- Name of declared product
- Electricity mix (consumption mix or market-based approach);
- For A1-A3, the GWP of the specifically applied electricity mix and gas mix in kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh and in kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ, respectively.
- The specific data use, in percentage of total GWP-fossil.
- Statement that “EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804”
- Geographical area, i.e. market range, where the product is produced, where it may be applied and where the end-of-life is assumed
- For EPDs of product group: a statement that the EPD covers a product group and a description of the type of such EPD (e.g., average, representative product or worst-case product);
- Names of manufacturer(s) when the EPD declares an average of several manufacturers.
- A statement of the applied background database(s) and software, and both its versions

- A statement of the LCA-method Cut-off by classification
- A statement which version of Characterisation factors was used

## 5.2 Declaration of environmental information derived from LCA

### 5.2.1 General

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.1), ISO 21930:2017 (9.5), EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.4.9.8), EN 50693:2019 (E.1).

### 5.2.2 Rules for declaring LCA information per module

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.2), ISO 21930:2017 (9.5), EN 50693:2019 (E.2.4), with the exception for electrical products intended for building integration that shall comply with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.2).

### 5.2.3 Indicators describing environmental impacts based on Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)

#### 5.2.3.1 Core environmental impact indicators

As defined in 4.5.2 in this PCR.

#### 5.2.3.2 Additional environmental impact indicators

As defined in 4.5.3 in this PCR.

#### 5.2.3.3 Disclaimers to the environmental impact indicators

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.3.3).

### 5.2.4 Indicators describing resource use and environmental information based on Life Cycle Inventory (LCI)

#### 5.2.4.1 General

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.4.1).

#### 5.2.4.2 Indicators describing resource use

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.4.2) and ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.10, 7.2.13), EPDs following EN 50693:2019 shall follow EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.4.2).

#### 5.2.4.3 Environmental information describing waste categories

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.4.3) and ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.14), EPDs following EN 50693:2019 shall follow EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.4.2).

#### 5.2.4.4 Environmental information describing output flows

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.4.4) and ISO 21930:2017 (7.2.14), EPDs following EN 50693:2019 shall follow EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.2.4.2).

### 5.2.5 Information on biogenic carbon content

As defined in 4.4.4 in this PCR.

## 5.3 Scenarios and additional technical information

### 5.3.1 General

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.3.1) and ISO 21930:2017 (9.4.1), EN 50693:2019 (E.2.4).

The recommended way to declare indicator results for varying scenarios by building level designers is that manufacturers declare in their EPD as follows:

- impacts per km per each relevant means of transportation.
- impacts per each end-of-life treatment processes in the potential end use area.

*NOTE: Experts calculating the final environmental impact of the building will need to consider the local conditions in order to obtain the results of the building assessment.*

### 5.3.2 Construction process stage

#### 5.3.2.1 A4, Transport to the building site

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.3.2.1) and ISO 21930:2017 (9.4.2), EN 50693:2019 (E.2.4). In this PCR these aspects and impacts are considered optional.



### 5.3.2.2 A5, Installation in the building

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.3.2.2) and ISO 21930:2017 (9.4.3), EN 50693:2019 (E.2.4). In this PCR these aspects and impacts are considered optional.

Rules for packaging are detailed in *4.6 Packaging assessment and biogenic packaging*.

## 5.3.3 B1-B7 use stage

### 5.3.3.1 B1-B7 use stage

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.3.3.1 and 7.3.3.3), ISO 21930:2017 (9.4.4 and 9.4.5) and EN ISO 14067:2018 (6.3.7), EN 50693:2019 (E.2.4).

In this PCR these aspects and impacts are considered optional, unless specifically otherwise set out below. If any modules in use stage are reported, the EPD has to describe the processes the modules cover.

Use stage modules are mandatory for Electric and Electronic Equipment, including HVAC systems, which are permanently installed into the buildings or infrastructure. For such products, the energy consumption shall be added into the EPD for direct and indirect energy consumption (ex. a cable consumes energy through dissipation/losses in the cable when electricity goes through it) and the B6 shall be presented separately to let users of the EPD consider it.

The justified scenario shall be based either on a) regulatory norm or regulatory standard calculation method for the location of use, or b) industry standard use case for the specified product, unless other a more representative calculation method is available. Method of assessment shall be mentioned in the EPD.

### 5.3.3.2 Reference service life

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.3.3.2) and ISO 21930:2017 (7.1.4, Annex A), EN 50693:2019 (E.2.4) in this PCR these aspects and impacts are considered optional.

## 5.3.4 End-of-life

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (7.3.4) and ISO 21930:2017 (9.4.6, 7.2.14), EN 50693:2019 (E.2.4).

#### **5.4 Additional information on release of substances to indoor air, soil and water during the use stage**

In this PCR non-LCA based environmental information on emissions to indoor air, soil, and water during the use (including Module B1) of the product are excluded.

## **6 Project Report General**

### **6.1 General**

EPD Hub only accepts digitally generated project reports, as set out in the GPI (1.6, 1.8).

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (8.1), ISO 21930:2017 (10.1) and EN ISO 14067:2018 (7.1), EN 50693:2019 (4.5.1).

### **6.2 LCA-related elements of the project report**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (8.2), ISO 21930:2017 (10.2) and EN ISO 14067:2018 (7.2 and 7.3), EN 50693:2019 (4.5.2-4.5.4).

### **6.3 Documentation of additional information**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (8.3), ISO 21930:2017 (10.4) and EN ISO 14067:2018 (7.4), EN 50693:2019 (4.5.5).

### **6.4 Data availability for verification**

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (8.4) and ISO 21930:2017 (10.5) in this PCR covering the third party verified declarations and any tools. For EPDs following EN50693:2019 as defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (8.4).

## 7 Verification and validity

As defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (9) and ISO 21930:2017 (11) in this PCR covering the third party verified declarations, including tools. For EPDs following EN50693:2019 as defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC2021 (9).