

20210911 Jesse

## Circularity Accounting Model Data from Life Cycle Inventories

Following are some notes on searching for and finding data sources. This includes my recent searches based on Ling's success. Ling's report is included.

Our model has some similarity to the **Life Cycle Inventory**:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/life-cycle-inventory>

*Life cycle inventory (LCI) is the methodology step that involves creating an inventory of input and output flows for a product system. Such flows include inputs of water, energy, and raw materials, and releases to air, land, and water. The inventory can be based on literature analysis or on process simulation. In the present work, the inventory analysis is based on the Ecoinvent v. 3 database for agricultural and logistic parts and Aspen Plus v. 8.6 software for process design [1]*

If a LCI exists for a product, then we can input that into our Circularity accounting system. We only focus on CO<sub>2</sub>, but an LCI contains information about many factors. A recent format is *ReCiPe2016*: 'a harmonised life cycle impact assessment' [2]

Some LCI data is available (milk [3] for example), and many other products either from individual papers, or from databases (listed following).

### Software for calculating LCI:

LCSoft

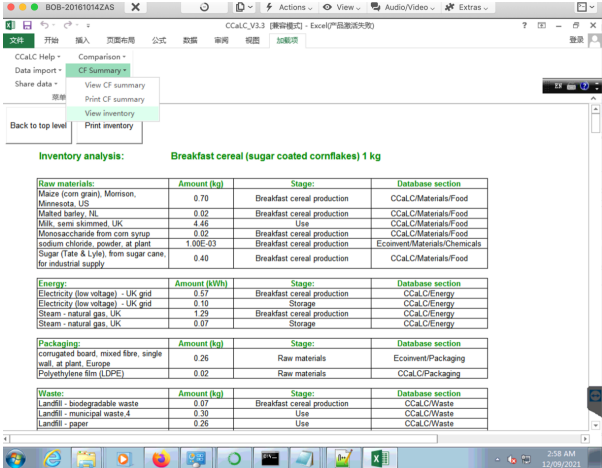
<https://www.pseforspeed.com/>

[lcsoft/](#)

SimaPro7.1

<https://simapro.com/>

CCaLC (research project)



Raw materials:	Amount (kg)	Stage:	Database section
Milze (corn grain), Monison, Minnesota, US	0.79	Breakfast cereal production	CCaLC/Materials/Food
Milze hairy, NL	0.82	Breakfast cereal production	CCaLC/Materials/Food
Milk, semi-skimmed, UK	4.46	Use	CCaLC/Materials/Food
Monosaccharide from corn syrup	0.82	Breakfast cereal production	CCaLC/Materials/Food
Sodium chloride, powder, at plant	3.05E-03	Breakfast cereal production	Ecoinvent/Materials/Chemicals
Sugar (late & Lyle), from sugar cane, for industrial supply	0.40	Breakfast cereal production	CCaLC/Materials/Food

Energy:	Amount (kWh)	Stage:	Database section
Electricity (low voltage) - UK, grid	0.97	Breakfast cereal production	CCaLC/Energy
Electricity (low voltage) - UK, grid	0.19	Storage	CCaLC/Energy
Steam - natural gas, UK	1.29	Breakfast cereal production	CCaLC/Energy
Steam - natural gas, UK	0.97	Storage	CCaLC/Energy

Packaging:	Amount (kg)	Stage:	Database section
Compuled board, mixed fibre, single wall, at plant, Europe	0.26	Raw materials	Ecoinvent/Packaging
Polyethylene film (LDPE)	0.82	Raw materials	CCaLC/Packaging

Waste:	Amount (kg)	Stage:	Database section
Landfill - biodegradable waste	0.97	Breakfast cereal production	CCaLC/Waste
Landfill - municipal waste, 4	0.30	Use	CCaLC/Waste
Landfill - paper	0.26	Use	CCaLC/Waste

## Data repositories (which might also be software)

EcoInvent (see Ling's report following), which it seems most software uses.

Various: <https://simapro.com/licences/#/business>

ESU World Food LCA Database

<http://esu-services.ch/data/fooddata/>

DATASMART Life Cycle Inventory

<https://ltsexperts.com/services/software/datasmart-life-cycle-inventory/>

IDEA v2 Life Cycle Assessment

<http://idea-lca.com/?lang=en>

Accueil

<https://doc.agribalyse.fr/documentation/>

ALCIG - Agricultural Life Cycle Inventory Generator

<https://alcig.quantis-software.com/#/tool>

World Food LCA Database

<https://quantis-intl.com/metrics/databases/wflldb-food/>

SOCIAL HOTSPOTS DATABASE

<http://www.socialhotspot.org/>

There are similar circular diagrams which describe cycles, which are especially clear and used in chemical industry. I think this is a useful paper to look at as a format for our own, although this example is technical, it has the same general goal of exposing externalities and reducing impacts [4]

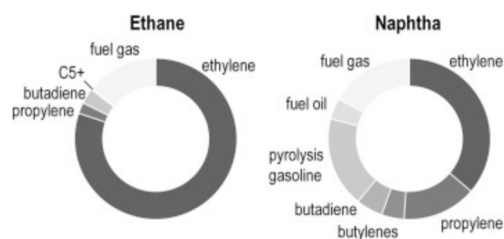


Image is also [4].

From Ling:  
(20210911ES\_Ling\_ Database from organization/institution.pages)

## Database from organization/institution

Life cycle database (<https://ghgprotocol.org/life-cycle-databases>)

- Lists several third-party databases (country, industry...)
- 1. **CEDA - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive** (<https://ghgprotocol.org/Third-Party-Databases/CEDA>) (by VitalMetrics, a US firm)

**Data:** 2014-now, annually updated

**Acquire:** sale services?

- 2. **CCaLC - Carbon Calculations over the Life Cycle of Industrial Activities** (<https://ghgprotocol.org/third-party-databases/CCaLC>) (University of Manchester)

**Data:** 2007-2010, a little out of date?

**Acquire:** email to the chemistry professor for data

Ecoinvent (<https://www.ecoinvent.org/home.html>)

Buy a license?/ if universities have bought

## Carbon reports of companies

- 1. EU carbon market

**Industry of active trading firms:** fossil energy, gas, electric power...

- 2. UK firms

## Carbon/ESG reports: total carbon number/year

Citations - please ignore.

[1] Chapter 4 - Life Cycle Assessment of Sugar Crops and Starch-Based Integrated Biorefineries, P. Vaskan, E. Ruiz Pachón, E. Gnansounou, Editor(s): Edgard Gnansounou, Ashok Pandey, Life-Cycle Assessment of Biorefineries, Elsevier, 2017, Pages 97-146, ISBN 9780444635853, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-63585-3.00004-8>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780444635853000048>)

[2] ReCiPe2016: a harmonised life cycle impact assessment method at midpoint and endpoint level  
TY - JOUR

AU - Huijbregts, Mark A. J.

AU - Steinmann, Zoran J. N.

AU - Elshout, Pieter M. F.

AU - Stam, Gea

AU - Verones, Francesca

AU - Vieira, Marisa

AU - Zijp, Michiel

AU - Hollander, Anne

AU - van Zelm, Rosalie

PY - 2017

DA - 2017/02/01

TI - ReCiPe2016: a harmonised life cycle impact assessment method at midpoint and endpoint level

JO - The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment

SP - 138

EP - 147

VL - 22

IS - 2

AB - Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) translates emissions and resource extractions into a limited number of environmental impact scores by means of so-called characterisation factors. There are two mainstream ways to derive characterisation factors, i.e. at midpoint level and at endpoint level. To further progress LCIA method development, we updated the ReCiPe2008 method to its version of 2016. This paper provides an overview of the key elements of the ReCiPe2016 method.

SN - 1614-7502

UR - <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11367-016-1246-y>

DO - 10.1007/s11367-016-1246-y

ID - Huijbregts2017

ER -

[3] Towards a contribution to sustainable management of a dairy supply chain

<https://www.scielo.br/j/prod/a/dBq3X6QfR3z3bHW6H8rmP8J/?lang=en&format=pdf>

[4] Comparison of Attributional and Consequential Life-Cycle Assessments in Chemical Manufacturing. Sean E DeRosa and David T Allen, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, United States. < <https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/B9780124095489100697?token=A8B202465567D135732001C111531A8A27A61AF971AE977C01C91126BD303D58B1FAFF064FD4850C92C86F2A2FB17214&originRegion=us-east-1&originCreation=20210911203509> > not sure if the link will work though.