Special LCA forum, December 5, 2003 ETH Lausanne / Plenary session

## Ecoinvent Database Methodology

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#### **Synopsis**

- · Data format and Data collection
- Applied Methodology (selected topics)
- · Implementation impact assessment methods
- Access to ecoinvent database
- Results
- Perspectives



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Folie 2

#### EcoSpold: ecoinvent Data format

- Initially derived from SPOLD 97/99
- Adapted to ISO/Technical Specification 14048
- Enables
  - extensive documentation
  - individual determination of allocation factors
  - confidential data management (if required)
- Data format used for
  - LCI raw data,
  - LCI results,

Folie 3

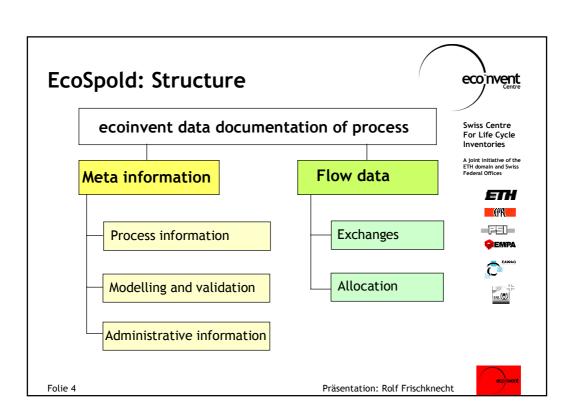
- LCIA results, and
- LCIA methods (characterisation / damage factors).

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#### **EcoSpold Sections: requirements** Unit proc. Impact ass. Area Results Elem. flows ReferenceFunction Always Always **Always Always** Geography Always Always Never Never Technology Always Possible Never Never TimePeriod Always Always Possible Never DataSetInformation Always Always Always Always Representativeness Possible Possible Never Never Always Never Always Always Sources **Validations** Possible Possible Possible Possible DataEntryBy Always Always Possible Always DataGeneratorAndPublication Always Always Never Always Possible Persons Always Always Always **Exchanges** Always Always Never Always Allocations Possible Never Never Never

Folie 5

Folie 6

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**Names Processes / Products** Swiss Centre Name includes (fixed sequence): For Life Cycle Inventories Name of product / service Additional properties Level of value chain ETH Any further detail (PA Examples: -FED-Infrastruc-Name (ID 401) tureProcess (ID662) (ID 403) (ID 493) ammonia, steam reforming, liquid, at plant RER kg no heavy fuel oil, at regional storage RER no kg anhydrite synthetic, at plant СН no kg electricity, medium voltage, production CH, at grid СН no kWh hard coal, at regional storage ZΑ no kg transport, lorry 32t RER no tkm disposal, refinery sludge, 89.5% water, to hazardous waste incineration no kg RER refinery yes unit

#### **Elementary flows**

- Names derived from the list published by SETAC AG "Data Quality and Data Availability"
- category = compartment (air, water, soil, resource)
- subcategory = differenciation within the compartments
   e.g. air:
  - high population density ("Stadt")
  - low population density ("Land")
  - lower stratosphere / upper troposphere (airplanes)
  - unspecified



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EAL (💇)

Folie 7

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# Elementary flows, long-term emissions

- "short-term" emissions: <100 years</li>
- "long-term" emissions (mainly from landfill sites) recorded separately
- Time horizon:
   60'000 years for landfill sites
   80'000 years for Radon-222 emissions from
   Uranium extraction and milling
- Separate subcategory "long-term" for:
  - air / low population density
  - water / ground-
  - water / river-



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#### Procedure data collection

- Data delivered as unit process raw data (exception APME plastics data)
- Connected to product systems in the ecoinvent database
  - -> maximum transparency,
  - -> maximum consistency,
  - -> maximum flexibility (punctual updates, if necessary),
  - -> maximum co-ordination effort.
- More than 2'500 unit processes = more than 2'500 product systems!

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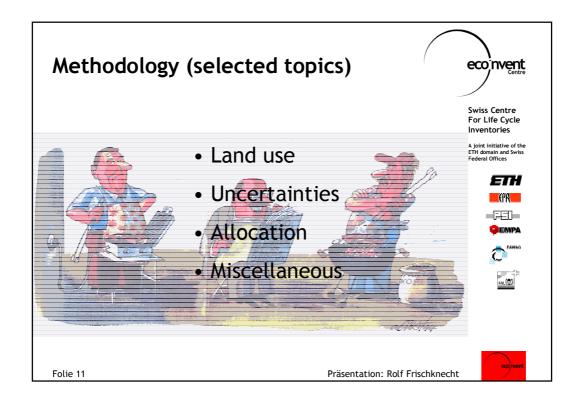
#### Procedure data collection

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		Transport by	Heavy Fuel	of the
		Crude Oil	Oil from	
		Carrier	Refinery	H
	unit	tkm	t	
Requirements & Product:				PΔ
Transport by Crude Oil Carrier	tkm	1	-10'000	WAG.
Heavy Fuel Oil from Refinery	t	-1.80E-06	1	-12
Emissions:				
CO2, Carbon dioxide	g	5.5	180000	
SOX, Sulphur oxides	g	0.13	1000	
NMVOC	g	8.30E-04	500	

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#### Land use aspects

Basis for recording land use in ecoinvent LCIs: results of the LCA discussion forum No. 14 (Sept. 2001)

For assessing the direct influence on ecosystems due to land use, a distinction is made between

- Land transformation e.g., transformation from agricultural land to roads
- Land occupation e.g., a certain surface is used as a road

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Folie 12

#### Land occupation

- Size of the surface
- Duration of use
- Amount of products / services manufactured
- Land quality during the use (CORINE classes)
  e.g., road, industrial area, agricultural land, etc.

Land occupation recorded as  $m^2$  times year  $(m^2a)$  example:

 $0.3~\text{m}^2\text{a}$  "occupation, mineral extraction site" (CORINE 131) per kg gravel

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#### Land transformation

Two transformation steps recorded separately:

- Transformation from state A
- Transformation to state B

Required information:

- Size of the surface & land cover type
- Amount of products / services manufactured
- Default use periods, e.g.:

Industrial area:
roads, dams:
agricultural surfaces (grain, vegetables):
agricultural surfaces (permanent crops):
20-30a

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### Example (fictive): gravel extraction

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Total surface: 10'000m<sup>2</sup> Use period: 20 years

Amount of gravel extracted: 1'000 tons per year

Active Restoration to forest

Diesel consumption for extraction and restoration: 200'000MJ per year (= 200 MJ per ton)

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#### **Example gravel extraction**



			gravel,
			crushed,
			at mine
			t
resource, land	occupation, mineral extraction site	m²a	10
	occupation construction site	m²a	
	transformation, from unknown	m <sup>2</sup>	0.5
	transformation, to mineral extraction site	m2	0.5
	transformation, from mineral extraction site	m2	0.5
	transformation, to forest	m <sup>2</sup>	0.5
resource, in ground	gravel, in ground	t	1
Technosphere input	diesel, burned in building machine	MJ	200
	diesel, burned in building machine	MJ	200
Reference product	gravel, crushed at mine	t	1

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#### **Uncertainties**

- uncertainty distribution and max/min-values recorded for each input/output of a unit process
- default: lognormal distribution (applied in all datasets)
- Where uncertainty information was not available:
   Pedigree-approach (derived from Weidema & Wesnaes '96):
  - reliability,
  - completeness,
  - temporal correlation,
  - geographical correlation,
  - technical correlation,
  - sample size.
  - + basic uncertainty for pollutants and inputs

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Folie 17

#### Criteria Pedigree-Matrix

- Temporal correlation (relative to year 2000):
  - 1: less than 3 years,
  - 2: less than 6 years,
  - 3: less than 10 years,
  - 4: less than 15 years,
  - 5: more than 15 years or age unknown.
- Geographical correlation: data from
  - 1: identical region (e.g. danish data for danish processes),
  - 2: larger region (e.g. Western Europe instead of Sweden),
  - 3: smaller or similar region,
  - 5: unknown or distinctly different region.
  - (e.g. North America instead of Middle East)

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#### Pedigree-approach: **Uncertainty factors for indicators**



Indicator value	1	2	3	4	5	wiss Centre or Life Cycle oventories
Reliability	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.50	joint initiative of the TH domain and Swiss ederal Offices
Completeness	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.20	ETH
Temporal correlation	1.00	1.03	1.10	1.20	1.50	(PA
Geographical correlation	1.00	1.01	1.02		1.10	
Further technical correlation	1.00		1.20	1.50	2.00	CEANNO
Sample size	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.20	FAL (V)
Total uncertainty of one						
pedigree score	1.00	1.07	1.27	1.65	2.56	

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#### Pedigree-approach: **Uncertainty factors for Inputs/Outputs**

Basic uncertainty	
Energy demand [MJ, kWh]	1.05
Transport services [tkm]	2.00
Infrastructure [unit]	3.00
Carbon dioxide in air	1.05
PM2.5 from combustion	3.00
Heavy metals in water	5.00
Radionuclides in water	3.00

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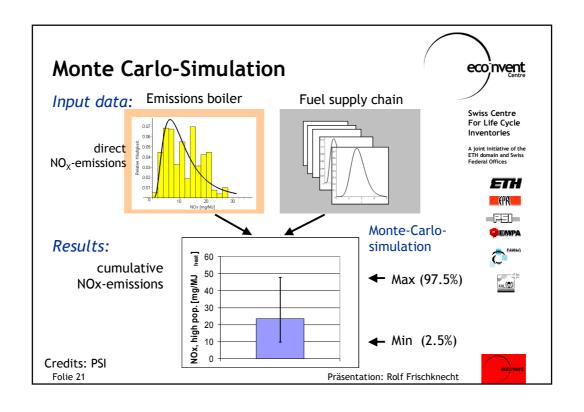


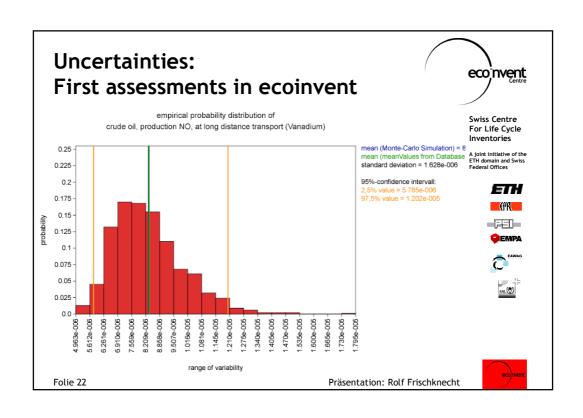




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#### **Allocation**

- Multi-output processes are stored in the database BEFORE allocation
- Input- and output-specific allocation factors, i.e. individual allocation factor allowed per pollutant and input
- Allocation executed after import of dataset into database
  - -> calculation of allocated unit processes
  - -> matrix becomes invertible
- NO System expansion, NO credits

Folie 23

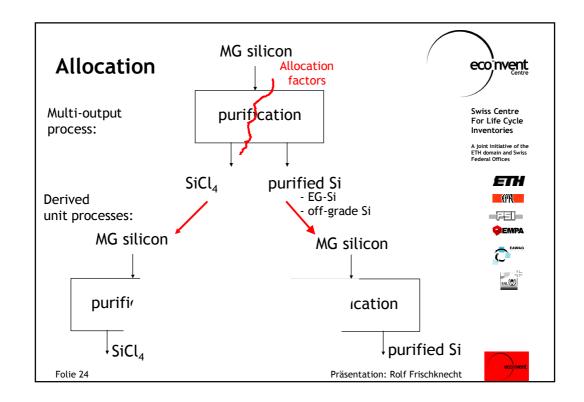
 Cut-off applied for outputs without economic value and wastes for recycling

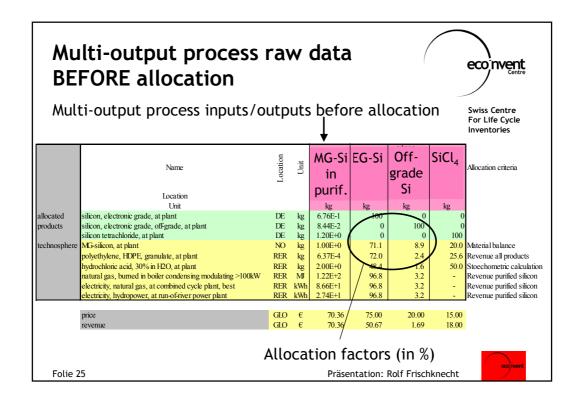


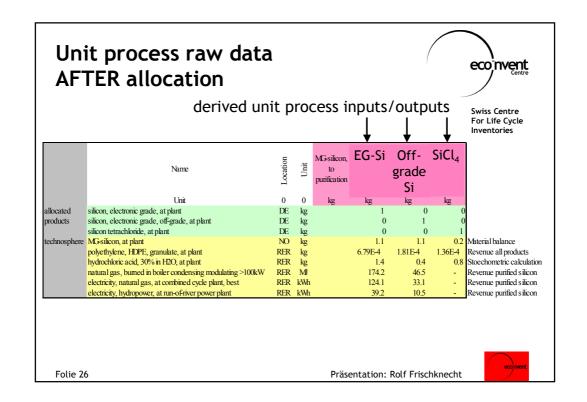












#### Infrastructure requirements

- Infrastructure requirements modelled consequently
- Infrastructure usually modelled as "units", i.e.
  - 1 chemical plant,
  - 1 refinery,
  - 1 airport,
- Often rough estimations, jointly used datasets
- Minimum requirement for infrastructure datasets: land transformation and occupation



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#### Modelling electricity mixes

- · Electricity trade included
- Voltage level considered

Electricity consumption in	Electricity mix applied
from self producer	Inhouse-power plant (mix)
a specific industry branch	mix of industry branch
Great Britain	GB mix including trade
a european country	europ. country's mix including trade
Western Europe	UCTE
Eastern Europe	CENTREL
Northern Europe	NORDEL
Europa	UCTE
North America	UCTE
Asia	UCTE
anywhere	UCTE

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Folie 28

#### Implementation LCIA methods

- No method development within the ecoinvent 2000 project; implementation of existing methods
- Objective: unified application of LCIA methods on ecoinvent LCI data
- Implemented in ecoinvent data v1.01:
  - Cumulative energy demand (CED),
  - Climate change (according to IPCC 2001),
  - Ecological scarcity method 1997
  - Eco-indicator 99 (E,E; H,A; I,I)

Folie 29

- Impact 2002+ (developed by EPFL)
- To be implemented in data v1.1: EDIP, EPS, CML 2001

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#### Implementation LCIA methods

Attribution of factors to LCI results is a real challenge!

- No explicit statements in the methods concerning long-term emissions and subcompartments
  - -> lively and controversial discussions
- Examples of attributions made in ecoinvent data v1.0:
  - factors "unspecified" applied on ALL subcompartments,
  - long-term emissions are included in weighting, if not explicitly excluded by the method (e.g., ei'99, individualist),
  - no extrapolation of factors to "similar" substances,
  - factors for sum parameters are applied on individual species.

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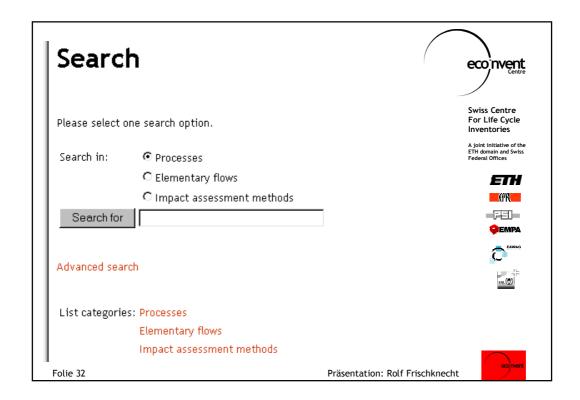


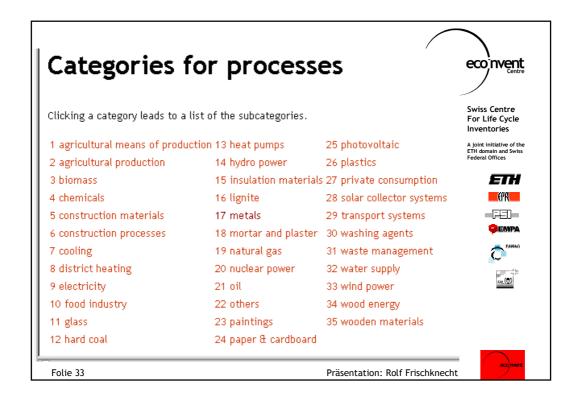


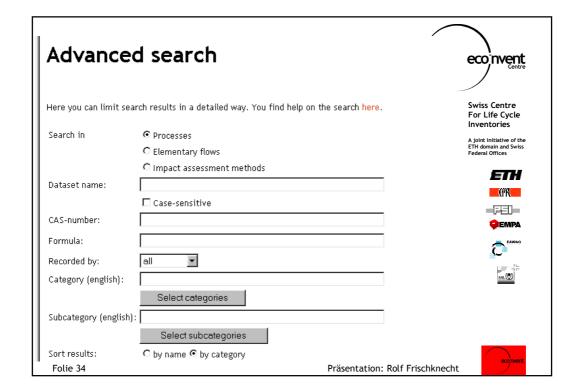
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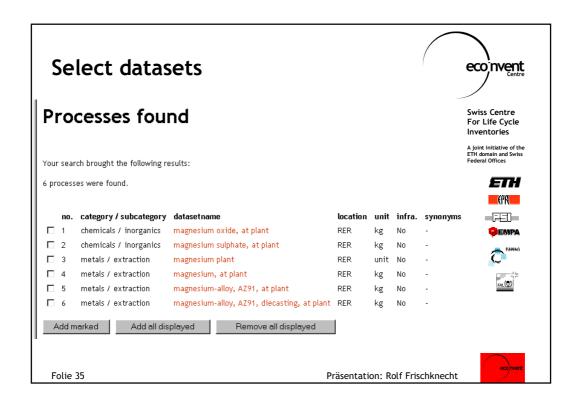


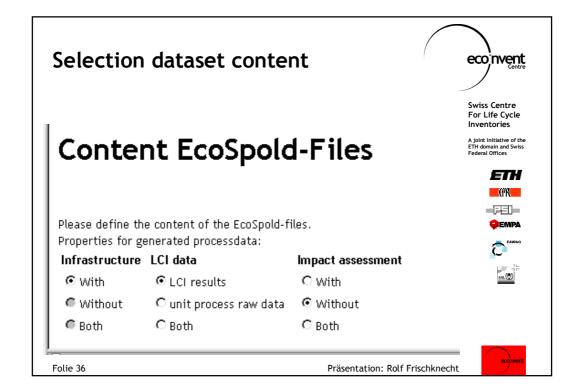
Acce	ss to ecoinvent database	eco nvent
	Login to the ecoinvent database	Swiss Centre For Life Cycle Inventories A joint initiative of the ETH domain and Swiss Federal Offices
	Username: Password: Login Reset	FTH (PA FE) PEMPA
	Forgot your password? Fill in your username and press the button.  Send password  You can edit your personal data (requires username / password)  Edituser data	C FAMAGO
	If you have no user name / password yet, please register.	
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#### How to work with ecoinvent data



- Download of individual datasets (max. 5 at once)
- Convert with EcoSpold-Software to Excel (EcoSpold Software available on <a href="www.ecoinvent.ch">www.ecoinvent.ch</a>)
- · Perform LCAs in Excel

OR (strongly recommended)

- commercial LCA Software tool, that include ecoinvent data v1.0 (like Emis, GaBi, KCL, PEMS, Regis, SimaPro, Team, Umberto)
- During the Apéro:
  - -> presentation of LCA software
  - -> online presentation of ecoinvent database

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# Comparison of results ecoinvent data v1.0 vs. LCI energy systems 1996



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# Differences LCIA-results ecoinvent v1.0 vs. ETHZ/PSI`96



Energy	UBP'97	El'99 (H,A)	GWP 100a
electricity CH	18.0%	-16.8%	-9.9%
electricity UCTE	3.9%	-11.5%	-9.1%
light fuel oil	-16.0%	3.1%	-0.9%
petrol	-23.5%	-1.4%	-17.5%
natural gas	-23.4%	-4.0%	-33.8%
hard coal	-1.0%	-42.9%	2.1%

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Folie 40

#### **Differences LCIA-results** ecoinvent v1.0 vs. ETHZ/PSI \ 96



Materials	UBP'97	El'99 (H,A)	GWP 100a
steel low alloyed	74.7%	84.1%	-39.5%
concrete	152.3%	343.0%	-11.1%
copper	56.5%	97.2%	-70.1%
platinum	18.6%	23.1%	9.3%
chlorine	29.8%	22.7%	8.2%
organic chemicals	-16.7%	126.1%	-8.5%

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#### **Trends**

- Scores of energy supply systems tend to be lower
- Scores of material extraction and supply tend to be higher
  - -> new in-depth analysis of extraction and refining processes including production wastes
  - -> energy related environmental burdens show lower relevance
- -> Parallel sessions will go more deeply into selected topics



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Folie 42

#### ecoinvent co-operations

· Germany:

LCI network (Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe)

National LCI Database (G. Norris, Boston)

• EU:

LCA Database Initiative (T. Rydberg, Europ. Commission, Ispra) COST-Action 530, working group Database

• International:

Life Cycle Initiative (UNEP/SETAC, Paris/Brussels)

• Japan (Contacts to be established): LCA database initiatives

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#### **Future work**

- Database system:
  - International harmonisation of Data(exchange)format
  - Inclusion of additional features (e.g. uncertainty information with LCIA methods, Monte Carlo simulation including LCIA)
- Database contents:
  - LCIs of products/services in further economic sectors (e.g. mechanical engineering, electronics, metal ore extraction) and economies (Northern America, Asia)
  - share the LCI work internationally (?)
- · Impact assessment methods:
  - explicit consideration of long-term emissions
  - further differentiation of compartments (such as high/low pop. dens.)
- ecoinvent Centre:
  - Consolidation/Extension of scope of the Swiss LCI Centre



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