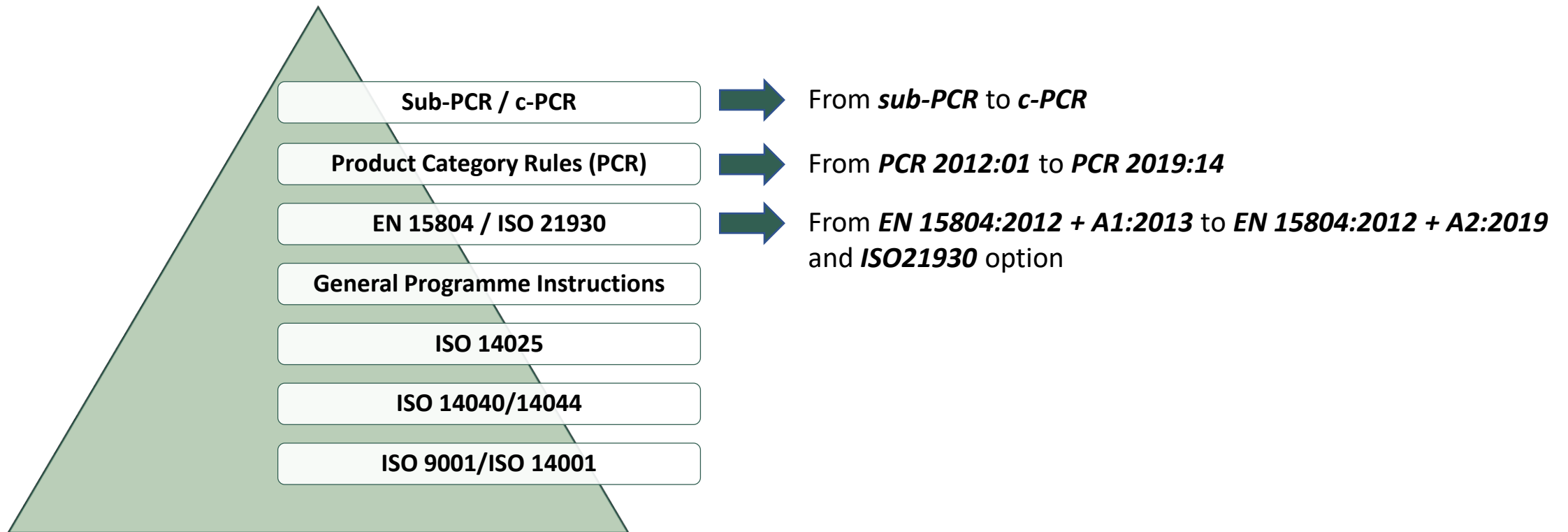


The differences between
**EN 15804:A1 + PCR 2012:01 and
EN 15804:A2 + PCR 2019:14**

The International EPD System

PCR of Construction product – Background



Why a new version (A2) of EN 15804?

- LCA methodology is continuously being developed and improved, so standards and guidelines must be updated regularly
- One important development since 2012: The pilot phase of the European Union's Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)
- Some of the main methodological elements of EN 15804 have been harmonized with PEF, to ensure they give similar results:
 - indicators to declare and the methods used
 - data quality assessment in the LCA report
 - Certain Quality factors of the PEF method for end-of-life allocation, circular footprint formula can be used in A2 to define differences in quality between primary and secondary resources

Main differences between A2 and A1

- In A2 it is most often required to include end-of-life (module C) and its consequences outside the product system (module D)
 - In A1, a manufacturer could declare module A, only, with one exception: if it's an intermediate product which later is incorporated in a construction product and can't be separated at end-of-life, or is no longer physically or chemically recognizable and which does not contain any biogenic carbon – e.g. concrete
- A2 requires more environmental impact indicators to be declared, and with other characterization methods than in A1 (in A1, the indicators were based on CML)
 - Most often, EPD results based on A2 will therefore not be comparable with EPD results based on A1
 - But additional indicators are possible. For example, in PCR 2019:14 we require an additional GWP indicator, GWP-GHG, which is the same GWP indicator as in A1 (almost, the difference is that CFs are from IPCC 2013 instead of IPCC 2007)
- A2 requires declaration of some extra additional information compared to A1
 - the biogenic content of the product and its packaging
 - eutrophication is now divided into three separate indicators

Main differences between A2 and A1 (cont.)

- In A2, the LCA report must include more information:
 - More extensive data quality assessment
 - Results of the remaining six environmental impact indicators of PEF **must** be declared
 - PCR 2019:14 (version 1.1) recommends these to be declared in the EPD as well, to facilitate using EPDs of upstream products as input to other EPDs
 - E.g. please include the Toxicity indicators based on USEtox, but **ONLY** declare them in the LCA report as they have been deemed not to be as robust as the other indicators

Further information of importance

- The A2 document shows changes made compared to A1 – please read the document for further information on differences.
- PCR 2012:01 is currently valid until end of 2021 – but this may change depending on demands of the industry.
- We recommend to primary use A2 and PCR 2019:14
- But, as the demands in public procurement, certification schemes, etc., may take some time to be updated, it can be relevant to issue EPDs both following A1 and A2 under a transition period
- Already registered and published EPD based on A1 are valid under their 5-year validity period – but it can be a good idea to update and reverify them based on A2, as a response to market demands
- PCR 2019:14 specifies which further rules to align with to also comply with ISO 21930



Questions?

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