PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS INTENDED AS TOILETS, SHOWERS, CHANGING ROOMS AND OTHER SPECIAL-PURPOSE TRANSPORTABLE UNITS

PRODUCT GROUP CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 387

C-PCR-XXX (TO PCR 2019:14). DRAFT VERSION FOR OPEN CONSULTATION. DO NOT USE OR CITE.
VERSION: 20XX-YY-ZZ

VALID UNTIL: 20XX-YY-ZZ

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INTRODUCTION TO OPEN CONSULTATION

This draft c-PCR document is available for open consultation until 2021-09-01. Feel free to forward the draft to any other stakeholder you might think is relevant, including colleagues and other organisations.

This is the first version of this document to be developed. We are therefore interested in comments from stakeholders on:

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

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

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

This document constitutes complementary Product Category Rules (c-PCR) developed in the framework of the International EPD® System: a programme for type III environmental declarations[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. Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) are voluntary documents for a company or organisation to present transparent, consistent and verifiable information about environmental performance of their product (goods or services).

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

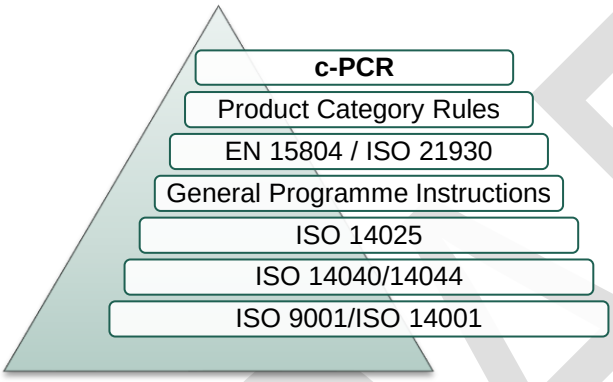

Figure 1 This c-PCR in relation to the hierarchy of standards and other documents.

Within the present c-PCR, the following terminology is adopted:

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

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

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

Any references to this document shall 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, and make it available to all organisations to develop and register EPDs. Stakeholders participating in c-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.

1.2 ROLE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document provides complementary product category rules (c-PCR) to PCR 2019:14 Construction products available at www.environdec.com. This document cannot be used by itself but shall be used together with PCR 2019:14 and the European standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 (called EN 15804 in short). If a c.PCR is available for a product category, it shall be used.

See Figure 2 for an illustration on how PCR 2019:14 and this c-PCR relate to each other and the EPDs that may be based on them.

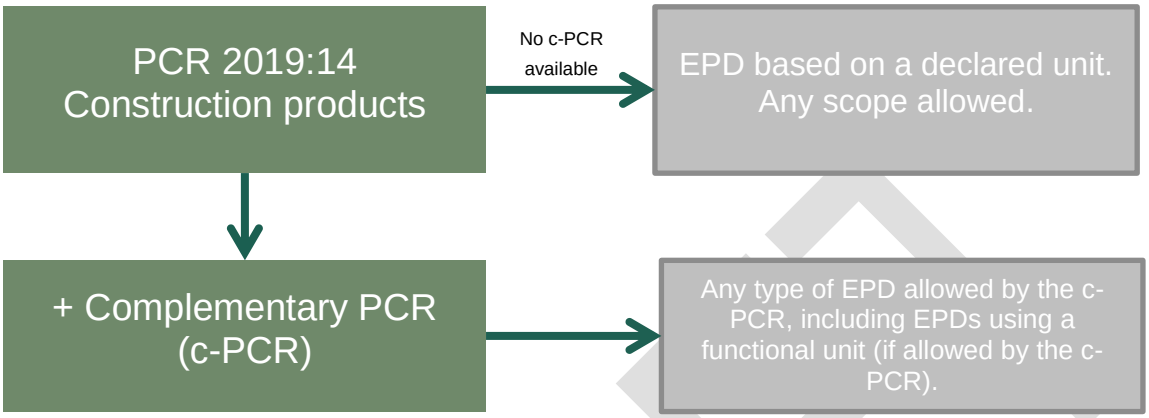

Figure 2 Overview of using PCR 2019:14 directly to develop an EPD, or how to use it together with a c-PCR.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Prefabricated buildings intended as toilets, showers, changing rooms and other special-purpose transportable units
Registration number and version:	*Added by the Secretariat*
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:	Caterina De Nardo, Studio Fieschi & soci s.r.l., denardo@studiofieschi.it
PCR Committee:	Studio Fieschi, *"Bagni Mobili Italia"* working group composed by companies producing, renting, and providing full service for mobile non-sewer-connected toilet cabins.
Date of publication and last revision:	*Added by the Secretariat*
Valid until:	*Added by the Secretariat*
Schedule for renewal:	This document will be revised together with the PCR for Construction products. In case a c-PCR is developed by a CEN Product TC, the standard will replace this c-PCR, with a transition period of at least 90 days under which both are valid.
Standards conformance:	▪ General Programme Instructions (GPI) of the International EPD System, version 4.0, based on ISO 14025:2006, ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006 ▪ EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 ▪ ISO 21930:2017. This standard is used in selected sections, such as allocation, when it provides additional but not contradictory rules to EN 15804. All EPDs based on this PCR shall be compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. If additional rules are followed, e.g. additional indicators, this PCR may also be used to develop an EPD compliant with ISO 21930:2017.
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

2.2.1 PRODUCT CATEGORY DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

This c-PCR is to be used for the assessment of the environmental performance of transportable prefabricated buildings and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. The product category corresponds to a subset of UN CPC 387 Prefabricated buildings and underlying classes and sub-classes:

- **Group: 387 – Prefabricated Buildings**
  - **Class: 3870 – Prefabricated Buildings**
    - **Subclass: 38701 - Prefabricated Buildings, of wood**
    - **Subclass: 38702 - Prefabricated Buildings, of metal**
    - **Subclass: 38703 - Prefabricated Buildings, of plastics**
    - **Subclass: 38704 - Prefabricated Buildings, of concrete**

The subset of this class covered by this PCR includes transportable prefabricated buildings, either unassembled or fully assembled and ready to use.

The buildings can be designed for use as toilets, showers, changing rooms and other special-purpose transportable units and can be made of different materials.

As an example, products such as mobile non-sewer-connected toilet cabins (as defined by EN 16194:2012) fall within the scope of this PCR.

2.2.2 TYPE OF EPD AND INFORMATION MODULES INCLUDED

Following the requirements in Section 2.2.2 of PCR 2019:14, an EPD based on this c-PCR may be a type a EPD, including modules A1-A3, C, D or a type c EPD, including modules A, B, C, D. Section 4.3 below provides more information on each life-cycle stage concerning the product category in scope.

2.2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 2.2.3.

2.2.4 EPD VALIDITY

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 2.2.4.

3 PCR REVIEW AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This c-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 20XX-YY-ZZ

This c-PCR is available for open consultation from 2021-07-01 until 2021-09-01, during which any stakeholder is able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

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

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

- *List of stakeholder names and affiliation will be added after the open consultation.*

3.2 PCR REVIEW

3.2.1 VERSION 20XX-YY-ZZ

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:	*Added by the Secretariat*
Review dates:	*Added by the Secretariat*

3.3 EXISTING PCRS FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY

As part of the development of this c-PCR, existing PCRs/c-PCRs and other internationally standardised methods that could potentially act as c-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.
- Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. www.ibu-epd.com.
- EPDItaly. www.epditaly.it.
- Bau EPD GmbH. www.bau-epd.at.
- DAPconstrucción® Program. www.csostenible.net/dapcons.

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

3.4 REASONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF C-PCR

This c-PCR was developed to provide requirements and guidelines additional to those in PCR 2019:14 and EN 15804, for developing EPDs for the product category. The c-PCR thereby 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 C-PCR DEVELOPMENT

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

- EPD International (2021): PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.11.
- EPD International (2021): General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System. Version 4.0.
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019.
- ISO 21930:2017.

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

This section provides specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing an EPD for the product category as defined in Section 2.2.1.

4.1 DECLARED/FUNCTIONAL UNIT

The EPD® may follow a “cradle to gate” or a “cradle to grave” approach. The declared/functional units that shall be used in the EPD are defined in the following table, based on the selected approach. The approach shall be declared in the EPD.

Type of EPD	Life cycle stages	Unit	
a) Cradle to gate with module C1-C4 and module D	A1-A3, C, D	Declared unit	One unit of product
c) Cradle to grave and module D	A, B, C, D	Functional unit	10 years of use* of a prefabricated building
			One day of effective usage** of a prefabricated building

* E.g. if the RSL of a prefabricated building is 2 years, 5 prefabricated buildings shall be considered in the EPD.
** Effective usage is the number of days when the prefabricated building is accessible for use.

4.2 REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

Ten years.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

Type a EPDs that are developed based on this c-PCR shall cover product stage (A1-A3), end-of-life stage (C1-C4) as well as benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (D). Type c EPDs that are developed based on this c-PCR shall cover product stage (A1-A3), construction process stage (A4-A5), use stage (B1-B7), end-of-life stage (C1-C4) as well as benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (D).

Table 1 Life cycle stages, information modules, and the requirements for inclusion depending on type of EPD.

Life cycle stages	**Information module**		**Type of EPD**	
			a) Cradle to gate with module C1-C4 and module D	c) Cradle to grave and module D
A1-A3 Product stage	A1	Raw material supply	Mandatory	Mandatory
	A2	Transport		
	A3	Manufacturing		
A4-A5 Construction process stage	A4	Transport	—	Mandatory
	A5	Construction installation		
B1-B7 Use stage	B1	Use	—	Mandatory
	B2	Maintenance		
	B3	Repair		
	B4	Replacement		
	B5	Refurbishment		
	B6	Operational energy use		
	B7	Operational water use		
C1-C4 End-of-life stage	C1	Deconstruction, demolition	Mandatory	Mandatory
	C2	Transport		
	C3	Waste processing		
	C4	Disposal		
D Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	D	Reuse, recovery, recycling, potential	Mandatory	Mandatory

The following subsections describe the covered information modules and the respective processes. For detailed information on each module, see EN 15804 (Section 6.3.5). Here only specific descriptions related to this c-PCR are provided.

4.3.1 PRODUCT STAGE: MODULES A1-A3

See PCR 2019:14 and Section 6.3.5.2 of EN 15804.

A1) Raw material supply

- Extraction and production of raw material for all main parts and components
- Transportation of raw material.
- Manufacturing process for main parts.
- Impacts due to the production of electricity and fuels used in the upstream module
- Production of auxiliary products used such as detergents for cleaning, etc.
- Manufacturing of primary and secondary packaging
- Reuse of products or materials from a previous product system

A2) Transportation:

- External transportation to the core processes

A3) Manufacturing:

- Assembly/manufacturing 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
- Production of ancillary materials or pre-products

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.
- Research and development activities

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE: MODULES A4-A5

See PCR 2019:14 and Section 6.3.5.3 of EN 15804.

A4) Transport:

- Transportation from the production gate to the construction or installation site
- Storage of products, including the provision of heating, cooling, humidity control etc.
- Wastage of products (additional production processes to compensate for the loss of wastage of products)
- Waste processing of the waste from product packaging and product wastage during the installation processes up to the end-of-waste state or disposal of final residues.

A5) Installation process:

- Installation of the product at the site, manufacturing and transportation of ancillary materials and any energy or water required for installation or operation of the site. It also includes on-site operations to the product.
- Wastage of products (additional production processes to compensate for the loss of wastage of products)
- Waste processing of the waste from product packaging and product wastage during the installation processes up to the end-of-waste state or disposal of final residues.

4.3.3 USE STAGE: MODULES B1-B7

See PCR 2019:14 and Section 6.3.5.4 of EN 15804.

B1) Use:
The module covers environmental aspects and impacts arising from components of the building and construction works during their normal (i.e. anticipated) use, which are assigned to module B1. This module includes e.g. release of substances from the facade, roof, floor covering and other surfaces (interior or exterior) to indoor air, soil or water.

B2) Maintenance:
Maintenance covers the combination of all typically planned technical and associated administrative activities and actions during the service life to maintain the prefabricated building or its parts in a state in which it can perform its required functional and technical performance, as well as preserve the aesthetic qualities of the product. This will include preventative and regular maintenance activity such as cleaning and the planned servicing, replacement or mending of worn, damaged or degraded parts. Water and energy usage required for cleaning, as part of maintenance, shall be included in this module and not in modules B6 and B7. This module includes, in addition:

- The production and transportation of any component and ancillary products used for maintenance, including cleaning
- Transportation of any waste from maintenance processes or from maintenance related transportation
- The end-of-life processes of any waste from transportation and the maintenance process, including any part of the component and ancillary materials removed
- Transport of the prefabricated building to the installation site and its transport back from the installation site to another site (storage or new installation site)

B3) Repair:
The module “repair” covers a combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during the service life associated with a typically not planned corrective, responsive or reactive treatment of a part of the building to return it to an acceptable condition in which it can perform its required functional and technical performance. It also covers the preservation of the aesthetic qualities of the product. Replacement of a broken component or part due to damage should be assigned to “repair”, whereas replacement of a whole element due to damage should be assigned to the module “replacement”. The module includes:

- Repair process of the repaired part of a component, including
    - Production of the repaired part of a component and of ancillary materials;
    - Use of related energy and water;
    - The production and transport aspects and impacts of any wastage of materials during the repair process;
- The transportation of the repaired part of component and ancillary materials, including production aspects and impacts of any waste of materials during the repair related transportation
- The end-of-life processes of any waste from transportation and the repair process, including any part of the component and ancillary materials removed

See replacement when repair is not possible.

B4) Replacement:
The module “replacement” covers the combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during the service life associated with the return of the prefabricated building to a condition in which it can perform its required functional or technical performance, by replacement of a whole construction element.

Replacement of a broken component or part due to damage should be accounted for in the module “repair”. Replacement of a whole construction element as part of a concerted replacement programme for the building should be considered as “refurbishment”.

The module includes:

- The production of the components and of ancillary materials used for replacement;
- Replacement process, including related water and energy use and the production aspects and impacts of any waste of materials used during the replacement process;
- The transportation of the component and ancillary materials used for replacement, including production aspects and impacts of any losses of materials damaged during transportation;
- The end-of-life processes of any waste from transportation and the replacement process, including any part of the component and ancillary materials removed

B5) Refurbishment:
The module “refurbishment” covers a concerted typically planed programme of maintenance that finally ends up with a restoration that often includes across a significant part or whole section of the prefabricated building.
The module includes:

- The production of the components and of ancillary materials used for refurbishment;
- Refurbishment process, including related water and energy use and the production aspects and impacts of any waste of materials used during the refurbishment process;

- The transportation of the component and ancillary materials used for refurbishment, including production aspects and impacts of any losses of materials damaged during transportation;
- The end-of-life processes of any waste from transportation and the refurbishment process, including any part of the component and ancillary materials removed

B6) Energy use to operate building integrated technical systems:
The boundary of this module shall include energy use during the operation of the product (the integrated building technical system), together with its associated environmental aspects and impacts including processing and transportation of any waste arising on site from the use of energy.

Integrated building technical systems are installed technical equipment supporting operation of a building. This includes technical buildings systems for heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, domestic hot water and other systems for sanitation, security, fire safety, internal transport and building automation and control and IT communications.[2]

Aspects related to the production, transportation and installation of equipment required to supply energy to the building shall be assigned to modules A1-A5. Energy use during maintenance, repair, replacement or refurbishment activities for the equipment shall be assigned to modules B2-B5. Aspects related to the waste processing and final disposal of equipment shall be assigned to modules C1-C4.

B7) Operational water use by building integrated technical systems:
The module covers the period from the handover of the building to when the building is deconstructed or demolished.
The boundary of this module shall include water use during the operation of the product (the integrated building technical system), together with its associated environmental aspects and impacts considering the life cycle of water including production and transportation and waste water treatment.

Integrated building technical systems are installed technical equipment supporting operation of a building. This includes technical buildings systems for heating, cooling, ventilation, humidification, domestic hot water and other systems for sanitation, security, fire safety, internal transport.

4.3.4 END-OF-LIFE (EOL) STAGE: MODULES C1-C4

See PCR 2019:14 and Section 6.3.5.5 of EN 15804.

C1) Deconstruction, demolition:
Deconstruction includes dismantling or demolition of the product from the construction, including initial on-site sorting of the materials.

C2) Transport:
Transportation of the discarded product accounts for part of the waste processing, e.g. to a recycling site and transportation of waste e.g. to final sorting yard or disposal (see “polluter pays principle” in section 4.6 **)**

C3) Waste processing:
Waste processing includes collection of waste fractions from the deconstruction and waste processing of material flows intended for reuse, recycling and energy recovery. Materials for recycling or energy recovery processing shall be modelled as the elementary technosphere flows in the inventory, see section 4.6 and reported in the EPD. Materials for energy recovery are identified based on the efficiency of energy recovery with a rate higher than 60 % without prejudice to existing legislation. Materials from which energy is recovered with an efficiency rate below 60% are not considered materials for energy recovery (but incineration).

C4) Disposal:
Waste disposal including physical pre-treatment and management of the disposal site. Emissions from waste disposal are considered part of the product system under study and therefore part of this module, according to the “polluter pays principle”.

[2] Guidance on the selection of standards to calculate operational energy use of technical building systems can be obtained from CEN/TR 15615, *Explanation of the general relationship between various European standards and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) – Umbrella Document.*

4.3.5 BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY: MODULE D

See PCR 2019:14 and Section 6.4.3.3 of EN 15804.

As one option for other environmental information, it is possible to report on recyclability potentials.

D) Recyclability potentials:
The information in module D may contain technical information, as well as LCA result, from post-consumer recycling, i.e. environmental benefits or loads resulting from reusable products, recyclable materials and/or useful energy carriers leaving a product system e.g. as secondary materials or fuels. Avoided impacts from co-products from module A to C shall not be included in Module D

In module D the net impacts are calculated as follows:

- By adding all output flows of a secondary material or fuel and subtracting all input flows of this secondary material or fuel from each sub-module first (e.g. B1-B5, C1-C4, etc.), then from the modules (e.g. B, C), and finally from the total product system thus arriving at net output flows of secondary material or fuel from the product system;
- By adding the impacts connected to the recycling or recovery processes from beyond the system boundary (after the end-of-waste state) up to the point of functional equivalence; where the secondary material or energy substitutes primary production and subtracting the impacts resulting from the substituted production of the product or substituted generation of energy from primary sources;
- By applying a justified value-correction factor to reflect the difference in functional equivalence where the output flow does not reach the functional equivalence of the substituting process.

In module D, substitution effects are calculated only for the resulting net output flow.

The amount of secondary material output, which is for all practical purposes able to replace one to one the input of secondary material as closed loop, is allocated to the product system under study and not to module D

4.3.6 OTHER BOUNDARY SETTING

See PCR 2019:14 and EN 15804.

4.4 SYSTEM DIAGRAM

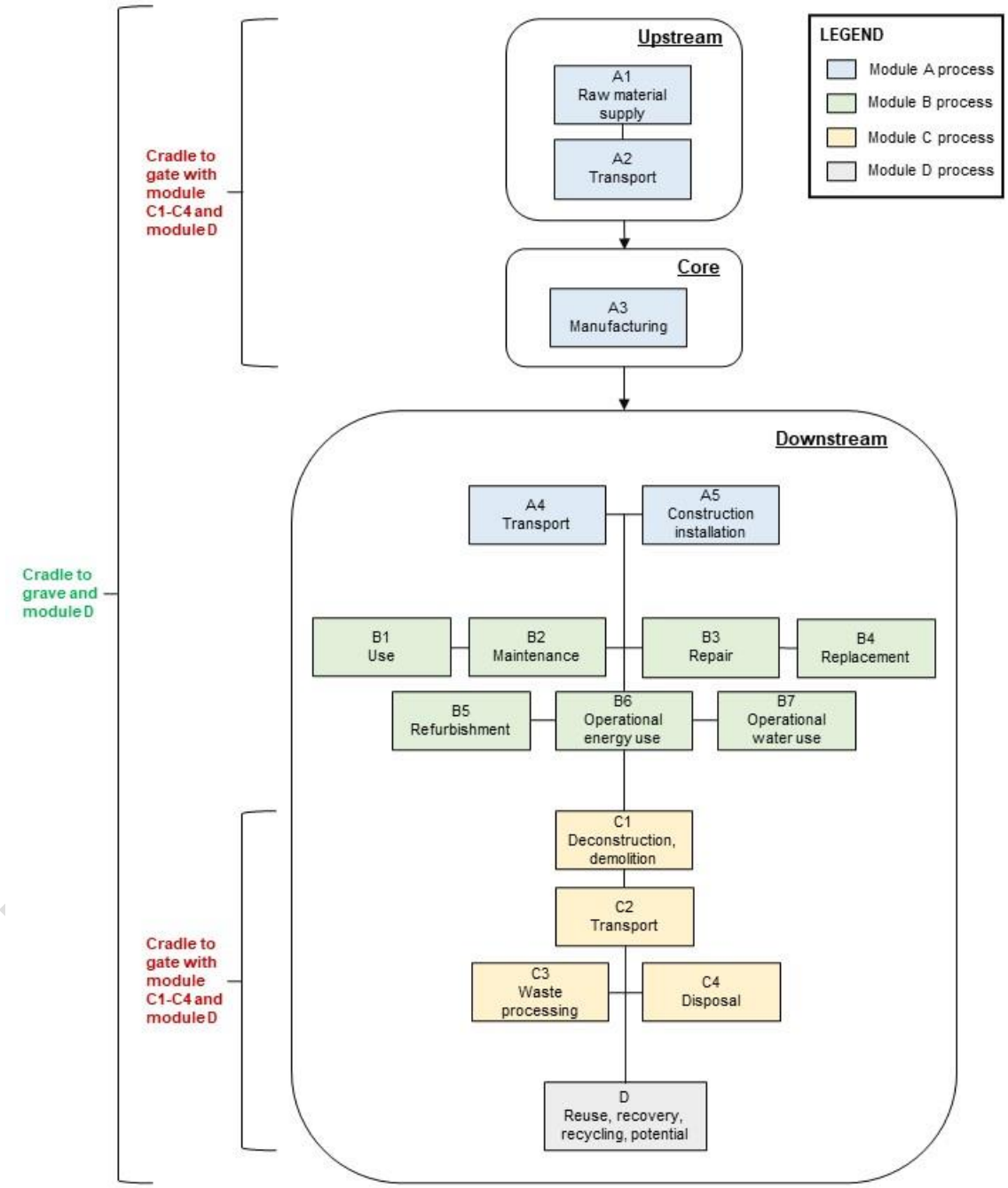

Figure 3 System diagram illustrating the processes that are included in the product system, divided into life-cycle stages and information modules.

4.5 CUT-OFF RULES

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 4.4 and EN 15804.

4.6 ALLOCATION RULES

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 4.5 and EN 15804.

4.7 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 4.6 and EN 15804.

4.8 IMPACT CATEGORIES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 4.7 and EN 15804.

4.9 OTHER CALCULATION RULES AND SCENARIOS

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 4.8 and EN 15804.

5 CONTENT AND FORMAT OF EPD

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 5.

5.1 EPD LANGUAGE

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 5.1.

5.2 UNIT AND QUANTITIES

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 5.2.

5.3 EPD REPORTING FORMAT

To be carried out as in PCR 2019:14, Section 5.3. Additonal requirements for Section 5.3.1 are reported below.

5.3.1 CONTENT DECLARATION

Only if the EPD follows a cradle to grave approach, the composition of the chemical products needed for the use phase (e.g. cleaning agents) of the prefabricated building shall be declared.

An optional detailed list of the chemical product's substances, including CAS number, environmental class and health class, may be included in the product content declaration. It is also recommended to include substances' functions in the product (e.g., pigment, preservative, etc.). An optional detailed content declaration is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2 An example of an illustrative detailed chemical product content declaration, (example written in italic).

All materials/ components, [a]	**Substances**	**Weight %** [b]	**CAS number**	**Environ-mental class**	**Health class**
Surfactant	*___(C)*	*5-10%*			
Etc.					
…					
Other, non-allergenic, health-sensitive or environmentally-sensitive substances		*<1%*	*—*	*No*	*No*
Total		**100**			

a) Substance(s) do not need to be included if they may affect patent or company secrets.

b) Figures can alternative be given in e.g. g/kg.

The product content declaration shall report if the substance is confidential.

6 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

See PCR 2019:14, Section 6.

7 REFERENCES

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

EPD International (2019) PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.11.

EPD International (2021) General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 4.0, dated 2021-03-29. www.environdec.com.

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

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

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

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

8 VERSION HISTORY OF C-PCR

VERSION 20XX-YY-ZZ

Original version. Upgrade of PCR 2013:01 into a c-PCR to PCR 2019:14.

PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS INTENDED AS TOILETS, SHOWERS, CHANGING ROOMS AND OTHER SPECIAL-PURPOSE TRANSPORTABLE UNITS

PRODUCT GROUP CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 387