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Second edition  
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## **Buildings and constructed assets — Service life planning —**

### **Part 2: Service life prediction procedures**

*Bâtiments et biens immobiliers construits — Conception prenant en  
compte la durée de vie —*

*Partie 2: Procédures pour la prévision de la durée de vie*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15686-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 14, *Design life*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15686-2:2001), which has been technically revised.

ISO 15686 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Buildings and constructed assets — Service life planning*:

- *Part 1: General principles and framework*
- *Part 2: Service life prediction procedures*
- *Part 3: Performance audits and reviews*
- *Part 5: Life-cycle costing*
- *Part 6: Procedures for considering environmental impacts*
- *Part 7: Performance evaluation for feedback of service life data from practice*
- *Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation*
- *Part 9: Guidance on assessment of service-life data* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 10: When to assess functional performance*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 4: Service Life Planning using IFC based Building Information Modelling* [Technical Report]
- *Part 11: Terminology*

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## Introduction

The ISO 15686 series on buildings and constructed assets, including service life planning, is an essential contribution to the development of a policy for design life. A major impetus for the preparation of the ISO 15686 series is the current concern over the industry's inability to predict costs of ownership and maintenance of buildings. A secondary objective of service life planning is to reduce the likelihood of obsolescence and/or to maximize the re-use value of the obsolete building components.

The purpose of this part of ISO 15686 is to describe the principles of service life prediction (SLP) of building components and their behaviour when incorporated into a building or construction works considering various service environments. The SLP methodology is developed to be generic, i.e. applicable to all types of building components, and is meant to serve as a guide to all kinds of prediction processes. The methodology may be used in the planning of SLP studies regarding new and innovative components, whose performance is little known, or may be the guiding document in the assessment of already performed investigations in order to appraise their value as knowledge bases for SLP and reveal where complementary studies are necessary.

This part of ISO 15686 is intended primarily for

- manufacturers who wish to provide data on in-use performance of their products,
- test houses, technical approval organizations, etc.,
- those who develop or draft product standards, and
- users who may not be directly involved in making service life predictions, but who use them as inputs to reference service lives, within audits or reviews of service life planning, as information in environmental product declarations (EPDs), as inputs to service life prediction of assets and facilities in life-cycle costing, etc.

**NOTE** For this part of ISO 15686 to be used for service life evaluation at the scale of complex products or at the scale of construction works, a guidance document could be necessary.

For an improved understanding of the context of this part of ISO 15686, it is useful to read the other parts, in particular ISO 15686-1, which is the umbrella document of the ISO 15686 series.

Data obtained in accordance with the methodology described in this part of ISO 15686 can be used in any context where appropriate, and specifically to obtain reference or estimated service life data as described in ISO 15686-8.

Predictions can be based on evidence from previous use, on comparisons with the known service life of similar components, on tests of degradation in specific conditions or on a combination of these. Ideally, a prediction will be given in terms of the service life as a function of the in-use condition. In any case, the dependence of the service life on the in-use condition will be quantified in a suitable way. The reliability of the predicted service life of a component (PSLC) will depend on the evidence it is based on.

The methods described in the ISO 15686 series are based on work carried out in many countries. In general terms, they are a development of the current standards on durability published by the Architectural Institute of Japan, the British Standards Institution (BSI), the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), and the Italian Organization for Standardization (UNI). Specifically, this part of ISO 15686 is an extension and modification of the RILEM recommendation 64, "Systematic Methodology for Service Life Prediction", developed by RILEM<sup>1)</sup> TC 71-PSL and TC 100-TSL. It also results from the work carried out in the CIB<sup>2)</sup> W080.

1) The International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures.

2) International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation.