

Global **GreenTag**
International EPD Program



In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 158042

GLOBAL GREENTAG INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION (EPD) PROGRAM

Type III EPDs

PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES

PRODUCT CATEGORY NAME: Acoustic Insulation Products

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Product Category Rules – Stakeholder Comments

PCR Title: Acoustic Insulations

Comment Period Ends: 06 October 2026

The following Product Category Rules (PCR) are now available for public stakeholder comment for a period of 30 days.

This PCR has been developed for Type III Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) in accordance with ISO 14025, in order of precedence, for Cleaning Products application across international markets in Europe, North America, Australasia, and Africa.

PCRs are designed to ensure consistency, comparability, and completeness in the methods and parameters used in EPDs. They provide harmonised methodological requirements for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies, including calculation rules, additional product environmental information, and detailed instructions on EPD content and format.

The Global GreenTagCert™ EPD Program Operator invites all stakeholders to review and provide feedback on this PCR. Your comments will support the development of transparent and comparable declarations that effectively communicate the environmental performance of construction products worldwide.

Please submit specific comments by **6 November 2026** to certification@globalgreentag.com, including the following details:

- **Stakeholder's Name:**
- **Organisation:**
- **Position:**
- **Email:**
- **Phone:**
- **General Comments:**

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Terms and Conditions

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)	Environmental declaration providing quantified environmental data using predetermined parameters and, where relevant, additional environmental information.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle.
Product Category Rules (PCR)	The set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing Type III environmental declarations for one or more product categories.
Declared Unit	The quantity of a construction product for use as a reference unit in an EPD.
Functional Unit	The quantified performance of a product system for use as reference unit.
Reference service life (RSL)	Service life of a construction product which is known to be expected under a set of reference in-use conditions and which can form the basis for estimating the service life under other in-use conditions
General Program Instructions (GPI)	A set of rules and procedures Created by a certain Program Operator. They are used to regulate how EPD's are created and maintained as well as related administrative processes
Program Operator	An organization that regulates EPDs to ensure they are produced using the relevant rules and standards and publishes them. See ISO 14025 for further information

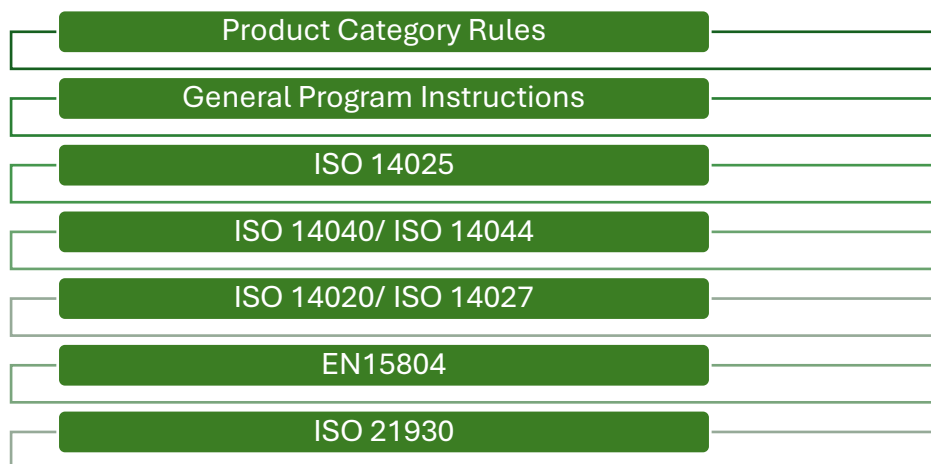
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1 Introduction

Global GreenTag International EPD program establishes a structured approach for creating Environmental Product Declaration (EPDs). It includes comprehensive guidelines and standards to ensure consistency and transparency in EPD development. Product category rules (PCR) aim to guide users developing EPDs according to established standards. The program's General Programme Instructions (GPI) provide the overall administrative rules and fundamental requirements, while Product Category Rules (PCRs) aims at specific, detailed guidance for different product categories. This PCR was developed to comply with provisions of:

- ISO 14040: 2006 standards, Environmental management, Life cycle assessment (LCA)
- ISO 14044: 2006 Environmental management -Life cycle assessment- Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 14025: 2006 Environmental labelling and declarations Type III environmental declarations, Principles and procedures
- ISO 14027: 2017 Environmental labels and declarations; Development of product category rules
- GGTI GPI
- ISO 14020: Environmental labels and declarations — General principles
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 — Sustainability of construction works — Environmental product declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 21930:2017 — Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services

The hierarchical structure of the applicable standards and guidelines to be complied with is presented below.



The purpose of this document is to define clear guidelines for performing the underlying life cycle assessment to ensure comparability between EPDs.

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2 Background Information

Program Operator

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General Program Instructions version

General Program Instructions v2.3

3 Scope of PCR

This PCR is intended for the development of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) in accordance with ISO 14025. This document provides the Product Category Rules (PCR) for developing Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for products used for Acoustic insulation products. Examples of the products include (but are not limited to):

This sub-PCR applies to acoustic insulation and sound-control products intended for use in construction works and interior applications, including:

- Cladding systems and acoustic cladding;
- Decorative acoustic applications;
- Ceiling and suspended ceiling systems;
- Interior wall and partition systems;
- Flooring and underfloor systems;
- Other building elements are designed to provide sound absorption, sound insulation, impact sound reduction and/or acoustic control.

The scope includes acoustic insulation products that provide functional, acoustic and/or aesthetic performance, including products fabricated from:

- Textile and natural fibre-based materials;
- Polymeric and recycled polymeric materials;
- Foam-based materials;
- Mineral, wood, cellulose, cork and other fibrous or porous materials;
- Composite materials incorporating one or more of the above materials.
- All other applicable materials

Products covered by this sub-PCR may be manufactured in physical forms including:

- Fabrics and textile coverings;
- Panels and boards;
- Three-dimensional (3D) tiles and acoustic elements;
- Ceiling tiles and ceiling elements;
- Wall tiles and cladding elements;

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- Underfloor and flooring acoustic elements;
- Baffles, screens and suspended acoustic elements;
- Blankets, batts, rolls and other similar configurations.

UN CPC classification: Applicable UN CPC code(s) shall be determined according to the material composition and specific product type covered by the EPD.

This document follows the ISO 14025 and EN15804 requirements. In addition to this specification for preparing an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), it is also essential to follow the general program instructions (GPI) provided by Global GreenTag International for their EPD program.

4 Relevant Studies to Develop Sub-PCR:

To support the development of this PCR, a review of relevant literature, applicable standards, and existing Product Category Rules (PCRs) was undertaken. This review included PCR libraries and programme documentation from EPD International, SCS Global Services, UL Solutions, the IBU EPD Programme, PEP Ecopassport, EPD Norge, and the Smart EPD programme.

Consideration was given to relevant standards and existing PCRs applicable to acoustic insulation products and other comparable construction products. These references were reviewed to identify appropriate requirements for defining the product scope, functional and declared units, system boundaries, life cycle inventory data, scenarios, allocation procedures, and environmental impact assessment and reporting requirements.

The findings from this review have been used to support the development of PCR requirements specifically applicable to acoustic insulation products, in alignment with EN 15804 and relevant ISO standards for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs).

5 General Aspects

5.1 Objectives of Sub-PCR

An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) as per ISO 14025 and EN15804 standard provides quantified, harmonized environmental data for construction products or services, including information on health-related emissions during building use. The EPD aims to support the assessment of buildings by identifying those with lower environmental impact. The c-PCR ensures:

- Consistent, verifiable data for EPDs based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA).
- Reliable technical data for evaluating the environmental performance of buildings.
- Accurate data related to potential health impacts for assessing the performance of materials used as signage materials and products intended for advertising, promotion, branding, public information, entertainment, wayfinding, and warning purposes, for use in both indoor and outdoor environments. Contextual comparisons of products based on their application.
- Contextual comparisons of construction products based on their application.

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- Effective communication of environmental information between businesses.
- A foundation for communicating environmental data to consumers, subject to additional requirements.

5.2 Comparability of EPD

In accordance with ISO 14025, EPDs are intended to provide transparent and comparable environmental information for products within the same product category. Comparability is only possible where the EPDs are based on the same PCR, functional/declared unit, system boundaries, calculation rules, impact assessment methods, and relevant assumptions and scenarios.

Key Points for Comparison :

- Same product category, product function and functional/declared unit.
- Same or equivalent PCR requirements, system boundaries, life-cycle stages, cut-off rules, RSL and excluded processes.
- Equivalent data quality requirements, including coverage, completeness, precision and representativeness.
- Same or equivalent methods for data collection, allocation and calculation of material and energy flows and emissions.
- Same environmental impact categories, inventory data categories, indicators and impact assessment calculation methods.
- Products must provide the same function and meet equivalent technical and environmental performance requirements.
- Relevant material properties, such as biogenic carbon content and net calorific value, must be treated consistently.
- Equivalent requirements for EPD content, format and additional/non-LCA environmental information.
- EPDs should have the same or comparable validity period and be based on applicable PCR and programme requirements.
- The same assumptions should apply to excluded life-cycle stages, materials and processes; any omitted stages must have no significant impact or have sufficiently comparable missing data.
- Construction products should not be compared based on EPD results alone; the comparison should consider their application and performance within the same building context.
- The impact of the products on building performance should be considered where relevant.
- The information, assumptions and limitations of the comparison should be transparent to allow users to understand the comparability.
- For building-level sustainability assessment, environmental impacts should be considered together with relevant social and economic aspects.

The EPD shall clearly state the limitations of the study, including assumptions, exclusions, methodological constraints, and any conditions that may influence comparability.

5.3 EPD Validity

Refer to section 6.2 of GPI v2.3

5.4 Geographical Area

This PCR applies to all geographical areas.

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5.5 Materials and Substances Declaration

The content declaration in the EPD shall provide transparent and comprehensive information about the composition of the thermal insulation product and the packaging materials. The content declaration shall include:

- The gross weight of one unit of the product.
- A list of materials and chemical substances contained in the product, declared by weight, covering at least 99% of the product content including information on their environmental and hazardous properties.
- Any substances listed on the 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation' published by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) shall be declared when present in concentrations exceeding the relevant regulatory thresholds."
- Where proprietary materials or confidential business information are present, substances may be declared using generic material or substance names, provided their function and relevant environmental and hazardous properties are disclosed.
- The mass contribution of confidential substances shall be declared, either individually or in aggregated form, so that the declared content continues to represent at least 99% of the product by weight.
- Confidentiality shall not be used to exclude substances of regulatory, environmental, or health significance, including substances classified as hazardous under applicable legislation.
- The weight of the packaging per unit of product, along with the type and function of each packaging component, shall be reported in the EPD and shall include both consumer packaging (packaging supplied to the end user) and distribution packaging (packaging used for transport, handling, and logistics). Where packaging contains recycled materials, the source of the recycled content—whether pre-consumer or post-consumer—shall also be specified in the EPD.

6 Goal and Scope Definition for the LCA of the Product

This section provides rules for the LCA methodology used to develop an EPD for product category based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040 series. The General Program Instruction annex contains the general life cycle methodology rules. This section provides supplementary information beyond the GPI rules.

6.1 Declared Unit/Functional Unit

Declared Unit

The declared unit for acoustic insulation products shall be **1 m² of acoustic insulation product**, expressed on a mass basis (kg). The environmental impacts shall be reported per 1 m² of acoustic insulation product.

The declared unit shall include the product quantity required to provide the specified acoustic performance, where such performance is relevant to the intended application. Where applicable, the **thickness, density, product mass per unit area, and relevant acoustic performance characteristics** shall be reported to support comparability between products.

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For products primarily intended for **sound absorption**, relevant acoustic performance parameters, such as the weighted sound absorption coefficient (α_w) or equivalent acoustic performance indicator, shall be reported where available.

For products primarily intended for **sound insulation**, relevant acoustic performance parameters, such as the weighted sound reduction index (R_w) or equivalent acoustic performance indicator, shall be reported where applicable.

Example of Declared Unit:

An acoustic insulation product intended for sound absorption may have a declared unit defined as:

1 m² of acoustic insulation with a thickness of 50 mm and a product mass of 2.5 kg per declared unit, with the corresponding declared acoustic performance reported separately, such as the weighted sound absorption coefficient (α_w).

Where products have different thicknesses, densities or acoustic performance levels, these characteristics shall be clearly reported to enable appropriate interpretation and comparability of the environmental results.

Functional Unit

The functional unit is **1 m² of installed acoustic insulation providing the specified acoustic performance for the defined Reference Service Life (RSL)**, including the quantity of product required to fulfil the intended acoustic function in the specified application.

The Reference Service Life shall be determined based on the intended application and shall be justified based on product characteristics, manufacturer information, relevant technical standards, service-life information, or other appropriate technical evidence.

For acoustic insulation products used in commercial and residential fit-out applications, such as acoustic wall, ceiling, partition, flooring or interior acoustic systems, the RSL shall be specified based on the expected service conditions and the demonstrated durability of the product or system.

For acoustic insulation products incorporated into permanent building construction, the RSL shall be based on the intended service life of the relevant building component or system, where appropriate technical evidence demonstrates that the product is expected to remain in service for that period. Where a shorter reference service life (eg. 6, 7, or 8 years) is demonstrated or justified for the specific product and intended application, the demonstrated or justified service life shall be used.

The relevant acoustic performance shall be identified according to the intended application. For sound-absorbing products, this may include parameters such as the weighted sound absorption coefficient (α_w), sound absorption class or equivalent acoustic performance indicator. For sound-insulating products, relevant parameters may include the weighted sound reduction index (R_w) or equivalent acoustic performance indicator.

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The product mass, thickness, density, product mass per unit area and relevant acoustic performance shall be reported separately to support transparency and comparability between products.

Example of Functional Unit:

1 m² of installed acoustic insulation with a thickness of 50 mm and a product mass of 2.5 kg/m², providing the specified acoustic performance for the intended commercial building application, with a Reference Service Life (RSL) of 20 years.

6.2 System Boundary

Refer to Annex C4 of GPI v2.3 and EN15804.

Module D – Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

Module D shall be reported separately from Modules A–C and shall not be included in the cradle-to-grave results.

Module D may include potential benefits and loads arising from:

- reuse of the thermal insulation product;
- recycling of insulation materials;
- recovery of materials;
- energy recovery, where applicable; and
- substitution of primary materials or energy by recovered materials or energy.

The calculation of Module D shall follow the requirements of **EN 15804+A2** and the applicable provisions of **EN 16783:2024**.

6.3 Criteria for Inclusion / Exclusion and Cut-Off Rules

a. Include all available data

- All inputs (materials, energy, chemicals) and outputs (waste, emissions) must be included if data is available. If specific data/ primary data is missing, use conservative assumptions based on average or generic values and clearly explain how you chose them.

b. Exclusion limits (cut-off criteria)

- If some inputs or outputs need to be excluded due to missing data, the following rules shall be followed:
- No more than 1% of the total energy use (renewable + non-renewable) is excluded for any individual process.
- No more than 1% of the total mass input is excluded for any individual process.
- Across the entire life cycle (cradle to grave), the total of all excluded inputs and outputs should be no more than 5% of the total energy use and mass.
- Don't exclude harmful or high-impact flows
- Include any flows (e.g. chemicals, emissions, or other substances) that could have a potentially significant environmental impact, such as air, water, or soil pollution. Such flows shall not be excluded, even if they are below the 1% mass or energy threshold defined under the cut-off criteria.

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The application of cut-off criteria shall be verifiable during the EPD verification process. Any exclusion of inventory data based on these cut-off rules shall be clearly documented, quantified where possible, and justified in the LCA report, including the rationale for exclusion and an assessment of its potential influence on the results.

c. Assumptions

If exact data isn't available, use cautious assumptions and document your reasoning based on expert judgment.

6.4 Allocation Rule

Product manufacturing and life cycle stages often involve co-production (e.g., shared chemical synthesis lines), as well as reuse and recycling of materials and packaging. In such cases, allocation of environmental inputs and outputs can become complex. Allocation shall be avoided wherever possible, for example by dividing processes into sub-processes or expanding the system boundary.

Where allocation is unavoidable, it shall be done in a transparent, consistent, and justifiable manner. The inputs and outputs shall be allocated to different products based on clearly stated procedures, which must be fully documented and explained in the LCA report.

The sum of the allocated inputs and outputs of a unit process shall be equal to the total inputs and outputs prior to allocation. If more than one allocation method is technically applicable, a sensitivity analysis shall be conducted to show how different methods might affect the results.

Allocation procedure shall follow the procedure defined as in ISO 14044 section 4.3.4.

The following shall be followed when applying allocation:

- All allocation factors applied in the LCA study shall be clearly documented, including their numerical values and independent data sources.
- The chosen allocation method shall be clearly justified, demonstrating its relevance to the physical or economic relationship between co-products.
- Allocation procedures related to the use of secondary materials or secondary fuels as inputs shall be clearly presented and justified.
- Any assumptions made shall be transparently documented.
- The allocation approach for reuse, recycling, and recovery processes shall be clearly defined and justified.

7 Life Cycle Inventory

7.1 Data Quality Requirements

The quality of data (generic and specific data used to develop the EPD) used in the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) shall comply with the requirements outlined in:

- ISO 14025
- ISO 14040/14044
- EN 15941
- Global GreenTag International EPD Program General Programme Instructions (GPI)

For data quality requirement, refer to Annex C6 GPI version 2.3.

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7.2 Selection of data

Selection of data shall be consistent with the goal and scope of the EPD. Two types of data are used in the development of an EPD: specific data and generic data.

- **Specific data/ primary data** are representative of a product or product group and are derived from actual production processes or averages of specific production processes. It can be directly measured or reported data, which is directly attributed to the product under study, such as site-specific primary data relating to the production of raw materials or product manufacturing, e.g. measured electricity/fuel consumption at manufacturing plant. Transportation data based on actual transport conditions also considered as specific data (e.g. distances travelled, modes of transport, load factors, fuel types, fuel consumption). Specific data are mainly used for upstream processes
- **Generic data** are publicly available and may include averages or literature data, or data from LCA databases. Generic data are typically used for upstream processes (e.g., raw material production), use stage, and end-of-life stages.

As a rule, specific data/ primary data from actual production processes shall be used when developing an EPD for a product. When specific data are not available for all processes, representative average or generic data may be used, following these guidelines:

1. **Average product EPDs:** Data shall be based on representative averages from the production of the products included in the EPD scope.
2. **Specific product EPDs:**
 - Use **specific primary data** for all processes over which the manufacturer has direct control (e.g., production site material and energy use, waste generation).
 - **Generic or average data** may be used for processes outside the manufacturer's control (e.g., raw material extraction, chemical production, electricity generation).

All specific data/primary data and generic data used in the LCA must be fully documented in the project report, including information on technological, geographical, and time-related representativeness. This ensures transparency and comparability of EPDs prepared under the same PCR.

The reference year of data shall be within the last 10 years for generic data and within the last 5 years for specific data. Specific data shall be based on a one-year average, unless a justified exception is provided.

The following information shall be provided for generic data:

- Name of the dataset
- Data source (e.g. database, literature, or other references)
- Year of data collection and its representativeness
- Approach used to handle missing data
- Assessment of data quality

The following information shall be provided when developing Use and End-of-Life Scenarios

- A statement confirming that the selected scenarios reflect current realistic practice and represent the most likely options
- Documentation of relevant technical information (e.g. recycling or reuse rates), including appropriate references

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8 Environmental Performance Indicators

Environmental impacts shall be reported using Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) environmental performance indicators. Environmental impacts results shall be presented according to the modules presented in Annex C4 of GPI v2.3. Aggregated results for Modules A1–A3 may be reported in EPD in addition to the individual results for Modules A1, A2, and A3.

Refer to Annex C7 of GPI v2.3 and EN15804.

9 Additional Environment Information

The Environmental declaration may include relevant environmental information beyond the LCA, LCI, or information modules. This should be clearly separated from the core environmental data and may cover:

- Impacts on biodiversity, human health, and the environment, including geographical considerations.
- Environmentally significant product performance data.
- The organization's environmental management system and relevant certifications.
- Participation in recycling, recovery, or other environmental programmes.
- LCA-derived information not captured in standard LCI or LCIA formats.
- Guidance for efficient use and preferred waste management of the product.
- Hazard and risk assessments, presence or absence of environmentally relevant materials, and potential environmental incidents.

Only information directly related to environmental performance should be included; general product safety is excluded. Refer to ISO14025 section 7.2 for more information.

Provided additional information shall be verifiable, for example through references to standards or other publicly recognised test methods.

10 Technical Performance Requirements

Acoustic insulation products covered under this Product Category Rule (PCR) shall comply with applicable Australian Standards or other internationally recognised equivalent standards to ensure fitness-for-purpose, acoustic performance, durability, safety, and consistent performance under intended use conditions.

All declared technical performance information shall be verifiable and supported by documented evidence, such as test reports, laboratory results, technical data sheets, or certification.

Where relevant specifications must conform to International and Australian Standards including:

- AS ISO 717.1:2024 — Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 1: Airborne sound insulation
- ISO 717-1:2020 — Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 1: Airborne sound insulation
- ISO 10140-2:2021 — Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements — Part 2: Measurement of airborne sound insulation
- ISO 354:2003 — Acoustics — Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room

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- ISO 11654:1997 — Acoustics — Sound absorbers for use in buildings — Rating of sound absorption
- ISO 9053-1:2026 — Acoustics — Determination of airflow resistance — Part 1: Static method
- ISO 9053-2:2020 — Acoustics — Determination of airflow resistance — Part 2: Alternating airflow method
- ISO 2509:1989 — Acoustics — Sound-absorbing expanded pure agglomerated cork in tiles
- AS ISO 354:2006 — Acoustics — Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room
- AS/NZS 2499:2000 — Acoustics — Measurements of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Laboratory measurement of room-to-room airborne sound insulation of a suspended ceiling with a plenum above it

System outcomes and results are declared per R-value/m² metric unit and reflect product performance at reference conditions of exposure, strength, wear, temperature and humidity defined by 14025:2026.

11 Multiple Product EPD, Sector EPD and Duplicate/ Like product EPD:

Refer to the GGTI General program instructions v2.3 for more requirements.

12 EPD Content

Refer to GPI Annex C8 for content of EPD

13 Project Report

Refer GGTI General Program Instructions v2.3 for more details.

14 Appendix A: References

ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems Requirements

ISO 14001:2018 Environmental management systems: Requirements with guidance for use

ISO 14004:2016 EMS: General guidelines on principles, systems & support techniques

ISO 14015:2022 EMS: Environmental assessment of sites & organizations (EASO)

ISO 14020:2022 Environmental labels & declarations — General principles

ISO 14024:2018 Environmental labels & declarations -- Type I Principles & procedures

ISO 14025:2026 Environmental labelling & declarations Type III EPDs Principles & procedures

ISO 14040:2006 EM: Life cycle assessment (LCA): Principles & framework

ISO 14044:2006 EM: LCA: Requirement & guideline for data review: LCI; LCIA, Interpretation results

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ISO/TS 21929-1 Sustainability in building construction: Sustainability indicators Part 1 Framework for development of indicators for buildings

ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in building construction: Environmental declaration of building products

ISO 21931-1:2017 Sustainability in building construction Framework for methods of assessment for environmental performance of construction works Part 1: Buildings

ISO 21932:2013 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works -- A review of terminology

ISO 15392 Sustainability in building construction: General principles

ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assess- service life planning; Part 1: General principles and framework

ISO 15686-2:2012 Buildings and constructed assess- service life planning; Part 2: prediction

ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assess- service life planning; Part 8: Reference and estimation

EN 15804: 2012: Sustainability of construction works, Environmental product declarations, European Committee for Standardisation (CEN)

EN 15643-1: 2021: Sustainability of construction works - Sustainability assessment of buildings – Part 1 general framework, CEN

CEN/TR 15941 - 2024: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental Product Declarations- Methodology for the selection of generic data, CEN

CEN/TR 15942 - 2021: Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations- Communication formats: business to business, CEN