



BSI Standards Publication

Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, incorporating corrigendum August 2021. It supersedes BS EN 15804:2012+A1:2013, which will be withdrawn on 31 October 2022.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to CEN text carry the number of the CEN amendment. For example, text altered by CEN amendment A1 is indicated by A1 A1.

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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English Version

**Sustainability of construction works - Environmental
product declarations - Core rules for the product category
of construction products**

Contribution des ouvrages de construction au
développement durable - Déclarations
environnementales sur les produits - Règles régissant
les catégories de produits de construction

Nachhaltigkeit von Bauwerken -
Umweltproduktdeklarationen - Grundregeln für die
Produktkategorie Bauprodukte

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 September 2013 and includes Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 21 July 2019.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	5
Introduction	6
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references.....	7
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 Abbreviations	13
5 General aspects.....	14
5.1 Objective of the Core PCR.....	14
5.2 Types of EPD with respect to life cycle stages covered.....	15
5.3 Comparability of EPD for construction products	19
5.4 A2 Additional environmental information.....	19
5.4.1 General.....	19
5.4.2 Additional impact indicators	20
5.4.3 Additional information on carbon offset, carbon storage and delayed emissions.....	20
5.4.4 Additional Information not derived from LCA	20
5.5 Ownership, responsibility and liability for the EPD.....	20
5.6 Communication formats	20
6 Product Category Rules for LCA.....	20
6.1 Product category	20
6.2 Life cycle stages and their information modules to be included	21
6.2.1 General.....	21
6.2.2 A1-A3, Product stage, information modules	21
6.2.3 A4-A5, Construction process stage, information modules	21
6.2.4 B1-B5, Use stage, information modules related to the building fabric.....	21
6.2.5 B6-B7, use stage, information modules related to the operation of the building.....	22
6.2.6 C1-C4 End-of-life stage, information modules	22
6.2.7 D, Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary, information module	22
6.3 Calculation rules for the LCA.....	22
6.3.1 A2 Functional or declared unit	22
6.3.2 Functional unit	23
6.3.3 Declared unit	24
6.3.4 Reference service life (RSL).....	24
6.3.5 System boundaries	25
6.3.6 Criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs	32
6.3.7 Selection of data.....	32
6.3.8 A2 Data quality A2	33
6.3.9 Developing product level scenarios	35
6.3.10 Units.....	35
6.4 Inventory analysis	36
6.4.1 Collecting data.....	36
6.4.2 Calculation procedures	36
6.4.3 Allocation of input flows and output emissions.....	36
6.4.4 A2 Information on biogenic carbon content	38

6.5	Impact assessment	38
6.5.1	A₂ General.....	38
6.5.2	Core environmental impact indicators.....	38
6.5.3	Additional environmental impact indicators.....	39
7	Content of the EPD.....	39
7.1	Declaration of general information	39
7.2	Declaration of environmental A₂ indicators A₂ derived from LCA	40
7.2.1	General	40
7.2.2	Rules for declaring LCA information per module	40
7.2.3	A₂ Indicators describing environmental impacts based on Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) A₂	41
7.2.4	A₂ Indicators describing resource use and environmental information based on Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) A₂	44
7.2.5	A₂ Information on biogenic carbon content.....	46
7.3	Scenarios and additional technical information	46
7.3.1	General	46
7.3.2	Construction process stage	47
7.3.3	B1-B7 use stage	48
7.3.4	End-of-life	51
7.4	Additional information on release of dangerous substances to indoor air, soil and water during the use stage	52
7.4.1	Indoor air.....	52
7.4.2	Soil and water	52
7.5	Aggregation of information modules	52
8	Project report.....	52
8.1	General	52
8.2	LCA-related elements of the project report	53
8.3	Documentation on additional information	55
8.4	Data availability for verification	55
9	Verification and validity of an EPD.....	55
	Annex A (normative) Requirements and guidance on the reference service life	56
	Annex B (informative) Waste	59
B.1	End-of-waste.....	59
B.2	Properties of hazardous waste for Table A₂ 8 A₂	59
	Annex C (normative) Impact categories and related indicators, methodologies and characterization factors (CF).....	60
C.1	Core environmental impact categories and indicators.....	60
C.2	Calculation rules for the climate change impact category.....	61
C.2.1	General	61
C.2.2	Total global warming potential (GWP-total)	61
C.2.3	Fossil global warming potential (GWP-fossil).....	61
C.2.4	Biogenic global warming potential (GWP-biogenic).....	61
C.2.5	Land use and land use change global warming potential (GWP-luluc).....	62
C.3	Additional impact categories and indicators	63
C.4	Characterization factors.....	63

Annex D (informative) End of life formulae.....	64
D.1 Introduction	64
D.2 Terms and definitions	64
D.2.1 Value correction factor	64
D.2.2 Quantities.....	64
D.2.3 Specific emissions and resources per unit of analysis.....	65
D.2.4 Specific emissions and resources per unit of analysis of outputs	66
D.2.5 Efficiency	66
D.2.6 Lower heating value.....	67
D.3 Formulae	67
D.3.1 General.....	67
D.3.2 Modules A1–A3.....	67
D.3.3 Module C	68
D.3.4 Module D.....	68
Annex E (informative) Schemes to be applied for data quality assessment of generic and specific data.....	69
Bibliography.....	71

European foreword

This document (EN 15804:2012+A2:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 350 “Sustainability of construction works”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes A2 EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 A2.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2013-09-10 and Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 2019-07-21.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1 and A2 A2.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European standard provides core product category rules for all construction products and services. It provides a structure to ensure that all Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) of construction products, construction services and construction processes are derived, verified and presented in a harmonised way.

An EPD communicates verifiable, accurate, non-misleading environmental information for products and their applications, thereby supporting scientifically based, fair choices and stimulating the potential for market-driven continuous environmental improvement.

The standardisation process has taken place in accordance with EN ISO 14025. All common issues are covered horizontally for all product types in order to minimise vertical (branch specific) deviations.

EPD information is expressed in information modules, which allow easy organisation and expression of data packages throughout the life cycle of the product. The approach requires that the underlying data should be consistent, reproducible and comparable.

The EPD is expressed in a form that allows aggregation (addition) to provide complete ^{A2} information for buildings and other construction works ^{A2}. This standard does not deal with aggregation at the building level nor does this standard describe the rules for applying EPD in a building assessment.

^{A2} The standard deals with a set of quantifiable, predetermined environmental impact indicators. This standard has been adapted to address the amendment of the standardization Mandate M/350. ^{A2}

This European Standard provides the means for developing a Type III environmental declaration of construction products and is part of a suite of standards that are intended to assess the sustainability of construction works.

^{A2} deleted text ^{A2}

- EN 15643-1, *Sustainability of construction works — Sustainability assessment of buildings — Part 1: General framework*;
- EN 15643-2, *Sustainability of construction works — Assessment of buildings — Part 2: Framework for the assessment of environmental performance*;
- EN 15978, *Sustainability of construction works — Assessment of environmental performance of buildings — Calculation method*;
- CEN/TR 15941, *Sustainability of construction works — Environmental product declarations — Methodology for selection and use of generic data*;
- EN 15942, *Sustainability of construction works — Environmental product declarations — Communication formats: business to business*.

1 Scope

This European standard provides core product category rules (PCR) for Type III environmental declarations for any construction product and construction service.

NOTE The assessment of social and economic performances at product level is not covered by this standard.

The core PCR:

- ^{A2} defines the indicators to be declared, information to be provided and the way in which they are collated and reported, ^{A2}
- describes which stages of a product's life cycle are considered in the EPD and which processes are to be included in the life cycle stages,
- defines rules for the development of scenarios,
- includes the rules for calculating the Life Cycle Inventory and the Life Cycle Impact Assessment underlying the EPD, including the specification of the data quality to be applied,
- includes the rules for reporting predetermined, environmental and health information, that is not covered by LCA for a product, construction process and construction service where necessary,
- defines the conditions under which construction products can be compared based on the information provided by EPD.

For the EPD of construction services the same rules and requirements apply as for the EPD of construction products.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CEN/TR 15941, *Sustainability of construction works — Environmental product declarations — Methodology for selection and use of generic data*

EN 15942, *Sustainability of construction works — Environmental product declarations — Communication formats: business to business*

EN 15978, *Sustainability of construction works — Assessment of environmental performance of buildings — Calculation method*

EN ISO 14025:2010, *Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures (ISO 14025:2006)*

EN ISO 14044:2006, *Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006)*

^{A2} EN ISO 14067:2018, *Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification (ISO 14067:2018)* ^{A2}

ISO 15686-1, *Buildings and constructed assets — Service life planning — Part 1: General principles and framework*

ISO 15686-2, *Buildings and constructed assets — Service life planning — Part 2: Service life prediction procedures*

ISO 15686-7, *Buildings and constructed assets — Service life planning — Part 7: Performance evaluation for feedback of service life data from practice*

ISO 15686-8:2008, *Buildings and constructed assets — Service-life planning — Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation*

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

European Commission - Joint Research Centre - Institute for Environment and Sustainability: International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD) Handbook - Nomenclature and other conventions. 2010. EUR 24384 EN. Luxembourg. Publications Office of the European Union; 2010, ISBN 978-92-79-15861-2

Suggestions for updating the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) method, EUR 29682 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-00654-1, doi:10.2760/424613, JRC11595¹⁾

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 additional technical information

information that forms part of the EPD by providing a basis for the development of scenarios

3.2 ancillary material

input material or product that is used by the unit process producing the product, but which does not constitute part of the product

[EN ISO 14040:2006]

3.3 average data

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

Note 1 to entry: The product group or construction service can contain similar products or construction services.

¹⁾ This document is also called "PEF Guidance Document".

3.4**comparative assertion**

environmental claim regarding the superiority or equivalence of one product versus a competing product that performs the same function

[EN ISO 14044:2006]

A₂ 3.5**complementary product category rules****c-PCR**

product group specific or horizontal PCR, which provide additional compliant and non-contradictory requirements to EN 15804

Note 1 to entry: c-PCR are meant to be used together with EN 15804.

[SOURCE: CEN/TR 16970:2016] A₂

A₂ 3.6 A₂**construction product**

item manufactured or processed for incorporation in construction works

Note 1 to entry: Construction products are items supplied by a single responsible body.

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from the definition in ISO 6707-1:2004 according to the recommendation of ISO/TC 59/AHG Terminology.

[EN 15643-1:2010]

A₂ 3.7 A₂**construction service**

activity that supports the construction process or subsequent maintenance

A₂ 3.8 A₂**co-product**

any of two or more marketable materials, products or fuels from the same unit process, but which is not the object of the assessment

Note 1 to entry: Co-product, by-product and product have the same status and are used for identification of several distinguished flows of products from the same unit process. From co-product, by-product and product, waste is the only output to be distinguished as a non-product.

A₂ 3.9 A₂**declared unit**

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

EXAMPLE Mass (kg), volume (m³).

A₂ Note 1 to entry: Adapted from the definition in ISO 21930:2017. A₂

A₂ 3.10 A₂**construction element**

part of a construction containing a defined combination of products

A₂ 3.11 A₂

environmental performance

performance related to environmental impacts and environmental aspects

[ISO 15392:2008]

[ISO 21931-1:2010]

A₂ 3.12 A₂

functional equivalent

quantified functional requirements and/or technical requirements for a building or an assembled system (part of works) for use as a basis for comparison

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from the definition in ISO 21931-1:2010.

A₂ 3.13 A₂

functional unit

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

[EN ISO 14040:2006]

A₂ 3.14 A₂

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

[EN ISO 14025:2010]

A₂ 3.15 A₂

life cycle assessment

LCA

compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle

[EN ISO 14044:2006]

A₂ 3.16 A₂

life cycle inventory analysis

LCI

phase of life cycle assessment involving the compilation and quantification of inputs and outputs for a product throughout its life cycle

[EN ISO 14040:2006]

A₂ 3.17 A₂

non-renewable energy

energy from sources which are not defined as *renewable energy* sources

A₂ 3.18 A₂

non-renewable resource

resource that exists in a finite amount that cannot be replenished on a human time scale

A₂ deleted text A₂

A₂ 3.19 A₂**performance**

expression relating to the magnitude of a particular aspect of the object of consideration relative to specified requirements, objectives or targets

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from the definition in ISO 6707-1:2004 according to the draft recommendation of ISO/TC 59 Terminology.

A₂ 3.20 A₂**product category**

group of construction products that can fulfil equivalent functions

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from EN ISO 14025:2010.

A₂ 3.21 A₂**product category rules****PCR**

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

[EN ISO 14025:2010]

A₂ 3.22 A₂**product system**

collection of unit processes with elementary and product flows, performing one or more defined functions, and which models the life cycle of a product

[EN ISO 14040:2006]

A₂ 3.23 A₂**programme operator**

body or bodies that conduct a Type III environmental declaration programme

Note 1 to entry: A program operator can be a company or a group of companies, industrial sector or trade association, public authorities or agencies, or an independent scientific body or other organization.

A₂ 3.24 A₂**renewable energy**

energy from renewable non-fossil sources

EXAMPLES Wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from the definition in Directive 2009/28/EC.

A₂ 3.25 A₂**renewable resource**

resource that is grown, naturally replenished or naturally cleansed, on a human time scale

Note 1 to entry: A renewable resource is capable of being exhausted, but may last indefinitely with proper stewardship. Examples include: trees in forests, grasses in grassland, fertile soil.

A₂ Note 2 to entry: Activities that occur in the technosphere such as recycling are not considered natural replenishment or natural cleansing.

Note 3 to entry: In this context, human time scale refers to the typical life time of a human rather than the time humans have been in existence.

[SOURCE: ISO 21930:2017] ^{A2}

^{A2} 3.26

reference service life

RSL

service life of a construction product which is known to be expected under a set of reference in-use conditions and which can form the basis for estimating the service life under other in-use conditions

Note 1 to entry: The RSL is described as part of the functional unit and considered in the calculation of replacements at both the construction product level and construction works level (B4) and refurbishment (B5).

Note 2 to entry: The shorter acronym, RSL, is used as the preferred term in this document.

[SOURCE: ISO 21930:2017] ^{A2}

^{A2} 3.27 ^{A2}

reference service life data

RSL data

information that includes the reference service life and any qualitative or quantitative data describing the validity of the reference service life

EXAMPLE Typical data describing the validity of the RSL include the description of the component ^{A2} *deleted text* ^{A2} for which it applies, the reference in-use conditions under which it applies, and its quality.

[ISO 15686-8:2008]

^{A2} 3.28 ^{A2}

scenario

collection of assumptions and information concerning an expected sequence of possible future events

^{A2} 3.29 ^{A2}

secondary fuel

fuel recovered from previous use or from waste which substitutes primary fuels

^{A2} Note 1 to entry: ^{A2} Processes providing a secondary fuel are considered from the point where the secondary fuel enters the system from the previous system.

^{A2} Note 2 to entry: ^{A2} Any combustible material recovered from previous use or from waste from the previous product system and used as a fuel in a following system is a secondary fuel.

Note ^{A2} 3 ^{A2} to entry: Examples for primary fuels are: coal, natural gas, biomass, etc.

Note ^{A2} 4 ^{A2} to entry: Examples for secondary fuels recovered from previous use or as waste are: solvents, wood, tyres, oil, animal fats.

^{A2} 3.30 ^{A2}

secondary material

material recovered from previous use or from waste which substitutes primary materials

Note 1 to entry: Secondary material is measured at the point where the secondary material enters the system from another system.

Note 2 to entry: Materials recovered from previous use or from waste from one product system and used as an input in another product system are secondary materials.

Note 3 to entry: Examples for secondary materials (to be measured at the system boundary) are recycled scrap metal, crushed concrete, glass cullet, recycled wood chips, recycled plastic.

A₂ 3.31 A₂

specific data

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

A₂ 3.32 A₂

third party

person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issues in question

Note 1 to entry: “Parties involved” are usually supplier (“first party”) and purchaser (“second party”) interests.

[EN ISO 14024:2000]

A₂ 3.33

type III environmental declaration

environmental declaration providing quantified environmental data using predetermined indicators and, where relevant, additional environmental information

Note 1 to entry: The calculation of predetermined indicators is based on the ISO 14040 series of standards, which is made up of ISO 14040, and ISO 14044.

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from ISO 14025:2006. A₂

A₂ 3.34 A₂

upstream, downstream process

process(s) that either precedes (upstream) or follows (downstream) a given life cycle stage

A₂ 3.35 A₂

unit process

the smallest element considered in the life cycle inventory analysis for which input and output data are quantified

[EN ISO 14040:2006]

A₂ 3.36 A₂

waste

substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from the definition in the European Waste Directive 2008/98/EC.

4 Abbreviations

A₂ c-PCR Complementary product category rules A₂

A₂ CF Characterization Factor A₂

EPD Environmental product declaration

PCR Product category rules

LCA	Life cycle assessment
LCI	Life cycle inventory analysis
LCIA	Life cycle impact assessment
RSL	Reference service life
ESL	Estimated service life

⌈A2⌋ *deleted text* ⌋A2⌋

⌈A1⌋

GWP Global warming potential

⌈A2⌋ ND Not declared ⌋A2⌋

ODP Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer

AP Acidification potential of soil and water

EP Eutrophication potential

⌈A2⌋ PEF Product Environmental Footprint ⌋A2⌋

POCP Formation potential of tropospheric ozone

ADP Abiotic depletion potential ⌋A1⌋

5 General aspects

5.1 Objective of the Core PCR

An EPD according to this standard provides quantified environmental information for a construction product or service on a harmonized and scientific basis. It also provides information on health related emissions to indoor air, soil and water during the use stage of the building. The purpose of an EPD in the construction sector is to provide the basis for assessing buildings and other construction works, and identifying those, which cause less stress to the environment.

Thus, the objective of the core PCR is to ensure:

- the provision of verifiable and consistent data for an EPD, based on LCA;
- the provision of verifiable and consistent product related technical data or scenarios for the assessment of the environmental performance of buildings;
- the provision of verifiable and consistent product related technical data or scenarios potentially related to the health of users for the assessment of the performance of buildings;
- that comparisons between construction products are carried out in the context of their application in the building;
- the communication of the environmental information of construction products from business to business;
- the basis, subject to additional requirements, for the communication of the environmental information of construction products to consumers.

Declarations based on this standard are not comparative assertions.

NOTE  See definition 3.4 and ISO 14044:2006, 5.3  for more information concerning LCA used for comparative assertion.

5.2 Types of EPD with respect to life cycle stages covered

 All construction products and materials shall declare modules A1-A3, modules C1-C4 and module D. Only products which fulfill all three of the conditions below shall be permitted to be exempt from this requirement:

- the product or material is physically integrated with other products during installation so they cannot be physically separated from them at end of life, and
- the product or material is no longer identifiable at end of life as a result of a physical or chemical transformation process, and
- the product or material does not contain biogenic carbon.

NOTE 1 This means any product containing biogenic carbon cannot omit the declaration of modules C1–C4 and module D.

Construction products and materials that are identified as exemptions may omit the declaration of modules C1–C4 and module D. Any omission of modules C1–C4 and module D shall be justified.

EPD not declaring modules C1–C4 and module D shall provide information on where to find scenarios for the end of life modules.

EXAMPLE End of life scenarios for cement can be found in EPD for concrete and mortar.

Types of EPD that may be provided are (see Figure 1):

- cradle to gate with modules C1–C4 and module D (A1–A3, C and D). These stages are the minimum to be declared for the default type of EPD. They shall be based on a declared unit;
- cradle to gate with options, modules C1–C4, and module D (A1–A3, C, D and additional modules. The additional modules may be A4 and/or A5 and/or B1–B7). This type of EPD shall be based on a functional unit or declared unit. If B-modules and use scenarios are not declared the EPD shall be based on a declared unit;
- cradle to grave and module D (A, B, C and D). This declaration shall be based on a functional unit or declared unit;
- cradle to gate (A1–A3). These stages are the minimum to be declared for all construction products that are exempt from declaring modules C and D and shall be based on a declared unit. This type of EPD is not allowed for products containing biogenic carbon;
- cradle to gate with options (A1–A3 and additional modules. The additional modules may be A4 and/or A5). This type of EPD is only possible for construction products that are exempt from declaring modules C and D. This type of EPD shall be based on a functional unit or declared unit. This type of EPD is not allowed for products containing biogenic carbon.

NOTE 2 Information modules can supply information for processes for which there is no EPD available, e.g. a cleaning process.

NOTE 3 A module contains, in addition to the indicator results, the values of the technical information underlying the quantification of pre-determined indicators, relevant technical information for further calculation of the environmental performance and the scenarios for further calculation of the indicator results.

NOTE 4 It is possible to have an EPD for a substance or preparation (e.g. cement), for a product (e.g. window), for a construction service (e.g. cleaning service as part of maintenance) and for an assemblage of products and/or a construction element (e.g. wall) or technical equipment (e.g. lift).

CONSTRUCTION WORKS ASSESSMENT INFORMATION																
CONSTRUCTION WORKS LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION														SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND CONSTRUCTION WORKS LIFE CYCLE		
A1 - A3 PRODUCT STAGE			A4 - A5 CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE					B1 - B7 USE STAGE							C1 - C4 END OF LIFE STAGE	
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction - Installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement ¹	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, recovery, recycling, potential scenario
Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.									Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mandatory
Cradle to gate with options:modules C1-C4 and module D																
Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Opt	Opt	Opt	Opt	Opt	Opt	Opt	Opt	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mandatory
Cradle to grave and module D																
Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Mandatory
Cradle to grave and module D																
Mand.	Mand.	Mand.														
Cradle to gate ²																
Mand.	Mand.	Mand.														
Cradle to gate with options ²																
Mand.	Mand.	Mand.	Opt	Opt												

Key

- 1 replacement of components, parts or systems 2 only possible if the conditions to exclude the declaration of modules C1-C4 and module D are met

Figure 1 — Types of EPD with respect to life cycle stages covered and life cycle stages and modules for the construction works assessment ^(A2)

5.3 Comparability of EPD for construction products

In principle the comparison of products on the basis of their EPD is defined by the contribution they make to the environmental performance of the building. Consequently, comparison of the environmental performance of construction products using the EPD information shall be based on the product's use in and its impacts on the building, and shall consider the complete life cycle (all information modules).

NOTE 1 EPD that are not in a building context are not tools to compare construction products and construction services.

NOTE 2 For the sustainability assessment of buildings comparisons of the environmental aspects and impacts need to be undertaken in conjunction with the social and economic aspects and impacts related to the building.

NOTE 3 For the interpretation of a comparison, benchmarks or reference values are needed. This standard does not set benchmarks or reference values.

Comparisons are possible at the sub-building level, e.g. for assembled systems, components, products for one or more life cycle stages. In such cases the principle that the basis for comparison of the assessment is the entire building, shall be maintained by ensuring that:

- the same functional requirements as defined by legislation or in the client's brief are met, and
- the environmental performance and technical performance of any assembled systems, components, or products excluded are the same, and
- the amounts of any material excluded are the same, and
- **A₂** excluded processes, modules or life cycle stages are the same; and
- the influence of the product systems on the operational aspects and impacts of the construction works are taken into account;
- the elementary flows related to material inherent properties, such as biogenic carbon content, the potential to carbonate or the net calorific value of a material, are considered completely and consistently, as described in this standard. **A₂**

The information provided for such comparison shall be transparent to allow the purchaser or user to understand the limitations of comparability. A justification shall be given for any excluded aspects.

NOTE 4 The difference between two products may be insignificant in the building context.

Where an EPD does not cover all life cycle stages relevant for the comparison or if the assumptions underlying the scenario of a declared information module are not applicable in the building context, then investigations will be required to determine the environmental aspects and impacts of specific scenarios for the calculation of modules beyond the cradle to gate modules. These calculations shall be based on scenarios and conditions that are appropriate for the building as the object of assessment.

5.4 **A₂** Additional environmental information

5.4.1 General

Any additional environmental information provided shall meet the requirements in EN ISO 14025:2010, 7.2.4.

In this core PCR, the following categories of additional information are addressed:

5.4.2 Additional impact indicators

This core PCR includes additional environmental impact indicators. The defined set of these LCA-based additional environmental impact indicators (see 7.2.3.2) shall be calculated and included in the project report. They may be declared in the EPD and if declared they shall be declared as additional environmental impact indicators including the appropriate disclaimers from Table 4 (see 7.2.3.3).

A complementary PCR (c-PCR) may define whether any of the additional environmental impact indicators listed in 7.2.3.2, shall be declared in the EPD.

5.4.3 Additional information on carbon offset, carbon storage and delayed emissions

Carbon offset processes are not part of the product system under study. Carbon offset shall not be included in the calculation of the GWP.

NOTE A carbon offset is a reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made in order to compensate for an emission elsewhere.

The effect of temporary carbon storage and delayed emissions, i.e. the discounting of emissions and removals, shall not be included in the calculation of the GWP. The effect of permanent biogenic carbon storage shall also not be included in the calculation of the GWP.

5.4.4 Additional Information not derived from LCA

The following two categories of information not derived from LCA shall be addressed:

- Additional technical information, describing technical conditions underlying scenarios and characterising the product's technical and functional performance during the life cycle stages other than the product stage (A4–C4) and for the information provided under module D for any scenario-based calculation of the LCA based indicators (see 6.3.9 and 7.3).
- Additional information on emissions to indoor air, soil and water during the use stage, describing release of dangerous substances into indoor air, soil and water which are not covered by LCIA. This additional information is required (see 7.4).

NOTE Information concerning health related emissions to indoor air, soil and water supports the social performance of buildings which is addressed in EN 16309, *Sustainability of construction works — Assessment of social performance of buildings — Calculation methodology*. ^(A2)

5.5 Ownership, responsibility and liability for the EPD

A manufacturer or a group of manufacturers are the sole owners and have liability and responsibility for an EPD.

5.6 Communication formats

The communication format of the EPD shall be in accordance with EN 15942, *Sustainability of construction works — Environmental product declarations — Communication formats: business to business*.

6 Product Category Rules for LCA

6.1 Product category

The product category referred to in this standard includes all construction products and construction services for buildings and other construction works.