

PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES (PCR)

PUBLICATION DATE 20YY-MM-DD *(TO BE ADDED BY THE SECRETARIAT)*

CLEANING TROLLEYS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 4993

PCR 2008:07

DRAFT VERSION 4.0.0. FOR OPEN CONSULTATION. DO NOT USE OR CITE.

VALID UNTIL 20XX-YY-ZZ *(TO BE ADDED BY THE SECRETARIAT)*

**DRAFT FOR OPEN
CONSULTATION**

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INTRODUCTION TO OPEN CONSULTATION

This draft PCR document is available for open consultation from 2024-08-12 until 2024-10-11. Feel free to forward the draft to any other stakeholder you might think is relevant, including colleagues and other organisations.

We are interested in comments from stakeholders on:

- General
 - Alignment with PCRs available in other programmes for type III environmental declarations, industry-specific LCA guidelines or similar.
- Scope of PCR
 - Product category definition and description
 - Classification of product category using CPC codes
- Goal and scope, life cycle inventory and life cycle impact assessment
 - Functional unit/declared unit
 - System boundary
 - Allocation rules
 - Data quality requirements
 - Recommended databases for generic data
 - Impact categories and impact assessment methodology
- Additional information

Comments shall be sent directly to the PCR Moderator (contact details available in Section 1). There is a template for comments on www.environdec.com that may be used.

For questions about the PCR, please contact the PCR moderator. For general questions about the International EPD System, EPD or PCR development, please contact the Secretariat via pcr@environdec.com.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes Product Category Rules (PCR) developed in the framework of the International EPD System: a programme for Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)¹ according to ISO 14025:2006, ISO 14040:2006, ISO 14044:2006, and product-specific standards, such as EN 15804 and ISO 21930 for construction products. EPDs are voluntary documents for a company or an industry association to present transparent, consistent, and verifiable information about the environmental performance of their products (goods or services).

The General Programme Instructions (GPI), publicly available on www.environdec.com, includes the rules for the overall administration and operation of the programme and the basic rules for developing EPDs registered in the programme. A PCR complements the GPI and the normative standards by providing specific rules, and guidelines for developing an EPD for one or more specific product categories (see Figure 1), thereby enabling the generation of consistent EPDs within a product category. A PCR should not repeat the rules and guidelines of the GPI, but include additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. As such, a PCR shall be used together with the GPI.

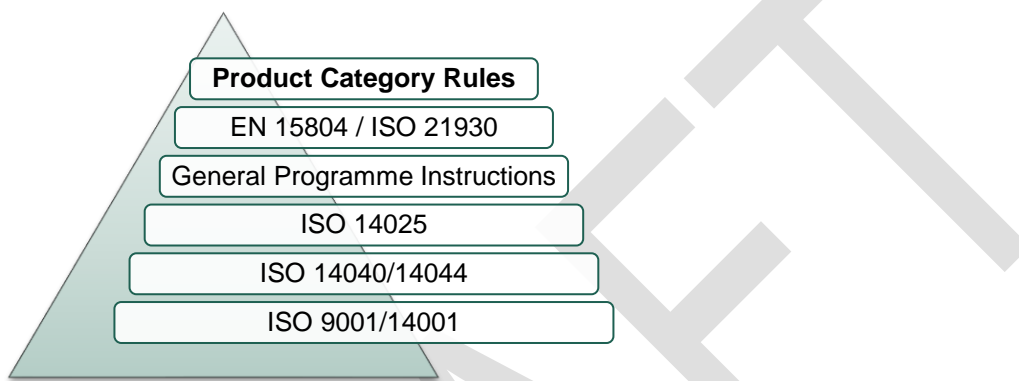


Figure 1. The hierarchy between PCRs, standards, and other documents. EN 15804 and ISO 21930 are normative standards for construction products only.

The present PCR uses the following terminology:

- The term “shall” is used to indicate what is obligatory, i.e., a requirement.
- The term “should” is used to indicate a recommendation. Any deviation from a recommendation shall be justified in the EPD development process.
- The terms “may” or “can” are used to indicate an option that is permissible.

For definitions of other terms used in the document, see the GPI and normative standards.

Any references to this PCR shall include the PCR registration number, name, and version number.

The programme operator maintains the copyright of the PCR to ensure that it is possible to publish, update, and make it available to all organisations to develop and register EPDs. Stakeholders participating in PCR development should be acknowledged in the final document and on the website.

¹ Termed type III environmental declarations in ISO 14025.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Cleaning trolleys for professional use
Registration number and version:	<i>To be added by the Secretariat</i>
Programme:	 The International EPD System
Programme operator:	EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Website: www.environdec.com E-mail: support@environdec.com
PCR Moderator:	Michela Gallo (michela.gallo@unige.it), CE.Si.S.P. - University of Genoa, Italy
PCR Committee:	FALPI SRL, CE.Si.S.P. (Centre for the Development of Product Sustainability) and Tetis Institute srl (www.tetisinstitute.it)
Publication date:	<i>To be added by the Secretariat</i> See Section 9 for a version history of the PCR.
Valid until:	<i>To be added by the Secretariat</i> The validity may change. See www.environdec.com for the latest version of the PCR and the latest information on its validity and transition periods between versions.
Development and updates:	<p>The PCR has been developed following ISO 14027, including public consultation and review. The rules for the development and updating processes are described in Section 9 of the GPI.</p> <p>The PCR is valid for a pre-determined time period to ensure that it is updated at regular intervals. When the PCR is about to expire, the PCR Moderator shall initiate a discussion with the Secretariat on if and how to proceed with updating the PCR and renewing its validity. A PCR may be updated before it expires, based on changes in normative standards or provided significant and well-justified proposals for changes or amendments are presented.</p> <p>When there has been an update of the PCR, the new version should be used to develop EPDs. For small updates (change of third-digit version number), the previous version is normally immediately removed from the PCR library on www.environdec.com and there is no transition period. For medium updates (change of second-digit version number), the previous version of the PCR is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 90 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period. For large updates (change of first-digit version number), the previous version is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 180 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period.</p> <p>Stakeholder feedback on PCRs is very much encouraged. Any comments on this PCR may be sent directly to the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat during its development or during its period of validity.</p>

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Standards and documents conformance:	General Programme Instructions of the International EPD System, version 5.0.0, based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044. ² PCR Basic Module, CPC Division 49 Transport equipment, version 3.01, dated 2018-11-06
PCR language(s):	At the time of publication, this PCR was available in English. If the PCR is available in several languages, these are available on www.environdec.com . In case of translated versions, the English version takes precedence in case of any discrepancies.

2.2 SCOPE OF PCR

2.2.1 PRODUCT CATEGORY DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

This document provides Product Category Rules (PCR) for the assessment of the environmental performance of cleaning trolleys for professional use and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. The product category corresponds to UN CPC 4993 (vehicles not mechanically propelled).

The product category in the scope of this PCR is cleaning trolleys for professional use, not mechanically propelled, including structure, wheels, trays, bag holders, buckets and all other trolleys' components. Their function is to carry cleaning and sanitizing materials for use in hospitals, schools, industrial plants and public areas. In this group all the trolley configurations and shapes could be included, while the EPD shall clearly state what configuration is being declared. The frame should always be present to fall back into this category, while the components of the trolley can vary.

The hierarchy of the product category is defined as under ISIC – CPC's classification as:

- Division: 49 – Transport equipment
 - Group: 499 – Other transport equipment and parts thereof
 - Class: 4993 – Vehicles n.e.c., not mechanically propelled (this PCR)

More information is available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=25&Lg=1&Co=4993>

This PCR doesn't include any machines mechanically or electrically propelled and/or that can be ridden by the cleaning personnel.

2.2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

This PCR may be used globally.

2.2.3 EPD VALIDITY

An EPD becomes valid as of its version date (see Section 8.4.5 of the GPI). When an EPD is originally published, the validity period is normally five years starting from the version date or until the EPD has been de-registered from the International EPD System. Shorter validity periods are also accepted, for example if decided by the EPD owner.

For rules on when an EPD shall be updated and re-verified during its validity, see Section 6.8.1 of the GPI. For validity periods in case of updates of EPDs, see Section 6.8 of the GPI.

The version date and the period of validity shall be stated in the EPD.

Publication of a new version of the PCR or the GPI does not affect the validity of already published EPDs.

² Some rules influencing EPD development are independent of the GPI version referred to in the PCR. For example, the latest rules on EPD verification procedures in the GPI shall be followed within 90 days of its publication. See Section 5.1 in the GPI for a description of the four categories of rules and when they shall be followed.

3 REVIEW AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This PCR was developed in accordance with the PCR development process described in the GPI of the International EPD System, including open consultation and review.

3.1 OPEN CONSULTATION

3.1.1 VERSION 1.0.0

Version 1.0 of the PCR was available for open consultation in 2008.

3.1.2 VERSION 2.0.0

Version 2.0 was available for open consultation at www.environdec.com from 2015-03-16 until 2015-05-16.

3.1.3 VERSION 3.0.0

This PCR was available for open consultation from 2019-05-23 until 2019-07-23, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

3.1.4 VERSION 4.0.0

This PCR is available for open consultation from 2024-08-12 until 2024-10-11, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

Stakeholders were invited via e-mail or other means to take part in the open consultation and were encouraged to forward the invitation to other relevant stakeholders. The following stakeholders provided comments during the open consultation and agreed to be listed as contributors in the PCR and on www.environdec.com:

- *List of stakeholder names and affiliation (to be added after the open consultation).*

In case no stakeholders provided comments and agreed to be listed as contributors, the above sentence shall be adjusted accordingly (“No stakeholders provided comments during the open consultation and agreed to be listed as contributors in the PCR and on www.environdec.com.”) and the bullet list shall be removed.

3.2 PCR REVIEW

3.2.1 VERSION 1.0.0

Detailed information not available.

3.2.2 VERSION 2.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. A full list of members is available at www.environdec.com . The review panel may be contacted via info@environdec.com . Members of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest with the PCR Committee, and if there were conflicts of interest they were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	Maurizio Fieschi
Review dates:	2016-04-19 until 2016-06-19

3.2.3 VERSION 3.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. A full list of members is available at www.environdec.com . The review panel may be contacted via info@environdec.com . Members of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest with the PCR Committee, and if there were conflicts of interest they were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	Claudia A. Peña
Review dates:	2020-02-17 until 2020-03-30

3.2.4 VERSION 4.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. A full list of members is available on www.environdec.com . The review panel may be contacted via support@environdec.com . Members of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest with the PCR Committee, and if there were conflicts of interest they were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	<i>To be added by the Secretariat</i>
Review dates:	<i>To be added by the Secretariat</i>

3.3 EXISTING PCRS FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY

As part of the development of this PCR, existing PCRs and other internationally standardised methods that could potentially act as PCRs were considered to avoid unnecessary overlaps in scope and to ensure harmonisation with established methods of relevance for the product category. The existence of such documents was checked among the following EPD programmes and international standardisation bodies:

- International EPD System. www.environdec.com.
- International EPD® System. www.environdec.com.
- PEP ecopassport®. <http://www.pep-ecopassport.org/create-a-pep/produce-a-lca/>
- Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI). <http://www.ecoleaf-jemai.jp/eng/pcr.html>
- UL Environment. <https://industries.ul.com/environment/transparency/product-category-rules-pcrs#uledev>
- The European Commission Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) Initiative <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/smgp/index.htm>

No existing PCRs or other relevant internationally standardised methods with overlapping scope were identified.

3.4 REASONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PCR

This PCR was developed to enable publication of EPDs for the product category defined in Section 2.2.1 based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044 and other relevant standards to be used in different applications and target audiences. The PCR enables different practitioners to generate consistent results when assessing the environmental impact of products of the same product category, and thereby it supports comparability of products within a product category.

3.5 UNDERLYING STUDIES USED FOR PCR DEVELOPMENT

The methodological choices made during the development of this PCR (declared/functional unit, system boundary, allocation methods, impact categories, data quality rules, etc.) were primarily based on the following underlying studies:

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- Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) applied to Microrapid and Smart trolleys, rev. 1 of 20/02/2017 by FALPI SRL.
- Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) applied to KUBI trolleys, rev. 1 of 20/06/2018 by FALPI SRL

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4 LCA METHOD

This section provides rules for the LCA method used to develop an EPD for the product category as defined in Section 2.2.1. The basic rules of the LCA method are set in Annex A of the GPI, and this section only includes additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. Guidance and examples of applying the LCA method are also available on www.environdec.com/methodology.

4.1 MODELLING APPROACH

See Section A.1 of the GPI.

4.2 DECLARED/FUNCTIONAL UNIT

The declared unit is one cleaning trolley for professional use. A cleaning trolley can be an equipment of a cleaning service as defined by the PCR 2011:03 for “professional cleaning services for buildings”: a cleaning trolley shall be considered a capital good in a cleaning service if the expected lifetime is over three years.

The declared unit shall be stated in the EPD. The environmental impact shall be given per declared unit. The declared unit does not include the lifetime of the product. This aspect will be taken into consideration for future updates of this PCR. In the meantime, the EPD shall include a mandatory statement regarding the final results specifying that:

- final results are presented per declared unit and are not related to the lifetime of the product
- final results of products with different lifetime cannot be directly compared

A description of the function of the product should be included in the EPD, if relevant.

4.2.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION, LIFESPAN AND REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

The lifespan of the product can be stated in the EPD only if proven. Approximately, based on the material used, average lifespans for cleaning trolleys can range from 5 to 15 years.

The RLS is not applicable for this product category.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

The scope of this PCR and EPDs based on it is cradle to grave.

The International EPD System uses an approach where all attributional processes from “cradle to grave” should be included using the principle of “limited loss of information at the final product”. This is especially important in the case of business-to-consumer communication.

4.3.1 LIFE-CYCLE STAGES AND INFORMATION MODULES

Because of different data quality rules and the presentation of results, the product life cycle shall be divided into the following life-cycle stages and information modules:

- Product stage, modules A1-A3:
 - A1: Raw material extraction and processing (e.g., mining, agricultural and forestry operations), production of intermediate materials and components (e.g., including transformation processes such as rolling, drawing and extrusion), processing of secondary material input (e.g., recycling processes), production of distribution and consumer packaging, etc.
 - A2: Transports to the manufacturer of the product
 - A3: Manufacturing of the product³
- Distribution and installation stage, modules A4-A5:

³ These are often, but not always, the processes under operational control of the EPD owner.

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- A4: Transport of the product to the building/installation site/user, including storage of product (e.g., warehouse and retail operations)
- A5: Installation of the product, for example in a building as part of the construction of the building (e.g., including transports and waste processing of material and product losses arising in A5)
- Use stage, modules B1-B7:
 - B1: Use/application/operation of the product (e.g., including direct emissions associated with its use)
 - B2: Maintenance of the product
 - B3: Repair of the product
 - B4: Replacement
 - B5: Refurbishment
 - B6: Energy use in use/application/operation
 - B7: Water use in use/application/operation
- End-of-life stage, modules C1-C4:
 - C1: De-construction/demolition/deinstallation
 - C2: Transport to waste processing and/or disposal
 - C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling
 - C4: Disposal

In addition, consequences of recovered material/energy beyond the product cycle shall be reported in module D.

In the EPD, the environmental performance of each of the life-cycle stages and module D shall be reported separately, and in aggregated form for the life-cycle stages (modules A-C).

Section A.3.1 of the GPI outlines rules for how to assign generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used, and losses arising, in each information module.

Sections **Error! Reference source not found.**–**Error! Reference source not found.** further describe the processes to include or exclude for each life-cycle stage.

4.3.1.1 Modules A1-A3: Product stage

- Module A1:
 - manufacture of trolleys' components (included trays, buckets, bag holders, supports, ...), and the extraction and production of raw material for all main parts and components (such as steel, plastic, ...),
 - recycling processes of secondary materials from other product life cycles,
 - production of auxiliary products used such as detergents for cleaning, etc.,
 - manufacturing of primary and secondary packaging of raw materials, components and final product,
 - generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in upstream processes.
- Module A2:
 - external transportation of trolleys' components and materials to the manufacturer.
- Module A3:
 - manufacturing of trolley, including components assembling and steel welding,
 - testing in own establishment, if applicable,
 - maintenance of the machines used in manufacturing more frequent than every three years,
 - end-of-life treatment of manufacturing waste, even if carried out by third parties, including transportation,

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- generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in core processes.

Core processes not listed may also be included. Manufacturing of a minimum of 99% of the total weight of the declared product including packaging shall be included.

The following processes shall not be included:

- manufacturing of production equipment, buildings and other capital goods,
- business travel of personnel,
- travel to and from work by personnel, and
- research and development activities.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

4.3.1.2 Modules A4-A5: Distribution and installation stage

- Module A4:
 - transportation of trolley from final manufacturing to retail or customer or an average retailer/distribution platform.
- Module A5:
 - Waste processing of finished product packaging,

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

4.3.1.3 Modules B1-B7: Use stage

- Module B1:
 - Use of the trolley (eg. Cleaning or sanification).
- Module B2:
 - Maintenance of the trolley during lifetime (eg. Use of lubricating).
- Module B3:
 - Repairing of trolley parts, if applicable.
- Module B4:
 - Replacement of trolley's parts during lifetime.
- Module B5: Not applicable
- Module B6: Not applicable
- Module B7: Not applicable

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

4.3.1.4 Modules C1-C4: End-of-life stage

- Module C1: Not applicable
- Module C2:
 - Transport to waste processing and/or disposal of wasted parts of the trolley during lifetime,
 - Transport to waste processing and/or disposal of the trolley after use.

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- Module C3:
 - Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling of wasted parts of the trolley during lifetime,
 - Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling of the trolley after use.
- Module C4:
 - end-of-life treatment of any wasted part of the product during lifetime and of the trolley after use.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

4.3.1.5 Excluded processes

See Section A.3.1.1 of the GPI.

4.3.2 OTHER BOUNDARY SETTING RULES

See Section A.3.2 of the GPI for rules on setting boundaries to nature as well as geographical and temporal boundaries. See Section A.4 of the GPI and Section 4.6 below for rules on setting boundaries to other product systems.

4.4 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

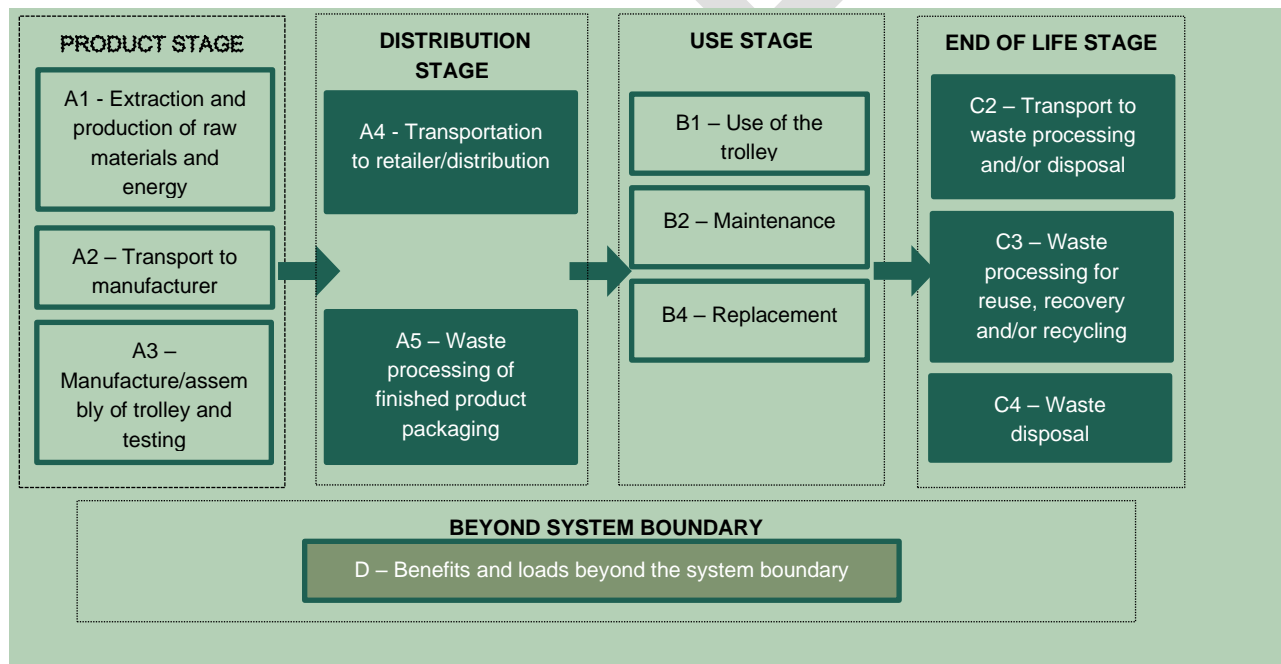


Figure 2. Process flow diagram illustrating the processes that shall be included in the product system, divided into the life-cycle stages. The illustration of processes to include may not be exhaustive.

4.5 CUT-OFF RULES

See Section A.3.3 of the GPI.

4.6 ALLOCATION RULES

See Section A.4 of the GPI.

4.6.1 ALLOCATION OF CO-PRODUCTS

See Section A.4.1 of the GPI.

Where physical relationships alone cannot be established or used as the basis for allocation (or they are too time consuming), the organisation may base the allocation on the number of trolleys produced, distinguishing at least by type of material constituting the frame (e.g. stainless steel trolleys and plastic trolleys).

4.6.2 ALLOCATION OF WASTE

See Section A.4.2 of the GPI.

4.7 DATA AND DATA QUALITY RULES

See Section A.5 of the GPI.

See Section 4.8 for further rules related to data and data quality per life-cycle stage and module D.

4.7.1 DATA CATEGORIES

See Section A.5.1 of the GPI.

4.7.2 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIMARY DATA

See Section A.5.2 of the GPI.

4.7.3 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR REPRESENTATIVE SECONDARY DATA

See Section A.5.3 of the GPI.

4.7.4 DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND DECLARATION

See Section A.5.4 of the GPI.

4.7.5 EXAMPLES OF DATABASES FOR SECONDARY DATA

Table 1 lists examples of databases and datasets to be used for secondary data. Note that a data quality assessment shall be performed also for data listed in the table, and that other data that fulfil the data quality requirements may also be used.

Table 1. Examples of databases and datasets to use for secondary data.

Process	Geographical scope	Database
Steel	Global	Worldsteel www.worldsteel.org
Primary copper	Global	ICA (International Copper Association) www.copperinfo.com
Copper products	European	ECI (European Copper Institute – Life Cycle Centre) www.copper-life-cycle.org
Fuels	European	European Reference Life Cycle Data System" (ELCD) http://lca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
Aluminium	European	EAA (European Aluminium Association) www.aluminium.org
Plastics	European	Plastics Europe www.plasticseurope.org
Transports	European	NTM (Network for Transport and Environment) or regional alternatives www.ntm.a.se/eng-index.asp
Waste management	European	European Reference Life Cycle Data System" (ELCD) http://lca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

4.8 OTHER LCA RULES

See Section A.6 of the GPI.

For specific LCA rules per life-cycle stage, see Section 4.9.

4.8.1 MASS BALANCE

See Section A.6.1 of the GPI.

4.8.2 ELECTRICITY MODELLING

See Section A.6.2 of the GPI.

4.8.3 BIOGAS MODELLING

See Section A.6.3 of the GPI.

4.9 SPECIFIC RULES PER LIFE-CYCLE STAGE AND MODULE D

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

Below are further data quality requirements and other LCA rules per life-cycle stage, and for module D, of relevance for the product category.

4.9.1 PRODUCT STAGE, A1-A3

See Section A.7.1 of the GPI.

Module A1:

- Packaging: specific data shall be used for the consumer packaging production if it is under the direct control of the organization or if the environmental impact related to the consumer packaging production is more than 10% of the total product environmental indicators. In other cases, generic data may be used. When consumer packaging shows the organization's logo, the LCA report should report the exerted/non-exerted direct control on the production of consumer packaging by the organization.

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4.9.2 DISTRIBUTION AND INSTALLATION STAGE, MODULES A4-A5

See Section A.7.2 of the GPI.

Module A4:

Transport of the product to the customer shall be described in the EPD, if relevant, and be modelled according to this priority:

1. Actual transportation modes and distances to a specific customer or market, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
2. A weighted average of transportation modes and distances, based on transportation to several customers or markets, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
3. Calculated as a fixed long transport, such as 1 000 km transport by lorry/train or 10 000 km by airplane/ship.

4.9.3 USE STAGE, MODULES B1-B7

See Section A.7.3 of the GPI.

Module B5: Not applicable

Module B6: Not applicable

Module B7: Not applicable

4.9.4 END-OF-LIFE STAGE, MODULES C1-C4

See Section A.7.4 of the GPI.

Module C1: Not applicable

4.9.5 CONSEQUENCES FOR RECOVERED MATERIAL/ENERGY BEYOND THE PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE (MODULE D)

This PCR does not provide any additions to the rules and guidance in the GPI on the modelling of module D.

4.10 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

See Section A.8 of the GPI.

4.11 SPECIFIC RULES PER EPD TYPE

4.11.1 MULTIPLE PRODUCTS FROM THE SAME COMPANY

See Section A.9.1 of the GPI.

4.11.2 SECTOR EPD

See Section A.9.2 of the GPI.

4.11.3 EPD OWNED BY A TRADER

See Section A.9.3 of the GPI.

4.11.4 EPD OF PRODUCT NOT YET ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.4 of the GPI.

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4.11.5 EPD OF PRODUCT RECENTLY ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.5 of the GPI.

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5 CONTENT OF LCA REPORT

Data for verification shall be presented in the form of an LCA report – a systematic and comprehensive summary of the project documentation that supports the verification of an EPD. The LCA report is not part of the public communication.

See Section 8.3.1 of the GPI for rules on the content of the LCA report.

Note that there may be rules on the content of the LCA report elsewhere in the GPI or in this PCR.

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6 CONTENT AND FORMAT OF EPD

See Section 7 of the GPI.

6.1 EPD LANGUAGES

See Section 7.1 of the GPI.

6.2 UNITS AND QUANTITIES

See Section 7.2 of the GPI.

6.3 USE OF IMAGES IN EPD

See Section 7.3 of the GPI.

6.4 SECTIONS OF THE EPD

See Section 7.4 of the GPI.

6.4.1 COVER PAGE

See Section 7.4.1 of the GPI.

6.4.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.2 of the GPI.

6.4.3 INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

See Section 7.4.3 of the GPI.

6.4.4 PRODUCT INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.4 of the GPI.

6.4.5 CONTENT DECLARATION

See Section 7.4.5 of the GPI.

6.4.5.1 Information about recycled materials

When a product is made in whole or in part with recycled materials, the provenience of the materials (pre-consumer or post-consumer) shall be presented in the EPD as part of the content declaration.

To avoid any misunderstanding about which material that may be considered “recycled material”, the guidance given in ISO 14021 shall be considered. In brief, the standard states that:

- only pre-consumer or post-consumer materials (scraps) shall be considered in the accounting of the recycled materials, and
- materials coming from scrap reutilisation (such as rework, regrind, or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it) shall not be considered as recycled content.

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6.4.6 LCA INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.6 of the GPI.

6.4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

See Section 7.4.7 of the GPI.

The EPD shall declare the environmental performance indicators listed or referred to in Section 4.10, per functional unit, per life-cycle stage and module D.

6.4.8 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.8 of the GPI.

Any additional environmental information declared shall be substantiated and verifiable, and be derived using appropriate methods and be specific, accurate, not misleading, and relevant to the specific product. Quantitative information is preferred over qualitative information.

Under this heading information, that is not part of the LCA but identified as an important environmental aspect of the product or information asked for by customers and other stakeholders, shall be declared. Any literature reference or methodology used to acquire and describe additional environmental information shall be openly accessible and made available to the verifier. The following issues shall be addressed:

- Ratio (%) of recycled material in the product
- Ratio (%) of material in the product that can be recycled in the end of life.

End-of-life scenarios for the product after use shall be defined in the EPD. Qualitative information shall be provided for dismantling of the trolley and recycling of materials after end of life. The information shall be technically and economically practicable, and compliant with current regulation in the stated geographical scope of the EPD.

6.4.9 ADDITIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.9 of the GPI.

6.4.10 INFORMATION RELATED TO SECTOR EPDS

See Section 7.4.10 of the GPI.

6.4.11 VERSION HISTORY

See Section 7.4.11 of the GPI.

6.4.12 ABBREVIATIONS

See Section 7.4.12 of the GPI.

6.4.13 REFERENCES

See Section 7.4.13 of the GPI.

7 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
CPC	Central product classification
EPD	Environmental product declaration
GPI	General Programme Instructions
GTIN	Global trade item number
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kg	Kilogram
LCA	Life cycle assessment
LCI	Life cycle inventory
NACE/CPA	Classification of products by activity
ND	Not declared
PCR	Product category rules
REACH	Restriction of chemicals
RSL	Reference service life
SI	The International System of Units
UN	United Nations
UNSPSC	United Nations standard products and services code

8 REFERENCES

CEN (2021) EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EPD International (2024) General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System. Version 5.0.0, dated 2024-06-19. Available on www.environdec.com.

ISO (2006a) ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures.

ISO (2006b) ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.

ISO (2006c) ISO 14044: 2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines.

ISO (2015a) ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use.

ISO (2015b) ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems – Requirements.

ISO (2004) ISO 8601:2004 Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times.

ISO (2017) ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services.

ISO (2018b) ISO/TS 14067:2018, Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication.

ISO (2014) ISO 14046:2014, Environmental management – Water footprint – Principles, requirements and guidelines.

ISO (2016b) ISO 14021:2016, Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claim (Type II environmental labelling).

ISO (2018) ISO 14024:2018, Environmental labels and declaration – Type I environmental labelling – Principles and procedures.

9 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0, 2008-12-10

Original version

VERSION 1.1, 2012-01-25

Minor editorial changes and prolonged validity until 2015-01-25.

VERSION 1.2, 2012-12-17

Paragraphs added in Section 2.2.

VERSION 1.2.1, 2013-07-23

Minor editorial changes and the use of the PCR template.

VERSION 2.0, 2015-07-01

Compliance with to the General Programme Instructions, Version 2.01.

- The system boundary for the core model now explicitly excludes research activities and business travel by personnel.
- Specification for GWP calculation added from General Programme Instructions
- Editorial changes

VERSION 2.2, 2016-09-28

- Minor updates in order to claim compliance with version 2.5 of the General Programme Instructions
- Updated General Introduction to latest version
- Editorial changes to General Introduction, including addition of Schedule for renewal
- Changed name of “other generic data” to “proxy data”
- Added additional recommendation on the contents of the EPD cover page

VERSION 3.0, 2020-03-31

- Change of name of PCR from Cleaning inox trolley to Cleaning trolleys for professional use
- Compliance with version 3.01 of the General Programme Instructions
- Clarification about products included in 2.2.1 Product category definition and description
- Upstream processes: mandatory inclusion of manufacturing of component, not only raw materials in 4.3.1.1.
- Inclusion of End-of-life processes of the trolley after use in 4.3.1.3
- Editorial changes

VERSION 3.0.1, 2022-04-13

- Editorial changes in Sections 5.4.5.1 to 5.4.5.3, to clarify the indicator list at www.environdec.com applies also for the indicators of esource use, waste production and other output flows.

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VERSION 4.0.0, 2024-XX-XX

- Updates in order to claim compliance with version 5.0.0 of the General Programme Instructions.
- Change in the life-cycle stages subdivision in modules to comply with GPI 5.0.0 requirements.
- Minor editorial changes due to different PCR template structure.

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PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES (PCR)

PUBLICATION DATE 20YY-MM-DD (TO BE ADDED BY THE SECRETARIAT)



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COVER IMAGE © TO BE ADDED BY THE SECRETARIAT IN THE PCR

