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International Workshop on Quality of LCI data 2003
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Comparison of different approaches how to deal with cumulative LCI data in a unit process database

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Challenges

- Quality guidelines for ecoinvent require
 - data on a unit process basis
 - full range of elementary flows
 - full linkage to background data
 - standardized assumptions for infrastructure, transports, waste models, allocation, etc.
- Problems with inventory data published in a cumulative format
 - Important modelling questions cannot be harmonized
 - No possibility to use standard background data, e.g. for transports, electricity use
 - No update for new developments (e.g. emission control for lorries)



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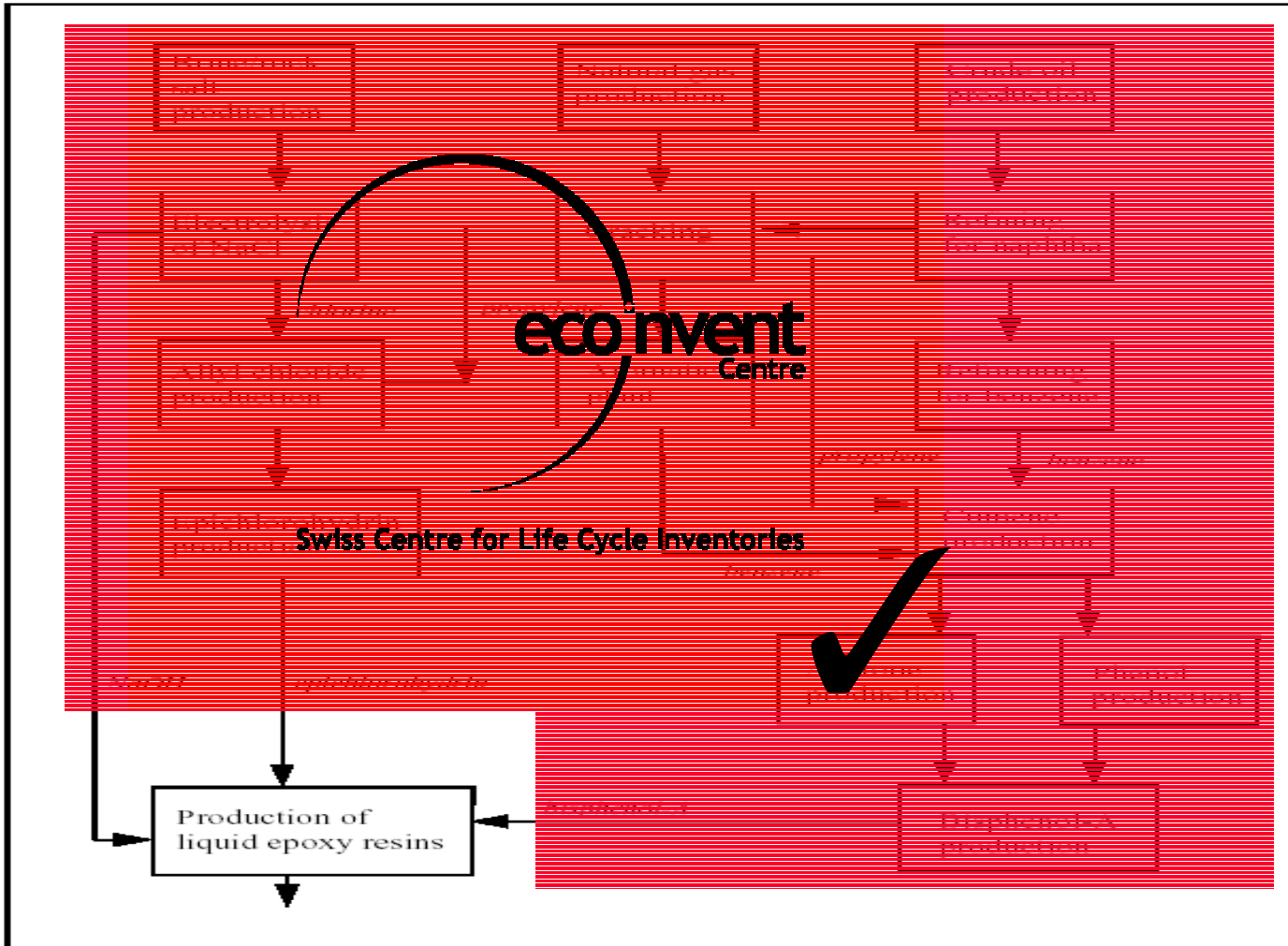


Life cycle for epoxy resin



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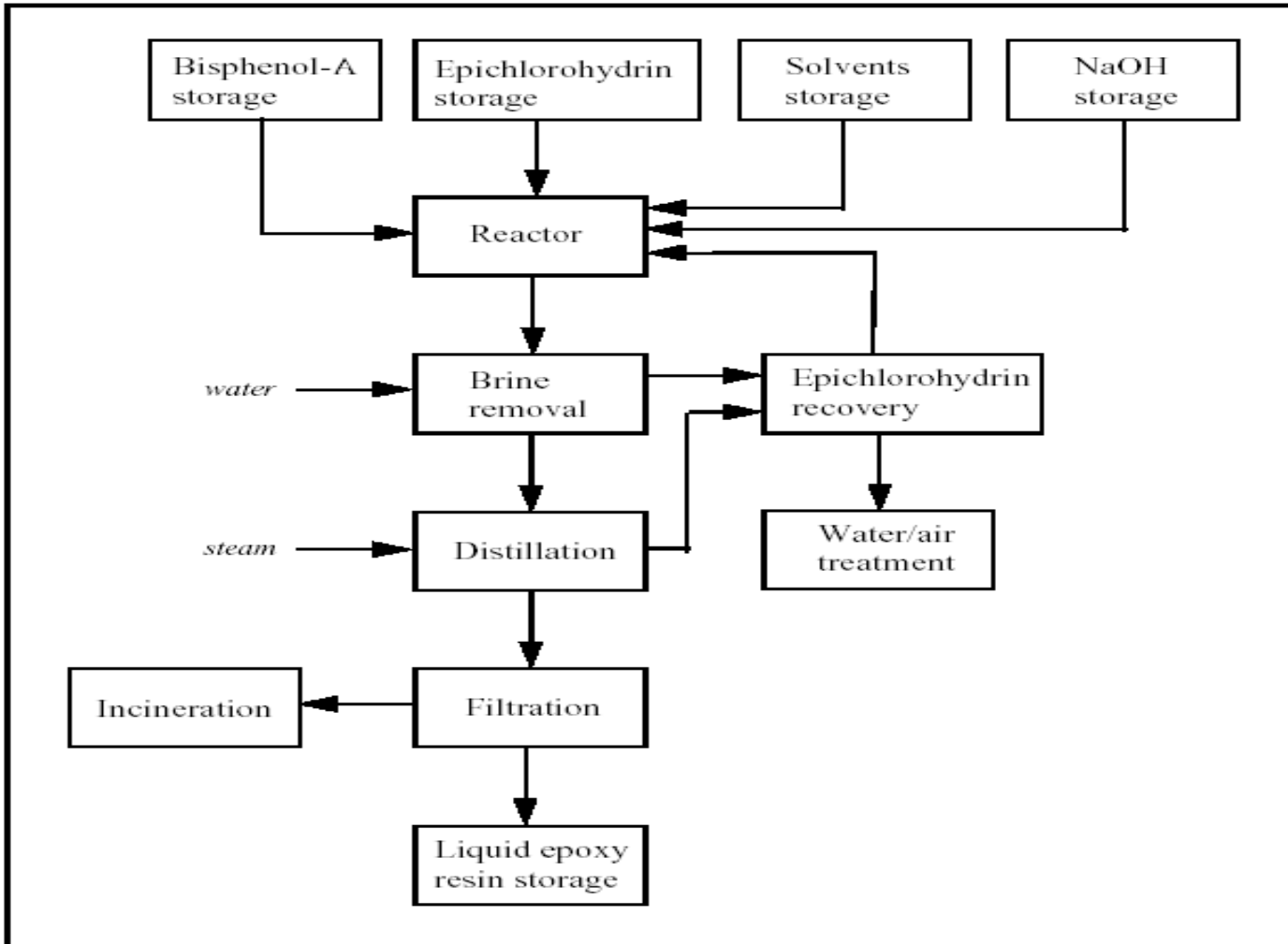


Missing process data



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Example APME data



Gross air emissions in mg arising from the production of
1kg liquid epoxy resin

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Emission (mg)	Fuel production	Fuel use	Transport	Process operation
Dust	5'500	2'800	21	7'100
CO2	1'600'000	3'600'000	34'000	650'000
N2O	<1	<1	-	-

First approach (aggregated data)



Name	Location	Infrastructure	Process	Unit	
					<i>epoxy resin, liquid, at plant</i>
					<i>RER</i>
					<i>0</i>
					<i>kg</i>
disposal, hard coal mining waste tailings, in surface backfill	GLO	0		kg	3.00E-1
Oil, crude, in ground	-	-		kg	6.70E-1
Carbon dioxide, fossil	-	-		kg	5.90E+0
Dinitrogen monoxide	-	-		kg	5.00E-7

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(...)

- All data are directly taken from the publication
- Data <1 estimated with 0.5
- Only waste disposal linked to background processes
- No uncertainty ranges



Second approach (disaggregated data)



Name	Location	Infrastructure	Process	Unit	ecoinvent Centre
					epoxy resin, liquid, disaggregated data, at plant
					RER
					0
					kg
electricity, medium voltage, production	UCTE	0	kWh	2.19E+0	
heavy fuel oil, burned in power plant	RER	0	MJ	1.10E+1	
disposal, municipal solid waste, 22.9% water, to sanitary landfill	CH	0	kg	2.98E-1	
transport, lorry 32t	RER	0	tkm	6.06E+1	
Carbon dioxide, fossil	-	-	kg	6.50E-1	

(...)

- Linkage of data to background processes (e.g. fuel oil use)
- Disposal of process specific wastes linked to background processes
- Process specific emissions from publication, other emissions from database
- Own assumptions for infrastructure and transports
- No uncertainty ranges

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Third approach (stoichiometric calculation)



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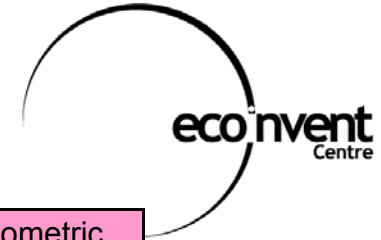
bisphenol A, powder, at plant	epichlorhydrin, at plant	sodium hydroxide, 50% in H ₂ O, production mix, at plant
RER kg	RER kg	RER kg
0.83	0.33	0.14

- Use of 3 pre-products in the stoichiometric ratio
- No process specific data for: yield, emissions, energy uses, infrastructure, process wastes, etc.
- Uncertainty can be assessed

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Inventory Results (excerpt)



	Unit	aggregated kg	disaggregated kg	stoichiometric kg
cumulative energy demand	MJ-Eq	125.0	290.0	125.9
Land occupation	m2a	0.003	0.168	0.053
Carbon dioxide, fossil	kg	5.92	15.63	4.26
Nitrogen oxides	kg	0.035	0.093	0.013

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- Fossil energy use and CO2 much higher for disaggregated data
- Lower distances for transports seem to be used by APME
- Land use is much lower for aggregated data
- Only from waste disposal, but no direct data available
- NOx emissions higher for disaggregated data
- Emissions from transport and differing assumptions for combustion?
- For stoichiometric calculated emissions are sometimes higher, energy is similar

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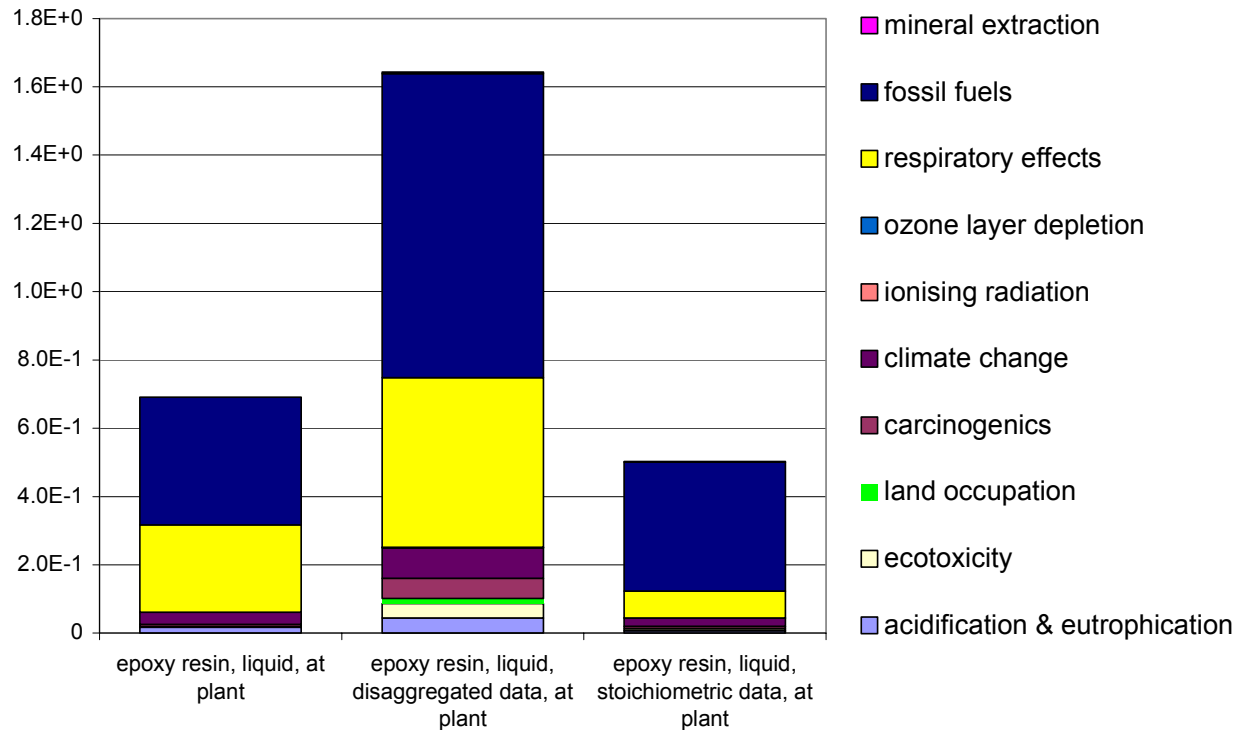


Impact Assessment (EI'99 H,A)



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➤ Main difference: Energy use, respiratory effects (NOx)

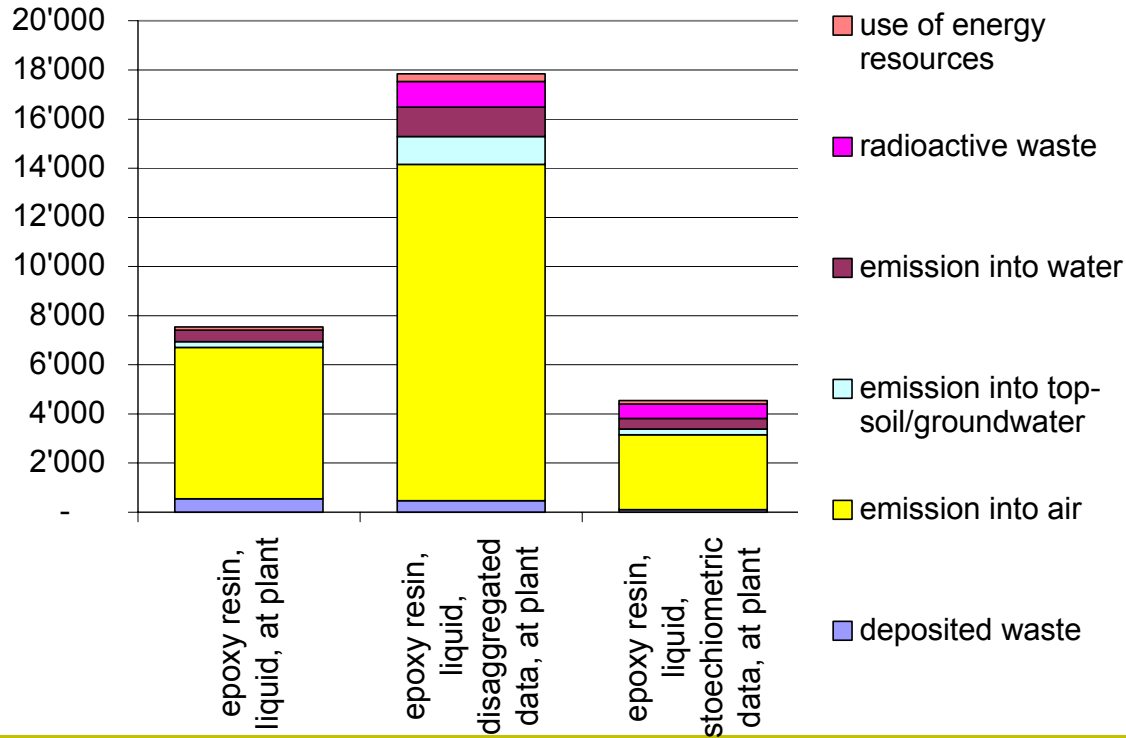


Impact Assessment (ecological scarcity 97)



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➤ Main difference: NOx emissions, radioactive waste

Summary

- No good solution for the integration of cumulative data
- Cumulative data might neglect important aspects
- Disaggregated data get a poor quality rating because important aspects like type of combustion, transport device, etc. are not known, assumptions might be wrong
- Stoichiometric data might miss important direct process impacts



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- ecoinvent uses the original cumulated data (first approach)
- It is recommended to use these as background data but not for comparison with materials investigated in detail

Outlook

- Industrial data and averages are an important and necessary part of LCI databases
- Industrial data should be published as far as possible on a unit process base
- Keep confidentiality only where absolute necessary
- Horizontal industry averages for unit processes are no problem
- Vertical accumulation decreases data quality and comparability
- Good examples for industrial databases are e.g. study by European Aluminium Association



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