

THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM



**PCR BASIC MODULE**

CPC Division 69  
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER DISTRIBUTION

VERSION 0.5 DATED 2009-08-11

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## HOW TO USE PCR BASIC MODULES BASED ON THE UN CPC STRUCTURE

CPC is a complete product classification scheme covering goods and services. It is based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered. Each type of good or service distinguished in the CPC is defined in such a way that it is normally produced by only one activity as defined in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC Rev. 4). This PCR basic module is based on CPC ver. 2.0, for more information see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry>.

The use of the CPC system leads to a structure for PCR documents in two dimensions:

- a “horizontal” dimension describing the product’s value chain divided according to business sectors, i.e. building on CPC-coded information modules, and
- a “vertical” dimension defining each information module (with a further delineation of each such section into subclasses).

The CPC concept forms the basis for a PCR structure to:

- provide a structure for industry specific PCR core modules, or rather the PCR core module and up-streams modules as well as down-streams modules within the product group system boundary, and
- open up for differentiated, but defined levels of requirements in the PCR document, i.e. part of the requirements may be applicable on a generic product group level, part of the requirements may be limited to selected individual products.

PCR Basic Modules make use of this option provided by the CPC concept, and are close to ready-made draft PCR documents with some information still lacking, but the lacking information is identified in the document.

The PCR Basic Module document includes:

1. Text which is common for all full PCR documents regardless of product group, e.g. the introduction section
2. Text including requirements which are common for all products which belong to the specified product group on UN CPC code two digit level, e.g. CPC Division 01: Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening. PCR requirements valid on two digit level are specified (marked with CPC XX).
3. Identified specific requirements or information, written in *italic*, which must be decided upon on a more detailed level than the CPC Division level. In the final PCR document this detailed level could be anything from CPC three digit level to five digit level dependent on the level of the final PCR document. Thus, the information requested in *italic* shall be replaced by the relevant text, e.g. instead of the text “product group” in the PCR Basic Module document the final PCR document may read “transformers” in a PCR for transformers.

The PCR Basic Module document provides a close to ready-made PCR document. Just decide upon and add the relevant information requested in *italic*.

## DIVISION: 69 – ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER DISTRIBUTION

This Division is divided into the following groups (three digits) and classes (four digits):

- 691 Electricity and gas distribution (on own account)
  - 6911 Electricity transmission and distribution (on own account)
  - 6912 Gas distribution through mains (on own account)
- 692 Water distribution (on own account)
  - 6921 Water distribution through mains, except steam and hot water (on own account)
  - 6922 Distribution of steam, hot water and air conditioning supply through mains (on own account)
  - 6923 Water distribution, except through mains (on own account)

***Important!*** PCR requirements valid on level CPC division 69 are specified (marked with CPC 69). Certain requirements are dependent on the choice of specific product group, and need to be defined on lower, more specific levels (Group, Class, or Subclass). These requirements, written in italic, are only identified in general terms in this document. All text written in italic shall be replaced by sharp requirements or deleted as appropriate in the final PCR document.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

*(This section shall be included in all PCR- documents)*

The international EPD® system is based on a hierarchic approach following the international standards:

- ISO 9001, Quality management systems
- ISO 14001, Environmental management systems
- ISO 14040, LCA - Principles and procedures
- ISO 14044, LCA - Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 14025, Type III environmental declarations
- ISO 21930, Environmental declaration of building products.

The General Programme Instructions are based on these standards, as well as instructions for developing Product Category Rules (PCR).

The documentation to the International EPD® system includes three separate parts ([www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)):

- Introduction, intended uses and key programme elements
- General Programme Instructions
- Supporting annexes

This PCR-document specifies further and additional minimum requirements on EPDs of the product group defined below complementary to the above mentioned general requirement documents.

Principle programme elements concerning the Product Category Rules (PCR) included in International EPD® system are presented below.

Purpose	Element identification and principal approach
Complying with principles set in ISO 14025 on modularity and comparability	1. "Book-keeping LCA approach" 2. A Polluter-Pays (PP) allocation method
Simplifying work to develop Product Category Rules (PCR)	3. PCR Module Initiative (PMI) in order to structure PCR in modules according to international classification 4. PCR moderator for leadership and support of the PCR work

Secure international participation in PCR work	5. Global PCR Forum for open and transparent EPD stakeholder consultation
Facilitating, identification and collection of LCA-based information	6. Selective data quality approach for specific and generic data

Product Category Rules (PCR) are specified for specified information modules “gate-to-gate”, so called core modules. The structure and aggregation level of the core modules is defined by the United Nation Statistics Division - Classification Registry CPC codes (<http://unstats.un.org>). The PCR also provides rules for which methodology and data to use in the full LCA, i.e. life cycle parts up-streams and down-streams the core module. The PCR also has requirements on the information given in the EPD, e.g. additional environmental information. A general requirement on the information in the EPD is that all information given in the EPD, mandatory and voluntary, shall be verifiable.

In the EPD, the environmental performance associated with each of the three life-cycle stages mentioned above are reported separately:

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

*(This section shall after editing be included in all PCR document)*

<b>Date and registration no:</b>	<i>date and registration number of the PCR</i>
<b>This PCR was prepared by:</b>	<i>names of organisations</i>
<b>Appointed PCR moderator:</b>	<i>Name, organisation,, e-mail address</i>
<b>Open consultation period:</b>	<i>date until date.</i>
<b>Valid within the following geographical representativeness:</b>	<i>Describe the geographical representativeness for the PCR.</i>
<b>Valid until:</b>	<i>date</i>

This document provides Product Category Rules (PCR) for the assessment of the environmental performance of *UN CPC 69XXX (define product group)* and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. *(CPC 69)*

This PCR is based on the requirements and guidelines given in “PCR Basic Module, CPC Division 69: “Electricity, gas and water distribution” dated x 2009. *(CPC 69)*

Any comments to this PCR document may be given on the Global PCR Forum or directly to the PCR moderator during the period of validity. *(CPC 69)*

The PCR document is a living document. If relevant changes in the LCA methodology or in the technology for the product category occur, the document will be revised and any changes will be published on the international website: [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com). *(CPC 69)*

The EPD shall refer to a specific PCR version number. The production of new PCR versions does not affect the EPD certification period. *(CPC 69)*

## 2 DEFINITION OF THE PRODUCT GROUP

*The services included in the product group shall be described. Examples on services included and not included may be given for assistance to the EPD developer.*

The product group and CPC code shall be specified in the EPD. *(CPC 69)*

### 2.1 SPECIFICATION OF MANUFACTURING COMPANY

*The PCR shall specify the information on the manufacturing/producing company that is required in the EPD, separated into mandatory and voluntary information.*

Exampe:

Mandatory information:

- *Manufacturing company*

- *Production site*
- *Issuer and contacts*
- *Information on environmental management system*

Examples of voluntary information:

- *Specific aspects regarding the production*
- *Environmental policy*
- *Manufacturers logotype*

## 2.2 SPECIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT

*The PCR is a template for one of the services in the product group, including electricity services, gas distribution services through mains and water distribution services through mains. Type of service shall be specified at a more detailed CPC level.*

*The PCR shall specify information on the service life of the product(s) that shall be given in the EPD.*

## 3 FUNCTIONAL UNIT

The functional unit shall be 1 kWh of distributed electricity, gas or hot/cold water. (CPC 69)

*If relevant the functional unit shall be defined at a more detailed CPC level.*

The functional unit shall be declared in the EPD. The environmental impact shall be given per functional unit. (CPC 69)

## 4 UNITS AND QUANTITIES

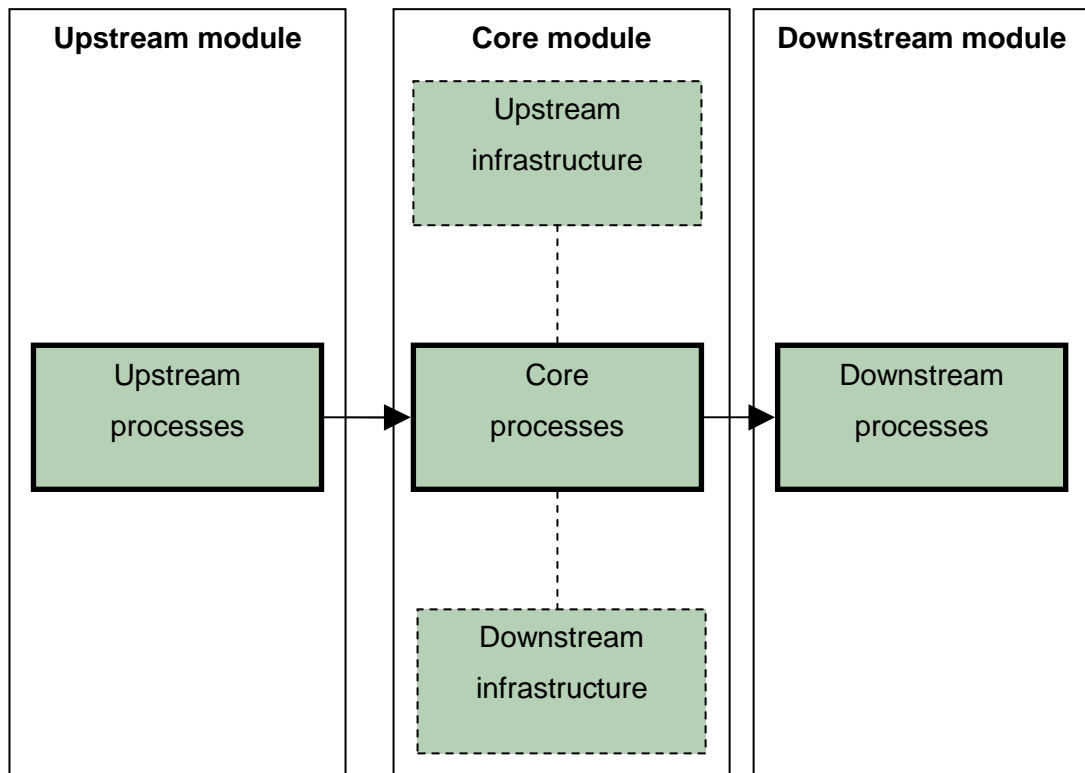
SI units shall be used and: (CPC 69)

- kWh for electricity steam and hot/cold water
- kW for power

A maximum of three value numbers shall be used when reporting LCA results. (CPC 69)

*Other units may be regulated on a more detailed CPC level, if relevant.*

## 5 GENERAL SYSTEM BOUNDARIES



*Figure 1. Presentation of Core Module (core process) and upstream and downstream processes. The figure illustrates that all relevant unit processes taking place in the upstream-,core- and downstream processes shall be included. To identify the relevance of including upstream and downstream infrastructure the commonly defined cut-off rules shall be applied*

### 5.1 UPSTREAM PROCESSES

The upstream processes include: (CPC 69)

- Production of fuels, heat and electricity supply
- Production of auxiliary substances and chemicals

### 5.2 CORE PROCESSES

The core processes includes the distribution of generated electricity, steam and hot/cold water. Following items are included: (CPC 69)

- Average transmission/distribution losses
- Operation and maintenance of the distribution systems

### 5.3 DOWNSTREAM PROCESSES

*The downstream processes could include the customer or consumer use of the energy/electricity and treatment of wastes. It could also be referred to further distribution/transformer services.*

In the EPD, the environmental performance associated with each of the three life-cycle stages above are reported separately. (CPC 69)

## 6 CORE MODULE

### 6.1 SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

#### 6.1.1 TECHNICAL SYSTEM

The processes listed below for the distribution of electricity, gas or hot/cold water shall be included. (CPC 69)

*Processes which are mandatory to include is defined on more detailed CPC level.*

Waste that is deposited in landfill shall not be included in the system boundaries. (CPC 69)

Waste that is deposited in landfill shall be declared as kg of waste and kg of hazardous waste. (CPC 69)

Incineration of consumables for maintenance is included in the core module. (CPC 69)

The manufacturing of equipment with an expected lifetime over three years, buildings and mains shall not be included. (CPC 69)

The maintenance and operation of the distribution systems including transportation, energy used and specific emissions e.g. oil, Zn, Cd, SF<sub>6</sub> should be included. (CPC 69)

Business travel of personnel may be included. Travel to and from work by personnel should not be included. (CPC 69)

*Research and development activities may be included if relevant. This should be regulated on more detailed CPC levels.*

#### 6.1.2 GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

The data for the core module shall be representative for the actual for the site/region where the respective process is taking place. (CPC 69)

#### 6.1.3 TIME BOUNDARIES

The data shall be representative for the year/time frame for which the EPD is valid (maximum three years). (CPC 69)

#### 6.1.4 BOUNDARIES TO 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. Non hazardous waste shall be declared without assigning the system environmental impact. (CPC 69)

### 6.1.5 BOUNDARIES TO OTHER PRODUCT LIFE CYCLES

If there is an inflow of recycled material to the production system in the production/manufacturing phase, the recycling process and the transportation from the recycling process to where the material is used shall be included. If there is an outflow of material to recycling, the transportation of the material to the recycling process shall be included. The material going to recycling is then an outflow from the production system (see supporting annex A). (CPC 69)

### 6.2 CUT OFF RULES

The general cut off criteria according to Programme Instruction Annexes applies, why Life Cycle Inventory data for a minimum of 99 % of the respective environmental category impact of the core module shall be included. Processes/ activities not included in the LCA shall be documented in the EPD. (CPC 69)

### 6.3 ALLOCATION RULES

Regarding CHP production at upstream processes the alternate methodology should be used (see PCR for base module 17). (CPC 69)

*As an alternative, allocation rules may be given at a more detailed level. The choice of functional unit may provide guidance.*

### 6.4 DATA QUALITY RULES

Specific data (often called site specific data) shall be used for the Core Module. (CPC 69)

Specific data are gathered from the sites where specific processes are carried out. (CPC 69)

The requirement for specific data also includes distribution losses in steam and hot/cold water distribution systems and typical transmission and distribution losses in the power networks representative for the delivery of electricity to different customers, defined with respect to connection voltages. (CPC 69)

Specific data for the generation of electricity bought shall be used if possible. The data should be verifiable by invoice or similar. (CPC 69)

If specific data are not available or if the electricity bought is not specified for parts of the Core Module, the electricity mix used in those parts shall be approximated as the official electricity mix in the country of manufacture. The mix of energy shall be documented. (CPC 69)

## 7 UPSTREAM MODULE

### 7.1 SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

All elementary flows at energy production shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general 1% cut off rule (see supporting annex A). If relevant, production of auxiliary substances and chemicals may be included. (CPC 69)

### 7.2 DATA QUALITY RULES

Selected generic data shall be used if specific data are unavailable, e. g. data from commonly available data sources such as commercial databases and free databases, describing specific raw materials or processes usually referring to the system under study or to other systems equivalent from a technical point of view. (CPC 69)

For allowing the use of selected generic data, a number of pre-set characteristics must be fulfilled and demonstrated: (CPC 69)

- *Representativeness of the geographical area* should adhere to “Data deriving from areas with the same legislative framework and the same energetic mix”,
- *Technological equivalence* adhere to “Data deriving from the same chemical and physical processes or at least the same technology coverage (nature of the technology mix, e.g. weighted average of the actual process mix, best available technology or worst operating unit)”,
- *Boundaries towards nature* adhere to “Data shall report all the quantitative information (resources, solid, liquid, gaseous emissions; etc.) necessary for the EPD”, and
- *Boundaries towards technical systems* adhere to “The boundaries of the considered life cycle stage shall be equivalent”.

*Recommendations for certain databases for selected generic data which describe material flows connected to a number of input materials may also be used. If recommendations are given to use such selected generic data, such data sources shall be listed in a table in the PCR document.*

### 7.3 RULES FOR GENERIC DATA

If these data sources do not supply the necessary data, other generic data may be used and documented. The environmental impact of the processes where the other generic data are used must not exceed 10% of the overall environmental impact from the product system. (CPC 69)

## 8 DOWNSTREAM MODULE

*In general there is no need to include any downstream modules for the distribution services.*

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE RELATED INFORMATION

### 9.1 USE OF RESOURCES

The consumption of natural resources and resources per functional unit shall be reported in the EPD, divided into core, upstream and, if relevant, downstream module. (CPC 69)

Input parameters, extracted resources: (CPC 69)

- Non-renewable resources
  - Material resources
  - Energy resources (used for energy conversion purposes)
- Renewable resources
  - Material resources
  - Energy resources (used for energy conversion purposes)
- Water use
- Electricity consumption (electricity consumption during manufacturing and use of goods or during service provision).

### 9.2 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The environmental impact per functional unit for the following environmental impact categories shall be reported in the EPD, divided into core, upstream and downstream module: (CPC 69)

- The emissions of greenhouse gases (expressed in global warming potential, GWP, in 100 year perspective).
- Emission of ozone-depleting gases (expressed as the sum of ozone-depleting potential in CFC 11-equivalents, 20 years).
- Emission of acidification gases (expressed as the sum of acidification potential expresses in SO<sub>2</sub>- equivalents).
- Emissions of gases that contribute to the creation of ground level ozone (expressed as the sum of ozone-creating potential, ethene-equivalents).
- Emission of substances to water contributing to oxygen depletion (expressed as PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>-equivalents).

The tables from General Programme Instructions, Annex B shall be used. (CPC 69)

### 9.3 OTHER INDICATORS

The following indicators shall be reported in the EPD, also per functional unit and divided into the three modules: (CPC 69)

- Material subject for recycling
- Hazardous waste, kg (as defined by regional directives)
- Other waste, kg

- Toxic emissions: to be decided in more detailed PCRs

## 9.4 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

*The additional environmental information shall be specified at a more detailed CPC level. , e.g. field of application, impact on health, technical life length, maintenance, the final use of product, fire risks, risks at fire.*

## 10 CONTENT OF THE EPD (CPC 69)

*The requirements in this chapter are mandatory for all PCRs within CPC Division 69.*

### 10.1 PROGRAMME RELATED INFORMATION

The programme related part of the EPD shall include:

- Name of the programme and programme operator
- The reference PCR document
- Registration number
- Date of publication and validity
- Geographical scope of application of EPD
- Information about the year or reference period of the underlying data to the EPD
- Reference to the homepage – [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com) – for more information.

### 10.2 PRODUCT RELATED INFORMATION

#### 10.2.1 SPECIFICATION OF THE PRODUCTION COMPANY

See 2.1.

#### 10.2.2 SPECIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT

See 2.2.

#### 10.2.3 FUNCTIONAL UNIT

See 3.

#### 10.2.4 CONTENT OF MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

See 4.

### 10.2.5 COMPARISONS OF EPDS WITHIN THIS PRODUCT CATEGORY

To be able to compare EPDs within this product category, they have to be based on this particular PCR. The user of the EPD information should be made aware of this by the inclusion of this statement in the EPD:

“EPDs from different programmes may not be comparable”

### 10.2.6 VALIDITY OF THE EPD

The validity of the EPD shall be reported in the EPD.

## 10.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE-RELATED INFORMATION

### 10.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE DECLARATION - MINIMUM SET OF PARAMETERS FROM THE LCA STUDY, REPORTED PER FUNCTIONAL UNIT

Upstream module, core module and downstream module shall be reported separately for the resource use, potential environmental impact and other indicators such as waste.

### 10.3.2 USE OF RESOURCES

In this category the consumption of natural resources and resources per functional unit shall be reported.

See 10.1.

## 10.4 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

In this category the potential environmental impact per functional unit shall be reported.

See 10.2.

### 10.4.1 OTHER INDICATORS

In this category relevant indicators shall be reported per functional unit.

See 10.3.

### 10.4.2 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See 10.4.

## 10.5 DIFFERENCES VERSUS PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF THE EPD

The main causes for changes in environmental performance in comparison with previous EPD versions shall be described shortly.

## 10.6 VERIFICATION

The EPD shall give the following information about the verification process:

PCR review conducted by:	<i>Name and organization of the chair, and information on how</i>
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	<i>to contact the chair through the programme operator</i>
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:	<i>Internal (EPD process certificate) or external, if external name of the third party verifier</i>
Accredited or approved by (if relevant):	<i>Name of the organisation</i>

## 10.7 REFERENCES

The EPD shall, if relevant, refer to:

- The underlying LCA
- The PCRs used
- Other documents that verify and complement the EPD
- Instruction for recycling
- Programme instructions
- Sources of additional information

## 11 VALIDITY OF THE EPD

If changes in any of the environmental impacts are larger than +- 5% the EPD shall be adjusted. Regardless, the EPD shall be reviewed every three years. (CPC 69)

## 12 CHANGES IN THIS DOCUMENT

VERSION 0.5, 2009-08-11

Draft version.

