

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

2019:02

VERSION 1.01

VALID UNTIL: 2023-01-22



TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	3
2	General information	4
2.1	Administrative information	4
2.2	Scope of PCR.....	4
3	PCR review and background information.....	6
3.1	PCR review	6
3.2	Open consultation	6
3.3	Existing PCRs for the product category	6
3.4	Reasoning for development of PCR.....	6
3.5	Underlying studies.....	7
4	Goal and scope, life cycle inventory and life cycle impact assessment	8
4.1	Functional unit/Declared unit	8
4.2	Reference service life (RSL)	8
4.3	System boundary	8
4.4	System diagram	11
4.5	Cut-off rules.....	11
4.6	Allocation rules	12
4.7	Data quality requirements.....	13
4.8	Impact categories and impact assessment	14
4.9	Other calculation rules and scenarios	14
5	Content and format of EPD.....	17
5.1	EPD languages	17
5.2	Units and quantities	17
5.3	Use of images in EPD	18
5.4	EPD reporting format.....	18
6	Glossary	25
7	References.....	26
8	Version history of PCR	27

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

1 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes Product Category Rules (PCR) developed in the framework of the International EPD® System: a programme for type III environmental declarations¹ according to ISO 14025:2006. Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) are voluntary documents for a company or organisation to present transparent information about the life cycle environmental impact for their goods or services.

The rules for the overall administration and operation of the programme are the General Programme Instructions, publicly available at www.environdec.com. A PCR complements the General Programme Instructions and the standards by providing specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing an EPD for one or more specific product categories (see Figure 1). A PCR should enable different practitioners using the PCR to generate consistent results when assessing products of the same product category.

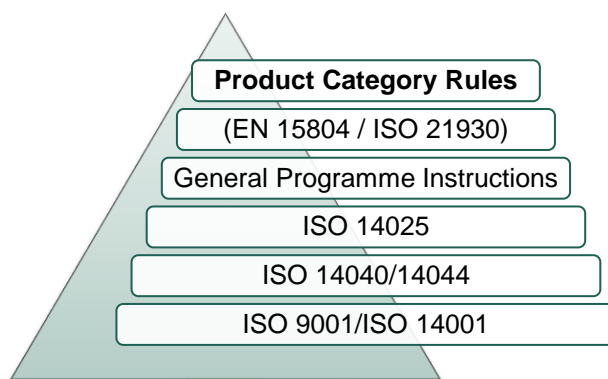


Figure 1 Illustration PCR in relation to the hierarchy of standards and other documents.

Within the present PCR, the following terminology is adopted:

- The term “shall” is used to indicate what is obligatory.
- The term “should” is used to indicate a recommendation, rather than a requirement.
- The term “may” or “can” is used to indicate an option that is permissible

For the definition of terms used in the document, see the normative standards.

A PCR is valid for a pre-determined period of time to ensure that it is updated at regular intervals. The latest version of the PCR is available via www.environdec.com. Stakeholder feedback on PCRs is very much encouraged. Any comments on this PCR document may be given via the PCR Forum at www.environdec.com or sent directly to the PCR moderator during its development or during the period of validity.

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


The programme operator maintains the copyright of the document to ensure that it is possible to publish, update when necessary, and 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 Type III environmental declarations in the International EPD® System are referred to as EPD, Environmental Product Declarations.

TEA
PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Tea
Registration number and version:	2019:02, version 1.01
Programme:	 The International EPD® System
Programme operator:	EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Website: www.environdec.com E-mail: info@environdec.com
PCR moderator:	Sean Weaver, EKOS, sean@ekos.org.nz
PCR Committee:	EKOS, thinkstep
Date of publication and last revision:	2019-08-18 (Version 1.01)
Valid until:	2023-01-22
Schedule for renewal:	<p>A PCR is valid for a pre-determined period of time 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 how to proceed with updating the document and renewing its validity.</p> <p>A PCR document may be revised during its period of validity provided significant and well-justified proposals for changes or amendments are presented. See www.environdec.com for up-to-date information and the latest version.</p>
Standards conformance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System, version 3.0, based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044 PCR Basic Module, CPC Division 23 Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products, version 3.0, dated 2018-05-03
PCR language(s):	This PCR was developed and is available in English. 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 tea and herbal tea and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. The product category corresponds to UN CPC 23391 "Green tea (not fermented), black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packagings of a content not exceeding 3 kg" and UN CPC 23999 "Other food products n.e.c."

The product category is defined under UNSD-CPC Ver 2.1 classification:

- Section: [2](#) - Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- Division: [23](#) - Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products
 - Group: [239](#) - Food products n.e.c.
 - Class: [2391](#) - Coffee and tea
 - **Subclass: 23913 - Green tea (not fermented), black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg**
- Section: 2 - Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products
 - Division: 23 - Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products
 - Group: 239 - Food products n.e.c.
 - Class: 2399 - Other food products
 - **Subclass: 23999 - Other food products n.e.c.**

This product group is limited to the preparation of tea, herbal and fruit infusions (HFI). Tea is derived from the tea plant (varieties of the species *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze), and may include loose leaf and bagged tea, with and without added flavours. Herbal and fruit infusions are derived from plants or parts of plants that do not originate from the tea plant, and may include loose leaf and bagged products, with and without added flavours. Both tea and HFI are brewed with freshly boiling water and allowed to steep for a few minutes.

There are a number of varieties and blends of tea (such as Assam, Darjeeling, English Breakfast, Earl Grey, Green Tea, Oolong etc), arising from different growing regions, processing methods and the addition of flavours. All varieties may be drunk with or without added milk and sweeteners. The range of HFI is even more extensive (e.g. peppermint, lemon and ginger, strawberry and mango, etc). HFI are generally intended to be drunk without milk, although the use of sweeteners is common.

The product group does not include extracts of tea, extracts of herbal and fruit infusions, ready-to-drink teas, coffee-based drinks or cocoa-based drinks. The product group is intended to exclude pre-brewed 'ready-to-drink' drinks (e.g. such as bottled iced tea).

The product group and CPC code shall be specified in the EPD. For additional information on UN CPC classification hierarchy, see: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=25>.

2.2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

This PCR is applicable to be used globally.

2.2.3 EPD VALIDITY

An EPD based on this PCR shall be valid from its registration and publication at www.environdec.com and for a five year period starting from the date of the verification report ("approval date"), or until the EPD has been de-registered from the International EPD® System.

An EPD shall be updated and re-verified during its validity if changes in technology or other circumstances have led to:

- an increase of 10% or more of any of the indicators listed in Section 5.4.5.1,
- errors in the declared information, or
- significant changes to the declared product information, content declaration, or additional environmental information.

If such changes have occurred, but the EPD is not updated, the EPD owner shall contact the Secretariat to de-register the EPD.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

3 PCR REVIEW AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This PCR was developed in accordance with the process described in the General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System, including PCR review and open consultation.

3.1 PCR REVIEW

3.1.1 VERSION 1.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. A full list of members available on 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 moderator or PCR committee, and were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	Paola Borla
Review dates:	2018-11-20 until 2019-01-09

3.2 OPEN CONSULTATION

3.2.1 VERSION 1.0

This PCR was available for open consultation from 2018-07-31 until 2018-09-30, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by posting on the PCR forum on www.environdec.com or by contacting the PCR moderator.

No physical or web-based meetings were held during the open consultation. 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 to the PCR and at www.environdec.com:

- Marcus Wendin, Miljögiraff

3.3 EXISTING PCRS FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY

As part of the development of this PCR, existing PCRs were considered in order to avoid overlaps in scope. The existence of such documents was checked in the public PCR listings of the following programmes based on ISO 14025 or similar:

- International EPD® System. www.environdec.com.
- The EU pilot for Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR)
- EarthSure <https://iere.org/programs/earthsure/product-category-rules-pcrs.htm>
- KEITI Environmental Declaration of Product http://www.edp.or.kr/edp/english/process/process_list.asp
- JEMAI EcoLeaf <http://www.ecoleaf-jemai.jp/eng/pcr.html>

No existing PCRs with overlapping scope were identified.

3.4 REASONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PCR

This PCR was developed in order to enable publication of Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) for this product category based on ISO 14025, ISO 14040/14044 and other relevant standards to be used in different applications and target audiences.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

3.5 UNDERLYING STUDIES

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

- Life cycle assessment of drinking Darjeeling tea (Doublet & Jungbluth, 2010)
- Life cycle assessment of tea produced in Kenya (Azapagic, 2013)
- Carbon Footprint of Orthodox Tea (Energy and Environment Division (EED) , 2016)
- Scenario analysis of life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of Darjeeling tea (Cichorowski, Joa, Hottenroth, & Schmidt, 2015)
- Value Chain Analysis of Climate-smart Shan Tea Production in the Northern Mountainous Region of Vietnam (Tran, Branca, Arslan, & Van Mai, 2016)
- Economic, social and environmental impacts and overall sustainability of the tea sector in Sri Lanka (Munasinghe, Deraniyagala, Dissanayake, & Karunaratna, 2017)
- Compendium of Guidelines for Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) (Tea & Herbal Infusions Europe, 2016)
- Compendium of Guidelines for Herbal and Fruit Infusions (Tea & Herbal Infusions Europe, 2014)
- How to make efficient use of kettles: Understanding usage patterns (Murray, Liao, Stankovic, & Stankovic, How to make efficient use of kettles: Understanding usage patterns)
- Understanding usage patterns of electric kettle and energy saving potential (Murray, Liao, Stankovic, & Stankovic, 2016)

TEA
PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

4 GOAL AND SCOPE, LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY AND LIFE CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The goal of this section is to provide specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing an EPD for the product category as defined in Section 2.2.1.

4.1 FUNCTIONAL UNIT/DECLARED UNIT

The EPD shall be based on a declared unit and may optionally include a functional unit. In the case that a functional unit is used, conversion factors shall be included in the EPD so that results may also be understood in relation to the declared unit.

The declared unit shall be defined as 1 kg of tea. This mass excludes the tea bag (if used) and all other packaging. The packaging required for 1 kg of tea must still be included in the scope of the analysis, with the mass of each packaging material listed separately in the EPD.

If used, the functional unit shall be defined as 1 cup of tea, without any additional ingredients (e.g. sugar, milk), following the standard recommended instructions of the producer.

The reference flow in the Life Cycle Assessment shall be defined at the customer gate, at the shelf or the retailer or at the market place.

The declared unit (and functional unit if used) shall be stated in the EPD. The environmental impact shall be given accordingly. A description of the function of the product should be included in the EPD®, if relevant.

4.2 REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

Not applicable for this product category.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

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.

The scope of this PCR and EPDs based on it is Cradle-to-gate, covering the upstream and core impacts of the product based on the declared unit.

EPD producers may optionally also report impacts from additional downstream modules, as described below. Where an EPD includes all impacts over the full life cycle, the EPD producer may optionally declare the cradle-to-grave impacts based on the functional unit.

The EPD will clearly state that only the Cradle-to-gate aspects are comparable.

4.3.1 LIFE CYCLE STAGES

For the purpose of different data quality rules and for the presentation of results, the life cycle of products is divided into three different life cycle stages:

- Upstream processes (from cradle-to-gate);
- Core processes (from gate-to-gate)
- Downstream processes (from gate-to-grave)

This PCR has adapted the approach to separate the downstream processes into separate modules, which may each be reported separately:

- Upstream processes (from cradle-to-gate);
- Core processes (from gate-to-gate)
- Downstream modules (from gate-to-grave):
 - Distribution (from gate-to-customer)

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- Consumer use
- Product End-of-Life
- Packaging End-of-Life

In the EPD, the environmental performance associated with each of the three life-cycle stages, and the four downstream modules above shall be reported separately.

The processes included in the scope of the PCR and belonging to each life cycle stage are described in Sections 4.3.1.1–4.3.1.3.

4.3.1.1. Upstream processes

The following attributional processes are part of the product system and classified as upstream processes:

- Agriculture. This includes e.g. air and water emissions and emissions from energy wares used in the agriculture as well as emissions of nitrous gases. The cradle for the agriculture is soil preparation and cultivation.
- Production of plants, seeds or cuttings for the cultivation.
- Production of fertilizers (including manure, compost and organic fertilizers produced off-farm) and other agro-chemicals (e.g. pesticides) used in the production system or processing.
- Impacts due to the production of electricity and fuels used in the upstream module.
- Production of other ingredients, spices, additives used in the product.
- Production of auxiliary products used such as detergents for cleaning, etc.
- Manufacturing of primary and secondary packaging, during various life cycle stages (e.g. bulk packaging of tea for transport to processing warehouses, packaging of the final product).
- Transport of:
 - materials to the plantation (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, fuels),
 - of product from agriculture and/or processing to either port of origin or domestic warehouse, and
 - any internal transportation.
- Post-harvest processing (e.g. withering, enzyme inactivation, rolling/shaping, maceration, fermentation/aeration, drying).
- Waste and waste water management at the plantation or processing plant.

Upstream processes not listed 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. Core processes

The following attributional processes are part of the product system and classified as core processes:

- External transportation to the core processes (e.g. tea leaf transport from port of origin to the tea producer).
- Manufacturing of the final product (e.g. blending and packing of the final product).
- Maintenance (e.g. of the machines)
- Waste treatment of waste generated during manufacturing;
- Impacts due to the production of electricity and fuels used in the core module

Manufacturing processes not listed may also be included. The production of the raw materials used for production of all product parts shall be included. A minimum of 99% of the total weight of the declared product including packaging shall be included.

The technical system shall not include:

- Manufacturing of production equipment, buildings and other capital goods.
- Business travel of personnel.
- Travel to and from work by personnel.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- Research and development activities.

4.3.1.3. Downstream modules

The following attributional processes are part of the product system and classified as downstream modules:

- Transportation from preparation to an average retailer/distribution platform.
- Customer or consumer use of the product (e.g. the preparation of a cup of tea including boiling water).
- End-of-life processes of any wasted part of the product (e.g. disposal of spent tea leaves or tea bags, wasted or unused tea).
- End-of-life processes of packaging waste.

The technical system shall not include:

- The life cycle of the cup and associated tea making equipment (e.g. tea pot, tea spoon, strainer, kettle).
- The dishwashing of the cup and associated tea making equipment.
- Transport from the retailer to the consumer's home. This aspect is excluded because the product is very light weight and expected to be purchased as part of a larger shopping trip, so associated impacts are likely to be negligible.

4.3.2 OTHER BOUNDARY SETTING

4.3.2.1. Boundary towards nature

Boundaries to nature are defined as flows of material and energy resources from nature into the system. Emissions to air, water and soil cross the system boundary when they are emitted from or leaving the product system.

4.3.2.2. Boundaries in the life cycle

See Section 4.3.1. The EPD may present the information divided into additional sub-divisions.

4.3.2.3. Boundaries towards other technical systems

See Section 4.6.2.

TEA
PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

4.4 SYSTEM DIAGRAM

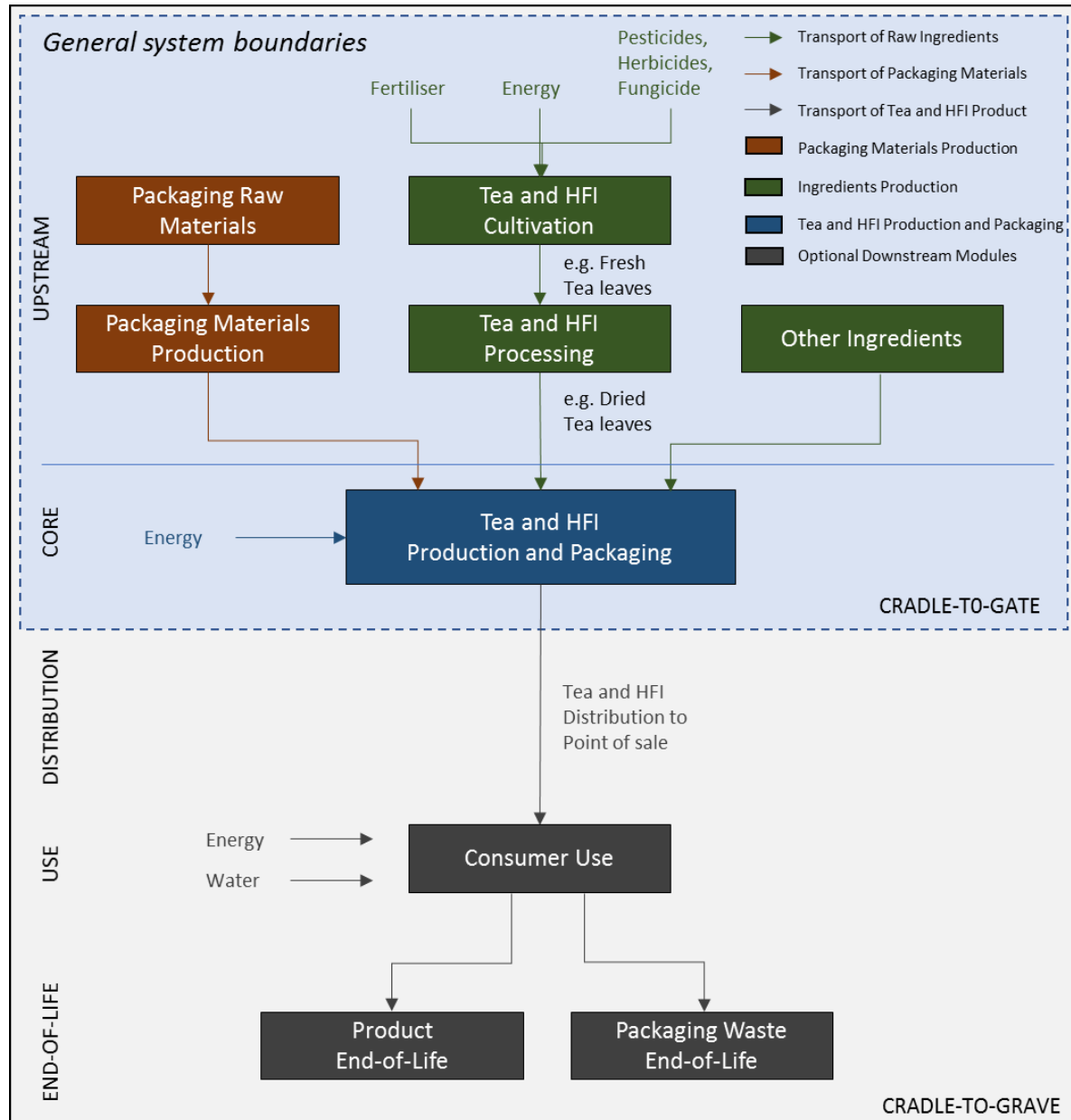


Figure 2 System diagram illustrating the processes that are included in the product system, divided into upstream, core and downstream modules. The EPD® shall state the scope and inclusion of downstream modules.

4.5 CUT-OFF RULES

Data for elementary flows to and from the product system contributing to a minimum of 99% of the declared environmental impacts shall be included (not including processes that are explicitly outside the system boundary as described in Section 4.3).

The check for cut-off rules in a satisfactory way is through the combination of expert judgment based on experience of similar product systems and a sensitivity analysis in which it is possible to understand how the un-investigated input or output could affect the final results.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

4.6 ALLOCATION RULES

4.6.1 CO-PRODUCT ALLOCATION

The following step-wise procedure shall be applied for multifunctional products and multiproduct processes:

1. Allocation shall be avoided, if possible, by dividing the unit process into two or more sub-processes and collecting the environmental data related to these sub-processes.
2. If allocation cannot be avoided, the inputs and outputs of the system shall be partitioned between its different products or functions in a way that reflects the underlying physical relationships between them; i.e. they should reflect the way in which the inputs and outputs are changed by quantitative changes in the products or functions delivered by the system.
3. Where physical relationships alone cannot be established or used as the basis for allocation (or they are too time consuming), Table 1 shall be consulted for key processes. For processes not listed the most suitable allocation procedure shall be used and documented.

Tea is generally grown in monoculture plantations, sometimes with other plants around the perimeter of the fields to reduce erosion. There are no valuable co-products created monoculture tea plantations or processing. Ingredients used to flavour Tea, or for Herbal and Fruit Infusions may be grown in either monoculture or polyculture. In the case of a monoculture plantations, the problem of allocation does not occur and consequently all consumption and emissions of the plantation are related to a single product.

PROCESS	MAIN PRODUCT AND CO-PRODUCTS	ALLOCATION INSTRUCTION
Monoculture Tea plantations with perimeter erosion control planting	Tea leaves and possibly other products from erosion control plants	As the purpose of the perimeter plants is to control erosion for the purpose of growing tea, all consumption and emissions shall be attributed to the tea.
Polyculture plantations	Tea leaves, herbs and fruit grown for use in Tea and HFI or other products	<p>Use crop specific data for all inputs and outputs where known, including where an input is specific to a certain crop type. If specific input/output data is not available, apply the following rules:</p> <p>Fertiliser, irrigation, pesticides and herbicides: Where possible, apportion the amount of chemicals and water applied according to published uptake values for each crop type (e.g. using the USDA's Crop Nutrient Tool (United States Department of Agriculture, 2018)). If published values do not exist or are not relevant to the local situation, use economic allocation, using local values averaged over the previous three-year period.</p> <p>Fuel use: use economic allocation, using local values averaged over the previous three-year period.</p> <p>Outputs should be allocated using the same approach as for the relevant inputs (e.g. if irrigation is allocated using economic allocation, this should also be used for water evaporation).</p>
Processing of HFI ingredients (no sub-division or physical allocation possible)	Processed herbs and fruit ready for inclusion in Tea and HFI or other products	Economic allocation shall be used. A sensitivity analysis shall be performed in the LCA report. The economic values shall use the three-year average price of the products and co-products in the market they are produced for.

Table 1 Allocation procedure for key processes in the product system, if steps 1 and 2 are not possible.

4.6.2 REUSE, RECYCLING, AND RECOVERY

In the framework of the International EPD® System, the methodological choices for allocation for reuse, recycling and recovery have been set according to the polluter pays principle (PPP). This means that the generator of the waste shall carry the full environmental impact until the point in the product's life cycle at which the waste is transported to a scrapyard or the gate of a waste processing plant

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

(collection site). The subsequent user of the waste shall carry the environmental impact from the processing and refinement of the waste but not the environmental impact caused in the “earlier” life cycles. See General Programme Instruction for further information and examples.

4.7 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

An LCA calculation requires two different kinds of information:

- data related to the **environmental aspects** of the considered system (such materials or energy flows that enter the production system). These data usually come from the company that is performing the LCA calculation.
- data related to the **life cycle impacts** of the material or energy flows that enter the production system. These data usually come from databases.

Data on environmental aspects shall be as specific as possible and shall be representative of the studied process.

Data on the life cycle of materials or energy inputs are classified into three categories – specific data, selected generic data, and proxy data, defined as follows:

- **specific data** (also referred to as “primary data” or “site-specific data”) – data gathered from the actual manufacturing plant where product-specific processes are carried out, and data from other parts of the life cycle traced to the specific product system under study, e.g. materials or electricity provided by a contracted supplier that is able to provide data for the actual delivered services, transportation that takes place based on actual fuel consumption, and related emissions, etc.,
- **generic data** (sometimes referred to as “secondary data”), divided into:
 - **selected generic data** – data from commonly available data sources (e.g. commercial databases and free databases) that fulfil prescribed data quality characteristics for precision, completeness, and,
 - **proxy data** – data from commonly available data sources (e.g. commercial databases and free databases) that do not fulfil all of the data quality characteristics of “selected generic data”.

As a general rule, specific data shall always be used, if available, after performing a data quality assessment. It is mandatory to use specific data for the core processes as defined above. For the upstream processes, downstream processes, and infrastructure, generic data may also be used if specific data are not available.

Any data used should preferably represent average values for a specific reference year. However, the way these data are generated could vary, e.g. over time, and in such cases they should have the form of a representative annual average value for a specified reference period. Such deviations should be declared.

4.7.1 RULES FOR USING GENERIC DATA

The attributional LCA approach in the International EPD® System forms the basic prerequisites for selecting generic data. To allow the classification of generic data as “selected generic data”, they shall fulfil selected prescribed characteristics for precision, completeness, and representativeness (temporal, geographical, and technological), such as:

- the reference year must be as current as possible and preferably assessed to be representative for at least the validity period of the EPD,
- the cut-off criteria to be met on the level of the modelled product system are the qualitative coverage of at least 99% of energy, mass, and overall environmental relevance of the flows,
- completeness in which the inventory data set should, in principle, cover all elementary flows that contribute to a relevant degree of the impact categories, and
- the representativeness of the resulting inventory in the given temporal, technological, and geographical reference should, as a general principle, be better than $\pm 5\%$ of the environmental impact of fully representative data.

If selected generic data that meets the requirements of the International EPD® System are not available as the necessary input data, proxy data may be used and documented. The environmental impacts associated with proxy data shall not exceed 10% of the overall environmental impact from the product system.

The EPD may include a data quality declaration to demonstrate the share of specific data, selected generic data and proxy data for the environmental impacts.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

4.8 IMPACT CATEGORIES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The EPD shall declare the default impact categories as described in the General Programme Instructions. The characterisation models and factors to use for the default impact categories are available on www.environdec.com and shall be updated on a regular basis based on the latest developments in LCA methodology and ensuring the market stability of EPDs. The source and version of the characterisation models and the factors used shall be reported in the EPD. Alternative regional life cycle impact assessment methods and characterisation factors are allowed to be calculated and displayed in addition to the default list. If so, the EPD shall contain an explanation of the difference between the different sets of indicators, as they may appear to the reader to display duplicate information.

In order to better characterise the environmental performance of the product category tea, the following additional impact categories shall be calculated and reported in the EPD®:

- Human toxicity, cancer effects, according to USEtox (recommended + interim), expressed in Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (CTUh), (Rosenbaum, 2008).
- Human toxicity, non-cancer effects, according to USEtox (recommended + interim), expressed in Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (CTUh), (Rosenbaum, 2008).
- Fresh water ecotoxicity, according to USEtox (recommended + interim, expressed in Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (CTUe), (Rosenbaum, 2008).
- Land use, according to Mila i Canals et al. 2007, expressed in kg C/m²/a, based on changes in Soil Organic Matter (SOM), (Mila i Canals, 2007).

The default impact categories have been included as they constitute the minimum set of indicators for EPDs of all product categories in the International EPD® System. Additional impact indicators have been selected in order to better characterise the environmental performance of tea. The underlying tea LCA studies used to develop this report were limited in scope and did not raise additional impact categories. However, the additional impact indicators were identified as relevant in the Espresso Coffee PCR (Breedveld, 2018), so it is reasonable to assume that they might also be relevant for tea and should be assessed.

4.9 OTHER CALCULATION RULES AND SCENARIOS

4.9.1 UPSTREAM PROCESSES

The following requirements apply to the upstream processes:

- Data referring to processes and activities upstream in a supply chain over which an organisation has direct management control shall be specific and collected on site.
- Data referring to contractors that supply main ingredients, packaging, or main auxiliaries should be requested from the contractor as specific data, as well as infrastructure, where relevant.
- The transport of main ingredients and components along the supply chain to a distribution point (e.g. a stockroom or warehouse) where the final delivery to the manufacturer can take place based on the actual transportation mode, distance from the supplier, and vehicle load.
- In case specific data is lacking, selected generic data may be used. If this is also lacking, proxy data may be used.
- For the electricity used in the upstream processes, electricity production impacts shall be accounted for in this priority when specific data are used in the upstream processes:
 1. Specific electricity mix as generated, or purchased, from an electricity supplier, demonstrated by a Guarantee of Origin (or similar, where reliability, traceability, and the avoidance of double-counting are ensured) as provided by the electricity supplier. If no specific mix is purchased, the residual electricity mix from the electricity supplier shall be used.²
 2. National residual electricity mix or residual electricity mix on the market
 3. National electricity production mix or electricity mix on the market.

² The residual electricity mix is the mix when all contract-specific electricity that has been sold to other customers has been subtracted from the total production mix of the electricity supplier.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

The mix of electricity used in upstream processes shall be documented in the EPD, where relevant.

- 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.
- Tea material cultivation and processing shall differentiate between the tea plant (varieties of the species *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze), and other plants used for Herbal and Fruit Infusions. Cultivation shall be assessed through data related to the geographical area in which the tea material is cultivated.

4.9.2 CORE PROCESSES

The following requirements apply to the core processes:

- Specific data shall be used for the assembly of the product and for the manufacture of main parts as well as for on-site generation of steam, heat, electricity, etc., where relevant.
- For the electricity used in the core processes, electricity production impacts shall be accounted for in this priority:
 1. Specific electricity mix as generated, or purchased, from an electricity supplier, demonstrated by a Guarantee of Origin (or similar, where reliability, traceability, and the avoidance of double-counting are ensured) as provided by the electricity supplier. If no specific mix is purchased, the residual electricity mix from the electricity supplier shall be used.³
 2. National residual electricity mix or residual electricity mix on the market
 3. National electricity production mix or electricity mix on the market.

The mix of electricity used in the core processes shall be documented in the EPD, where relevant.

- Transport from the final delivery point of raw materials, chemicals, main parts, and components (see above regarding upstream processes) to the manufacturing plant/place of service provision should be based on the actual transportation mode, distance from the supplier, and vehicle load, if available.
- Waste treatment processes of manufacturing waste should be based on specific data, if available.

4.9.3 DOWNSTREAM MODULES

The following requirements apply to the downstream modules:

- The downstream module shall be based on relevant scenarios for the geographical area in which the EPD® is valid.
- The transport of the product to the customer shall be described in the reference PCR, which should reflect the actual situation to the best extent possible. The following priority should be used:
 1. Actual transportation distances and types.
 2. Calculated as the average distance of a product of that product type transported by different means of transport modes.
 3. Calculated as a fixed long transport, such as 1 000 km transport by lorry or 10 000 km by airplane, according to product type.
- Use Module:
 - The use of electricity in the region/country where the product is used (as specified in the geographical scope of the EPD) shall be accounted for in the following priority:
 1. National residual electricity mix or residual mix on the market
 2. National electricity production mix or electricity mix on the market

The mix of electricity used in the downstream processes shall be documented in the EPD, where relevant.

³ The residual electricity mix is the mix when all contract-specific electricity that has been sold to other customers has been subtracted from the total production mix of the electricity supplier.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- The impacts related to the preparation phase shall be estimated using the following scenario, unless otherwise justified:
 - An electric kettle requires 0.219 kWh for each kg water boiled
 - ◆ Average kettle is used with 85% efficiency (Murray, Liao, Stankovic, & Stankovic)
 - ◆ Water's specific heat capacity is 4.187 kJ/kgK
 - ◆ Water temperature is raised 80 °C from room temperature of 20 °C to reach boiling point
 - ◆ Additional water boiled due to inefficient usage is 100% (Humbert, Loerincik, Rossi, Margni, & Jolliet, 2009)
 - ◆ Energy demand = $2 \times 4.187 \times 80 / 0.85 = 788 \text{ kJ/kg}$ or 0.219 kWh/kg
- The following example could help the interpretation of the rule for the functional unit:
 - A nominal cup of tea requires 250 ml water
 - Boiling phase requires $0.219 \times 0.25 = 0.0547 \text{ kWh}$ per cup
- The following example could help interpretation of the rule for the declared unit:
 - Each tea bag contains 2g tea, so 1 kg of tea equates to 500 cups
 - At a nominal 250 ml water per cup, this requires 125 litres of water per kg of tea
 - Boiling phase requires $0.219 \times 125 = 27.4 \text{ kWh}$ per kg tea
- If an alternative scenario is used for the EPD, the deviation from the above must be documented and justified.
- Data on the pollutant emissions from the use stage should be based on documented tests, verified studies in conjunction with average or typical product use, or recommendations concerning suitable product use. Whenever applicable, test methods shall be internationally recognised.
- Scenarios for the end-of-life stage shall be technically and economically practicable and compliant with current regulations in the relevant geographical region based on the geographical scope of the EPD. Key assumptions regarding the end-of-life stage scenario shall be documented, including consideration of wasted product through damage or low demand.

TEA
PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

5 CONTENT AND FORMAT OF EPD

EPDs based on this PCR shall contain the information described in this section. Flexibility is allowed in the formatting and layout provided that the EPD still includes the prescribed information. A generic template for EPDs is available via www.environdec.com

As a general rule the EPD content:

- shall be in line with the requirements and guidelines in ISO 14020 (Environmental labels and declarations - General principles),
- shall be verifiable, accurate, relevant and not misleading, and
- shall not include rating, judgements or direct comparison with other products.

An EPD should be made with a reasonable number of pages for the intended audience and use.

5.1 EPD LANGUAGES

EPDs should be published in English, but may also be published in additional languages. If the EPD is not available in English, it shall contain an executive summary in English including the main content of the EPD. This summary is part of the EPD and thus subject to the same verification procedure.

5.2 UNITS AND QUANTITIES

The following requirements apply for units and quantities:

- The International System of Units (SI units) shall be used, e.g., kilograms (kg), Joules (J) and metres (m). Reasonable multiples of SI units may be decided in the PCR to improve readability, e.g., grams (g) or megajoules (MJ). The following exceptions apply:
 - Resources used for energy input (primary energy) should be expressed as kilowatt-hours (kWh) or megajoules (MJ), including renewable energy sources, e.g., hydropower, wind power and geothermal power.
 - Water use should be expressed in cubic metres (m³)
 - Temperature should be expressed in degrees Celsius (°C),
 - Time should be expressed in the units most practical, e.g., seconds, minutes, hours, days or years.
- Three significant figures⁴ should be adopted for all results, The number of significant digits shall be appropriate and consistent.
- The thousand separator and decimal mark in the EPD shall follow one of the following styles (a number with six significant figures shown for illustration):
 - SI style (French version): 1 234,56
 - SI style (English version): 1 234.56

In case of potential confusion or intended use of the EPD in markets where different symbols are used, the EPD shall state what symbols are used for thousand separator and decimal mark.

- Dates and times presented in the EPD should follow the format in ISO 8601. For years, the prescribed format is YYYY-MM-DD, e.g., 2017-03-26 for March 26th, 2017.
- The result tables shall:
 - Only contain values or the letters "INA" (Indicator Not Assessed). It is not possible to specify INA for mandatory indicators. INA shall only be used for voluntary parameters that are not quantified because no data is available.⁵
 - Contain no blank cells, hyphens, less than or greater than signs or letters (except "INA").

⁴ Significant figures are those digits that carry meaning contributing to its precision. For example with two significant digits, the result of 123.45 shall be displayed as 120, and 0.12345 shall be displayed as 0.12. In scientific notation, these two examples would be displayed as 1.2*10² and 1.2*10⁻².

⁵ This requirement does not intend to give guidance on what indicators are mandated ("shall") or voluntary.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- Use the value 0 only for parameters that have been calculated to be zero.
- Footnotes shall be used to explain any limitation to the result value.

5.3 USE OF IMAGES IN EPD

Images used in the EPD, especially pictures featured on the cover page, may in themselves be interpreted as an environmental claim. Images such as trees, mountains, wildlife that are not related to the declared product should therefore be used with caution and in compliance with national legislation and best available practices in the markets in which the EPD is intended to be used.

5.4 EPD REPORTING FORMAT

The reporting format of the EPD shall include the following sections:

- Cover page (see Section 5.4.1)
- Programme information (see Section 5.4.2)
- Product information (see Section 5.4.3)
- Content declaration (see Section 5.4.4)
- Environmental performance (see Section 5.4.5)
- Additional environmental information (see Section 5.4.6)
- References (see Section 5.4.9)

The following information shall be included, when applicable:

- Information related to Sector EPDs (see Section 5.4.7)
- Differences versus previous versions (see Section 5.4.8)
- Executive summary in English (see Section 5.4.10)

5.4.1 COVER PAGE

The cover page shall include:

- Product name and image,
- Name and logotype of EPD owner,
- The text "Environmental Product Declaration" and/or "EPD"
- *Programme: The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com,*
- *Programme operator: EPD International AB*
- Logotype of the International EPD® System,
- EPD registration number as issued by the programme operator⁶,
- *Date of publication (issue): 20XX-YY-ZZ,*
- *Date of revision: 20XX-YY-ZZ, when applicable,*
- *Date of validity: 20XX-YY-ZZ*
- A note that "An EPD should provide current information, and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com."

⁶ The EPD shall not include a "registration number" if such is provided by the certification body, as this may be confused with the registration number issued by the programme operator.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- A statement of conformity with ISO 14025,

5.4.2 PROGRAMME INFORMATION

The programme information section of the EPD shall include:

- Address of programme operator: *EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden, E-mail: info@environdedec.com*
- The following mandatory statement from ISO 14025: “EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable.”
- A statement that the EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability and responsibility of the EPD
- Information about verification⁷ and reference PCR in a table with the following format and contents:

Product category rules (PCR): <name, registration number, version and UN CPC code(s)>
PCR review was conducted by: <name and organisation of the review chair, and information on how to contact the chair through the programme operator>
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: <input type="checkbox"/> EPD process certification <input type="checkbox"/> EPD verification
Third party verifier: <name, organisation and signature of the third party verifier> <i>In case of certification bodies:</i> Accredited by: <name of the accreditation body and accreditation number, if applicable>. <i>In case of individual verifiers:</i> Approved by: The International EPD® System Technical Committee, supported by the Secretariat
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

5.4.3 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The product information section of the EPD shall include:

- Address and contact information to EPD owner,
- Description of the organisation. This may include information on products- or management system-related certifications (e.g. ISO 14024 Type I environmental labels, ISO 9001- and 14001-certificates and EMAS-registrations) and other relevant work the organisation wants to communicate (e.g. SA 8000, supply-chain management and social responsibility),
- Name and location of production site,
- Product identification by name, and an unambiguous identification of the product by standards, concessions or other means,
- Identification of the product according to the UN CPC scheme system. Other relevant codes for product classification may also be included, e.g.
 - Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV),
 - United Nations Standard Products and Services Code® (UNSPSC),

⁷ If the EPD has been verified by an approved individual verifier who has received contractual assistance from a certification body that is not accredited, this certification body shall not be included in this table.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- Classification of Products by Activity (NACE/CPA) or
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC),
- Description of the product, its application/intended use and technical functions, e.g. expected service life time,
- Geographical scope of the EPD, i.e., for which geographical location(s) of use and end-of-life the product's performance has been calculated,
- Functional unit or declared unit,
- Reference service life (RSL), if applicable,
- Declaration of the year(s) covered by the data used for the LCA calculation and other relevant reference years,
- Reference to the main database(s) for generic data and LCA software used, if relevant,
- System diagram of the processes included in the LCA, divided into the life cycle stages,
- Description if the EPD system boundary is "cradle-to-gate", "cradle-to-gate with options" or "cradle-to-grave",
- Information on which life cycle stages are not considered (if any), with a justification of the omission,
- Relevant websites for more information or explanatory materials.

This section may also include:

- Name and contact information of organisation carrying out the underlying LCA study,
- Additional information about the underlying LCA-based information, such as assumptions, cut-off rules, data quality and allocation.

5.4.4 CONTENT DECLARATION

The content declaration shall have the form of a list of materials and chemical substances including information on their environmental and hazardous properties. The gross weight of material shall be declared in the EPD at a minimum of 99 % of one unit of product.

Information on the hazardous properties of materials and chemical substances should follow the requirements given in the latest revision of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)⁸, issued by United Nations or national or regional applications of the GHS.

As an example, the following regulations should be used for EPDs intended to be used in the European Union:

- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European parliament and of the council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

5.4.4.1. Information about recycled materials

Not relevant for this product category.

5.4.4.2. Information about packaging

As packaging is strongly connected with the product, the producer shall provide information about packaging in the EPD, when applicable. Packaging may be classified as:

- Distribution Packaging: packaging designed to contain one or more articles or packages, or bulk materials, for the purposes of transport, handling and/or distribution (ISO 21067-1:2016, Par. 2.2.6)

⁸ The GHS document is available on www.unece.org.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

- Consumer Packaging: packaging constituting, with its content, a sales unit for the final user or consumer at the point of retail (ISO 21067-1:2016, Par. 2.2.7).

Consumer packaging is generally the outcome of eco-design processes, or other activities, under direct control of the organisation. Many critical categories with strict legal requirements belong to consumer packaging category like food contact packaging and pharmaceutical packaging.

The type and function of packaging shall be reported in the EPD.

A statement of the source of the materials (pre-consumer or post-consumer) shall be presented in the EPD when the packaging is made in whole or in part by recycled materials.

5.4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

5.4.5.1. Environmental impacts

The indicators related to potential environmental impact listed in Table 2 shall be declared per functional unit or declared unit, and per life cycle stage.

PARAMETER		UNIT	UPSTREAM	CORE	DOWNSTREAM				TOTAL
					Distribution	Use	Product EOL	Packaging EOL	
Global warming potential (GWP)	Fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.							
	Biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.							
	Land use and land transformation	kg CO ₂ eq.							
	TOTAL	kg CO ₂ eq.							
Acidification potential (AP)		kg SO ₂ eq.							
Eutrophication potential (EP)		kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq.							
Photochemical oxidant formation potential (POFP)		kg NMVOC eq.							
Abiotic depletion potential – Elements		kg Sb eq.							
Abiotic depletion potential – Fossil fuels		MJ, net calorific value							
Water scarcity potential		m ³ H ₂ O eq.							

Table 2 Indicators describing potential environmental impacts⁹.

Notes:

- Abiotic depletion potential is calculated and displayed as two separate indicators. ADP-fossil fuels include all fossil resources, while ADP-elements include all non-renewable material resources.

⁹ Please check www.environdec.com for the latest list of default impact categories, units and characterisation factors as they may have been updated compared to this table.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

5.4.5.2. Use of resources

The indicators for resource use based on the life cycle inventory (LCI) listed in Table 3 shall be declared per functional unit or declared unit, and per life cycle stage.

PARAMETER		UNIT	UPSTREAM	CORE	DOWNSTREAM				TOTAL
					Distribution	Use	Product EOL	Packaging EOL	
Primary energy resources – Renewable	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value							
	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value							
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value							
Primary energy resources – Non-renewable	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value							
	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value							
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value							
Secondary material		kg							
Renewable secondary fuels		MJ, net calorific value							
Non-renewable secondary fuels		MJ, net calorific value							
Net use of fresh water		m ³							

Table 3 Indicators describing use of primary and secondary resources.

Notes:

- In order to identify the primary energy used as an energy carrier (and not used as raw materials), the parameter may be calculated as the difference between the total input of primary energy and the input of energy resources used as raw materials.
- Energy content of biomass used for feed or food purposes shall not be considered.
- The net use of fresh water does not constitute a “water footprint” as potential environmental impacts due to the water use in different geographical locations is not captured. For this indicator:
 - Evaporation, transpiration, product integration, release into different drainage basins or the sea, displacement of water from one water resource type to another water resource type within a drainage basin (e.g. from groundwater to surface water) is included.
 - In-stream water use is not included.
 - For water used in closed loop processes (such as cooling system) and in power generation only the net water consumption (such as reintegration of water losses) should be considered.
 - Seawater shall not be included
 - Tap water or treated water (e.g. from a water treatment plant), or wastewater that is not directly released in the environment (e.g. sent to a wastewater treatment plant) are not elementary water flows, but intermediate flows from a process within the technosphere.
 - Additional transparency in terms of geographical location, type of water resource (e.g. groundwater, surface water), water quality and temporal aspects may be included as additional information.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

5.4.5.3. Waste production and output flows

Waste generated along the whole life cycle production chains shall be treated following the technical specifications described in the General. When the amount of waste or the output flows is from the life cycle inventory (LCI) are declared, the indicators in Table 4 and Table 5 shall be reported per functional unit or declared unit, and per life cycle stage.

PARAMETER	UNIT	UPSTREAM	CORE	DOWNSTREAM				TOTAL
				Distribution	Use	Product EOL	Packaging EOL	
Hazardous waste disposed	kg							
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg							
Radioactive waste disposed	kg							

Table 4 Indicators describing waste production.

PARAMETER	UNIT	UPSTREAM	CORE	DOWNSTREAM				TOTAL
				Distribution	Use	Product EOL	Packaging EOL	
Components for reuse	kg							
Material for recycling	kg							
Materials for energy recovery	kg							
Exported energy, electricity	MJ							
Exported energy, thermal	MJ							

Table 5 Indicators describing output flows.

Notes:

- The parameters are calculated on the gross amounts leaving the system boundary of the product system in the LCI. If e.g. there is no gross amount of "exported energy, electricity" leaving the system boundary, this indicator is set to zero,
- The parameter "Materials for energy recovery" does not include materials for waste incineration. Waste incineration is a method of waste processing, when $R1 < 60\%$ (European Guideline on R1 energy interpretation), and is allocated within the system boundary.
- In case there are never any flows of these types leaving the system boundary for a product category, the indicators may be removed by the PCR.

5.4.5.4. Other environmental indicators

The following additional impact categories shall be calculated and reported in the EPD®:

- Human toxicity, cancer effects, according to USEtox (recommended + interim), expressed in Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (CTUh), (Rosenbaum, 2008).
- Human toxicity, non-cancer effects, according to USEtox (recommended + interim), expressed in Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (CTUh), (Rosenbaum, 2008).
- Fresh water ecotoxicity, according to USEtox (recommended + interim, expressed in Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (CTUe), (Rosenbaum, 2008).
- Land use, according to Mila i Canals et al. 2007, expressed in $kg\ C/m^2/a$, based on changes in Soil Organic Matter (SOM), (Mila i Canals, 2007).

The other environmental indicators are listed in Table 37 shall be declared per functional unit or declared unit, and per life cycle stage.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

PARAMETER	UNIT	UPSTREAM	CORE	DOWNSTREAM				TOTAL
				Distribution	Use	Product EOL	Packaging EOL	
Human toxicity, cancer effects	CTUh							
Human toxicity, non-cancer effects	CTUh							
Fresh water ecotoxicity	CTUe							
Land use	kg C/m2/a							

Table 6 Indicators describing other environmental factors.

5.4.6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional environmental information is such information that is not derived from the LCA, LCI or information modules, but relevant to include in the EPD®, e.g. impact on biodiversity, impact on health, technical life length, maintenance, the final use of product, hazard and risk assessment, preferred waste management option for used products, etc.

The EPD shall provide information on:

- preferred waste management options for the product and its packaging, and
- best practice methods for the use of the product.

5.4.7 INFORMATION RELATED TO SECTOR EPDS

For sector EPDs, the following information shall also be included:

- a list of the contributing manufacturers that the Sector EPD covers,
- a description of how the selection of the sites/products has been done and how the average has been determined, and
- a statement that the document covers average values for an entire or partial product category (specifying the percentage of representativeness) and, hence, the declared product is an average that is not available for purchase on the market.

5.4.8 DIFFERENCES VERSUS PREVIOUS VERSIONS

For EPDs that have been updated, the following information shall also be included:

- a description of the differences versus previously published versions, e.g. a description of the percentage change in results and the main reason for the change;
- a revision date on the cover page

5.4.9 REFERENCES

This section shall include a list of references, including the General Programme Instructions (including version number), standards and PCR (registration number, name and version).

5.4.10 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

For EPDs published in another language than English, an executive summary in English shall be included.

The executive summary should contain relevant summarised information related to the programme, product, environmental performance, additional information, information related to sector EPDs, references and differences versus previous versions.

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

6 GLOSSARY

CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CPC	Central product classification
EPD	Environmental product declaration
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kg	kilogram
LCA	Life cycle assessment
PCR	Product Category Rules
SI	The International System of Units
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
UN	United Nations

TEA
PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

7 REFERENCES

CEN (2013), EN 15804:2012+A1:2013, Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EPD International (2017) General Programme Instructions for the International EPD® System. Version 3.0, dated 2017-12-11.
www.environdec.com

ISO (2000), ISO 14020:2000, Environmental labels and declarations – General principles

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

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 (2013), ISO/TS 14067:2013, 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 (2017), ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works -- Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services

Azapagic, A. (2013). *Life cycle assessment of tea produced in Kenya*. Naivasha: ETHOS Research.

Breedveld, L. (2018). *Espresso Coffee PCR 2018:03*. International EPD System.

Cichorowski, G., Joa, B., Hottenroth, H., & Schmidt, M. (2015, January). Scenario analysis of life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of Darjeeling tea. *International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, 14.

Doublet, G., & Jungbluth, N. (2010). *Life cycle assessment of drinking Darjeeling tea*. ESU Services.

Energy and Environment Division (EED) . (2016). *CFP of Orthodox Tea (Himalayan Sangri-la Tea Producers Pvt. Ltd, Illam)*. Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI).

Humbert, S., Loerincik, Y., Rossi, V., Margni, M., & Jolliet, O. (2009). Life cycle assessment of spray dried soluble coffee and comparison with alternatives (drip filter and capsule espresso). *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 1-8.

Munasinghe, M., Deraniyagala, Y., Dissanayake, N., & Karunaratna, H. (2017). Economic, social and environmental impacts and overall sustainability of the tea sector in Sri Lanka. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 16.

Murray, D. M., Liao, J., Stankovic, L., & Stankovic, V. (2016). Understanding usage patterns of electric kettle and energy saving potential. *Applied Energy*, 12.

Murray, D. M., Liao, J., Stankovic, L., & Stankovic, V. (n.d.). *How to make efficient use of kettles: Understanding usage patterns*. University of Strathclyde, Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Glasgow.

Tran, T., Branca, G., Arslan, A., & Van Mai, T. (2016). Value Chain Analysis of Climate-smart Shan Tea Production in the. *Rivista di Economia Agraria*, 15.

United States Department of Agriculture. (2018). *Crop Nutrient Tool*. Retrieved from USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service - Nutrient Content of Crops: <https://plants.usda.gov/npk/main>

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

8 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0, 2019-01-22

Original version of this PCR.

VERSION 1.01, 2019-08-18

- Clarified terms of use
- Editorial changes

TEA

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 23391, 23999

© 2019 THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

YOUR USE OF THIS MATERIAL IS SUBJECT TO THE GENERAL TERMS OF USE PUBLISHED ON BY
EPD INTERNATIONAL AB:S HOMEPAGE AT [HTTPS://WWW.ENVIRONDEC.COM/CONTACT/GENERAL-
TERMS-OF-USE/](https://www.environdec.com/contact/general-terms-of-use/). IF YOU HAVE NOT REGISTERED AND ACCEPTED EPD INTERNATIONAL AB:S THE
GENERAL TERMS OF USE, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO EXPLOIT THIS WORK IN ANY MANNER.

COVER IMAGE © FREEIMAGES.ORG / ANDREY VOLODOV