

#### **Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories**

A joint initiative of the ETH domain and Swiss Federal Offices

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# Land occupation and land transformation in life cycle inventories

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slide 2, www.ecoinvent.ch





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#### slide 3, www.ecoinvent.ch

Challenges

Presentation: Niels Jungbluth

#### Flexible inventory items required

reached yet for a method

(ecoinvent 2000) started two years ago

- Different approaches for inventory modelling ۲
- Harmonisation and actualisation of Swiss LCI database •

New findings in land use impact assessment, but no consensus



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## **Environmental impacts**

• Increase of land competition

Impacts on

- Biodiversity
- Life support function
- Man-made environment



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#### Focus in ecoinvent are impacts on biodiversity

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### Land cover nomenclature

Approach based on CORINE land cover classes:

- 121: industrial area
- 131: mineral extraction site
- 132: dump site
- 21: arable
- 22: permanent crop
- 31: forest
- etc.



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## **Transformation - occupation**

Distinction for two types of intervention:

- Land transformation
  - e.g., conversion of agricultural land to built up land
- Land occupation
  - e.g., covering with buildings and thus influence of the occupation on the biodiversity of the used land





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## Land occupation

- Surface area
- Duration of occupation
- Amount of products / services manufactured / delivered
- Land quality during occupation e.g., road, industrial area, arable land, etc.

Land occupation recorded as

m<sup>2</sup> times year per unit output

Example:

0.3 m<sup>2</sup>a occupation, mineral extraction site (CORINE 131) per kg gravel



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## Land transformation





#### > Main difficulty: Definition of reference state, quite often unknown

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#### slide 10, www.ecoinvent.ch

#### Presentation: Niels Jungbluth



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## Land transformation

occurs

- <u>Before</u> an artificial process (road, power plant construction, agriculture, forestry, etc.)
- <u>During</u> an artificial process (lignite open cast mining)
- <u>After</u> an artificial process
  (conversion to another industrial use, active restoration, natural succession)

If change or restoration is not foreseeable (e.g., roads, hydroelectric power plants): No land transformation at the end of its initial use



## Land transformation inventory

Two directions are recorded:

- Land transformation from state A
- Land transformation to state B

#### Information required:

- Amount of surface & land cover types
- Amount of products / services manufactured / delivered



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#### **Depreciation period for transformation**

Time period for which land transformation is made
 => defines amount of products / services
 => standard "lifetimes" for ecoinvent if duration is not known

50a

100a

80a

- Examples:
  - Industrial areas:
  - roads, railways:
  - agriculture (arable crops): 1a
  - agriculture (permanent crops): 20-30a
  - forestry:



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### **Example: Gravel extraction**

- total surface: 10'000m<sup>2</sup>
- site lifetime: 20 year
- gravel extracted : 1'000 tons per year
- duration active restoration: 2 years
- Diesel consumption:
  - extraction: 200'000 MJ/year
  - restoration: 40'000 MJ



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### **Example: Gravel extraction**



			unit proce	LCI result	
			gravel,	restauration,	gravel,
			crushed, at	gravel	crushed, at
			mine		mine
			t	m	t
resource, land	occupation, mineral extraction site	m²a	10		10
	occupation construction site	m²a		2	1
	transformation, from unknown	m <sup>2</sup>	0.5		0.5
	transformation, to resource extraction	m²	0.5		0.5
	transformation, from resource extraction	m <sup>2</sup>		1	0.5
	transformation, to forest	m <sup>2</sup>		1	0.5
resource, in ground	gravel, in ground	t	1		1
Technosphere inputs	restauration, gravel extraction	m <sup>2</sup>	0.5		0.5
	diesel, burned in building machine	MJ	200	4	202
Reference product	gravel, crushed at mine	kg	1		1
	restauration, gravel extraction	$m^2$		1	

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### **Example: Gravel extraction**



			unit process raw data		LCI result
			gravel, crushed, at	restauration, gravel	gravel, crushed, at
			mine	extraction	mine
			t	m²	t
resource, land	occupation, mineral extraction site	m²a	10		10
	occupation construction site	m²a		2	1
	transformation, from unknown	m²	0.5		0.5
	transformation, to resource extraction	<b>m2</b>	0.5		0.5
	transformation, from resource extraction	<b>m2</b>		1	0.5
	transformation, to forest	m <sup>2</sup>		1	0.5
resource, in ground	gravel, in ground	t	1		1
Technosphere inputs	restauration, gravel extraction	m <sup>2</sup>	0.5		0.5
	diesel, burned in building machine	MJ	200	4	202
Reference product	gravel, crushed at mine	kg	1		1
	restauration, gravel extraction	lm <sup>2</sup>		1	

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#### LCI result Example , excerpt : Solar and Wood heating

		heat, at
		solar+wood
		heating, flat plate,
		one-family house,
		CH
	Unit	MJ
		0
Occupation, forest, intensive, normal	m2a	4.08E-2
Occupation, industrial area	m2a	1.55E-4
Occupation, traffic area, road embankment	m2a	4.09E-4
Transformation, from arable, non-irrigated	m2	5.03E-5
Transformation, from forest, extensive	m2	3.43E-4
Transformation, from unknown	m2	1.15E-5
Transformation, to arable, non-irrigated	m2	5.03E-5
Transformation, to forest, intensive, normal	m2	3.39E-4
Transformation, to industrial area	m2	7.48E-6

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## Damage factors, Eco-indicator 99

Damage factors for occupation Positive factors for "transformation to …" Negative factors for "transformation from …"

Average factor for "unknown"

		eco-indicator 99, (H,A)
		ecosystem
		land
		occupation
		points
Occupation, forest, intensive, normal	m2a	0.00858
Occupation, industrial area	m2a	0.0655
Occupation, traffic area, road embankment	m2a	0.0655
Transformation, from arable, non-irrigated	m2	-2.68
Transformation, from forest, extensive	m2	-0.257
Transformation, from unknown	m2	-2.24
Transformation, to arable, non-irrigated	m2	2.68
Transformation, to forest, intensive, normal	m2	0.257
Transformation, to industrial area	m2	1.96



#### Results: LCIA (EI'99), land use Example: Solar and Wood heating





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"Transformation, from" and "transformation, to" are separated

- 41 different land use classes (nomenclature based on CORINE land cover classes)
- Methodology open for the use of different impact assessment approaches
- Land use type before occupation is difficult to determine

Summary

Transformation and occupation are separated



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