EPD
INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

BUTTONS AND FASTENERS FOR FASHION PRODUCTS

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 38923

PCR 2025:04
VERSION 1.0.0, 2025-08-21

VALID UNTIL 2029-08-21

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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 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.

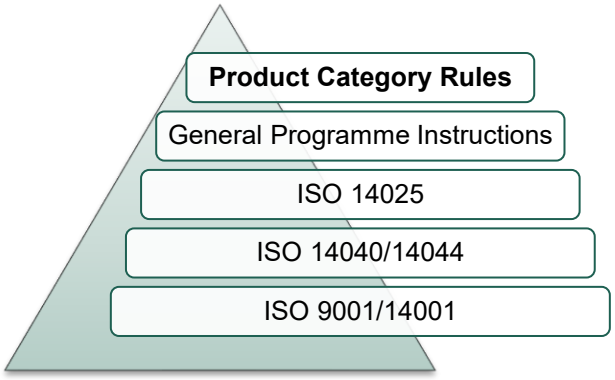

Figure 1. The hierarchy between PCRs, standards, and other documents.

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.

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2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Buttons and fasteners for fashion products
Registration number and version:	2025:04, version 1.0.0
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:	Paolo Tempesti, Ph.D., LBS Group, tempesti@kairosconsulenza.com
PCR Committee:	Bottonificio Lenzi 1955 S.r.l. Consorzio Physis S.r.l. S.B. World Trade Impex Ltd. Spin-PET S.r.l. CNA Bologna S.c.r.l.
Publication date:	2025-08-21 See Section 9 for a version history of the PCR.
Valid until:	2029-08-21 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 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

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	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 *buttons and fasteners for fashion products* and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. The product category corresponds to CPA code 32.99.23[3] and UN CPC 38923 Press-fasteners, snap-fasteners, press-studs and parts thereof; buttons; slide fasteners.

The products included in the scope are buttons, slide fastners, press-fastners, snap-fastners, press-studs, and parts thereof made of:

- metal (such as brass, steel and others);
- plastics (such as galalith, polyesther, ABS, and others);
- natural materials (such as wood, corozo, horn, coconut, shell and others);
- Combinations of metal, synthetic and natural materials.

The UN CPC classification hierarchy is represented as follow:

UN CPC CODE	Description
3	Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment
38	Furniture, other transportable goods n.e.c.
389	Other manufactured articles n.e.c.
3982	Umbrellas, sun-umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops, buttons, press-fasteners, snap-fasteners, press-studs, slide fasteners and parts thereof; button blanks
38923	Press-fasteners, snap-fasteners, press-studs and parts thereof; buttons, slide fasteners

Please, check https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1074 for additional information.

[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] http://data.europa.eu/ehl/cpa22/329923

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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.

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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

This PCR was available for open consultation from 2025-04-22 until 2025-06-17, 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:

- Mari Kriss, Meetripuu OÜ

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:	Diogo Aparecido Lopes Silva
Review dates:	2025-06-30 until 2025-08-11

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.
- EPD Italy. https://www.epditaly.it/
- ASTM International. https://www.astm.org/
- NSF International. www.nsf.org

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

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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. 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:

- Glew et al., 2012, How do end of life scenarios influence the environmental impact of product supply chains? Comparing biomaterial and petrochemical products, J. Clean. Prod., 29–30 (2012), pp. 122-131.
- Moazzem et al., 2021, Assessing environmental impact reduction opportunities through life cycle assessment of apparel products, Sustainable Production and Consumption, 28 (2021), pp. 663-674.
- Moazzem et al., 2021, Environmental impact of discarded apparel landfilling and recycling, Resour. Conserv. Recycl., 166 (2021).
- Sari et al., 2023, Assessing Environmental Impact in Brass Component Companies through Life Cycle Assessment: A Case Study of Brass Crafts SMEs, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, December 2023.
- Fùquene-Retamoso et al., 2010, Environmental Impact Assessment of Brass-Threaded Unions through Product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Ingeniería y Universidad, July 2010.
- Kai, 2016, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of Surface Treatment Products, Corrosion Control and Surface Finishing, 2016.
- LCA on galalith, horn, corozo and polyester buttons. Supporting study performed in parallel to the PCR development.

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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.

As a reminder, note that the LCA modelling approach of the International EPD System is attributional LCA (in contrast to consequential LCA), meaning that specific or average data shall be used (i.e., not marginal data), and that allocation problems shall be solved via allocation and not by sub-dividing the unit process into two or more subprocesses, (also called system expansion beyond the system boundaries or "substitution". Credits for avoided environmental impact shall not be used to solve allocation problems).

4.2 DECLARED/FUNCTIONAL UNIT

This PCR refers to a declared unit instead of a functional unit as all functional and qualitative aspects are not possible to capture in the same unit due to the various possible downstream applications. These aspects should be taken into consideration when comparing EPDs based on this PCR. The declared unit shall be stated in the EPD. The environmental impact shall be given per declared unit. A description of the function of the product should be included in the EPD, if relevant.

The declared unit is defined as 1 kg of buttons/press-fasteners/press-studs/snap-fasteners/slide fasteners and parts thereof.

4.2.1 REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

This PCR refers to a declared unit. Therefore, it is not relevant to define an RSL.

4.2.2 PRODUCT LIFESPAN

The product lifespan is not relevant for this product category.

4.2.3 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Aspects related to the products maintaining their technical function are accounted for in the following standards:

- For buttons: BS 4162:1983 "Methods of test for buttons" standard, par.4.5.2 – Impact. The technical function is properly maintained if buttons don't break, fracture or distort;
- For snap-fasteners/press-fasteners/press-studs: ASTM D4846-96(2021) "Standard Test Method for Resistance to Unsnapping of Snap Fasteners". The test method measures the tensile strength in Newton (N) or Pounds-force (lbf);
- For slide fasteners: EN 16732:2015 "Slide Fasteners (zips) – Specification" Annex F: Test for Resistance to Reciprocation. The technical function is properly maintained if the slide fasteners resist to at least 500 reciprocation cycles.

Depending on the product, i.e., buttons or slide fasteners, the tests included in such standards are mandatory to be performed and the results shall be included in EPDs based on this PCR.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

The scope of this PCR and EPDs based on it is *cradle-to-grave*. Buttons, snap-fasteners and slide-fasteners use and end-of-life phases are generally connected to those of clothing, leatherware and footwear products, which have several end-users' typologies. It should be stated on which basis the assumptions for the downstream processes are made, see chapter 4.3.1.3.

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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[4]
- Distribution and installation stage, modules A4-A5:
  - A4: Transport of the product to the customer site, including storage of product (e.g., warehouse and retail store);
  - A5: Installation stage (e.g., sewing of buttons and fasteners)
- End-of-life stage, modules C1-C4:
  - C1: Product removal/separation (e.g., from clothing/leatherware/footwear)
  - 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, if any, beyond the product cycle shall be reported in module D.

In the EPD, the environmental performance of each of the life-cycle stages shall be reported separately.

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 4.3.1.14.3.1.3 further describe the processes to include or exclude for each life-cycle stage.

4.3.1.1 Modules A1-A3: Product stage

- Module A1:
  - Process A1.1: Raw materials extraction and processing (e.g., metals extraction, animal breeding, plant/trees cultivation, etc.);
  - Process A1.2: Manufacturing of intermediate materials and components (e.g., alloy casting, slaughterhouse processes for animal-based materials, processing of vegetable-based materials, etc.);
  - Process A1.3: Processing of secondary material input (e.g., recycling of polyesters);
  - Process A1.4: Manufacturing of tier 1 and tier 2 packaging.[5]
- Module A2:
  - Process A2.1: Transport of intermediate materials and components to production site;
  - Process A2.2: Transport of tier 1 and tier 2 packaging to production site.
- Module A3:

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

[5] Tier 1 packaging is product packaging such as plastic trays and plastic film. Tier 2 packaging is distribution packaging such as cardboard boxes and wood pallets.

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- Process A3.1: Preparation of the final products (e.g., cutting and drilling for buttons, hot-stamping and die-casting for press-fasteners and slide fasteners, etc.);
- Process A3.2: Finishing operations (e.g., tumbling, varnishing, plating, etc.);
- Process A3.3: Waste treatment of waste generated during manufacturing.

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 Module A4-A5: Distribution and installation stage

- Module A4:
  - Process A4.1: Transport of the product to the user site, including storage of product (e.g., warehouse and retail operations).
  - Process A4.2: Waste treatment of distribution packaging.
  - Process A5.1: Installation operations (e.g., sewing, snapping, stitching, etc.)

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 C1-C4: End-of-life stage

- Module C1:
  - Process C1.1: Removal/separation of buttons/snap-fasteners/slide fasteners from clothing/leatherware/footwear products.
- Module C2:
  - Process C2.1: Transport to waste processing and/or disposal.
- Module C3:
  - Process C3.1: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling
- Module C4:
  - Process C4.1: Disposal operations

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 Excluded processes

See Section A.3.1.1 of the GPI.

4.3.1.5 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 below for rules on setting boundaries to other product systems.

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4.4 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

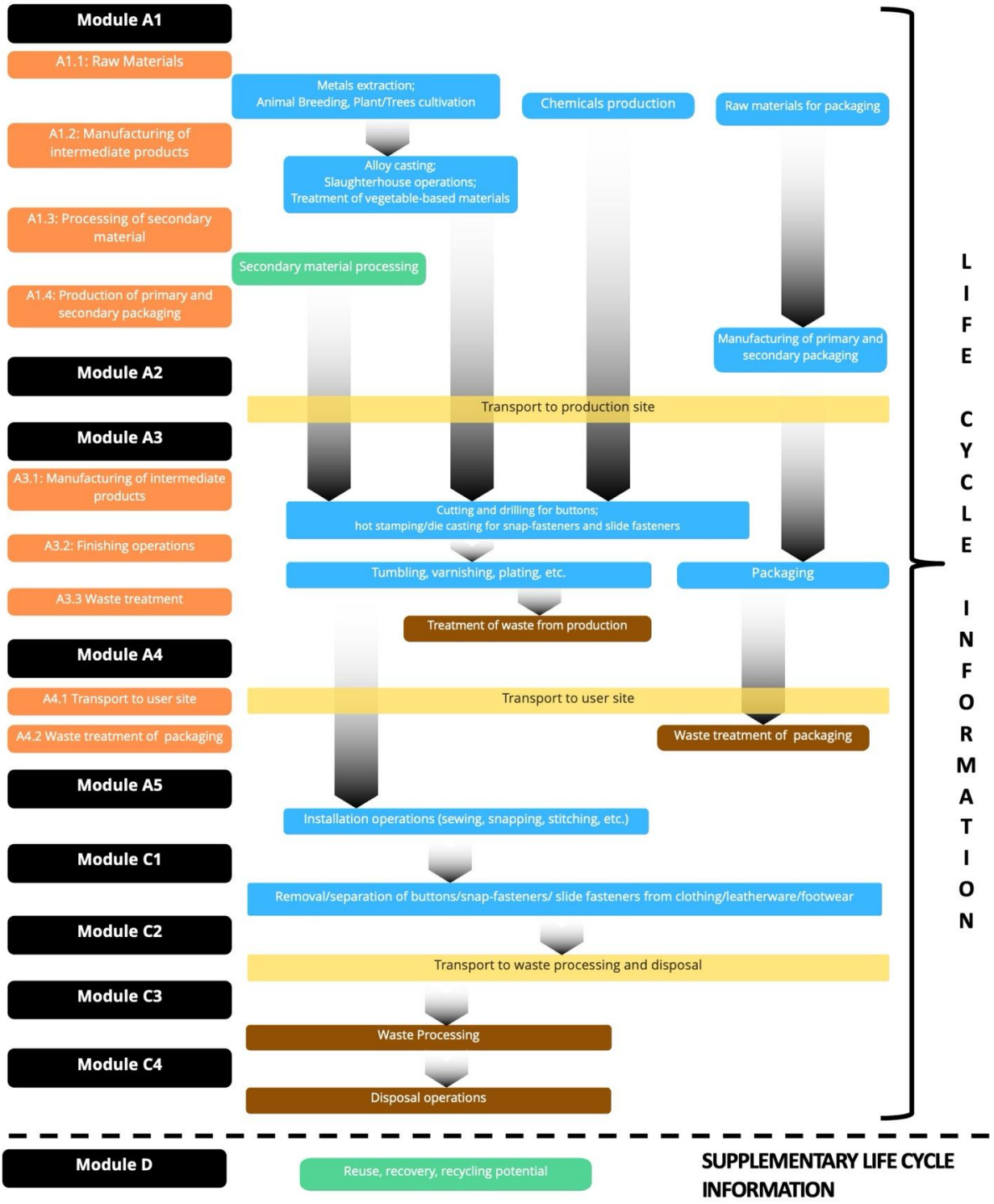

Figure 2. Process flow diagram illustrating the processes that shall be included in the product system, divided into the life-cycle stages. The illustration of processes to include may not be exhaustive.

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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.

Table 1Error! Reference source not found. provides specifications of the allocation method to use with processes that require specific guidance. Processes for other materials such as plastics and metals, can be selected from existing databases.

The use of allocation factors deviating from the default ones provided in the present document is strongly not suggested, since it greatly influences the results of the study and shall be justified. A detailed justification shall be described in the LCA report and the allocation values shall be declared in the EPD.

Table 1. Allocation method for processes requiring guidance for allocation in the product system.

Process	Main product and co-products	Allocation method
Casein for galalith production from milk	Main product: Milk Co-products: Whey, Proteins	Mass allocation. Subdivision shall be used for processes that can be directly attributed to certain outputs. When the processes cannot be subdivided, the remaining upstream burden shall be allocated to milk and rendering outputs using the mass allocation method. Milk contains a protein mass of 3.4-3.5% in average. Casein represents 80% of total protein in milk. Given these considerations, the default value that shall be used for mass allocation for casein is 2.8%.[6] No change of allocation factors is allowed.
Water Buffalo Horn for button production from animal at slaughterhouse	Main product: bovid meat Co-products: bovid hides, bovid bones.	Economic allocation. Subdivision shall be used for processes that can be directly attributed to certain outputs. When the processes cannot be subdivided, the remaining upstream burden shall be allocated to slaughterhouse and rendering outputs using the economic allocation method. The price for water buffalo horns is generally 20 USD per piece, whit a general price for the whole animal of 600-650 USD. Given an average price of 625 USD, the default value that shall be used for economic allocation for horn is 3.2%.[7][8] No change of allocation factors is allowed.

4.6.2 ALLOCATION OF WASTE

See Section A.4.2 of the GPI.

[6] https://www.groupe-esa.com/ladmec/bricks_modules/brick02/co/ZBO_Brick02_2.html

[7] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/230620%20BLS2304%20UCC%20FC%20report%20animal%20fibres%20v03.pdf

[8] https://dir.tridge.com/prices/buffalo-meat

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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 2.2.3). 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.[9] 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.[10] 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 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. The examples in Table 2 report a “global” geographical scope, however, regional datasets are recommended when available.

[9] 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.

[10] 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.

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Table 2. Examples of databases and datasets to use for secondary data.

Process	Geographical scope	Example of dataset to be used	Database
Brass for slide fasteners	Global	Brass {RoW} | brass production	Ecoinvent
Horn from bovine production	Europe	Beef cattle for slaughter, at beef farm, PEF compliant/ Economic	Agrifootprint
Polyester	Europe	Polyester resin {EU+EFTA+UK} | esterification and polymerization, from propylene glycol, phthalic anhydride and styrene | production mix, at plant | 1.22- 1.38 g/cm3	Environmental Footprint
Vegetable ivory (corozo) from palm oil cultivation	Global	Palm kernels {MY}| from crude palm oil production | production mix	Environmental Footprint
Chemicals	Global		Ecoinvent
Packaging	Global		Ecoinvent
Transports	Global		Ecoinvent

4.8 OTHER LCA RULES

See Section A.6 of the GPI.

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

The use of different values for allocation (Table 1 in Section 4.6.1) deviating from the default values provided in the present document is strongly not suggested, since it greatly influences the results of the study and shall be justified. A detailed justification shall be described in the LCA report and the allocation values shall be declared in the EPD.

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.

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4.9 SPECIFIC RULES PER LIFE-CYCLE STAGE AND MODULE D

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

In terms of end-of-life scenarios, landfill dominates globally where incineration is limited.[11] Therefore, a 100% landfill scenario shall be used if no specific or generic end-of-life data for the product and market is available. Scenarios combining incineration, landfill, reuse or recycling shall only be applied if they can be justified with documented evidence, such as market data or design intent demonstrating actual reuse or recycling practices.

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.

[11] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/en/article/20201208STO93327/the-impact-of-textile-production-and-waste-on-the-environment-infographics

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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.

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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.

6.4.6 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 declared unit, per life-cycle stage.

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6.4.8 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.8 of the GPI.

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.

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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

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9 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0.0, 2025-08-21

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