EPD
INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

CLEANING TROLLEYS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 4993 (SUBSET)

PCR 2008:07
VERSION 4.0.0

VALID UNTIL 2029-04-25

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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.

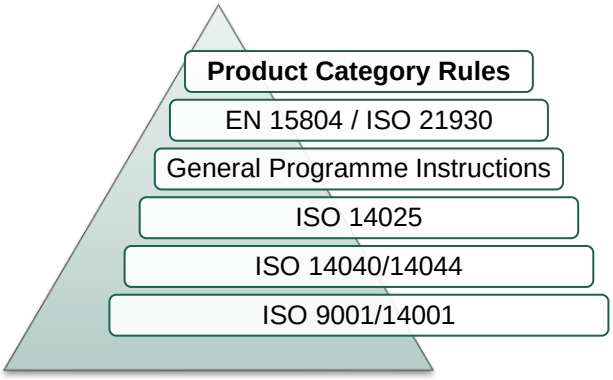

Figure 1. The hierarchy between PCRs, standards, and other documents. EN 15804 and ISO 21930 are normative standards for construction products only.

The present PCR uses the following terminology:

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

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

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

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

[1] Termed type III environmental declarations in ISO 14025.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Cleaning trolleys for professional use
Registration number and version:	2008:07, version 4.0.0
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:	Michela Gallo (michela.gallo@unige.it), CE.Si.S.P. - University of Genoa, Italy
PCR Committee:	FALPI SRL, CE.Si.S.P. (Centre for the Development of Product Sustainability) and Tetis Institute srl (www.tetisinstitute.it)
Publication date:	2025-04-25 (version 4.0.0) See Section 9 for a version history of the PCR.
Valid until:	2029-04-25 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 large updates (change of first-digit version number), the previous version is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 180 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period.

	Stakeholder feedback on PCRs is very much encouraged. Any comments on this PCR may be sent directly to the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat during its development or during its period of validity.
Standards and documents conformance:	General Programme Instructions of the International EPD System, version 5.0.1, based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044.[2]
PCR language(s):	At the time of publication, this PCR was available in English. If the PCR is available in several languages, these are available on www.environdec.com. In case of translated versions, the English version takes precedence in case of any discrepancies.

2.2 SCOPE OF PCR

2.2.1 PRODUCT CATEGORY DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

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

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

A cleaning trolley can be an equipment of a cleaning service as defined by PCR 2011:03 Professional cleaning services for buildings. A cleaning trolley shall be considered a capital good in a cleaning service if the expected lifetime is over three years.

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

2.2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

This PCR may be used globally.

2.2.3 EPD VALIDITY

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

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

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

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

2 Some rules influencing EPD development are independent of the GPI version referred to in the PCR. For example, the latest rules on EPD verification procedures in the GPI shall be followed within 90 days of its publication. See Section 5.1 in the GPI (version 5.0.0) for a description of the four categories of rules and when they shall be followed.

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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

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

3.1.2 VERSION 2.0.0

Version 2.0 was available for open consultation from 2015-03-16 until 2015-05-16, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

3.1.3 VERSION 3.0.0

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

3.1.4 VERSION 4.0.0

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

Stakeholders were invited via e-mail or other means to take part in the open consultation and were encouraged to forward the invitation to other relevant stakeholders. No stakeholders provided comments during the open consultation and agreed to be listed as contributors in the PCR and on www.environdec.com.

3.2 PCR REVIEW

3.2.1 VERSION 1.0.0

Detailed information not available.

3.2.2 VERSION 2.0.0

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

3.2.3 VERSION 3.0.0

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

3.2.4 VERSION 4.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. A full list of members is available on www.environdec.com. The review panel may be contacted via support@environdec.com. Members of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest with the PCR Committee, and if there were conflicts of interest they were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	Bárbara Civit
Review dates:	2024-11-11 until 2025-02-14

3.3 EXISTING PCRS FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY

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

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

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

3.4 REASONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PCR

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

3.5 UNDERLYING STUDIES USED FOR PCR DEVELOPMENT

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

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

4 LCA METHOD

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

4.1 MODELLING APPROACH

See Section A.1 of the GPI.

4.2 FUNCTIONAL UNIT

The functional unit is the service provided by one cleaning trolley over its reference service life (which shall be assumed to be the same as the expected lifespan, Section 4.2.1).

The functional unit shall be stated in the EPD. The environmental performance results shall be given per functional unit. The EPD shall include a statement saying EPDs of products with different RSL cannot be directly compared.

A description of the function of the product shall be included in the EPD.

4.2.1 LIFESPAN AND REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

The expected lifespan of the product shall be determined based on the primary material used for the trolley's frame:

- Plastic frame: 7 years
- Stainless steel frame: 20 years

The Reference Service Life (RSL) shall be assumed to be identical to the expected lifespan.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

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

4.3.1 LIFE-CYCLE STAGES AND INFORMATION MODULES

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

- Product stage, modules A1-A3:
  - A1: Raw material extraction and processing (e.g., mining, agricultural and forestry operations), production of intermediate materials and components (e.g., including transformation processes such as rolling, drawing and extrusion), processing of secondary material input (e.g., recycling processes), production of distribution and consumer packaging, etc.
  - A2: Transports to the manufacturer of the product
  - A3: Manufacturing of the product[3]
- Distribution stage, module A4:
  - A4: Transport of the product to the user, including storage of product (e.g., warehouse and retail operations)
  - A5: Waste processing of finished product packaging, if applicable (finished trolleys may come without packaging)

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

- Use stage, modules B1-B7:
  - B1: Use of the product (e.g., cleaning, sanitization)
  - B2: Maintenance of the product
  - B3: Repair of the product
  - B4: Replacement
  - B5: Refurbishment: not applicable
  - B6: Energy use in use: not applicable
  - B7: Water use in use: not applicable
- End-of-life stage, modules C1-C4:
  - C1: De-construction/demolition/deinstallation: not applicable
  - C2: Transport to waste processing and/or disposal
  - C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling
  - C4: Disposal
- In addition, consequences of recovered material/energy beyond the product cycle shall be reported in module D.
- In the EPD, the environmental performance of each of the life-cycle stages and module D shall be reported separately, and in aggregated form for the life-cycle stages (modules A-C).
- Section A.3.1 of the GPI outlines rules for how to assign generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used, and losses arising, in each information module.
- Sections 4.3.1.1 to 4.3.1.5 further describe the processes to include or exclude for each life-cycle stage.

4.3.1.1 Modules A1-A3: Product stage

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

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

4.3.1.2 Modules A4-A5: Distribution and installation stage

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

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

4.3.1.3 Modules B1-B7: Use stage

- Module B1:
  - Use of the trolley (e.g. cleaning or sanitization).
- Module B2:
  - Maintenance of the trolley during lifetime (e.g. use of lubricant).
- Module B3:
  - Repairing of trolley parts (including processing of waste generated), if applicable.
- Module B4:
  - Replacement of trolley's parts during lifetime (including processing of waste generated).
- Module B5: Not applicable
- Module B6: Not applicable
- Module B7: Not applicable

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

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

- Module C1: Not applicable
- Module C2:
  - Transport to waste processing and/or disposal of the trolley after use.
- Module C3:
  - Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling of the trolley after use.
- Module C4:
  - end-of-life treatment of the trolley after use.

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

4.3.1.5 Excluded processes

See Section A.3.1.1 of the GPI.

4.3.2 OTHER BOUNDARY SETTING RULES

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

4.4 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

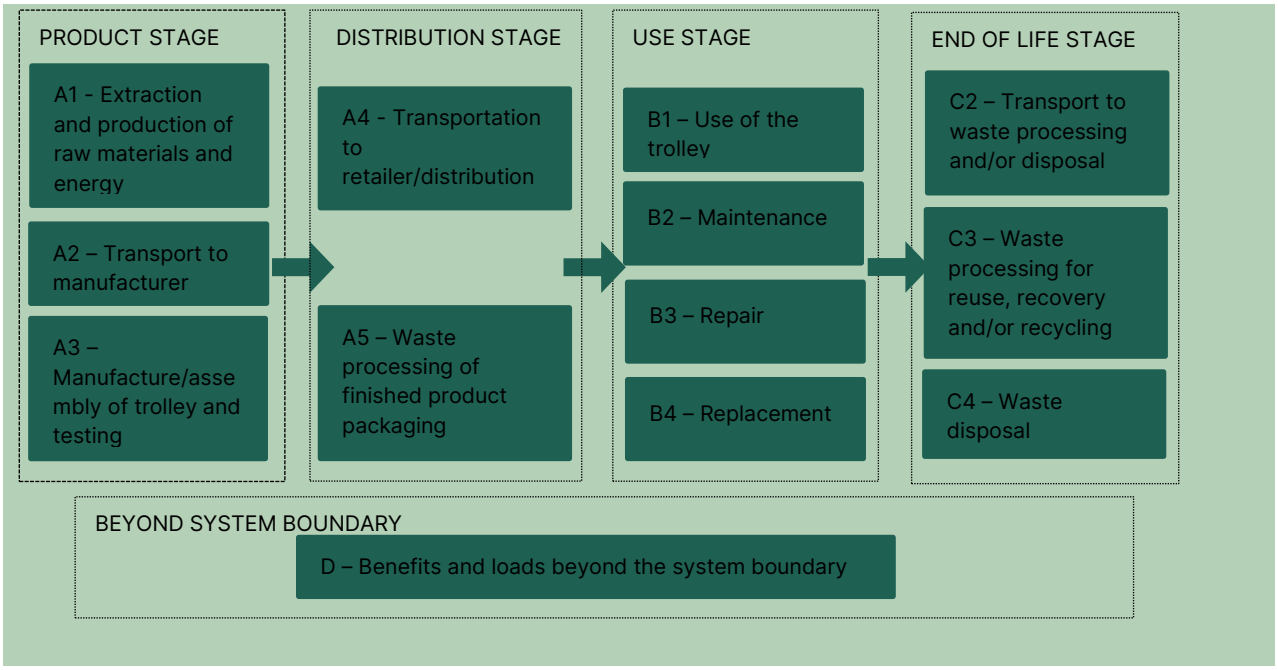

Figure 2. Process flow diagram illustrating the processes that shall be included in the product system, divided into the life-cycle stages. The illustration of processes to include may not be exhaustive.

4.5 CUT-OFF RULES

See Section A.3.3 of the GPI.

4.6 ALLOCATION RULES

See Section A.4 of the GPI.

4.6.1 ALLOCATION OF CO-PRODUCTS

See Section A.4.1 of the GPI.

Where a physical relationship such as mass cannot be established or used as the basis for allocation (e.g., because it is too time consuming), the physical allocation may be based on the number of trolleys produced, distinguishing at least by type of material constituting the frame (e.g., stainless steel trolleys and plastic trolleys).

4.6.2 ALLOCATION OF WASTE

See Section A.4.2 of the GPI.

4.7 DATA AND DATA QUALITY RULES

See Section A.5 of the GPI.

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

4.7.1 DATA CATEGORIES

See Section A.5.1 of the GPI.

4.7.2 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIMARY DATA

See Section A.5.2 of the GPI.

4.7.3 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR REPRESENTATIVE SECONDARY DATA

See Section A.5.3 of the GPI.

4.7.4 DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND DECLARATION

See Section A.5.4 of the GPI.

4.7.5 EXAMPLES OF DATABASES FOR SECONDARY DATA

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

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

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

4.8 OTHER LCA RULES

See Section A.6 of the GPI.

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

4.8.1 MASS BALANCE

See Section A.6.1 of the GPI.

4.8.2 ELECTRICITY MODELLING

See Section A.6.2 of the GPI.

4.8.3 BIOGAS MODELLING

See Section A.6.3 of the GPI.

4.9 SPECIFIC RULES PER LIFE-CYCLE STAGE AND MODULE D

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

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

4.9.1 PRODUCT STAGE, A1-A3

- See Section A.7.1 of the GPI.
- Module A1: Primary data shall be used for the consumer packaging production if it is under the direct control of the organisation or if the environmental impact related to the consumer packaging production is more than 10% of the total results of any of the declared environmental impact indicators. In other cases, generic data may be used. When consumer packaging shows the organization's logo, the LCA report should report to what extent the EPD owner has direct control of the production of this packaging.

4.9.2 DISTRIBUTION AND INSTALLATION STAGE, MODULES A4-A5

- See Section A.7.2 of the GPI.
- Module A4: Transport of the product to the customer shall be described in the EPD, and be modelled according to this priority:
    1. Actual transportation modes and distances to a specific customer or market, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
    2. A weighted average of transportation modes and distances, based on transportation to several customers or markets, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
    3. A default transportation scenario, in this PCR defined as 1 000 km transport by lorry and 10 000 km by ship.

4.9.3 USE STAGE, MODULES B1-B7

- See Section A.7.3 of the GPI.
- Module B5: Not applicable.
- Module B6: Not applicable.
- Module B7: Not applicable.

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

- See Section A.7.4 of the GPI.
- Module C1: Not applicable.

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

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

4.10 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

See Section A.8 of the GPI.

4.11 SPECIFIC RULES PER EPD TYPE

4.11.1 MULTIPLE PRODUCTS FROM THE SAME COMPANY

See Section A.9.1 of the GPI.

4.11.2 SECTOR EPD

See Section A.9.2 of the GPI.

4.11.3 EPD OWNED BY A TRADER

See Section A.9.3 of the GPI.

4.11.4 EPD OF PRODUCT NOT YET ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.4 of the GPI.

4.11.5 EPD OF PRODUCT RECENTLY ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.5 of the GPI.

5 CONTENT OF LCA REPORT

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

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

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

6 CONTENT AND FORMAT OF EPD

See Section 7 of the GPI.

6.1 EPD LANGUAGES

See Section 7.1 of the GPI.

6.2 UNITS AND QUANTITIES

See Section 7.2 of the GPI.

6.3 USE OF IMAGES IN EPD

See Section 7.3 of the GPI.

6.4 SECTIONS OF THE EPD

See Section 7.4 of the GPI.

6.4.1 COVER PAGE

- See Section 7.4.1 of the GPI.

6.4.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.2 of the GPI.

6.4.3 INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

See Section 7.4.3 of the GPI.

6.4.4 PRODUCT INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.4 of the GPI.

6.4.5 CONTENT DECLARATION

See Section 7.4.5 of the GPI.

6.4.6 LCA INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.6 of the GPI.

6.4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

See Section 7.4.7 of the GPI.

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

6.4.8 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.8 of the GPI.

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

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

6.4.9 ADDITIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.9 of the GPI.

6.4.10 INFORMATION RELATED TO SECTOR EPDS

See Section 7.4.10 of the GPI.

6.4.11 VERSION HISTORY

See Section 7.4.11 of the GPI.

6.4.12 ABBREVIATIONS

See Section 7.4.12 of the GPI.

6.4.13 REFERENCES

See Section 7.4.13 of the GPI.

7 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

8 REFERENCES

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

EPD International (2025) General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System. Version 5.0.1, dated 2025-02-27. Available on www.environdec.com.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0, 2008-12-10

Original version

VERSION 1.1, 2012-01-25

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

VERSION 1.2, 2012-12-17

Paragraphs added in Section 2.2.

VERSION 1.2.1, 2013-07-23

Minor editorial changes and the use of the PCR template.

VERSION 2.0, 2015-07-01

Compliance with to the General Programme Instructions, Version 2.01.

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

VERSION 2.2, 2016-09-28

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

VERSION 3.0, 2020-03-31

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

VERSION 3.0.1, 2022-04-13

- Editorial changes in Sections 5.4.5.1 to 5.4.5.3, to clarify the indicator list at www.environdec.com applies also for the indicators of esource use, waste production and other output flows.
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VERSION 4.0.0, 2025-04-25

- Prolonged validity with another 4 years.
- Updated to be compliant with version 5.0.1 of the General Programme Instructions (GPI).
- Change in the life-cycle stages subdivision in modules to comply with GPI 5.0.1.
- Other changes to comply with GPI 5.0.1: assignment of losses, modelling of capital goods and infrastructure, cut-off rules, etc.
- Many rules removed from the PCR, and instead the PCR refers to the rules in GPI 5.0.1. This is to comply with recommendation in GPI 5.0.1.
- Minor editorial changes due to different PCR template structure.

CLEANING TROLLEYS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 4993 (SUBSET)