CLEANING PRODUCTS, TOOLS AND CHEMICALS

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 27190, 353, 38993, 31911

PCR REGISTRATION NUMBER TO BE ADDED BY THE SECRETARIAT
VERSION NUMBER TO BE ADDED BY THE SECRETARIAT

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

PCR FOR OPEN CONSULTATION

A cover image of the PCR will be added by the Secretariat.

The PCR Committee may propose a cover image by submitting it to the Secretariat. The image shall be representative for the scope of the PCR, be of high resolution, and its use as cover image shall be approved by the copyright holder.

INTRODUCTION TO OPEN CONSULTATION

This draft PCR document is available for open consultation from 2026-02-5 until 2026-04-05. 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 https://www.environdec.com/support.

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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 Error! Reference source not found.), 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.

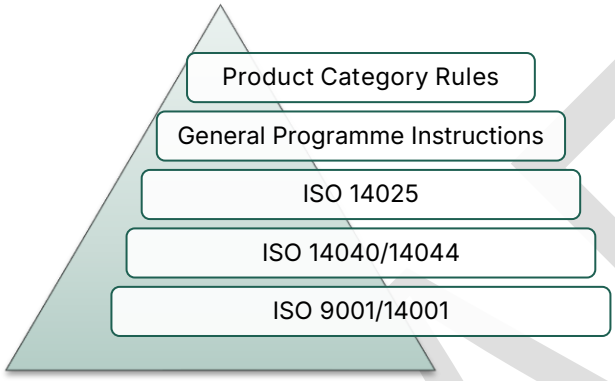

Figure 1 This PCR in relation to the hierarchy of standards and other documents.

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 products, tools and chemicals
Registration number and version:	*To be added by the Secretariat*
Programme:	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, Tetis Institute S.r.l., gallo@tetisinstitute.it
PCR Committee:	Falpi S.r.l., www.falpi.com éCosì S.r.l., www.ecosi.it TETIS Institute Srl, Spin Off of the University of Genoa, www.tetisinstitute.org EDANA, www.edana.org LCA-lab srl, www.lca-lab.com
Publication date:	*To be added by the Secretariat* See Section 9 for a version history of the PCR.
Valid until:	*To be added by the Secretariat* 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:	The PCR has been developed following ISO/TS 14027, including public consultation and review. The rules for the development and updating processes are described in Section 9 of the GPI. 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. 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. 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.
Standards and documents conformance:	General Programme Instructions of the International EPD System, version 5.0.1, based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044.[2]
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 products, tools and chemicals and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. The product category corresponds to:

- Section 2 - Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products
  - Division: 27 - Textile articles other than apparel
    - Group: 271 - Made-up textile articles
      Class: UN CPC 27190 – Other made-up textile articles, n.e.c. (including floor-cloths, dish-cloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths, lifejackets, life-belts, and other textile articles not elsewhere classified);

- Section:3 - Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment
  - Division: 31 - Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
    - Group: 319 - Other products of wood; articles of cork, plaiting materials and straw
      - Class: 3191 - Other products of wood
        - SubClass: UN CPC 31911 - Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood
  - Division: 35 - Other chemical products; man-made fibres
    - Group: 353 - Soap, cleaning preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
  - Division: 38 - Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.
    - Group: 389 - Other manufactured articles n.e.c.
      - Class: 3899 - Other articles
        - SubClass: UN CPC 38993 - Brooms, brushes, hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers (not motorized), mops and feather dusters; prepared knots and tufts for broom or brush making; paint pads and rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees)

See https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/unsdclassifications/cpcv21.pdf for more information about the product group.

This PCR applies to any cleaning products, tools and chemicals listed in the above UN CPC Code, excluding:

[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.

- any products used for cleaning people and animals;
- lifejackets, life-belts;
- paint pads and rollers;
- boot or shoe lasts and trees;
- perfumes and toilet preparations;

For any motorized machinery or electrical and electronical equipment, PCR 2024:06 is to be used.

As general rule, in case of similar CPC codes included in other PCRs, this PCR shall be used only for products intended to clean objects/items and not for people and animals. For example, a coin cleaning brush is included in this PCR, but a toothbrush is not included.

This category includes the following cleaning products designed for a single use or multiple use, (the list is not exhaustive):

- Textile cleaning articles, including floor cloths, dishcloths, dusters, microfiber cloths, polishing cloths, and similar products;
- Mops, mop heads, and handles, including string, flat, and spray mops;
- Sponges, scourers, and abrasive pads, such as cellulose sponges, steel wool, and melamine foam pads;
- Manual brushes and scrubbers, including hand brushes, toilet brushes, bottle brushes, and grout brushes;
- Cleaning pads, wipes (both disposable and reusable), and cleaning mitts;
- Detergents, soaps, and other cleaning agents for various applications, including dishwashing, laundry, surface, glass, and bathroom cleaning;
- Disinfectant and sanitizer formulations used for cleaning and hygiene;
- Polishes and waxes for floors, furniture, and metals;
- Degreasers, descalers, and stain removers;
- Buckets, wringers, and other non-motorized cleaning accessories, including spray bottles, squeegees, dustpans, and brooms.
- Nonwonen wipes, nonwoven substrate that may be dry or impregnated with a liquid, household and industrial cleaning wipes.

This Product Category Rule (PCR) encompasses the following macro-categories of products and substances intended for use in cleaning activities:

- textile cleaning articles,
- chemical cleaning agents
- manual tools and associated components
- nonwovens

In modular use of EPD information in EPDs of different products in a production chain, this PCR can potentially be connected to the following PCRs:

- PCR 2010:16 Plastics in primary forms (CPC 347)
- PCR 2013:12 Textile yarn and thread of natural fibres, manmade filaments or staple fibres (CPC 263, 264)
- PCR 2016:06 Nonwovens wipes
- PCR 2013:09 Dispensing systems
- PCR 20XX:YY Professional cleaning services,
- PCR 2011:03 Professional cleaning services for buildings

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.

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 1.0.0 of this PCR was available for open consultation from *date* until *date*, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

Above dates shall be given in the following format: 20YY-MM-DD.

Add information about any physical or web-based meetings held during the open consultation, if applicable.

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.

In case of multiple major revisions of the PCR (1.0, 2.0, etc.), information about each open consultation should be added as sub-sections (3.2.1, 3.2.2, etc.).

3.2 PCR REVIEW

3.2.1 VERSION 1.0.0

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:	*To be added by the Secretariat*
Review dates:	*To be added by the Secretariat*

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.
- 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
- EPD Italy https://www.epditaly.it/pcr-in-via-di-sviluppo/
- European Commission Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) initiative

Table 1 lists the identified PCRs and other standardised methods.

Table 1. Existing PCRs and other internationally standardised methods that were considered to avoid overlap in scope and to ensure harmonisation with established methods.

Name of PCR/standard, incl. registration number	Programme/standardisation body	Version number/date of publication	Scope
CLEANING CLOTHS (PCR 2013:22)	International EPD System	Date 2022-04-06 vers.3.0	Global
CLEANING TROLLEYS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE (PCR 2008:07)	International EPD System	Date 2025-04-25 vers.4.0.0	Global
DETERGENTS AND WASHING PREPARATIONS (PCR 2011:10)	International EPD System	Date 2023-03-24 vers.4.0.0	Global
NONWOVEN WIPES (PCR 2016:06)	International EPD System	Date 2021-12-29 vers.2.0.0	Global
COSMETICS – SOAP, PERFUME AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (PCR 2015:07)	International EPD System	Date 2025-11-13 Vers.2.0.3	Global
ABSORBENT HYGIENE PRODUCTS (PCR 2011:14)	International EPD System	Date 2025-08-11 vers.3.0.4	Global
TISSUE PRODUCTS (PCR 2011:05)	International EPD System	Date 2026-01-08 vers. 4.0.0	Global

The above mentioned PCRs can be used until their expiry date, after which the products falling within their scope shall refer to this PCR.

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 ISO14040/14044. 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. In addition this PCR aims to replace PCR 2013:22 cleaning cloths and PCR 2011:10 detergents and washing preparations.

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:

- An Ecoprofile of cleaning-cloths" (CESISP – rev.0 June 2016).
- A comparative LCA of cleaning-cloths (TETIS INSTITUTE – rev.0 June 2021).
- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of E'Cosi detergents products for EPD, (LCA-lab srl, RT-323 rev.02 April 2024).
- Baby Wipes LCA: EDANA 2011
- Industrial Wipes LCA: EDANA 2011

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

This PCR defines different declared units depending of the type of cleaning product.

The declared unit is defined as one (1) unit of product (i.e 1 single clothe, 1 wipe, etc.), acknowledging the variability in dimensions, configuration and material composition of the items covered by this PCR.

In case of detergents and washing preparations products, the declared unit shall be 1 kg of product in its packaging. The packaging weight is not included in the 1 kg of product.

The declared unit shall be stated in the EPD. The environmental impact shall be given per declared unit. The EPD shall include a statement saying "EPDs of products with different RSL cannot be directly compared" (See §5.2.1).

A description of the application of the product should be included in the EPD.

Technical and qualitative aspects that are not included in the declared unit shall be defined in the EPD as product information: packaging type and size; status of matter (liquid, solid or powder); application area (laundry, industry, home, etc.); function (surfaces detergent, dish and glass cleaner, etc.); manual or by a machine application.

4.2.1 REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

The Reference Service Life (RSL) shall be declared in the EPD and shall be assumed to be:

- a single use for chemical products
- equal to the expected lifespan (years) for cleaning tools
- a 100 use cycle for cleaning textile and nonwoven wipes

4.2.2 PRODUCT LIFESPAN

The expected lifespan of the product shall be declared in the EPD for any cleaning products, not for chemicals (see Section 4.2.1). Relevant documentation that can prove the lifespan shall be provided to the verifier.

For cleaning tools the expected lifespan is equal to the RSL and should be determined based on the primary material and common use.

In case of cleaning textile, information about the lifespan of the product shall be declared in number of cycles. In particular, in case of a single use cloth or nonwoven wipes, a single cycle shall be declared.

The lifespan of a textile is generally not of the same length of the reference service life (RSL) here defined as 100 use cycle (see Section 4.2.1). If a textile product has a proven technical lifespan of 50 use cycle, two such products are needed to fulfil a RSL, while 100 products are needed in case of 1 cycle (single use).

In the product information section of the EPD it shall be declared how many units of textile products fulfil the RSL.

RABC certificate, ISO 14698-1 or similar documentation should be provided to the verifier for defining and prove number of use cycles of the textile products.

The additional environmental information section may include a conversion factor for converting the results (e.g., the cleaning of x m2 floor surface) or information about the amount of product (the dose) for cleaning the specific substrate (e.g., 1 m2 of the surface or 1 kg of textiles), or the conversion factor of the results per m2 in case of cleaning clothes. This information shall be verified during the EPD verification.

For chemicals, reference information for the application, such as dose, cycle, load and how these relate to the declared unit (e.g., 1 kg of detergent is used for 10 wash cycles of 5 kg textiles or 1 kg of detergent is used to clean a 50 m2 floor area), with a reference (e.g. data sheet or user manual). The reference information shall be provided to the verifier.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

The scope of this PCR and EPDs based on it is cradle-to-grave and module D

All environmentally relevant processes from cradle-to-grave and module D. shall be included, so that at minimum 95% of the total energy use, mass of product content, and environmental impact is accounted for (see Section 4.5).

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 product[3]
- Distribution and installation stage, modules A4-A5:
  - A4: Transport of the product to the building/installation site, user, retail, customer or an average retailer/distribution platform, including storage of product (e.g., warehouse and retail operations)
  - A5: Installation of the product, for example in a building as part of the building/site (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, not applicable
  - B6: Energy use in use/application/operation, not applicable

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

- B7: Water use in use/application/operation

- End-of-life stage, modules C1-C4:
  - C1: 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.

For single use products covered by this PCR, the use stage could be not relevant.

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:
  - extraction and production of raw material for all components and chemicals (such as steel, plastic, cotton fibre, ammonia, etc.),
  - recycling processes of secondary materials from other product life cycles,
  - production of auxiliary product, 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 components and/or raw materials to the manufacturer.
- Module A3:
  - manufacturing of the cleaning product, including components assembling and steel welding (if pertinent),
  - packaging,
  - testing, if applicable,
  - maintenance of the machines used in manufacturing more frequent that every three years,
  - end-of-life treatment of manufacturing scraps and waste, even if carried out by third parties, including transportation,
  - generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in production processes.

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 from final manufacturing to the building/installation site, user, retail or customer or an average retailer/distribution platform.
- Module A5:

- Installation of the product, if applicable (e.g. wall-mounted soap dispenser)
- 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/application/operation of the product
- Module B2:
  - Maintenance of the product, if applicable
- Module B3:
  - Repair of the product
- Module B4:
  - Replacement of product/item parts, if applicable
- Module B5: Not applicable
- Module B6: Not applicable
- Module B7:
  - Water (i.e. for dilution of chemicals, detergents, lotions) use in use/application/operation of the cleaning product

Any tools, machines and applicators used in the use stage are excluded.

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:
  - Deinstallation, if applicable
- Module C2:
  - Transport to waste processing and/or disposal
- Module C3:
  - Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling
- Module C4:
  - Disposal, (waste management and waste water management if 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.

4.3.1.5 Excluded processes

See Section A.3.1.1 of the GPI.

4.3.1.6 Infrastructure and capital goods

See Section A.3.1.2 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 for rules on setting boundaries to other product systems.

4.4 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

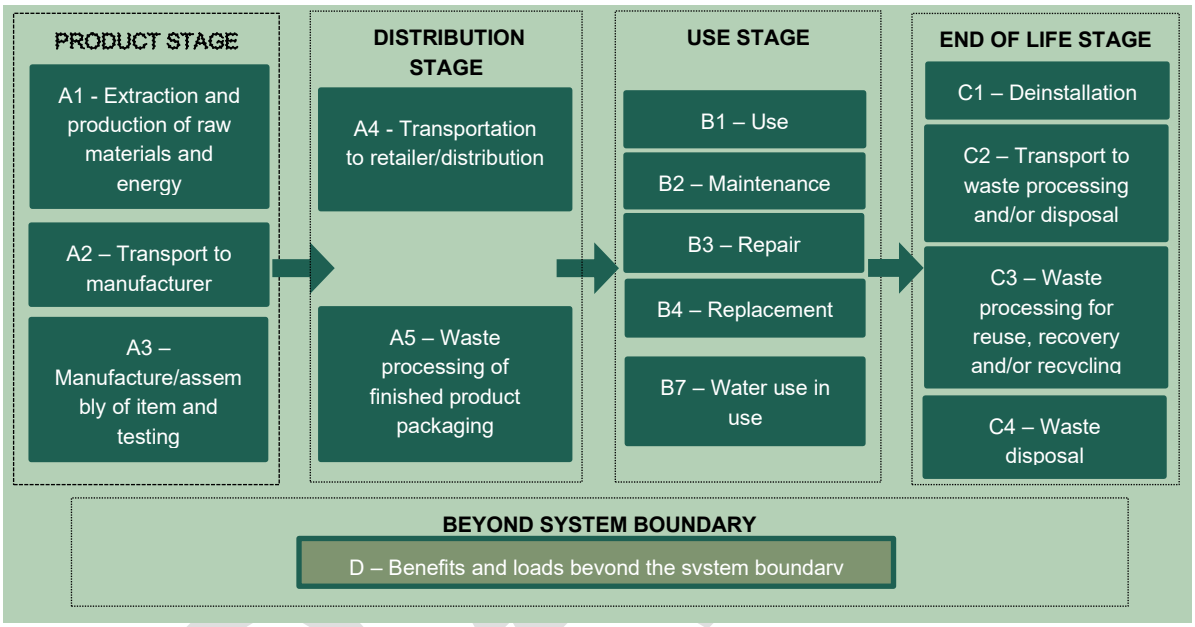

Figure 1. Process flow diagram illustrating the processes that shall be included in the product system, divided into the life-cycle stages. The illustration of processes to include may not be exhaustive.

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 a physical relationship such as mass cannot be established or used as the basis for allocation (e.g., because it is too time consuming), the physical allocation may be based on the number of finished products, distinguishing at least by type of material and/or chemicals constituting the product/detergent and preparations (e.g., stainless steel and plastic).

4.6.2 ALLOCATION OF WASTE

See Section A.4.2 of the GPI.

Additionally, recycled materials from a scrapyard where the origin is unknown (e.g., data/statistics on shares of post- and pre-consumer materials are missing for the specific scrapyard or the country of its location), shall be assumed to be waste and allocated accordingly, unless default data provided on www.environdec.com/methodology says otherwise. For consistency, scrap sent to a scrapyard shall be assumed to be waste and allocated accordingly, unless default data provided on www.environdec.com/methodology says otherwise.

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.

Additionally, the reference year of the primary data shall not be more than five years old and shall be representative for the validity period of the EPD (if not, the EPD shall be updated, see Section 2.2.4). The reference year, which does not need to be a calendar year, is the latest year in which the data provider confirmed the data to be representative/valid, i.e., the end year for the most recently set validity period.[4] This means that primary LCI data can have been collected more than five years ago, but the representativeness/validity shall have been reassessed and confirmed by the data provider (the manufacturer/service provider) within the past five years.[5] In such reassessments, it may be that data is confirmed to be conservative compared to fully representative data, for example because it is known that the manufacturing process has improved (e.g., less material losses or lower energy use) but collected data from the past five years is missing. In such cases, the reference year can still be updated, and the data can still qualify as primary data. If this is done, it shall be described and justified in the LCA report.

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 2 lists examples of databases and datasets that can 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 2. Examples of databases and datasets to use for secondary data.

[4] This definition of “reference year” is a specification and merge of the definitions in EN 15804, EN 15941, ISO 21930 and in the ILCD format.

[5] This reassessment can, for example, be done based on collected metadata, such as information on the type of machinery being used in a manufacturing process. So it can be that some data (LCI and/or meta data) have been collected within five years, while some data are older than five years but has been confirmed to still be representative based on the more recently collected data. An example: the amount of electricity a machinery use and the emissions generated was measured seven years ago, but within the past five years the producer has confirmed the same machine is still in use and has provided updated data on the type of electricity used to run the machine.

Process	Geographical scope	Database
Steel	Global	Worldsteel www.worldsteel.org
Primary copper Copper products	Global European	ICA (International Copper Association) www.copperinfo.com 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
Textile	Global	Ecoinvent 3.11 (or latest version) https://ecoinvent.org/
Plastics	European	Plastics Europe www.plasticseurope.org
Transports	European	NTM (Network for Transport and Environment) or regional alternatives Network for Transport Measures
Waste management	European	European Reference Life Cycle Data System" (ELCD) European Platform on LCA | EPLCA
Energy mixes	Regional	Ecoinvent 3.11 (or latest version) https://ecoinvent.org/
Packaging	Global/ European	Ecoinvent 3.11 (or latest version) https://ecoinvent.org/

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.

The following requirement for contractual instruments in the GPI may not be possible to comply with in all markets for contractual instruments: "the contractual instrument shall ... be valid for at least the upcoming six months from the publication of the EPD." Therefore, it is replaced with the following: "is produced as close as possible to the period to which the contractual instrument is applied and comprises a corresponding timespan."

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: Primary data shall be used for the consumer packaging production if it is under the direct control of the organisation or if the environmental impact related to the consumer packaging production is more than 10% of the total results of any of the declared environmental impact indicators. In other cases, generic data may be used. When consumer packaging shows the organization's logo, the LCA report should report to what extent the EPD owner has direct control of the production of this packaging.
- Module A3: primary data shall be used for the mixing of main ingredients (raw materials) in the detergent/item/component, as well as for on-site generation of steam, heat, electricity, etc, where relevant.
  Selected secondary data may be used for the following processes if they are carried out outside the EPD owner and the suppliers do not accept to share primary data:
  - Pre-treatments, weaving, warping and sizing
  - Other semi-finished products treatments/reprocessing

4.9.2 DISTRIBUTION AND INSTALLATION STAGE, MODULES A4-A5

See Section A.7.2 of the GPI.

4.9.3 USE STAGE, MODULES B1-B7

See A.7.3 of the GPI.

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

See A.7.4 of the GPI.

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

See A.7.5 of the GPI.

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.

4.11.5 EPD OF PRODUCT RECENTLY ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.5 of the GPI.

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.

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.

6.4.6 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 per declared unit, per life-cycle stage and module D.

6.4.8 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.8 of the GPI.

The following information shall be included in the additional environmental information section:

- Qualitative information on how to dismantle the cleaning tool for recycling of materials at the end-of-life stage. The information shall be technically practicable and compliant with applicable legislation in the stated geographical scope of the EPD.
- Ratio (%) of total material in the product that realistically (considering economics and available technologies) can be recycled at the end-of-life stage, in the intended market(s) considering the 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

CPC	Central product classification
EPD	Environmental product declaration
GPI	General Programme Instructions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life cycle assessment
PCR	Product category rules
RSL	Reference service life
UN	United Nations

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.

CEN, 2024. EN 15941:2024, Sustainability of construction works – Data quality for environmental assessment of products and construction work – Selection and use of data.

EPD International (2024) General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System. Version 5.0.1, dated 2025-02-27. 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 (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.

9 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0.0, 20YY-MM-DD

Original version of the PCR

CLEANING PRODUCTS, TOOLS AND CHEMICALS

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 27190, 353, 38993, 31911