

Contract No. 285490

EeBGuide

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT ACTION

EeB.ENV.2011.3.1.5-2

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PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (incl. the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (incl. the Commission Services)	

What is EeBGuide?

The European research project “EeBGuide” develops metrics and guidance for the preparation of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies for energy-efficient buildings and building products. Ongoing research under the framework of the Energy Efficient Building European Initiative creates technologies for an energy-efficient Europe. LCA is used to assess the environmental benefits of new technologies. The EeBGuide manuals and guidance will support LCA practitioners to obtain comparative results in their work.

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Disclaimer

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Executive Summary

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative (EeBGuide) is a European Commission funded project aiming to produce expert guidance for conducting Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies for energy-efficient buildings and building products under the framework of Energy-efficient Building European Initiative (E2B EI). The EeBGuide guidance document will provide a common methodology supporting reliable assessment and comparison of new efficient buildings and products. It will support LCA practitioners in industry and research.

In order to ensure acceptance by LCA practitioners, the EeBGuide was developed with a strong focus on applicability and a high level of operational guidance. As part of this goal, EeBGuide provides training materials and training courses.

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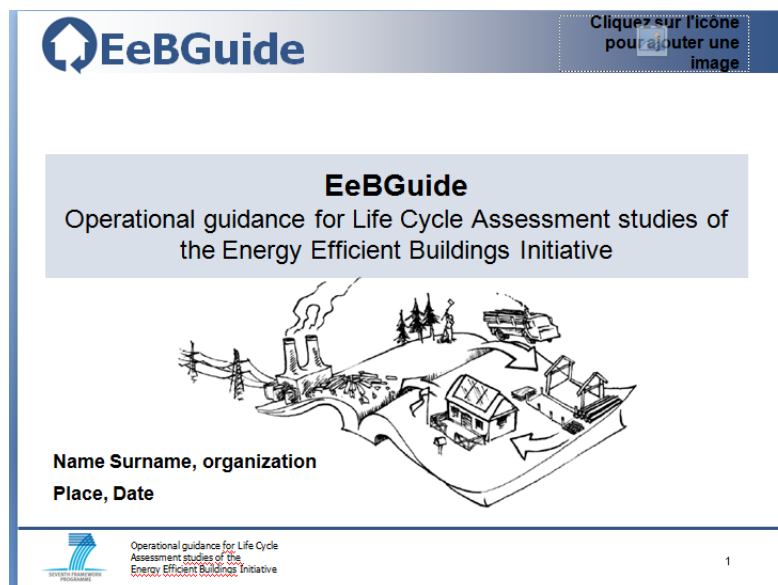
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Training materials in three languages

EeBGuide training materials were developed in English (EN) and then translated in Spanish (SP) and French (FR) to be able to give training courses in Spain and in France in October 2012. They may be possibly translated in German after the project ends. All the training materials will be available on the website (www.eebguide.eu).

Overview of the training materials (EN):



❖ **Introduction to EeBGuide**

- *Life Cycle Assessment Studies in the construction sector.*
- *LCA studies within E2B EI / EeB PPP.*
- *EeBGuide within the European context of sustainable construction.*
- *Who is addressed by the EeBGuide?*

❖ **Methodological approach**

- *Identification of important aspects.*
- *Procedure for choosing provisions.*
- *EeBGuide provisions: strictness vs. flexibility.*
- *Use of three study types: screening, simplified and complete LCA*
- *Use of a baseline scenario.*

❖ ***How to use the guidance document***

- *Structure of the guidance document.*
- *Reporting templates.*
- *Compliance with EeBGuide.*
- *Service life planning.*

----- **Part: General LCA** -----

❖ ***General provisions and guidance***

- *Goal definition.*
- *Scope definition.*
- *Life Cycle Inventory Analysis.*
- *Life Cycle Impact Assessment.*
- *Interpretation.*
- *Reporting.*

----- **Part A: Products** -----

❖ ***Provisions and guidance for Products***

- *General aspects for products.*
- *Module A: product and construction process stages.*
- *Module B: use stage.*
- *Module C: end-of-life stage.*
- *Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.*

❖ ***Application in case studies for Products***

- *Common building product.*
- *EeB product.*

----- **Part B: Buildings** -----

❖ ***Provisions and guidance for Buildings***

- *General aspects for buildings.*
- *Module A: product and construction process stages.*
- *Module B: use stage.*
- *Module C: end-of-life stage.*
- *Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.*

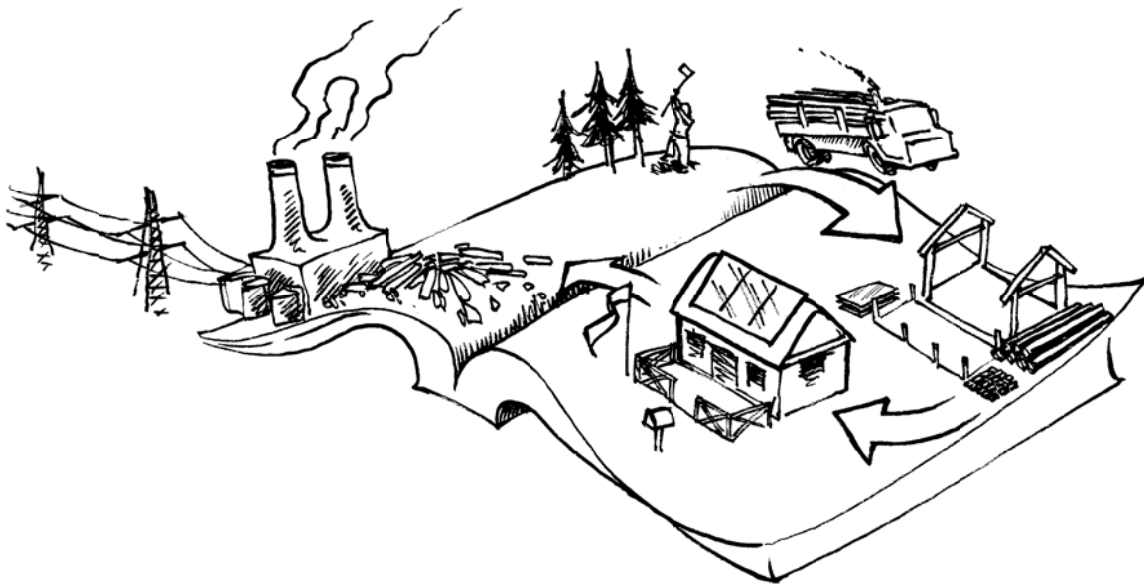
❖ ***Application in case studies for Buildings***

- *New building.*
- *Existing building.*

❖ **Perspectives and Conclusions**

Attachment

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative



This document gives guidance and defines methods and provisions to conduct Life Cycle Assessment studies within the framework of the Energy Efficient Building European Initiative (E2B EI). It is intended for the use by LCA practitioners within research projects of the E2B Public Private Partnership.

EeBGuide

Guía operativa para estudios de Análisis de Ciclo de Vida en la iniciativa de edificios energéticamente eficientes



Cátedra UNESCO de Ciclo de Vida y Cambio Climático (ESCI-UPF)

Barcelona, octubre de 2012

Descripción del curso (1/4)

❖ Contexto

- La EeBGuide pretende ofrecer reglas de cálculo para el desarrollo de estudios de Análisis de Ciclo de Vida (ACV) de edificios y productos energéticamente eficientes.
- Proyecto financiado por la Comisión Europea bajo su 7º Programa Marco para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Tecnológico.
- Socios del proyecto:



Descripción del curso (2/4)

❖ Contexto

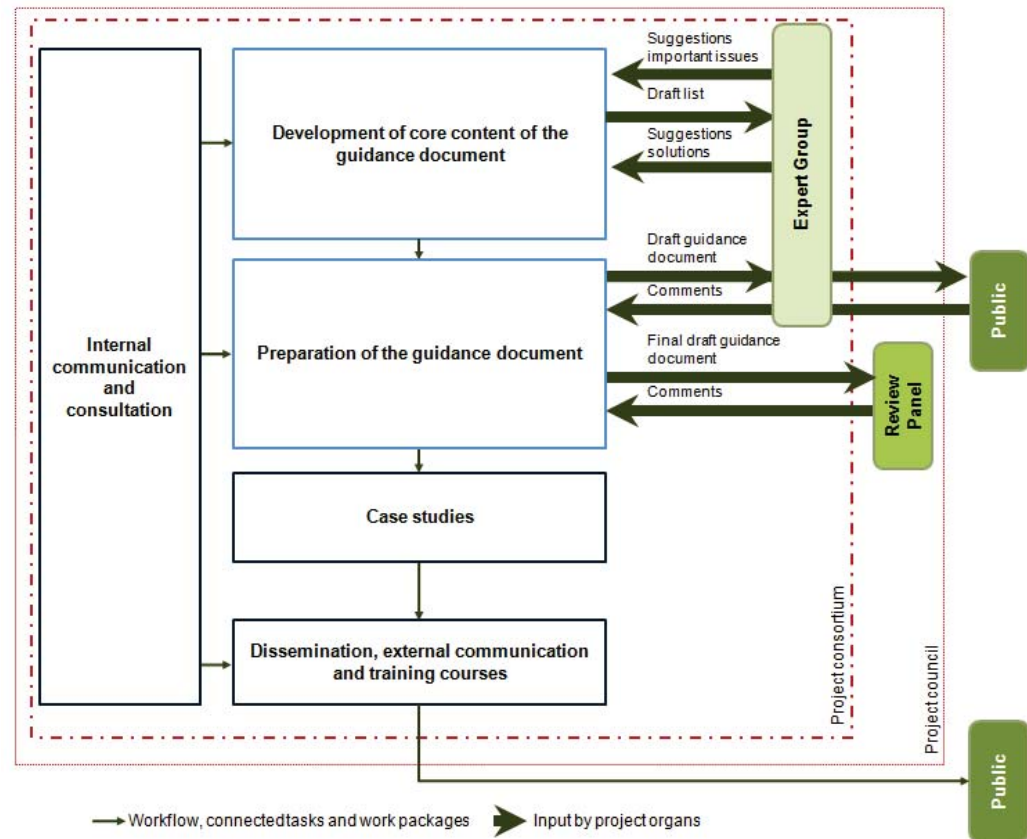
- EeBGuide proporciona y define métodos y disposiciones sobre cómo llevar a cabo estudios de ACV en el marco de la Energy Efficient Building European Initiative (E2B EI) (iniciativa europea de edificación energéticamente eficiente).
- La guía se orienta principalmente a usuarios de ACV que trabajen en proyectos de investigación de la E2B Public Private Partnership (PPP) (asociación pública-privada).



Descripción del curso (3/4)

Contexto

- La guía ha sido desarrollada con un fuerte enfoque en su aplicabilidad. Por ello, partes interesadas y expertos en ACV han participado en su desarrollo.



Descripción del curso (4/4)

❖ **Objetivo**

- Diseminación de los contenidos de la EeBGuide entre las partes interesadas a nivel de la Unión Europea y a nivel internacional.
- Formación a profesionales y potenciales usuarios sobre la aplicación de la EeBGuide en el desarrollo de estudios de ACV de edificios y productos de la construcción.

❖ **Público objetivo**

- Analistas y potenciales usuarios del ACV en los campos de la investigación y la industria.

❖ **Método**

- Explicación y discusión de ejemplos.

Contenidos del curso (1/4)

❖ **Introducción a la EeBGuide**

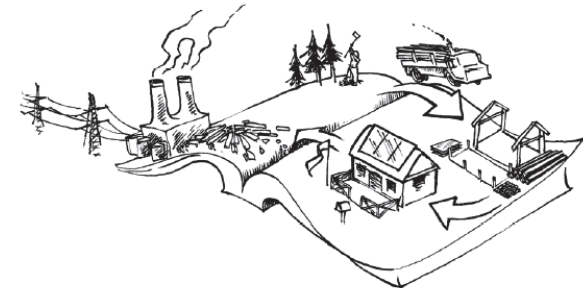
- Estudios de Análisis de Ciclo de Vida en el sector de la construcción.
- Estudios de ACV en la iniciativa E2B EI / EeB PPP.
- EeBGuide en el contexto europeo de construcción sostenible.
- ¿A quién se dirige EeBGuide?

❖ **Aproximación metodológica**

- Identificación de aspectos importantes.
- Proceso para seleccionar disposiciones.
- Disposiciones EeBGuide: rigor vs flexibilidad.
- Tres tipos de estudio: exploratorio, simplificado y completo
- Uso del escenario de referencia.

❖ **Cómo utilizar el documento de guía**

- Estructura.
- Plantillas de informes.
- Cumplimiento con EeBGuide.
- Planificación de la vida útil.

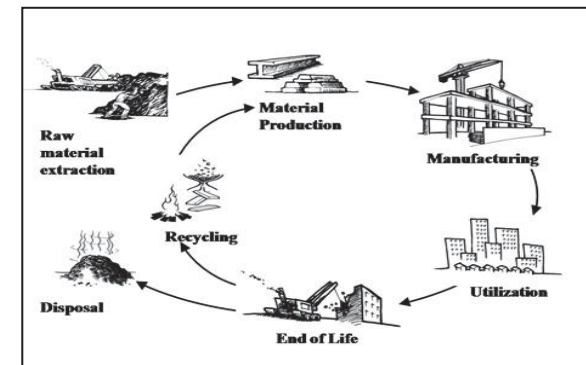


Contenidos del curso (2/4)

----- Parte: ACV General -----

❖ Orientaciones y disposiciones generales

- Definición de objetivos.
- Definición del alcance.
- Análisis de Inventario de Ciclo de Vida.
- Evaluación de Impacto de Ciclo de Vida.
- Interpretación.
- Informe.



Contenidos del curso (3/4)

----- Parte B: Productos -----

- ❖ **Orientaciones y disposiciones para productos**
 - Aspectos generales para productos.
 - Módulo A: etapas de producto y proceso constructivo.
 - Módulo B: etapa de uso.
 - Módulo C: etapa de fin de vida.
 - Módulo D: beneficios y cargas más allá de los límites del sistema.

- ❖ **Aplicación en casos de estudio para productos**
 - Producto de la construcción común.
 - Producto para la eficiencia energética en la edificación.



Contenidos del curso (4/4)

----- Parte B: Edificios -----

- ❖ **Orientaciones y disposiciones para productos**
 - Aspectos generales para edificios.
 - Módulo A: etapas de producto y proceso constructivo.
 - Módulo B: etapa de uso.
 - Módulo C: etapa de fin de vida.
 - Módulo D: beneficios y cargas más allá de los límites del sistema.

- ❖ **Aplicación en casos de estudio para edificios**
 - Nuevos edificios.
 - Edificios existentes.



❖ **Perspectivas y Conclusiones**

Contenidos

- I. **Introducción**
- II. Aproximación metodológica
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales
- V. Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos
- VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos
- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios
- VIII. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre edificios
- IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas



I. Introducción a EeBGuide

- ❖ Estudios de ACV en el sector de la construcción
- ❖ Estudios de ACV en la iniciativa E2B EI / EeB PPP
- ❖ EeBGuide en el contexto europeo de construcción sostenible
- ❖ ¿A quién se dirige EeBGuide?



Estudios de ACV en el sector de la construcción (1/2)

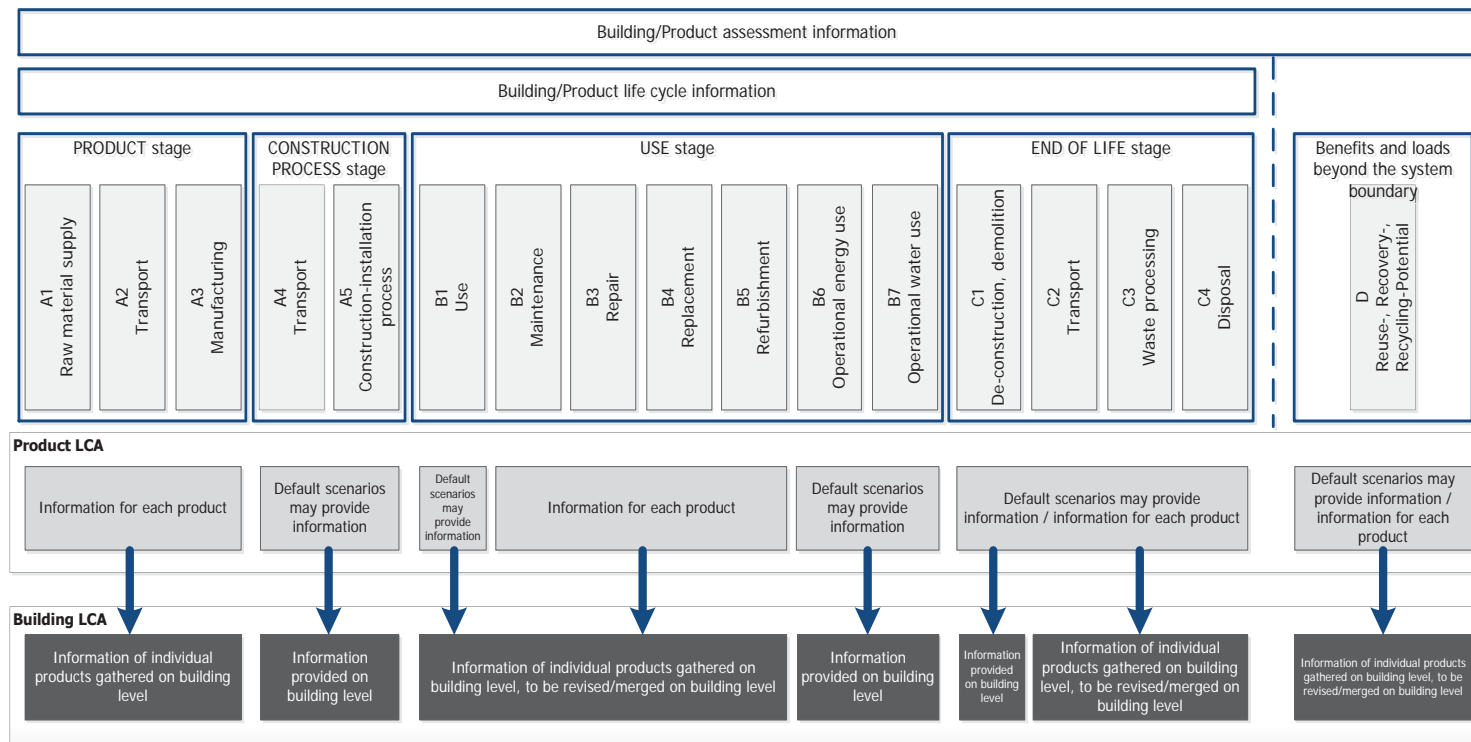
❖ Fuentes de reglas y orientaciones para el analista de ACV:

- ISO 14040 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.
- ISO 14044 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
- International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD) Handbook.
- EN 15804 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.
- EN 15978 – Sustainability of construction works – Assessment of environmental performance of buildings – Calculation method.

EeBGuide adopta las recomendaciones y definiciones del manual ILCD y las adapta al sector de la construcción, fusionándolas con las normas EN 15804 y EN 15978.

Estudios de ACV en el sector de la construcción (2/2)

- ❖ Se sigue el principio de modularidad propuesto por el CEN TC 350 (Sustainability of construction works):



Estudios de ACV en la iniciativa E2B EI / EeB PPP

El ACV se puede utilizar para:

- ❖ **Análisis de tecnologías ya desarrolladas:**
 - Asegurar que se dispone de la información necesaria dentro de los paquetes de trabajo de desarrollo de la tecnología.
 - Discutir y fijar objetivos realistas para el estudio de ACV que sean acordes a los recursos disponibles.
 - Definir un paquete de trabajo independiente para el estudio de ACV, mientras que la recogida la información necesaria puede estar incluida en otros paquetes de trabajo.
- ❖ **Herramienta para la toma de decisiones durante el desarrollo de tecnologías:**
 - Integrar el paquete de trabajo de ACV como parte del desarrollo de la tecnología.
 - Enfoque iterativo: la mejora gradual de la precisión de los datos llevará a resultados más significativos.
 - Para obtener buenos resultados se requieren flexibilidad por parte de todos los actores y el uso de procesos de desarrollo innovadores.

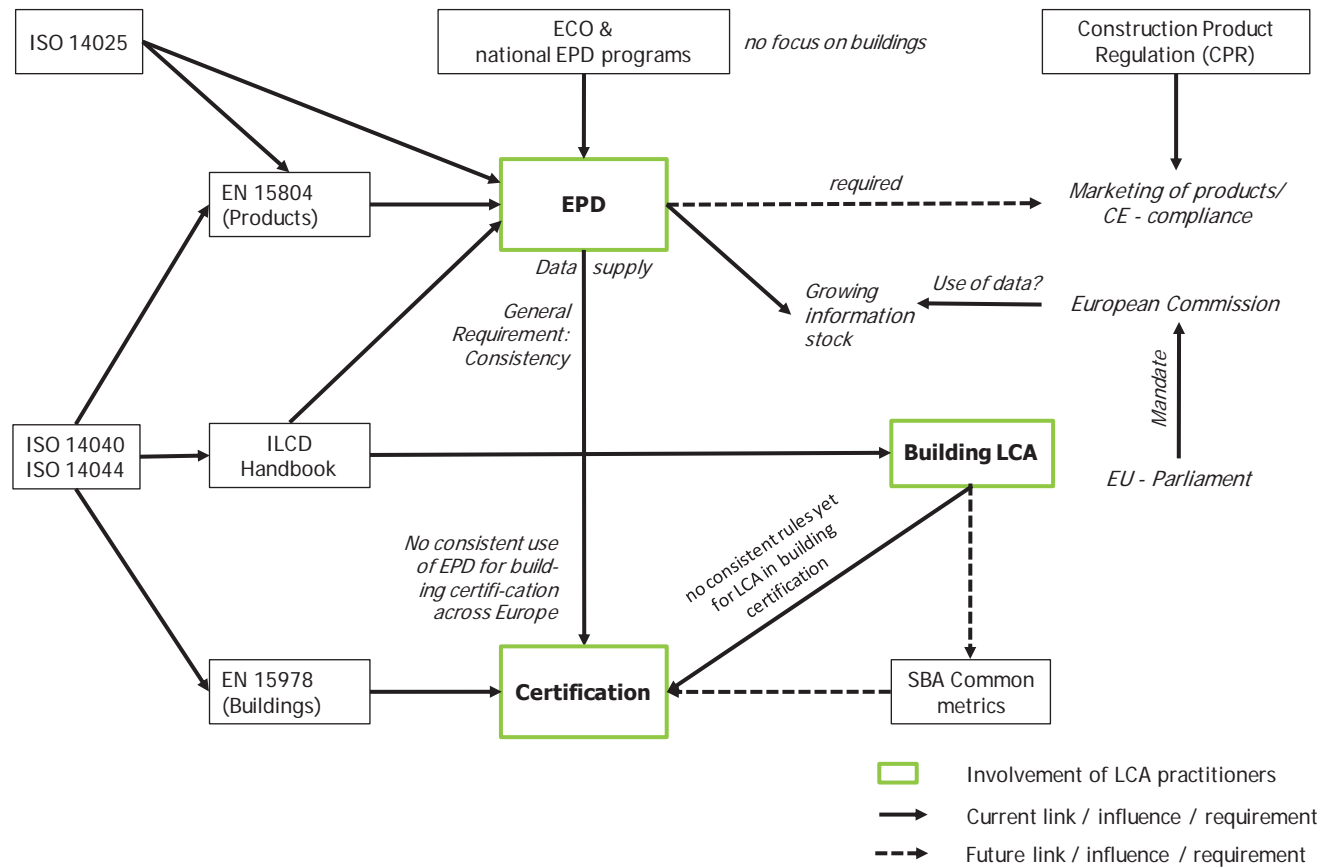
Para optimizar los potenciales de mejora, el ACV debería interrelacionarse con el ciclo de desarrollo de la tecnología.

Contexto europeo de construcción sostenible (1/4)

- ❖ Actualmente, el ACV se utiliza como base para el análisis de productos, especialmente para obtener Declaraciones Ambientales de Producto (DAP o EPD) utilizadas en sistemas de certificación / evaluación de edificios.
- ❖ El Reglamento de Productos de la Construcción contiene requisitos esenciales adicionales y recoge que las DAP deberían utilizarse cuando estén disponibles para la evaluación de los impactos ambientales de las obras constructivas.
- ❖ Se espera que los nuevos requisitos del Reglamento impulsen una mayor comunicación de información ambiental relativa a productos por parte de los fabricantes así como el uso del ACV en la evaluación del compartimiento ambiental de los edificios.
- ❖ Los sistemas de certificación de edificios utilizan sus propias reglas de cálculo para el ACV de productos que pueden referirse a la norma EN 15978.

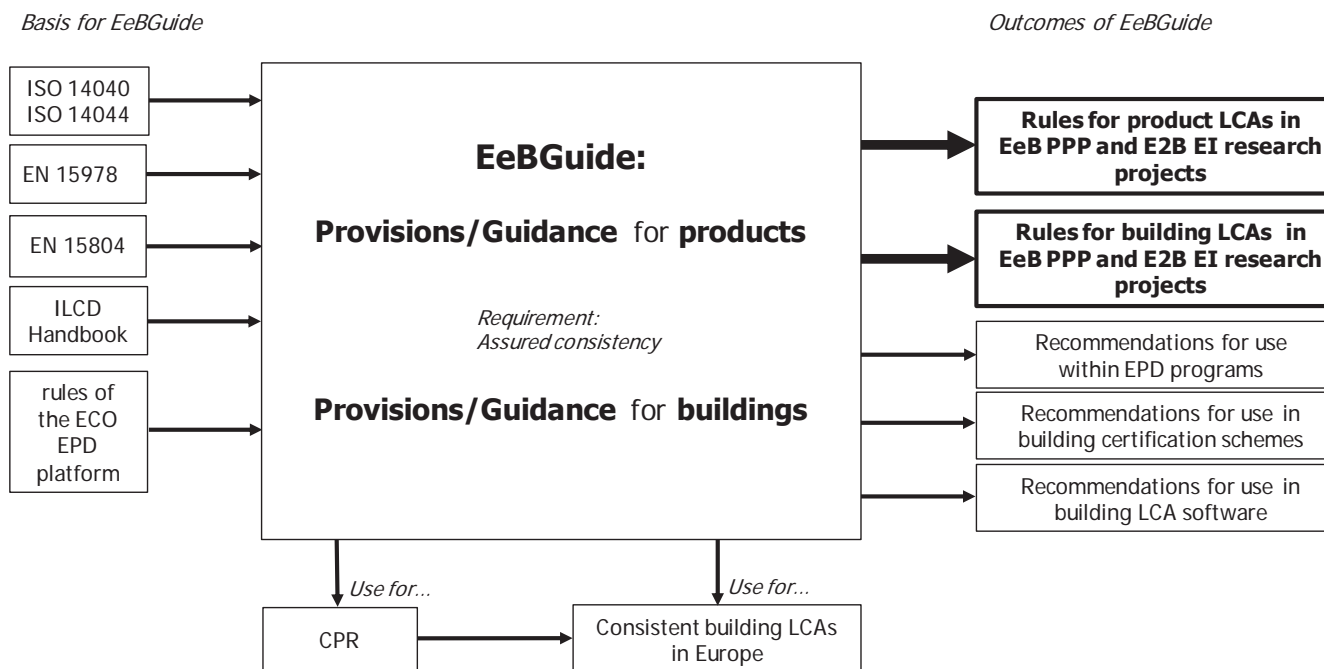
Se requiere consistencia entre el suministro de datos (DAP y datos de producto) y el uso de estos datos (ACV de edificios).

Contexto europeo de construcción sostenible (2/4)



Contexto europeo de construcción sostenible (3/4)

EeBGuide establece el vínculo entre diferentes normativas, sistemas y textos legales en el contexto europeo:



Contexto europeo de construcción sostenible (4/4)

- ❖ **Impacto sobre los profesionales del ACV y el desarrollo de tecnologías**, facilitando el desarrollo de estudios de ACV de una manera clara, pre-definida y bien estructurada para obtener resultados de ACV más robustos, armonizados y de calidad garantizada.
- ❖ **Impacto sobre sistemas de certificación de edificios y programas nacionales de EPD**, fomentando la integración del ACV en estos sistemas y programas y proveyendo orientación a un número creciente de expertos de ACV y a esos programas de EPD que desarrollan Reglas de Categoría de producto de nuevas soluciones innovadoras.
- ❖ **Impacto en normativas, legislación y políticas**, rellenando la brecha actual de consejos directos y detallados para los analistas sobre cómo desarrollar un estudio de ACV.
- ❖ **Impacto en la sociedad**, fomentando la creación de nuevos puestos de trabajo tecnológicos y la integración de enfoques participativos.
- ❖ **Impacto en la competitividad europea**, apoyando que se desacople el crecimiento del agotamiento de residuos mediante un marco coherente de evaluación ambiental.

¿A quién se dirige EeBGuide? (1/2)

AUDIENCIA PRINCIPAL:

Profesionales del ACV:

- ❖ Con conocimiento y experiencia práctica previos (aunque no se requiere un conocimiento experto),
- ❖ Que deban entregar un estudio de ACV dentro de un proyecto de investigación europeo, especialmente en el marco de la iniciativa EeB PPP.



- Los objetivos de los proyectos de la iniciativa EeB PPP:
“entregar, implementar y optimizar conceptos de edificación y distrito que tengan el potencial técnico, económico y social para hacer disminuir drásticamente el consumo de energía y reducir las emisiones de CO₂ de los edificios (tanto nuevos como existentes) de la UE”
- El público objetivo de estos proyectos son: investigadores, empresas, diseñadores y consultores en el sector de la construcción.

¿A quién se dirige EeBGuide? (2/2)

AUDIENCIA SECUNDARIA:

- ❖ Los profesionales de ACV que buscan orientación práctica y rigurosa sobre el desarrollo de estudios de ACV que cumplan las normas europeas EN 15804 y EN 15978 y el manual ILCD.
- ❖ Desarrolladores de software de ACV para edificios que puedan utilizar EeBGuide para escoger datos, metodologías y valores de referencia o por defecto que sean consistentes según diferentes tipos de estudio.
- ❖ Expertos responsables de definir las reglas de cálculo de sistemas de certificación de edificios y programas de EPD. En esos casos, EeBGuide ofrece métodos de cálculo comúnmente aceptados.

En todos los casos se presume conocimientos básicos y experiencia práctica previos, aunque no es necesario un conocimiento muy detallado.

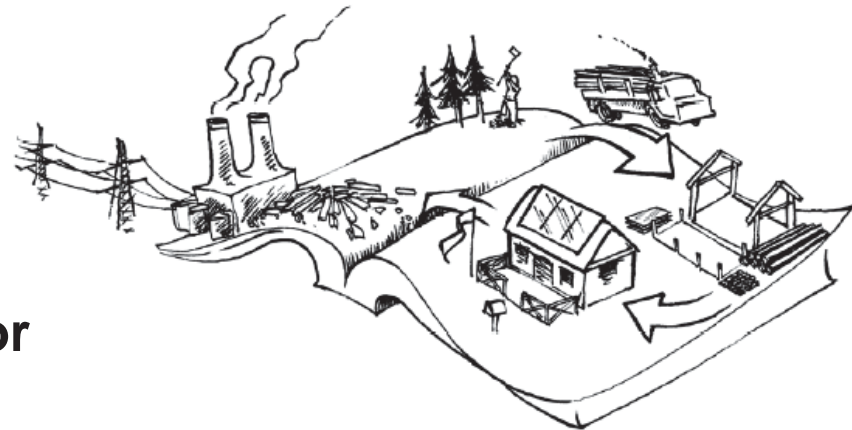
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- II. Aproximación metodológica**
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales
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- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios
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II. Aproximación metodológica

- ❖ **Identificación de aspectos importantes**
- ❖ **Procedimiento de selección de disposiciones**
- ❖ **Disposiciones de EeBGuide: rigor vs. flexibilidad**
- ❖ **Uso de tres tipos de estudios**
- ❖ **Uso del escenario de referencia**



Identificación de aspectos importantes (1/5)

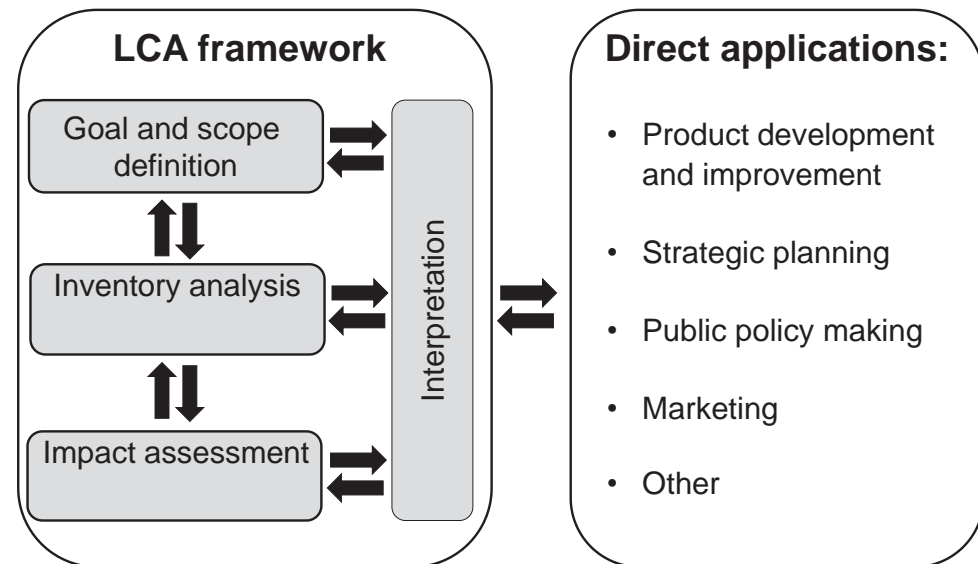
❖ Definición de un “aspecto” en EeBGuide

- Aspectos: todo tipo de temas que necesitan reflexión a la hora de desarrollar un estudio de ACV, como por ejemplo:
 - Límites del sistema,
 - Indicadores a evaluar,
 - Uso de datos genéricos,
 - Uso de parámetros en los modelos como distancia de transportes,
 - Indicadores para calcular la demanda de energía operacional,
 - Reglas para calcular el consumo de agua,
 - Reglas de asignación de los impactos a los co-productos,
 - Etc.
- Los aspectos pueden aparecer en diferentes niveles y fases del estudio de ACV.

Identificación de aspectos importantes (2/5)

❖ Utilizando las fases de la metodología del ACV (ISO 14040-44):

Aspectos identificados tanto para productos como edificios

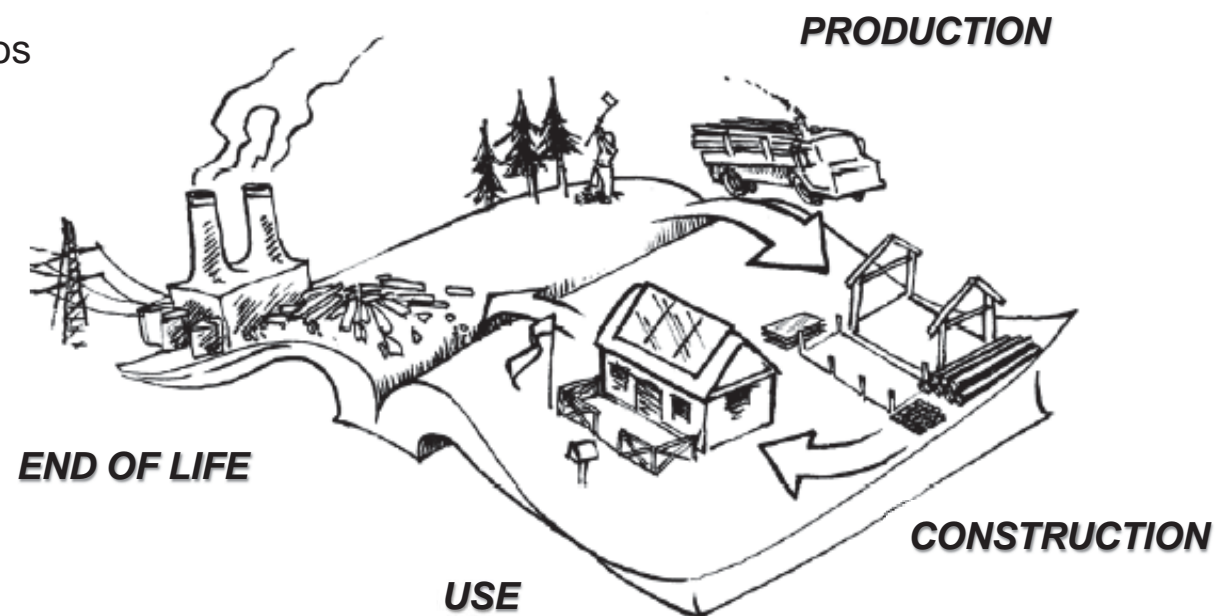


Source: ISO 14040

Identificación de aspectos importantes (3/5)

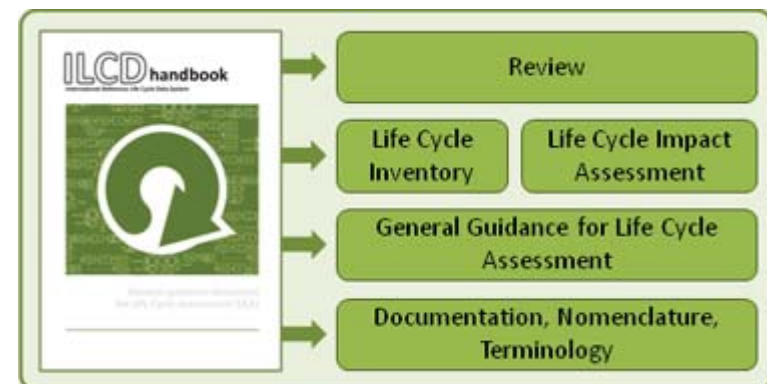
- ❖ **Utilizando las etapas convencionales del ciclo de vida de un edificio (EN 15804 / EN 15978)**

Aspectos identificados tanto para productos como edificios



Identificación de aspectos importantes (4/5)

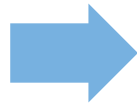
- ❖ **Método para seleccionar aspectos:**
 - Consultando bibliografía y documentos de referencia.
 - Talleres con expertos de ACV.
 - Reuniones internas de los socios del proyecto EeBGuide.
- ❖ **Documentos de referencia para EeBGuide:**
 - ISO 14040 e ISO 14044
 - EN 15804
 - EN 15978
 - Manual ILCD
 - Otros informes y artículos científicos.
 - Otras normas (p.ej. serie ISO 15686).



Identificación de aspectos importantes (5/5) – Enfoque participativo

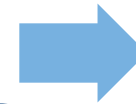
Aspectos importantes

- Base: manual ILCD, EN 15804 & EN 15978, ISO 14040 & 14044
- Fuentes discutidas en el primer taller de expertos
- Se discutieron la estructura y los temas que requerían atención especial



Soluciones

- Miembros del consorcio (esp. PE INT, CSTB y FhG, según lo previsto) han definido soluciones para los distintos aspectos
- Se discutieron diferentes enfoques sobre cómo tratar aspectos individuales
- Las soluciones se discutieron durante el segundo taller con expertos

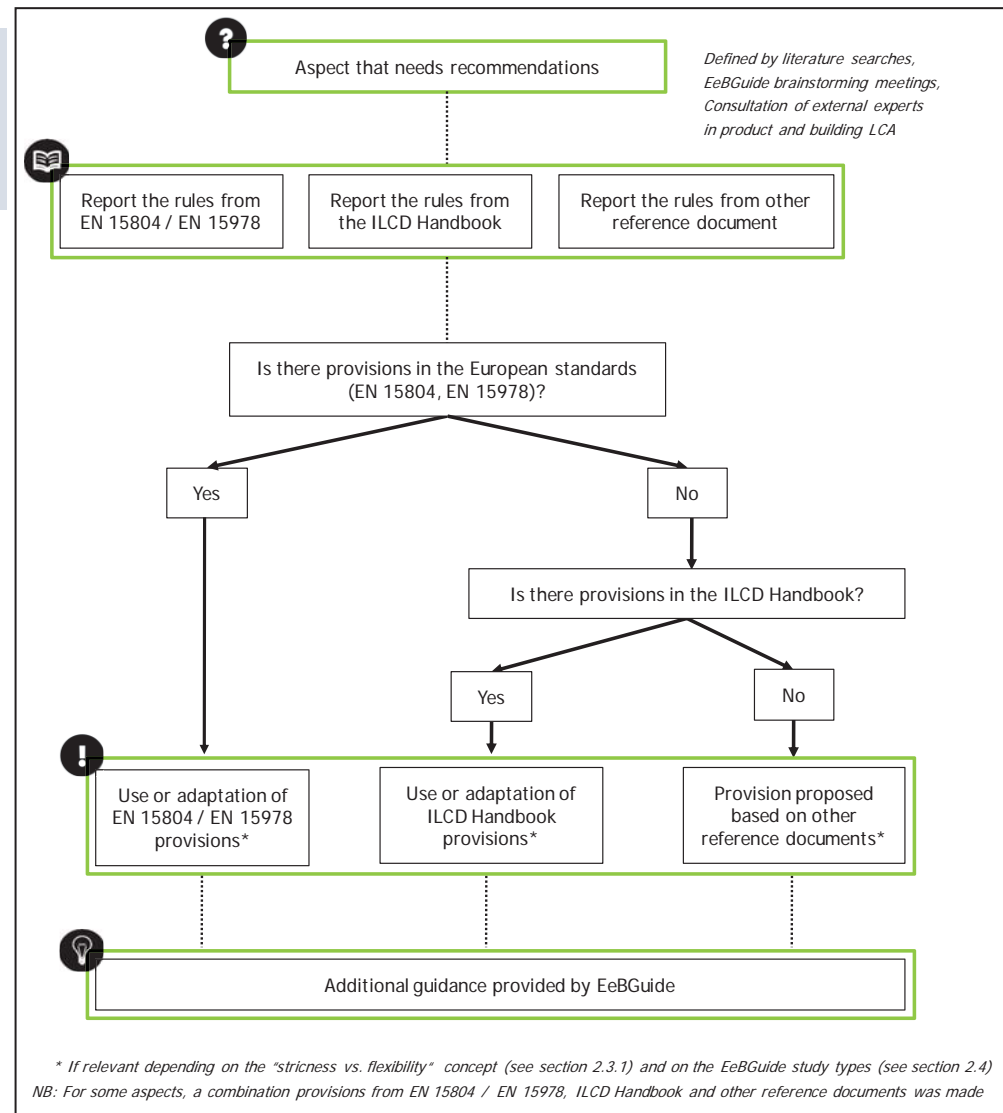


Documento guía

- Se acordó una plantilla común
- El documento se dividió en dos secciones, una para productos y otra para edificios (incluyendo nuevos y existentes)
- Se comentaron en el segundo taller de expertos y en la revisión posterior
- Se sometieron a consulta pública y al proceso de revisión interna

Proceso para definir las disposiciones

- ❖ Informar sobre reglas en los documentos de referencia
- ❖ Disposiciones de EeBGuide basadas en:
 - Normas CEN/TC 350
 - ILCD Handbook
 - Otros documentos
- ❖ Provisión adicional de EeBGuide



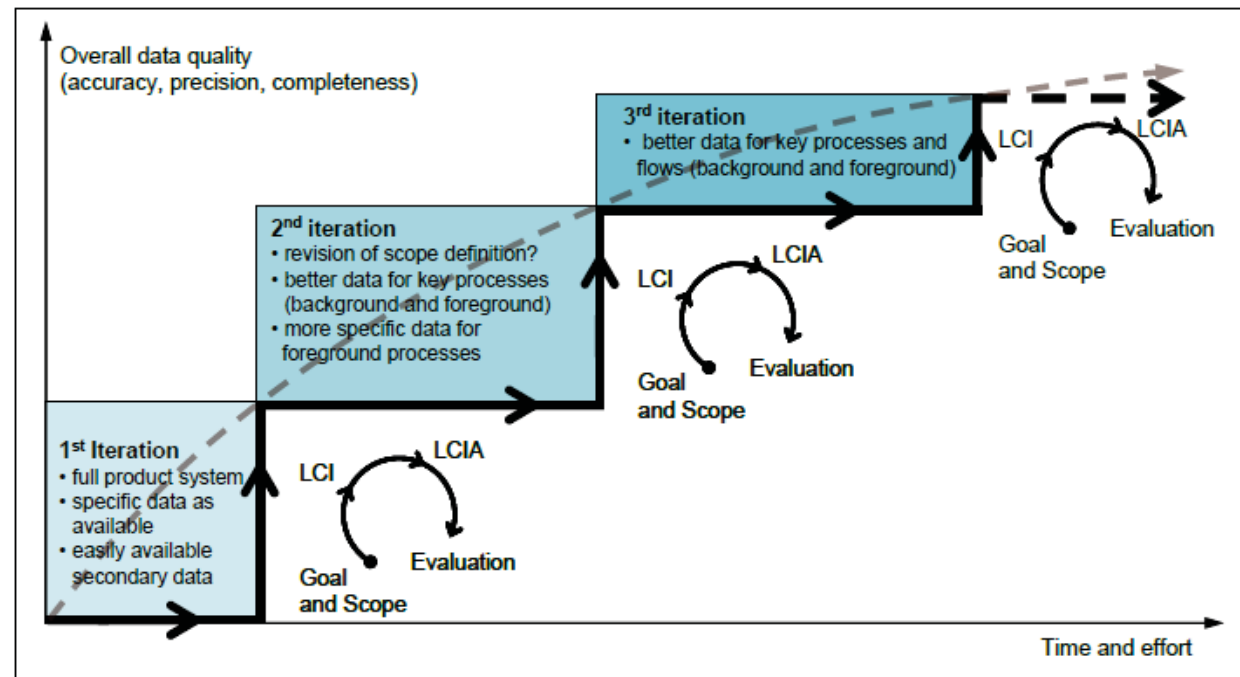
Rigor vs flexibilidad

- ❖ El ACV fue desarrollada originalmente como una **metodología flexible** que puede ser ajustada para responder a diferentes cuestiones [CALCAS 2009]. El analista debería ser consciente de que seguir el manual ILCD puede conducir a adaptar las disposiciones dadas por normas como EN 15804 / EN 15978
- ❖ **“Rigor” en las orientaciones / provisiones de EeBGuide**
 - Pretende ofrecer reglas consistentes para la implementación práctica de las normas EN 15804 / EN 15978, en línea con proyectos más operativos como SB Alliance Common Metrics. Esta perspectiva está más relacionada con la audiencia secundaria de EeBGuide, incluyendo procesos de certificación de edificios y EPDs.
- ❖ **“Flexibilidad” en las orientaciones / provisiones de EeBGuide**
 - Pretende detallar las diferentes definiciones de objetivo y alcance que pueden darse en la práctica en la evaluación, por ejemplo, de la introducción de una nueva tecnología en el mercado. Perspectiva más relacionada con la audiencia primaria de EeBGuide (proyectos E2B EI).

Uso de tres tipos de estudio

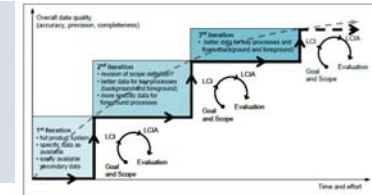
❖ Naturaleza iterativa de la metodología de ACV:

- ACV exploratorio (screening, 1ª iteración)
- ACV simplificado (2ª iteración)
- ACV completo (3ª iteración)



Fuente: ILCD Handbook

Uso de tres tipos de estudio



- ❖ EeBGuide ofrece orientación principalmente sobre reglas de cálculo y tipos de datos para ACV exploratorio y ACV simplificado.
- ❖ La decisión final sobre si excluir una etapa del ciclo de vida o un indicador de evaluación de impacto ambiental recae sobre el analista.

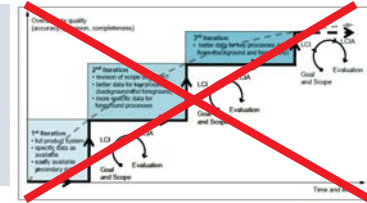
Para cada tipo de estudio...

- Objetivo del estudio
- Experiencia del analista
- Disponibilidad de información
- Estado de desarrollo del producto o del edificio
- Etc.



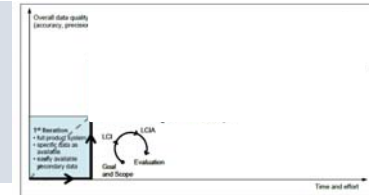
- Completitud del análisis
- Representatividad de los datos
- Documentación de los resultados de ACV
- Comunicación del informe de ACV

Diferencias con un análisis “enfocado”



- ❖ Generalmente, el concepto de ACV tiene dos connotaciones básicas:
 - Cubre el ciclo de vida completo del producto o servicio analizado.
 - Considera más de un área de daño ambiental.
- ❖ Si un analista desarrolla un estudio que solo cubre determinadas fases del ciclo de vida (fuera del alcance de los estudios de ACV exploratorios, simplificados y completos) o que solo utiliza un indicador ambiental, debería referirse a él como un “Análisis enfocado” y no como un ACV.
- ❖ Ejemplos de análisis “enfocados” son:
 - Análisis del uso de energía operacional (B6) para mostrar los resultados de utilizar diferentes sistemas de producción de energía.
 - Estudio para una empresa gestora de instalaciones enfocado en las etapas de mantenimiento (B2), reparación (B3, B4) y uso de agua operacional (B7).
 - Estudios que utilizan un único indicador ambiental (como el relativo a cambio climático).

ACV exploratorio (1/3)



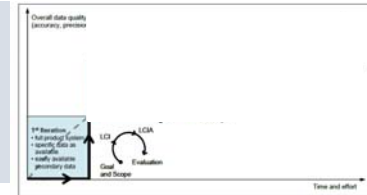
❖ Finalidad:

- Puede servir como una primera visión (rápida) de los impactos ambientales que genera un producto o edificio.
- No permite obtener resultados detallados ni hacer aseveraciones comparativas que se hagan públicas.
- Útil en las primeras etapas de diseño para identificar los principales puntos críticos que requieran un análisis profundo adicional.

❖ Completitud del análisis:

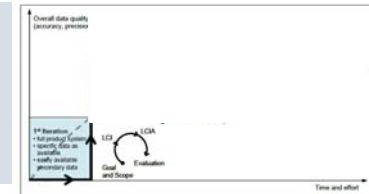
- Centrado en los aspectos más relevantes (cuidado a la hora de decidir si ciertos componentes del sistema son significativos o no).
- Permite usar reglas de cálculo adaptadas (p.ej. datos estadísticos).
- Pueden no ser aplicables reglas de corte derivadas de EN 15978, EN 15804 y Manual ILCD, de manera que algunos componentes pueden ser omitidos o se pueden utilizar valores por defecto en lugar de datos específicos.
- Incluye al menos dos de los indicadores de EN 15804/ILCD Handbook

ACV exploratorio (2/3)



- ❖ **Representatividad de los datos:** hipótesis genéricas de acuerdo con el objetivo y alcance del estudio.
 - Geográfica: siempre que sea posible, el estudio debería hacer referencia al país en el cuál el edificio/producto está construido/producido. Si no es posible, los supuestos relativos a países que tengan un contexto similar, datos medios europeos o datos medios globales podrían utilizarse.
 - Tecnológica: tan cercana como sea posible.
 - Precisión: deberían usarse datos de ACV promedio o valores por defecto para los principales componentes.
 - Consistencia: evaluación cualitativa.
- ❖ **Documentación:** uso de la plantilla de informe presentada.
- ❖ **Comunicación:** solo para finalidades internas (incluyendo concursos arquitectónicos) , añadiendo una declaración sobre la incertidumbre de los resultados.

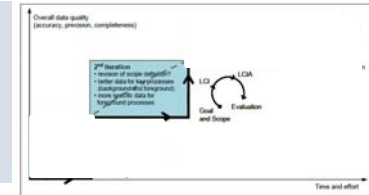
ACV exploratorio (3/3)



❖ Ejemplos:

- Estudio de ACV de edificio para identificar potenciales de optimización ambiental en etapas tempranas de diseño.
- Documentación de apoyo en concursos arquitectónicos.
- Comparación de nuevos productos innovadores y el producto típico (por ejemplo, dentro de una empresa).

ACV simplificado (1/3)



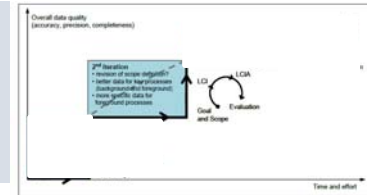
❖ Finalidad:

- Análisis rápidos del edificio/producto.
- Enfoque pragmático.
- A medio camino entre un análisis exploratorio y un ACV completo.

❖ Completitud del análisis:

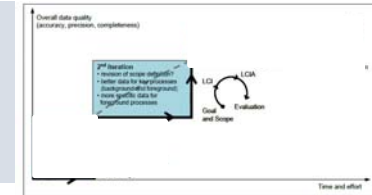
- Centrado en las principales entradas de materiales, agua y energía.
- Deberían usarse reglas de cálculo específicas.
- Pueden no ser aplicables reglas de corte derivadas de EN 15978, EN 15804 y ILCD Handbook, de manera que algunos componentes pueden ser omitidos o se pueden utilizar valores por defecto en lugar de datos específicos.
- Debería usarse un conjunto más completo de indicadores que los usados por el ACV exploratorio (por ejemplo, los extraídos de EN 15804, EN 15978 y ILCD Handbook).

ACV simplificado (2/3)



- ❖ **Representatividad de los datos:** los datos utilizados deberían ser más representativos del producto o edificio analizado.
 - Geográfica: si es posible, el estudio debería referirse al país donde el edificio/ producto es construido/producido. Si no es posible, se podrían utilizar hipótesis relativas a países con un contexto similar o datos medios europeos. El uso de datos promedio globales debería evitarse siempre que sea posible. .
 - Tecnológica: tan cercana como sea posible, razonando la selección de hojas de datos (datasets) específicas.
 - Precisión: debería utilizarse información ambiental cuantitativa precisa. EPD/DAP de productos promedio o datos de ACV genéricos pueden ser utilizados.
 - Consistencia: evaluación cualitativa.
- ❖ **Documentación:** uso de la plantilla de informe presentada.
- ❖ **Comunicación:** para finalidades internas o externas; para comunicación externa, se requiere una revisión independiente antes de la publicación. En el caso de aseveraciones comparativas, deberán tomarse precauciones especiales.

ACV simplificado (3/3)



❖ Ejemplos:

- Estudios de ACV de edificios para esquemas de ecoetiquetado (por ejemplo, DGNB).
- ACV de un edificio desarrollado por una entidad interesada en obtener un análisis detallado de una determinada etapa del ciclo de vida.
- ACV para desarrollar una hoja ambiental de un producto específico.

ACV completo (1/3)



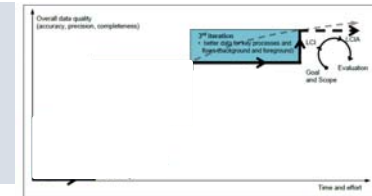
❖ Finalidad:

- Enfoque habitual del ACV que cumpla las normas ISO 14040/14044.
- Cubre el ciclo de vida completo del edificio o del producto analizado.
- Permite identificar los aspectos ambientales críticos y ofrece seguridad sobre la contribución de las etapas y componentes individuales del sistema analizado.

❖ Completitud del análisis:

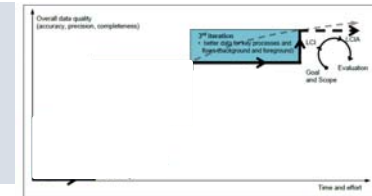
- Idealmente, el análisis debería considerar el ciclo de vida completo (de la cuna a la tumba), así como el conjunto completo de indicadores ambientales según EN 15978 y ILCD Handbook. Además, si es relevante, también se podría incluir el módulo D.
- Deberían seguirse las reglas de corte recomendadas por el ILCD Handbook (más estrictas que las derivadas de las normas EN 15804 y EN 15978).

ACV completo (2/3)



- ❖ **Representatividad de los datos:** debe asegurarse un nivel apropiado de representatividad de los datos.
 - Geográfica: los datos de ICV deben ser representativos del país en el que se vende el material o ocurre el proceso.
 - Tecnología: los datos de ICV deberían reflejar la tecnología aplicable.
 - Precisión: deberían usarse descripciones específicas de los productos.
 - Consistencia: debería hacerse un análisis cualitativo.
- ❖ **Documentación:** uso de la plantilla de informe presentada.
- ❖ **Comunicación:** para finalidades internas o externas; para comunicación externa, se requiere una revisión independiente antes de la publicación. En el caso de aseveraciones comparativas que se hagan públicas, deberá hacerse una revisión por parte de un panel de partes interesadas.

ACV completo (3/3)



❖ Ejemplos:

- Estudio comparativo de diferentes edificios o diseños de edificio.
- Selección de la estrategia constructiva más apropiada en la rehabilitación de la envolvente de un edificio.
- Identificación detallada de los aspectos ambientales críticos de un producto o un edificio.

Uso del escenario de referencia

- ❖ EeBGuide aporta un escenario de referencia para facilitar la comparación de estudios de ACV dentro de proyectos de investigación europeos, ya que los resultados finales pueden verse desviados si se usan diferentes valores para ciertos parámetros

- Se sugiere pero no se obliga a utilizar este escenario en los estudios de ACV dentro de la iniciativa E2B EI / EeB PPP.
- La aplicación de este escenario no implica una comparabilidad total de los estudios de ACV hechos en esta iniciativa dado que los parámetros pueden cambiar.
- Pueden definirse otros escenarios en función del objetivo/alcance del estudio.

Parameter	Standard parameter value
Reference study period	50 years
LCA data for electricity consumption	European (annual) average datasets or national (annual) average data if more relevant for the study
Future technological developments (modules B, C & D)	No future technological developments are assessed, currently used technology is the basis for the assessment
Average transportation distance in Europe for Module A4	300 km ¹
Carbon storage	Carbon storage is not considered
End of Life scenarios (modules C & D)	Use contemporary percentages for each building material (do not use probabilistic scenario)

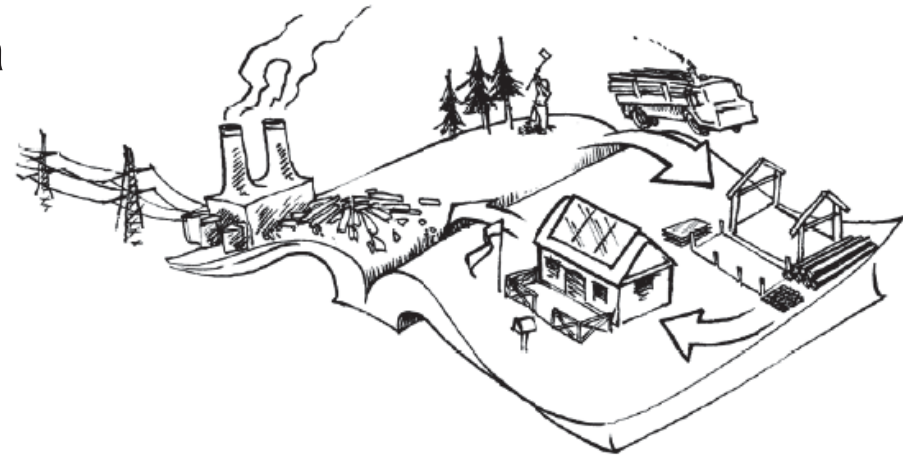
Contenidos

- I. Introducción
- II. Aproximación metodológica
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía**
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales
- V. Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos
- VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos
- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios
- VIII. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre edificios
- IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas

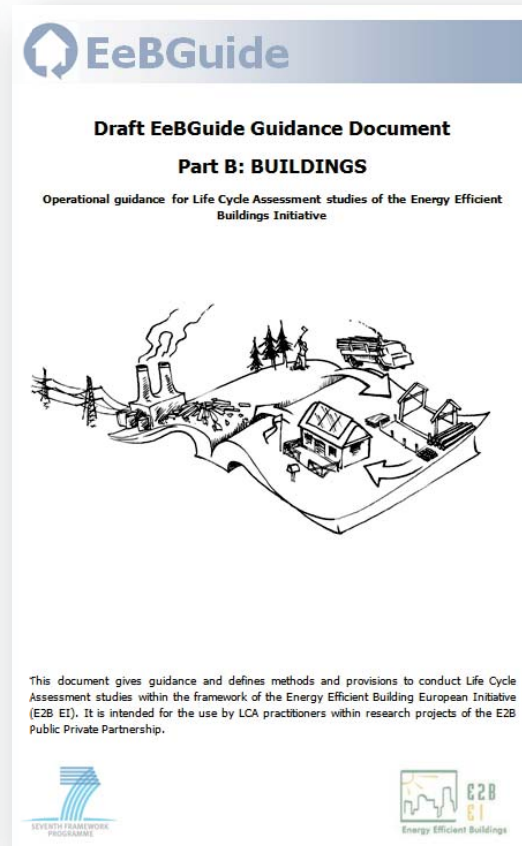
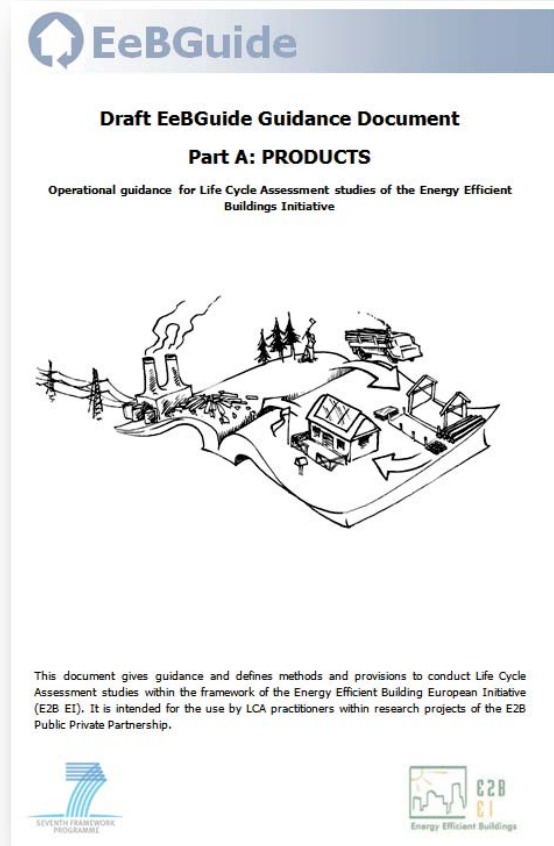


III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía

- ❖ Estructura del documento guía
- ❖ Plantillas de informes
- ❖ Conformidad con EeBGuide
- ❖ Planificación de la vida útil



Estructura de la guía



❖ Dos documentos:

- Parte A (productos*)
- Parte B (edificios)

❖ Cada documento está estructurado según las etapas del ciclo de vida y según las fases de la metodología de ACV.

* Incluyendo todos los productos, materiales, componentes y servicios relacionados con la construcción.

Estructura de la guía

Building Assessment Information			
Life cycle stage modules	Name of the sub-module		
Building life cycle information	PRODUCT stage	A1	Raw material supply
		A2	Transport
		A3	Manufacturing
	CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage	A4	Transport
		A5	Construction, installation processes
	USE stage	B1	Use
		B2	Maintenance
		B3	Repair
		B4	Replacement
		B5	Refurbishment
		B6	Operational energy use
		B7	Operational water use
	END OF LIFE stage	C1	De-construction, demolition
		C2	Transport
		C3	Waste processing
		C4	Disposal
Suppl. information beyond the life cycle	Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	D	Reuse-, recovery- and/or, recycling potentials- potential

Estructura de la guía

Sección

1. Introduction	}	Contenidos comunes para Parte A & Parte B
2. Methodological approach for EeBGuide		
3. How to use this guidance document		
3. General aspects	}	Contenidos específicos para productos (Parte A) y edificios (Parte B)
4. Aspects concerning Module A		
5. Aspects concerning Module B		
6. Aspects concerning Module C		
7. Aspects concerning Module D		
Additional information	}	
Glossary		
Literature		

Estructura de la guía

Overview of the template for reporting each important aspect	
Name of the aspect	
Description of the aspect	
Related study objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stand-alone LCA - comparative assertion
Related study phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - goal and scope definition - life cycle inventory (LCI) analysis - life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) - interpretation - reporting
Relevant for (study type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - screening LCA - simplified LCA - complete LCA
Relevant for (product/building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new buildings - existing buildings - building products
Provisions	
Rules from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EN 15978 - EN 15804 - ILCD Handbook - ISO 14044
Guidance	

Estructura de la guía

❖ Plantilla para cada aspecto:

- **Descripción:** breve descripción del aspecto y formulación del principal problema a tratar.
- **Disposiciones*:** siempre que sea posible, se ofrecen disposiciones relacionadas principalmente con las normas europeas (EN 15978 y EN 15804) y el Manual ILCD.
- **Reglas de:** se ofrecen referencias a bibliografía adicional.
- **Orientación:** para cada aspecto problemático, se ofrece orientación práctica.

* En los proyectos europeos, estas disposiciones son generalmente obligatorias. En otros contextos, pueden servir como guía o fuente de información.

B

Aspect *B- 01 "Building services"*

Description ? How and if to consider building services (e.g. ESCOs, Landlord, etc.), energy performance contracting?

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Provisions ! Relevant for LCA studies are the upstream energy supply mechanisms that need to be reflected adequately and the energy demand of a building. Any business models of how the energy is provided are only of relevance, if the technical energy supply is affected.

Rules from: 📖

EN 15978: 7.4.4 Boundaries of the use stage (Modules B1 - B7)
7.4.4.1 General





EN 15804: 6.2.4 B1-B5, Use stage, information modules related to the building fabric
6.2.5 B6-B7, use stage, information modules related to the operation of the building

ILCD: not mentioned

Guidance 💡 Different economic models, e.g. of energy supply and their technical consequences could be assessed by means of scenario analysis. It should be noted that for an LCA study, the economic model behind an operation is not the decisive point, but technical consequences out of different economic models.






Estructura de la guía

Descripción de los iconos que facilitan la consulta (1/5)

Icono	Significado
	Descripción del aspecto: El aspecto se describe destacando los aspectos críticos y se formula la pregunta relacionada con el mismo.
	Propuesta de una solución: Se explica cómo puede resolverse el aspecto concreto.
	Referencia a normas: Se incluyen referencias a normas como ISO 14040, ISO 14044, EN 15978 o EN 15804, entre otras.
	Orientación sobre el aspecto: Se ofrece orientación en los casos en los que no hay una única solución o cuando una explicación adicional puede resultar útil.




Estructura de la guía

Descripción de los iconos que facilitan la consulta (2/5)

Icono	Significado
	Apartado “General”: Aspectos que no hacen referencia a una única etapa del ciclo de vida sino a varias.
	Módulo “A” según CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 y EN 15978): Aspectos relacionados con las fases de Producto y Construcción.
	Módulo “B” según CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 y EN 15978): Aspectos relacionados con la fase de uso.
	Módulo “C” según CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 y EN 15978): Aspectos relacionados con la fase de fin de vida.
	Módulo “D” según CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 y EN 15978): Aspectos relacionados con cargas y beneficios ambientales que van más allá de los límites del sistema estudiado.




Estructura de la guía

Descripción de los iconos que facilitan la consulta (3/5)

Icono	Significado
	Aspectos relacionados con “edificios nuevos”
	Aspectos relacionados con “edificios existentes”
	Aspectos relacionados con “productos”: Aspectos relacionados con productos, materiales, componentes y servicios.




Estructura de la guía

Descripción de los iconos que facilitan la consulta (4/5)

Icono	Significado
	<p>Exploratorio / screening: Los aspectos se seleccionan para cada tipo de estudio. Este icono simboliza si el aspecto es importante para los estudios de ACV de tipo “exploratorio”.</p>
	<p>Simplificado / simplified: Los aspectos se seleccionan para cada tipo de estudio. Este icono simboliza si el aspecto es importante para los estudios de ACV de tipo “simplificado”.</p>
	<p>Completo / complete: Los aspectos se seleccionan para cada tipo de estudio. Este icono simboliza si el aspecto es importante para los estudios de ACV de tipo “completo”.</p>

Estructura de la guía

Descripción de los iconos que facilitan la consulta (5/5)

Icono	Significado
	<p>Aplicable: Si el icono tiene un fondo negro, el aspecto es relevante para el tipo de estudio concreto (por ejemplo, para edificios de nueva construcción).</p>
	<p>Podría aplicarse: Si el icono tiene un fondo gris, el aspecto podría ser relevante para el tipo de estudio concreto (por ejemplo, para edificios de nueva construcción).</p>
	<p>No aplicable: Si el icono tiene un fondo gris y, además, está tachada con una cruz es que el aspecto no es relevante para el tipo de estudio concreto (por ejemplo, para edificios de nueva construcción).</p>

Estructura de la guía

❖ InfoHub en línea

- El Info Hub facilita el uso de la guía al ayudar a los usuarios a navegar en las distintas selecciones y a encontrar aquellos elementos que más les interesen según sus necesidades concretas.

❖ Foro de usuarios

- Tiene un doble objetivo: informar sobre el proyecto a profesionales interesados en el ACV en el sector de la construcción, y promover el intercambio de experiencias en relación a la selección de datos, reglas de cálculo, software de ACV, interpretación de resultados, etc.



The screenshot shows the EeBGuide Project website. At the top right is the URL www.eebguide.eu. The main header features the EeBGuide Project logo and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, Project Overview, Management Structure, Work Packages, Events, Media Centre, Consultation, and InfoHub. The main content area is titled "InfoHub" and contains the following text:

InfoHub

The purpose of the Info Hub is to disseminate the guidance and supporting materials developed to support the guide.

It will serve as a central information hub to guide those undertaking LCA studies related to the "Energy efficient Buildings Public Private Partnership (EeB Initiative)". The website will provide a dedicated access point for the corresponding handbook sections and exemplary LCA study reporting templates and will provide access to the background data required. The website will provide an easy to use interface to search for and download data sets and to access the handbook pages and relevant templates.

The Info Hub will simplify the guidance document by directing users through the guidance materials, highlighting specific sections according to their purpose and requirements.

The EeBGuide Project is funded by the European Commission Research & Innovation Environment and the SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7).

Below this, there is a section for "Construction21.eu EUROPE" with the tagline "The European platform for green building practitioners". It includes a navigation menu: HOME, NEWS, CASE STUDIES, PRODUCTS, MEMBERS, COMMUNITIES, WHO WE ARE. The "EeBGuide Group" section provides the following details:

- Community details
- Created 11/05/2012
- Community manager: Johannes Ganther
- Members: 14
- Local communities: 1
- Open community

Themes: Building energy efficiency technologies and materials
Website: <http://www.eebguide.eu> | Interest: Building and product LCA guidelines development

At the bottom right of the screenshot is the URL www.construction21.eu.

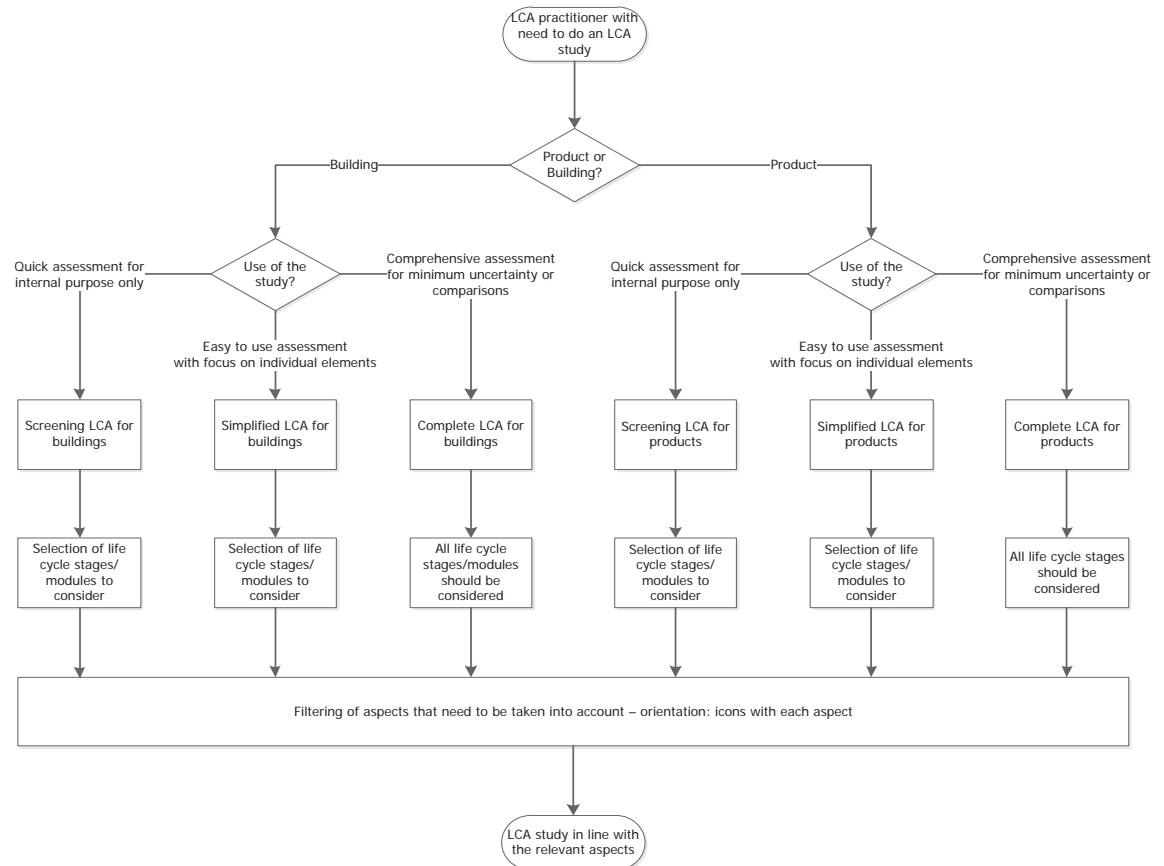
Estructura de la guía

Navegación por el documento (impreso o en línea)

→ Seleccionar la escala del análisis (producto o edificio)

→ Seleccionar el tipo de estudio (exploratorio, simplificado o completo)

→ Seleccionar la etapa del ciclo de vida



Conformidad con EeBGuide

- ❖ Los analistas podrán declarar que cumplen con EeBGuide si:
 - Se siguen las disposiciones específicas para los aspectos relevantes.
 - Se utilizan las plantillas de los informes para documentar el estudio de ACV.
 - Se cumplen los requisitos de revisión:
 - Revisión independiente hecha por expertos que no hayan participado en el estudio.
 - Utilización de la plantilla de revisión (checklist) EeBGuide.




- ❖ 2 tipos de plantillas de revisión:
 - Para ACV de producto.
 - Para ACV de edificio.

EeBGuide Reviewer statement (BUILDINGS)



Date: _____
 Address: _____
 Case Study: _____
 Type of the study: _____
 Reviewer: _____
 Statement of the reviewer: "I hereby certify that I was not part of the LCA study"

Review results

The LCA study meets EeBGuide provisions 
 The LCA study requires minor amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions 
 The LCA study requires major amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions 

Basic Review *Ministry of the study is compliant with the included provisions given for the relevant aspects*

Goal and Scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the LCA study properly fit in any of the three study types defined in EeBGuide? If not, are there any explanatory reasons?
Characterization of the product	<input type="checkbox"/>	Operator of main parts is correctly identified
Included life cycle stages	<input type="checkbox"/>	Included life cycle stages
Choice of indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	Choice of indicators
Allocation rules	<input type="checkbox"/>	Allocation rules
Cut-offs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cut-offs
Life Cycle Inventory Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the LCI Inventory Analysis done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?
Life Cycle Impact Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Life Cycle Impact Assessment done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?
Interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the interpretation of the results done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?
Reporting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the documentation of the LCA report compliant with the EeBGuide reporting templates?

Detailed Review

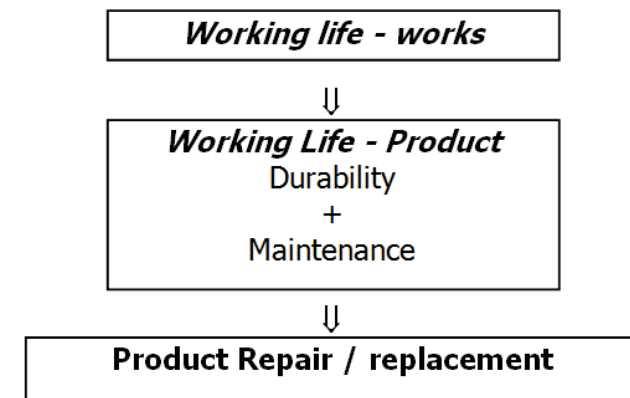
Ministry of the study is compliant with the included provisions given for the relevant aspects

Fig. 2: Answer available accepted according to the study definition
 Fig. 3: Answer available not accepted, but of compliance with the study definition
 Fig. 4: Answer available not accepted, not compliant with the study definition

	Fulfillment	Comments
Goal definition		
Is the scope of the study compliant with EeBGuide provisions?		
Is the type of study described?		
Is the audience of the study described?		
Are the skills of the audience concerned?		
Is the application or the context of the study described?		
Is the LCA study compliant with ISO, CEI standards (e.g. ISO 14040-44, EN 15804 / EN 15978)?		
Is the LCA study compliant with EeBGuide study type? If not, is there a reason for the deviation?		
Is the decision context (situation A, B, C according to the TICD Handbook) justified? If not, are the choices made relevant?		
Scope definition		
General aspects		
Is the scope of the assessment compliant with EeBGuide provisions?		
Is the object of assessment clearly described?		
Is the functional equivalent clearly defined especially for comparative studies?		
Are the calculation of surface areas available and comparable? Is the Gross Floor Area (GFA) possible and used correctly?		
Is the reference study period clearly defined? Is there any deviation in the recommended RSP for the baseline scenario of EeBGuide? If yes, is it justified?		
Is the definition of system boundaries consistent according to EeBGuide provisions?		
Are the boundaries of the life cycle clearly presented (e.g. before the modular principles of CEI/TC 350 with modules A, B, C, D)?		
Are the cut-off rules compliant with EeBGuide provisions study types (if relevant)?		
Is the treatment of infrastructure for background and foreground data consistent according to Part 2 of the Handbook?		

Planificación de la vida útil (1/2)

- ❖ A menudo los estudios de ACV en el sector de la construcción implican la evaluación de sistemas con una vida útil muy larga.
- ❖ Su duración puede tener una influencia significativa en los resultados de ACV.
- ❖ Los componentes del edificio que no son accesibles desde un punto de vista técnico o económico deberían ser diseñados para durar lo mismo que el edificio.
- ❖ Otras partes o productos del edificio pueden tener una vida útil más corta.



Planificación de la vida útil (2/2)

- ❖ La norma ISO 15686 (Part 8) describe los requisitos de la vida útil de referencia (Reference Service Life, RSL) de productos y componentes.
- ❖ La RSL debería ser ajustada durante el proceso de diseño para establecer cuál será la vida útil del producto/coponente según un uso y una situación particulares.
- ❖ Son principalmente los fabricantes los que deberían los valores de RSL de sus productos.

Planned Service Life

(a X =Y years)

Building Design Life: Y years

Building Parts, not repairable: Y years

Building parts, repairable: X years

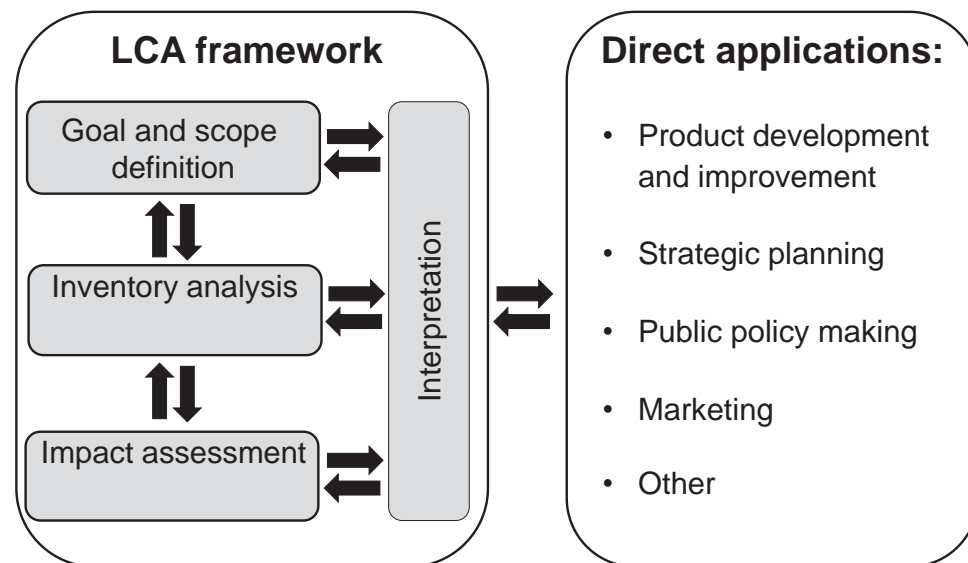
Contenidos

- I. Introducción
- II. Aproximación metodológica
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales**
- V. Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos
- VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos
- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios
- VIII. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre edificios
- IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas



IV – Disposiciones y orientaciones generales

- ❖ Definición del objetivo
- ❖ Definición del alcance
- ❖ Análisis de Inventario de Ciclo de Vida
- ❖ Evaluación de Impacto de Ciclo de Vida
- ❖ Interpretación
- ❖ Elaboración de informe





Aspectos generales: definición del objetivo

Definición
objetivos

Definición
alcance

Análisis de
inventario

Evaluación de
impactos

Interpretación

Elaboración
informe

- ❖ **G-01 “Goal definition for building and product LCA”**
- ❖ **G-02 “Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C for building and product LCA”**
- ❖ G-03 “Future technical developments and innovation”
- ❖ **G-04 “Comparative assertion for building and product LCA”**

G-01 Definición de objetivo para ACV de edificio y producto (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La definición del objetivo es un requisito clave del ACV ya que determinará todos los aspectos de la definición del alcance que, a su vez, determinará las disposiciones de las fases de inventario (LCIA) y de evaluación de impacto (LCIA). Por tanto, las decisiones tomadas en esta primera fase influirán en los resultados y aplicabilidad del estudio. Debe ser documentado en detalle.

? ¿Cómo puede el analista formular el objetivo de su estudio?

- ❖ **ILCD Handbook:** deben definirse el contexto y la finalidad del estudio, incluyendo: aplicaciones previstas, limitaciones, motivaciones, destinatarios, comparaciones (si las hay) y responsables/autores.
- ❖ **Ejemplos para estudios de ACV de productos:**
 - Desarrollar una DAP de manera armonizada para su uso en el ACV de un edificio (EN 15804).
 - Orientación en la selección de opciones de diseño dentro de una empresa.
- ❖ **Ejemplos para estudios de ACV de edificios (EN 15978):**
 - Asistencia en procesos de toma de decisiones.
 - Declaración de comportamiento en relación a requisitos legales.



G-01 Definición de objetivo para ACV de edificio y producto (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ La definición de objetivos es crucial y tiene implicaciones sobre:

- Alcance del estudio
- Análisis de inventario de ciclo de vida
- Evaluación de impacto
- Interpretación
- Elaboración de informes
- Revisión crítica
- Todos los aspectos de ciclo de vida de los productos.



Como resultado, este aspecto (G-01) está conectado con todos los demás de EeBGuide

- ❖ Para ACV de edificios, los analistas deberían usar la norma EN 15978 a la hora de definir el objetivo y alcance de su estudio.
- ❖ Las plantillas EeBGuide de informes para ACV exploratorio, simplificado y completo pueden ser utilizadas en la definición y documentación del objetivo de un estudio de ACV. Sin embargo, el tipo de estudio debe ser adaptado por el analista.

G-02 Situaciones A, B y C (Manual ILCD) (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

En la definición del objetivo y alcance, el ILCD Handbook distingue 3 contextos de decisión para el estudio de ACV:

Decision support?	Yes	Kind of process-changes in background system / other systems	
		None or small-scale	Large-scale
	No	Situation C "Accounting" (with C1: including interactions with other systems, C2: excluding interactions with other systems)	

Source: ILCD Handbook

? ¿Qué situación debe aplicarse?

G-02 Situaciones A, B y C (Manual ILCD) (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Usar la situación A (ACV atribucional) para:

- Ecodiseño de un producto o edificio concretos.
- Desarrollo de Reglas de Categoría de Producto o de Declaraciones Ambientales de Producto.

❖ Usar la situación B (ACV consecucional) para:

- Análisis del sector de la edificación y/o desarrollo de políticas (p.ej. Evaluación de los efectos marginales de la implementación a gran escala de energías renovables; análisis del parque de edificios de una determinada región).

- ❖ La Situación C es poco clara en el sector de la construcción, dado que incluso los estudios internos están orientados a la toma de decisiones.
- ❖ El uso de la situación A o B debería justificarse aportando información sobre posibles modificaciones en el sistema en segundo plano (background system).
- ❖ Las normas EN 15804 y EN 15978 se refieren a estudios atribucionales (situación A).
- ❖ La situación B requiere datos de ICV apropiados, la identificación de los mecanismos de mercado y de todos procesos afectados que deben incluirse en los límites del sistema.



G-04 Aseveración comparativa en ACV de productos y edificios (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Las aseveraciones comparativas requieren que se consideren ciertos aspectos para que tengan sentido y sean rigurosas.

? ¿Cómo puede hacerse una aseveración comparativa en estudios de ACV?

- ❖ Debe asegurarse la equivalencia de los sistemas que se comparan. Según ISO 14044 y ILCD Handbook, deben aplicarse: la misma unidad funcional, límites del sistema, requisitos de calidad de datos y procesos de asignación.
- ❖ EN 15978 incluye reglas a considerar en la comparación de edificios.



- ❖ **Utilizar el mismo software al comparar 2 alternativas.**
- ❖ **Comprobar la consistencia de las bases de datos utilizadas (consultar el manual de usuario y la documentación disponible).**
- ❖ **Seguir la norma EN 15804 para la comparación entre productos convencionales e innovadores.**

G-04 Aseveración comparativa en ACV de productos y edificios (2/2)

related study objective	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Información adicional

- En estudios comparativos, hay que recordar que:
 - Debe utilizarse el mismo equivalente funcional* y
 - Aplicar límites del sistema similares.

- Deben tomarse precauciones especiales si la comparación se basa en un estudio simplificado de ACV:
 - Debe asegurarse la comparabilidad.
 - Deben documentarse suficientemente los parámetros e hipótesis aplicados.
 - Deben estimarse y discutirse las limitaciones de la representatividad de los resultados en relación a las consecuencias de la comparación.

** Requisitos funcionales y/o técnicos cuantificados de un edificio o un sistema ensamblado (parte de la obra) para su uso como base de comparación.*

Aspectos generales: definición de alcance

Definición
objetivos

Definición
alcance

Análisis de
inventario

Evaluación de
impactos

Interpretación

Elaboración
informes

- ❖ G- 05 “Scope definition for building and product LCA”
- ❖ **G- 11 “Cut-off rules for screening, simplified, complete LCA”**
- ❖ G- 12 “Infrastructure machinery and capital equipment for material production, energy, water, waste and transport for screening, simplified and complete LCA”
- ❖ G- 14 “Transport of goods in LCA studies”
- ❖ G- 16 “Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration”
- ❖ G- 17 “Differences in background data system boundaries”
- ❖ G- 18 “Allocation”
- ❖ G- 19 “Allocation case: production of renewable energy on-site”
- ❖ G- 20 “Allocation case: reuse, recycling and recovery”

G-11 Reglas de corte (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Flujos, procesos y etapas del ciclo de vida que no sean relevantes pueden ser omitidas del modelo del sistema analizado. La paradoja es que uno debería conocer el resultado final del ACV para poder decidir si esos elementos son o no relevantes.

? ¿Cuáles deberían ser las reglas de corte para el ACV de productos o edificios?

❖ **EN 15804 / EN 15978:** “los criterios de corte deben ser el 1% del uso de energía primaria renovable y no renovable y el 1% de la masa total entrante en un proceso unitario. El total de los flujos no considerados por módulo debe ser como máximo el 5% del uso de energía y de la masa”.



❖ **Las reglas de corte no deben usarse para ocultar información.**

❖ **Orientación específica para ACV de productos:**

- Pueden definirse reglas de corte para excluir los bienes de capital o los materiales auxiliares.
- Las RCP de productos de la construcción suelen ofrecer guía práctica sobre este aspecto.
- Se recomienda incluir la información de inventario si se tiene y no excluirla sistemáticamente.
- Referirse a las reglas de corte de los datos de inventario disponibles.

G-11 Reglas de corte (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Orientación específica para ACV de edificios:**

- En estos casos, el analista puede utilizar datos de estudios de ACV o EPD existentes que se habrán calculado aplicando reglas de corte.
- Las reglas de corte deberían ser diferentes para estudios exploratorios, simplificados o completos.
- Las reglas de corte deberían extenderse en los estudios de ACV completos para cumplir las reglas del Manual ILCD.

❖ **Orientación específica para estudios de ACV exploratorios y simplificados:**

- Las reglas de corte son menos estrictas que en los estudios de ACV completos, pero las exclusiones deben ser justificadas por los analistas (por ejemplo, explicando que no se dispone de la información necesaria).
- Se recomienda utilizar valores por defecto siempre que sea posible, limitando así el uso de reglas de corte incluso en el caso de estudios exploratorios o simplificados, a la vez que se facilita el desarrollo del estudio.

Aspectos generales: análisis de inventario

Definición
objetivos

Definición
alcance

**Análisis
inventario**

Evaluación
impactos

Interpretación

Elaboración
informes

- ❖ G- 21 “Background databases in LCA studies”
- ❖ **G- 22 “Data quality”**

G-21 Calidad de datos

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La calidad de los datos es un concepto relativo. Debe ser justificada transparente en el contexto de su uso.

? ¿Cómo debería describirse el uso de la calidad de los datos de ACV?

❖ La calidad de los datos debería cumplir los requisitos de las normas EN 15978 y 15804.



❖ La evaluación de la calidad de los datos debería hacer en la práctica según el objetivo y alcance del estudio de ACV y el analista debería ser cuidadoso a la hora de utilizar datos de ACV.

❖ La evaluación de la calidad de los datos puede llevarse a cabo en 2 niveles:

- Comprobación de la calidad de los datos de entrada utilizando indicadores (por ejemplo, A, B,C, D que pueden basarse en la matriz de Pedigrí).
- Comprobación de la calidad de los resultados de ACV de edificios. Aquellos materiales o procesos que contribuyan de manera importante a los resultados de impacto y que se basen en datos de poca calidad, debería ser estudiados en mayor detalle para mejorar la precisión de la información utilizada.



Aspectos generales: evaluación impactos

Definición
objetivos

Definición
alcance

Análisis
inventario

**Evaluación
impacto**

Interpretación

Elaboración
informes

- ❖ **G- 27 “Choice of environmental indicators” – Screening and Simplified LCA**
- ❖ **G- 28 “Choice of environmental indicators” – Complete LCA**
- ❖ G- 29 “Abiotic resources depletion indicator”
- ❖ G- 30 “Land use indicator”
- ❖ G- 31 “Biodiversity indicator”
- ❖ G- 32 “Human toxicity and ecotoxicity indicators”
- ❖ G- 33 “Ionizing radiation indicator”
- ❖ G- 34 “Water consumption as a new impact category”

G-27/G-28 Selección de indicadores ambientales – Recomendaciones generales (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Actualmente, se encuentra disponible un amplio abanico de indicadores: LCI, mid-point o end-point. En algunos casos, se encuentran disponibles diferentes métodos para evaluar la misma categoría o el mismo indicador de impacto.

? ¿Qué indicadores y qué metodología de evaluación deberían utilizarse?

- ❖ En general, el conjunto de indicadores debería ser exhaustivo y consistente.
- ❖ EeBGuide no ofrece reglas para escoger indicadores según el tipo de estudio. Se trata de un aspecto que depende del objetivo y contexto del estudio). Pueden utilizarse los indicadores recogidos en las normas EN 15978, EN 15804 y Manual ILCD.
- ❖ Las recomendaciones se dividen en 2 bloques:
 - Número de indicadores: dependen del tipo de estudio (exploratorio, simplificado, completo)
 - Métodos de cálculo para los indicadores:
 - Indicadores de impacto: calcular a partir de la información agregada del inventario de ciclo de vida.
 - Categorías de impacto: utilizar los métodos recomendados por las normas, ILCD o el método CML 2002.



G-27/G-28 Selección de indicadores ambientales – Recomendaciones generales (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Para todo tipo de estudios:** el conjunto de indicadores debería ser tan consistente como sea posible para evitar transferencia de cargas.



	ACV exploratorio	ACV simplificado	ACV completo
ORIENTACIÓN GENERAL	Como mínimo 1 o 2 indicadores cubriendo las 3 áreas de protección: recursos, ecosistemas y salud humana	Un conjunto más exhaustivo de indicadores cubriendo las 3 áreas de protección	Un conjunto exhaustivo de indicadores que cubra las 3 áreas de protección
EJEMPLOS	Energía primaria no renovable, PCG (GWP), consumo de agua y residuos (fuente: SBA common metrics project).		Lista de EN 15804 o el Manual ILCD (incluyendo indicadores mid-point y end-point) *

* *Todavía no se ha normalizado una lista completa de indicadores de LCIA, al tratarse de un tema que aún requiere más investigación y trabajo.*



G-27/G-28 Selección de indicadores ambientales – Recomendaciones generales (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

EICV indicators

Impact Category	Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Global Warming	Global warming potential, GWP;	kg CO ₂ equiv
Ozone Depletion	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer, ODP;	kg CFC 11 equiv
Acidification for soil and water	Acidification potential of soil and water, AP;	kg SO ₂ equiv
Eutrophication	Eutrophication potential, EP;	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ equiv
Photochemical ozone creation	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone,, POCP;	kg Ethene equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-elements	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non fossil resources ^a	kg Sb equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-fossil fuels	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil resources ^a	MJ, net calorific value

^a The abiotic depletion potential is calculated and declared in two different indicators:

- ADP-elements: include all non renewable, abiotic material resources (i.e. excepting fossil resources);
- ADP -fossil fuels include all fossil resources.

LCI output flows (waste)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Hazardous waste disposed	kg
Non hazardous waste disposed	kg
Radioactive waste disposed	kg

LCI input flows (resource use)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of secondary material	kg
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of net fresh water	m ³

Other output flows (reuse, recovery, recycling)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Components for re-use	kg
Materials for recycling	kg
Materials for energy recovery	kg
Exported energy	MJ per energy carrier

G-27/G-28 Selección de indicadores ambientales – Recomendaciones generales (3b/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Indicadores LCIA (EICV)

Categoría de impacto	Parámetro	Unidad (Expresada por unidad funcional o por unidad declarada)
Calentamiento global	Potencial de calentamiento global, GWP	kg CO ₂ eq
Agotamiento de la capa de ozono	Potencial de agotamiento de la capa de ozono estratosférico, ODP	kg CFC 11 eq
Acidificación del suelo y el agua	Potencial de acidificación del suelo y de los recursos de agua, AP	kg SO ₂ eq
Eutrofización	Potencial de eutrofización, EP	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ eq
Formación de ozono fotoquímico	Potencial de formación de ozono troposférico, POCP	kg etano eq
Agotamiento de recursos abióticos–elementos	Potencial de agotamiento de recursos abióticos para recursos no fósiles (ADP-elementos) ^a	kg Sb eq
Agotamiento de recursos abióticos–combustibles fósiles	Potencial de agotamiento de recursos abióticos para recursos fósiles (ADP-combustibles fósiles) ^a	MJ, valor calorífico neto

^a El potencial de agotamiento abiótico se calcula y se declara en dos indicadores diferentes:

- ADP-elementos: incluye todos los recursos de materiales abióticos no renovables (es decir, sin incluir los recursos fósiles).
- ADP-combustibles fósiles: incluyen todos los recursos fósiles.

Flujos de entrada del inventario (uso de recursos)

Parámetro	Unidad (expresada por unidad funcional o por unidad declarada)
Uso de energía primaria renovable excluyendo los recursos de energía primaria renovable utilizada como materia prima	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso de energía primaria renovable utilizada como materia prima	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso total de la energía primaria renovable (energía primaria y recursos de energía primaria renovable utilizada como materia prima)	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso de energía primaria no renovable, excluyendo los recursos de energía primaria no renovable utilizada como materia prima	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso de la energía primaria no renovable utilizada como materia prima	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso total de la energía primaria no renovable (energía primaria y recursos de energía primaria renovable utilizada como materia prima)	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso de materiales secundarios	kg
Uso de combustibles secundarios renovables	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso de combustibles secundarios no renovables	MJ, valor calorífico neto
Uso neto de recursos de agua corriente	m ³

Flujos de salida del inventario (residuos)

Parámetro	Unidad (expresada por unidad funcional o por unidad declarada)
Residuos peligrosos eliminados	kg
Residuos no peligrosos eliminados	kg
Residuos radiactivos eliminados	kg

Otros flujos de salida (reutilización, recuperación y reciclaje)

Parámetro	Unidad (expresada por unidad funcional o por unidad declarada)
Componentes para su reutilización	kg
Materiales para el reciclaje	kg
Materiales para valorización energética (recuperación de energía)	kg
Energía exportada	MJ por vector energético



G-27/G-28 Selección de indicadores ambientales – Recomendaciones generales (4/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ EN 15804:2012 no menciona la lista exacta de métodos para calcular los indicadores, aunque se espera que lo haga pronto.


	Referencia al método de evaluación de impacto	Comentario
GWP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon IPCC: [IPCC, 2007]	Coincidencia ILCD - CML
ODP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon WMO: [WMO, 1999]	Coincidencia ILCD- CML
AP	CML 2002 method: [Huijbregts et al, 2001] for AP and [Guinée et al, 2002] for EP ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NO hay coincidencia. El método recomendado por ILCD no ha sido usado previamente, existiendo discrepancia entre: -EN 15804: SO ₂ eq. (CML 2002) - ILCD: H+ .
EP		
POCP	CML 2002 method: [Derwent et al, 1998] ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NO hay coincidencia, ILCD recomienda métodos que no han sido usados previamente ni han sido incluidos en software de ACV todavía.
ADP-fossil	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	Coincidencia ILCD- CML
ADP-elements	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	Habitualmente en ACV se ha venido utilizando una aproximación al agotamiento de recursos un tanto diferente.

* La referencia completa del método puede consultarse en las páginas 17-19 del siguiente documento ILCD: <http://lct.jrc.ec.europa.eu/assessment/LCIA-CF-09-02-2012-def.pdf>



G-27/G-28 Selección de indicadores ambientales – Recomendaciones generales (5/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖  Consultar otros aspectos para más información sobre: agotamiento de recursos, uso del uso, biodiversidad, toxicidad humana, radiación ionizante, consumo de agua.
- ❖ Para otros indicadores no incluidos en las normas elaboradas por CEN TC 350, consultar las recomendaciones del manual ILCD.

* Indicators à la fois “mid-point” (potentiel) et “end-point” (dommages)



Aspectos generales: interpretación

Definición
objetivos

Definición
alcance

Análisis de
inventario

Evaluación de
impactos

Interpretación

Elaboración
informes

- ❖ G- 28 “Normalisation of indicators”
- ❖ G- 29 “Weighting of indicators”
- ❖ G- 30 “Uncertainty analysis for comparative assertion”
- ❖ **G- 31 “Sensitivity analysis”**
- ❖ G- 38 “Scenario analysis”

G-38 Análisis de sensibilidad

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Como parte de la interpretación de resultados, el análisis de sensibilidad permite evaluar la fiabilidad de los resultados comprobando la influencia de determinados parámetros en los resultados finales.

? ¿Cómo llevar a cabo un análisis de sensibilidad según el tipo de estudio?

❖ El análisis de sensibilidad debería realizarse en estudios comparativos, mientras que para estudios de sistemas individuales debería hacerse si es relevante.



❖ **Orientación para estudios de ACV de edificios:** deberían evaluarse aspectos como el período de estudio de referencia del edificio, los escenarios de fin de vida, las distancias de transporte, consumos de agua y energía o datos clave sobre productos.

❖ **Orientación para estudios de ACV de productos:** deberían evaluarse aspectos como datos clave, escenarios de fin de vida o distancias de transporte.

Aspectos generales: elaboración de informes

Definición de objetivos

Definición alcance

Análisis de inventario

Evaluación de impactos

Interpretación

Elaboración de informes

- ❖ **G- 39 “Communication of LCA results”**
- ❖ **G- 40 “Reproducibility”**
- ❖ G- 41 “Life cycle inventory documentation”
- ❖ G- 42 “Documentation of LCA results”
- ❖ G- 42 “Critical review”

G-39 Comunicación de los resultados de ACV

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La comunicación interna y externa de los resultados de ACV suele conducir a error.

? ¿Cómo deberían comunicarse los resultados de ACV?

- ❖ La documentación de los estudios de ACV completos debería seguir lo indicado en las normas ISO 14044, EN 15804 y EN 15978.
- ❖ EeBGuide ofrece plantillas de informes para estudios de ACV de productos y edificios que pueden usarse y que, en general, cumplen los requisitos de las normas indicadas.



- ❖ Las plantillas EeBGuide tienen en cuenta que los requisitos del informe forman parte de la definición del tipo de estudio.
- ❖ La norma ISO 14044 incluye requisitos especiales para informes externos y para aseveraciones comparativas.
- ❖ Las normas ISO 14025 y EN 15804 requieren que verificación independiente de la documentación de la EPD sea documentada.

G-40 Reproducibilidad (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA	

Según la norma ISO 14044 y el Manual ILCD, para que el estudio sea reproducible debe documentarse extensamente los datos, las hipótesis y las reglas de cálculo utilizadas. Esto puede ser difícil de conseguir debido al uso de diferentes fuentes de datos y de información confidencial.

? ¿Cómo asegurar la reproducibilidad del estudio usando una cantidad de tiempo razonable?

- ❖ La descripción de los aspectos del ACV debe ser tan transparente como sea posible. Si son relevantes, las hipótesis relativas a datos confidenciales deben ser puestas a disposición del revisor crítico independiente.



- ❖ **Orientación general:** para estudios de ACV completos, el analista debería ampliar la plantilla EeBGuide para permitir a terceras partes la reproducción del estudio. En este sentido, puede utilizarse la plantilla del manual ILCD.
- ❖ **Orientación específica para estudios confidenciales:** debe encontrarse un punto de equilibrio entre reproducibilidad y confidencialidad.

G-40 Reproducibilidad (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Orientación específica para estudios de ACV de edificios:** en estos casos suelen hacerse diferentes simplificaciones a la hora de asegurar la reproducibilidad del estudio:

- Armonización de la descripción del edificio.
- Uso de datos agregados de ACV representativos del país.
- Requisitos comunes para herramientas de software:
 - Ofrecer manuales de usuario adaptados.
 - Documentar de manera transparente las hipótesis de los datos utilizados, las reglas de cálculo y los resultados.
 - Facilitar la selección de los datos (por ejemplo, utilizando una definición del edificio predefinida).

Contenidos

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- II. Aproximación metodológica
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales
- V. Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos**
- VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos
- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios
- VIII. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre edificios
- IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas



V – Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos

- ❖ Aspectos generales relativos a productos
- ❖ Módulo A: fases de producto y construcción
- ❖ Módulo B: fase de uso
- ❖ Módulo C: fase de fin de vida
- ❖ Módulo D: beneficios y cargas más allá de los límites del sistema



Aspectos generales relativos a producto

Definición del alcance

- ❖ G- 06 “Distinction between the declared unit and the functional unit”
- ❖ G- 08 "Energy-efficient" product definition
- ❖ **G- 08 “Definition of system boundaries for products”**
- ❖ G- 16 “Allocation examples for wooden products”
- ❖ G- 16 “Allocation examples for cement based materials”
- ❖ G- 18 “Define reference building”

Análisis de inventario

- ❖ G- 19 “Data selection for a product LCA”
- ❖ **G- 19 “Collecting foreground and background data for product LCA”**

Note : the other general aspects have been presented in the General section of this series of courses

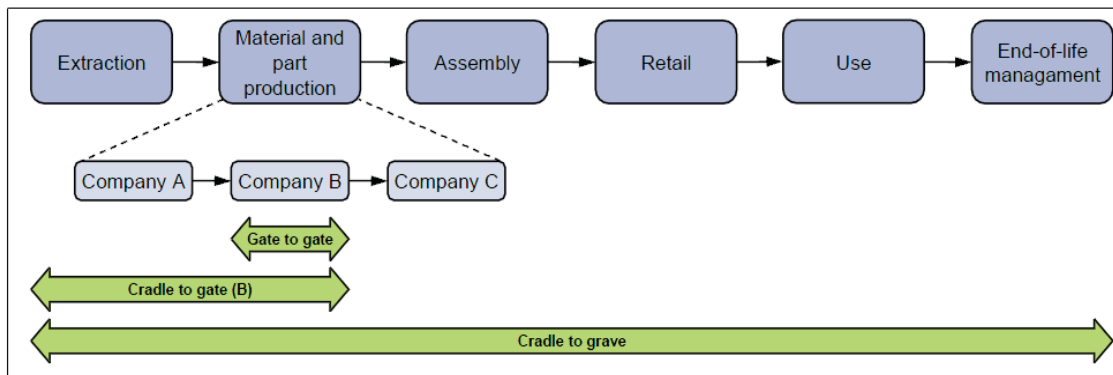
G-08 Definición de límite de sistema para productos (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Los límites de sistema pueden variar dependiente del tipo de datos: cuna a la puerta, cuna a la puerta con opciones o cuna a la tumba. Además, en el caso de ACV de productos es importante definir qué se incluye en la etapa de producción.

? ¿Cómo definir el límite del sistema en ACV de productos?

- ❖ El analista debería seguir lo indicado en el manual ILCD y la norma EN 15804.



Source: ILCD Handbook

G-08 Definición de límite de sistema para productos (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



- ❖ En el caso de EPD, las reglas de la norma EN 15804 deberían aplicarse.
- ❖ Para proyectos de la iniciativa E2B EI, los estudios de ACV de productos deberían considerar el ciclo de vida completo.
 - El analista deberá recoger datos específicos sobre la fabricación del producto entre los distintos participantes en el proyecto.
 - Para procesos aguas arriba y aguas abajo, los datos genéricos pueden ser suficientes.

G-19 Recogida de datos del sistema en primer y segundo plano para ACV de productos (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La recogida de datos acostumbra a ser un tema complicado en ACV, especialmente cuando procesos de fabricación complejos están incluidos en los límites del sistema.

? ¿Qué datos debería recoger y cómo el analista para hacer ACV de productos?

❖ Deberían seguirse las reglas del Manual ILCD:

- *Sistema en primer plano (foreground system): datos primarios específicos de la tecnología. Datos secundarios de los proveedores o agentes involucrados en procesos aguas abajo deberían ser escogidos frente a otros datos procedentes de terceras partes.*
- *Sistema en segundo plano (background system): datos de tecnologías representativas deberían utilizarse.*
- *Utilización de datos no totalmente representativos: su uso queda justificado únicamente si no modifican substancialmente los resultados de evaluación de impacto en comparación al uso de datos totalmente representativos.*

G-19 Recogida de datos del sistema en primer y segundo plano para ACV de productos (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Orientación general para estudios de ACV de productos:

- La recogida de datos debería hacerse en función del objetivo y alcance del estudio.

❖ Orientación específica para EPD:

- Si el programa de EPD ofrece datos genéricos (background) pre-verificados, no hay necesidad de revisarlos profundamente.
- Es importante cumplir las reglas específicas de las Reglas de Categoría de Producto en cuanto al uso de datos genéricos y específicos (background y foreground).

❖ Orientación para proyectos de investigación E2B EI:

- Debido a temas de confidencialidad, pueden usarse únicamente datos genéricos tanto para el sistema en primer plano como en segundo plano (foreground and background).
- Las limitaciones en el proceso de recogida de datos deben ser explicadas en el informe de ACV.
- La interpretación de los resultados debería hacerse teniendo en cuenta la calidad de los datos recopilados.

Aspectos para el módulo A: fase de producto



❖ A1 – A3 Raw material supply, transport, manufacturing

- A- 01 “Distinction between wastes and by-products during the extraction and the processing stages”
- A- 02 “Transport of staff in the supply of raw materials”
- A- 03 “Transport of raw materials to the manufacturer”

Product LCA

Information for each product

Building LCA

Information of individual products gathered on building level

Aspectos para módulo A: fase de construcción

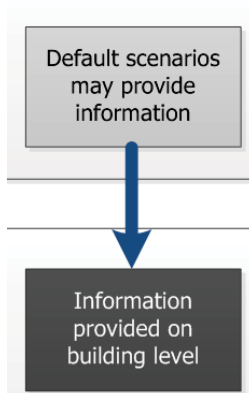


A4 – Transport

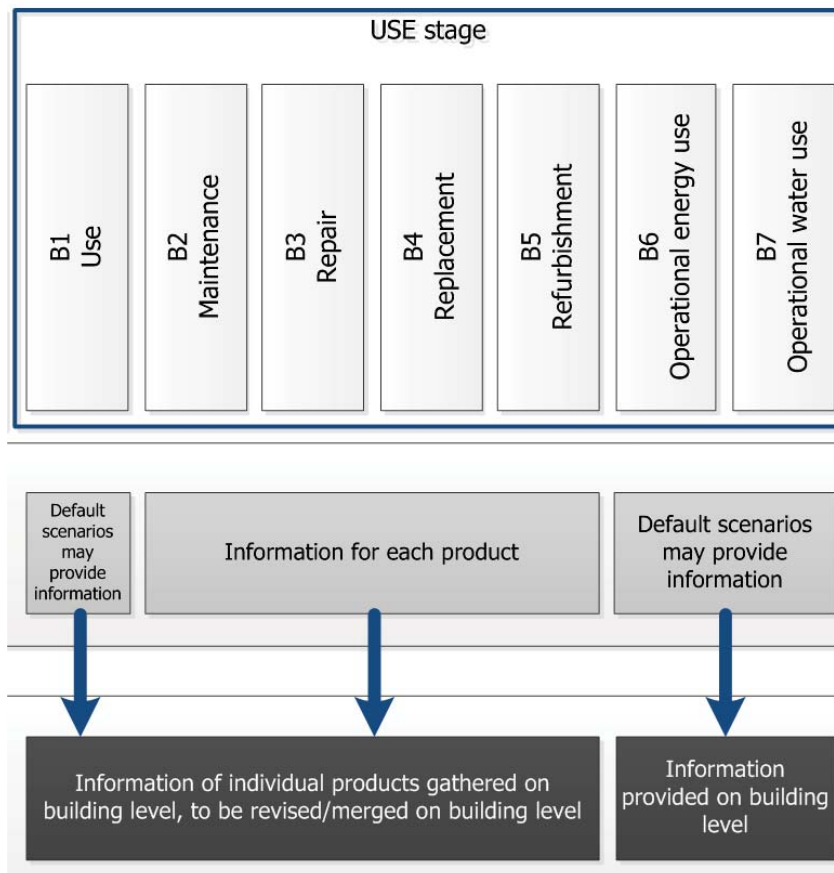
- A- 04 “Transport of products to the construction site – screening and simplified LCA”
- A- 05 “Transport of products to the construction site – complete LCA”

A5 – Construction - Installation process

- A- 22 “Construction wastes - screening and simplified LCA”
- A- 23 “Construction wastes- complete LCA”



Aspectos para módulo B: fase de uso (1/2)



B1 – Use

- B- 01 Emissions of dangerous substances to indoor air during the use stage
- B- 02 Release of dangerous substances to soil and water during the use stage

B2 – Maintenance

- B- 03 “Maintenance - product LCA”

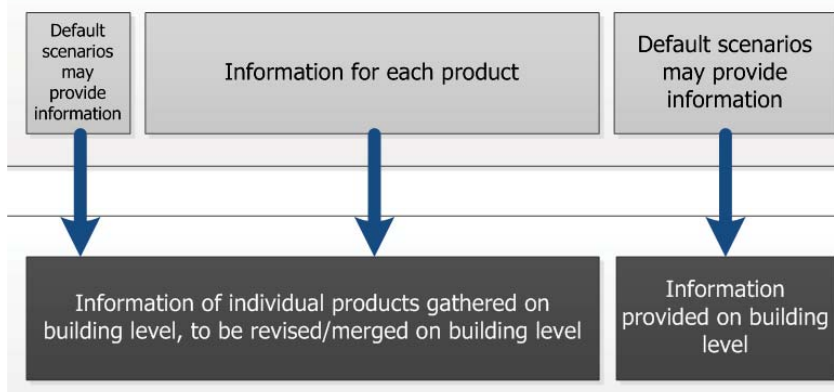
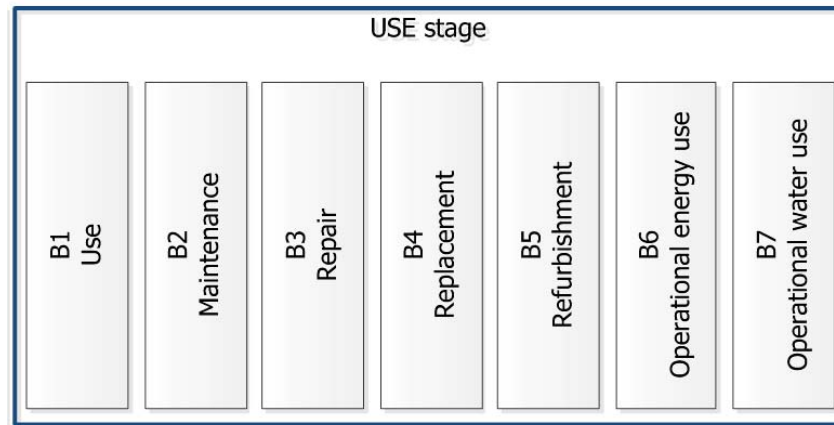
B3 – Repair

- B- 04 “Repair - product LCA”
- B- 05 “Products within complex systems”

B4 – Replacement

- B- 06 “Definition of the service life of a building product”
- B- 07 “Replacement frequency”

Aspectos para módulo B: fase de uso (2/2)



B6 – Operational energy use

- B- 08 Modelling of energy use

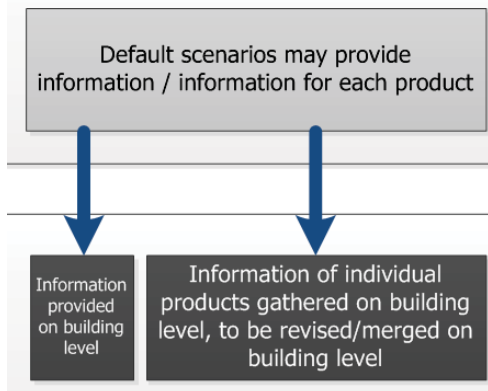
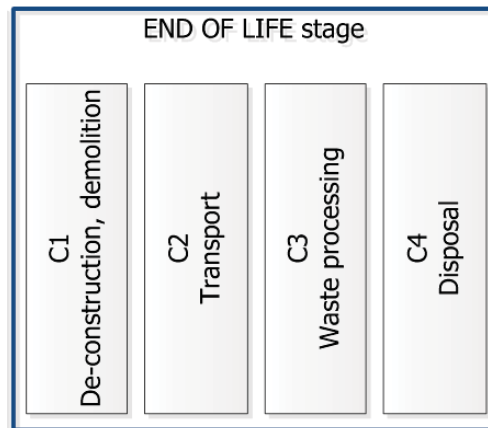
B7 – Operational water use

- B- 09 Modelling of water use
- B- 10 Accounting of different types of waste water treatment

Module B – other aspects not related to a single life cycle stage

- B- 11 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5
- B- 12 Robustness of data (LCA, service life) to model the life cycle of a building product

Aspectos para módulo C: fin de vida



Module C – aspects not related to a single sub-module

- C- 01 “End-of-waste state”
- C- 02 “End of Life (EoL) scenarios “
- C- 03 “Choice of data”
- C- 04 “Waste classification”

Module C1 – De-construction, demolition stage*

Module C2 – Transport

- C- 05 “Transport of wastes to landfill, incineration and recycling facilities – screening and simplified LCA”
- C- 05 “Transport of wastes to landfill, incineration and recycling facilities – complete LCA”

Module C3 – Waste processing

- C- 06 “Waste treatment v Recycling and recovery process”

Module C4 – Disposal

- C-07 LCA modelling of landfill / disposal

* No specific aspect, refer to EN 15804 / EN 15978 for information

C-02 Escenarios de fin de vida (EOL)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Existen diferentes opciones para el fin de vida de productos y materiales.

? ¿Deberían definirse escenarios para el fin de vida de los residuos?

- ❖ Los escenarios EOL se basan en tecnologías de tratamiento actuales para los materiales más comunes. Este aspecto suele quedar determinado en los programas de EPD.
- ❖ La práctica actual debe usarse para desarrollar escenarios e información técnica adicional (describiendo el comportamiento técnico y funcional del producto).
- ❖ El escenario por defecto debería basarse en prácticas actuales, utilizando coeficientes de recuperación basadas en tecnologías representativas y no en los mejores casos.
- ❖ Los escenarios adicionales deberían ilustrar el efecto de diferentes opciones de tratamiento disponibles.
- ❖ Para cada material, deberían estimarse los % de diferentes tratamientos (como vertido, incineración, valorización energética, reciclaje o reutilización). Esta información puede encontrarse en RCP o en estadísticas nacionales.



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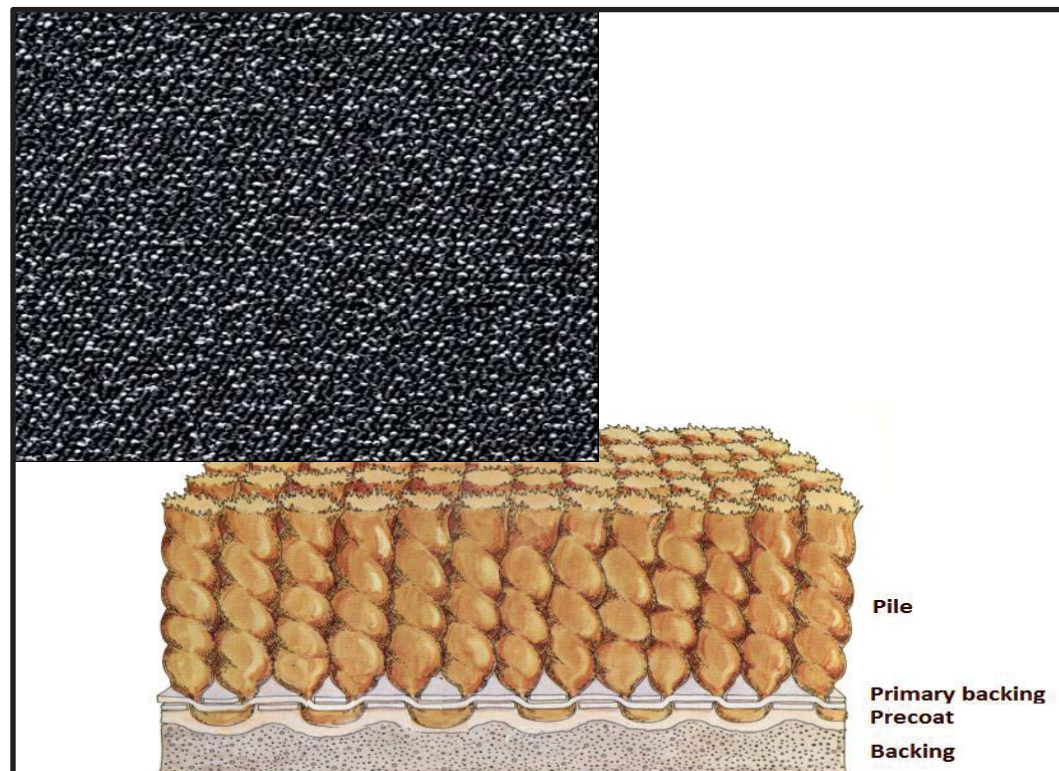


VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos

- ❖ **Caso de estudio 1: producto de edificación típico**
- ❖ **Caso de estudio 2: producto de eficiencia energética**



Case study 1: carpet product



Case study 1: carpet product



- ❖ **Three case studies according to Guidance: Screening, Simplified and Complete on 1 m² of tufted textile floor covering for heavy commercial uses within Europe**
- ❖ **Performed jointly by PE International and the Association of Environmentally Friendly Carpets (Gemeinschaft Umweltfreundlicher Teppichboden, GUT)**
- ❖ **PE International's role:**
 - Goal & Scope of case studies
 - Guidance to GUT on data required
 - Assess results
 - Produce reports
- ❖ **LCA software used: GaBi 5, Service Pack 20, 2012**

Case study 1: carpet product

❖ GUT's role:

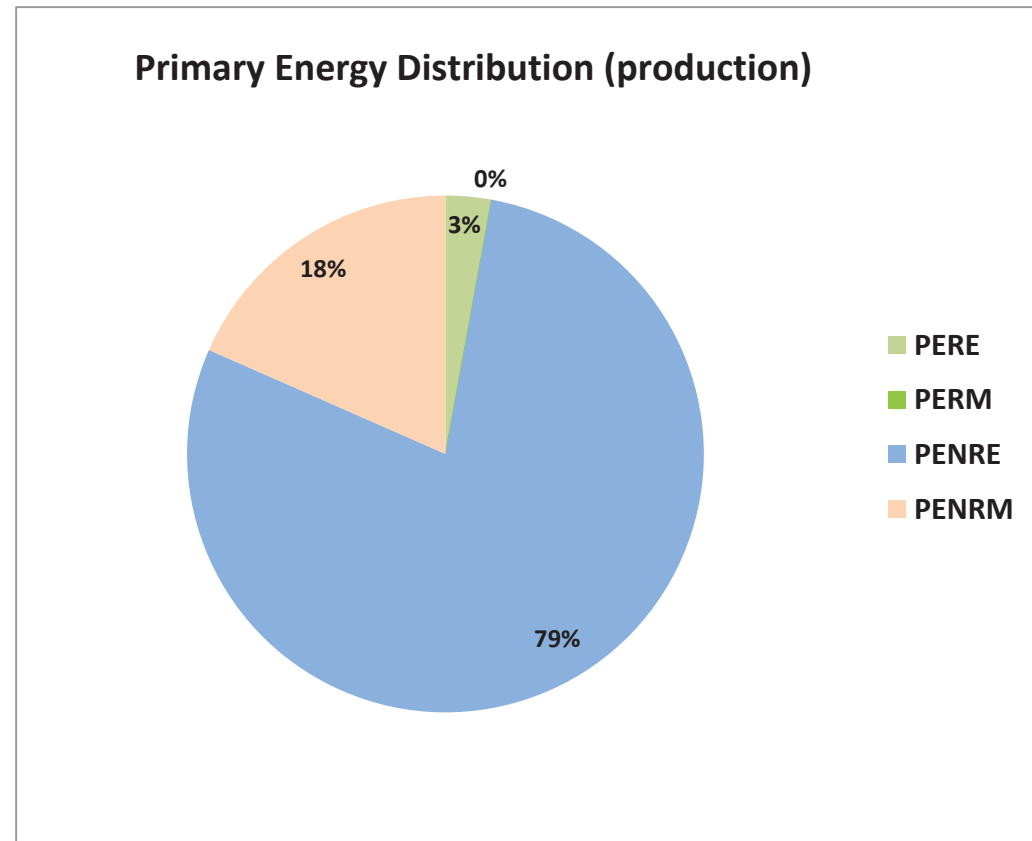
- Model according to Goal & Scope
- Produce Life Cycle Inventory and Impact Assessment data
- Respond to queries from PE International concerning data & modeling principles

❖ Case studies:

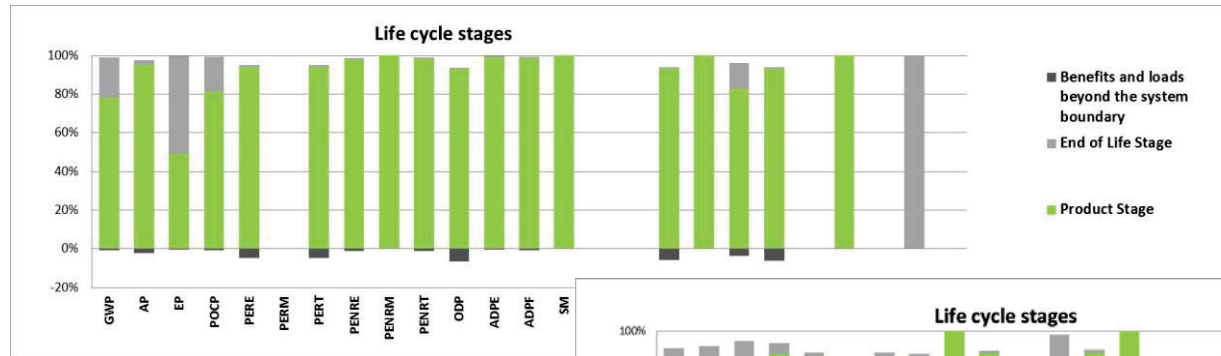
- Screening → *Overview GWP & PED of manufactured product to support product design, cradle to gate (A1-A3)*
- Simplified → *Develop an Environmental Product Fact Sheet to support interior design decisions evaluating production + EoL (3 disposal routes): 100% landfill, 100% incineration, 100% reuse in a cement kiln*
- Complete → *Identify the Environmental Hotspots through the entire life cycle with same disposal routes (100% landfill, 100% incineration, 100% reuse in a cement kiln)*

Case study 1: carpet product (screening LCA)

- ❖ The Global Warming Potential from producing 1m² of tufted textile floor covering is 0,97 kg CO₂-eq./m²*a, and the related distribution of Primary Energy Demand is as follows:

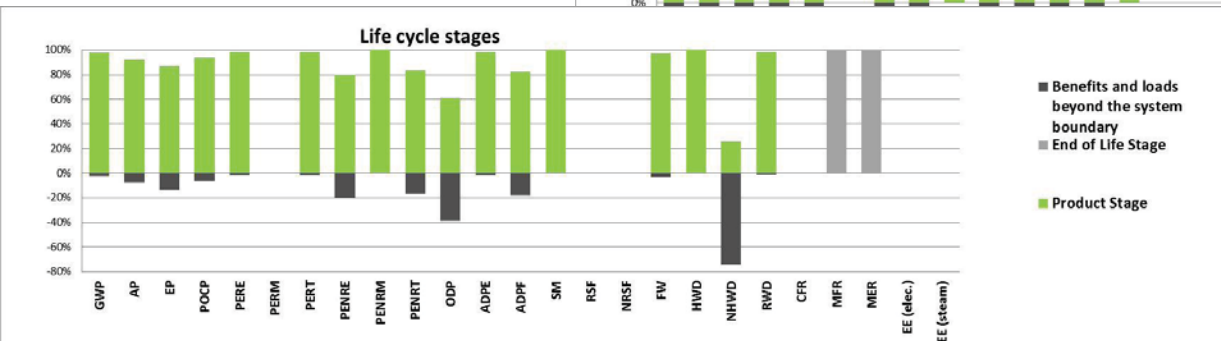
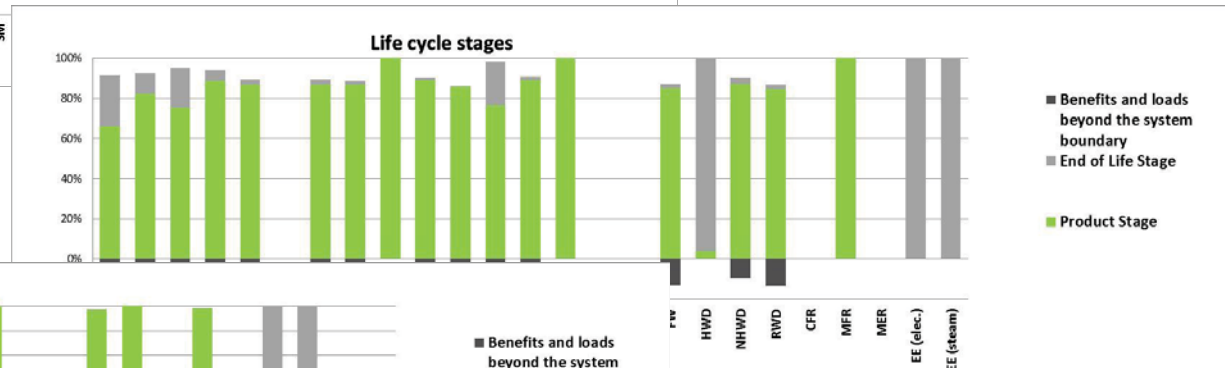


Case study 1: carpet product (simplified LCA)



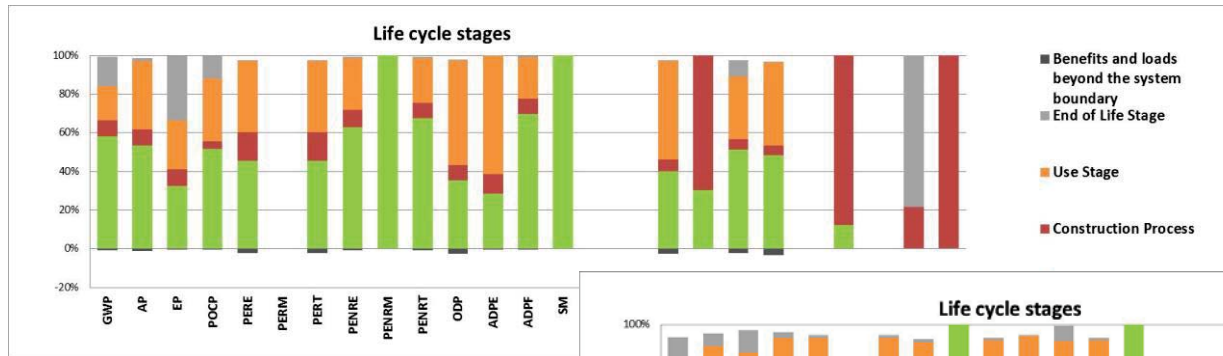
100% LANDFILL

100% INCINERATION



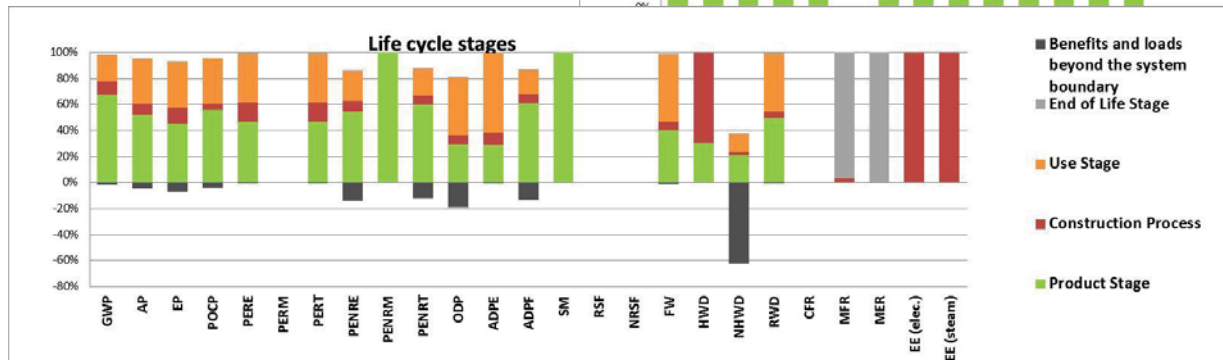
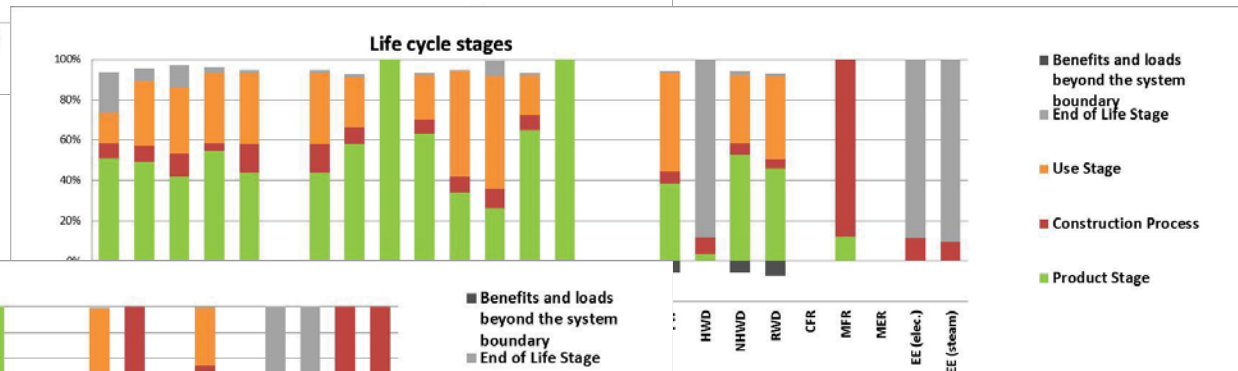
100% REUSE IN CEMENT KILN

Case study 1: carpet product (complete LCA)



100% LANDFILL

100% INCINERATION



100% REUSE IN CEMENT KILN

Case study 1: carpet product

❖ Feedback on the use of the guidance document (1/2)

- Guidance Document comprehensive and self-explanatory, although repetitive and too long
- Suggestion > shorter sections from chapter 4 onwards, a lot of repetition from previous sections

❖ Report templates easy to use and good summaries of Guidance Document requirements

❖ Regarding the joint process between GUT and PE:

- The required documentation of data used as well as of modeling principles was too extensive, however, the actual work was far less time-consuming as data/model were already prepared by GUT according to EN 15804
- Communication between GUT & PE was simple, although reaction time for GUT was slightly shorter than desired

Case study 1: carpet product

- ❖ **Feedback on the use of the guidance document (2/2)**
- ❖ **Suggestions in Word templates:**
 - A more comprehensive section on project aim, goal & scope and data requirements
 - Inclusion of a data quality table to show aspects in a more concise way
- ❖ **Suggestions in Excel templates:**
 - Shorter language in Product Description tab
 - Free text boxes for data exclusions
 - Simpler charts for screening template, existing chart is too extensive when including only 2-3 indicators
 - 100% stacked column charts make scenario analyses' interpretation difficult if not showing absolute values – Consider to relate ALL scenarios' charts to highest values so ALL scenarios can be interpreted against same benchmark

Case study 2: Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)



Case study 2: EeB product



❖ EU-Project „Cost-Effective“



„Resource- and Cost-effective integration of renewables in existing high-rise buildings“

- Development of 5 new components for facade integration which use renewable sources for heat & electricity production
 - *Transparent solar thermal collector*
 - *Air-heating vacuum tube collector*
 - *Building Integrated Photovoltaic*
 - *Natural ventilation system with heat recovery*
 - *Unglazed solar thermal facade collector*

❖ LCA software used: GaBi version 4.4

Case study 2: EeB product



- ❖ **Description:**
 - Façade element as insulating glazing unit (IGU) or double skin façade (DSF) with embedded collector
- ❖ **Collector layouts:**
 - semi-transparent plate collector or lamella collector (movable blinds)
- ❖ **Benefit / Function:**
 - Production of heat for solar heating & cooling purpose
- ❖ **Main materials used:**
 - steel, aluminum, glass
- ❖ **Dimension:**
 - regular façade element = 3750 mm x 1500 mm x 300 mm

Case study 2: EeB product




❖ Layout

System I Regular DSF without collector	System II TSTC type A in IGU	System III TSTC type B in DSF	System IV TSTC type A in DSF
Façade profiles	Façade profiles	Façade profiles	Façade profiles
Single glazing unit & IGU	IGU	Single glazing unit & IGU	Single glazing unit & IGU
Blinds with motor	Blinds with motor	Motor	Blinds with motor
--	Plate collector	Lamella collector	Plate collector

Case study 2: EeB product



Picture of the product	 <p>Collector Type A (lower part of the window element)</p>	Goal/ Purpose of the study <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Level of complexity</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Screening</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Simplified</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>related study objective</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Comparative assertion</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Stand alone LCA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>object of assertion</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>communication purpose</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>internal</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>external</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>for costumer to costumer</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>publication</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><i>Within Deliverable D4.1.3 of European Research project "Cost-Effective" and Deliverable (Case study) D4.1 of European research project "EeBGuide"</i></td> </tr> </table>	Level of complexity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Screening		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Simplified		<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete	related study objective	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comparative assertion		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stand alone LCA	object of assertion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Product	communication purpose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	internal		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	external		<input type="checkbox"/>	for costumer to costumer		<input type="checkbox"/>	publication		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Within Deliverable D4.1.3 of European Research project "Cost-Effective" and Deliverable (Case study) D4.1 of European research project "EeBGuide"</i>
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General information	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of the product:</td> <td>Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of the assessment:</td> <td>28.08.2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>name and qualification of the assessor:</td> <td>Katrin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GaBi, LBP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>name and qualification of the reviewer:</td> <td>CSTB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review type</td> <td><i>project internal review</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of the verification</td> <td><i>to be specified after review</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client of the study:</td> <td><i>European Commission, European research project "EeBGuide" and "Cost-Effective"</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authors of the study:</td> <td><i>University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (LBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (GaBi)</i></td> </tr> </table>	Name of the product:	Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)	Date of the assessment:	28.08.2012	name and qualification of the assessor:	Katrin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GaBi, LBP)	name and qualification of the reviewer:	CSTB	Review type	<i>project internal review</i>	Date of the verification	<i>to be specified after review</i>	Client of the study:	<i>European Commission, European research project "EeBGuide" and "Cost-Effective"</i>	Authors of the study:	<i>University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (LBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (GaBi)</i>	Functional unit <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Reference unit:</td> <td><i>1 piece, covering 5,625 m² of facade area; Width = 3750 mm x height = 1500 mm x depth = 300 mm; Absorber area = 1,88 m² (collector type A) & 4,48 m² (collector type B); location dependant thermal energy production (see also description of scenaribs)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>product group:</td> <td><i>energy-generating (energy efficient), facade integrated component; ERP (window element with integrated collector)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Function in the building:</td> <td><i>window element with thermal insulation & shading & daylight supply collector element with heat production (energy generation) for solar heating and cooling purpose within a building</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>required service life</td> <td><i>20 years (according to Manufacturer)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other services provided within the building (shops...)</td> <td><i>see also "Function in the builking"</i></td> </tr> </table>	Reference unit:	<i>1 piece, covering 5,625 m² of facade area; Width = 3750 mm x height = 1500 mm x depth = 300 mm; Absorber area = 1,88 m² (collector type A) & 4,48 m² (collector type B); location dependant thermal energy production (see also description of scenaribs)</i>	product group:	<i>energy-generating (energy efficient), facade integrated component; ERP (window element with integrated collector)</i>	Function in the building:	<i>window element with thermal insulation & shading & daylight supply collector element with heat production (energy generation) for solar heating and cooling purpose within a building</i>	required service life	<i>20 years (according to Manufacturer)</i>	Other services provided within the building (shops...)	<i>see also "Function in the builking"</i>							
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Case study 2: EeB product



Included modules	Product Stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A1	Raw Materials Supply
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A2	Transport
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A3	Manufacturing
	Construction Process	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	Construction- Installation process
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B1	Use
	Use Stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B2	Maintenance
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B3	Repair
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B4	Replacement
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B5	Refurbishment
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B6	Operational Energy Use
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B7	Operational Water Use
	End of Life Stage	<input type="checkbox"/>	C1	Deconstruction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C2	Transport
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C3	Waste process for reuse,	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C4	Disposal	
Benefits and loads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	Reuse- Recovery- Recyclingpotential	

Case study 2: EeB product

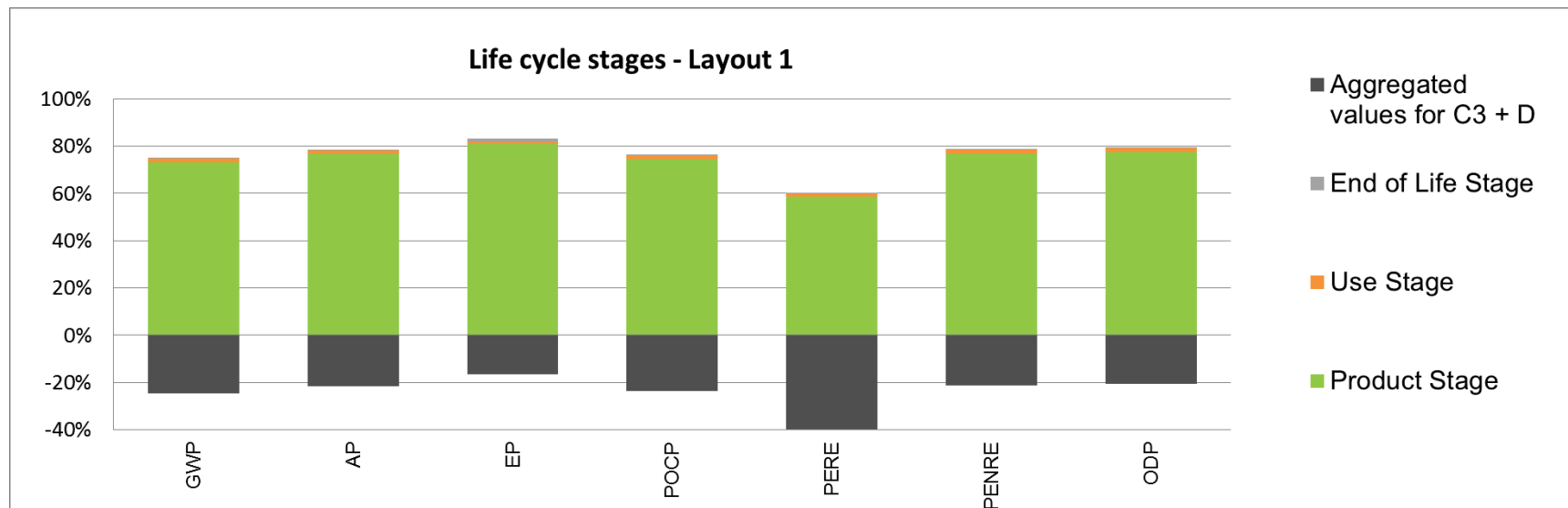


Used indicators	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Secondary Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Secondary fuels - renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Secondary fuels – non renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Net Fresh Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Non Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Radioactive Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Components for Re-Use
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Materials for Recycling
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Materials for Energy Recovery
<input type="checkbox"/>	20. Exported Energy
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator

Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Share of each life cycle stage in the LCA results (layout 1):



Case study 2: EeB product



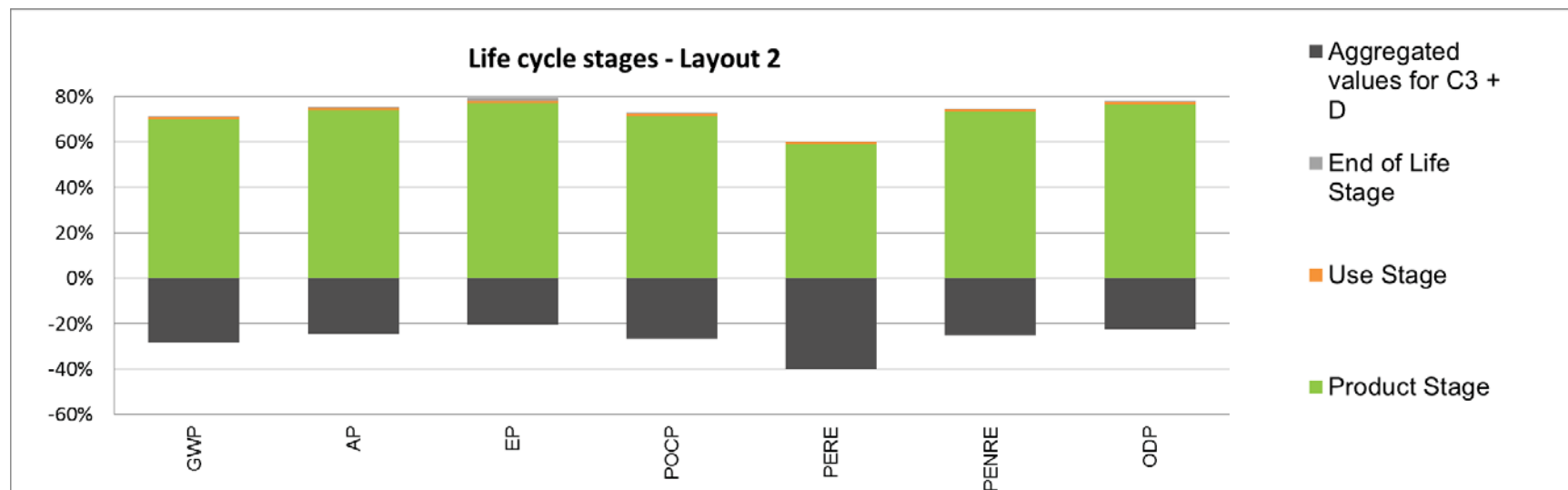
❖ LCA results breakdown per life cycle stage (layout 1):

Overview over the product LCA results	TSTC - Layout 1 - DSF without collector (for all locations)						
	1. Global warming potential	2. Acidification Potential	3. Eutrophication Potential	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	5. Total use of renewable primary energy	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
20 years	GWP	AP	EP	POCP	PERE	PENRE	ODP
	[kg CO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg SO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg PO ₄ ⁻³ - equiv. /piece]	[kg C ₂ H ₄ -equiv./piece]	[MJ/piece]	[MJ/piece]	[kg CFC11-equiv./piece]
	Product Stage	2.305,24	14,14	0,69	1,12	5.332,60	34.247,84
Construction Process	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Use Stage	46,22	2,32E-01	1,01E-02	2,25E-02	140,59	665,43	4,38E-06
End of Life Stage	14,16	7,47E-02	1,16E-02	7,17E-03	2,76	163,34	1,18E-07
Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aggregated values for C3 + D	-780,09	-3,97	-1,43E-01	-3,53E-01	-3.634,70	-9.467,16	-4,99E-05

Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Share of each life cycle stage in the LCA results (layout 2):



Case study 2: EeB product



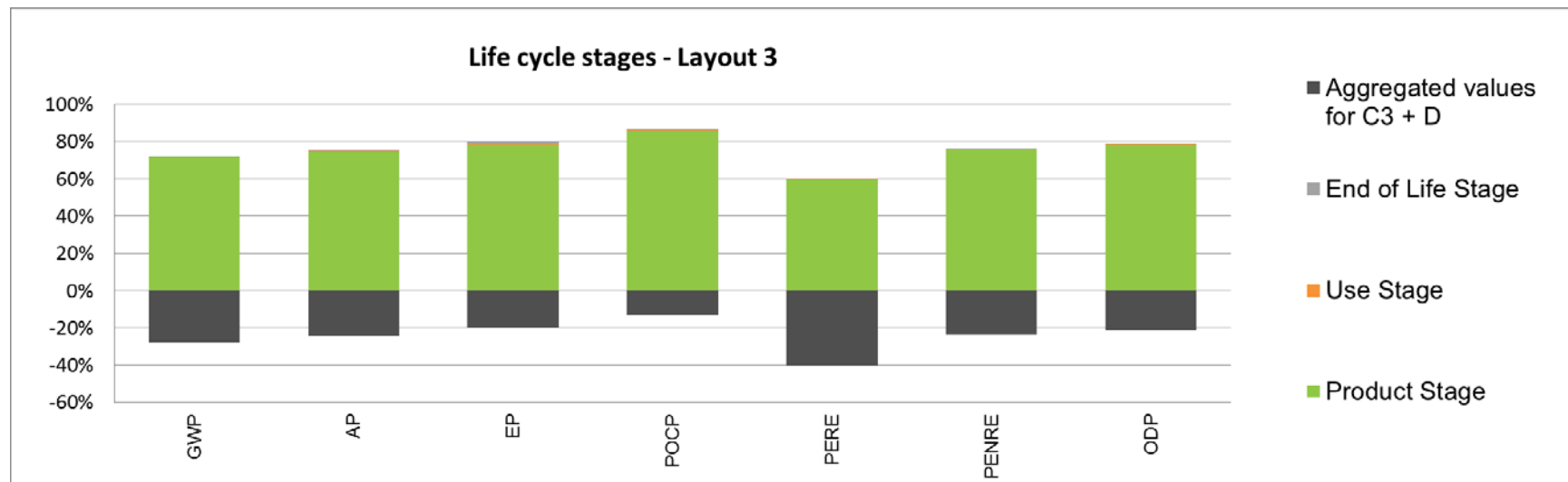
❖ LCA results breakdown per life cycle stage (layout 2):

Overview over the product LCA results (without Module B6)	TSTC - Layout 2 - IGU with collector type A (for all locations)						
	1. Global warming potential	2. Acidification Potential	3. Eutrophication Potential	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	5. Total use of renewable primary energy	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
20 years							
	GWP	AP	EP	POCP	PERE	PENRE	ODP
	[kg CO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg SO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg PO ₄ ⁻³ - equiv. /piece]	[kg C ₂ H ₄ -equiv./piece]	[MJ/piece]	[MJ/piece]	[kg CFC11-equiv./piece]
Product Stage	2.086,24	12,78	0,59	1,01	5.725,12	29.948,15	1,79E-04
Construction Process	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Use Stage	33,89	0,17	0,01	1,76E-02	101,39	481,46	3,00E-06
End of Life Stage	13,05	0,07	0,01	6,60E-03	2,44	151,99	9,33E-08
Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aggregated values for C3 + D	-851,89	-4,23	-0,16	-0,38	-3.891,14	-10.326,57	-5,25E-05

Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Share of each life cycle stage in the LCA results (layout 3):



Case study 2: EeB product



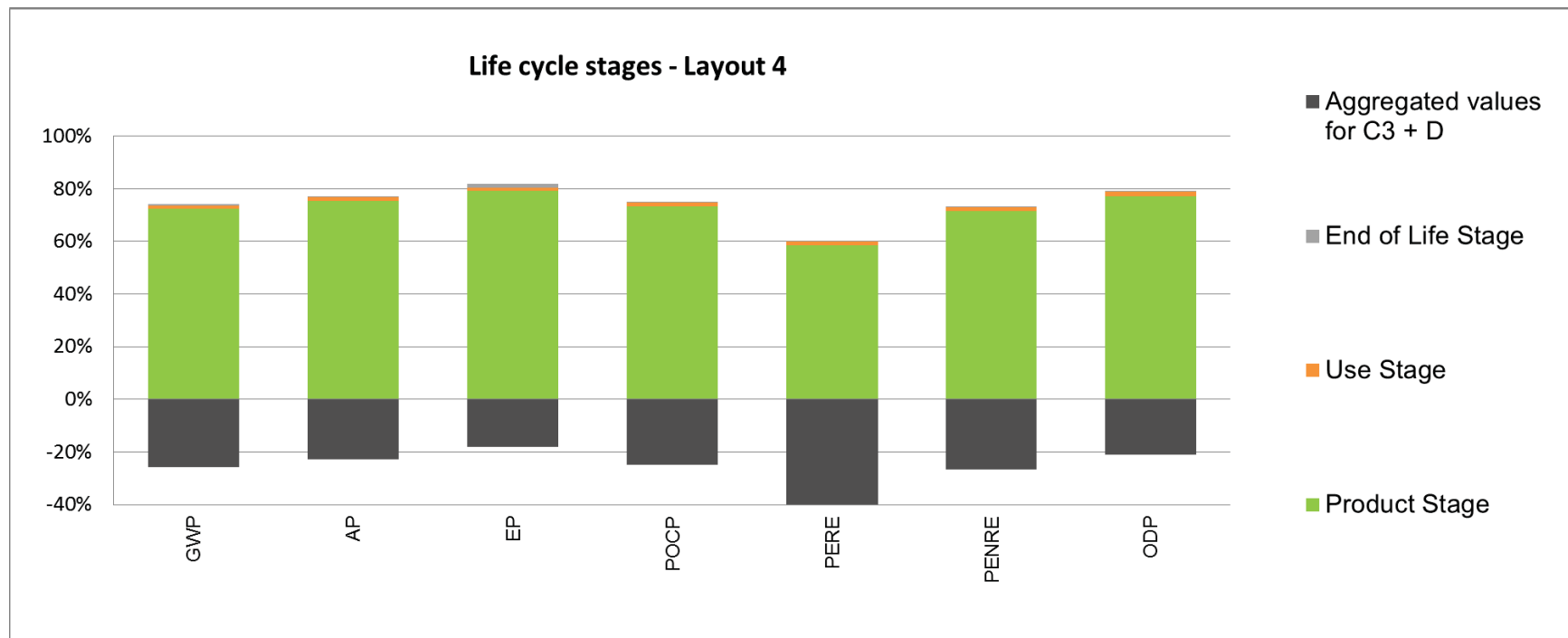
❖ LCA results breakdown per life cycle stage (layout 3):

Overview over the product LCA results (without Module B6)	TSTC - Layout 3 - DSF with collector type B (for all locations)						
	1. Global warming potential	2. Acidification Potential	3. Eutrophication Potential	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	5. Total use of renewable primary energy	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
20 years	GWP	AP	EP	POCP	PERE	PENRE	ODP
	[kg CO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg SO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg PO ₄ ⁻³ -equiv./piece]	[kg C ₂ H ₄ -equiv./piece]	[MJ/piece]	[MJ/piece]	[kg CFC11-equiv./piece]
	2.787,21	16,20	0,77	1,26	7.264,16	40.689,03	2,41E-04
Product Stage	2.787,21	16,20	0,77	1,26	7.264,16	40.689,03	2,41E-04
Construction Process	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Use Stage	13,34	0,08	2,57E-03	9,33E-03	36,05	174,85	6,93E-07
End of Life Stage	16,43	0,09	1,35E-02	8,33E-03	3,17	193,92	1,21E-07
Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aggregated values for C3 + D	-1.084,93	-5,35	-0,20	-0,20	-4.932,49	-12.838,36	-6,61E-05

Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Share of each life cycle stage in the LCA results (layout 4):



Case study 2: EeB product



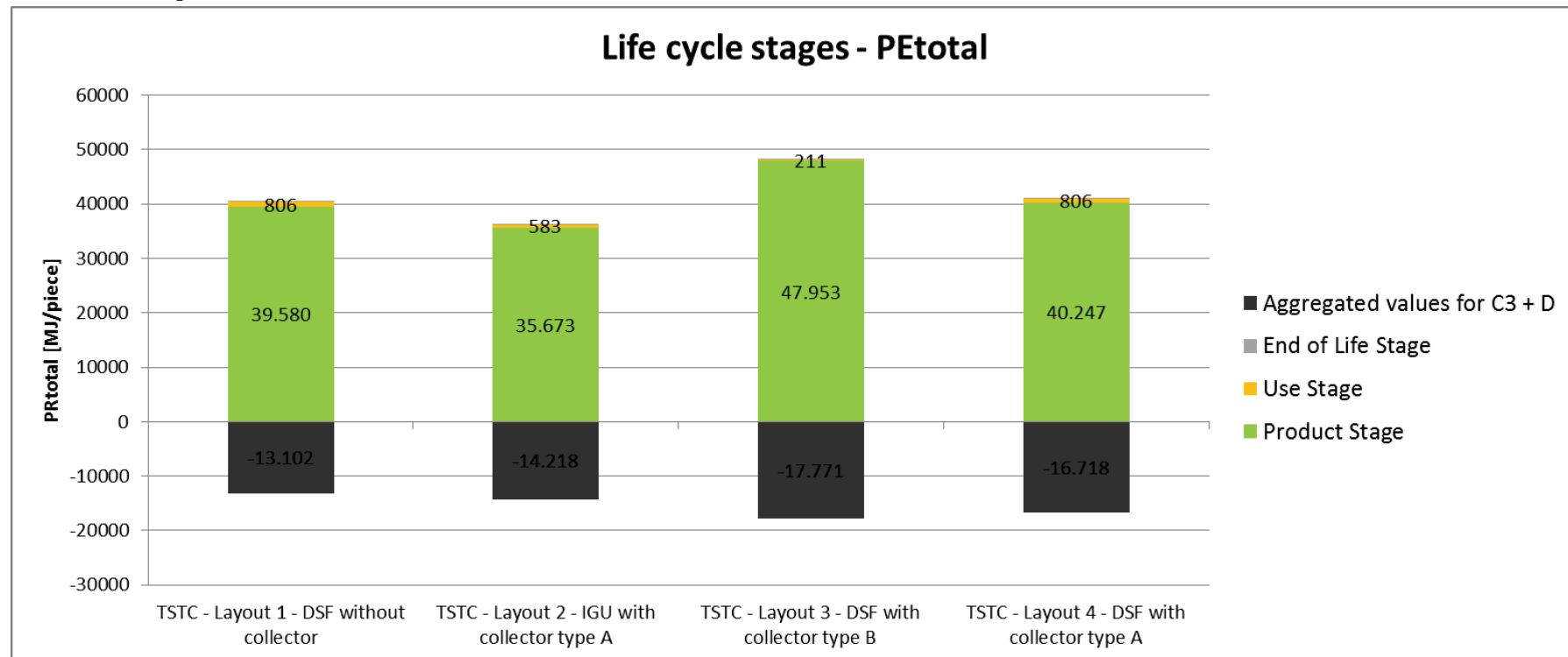
❖ LCA results breakdown per life cycle stage (layout 4):

Overview over the product LCA results (without Module B6)	TSTC - Layout 4 - DSF with collector type A (for all locations)						
	1. Global warming potential	2. Acidification Potential	3. Eutrophication Potential	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	5. Total use of renewable primary energy	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
20 years	GWP	AP	EP	POCP	PERE	PENRE	ODP
	[kg CO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg SO ₂ -equiv./piece]	[kg PO ₄ ³⁻ - equiv. /piece]	[kg C ₂ H ₄ -equiv./piece]	[MJ/piece]	[MJ/piece]	[kg CFC11-equiv./piece]
Product Stage	2.344,12	14,02	0,67	1,11	5.687,57	34.559,21	1,95E-04
Construction Process	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Use Stage	46,22	0,23	0,01	0,02	140,59	665,43	4,38E-06
End of Life Stage	15,86	0,08	0,01	0,01	3,16	184,73	1,20E-07
Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aggregated values for C3 + D	-837,12	-4,23	-0,15	-0,38	-3.879,82	-12.838,36	-5,30E-05

Case study 2: EeB product



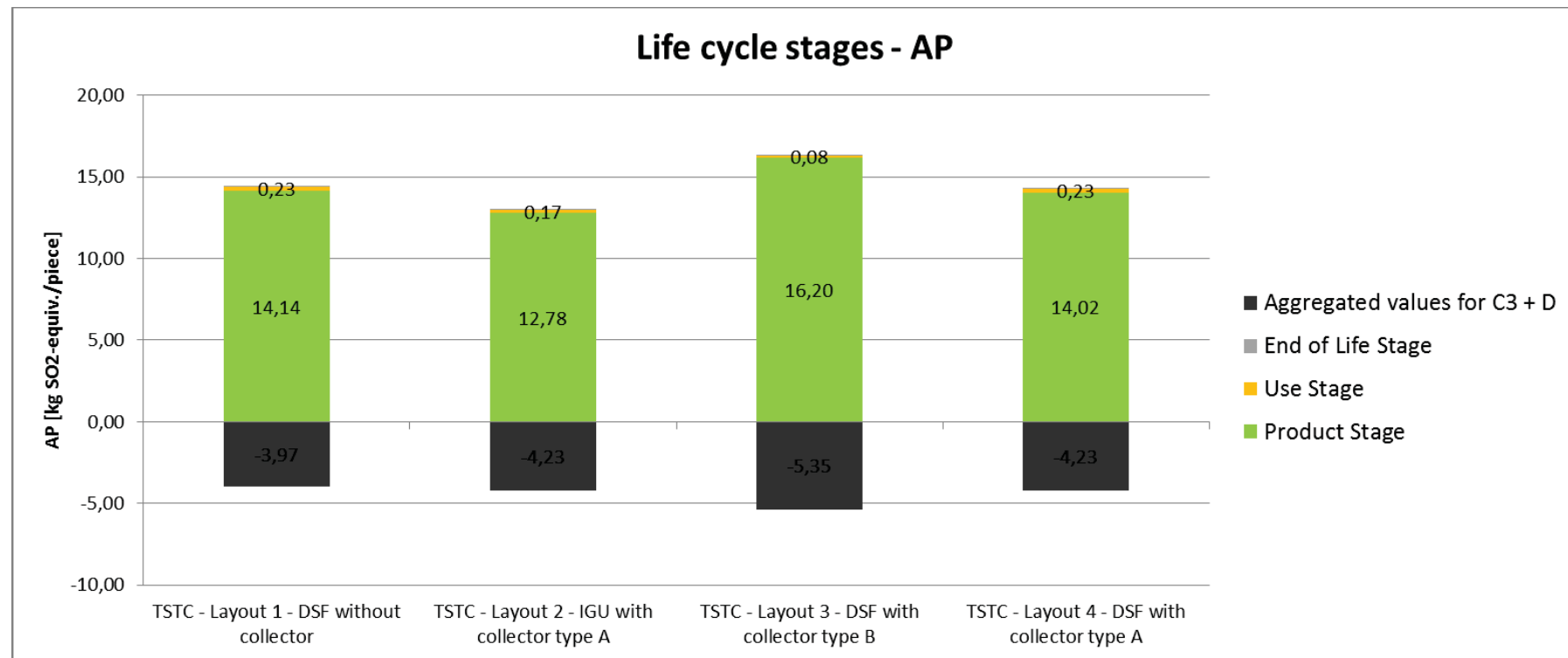
❖ Comparison of the results of the different alternatives:



Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Comparison of the results of the different alternatives:



Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Feedback from case study

- Definitions of „Screening“, „Simplified“ and „Complete LCA“ very helpful
- Maybe set up a simplified documentation even if it´s not fulfilling the needs of ISO 14040
- Guidance document well written and really a help for LCA practitioners that don´t have much experience in some LCA area

Contenidos

- I. Introducción
- II. Aproximación metodológica
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales
- V. Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos
- VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos
- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios**
- VIII. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre edificios
- IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas



VII – Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios

- ❖ Aspectos generales relativos a productos
- ❖ Módulo A: fases de producto y construcción
- ❖ Módulo B: fase de uso
- ❖ Módulo C: fase de fin de vida
- ❖ Módulo D: beneficios y cargas más allá de los límites del sistema



Aspectos generales específicos para edificios

Definición del alcance

- ❖ **G- 05 Functional equivalent**
- ❖ G- 06 Reference study period
- ❖ G- 07 Object of assessment with regard to energy-efficient buildings
- ❖ G- 08 Definition of system boundaries for new buildings
- ❖ **G- 09 Definition of system boundaries for existing buildings**
- ❖ **G- 16 Differences in background data system boundaries**
- ❖ G- 18 Allocation case: Production of renewable energy on-site

Análisis de inventario

- ❖ **G- 22 Choice of LCI/LCIA-datasets for screening LCA**
- ❖ **G- 23 Choice of LCI/LCIA-datasets for simplified LCA**
- ❖ **G- 24 Choice of LCI/LCIA-datasets for complete LCA**
- ❖ G- 25 Use of building physical description data

Note : the other general aspects have been presented in the General section of this series of courses

G-05 Equivalente funcional

<i>related study objective</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

El equivalente funcional es una representación de los requisitos funcionales cuantificados y/o requisitos técnicos de un edificio o un sistema ensamblado para su uso como base comparación. La comparación de diferentes opciones/casos debe hacer únicamente aplicando el mismo equivalente funcional.

? ¿Cómo definir correctamente el equivalente funcional?

- ❖ **EN 15978:** el equivalente funcional debería incluir como mínimo: tipo de edificio, requisitos técnicos y funcionales relevantes, el perfil de uso y la vida útil requerida.
- ❖ **Ejemplo para un edificio:**
 - Tipo de edificio: edificio de oficinas, 4000 m² de superficie útil.
 - Uso: superficie útil climatizada.
 - Requisitos técnicos y funcionales relevantes: climatización de espacios con un rango de temperaturas entre 20°C y 26°C, coeficiente de intercambio de aire de 30m³/h.persona, nivel de iluminación 300 Lux.
 - Perfil de uso: 200 trabajadores, horario de trabajo de 7.00 am hasta 6.00 pm, 5 días/semana, 48 semanas/año
 - Vida útil: 50 años

G-10 Definición de los límites de sistema para edificios existentes

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Para entender e interpretar los resultados de ACV, deben definirse claramente los límites del sistema.

? ¿Cómo definir los límites del sistema para edificios existentes?

- ❖ Para edificios existentes, los límites del sistema deberían incluir todas las etapas que representen la vida útil restante del edificio y su fin de vida (EN 15978).
- ❖ Pueden identificarse 4 tipos de situaciones: rehabilitación; rehabilitación de referencia; demolición y nueva construcción; y mantenimiento del edificio existente.
- ❖ Los siguientes contribuyentes al impacto ambiental deben tenerse en cuenta:
 - Nuevos productos.
 - Productos desechados durante la operación.
 - Consumo de agua y energía del edificio antes y después de la rehabilitación.
 - Deconstrucción, demolición, reconstrucción y nueva construcción.



G-17 Diferencias en los límites del sistema de los datos genéricos

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Los analistas deben utilizar diferentes fuentes de datos (bases de datos públicas y comerciales, EPD, literatura, etc.) calculadas con diferentes reglas. Debe prestarse especial atención a la consistencia de las diferentes fuentes.

? ¿Cómo puede el analista enfrentarse a las diferentes fuentes de datos genéricos?

- ❖ Las EPD que cumplan la norma EN 15804 deben declarar los resultados de los diferentes módulos por separado así como información técnica adicional, facilitando su uso en estudios de ACV de edificios.
- 💡 ❖ Se requiere un buen entendimiento del alcance de las Epd utilizadas (por ejemplo, de la cuna a la tumba, de la cuna a la puerta con opciones y de la cuna a la tumba).
- ❖ Cuando sea posible, el uso de EPD que cumplan la norma EN 15804 debería prevalecer si es más relevante que otros datos genéricos.
- ❖ En relación a bases de datos públicos y comerciales, es altamente recomendable utilizar datos procedentes de fuentes consistentes (incluyendo EPD apropiadas).

G-22/G-23/G-24 [intro](#) Selección de datos LCI/LCIA (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Se necesitan diferentes datos de ACV para evaluar los impactos ambientales de los edificios. Los datos permiten cuantificar los impactos relacionados con los productos de la edificación, las obras, el uso de energía y agua operacional y la desconstrucción del edificio.

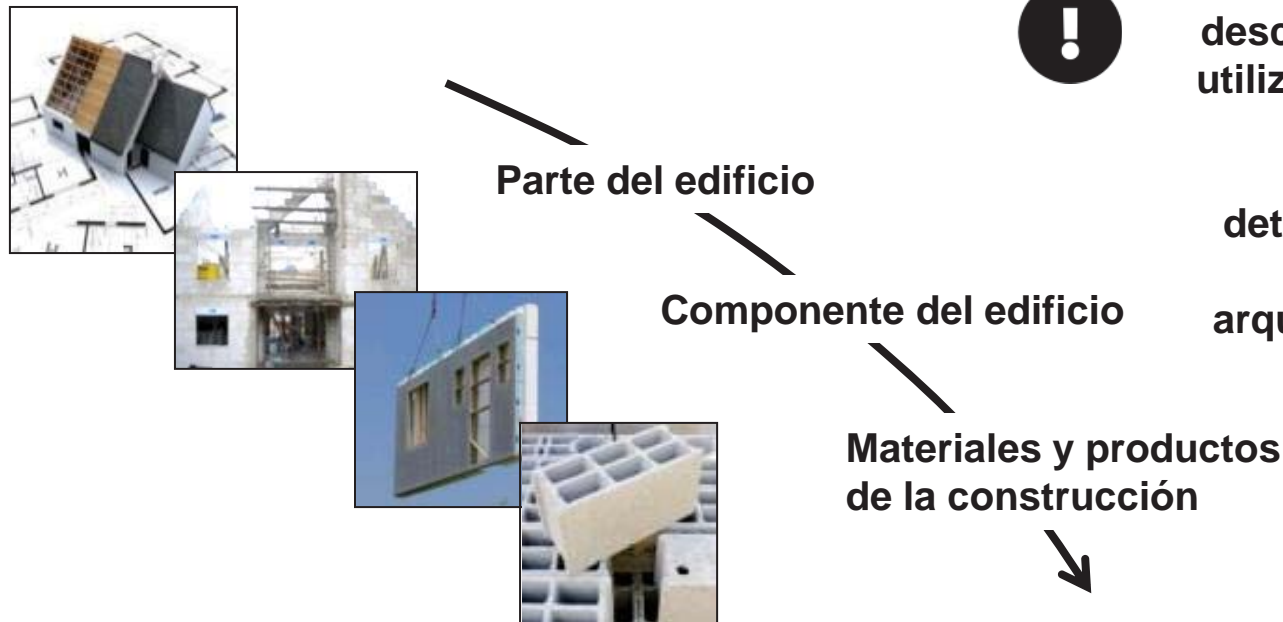
? ¿Qué datos escoger dependiendo del tipo de estudio?



El analista de ACV o el usuario de un software de ACV debería utilizar diferentes datos para la describir los componentes del edificio para cada tipo de estudio.

G-22/G-23/G-24 nivel de descripción del edificio Selección de datos LCI/LCIA (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



Los diferentes niveles de descripción del edificio deberían utilizarse dependiendo de la fase del proyecto (por ejemplo, primeros bocetos, diseño detallado..) pero también de los profesionales (por ejemplo, arquitectos, constructores, etc.)

G-22/G-23/G-24 reglas de cálculo

Selección de datos LCI/LCIA (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Provisión detallada de las partes del edificio a incluir

List of building part/components/materials and products to include for each study type	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Roof Load-bearing structure Exterior and basement walls Windows Floor slabs Foundation Floor Finishes/ Coverings	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Refrigeration/ Coolants Decorative wall finishes/ coatings (e.g. wallpaper, paints) Doors Heating/ Cooling/ Lightning Equipment and any power-generating equipment (e.g. wind turbines/ PV/ solar heating) Equipment for internal transport (e.g. lifts, escalators), water and sewerage systems, electrical distribution system	Optional due to potentially missing data <u>(NB: use default values if available)</u>	Optional due to potentially missing data <u>(NB: use default values if available)</u>	Mandatory

G-22/G-23/G-24 tipos de datos de ACV Selección de datos LCI/LCIA (4/5)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? ¿Qué datos de ACV se deben escoger en función del tipo de estudio?



	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
PROVISIONS	Generic LCA data should roughly describe the impact of the products implemented in the buildings.	Generic LCA data should more precisely describe the impact of the products implemented in the buildings.	Specific LCA data should closely describe the impact of the products implemented in the buildings.
PROVISIONS	Generic LCA may represent (if possible and if relevant) the total consumption mix in Europe (if the study is used for EU projects) or in every European countries, else the production mix of a neighborhood country using appropriate rules to adapt the generic data to the new context.	Generic LCA data may represent (if possible and if relevant) the total consumption mix in Europe (if the study is used for EU projects) or in every European countries, else the production mix of a neighborhood country using appropriate rules to adapt the generic data to the new context.	They may come from industry data (e.g. EPD) at EU or national level provided by building manufacturers, else be extrapolated from generic data if specific data are currently missing, else the goal definition is not in accordance with e.g. PCR or EPD rules (e.g. different indicators considered).

G-22/G-23/G-24 disponibilidad de datos

Selección de datos LCI/LCIA (5/5)

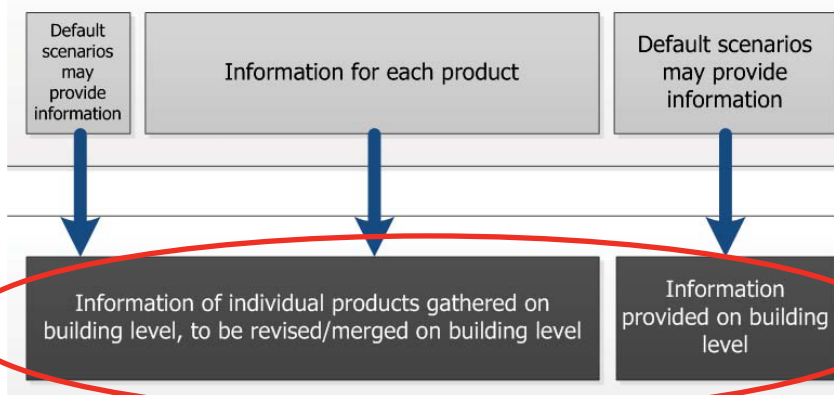
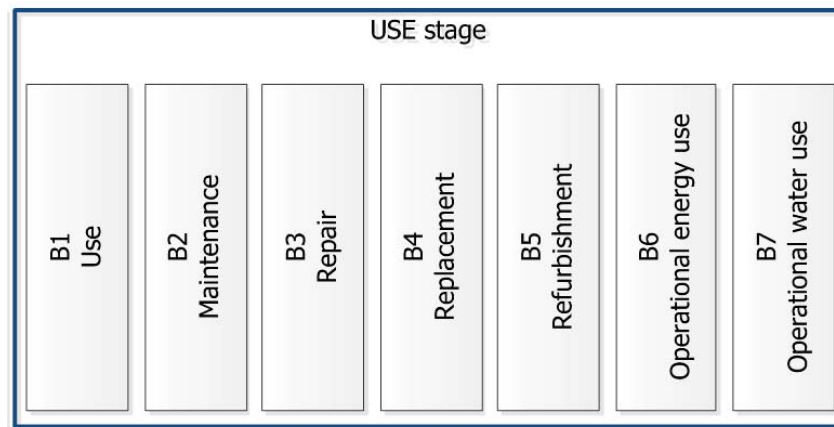
<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Disponibilidad práctica de bases de datos en Europa según tipo de estudio

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Types of data / databases	Generic LCA databases with building products	Generic LCA databases, (across industry sector, trade union) with building products	Specific LCA databases (e.g. based on industry databases like EPD)* with building products
Examples of databases	Ecoinvent, ELCD, ESUCO etc.	Ecoinvent, ELCD, ESUCO etc.	National EPD databases like INIES (France), IBU (Germany), etc.

* Complete LCA is supposed to be conducted in a detailed design prior to the construction of the building. In that sense, specific data are considered more precise than generic data as they reflect the products implemented in the building. However, complete LCA study type has also other requirements than may not be fulfilled with the current available specific data like EPDs (e.g. cut-off rules, consistent set of indicators etc.). In that context, the practitioner may still rely on generic data provided with full suite of LCI, LCIA parameters and stronger cut-off rules for his complete LCA assessment if relevant for his goal definition.

Aspectos para módulo B: fase de uso (1/3)



B1 – Use

- B- 01 Emissions of dangerous substances to indoor air during the use stage
- B- 02 Release of dangerous substances to soil and water during the use stage

B2 – Maintenance

- B- 03/04/05 “Maintenance with screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA

B3 – Repair

- B- 06/07/08 Repair with screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA

B4 – Replacement

- B- 11 Definition of the service life of a building product
- B- 12 Replacement frequency
- B- 14/15/16 Replacement with screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA

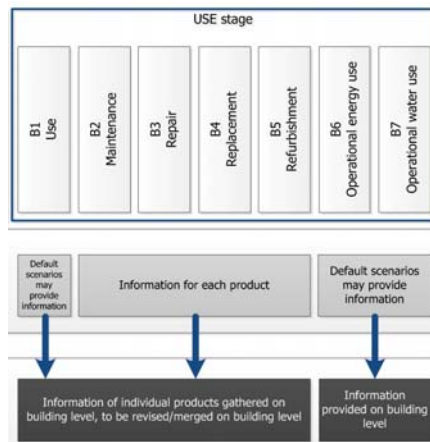
Aspectos para módulo B: fase de uso (2/3)

B5 – Refurbishment

- B- 17 Refurbishment for screening, simplified and complete LCA

B6 – Operational energy use

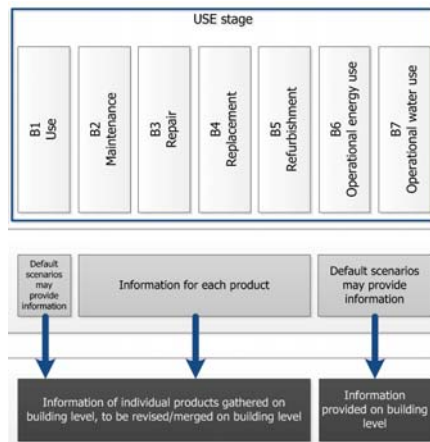
- **B- 18/19/20 Operational energy demand for new buildings – Boundaries and scenarios for screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA**
- B- 21 Operational energy demand for existing buildings – Boundaries and scenarios
- B- 22 Operational energy demand for new buildings – Consideration of user behaviour
- B- 23 Operational energy demand for existing buildings – Consideration of user behaviour
- B- 24 Operational energy calculation – Allocation of energy production for on-site systems connected to grid
- B- 25 Dynamic LCA data for assessing the impact of electricity consumption



Aspectos para módulo B: fase de uso (3/3)

B7 – Operational water use

- B- 26/27/28 Assessment of operational Water use in screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA
- B- 29 Accounting of different types of waste water treatment



Module B – other aspects not related to a single life cycle stage

- B- 31 Building services
- B- 32 Assessment of the transport of people
- B- 33 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5

B-17/18/19 Demanda de energía operacional para nuevos edificios- Límites y escenarios (1/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? ¿Cómo calcular la demanda de energía en estudios de ACV exploratorio / simplificado / completo para nuevos edificios?

- ❖ **Cálculo de la demanda de energía: influencia de diferentes parámetros**
- ❖ **Prioridad: usos relacionados con el edificio como calefacción y refrigeración**
- ❖ **3 grupos de usos:**
 - **Usos relacionados con el edificio (cubiertos por la EPBD):** calefacción, refrigeración, ventilación, agua caliente sanitaria, iluminación y servicios auxiliares.
 - **Otros usos de relativos a sistemas integrados:** ascensores, persianas, seguridad, comunicaciones, etc.
 - **Otros usos no relacionados con el edificio:** ordenadores, neveras, máquinas, etc. relacionadas con la actividad del edificio.
- ❖ **Enfoque: selección de usos + demanda final de energía y fuentes de energía + ACV de cada fuente -> impactos**

B-17/18/19 Demanda de energía operacional para nuevos edificios- Límites y escenarios (2/3)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Selección de los usos de energía y método de cálculo (1/2)

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Main building-related uses (covered by EPBD)	Should be included → Simplified calculation or estimation or expected performance target (1)	Should be included → National calculation tools/methods or thermal dynamic simulation → For comparative assertions, use calculation tool and methodology “EPA-NR”	Should be included → National calculation tools/methods or thermal dynamic simulation (hourly consumption data) (2)

(1): adapted to early design stage

(2): scenario and data should be specific to the object of the study

B-17/18/19 Demanda de energía operacional para nuevos edificios- Límites y escenarios (3/3)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Selección de los usos de energía y método de cálculo (2/2)

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Other uses from building integrated systems	May be included (3) ➔ Conventional or statistical data	Should be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario	Should be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario or more accurate data (2)
Non building-related uses	May be included (3) ➔ Conventional or statistical data (4)	May be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario (4)	Every energy use may be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario or more accurate data (2)

(2): scenario and data should be specific to the object of the study

(3): according to the object of the assessment

(4): if no information, possible to use EN 15603 ratio

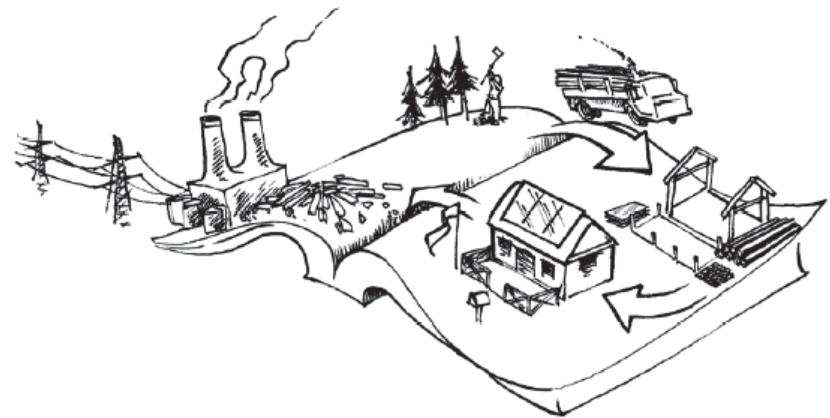
Contenidos

- I. Introducción
- II. Aproximación metodológica
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales
- V. Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos
- VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos
- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios
- VIII. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre edificios**
- IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas



VII. Aplicación en casos de estudio de edificios

- ❖ **Caso de estudio 3: edificio nuevo**
- ❖ **Caso de estudio 4: edificio existente**



Case study 3: new building



Case study 3: new building



❖ Main characteristics of the house:

- Detached house for 5 persons in Tours (France)
- Surface area: 129 m²
- Built in 2008 / Constructive system: aerated concrete block
- Energy performance target: “BBC” label (French low energy label)

❖ Short description of the house:

- The house is composed of 5 bedrooms, a storeroom, a garage, a kitchen, a living room, 2 bathrooms.
- Heating: provided by a floor heating thermodynamics (coupled to a air/water heat pump) as well as steel radiators.
- Domestic hot water (DHW): provided by solar water heaters (hot tank of 300 L powered by 4 m² of glazed solar collectors on the roof.
- Ventilation: provided by a controlled mechanical ventilation (single flow).

Case study 3: new building



❖ Study type:

- Complete LCA
- Stand alone LCA

❖ Building LCA software:

- ELODIE version 1.2
www.elodie-cstb.fr

Goal/ Purpose of the study	Level of complexity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Screening
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Simplified
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Complete
	related study objective	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comparative assertion
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stand alone LCA
	object of assertion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New building
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing building
	communication purpose	<input type="checkbox"/>	internal
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	external
		<input type="checkbox"/>	for customer to customer
<input type="checkbox"/>		publication	
<input type="checkbox"/>		[name different communication purpose]	

Case study 3: new building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- LCA from cradle-to-grave (no recycling potentials and no transport of users included)

	PRODUCTION (A1 to A3)	CONSTRUCTION (A4 to A5)	USE (B1 to B7)	END OF LIFE (C1 to C4)
Building products and equipment	Raw material supply, Transport, Manufacturing processes	Transport, Construction, Installation processes	Replacement, Repair, Refurbishment	Deconstruction, Transport, Waste treatment processes
Operational Energy uses			Operational Energy Use (B6)	
Operational Water uses			Operational Water Use (B7)	
Construction site		Construction (A5)		Deconstruction, Demolition (C1)
Transport of user			Transport of users	

Case study 3: new building

❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- Building products and technical equipment included

Considered products and equipments	Product/Equipment	Status					
		Included	Not existing	Screening	Simplified	Complete	
Considered products and equipments	9. HVAC	Heating - Ventilation - Cooling - Domestic hot water system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	10. Sanitary facilities	Toilet (bowl and sets hunting), Urinals, Shower trays, plumbing...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
		11. Electricity and communication network	Electricity wiring and equipment (high and low voltage)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
	12. Safety equipments	Communication network and equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
		Fire safety system, intrusion detection system...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	13. Lighting	General interior lighting and control systems...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	14. Lifts	Elevator, escalator, dumbwaiters...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	15. Electricity generating units	Photovoltaic systems including inverters...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M

Considered products and equipments	Product/Equipment	Status				
		Included	Not existing	Screening	Simplified	Complete
1. External works	Onsite network (water, gaz, sewers, heat...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Vats and tanks, water retention...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Parkings and covered surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
2. Foundations - infrastructure	Foundations -Load-bearing structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Wall basement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
3. Exterior walls - vertical structure	Exterior walls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Structural vertical elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Stairs, pedestrian ramps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	External surface coating, facing, painting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
4. Floor - horizontal structure	Floor structure and slabs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
5. Roof	Covering and tightness elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Roof framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
6. Interior walls	Partitioning walls and internal doors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Suspended ceiling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
7. Windows and joinery work	Windows and joinery work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Doors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
8. Interior finishes	Floor finishes and covering, screeds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Paintings, wallpaper, decorative products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M

Case study 3: new building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- Operational energy and water uses included

		Comments	
Considered operational energy uses	Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Air conditioning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Ventilation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Building related uses		
	Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Auxiliary (pumps, control and automation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Building integrated systems (e.g. Lifts, shutters, safety equipments...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	No information	
Non building related uses	To specify (e.g. plug-in appliances, dishwashers, TV...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consumption of user appliances are derived from french statistical data and calculated according to the surface NFA of the house.

Considered operational water uses	Drinking water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Water for sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Irrigation of associated landscape areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Building-related water-consuming processes		
	water for heating, cooling, ventilation and humidification	<input type="checkbox"/>	No information on HVAC system consumption
	Cleaning of interior or exterior spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interior spaces
Other specific water use of building-integrated systems e.g. fountains, swimming pools...	<input type="checkbox"/>	No other integrated systems	
Non building-related uses	To specify...	<input type="checkbox"/>	Washing machines and dishwashers

Case study 3: new building



❖ Environmental indicators:

Used Indicators			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential	GWP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential	AP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential	EP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	POCP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy	PERE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy	PENRE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements	ADPE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels	ADPF	
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Secondary Materials	SM	
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Secondary fuels - renewable	RSF	
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Secondary fuels – non renewable	NRSF	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13. Net Fresh Water	FW	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14. Hazardous Waste	HWD	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15. Non Hazardous Waste	NHWD	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16. Radioactive Waste	RWD	
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Components for Re-Use	CFR	
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Materials for Recycling	MFR	
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Materials for Energy Recovery	MER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20. Exported Energy	EE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Water Polluton	WP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Air Poluttion	AP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : ADP total (element + fossil fuels)	ADPtot	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Inert Waste	IW	

Case study 3: new building



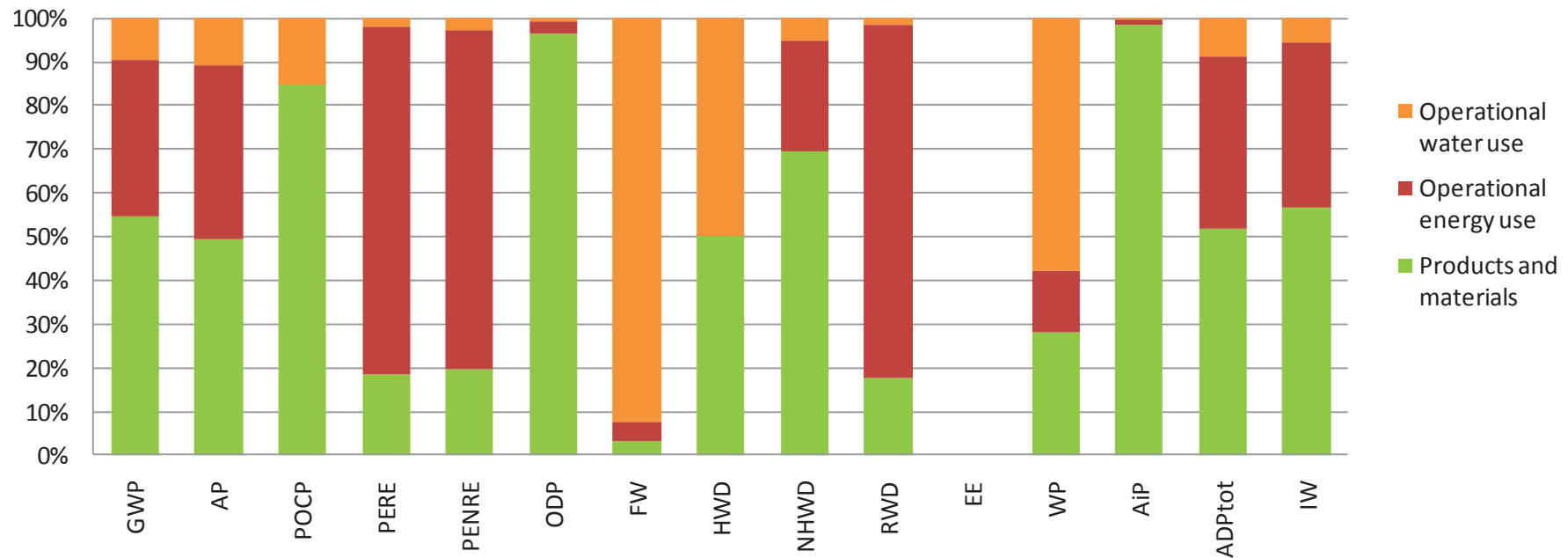
❖ Baseline scenario:

Baseline scenario	G- 08 "Reference study period"	50 years
	G- 10 "Future technical developments and innovation"	No innovation to be considered, current technologies to be used
	G- 12 "Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration"	Carbon storage is not considered
	G- 25 "Water consumption as a new impact category"	Not scarcity of water to be considered
	B- 03 "Transport of people"	No transport of people to be considered
	B- 14 "Replacement frequency"	Replacement in whole number cycles
	B- 20 "Electricity consumption in dynamic LCA data"	Annual average data sets for electricity
	B- 25 "Operational energy demand – Consideration of user behavior for stand-alone or comparative LCA of new buildings"	No user behavior to be considered

Case study 3: new building



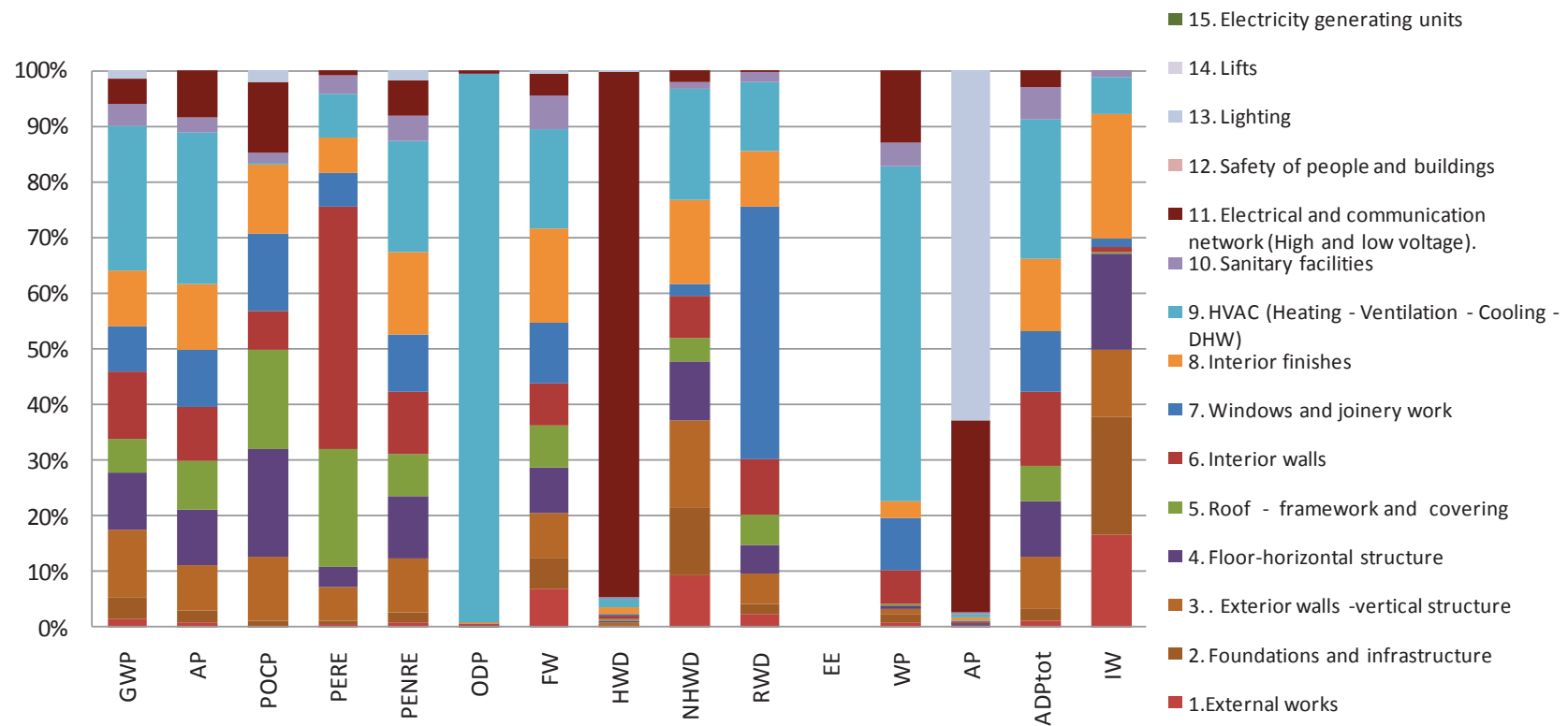
❖ LCA results breakdown per contributor:



Case study 3: new building



❖ LCA results with the contributor “building products and equipment”:



Case study 3: new building



❖ Sensitivity analysis

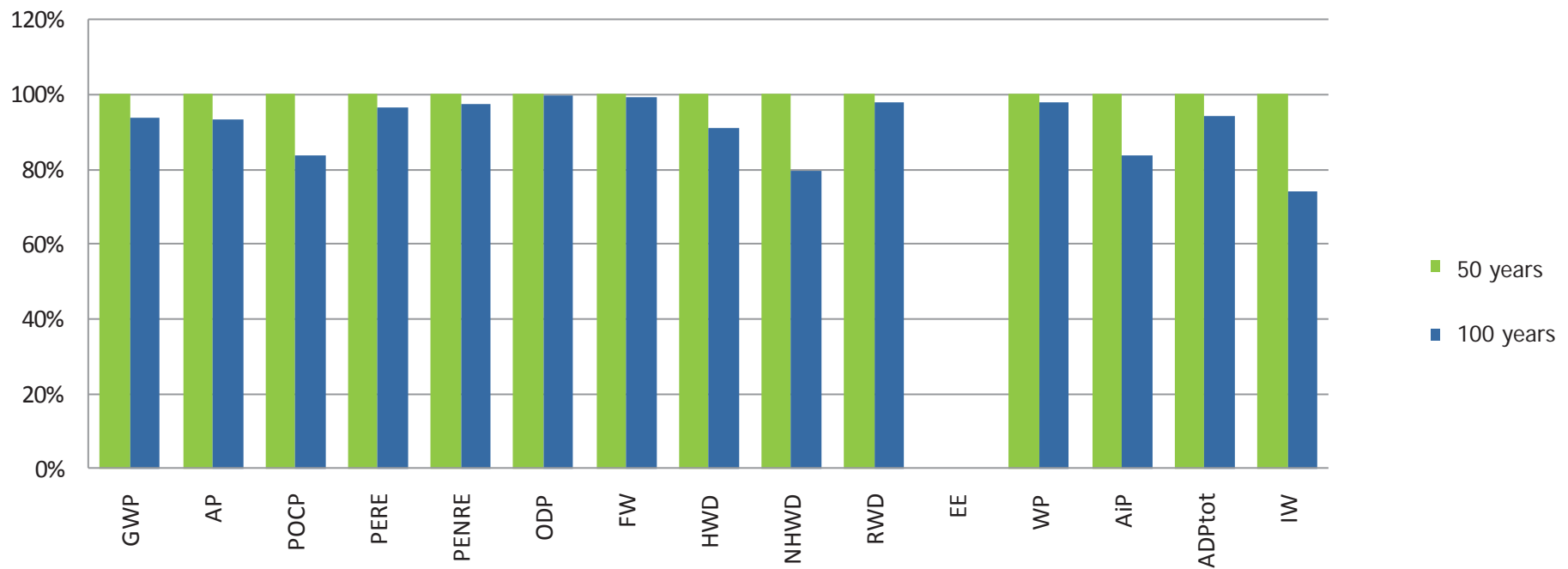
- Only the RSP is modified
- From 50 years to 100 years

Scenario	G- 08 "Reference study period"	100 years
	G- 10 "Future technical developments and innovation"	No innovation to be considered, current technologies to be used
	G- 12 "Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration"	Carbon storage is not considered
	G- 25 "Water consumption as a new impact category"	Not scarcity of water to be considered
	B- 03 "Transport of people"	No transport of people to be considered
	B- 14 "Replacement frequency"	Replacement in whole number cycles
	B- 20 "Electricity consumption in dynamic LCA data"	Annual average data sets for electricity
	B- 25 "Operational energy demand – Consideration of user behavior for stand-alone or comparative LCA of new buildings"	No user behavior to be considered

Case study 3: new building



❖ Results (sensitivity analysis)



Case study 3: new building



❖ Interpretation (baseline scenario)

- ❖ The results of the Life Cycle assessment of the permits to draw up the following conclusions:
 - The **contribution of products and equipments** is **predominant** for some important indicator of environmental impacts as **GWP, Non Hazardous Waste**.
 - **Operational energy use** is, for its part, the **main driver for non-renewable** and renewable **primary energy** and **radioactive waste**. It is also a significant contributor to ADP and GWP.
 - **Operational water use** is the **main driver** for the **indicator net fresh water use** whereas the contribution of product and operational energy use is slightly significant.
 - Finally, one of the main levers for this house in term of diminution of environmental impacts appears to be the contributor products and equipment. Indeed, building related uses are somehow already optimized. However we cannot conclude about the influence of non-building related uses as they represent conventional scenario defined with the help of statistical data.

Case study 3: new building



❖ Interpretation (alternative scenario)

❖ Interpretation of the results of the alternative scenario:

- The study was performed for a baseline scenario considering a reference study period (RSP) of 50 years and also for “100 years scenario” considering a RSP of 100 years. The graph show total LCA results expressed per year of operation are slightly modified by this modification for most indicators. But some important differences can be seen if we focus on the contributor products and equipment: for example the quantity of inert waste is, for scenario “100 years”, reduced down to 40%.
- However the methodology taken into account in the study to extend the service life of the building might not be appropriate as it consider only more replacement of component. Recommendation of the Operational guidance propose to develop senario for refurbishment (see module B, aspect *B- 16 “Refurbishment for screening, simplified and complete LCA”*). For example, scenario for energy efficiency improvement could be drawn up considering higher thermal expectations and better equipment efficiency. As well, operational water uses might also be influenced by the refurbishment.

Case study 3: new building



- ❖ **Conclusions of the case study for new building**
- ❖ Main aspects and methodological rules defined in the EeBGuidance have been followed for the LCA of the case study.
- ❖ It ends up finally to:
 - A clear definition of the objectives, scope and system boundaries for the study.
 - An interesting analysis. E.g.: for the considered case study, it has enable the practitioner to estimate the margin of improvement for specific contributors regarding specific indicators. This point was made possible by a contribution analysis: it has permitted to understand the weight of building process and element to total impacts.
 - A “standardisation” about the way of reporting the results of LCA of buildings that make easier the review.

Case study 4: existing building



Case study 4: existing building



❖ Main characteristics:

- Apartment block for 162 people in Terrassa (Barcelona).
- Net floor area: 6125 m².
- Built in 1975.
- 16 floors in total, including the ground floor.
- 60 apartments, 4 per floor (excluding the ground floor).
- Each apartment has its own heating, ventilation, hot water production, etc. systems.

- In 2010-2011, the building was refurbished with the aim of improving the thermal insulation of the façade (4,000 m²).
- The rehabilitation work consisted of adding an external layer of insulation material (expanded polystyrene). Windows were not substituted and only the outer layer of the original façade was removed.

Case study 4: existing building



❖ Study type:

- Simplified LCA
- Stand alone LCA

❖ Building LCA software:

- ELODIE version 1.2
www.elodie-cstb.fr

Goal/ Purpose of the study	<p>Level of complexity</p> <p>related study objective</p> <p>object of assertion</p> <p>communication purpose</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Screening</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simplified</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Complete</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Comparative assertion</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stand alone LCA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New building</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing building</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> internal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> external</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> for costumer to costumer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> publication</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Case study of the EeBGuide project</i></p>
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Case study 4: existing building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- As it is an existing building, only use phase was included.

	PRODUCTION (A1 to A3)	CONSTRUCTION (A4 to A5)	USE (B1 to B7)	END OF LIFE (C1 to C4)
Building products and equipment	Raw material supply, Transport, Manufacturing processes	Transport, Construction, Installation processes	Replacement, Repair, Refurbishment	Deconstruction, Transport, Waste treatment processes
Operational Energy uses			Operational Energy Use (B6)	
Operational Water uses			Operational Water Use (B7)	
Construction site		Construction (A5)		Deconstruction, Demolition (C1)
Transport of user			Transport of users	

Case study 4: existing building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- Operational energy use included

	Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Air conditioning (Cooling and humidification/dehumidification)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building related uses	Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Auxiliary (pumps, control and automation)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Building integrated systems (eg. Lifts, shutters, automated gate, lighting for	<input type="checkbox"/>

Case study 4: existing building



❖ Environmental indicators:

Used indicators	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Secondary Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Secondary fuels - renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Secondary fuels – non renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Net Fresh Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Non Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Radioactive Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Components for Re-Use
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Materials for Recycling
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Materials for Energy Recovery
<input type="checkbox"/>	20. Exported Energy
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator

Case study 4: existing building



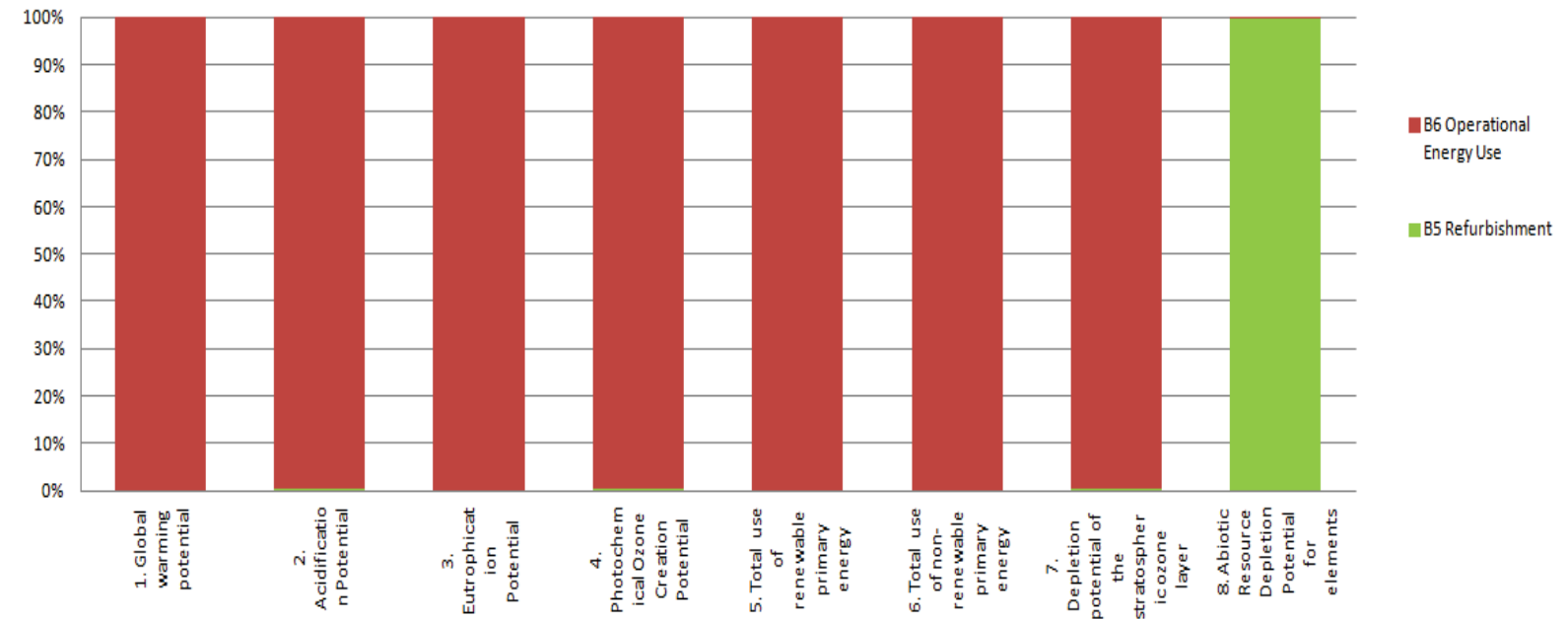
❖ Baseline scenario:

Baseline scenario	G- 08 "Reference study period"	50 years
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Case study 4: existing building



❖ LCA results breakdown per contributor:

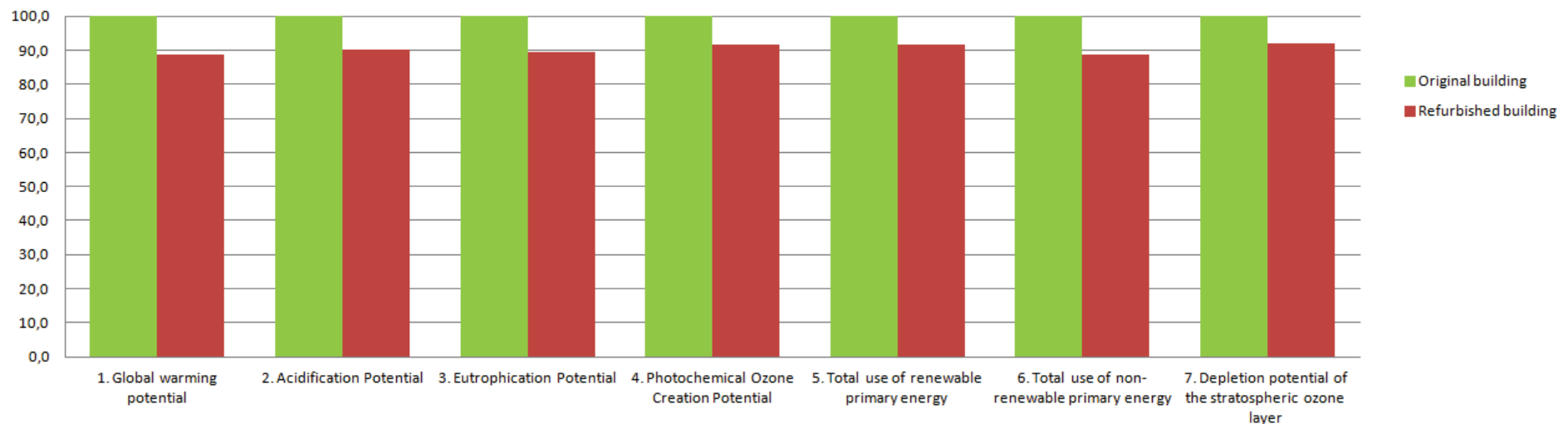


Case study 4: existing building



❖ Comparison of the use phase before and after the refurbishment

Building LCA results before and after the refurbishment



❖ Remarkable increase in the amount of abiotic resources consumed in the refurbishment scenario

Case study 4: existing building



- ❖ The results of the simplified Life Cycle assessment of the permits to draw up the following conclusions:
 - The refurbishment entails a reduction of the environmental impacts (circa 10%) for all impact categories, except for the Abiotic Depletion Potential.
 - The improvement of the LCA results is due to the reduction of the energy consumption for heating and cooling during the use phase.
 - The increase in the consumption of the abiotic resources is due to the use of non-renewable materials for the refurbishment work (e.g. expanded polystyrene, mortar...).

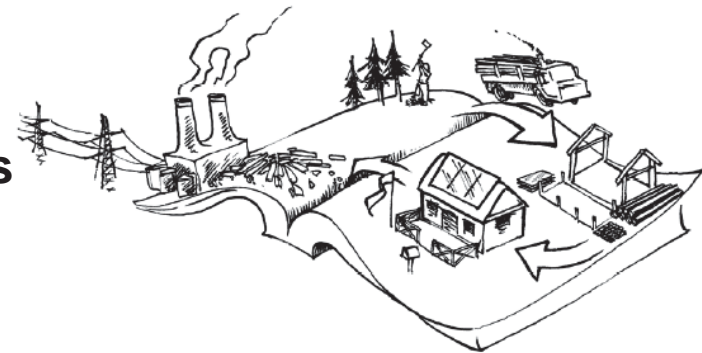
Contenidos

- I. Introducción
- II. Aproximación metodológica
- III. Cómo utilizar el documento de la guía
- IV. Disposiciones y orientaciones generales
- V. Disposiciones y orientaciones para productos
- VI. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre productos
- VII. Disposiciones y orientaciones para edificios
- VIII. Aplicación en casos de estudio sobre edificios
- IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas**



IX. Conclusiones y perspectivas

- ❖ Hallazgos del proyecto EeBGuide
- ❖ Relación con otros proyectos e iniciativas
- ❖ Posibles desarrollos futuros



Conclusiones y perspectivas (2/8)

❖ Hallazgos del proyecto EeBGuide:

- **Objetivo inicial:** resumir las disposiciones existentes en las normas CEN y el Manual ILCD y ofrecer una orientación práctica a los profesionales del ACV y a los desarrolladores de herramientas sobre los temas importantes / críticos a considerar en el sector de la construcción (estudios de ACV a nivel de producto o de edificio).
- **Los contenidos de la EeBGuide se basan en:**
 - Combinación de las normas CEN TC 350 y del Manual ILCD.
 - Experiencia reciente de profesionales del ACV.
 - Experiencia de los socios del proyecto y de actividades de I+D.
 - Hallazgos de otros proyectos europeos.
- **Combinación de las normas CEN TC 350 y las orientaciones del Manual ILCD**
 - Presentación transparente
 - Fusionar las disposiciones de manera coherente (destacando puntos conflictivos)
 - Las disposiciones de las normas EN 15804 y EN 15978 se han aplicado en primer lugar y, en caso de no existir, se ha recurrido a las ofrecidas por el Manual ILCD.
 - En algunos casos, ambas fuentes han sido consideradas si ofrecían reglas complementarias para los diferentes enfoques de estudios de ACV de productos o edificios.

Conclusiones y perspectivas (3/8)

❖ **Hallazgos del proyecto EeBGuide** *(continúa)*

- Principal motivación: recopilar los últimos hallazgos de la comunidad ACV – Construcción en un documento estructurado que incluya la descripción de cerca de **100 aspectos**.
 - Los aspectos generales se han estructurado siguiendo la metodología del ACV.
 - Los aspectos relativos a productos y edificios se han separado en 2 documentos y se han estructurado según las diferentes fases y módulos del ciclo de vida (EN 15804 y EN 15978).
 - Distinción entre
 - 3 tipos de ACV: exploratorio, simplificado y completo (según etapa del proyecto, desde primeros bocetos a diseño detallado)
 - ACV individual y aseveración comparativa (asegurar que los resultados a comparar no están sesgados)
 - Edificios nuevos y existentes (difieren en objetivos y límites del sistema)
 - Además, se ofrecen plantillas para reportar y revisar casos de estudio.
-
- **Resulta sencillo navegar por los contenidos de EeBGuide.**
 - **Orientación consistente que ofrece contenidos científicos y operativos.**
 - **Documento de referencia para la comunidad de ACV aplicado a la edificación.**

Conclusiones y perspectivas (4/8)

❖ Relación con otros proyectos e iniciativas en el mismo campo:

- ENSLIC project (ENergy Saving through promotion of Llife Cycle assesment in Buildings) promueve el uso del Análisis de Ciclo de Vida en el diseño de nuevos edificios y en la rehabilitación de los existentes, con la finalidad de promover el ahorro energético en la construcción y uso de edificios.

<http://circe.cps.unizar.es/enslic/index.htm>



- LoRe-LCA project (Low Resource consumption buildings and constructions by use of LCA in design and decision making)

www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/



Conclusiones y perspectivas (5/8)

❖ Relación con proyectos europeos en marcha (in 2012)

- SuperBuildings (Sustainability and Performance assessment and Benchmarking of Buildings)

<http://cic.vtt.fi/superbuildings/>



- OpenHouse: su principal objetivo es desarrollar e implementar una metodología de análisis transparente, complementando las ya existentes, para el diseño y construcción de edificios sostenibles mediante un enfoque abierto y una plataforma técnica.

<http://www.openhouse-fp7.eu/>



- Los resultados de estos y otros proyectos previos (como PRESCO) son fuentes de información complementarias para los aspectos cubiertos por EeBGuide.

Conclusiones y perspectivas (6/8)

❖ Relación con otras iniciativas

- Sustainable Building Alliance: indicadores comunes para la comparación de edificios. “Piloting SBA common metrics” (2011-2012)” (<http://sballiance.org/>)
- ECO-platform: proyecto en curso para la armonización de los diferentes programas de EPD existentes a nivel de la UE.
- Comité CEN TC 350: EeBGuide puede ser un documento útil cuando se revisen las normas EN 15804 y EN 15978.
- International Symposium on LCA & Construction 2012 co-organizado por Ifsttar y CSTB en Francia (julio 2012) (<http://lca-construction2012.ifsttar.fr/>)



Conclusiones y perspectivas (7/8)

❖ Posibles desarrollos futuros

- Se necesitaría más trabajo para:
 - Analizar en mayor detalle las implicaciones del Manual ILCD en relación a las diferentes definiciones de objetivos.
 - Mejorar las definiciones de los 3 tipos de estudios a partir de los resultados de los casos de estudio.
 - Incorporar desarrollos futuros y los resultados de la normalización.
 - Desarrollar estudios de ACV comparativos en las etapas iniciales de productos y edificios.
- La investigación futura debería reflejar también un edificio común europeo como escenario de referencia (para poder ofrecer valores medios europeos para los parámetros, facilitando la comparación entre proyectos europeos y apoyando el desarrollo de sistemas de certificación / ecoetiquetado de edificios)

➤ ¿Nueva versión de EeBGuide? (de la versión 1.0 a la 2.0)

Conclusiones y perspectivas (8/8)

❖ Por último...

EeBGuide crea un espacio de encuentro para agentes involucrados en actividades de investigación (proyectos EU, otros proyectos, conferencias científicas), actividades de normalización (CEN TC 350) y la aplicación práctica del ACV en el sector de la construcción.

Página web (InfoHub)



www.eebguide.eu

Foro de usuarios



Guía operativa para estudios de Análisis de Ciclo de Vida en la iniciativa de edificios energéticamente eficientes

Gracias por vuestra atención!



www.eebguide.eu

EeBGuide

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique



Description de la formation (1/4)

❖ Contexte

- EeBGuide a pour objectif de fournir des règles de calcul pour la préparation d'Analyses de Cycle de Vie (ACV) de bâtiments et produits performants sur le plan énergétique.
- Projet financé par la Commission Européenne dans le cadre du 7ème Programme Cadre pour la Recherche et le Développement Technologique.
- Durée: 1 an (novembre 2011-octobre 2012)
- Partenaires du projet:



Description de la formation (2/4)

❖ Contexte

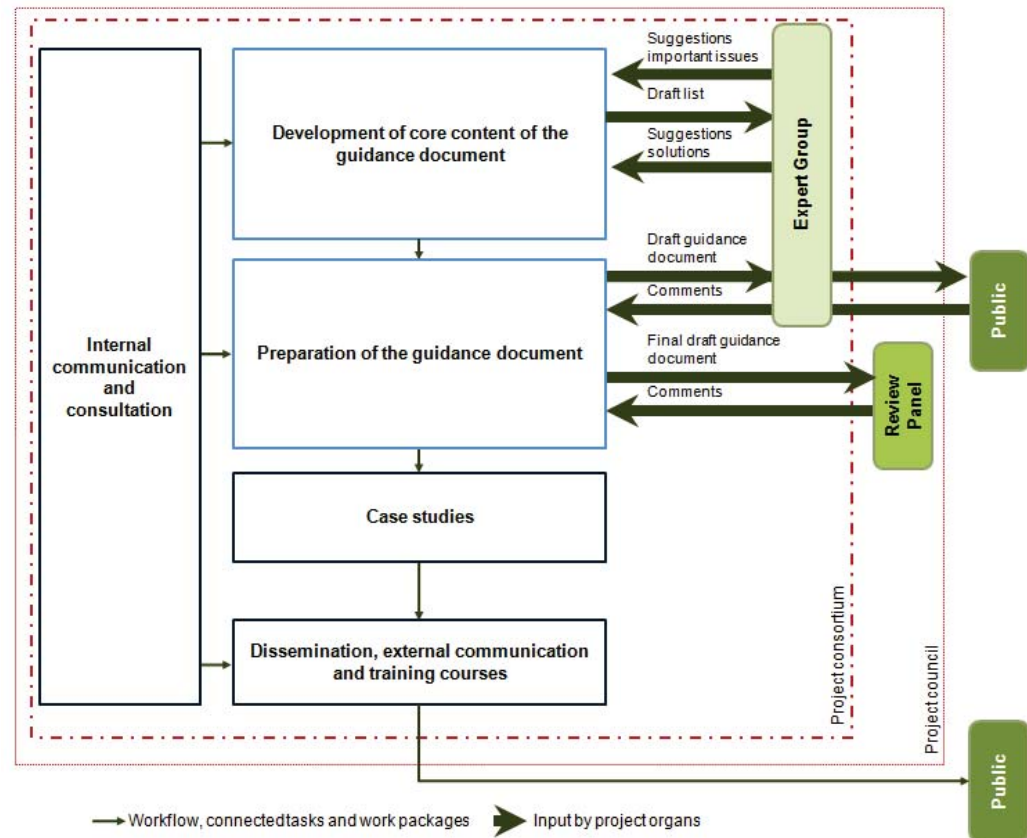
- EeBGuide fournit des recommandations pour réaliser des études ACV dans le cadre de l'initiative *“Energy Efficient Building European Initiative (E2B EI)”*.
- L'utilisation de ce guide est principalement dédiée aux praticiens ACV impliqués dans des projets de recherche de l'initiative *“E2B EI / Public Private Partnership (PPP)”*.



Description de la formation (3/4)

❖ Contexte

- Le guide a été développé avec un souci permanent d'opérationnalité.
- Des experts ACV spécialistes du secteur de la construction ont été impliqués dans le développement du guide.



Description de la formation (4/4)

❖ Objectifs

- Diffusion des résultats du projet EeBGuide aux parties prenantes et aux personnes intéressées à l'échelle européenne et internationale.
- Formation des professionnels et des utilisateurs potentiels à l'utilisation du guide dans le cadre d'études ACV produit ou ACV bâtiment.

❖ Public concerné

- Utilisateurs de la méthodologie ACV dans l'industrie ou dans les laboratoires de recherche (publics ou privés).

❖ Méthode

- Cours et discussions à partir d'exemples.

Contenu de la formation (1/4)

❖ Introduction à EeBGuide

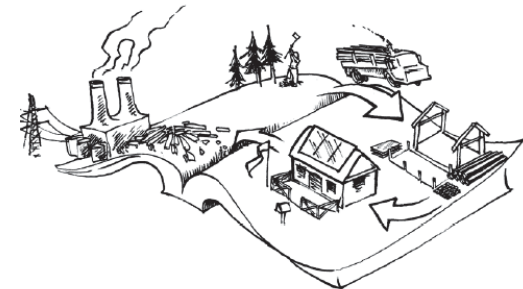
- L'Analyse de Cycle de Vie (ACV) appliquée au secteur de la construction
- L'ACV dans le cadre des projets européens E2B EI / EeB PPP
- EeBGuide et le contexte européen sur la construction durable.
- Public concerné par EeBGuide

❖ Approche méthodologique

- Identification d'aspects importants.
- Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations.
- Règles EeBGuide: harmonisation vs. flexibilité.
- Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse / simplifiée / détaillée
- Utilisation d'un scénario de base.

❖ Comment utiliser le guide

- Structure du document.
- Modèle de rapport méthodologique.
- Conformité avec EeBGuide.
- Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits.

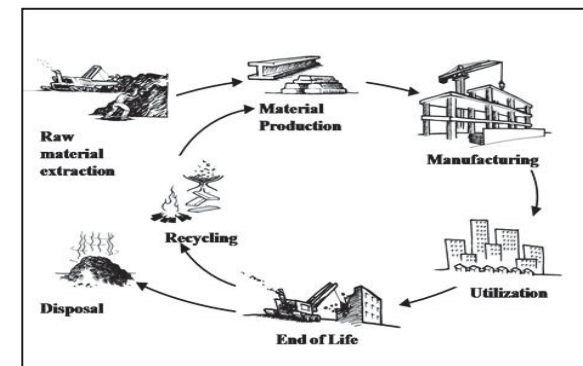


Contenu de la formation (2/4)

----- Partie: ACV générale -----

❖ Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV

- Définition des objectifs.
- Définition du champ de l'étude.
- Analyse de l'inventaire du cycle de vie.
- Evaluation des impacts du cycle de vie.
- Interprétation.
- Communication.



Contenu de la formation (3/4)

----- Partie A: Produits -----

- ❖ **Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit**
 - Aspects généraux pour l'ACV produit.
 - Module A: phase de production et de construction.
 - Module B: phase d'utilisation.
 - Module C: phase de fin de vie.
 - Module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système.

- ❖ **Application du guide sur des études de cas**
 - Produit de construction classique.
 - Produit de construction performant sur le plan énergétique.



Contenu de la formation (4/4)

----- Partie B: Bâtiments -----

❖ Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment

- Aspects généraux pour l'ACV produit.
- Module A: phase de production et de construction.
- Module B: phase d'utilisation.
- Module C: phase de fin de vie.
- Module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système.

❖ Application du guide sur des études de cas

- Bâtiment neuf.
- Bâtiment existant.



❖ Perspectives et Conclusions

Plan de la formation

- I. **Introduction**
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions

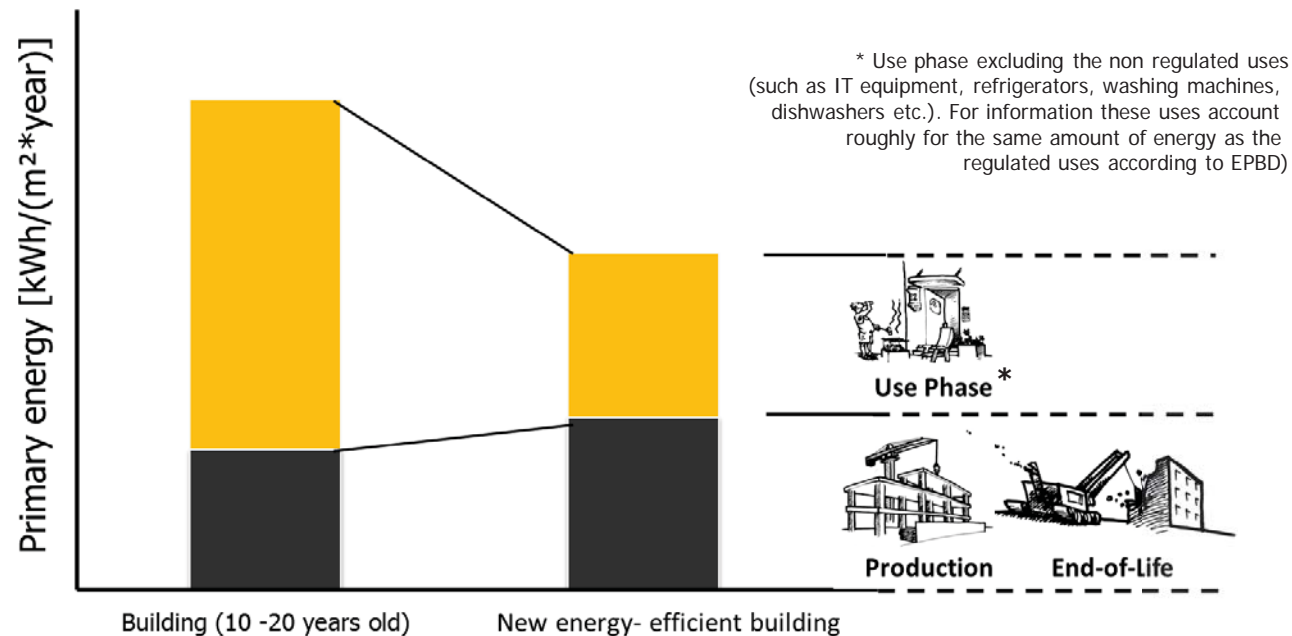


I. Introduction à EeBGuide

- ❖ **L'Analyse de Cycle de Vie appliquée au secteur de la construction**
- ❖ **L'ACV dans le cadre des projets européens E2B EI / EeB PPP**
- ❖ **EeBGuide et le contexte européen sur la construction durable**
- ❖ **Public concerné par EeBGuide**

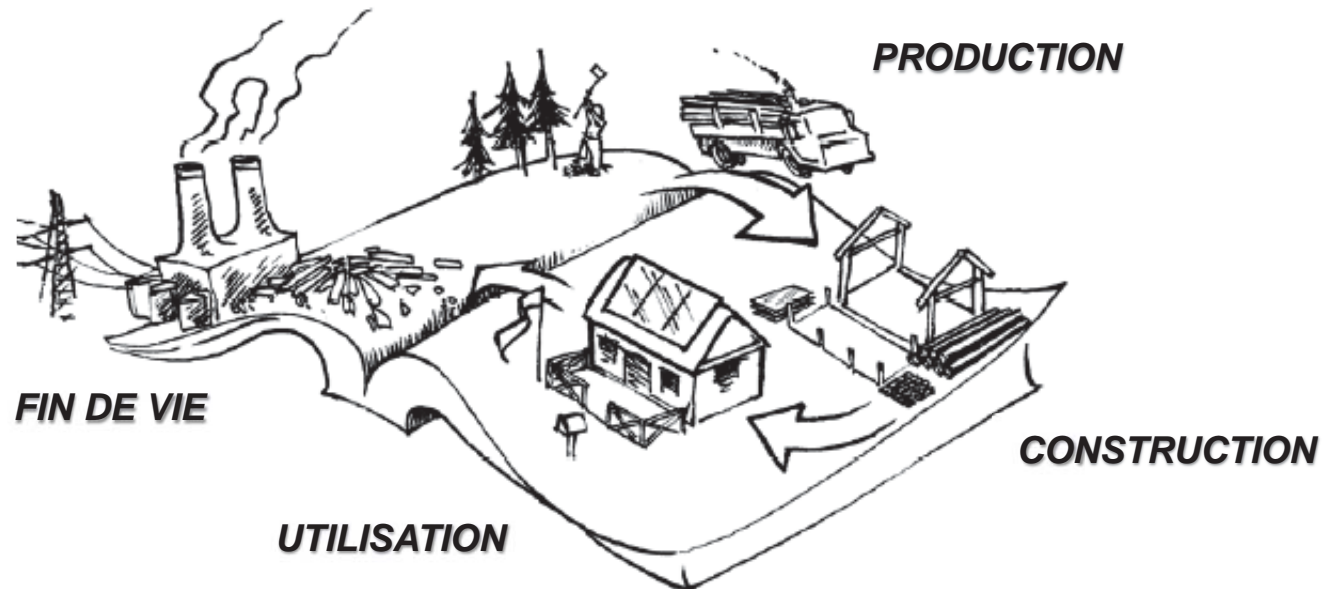
Pourquoi faire de l'ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment?

- ❖ Exemple de ratio d'impacts “phase d'utilisation” vs. “production et fin de vie” pour un bâtiment (construit il y a 10-20 ans) comparé à un nouveau bâtiment performant sur le plan énergétique (p. ex. conforme au label BBC)



Pourquoi faire de l'ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment?

- ❖ **Besoin d'une approche cycle de vie pour prendre en compte à la fois les impacts directs (p. ex. phase d'utilisation) mais également les impacts indirects (p. ex. procédés amonts d'extraction et de production des matériaux et procédés aval de traitements des déchets en fin de vie)**



L'ACV appliquée au secteur de la construction

❖ Exemples de normes existantes pour l'ACV dans la construction:

- ISO 14040 Management Environnemental – Analyse de Cycle de Vie – Principes et cadres.
- ISO 14044 Management Environnemental – Analyse de Cycle de Vie – Exigences et lignes directrices.
- NF EN 15804 – Contribution des ouvrages de construction au développement durable – Déclarations environnementales sur les produits – Règles régissant les catégories de produits de construction.
- NF EN 15978 – Contribution des ouvrages de construction au développement durable – Evaluation de la Performance Environnementale des Bâtiments – Méthode de Calcul.

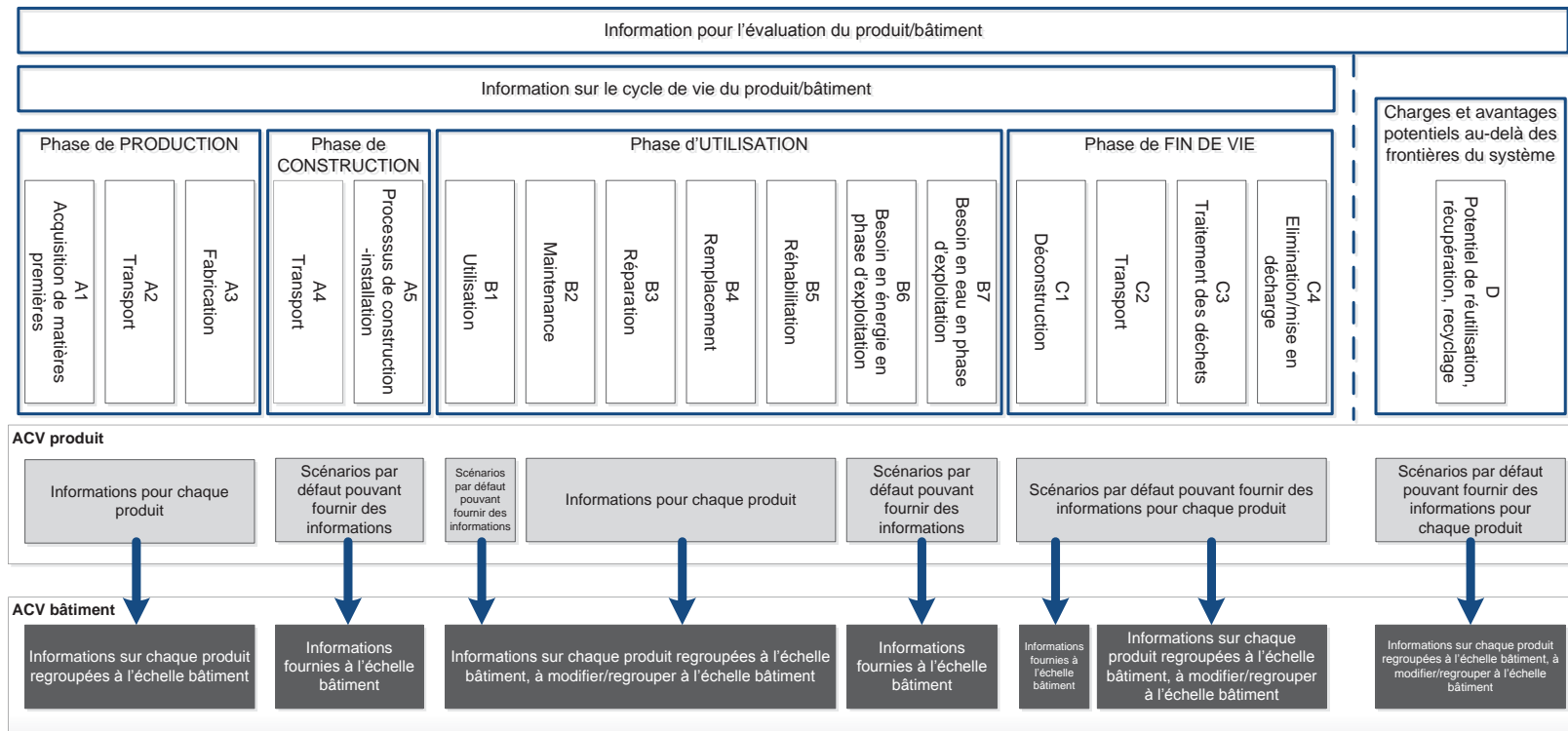
❖ Exemples de guide de référence pour l'ACV:

- Guide ILCD (*International Reference Life Cycle Data System*).

EeBGuide cherche à adopter les définitions et les recommandations du guide ILCD, à les adapter aux problématiques du secteur de la construction, le tout en complémentarité avec les normes EN 15804 and EN 15978.

L'ACV appliquée au secteur de la construction

- ❖ Principe de modularité proposé par le CEN TC 350 (Contribution des ouvrages de construction au développement durable):



L'ACV dans le cadre des projets européens E2B EI / EeB PPP

L'ACV peut être utilisée comme:

- ❖ **Evaluation *a posteriori* de la technologie développée:**
 - Disposer des informations nécessaires sur la technologie développée.
 - Définir des objectifs réalistes pour l'étude ACV et cohérents avec les ressources disponibles
 - Définir d'un ensemble de tâches séparé pour l'étude ACV, tandis que la collecte des données pourrait être réalisée dans le cadre des autres ensembles de tâches (relatifs à la technologie ou au produit innovant).

- ❖ **Outil d'aide à la décision pour l'évaluation de nouvelles technologies:**
 - Intégrer l'ACV dès les premières phases de développement de la technologie.
 - Approche itérative: l'amélioration graduelle de la précision des données permet d'obtenir des résultats ACV plus facilement interprétables.
 - Flexibilité de tous les acteurs et procédures de développement innovant sont requises pour améliorer la performance environnementale de la technologie.

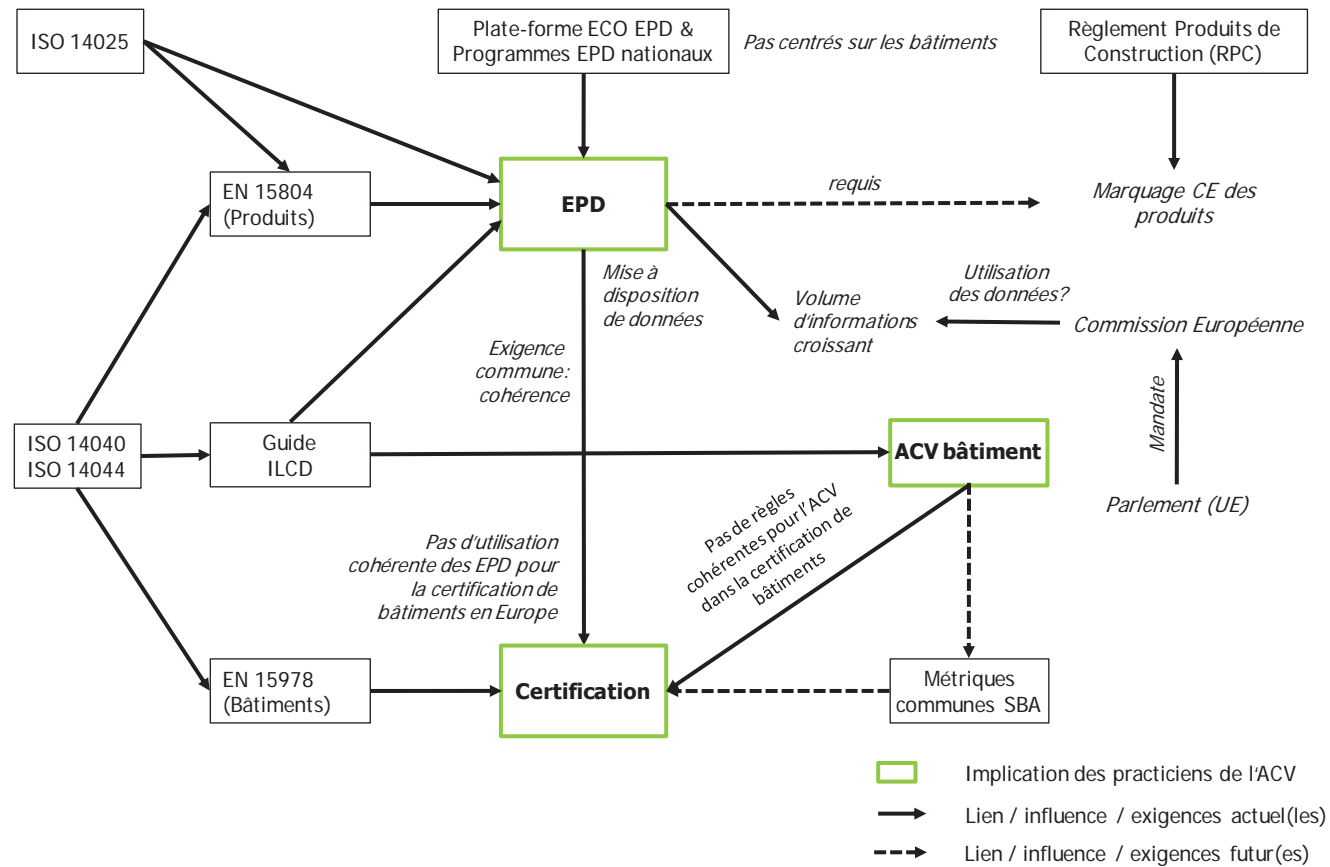
Afin de maximiser les potentiels d'amélioration environnementale, l'ACV devrait alimenter en retour le cycle de conception du nouveau produit / nouvelle technologie.

Contexte européen sur la construction durable (1/4)

- ❖ L'ACV est actuellement utilisée comme méthodologie pour évaluer l'impact environnemental des produits à travers notamment les déclarations environnementales (EPD, FDES) utilisées comme “briques” pour les référentiels d'évaluation et de certification de bâtiments.
- ❖ Le Règlement Produits de Construction (RPC) intègre désormais des exigences essentielles mentionnant que les EPD doivent être utilisées si elles sont disponibles pour l'évaluation de l'impact environnemental des ouvrages de construction.
- ❖ Il est attendu une forte croissance des déclarations environnementales de produits (EPD) réalisées par les fabricants ainsi qu'une utilisation à plus grande échelle de l'ACV pour évaluer les performance environnementales des bâtiments.
- ❖ Les référentiels de certification (p. ex. BREEAM, DGNB, HQE, VERDE) utilisent leurs propres règles de calcul pour évaluer la performance environnementale des bâtiments.

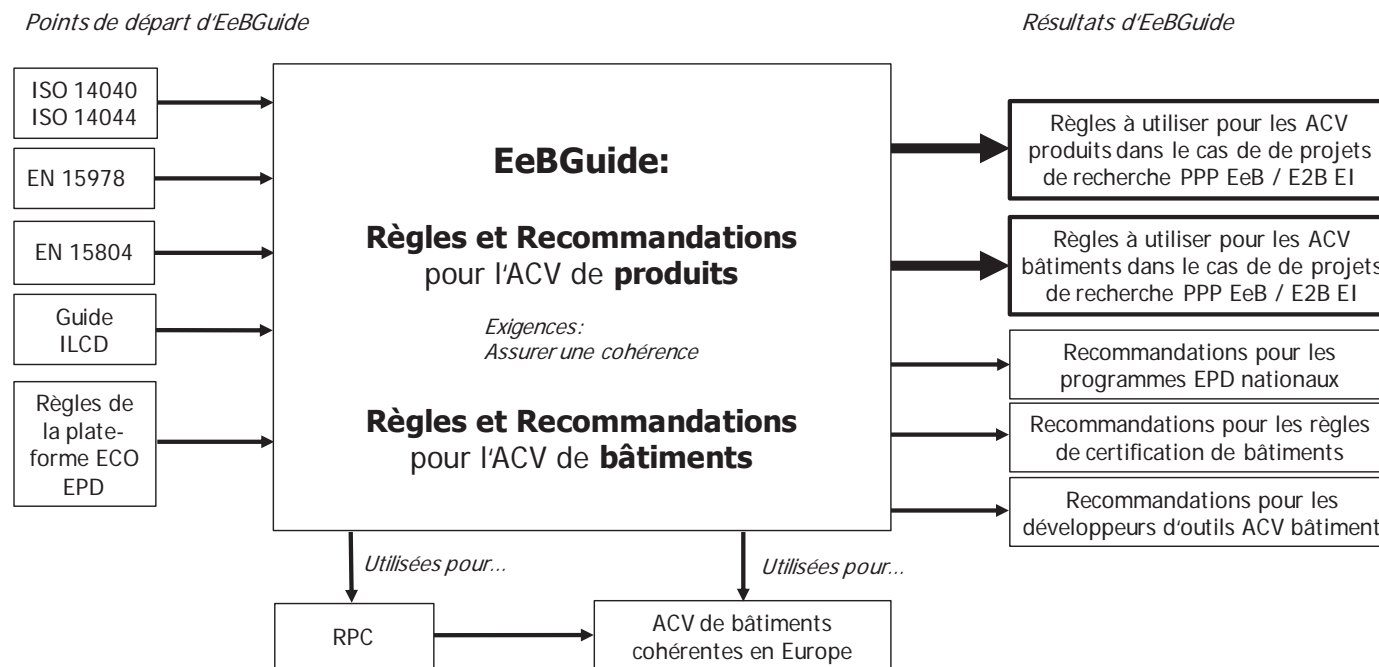
Une cohérence est donc nécessaire entre les fournisseurs de données (p. ex. EPD) et l'usage qui est fait de ces données (ACV bâtiment).

Contexte européen sur la construction durable (2/4)



Contexte européen sur la construction durable (3/4)

EeBGuide établit un lien entre les différentes normes, documents, référentiels et législations au niveau Européen:



Contexte européen sur la construction durable (4/4)

- ❖ **Impact sur les praticiens ACV et le développement de nouvelles technologies**, guider les praticiens pour qu'ils réalisent des études ACV claires, prédéfinies, bien structurées afin de produire des résultats robustes, harmonisés et de qualité.
- ❖ **Impact sur les référentiels de certification et les programmes EPD nationaux**, renforçant l'intégration de l'ACV dans les référentiels de certification et fournissant des recommandations à un nombre de plus en plus élevé d'experts ACV, et de responsables de programmes EPD développant des règles de catégories de produits sur de nouvelles solutions innovantes.
- ❖ **Impact sur la normalisation, la réglementation et le contexte politique**, en reliant ces trois domaines et en fournissant des règles pour la conduite d'études ACV.
- ❖ **Impact social**, renforçant la création de nouveaux emplois sur des technologies de pointe et l'intégration d'une approche participative.
- ❖ **Impact sur la compétitivité européenne**, en soutenant une croissance découplée de l'épuisement des ressources par la mise à disposition d'un cadre d'évaluation cohérent.

Public concerné par EeBGuide (1/2)

CIBLE PRINCIPALE:

Praticiens ACV:



- ❖ Avec un niveau de base et une expérience pratique (bien qu'aucune connaissance approfondie ne soit requise),
- ❖ Qui doivent conduire une étude ACV dans le cadre d'un projet de recherche européen, notamment ceux réalisés dans le cadre EeB-PPP.

- Les objectifs des projets EeB PPP sont:

“rendre compte, mettre en application et optimiser des concepts de bâtiments et quartiers qui ont le potentiel technique, économique et sociétal pour réduire drastiquement la consommation d'énergie et les émissions de CO2 à la fois dans les bâtiments neufs et existants au sein de l'Union Européenne.”

- Cibles visées pour ces projets: chercheurs, entreprises, concepteurs et consultants dans le domaine de la construction.

Public concerné par EeBGuide (2/2)

AUTRES CIBLES:

- ❖ Praticiens ACV qui cherchent des recommandations opérationnelles et scientifiquement valides pour réaliser une étude ACV qui soit dans la mesure du possible en cohérence avec les normes européennes EN 15804 et EN 15978 et le guide ILCD.
- ❖ Développeurs de logiciels d'ACV bâtiments qui peuvent utiliser EeBGuide pour choisir des données, méthodologies, valeurs de référence, valeurs par défaut en fonction des différents types d'études (p. ex. ACV simplifiée ou détaillée).
- ❖ Experts responsables de la définition des règles de calcul pour les référentiels de certification, ainsi que les programmes EPD. Pour ces deux dernières cibles, EeBGuide fournit en général des règles de calcul harmonisées.

Une connaissance de base sur l'ACV et une expérience pratique est supposée bien qu'aucune connaissance approfondie ne soit requise.

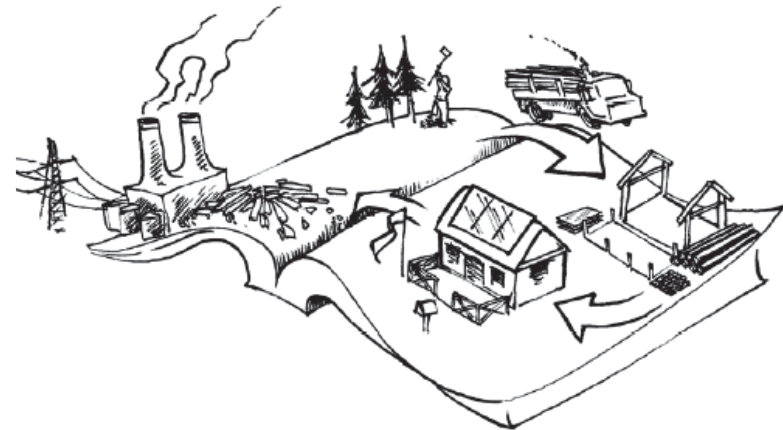
Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique**
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



II. Approche méthodologique

- ❖ **Identification des aspects importants**
- ❖ **Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations**
- ❖ **Règles EeBGuide: entre harmonisation et flexibilité**
- ❖ **Utilisation de trois types d'études**
- ❖ **Utilisation d'un scénario de base**



Identification des aspects importants

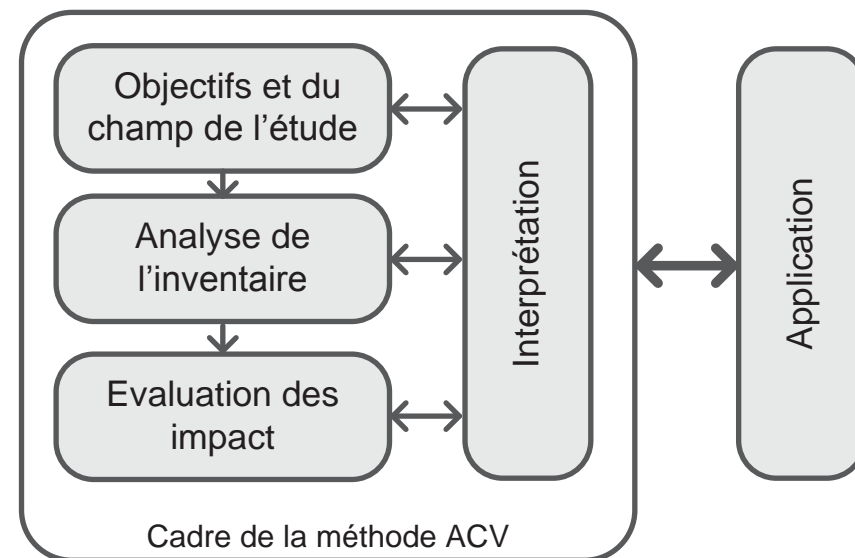
❖ Définition d'un „aspect“ dans EeBGuide

- Aspects: toutes sortes de points qui doivent être précisés lorsqu'on réalise une ACV de produits ou de bâtiments, par exemple:
 - Frontières du système,
 - Indicateurs à évaluer,
 - Données d'arrière-plan à utiliser („background data“),
 - Distances de transport à considérer,
 - Règles de calcul pour évaluer la consommation d'énergie,
 - Règles de calcul pour évaluer la consommation d'eau,
 - Règles de calcul pour allouer les impacts des co-produits, etc.
 - ...

Identification des aspects importants

❖ Utilisation des étapes de la méthodologie ACV (ISO 14040-44):

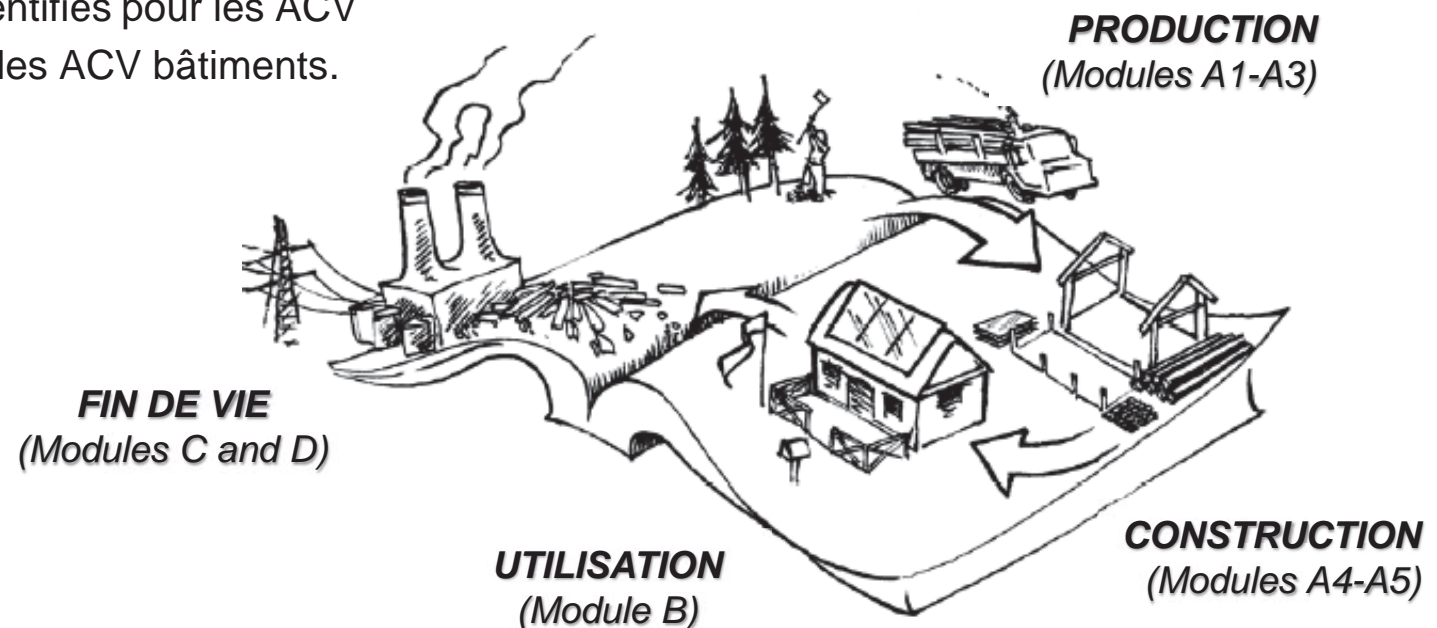
- Aspects identifiés pour les ACV produits et les ACV bâtiments.



Source: ISO 14040

Identification des aspects importants

- ❖ Utilisation des phases du cycle de vie d'un bâtiment définies conventionnellement dans les normes EN 15804 / EN 15978.
 - Aspects identifiés pour les ACV produits et les ACV bâtiments.



Identification des aspects importants

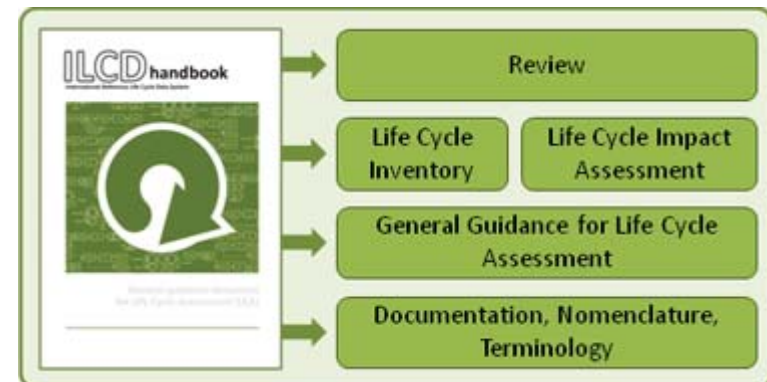
❖ Méthode pour sélectionner les aspects

- Analyse de la littérature, des documents de référence.
- Organisation d'ateliers de travail avec des experts ACV.
- Réunion "brainstorming" avec les partenaires du projet.



❖ Documents de référence pour EeBGuide:

- Normes ISO 14040 and ISO 14044
- Norme EN 15804
- Norme EN 15978
- Guide ILCD
- Autres rapports / articles scientifiques.
- Autres normes (p.ex. série ISO 15686).



Identification des aspects importants: une approche participative

Aspects importants

- Bases de travail: guide ILCD,
- EN 15804 & EN 15978, ISO 14040 & 14044
- L'analyse de ces documents a été discutée pendant le 1er workshop d'experts
- Structure et aspects qui nécessitent une précision supplémentaire ont été discutés

Solutions

- Membres du consortium (notamment CSTB, FhG, PE INT) ont défini des solutions sur l'ensemble des aspects
- Différentes approches ont été discutées et des solutions ont été mises en commun
- Soumis à discussion au cours du 2ème workshop d'experts

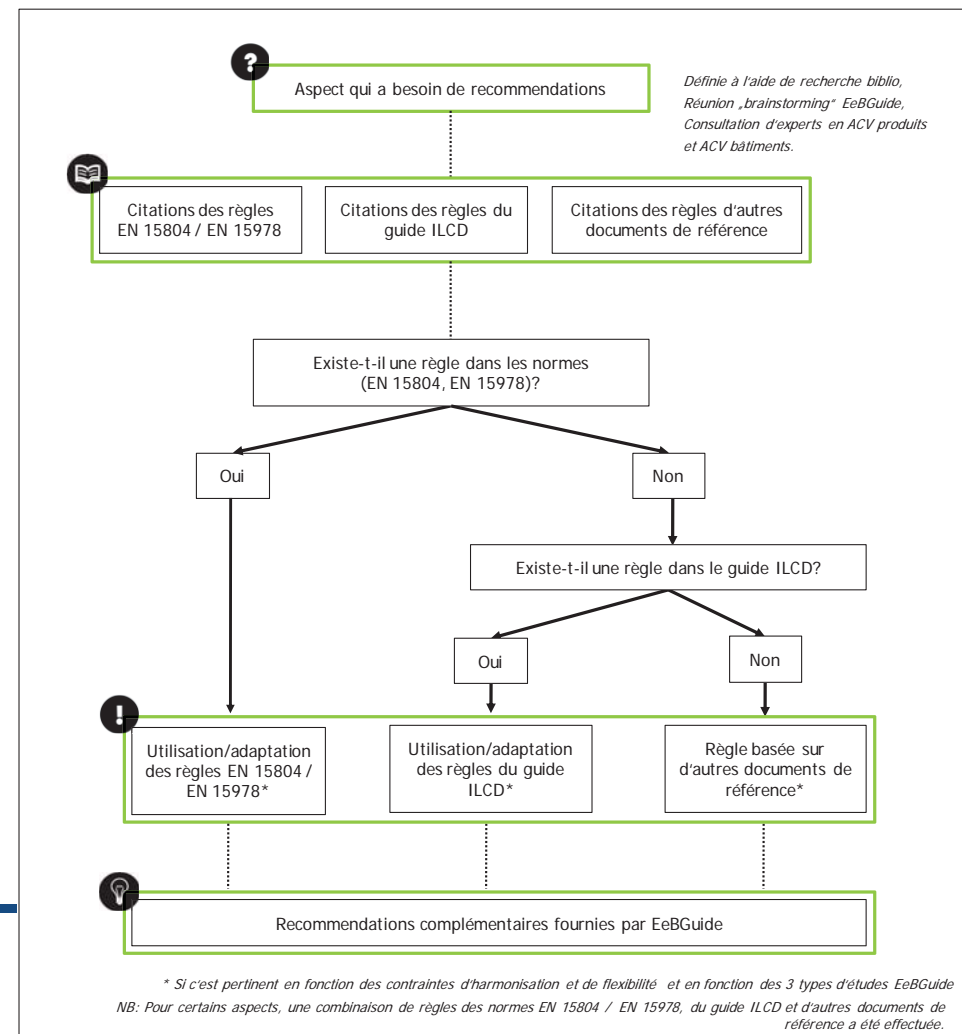
Recommandations

- Modèle de fiche pour décrire les aspects
- Document divisé en deux: produits et bâtiments (incl. distinction bâtiments neufs/existants)
- Ont été soumises à discussion au cours du 2nd workshop d'experts
- Ont été soumises à une consultation publique et à une revue détaillée

Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations

❖ Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations:

- Report des règles des documents de référence
- Règles EeBGuide basées sur
 - Normes du CEN TC 350
 - Guide ILCD
 - Autres documents
- Recommandations EeBGuide



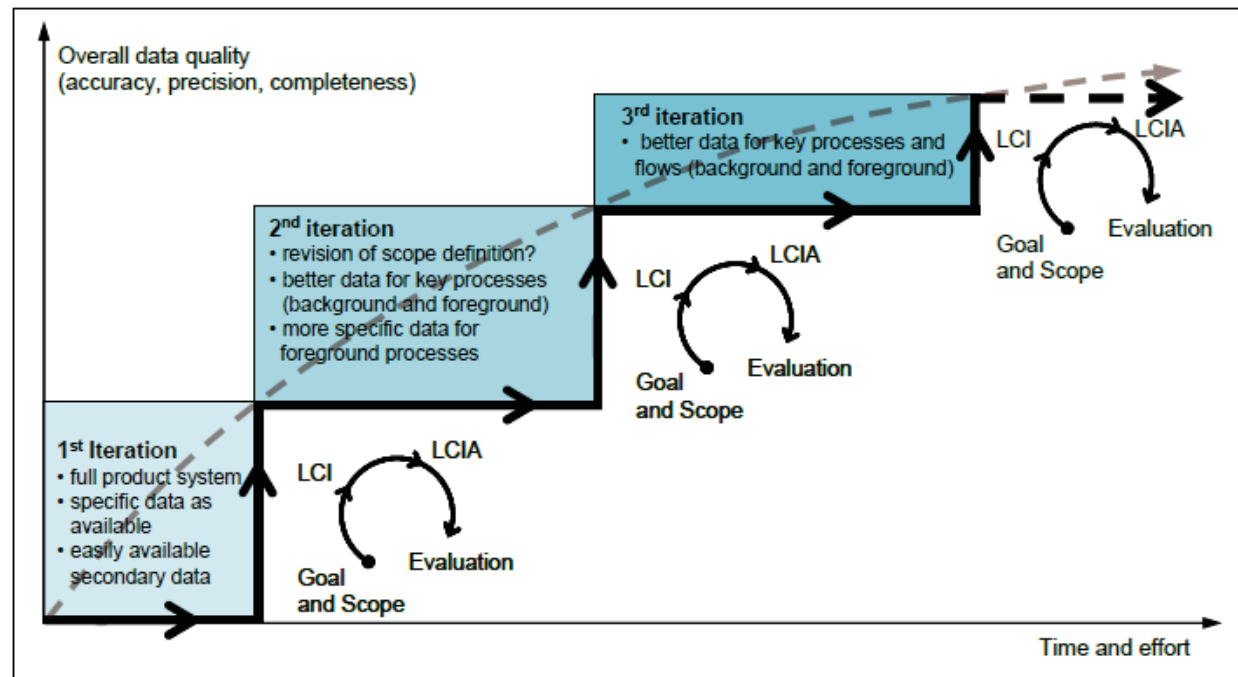
Règles EeBGuide: entre harmonisation et flexibilité

- ❖ **L'ACV a été originellement développée en tant que méthodologie flexible**
 - Elle peut être adaptée pour répondre à différentes problématiques [CALCAS 2009]. Le praticien doit être conscient que pour certains objectifs d'étude, les règles du guide ILCD peuvent entraîner l'adaptation des règles EN 15804 / EN 15978.
- ❖ **Perspective d'harmonisation dans les règles/recommandations EeBGuide**
 - EeBGuide fournit des règles cohérentes pour la mise en application des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978, en lien avec d'autres projets plus opérationnels comme les métriques communes SB Alliance. Une telle perspective vise notamment des cibles telles que les programmes EPD et les référentiels de certification (mais pas uniquement).
- ❖ **Perspective de flexibilité dans les règles/recommandations EeBGuide**
 - EeBGuide fournit également des règles pour adapter les données et les méthodes de calcul à différents objectifs d'études qui peuvent être rencontrés dans la pratique p. ex. l'évaluation de la conséquence de l'introduction d'une nouvelle technologie sur le marché par l'utilisation d'une démarche d'ACV conséquentielle. Une telle perspective vise notamment la cible principale d'EeBGuide à savoir les praticiens ACV des projets E2B EI (mais pas uniquement).

Utilisation de trois types d'études

❖ L'ACV, une démarche itérative:

- ACV esquisse* (1^{ère} itération)
- ACV simplifiée** (2^{ème} itération)
- ACV détaillée*** (3^{ème} itération)



* Traduit de l'anglais "screening LCA" ** Traduit de l'anglais "simplified LCA" *** Traduit de l'anglais "complete LCA"

Source: ILCD Handbook

Utilisation de trois types d'études

- ❖ EeBGuide fournit principalement des recommandations sur les types de données et règles de calcul pour les 2 types d'ACV simplifiées.
- ❖ Le choix de négliger une étape du cycle de vie ou un indicateur est au libre choix du praticien.

- Objectif de l'étude
- Expérience du praticien
- Disponibilité des données
- Avancée du projet (conception du produit / bâtiment)
- Etc.



Pour chaque type d'étude...

- Complétude de l'évaluation
- Représentativité des données
- Documentation des résultats ACV
- Communication du rapport ACV

Utilisation de trois types d'études et évaluation "ciblée"

- ❖ L'approche ACV a généralement deux connotations:
 - L'ACV couvre le cycle de vie complet d'un produit / service.
 - L'ACV couvre plus d'un domaine de protection / catégorie d'impact.
- ❖ Si un praticien réalise une étude qui ne couvre qu'une partie des phases du cycle de vie (en dehors du champ de l'étude des trois types d'études: ACV esquisse, simplifiée, détaillée) ou qui utilise un seul indicateur (p. ex. empreinte carbone), cela renvoie à une évaluation "ciblée" et pas à une ACV au sens strict.
- ❖ Exemples d'évaluations ciblées:
 - Etude ACV réalisée uniquement sur les consommations d'énergie de la phase d'utilisation d'un bâtiment (module B6).
 - Etude ACV pour un gestionnaire de bâtiment réalisée uniquement sur les phases de maintenance (B2), de réparation (B3) et de remplacement (B4).
 - Etude ACV utilisant un seul indicateur environnemental (approche monocritère).

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse (1/3)

❖ Objectifs:

- Evaluation rapide des impacts environnementaux d'un produit / bâtiment.
- Ce type d'étude ne permet pas d'obtenir des résultats précis ni de faire des affirmations comparatives diffusées au public ("*public comparative assertion*").
- Pertinent pour les phases amont des projets pour identifier les points clefs en terme d'impact environnemental qui nécessiteront une évaluation plus approfondie.

❖ Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts:

- Focus sur les principaux contributeurs composants, énergie, eau, etc. (en étant vigilant à ne pas négliger des aspects significatifs en terme d'impacts). Les potentiels de recyclage peuvent être inclus si l'objectif est d'évaluer des approches "design for recycling".
- Règles de calcul des contributeurs adaptées à l'ACV esquisse doivent être utilisées (p. ex. l'utilisation de données statistiques).
- Règles de coupure des normes EN 15978, EN 15804 et du guide ILCD peuvent ne pas être satisfaites en totalité, en raison de la non-prise en compte de certains éléments du fait de l'absence de données ACV.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse (2/3)

- ❖ **Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts (suite):**
 - Cependant, en présence de données ACV par défaut ou génériques, il est vivement recommandé de les prendre en compte même en ACV esquisse.
 - Au moins 2 indicateurs d'impact pris à partir de ceux disponibles dans la norme EN 15804 ou dans le guide ILCD.

- ❖ **Représentativité des données:** hypothèses génériques en fonction de l'objectif et du champ de l'étude.
 - Géographie: autant que possible, l'étude doit être représentative du pays dans lequel le bâtiment est construit ou dans lequel le produit est fabriqué ou vendu. Si ce n'est pas possible, les données d'un pays au contexte similaire ou les données moyennes européennes peuvent être utilisées.
 - Technologie: aussi représentative du produit que possible.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse (3/3)

- ❖ **Représentativité des données (suite):**
 - Précision: données ACV moyennes/génériques, valeurs par défaut sur les composants principaux doivent être utilisées.
 - Cohérence: évaluation qualitative.
- ❖ **Documentation:** utilisation du modèle de rapport méthodologique ACV.
- ❖ **Communication:** usage interne seulement (incluant les concours d'architecture), en ajoutant une déclaration sur l'incertitude des résultats.
- ❖ **Exemples:**
 - Etude ACV bâtiment pour identifier les gains environnementaux entre plusieurs variantes.
 - Support d'information pour des concours d'architecture.
 - Comparaison entre un nouveau produit et un produit classique (par exemple en usage interne, à l'intérieur de la cellule R&D d'une entreprise).

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV simplifiée (1/3)

❖ Objectifs:

- Evaluation rapide d'un produit ou d'un bâtiment.
- Approche pragmatique.
- Niveau d'exigences et de détails entre une ACV esquisse et une ACV détaillée.

❖ Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts:

- ACV ciblée sur les principaux composants, consommation d'eau et d'énergie.
- Des règles de calcul adaptées pour chaque contributeur doivent être utilisées.
- Les règles de coupures selon les normes EN 15978 and EN 15804 et du guide ILCD peuvent ne pas être toujours suivies, des composants pouvant être négligés si leurs poids environnemental est non significatif. Dans le cas contraire, des valeurs par défaut peuvent être utilisées pour approcher les impacts de certains composants ou postes (p. ex. usages non réglementaires pour la consommation d'énergie).
- Système d'indicateurs plus exhaustifs que pour l'ACV esquisse (p. ex. choisis à partir des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978 et du guide ILCD).

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV simplifiée (2/3)

- ❖ **Représentativité des données:** les données doivent être plus représentative du produit ou du bâtiment à l'étude.
 - Géographie: données à jour, l'étude doit utiliser des données représentatives du contexte/pays dans lequel le produit est vendu / bâtiment est construit. Si ce n'est pas possible (p. ex. pour les données sur les composants), des hypothèses d'un pays voisin ou une moyenne européenne peuvent être utilisées. Les données globales (mondiale) sont à éviter autant que possible.
 - Technologie: aussi proche que possible, sélection de données spécifiques (si possible).
 - Précision: Information spécifique doivent être utilisées. Des données EPD sur des produits types ou des données ACV génériques peuvent être utilisées.
 - Cohérence: évaluation qualitative.
- ❖ **Documentation:** utiliser le modèle de rapport méthodologique EeBGuide.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV simplifiée (3/3)

- ❖ **Communication:** usages interne ou externe;
 - Pour une communication en externe, une revue indépendante est nécessaire avant la publication. Des précautions sont à prendre pour des affirmations/ACV comparatives.
- ❖ **Exemples:**
 - Etude d'ACV de bâtiment en vue d'une certification (p.ex. DGNB).
 - ACV d'un bâtiment réalisée par un praticien intéressé pour obtenir une estimation de l'ensemble du cycle de vie avec, si nécessaire, une évaluation précise pour une étape du cycle vie en fonction de l'acteur concerné.
 - ACV pour développer une fiche de synthèse environnementale pour un produit.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV détaillée (1/3)

❖ Objectifs:

- Approche aboutie de l'ACV se référant aux normes ISO 14040/14044.
- Prend en compte l'ensemble du cycle de vie du bâtiment ou produit étudié
- Permet d'identifier les point clef d'un point de vue environnemental et de cerner les contributions par phase du cycle de vie ou par composant du système de manière précise.

❖ Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts:

- L'évaluation doit idéalement s'appliquer à l'ensemble du cycle de vie (du berceau à la tombe). Le module D peut également être pris en compte.
- Les règles de calcul des contributeurs doivent s'appuyer sur des méthodes détaillées.
- Les règles de coupure recommandées par le guide ILCD doivent être appliquées (elles sont plus strictes que celle proposées par les normes EN 15804 et 15978).
- Un ensemble exhaustif et cohérent d'indicateurs est à prendre en compte à partir des catégories d'impact définis dans l'EN 15978 et dans le guide ILCD.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV détaillée (2/3)

- ❖ **Représentativité des données:** un niveau minimal de représentativité doit être atteint :
 - Géographie: Les données d'ICV doivent être représentatives du pays dans lequel le produit est vendu (ou représentatives du pays où le processus a lieu).
 - Technologies : Les données d'ICV doivent être représentatives des technologies employées
 - Précision : Des descriptions spécifiques des produits doivent être utilisées
 - Cohérence : une évaluation de la qualité doit être réalisée.
- ❖ **Documentation:** Utiliser le format de rapport fourni.
- ❖ **Communication:** Pour communication interne ou externe. Pour des communications externes, une revue critique/vérification par tierce partie indépendante est requise avant publication. Dans le cas où une étude **comparative** est destinée à être communiquée au public, une revue critique doit être effectuée par un panel de parties prenantes.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV détaillée (3/3)

❖ Exemples:

- ACV comparative de différents bâtiments ou types de bâtiments
- Choix de la stratégie la mieux adaptée pour la rénovation de l'enveloppe d'un bâtiment
- Identification détaillée des points clefs d'un produit ou bâtiment d'un point de vue environnemental.

Utilisation d'un scénario de base

- ❖ Un scénario de base est fourni pour faciliter la comparaison des études ACV dans le cadre de projets européens, dans la mesure où les résultats ACV peuvent être différents en raison de choix des valeurs de paramètres.
 - Son utilisation est conseillée mais pas obligatoire pour toutes les études réalisées dans le cadre des projets E2B EI / EeB PPP.
 - L'application de ce scénario n'implique pas à l'heure actuelle une totale comparabilité des études ACV des projets E2B EI / EeB PPP, un travail complémentaire reste utile pour d'autres paramètres.
 - D'autres scénarios de base peuvent être définis en fonction des objectifs/champs d'études.

Paramètre	Valeur pour le scénario de base
Période d'étude de référence	50 ans
Données ACV pour la consommation électrique	Données moyennes européennes (annuelles) ou par pays si c'est plus pertinent pour l'étude
Développements technologiques futurs (modules B, C & D)	Aucun développement technologique futur évalué, seule la technologie moyenne d'aujourd'hui est utilisée dans l'évaluation
Distance de transport moyenne en Europe pour le module A4	300 km
Stockage du carbone	La séquestration du carbone n'est pas considérée explicitement
Scénarios de fin de vie (modules C & D)	Utilisation de pourcentage contemporain pour chaque matériaux de construction (pas d'utilisation de scénario probabiliste)

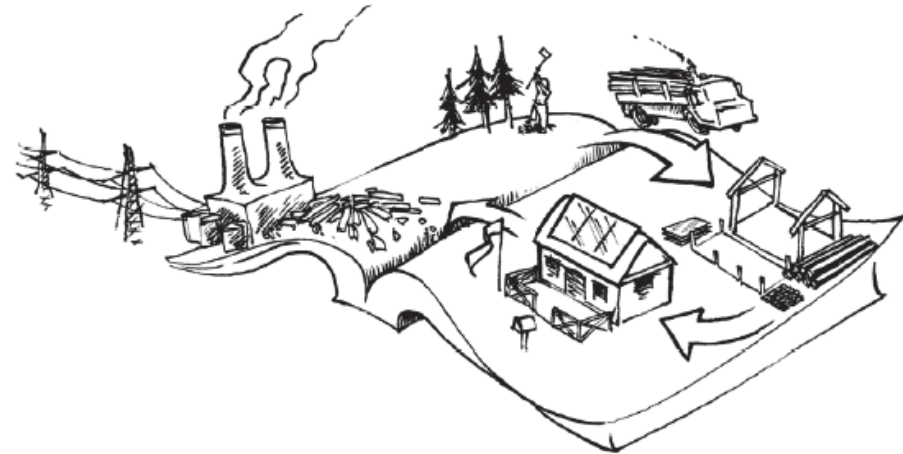
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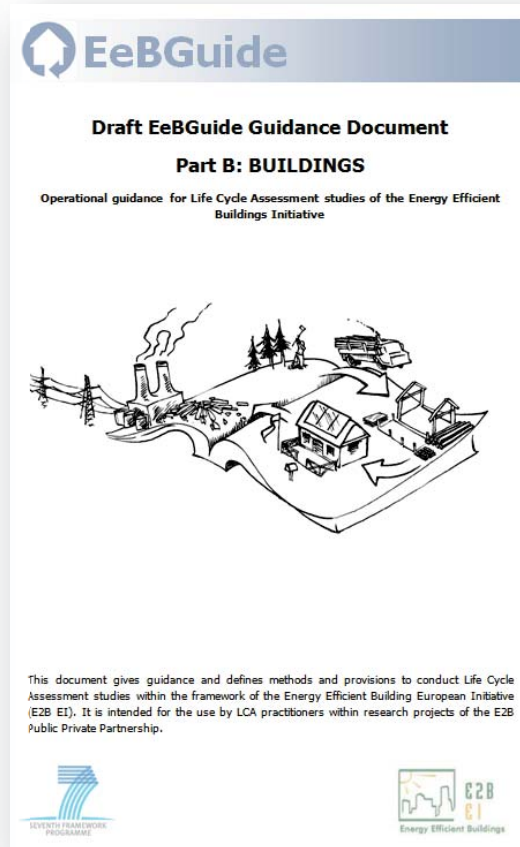
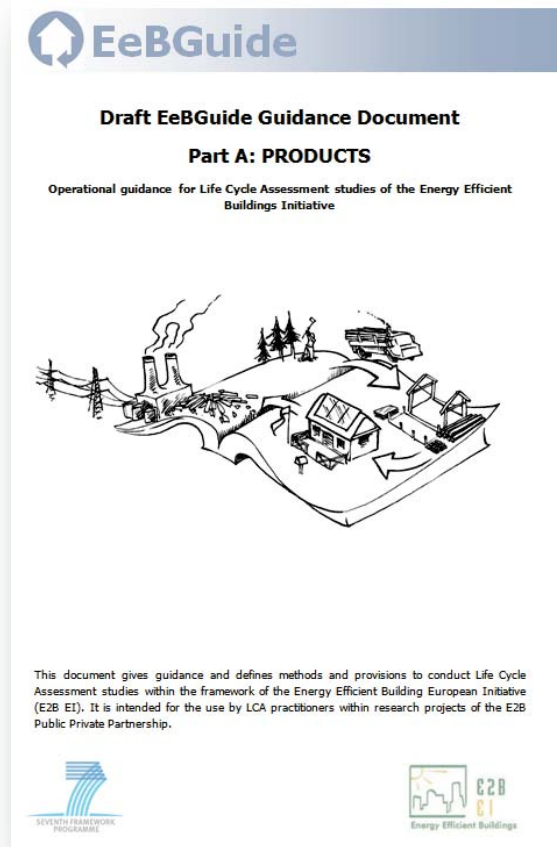


III. Comment utiliser le guide

- ❖ **Structure du document**
- ❖ **Mise en application des trois types d'études**
- ❖ **Modèle de rapport méthodologique**
- ❖ **Conformité avec EeBGuide**
- ❖ **Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits**



Structure du document



- ❖ Deux documents:
- ❖ Partie A (produits*)
- ❖ Partie B (bâtiments)

- ❖ Chaque document est structuré selon les étapes de l'ACV et selon les phases du cycle de vie d'un bâtiment.

* Couvre tous les produits de construction, matériaux, composants, équipements techniques et services.

Structure du document

Information pour l'évaluation du bâtiment		
Etapas du cycle de vie / module		Nom du sous-module
Information sur le cycle de vie du bâtiment	Phase de PRODUCTION	A1 Acquisition des matières premières
		A2 Transport
		A3 Fabrication
	Phase de CONSTRUCTION	A4 Transport
		A5 Processus de construction, installation
	Phase d'UTILISATION	B1 Utilisation
		B2 Maintenance
		B3 Réparation
		B4 Remplacement
		B5 Réhabilitation
		B6 Besoin en énergie en phase d'exploitation
		B7 Besoin en eau en phase d'exploitation
	Phase de FIN DE VIE	C1 Déconstruction
		C2 Transport
C3 Traitement des déchets		
C4 Elimination/mise en décharge		
Information supplémentaire	Bénéfices et charges au delà des frontières du système	D Potentiel de réutilisation, récupération, recyclage

Structure du document

Chapitres du guide

1. Introduction	}	Contenu commun pour la partie A & la partie B
2. Approche méthodologique		
3. Comment utiliser ce guide		
3. Aspects généraux	}	Contenu différent et spécifique pour l'ACV produit (Partie A) et l'ACV bâtiment (Partie B)
4. Aspects concernant le Module A		
5. Aspects concernant le Module B		
6. Aspects concernant le Module C		
7. Aspects concernant le Module D		
Informations complémentaires / Liens internet		
Glossaire		
Références bibliographiques		

Structure du document

Vue d'ensemble du modèle pour reporter chaque aspect important	
Nom de l'aspect	
Description de l'aspect	
Objectif de l'étude*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACV non comparative - affirmation comparative
Etape de la méthodologie ACV concernée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - définition des objectifs et du champ de l'étude - analyse de l'inventaire de cycle de vie - évaluation des impacts - interprétation - reporting
Type d'étude concernée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - screening LCA - simplified LCA - complete LCA
Echelle d'étude concernée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bâtiments neufs - bâtiments existants - produits
Règle EeBGuide	
Règles (citations à partir de...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norme EN 15978 - Norme EN 15804 - Guide ILCD - Norme ISO 14044
Recommandations	

Structure du document

❖ Modèle pour renseigner un aspect important

- **Description:** l'aspect est brièvement décrit et le problème principal est identifié .
- **Règles EeBGuide*:** Si possible, des règles sont formulées, en utilisant / adaptant notamment les normes européennes (EN 15978 and EN 15804) ou sur le guide ILCD.
- **Règles (citation à partir de...):** Les règles EN 15804 / EN 15978 / ILCD sont mentionnées.
- **Recommandations:** dans la mesure du possible des recommandations opérationnelles sont données.

* Les règles sont en général obligatoires pour les projets de recherche Européens. Si la règle EeBGuide est utilisé dans un autre contexte, elle peut servir de recommandations et de sources d'informations.

B

Aspect B- 01 "Building services"

Description ? How and if to consider building services (e.g. ESCOs, Landlord, etc.), energy performance contracting?

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Provisions ! Relevant for LCA studies are the upstream energy supply mechanisms that need to be reflected adequately and the energy demand of a building. Any business models of how the energy is provided are only of relevance, if the technical energy supply is affected.

Rules from:

EN 15978: 7.4.4 Boundaries of the use stage (Modules B1 - B7)
7.4.4.1 General





EN 15804: 6.2.4 B1-B5, Use stage, information modules related to the building fabric
6.2.5 B6-B7, use stage, information modules related to the operation of the building

ILCD: not mentioned

Guidance 💡 Different economic models, e.g. of energy supply and their technical consequences could be assessed by means of scenario analysis. It should be noted that for an LCA study, the economic model behind an operation is not the decisive point, but technical consequences out of different economic models.






Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (1/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Description de l'aspect: L'aspect est décrit et les principaux problèmes sont décrits, une question peut également être formulée.</p>
	<p>Règle EeBGuide: Une règle pour traiter l'aspect est fournie.</p>
	<p>Références aux normes et guides de référence: Des références aux normes telles que ISO 14040, ISO 14044, EN 15978 ou EN 15804 sont fournies.</p>
	<p>Recommandation: Des recommandations sont fournies pour guider le praticien et faciliter l'opérationnalité du guide.</p>




Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (2/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Chapitre “Général”: Aspects qui ne sont pas liés à des phases du cycle de vie d'un bâtiment. Ils correspondent aux étapes de la méthodologie ACV (définition des objectifs et du champ de l'étude, inventaire de cycle de vie, évaluation de l'impact, interprétation, communication des résultats).</p>
	<p>Module “A” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Production et Construction”.</p>
	<p>Module “B” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Utilisation”.</p>
	<p>Module “C” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Fin de vie”.</p>
	<p>Module “D” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Charges et avantages potentiels au delà des frontières du système”.</p>




Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (3/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Aspect correspondant aux “bâtiments neufs”: Les aspects qui correspondent aux bâtiments neufs sont mentionnés ici.</p>
	<p>Aspect correspondant aux “bâtiments existants”: Les aspects qui correspondent aux bâtiments existants sont mentionnés ici.</p>
	<p>Aspect refers to “products”: Les aspects qui correspondent aux produits, matériaux, composants, équipements techniques et services sont mentionnés ici.</p>




Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (4/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Esquisse: Aspects pertinents pour ce type d'étude. Cet icône symbolise si un aspect est important pour du "screening" LCA.</p>
	<p>Simplifiée: Aspects pertinents pour ce type d'étude. Cet icône symbolise si un aspect est important pour du "screening" LCA.</p>
	<p>Détaillée: Aspects pertinents pour ce type d'étude. Cet icône symbolise si un aspect est important pour du "screening" LCA.</p>

Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (5/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Applicable: Si l'icône a un fond noir, l'aspect est pertinent pour l'étude (p. ex. aspect pertinent pour les "bâtiments neufs").</p>
	<p>Peut être applicable: Si l'icône a un fond gris, l'aspect peut être pertinent pour l'étude (p. ex. aspect applicable pour les "bâtiments existants", mais peut aussi être appliqué si c'est pertinent aux "bâtiments neufs").</p>
	<p>Non applicable: Si l'icône a un fond gris et une croix rouge, l'aspect n'est pas pertinent pour l'étude (p. ex. aspect qui ne concerne pas les "bâtiments neufs").</p>

Structure du document

❖ InfoHub en ligne

- Le Info Hub simplifie la lecture du guide en orientant les utilisateurs vers les aspects correspondant à leurs exigences/attentes sur le type d'étude ou l'échelle d'étude (produit, bâtiment neuf ou existant).

❖ Forum des utilisateurs

- L'objectif du forum des utilisateurs est d'informer les praticiens ACV du secteur de la construction sur le projet mais également de les mettre en relation pour qu'ils échangent sur des problématiques de choix de données, méthodes de calcul, logiciels d'ACV bâtiment, ou d'interprétation des résultats.



www.eebguide.eu

EeBGuide Project
Operational Guidance for Life Cycle Assessment Studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Home Project Overview Management Structure Work Packages Events Media Centre Consultation **InfoHub**

InfoHub

The purpose of the Info Hub is to disseminate the guidance and supporting materials developed to support the guide.

It will serve as a central information hub to guide those undertaking LCA studies related to the 'Energy efficient Buildings Public Private Partnership (EeB Initiative)'. The website will provide a dedicated access point for the corresponding handbook sections and exemplary LCA study reporting templates and will provide access to the background data required. The website will provide an easy to use interface to search for and download data sets and to access the handbook pages and relevant templates.

The Info Hub will simplify the guidance document by directing users through the guidance materials, highlighting specific sections according to their purpose and requirements.

The EeBGuide Project is funded by



European Commission
Research & Innovation
Environment



SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME
Seventh Framework
Programme for Research
(FP7)

Construction21.eu
EUROPE
The European platform for green building practitioners

HOME NEWS CASE STUDIES PRODUCTS MEMBERS **COMMUNITIES** WHO WE ARE

EeBGuide Group

Community details

- Created: 11/05/2012
- Community manager: Johannes Garthner
- Members: 14
- Local communities: 1
- Open community

Themes:

Building energy efficiency technologies and materials

Website: <http://www.eebguide.eu> | Interest: Building and product LCA guidelines development

www.construction21.eu

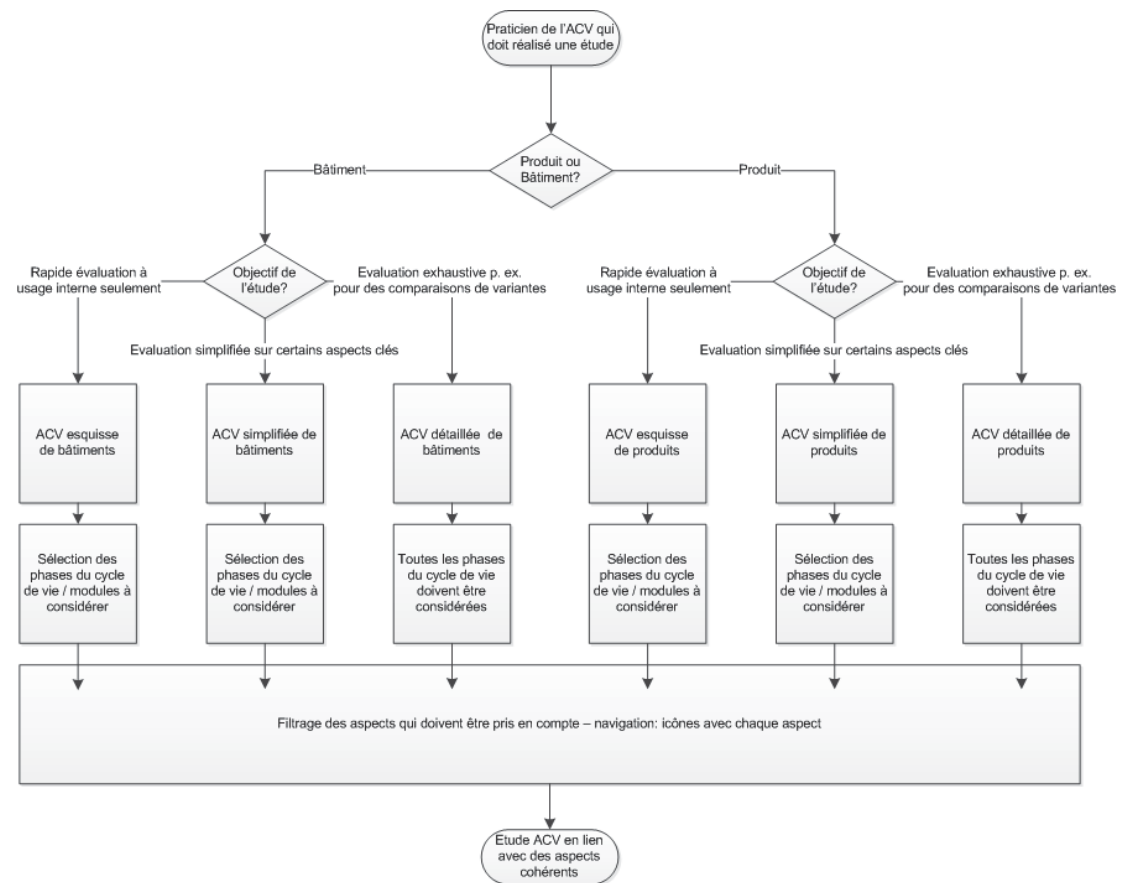
Structure du document

Navigation dans le document (version imprimée ou en ligne)

→ Sélection de l'échelle d'étude (produit, bâtiment)

→ Sélection du type d'étude (ACV esquisse, simplifiée, détaillée)

→ Sélection de la phase du cycle de vie à considérer



Modèle de rapport pour les études de cas

Modèle de rapport EeBGuide

- Fichier Excel pour reporter les résultats ACV
- Fichier Word pour le modèle de rapport méthodologique
- Contenu adapté pour les différents types d'études.

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General Information

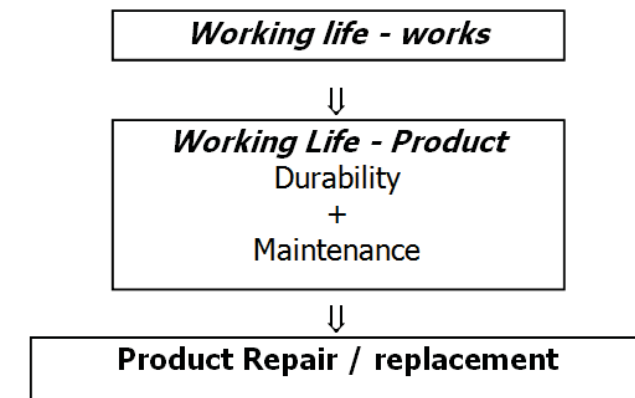
Name of the product:	Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)
Date of the assessment:	28.06.2012
Name and qualification of the assessor:	Karl-Lutz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GebB, IRT)
Name and qualification of the reviewer:	CSTB
Review type:	project internal review
Date of the verification:	to be specified after review
Client of the study:	European Commission, European research project "SolarGrid" and "SolarAttacker"
Author of the study:	University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (IBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (LCE)

Functional unit

Reference with product group:	[to be filled in]
Function in the building:	[to be filled in]
representative life cycle:	[to be filled in]
Other circumstances (e.g. within the building (phase...))	[to be filled in]

Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits (1/2)

- ❖ Les études ACV appliquées au secteur de la construction impliquent souvent l'évaluation de systèmes techniques à très longues durées de vie.
- ❖ La durée de vie a une influence significative sur les résultats de l'ACV.
- ❖ Les parties d'ouvrages non accessible d'un point de vue technique et économique doivent être conçues avec la même durée de vie que le bâtiment.
- ❖ D'autres parties d'ouvrages peuvent avoir une durée de vie plus courte.



Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits (2/2)

- ❖ La norme ISO 15686 (Part 8) décrit les exigences sur la durée de vie de référence (DVR) des produits et composants.
- ❖ La DVR doit être adaptée au cours du processus de conception pour établir une durée de vie d'un produit/composant avec un usage/scénario d'utilisation spécifique.
- ❖ La responsabilité des données de durées de vie doivent principalement être définies en accord avec le fabricant du produit en question.

Planned Service Life

(a X =Y years)

Building Design Life: Y years

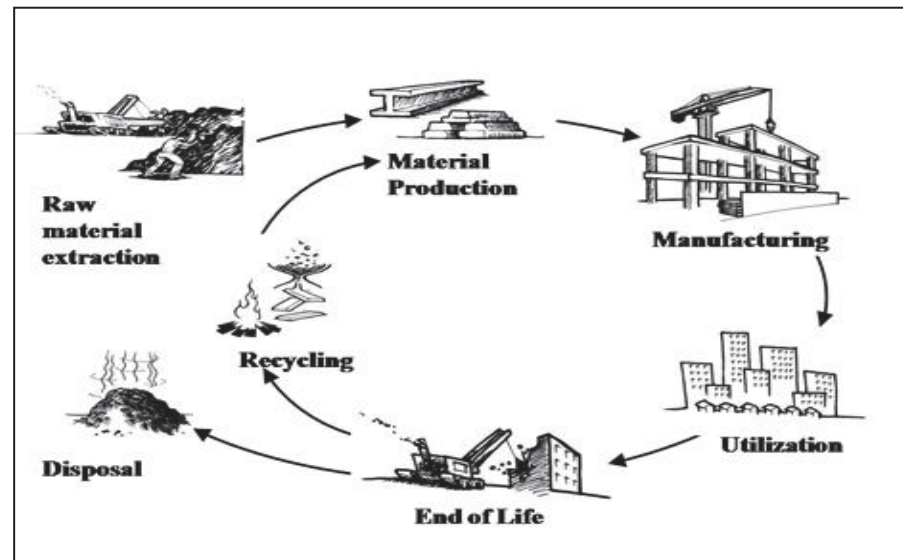
Building Parts, not repairable: Y years

Building parts, repairable: X years

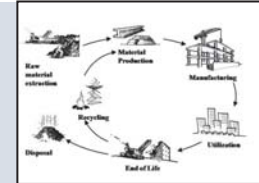
EeBGuide

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique

Partie: ACV générale



Description de la partie: ACV générale



❖ Contexte

- Etudes ACV à l'échelle produits et bâtiments

❖ But

- Aider les praticiens à conduire des ACV produits et bâtiments selon des règles communes et harmonisées
- De leur fournir les dernières avancées de la communauté ACV (guide ILCD) afin d'améliorer leur pratique et la qualité de leurs études

❖ Public

- Praticiens ACV produits et bâtiments...
- ...impliqués dans des projets de recherche Européens

❖ Méthode

- Sélection d'aspects généraux clés avec règles et recommandations
- Diapos claires et compréhensibles

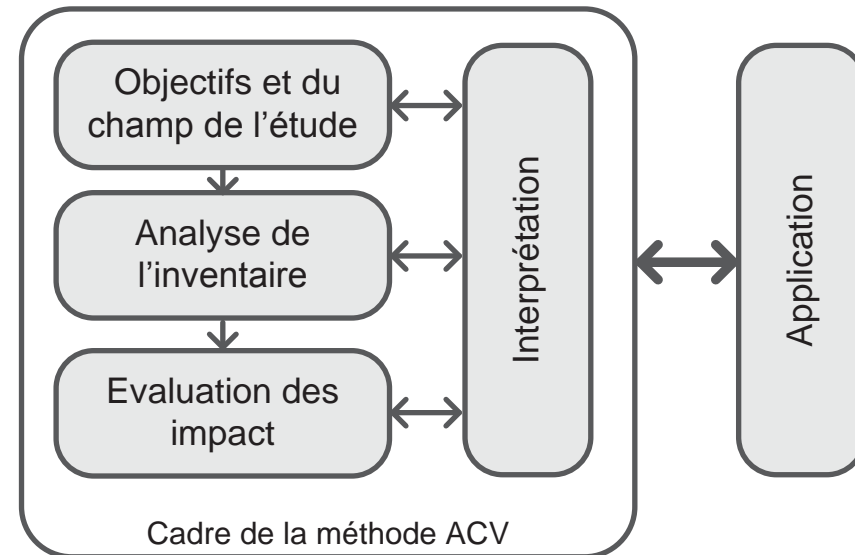
Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV**
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



IV – Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV

- ❖ Définition des objectifs
- ❖ Définition du champ de l'étude
- ❖ Analyse de l'inventaire de cycle de vie
- ❖ Evaluation des impacts du cycle de vie
- ❖ Interprétation
- ❖ Communication



Source: ISO 14040

Aspects généraux: définition des objectifs

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ **G-01 Définition des objectifs pour les ACV produits et bâtiments** ← *focus*
- ❖ **G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments** ← *focus*
- ❖ G-03 Innovation et développement technologiques futurs
- ❖ **G-04 Affirmation comparative pour les ACV de produits et bâtiments** ← *focus*

G-01 Définition des objectifs pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La définition des objectifs est un aspect clef puisqu'elle détermine l'ensemble du champ de l'étude qui lui-même détermine les règles sur l'inventaire de cycle de vie et le calcul des impacts. Les choix faits au cours de cette étape influenceront les résultats de l'étude et leurs portées. L'objectif doit être documenté en détails.

? Comment le praticien doit définir les objectifs de son étude?



Guide ILCD: *the context and the intended use of the assessment should be defined. Aspects to define: intended applications, limitations, reasons, target audience, comparisons involved (if any), and commissioner.*

❖ La définition des objectifs est cruciale et a des implications sur:



- Champ de l'étude
- Inventaire de cycle de vie
- Evaluation des impacts
- Interprétation
- Communication / Revue critique
- L'ensemble des aspects pour chaque phase du cycle de vie.



Par conséquent, la définition des objectifs est sous-jacente de l'ensemble des règles et recommandations de ce guide

G-01 Définition des objectifs pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

-  Pour les ACV bâtiment, les recommandations EN 15978 doivent être suivis par les praticiens pour définir les objectifs de l'étude.
-  Les modèles EeBGuide de rapport méthodologique / report des résultats peuvent être utilisés pour la définition des objectifs de l'étude. Ce choix est à faire en fonction du type d'étude également.
 - ❖ **Exemples d'objectifs pour des ACV produits:**
 - Réalisation d'une EPD selon des règles harmonisées pour permettre sa réutilisation en ACV bâtiments (EN 15804).
 - Orientation des choix de conception d'un produit au sein d'une entreprise.
 - ❖ **Exemples d'objectifs pour des ACV bâtiments (EN 15978):**
 - Aide à la décision pour un acteur (p. ex. choix de variantes en phase amont).
 - Déclaration de performance environnementale par rapport à un référentiel (p. ex. HQE-Perf).

G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (1/3)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ L'ACV est une méthodologie flexible qui peut être adaptée pour répondre à plusieurs types de situations. Le guide ILCD distingue plusieurs contextes de décision pour les études ACV, au sein de la phase de définition des objectifs.

- Historiquement, la plupart des études ACV sont des études dites "attributionnelles". Elles permettent de calculer les impacts moyens d'un produit ou d'un procédé. Le guide ILCD parle alors de la "situation A"
- L'ACV conséquentielle permet d'évaluer la conséquence de choix décisionnel de grande ampleur (p. ex. La mise en place d'une nouvelle réglementation, le développement des énergies renouvelables). Le guide ILCD parle de "situation B".

? Quelle situation utiliser pour une ACV produit ou bâtiment?

Decision support?	Yes	Kind of process-changes in background system / other systems	
		None or small-scale	Large-scale
	No	Situation A "Micro-level decision support"	Situation B "Meso/macro-level decision support"

Source: ILCD Handbook

G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (2/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



Utiliser la situation A (ACV attributionnelle) pour:

- Eco-conception d'un seul produit ou bâtiment.
- Développement de Règles de Catégories de Produits ou d'EPDs.
- Données sectorielles sur les consommations de ressources et d'émissions (statistiques)



Utiliser la situation B (ACV conséquentielle) pour:

- Evaluation de futures réglementations / de l'arrivée d'une nouvelle technologie pour le secteur du bâtiment (p.ex. évaluation des effets marginaux d'un développement massif des énergies renouvelables; évaluation de l'ensemble du parc de bâtiments d'un pays).

- ❖ La situation C ne trouve pas vraiment d'exemple opérationnel, car même des ACV à usage interne supportent des décisions (reporting carbone par exemple).
- ❖ L'utilisation des situations A ou B doivent être justifiées en fournissant des justifications p. ex. pour la situation B les modifications éventuelles du système d'arrière plan.
- ❖ Les normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 renvoient uniquement à l'ACV attributionnelle (situation A).
- ❖ La situation B nécessite des données ICV appropriées, l'identification des modifications de marchés, les procédés impactés par ces changements et donc qui devraient être inclus dans les frontières du système.

G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (3/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Exemple de démarches d'ACV conséquentielle (situation B):

- ❖ Evaluation des impacts induits par le chauffage électrique des bâtiments: Pourquoi une évaluation à l'aide de la situation B?
 - Pour évaluer l'effet marginal du choix décisionnel "installer un système de chauffage électrique sur le bâtiment BCC X" pour un ensemble conséquent de surfaces construits pour une année par exemple.
 - Mix moyen vs. Mix en pointe (contenu marginal)

- ❖ Exemple du contenu moyen et marginal en CO2 pour 2 usages de l'électricité (en gCO2/kWh)

Approche (source ADEME/RTE)	Chauffage	ECS
Moyenne ADEME-EDF 2005	180	40
Marginale ADEME-RTE 2007	500-600	450-550



- ❖ Une telle démarche (simplifiée) d'ACV conséquentielle peut se rattacher à de l'analyse de scénario (mix moyen, mix marginal etc.) et permet d'améliorer les conclusions et les limites de l'étude.

G-04 Affirmation comparative pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Une affirmation comparative robuste requiert la considération de plusieurs aspects.

? Comment mettre en oeuvre une affirmation comparative en ACV bâtiment?



Il faut s'assurer que les deux systèmes comparés sont équivalents. Selon la norme ISO 14044 et le guide ILCD: les mêmes unités fonctionnelles, frontières du système, exigences de qualités des données et procédures d'allocations doivent être suivis.

- ❖ La norme EN 15978 fournit des règles pour la comparaison des bâtiments.



1) Affirmation comparative pour les ACV produits basés sur la norme EN 15804 dans les projets de recherche de l'initiative E2B EI

- Suivre les règles EN 15804 pour comparer des produits deux à deux.
- Sous certaines conditions, les affirmations comparatives peuvent être conduites en suivant les règles EN 15804 si les modélisations sont sur le cycle de vie complet. Vérifier avec les règles ILCD (*section 6.10 "Comparison between systems"*) pour compléter les règles EN 15804 si elles ne sont pas suffisamment précises.

G-04 Affirmation comparative pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Recommandations pour la comparaison par ACV de variantes de bâtiments

- ❖ Les ACV comparatives sont conduites pour évaluer différentes variantes au cours des phases amont d'un projet de conception de bâtiment.
- ❖ Utiliser le même logiciel pour comparer deux alternatives.
- ❖ Vérifier le rapport méthodologique ou le manuel d'utilisateur du logiciel pour s'assurer de la cohérence de la base de données utilisées et de sa conformité avec EeBGuide (et ILCD et EN 15978).
- ❖ Des informations complémentaires sur l'utilisation de l'ACV en phase de conception de bâtiments peuvent être consultées dans un rapport d'un précédent projet européen disponible en ligne:

www.sintef.no/project/LoRe-LCA/Deliverables/LoRE-LCA-WP4-D4.1-KTH-report_20111213.pdf



Aspects généraux: définition du champ de l'étude

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ G- 05 Définition du chap de l'étude pour l'ACV produit et bâtiment
- ❖ G- 07 Equivalent fonctionnel vs. unité fonctionnelle vs. unité déclaré
- ❖ **G- 11 Règles de coupures pour les ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée**
- ❖ G- 13/G- 14 Infrastructure pour la production des matériaux, et pour les procédés d'énergie, d'eau , de déchets et de transport pour l'ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée
- ❖ G- 15 Transport des biens dans les études ACV
- ❖ G- 16 Prise en compte du stockage du carbone biogénique
- ❖ G- 18 Allocation
- ❖ G- 20 Allocation pour la réutilisation, le recyclage et la récupération



G-11 Règles de coupures (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Certaines phases du cycle de vie, procédés et flux peuvent être sous certaines conditions omis de la modélisation pour faciliter la collecte de données. Le paradoxe est qu'il faut d'abord connaître les résultats sur le modèle complet afin de déterminer les aspects peu importants sur l'indicateur d'impact correspondant.

? Quelles doivent être les règles de coupures pour les ACV produit ou bâtiment?

❖ **EN 15804 / EN 15978:** “les matières premières et procédés peuvent être négligés s'ils contribuent à moins de 1% en masse et en énergie utilisée du total, sachant que le total exclu ne doit pas dépasser 5% de la masse ou de l'énergie utilisée par module (A, B, C, D).”



❖ **Les règles de coupures ne doivent pas être utilisées pour masquer les impacts.**

- La norme EN 15804 précise que tous les intrants et extrants d'un processus (élémentaire) pour lesquels des données sont disponibles doivent être inclus dans le calcul, ce qui évite une suppression arbitraire de procédés.

❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV produits:**

- Ne pas modifier les règles de coupures des données d'ICV des bases de données génériques.
- Les règles de coupures doivent tenir compte, en ACV détaillée, des exigences de l'ILCD.

G-11 Règles de coupures (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV produits:**

- Des règles de coupures peuvent être définies pour procédés maîtrisés par l'industriel (p. ex. les infrastructures de production). Des compléments sont disponibles dans certains PCR par famille de produits.

❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV de bâtiments:**

- L'utilisateur de logiciels "métiers" utilise des données ACV, EPD déjà calculées (qui intègrent donc une règle de coupures). Le problème tient plus à la prise en compte des dizaines de composants d'un bâtiment.

❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV esquisses et simplifiées:**

- Les règles de coupures sont moins strictes pour que une ACV détaillée, mais la non-prise en compte de certains éléments doit être justifiée par le praticien (p. ex. En raison d'une absence potentielle de données ACV à l'heure actuelle).
- Il est recommandé d'utiliser dans la mesure du possible des valeurs par défaut pour les composants qui sont optionnels dans ces 2 types d'études (cf. aspect "choix des données" de la partie Inventaire de Cycle de Vie). Ce choix permet de limiter les règles de coupures tout en facilitant la réalisation de l'étude.

Aspects généraux: inventaire de cycle de vie

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ G- 21 Bases de données d'arrière-plan dans les études ACV
- ❖ **G- 22 Qualité des données** ← *focus*

G-21 Qualité des données

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La qualité des données est un concept relatif (une donnée peut être considérée comme de “bonne facture” pour le contexte X tandis qu’elle sera jugée de “mauvaise facture” pour la contexte Y); la qualité de la donnée doit être justifiée et documentée au regard de son contexte d’utilisation.

? Comment décrire et évaluer la qualité d'une donnée?

❖ La qualité des données dans les études ACV doivent être conforme aux exigences des normes EN 15804 et EN 15978.



❖ L'évaluation de la qualité des données doit être conduite en pratique en fonction de l'objectif et du champ de l'étude, le praticien devant être vigilant à la provenance des données.

❖ L'interprétation de la qualité d'une donnée / étude doit être mise en relation avec le contexte d'utilisation c'est-à-dire “est-ce que la donnée influence de manière significative les résultats?” (cf. prochain slide pour des recommandations complémentaires).

G-21 Qualité des données

related study objective		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

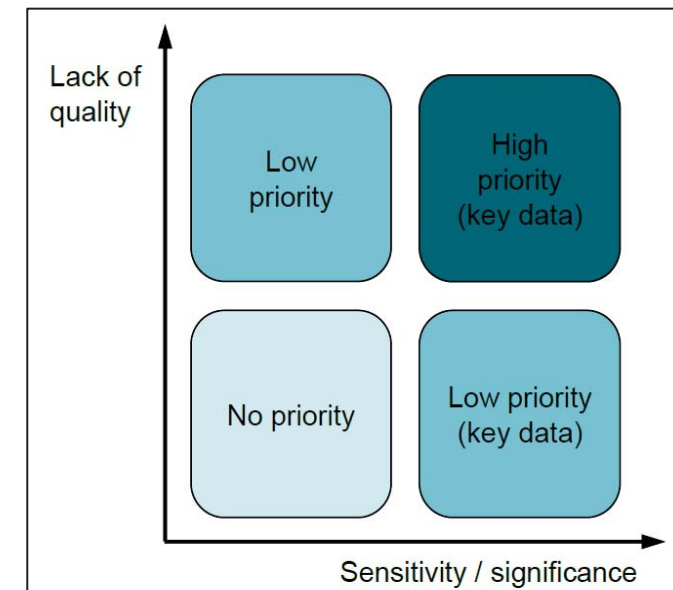
❖ L'évaluation de la qualité des données p. ex. en ACV bâtiment peut être conduite à 2 niveaux différents:



- Indice de confiance sur les données d'entrée matériaux, énergie, eau (p. ex. système de notation A, B, C, D à partir d'une grille d'évaluation).
 - *Très souvent il y a un compromis à trouver entre qualité de la méthodologie (p. ex. règles d'allocations, règles de coupures) et qualité de la donnée (représentativité, complétude).*



- Utilisation de ces indices et des résultats de contributions relatives sur l'étude de cas.
 - *Cela permet d'identifier si des données de qualité insuffisante contribuent (ou non) de manière significative à l'impact environnemental.*



Source: ILCD Handbook

Aspects généraux: évaluation des impacts

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ **G- 27 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – ACV esquisse et simplifiée**
- ❖ **G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – ACV détaillée**
- ❖ G- 29 Indicateurs d'épuisement de ressources abiotiques
- ❖ G- 30 Indicateur d'usage du sol
- ❖ G- 31 Indicateur sur la biodiversité
- ❖ G- 32 Indicateurs de toxicité et d'écotoxicité
- ❖ G- 33 Indicateur sur les radiations ionisantes
- ❖ G- 34 Consommation d'eau en tant que nouvelle catégorie d'impact



G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Recommandations générales (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Actuellement, un nombre important d'indicateurs sont disponibles dans la littérature ACV: indicateurs de flux, d'impact potentiels ou de dommages. Dans certains cas, il existe même plusieurs méthodologies et indicateurs pour évaluer un même impact.

? Quels indicateurs et quelles méthodologies utilisés?



- ❖ De manière générale, le système d'indicateurs doit être cohérent et exhaustif.
- ❖ EeBGuide ne donne pas de règle sur les indicateurs à utiliser pour chaque type d'étude (aspect trop sensible à la définition des objectifs et au contexte d'utilisation). Les normes EN 15978 et EN 15804 fournissent une liste indicateurs de flux et d'impact qui peuvent être utilisés ainsi que le guide ILCD.
- ❖ Les recommandations par type d'étude sont découpées en deux parties:
 - **Nombre d'indicateurs** en fonction du type d'étude (ACV esquisse, simplifiée, détaillée)
 - **Méthodes de calcul** des indicateurs:
 - Indicateurs de flux → déterminés à partir de l'ICV si l'information est remontée.
 - Indicateurs d'impacts EN 15804 / EN 15978 et les autres indicateurs d'impacts (potentiels ou dommages) non couverts par ces normes → utiliser les méthodes ILCD et CML 2002.

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Nombre d'indicateurs (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Pour tout les types d'études:

- Le système d'indicateurs doit être le plus cohérent/représentatif possible pour éviter les transferts de pollutions.



	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
RECOM-- MANDATIONS	Au moins 1 ou 2 indicateurs couvrant les domaines de protection: ressources, écosystème, santé humaine	A ensemble plus complet que pour l'ACV esquisse couvrant les 3 domaines de protection (cf. ACV esquisse)	Un ensemble complet d'indicateurs couvrant les domaines de protection: ressources, écosystème, santé humaine
EXEMPLES	Exemples d'un ensemble réduit d'indicateurs: Énergie primaire non renouvelable, GWP, consommation d'eau, déchets*		Exemples d'un système d'indicateurs complet: listes norme EN 15804**, du guide ILCD (avec indicateurs "mid-point" ou "end-point")***

* source: SBA common metrics: <http://sballiance.org>

** La liste d'indicateurs de la norme EN 15804 utilise des indicateurs basés sur des flux de l'ICV (par exemple les indicateurs décrivant l'utilisation de ressources ou de déchets), il s'agit d'informations utiles pour l'interprétation des résultats mais en aucun cas d'indicateurs d'impacts au sens de la norme ISO 14040-44.

*** Un ensemble complet d'indicateurs d'impact n'a pas encore été normalisé ou défini de manière consensuelle. Les méthodes d'impacts récentes comme ReCiPe peuvent être sélectionnées si cela fait partie de l'objectif de l'étude. L'identification d'un ensemble cohérent, exhaustif et non corrélés d'indicateurs est actuellement un sujet de recherche qui nécessite des travaux complémentaires en statistique (identification des corrélations) et d'aide à la décision (sélection par le donneur d'ordre des indicateurs les plus pertinents pour l'objet d'étude).

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Indicateurs des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978 (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Indicateurs d'impacts



Impact Category	Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Global Warming	Global warming potential, GWP;	kg CO ₂ equiv
Ozone Depletion	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer, ODP;	kg CFC 11 equiv
Acidification for soil and water	Acidification potential of soil and water, AP;	kg SO ₂ equiv
Eutrophication	Eutrophication potential, EP;	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ equiv
Photochemical ozone creation	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone,, POCP;	kg Ethene equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-elements	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non fossil resources ^a	kg Sb equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-fossil fuels	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil resources ^a	MJ, net calorific value

^a The abiotic depletion potential is calculated and declared in two different indicators:

- ADP-elements: include all non renewable, abiotic material resources (i.e. excepting fossil resources);
- ADP -fossil fuels include all fossil resources.

Indicateurs de flux de déchets

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Hazardous waste disposed	kg
Non hazardous waste disposed	kg
Radioactive waste disposed	kg

Indicateurs de flux d'utilisation de ressources

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of secondary material	kg
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of net fresh water	m ³

Autres flux (réutilisation, récupération, recyclage)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Components for re-use	kg
Materials for recycling	kg
Materials for energy recovery	kg
Exported energy	MJ per energy carrier

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Méthodes de calcul des indicateurs EN 15804 (4/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



- ❖ **EN 15804 ne mentionne pas en 2012 la liste précise des références des méthodes et facteurs de caractérisation pour le calcul des 7 indicateurs d'impact.** Le tableau ci-dessous présente à la fois les références aux méthodes recommandées par l'ILCD et la méthode CML 2002 (tableau provisoire jusqu'à ce que les références soient clairement mentionnées par le CEN TC 350).

	Référence de la (les) méthode(s) de calcul de l'indicateur*	Consensus sur la même méthode de calcul entre ILCD et CML?
GWP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon IPCC: [IPCC, 2007]	OUI
ODP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon WMO: [WMO, 1999]	OUI
AP	CML 2002 method: [Huijbregts et al, 2001] for AP and [Guinée et al, 2002] for EP	NON , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, current discrepancy between EN 15804 (equiv. SO ₂ unit from CML 2002) while the ILCD recommended method uses equiv. H+ unit based on accumative exceedance.
EP	ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	
POCP	CML 2002 method: [Derwent et al, 1998] ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NON , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, may not be have been implemented in the LCA software so far.
ADP-fossil	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	OUI
ADP-elements	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	OUI MAIS , the type of resources recommended by CML and ILCD is « reserve base » which is a new approach compared to the usual LCA practice based on ultimate reserves.

* The full references to the LCIA methods, ILCD or CML 2002 are available pages 17-19 of the following ILCD report: <http://lct.jrc.ec.europa.eu/assessment/LCIA-CF-09-02-2012-def.pdf>

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Indicateurs complémentaires du guide ILCD (5/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Voir les autres aspects de la section “Life Cycle Impact Assessment” du guide EeBGuide pour plus de précisions: épuisement de ressources, usage du sol, biodiversité, toxicité humaine et écotoxicité, radiations ionisantes, impact lié à la consommation d'eau.

❖ Références des méthodes de calcul des indicateurs en dehors du champ des normes CEN TC 350:

Consulter le guide ILCD pour obtenir les références des méthodes existantes (et de la méthode actuellement recommandée par ce guide) pour les indicateurs suivants:*

- Méthodes et indicateurs d'évaluation sur:
 - toxicité humaine
 - particules fines inorganiques
 - radiations ionisantes
 - écotoxicité aquatique, marine et terrestre.
 - usage du sol
 - autres impacts (p. ex. bruit, odeurs)
- Autres méthodes pour évaluer le GWP, ODP, POCP, AP, EP, ADP (en complément des indicateurs repris dans les normes du CEN TC 350) * Indicateurs à la fois “mid-point” (potentiel) et “end-point” (dommages)

Aspects généraux: interprétation

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ **G- 35 Normalisation des indicateurs*** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 36 Pondération des indicateurs
- ❖ G- 37 Analyse d'incertitudes pour les affirmations comparatives
- ❖ **G- 38 Analyse de sensibilité** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 39 Analyse de scénario

* Voir règles et recommandations dans la partie B: Bâtiment de ce support de formation

G-38 Analyse de sensibilité

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Dans le cadre de la phase d'interprétation, l'analyse de sensibilité a pour objectif d'évaluer la stabilité des résultats de l'étude en étudiant l'influence des principaux paramètres sur les résultats finaux.

? Comment conduire une analyse de sensibilité pour une ACV produit ou bâtiment?

❖ Une étude de sensibilité doit être conduite pour les ACV comparatives, tandis qu'elle peut être aussi utilisé pour les ACV non comparative.



❖ **Recommandations pour les ACV bâtiments (en fonction des paramètres disponibles dans le logiciel utilisé):** période d'étude de référence (DVP) du bâtiment, scénarios de fin de vie, distances de transport ou le choix des données ACV pour les contributeurs clefs produit, énergie, eau.

❖ **Recommandations pour les ACV produits:** données clés (primaire/secondaire, de premier-plan ou d'arrière-plan), scénarios de fin de vie, distances de transport sont des aspects qui peuvent être analysés.

Aspects généraux: communication

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ **G- 40 Communication des résultats ACV** ← *focus*
- ❖ **G- 41 Reproductibilité** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 42 Documentation de l'inventaire de cycle de vie
- ❖ G- 43 Documentation des résultats ACV
- ❖ G- 44 Revue critique

G-40 Communication des résultats ACV

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La communication interne et externe des résultats ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment n'est pas toujours homogène.

? Comment doivent être communiqués les résultats d'une étude ACV?

- ❖ La documentation d'une étude ACV détaillée doit être faite selon les normes ISO 14044, EN 15804 et EN 15978.
- ❖ EeBGuide fournit des modèles de rapport méthodologiques pour les ACV produits et bâtiments qui sont alignés sur les normes précédentes.
- 💡 ❖ Des exigences concernant le rapport méthodologiques sont adaptées au type d'étude.
- ❖ Des exigences spécifiques aux rapports ACV destinés à être communiqués en externe (p. ex. affirmation comparative) sont données dans la norme ISO 14044.
- ❖ Les normes ISO 14025 et EN 15804 exigent que les vérificateurs externes génère un rapport documentant le processus de vérification.

G-41 Reproductibilité (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA	

Selon la norme ISO 14044 et le guide ILCD, la reproductibilité nécessite de documenter de manière détaillée les données, hypothèses et règles de calcul. Les données de sources différentes ou confidentielles peuvent empêcher la reproductibilité des résultats.

? Comment assurer la reproductibilité d'une étude ACV produit ou bâtiment?

- ❖ Description des tous les aspects du rapport méthodologique de manière transparente. Les hypothèses sur les données confidentielles doivent être mises à la disposition d'un reviewer externe.
- ❖ **Recommandation générale:** les ACV détaillées, le pratitien peut compléter le modèle EeBGuide si cela est nécessaire. Dans ce cas, les modèles de rapport méthodologique du guide ILCD peuvent être utilisés.
- ❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les études confidentielles:** un compromis doit être trouver entre reproductibilité et confidentialité. Une revue critique par tierce-partie est alors utile (signature d'accord de confidentialité).



G-41 Reproductibilité (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA	



❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV bâtiments:** différentes simplifications sont effectuées par les logiciels adaptés pour l'ACV bâtiment (p. ex. données d'impact uniquement sur la production, pas de procédés unitaires paramétrables). Dans ce cas, la reproductibilité peut être assurée par:

- Harmonisation des données de mètres des bâtiments.
- Choix d'un ensemble commun de données génériques à l'échelle nationale et européenne.
- Exigences communes pour les outils d'ACV bâtiment:
 - Fournir des manuels d'utilisateurs.
 - Documenter de manière transparente les hypothèses utilisées pour les données, les règles de calcul et l'expression des résultats.
 - Faciliter la gestion des données (p. ex. utilisation d'une description prédéfinie des bâtiments).

Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
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- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit**
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



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EeBGuide

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique

Partie B: Bâtiments



Description de la partie B



❖ Contexte

- Etudes ACV à l'échelle bâtiments en utilisant les données "produits" comme des briques. Couplage avec la thermique et le fonctionnement d'un bâtiment (interactions prises en compte)

❖ But

- Aider les praticiens à conduire des ACV produits et bâtiments selon des règles communes et harmonisées
- De leur fournir les connaissances de la communauté ACV afin d'améliorer leur pratique et la qualité de leurs études

❖ Public

- Praticiens ACV produits et bâtiments...
- ...impliqués dans des projets de recherche Européens et dans d'autres études

❖ Méthode

- Sélection d'aspects généraux clés avec règles et recommandations
- Diapos claires et compréhensibles

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- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives





Phases du cycle de vie et contributeurs d'un bâtiment

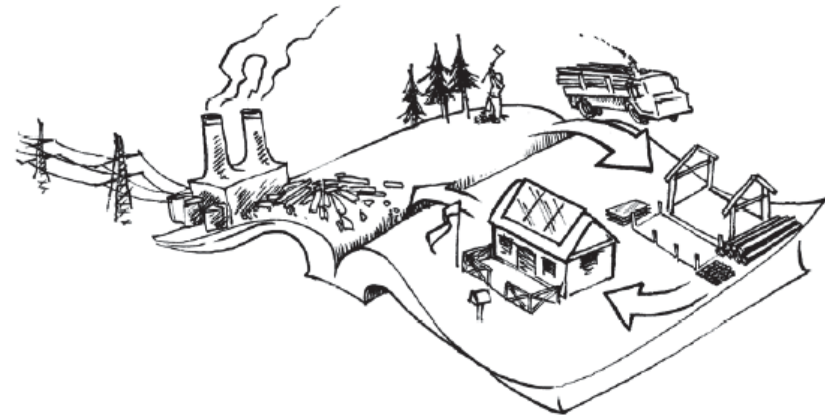


EXEMPLES DE CONTRIBUTEURS

	A	B	C	
	Phase de PRODUCTION (modules A1 à A3)	Phase de CONSTRUCTION (modules A4 à A5)	Phase d'UTILISATION (modules B1 à B7)	Phase de FIN DE VIE (module C1 à C4)
Matériaux, Produits et Equipements	Acquisition matières premières, Transport, Fabrication	Transport, Processus de construction - installation	Utilisation, Maintenance, Réparation, Remplacement, Réhabilitation	Déconstruction, Transport, Traitement, Elimination
Consommation d'énergie			Conso d'énergie usages RT (B6) Conso d'énergie usages spécifiques de l'électricité (B6)	
Consommation d'eau et rejets liquides			Conso d'eau et rejets liquides (B7)	
Chantier		Chantier de construction (A5)		Chantier de déconstruction (C1)
Transport des usagers			Transport des usagers	

VI – Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment

- ❖ **Aspects généraux spécifiques à l'ACV bâtiments**
- ❖ **Module A: phases de production et construction**
- ❖ **Module B: phase d'utilisation**
- ❖ **Module C: phase de fin de vie**
- ❖ **Module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système**



Aspects généraux spécifiques aux bâtiments

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Interpretation

- ❖ **G- 06 Equivalent fonctionnel** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 08 Période d'étude de référence (ou DVP)
- ❖ G- 09 Champ de l'étude pour les bâtiments de type BBC
- ❖ G- 10 Définition des frontières pour les bâtiments neufs
- ❖ **G- 11 Définition des frontières du système pour les bâtiments existants** ← *focus*
- ❖ **G- 17 Différences de frontières du système pour les données d'arrière plan (background data)** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 19 Allocation: Production locale d'énergie renouvelable
- ❖ **G- 23/G- 24/G- 25 Choix des données pour les ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 26 Utilisation des données de description des bâtiments (métrés)
- ❖ **G- 35 Normalisation des indicateurs** ← *focus*

Note : les autres aspects généraux ont été présentés dans la partie ACV générale de ce support de formation

G-06 Equivalent fonctionnel

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

L'équivalent fonctionnel est une représentation des performances techniques et fonctionnelles d'un bâtiment qui sert de bases à la comparaison. Les comparaisons entre différentes alternatives doivent uniquement être conduites sur la base de leur équivalent fonctionnel

? Comment définir correctement l'équivalent fonctionnel?

- ❖ **EN 15978: L'équivalent fonctionnel doit inclure au moins: le type de bâtiment, les caractéristiques techniques et fonctionnelles, types d'usages et la durée de vie requise.**
- ❖ **Exemple pour un bâtiment:**
 - Type de bâtiment: bureaux, 4000 m² de SHON (Surface Hors d'Oeuvre Nette)
 - Utilisation: maintenir une ambiance tempérée
 - Exigences techniques et fonctionnelles: locaux chauffés et climatisés avec une température de consigne entre 20°C et 26°C, taux de changement d'air de 30m³/h.personne, niveau d'éclairage de 300 Lux.
 - Type d'usage: 200 employés, temps de travail de 7.00 jusqu'à 18.00, 5 jours/semaine, 48 semaines/an - Durée de vie du bâtiment: 50 ans

G-11 Définition des frontières du système pour les bâtiments existants

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Les définitions des frontières du système pour les bâtiments existants renvoie à l'objectif de l'étude (p. ex. Comparer différentes solutions de réhabilitations).

? Comment définir les frontières du système pour les bâtiments existants?

- ❖ Les frontières du système doivent inclure l'ensemble des étapes représentant la durée de vie restante et la fin de vie du bâtiment (EN 15978).
- ❖ 4 différents solutions peuvent être évaluées: réhabilitation; réhabilitation de référence; démolition complète et reconstruction; et maintenance d'un bâtiment existant.
- ❖ Les contributeurs suivants aux impacts environnementaux doivent être considérés:
 - Les nouveaux produits.
 - Les produits enlevés au cours de l'opération.
 - Les consommation d'énergie et d'eau du bâtiment avant et après la réhabilitation.
 - Les opérations de déconstruction, démolition, reconstruction et de nouvelle construction.



G-17 Différences des frontières du système pour les données d'arrière-plan (background data)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting
	<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA

Plusieurs sources de données (bases de données d'ICV publiques ou privées, EPDs, littérature, etc.) utilisant des règles de calcul parfois différentes. Il est important de faire attention à la cohérence des modélisations dans ce contexte.

? Comment le praticien peut gérer différentes bases de données d'arrière-plan?

❖ “EPDs compliant with EN 15804 declare LCIA information separately per each module as well as additional technical information facilitating its use in building LCA studies.”



- ❖ Une **bonne compréhension sur le champ de l'étude** de chaque EPD (p. ex. cradle-to-gate, cradle-to-gate avec options ou cradle-to-grave) est nécessaire.
- ❖ L'utilisation des **EPDs** conforme à la norme EN 15804 devraient être utilisées comme **données d'arrière-plan** dans les ACV bâtiment si elles sont jugées plus représentatives que d'autres données.
- ❖ Concernant les bases de données dans les logiciels d'ACV bâtiments, il est recommandé d'utiliser des **données issues de sources cohérentes**.

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choix des données ACV (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Différentes données ACV sont nécessaires pour évaluer l'impact environnemental des bâtiments. Ils permettent de quantifier les différents impacts liés aux produits et équipements, au chantier de construction, à la consommation d'eau et d'énergie ainsi qu'à la déconstruction du bâtiment.

? Quelles données utilisées en fonction des différents types d'étude?

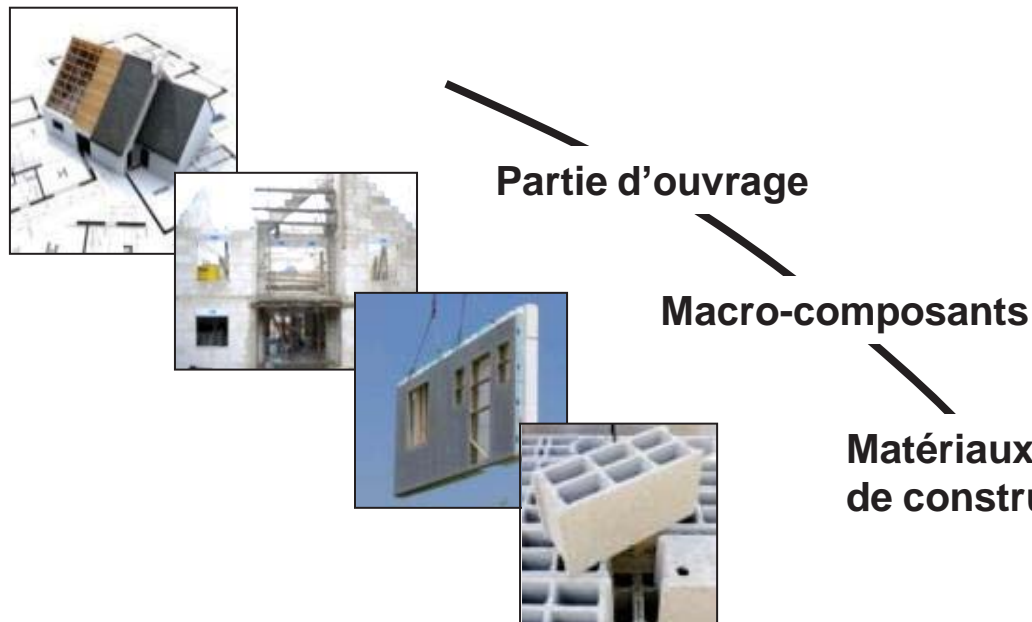
! L'utilisateur d'un outil d'ACV bâtiment doit utiliser des données adaptées pour la description de son projet en fonction du type d'étude (ACV simplifiée, détaillée...).

- La prochaine diapo présente les recommandations pour les produits de construction et les équipements.
- Voir les autres aspects tel que l'adaptation des données sortie d'usine ou cycle de vie complet (module A1-A3).
- Voir les autres aspects pour les recommandations pour le choix de données p. ex. Pour le chantier de construction (module A5), la consommation d'eau et d'énergie (module B6, B7).

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choix des données ACV (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Différentes données ACV sont nécessaires pour évaluer l'impact environnemental des bâtiments. Elles permettent de quantifier les différents impacts liés aux produit et équipements, au chantier de construction, à la consommation d'eau et d'énergie ainsi qu'à la déconstruction du bâtiment.



! Different niveaux de description d'un bâtiment peuvent être utilisés en fonction des étapes du projets (APS, APD, DCE etc.) mais aussi et surtout en fonction de l'acteur du projet (architectes, AMO HQE, constructeurs etc.)

Niveau de description d'un bâtiment

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choix des données ACV (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Recommandations sur la liste des composants à considérer

Liste recommandée de parties d'ouvrage à prendre en compte pour chaque type d'étude	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
Toit Structure porteuse Murs extérieurs Fenêtres Planchers Fondation Revêtements de sols	Obligatoire	Obligatoire	Obligatoire
Réfrigérant/ Climatiseurs Revêtements murals (peintures, tapisseries...) Portes Equipements de chauffage/ refroidissement/ éclairage et générateurs de puissance (p. ex. éolienne, panneaux PV, solaire thermique) Equipement pour les transports internes (p. ex. ascenseurs, escalators), système de distribution et de traitement de l'eau, réseaux électriques	Optionnel (NB: utiliser des valeurs par défaut si elles sont disponibles)	Optionnel (NB: utiliser des valeurs par défaut si elles sont disponibles)	Obligatoire

Règles de calcul

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choix des données ACV (4/5)

related study objective		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? Quelles données ACV sur les produits de construction utilisées?

	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
 PROVISIONS	Les données ACV génériques doivent décrire de manière approchée l'impact des produits.	Les données ACV génériques doivent décrire de manière plus précise l'impact des produits.	Les données ACV spécifiques doivent décrire de manière précise l'impact des produits mis en œuvre dans le bâtiment.
	« <i>Generic LCA of the building product may represent (if possible and if relevant) the total consumption mix in Europe (if the study is used for EU projects) or in every European countries, else the production mix of a neighborhood country using appropriate rules to adapt the generic data to the new context.</i> »	« <i>Generic LCA data of the building product may represent (if possible and if relevant) the total consumption mix in Europe (if the study is used for EU projects) or in every European countries, else the production mix of a neighborhood country using appropriate rules to adapt the generic data to the new context.</i> »	« <i>They may come from industry data (e.g. EPD) at EU or national level provided by building manufacturers, else be extrapolated from generic data if specific data are currently missing, else the goal definition is not in accordance with e.g. PCR or EPD rules (e.g. different indicators considered).</i> »

Types de données ACV

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choix des données ACV (5/5)

related study objective		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	comparative assertion			
related study phase	goal and scope definition	inventory analysis (LCI)	impact assessment (LCIA)	interpretation	reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Disponibilité des données ACV sur les produits

	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
Types de bases de données	Bases de données génériques sur les produits de construction et équipements	Bases de données génériques sur les produits de construction et équipements	Bases de données spécifiques sur les produits de construction et équipements (par exemple alimentées par les industriels: cas des déclarations environnementales*)
Exemples	Ecoinvent, ELCD, ESUCO etc.	Ecoinvent, ELCD, ESUCO etc.	BDD comme INIES (France), PEP Ecopasseport (France) etc.

* Complete LCA is supposed to be conducted in a detailed design prior to the construction of the building. In that sense, specific data are considered more precise than generic data as they reflect the products implemented in the building. However, complete LCA study type has also other requirements that may not be fulfilled with the current available specific data like EPDs (e.g. cut-off rules, consistent set of indicators etc.). In that context, the practitioner may still rely on generic data providing full suite of LCI, LCIA parameters and stricter cut-off rules for his complete LCA assessment if relevant for his goal definition.

Bases de données disponibles

G-35 Normalisation des indicateurs (1/4)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Selon le guide ILCD, l'étape de normalisation correspond à l'expression des indicateurs par rapport à une référence commune en divisant les résultats par une valeur de référence. Différents facteurs de normalisation peuvent être utilisés en pratique pour aider à l'interprétation des résultats dans le secteur du bâtiment.

? Comment le praticien doit conduire la normalisation des impacts?



Guide ILCD

“Provisions: 6.7 Preparing the basis for the impact assessment [...] Normalisation and weighting: [...] XIII) MAY – Results interpretation: Normalisation and weighting are in addition optional steps under ISO 14044:2006 that are recommended to support the results interpretation (see part 6.3.6)”



Recommandations: 2 possibilités pour normaliser les résultats d'une ACV bâtiment

- 1) Aide à l'identification des indicateurs les plus significatifs pour l'étude
- 2) Comparaison des résultats ACV avec des “benchmarks”

G-35 Normalisation des indicateurs (2/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

1) Aide à l'identification des indicateurs les plus significatifs pour l'étude



Exemples de facteurs de normalisation par équivalent habitants par an pour 4 catégories d'impacts de la norme EN 15804 pour le contexte français tiré de [Peuportier, 2008]

Mid-point indicators	Unit	equiv- /year	person	source
GWP	kg eq-CO ₂	8680		CITEPA
AP	kg eq-SO ₂	62.3		CITEPA
POCP	kg eq-C ₂ H ₄	19.7		CITEPA
EP	kg eq-PO ₄ ³⁻	38.1		IFEN

Other indicators	Unit	eq-person	Source
Primary energy demand	MJ	48 670	Observatoire de l'énergie
Water consumption	m ³	339	IFEN
radioactive waste	dm ³	0.51	ANDRA
Other wastes	kg-eq	10400	ADEME

G-35 Normalisation des indicateurs (3/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Comparaison des indicateurs environnementaux avec des valeurs de références (p. ex. moyenne, bonne, meilleure pratique)



Exemples de valeurs de référence pour les bâtiments neufs (maisons individuelles) tirés du premier test HQE Performance (réalisé en 2011). Les résultats sont présentés en valeurs médianes.


28 bâtiments considérés dans l'échantillon statistique

Detached Houses	Non renewable primary energy	Global warming potential	Water consumption	Inert waste
	kWh/m ² NFA/year	kg eq-CO ₂ /m ² NFA/year	L/m ² NFA/year	kg/m ² NFA/year
Equipment, products and materials	48	11,6	161	36
Operational energy consumption (thermal regulation use)	53	3,5	15	1,2
Operational energy consumption (other uses)	58	2,2	42	3,4
Operational water consumption	3	0,9	1584	0,8
TOTAL	162	18	1802	42



* Ces valeurs dépendent du type de bâtiments, des données utilisées et des hypothèses de calcul. Par conséquent, les comparaisons de résultats d'ACV bâtiment avec ces valeurs doivent être conduites avec précaution. Le test HQE Performance est un projet en cours avec une phase 2 en 2012. Des valeurs mises à jour seront disponibles prochainement. Pour plus d'information, veuillez consulter le site internet suivant : <http://assohqe.org/hqe/>

G-35 Normalisation des indicateurs (4/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Comparaison des indicateurs environnementaux avec des valeurs de références (p. ex. moyenne, bonne, meilleure pratique)



Exemples de valeurs de références pour les bâtiments d'enseignements, de bureaux, d'hôtels et résidentiels du référentiel DGNB.

Educational, office, hotel, residential buildings (ref. study period 50 years)	GWP	ODP	POCP	AP	EP	PE _{nr}	PE _{tot}
	[kg CO ₂ -Equ. /m ² *a]	[kg CFC ₁₁ -Equ./m ² *a]	[kg C ₂ H ₄ -Equ./m ² *a]	[kg SO ₂ -Equ./m ² *a]	[kg PO ₄ ⁻³ -Equ./m ² *a]	[MJ/m ² *a]	[MJ/m ² *a]
Reference value for construction, refurbishment and EoL (Module A1-A3 & B2-B5 & C & D)	9,40	5,30E-07	0,0042	0,037	0,0047	123	151





Aspects bâtiments – Modules A, B, C & D

❖ **Choix:**

- Sélection seulement de quelques aspects importants
- Suit les phases du cycle de vie d'un produit ou d'un bâtiment

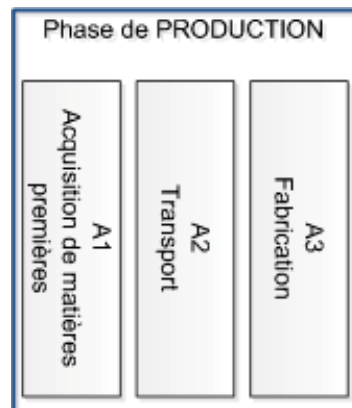
❖ **Conventions:**

-  pour les règles
-  pour les recommandations

Aspects bâtiments – Modules A, B, C & D

Information pour l'évaluation du bâtiment			
Etapes du cycle de vie / module	Nom du sous-module		
Information sur le cycle de vie du bâtiment	A Phase de PRODUCTION	A1 Acquisition des matières premières	
		A2 Transport	
		A3 Fabrication	
	B Phase de CONSTRUCTION	A4 Transport	
		A5 Processus de construction, installation	
		B Phase d'UTILISATION	B1 Utilisation
			B2 Maintenance
	B3 Réparation		
	B4 Remplacement		
	B5 Réhabilitation		
B6 Besoin en énergie en phase d'exploitation			
B7 Besoin en eau en phase d'exploitation			
C Phase de FIN DE VIE	C1 Déconstruction		
	C2 Transport		
	C3 Traitement des déchets		
	C4 Elimination/mise en décharge		
Information supplémentaire	D Bénéfices et charges au delà des frontières du système	D Potentiel de réutilisation, récupération, recyclage	

Aspects pour le module A: phase de production



- **A- 01 Utilisation et adaptation des données ACV, EPD sortie d'usine et cycle de vie complete pour les produits de construction et les équipements techniques**
- A- 02 Prise en compte des équipements techniques – ACV esquisse et simplifiée
- A- 03 Prise en compte des équipements techniques – ACV détaillée




Informations pour chaque produit

Informations sur chaque produit regroupées à l'échelle bâtiment

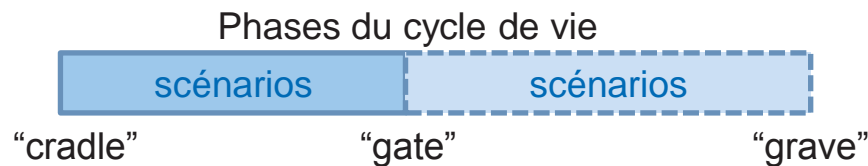
A-01 Utilisation et adaptation des données ACV, EPD sortie d'usine et cycle de vie complet pour les produits et les équipements techniques (1/2)

? Quelles données ACV, EPD utiliser dans une ACV bâtiment?
Comment les adapter si elles ne sont pas totalement appropriées?

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

-  ❖ Utiliser les bases de données ACV ou EPD, utiliser une base de données unique autant que possible
-  ❖ EN 15978: voir §10.2.2. et §10.2.3.
-  ❖ Utilisation des bases de données existantes
 - L'utilisation d'une **base de données unique** est grandement recommandée pour réaliser une étude ACV bâtiment (car les bases de données n'ont pas les mêmes hypothèses et méthodologies).
 - L'utilisation de 2 bases de données (p. ex. une pour les équipements techniques avec un PCR spécifique) peut être justifiée si les conclusions principales de l'étude ne sont pas affectées.
- ❖ **Adaptation de données sortie d'usine (cradle-to-gate)**
 - Les données peuvent être adaptées soit pour la phase de production (module A1-A3) ou pour les phases complémentaires (modules A4, A5, B, C, D).

A-01 Utilisation et adaptation des données ACV, EPD sortie d'usine et cycle de vie complet pour les produits et les équipements techniques (2/2)



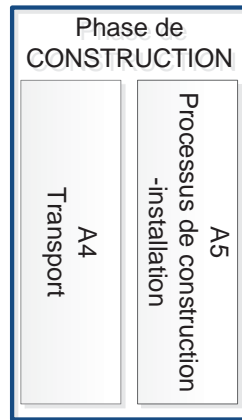
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related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Utilisation de scénarios de la porte de l'usine à la fin de vie

- Des scénarios sont nécessaires pour évaluer les impacts sur le cycle de vie complet.
- Pour des données déjà au format cycle de vie complet: la pertinence des scénarios pris en compte doit être analysés conformément à leur utilisation dans une étude d'ACV bâtiment.
- Si les EPD sont décomposés par phase du cycle de vie, l'utilisateur de logiciels d'ACV bâtiment peut adapter les données étape par étape.
- Les scénarios pour les phases complémentaires ont besoin de valeurs par défaut (ou si possible de valeurs spécifiques) pour les principaux paramètres (p. ex. distance de transport vers le chantier, durées de vie des produits et équipements, scénarios de fin de vie).
- Suivre les recommandations fournies dans cet aspect, sinon utiliser les scénarios proposés par les outils d'ACV bâtiments, sinon s'appuyer sur les scénarios des référentiels de certification.

Aspects pour le module A: phase de construction



A4 – Transport

- A- 04/05 Transport des produits vers le chantier – ACV esquisse / complete LCA

A5 – Processus de construction - installation

- A- 06 Impacts des processus de construction et d'installation pour une ACV esquisse
- **A- 07/08 Préparation du sol et terrassement du chantier – ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète**
- A- 09/10 Stockage des produits sur site avant leur installation – ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète
- A- 11/12 Transport des ouvriers – ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète
- A- 13/14 Transport des engins vers le chantier – ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète
- A- 15/16 Installation du produit dans le bâtiment – ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète
- A- 17 Infrastructures de chantier (p. ex. engins, bungalows...)
- A- 18/19 Consommation d'énergie et d'eau – ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète
- A- 20/21 Déchets de construction - ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète
- A- 22/23 Préfabrication des produits de construction – ACV esquisse et simplifiée / ACV complète

Scénarios par défaut pouvant fournir des informations



Informations fournies à l'échelle bâtiment

A- 07/08 Préparation du sol et terrassement du chantier

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion	
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA	

? **Comment la préparation du sol et le terrassement du chantier doivent être considérée?**

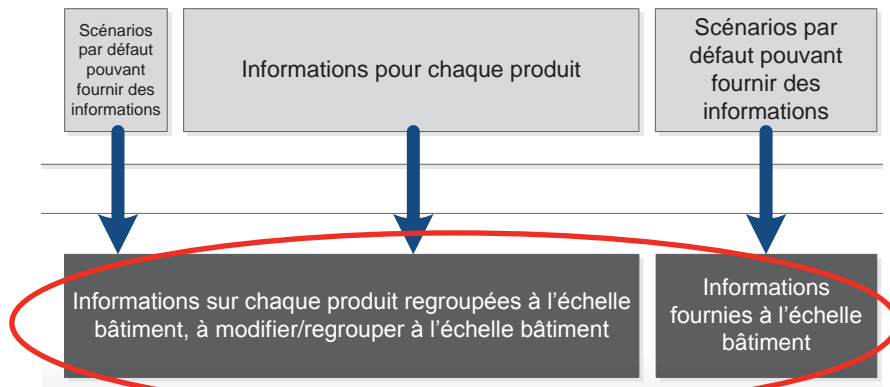
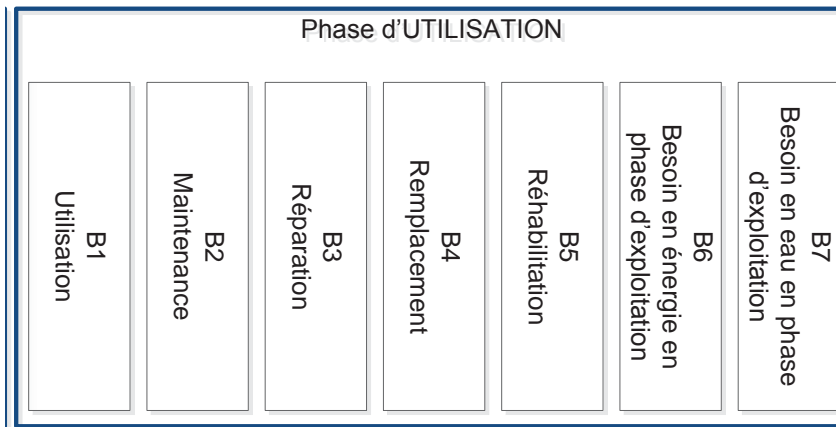
ACV esquisse et simplifiée

- ❖  Cet aspect peut être inclus si c'est pertinent (p.ex. intéressant pour un constructeur)
- ❖ Voir EN 15978 (§ 8.5) les frontières du système doivent inclure les travaux de préparation de sol et de terrassement
- ❖  Utiliser des valeurs par défaut (ratios, données génériques) ; les ratios peuvent être déterminés avec les constructeurs
- ❖ Pour la plupart des projets de construction, cet aspect peut être négligé en raison de sa faible influence

ACV détaillée

- ❖ Cet aspect devrait être inclus si c'est pertinent par rapport à la définition des objectifs
- ❖ Voir EN 15978 (§ 8.5) les frontières du système doivent inclure les travaux de préparation de sol et de terrassement
- ❖ Utiliser des règles de calcul détaillées (basées sur des données spécifiques) ; prenant en compte la consommation de carburant des engins
- ❖ Pour la plupart des projets de construction, cet aspect peut être négligé en raison de sa supposée faible influence

Aspects pour le module B: phase d'utilisation



B1 – Utilisation

- B- 01 Emissions de substances dangereuses dans l'air intérieur pendant la phase d'utilisation
- B- 02 Relargage de substances dangereuses dans l'eau et le sol pendant la phase d'utilisation***

B2 – Maintenance

- B- 03/04/05 "Maintenance en ACV esquisse / ACV simplifiée/ ACV détaillée

B3 – Réparation

- B- 06/07/08 Réparation en ACV esquisse / ACV simplifiée/ ACV détaillée

B4 – Remplacement

- B- 11 Définition de la durée de vie en service d'un composant du bâtiment**
- B- 12 Taux de remplacement
- B- 13/14/15 Remplacement en ACV esquisse / ACV simplifiée/ ACV détaillée

* Voir les règles et les recommandations dans la partie A: Produits de ce support de formation

Aspects pour le module B: phase d'utilisation (suite)

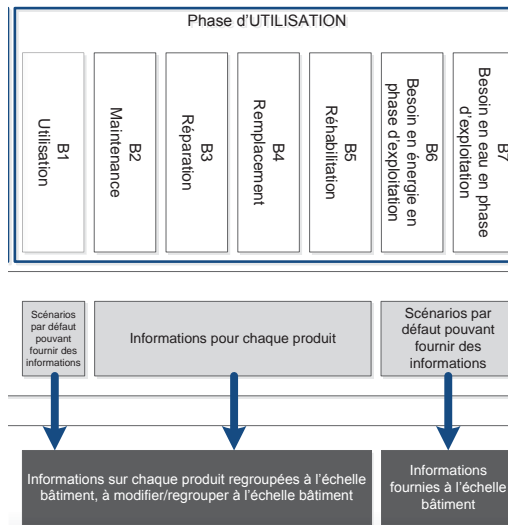
B5 – Réhabilitation

- B- 16 Réhabilitation pour des ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée

B6 – Besoin en énergie pendant la phase d'exploitation

- **B- 17/18/19 Evaluation de la consommation d'énergie en ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée**

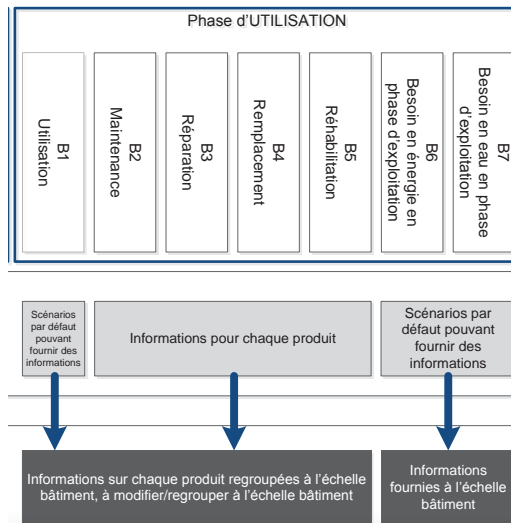
- B- 20 Evaluation de la consommation d'énergie pour les bâtiments existants
- B- 21 Prise en compte du comportement des usagers pour l'évaluation de la consommation d'énergie des bâtiments neufs
- B- 22 Prise en compte du comportement des usagers pour l'évaluation de la consommation d'énergie des bâtiments existants
- B- 23 Allocation de la production locale d'énergie de systèmes connectés au réseau
- B- 24 Données ACV dynamique pour évaluer les impacts relatifs à la consommation d'électricité



Aspects pour le module B: phase d'utilisation (suite)

B7 – Besoin en eau pendant la phase d'exploitation

- B- 25/26/27 Evaluation de la consommation d'eau en ACV esquisse / simplifiée / détaillée
- B- 28 Prise en compte de différents types de traitement des déchets



Module B – Autres aspects

- B- 29 Services du bâtiment
- B- 30 Transport des usagers du bâtiment
- B- 31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 et B5

B-11 Définition de la durée de vie en service d'un composant du bâtiment (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? Comment définir la durée de vie d'un produit/composant/système ? Pourquoi est-ce important ?

- ❖ **La durée de vie influence :**
 - Le nombre de remplacements pendant la période de référence ;
 - Potentiellement d'autres aspects liées à la phase d'utilisation : consommation d'énergie pendant la vie en œuvre (baisse progressive des performances des produits);
 - A chaque donnée de durée de vie doit correspondre **un scénario de maintenance**.
- ❖ **La durée de vie est influencée par de nombreux paramètres :** environnement intérieurs et extérieur, niveaux de maintenance, etc. → Se référer à la série de norme **ISO 15868** (service life planning).
- ❖ **La durée de vie peut être basée sur des données empiriques, probabilistes ou statistiques et elle doit toujours tenir compte de l'usage prévu.** → La norme **EN 15804** demande que l'usage prévu et les conditions d'usage soient spécifiés et documentés.

B-11 Définition de la durée de vie en service d'un composant du bâtiment (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ **Dans le cas d'une ACV à l'échelle du bâtiment développée sur la base de plusieurs EPD:** Il faut vérifier que les durées de vie déclarées (des EPD) et les conditions d'usages sont compatibles avec les spécificités de l'étude (notamment au niveau de la localisation géographique et des scénarii de maintenance);
- ❖ Seule la fin de vie liée à la baisse de performance doit être prise en compte dans le scénario de base;
- ❖ **Les durées de vies peuvent être établies sur la base :**
 - Des EPD (du berceau à la tombe ou du berceau à la sortie d'usine avec options) ;
 - Des exigences des clients et les pratiques courantes ;
 - Des informations provenant des producteurs ;
 - Des normes existantes (ISO 15686-1; -2; -7 et -8 notamment) ;
 - Des durées de vie conventionnelles développées au niveau national.
- ❖ **Il est prévisible que certaines données de durées de vie soit manquantes au moment de l'évaluation à l'échelle bâtiment :** Dans ce cas, plusieurs sources d'information complémentaires peuvent être utilisées, comme des bases de données public et privées, différentes publications scientifiques (p. ex. les conférences DBMC), etc.

B-17/18/19

Evaluation de la consommation d'énergie (1/4)

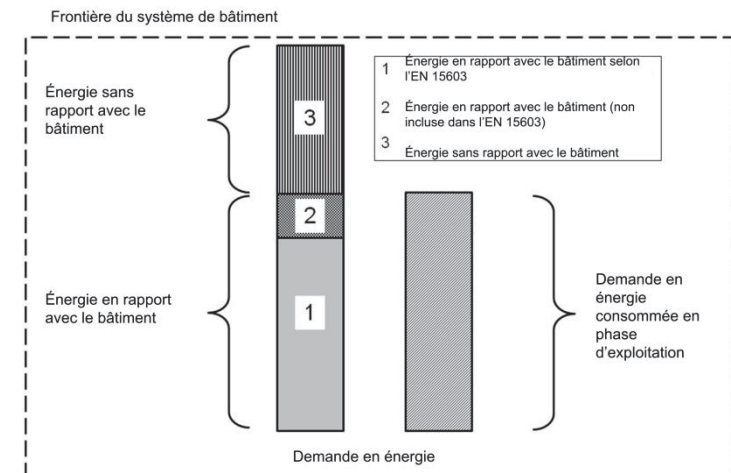
<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? Comment évaluer la demande énergétique en fonction du type d'étude (ACV esquisse/ ACV simplifiée / ACV détaillée) pour les nouveaux bâtiments ?

❖ **Principe du calcul** : sélection de l'usage + consommation en énergie finale pour chaque type d'énergie + données ACV associées à chacun des vecteurs énergétiques considérés => impacts

❖ **Calcul de la demande énergétique: Quel usages considérer?**

- Les 3 principales catégories d'usages :
 - **Usages liés au bâti (ou mobiliers) couverts par la RT 2012 et EPBD (EN 15603):**, Chauffage, refroidissement, ventilation, ECS, éclairage, auxiliaires.
 - **Autres usages liés au bâti:** ascenseurs, équipements de communications et installations pour la sécurité des personnes
 - **Usages non-liés au bâti :** Ordinateurs, réfrigérateurs, etc. liés à l'activité des utilisateurs



➔ **En priorité: Usages liés au bâti**

B-17/18/19

Evaluation de la consommation d'énergie (2/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Sélection des usages à considérer et méthodes de calcul (1/2)

	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
Usages liés au bâti (couverts par la RT 2012 et l'EPBD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → A inclure → Calcul simplifié ou estimation à partir de la performance énergétique visée (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → A inclure → Calcul thermique réglementaire ou issus de simulation thermique dynamique → Pour des études comparatives, la méthode "EPA-NR" peut être utilisée 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → A inclure → Calcul thermique réglementaire ou issus de simulation thermique dynamique(2)

(1): Adapté aux premières phases de définition du projet

(2): Les scénarios et données de calcul utilisés doivent être évalués sur la base des spécificités du projet

B-17/18/19

Evaluation de la consommation d'énergie (3/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Sélection des usages à considérer et méthodes de calcul (2/2)

	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
Autres usages de systèmes intégrés au bâtiment	Peuvent être inclus (3) → Estimations statistiques ou données conventionnelles (4)	Devraient être inclus → Estimations statistiques ou données conventionnelles (4)	Devraient être inclus → Données conventionnelles ou calculées à partir de données projet (2)
Usages non liés au bâtiment	Peuvent être inclus (3) → Estimations statistiques ou données conventionnelles (4)	Peuvent être inclus → Estimations statistiques ou données conventionnelles (4)	Peuvent être inclus → Données conventionnelles ou calculées à partir de données projet (2)

(2): Les scénarios et données de calcul utilisées doivent être évalués sur la base des spécificités du projet

(3): Selon le type de bâtiment étudié

(4): Lorsqu'aucune information n'est récupérable, il est possible d'utiliser des ratios d'après EN 15603

B-17/18/19

Evaluation de la consommation d'énergie (4/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Passer de la consommation énergétique aux impacts environnementaux

	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
Electricité	Données ACV génériques représentative du mix national	Données ACV génériques représentative du mix national ou mix marginal (ACV conséquentielle) ou données horaires (voir l'aspect "ACV dynamique")	Données ACV spécifiques (EPD) (si disponible) Ou données ACV génériques représentative du mix national ou mix marginal (ACV conséquentielle) ou données horaires (voir l'aspect "ACV dynamique")
Gas, pétrole, charbon, bois, etc.	Données ACV génériques du vecteur énergétique	Données ACV générique du vecteur énergétique considéré	Données ACV spécifiques (EPD) (si disponible) Ou données ACV génériques du vecteur énergétique considéré

Note: Les équipements liés à l'utilisation de l'énergie (ex: chaudière, radiateurs...) doivent être comptabilisés comme équipements techniques et renseignés dans le contributeur produit et équipement du bâtiment

B-25/26/27

Evaluation de la consommation d'eau (1/3)

related study objective		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? **Comment évaluer le contributeur eau vie en oeuvre en fonction du type d'étude (ACV esquisse / ACV simplifiée / ACV détaillée)?**

- ❖ **L'évaluation de l'utilisation de l'eau inclut la quantification des flux d'eau entrants et sortants du bâtiment et les impacts environnementaux associés:**
 - **Flux entrants:** quantité d'eau consommée (m³) → Données ACV = Impacts de la production d'eau potable (prélèvement, potabilisation, adduction)
 - **Flux sortants:** Quantité d'eau rejeté (m³) → Données ACV Impacts de l'assainissement
- ❖ **L'utilisation de l'eau doit être considérée dans l'évaluation du bâtiment** afin de garder une cohérence vis à vis de l'évaluation globale de l'indicateur "utilisation nette d'eau douce" à l'échelle du bâtiment.
- ❖ La consommation d'eau en phase d'utilisation est généralement le contributeur majoritaire pour l'indicateur d'utilisation des ressources d'eau douce

B-25/26/27

Evaluation de la consommation d'eau (2/3)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ EN 15978: Frontières pour la quantification des usages de l'eau

- Doivent être inclus: eau potable, eau pour les usages sanitaires, production d'ECS, eau utilisés par les équipements de conditionnement intérieur (ex. chauffage, refroidissement, humidification) et les usages intégrés au bâtiments (ex. sauna, fontaines..)
- Les usages non-liés au bâti (ex. Lave-linge, machines à laver, etc....): sont à inclure et à reporter séparément

❖ Règles

	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
Consommations d'eau et rejets (volume)	Données statistiques	Approche « Top-down »	Approche « Bottom-up »
Données ACV pour les process amonts et avals	Données ACV génériques	Données ACV génériques	Données ACV spécifiques (EPD) ou génériques

- #### ❖ Dispositions pour les études comparatives:
- une étude de sensibilité des principaux paramètres et hypothèses de l'évaluation (en particulier le comportement des utilisateurs) est recommandée. Le scénario de base doit être défini en tenant compte de valeurs par défaut (données statistiques ou valeurs conventionnelle).

B-25/26/27

Evaluation de la consommation d'eau (3/3)

related study objective		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Recommandations détaillées

	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
Consommations d'eau et rejets (volume)	<p>Données statistiques: ex. moyennes nationales selon le type de bâtiment (1)</p> <p>Méthodes basées sur un référentiel d'évaluation environnemental (label, etc..)</p>	<p>Approche « Top-down » : estimation des quantités en tenant compte de dispositifs de réduction des consommations et de paramètres spécifiques au projet et/ou quantité supplémentaires liées à des systèmes spécifiques (3)</p> <p>Méthodes basées sur un schéma d'évaluation environnemental (label, etc..)</p>	<p>Approche « Bottom-up » :</p> <p>Calcul des quantités en prenant en compte les caractéristiques techniques des équipements et des scénarios d'utilisation spécifiques à l'objet de l'étude (4)</p>
Données ACV pour les process amonts et avals	Données ACV génériques des solutions techniques les plus représentatives (2)	Données ACV génériques des solutions techniques les plus représentatives (2)	Données ACV spécifiques aux process amonts et avals (5) ou données génériques dans le cas échéant

(1): ex. 50m³/pers/an pour un logement

(2): issues de bases de données génériques (ex.: ELCD, Gabi, Ecoinvent, etc.).

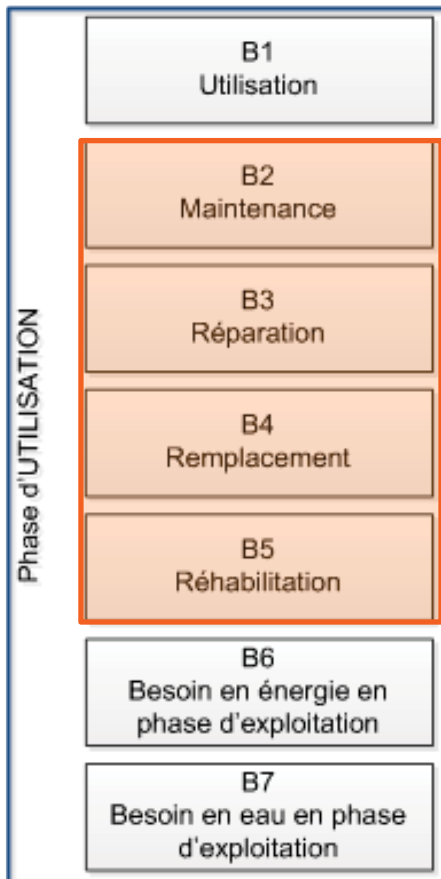
(3): ex. Fontaines, piscines etc...

(4): **L'approche "bottom-up" est considérée comme la méthode la plus précise et la plus pertinente . Elle rend possible une approche d'optimisation par l'analyse d'alternatives et d'études de sensibilité.**

(5): ex. DEP de potabilisation ou d'assainissement fournies par les parties prenantes concernées

B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (1/8)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



? Comment déterminer à quel module doit être affectée une opération ?

Règles

- ❖ Les normes EN 15804 and EN 15978 fournissent des définitions et des exemples:
- ❖ **B2 – Maintenance:** action visant à maintenir un produit ou une partie d'un bâtiment dans un état lui permettant d'assurer ses fonctions. Ces actions font partie de la définition des conditions d'usage telles que fournies avec la durée de vie d'un produit. Actions planifiées : comme la maintenance préventive ou régulière, le nettoyage, etc.
- ❖ **B3 – Réparation :** actions visant à remettre un produit ou une partie d'ouvrage dans un état lui permettant d'assurer ses fonctions, p. ex. traitement correctif d'un produit, remplacement d'une pièce cassée (pas d'un composant complet) suite à un endommagement (événement imprévisible).

B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (2/8)

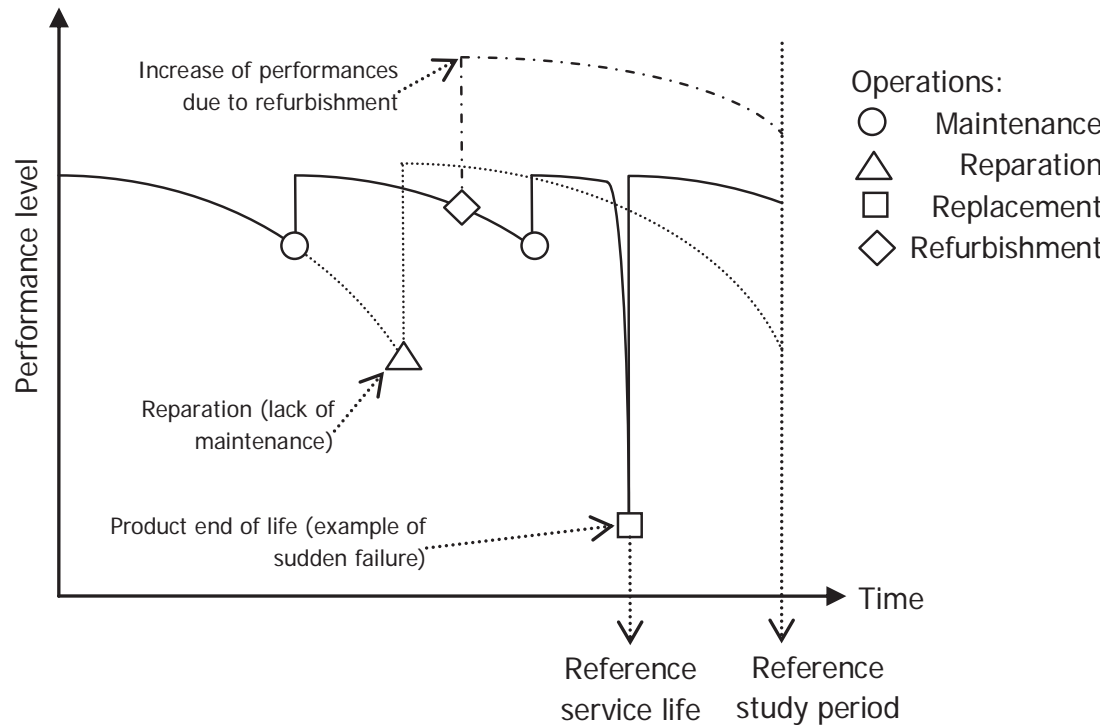
related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ **B4 – Replacement:** Remplacement d'un élément complet, incluant la production et l'installation de l'élément (à l'identique). La durée de vie de référence (DVR), valide pour un ensemble de conditions données, doit être utilisée pour calculer le nombre de remplacements (cf. l'aspect "*Replacement frequency*").
- ❖ **B5 – Réhabilitation :** Action concertés de maintenance, réparation et/ou remplacement portant sur une partie significative de l'ouvrage (modifications importantes qui impliquent plusieurs composants du bâtiment et modifient les performances et/ou les fonctions de l'ouvrage).
- **Ces aspects sont liés à la notion de durabilité et de conception prenant en compte la durée de vie** (cf. la série des normes ISO 15686). De plus, l'étude de la durabilité ne peut que prendre en compte les événements prévisibles. Étant applicable uniquement aux événements prévisibles, elle ne prend pas en compte l'évaluation de l'obsolescence ou les défauts causés par des événements non prévisibles (p. ex. mauvais usage ou absence de maintenance).

B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (3/8)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

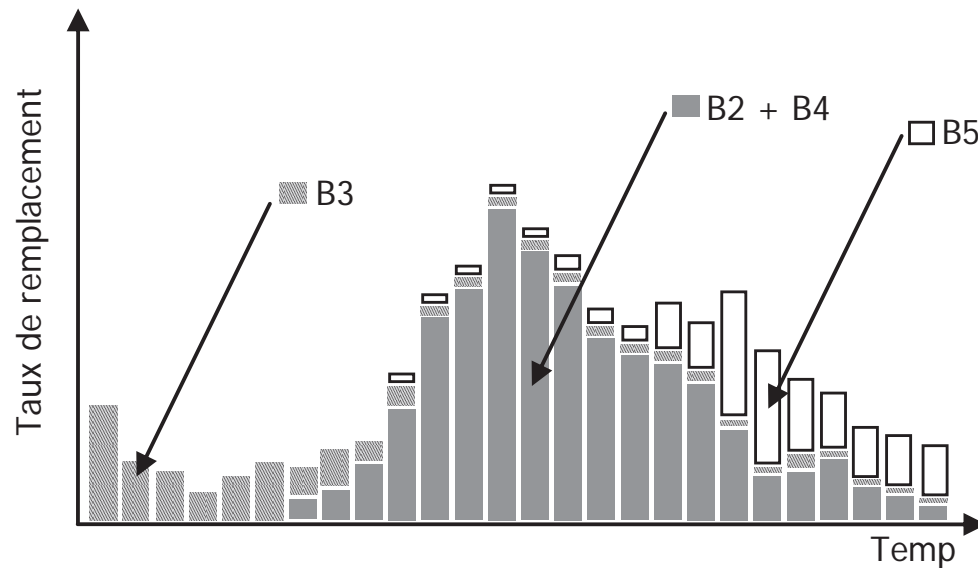
Exemple hypothétique de relation performance/temps en fonction du type de maintenance (de nombreuses configurations sont possibles) :



B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (4/8)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Distribution hypothétique de taux de remplacement en fonction des principales causes de remplacement.



- Remplacement causé par une perte de performance prévisible (DVR).
- ▨ Remplacement causé par une perte de performance non prévisible.
- Remplacement causé par l'obsolescence du produit ou de la partie d'ouvrage (le produit est encore fonctionnel).

B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (5/8)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Recommandations

- ❖ **Appliquer les principes suivants, basés sur les distinctions entre les différentes causes de fin de vie :**
 - Fin de vie due à la baisse de performance dans le temps :
 - Causes liées à des événements prévisibles (cf. DVR et conditions d'usage associées) → Scénario de **Maintenance** et **Remplacement** ;
 - Causes liées à des événements imprévisibles → scénario de **Réparation**.
 - Fin de vie causée par de nouvelles exigences vis-à-vis des performances ou fonctionnalités du bâtiment (i.e. obsolescence) → scénario de **Réhabilitation**

B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (6/8)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ B2 - Maintenance

- Pour l'évaluation à l'échelle bâtiment, la maintenance doit prendre en compte les modules de maintenance tels que fournis par les EPD + informations additionnelles si besoin (p. ex. pratiques établies et règles de l'art)
- Les opérations de maintenance sont valides pour un contexte donnés (p. ex. peinture plus fréquentes sous certains climats).
- Cohérence avec la structure/topologie de l'ouvrage : influence des composants voisins pouvant gêner l'opération.

❖ B3 - Réparation

- Pour les ACV produit et bâtiment, le module Réparation ne doit pas être incluse dans le scénario de base.
- Pour les ACV bâtiment, le modules Réparation peut inclure toutes les opérations (incluant les remplacements), en dehors des conditions normales d'utilisation: p. ex: liées à un défaut de mise en œuvre, un mésusage du produit ou tout événement imprévu (p. ex. inondation).
- Les scénarios de réparation peuvent être basés sur l'historique du bâtiment (bâtiment existant) ou être utilisés pour évaluer les impact environnementaux liés à des risques identifiés (bâtiment neuf).

B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (7/8)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ B4 - Replacement

- Le Remplacement est nécessairement lié à la DVR : il survient à la fin de vie du produit;
- Si un remplacement est causé par un événement qui n'entre pas dans le cadre des conditions définies par la DVR, alors il doit être incluse dans le module Réparation.
- Pour les ACV produit, les frontières du remplacement incluent : production, transport, et processus de remplacement du composant et des produit complémentaires, la gestion des déchet et la fin de vie du composant et des produits complémentaires remplacés.
- La majorité de ces procédés peuvent être similaires aux autre modules de l'ACV à l'échelle produit (p. ex. A4 et C1). Dans tous les cas, les hypothèses portant sur le remplacement doivent être clairement indiquées.
- Pour les ACV produit, le scénario de Remplacement devrait être cohérent avec la structure du bâtiment et sa topologie : influence des composants voisins (accessibilité, remplacement possible d'autres composants encore fonctionnels, etc.).

B-31 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (8/8)

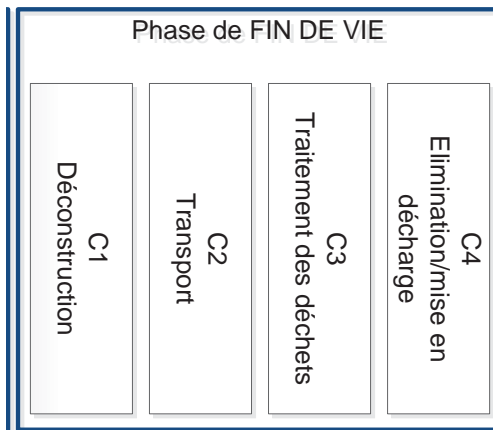
related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ B5 – Réhabilitation

- Pour les ACV produit, aucun scénario de réhabilitation de devrait être incluse dans le scénario de base.
- Pour les ACV bâtiment, le modules de réhabilitation ne devrait pas être incluse dans le scénario de base si la durée de vie du bâtiment est équivalente à la période de référence.
- Les scénarios de réhabilitation doivent être développés si la durée de vie du bâtiment est inférieure à la période de référence; Ils sont également recommandés dans le cas de période de référence très longues (p. ex. > 100 ans).

- ❖ **Recommandation additionnelle** : La baisse de performance progressive de certains composants aura une influence sur le comportement général du bâtiment et sur ses performances (p. ex. une baisse de performances de l'isolation peut conduire à un accroissement de la demande en énergie due au chauffage). Si des données concernant ces aspects sont disponibles, il est recommandé de les évaluer à l'aide d'une étude de sensibilité.

Aspects pour le module C: phase de fin de vie



Module C1 – Déconstruction*

- C-01 Démolition/ Déconstruction – ACV esquisse et simplifiée
- C-02 Démolition/ Déconstruction – ACV détaillée

Module C2 – Transport

Pas d'aspects spécifique, consulter la norme EN 15978 pour plus d'informations

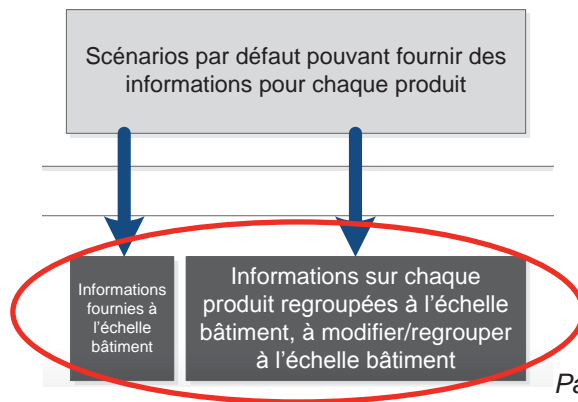
Module C3 – Traitement des déchets

Pas d'aspects spécifique, consulter la norme EN 15978 pour plus d'informations

Module C4 – Elimination / mise en décharge

- C-07 “Données ACV pour l'élimination / mise en décharge”

Aucun aspect présenté en détails dans ce support de formation, consulter la partie A: produits ou les normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 pour plus d'informations sur cette phase du cycle de vie



Pas d'aspect spécifique dans cette partie, consulter le guide bâtiment ou la norme 15978 pour plus d'informations

Aspects pour le module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système

Charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système

Potentiel de réutilisation, récupération, recyclage

D

- **D-01 Prise en compte des potentiels de réutilisation, récupération et recyclage (module D)***
- D-02 Réutilisation – consommation d'eau
- D-03 Crédits pour le reyclage et la récupération d'énergie

Aucun aspect présenté en détails dans ce support de formation, consulter les guide produits et bâtiments ou les normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 pour plus d'informations sur cette phase du cycle de vie.

Scénarios par défaut pouvant fournir des informations pour chaque produit

Informations sur chaque produit regroupées à l'échelle bâtiment, à modifier/regrouper à l'échelle bâtiment

** Voir les règles et les recommandations dans la partie A: Produits de ce support de formation*

Plan de la formation

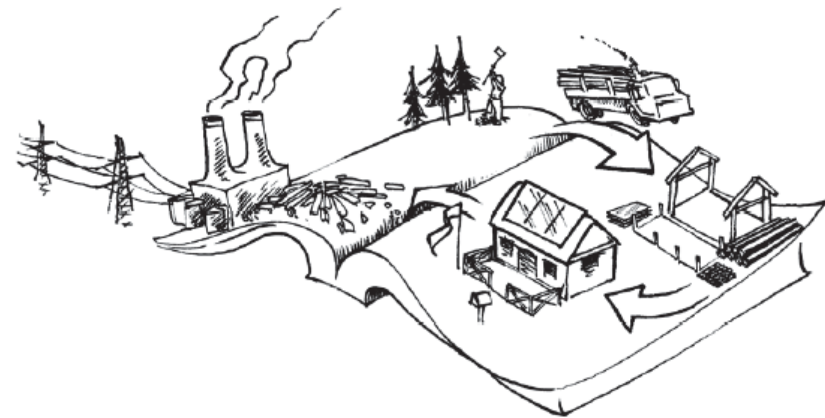
- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments**
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



Application sur des études de cas de bâtiments

BÂTIMENTS NEUFS ET EXISTANTS

- ❖ Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf
- ❖ Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Principales caractéristiques de la maison:

- Detached house for 5 persons in Tours (France)
- Surface area: 129 m²
- Built in 2008 / Constructive system: aerated concrete block
- Energy performance target: “BBC” label (French low energy label)

❖ Description rapide de la maison:

- The house is composed of 5 bedrooms, a storeroom, a garage, a kitchen, a living room, 2 bathrooms.
- Heating: provided by a floor heating thermodynamics (coupled to a air/water heat pump) as well as steel radiators.
- Domestic hot water (DHW): provided by solar water heaters (hot tank of 300 L powered by 4 m² of glazed solar collectors on the roof.
- Ventilation: provided by a controlled mechanical ventilation (single flow).

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



- ❖ **Type d'étude:**
 - ACV détaillée
 - Etude non comparative

- ❖ **Logiciel d'ACV bâtiment:**
 - ELODIE version 1.2
www.elodie-cstb.fr

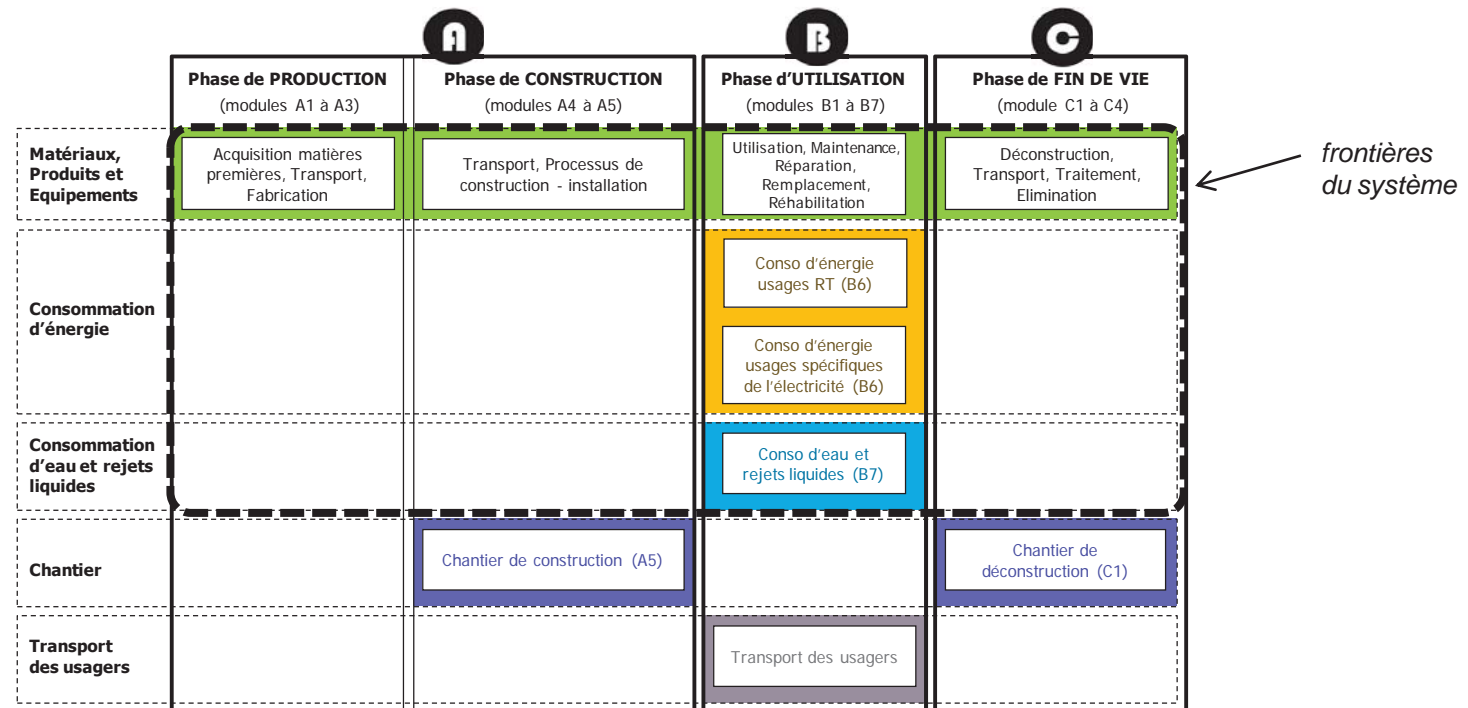
Goal/ Purpose of the study	Level of complexity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Screening
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Simplified
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Complete
	related study objective	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comparative assertion
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stand alone LCA
	object of assertion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New building
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing building
	communication purpose	<input type="checkbox"/>	internal
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	external
		<input type="checkbox"/>	for customer to customer
<input type="checkbox"/>		publication	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[name different communication purpose]	

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Définition du champ de l'étude (frontières du système):

- ACV "cradle to grave" (sans prendre en compte les potentiels de recyclage, module D)



Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf

❖ Définition du champ de l'étude:

- Prise en compte des produits et des équipements techniques

Considered products and equipments			Status			
			Included	Not existing	Screening	Complete
9. HVAC	Heating - Ventilation - Cooling - Domestic hot water system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	10. Sanitary facilities	Toilet (bowl and sets hunting), Urinals, Shower trays, plumbing...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
11. Electricity and communication network	Electricity wiring and equipment (high and low voltage)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Communication network and equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
12. Safety equipments	Fire safety system, intrusion detection system...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
13. Lighting	General interior lighting and control systems...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
14. Lifts	Elevator, escalator, dumbwaiters...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
15. Electricity generating units	Photovoltaic systems including inverters...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M

Considered products and equipments		Status				
		Included	Not existing	Screening	Simplified	Complete
1. External works	Onsite network (water, gaz, sewers, heat...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Vats and tanks, water retention...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Parkings and covered surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
2. Foundations - infrastructure	Foundations -Load-bearing structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Wall basement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
3. Exterior walls - vertical structure	Exterior walls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Structural vertical elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Stairs, pedestrian ramps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	External surface coating, facing, painting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
4. Floor - horizontal structure	Floor structure and slabs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
5. Roof	Covering and tightness elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Roof framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
6. Interior walls	Partitioning walls and internal doors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Suspended ceiling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
7. Windows and joinery work	Windows and joinery work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Doors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
8. Interior finishes	Floor finishes and covering, screeds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Paintings, wallpaper, decorative products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Définition du champ de l'étude (frontières du système):

- Prise en compte des contributeurs "eau" et "énergie" pendant la vie en oeuvre.

		Comments	
Considered operational energy uses	Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Air conditioning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Ventilation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Building related uses		
	Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Auxiliary (pumps, control and automation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Building integrated systems (e.g. Lifts, shutters, safety equipments...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	No information
Non building related uses	To specify (e.g. plug-in appliances, dishwashers, TV...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consumption of user appliances are derived from french statistical data and calculated according to the surface NFA of the house.

Considered operational water uses	Drinking water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Water for sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Irrigation of associated landscape areas	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Building-related water-consuming processes	water for heating, cooling, ventilation and humidification	<input type="checkbox"/>	No information on HVAC system consumption
	Cleaning of interior or exterior spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interior spaces	
	Other specific water use of building-integrated systems e.g. fountains, swimming pools...	<input type="checkbox"/>	No other integrated systems	
Non building-related uses	To specify...	<input type="checkbox"/>	Washing machines and dishwashers	

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Indicateurs environnementaux:

Used Indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential	GWP
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential	AP
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential	EP
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	POCP
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy	PERE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy	PENRE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP
	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements	ADPE
	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels	ADPF
	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Secondary Materials	SM
	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Secondary fuels - renewable	RSF
	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Secondary fuels – non renewable	NRSF
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13. Net Fresh Water	FW
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14. Hazardous Waste	HWD
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15. Non Hazardous Waste	NHWD
	<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Radioactive Waste	RWD
	<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Components for Re-Use	CFR
	<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Materials for Recycling	MFR
	<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Materials for Energy Recovery	MER
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20. Exported Energy	EE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Water Polluton	WP
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Air Pollution	AP
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : ADP total (element + fossil fuels)	ADPtot
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Inert Waste	IW

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



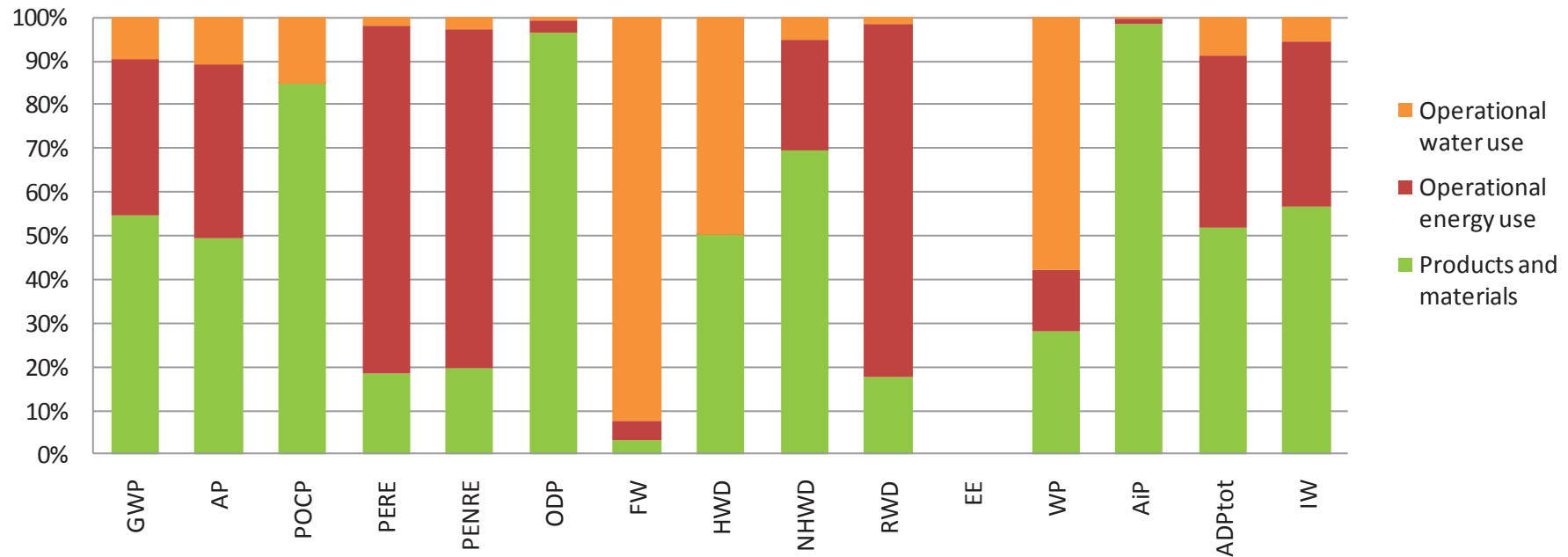
❖ Scénario de base:

Baseline scenario	G- 08 "Reference study period"	50 years
	G- 10 "Future technical developments and innovation"	No innovation to be considered, current technologies to be used
	G- 12 "Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration"	Carbon storage is not considered
	G- 25 "Water consumption as a new impact category"	Not scarcity of water to be considered
	B- 03 "Transport of people"	No transport of people to be considered
	B- 14 "Replacement frequency"	Replacement in whole number cycles
	B- 20 "Electricity consumption in dynamic LCA data"	Annual average data sets for electricity
	B- 25 "Operational energy demand – Consideration of user behavior for stand-alone or comparative LCA of new buildings"	No user behavior to be considered

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



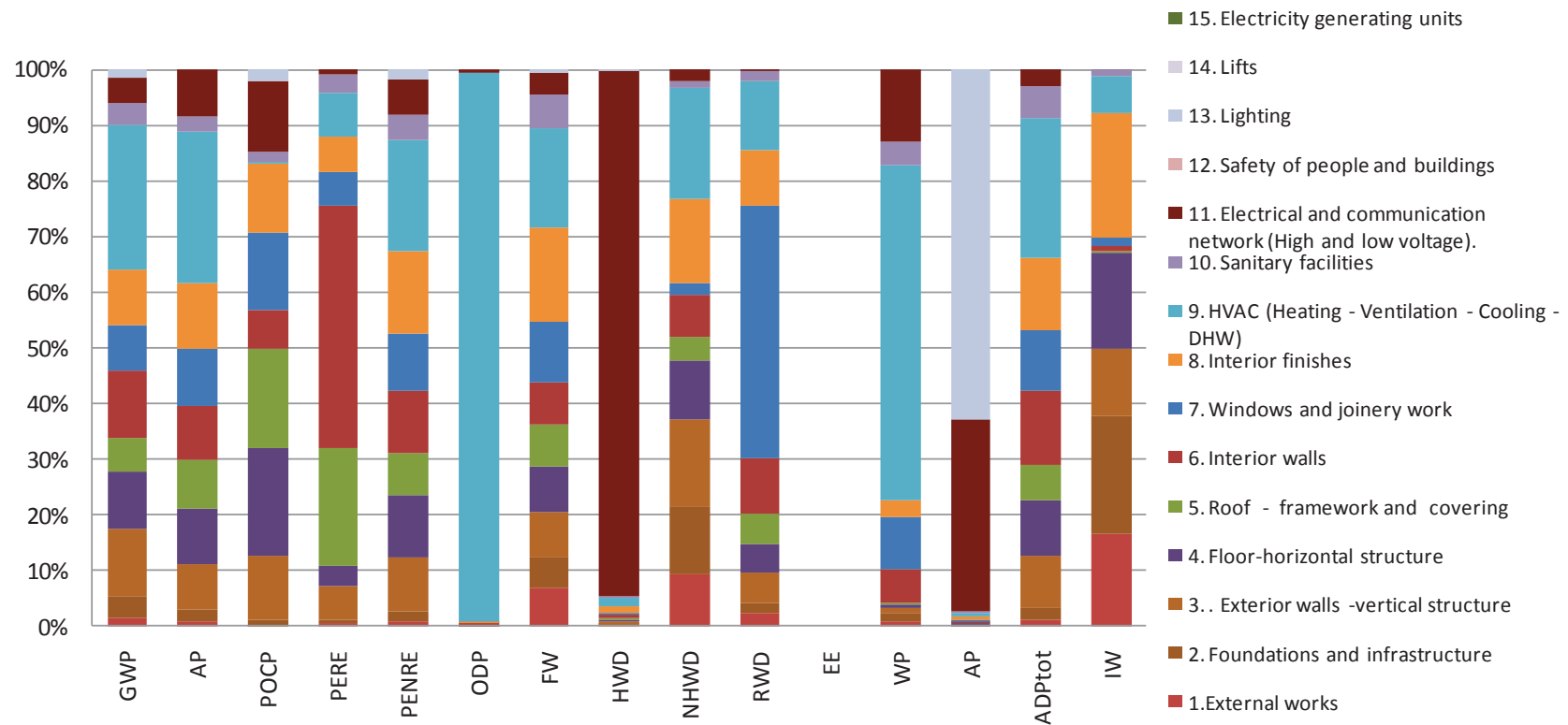
❖ Résultats par contributeur (scénario de base):



Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Résultats pour le contributeur “matériaux, produits et équipements”:



Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



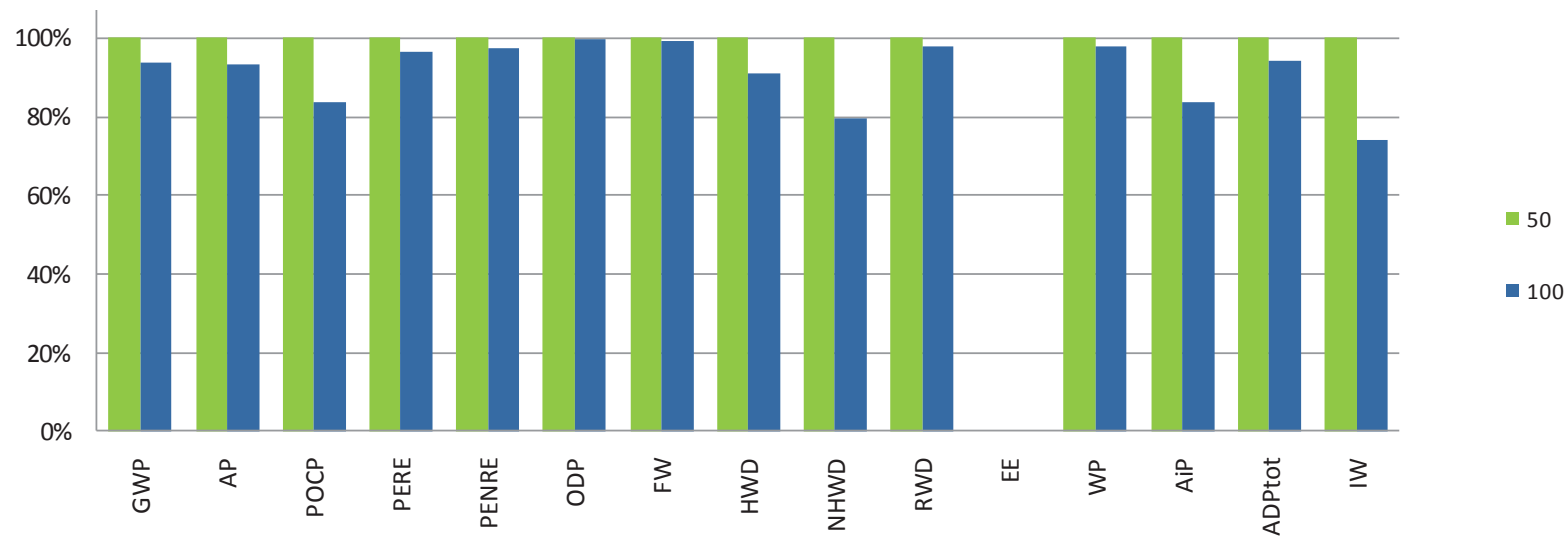
❖ Analyse de sensibilité

- Seule la durée de vie programmée (RSP) a été modifiée
- Passage de 50 à 100 ans

G- 08 "Reference study period"

100 years

❖ Résultats (analyse de sensibilité)



Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Interprétation (scénario de base)

❖ Principales conclusions:

- The **contribution of products and equipments** is **predominant for** some important indicator of environmental impacts as **GWP, Non Hazardous Waste**.
- **Operational energy use** is, for its part, the **main driver for non-renewable** and renewable **primary energy** and **radioactive waste**. It is also a significant contributor to ADP and GWP.
- **Operational water use** is the **main driver** for the **indicator net fresh water use** whereas the contribution of product and operational energy use is slightly significant.
- Finally, one of the main levers for this house in term of diminution of environmental impacts appears to be the contributor products and equipment. Indeed, building related uses are somehow already optimized. However we cannot conclude about the influence of non-building related uses as they represent conventional scenario defined with the help of statistical data.

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Interprétation (scénario alternatif)

❖ Interpretation of the results of the alternative scenario:

- The study was performed for a baseline scenario considering a reference study period (RSP) of 50 years and also for “100 years scenario” considering a RSP of 100 years. The graph show total LCA results expressed per year of operation are slightly modified by this modification for most indicators. But some important differences can be seen if we focus on the contributor products and equipment: for example the quantity of inert waste is, for scenario “100 years”, reduced down to 40%.
- However the methodology taken into account in the study to extend the service life of the building might not be appropriate as it consider only more replacement of component. Recommendation of the Operational guidance propose to develop senario for refurbishment (see module B, aspect *B- 16 “Refurbishment for screening, simplified and complete LCA”*). For example, scenario for energy efficiency improvement could be drawn up considering higher thermal expectations and better equipment efficiency. As well, operational water uses might also be influenced by the refurbishment.

Etude de cas n°3: bâtiment neuf



❖ Conclusions pour l'ACV du bâtiment neuf

- ❖ Main aspects and methodological rules defined in the EeBGuidance have been followed for the LCA of the case study.
- ❖ It ends up finally to:
 - A clear definition of the objectives, scope and system boundaries for the study.
 - An interesting analysis. E.g.: for the considered case study, it has enable the practitioner to estimate the margin of improvement for specific contributors regarding specific indicators. This point was made possible by a contribution analysis: it has permitted to understand the weight of building process and element to total impacts.
 - A “standardisation” about the way of reporting the results of LCA of buildings that make easier the review.

Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



❖ Principales caractéristiques:

- Apartment block for 162 people in Terrassa (Barcelona).
- Net floor area: 6125 m².
- Built in 1975.
- 16 floors in total, including the ground floor.
- 60 apartments, 4 per floor (excluding the ground floor).
- Each apartment has its own heating, ventilation, hot water production, etc. systems.

- In 2010-2011, the building was refurbished with the aim of improving the thermal insulation of the façade (4,000 m²).
- The rehabilitation work consisted of adding an external layer of insulation material (expanded polystyrene). Windows were not substituted and only the outer layer of the original façade was removed.

Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



- ❖ **Type d'étude:**
 - ACV simplifiée
 - Evaluation non comparative

- ❖ **Logiciel d'ACV bâtiment:**
 - ELODIE version 1.2
 - www.elodie-cstb.fr

Goal/ Purpose of the study	
Level of complexity	<input type="checkbox"/> Screening <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simplified <input type="checkbox"/> Complete
related study objective	<input type="checkbox"/> Comparative assertion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stand alone LCA
object of assertion	<input type="checkbox"/> New building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing building
communication purpose	<input type="checkbox"/> internal <input type="checkbox"/> external <input type="checkbox"/> for costumer to costumer <input type="checkbox"/> publication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Case study of the EeBGuide project</i>

Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



❖ Définition du champ de l'étude (frontières du système):

- Comme il s'agit d'un bâtiment existant, seule la phase d'utilisation est prise en compte.

	A	B	C	
	Phase de PRODUCTION (modules A1 à A3)	Phase de CONSTRUCTION (modules A4 à A5)	Phase d'UTILISATION (modules B1 à B7)	Phase de FIN DE VIE (module C1 à C4)
Matériaux, Produits et Equipements	Acquisition matières premières, Transport, Fabrication	Transport, Processus de construction - installation	Utilisation, Maintenance, Réparation, Remplacement, Réhabilitation	Déconstruction, Transport, Traitement, Elimination
Consommation d'énergie			<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Conso d'énergie usages RT (B6)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px;">Conso d'énergie usages spécifiques de l'électricité (B6)</div>	
Consommation d'eau et rejets liquides			Conso d'eau et rejets liquides (B7)	
Chantier		Chantier de construction (A5)		Chantier de déconstruction (C1)
Transport des usagers			Transport des usagers	

Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



❖ Définition du champ de l'étude (frontières du système):

- Prise en compte de la consommation d'énergie pendant l'utilisation (module B6)

❖ Indicateurs environnementaux:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels

Building related uses	Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Air conditioning (Cooling and humidification/de-humidification)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Auxiliary (pumps, control and automation)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Building integrated systems (eg. Lifts, shutters, automated gate, lighting for	<input type="checkbox"/>

Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



❖ Scénario de base:

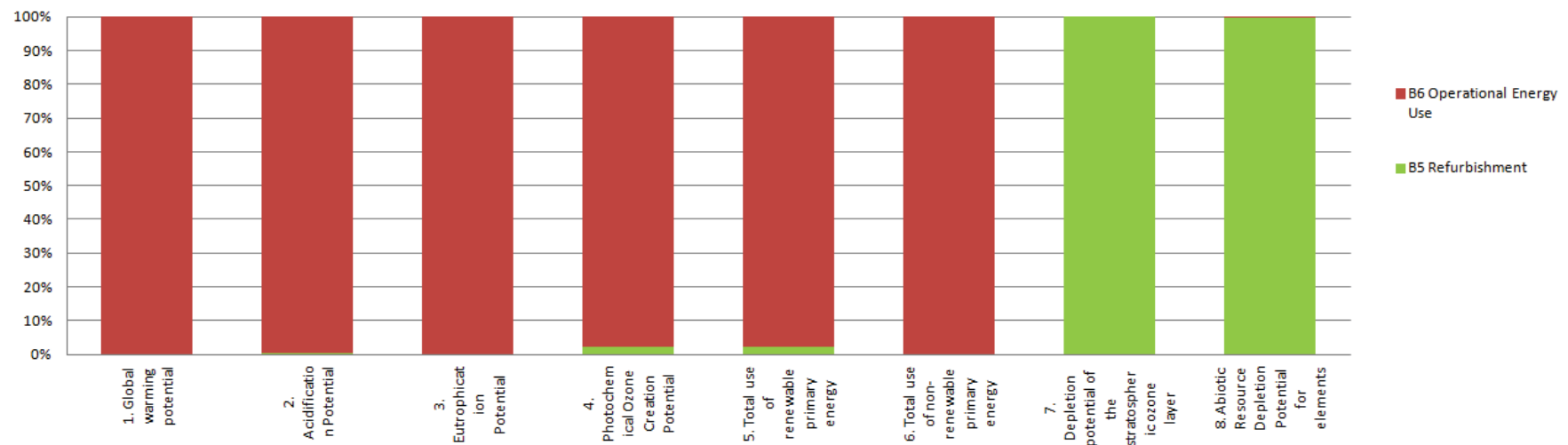
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Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



❖ Résultats par contributeur:

Overview of the building LCA results

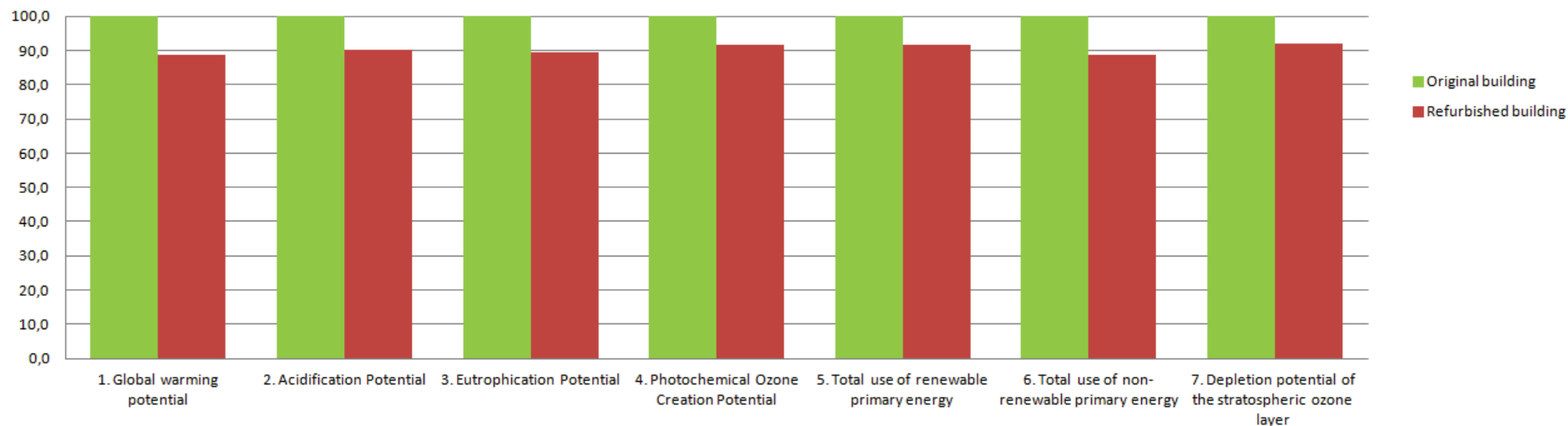


Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



❖ Comparaison de la phase d'utilisation avant/après la réhabilitation

Building LCA results before and after the refurbishment



- ❖ Remarkable increase in the amount of abiotic resources consumed in the refurbishment scenario

Etude de cas n°4: bâtiment existant



- ❖ Les résultats de l'ACV simplifiée ont permis de tirer les conclusions suivantes:
 - The refurbishment entails a reduction of the environmental impacts (circa 10%) for all impact categories, except for the Abiotic Depletion Potential.
 - The improvement of the LCA results is due to the reduction of the energy consumption for heating and cooling during the use phase.
 - The increase in the consumption of the abiotic resources is due to the use of non-renewable materials for the refurbishment work (e.g. expanded polystyrene, mortar...).

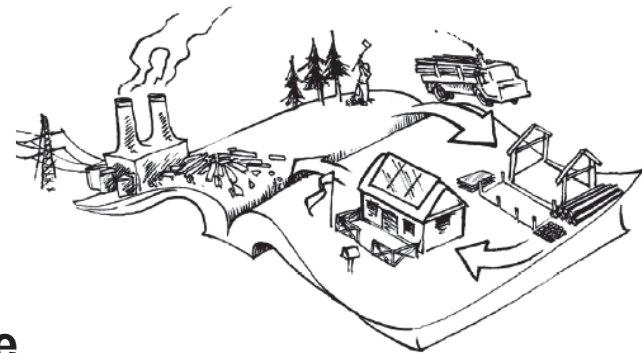
Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives**



Conclusions and perspectives (1/9)

- ❖ **Apports du projet EeBGuide**
- ❖ **Liens avec les autres projets de recherches et initiatives**
- ❖ **Possible futurs développements d'EeBGuide**



Conclusions and perspectives (2/9)

❖ Apports du projet EeBGuide

- **Objectif initial:** décliner des règles et recommandations à partir de l'étude des règles du guide ILCD et des normes du CEN TC 350, fournir des recommandations pratique pour les praticiens et les développeurs d'outils ACV bâtiment sur les points clefs de l'ACV appliquée au secteur du bâtiment (données, règles de calcul, indicateurs etc.)
- **Contenu du guide opérationnel:**
 - Citations des règles du guide ILCD et des normes du CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 / EN 15978)
 - Contenu basé sur les derniers travaux de R&D des différents partenaires
 - Contenu basé ou mis en relations avec les résultats de précédents projets européens
- **Combinaison des règles ILCD et CEN TC 350**
 - Présentation transparente
 - Règles et recommandations EeBGuide harmonisées. Règles et recommandations des normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 utilisées en premier puis celles du guide ILCD.
 - Dans certains cas, les deux règles (ILCD et CEN) ont été fournies dans EeBGuide car elles sont complémentaires pour l'utilisation de l'ACV sur des études de produits ou de bâtiments.

Conclusions and perspectives (3/9)

❖ **Apports du projet EeBGuide (suite)**

- **Principal apport du projet:** synthétiser une partie des travaux récents de R&D de spécialistes de l'ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment dans un document regroupant près de **100 aspects**
 - Les aspects généraux sont structurés selon la méthodologie ACV
 - Les aspects produits et bâtiments sont séparés en 2 volumes structurés selon les phases du cycle de vie conventionnelles des normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 (modules A, B, C D)
 - Distinction entre plusieurs types d'études pour différent cas de figures (ACV comparatives, bâtiments neufs ou existants)
 - Autres contributions: modèles de rapports méthodologiques et de review pour les études de cas.
- **Navigation facilitée à travers le guide grâce au InfoHub (en ligne)**
 - **Ce guide fournit un contenu opérationnel sur des bases scientifiques**
 - **La communauté ACV & Construction peut utiliser ces recommandations.**

Conclusions and perspectives (4/9)

❖ Liens avec les précédents projets européens en ACV bâtiment

- ENSLIC (*ENergy Saving through promotion of LIfe Cycle assessment in Buildings*) promotes the use of life cycle assessment (LCA) techniques in design for new buildings and for refurbishment, in order to achieve an energy saving in the construction and operation of buildings.

- Site internet du projet:

<http://circe.cps.unizar.es/enslic/index.htm>



- LoRe-LCA (*Low Resource consumption buildings and constructions by use of LCA in design and decision making*)

- Site internet du projet:

www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/



Conclusions and perspectives (5/9)

❖ Liens avec des projets européens au cours (en 2012)

- SuperBuildings (*Sustainability and Performance assessment and Benchmarking of Buildings*)
 - Site internet du projet:
<http://cic.vtt.fi/superbuildings/>
- OpenHouse: *“The main objective of this project is to develop and to implement a common European transparent building assessment methodology, complementing the existing ones, for planning and constructing sustainable buildings by means of an open approach and technical platform.”*
 - Site internet du projet:
www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/
- Les résultats de ces projets sont des sources d'information complémentaires pour certains aspects couverts par EeBGuide de même que les résultats d'autres projets européens du 6^{ème} ou 7^{ème} PCRD (p. ex. PRESCO...).



Conclusions and perspectives (6/9)

❖ Liens avec d'autres projets et initiatives

- Sustainable Building Alliance: voir SBA common metrics framework (2009) et le projet support "*Piloting SBA common metrics*" (2011-2012) qui a pour objectif de réaliser une étude de faisabilité et de comparabilité.

- Site internet du projet:
<http://sballiance.org/>



- ECO-platform project: projet en cours conduit à l'échelle européenne afin de progresser vers une harmonisation des EPD en Europe.

❖ Liens avec le comité européen de normalisation

- EeBGuide peut être un support utile pour le comité CEN TC 350 lors de la révision des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978.



Conclusions and perspectives (7/9)

❖ Liens avec d'autres projets et initiatives

- Conférence internationale ACV et Construction 2012 co-organisée par l'Ifsttar et le CSTB en France en Juillet 2012 avec des sujets abordés tels que:
 - Données pour l'Inventaire de Cycle de Vie : validation, agrégation, incertitudes
 - Méthodes pour l'ACV bâtiment
 - Décision et gestion
 - Cas d'études ACV les bâtiments et les infrastructures
 - ACV dynamique : vie en service et indicateurs
 - Méthodes pour les matériaux de construction
 - Fin de vie, déchets et allocation
- 3ème jour de la conférence consacré à l'articulation des recherches en ACV & construction avec leurs mises en pratique opérationnelles (en lien avec l'objectif du projet EeBGuide)
- Site internet de la conférence (avec les articles et les présentations téléchargeables en ligne): <http://lca-construction2012.ifsttar.fr/>



Conclusions and perspectives (8/9)

❖ Possible futurs développements d'EeBGuide

- Des travaux plus approfondis seraient nécessaire pour:
 - Analyser en détails l'implication des règles du guide ILCD en fonction des différents types d'études
 - Améliorer la mise en application des 3 types d'études à l'aide de retours de terrain sur les études de cas mais également des travaux amont pour valider les simplification pour les ACV esquisses et simplifiées.
 - Incorporer les futurs développements (p. ex. mise à jour de normes)
 - Utiliser le guide sur des études de cas d'ACV comparatives en phases amont de conception d'un produit ou d'un bâtiment
- De futurs travaux doivent également aller vers la définition d'un bâtiment de référence au niveau européen pour améliorer les comparaisons entre les projets de recherche.
- **EeBGuide est un document évolutif qui nécessitera d'être mis à jour:**
Vers une nouvelle version du guide (de la version 1.0 à la version 2.0)?

Conclusions and perspectives (9/9)

❖ Pour finir...

EeBGuide permet de contribuer à la mise en place d'une plate-forme d'échange entre les activités de recherche (projets européens, autres projets, conférences scientifiques), les activités de normalisation (CEN/TC 350) et la pratique opérationnelle de l'ACV dans le secteur de la construction par les différents acteurs.

Site internet avec le InfoHub



EeBGuide Project
Operational Guidance for Life Cycle Assessment Studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

InfoHub
The purpose of the Info Hub is to disseminate the guidance and supporting materials developed to support the guide.

It will serve as a central information hub to guide those undertaking LCA for Energy efficient Buildings. Public Private Partnership should make provide a web and access point for the corresponding handbook on LCA study reporting template and will provide access to the background. The website will provide an easy to use interface to search for and a and to access the handbook pages and related templates.

The Info Hub will simplify the guidance document by directing users through the guidance materials, highlighting specific sections according to their purpose and requirements.

www.eebguide.eu

Forum des utilisateurs



Construction21.eu
EUROPE
The European platform for green building practitioners

EeBGuide Group

Community details

- Created 11/05/2012
- Community manager: Johannes Garbar
- Members: 14
- Local communities: 1
- Open community

Themes:
Building energy efficiency technologies and materials

Website: <http://www.eebguide.eu> | Interest: Building and product LCA guideline development

www.construction21.eu

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique

Merci de votre attention!



www.eebguide.eu

EeBGuide

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique



Description de la formation (1/4)

❖ Contexte

- EeBGuide a pour objectif de fournir des règles de calcul pour la préparation d'Analyses de Cycle de Vie (ACV) de bâtiments et produits performants sur le plan énergétique.
- Projet financé par la Commission Européenne dans le cadre du 7ème Programme Cadre pour la Recherche et le Développement Technologique.
- Durée: 1 an (novembre 2011-octobre 2012)
- Partenaires du projet:



Description de la formation (2/4)

❖ Contexte

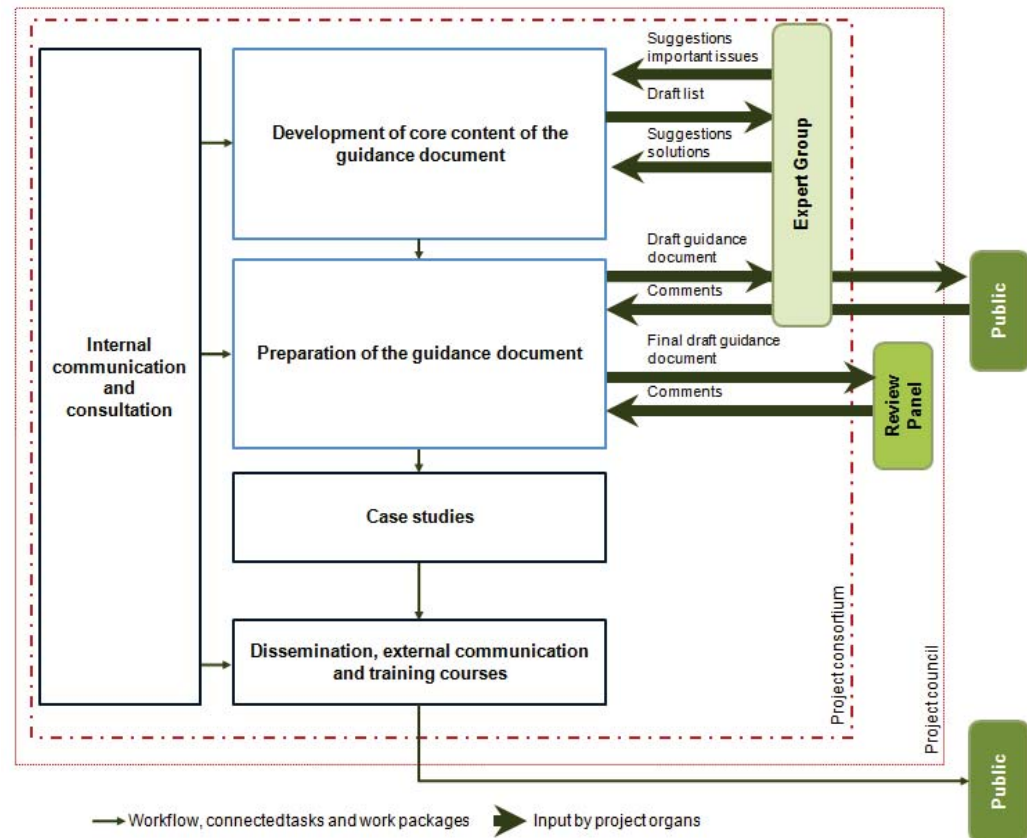
- EeBGuide fournit des recommandations pour réaliser des études ACV dans le cadre de l'initiative *“Energy Efficient Building European Initiative (E2B EI)”*.
- L'utilisation de ce guide est principalement dédiée aux praticiens ACV impliqués dans des projets de recherche de l'initiative *“E2B EI / Public Private Partnership (PPP)”*.



Description de la formation (3/4)

❖ Contexte

- Le guide a été développé avec un souci permanent d'opérationnalité.
- Des experts ACV spécialistes du secteur de la construction ont été impliqués dans le développement du guide.



Description de la formation (4/4)

❖ Objectifs

- Diffusion des résultats du projet EeBGuide aux parties prenantes et aux personnes intéressées à l'échelle européenne et internationale.
- Formation des professionnels et des utilisateurs potentiels à l'utilisation du guide dans le cadre d'études ACV produit ou ACV bâtiment.

❖ Public concerné

- Utilisateurs de la méthodologie ACV dans l'industrie ou dans les laboratoires de recherche (publics ou privés).

❖ Méthode

- Cours et discussions à partir d'exemples.

Contenu de la formation (1/4)

❖ Introduction à EeBGuide

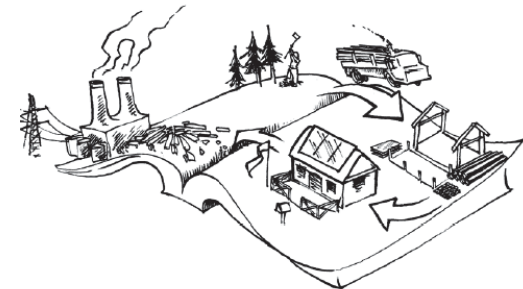
- L'Analyse de Cycle de Vie (ACV) appliquée au secteur de la construction
- L'ACV dans le cadre des projets européens E2B EI / EeB PPP
- EeBGuide et le contexte européen sur la construction durable.
- Public concerné par EeBGuide

❖ Approche méthodologique

- Identification d'aspects importants.
- Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations.
- Règles EeBGuide: harmonisation vs. flexibilité.
- Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse / simplifiée / détaillée
- Utilisation d'un scénario de base.

❖ Comment utiliser le guide

- Structure du document.
- Modèle de rapport méthodologique.
- Conformité avec EeBGuide.
- Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits.

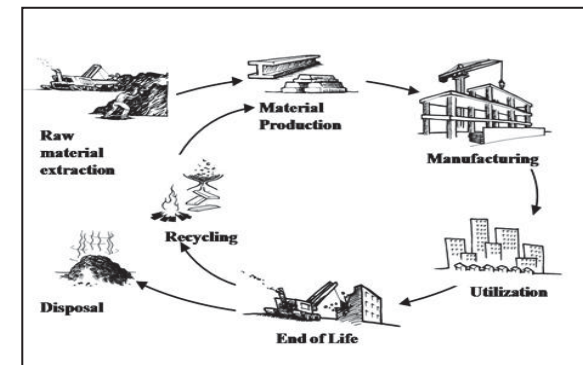


Contenu de la formation (2/4)

----- Partie: ACV générale -----

❖ Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV

- Définition des objectifs.
- Définition du champ de l'étude.
- Analyse de l'inventaire du cycle de vie.
- Evaluation des impacts du cycle de vie.
- Interprétation.
- Communication.



Contenu de la formation (3/4)

----- Partie A: Produits -----

- ❖ **Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit**
 - Aspects généraux pour l'ACV produit.
 - Module A: phase de production et de construction.
 - Module B: phase d'utilisation.
 - Module C: phase de fin de vie.
 - Module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système.

- ❖ **Application du guide sur des études de cas**
 - Produit de construction classique.
 - Produit de construction performant sur le plan énergétique.



Contenu de la formation (4/4)

----- Partie B: Bâtiments -----

❖ Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment

- Aspects généraux pour l'ACV produit.
- Module A: phase de production et de construction.
- Module B: phase d'utilisation.
- Module C: phase de fin de vie.
- Module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système.

❖ Application du guide sur des études de cas

- Bâtiment neuf.
- Bâtiment existant.



❖ Perspectives et Conclusions

Plan de la formation

- I. **Introduction**
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- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
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- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions

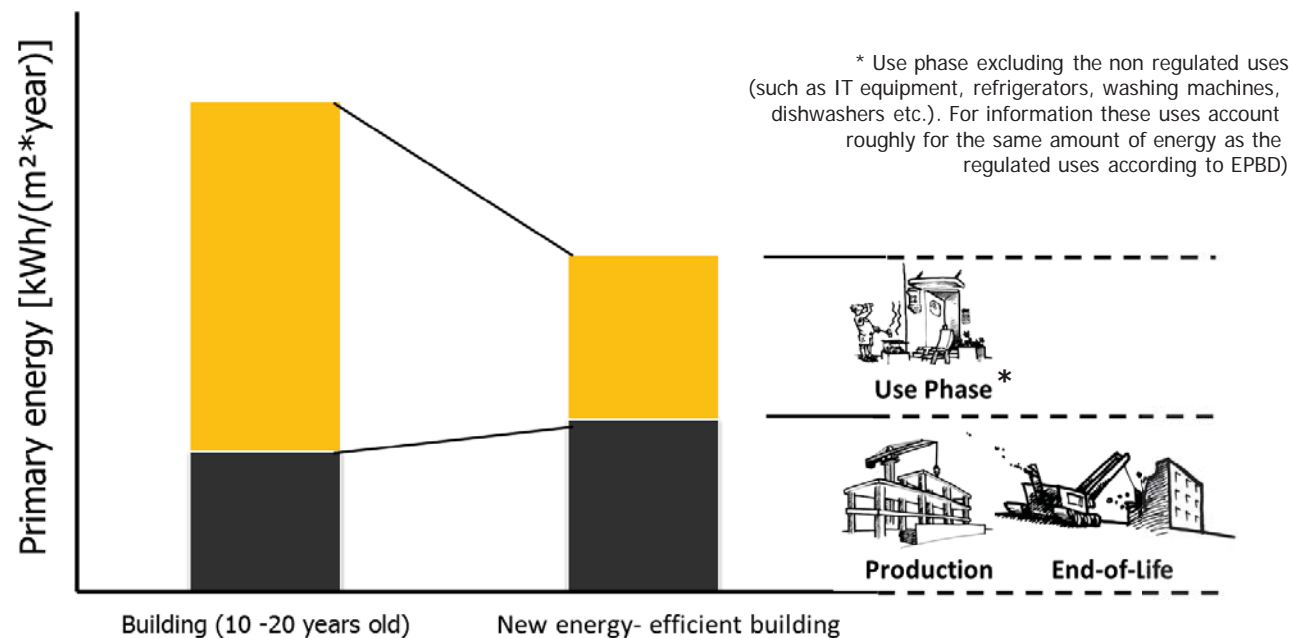


I. Introduction à EeBGuide

- ❖ **L'Analyse de Cycle de Vie appliquée au secteur de la construction**
- ❖ **L'ACV dans le cadre des projets européens E2B EI / EeB PPP**
- ❖ **EeBGuide et le contexte européen sur la construction durable**
- ❖ **Public concerné par EeBGuide**

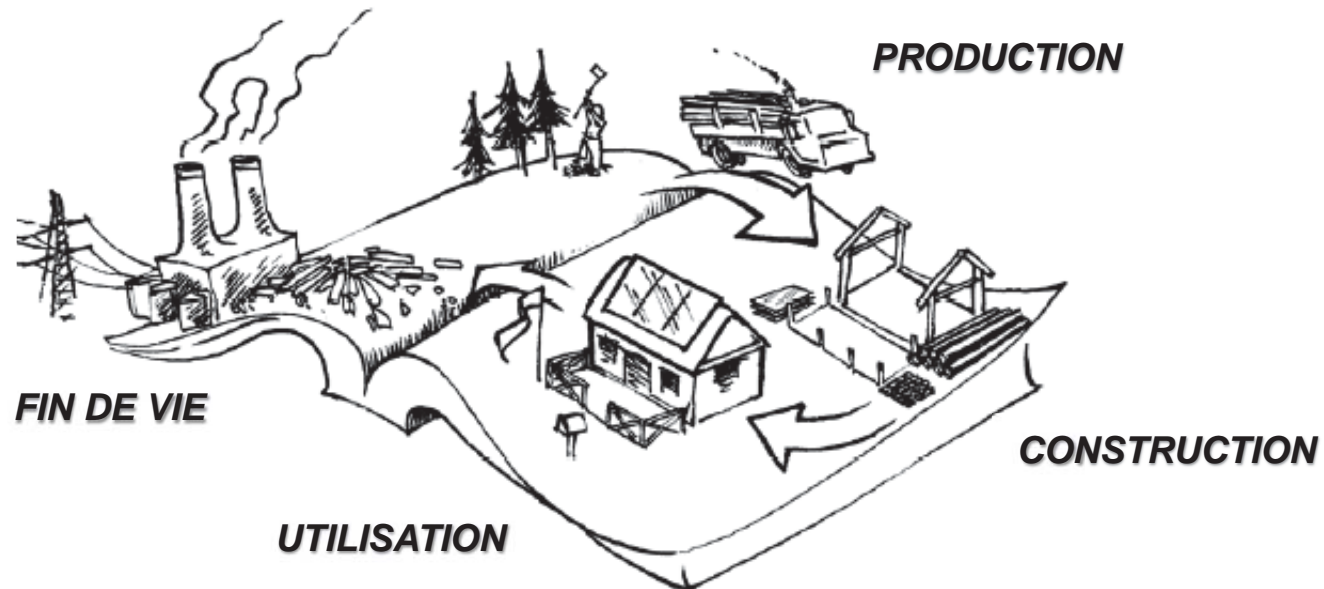
Pourquoi faire de l'ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment?

- ❖ Exemple de ratio d'impacts “phase d'utilisation” vs. “production et fin de vie” pour un bâtiment (construit il y a 10-20 ans) comparé à un nouveau bâtiment performant sur le plan énergétique (p. ex. conforme au label BBC)



Pourquoi faire de l'ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment?

- ❖ **Besoin d'une approche cycle de vie pour prendre en compte à la fois les impacts directs (p. ex. phase d'utilisation) mais également les impacts indirects (p. ex. procédés amonts d'extraction et de production des matériaux et procédés aval de traitements des déchets en fin de vie)**



L'ACV appliquée au secteur de la construction

❖ Exemples de normes existantes pour l'ACV dans la construction:

- ISO 14040 Management Environnemental – Analyse de Cycle de Vie – Principes et cadres.
- ISO 14044 Management Environnemental – Analyse de Cycle de Vie – Exigences et lignes directrices.
- NF EN 15804 – Contribution des ouvrages de construction au développement durable – Déclarations environnementales sur les produits – Règles régissant les catégories de produits de construction.
- NF EN 15978 – Contribution des ouvrages de construction au développement durable – Evaluation de la Performance Environnementale des Bâtiments – Méthode de Calcul.

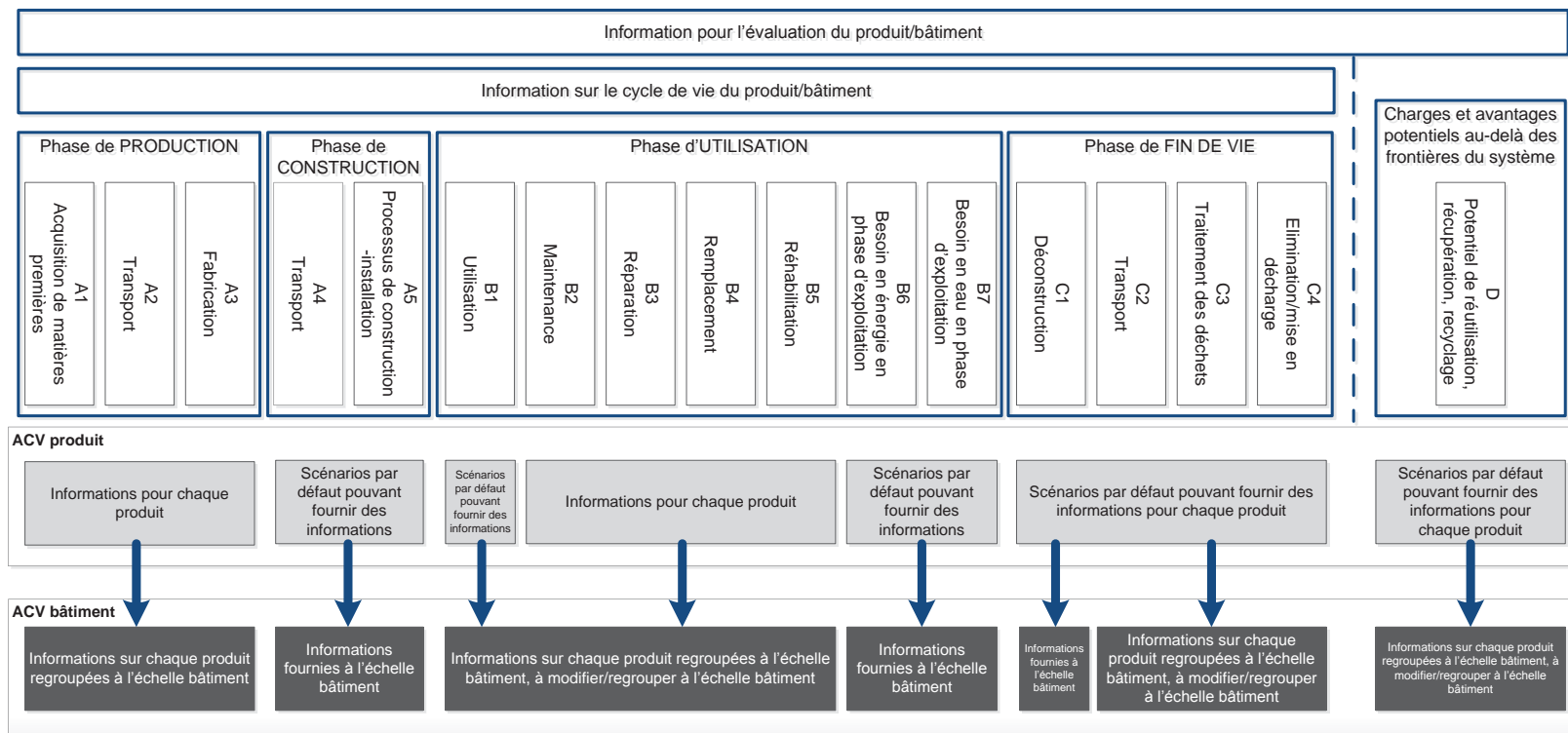
❖ Exemples de guide de référence pour l'ACV:

- Guide ILCD (*International Reference Life Cycle Data System*).

EeBGuide cherche à adopter les définitions et les recommandations du guide ILCD, à les adapter aux problématiques du secteur de la construction, le tout en complémentarité avec les normes EN 15804 and EN 15978.

L'ACV appliquée au secteur de la construction

- ❖ Principe de modularité proposé par le CEN TC 350 (Contribution des ouvrages de construction au développement durable):



L'ACV dans le cadre des projets européens E2B EI / EeB PPP

L'ACV peut être utilisée comme:

- ❖ **Evaluation *a posteriori* de la technologie développée:**
 - Disposer des informations nécessaires sur la technologie développée.
 - Définir des objectifs réalistes pour l'étude ACV et cohérents avec les ressources disponibles
 - Définir d'un ensemble de tâches séparé pour l'étude ACV, tandis que la collecte des données pourrait être réalisée dans le cadre des autres ensembles de tâches (relatifs à la technologie ou au produit innovant).

- ❖ **Outil d'aide à la décision pour l'évaluation de nouvelles technologies:**
 - Intégrer l'ACV dès les premières phases de développement de la technologie.
 - Approche itérative: l'amélioration graduelle de la précision des données permet d'obtenir des résultats ACV plus facilement interprétables.
 - Flexibilité de tous les acteurs et procédures de développement innovant sont requises pour améliorer la performance environnementale de la technologie.

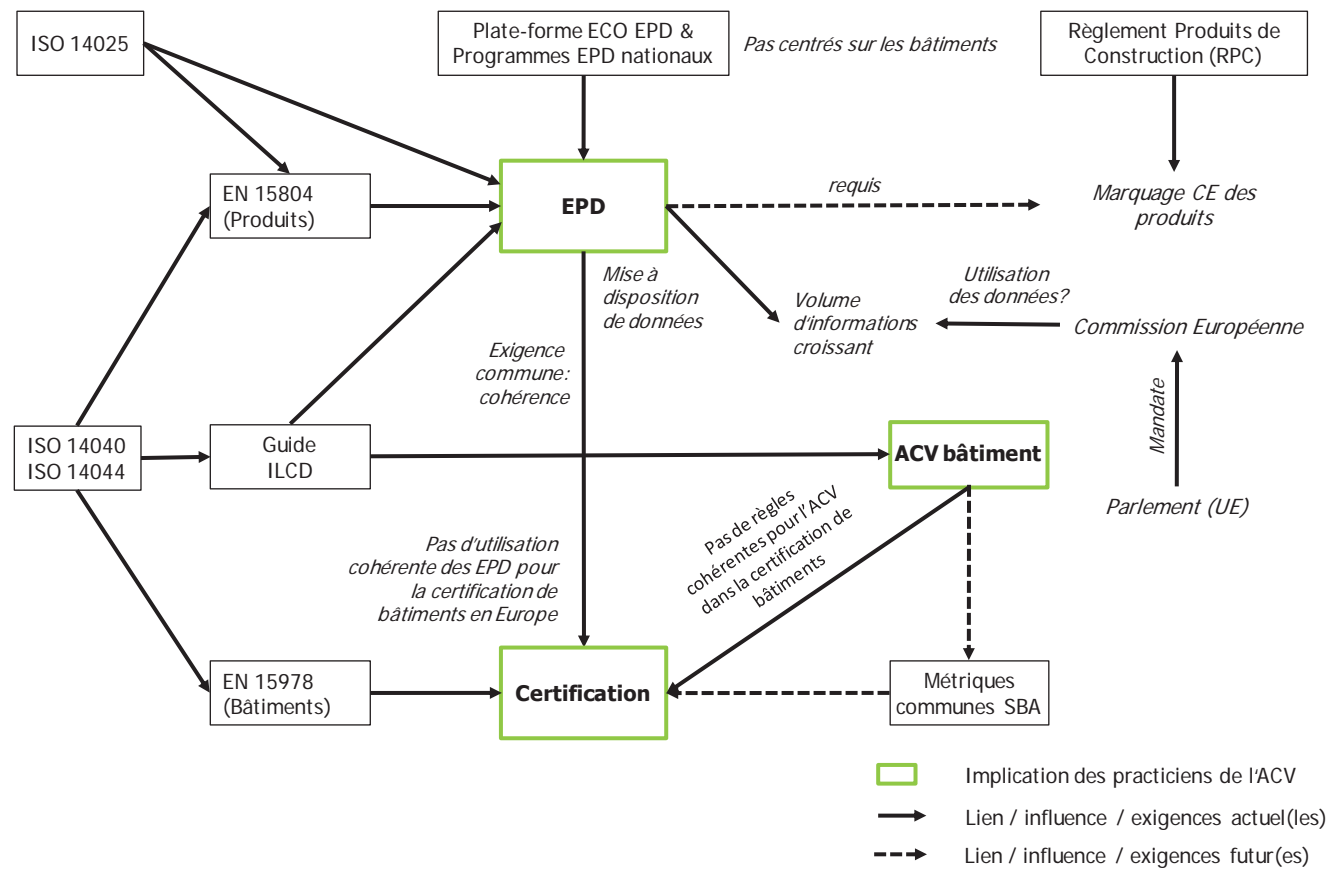
Afin de maximiser les potentiels d'amélioration environnementale, l'ACV devrait alimenter en retour le cycle de conception du nouveau produit / nouvelle technologie.

Contexte européen sur la construction durable (1/4)

- ❖ L'ACV est actuellement utilisée comme méthodologie pour évaluer l'impact environnemental des produits à travers notamment les déclarations environnementales (EPD, FDES) utilisées comme “briques” pour les référentiels d'évaluation et de certification de bâtiments.
- ❖ Le Règlement Produits de Construction (RPC) intègre désormais des exigences essentielles mentionnant que les EPD doivent être utilisées si elles sont disponibles pour l'évaluation de l'impact environnemental des ouvrages de construction.
- ❖ Il est attendu une forte croissance des déclarations environnementales de produits (EPD) réalisées par les fabricants ainsi qu'une utilisation à plus grande échelle de l'ACV pour évaluer les performance environnementales des bâtiments.
- ❖ Les référentiels de certification (p. ex. BREEAM, DGNB, HQE, VERDE) utilisent leurs propres règles de calcul pour évaluer la performance environnementale des bâtiments.

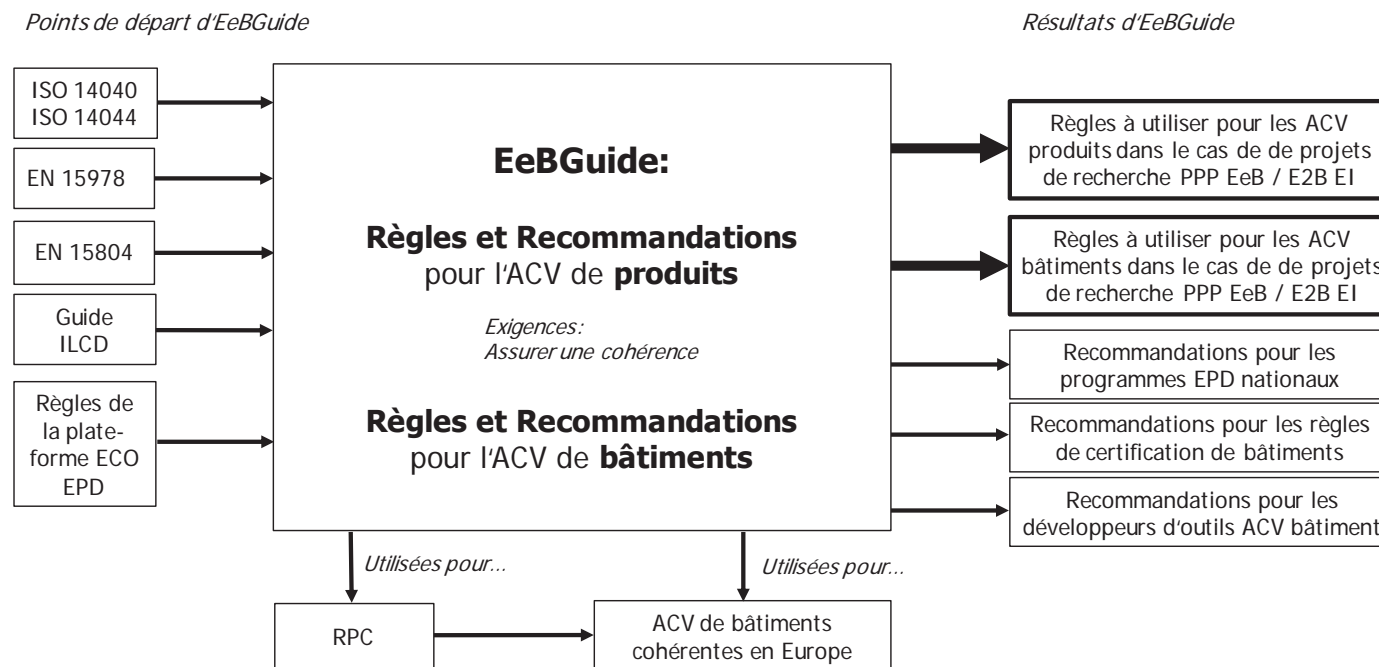
Une cohérence est donc nécessaire entre les fournisseurs de données (p. ex. EPD) et l'usage qui est fait de ces données (ACV bâtiment).

Contexte européen sur la construction durable (2/4)



Contexte européen sur la construction durable (3/4)

EeBGuide établit un lien entre les différentes normes, documents, référentiels et législations au niveau Européen:



Contexte européen sur la construction durable (4/4)

- ❖ **Impact sur les praticiens ACV et le développement de nouvelles technologies**, guider les praticiens pour qu'ils réalisent des études ACV claires, prédéfinies, bien structurées afin de produire des résultats robustes, harmonisés et de qualité.
- ❖ **Impact sur les référentiels de certification et les programmes EPD nationaux**, renforçant l'intégration de l'ACV dans les référentiels de certification et fournissant des recommandations à un nombre de plus en plus élevé d'experts ACV, et de responsables de programmes EPD développant des règles de catégories de produits sur de nouvelles solutions innovantes.
- ❖ **Impact sur la normalisation, la réglementation et le contexte politique**, en reliant ces trois domaines et en fournissant des règles pour la conduite d'études ACV.
- ❖ **Impact social**, renforçant la création de nouveaux emplois sur des technologies de pointe et l'intégration d'une approche participative.
- ❖ **Impact sur la compétitivité européenne**, en soutenant une croissance découplée de l'épuisement des ressources par la mise à disposition d'un cadre d'évaluation cohérent.

Public concerné par EeBGuide (1/2)

CIBLE PRINCIPALE:

Praticiens ACV:



- ❖ Avec un niveau de base et une expérience pratique (bien qu'aucune connaissance approfondie ne soit requise),
- ❖ Qui doivent conduire une étude ACV dans le cadre d'un projet de recherche européen, notamment ceux réalisés dans le cadre EeB-PPP.

- Les objectifs des projets EeB PPP sont:

“rendre compte, mettre en application et optimiser des concepts de bâtiments et quartiers qui ont le potentiel technique, économique et sociétal pour réduire drastiquement la consommation d'énergie et les émissions de CO2 à la fois dans les bâtiments neufs et existants au sein de l'Union Européenne.”

- Cibles visées pour ces projets: chercheurs, entreprises, concepteurs et consultants dans le domaine de la construction.

Public concerné par EeBGuide (2/2)

AUTRES CIBLES:

- ❖ Praticiens ACV qui cherchent des recommandations opérationnelles et scientifiquement valides pour réaliser une étude ACV qui soit dans la mesure du possible en cohérence avec les normes européennes EN 15804 et EN 15978 et le guide ILCD.
- ❖ Développeurs de logiciels d'ACV bâtiments qui peuvent utiliser EeBGuide pour choisir des données, méthodologies, valeurs de référence, valeurs par défaut en fonction des différents types d'études (p. ex. ACV simplifiée ou détaillée).
- ❖ Experts responsables de la définition des règles de calcul pour les référentiels de certification, ainsi que les programmes EPD. Pour ces deux dernières cibles, EeBGuide fournit en général des règles de calcul harmonisées.

Une connaissance de base sur l'ACV et une expérience pratique est supposée bien qu'aucune connaissance approfondie ne soit requise.

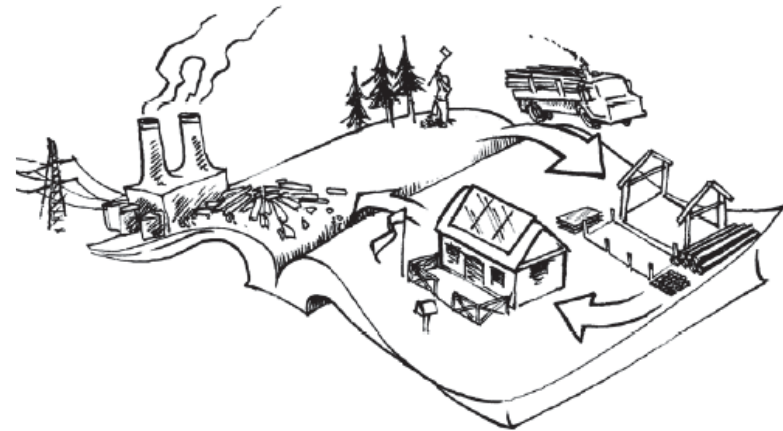
Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique**
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



II. Approche méthodologique

- ❖ **Identification des aspects importants**
- ❖ **Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations**
- ❖ **Règles EeBGuide: entre harmonisation et flexibilité**
- ❖ **Utilisation de trois types d'études**
- ❖ **Utilisation d'un scénario de base**



Identification des aspects importants

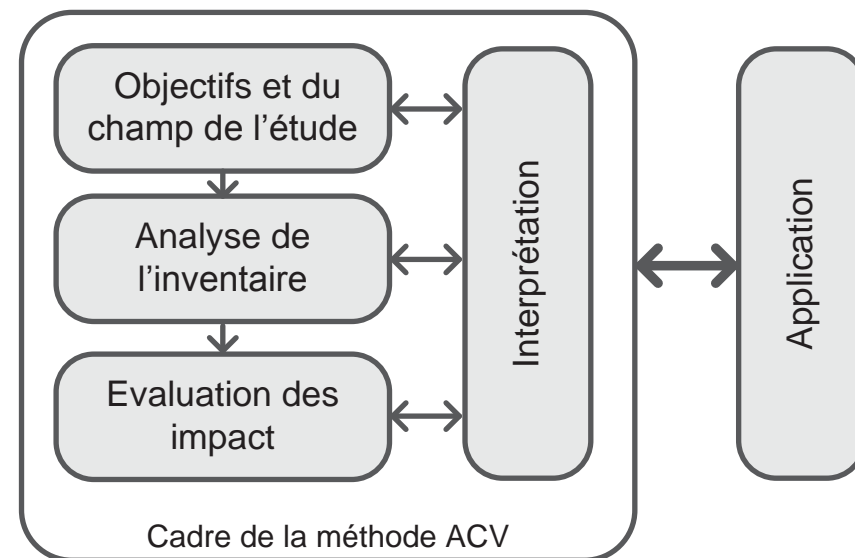
❖ Définition d'un „aspect“ dans EeBGuide

- Aspects: toutes sortes de points qui doivent être précisés lorsqu'on réalise une ACV de produits ou de bâtiments, par exemple:
 - Frontières du système,
 - Indicateurs à évaluer,
 - Données d'arrière-plan à utiliser („background data“),
 - Distances de transport à considérer,
 - Règles de calcul pour évaluer la consommation d'énergie,
 - Règles de calcul pour évaluer la consommation d'eau,
 - Règles de calcul pour allouer les impacts des co-produits, etc.
 - ...

Identification des aspects importants

❖ Utilisation des étapes de la méthodologie ACV (ISO 14040-44):

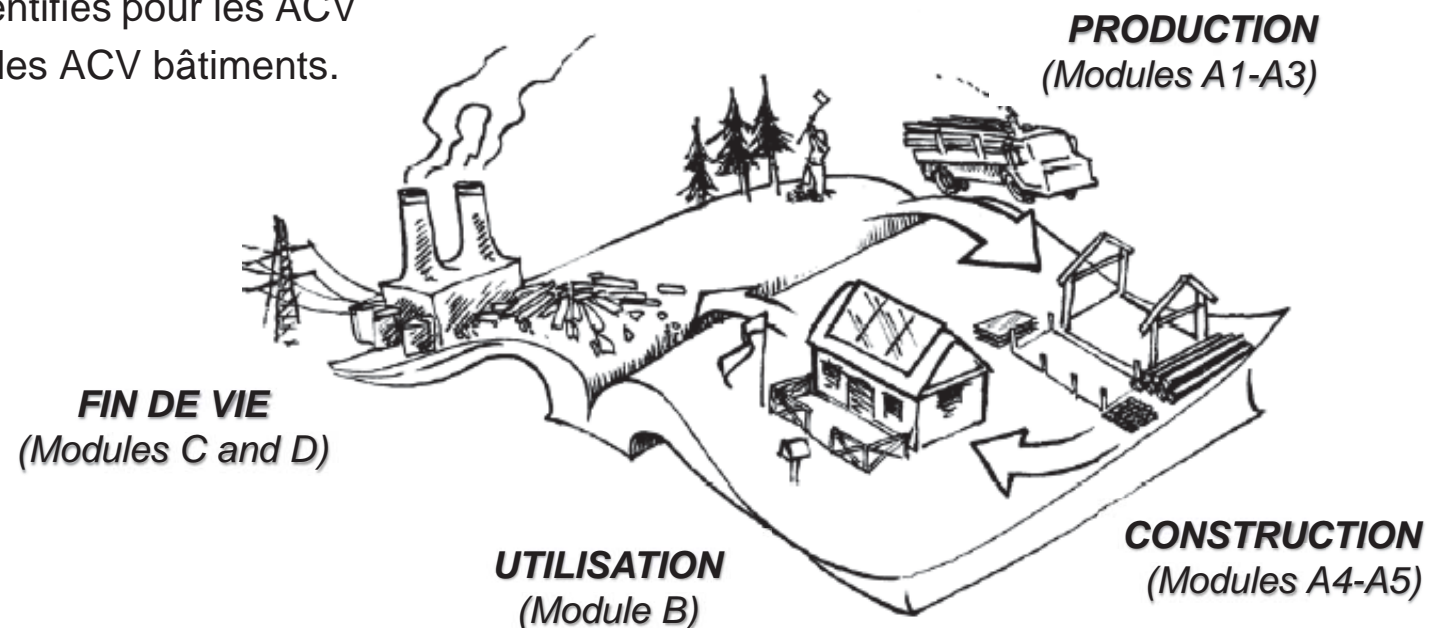
- Aspects identifiés pour les ACV produits et les ACV bâtiments.



Source: ISO 14040

Identification des aspects importants

- ❖ Utilisation des phases du cycle de vie d'un bâtiment définies conventionnellement dans les normes EN 15804 / EN 15978.
 - Aspects identifiés pour les ACV produits et les ACV bâtiments.



Identification des aspects importants

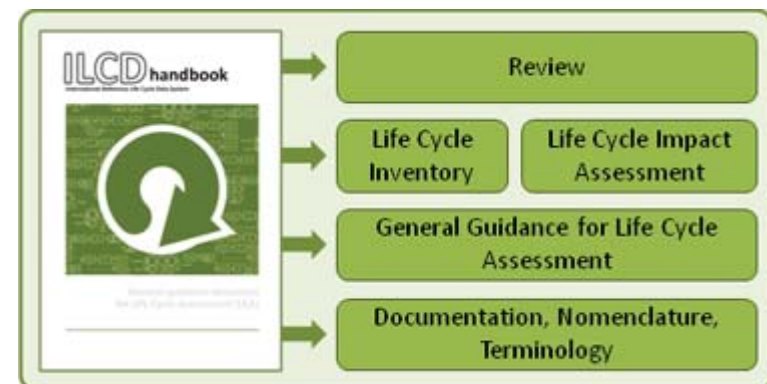
❖ Méthode pour sélectionner les aspects

- Analyse de la littérature, des documents de référence.
- Organisation d'ateliers de travail avec des experts ACV.
- Réunion "brainstorming" avec les partenaires du projet.



❖ Documents de référence pour EeBGuide:

- Normes ISO 14040 and ISO 14044
- Norme EN 15804
- Norme EN 15978
- Guide ILCD
- Autres rapports / articles scientifiques.
- Autres normes (p.ex. série ISO 15686).



Identification des aspects importants: une approche participative

Aspects importants

- Bases de travail: guide ILCD,
- EN 15804 & EN 15978, ISO 14040 & 14044
- L'analyse de ces documents a été discutée pendant le 1er workshop d'experts
- Structure et aspects qui nécessitent une précision supplémentaire ont été discutés

Solutions

- Membres du consortium (notamment CSTB, FhG, PE INT) ont défini des solutions sur l'ensemble des aspects
- Différentes approches ont été discutées et des solutions ont été mises en commun
- Soumis à discussion au cours du 2ème workshop d'experts

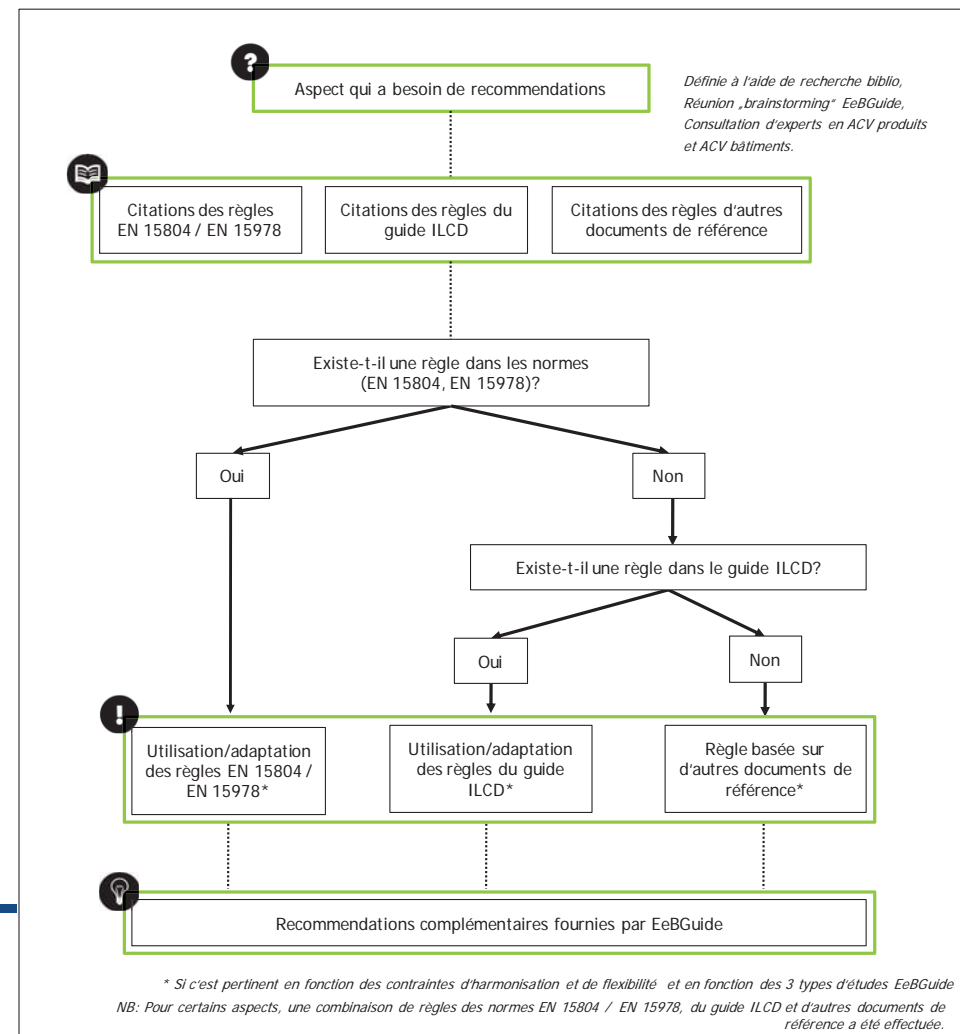
Recommandations

- Modèle de fiche pour décrire les aspects
- Document divisé en deux: produits et bâtiments (incl. distinction bâtiments neufs/existants)
- Ont été soumises à discussion au cours du 2nd workshop d'experts
- Ont été soumises à une consultation publique et à une revue détaillée

Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations

❖ Procédure pour choisir les règles et les recommandations:

- Report des règles des documents de référence
- Règles EeBGuide basées sur
 - Normes du CEN TC 350
 - Guide ILCD
 - Autres documents
- Recommandations EeBGuide



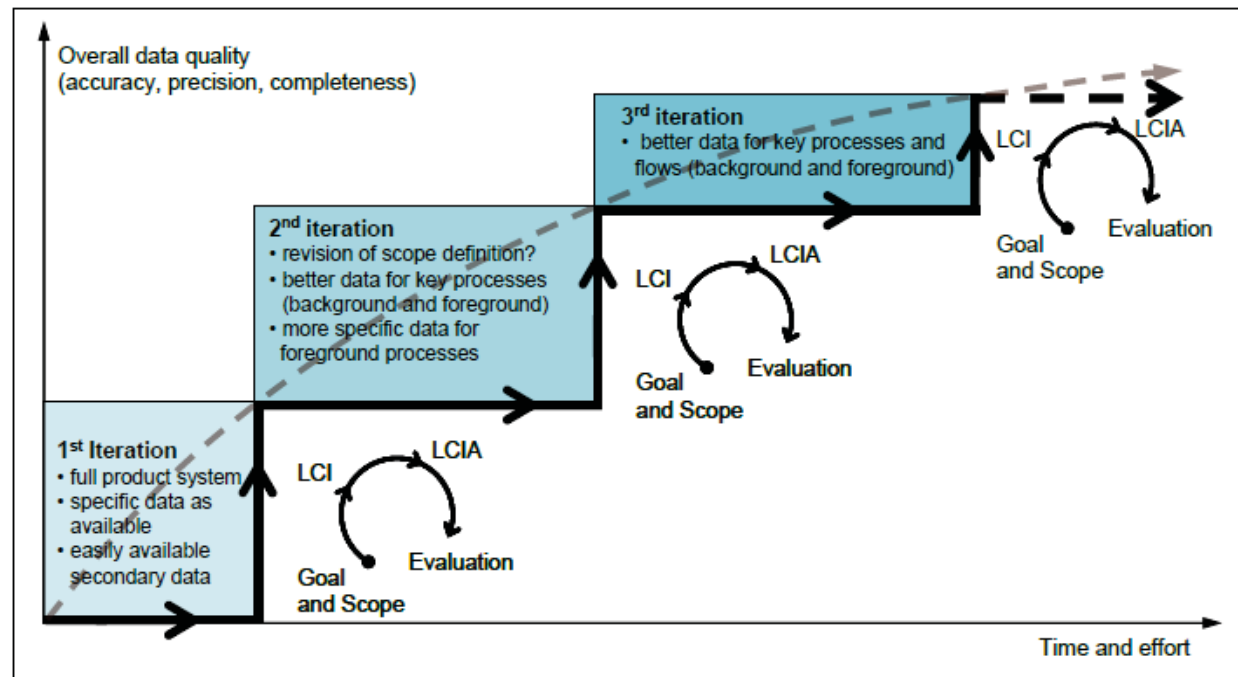
Règles EeBGuide: entre harmonisation et flexibilité

- ❖ **L'ACV a été originellement développée en tant que méthodologie flexible**
 - Elle peut être adaptée pour répondre à différentes problématiques [CALCAS 2009]. Le praticien doit être conscient que pour certains objectifs d'étude, les règles du guide ILCD peuvent entraîner l'adaptation des règles EN 15804 / EN 15978.
- ❖ **Perspective d'harmonisation dans les règles/recommandations EeBGuide**
 - EeBGuide fournit des règles cohérentes pour la mise en application des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978, en lien avec d'autres projets plus opérationnels comme les métriques communes SB Alliance. Une telle perspective vise notamment des cibles telles que les programmes EPD et les référentiels de certification (mais pas uniquement).
- ❖ **Perspective de flexibilité dans les règles/recommandations EeBGuide**
 - EeBGuide fournit également des règles pour adapter les données et les méthodes de calcul à différents objectifs d'études qui peuvent être rencontrés dans la pratique p. ex. l'évaluation de la conséquence de l'introduction d'une nouvelle technologie sur le marché par l'utilisation d'une démarche d'ACV conséquentielle. Une telle perspective vise notamment la cible principale d'EeBGuide à savoir les praticiens ACV des projets E2B EI (mais pas uniquement).

Utilisation de trois types d'études

❖ L'ACV, une démarche itérative:

- ACV esquisse* (1^{ère} itération)
- ACV simplifiée** (2^{ème} itération)
- ACV détaillée*** (3^{ème} itération)



* Traduit de l'anglais "screening LCA" ** Traduit de l'anglais "simplified LCA" *** Traduit de l'anglais "complete LCA"

Source: ILCD Handbook

Utilisation de trois types d'études

- ❖ EeBGuide fournit principalement des recommandations sur les types de données et règles de calcul pour les 2 types d'ACV simplifiées.
- ❖ Le choix de négliger une étape du cycle de vie ou un indicateur est au libre choix du praticien.

- Objectif de l'étude
- Expérience du praticien
- Disponibilité des données
- Avancée du projet (conception du produit / bâtiment)
- Etc.



Pour chaque type d'étude...

- Complétude de l'évaluation
- Représentativité des données
- Documentation des résultats ACV
- Communication du rapport ACV

Utilisation de trois types d'études et évaluation "ciblée"

- ❖ L'approche ACV a généralement deux connotations:
 - L'ACV couvre le cycle de vie complet d'un produit / service.
 - L'ACV couvre plus d'un domaine de protection / catégorie d'impact.
- ❖ Si un praticien réalise une étude qui ne couvre qu'une partie des phases du cycle de vie (en dehors du champ de l'étude des trois types d'études: ACV esquisse, simplifiée, détaillée) ou qui utilise un seul indicateur (p. ex. empreinte carbone), cela renvoie à une évaluation "ciblée" et pas à une ACV au sens strict.
- ❖ Exemples d'évaluations ciblées:
 - Etude ACV réalisée uniquement sur les consommations d'énergie de la phase d'utilisation d'un bâtiment (module B6).
 - Etude ACV pour un gestionnaire de bâtiment réalisée uniquement sur les phases de maintenance (B2), de réparation (B3) et de remplacement (B4).
 - Etude ACV utilisant un seul indicateur environnemental (approche monocritère).

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse (1/3)

❖ Objectifs:

- Evaluation rapide des impacts environnementaux d'un produit / bâtiment.
- Ce type d'étude ne permet pas d'obtenir des résultats précis ni de faire des affirmations comparatives diffusées au public ("*public comparative assertion*").
- Pertinent pour les phases amont des projets pour identifier les points clefs en terme d'impact environnemental qui nécessiteront une évaluation plus approfondie.

❖ Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts:

- Focus sur les principaux contributeurs composants, énergie, eau, etc. (en étant vigilant à ne pas négliger des aspects significatifs en terme d'impacts). Les potentiels de recyclage peuvent être inclus si l'objectif est d'évaluer des approches "design for recycling".
- Règles de calcul des contributeurs adaptées à l'ACV esquisse doivent être utilisées (p. ex. l'utilisation de données statistiques).
- Règles de coupure des normes EN 15978, EN 15804 et du guide ILCD peuvent ne pas être satisfaites en totalité, en raison de la non-prise en compte de certains éléments du fait de l'absence de données ACV.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse (2/3)

- ❖ **Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts (suite):**
 - Cependant, en présence de données ACV par défaut ou génériques, il est vivement recommandé de les prendre en compte même en ACV esquisse.
 - Au moins 2 indicateurs d'impact pris à partir de ceux disponibles dans la norme EN 15804 ou dans le guide ILCD.

- ❖ **Représentativité des données:** hypothèses génériques en fonction de l'objectif et du champ de l'étude.
 - Géographie: autant que possible, l'étude doit être représentative du pays dans lequel le bâtiment est construit ou dans lequel le produit est fabriqué ou vendu. Si ce n'est pas possible, les données d'un pays au contexte similaire ou les données moyennes européennes peuvent être utilisées.
 - Technologie: aussi représentative du produit que possible.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV esquisse (3/3)

- ❖ **Représentativité des données (suite):**
 - Précision: données ACV moyennes/génériques, valeurs par défaut sur les composants principaux doivent être utilisées.
 - Cohérence: évaluation qualitative.
- ❖ **Documentation:** utilisation du modèle de rapport méthodologique ACV.
- ❖ **Communication:** usage interne seulement (incluant les concours d'architecture), en ajoutant une déclaration sur l'incertitude des résultats.
- ❖ **Exemples:**
 - Etude ACV bâtiment pour identifier les gains environnementaux entre plusieurs variantes.
 - Support d'information pour des concours d'architecture.
 - Comparaison entre un nouveau produit et un produit classique (par exemple en usage interne, à l'intérieur de la cellule R&D d'une entreprise).

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV simplifiée (1/3)

❖ **Objectifs:**

- Evaluation rapide d'un produit ou d'un bâtiment.
- Approche pragmatique.
- Niveau d'exigences et de détails entre une ACV esquisse et une ACV détaillée.

❖ **Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts:**

- ACV ciblée sur les principaux composants, consommation d'eau et d'énergie.
- Des règles de calcul adaptées pour chaque contributeur doivent être utilisées.
- Les règles de coupures selon les normes EN 15978 and EN 15804 et du guide ILCD peuvent ne pas être toujours suivies, des composants pouvant être négligés si leurs poids environnemental est non significatif. Dans le cas contraire, des valeurs par défaut peuvent être utilisées pour approcher les impacts de certains composants ou postes (p. ex. usages non réglementaires pour la consommation d'énergie).
- Système d'indicateurs plus exhaustifs que pour l'ACV esquisse (p. ex. choisis à partir des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978 et du guide ILCD).

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV simplifiée (2/3)

- ❖ **Représentativité des données:** les données doivent être plus représentative du produit ou du bâtiment à l'étude.
 - Géographie: données à jour, l'étude doit utiliser des données représentatives du contexte/pays dans lequel le produit est vendu / bâtiment est construit. Si ce n'est pas possible (p. ex. pour les données sur les composants), des hypothèses d'un pays voisin ou une moyenne européenne peuvent être utilisées. Les données globales (mondiale) sont à éviter autant que possible.
 - Technologie: aussi proche que possible, sélection de données spécifiques (si possible).
 - Précision: Information spécifique doivent être utilisées. Des données EPD sur des produits types ou des données ACV génériques peuvent être utilisées.
 - Cohérence: évaluation qualitative.
- ❖ **Documentation:** utiliser le modèle de rapport méthodologique EeBGuide.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV simplifiée (3/3)

- ❖ **Communication:** usages interne ou externe;
 - Pour une communication en externe, une revue indépendante est nécessaire avant la publication. Des précautions sont à prendre pour des affirmations/ACV comparatives.
- ❖ **Exemples:**
 - Etude d'ACV de bâtiment en vue d'une certification (p.ex. DGNB).
 - ACV d'un bâtiment réalisée par un praticien intéressé pour obtenir une estimation de l'ensemble du cycle de vie avec, si nécessaire, une évaluation précise pour une étape du cycle vie en fonction de l'acteur concerné.
 - ACV pour développer une fiche de synthèse environnementale pour un produit.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV détaillée (1/3)

❖ Objectifs:

- Approche aboutie de l'ACV se référant aux normes ISO 14040/14044.
- Prend en compte l'ensemble du cycle de vie du bâtiment ou produit étudié
- Permet d'identifier les point clef d'un point de vue environnemental et de cerner les contributions par phase du cycle de vie ou par composant du système de manière précise.

❖ Champ de l'étude / Inventaire / Evaluation des impacts:

- L'évaluation doit idéalement s'appliquer à l'ensemble du cycle de vie (du berceau à la tombe). Le module D peut également être pris en compte.
- Les règles de calcul des contributeurs doivent s'appuyer sur des méthodes détaillées.
- Les règles de coupure recommandées par le guide ILCD doivent être appliquées (elles sont plus strictes que celle proposées par les normes EN 15804 et 15978).
- Un ensemble exhaustif et cohérent d'indicateurs est à prendre en compte à partir des catégories d'impact définis dans l'EN 15978 et dans le guide ILCD.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV détaillée (2/3)

- ❖ **Représentativité des données:** un niveau minimal de représentativité doit être atteint :
 - Géographie: Les données d'ICV doivent être représentatives du pays dans lequel le produit est vendu (ou représentatives du pays où le processus a lieu).
 - Technologies : Les données d'ICV doivent être représentatives des technologies employées
 - Précision : Des descriptions spécifiques des produits doivent être utilisées
 - Cohérence : une évaluation de la qualité doit être réalisée.
- ❖ **Documentation:** Utiliser le format de rapport fourni.
- ❖ **Communication:** Pour communication interne ou externe. Pour des communications externes, une revue critique/vérification par tierce partie indépendante est requise avant publication. Dans le cas où une étude **comparative** est destinée à être communiquée au public, une revue critique doit être effectuée par un panel de parties prenantes.

Utilisation de trois types d'études: ACV détaillée (3/3)

❖ Exemples:

- ACV comparative de différents bâtiments ou types de bâtiments
- Choix de la stratégie la mieux adaptée pour la rénovation de l'enveloppe d'un bâtiment
- Identification détaillée des points clefs d'un produit ou bâtiment d'un point de vue environnemental.

Utilisation d'un scénario de base

- ❖ Un scénario de base est fourni pour faciliter la comparaison des études ACV dans le cadre de projets européens, dans la mesure où les résultats ACV peuvent être différents en raison de choix des valeurs de paramètres.
 - Son utilisation est conseillée mais pas obligatoire pour toutes les études réalisées dans le cadre des projets E2B EI / EeB PPP.
 - L'application de ce scénario n'implique pas à l'heure actuelle une totale comparabilité des études ACV des projets E2B EI / EeB PPP, un travail complémentaire reste utile pour d'autres paramètres.
 - D'autres scénarios de base peuvent être définis en fonction des objectifs/champs d'études.

Paramètre	Valeur pour le scénario de base
Période d'étude de référence	50 ans
Données ACV pour la consommation électrique	Données moyennes européennes (annuelles) ou par pays si c'est plus pertinent pour l'étude
Développements technologiques futurs (modules B, C & D)	Aucun développement technologique futur évalué, seule la technologie moyenne d'aujourd'hui est utilisée dans l'évaluation
Distance de transport moyenne en Europe pour le module A4	300 km
Stockage du carbone	La séquestration du carbone n'est pas considérée explicitement
Scénarios de fin de vie (modules C & D)	Utilisation de pourcentage contemporain pour chaque matériaux de construction (pas d'utilisation de scénario probabiliste)

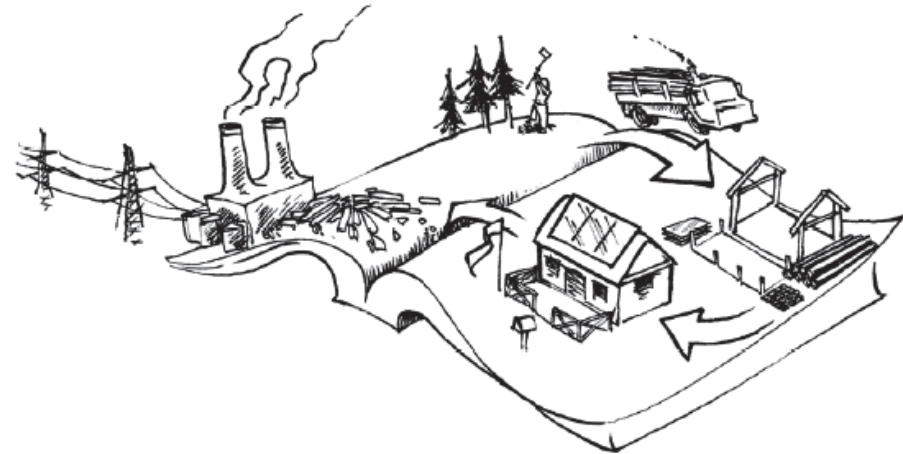
Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide**
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives

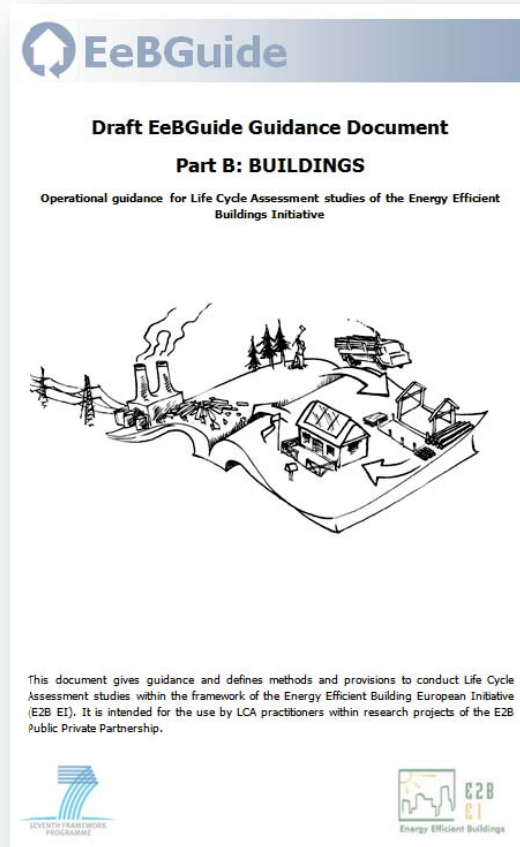
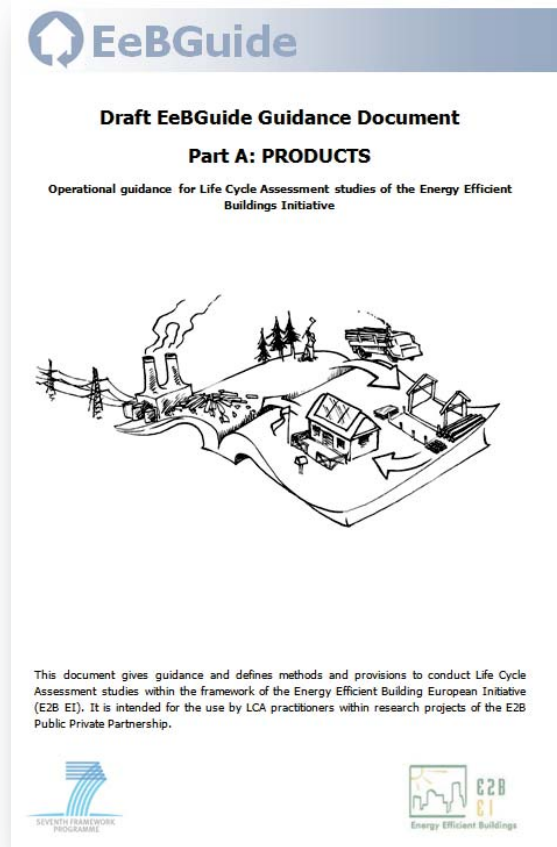


III. Comment utiliser le guide

- ❖ **Structure du document**
- ❖ **Mise en application des trois types d'études**
- ❖ **Modèle de rapport méthodologique**
- ❖ **Conformité avec EeBGuide**
- ❖ **Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits**



Structure du document



- ❖ Deux documents:
- ❖ Partie A (produits*)
- ❖ Partie B (bâtiments)

- ❖ Chaque document est structuré selon les étapes de l'ACV et selon les phases du cycle de vie d'un bâtiment.

* Couvre tous les produits de construction, matériaux, composants, équipements techniques et services.

Structure du document

Information pour l'évaluation du bâtiment		
Etapas du cycle de vie / module		Nom du sous-module
Information sur le cycle de vie du bâtiment	Phase de PRODUCTION	A1 Acquisition des matières premières
		A2 Transport
		A3 Fabrication
	Phase de CONSTRUCTION	A4 Transport
		A5 Processus de construction, installation
	Phase d'UTILISATION	B1 Utilisation
		B2 Maintenance
		B3 Réparation
		B4 Remplacement
		B5 Réhabilitation
		B6 Besoin en énergie en phase d'exploitation
		B7 Besoin en eau en phase d'exploitation
	Phase de FIN DE VIE	C1 Déconstruction
		C2 Transport
C3 Traitement des déchets		
C4 Elimination/mise en décharge		
Information supplémentaire	Bénéfices et charges au delà des frontières du système	D Potentiel de réutilisation, récupération, recyclage

Structure du document

Chapitres du guide

1. Introduction	}	Contenu commun pour la partie A & la partie B
2. Approche méthodologique		
3. Comment utiliser ce guide		
3. Aspects généraux	}	Contenu différent et spécifique pour l'ACV produit (Partie A) et l'ACV bâtiment (Partie B)
4. Aspects concernant le Module A		
5. Aspects concernant le Module B		
6. Aspects concernant le Module C		
7. Aspects concernant le Module D		
Informations complémentaires / Liens internet		
Glossaire		
Références bibliographiques		

Structure du document


Vue d'ensemble du modèle pour reporter chaque aspect important	
Nom de l'aspect	
Description de l'aspect	
Objectif de l'étude*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACV non comparative - affirmation comparative
Etape de la méthodologie ACV concernée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - définition des objectifs et du champ de l'étude - analyse de l'inventaire de cycle de vie - évaluation des impacts - interprétation - reporting
Type d'étude concernée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - screening LCA - simplified LCA - complete LCA
Echelle d'étude concernée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bâtiments neufs - bâtiments existants - produits
Règle EeBGuide	
Règles (citations à partir de...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norme EN 15978 - Norme EN 15804 - Guide ILCD - Norme ISO 14044
Recommandations	

Structure du document

❖ Modèle pour renseigner un aspect important







- **Description:** l'aspect est brièvement décrit et le problème principal est identifié .
- **Règles EeBGuide*:** Si possible, des règles sont formulées, en utilisant / adaptant notamment les normes européennes (EN 15978 and EN 15804) ou sur le guide ILCD.
- **Règles (citation à partir de...):** Les règles EN 15804 / EN 15978 / ILCD sont mentionnées.
- **Recommandations:** dans la mesure du possible des recommandations opérationnelles sont données.

* Les règles sont en général obligatoires pour les projets de recherche Européens. Si la règle EeBGuide est utilisé dans un autre contexte, elle peut servir de recommandations et de sources d'informations.



Aspect B- 01 "Building services"

Description ? How and if to consider building services (e.g. ESCOs, Landlord, etc.), energy performance contracting?

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	 new buildings	 existing buildings	 construction products	 screening LCA	 simplified LCA	 complete LCA

Provisions ! Relevant for LCA studies are the upstream energy supply mechanisms that need to be reflected adequately and the energy demand of a building. Any business models of how the energy is provided are only of relevance, if the technical energy supply is affected.

Rules from:

EN 15978: 7.4.4 Boundaries of the use stage (Modules B1 - B7)
7.4.4.1 General





EN 15804: 6.2.4 B1-B5, Use stage, information modules related to the building fabric
6.2.5 B6-B7, use stage, information modules related to the operation of the building

ILCD: not mentioned

Guidance 💡 Different economic models, e.g. of energy supply and their technical consequences could be assessed by means of scenario analysis. It should be noted that for an LCA study, the economic model behind an operation is not the decisive point, but technical consequences out of different economic models.






Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (1/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Description de l'aspect: L'aspect est décrit et les principaux problèmes sont décrits, une question peut également être formulée.</p>
	<p>Règle EeBGuide: Une règle pour traiter l'aspect est fournie.</p>
	<p>Références aux normes et guides de référence: Des références aux normes telles que ISO 14040, ISO 14044, EN 15978 ou EN 15804 sont fournies.</p>
	<p>Recommandation: Des recommandations sont fournies pour guider le praticien et faciliter l'opérationnalité du guide.</p>




Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (2/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Chapitre “Général”: Aspects qui ne sont pas liés à des phases du cycle de vie d'un bâtiment. Ils correspondent aux étapes de la méthodologie ACV (définition des objectifs et du champ de l'étude, inventaire de cycle de vie, évaluation de l'impact, interprétation, communication des résultats).</p>
	<p>Module “A” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Production et Construction”.</p>
	<p>Module “B” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Utilisation”.</p>
	<p>Module “C” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Fin de vie”.</p>
	<p>Module “D” selon le CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 et EN 15978): Aspects qui correspondent à la phase “Charges et avantages potentiels au delà des frontières du système”.</p>




Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (3/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Aspect correspondant aux “bâtiments neufs”: Les aspects qui correspondent aux bâtiments neufs sont mentionnés ici.</p>
	<p>Aspect correspondant aux “bâtiments existants”: Les aspects qui correspondent aux bâtiments existants sont mentionnés ici.</p>
	<p>Aspect refers to “products”: Les aspects qui correspondent aux produits, matériaux, composants, équipements techniques et services sont mentionnés ici.</p>




Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (4/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Esquisse: Aspects pertinents pour ce type d'étude. Cet icône symbolise si un aspect est important pour du "screening" LCA.</p>
	<p>Simplifiée: Aspects pertinents pour ce type d'étude. Cet icône symbolise si un aspect est important pour du "screening" LCA.</p>
	<p>Détaillée: Aspects pertinents pour ce type d'étude. Cet icône symbolise si un aspect est important pour du "screening" LCA.</p>

Structure du document

Description des icônes d'aide à la navigation (5/5)

Icône	Signification
	<p>Applicable: Si l'icône a un fond noir, l'aspect est pertinent pour l'étude (p. ex. aspect pertinent pour les "bâtiments neufs").</p>
	<p>Peut être applicable: Si l'icône a un fond gris, l'aspect peut être pertinent pour l'étude (p. ex. aspect applicable pour les "bâtiments existants", mais peut aussi être appliqué si c'est pertinent aux "bâtiments neufs").</p>
	<p>Non applicable: Si l'icône a un fond gris et une croix rouge, l'aspect n'est pas pertinent pour l'étude (p. ex. aspect qui ne concerne pas les "bâtiments neufs").</p>

Structure du document

❖ InfoHub en ligne

- Le Info Hub simplifie la lecture du guide en orientant les utilisateurs vers les aspects correspondant à leurs exigences/attentes sur le type d'étude ou l'échelle d'étude (produit, bâtiment neuf ou existant).

❖ Forum des utilisateurs

- L'objectif du forum des utilisateurs est d'informer les praticiens ACV du secteur de la construction sur le projet mais également de les mettre en relation pour qu'ils échangent sur des problématiques de choix de données, méthodes de calcul, logiciels d'ACV bâtiment, ou d'interprétation des résultats.



www.eebguide.eu

EeBGuide Project
Operational Guidance for Life Cycle Assessment Studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Home Project Overview Management Structure Work Packages Events Media Centre Consultation **InfoHub**

InfoHub

The purpose of the Info Hub is to disseminate the guidance and supporting materials developed to support the guide.

It will serve as a central information hub to guide those undertaking LCA studies related to the 'Energy efficient Buildings Public Private Partnership (EeB Initiative)'. The website will provide a dedicated access point for the corresponding handbook sections and exemplary LCA study reporting templates and will provide access to the background data required. The website will provide an easy to use interface to search for and download data sets and to access the handbook pages and relevant templates.

The Info Hub will simplify the guidance document by directing users through the guidance materials, highlighting specific sections according to their purpose and requirements.

The EeBGuide Project is funded by



European Commission
Research & Innovation
Environment



SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME
Seventh Framework
Programme for Research
(FP7)

Construction21.eu
EUROPE
The European platform for green building practitioners

HOME NEWS CASE STUDIES PRODUCTS MEMBERS **COMMUNITIES** WHO WE ARE

EeBGuide Group

Community details

- Created: 11/05/2012
- Community manager: Johannes Garthner
- Members: 14
- Local communities: 1
- Open community

Themes:

Building energy efficiency technologies and materials

Website: <http://www.eebguide.eu> | Interest: Building and product LCA guidelines development

www.construction21.eu

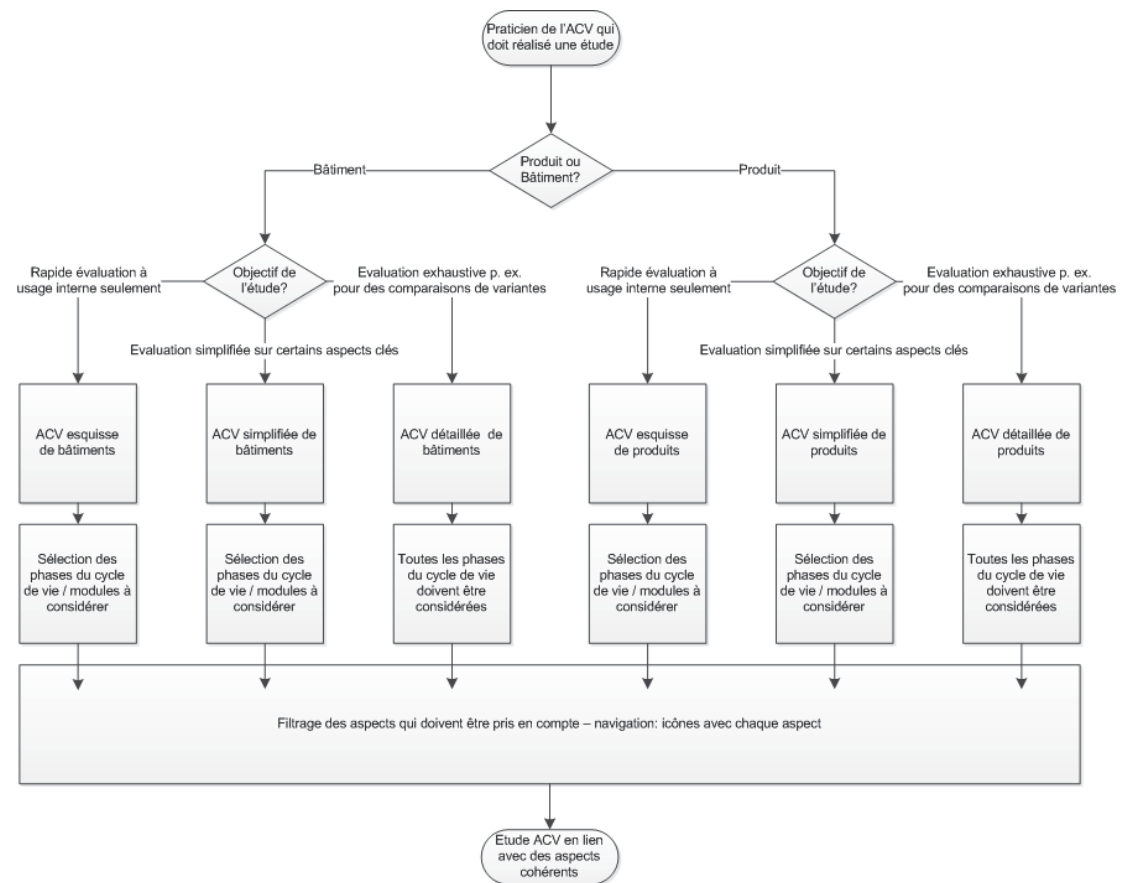
Structure du document

Navigation dans le document (version imprimée ou en ligne)

→ Sélection de l'échelle d'étude (produit, bâtiment)

→ Sélection du type d'étude (ACV esquisse, simplifiée, détaillée)

→ Sélection de la phase du cycle de vie à considérer



Modèle de rapport pour les études de cas

Modèle de rapport EeBGuide

- Fichier Excel pour reporter les résultats ACV
- Fichier Word pour le modèle de rapport méthodologique
- Contenu adapté pour les différents types d'études.

LCA of the products

General Information	Name of the product: Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)
Date of the assessment: 28.06.2012	name and qualification of the assessor: Kazuo Iino (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. G&E, IPR)
name and qualification of the reviewer: CSTB	Review type: project internal review
Date of the verification: to be specified after review	Client of the study: European Commission, European research project "MIGRATOR" and "Cool-Offices"
Author of the study: University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (IBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (LCE)	

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Functional unit

Reference unit: [to be defined]
product usage: [to be defined]
Function in the building: [to be defined]
representative life: [to be defined]
Other circumstances (e.g. within the building (heav...): [to be defined]

Conformité avec EeBGuide

❖ L'étude ACV est conforme à EeBGuide si:

- les règles individuelles pour les aspects sont suivies;
- les modèles de rapport méthodologique et de présentation des résultats ont été utilisés;
- les exigences de revue critique sont satisfaites.
 - Revue critique indépendante réalisée par un expert n'ayant pas pris part à l'étude.
 - Utilisation de la checklist EeBGuide de revue critique/vérification correspondant au type d'échelle (produits ou bâtiments).

❖ 2 types de checklists EeBGuide

- Une pour l'ACV produit
- Une pour l'ACV bâtiment

EeBGuide Reviewer statement (BUILDINGS)

Date: _____

Assessor: _____

Case Study: _____

Type of the study: _____

Statement of the assessor: "I hereby certify that I am not part of the LCA study"

Reviewer results

The LCA study meets EeBGuide provisions [Green box]

The LCA study requires minor amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions [Yellow box]

The LCA study requires major amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions [Red box]

Short Review

Identify if the study is compliant with the indicated provisions given the relevant aspects

Goal and Scope definition	
Does the LCA study properly fit in any of the three study types defined in the EeBGuide? (if not, are there any additional measures?)	
Occupation of the product	
Description of main parts, including processes	
Included life cycle stages	
Goals of the study	
Assessment data	
Life Cycle Inventory Analysis	
In the LCA study inventory analysis done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Life Cycle Impact Assessment	
In the LCA study impact assessment done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Interpretation	
In the interpretation of the results done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Reporting	
In the documentation of the LCA report compliant with the EeBGuide reporting template?	

Detailed Review

Mark the checkboxes. Please use only one "X" mark column according to the table below

	X	
	X	

Page 1: Assessor certifies compliance with EeBGuide provisions

Page 2: Assessor certifies compliance with EeBGuide provisions, but of some additional provisions: see comments

Page 3: Assessor certifies non-compliance with EeBGuide provisions: see comments

Provision	Compliance	Comments
Goal definition		
Is the goal of the study compliant with EeBGuide provisions?		
Is the type of study described?		
Is the scope of the study described?		
Are the limits of the assessment defined?		
Is the location or the context of the study described?		
Is the LCA study compliant with ISO, CEI standards (e.g. ISO 24040-41, EN 15804 / EN 15975)?		
Is the LCA study compliant with EeBGuide study type? If not, is there a reason for the deviation?		
Is the decision context (Situation A, B, C according to the LCC handbook) justified? If not, are the choices made relevant?		
Scope definition		
Goal and scope		
Is the scope definition compliant with EeBGuide provisions?		
(If applicable) Is the product unit equipment?		
(If applicable) Is the functional unit equipment?		
(If applicable) Is the behaviour for the use of the product clearly explained?		
Is the treatment of infrastructure for background and foreground data consistent according to EeBGuide rules?		

EeBGuide Reviewer statement (PRODUCTS)

Date: _____

Assessor: _____

Case Study: _____

Type of the study: _____

Statement of the assessor: "I hereby certify that I am not part of the LCA study"

Reviewer results

The LCA study meets EeBGuide provisions [Green box]

The LCA study requires minor amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions [Yellow box]

The LCA study requires major amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions [Red box]

Short Review

Identify if the study is compliant with the indicated provisions given the relevant aspects

Goal and Scope definition	
Does the LCA study properly fit in any of the three study types defined in the EeBGuide? (if not, are there any additional measures?)	
Occupation of the product	
Description of main parts, including processes	
Included life cycle stages	
Goals of the study	
Assessment data	
Life Cycle Inventory Analysis	
In the LCA study inventory analysis done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Life Cycle Impact Assessment	
In the LCA study impact assessment done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Interpretation	
In the interpretation of the results done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Reporting	
In the documentation of the LCA report compliant with the EeBGuide reporting template?	

Detailed Review

Mark the checkboxes. Please use only one "X" mark column according to the table below

	X	
	X	

Page 1: Assessor certifies compliance with EeBGuide provisions

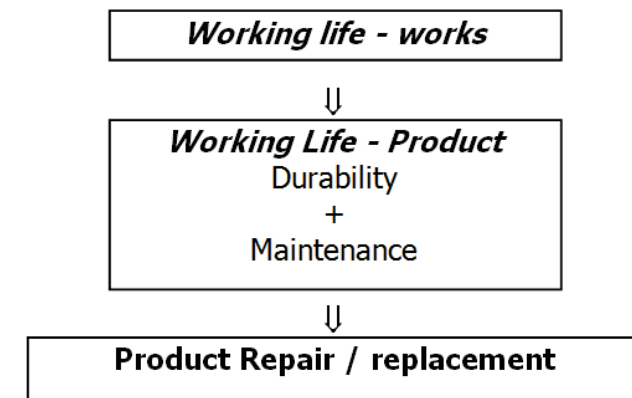
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Provision	Compliance	Comments
Goal definition		
Is the goal of the study compliant with EeBGuide provisions?		
Is the type of study described?		
Is the scope of the study described?		
Are the limits of the assessment defined?		
Is the location or the context of the study described?		
Is the LCA study compliant with ISO, CEI standards (e.g. ISO 24040-41, EN 15804 / EN 15975)?		
Is the LCA study compliant with EeBGuide study type? If not, is there a reason for the deviation?		
Is the decision context (Situation A, B, C according to the LCC handbook) justified? If not, are the choices made relevant?		
Scope definition		
Goal and scope		
Is the scope definition compliant with EeBGuide provisions?		
(If applicable) Is the product unit equipment?		
(If applicable) Is the functional unit equipment?		
(If applicable) Is the behaviour for the use of the product clearly explained?		
Is the treatment of infrastructure for background and foreground data consistent according to EeBGuide rules?		

Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits (1/2)

- ❖ Les études ACV appliquées au secteur de la construction impliquent souvent l'évaluation de systèmes techniques à très longues durées de vie.
- ❖ La durée de vie a une influence significative sur les résultats de l'ACV.
- ❖ Les parties d'ouvrages non accessible d'un point de vue technique et économique doivent être conçues avec la même durée de vie que le bâtiment.
- ❖ D'autres parties d'ouvrages peuvent avoir une durée de vie plus courte.



Evaluation de la durée de vie des produits (2/2)

- ❖ La norme ISO 15686 (Part 8) décrit les exigences sur la durée de vie de référence (DVR) des produits et composants.
- ❖ La DVR doit être adaptée au cours du processus de conception pour établir une durée de vie d'un produit/composant avec un usage/scénario d'utilisation spécifique.
- ❖ La responsabilité des données de durées de vie doivent principalement être définies en accord avec le fabricant du produit en question.

Planned Service Life

(a X =Y years)

Building Design Life: Y years

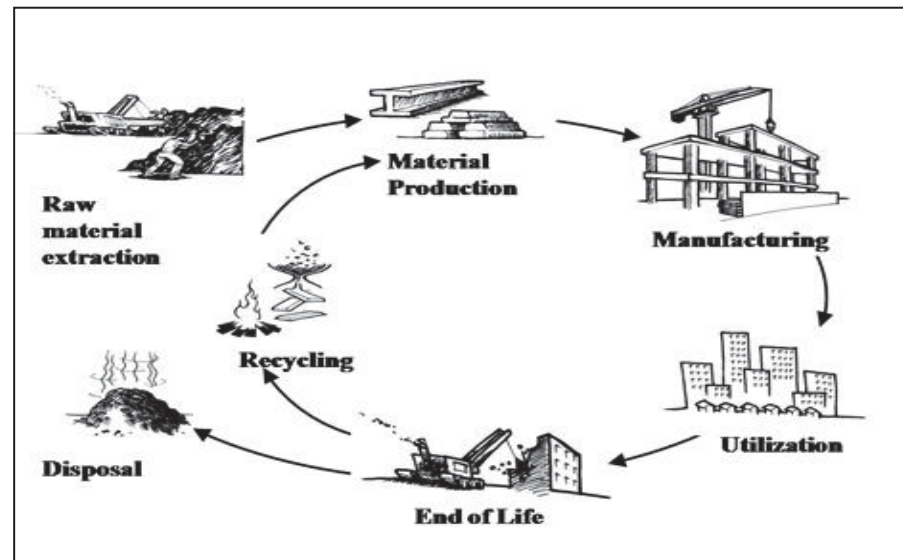
Building Parts, not repairable: Y years

Building parts, repairable: X years

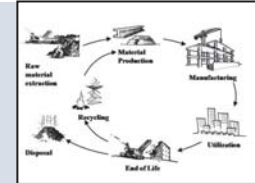
EeBGuide

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique

Partie: ACV générale



Description de la partie: ACV générale



- ❖ **Contexte**
 - Etudes ACV à l'échelle produits et bâtiments
- ❖ **But**
 - Aider les praticiens à conduire des ACV produits et bâtiments selon des règles communes et harmonisées
 - De leur fournir les dernières avancées de la communauté ACV (guide ILCD) afin d'améliorer leur pratique et la qualité de leurs études
- ❖ **Public**
 - Praticiens ACV produits et bâtiments...
 - ...impliqués dans des projets de recherche Européens
- ❖ **Méthode**
 - Sélection d'aspects généraux clés avec règles et recommandations
 - Diapos claires et compréhensibles

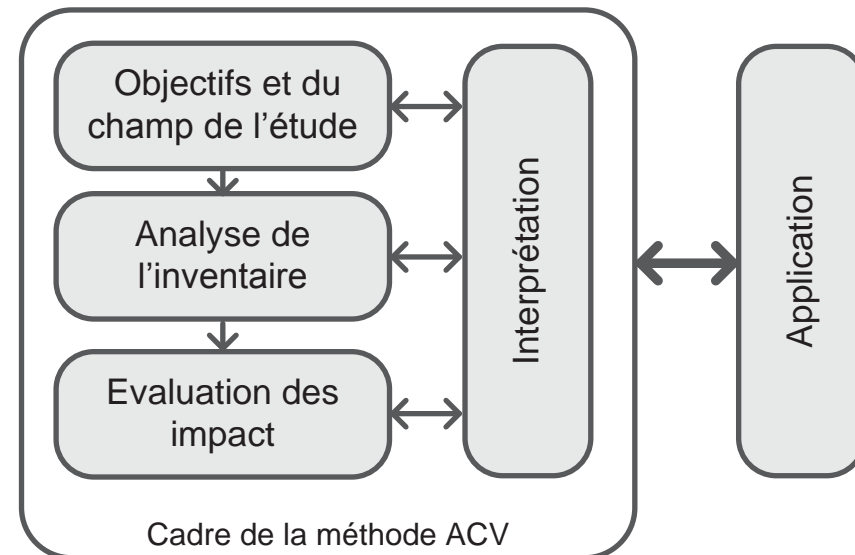
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- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



IV – Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV

- ❖ Définition des objectifs
- ❖ Définition du champ de l'étude
- ❖ Analyse de l'inventaire de cycle de vie
- ❖ Evaluation des impacts du cycle de vie
- ❖ Interprétation
- ❖ Communication



Source: ISO 14040

Aspects généraux: définition des objectifs

- Définition des objectifs
- Définition du champ d'étude
- Inventaire de cycle de vie
- Evaluation des impacts
- Interprétation
- Communication

- ❖ **G-01 Définition des objectifs pour les ACV produits et bâtiments** ← *focus*
- ❖ **G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments** ← *focus*
- ❖ G-03 Innovation et développement technologiques futurs
- ❖ **G-04 Affirmation comparative pour les ACV de produits et bâtiments** ← *focus*

G-01 Définition des objectifs pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La définition des objectifs est un aspect clef puisqu'elle détermine l'ensemble du champ de l'étude qui lui-même détermine les règles sur l'inventaire de cycle de vie et le calcul des impacts. Les choix faits au cours de cette étape influenceront les résultats de l'étude et leurs portées. L'objectif doit être documenté en détails.

? Comment le praticien doit définir les objectifs de son étude?



Guide ILCD: *the context and the intended use of the assessment should be defined. Aspects to define: intended applications, limitations, reasons, target audience, comparisons involved (if any), and commissioner.*

❖ La définition des objectifs est cruciale et a des implications sur:

- Champ de l'étude
- Inventaire de cycle de vie
- Evaluation des impacts
- Interprétation
- Communication / Revue critique
- L'ensemble des aspects pour chaque phase du cycle de vie.



Par conséquent, la définition des objectifs est sous-jacente de l'ensemble des règles et recommandations de ce guide

G-01 Définition des objectifs pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

 Pour les ACV bâtiment, les recommandations EN 15978 doivent être suivis par les praticiens pour définir les objectifs de l'étude.

 Les modèles EeBGuide de rapport méthodologique / report des résultats peuvent être utilisés pour la définition des objectifs de l'étude. Ce choix est à faire en fonction du type d'étude également.

❖ **Exemples d'objectifs pour des ACV produits:**

- Réalisation d'une EPD selon des règles harmonisées pour permettre sa réutilisation en ACV bâtiments (EN 15804).
- Orientation des choix de conception d'un produit au sein d'une entreprise.

❖ **Exemples d'objectifs pour des ACV bâtiments (EN 15978):**

- Aide à la décision pour un acteur (p. ex. choix de variantes en phase amont).
- Déclaration de performance environnementale par rapport à un référentiel (p. ex. HQE-Perf).

G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (1/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ **L'ACV est une méthodologie flexible qui peut être adaptée pour répondre à plusieurs types de situations. Le guide ILCD distingue plusieurs contexte de décision pour les études ACV, au sein de la phase de définition des objectifs.**
 - Historiquement, la plupart des **études ACV** sont des études dites **“attributionnelles”**. Elles permettent de calculer les impacts moyens d'un produit ou d'un procédé. Le guide ILCD parle alors de la **“situation A”**
 - **L'ACV conséquentielle** permet d'évaluer la conséquence de choix décisionnel de grande ampleur (p. ex. La mise en place d'une nouvelle réglementation, le développement des énergies renouvelables). Le guide ILCD parle de **“situation B”**.

? Quelle situation utiliser pour une ACV produit ou bâtiment?

Decision support?	Yes	Kind of process-changes in background system / other systems	
		None or small-scale	Large-scale
	No	Situation A "Micro-level decision support"	Situation B "Meso/macro-level decision support"

Source: ILCD Handbook

G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (2/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



Utiliser la situation A (ACV attributionnelle) pour:

- Eco-conception d'un seul produit ou bâtiment.
- Développement de Règles de Catégories de Produits ou d'EPDs.
- Données sectorielles sur les consommations de ressources et d'émissions (statistiques)



Utiliser la situation B (ACV conséquentielle) pour:

- Evaluation de futures réglementations / de l'arrivée d'une nouvelle technologie pour le secteur du bâtiment (p.ex. évaluation des effets marginaux d'un développement massif des énergies renouvelables; évaluation de l'ensemble du parc de bâtiments d'un pays).

- ❖ La situation C ne trouve pas vraiment d'exemple opérationnel, car même des ACV à usage interne supportent des décisions (reporting carbone par exemple).
- ❖ L'utilisation des situations A ou B doivent être justifiées en fournissant des justifications p. ex. pour la situation B les modifications éventuelles du système d'arrière plan.
- ❖ Les normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 renvoient uniquement à l'ACV attributionnelle (situation A).
- ❖ La situation B nécessite des données ICV appropriées, l'identification des modifications de marchés, les procédés impactés par ces changements et donc qui devraient être inclus dans les frontières du système.

G-02 Choix du contexte de décision à partir des situations A, B et C (guide ILCD) pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (3/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Exemple de démarches d'ACV conséquentielle (situation B):

- ❖ Evaluation des impacts induits par le chauffage électrique des bâtiments: Pourquoi une évaluation à l'aide de la situation B?
 - Pour évaluer l'effet marginal du choix décisionnel "installer un système de chauffage électrique sur le bâtiment BCC X" pour un ensemble conséquent de surfaces construits pour une année par exemple.
 - Mix moyen vs. Mix en pointe (contenu marginal)

- ❖ Exemple du contenu moyen et marginal en CO2 pour 2 usages de l'électricité (en gCO2/kWh)

Approche (source ADEME/RTE)	Chauffage	ECS
Moyenne ADEME-EDF 2005	180	40
Marginale ADEME-RTE 2007	500-600	450-550



- ❖ Une telle démarche (simplifiée) d'ACV conséquentielle peut se rattacher à de l'analyse de scénario (mix moyen, mix marginal etc.) et permet d'améliorer les conclusions et les limites de l'étude.

G-04 Affirmation comparative pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Une affirmation comparative robuste requiert la considération de plusieurs aspects.

? Comment mettre en oeuvre une affirmation comparative en ACV bâtiment?



Il faut s'assurer que les deux systèmes comparés sont équivalents. Selon la norme ISO 14044 et le guide ILCD: les mêmes unités fonctionnelles, frontières du système, exigences de qualités des données et procédures d'allocations doivent être suivis.

- ❖ La norme EN 15978 fournit des règles pour la comparaison des bâtiments.



1) Affirmation comparative pour les ACV produits basés sur la norme EN 15804 dans les projets de recherche de l'initiative E2B EI

- Suivre les règles EN 15804 pour comparer des produits deux à deux.
- Sous certaines conditions, les affirmations comparatives peuvent être conduites en suivant les règles EN 15804 si les modélisations sont sur le cycle de vie complet. Vérifier avec les règles ILCD (*section 6.10 "Comparison between systems"*) pour compléter les règles EN 15804 si elles ne sont pas suffisamment précises.

G-04 Affirmation comparative pour les ACV produits et bâtiments (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Recommandations pour la comparaison par ACV de variantes de bâtiments

- ❖ Les ACV comparatives sont conduites pour évaluer différentes variantes au cours des phases amont d'un projet de conception de bâtiment.
- ❖ Utiliser le même logiciel pour comparer deux alternatives.
- ❖ Vérifier le rapport méthodologique ou le manuel d'utilisateur du logiciel pour s'assurer de la cohérence de la base de données utilisées et de sa conformité avec EeBGuide (et ILCD et EN 15978).
- ❖ Des informations complémentaires sur l'utilisation de l'ACV en phase de conception de bâtiments peuvent être consultées dans un rapport d'un précédent projet européen disponible en ligne:

www.sintef.no/project/LoRe-LCA/Deliverables/LoRE-LCA-WP4-D4.1-KTH-report_20111213.pdf



Aspects généraux: définition du champ de l'étude

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ G- 05 Définition du chap de l'étude pour l'ACV produit et bâtiment
- ❖ G- 07 Equivalent fonctionnel vs. unité fonctionnelle vs. unité déclaré
- ❖ **G- 11 Règles de coupures pour les ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée**
- ❖ G- 13/G- 14 Infrastructure pour la production des matériaux, et pour les procédés d'énergie, d'eau , de déchets et de transport pour l'ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée
- ❖ G- 15 Transport des biens dans les études ACV
- ❖ G- 16 Prise en compte du stockage du carbone biogénique
- ❖ G- 18 Allocation
- ❖ G- 20 Allocation pour la réutilisation, le recyclage et la récupération



G-11 Règles de coupures (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Certaines phases du cycle de vie, procédés et flux peuvent être sous certaines conditions omis de la modélisation pour faciliter la collecte de données. Le paradoxe est qu'il faut d'abord connaître les résultats sur le modèle complet afin de déterminer les aspects peu importants sur l'indicateur d'impact correspondant.

? Quelles doivent être les règles de coupures pour les ACV produit ou bâtiment?

❖ **EN 15804 / EN 15978:** “les matières premières et procédés peuvent être négligés s'ils contribuent à moins de 1% en masse et en énergie utilisée du total, sachant que le total exclu ne doit pas dépasser 5% de la masse ou de l'énergie utilisée par module (A, B, C, D).”









❖ **Les règles de coupures ne doivent pas être utilisées pour masquer les impacts.**

- La norme EN 15804 précise que tous les intrants et extrants d'un processus (élémentaire) pour lesquels des données sont disponibles doivent être inclus dans le calcul, ce qui évite une suppression arbitraire de procédés.

❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV produits:**

- Ne pas modifier les règles de coupures des données d'ICV des bases de données génériques.
- Les règles de coupures doivent tenir compte, en ACV détaillée, des exigences de l'ILCD.

G-11 Règles de coupures (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	 new buildings	 existing buildings	 building products	 screening LCA	 simplified LCA	 complete LCA



❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV produits:**

- Des règles de coupures peuvent être définies pour procédés maîtrisés par l'industriel (p. ex. les infrastructures de production). Des compléments sont disponibles dans certains PCR par famille de produits.

❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV de bâtiments:**

- L'utilisateur de logiciels "métiers" utilise des données ACV, EPD déjà calculées (qui intègrent donc une règle de coupures). Le problème tient plus à la prise en compte des dizaines de composants d'un bâtiment.

❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV esquisses et simplifiées:**

- Les règles de coupures sont moins strictes pour que une ACV détaillée, mais la non-prise en compte de certains éléments doit être justifiée par le praticien (p. ex. En raison d'une absence potentielle de données ACV à l'heure actuelle).
- Il est recommandé d'utiliser dans la mesure du possible des valeurs par défaut pour les composants qui sont optionnels dans ces 2 types d'études (cf. aspect "choix des données" de la partie Inventaire de Cycle de Vie). Ce choix permet de limiter les règles de coupures tout en facilitant la réalisation de l'étude.

Aspects généraux: inventaire de cycle de vie

Définition des
objectifs

Définition du
champ d'étude

**Inventaire de
cycle de vie**

Evaluation des
impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ G- 21 Bases de données d'arrière-plan dans les études ACV
- ❖ **G- 22 Qualité des données** ← *focus*

G-21 Qualité des données

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La qualité des données est un concept relatif (une donnée peut être considérée comme de “bonne facture” pour le contexte X tandis qu’elle sera jugée de “mauvaise facture” pour la contexte Y); la qualité de la donnée doit être justifiée et documentée au regard de son contexte d’utilisation.

? Comment décrire et évaluer la qualité d'une donnée?

❖ La qualité des données dans les études ACV doivent être conforme aux exigences des normes EN 15804 et EN 15978.



❖ L'évaluation de la qualité des données doit être conduite en pratique en fonction de l'objectif et du champ de l'étude, le praticien devant être vigilant à la provenance des données.

❖ L'interprétation de la qualité d'une donnée / étude doit être mise en relation avec le contexte d'utilisation c'est-à-dire “est-ce que la donnée influence de manière significative les résultats?” (cf. prochain slide pour des recommandations complémentaires).

G-21 Qualité des données

related study objective		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

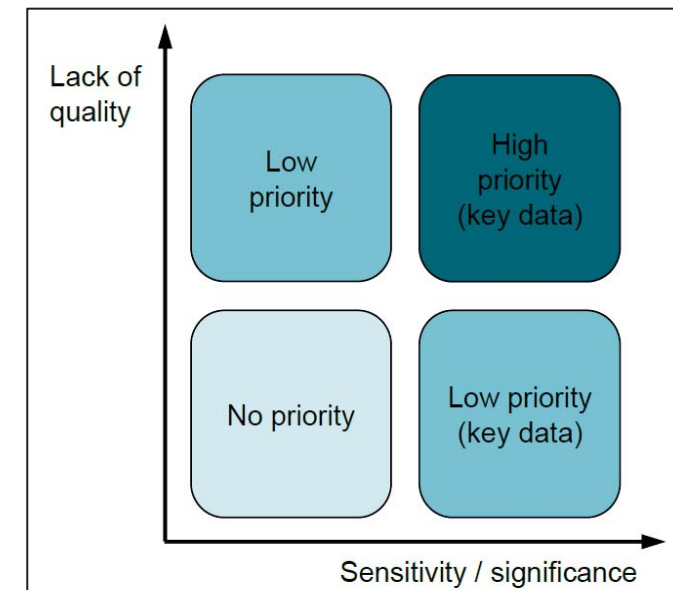
❖ L'évaluation de la qualité des données p. ex. en ACV bâtiment peut être conduite à 2 niveaux différents:



- Indice de confiance sur les données d'entrée matériaux, énergie, eau (p. ex. système de notation A, B, C, D à partir d'une grille d'évaluation).
 - *Très souvent il y a un compromis à trouver entre qualité de la méthodologie (p. ex. règles d'allocations, règles de coupures) et qualité de la donnée (représentativité, complétude).*



- Utilisation de ces indices et des résultats de contributions relatives sur l'étude de cas.
 - *Cela permet d'identifier si des données de qualité insuffisante contribuent (ou non) de manière significative à l'impact environnemental.*



Source: ILCD Handbook

Aspects généraux: évaluation des impacts

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ **G- 27 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – ACV esquisse et simplifiée**
- ❖ **G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – ACV détaillée**
- ❖ G- 29 Indicateurs d'épuisement de ressources abiotiques
- ❖ G- 30 Indicateur d'usage du sol
- ❖ G- 31 Indicateur sur la biodiversité
- ❖ G- 32 Indicateurs de toxicité et d'écotoxicité
- ❖ G- 33 Indicateur sur les radiations ionisantes
- ❖ G- 34 Consommation d'eau en tant que nouvelle catégorie d'impact



G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Recommandations générales (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Actuellement, un nombre important d'indicateurs sont disponibles dans la littérature ACV: indicateurs de flux, d'impact potentiels ou de dommages. Dans certains cas, il existe même plusieurs méthodologies et indicateurs pour évaluer un même impact.

? Quels indicateurs et quelles méthodologies utilisés?



- ❖ De manière générale, le système d'indicateurs doit être cohérent et exhaustif.
- ❖ EeBGuide ne donne pas de règle sur les indicateurs à utiliser pour chaque type d'étude (aspect trop sensible à la définition des objectifs et au contexte d'utilisation). Les normes EN 15978 et EN 15804 fournissent une liste indicateurs de flux et d'impact qui peuvent être utilisés ainsi que le guide ILCD.
- ❖ Les recommandations par type d'étude sont découpées en deux parties:
 - **Nombre d'indicateurs** en fonction du type d'étude (ACV esquisse, simplifiée, détaillée)
 - **Méthodes de calcul** des indicateurs:
 - Indicateurs de flux → déterminés à partir de l'ICV si l'information est remontée.
 - Indicateurs d'impacts EN 15804 / EN 15978 et les autres indicateurs d'impacts (potentiels ou dommages) non couverts par ces normes → utiliser les méthodes ILCD et CML 2002.

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Nombre d'indicateurs (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Pour tout les types d'études:

- Le système d'indicateurs doit être le plus cohérent/représentatif possible pour éviter les transferts de pollutions.



	ACV esquisse	ACV simplifiée	ACV détaillée
RECOM-- MANDATIONS	Au moins 1 ou 2 indicateurs couvrant les domaines de protection: ressources, écosystème, santé humaine	A ensemble plus complet que pour l'ACV esquisse couvrant les 3 domaines de protection (cf. ACV esquisse)	Un ensemble complet d'indicateurs couvrant les domaines de protection: ressources, écosystème, santé humaine
EXEMPLES	Exemples d'un ensemble réduit d'indicateurs: Énergie primaire non renouvelable, GWP, consommation d'eau, déchets*		Exemples d'un système d'indicateurs complet: listes norme EN 15804**, du guide ILCD (avec indicateurs "mid-point" ou "end-point")***

* source: SBA common metrics: <http://sballiance.org>

** La liste d'indicateurs de la norme EN 15804 utilise des indicateurs basés sur des flux de l'ICV (par exemple les indicateurs décrivant l'utilisation de ressources ou de déchets), il s'agit d'informations utiles pour l'interprétation des résultats mais en aucun cas d'indicateurs d'impacts au sens de la norme ISO 14040-44.

*** Un ensemble complet d'indicateurs d'impact n'a pas encore été normalisé ou défini de manière consensuelle. Les méthodes d'impacts récentes comme ReCiPe peuvent être sélectionnées si cela fait partie de l'objectif de l'étude. L'identification d'un ensemble cohérent, exhaustif et non corrélés d'indicateurs est actuellement un sujet de recherche qui nécessite des travaux complémentaires en statistique (identification des corrélations) et d'aide à la décision (sélection par le donneur d'ordre des indicateurs les plus pertinents pour l'objet d'étude).

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Indicateurs des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978 (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Indicateurs d'impacts



Impact Category	Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Global Warming	Global warming potential, GWP;	kg CO ₂ equiv
Ozone Depletion	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer, ODP;	kg CFC 11 equiv
Acidification for soil and water	Acidification potential of soil and water, AP;	kg SO ₂ equiv
Eutrophication	Eutrophication potential, EP;	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ equiv
Photochemical ozone creation	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone,, POCP;	kg Ethene equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-elements	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non fossil resources ^a	kg Sb equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-fossil fuels	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil resources ^a	MJ, net calorific value

^a The abiotic depletion potential is calculated and declared in two different indicators:

- ADP-elements: include all non renewable, abiotic material resources (i.e. excepting fossil resources);
- ADP -fossil fuels include all fossil resources.

Indicateurs de flux de déchets

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Hazardous waste disposed	kg
Non hazardous waste disposed	kg
Radioactive waste disposed	kg

Indicateurs de flux d'utilisation de ressources

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of secondary material	kg
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of net fresh water	m ³

Autres flux (réutilisation, récupération, recyclage)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Components for re-use	kg
Materials for recycling	kg
Materials for energy recovery	kg
Exported energy	MJ per energy carrier

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Méthodes de calcul des indicateurs EN 15804 (4/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **EN 15804 ne mentionne pas en 2012 la liste précise des références des méthodes et facteurs de caractérisation pour le calcul des 7 indicateurs d'impact.** Le tableau ci-dessous présente à la fois les références aux méthodes recommandées par l'ILCD et la méthode CML 2002 (tableau provisoire jusqu'à ce que les références soient clairement mentionnées par le CEN TC 350).

	Référence de la (les) méthode(s) de calcul de l'indicateur*	Consensus sur la même méthode de calcul entre ILCD et CML?
GWP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon IPCC: [IPCC, 2007]	OUI
ODP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon WMO: [WMO, 1999]	OUI
AP	CML 2002 method: [Huijbregts et al, 2001] for AP and [Guinée et al, 2002] for EP	NON , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, current discrepancy between EN 15804 (equiv. SO ₂ unit from CML 2002) while the ILCD recommended method uses equiv. H+ unit based on accumative exceedance.
EP	ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	
POCP	CML 2002 method: [Derwent et al, 1998] ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NON , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, may not be have been implemented in the LCA software so far.
ADP-fossil	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	OUI
ADP-elements	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	OUI MAIS , the type of resources recommended by CML and ILCD is « reserve base » which is a new approach compared to the usual LCA practice based on ultimate reserves.

* The full references to the LCIA methods, ILCD or CML 2002 are available pages 17-19 of the following ILCD report: <http://lct.jrc.ec.europa.eu/assessment/LCIA-CF-09-02-2012-def.pdf>

G-27/G- 28 Choix d'indicateurs environnementaux – Indicateurs complémentaires du guide ILCD (5/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Voir les autres aspects de la section “Life Cycle Impact Assessment” du guide EeBGuide pour plus de précisions: épuisement de ressources, usage du sol, biodiversité, toxicité humaine et écotoxicité, radiations ionisantes, impact lié à la consommation d'eau.

❖ Références des méthodes de calcul des indicateurs en dehors du champ des normes CEN TC 350:

Consulter le guide ILCD pour obtenir les références des méthodes existantes (et de la méthode actuellement recommandée par ce guide) pour les indicateurs suivants:*

- Méthodes et indicateurs d'évaluation sur:
 - toxicité humaine
 - particules fines inorganiques
 - radiations ionisantes
 - écotoxicité aquatique, marine et terrestre.
 - usage du sol
 - autres impacts (p. ex. bruit, odeurs)
- Autres méthodes pour évaluer le GWP, ODP, POCP, AP, EP, ADP (en complément des indicateurs repris dans les normes du CEN TC 350) * Indicateurs à la fois “mid-point” (potentiel) et “end-point” (dommages)

Aspects généraux: interprétation

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ **G- 35 Normalisation des indicateurs*** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 36 Pondération des indicateurs
- ❖ G- 37 Analyse d'incertitudes pour les affirmations comparatives
- ❖ **G- 38 Analyse de sensibilité** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 39 Analyse de scénario

* Voir règles et recommandations dans la partie B: Bâtiment de ce support de formation

G-38 Analyse de sensibilité

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Dans le cadre de la phase d'interprétation, l'analyse de sensibilité a pour objectif d'évaluer la stabilité des résultats de l'étude en étudiant l'influence des principaux paramètres sur les résultats finaux.

? Comment conduire une analyse de sensibilité pour une ACV produit ou bâtiment?

❖ Une étude de sensibilité doit être conduite pour les ACV comparatives, tandis qu'elle peut être aussi utilisé pour les ACV non comparative.



❖ **Recommandations pour les ACV bâtiments (en fonction des paramètres disponibles dans le logiciel utilisé):** période d'étude de référence (DVP) du bâtiment, scénarios de fin de vie, distances de transport ou le choix des données ACV pour les contributeurs clefs produit, énergie, eau.

❖ **Recommandations pour les ACV produits:** données clés (primaire/secondaire, de premier-plan ou d'arrière-plan), scénarios de fin de vie, distances de transport sont des aspects qui peuvent être analysés.

Aspects généraux: communication

Définition des objectifs

Définition du champ d'étude

Inventaire de cycle de vie

Evaluation des impacts

Interprétation

Communication

- ❖ **G- 40 Communication des résultats ACV** ← *focus*
- ❖ **G- 41 Reproductibilité** ← *focus*
- ❖ G- 42 Documentation de l'inventaire de cycle de vie
- ❖ G- 43 Documentation des résultats ACV
- ❖ G- 44 Revue critique

G-40 Communication des résultats ACV

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La communication interne et externe des résultats ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment n'est pas toujours homogène.

? Comment doivent être communiqués les résultats d'une étude ACV?

- ❖ La documentation d'une étude ACV détaillée doit être faite selon les normes ISO 14044, EN 15804 et EN 15978.
- ❖ EeBGuide fournit des modèles de rapport méthodologiques pour les ACV produits et bâtiments qui sont alignés sur les normes précédentes.
- 💡 ❖ Des exigences concernant le rapport méthodologiques sont adaptées au type d'étude.
- ❖ Des exigences spécifiques aux rapports ACV destinés à être communiqués en externe (p. ex. affirmation comparative) sont données dans la norme ISO 14044.
- ❖ Les normes ISO 14025 et EN 15804 exigent que les vérificateurs externes génère un rapport documentant le processus de vérification.

G-41 Reproductibilité (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA	

Selon la norme ISO 14044 et le guide ILCD, la reproductibilité nécessite de documenter de manière détaillée les données, hypothèses et règles de calcul. Les données de sources différentes ou confidentielles peuvent empêcher la reproductibilité des résultats.

? Comment assurer la reproductibilité d'une étude ACV produit ou bâtiment?

- ❖ Description des tous les aspects du rapport méthodologique de manière transparente. Les hypothèses sur les données confidentielles doivent être mises à la disposition d'un reviewer externe.
- ❖ **Recommandation générale:** les ACV détaillées, le pratitien peut compléter le modèle EeBGuide si cela est nécessaire. Dans ce cas, les modèles de rapport méthodologique du guide ILCD peuvent être utilisés.
- ❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les études confidentielles:** un compromis doit être trouver entre reproductibilité et confidentialité. Une revue critique par tierce-partie est alors utile (signature d'accord de confidentialité).



G-41 Reproductibilité (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA	



❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les ACV bâtiments:** différentes simplifications sont effectuées par les logiciels adaptés pour l'ACV bâtiment (p. ex. données d'impact uniquement sur la production, pas de procédés unitaires paramétrables). Dans ce cas, la reproductibilité peut être assurée par:

- Harmonisation des données de mètres des bâtiments.
- Choix d'un ensemble commun de données génériques à l'échelle nationale et européenne.
- Exigences communes pour les outils d'ACV bâtiment:
 - Fournir des manuels d'utilisateurs.
 - Documenter de manière transparente les hypothèses utilisées pour les données, les règles de calcul et l'expression des résultats.
 - Faciliter la gestion des données (p. ex. utilisation d'une description prédéfinie des bâtiments).

EeBGuide

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique

Partie A: Produits



Description de la partie A



❖ Contexte

- Etudes ACV à l'échelle produits

❖ But

- Aider les praticiens à conduire des ACV produits et bâtiments selon des règles communes et harmonisées
- De leur fournir les connaissances de la communauté ACV afin d'améliorer leur pratique et la qualité de leurs études

❖ Public

- Praticiens ACV produits...
- ...impliqués dans des projets de recherche Européens

❖ Méthode

- Sélection d'aspects généraux clés avec règles et recommandations
- Diapos claires et compréhensibles

Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit**
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



VI – Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit

- ❖ Aspects généraux spécifiques à l'ACV produit
- ❖ Module A: phases de production et construction
- ❖ Module B: phase d'utilisation
- ❖ Module C: phase de fin de vie
- ❖ Module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système



Aspects généraux spécifiques à l'ACV produit

Définition du champ d'étude

- ❖ G- 06 Distinction entre l'unité déclarée et l'unité fonctionnelle
- ❖ G- 09 Définition d'un produit efficace sur le plan énergétique
- ❖ **G- 10 Définition des frontières du système pour l'ACV produit**
- ❖ G- 18 Exemples d'allocation pour les produits à base cimentaire
- ❖ G- 19 Exemples d'allocation pour les produits bois
- ❖ G- 20 Définition d'un bâtiment de référence



Inventaire de cycle de vie

- ❖ G- 22 Sélection des données pour une ACV produit
- ❖ **G- 24 Collecte des données de premier plan (foreground) et d'arrière-plan (background)**



Note : les autres aspects généraux ont été présentés dans la partie ACV générale de ce support de formation

G-10 Définition des frontières du système pour l'ACV produit

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Les frontières sont fonction des types de données: “cradle-to-gate”, “cradle-to-gate with options”, ou “cradle-to-grave”. Il faut bien définir la phase de production (cf. règles définies dans les programmes EPD nationaux).

? Comment définir les frontières du système pour une ACV produit?

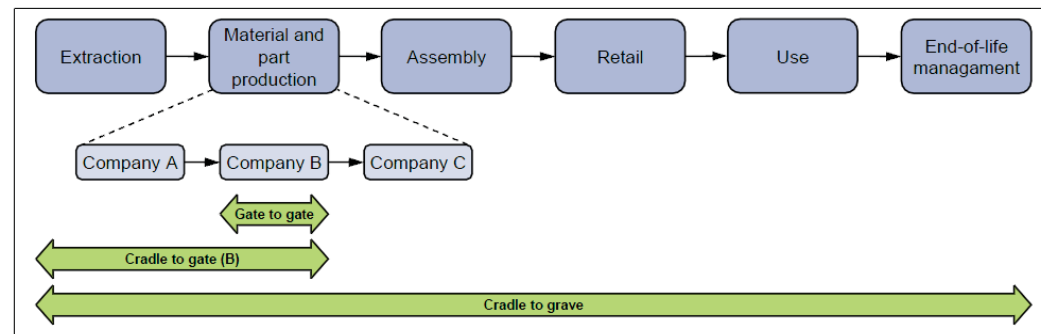
❖ Le praticien doit se conformer aux règles du guide ILCD et de la norme EN 15804.



❖ Pour une données EPD, les règles EN 15804 doivent être suivies.

❖ Pour les projets de recherche E2B EI, les frontières peuvent être définies sur le cycle de vie:

- Le praticien collectera des données de premier-plan sur le module A3 (production) parmi les partenaires du projet (p. ex. industriels, entreprises).
- Pour les procédés amonts et aval, les données génériques peuvent suffire.



Source: ILCD Handbook

G-24 Collecte des données de premier plan (foreground) et d'arrière-plan (background) (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

La collecte des données est un point critique en ACV, notamment pour les processus de fabrication complexe.

? Quelles données le praticien doit collecter et comment?

❖ Les règles du guide ILCD doivent être suivies (cf. citations du guide ci-dessous):

- *“Foreground system: (...) technology-specific primary data. (...) Secondary data of the actual suppliers / downstream actors should be preferred to other (third party) secondary data.*
- *Background system: average technology as market consumption mix data should be used (...)*
- *Using not fully representative data: (...) use justifiable only if this is not relevantly changing the overall LCIA results compared to using fully representative data”*



❖ **Recommandations générales pour les ACV produits:**

- La collecte des données doit être réalisée en fonction des objectifs de l'étude.

G-24 Collecte des données de premier plan (foreground) et d'arrière-plan (background) (2/2)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Recommandations spécifiques pour les EPD (cf. citations du guide ci-dessous):**

- *“If pre-verified background data is available within the EPD program, there is no need to comprehensively review it.”*
- *“It is important to comply with the specific rules given in the PCR regarding the use of background and foreground data.”*

❖ **Recommandations pour les projets de recherche E2B EI:**



- S’il existe des problèmes de confidentialité (p. ex. partenaire ne souhaitant pas diffuser ses données sur son procédé de fabrication), seules des données génériques pour les processus de premier plan et d’arrière plan pourront être utilisés.
- Les limitations liées à la collecte des données doivent être reportées dans le rapport méthodologique.
- L’interprétation des résultats doit être effectuée au regard de la qualité des données collectées (primaire/secondaire, générique/spécifique).

Aspects produits – Modules A, B, C & D

❖ **Choix:**

- Sélection seulement de quelques aspects importants
- Suit les phases du cycle de vie d'un produit ou d'un bâtiment

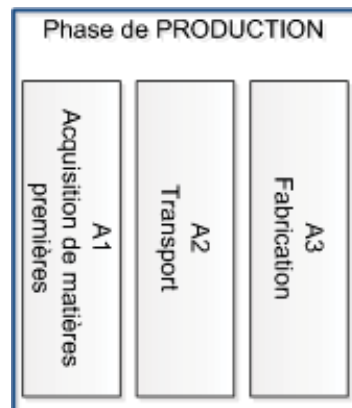
❖ **Conventions:**

-  pour les règles
-  pour les recommandations

Aspects produits – Modules A, B, C & D

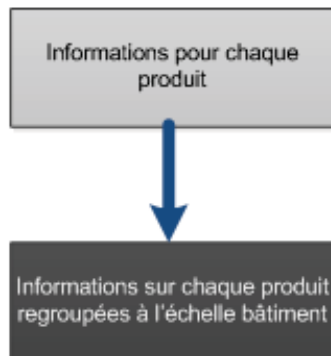
Information pour l'évaluation du bâtiment		
Etapes du cycle de vie / module	Nom du sous-module	
Information sur le cycle de vie du bâtiment	Phase de PRODUCTION	A1 Acquisition des matières premières
		A2 Transport
		A3 Fabrication
	Phase de CONSTRUCTION	A4 Transport
		A5 Processus de construction, installation
		B1 Utilisation
		B2 Maintenance
	Phase d'UTILISATION	B3 Réparation
		B4 Remplacement
		B5 Réhabilitation
B6 Besoin en énergie en phase d'exploitation		
B7 Besoin en eau en phase d'exploitation		
Phase de FIN DE VIE	C1 Déconstruction	
	C2 Transport	
	C3 Traitement des déchets	
	C4 Elimination/mise en décharge	
Information supplémentaire	Bénéfices et charges au delà des frontières du système	D Potentiel de réutilisation, récupération, recyclage

Aspects pour le module A: phase de production



❖ A1 – A3 Acquisition des matières premières, transport, fabrication

- **A- 01 Distinction entre un déchet et un co-produit pour les phases d'extraction et de transformation**
- A- 02 Transport des ouvriers pendant les phases d'extraction et de production
- A- 03 Transport des matières premières au site de fabrication



A-01 Distinction entre un déchet et un co-produit pour les phases d'extraction et de transformation (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Les déchets et co-produits sont généralement utilisés au cours du cycle de vie d'un produit de construction.

? Comment distinguer un déchet d'un co-produit?

❖ Les règles fournies par la norme EN 15804 doivent être appliquées.



❖ **Recommandations pour les programmes EPD conformes à la norme EN 15804:**

- Les charges et avantages potentiels de co-produits pour la phase de production (modules A1-A3) ne doivent pas être déclarés dans le module D.
- L'expansion du système n'est pas prise en compte pour les EPD → un produit de construction utilise et produit à la fois des co-produits et des déchets au cours de sa fabrication.
- Des procédures d'allocation identiques doivent être appliquées de manière cohérente pour l'ensemble de l'étude.
- Dans certains cas, le système doit être différencié en procédés fournissant uniquement un produit .
- Si ce n'est pas possible:
 - Les impacts du traitement des flux de déchets doivent être pris en compte dans les frontières du système.
 - Les impacts des co-produits doivent être alloués..

A-01 Distinction entre un déchet et un co-produit pour les phases d'extraction et de transformation (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Recommandations pour les programmes EPD conformes à la EN 15804 (suite):**

- Les co-produits doivent être alloués de la manière suivante:
 - L'allocation doit être basée sur des propriétés physiques (p. ex. masse, volume) quand la différence de revenue entre le produit et le co-produit est faible (< 25%).
 - Dans tous les autres cas, l'allocation doit être basés sur la valeur économique.
 - Les flux de matières ayant des propriétés particulières (p. ex. contenu énergétique, composition élémentaire...) doivent toujours être alloués sur les flux physiques.
- Si possible, les données sur la valeur économique doivent être obtenu à l'aide des fournisseurs ou des associations de fabricants locales, nationales ou européennes.
- Le recyclage de déchets de production dans le même procédé de fabrication est considéré comme un recyclage en boucle fermé (l'ensemble des impacts doivent être reportés dans le module A1-A3).

Aspects pour le module A: phase de construction

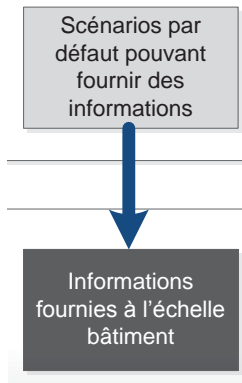


A4 – Transport

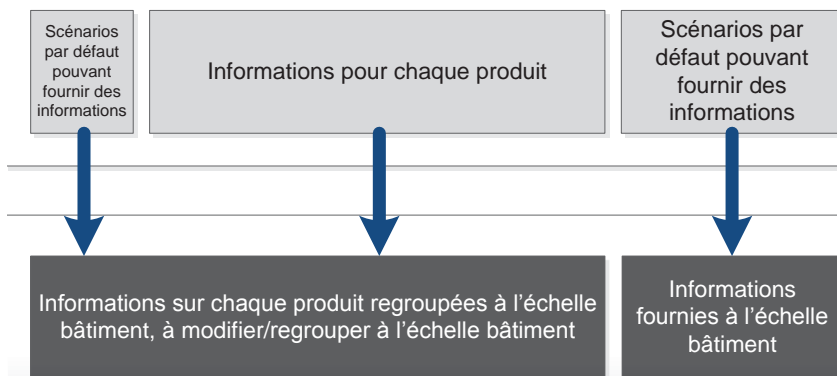
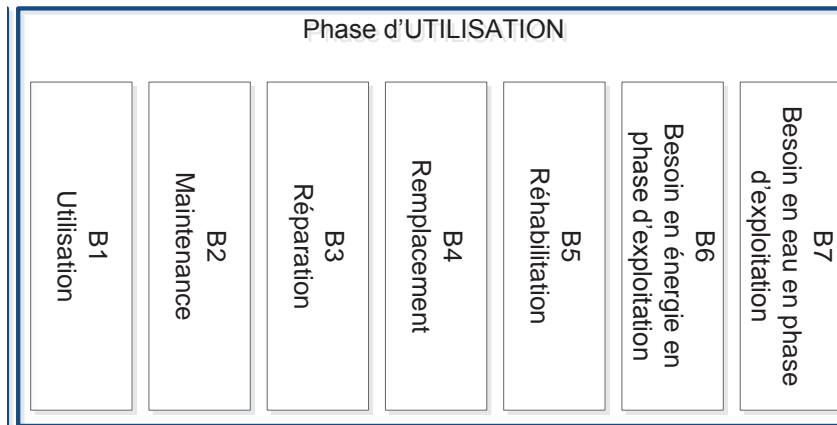
- A- 04 Transport des produits jusqu'au site de construction – ACV esquisse et simplifiée
- A- 05 Transport des produits jusqu'au site de construction – ACV détaillée

A5 – Processus de construction - installation

- A- 22 Déchets de chantier – ACV esquisse et simplifiée
- A- 23 Déchets de chantier – ACV détaillée



Aspects pour le module B: phase d'utilisation



B1 – Use

- B- 01 Emissions de substances dangereuses dans l'air intérieur pendant la phase d'utilisation
- **B- 02 Relargage de substances dangereuses dans l'eau et le sol pendant la phase d'utilisation**

B2 – Maintenance

- B- 03 Maintenance – ACV produit

B3 – Repair

- B- 04 Réparation – ACV produit
- B- 05 Produits au sein d'un composant complexe

B4 – Replacement

- **B- 06 Définition de la durée de vie en service d'un composant du bâtiment***
- B- 07 Taux de remplacement

* Voir les règles et les recommandations dans la partie B: Bâtiments de ce support de formation

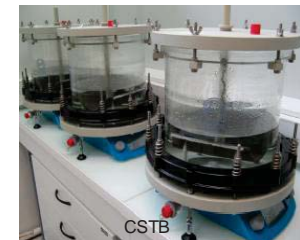
B-02 Relargage de substances dangereuses dans l'eau et le sol pendant la phase d'utilisation (1/2)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Au cours de la phase d'utilisation / vie en oeuvre des produits de construction, des substances dangereuses peuvent être relargées dans l'eau et le sol.

? Comment quantifier le relargage des substances dangereuses dans l'eau et le sol?

- ❖ Le relargage de substances dangereuses dans l'eau et le sol doit être évalué en ACV détaillée conformément aux normes du CEN/TC 351.
- ❖ Exprimés en mg de la substance relargée par m² ou kg de produit exposé, par unité de temps et de durée de vie (p. ex. mg/m²/an)
- ❖ Les documents (draft) des normes CEN/TC 351 sont disponibles:
 - TS 00351009 Construction products – Assessment of release of dangerous substances Part 2: Horizontal dynamic surface leaching test (TS2)
 - TS 00351010 Construction products – Assessment of release of dangerous substances Part 3: Horizontal upflow percolation test
- ❖ Les normes validées seront disponibles en 2013.



B-02 Relargage de substances dangereuses dans l'eau et le sol pendant la phase d'utilisation (2/2)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



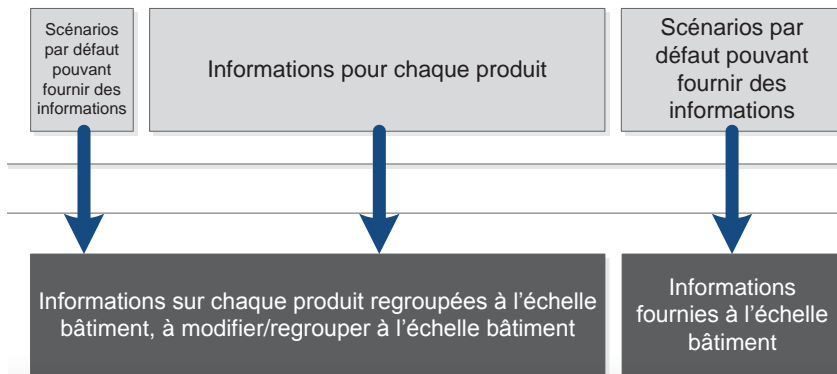
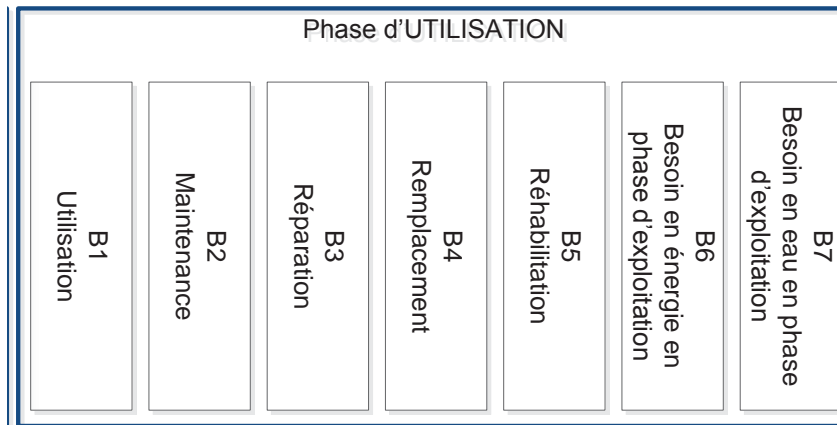
❖ Ces données seront intégrées dans le marquage CE permettant de satisfaire l'exigence essentielle n°3 sur l'hygiène, la santé et l'environnement du Règlement Produit de Construction (RPC) (n° 305/2011)

❖ Une liste de substance dangereuses réglementées et potentiellement associées aux produits de construction dans le cadre de la DPC a été établie au niveau européen:

[European Commission. Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General. Chemicals and Construction. Construction. DS 041/051 rev.10. Indicative list of regulated dangerous substances possibly associated with construction products under the CPD, 2011](#)

❖ Pour chaque polluant, des valeurs limites sont ou seront définies dans chaque pays.

Aspects pour le module B: phase d'utilisation



B6 – Besoin en énergie pendant la phase d'exploitation

- B- 08 Modélisation de l'utilisation de l'énergie

B7 – Besoin en eau pendant la phase d'exploitation

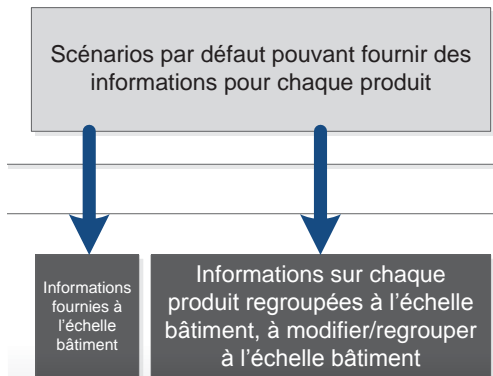
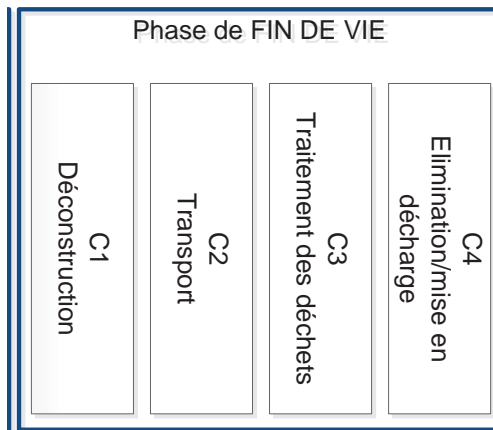
- B- 09 Modélisation de l'utilisation de l'eau
- B- 10 Prise en compte de différents types de traitement de déchets

Module B – autres aspects

- **B- 11 Distinction entre les modules B2, B3, B4 and B5***
- B- 12 Robustesse des données (ACV, durée de vie) pour modéliser le cycle de vie d'un produit

* Voir les règles et les recommandations dans la partie B: Bâtiments de ce support de formation

Aspects pour le module C: phase de fin de vie



Module C – aspects généraux

- C- 01 Statut de fin de déchets
- C- 02 Scénarios de fin de vie
- C- 03 Choix des données
- C- 04 Classification des déchets

Module C1 – Déconstruction*

Module C2 – Transport

- C- 05 Transport des déchets vers la mise en décharge, l'incinération et les centres de recyclage – ACV esquisse et simplifiée
- C- 06 Transport des déchets vers la mise en décharge, l'incinération et les centres de recyclage – ACV détaillée

Module C3 – Traitement des déchets

- C- 07 Traitement des déchets vs. procédés de recyclage/récupération

Module C4 – Elimination / mise en décharge

- C-08 Données ACV pour l'élimination / mise en décharge


* Pas d'aspect spécifique dans EeBGuide, consulter les normes EN 15804 / EN 15978 pour plus d'informations

C-01 Statut de fin de déchets

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Différentes définitions du statut de “fin de déchets” existent en fonction des délimitations entre traitement des déchets et procédé de recyclage.

? Comment le statut de “fin de déchets” doit être défini?

- ❖ EN 15804: quelque soit la portée géographique du produit, les règles définissant le statut de fin de déchets de la norme européenne s’appliquent.
- ❖  Le même critère doit être utilisé pour évaluer les frontières du système du traitement des déchets des produits de construction en fin de vie (C3), de même que pour les entrants de matières premières ou fuels secondaires (A1-A3) et pour les déchets générés à toutes les étapes du cycle de vie (dont la phase de production, construction et utilisation).
- ❖ La directive cadre sur les déchets doit être suivie pour définir correctement les frontières du système en prenant en compte les différences entre Etats membres.
- ❖ Si l’étude ACV couvre les produits fabriqués ou utilisés dans différents EM, le praticien peut choisir un scénario conservateur.
- ❖ Dans tout les cas, les hypothèses doivent être justifiées dans le rapport méthodologique.

C-02 Scénarios de fin de vie

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

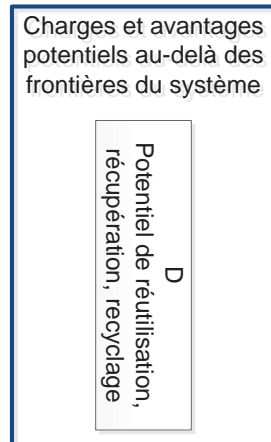
Différentes alternatives existent pour la fin de vie des matériaux et produits.

? **Est-ce que des scénarios génériques doivent être définis pour les scénarios de fin de vie des matériaux et produits?**

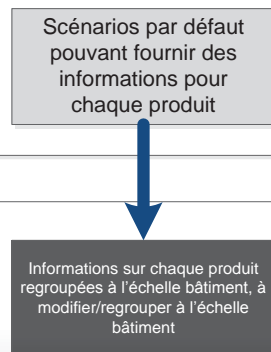
- ❖ **Les scénarios de fin de vie sont basés sur les technologies actuelles de traitement pour les matériaux de construction. Cet aspect est dans certains cas précisé dans les programmes EPD.**
- ❖ Les scénarios par défaut doivent être basés sur les pratiques actuelles de gestion des déchets, en utilisant des moyennes de taux de recyclage basées sur le mix des techniques et pas sur le meilleur cas. Des scénarios complémentaires peuvent être utilisés pour illustrer l'effet de différentes options de traitements des déchets disponibles.
- ❖ Pour chaque produit, le % des matériaux allant vers différentes alternatives de gestion de déchets (telles que la mise en décharge, l'incinération, la récupération d'énergie, le recyclage, la réutilisation) devrait être estimé. Cette information peut être déterminée à partir des PCR actuels ou de données statistiques.
- ❖ Si c'est pertinent, des modèles spécifiques pour le traitement des déchets de matériaux particuliers peuvent être utilisés.



Aspects pour le module D: charges et avantages potentiels au-delà des frontières du système



- **D-01 Prise en compte du module D**
- D-02 Réutilisation – consommation d'eau
- D-03 Bénéfices pour le recyclage et la récupération d'énergie



D-01 Prise en compte du module D

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Le module D décrit les bénéfices nets concernant l'énergie exportée et les matériaux, produit mis à disposition pour une réutilisation, une récupération et un recyclage qui se produisent en dehors des frontières du système.

? Quand est-ce qu'il est nécessaire d'inclure le module D dans les résultats de l'ACV?

❖ D'après les normes EN 15804 et EN 15978, module D permet de considérer des approches de type conception pour la réutilisation et le recyclage (concept de type "cradle-to-cradle").



❖ Si les données sur le module D ne sont pas fournies par les producteurs de données EPD, des valeurs par défaut ou des estimations peuvent être utilisées.

❖ Le bénéfice de l'énergie exportée doit être reporté dans le module D.

❖ Le module D n'a pas besoin d'être calculé pour tout les matériaux, mais seulement pour les matériaux qui fournissent des données à l'échelle produit (p. ex. matériaux recyclables). Ces données sont alors utilisées à l'échelle bâtiment.

Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits**
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



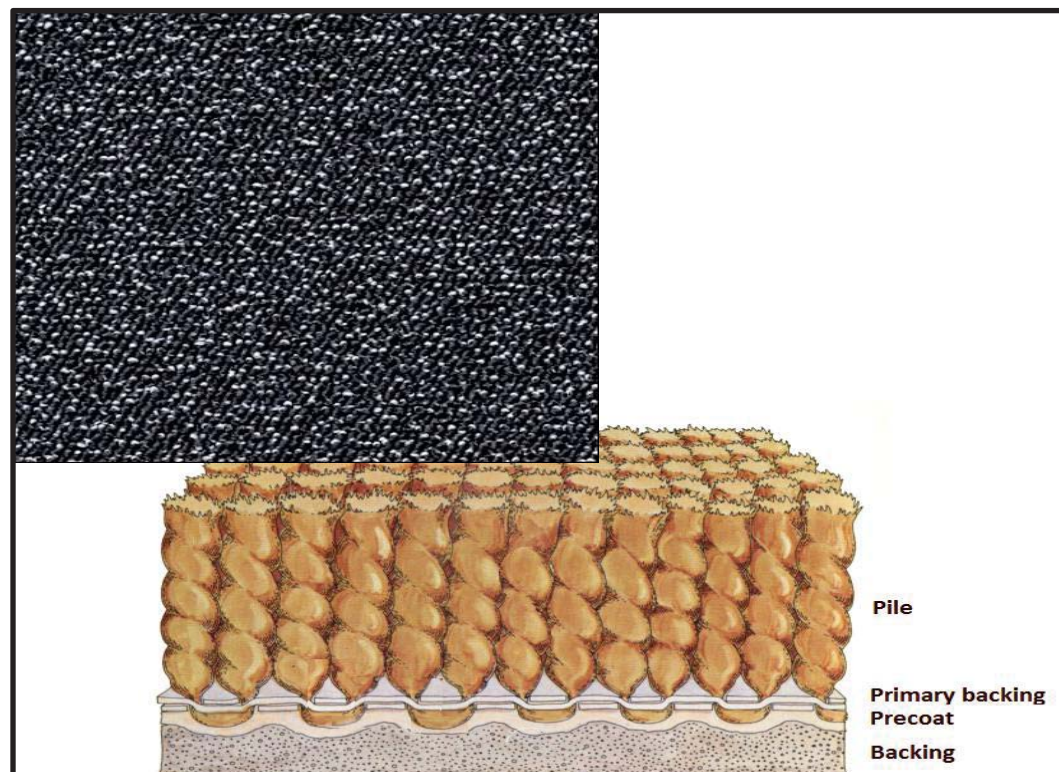
Application sur des études de cas de produits

PRODUITS DE CONSTRUCTION

- ❖ Etude de cas n°1 : produit de second oeuvre (moquette)
- ❖ Etude de cas n°2: produit performant sur le plan énergétique



Etude de cas n°1: produit de second oeuvre (moquette)



Etude de cas n°1: produit de second oeuvre (moquette)



- ❖ **1 étude de cas pour trois types d'étude différents: ACV esquisse, simplifiée et détaillée pour 1 m² de revêtement de sol en moquette textile touffue pour un usage commercial élevé en Europe.**
- ❖ **Etude réalisée en partenariat entre PE International et l'Association des Moquettes respectant l'Environnement (Gemeinschaft Umweltfreundlicher Teppichboden, GUT).**
- ❖ **Rôle de PE International:**
 - Définition des objectifs et du champs de l'étude
 - Aide de GUT pour les exigences sur les données
 - Calcul des résultats de l'ACV
 - Rédaction du rapport méthodologique
- ❖ **Logiciel d'ACV utilisé: GaBi 5, Service Pack 20, 2012**

Etude de cas n°1: produit de second oeuvre (moquette)

❖ Rôle de GUT:

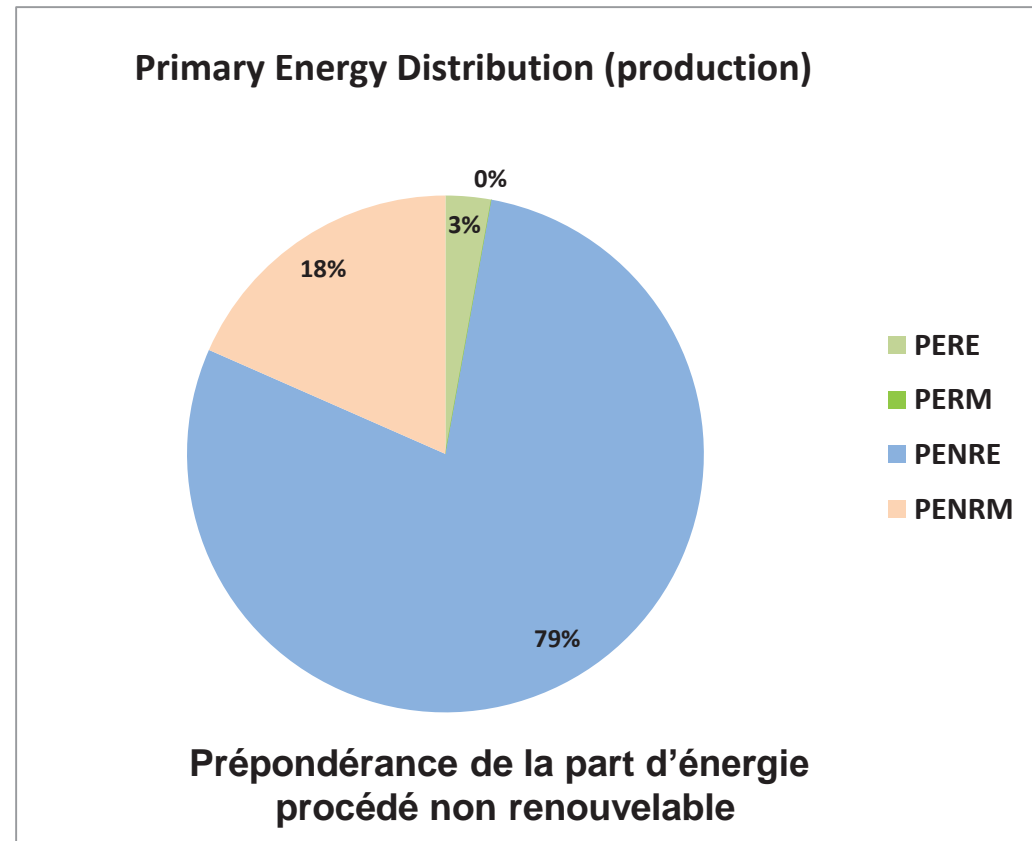
- Mise en place d'un modèle ACV pour le produit étudié
- Fournir un inventaire de cycle de vie et des résultats d'impacts
- Répondre aux questions de PE International concernant les données et les choix de modélisation.

❖ Etude de cas adapté aux 3 types d'études:

- ACV esquisse → *Résultats sur les indicateurs GWP & PED du produit manufacturé pour aider à la conception de produits, sortie d'usine (A1-A3)*
- ACV simplifiée → *Développement d'une fiche environnemental de produit pour aider au choix de conception en évaluant la production + fin de vie (3 scénarii différents): 100% mise en décharge, 100% incinération, 100% réutilisation dans les fours des cimenteries*
- ACV détaillée → *Identifier les points clefs sur le cycle de vie complete avec les mêmes scénarii de fin de vie*

Etude de cas n°1: Résultats ACV esquisse

- ❖ Potentiel de Réchauffement Climatique pour la production d'1m² de revêtement de sol en moquette touffue égal à 0,97 kg CO₂-eq./m²*an
- ❖ La contribution des parts d'énergie primaire procédé renouvelable (PERE), procédé non renouvelable (PENRE), matière renouvelable (PERM) et matière non renouvelable (PENRM) est la suivante :

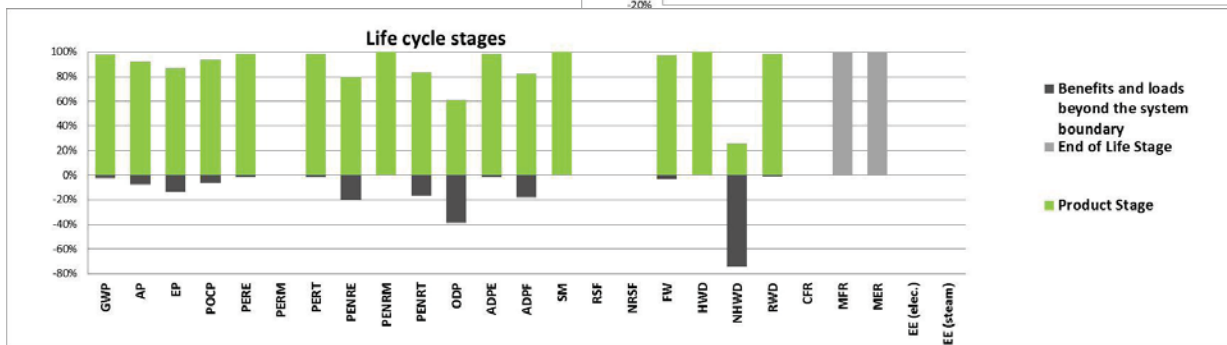
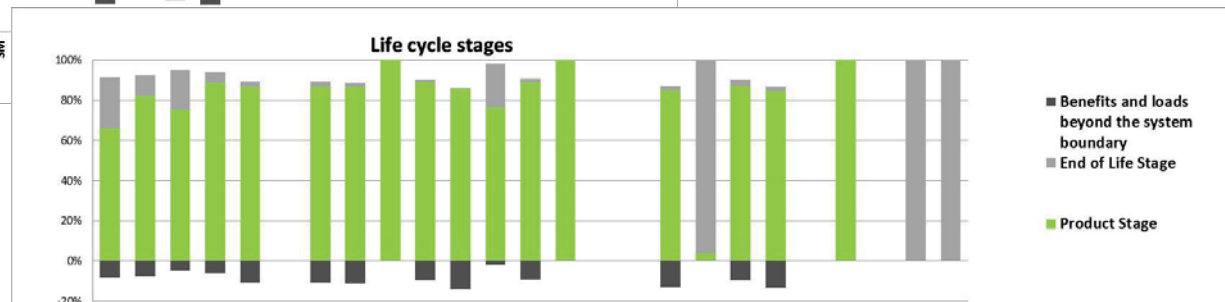


Etude de cas n°1: Résultats ACV simplifiée



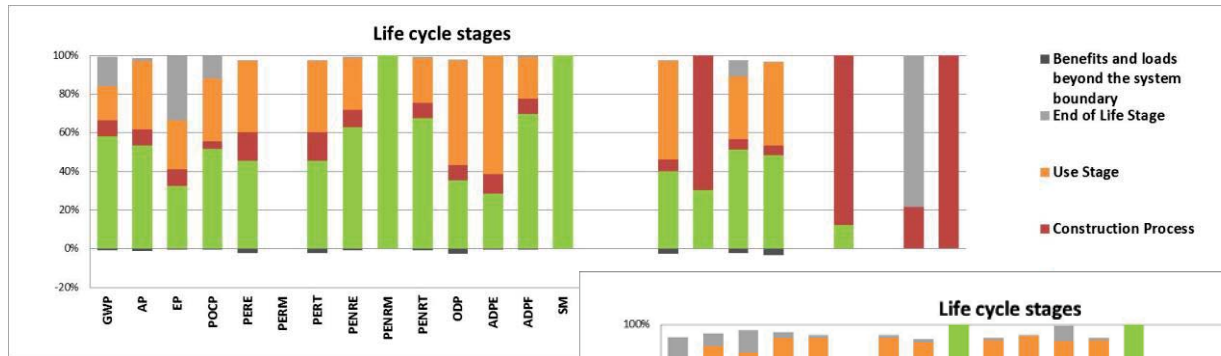
100% MISE EN DECHARGE

100% INCINERATION



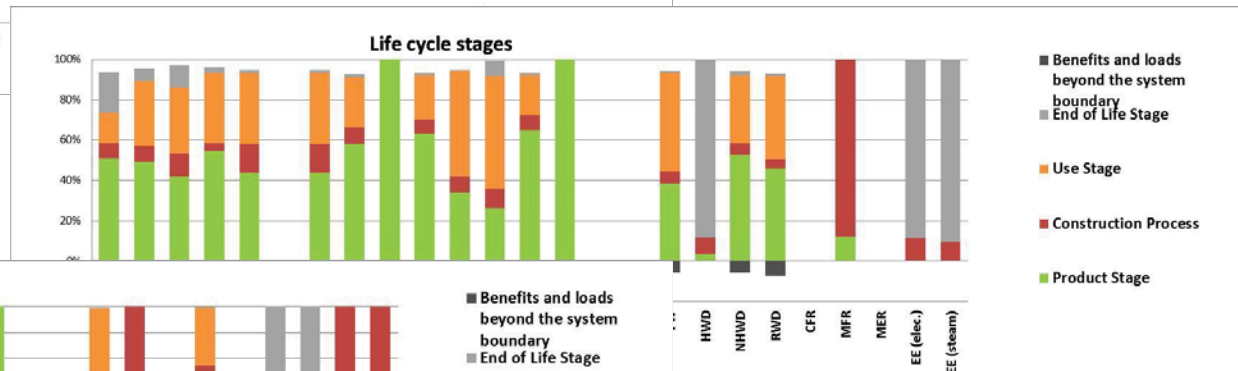
100% REUTILISATION EN CIMENTERIES

Etude de cas n°1: Résultats ACV détaillée

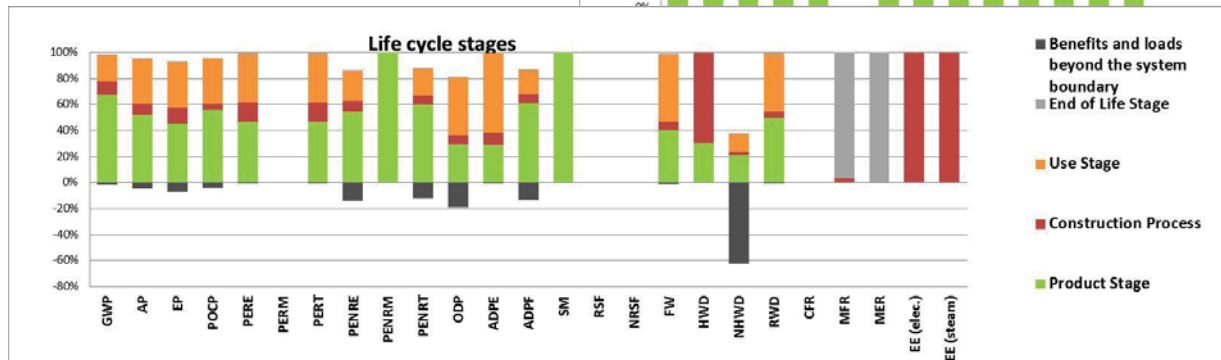


100% MISE EN DECHARGE

100% INCINERATION



100% REUTILISATION EN CIMENTERIES



Etude de cas n°1: Conclusions

Retours d'expérience sur l'utilisation du guide opérationnel (1/2)

- Guide opérationnel complet bien que dense.
- Suggestion: réduire les sections à partir du chapitre 4 (où il y a beaucoup de répétitions des chapitres d'introduction)
- Modèle de rapport méthodologique utile. Ils constituent de bons supports synthétiques des exigences du guide

❖ A propos de la collaboration entre GUT et PE:

- L'exigence de documentation des données utilisées de même que les principes de modélisation était trop complet. Cependant, cette étude de cas a bénéficié d'un modèle et de données déjà préparés par GUT selon la norme EN 15804.
- Bonne communication entre GUT & PE.

Etude de cas n°1: Conclusions

Retours d'expérience sur l'utilisation du guide opérationnel (2/2)

❖ **Suggestions pour les modèles de rapport méthodologiques (Word):**

- La section sur l'objectif du projet, le champ de l'étude et les exigences en matière de données pourrait être étendue.
- Prise en compte de tableau sur la qualité des données.

❖ **Suggestions pour les modèles de report des résultats (Excel) :**

- La description du produit pourrait être réduite.
- Prévoir des champs vides pour renseigner les données exclues.
- Prévoir des graphiques allégés pour les ACV simplifiée (avec seulement quelques indicateurs).

Etude de cas n°2: produit performant sur le plan énergétique (Collecteur solaire thermique transparent)



Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



❖ **Projet Européen du programme „Cost-Effective“**



„Resource- and Cost-effective integration of renewables in existing high-rise buildings“

- Development of 5 new components for facade integration which use renewable sources for heat & electricity production
 - *Transparent solar thermal collector*
 - *Air-heating vacuum tube collector*
 - *Building Integrated Photovoltaic*
 - *Natural ventilation system with heat recovery*
 - *Unglazed solar thermal facade collector*

❖ **Logiciel d'ACV utilisé: GaBi version 4.4**

Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



- ❖ **Description:**
 - Façade element as insulating glazing unit (IGU) or double skin façade (DSF) with embedded collector
- ❖ **Collecteurs:**
 - semi-transparent plate collector or lamella collector (movable blinds)
- ❖ **Bénéfices / Fonction:**
 - Production of heat for solar heating & cooling purpose
- ❖ **Principaux matériaux utilisés:**
 - steel, aluminum, glass
- ❖ **Dimension:**
 - regular façade element = 3750 mm x 1500 mm x 300 mm

Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)




❖ Systemes étudiés

System I Regular DSF without collector	System II TSTC type A in IGU	System III TSTC type B in DSF	System IV TSTC type A in DSF
Façade profiles	Façade profiles	Façade profiles	Façade profiles
Single glazing unit & IGU	IGU	Single glazing unit & IGU	Single glazing unit & IGU
Blinds with motor	Blinds with motor	Motor	Blinds with motor
--	Plate collector	Lamella collector	Plate collector

Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



Picture of the product	 <p>Collector Type A (lower part of the window element)</p>	Goal/ Purpose of the study	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Level of complexity</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Screening</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Simplified</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>related study objective</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Comparative assertion</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Stand alone LCA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>object of assertion</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>communication purpose</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>internal</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>external</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>for customer to customer</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>publication</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><i>Within Deliverable D4.1.3 of European Research project "Cost-Effective" and Deliverable (Case study) D4.1 of European research project "EeBGuide"</i></td> </tr> </table>	Level of complexity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Screening		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Simplified		<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete	related study objective	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comparative assertion		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stand alone LCA	object of assertion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Product	communication purpose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	internal		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	external		<input type="checkbox"/>	for customer to customer		<input type="checkbox"/>	publication		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Within Deliverable D4.1.3 of European Research project "Cost-Effective" and Deliverable (Case study) D4.1 of European research project "EeBGuide"</i>
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General information	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name of the product:</td> <td>Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of the assessment:</td> <td>28.08.2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>name and qualification of the assessor:</td> <td>Katrin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GaBi, LBP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>name and qualification of the reviewer:</td> <td>CSTB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review type</td> <td><i>project internal review</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of the verification</td> <td><i>to be specified after review</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client of the study:</td> <td><i>European Commission, European research project "EeBGuide" and "Cost-Effective"</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authors of the study:</td> <td><i>University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (LBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (GaBi)</i></td> </tr> </table>	Name of the product:	Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)	Date of the assessment:	28.08.2012	name and qualification of the assessor:	Katrin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GaBi, LBP)	name and qualification of the reviewer:	CSTB	Review type	<i>project internal review</i>	Date of the verification	<i>to be specified after review</i>	Client of the study:	<i>European Commission, European research project "EeBGuide" and "Cost-Effective"</i>	Authors of the study:	<i>University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (LBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (GaBi)</i>	Functional unit	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Reference unit:</td> <td><i>1 pièce, covering 5,625 m² of facade area; Width = 3750 mm x height = 1500 mm x depth = 300 mm; Absorber area = 1,88 m² (collector type A) & 4,48 m² (collector type B); location dependant thermal energy production (see also description of scenarios)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>product group:</td> <td><i>energy-generating (energy efficient), facade integrated component; ERP (window element with integrated collector)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Function in the building:</td> <td><i>window element with thermal insulation & shading & daylight supply collector element with heat production (energy generation) for solar heating and cooling purpose within a building</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>required service life</td> <td><i>20 years (according to Manufacturer)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other services provided within the building (shops...)</td> <td><i>see also "Function in the building"</i></td> </tr> </table>	Reference unit:	<i>1 pièce, covering 5,625 m² of facade area; Width = 3750 mm x height = 1500 mm x depth = 300 mm; Absorber area = 1,88 m² (collector type A) & 4,48 m² (collector type B); location dependant thermal energy production (see also description of scenarios)</i>	product group:	<i>energy-generating (energy efficient), facade integrated component; ERP (window element with integrated collector)</i>	Function in the building:	<i>window element with thermal insulation & shading & daylight supply collector element with heat production (energy generation) for solar heating and cooling purpose within a building</i>	required service life	<i>20 years (according to Manufacturer)</i>	Other services provided within the building (shops...)	<i>see also "Function in the building"</i>							
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Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



❖ Frontières du système

Included modules	Product Stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A1	Raw Materials Supply
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A2	Transport
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A3	Manufacturing
	Construction Process	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	Construction- Installation process
	Use Stage	<input type="checkbox"/>	B1	Use
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B2	Maintenance
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B3	Repair
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B4	Replacement
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B5	Refurbishment
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B6	Operational Energy Use
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B7	Operational Water Use
	End of Life Stage	<input type="checkbox"/>	C1	Deconstruction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C2	Transport
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C3	Waste process for reuse,	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C4	Disposal	
Benefits and loads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	Reuse- Recovery- Recyclingpotential	

Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



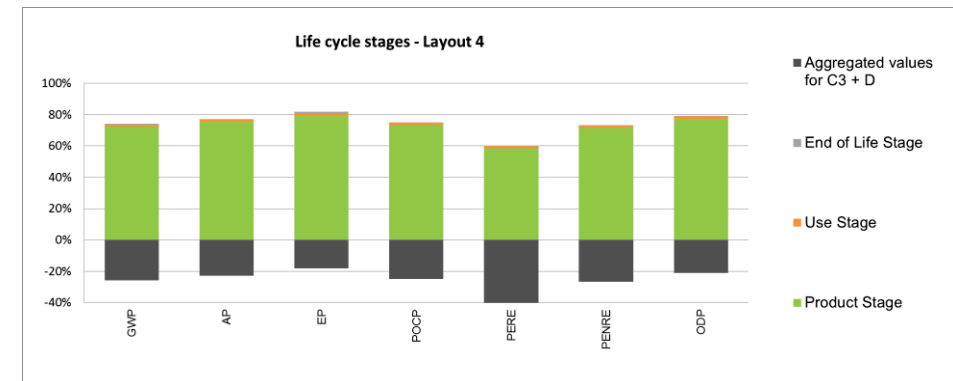
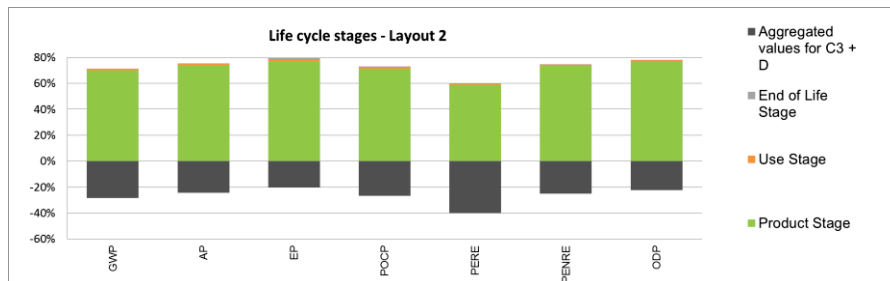
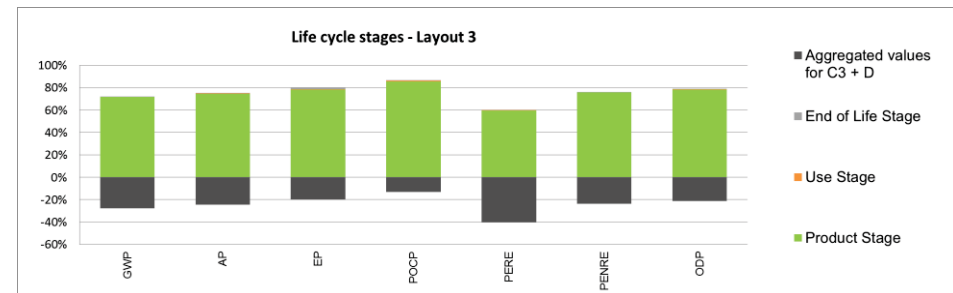
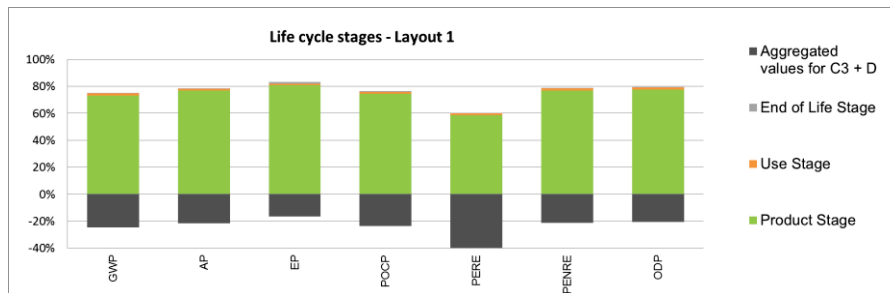
❖ Indicateurs environnementaux

Used indicators	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Secondary Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Secondary fuels - renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Secondary fuels – non renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Net Fresh Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Non Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Radioactive Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Components for Re-Use
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Materials for Recycling
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Materials for Energy Recovery
<input type="checkbox"/>	20. Exported Energy
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator

Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



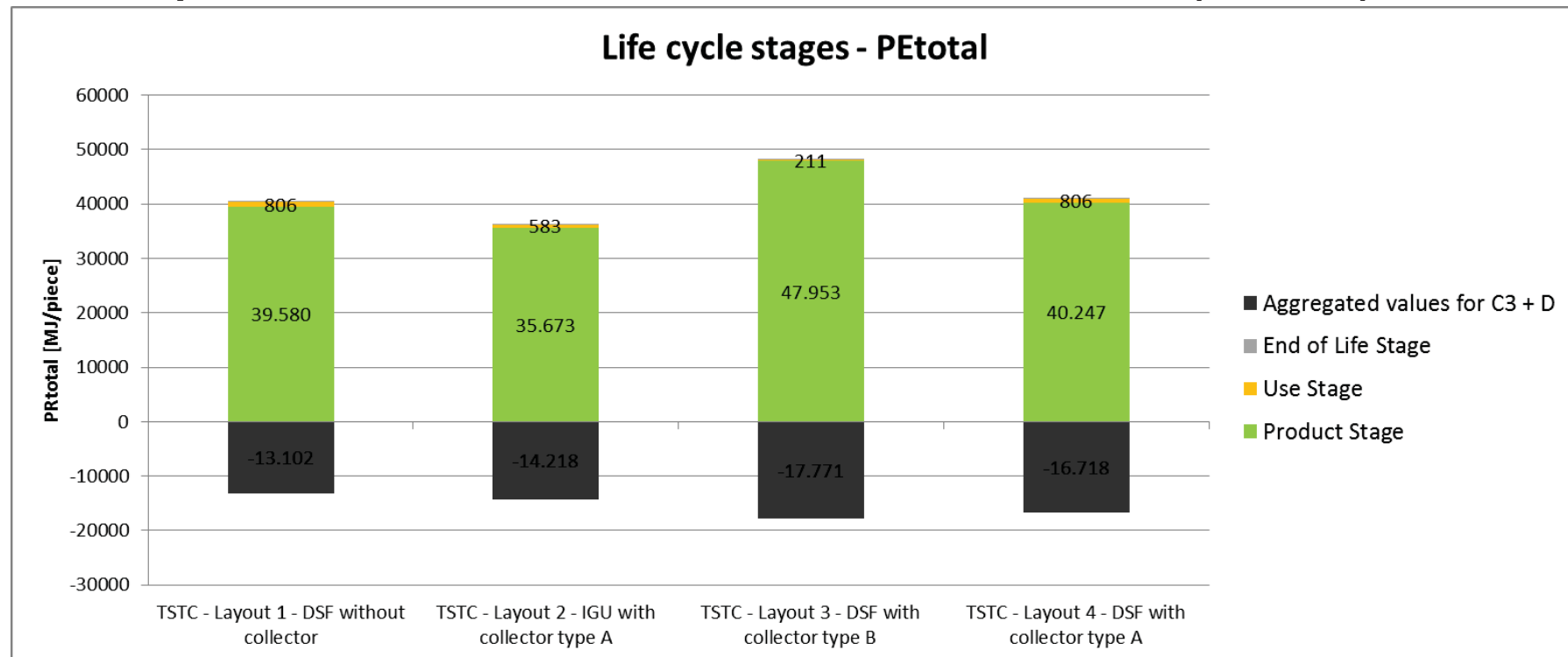
❖ Contributions des phases du cycle de vie aux impacts (systèmes 1, 2, 3, 4):



Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



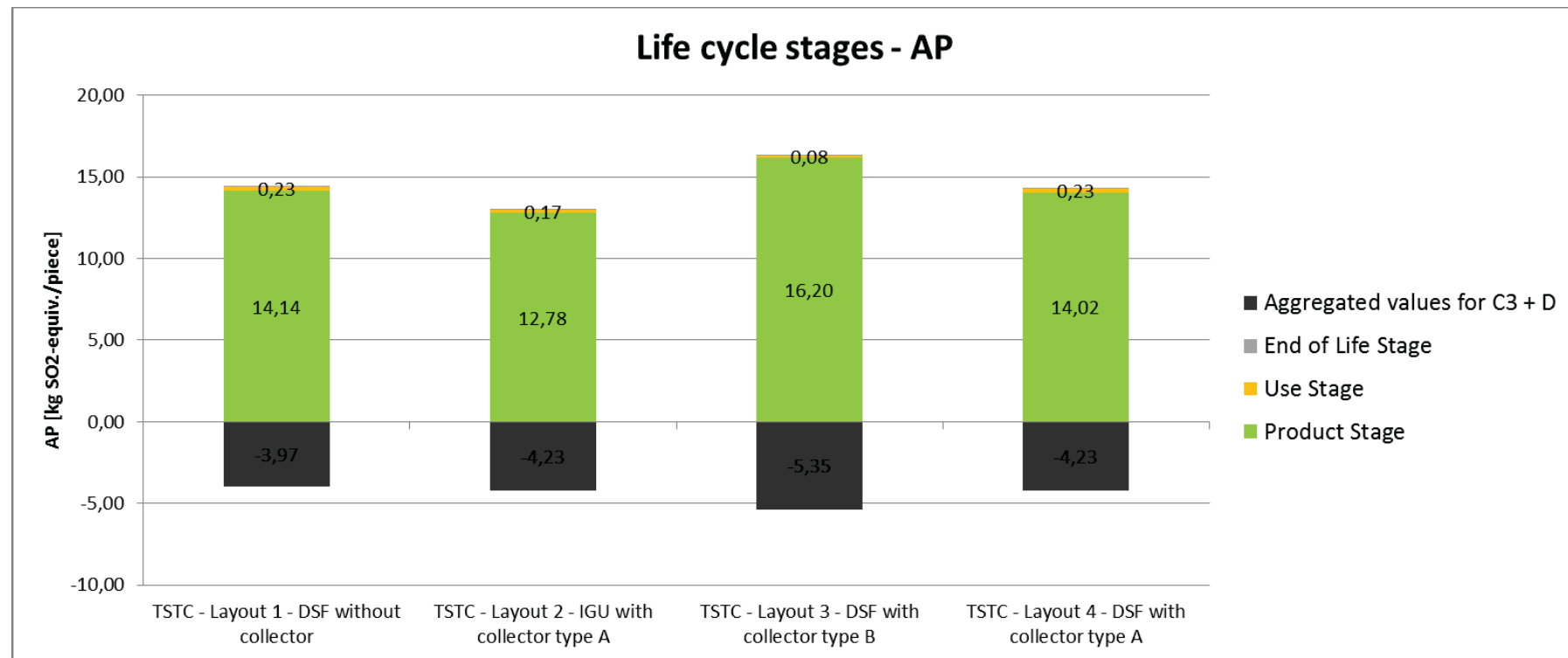
❖ Comparaison des résultats des différentes alternatives (PE total):



Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



❖ Comparaison des résultats des différentes alternatives (AP) :



Etude de cas n°2: Collecteur solaire thermique transparent (TSTC)



❖ Retours d'expériences sur cette étude de cas

- Definitions of „Screening“, „Simplified“ and „Complete LCA“ very helpful
- Maybe set up a simplified documentation even if it ´s not fulfilling the needs of ISO 14040
- Guidance document well written and really a help for LCA practitioners that don ´t have much experience in some LCA area

EeBGuide

Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique

Partie B: Bâtiments



Description de la partie B



❖ Contexte

- Etudes ACV à l'échelle bâtiments en utilisant les données "produits" comme des briques. Couplage avec la thermique et le fonctionnement d'un bâtiment (interactions prises en compte)

❖ But

- Aider les praticiens à conduire des ACV produits et bâtiments selon des règles communes et harmonisées
- De leur fournir les connaissances de la communauté ACV afin d'améliorer leur pratique et la qualité de leurs études

❖ Public

- Praticiens ACV produits et bâtiments...
- ...impliqués dans des projets de recherche Européens et dans d'autres études

❖ Méthode

- Sélection d'aspects généraux clés avec règles et recommandations
- Diapos claires et compréhensibles

Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
- II. Approche méthodologique
- III. Comment utiliser le guide
- IV. Règles et recommandations générales pour l'ACV
- V. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV produit
- VI. Applications sur des études de cas de produits
- VII. Règles et recommandations pour l'ACV bâtiment**
- VIII. Applications sur des études de cas de bâtiments
- IX. Conclusions et perspectives



Plan de la formation

- I. Introduction
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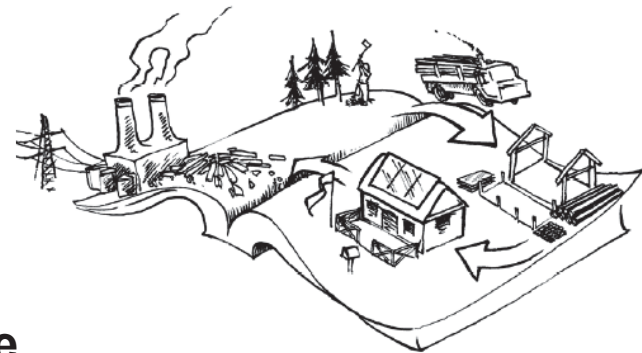
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- IX. Conclusions et perspectives**



Conclusions and perspectives (1/9)

- ❖ **Apports du projet EeBGuide**
- ❖ **Liens avec les autres projets de recherches et initiatives**
- ❖ **Possible futurs développements d'EeBGuide**



Conclusions and perspectives (2/9)

❖ Apports du projet EeBGuide

- **Objectif initial:** décliner des règles et recommandations à partir de l'étude des règles du guide ILCD et des normes du CEN TC 350, fournir des recommandations pratique pour les praticiens et les développeurs d'outils ACV bâtiment sur les points clefs de l'ACV appliquée au secteur du bâtiment (données, règles de calcul, indicateurs etc.)
- **Contenu du guide opérationnel:**
 - Citations des règles du guide ILCD et des normes du CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 / EN 15978)
 - Contenu basé sur les derniers travaux de R&D des différents partenaires
 - Contenu basé ou mis en relations avec les résultats de précédents projets européens
- **Combinaison des règles ILCD et CEN TC 350**
 - Présentation transparente
 - Règles et recommandations EeBGuide harmonisées. Règles et recommandations des normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 utilisées en premier puis celles du guide ILCD.
 - Dans certains cas, les deux règles (ILCD et CEN) ont été fournies dans EeBGuide car elles sont complémentaires pour l'utilisation de l'ACV sur des études de produits ou de bâtiments.

Conclusions and perspectives (3/9)

❖ **Apports du projet EeBGuide (suite)**

- **Principal apport du projet:** synthétiser une partie des travaux récents de R&D de spécialistes de l'ACV dans le secteur du bâtiment dans un document regroupant près de **100 aspects**
 - Les aspects généraux sont structurés selon la méthodologie ACV
 - Les aspects produits et bâtiments sont séparés en 2 volumes structurés selon les phases du cycle de vie conventionnelles des normes EN 15804 et EN 15978 (modules A, B, C D)
 - Distinction entre plusieurs types d'études pour différent cas de figures (ACV comparatives, bâtiments neufs ou existants)
 - Autres contributions: modèles de rapports méthodologiques et de review pour les études de cas.
- **Navigation facilitée à travers le guide grâce au InfoHub (en ligne)**
 - **Ce guide fournit un contenu opérationnel sur des bases scientifiques**
 - **La communauté ACV & Construction peut utiliser ces recommandations.**

Conclusions and perspectives (4/9)

❖ Liens avec les précédents projets européens en ACV bâtiment

- ENSLIC (*ENergy Saving through promotion of LIfe Cycle assessment in Buildings*) promotes the use of life cycle assessment (LCA) techniques in design for new buildings and for refurbishment, in order to achieve an energy saving in the construction and operation of buildings.

- Site internet du projet:

<http://circe.cps.unizar.es/enslic/index.htm>



- LoRe-LCA (*Low Resource consumption buildings and constructions by use of LCA in design and decision making*)

- Site internet du projet:

www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/



Conclusions and perspectives (5/9)

❖ Liens avec des projets européens au cours (en 2012)

- SuperBuildings (*Sustainability and Performance assessment and Benchmarking of Buildings*)
 - Site internet du projet:
<http://cic.vtt.fi/superbuildings/>
- OpenHouse: *“The main objective of this project is to develop and to implement a common European transparent building assessment methodology, complementing the existing ones, for planning and constructing sustainable buildings by means of an open approach and technical platform.”*
 - Site internet du projet:
www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/
- Les résultats de ces projets sont des sources d’information complémentaires pour certains aspects couverts par EeBGuide de même que les résultats d’autres projets européens du 6^{ème} ou 7^{ème} PCRD (p. ex. PRESCO...).



Conclusions and perspectives (6/9)

❖ Liens avec d'autres projets et initiatives

- Sustainable Building Alliance: voir SBA common metrics framework (2009) et le projet support "*Piloting SBA common metrics*" (2011-2012) qui a pour objectif de réaliser une étude de faisabilité et de comparabilité.

- Site internet du projet:
<http://sballiance.org/>



- ECO-platform project: projet en cours conduit à l'échelle européenne afin de progresser vers une harmonisation des EPD en Europe.

❖ Liens avec le comité européen de normalisation

- EeBGuide peut être un support utile pour le comité CEN TC 350 lors de la révision des normes EN 15804 / EN 15978.



Conclusions and perspectives (7/9)

❖ Liens avec d'autres projets et initiatives

- Conférence internationale ACV et Construction 2012 co-organisée par l'Ifsttar et le CSTB en France en Juillet 2012 avec des sujets abordés tels que:
 - Données pour l'Inventaire de Cycle de Vie : validation, agrégation, incertitudes
 - Méthodes pour l'ACV bâtiment
 - Décision et gestion
 - Cas d'études ACV les bâtiments et les infrastructures
 - ACV dynamique : vie en service et indicateurs
 - Méthodes pour les matériaux de construction
 - Fin de vie, déchets et allocation
- 3ème jour de la conférence consacré à l'articulation des recherches en ACV & construction avec leurs mises en pratique opérationnelles (en lien avec l'objectif du projet EeBGuide)
- Site internet de la conférence (avec les articles et les présentations téléchargeables en ligne): <http://lca-construction2012.ifsttar.fr/>



Conclusions and perspectives (8/9)

❖ Possible futurs développements d'EeBGuide

- Des travaux plus approfondis seraient nécessaire pour:
 - Analyser en détails l'implication des règles du guide ILCD en fonction des différents types d'études
 - Améliorer la mise en application des 3 types d'études à l'aide de retours de terrain sur les études de cas mais également des travaux amont pour valider les simplification pour les ACV esquisses et simplifiées.
 - Incorporer les futurs développements (p. ex. mise à jour de normes)
 - Utiliser le guide sur des études de cas d'ACV comparatives en phases amont de conception d'un produit ou d'un bâtiment
- De futurs travaux doivent également aller vers la définition d'un bâtiment de référence au niveau européen pour améliorer les comparaisons entre les projets de recherche.
- **EeBGuide est un document évolutif qui nécessitera d'être mis à jour:**
Vers une nouvelle version du guide (de la version 1.0 à la version 2.0)?

Conclusions and perspectives (9/9)

❖ Pour finir...

EeBGuide permet de contribuer à la mise en place d'une plate-forme d'échange entre les activités de recherche (projets européens, autres projets, conférences scientifiques), les activités de normalisation (CEN/TC 350) et la pratique opérationnelle de l'ACV dans le secteur de la construction par les différents acteurs.

Site internet avec le InfoHub



Forum des utilisateurs



Guide opérationnel pour les Analyses de Cycle de Vie de bâtiments performants sur le plan énergétique

Merci de votre attention!



www.eebguide.eu

EeBGuide

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative



Description of the course (1/4)

❖ Context

- The EeBGuide aims to provide calculation rules for the preparation of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies for energy-efficient buildings and products.
- Project supported by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development.
- Duration: 1 year (november 2011-october 2012)
- Project partners:



Description of the course (2/4)

❖ Context

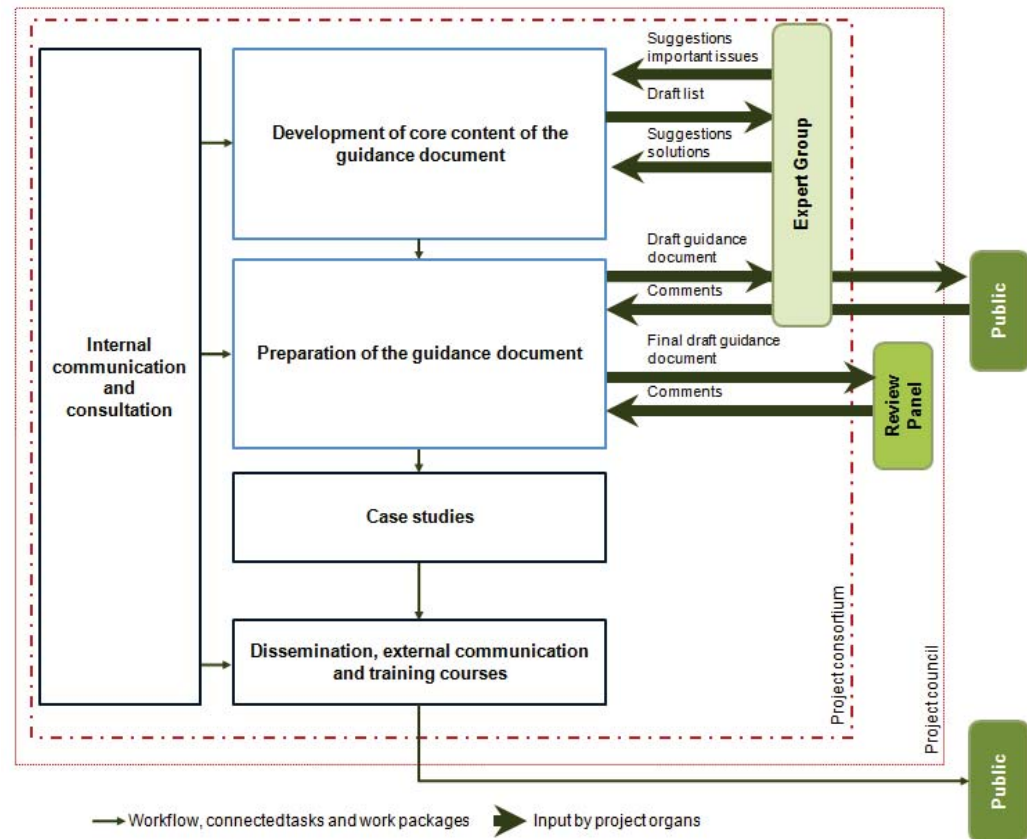
- The EeBGuide gives guidance and defines methods and provisions to conduct LCA studies within the framework of the Energy Efficient Building European Initiative (E2B EI).
- It is primarily intended to be used by LCA practitioners within research projects of the E2B Public Private Partnership (PPP).



Description of the course (3/4)

❖ Context

- The guide has been developed with a strong focus on applicability. Therefore, stakeholders and LCA experts have been involved in its development.



Description of the course (4/4)

❖ **Aim**

- Dissemination of the EeBGuide contents to stakeholders and interested parties within the European Union and at the international level.
- Training of professionals and potential users in the application of the EeBGuide to conduct LCA studies buildings and construction products.

❖ **Audience**

- Practitioners and potential users of LCA in industry and research.

❖ **Method**

- Lectures and discussion of examples.

Contents of the course (1/4)

❖ Introduction to EeBGuide

- Life Cycle Assessment Studies in the construction sector.
- LCA studies within E2B EI / EeB PPP.
- EeBGuide within the European context of sustainable construction.
- Who is addressed by the EeBGuide?

❖ Methodological approach

- Identification of important aspects.
- Procedure for choosing provisions.
- EeBGuide provisions: strictness vs. flexibility.
- Use of three study types: screening, simplified and complete LCA
- Use of a baseline scenario.

❖ How to use the guidance document

- Structure of the guidance document.
- Reporting templates.
- Compliance with EeBGuide.
- Service life planning.

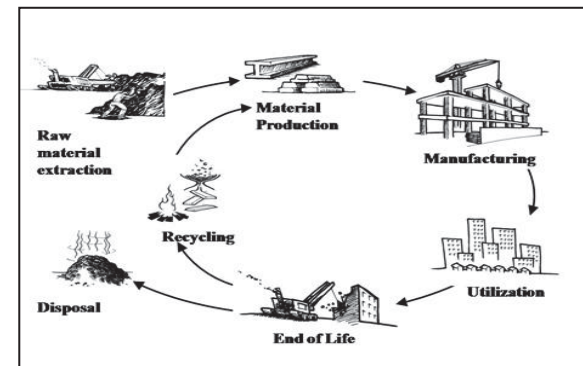


Contents of the course (2/4)

----- Part: General LCA -----

❖ General provisions and guidance

- Goal definition.
- Scope definition.
- Life Cycle Inventory Analysis.
- Life Cycle Impact Assessment.
- Interpretation.
- Reporting.



Contents of the course (3/4)

----- Part A: Products -----

❖ Provisions and guidance for Products

- General aspects specific to products.
- Module A: product and construction process stages.
- Module B: use stage.
- Module C: end-of-life stage.
- Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.

❖ Application in case studies for Products

- Common building product.
- EeB product.



Contents of the course (4/4)

----- Part B: Buildings -----

- ❖ **Provisions and guidance for Buildings**
 - General aspects specific to buildings.
 - Module A: product and construction process stages.
 - Module B: use stage.
 - Module C: end-of-life stage.
 - Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.

- ❖ **Application in case studies for Buildings**
 - New building.
 - Existing building.



- ❖ **Perspectives and Conclusions**

Overview

- I. **Introduction**
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives

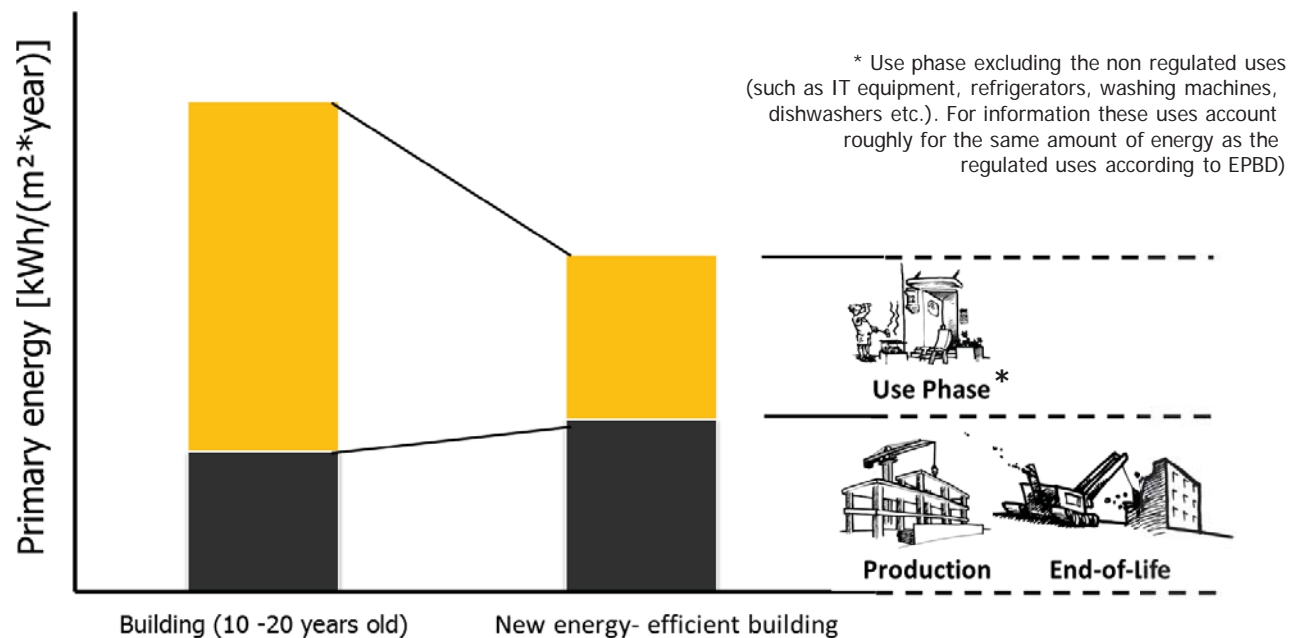


I. Introduction to the EeBGuide

- ❖ **Life Cycle Assessment Studies in the construction sector**
- ❖ **LCA studies within E2B EI / EeB PPP**
- ❖ **EeBGuide within the European context of sustainable construction**
- ❖ **Who is addressed by the EeBGuide?**

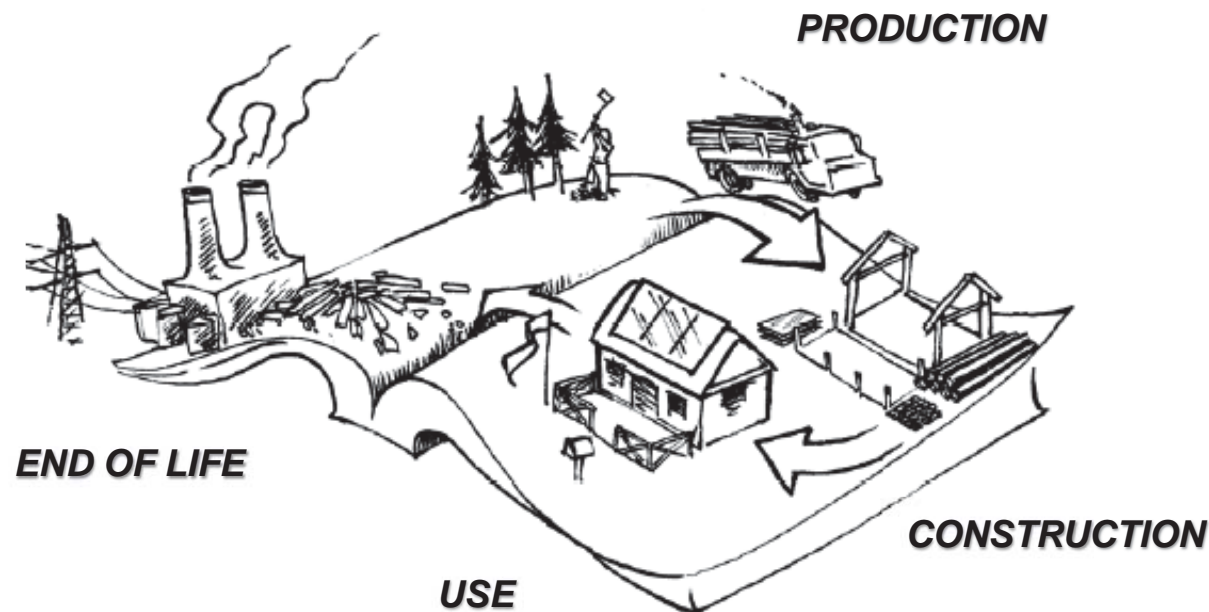
Why do we need LCA in the building sector?

- ❖ Example of ratio “use phase” vs. “production and end-of life” impacts of a building (10-20 years old) compared to a new energy-efficient building



Why do we need LCA in the building sector?

- ❖ Need of a life cycle perspective to account for both direct (e.g. use phase) but also indirect impacts (e.g. upstream and downstream processes)



LCA studies in the construction sector

❖ Sources of rules and guidance for the LCA practitioner:

- ISO 14040 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.
- ISO 14044 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
- International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD) Handbook.
- EN 15804 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.
- EN 15978 – Sustainability of construction works – Assessment of environmental performance of buildings – Calculation method.

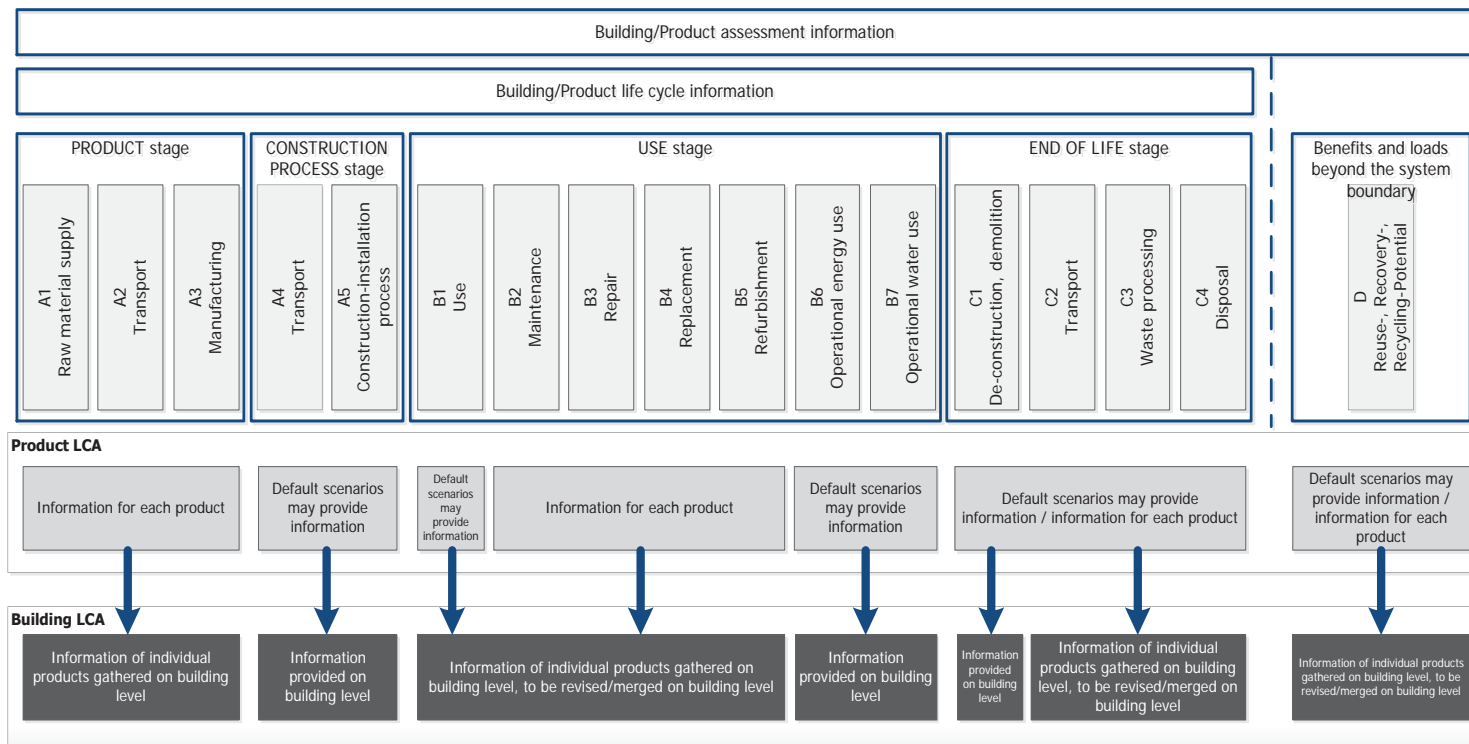
❖ Example of reference guide for LCA practitioner:

- ILCD Handbook (*International Reference Life Cycle Data System*).

The EeBGuide adopts recommendations and definitions from the ILCD handbook and adapts them to the construction sector, merging them with EN 15804 and EN 15978 standards.

LCA studies in the construction sector

- ❖ Modularity principle proposed by CEN TC 350 (Sustainability of construction works) is followed:



LCA studies within E2B EI / EeB PPP

LCA can be used as:

- ❖ Ex-post assessment of a developed technology:
 - Ensure provision of the necessary information within the work items of technology development.
 - Discuss and set realistic objectives for the LCA study and coherent with available resources.
 - Define one stand-alone work item for the LCA calculation, whereas data collection could be part of technology related work packages.
- ❖ Decision support tool within technology development:
 - Integrate LCA work as part of the technology development work item.
 - Iterative approach: gradual improvement of the data preciseness will allow more meaningful LCA results.
 - Flexibility from all actors and innovative development procedures are required to obtain a better outcome in terms of improving the environmental performance of the technology.

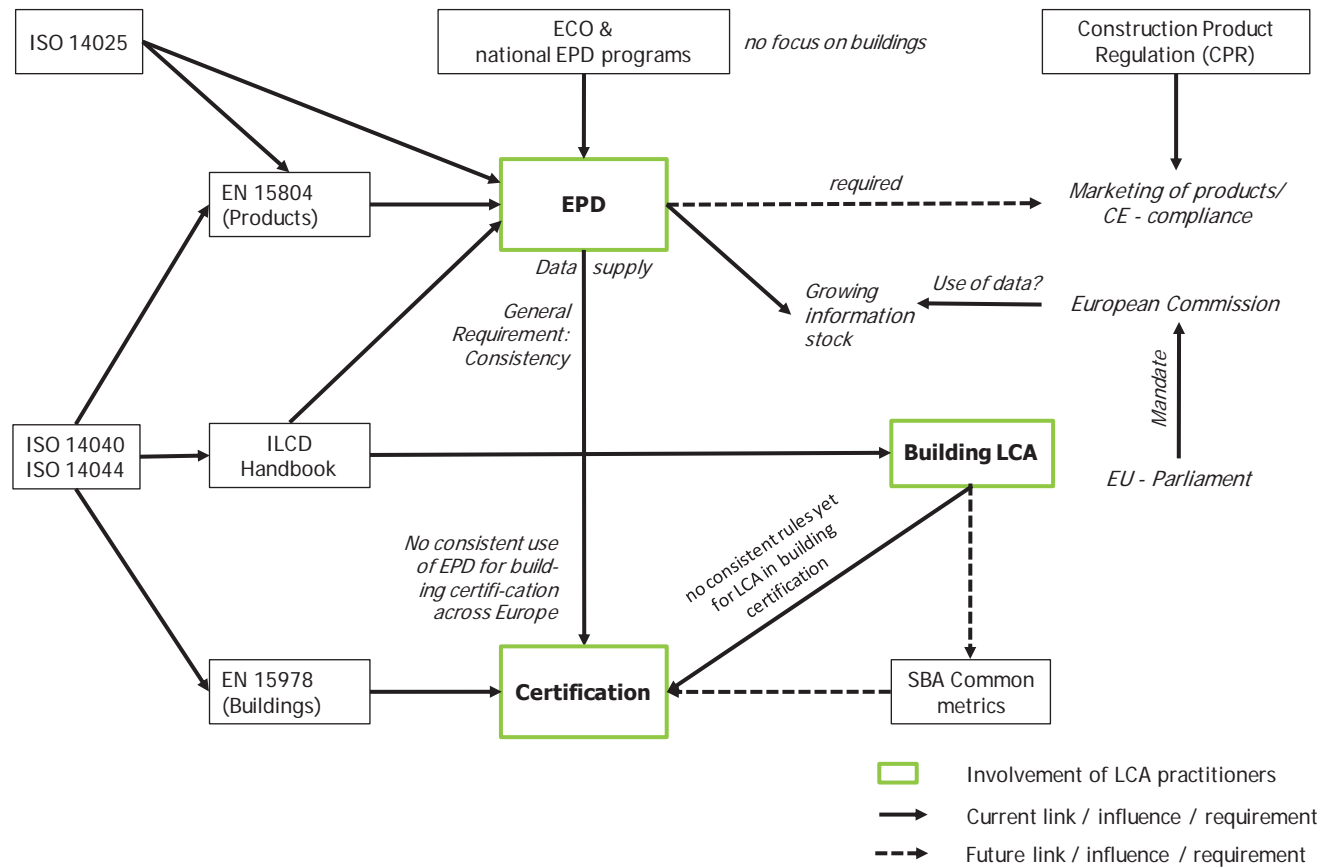
In order to maximize environmental optimization potentials, LCA should fed back into the technology development cycle.

European context of sustainable construction (1/4)

- ❖ LCA is currently used as the basis for product assessments, especially to provide Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) used in building assessments/certification schemes.
- ❖ The Construction Products Regulation (CPR) contains additional essential requirements stating that EPDs should be used when available for the assessment of the environmental impacts of construction works.
- ❖ It is expected that these new requirements will lead to a broad delivery of product-specific environmental information by manufacturers as well as the use of LCA for assessing the environmental performance of buildings.
- ❖ Building labelling schemes use their own individual set of calculation rules for building LCA and may refer to EN 15978.

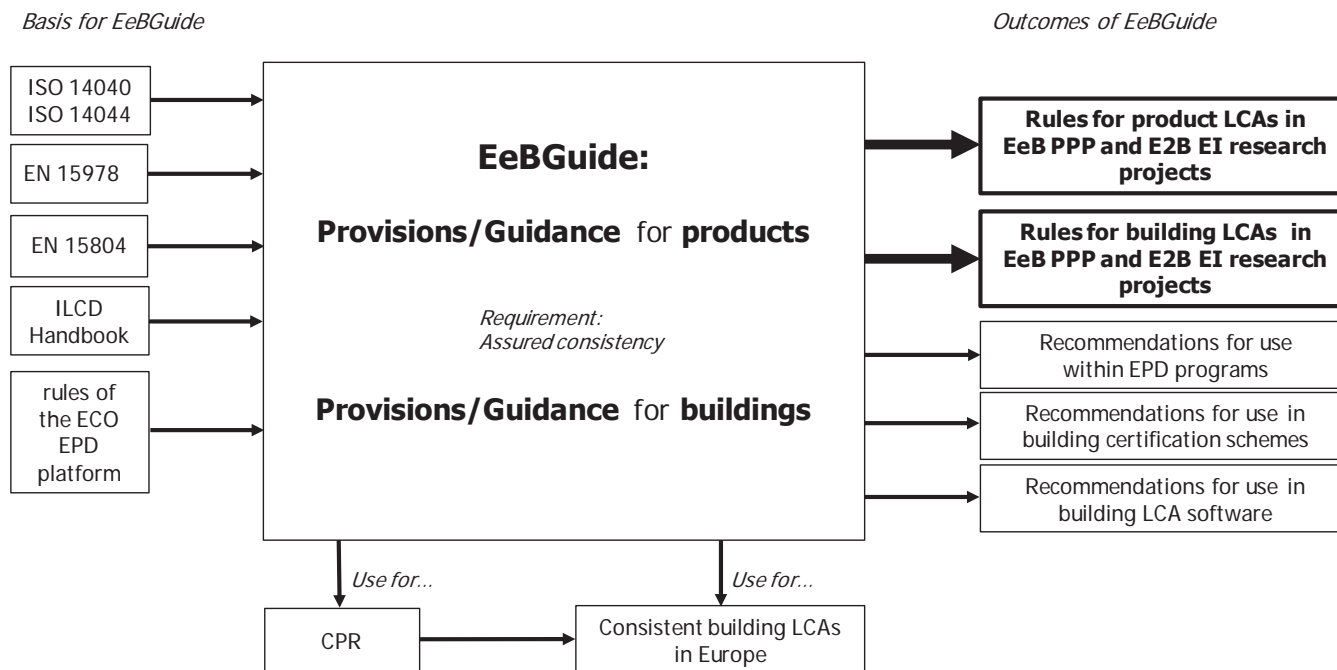
Consistency is needed between data supply (product data/EPD) and data use (building LCA).

European context of sustainable construction (2/4)



European context of sustainable construction (3/4)

EeBGuide establishes the link between the different standards, schemes and legislation within the European context:



European context of sustainable construction (4/4)

- ❖ **Impact on LCA practitioners and technology development**, assisting practitioners to perform LCA studies in a clear, pre-defined and well-structured way in order to produce more robust, harmonized and quality assured LCA results.
- ❖ **Impact on building certification schemes and national EPD programs**, fostering the integration of LCA into building schemes and providing guidance to a growing number of LCA experts and to those EPD programs developing Product Category Rules of new innovative solutions.
- ❖ **Impact on standards, legislation and political background**, filling the current gap of direct and in-detail advice for practitioners on how to conduct a LCA study.
- ❖ **Social impact**, fostering the creation of new high technology jobs and the integration of participatory approaches.
- ❖ **Impact on European competitiveness**, supporting the decoupling growth from resource depletion by delivering the framework for a consistent environmental evaluation.

Who is addressed by the EeBGuide? (1/2)

PRIMARY AUDIENCE:

LCA practitioners:

- ❖ with previous basic knowledge and practical experience (although not detailed knowledge is required),
- ❖ who are required to deliver an LCA study within an European research project, specially those falling under the EeB PPP framework.



- The goals of projects under the EeB PPP framework are:
“to deliver, implement and optimise building and district concepts that have the technical, economic and societal potential to drastically decrease energy consumption and reduce CO₂ emissions in both new and existing buildings across the European Union”
- Target audience of these projects are: researchers, companies, designers and consultants in the field of construction.

Who is addressed by the EeBGuide? (2/2)

SECONDARY AUDIENCE:

- ❖ LCA practitioners who seek practical yet scientifically sound guidance to deliver an LCA study that is, as far as possible, in line with European standards EN 15804 and EN 15978 and the ILCD handbook.
- ❖ Developers of LCA software for buildings who can use the EeBGuide to choose consistent data, methodology, reference or default values according to different study types.
- ❖ Experts responsible for the definition of calculation rules for building labelling schemes, as well as EPD programs. In such cases, EeBGuide provides generally agreed calculation methods.

For all of them, previous basic knowledge and practical experience is presumed, although not detailed knowledge is required.

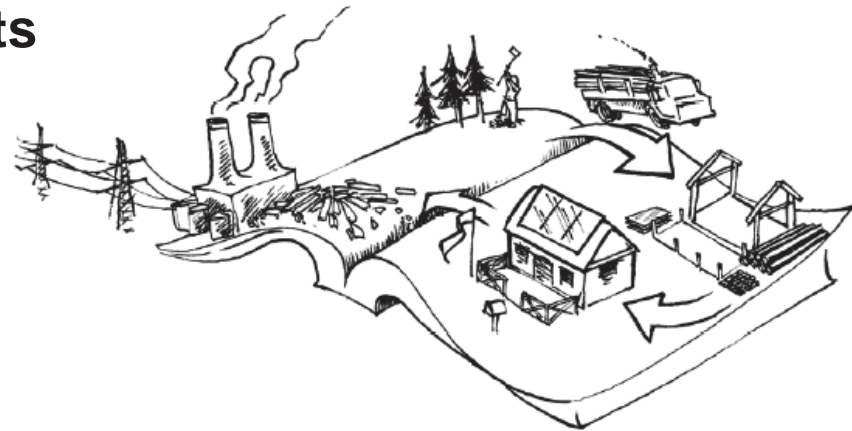
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II. Methodological approach

- ❖ Identification of important aspects
- ❖ Procedure for choosing provisions
- ❖ EeBGuide provisions: strictness vs. flexibility
- ❖ Use of three study types
- ❖ Use of baseline scenario



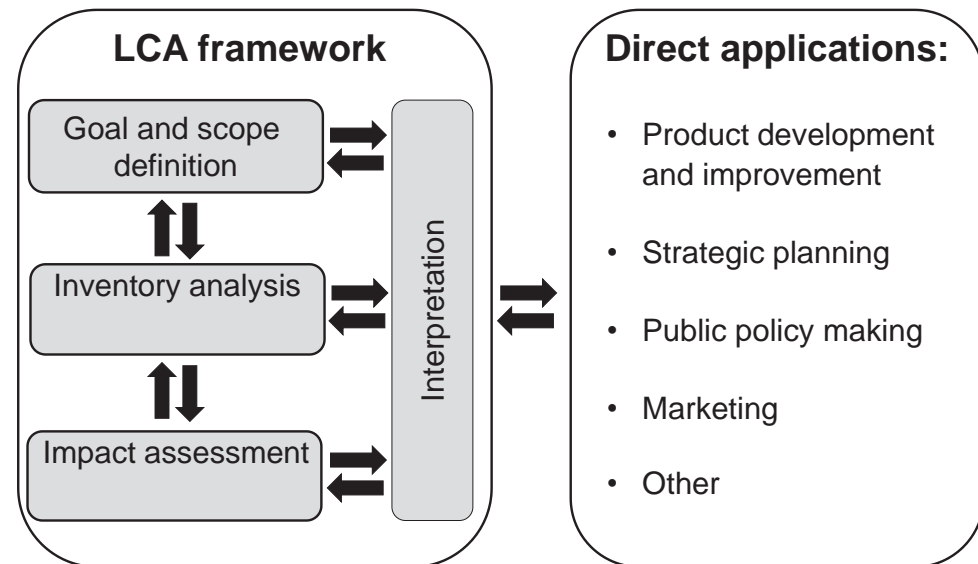
Identification of important aspects

❖ Definition of an „aspect“ in EeBGuide

- Aspects: all kinds of items that need to be thought of, if one conducts an LCA study, e.g.
 - system boundaries,
 - indicators to assess,
 - background-data to use,
 - use of modelling parameters such as transport distances,
 - metrics to calculate operational energy demand,
 - rules how to calculate water consumption,
 - rules how to allocate impacts to co-products, etc.
 - ...
- Aspects may be on different levels and stages of conducting an LCA study

Identification of important aspects

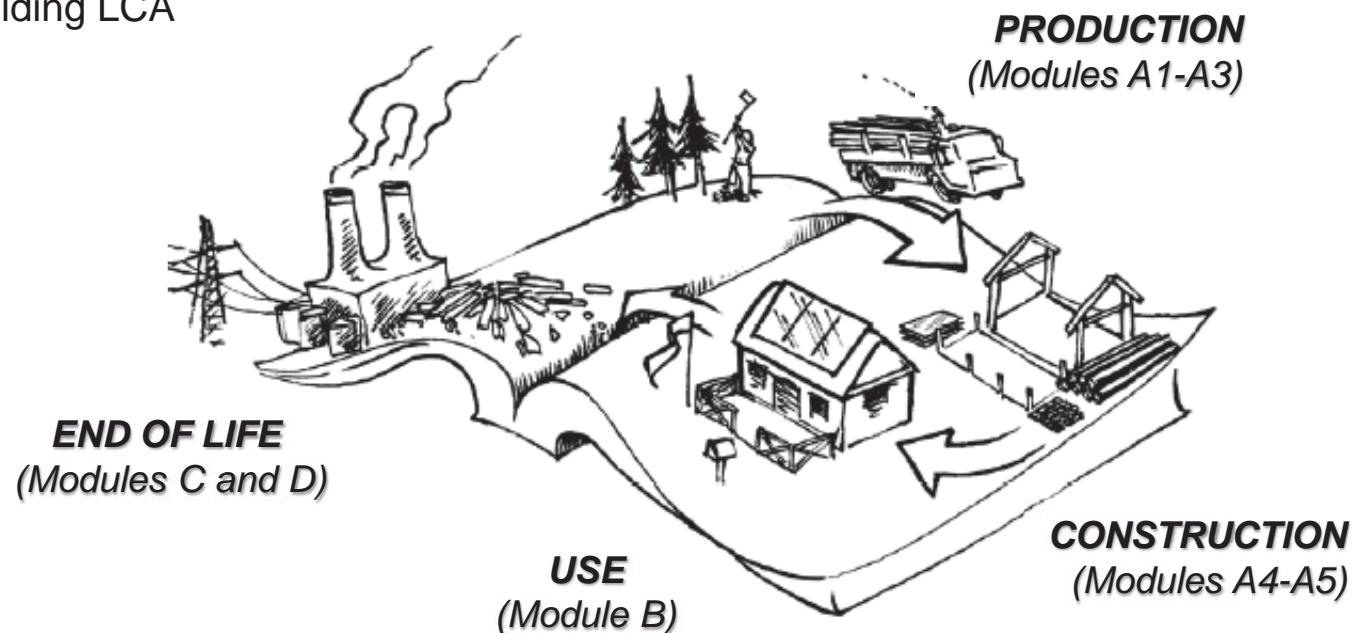
- ❖ **Using the steps of the LCA framework (ISO 14040-44):**
 - Aspects identified for both product and building LCA



Source: ISO 14040

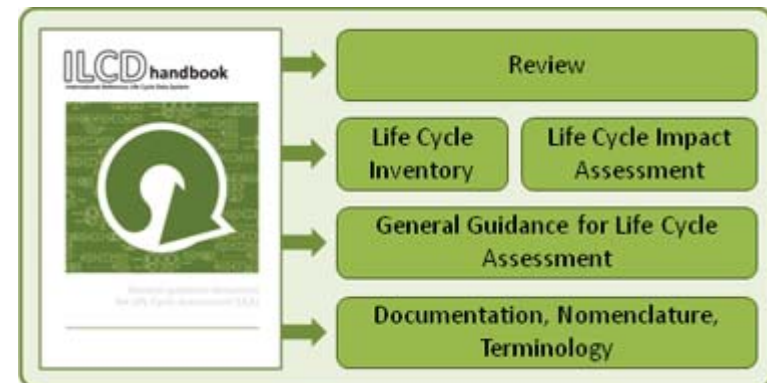
Identification of important aspects

- ❖ Using the conventional life cycle stages of a building (EN 15804 / EN 15978)
 - Aspects identified for both product and building LCA



Identification of important aspects

- ❖ **Method for selecting the aspects**
 - Consulting literature, reference documents.
 - LCA experts workshops.
 - EeBGuide partners' brainstorming meetings.
- ❖ **Reference documents for EeBGuide:**
 - ISO 14040 and ISO 14044
 - EN 15804
 - EN 15978
 - ILCD handbook
 - Other scientific reports, articles.
 - Other standards (e.g. ISO 15686 series).



Identification of important aspects: a participatory approach

Important aspects

- Basis: ILCD handbook,
- EN 15804 & EN 15978, ISO 14040 & 14044
- Extraction from sources was discussed during a 1st expert workshop
- Structure and items that require additional attention were discussed

Solution approaches

- Consortium members (esp. PE INT, CSTB and FhG, as planned) defined solution approaches to all of the aspects
- Different approaches how to address individual aspects were discussed and solutions were agreed on
- Were subjected to discussion during a 2nd expert workshop

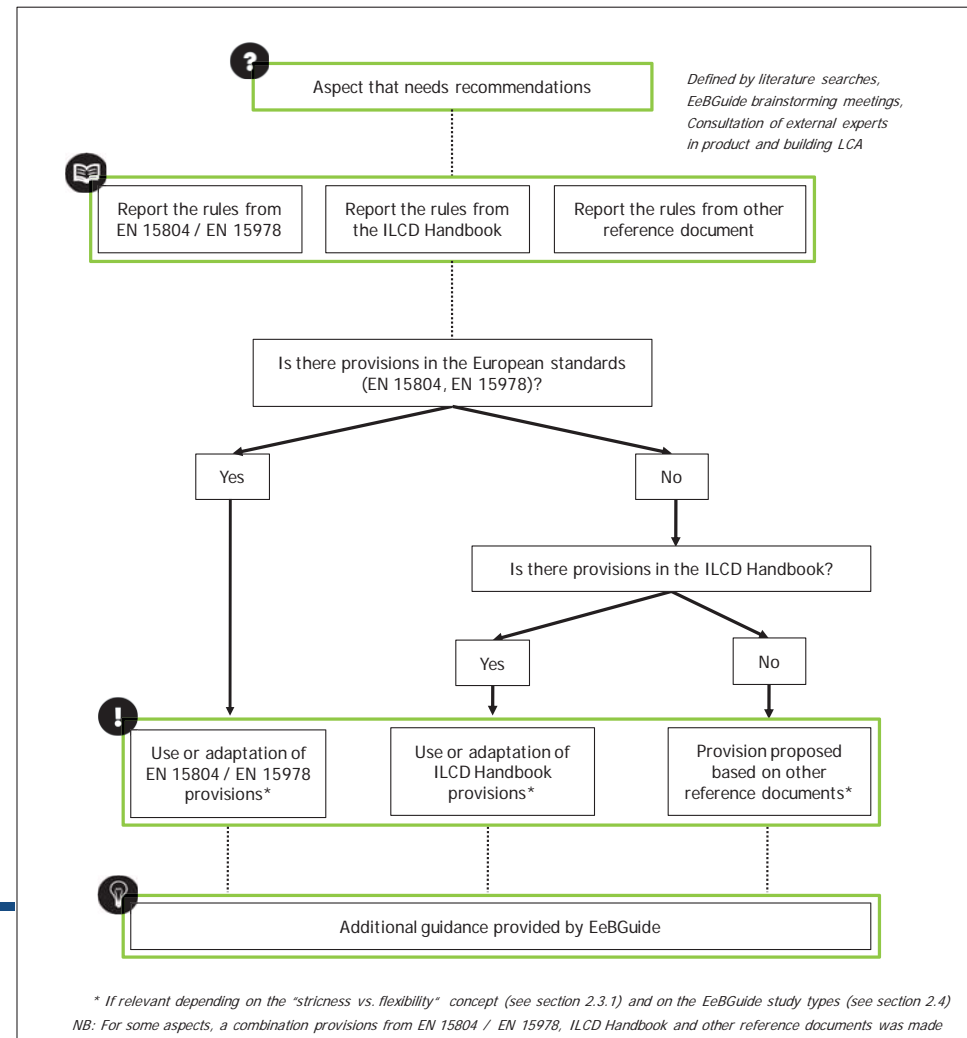
Guidance document

- Uniform template was agreed
- Drafting of document is divided in section for construction products and section for buildings (incl. distinction of new and existing buildings)
- Were subjected to discussion during a 2nd expert workshop and a subsequent review
- Were subjected to public consultation and review by the project'

Procedure for choosing provisions

❖ Procedure for choosing provisions and guidance:

- Report the rules from Reference documents
- EeBGuide provisions based
 - TC 350 Standards
 - ILCD Handbook
 - Other documents
- EeBGuide additional guidance



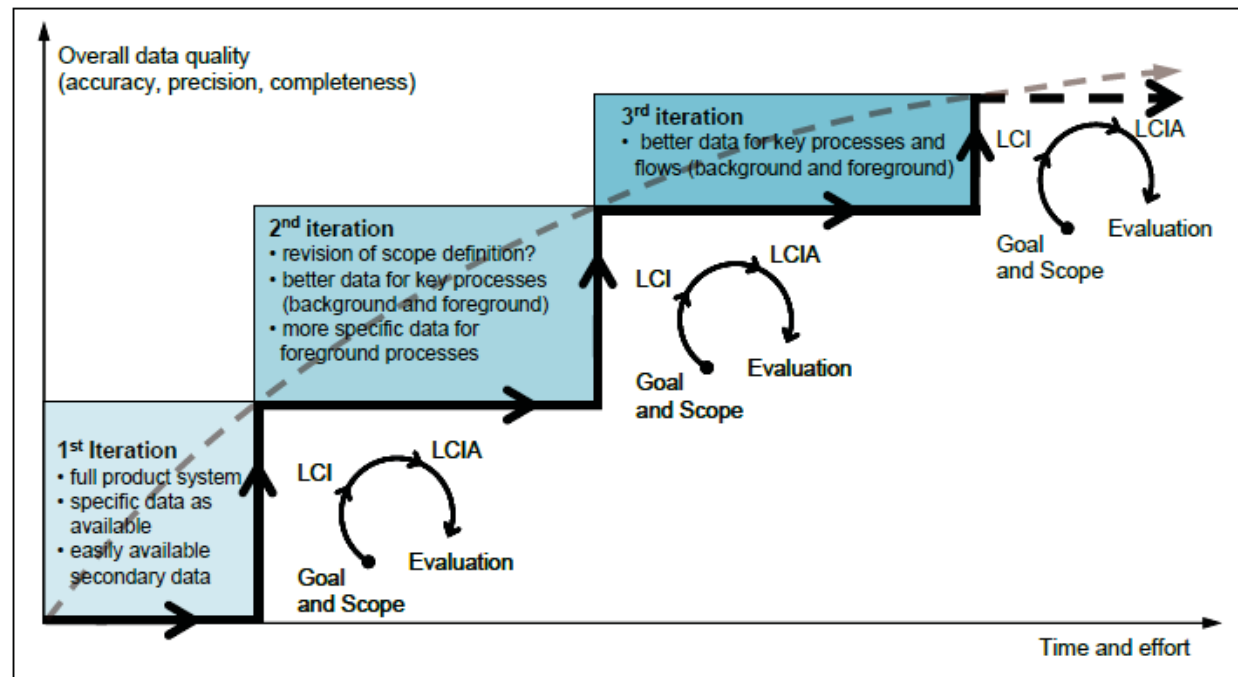
EeBGuide provisions: strictness vs. flexibility

- ❖ **LCA originally** developed as a **flexible methodology** that can be adjusted to answer different kind of questions [CALCAS 2009]. The practitioner should be aware that under specific goal definition, following the ILCD Handbook may lead to adapt the provisions given in e.g. the EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards.
- ❖ **“Strictness” perspective in EeBGuide provisions / guidance**
 - Aim at providing consistent rules for the implementation of the EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards in practice, in line with more operational projects like the SB Alliance Common Metrics. Such a perspective is more likely to fall under the secondary audience e.g. for EPD and building certification purposes (but not only).
- ❖ **“Flexibility” perspective in EeBGuide provisions / guidance**
 - EeBGuide intentions are to detail the different goal and scope definitions that can be found in practice e.g. assessing the introduction of a new technology into the market by the use of consequential modelling. Such a perspective is more likely to fall under the primary audience as E2B EI projects (but not only).

Use of three study types

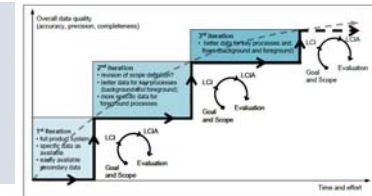
❖ Iterative nature of the LCA methodology:

- Screening LCA (1st iteration)
- Simplified LCA (2nd iteration)
- Complete LCA (3rd iteration)



Source: ILCD Handbook

Use of three study types



- ❖ EeBGuide mainly provides guidance on data types and calculation rules for both screening and simplified LCA.
- ❖ The final choice to remove a life cycle stage or a Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) indicators is left to the practitioner.

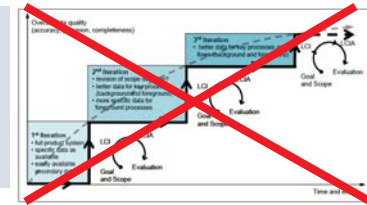
- Goal of the study
- Experience of the practitioner
- Data availability
- State of development of the product or building
- Etc.



For each study types...

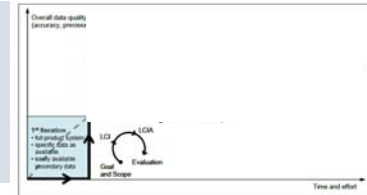
- Completeness of the assessment
- Data representativeness
- Documentation of LCA results
- Communication of LCA report

Distinction from a “focused” assessment



- ❖ It has to be noted that the concept of LCA generally has two basic connotations:
 - LCA covers the entire life cycle of a product or service.
 - LCA covers more than one environmental area of concern.
- ❖ If a practitioner does a study that only covers selected life cycle stages (outside the scope of the screening, simplified an complete LCA study types) or that only use one single indicator, it actually refers to a “Focused Assessment” and not to an LCA.
- ❖ Examples of focused assessment are e.g.:
 - Study only focused on operational energy use (B6) in order to show the results of different energy supply systems and using only one environmental indicator.
 - Study for a facility management company only focusing on maintenance (B2), repair (B3, B4) and operational water use (B7) and using only one environmental indicator.

Use of three study types: screening LCA (1/3)



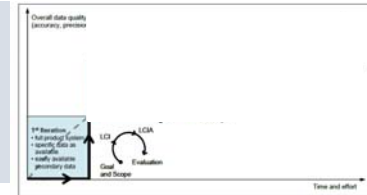
❖ Purpose:

- May serve for a initial (quick) overview on the environmental impacts of a building/product.
- It does not allow to obtain detailed results or perform public comparative assertions.
- Helpful in early design stages to identify environmental hotspots requiring an additional in-depth assessment.

❖ Completeness of the assessment:

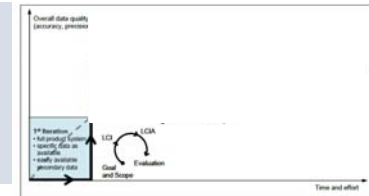
- Focused on the main contributors (be careful when considering if certain components of the system are significant or not). Module D may be included if the goal definition is to assess design for dismantling or recycling alternatives.
- Adapted calculation rules can be used (e.g. use of statistical data).
- Cut-off rules according to EN 15978, EN 15804 and ILCD Handbook may not apply, so some components can be omitted or default values can be used instead of detailed specific data.

Use of three study types: screening LCA (2/3)



- ❖ **Completeness of the assessment (following):**
 - At least two environmental indicators taken from EN 15804 / ILCD Handbook.
- ❖ **Data Representativeness:** generic assumptions according to the goal and scope of the study.
 - Geography: as far as feasible, the study should relate to the country in which the building/product is built/produced. If that is not possible, assumptions from a country with a similar context, average European data or average global data could be used.
 - Technology: as close as possible.
 - Precision: average LCA data or default values on major components should be used.
 - Consistency: qualitative assessment.
- ❖ **Documentation:** use the reporting template provided.
- ❖ **Communication:** internal purposes only (including architectural competitions), adding a statement about uncertainty of the results.

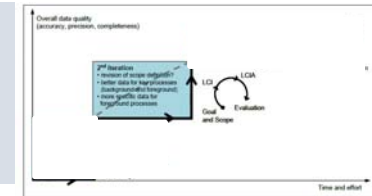
Use of three study types: screening LCA (3/3)



❖ Examples:

- Building LCA study in order to identify environmental optimization potentials in early design stages.
- Supporting documentation within an architectural competition.
- Comparison of a new innovative product and a usual one (e.g. within a company)

Use of three study types: simplified LCA (1/3)



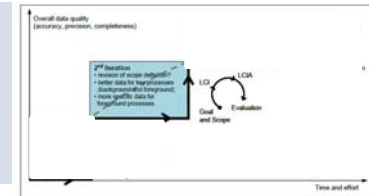
❖ Purpose:

- Quick assessments of a building/product.
- Pragmatic approach.
- In-between the screening and the complete LCA.

❖ Completeness of the assessment:

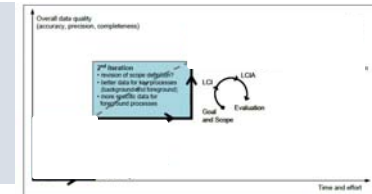
- Focused on the major contributing input materials, water and energy use.
- Adapted calculation rules should be used.
- Cut-off rules according to EN 15978 and EN 15804 may not apply, so some components can be omitted or default values can be used instead of detailed specific data.
- More comprehensive set of indicators than for the screening LCA (e.g. taken from both EN 15804 / EN 15978 and ILCD Handbook).

Use of three study types: simplified LCA (2/3)



- ❖ **Data Representativeness:** data used should be more representative of the product or building under assessment.
 - Geography: as far as feasible, the study should relate to the country in which the building/product is built/produced. If that is not possible, assumptions from a country with a similar context or average European data could be used. Global average data should be avoided whenever possible.
 - Technology: as close as possible, reasoning the selection of specific datasets.
 - Precision: specific environmental quantitative information should be used. EPDs of average product and generic LCA data may be used.
 - Consistency: qualitative assessment.
- ❖ **Documentation:** use the reporting template provided.
- ❖ **Communication:** internal or external purposes; for external communication, an independent review is needed before publication. Special precautions to take in the case of comparative assertions.

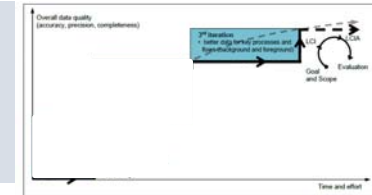
Use of three study types: simplified LCA (3/3)



❖ Examples:

- Building LCA study for labelling schemes (e.g. DGNB).
- LCA of a building conducted by a stakeholder interested in getting detailed assessment for a given life cycle stage.
- LCA for developing an environmental fact sheet for a specific product.

Use of three study types: complete LCA (1/3)



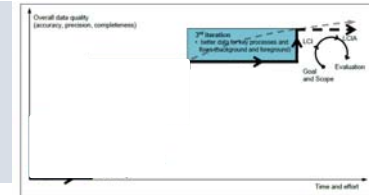
❖ Purpose:

- Regular approach to LCA following ISO 14040/14044.
- It covers the entire life cycle of the building or the product under assessment.
- It serves to identify environmental hotspots and give assurance concerning the contribution from individual life cycle stages or components of the assessed system.

❖ Completeness of the assessment:

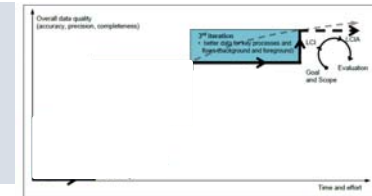
- The assessment should ideally consider the whole life cycle (from cradle to grave), as well as a relevant set of environmental impact categories according to EN 15978 and ILCD handbook. In addition, module D should be included if relevant.
- Calculation rules for the different contributors (e.g. building products, operational energy and water use) should be based on detailed methods (e.g. bottom up approach).
- Cut-off rules recommended by ILCD Handbook should be followed (stricter than the ones derived from EN 15804 and EN 15978).

Use of three study types: complete LCA (2/3)



- ❖ **Data Representativeness:** an appropriate level of data representativeness must be ensured.
 - Geography: LCI data should represent the country in which the material is sold or in which the process takes place.
 - Technology: LCI data should reflect the applicable technology.
 - Precision: Specific descriptions of the products should be used.
 - Consistency: qualitative assessment should be made.
- ❖ **Documentation:** use the reporting template provided.
- ❖ **Communication:** internal or external purposes. For external communication, an independent review/verification is needed before publication. In the case of comparative assertions intended to be disclosed to the public, a critical review by a panel of interested parties shall be conducted.

Use of three study types: complete LCA (3/3)



❖ Examples:

- Comparative LCA study of different buildings or building designs.
- Selection of the most appropriate construction strategy for the refurbishment of a building's envelope.
- Detailed identification of the environmental hotspots of a product or a building.

Use of baseline scenario

- ❖ A baseline scenario is provided in order to facilitate the comparison of LCA studies within European research projects, as LCA final results can be deviated due to the use of different set of parameters values.
 - Its use is suggested but not mandatory for all LCA studies conducted within E2B EI projects / EeB PPP.
 - The application of this scenario does not imply a total comparability of all LCA studies done in different E2B EI / EeB PPP projects as works would be needed for other parameters.
 - Other baseline scenario can be defined depending on the goal/scope of the study.

Parameter	Standard parameter value
Reference study period	50 years
LCA data for electricity consumption	European (annual) average datasets or national (annual) average data if more relevant for the study
Future technological developments (modules B, C & D)	No future technological developments are assessed, currently used technology is the basis for the assessment
Average transportation distance in Europe for Module A4	300 km ¹
Carbon storage	Carbon storage is not considered
End of Life scenarios (modules C & D)	Use contemporary percentages for each building material (do not use probabilistic scenario)

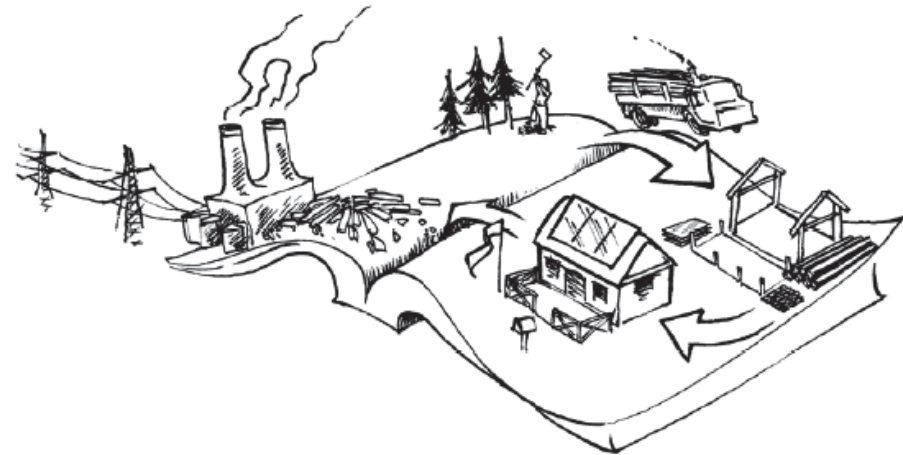
Overview

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document**
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives

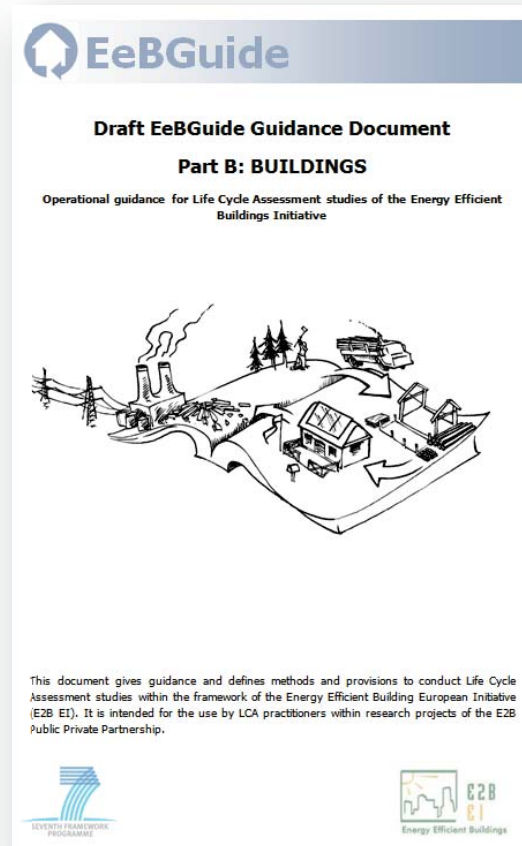
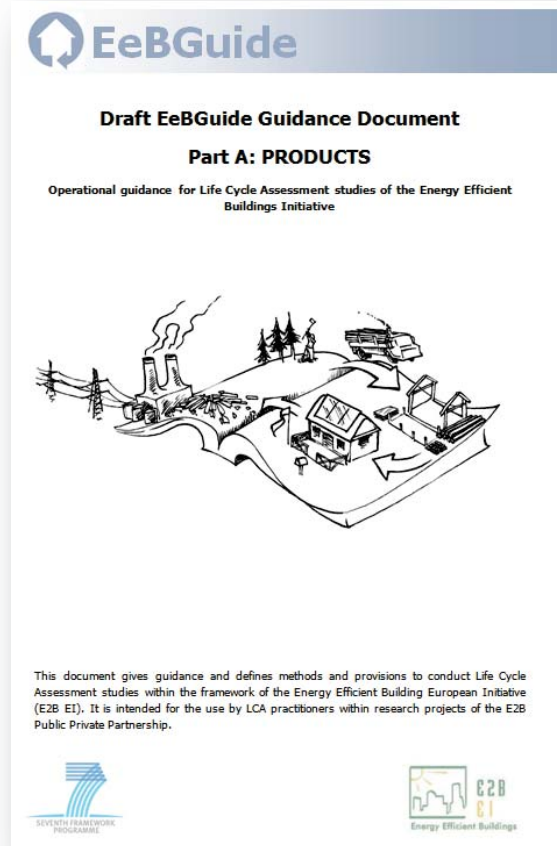


III. How to use the guidance document

- ❖ **Structure of the guidance document**
- ❖ **Reporting templates**
- ❖ **Compliance with EeBGuide**
- ❖ **Service life planning**



Structure of the guidance document



- ❖ Two documents:
- ❖ Part A (products*)
- ❖ Part B (buildings)

- ❖ Each document structured according to the life cycle stages and LCA methodology.

* Covering all building related construction products, materials, components and services.

Structure of the guidance document

Building Assessment Information			
Life cycle stage modules			Name of the sub-module
Building life cycle information	PRODUCT stage	A1	Raw material supply
		A2	Transport
		A3	Manufacturing
	CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage	A4	Transport
		A5	Construction, installation processes
	USE stage	B1	Use
		B2	Maintenance
		B3	Repair
		B4	Replacement
		B5	Refurbishment
		B6	Operational energy use
		B7	Operational water use
	END OF LIFE stage	C1	De-construction, demolition
		C2	Transport
		C3	Waste processing
		C4	Disposal
Suppl. information beyond the life cycle	Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	D	Reuse-, recovery- and/or, recycling potentials- potential

Structure of the guidance document

Section

1. Introduction	}	Common contents for Part A & Part B
2. Methodological approach for EeBGuide		
3. How to use this guidance document		
3. General aspects	}	Specific and different contents for products (Part A) and buildings (Part B)
4. Aspects concerning Module A		
5. Aspects concerning Module B		
6. Aspects concerning Module C		
7. Aspects concerning Module D	}	
Additional information		
Glossary		
Literature		

Structure of the guidance document

Overview of the template for reporting each important aspect	
Name of the aspect	
Description of the aspect	
Related study objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stand-alone LCA - comparative assertion
Related study phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - goal and scope definition - life cycle inventory (LCI) analysis - life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) - interpretation - reporting
Relevant for (study type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - screening LCA - simplified LCA - complete LCA
Relevant for (product/building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new buildings - existing buildings - building products
Provisions	
Rules from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EN 15978 - EN 15804 - ILCD Handbook - ISO 14044
Guidance	

Structure of the guidance document

❖ Template for reporting an important aspect

- **Description:** The aspect is briefly described and the main problem is pointed out.
- **Provisions*:** If possible, provisions are given, mainly referred to European standards (EN 15978 and EN 15804) or the ILCD Handbook.
- **Rules from:** Links to further literature are provided.
- **Guidance:** Operational guidance is given to every problematic aspect.

* Provisions are usually mandatory for European research projects. Used in other context, provisions can serve as guidance or information source.

B

Aspect *B- 01 "Building services"*

Description ? How and if to consider building services (e.g. ESCOs, Landlord, etc.), energy performance contracting?

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Provisions ! Relevant for LCA studies are the upstream energy supply mechanisms that need to be reflected adequately and the energy demand of a building. Any business models of how the energy is provided are only of relevance, if the technical energy supply is affected.

Rules from: 📖

EN 15978: 7.4.4 Boundaries of the use stage (Modules B1 - B7)
7.4.4.1 General





EN 15804: 6.2.4 B1-B5, Use stage, information modules related to the building fabric
6.2.5 B6-B7, use stage, information modules related to the operation of the building

ILCD: not mentioned

Guidance 💡 Different economic models, e.g. of energy supply and their technical consequences could be assessed by means of scenario analysis. It should be noted that for an LCA study, the economic model behind an operation is not the decisive point, but technical consequences out of different economic models.






Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (1/5)

Icon	Meaning
	<p>Description of the aspect: The aspect of concern is described and the critical points are highlighted, the typical question within this context may be provided.</p>
	<p>Provision of a solution: How to address the aspect of concern is given here.</p>
	<p>Reference to standards: Further references to standards such as ISO 14040, ISO 14044, EN 15978 or EN 15804 are provided.</p>
	<p>Guidance on the aspect: Guidance is given on aspects for which there is no single solution or where additional explanations are helpful.</p>




Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (2/5)

Icon	Meaning
	Section “General”: Aspects that relate not to a single life cycle stage but cover several stages or are independent of individual life cycle stages are grouped in the section “General”.
	Module “A” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to life cycle stage A (Product stage and Construction stage) are grouped here.
	Module “B” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to life cycle stage B (Use stage) are grouped here.
	Module “C” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to life cycle stage C (End of Life stage) are grouped here.
	Module “D” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to issues beyond life cycle studied (Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries) are grouped here.




Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (3/5)

Icon	Meaning
	Aspect refers to “new buildings”: Aspects that relate to new buildings are mentioned here.
	Aspect refers to “existing buildings”: Aspects that relate to existing buildings are mentioned here.
	Aspect refers to “products”: Aspects that relate to products, materials, components and services are mentioned here.




Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (4/5)

Icon	Meaning
	Screening: Aspects are sorted by the study type that they apply to. This icon symbolizes whether an aspect is important for a “screening” LCA (see Table 3 for definition of “screening”).
	Simplified: Aspects are sorted by the study type that they apply to. This icon symbolizes whether an aspect is important for a “simplified” LCA (see Table 3 for definition of “simplified”).
	Complete: Aspects are sorted by the study type that they apply to. This icon symbolizes whether an aspect is important for a “complete” LCA (see Table 3 for definition of “complete”).

Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (5/5)

Icon	Meaning
	Applicable: If the icon has a black background the aspect is relevant for that scope (e.g. aspect is relevant for “new buildings”).
	Can be applied: If the icon has a grey background the definition can be relevant for that aspects (e.g. aspect is applicable for “existing buildings”, but can if needed be also applied for “new buildings”).
	Not applicable: If the icon has a grey background and is crossed the definition is not relevant for that aspect (e.g. aspect is not concerning “new buildings”).

Structure of the guidance document

- ❖ **Online InfoHub**
 - The Info Hub simplifies the guidance document by directing users through the guidance materials, highlighting specific sections according to their purpose and requirements.
- ❖ **Forum of users**
 - The purpose of the forum of users is to inform LCA and building interested practitioners about the project but also to create a forum for the exchange between practitioners concerning the choice of data, calculation rules, building LCA software, interpretation of results.



The screenshot shows the EeBGuide Project website. At the top right is the URL www.eebguide.eu. The main header features the EeBGuide Project logo and the text "Operational Guidance for Life Cycle Assessment Studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative". A search bar is located to the right of the logo. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, Project Overview, Management Structure, Work Packages, Events, Media Centre, Consultation, and InfoHub. The main content area is titled "InfoHub" and contains the following text: "The purpose of the Info Hub is to disseminate the guidance and supporting materials developed to support the guide." It also states that the hub will serve as a central information hub for LCA studies related to the "Energy efficient Buildings Public Private Partnership (EeB Initiative)". To the right of the text are logos for the European Commission Research & Innovation Environment and the Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7). Below the main content area is a section for "Construction21.eu EUROPE", described as "The European platform for green building practitioners". This section includes a navigation menu with links for Home, News, Case Studies, Products, Members, Communities, and Who We Are. Below this menu is a section for "EeBGuide Group" with the following details: "Community details", "Created 11/05/2012", "Community manager: Johannes Ganther", "Members: 14", "Local communities: 1", and "Open community". The themes are listed as "Building energy efficiency technologies and materials" and the website is <http://www.eebguide.eu>. The interest is "Building and product LCA guideline development". The URL www.construction21.eu is also visible.

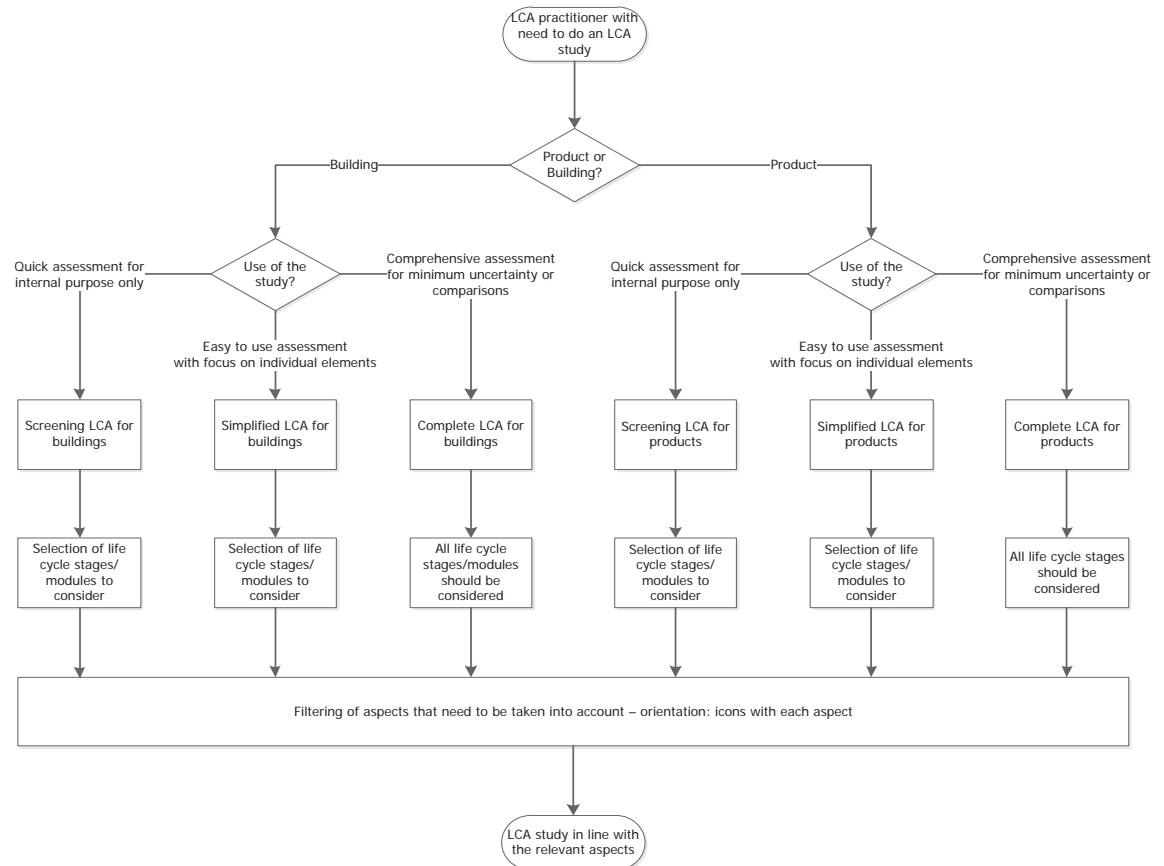
Structure of the guidance document

Navigation in the document (printed or online version)

→ Selection of the scale of the assessment (product, building)

→ Selection of the study type (screening, simplified, complete LCA)

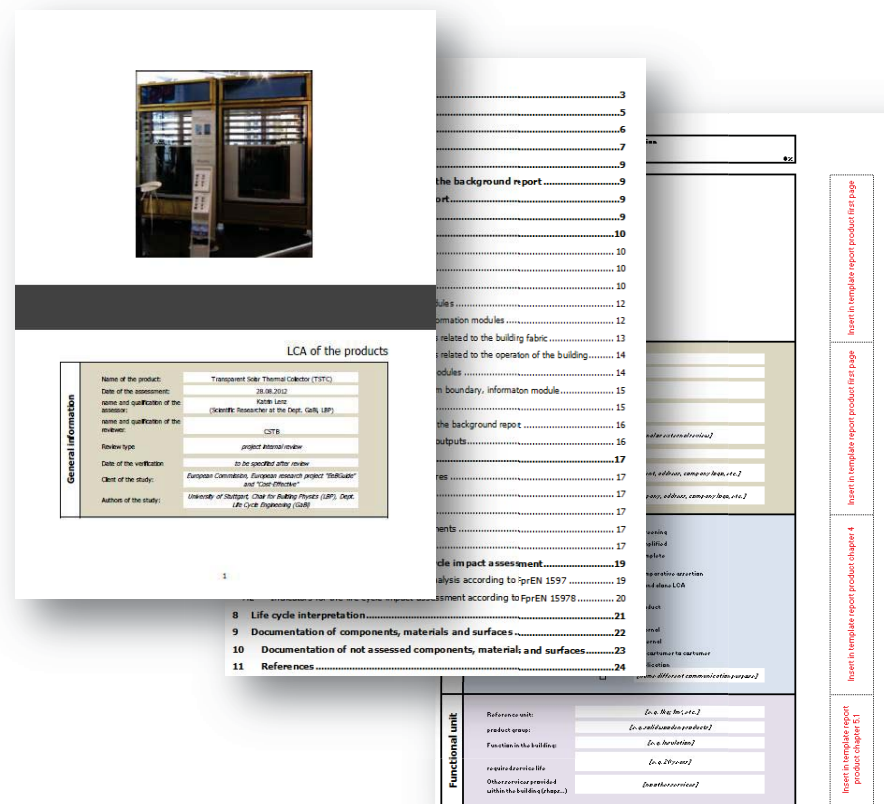
→ Selection of the life cycle stage of a building to consider



Reporting templates for case studies

LCA study setup: Generic Templates

- Word and excel files
- With contents adapted to the different study types.



LCA of the products

General Information	Name of the product:	Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)
	Date of the assessment:	28.06.2012
	Name and qualification of the assessor:	Katrin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GebB, IHP)
	Name and qualification of the reviewer:	CSTB
	Review type:	project internal review
	Date of the verification:	to be specified after review
	Client of the study:	European Commission, European research project "MultiGrid" and "Solar Attenuator"
	Author of the study:	University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (IBP), Dept. 126, Cycle Engineering (CEB)

Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Objectives
- 3 Scope
- 4 Methodology
- 5 Data collection
- 6 Results
- 7 Discussion
- 8 Life cycle interpretation
- 9 Documentation of components, materials and surfaces
- 10 Documentation of not assessed components, materials, and surfaces
- 11 References

Functional Unit

Reference unit:	[to be specified]
product usage:	[to be specified]
Function in the building:	[to be specified]
representative life:	[to be specified]
Other circumstances (e.g. within the building (phase...))	[to be specified]

Compliance with EeB Guide

- ❖ Practitioners are able to claim compliance with EeBGuide if:
 - Individual provisions given for the relevant aspects are followed.
 - Reporting templates have been used to document the LCA study.
 - Review requirements are fulfilled.
 - Independent review done by experts who did not take part in the study.
 - Using the corresponding EeBGuide review checklists for products and buildings.

- ❖ 2 types of review templates
 - For product LCA
 - For building LCA

EeBGuide Reviewer statement (BUILDINGS)

Date: _____
 Assessor: _____
 Case Study: _____
 Type of the study: _____
 Address: _____
 Statement of the reviewer: "I hereby certify that I am not part of the LCA study"

Reviewer results

The LCA study meets EeBGuide provisions

The LCA study requires minor amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions

The LCA study requires major amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions

Short Review

Identify if the study is compliant with the individual provisions given for the relevant aspects

Criteria	Compliance
Goal and Scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the LCA study properly take in any of the three study types defined in EeBGuide? (if not, are there any additional measures?)	
Occupation of the product	<input type="checkbox"/>
Description of main parts, materials, processes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Included life cycle stages	<input type="checkbox"/>
Goals of the study	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Life Cycle Inventory Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the Life Cycle Inventory Analysis done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Life Cycle Impact Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the Life Cycle Impact Assessment done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the interpretation of the results done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Reporting	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the documentation of the LCA report compliant with the EeBGuide reporting template?	

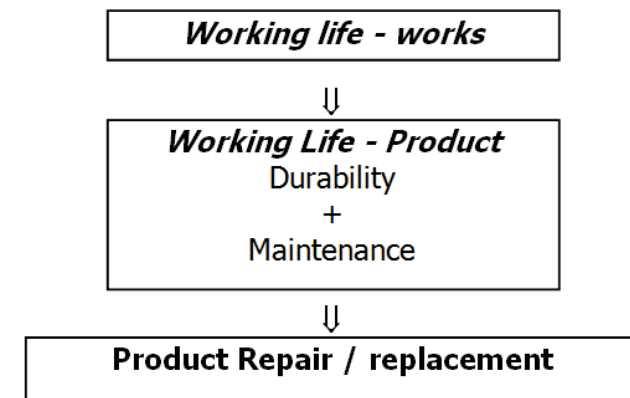
Detailed Review

After the assessment, assessors will use 2, 3, 4 or 5 stars to indicate overall compliance status

Question	Yes	No	Comments
Goal definition			
Is the goal of the study compliant with EeBGuide provisions?			
Is the type of study described?			
Is the boundary of the study described?			
Are the limits of the assessment context?			
Is the location or the context of the study described?			
Is the LCA study compliant with ISO, CEI standards (e.g. ISO 24040-1, EN 15804 / EN 15959)?			
Is the LCA study compliant with EeBGuide study type? If not, is there a reason for the deviation?			
Is the decision context (Situation A, B, C according to the LCC handbook) justified? If not, are the choices made relevant?			
Scope definition			
General aspects			
Is the scope definition compliant with EeBGuide provisions?			
(If applicable) Is the product unit equipped?			
(If applicable) Is the functional unit treated?			
(If applicable) Are the behaviour for the use of the product clearly explained?			
Is the treatment of infrastructure for background and foreground data consistent according to EeBGuide rules?			

Service Life planning (1/2)

- ❖ LCA studies in the constructions sector often entails the assessment of technical systems with a typically very long service life.
- ❖ Its duration may have a significant influence on the LCA results.
- ❖ Buildings parts not accessible from a technical and economical point of view should be designed for the same service life as the building.
- ❖ Other building parts and products may have a shorter service life.



Service Life planning (2/2)

- ❖ ISO 15686 (Part 8) standard describes the requirements on Reference Service Life (RSL) of products and components.
- ❖ The RSL should be adjusted in the design process to establish the service life of a product/component in a particular use or situation.
- ❖ The responsibility for providing RSLs for products lies mainly with producers of the product in question.

Planned Service Life

(a X =Y years)

Building Design Life: Y years

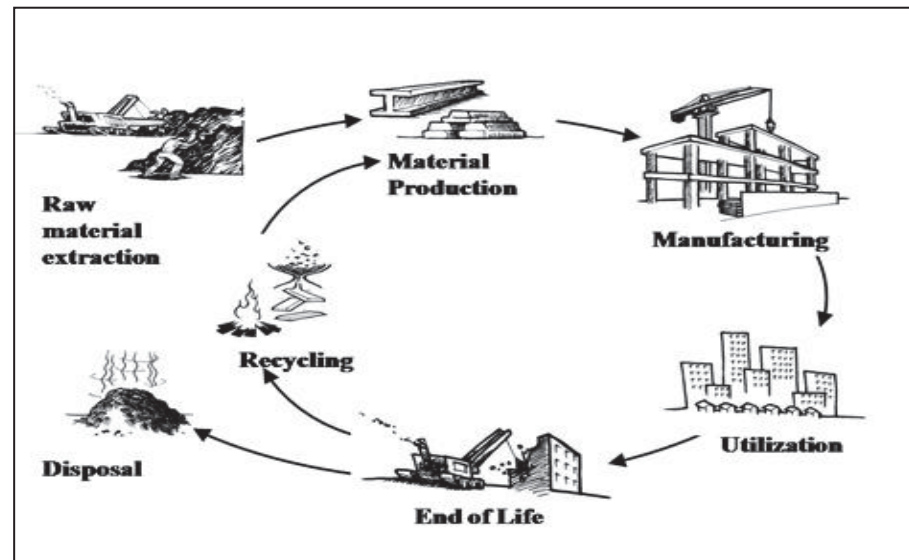
Building Parts, not repairable: Y years

Building parts, repairable: X years

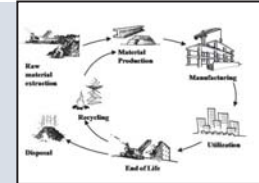
EeBGuide

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Part: General LCA



Description of part: General LCA of this course



❖ Context

- LCA studies at the product and building scale

❖ Aim

- To help LCA practitioners to perform product and building LCA studies in a more harmonised way
- To bring them knowledge and guidance from the LCA community in order to improve their practice and the quality of their studies

❖ Audience

- Product and building LCA practitioners...
- ...involved in European research projects

❖ Method

- Selection of key general LCA aspects with provisions and recommendations
- “stand-alone” slides as far as possible

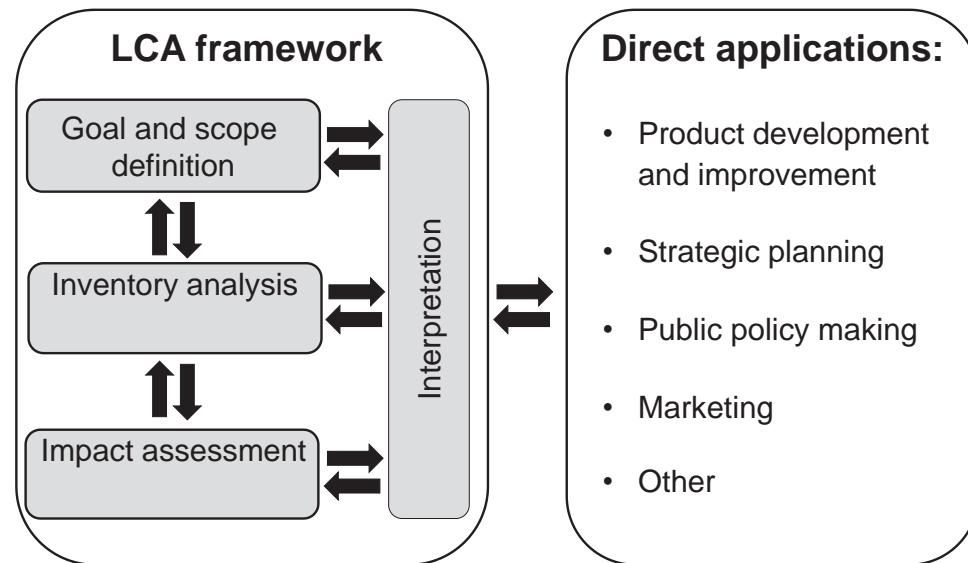
Overview

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document
- IV. General provisions and guidance**
- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives



IV – General provisions and guidance

- ❖ **Goal definition**
- ❖ **Scope definition**
- ❖ **Life Cycle Inventory Analysis**
- ❖ **Life Cycle Impact Assessment**
- ❖ **Interpretation**
- ❖ **Reporting**





General aspects: goal definition

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G-01 Goal definition for building and product LCA**
- ❖ **G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C for building and product LCA**
- ❖ G-03 Future technical developments and innovation
- ❖ **G-04 Comparative assertion for building and product LCA**

 *overview*

 *overview*

 *overview*



G-01 Goal definition for building and product LCA (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

The goal definition of a study is a key LCA requirement as it guides all the detailed aspects of the scope definition which then determined LCI and LCIA provisions. Decisions made in this first step will influence the study results and applicability. It has to be documented in details.

? How can the practitioner set up the goal of the study?



ILCD Handbook: the context and the intended use of the assessment should be defined. Aspects to define: intended applications, limitations, reasons, target audience, comparisons involved (if any), and commissioner.

❖ Goal definition is crucial and has implications for:

- Scope of the study
- Life cycle inventory analysis
- Impact assessment
- Interpretation
- Reporting / Critical review
- All life cycle stage aspects for products.





As a result, Goal definition is connected to all the provisions/guidance provided in EeB Guide



G-01 Goal definition for building and product LCA (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

-  For building LCA, EN 15978 guidance should be used by LCA practitioners to define the goal and scope of the study.
-  The EeBGuide reporting templates for screening, simplified and complete LCA can be used in the definition and documentation of the goal of a LCA study. However, the study type may be adjusted by the practitioner.
 - ❖ **Examples for product LCA studies:**
 - To provide EPD in an harmonized way so it can be used for building LCA (EN 15804).
 - Orientation of product ecodesign choices within a company.
 - ❖ **Examples for building LCA studies (EN 15978):**
 - Assistance in a decision-making process (comparing different building design).
 - Declaring performance with respect to environmental regulations / labelling schemes.



G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C (ILCD Handbook) for product and building LCA (1/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ **LCA is a flexible methodology that can be adjusted to answer different goals. The ILCD Handbook distinguishes different decision contexts for LCA studies, as part of the goal and scope definition.**
 - Generally speaking, most LCA studies have used the so-called « attributional » modeling perspective. It enables to calculate average impact of a product or a process. The ILCD Handbook refers to it as “**situation A**”
 - **Consequential LCA** enables to assess the consequence of a decision choice that potentially have a large effect on the market (e. g. implementation of a new regulation, massiv spread of renewable energies in a national context and its effect on the grid mix). The ILCD Handbook refers to it as “**situation B**”.

? Which situation study has to be applied for product or building LCA?

Decision support?	Yes	Kind of process-changes in background system / other systems	
		None or small-scale	Large-scale
	No	Situation C "Accounting" (with C1: including interactions with other systems, C2: excluding interactions with other systems)	

Source: ILCD Handbook



G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C (ILCD Handbook) for product and building LCA (2/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



- ❖ **Use situation A (attributional LCA) for:**
 - Ecodesign of an individual product or building.
 - Development of Product Category Rules or Environmental Product Declarations.
- ❖ **Use situation B (consequential LCA) for:**
 - Building sector assessment and/or policy development (e.g. assessment of marginal effects of a wide spread development of renewable energies; assessment of the entire building stock of a certain region).
- ❖ Situation C is unclear within the building sector, as even internal LCA studies are oriented to support decisions.
- ❖ The use of situation A or B should be justified providing evidences on the possible modifications on the background system.
- ❖ EN 15804 and EN 15978 only relate to attributional LCA studies (situation A).
- ❖ Situation B requires appropriate LCI data, the identification of market mechanisms and affected processes that should be included in the system boundaries.



G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C (ILCD Handbook) for product and building LCA (3/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Example of consequential studies in national contexts:

- French context: examples are the assessment of the marginal effect of electric heating in winter due to peak demand leading to restart fossil electric power plant (marginal increase of CO2 emissions of the French grid mix).

❖ Other examples of consequential studies:

- Assessment of the marginal effects of the prohibition of light bulbs (e.g. within the EU)
- Assessment of the marginal effects of electromobility vs. current mobility.
- Assessment of the increased use of bio-fuel (vs. food).



G-04 Comparative assertion for building and product LCA (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Meaningful and robust comparative assertion requires the consideration of certain aspects.

? How a comparative assertion can be done in buildings LCA applications?



The equivalence of systems being compared shall be ensured. According to ISO 14044 and ILCD: the same functional unit, system boundary, data quality requirements and allocation procedures have to be applied.

- ❖ EN 15978 provides rules to be considered in the comparison of buildings.



1) Comparative assertion for product LCA based on EN 15804 in E2B EI research projects

- Follow EN 15804 provisions for comparisons between regular and innovative products.
- Under specific conditions, comparative assertion may be done following EN 157804 provisions if the product model is from cradle to grave. Check with ILCD provisions (*section 6.10 "Comparison between systems"*) to complement EN 15804 rules.



G-04 Comparative assertion for building and product LCA (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Practical guidance when comparing building design alternatives

- ❖ Comparative assertions are conducted to choose among design alternatives during the early design stages of a building project.
- ❖ Users, that may be not LCA experts, shall rely on the same software when comparing two building alternatives.
- ❖ Generally speaking, LCA software for buildings contain built-in methodological choices and background databases.
- ❖ The user should check reports and user manuals of the software to check for compliance with EeBGuide provisions (and if needed ILCD Handbook and EN 15978) for comparative assertions.
- ❖ Complementary information on the use of LCA in building design can be found in a previous European project (deliverable available online: www.sintef.no/project/LoRe-LCA/Deliverables/LoRE-LCA-WP4-D4.1-KTH-report_20111213.pdf)



General aspects: scope definition

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ G- 05 Scope definition for building and product LCA
- ❖ G- 07 Functional equivalent vs. functional unit vs. declared unit
- ❖ **G- 11 Cut-off rules for screening, simplified, complete LCA**
- ❖ G- 13/G-14 Infrastructure machinery and capital equipment for material production, energy, water, waste and transport for screening, simplified and complete LCA
- ❖ G- 15 Transport of goods in LCA studies
- ❖ G- 16 Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration
- ❖ G- 17 Differences in background data system boundaries
- ❖ G- 18 Allocation
- ❖ G- 19 Allocation case: production of renewable energy on-site
- ❖ G- 20 Allocation case: reuse, recycling and recovery

overview



G-11 Cut-off rules (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Non-relevant life cycle stages, specific processes and flows can be omitted from the system model. The apparent paradox is that one must know the final result of the LCA in order to decide if those elements are relevant or not.

? What should be the cut-off rules for a product or building LCA?

- ❖ **EN 15804 / EN 15978:** “materials and processes can be omitted if the process contributes with less than 1% of mass or primary energy of the total, and all excluded materials and processes do not exceed 5% of total energy use and mass”.
- ❖ **Cut-off rules should not be used to hide results.**
 - The standard states that “all inputs and outputs to a (unit) process shall be included in the calculation, for which data are available”, this avoids an arbitrary removal of processes..
- ❖ **Specific guidance for product LCA studies:**
 - Refer to existing cut-off rules in the background LCI database (no need to modify it).
 - It is recommended to account for the available LCI and do not systematically neglect input flows.
 - Cut-off rules should be extended in complete LCA studies to account for ILCD provisions.



G-11 Cut-off rules (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Specific guidance for product LCA studies (cont'd):**

- Cut-off rules can be defined for the exclusion of capital equipment or ancillary materials.
- Practical guidance can be found in dedicated PCR for building products and technical equipment.

❖ **Specific guidance for building LCA studies:**

- In that case, the practitioner is likely to use already LCA or EPD data which have been calculated applying cut-off rules.
- The cut-off rules should be used differently in the case of screening, simplified and complete LCA studies.

❖ **Specific guidance for screening and simplified LCA studies:**

- Cut-off rules are less strict as for complete LCA studies, but omissions have to be justified by practitioners (e.g. due to potentially missing data).
- It is recommended to use default values as far as possible for optional building products, limiting the cut-off rules even for screening and simplified studies while easing the completion of the study.



General aspects: inventory analysis

Goal definition

❖ G- 21 Background databases in LCA studies

❖ **G- 22 Data quality** ← *overview*

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting




G-21 Data Quality

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Data quality is a relative concept (the data can be of good quality for the context X while of bad quality for the context Y); the quality of data has to be justified transparently in the context of its use.

? How should the quality of LCA data be described?

- ❖ Data quality of LCA studies should meet at least the requirements of EN 15978 and 15804.
- ❖  Data quality assessment should be conducted in practice according to the goal and scope of the LCA study and the practitioner should be cautious when using LCA data.
- ❖ The interpretation of the data quality should be connected to the context of its use i.e. does the data significantly influence the results? (see next slide).

G-21 Data Quality

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

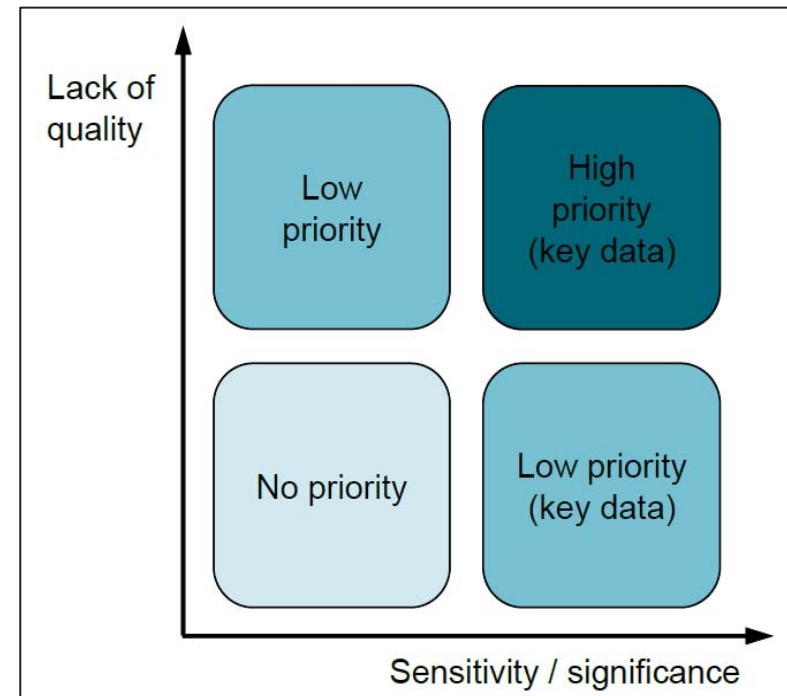
❖ **The data quality assessment can be carried out at two levels:**



- Data quality check for the **entry data** by means of data quality indicators (e.g. A, B,C, D that may be based on the Pedigree matrix).



- Data quality check for the **LCA results** for buildings. Key materials or processes accounting for an important part of the environmental impact results and based on low quality data, should be further studied in order to improve the accuracy of the data used.



Source: ILCD Handbook

General aspects: impact assessment

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G- 27 Choice of environmental indicators – screening and simplified LCA**
- ❖ **G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – complete LCA**
- ❖ G- 29 Abiotic resources depletion indicator
- ❖ G- 30 Land use indicator
- ❖ G- 31 Biodiversity indicator
- ❖ G- 32 Human toxicity and ecotoxicity indicators
- ❖ G- 33 Ionizing radiation indicator
- ❖ G- 34 Water consumption as a new impact category

 *overview*

 *overview*



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – General recommendations (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Currently, a high number of indicators are available in the LCA literature: LCI, mid-point or end-points indicators. In some cases, different methods are available to assess the same impact and the same indicator.

? Which indicators and methodology should be chosen?

❖ Generally speaking, the set of indicators should be consistent and comprehensive.

❖ EeBGuide does not give rules on the choice of indicators for each study types (this aspect is very sensitive to the goal definition and to the context of use). EN 15978 et EN 15804 give a list of indicators that can be used as well as the ones in the ILCD Handbook.

❖ Recommendations for each study type are breakdown in two parts:

- **Number of indicators** depending on the study type (screening, simplified, complete LCA)
- **Calculation rules** for the indicators (i.e. characterization factors to apply):
 - Indicators based on reminder LCI flows → determined from the cumulative LCI if available.
 - LCIA indicators from EN 15804 / EN 15978 as well as additional sources (mid-point, end-point) not covered by these standards → use ILCD et CML 2002 LCIA methods.





G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Number of indicators (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ For all study types:

- The set of indicators should be as consistent as possible to avoid e.g. shift of burdens.



	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
GENERAL GUIDANCE	At least 1 or 2 indicators covering the three area of protection: resources, ecosystems, human health	A more comprehensive set of indicators than for screening LCA covering the three area of protection	A comprehensive set of indicators covering the three area of protection: resources, ecosystems, human health
EXAMPLES	Examples of a reduced set of indicators: non renewable primary energy, GWP, water consumption, waste*		Examples of a complete set of indicators: list from EN 15804**, list from ILCD Handbook (including mid-point or end-point indicators)***

* source: SBA common metrics: <http://sballiance.org>

** The list of indicators from EN 15804 is not fully based on LCIA indicators as some of them only correspond to reminder LCI flows (e.g. indicators describing resource use or waste), they are useful information for interpretation of LCA result but do not correspond (strictly) to LCIA indicators according to ISO 14040-44.

***A complete set of LCIA indicators have not been standardized so far, recent LCIA methods proposed a comprehensive set of indicators e.g. ReCiPe that can be selected by the practitioner if appropriate. The identification of a comprehensive and relevant set of indicators is still an on-going topic that needs joint further research from statistics (identification of correlation), decision making point of view (selection by a panel or by the decision maker of the most relevant indicators depending on the product under study).



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Indicators from EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

LCIA indicators

Impact Category	Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Global Warming	Global warming potential, GWP;	kg CO ₂ equiv
Ozone Depletion	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer, ODP;	kg CFC 11 equiv
Acidification for soil and water	Acidification potential of soil and water, AP;	kg SO ₂ equiv
Eutrophication	Eutrophication potential, EP;	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ equiv
Photochemical ozone creation	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone,, POCP;	kg Ethene equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-elements	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non fossil resources ^a	kg Sb equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-fossil fuels	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil resources ^a	MJ, net calorific value

^a The abiotic depletion potential is calculated and declared in two different indicators:

- ADP-elements: include all non renewable, abiotic material resources (i.e. excepting fossil resources);
- ADP -fossil fuels include all fossil resources.

LCI reminder output flows (waste)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Hazardous waste disposed	kg
Non hazardous waste disposed	kg
Radioactive waste disposed	kg

LCI reminder input flows (resource use)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of secondary material	kg
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of net fresh water	m ³

Other output flows (reuse, recovery, recycling)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Components for re-use	kg
Materials for recycling	kg
Materials for energy recovery	kg
Exported energy	MJ per energy carrier



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Calculation rules for EN 15804 LCIA indicators (4/5)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)
	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



- EN 15804 does not mention in 2012 the exact list of references to enable the practitioners to calculate the 7 LCIA indicators (see the table in the previous slide). Here, both ILCD and CML 2002 references are given for information (until the references be clearly given by the CEN TC 350).

	References of the LCIA method(s) to be used for the indicator*	Single agreed method available so far between ILCD and CML?
GWP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon IPCC: [IPCC, 2007]	YES
ODP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon WMO: [WMO, 1999]	YES
AP	CML 2002 method: [Huijbregts et al, 2001] for AP and [Guinée et al, 2002] for EP ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NO , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, current discrepancy between EN 15804 (equiv. SO ₂ unit from CML 2002) while the ILCD recommended method uses equiv. H+ unit based on accumulative exceedance.
EP		
POCP	CML 2002 method: [Derwent et al, 1998] ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NO , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, may not be have been implemented in the LCA software so far .
ADP-fossil	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	YES
ADP-elements	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	YES BUT , the type of resources recommended by CML and ILCD is « reserve base » which is a new approach compared to the usual LCA practice based on ultimate reserves.

* The full references to the LCIA methods, ILCD or CML 2002 are available pages 17-19 of the following ILCD report: <http://lct.irc.ec.europa.eu/assessment/LCIA-CF-09-02-2012-def.pdf>



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Additional indicators from the ILCD Handbook (5/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



- ❖ Refer to the other aspects of the EeBGuide, section “Life Cycle Impact Assessment” for more information: resource depletion, land use, biodiversity, human toxicity and ecotoxicity, ionizing radiations, water consumption as a new impact category.
- ❖ References for Life Cycle Assessment methods and indicators outside the scope of CEN TC 350 standards:

Please consult the ILCD Handbook to get the references of existing methods (as well as the ICLD recommended methods) for the following impact categories:*

- Methods and indicators to assess:
 - Human toxicity
 - Particulate matter/respiratory
 - Ionizing radiations
 - Ecotoxicity (aquatic, marine and terrestrial)
 - Land use
 - Resource depletion (including alternative methods next to ADP used in TC 350 standards)
 - Other impacts (e.g. noise, odours).
- Other methods to assess GWP, ODP, POCP, AP, EP, ADP (in addition to indicators from the standards)

** Both “mid-point” (potential) and “end-point” (damages) indicators*

General aspects: interpretation

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G- 35 Normalisation of impacts*** ← *overview**
- ❖ G- 36 Weighting of indicators
- ❖ G- 37 Uncertainty analysis for comparative assertion
- ❖ **G- 38 Sensitivity analysis** ← *overview*
- ❖ G- 39 Scenario analysis

* See provisions/guidance in Part B: Buildings of these training materials

G-38 Sensitivity analysis

<i>related study objective</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

As part of the Interpretation stage, the sensitivity analysis aims at assessing the reliability of the study by checking the influence of main parameters into the final results.

? How a sensitivity analysis can be conducted depending on the study type?

- ❖ A sensitivity analysis should be conducted for comparative assertion, whereas it may be used in the case of a stand-alone LCA if relevant.



- ❖ **Guidance for building LCA studies:** aspects such as Reference Study Period (RSP) of the building, End-of-life scenarios, transportation distances or key data for building products, energy and water consumptions can be assessed within a sensitivity analysis.

- ❖ **Guidance for product LCA studies:** key data, End-of-life scenarios and transportation distances are aspects that can be assessed within a sensitivity analysis.

General aspects: reporting

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G- 40 Communication of LCA results**
- ❖ **G- 41 Reproducibility**
- ❖ G- 42 Life cycle inventory documentation
- ❖ G- 43 Documentation of LCA results
- ❖ G- 44 Critical review

 *overview*

 *overview*



G-40 Communication of LCA results

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

The external and internal communication of LCA results is still error-prone.

? How shall LCA results be communicated?

- ❖ The documentation of complete LCA studies should be in line with ISO 14044, EN 15804 and EN 15978.
- ❖ EeBGuide provides reporting templates for building and product LCA studies that should be used and that are generally in line with the mentioned standards.



- ❖ Requirements concerning reporting are part of the study type definitions and are covered by the EeBGuide reporting templates.
- ❖ Special requirements for external reports and comparative assertions are given in ISO 14044.
- ❖ ISO 14025 and EN 15804 require that independent verifiers of EPDs generate a report documenting the verification process.



G-41 Reproducibility (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

According to ISO 14044 and the ILCD Handbook, reproducibility requires to document comprehensively data, assumptions and calculation rules. Due to different data sources and confidential data sets, reproducibility may be difficult to achieve.

? How to ensure reproducibility of the study using a reasonable amount of time?

- ❖ Description of LCA aspects should be as transparent as possible. Assumptions regarding confidential data should be made available to independent critical reviewer (if relevant).



- ❖ **General guidance:** for complete LCA studies, the practitioner should review whether he needs to extend the EeBGuide reporting template in order to allow third parties to reproduce the study. To this end, ILCD LCA report template and LCI reference data set format can be used.
- ❖ **Specific guidance for confidential studies:** a balance between reproducibility and confidentiality has to be settled. Third-part review can be useful in that sense.



G-41 Reproducibility (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

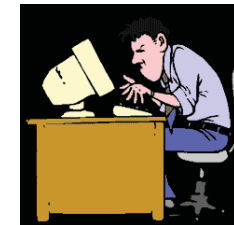


❖ Specific guidance for building LCA studies:

The LCA methodology cannot be applied in the building sector with the same level of details than in industry. Different simplifications are need e.g. the choice in most of the building LCA software to only use indicators as “entry data”.

In that specific cases, reproducibility can still be ensured by:

- Harmonization of physical building description data.
- Choice of a common national set of generic LCA data.
- Common requirements for LCA software tools:
 - Provide dedicated user manuals.
 - Document in a transparent way the assumptions used for data, calculation rules and expression of results.
 - Ease the data selection (e.g. using a predefined building description).



Overview

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products**
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives



Overview

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EeBGuide

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of
the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Part B: Buildings



Description of part B of this course



❖ Context

- LCA studies at the building scale, using construction product LCAs as “bricks”

❖ Aim

- To help LCA practitioners to perform building LCA studies in a more harmonised way
- To bring them knowledge and guidance in order to improve their practice
- To help tool developers to improve their tools

❖ Audience

- Building LCA practitioners and building LCA tool developers...
- ...involved in European research projects or in other kinds of building LCA studies

❖ Method

- Selection of key aspects and presentation of provisions and recommendations
- Illustration / application through building case studies
- “stand-alone” slides as far as possible

Overview

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings**
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives



VI – Provisions and guidance for Buildings

- ❖ **General aspects specific to buildings**
- ❖ **Module A: product and construction process stages**
- ❖ **Module B: use stage**
- ❖ **Module C: end-of-life stage**
- ❖ **Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary**



Life cycle stages and potential contributors for buildings



EXAMPLES OF CONTRIBUTORS

	A	B	C	
	PRODUCT stage (modules A1 to A3)	CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage (modules A4 to A5)	USE stage (modules B1 to B7)	END OF LIFE stage (module C1 to C4)
Building products and equipment	Raw material supply, Transport, Manufacturing	Transport, Construction installation processes	Use, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement, Refurbishment	De-construction, Transport, Waste processing, disposal
Operational Energy uses			Operational Energy Use , regulated end-uses (B6) Operational Energy Use , other end-uses (B6)	
Operational Water uses			Operational Water Use (B7)	
Construction site		Construction installation process (A5)		De-construction, Demolition (C1)
Transport of users			Transport of users	

General aspects specific to buildings

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Interpretation

- ❖ **G- 06 Functional equivalent** ← *overview*
- ❖ G- 08 Reference study period
- ❖ G- 09 Object of assessment with regard to energy-efficient buildings
- ❖ G- 10 Definition of system boundaries for new buildings *overview*
- ❖ **G- 11 Definition of system boundaries for existing buildings** ←
- ❖ **G- 17 Differences in background data system boundaries** ←
- ❖ G- 19 Allocation case: Production of renewable energy on-site *overview*
- ❖ **G- 23/G- 24/G- 25 Choice of LCI/LCIA-datasets for screening, simplified and complete LCA** ← *overview*
- ❖ G- 26 Use of building physical description data
- ❖ **G-35 Normalisation of impacts*** ← *overview*

Note : the other general aspects have been presented in the General section of this series of courses

G-06 Functional equivalent

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> construction products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

The functional equivalent is a representation of the required and quantified functional and/or technical requirements for a building or an assembled system (part of works), which is used as a basis for comparison. Comparison of different options/cases shall only be made on the basis of their functional equivalency.

? How to correctly define the functional equivalent ?


- ❖ **EN 15978: The functional equivalent shall include at least: building type, relevant technical and functional requirements, pattern of use and required service life.**
- ❖ **Example for a building:**
 - Type of building: office building, 4000 m² net floor area
 - Use: tempered net floor area
 - Relevant technical and functional requirements: heated and cooled rooms with a temperature range between 20°C and 26°C, air change rate of 30m³/h.person, lighting level 300 Lux, see also specifications in DIN 18599
 - Pattern of use: 200 workers, working time from 7.00 am till 6.00 pm, 5 days/week, 48 weeks/year
 - Service life: 50 years

G-11 Definition of system boundary for existing buildings

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

A clear definition of the system boundaries is needed to better understand and interpret the LCA results, as well as to use them for comparative assertions or stand-alone LCA.

? How system boundary should be defined for existing buildings?

- ❖ For existing buildings, the system boundary should include all stages representing the remaining service life and the end of life of the building (EN 15978).
- ❖  Four different types of operations may be identified: rehabilitation; reference rehabilitation; complete demolition and new construction; and maintenance of an existing building.
- ❖ The following contributors to the environmental impacts should be considered:
 - New building products.
 - Products discarded during the operation.
 - Energy and water consumptions of the building before and after the rehabilitation.
 - Deconstruction, demolition, reconstruction and new construction operations.

G-17 Differences in background data system boundaries

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Practitioners have to deal with different data sources (public and commercial LCI databases, EPDs, literature, etc.) calculated applying different rules. Special attention has to be paid to assess the consistency of these different sources.

? How can the practitioner deal with different background data?

- ❖ EPDs compliant with EN 15804 declare LCIA information separately per each module as well as additional technical information facilitating its use in building LCA studies.
- 💡 ❖ A good understanding about the scope of the used EPDs (e.g. cradle-to-gate, cradle-to-gate with options or cradle-to-grave) is necessary.
- ❖ Whenever possible, use of EPDs compliant with EN 15804 should prevail if more relevant than other background data.
- ❖ Regarding public or commercial databases, it is strongly recommended to use data from consistent sources (including potential appropriate EPDs).

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choice of LCI/LCIA datasets (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Different LCA data are needed to assess the environmental impacts of buildings. They enable to quantify the different impacts related to the building products and equipment, the construction site, the operational energy and water uses as well as the deconstruction of the building.

? Which data to choose depending on the study type for building LCA?

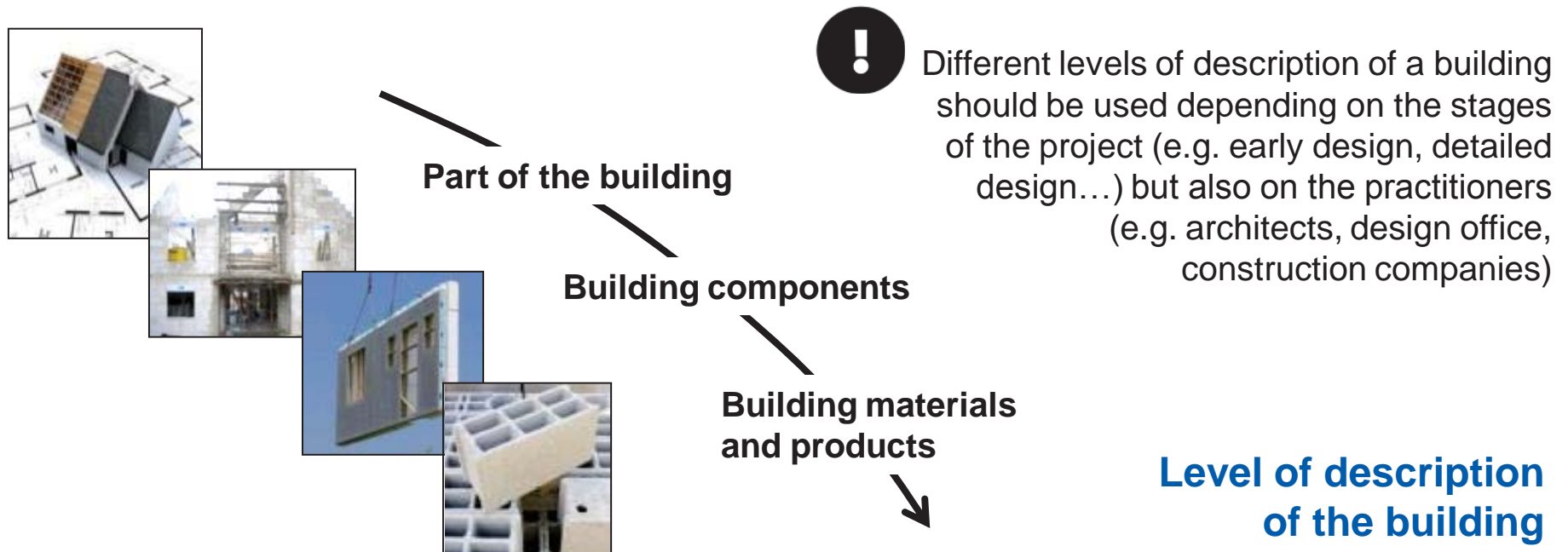
! The LCA practitioner or the user of building LCA software should use adapted data for the description of the building components for each study type.

- The next slides present the recommendations for the building products and technical equipment
- See the other aspects for the life cycle impact calculations for building products datasets e.g. for adapting cradle-to-gate and cradle-to-grave data (module A1-A3).
- See the other aspects for the recommendations for the choice of datasets e.g. for construction site data (module A5), operational energy and water use (B6, B7).

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choice of LCI/LCIA datasets (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Different LCA data are needed to assess the environmental impacts of buildings. They enable to quantify the different impacts related to the building products and equipment, the construction site, the operational energy and water uses as well as the deconstruction of the building.



G-23/G-24/G-25 Choice of LCI/LCIA datasets (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Detailed Guidance for the list of building parts to include

List of building part/components/materials and products to include for each study type	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Roof Load-bearing structure Exterior and basement walls Windows Floor slabs Foundation Floor Finishes/ Coverings	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Refrigeration/ Coolants Decorative wall finishes/ coatings (e.g. wallpaper, paints) Doors Heating/ Cooling/ Lightning Equipment and any power-generating equipment (e.g. wind turbines/ PV/ solar heating) Equipment for internal transport (e.g. lifts, escalators), water and sewerage systems, electrical distribution system	Optional due to potentially missing data (NB: use default values if available)	Optional due to potentially missing data (NB: use default values if available)	Mandatory

Calculation rules

according to SBA Common Metrics Framework 2009 and EeBGuide adaptations

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choice of LCI/LCIA datasets (4/5)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? Which LCA data of building products to choose depending on the study type?

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
PROVISIONS	Generic LCA data should roughly describe the impact of the products implemented in the buildings.	Generic LCA data should more precisely describe the impact of the products implemented in the buildings.	Specific LCA data should closely describe the impact of the products implemented in the buildings.
	Generic LCA of the building product may represent (if possible and if relevant) the total consumption mix in Europe (if the study is used for EU projects) or in every European countries, else the production mix of a neighborhood country using appropriate rules to adapt the generic data to the new context.	Generic LCA data of the building product may represent (if possible and if relevant) the total consumption mix in Europe (if the study is used for EU projects) or in every European countries, else the production mix of a neighborhood country using appropriate rules to adapt the generic data to the new context.	They may come from industry data (e.g. EPD) at EU or national level provided by building manufacturers, else be extrapolated from generic data if specific data are currently missing, else the goal definition is not in accordance with e.g. PCR or EPD rules (e.g. different indicators considered).

Types of LCA data

G-23/G-24/G-25 Choice of LCI/LCIA datasets (5/5)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA







❖ Practical availability of databases in Europe to be used for each study type

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Types of data / databases	Generic LCA databases with building products	Generic LCA databases, (across industry sector, trade union) with building products	Specific LCA databases (e.g. based on industry databases like EPD)* with building products
Examples of databases	Ecoinvent, ELCD, ESUCO etc.	Ecoinvent, ELCD, ESUCO etc.	National EPD databases like INIES (France), IBU (Germany), etc.

* Complete LCA is supposed to be conducted in a detailed design prior to the construction of the building. In that sense, specific data are considered more precise than generic data as they reflect the products implemented in the building. However, complete LCA study type has also other requirements that may not be fulfilled with the current available specific data like EPDs (e.g. cut-off rules, consistent set of indicators etc.). In that context, the practitioner may still rely on generic data providing full suite of LCI, LCIA parameters and stricter cut-off rules for his complete LCA assessment if relevant for his goal definition.

Databases availability

G-35 Normalisation of indicators (1/4)

<i>related study objective</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	 new buildings	 existing buildings	 building products	 screening LCA	 simplified LCA	 complete LCA

According to the ILCD Handbook, the normalization step refers to the expression of indicators (LCIA, midpoints or endpoints) relative to a common reference by dividing the indicator results by the respective reference value. Different normalization factors can be applied in practice to help the interpretation of results in the building sector.

? How can the practitioner carry out a normalisation of impacts?



ILCD Handbook

“Provisions: 6.7 Preparing the basis for the impact assessment [...] Normalisation and weighting: [...] XIII) MAY – Results interpretation: Normalisation and weighting are in addition optional steps under ISO 14044:2006 that are recommended to support the results interpretation (see part 6.3.6)”



Guidance: 2 different ways of doing normalisation for building LCA

- 1) Help to identify the most relevant indicators among the global set of indicators
- 2) Comparison of LCA results with existing benchmarks

G-35 Normalisation of indicators (2/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

1) Help to identify the most relevant indicators among the global set of indicators



Examples of normalisation factors per equivalent inhabitants per year for 4 impact categories of EN 15804 for the French context taken from [Peuportier, 2008]

Mid-point indicators	Unit	equiv- /year	person	source
GWP	kg eq-CO ₂	8680		CITEPA
AP	kg eq-SO ₂	62.3		CITEPA
POCP	kg eq-C ₂ H ₄	19.7		CITEPA
EP	kg eq-PO ₄ ³⁻	38.1		IFEN

Other indicators	Unit	eq-person	Source
Primary energy demand	MJ	48 670	Observatoire de l'énergie
Water consumption	m ³	339	IFEN
radioactive waste	dm ³	0.51	ANDRA
Other wastes	kg-eq	10400	ADEME

G-35 Normalisation of indicators (3/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Comparison of environmental indicators with existing benchmarks (e.g. low, good, best practice)



Examples of reference values* for new buildings (detached houses) taken from the first French HQE Performance test (conducted in 2011). Results are presented for the median values.



Detached Houses	Non renewable primary energy	Global warming potential	Water consumption	Inert waste
	kWh/m ² NFA/year	kg eq-CO ₂ /m ² NFA/year	L/m ² NFA/year	kg/m ² NFA/year
Equipment, products and materials	48	11,6	161	36
Operational energy consumption (thermal regulation use)	53	3,5	15	1,2
Operational energy consumption (other uses)	58	2,2	42	3,4
Operational water consumption	3	0,9	1584	0,8
TOTAL	162	18	1802	42



* These values are strongly dependent of the building type, the data used and the assumptions made. Hence a comparison of building LCA results with such values has to be made with care. For the French context, the practitioner should be aware that the French HQE Performance is an on-going project with a second test in 2012. Updated values will be made available. For more information, please consult the website <http://assohqe.org/hqe/>

G-35 Normalisation of indicators (4/4)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Comparison of environmental indicators with existing benchmarks (e.g. low, good, best practice)



Examples of reference values* for educational, office, hotel and residential buildings taken from the DGNB labelling schemes.

Educational, office, hotel, residential buildings (ref. study period 50 years)	GWP	ODP	POCP	AP	EP	PEnr	PEtot
	[kg CO ₂ -Equ. /m ² *a]	[kg CFC ₁₁ -Equ./m ² *a]	[kg C ₂ H ₄ -Equ./m ² *a]	[kg SO ₂ -Equ./m ² *a]	[kg PO ₄ ⁻³ -Equ./m ² *a]	[MJ/m ² *a]	[MJ/m ² *a]
Reference value for construction, refurbishment and EoL (Module A1-A3 & B2-B5 & C & D)	9,40	5,30E-07	0,0042	0,037	0,0047	123	151





* These values are strongly dependent of the building type, the data used and the assumptions made. Hence a comparison of building LCA results with such values has to be made with care.

Building aspects – Modules A, B, C & D





❖ Choices made:

- to select and present key aspects, not all aspects
- to follow the life cycle stages of a building

❖ Conventions:

-  for Provisions (rules to be applied)
-  for Guidance (recommendations, state-of-art, information)

Building aspects – Modules A, B, C & D

Building Assessment Information		
Life cycle stage modules	Name of the sub-module	
Building life cycle information	 PRODUCT stage	A1 Raw material supply
		A2 Transport
		A3 Manufacturing
	CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage	A4 Transport
		A5 Construction, installation processes
	 USE stage	B1 Use
		B2 Maintenance
		B3 Repair
		B4 Replacement
		B5 Refurbishment
		B6 Operational energy use
		B7 Operational water use
	 END OF LIFE stage	C1 De-construction, demolition
C2 Transport		
C3 Waste processing		
C4 Disposal		
Suppl. information beyond the life cycle 	Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	D Reuse-, recovery- and/or, recycling potentials- potential

Aspects for module A: product stage



- **A- 01 Use and adaptation of available cradle-to-gate and cradle-to-grave LCA or EPD data for building products and technical equipment**
- A- 02 Accounting of technical building equipment – screening and simplified LCA
- A- 03 Accounting of technical building equipment - complete LCA

Product LCA

Information for each product

Building LCA

Information of individual products gathered on building level

A-01 Use and adaptation of available cradle-to-gate and cradle-to-grave LCA or EPD data for building products and technical equipment

? Which LCA or EPD data to use in a building LCA study?
How to adapt them if they are not fully appropriate?

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❗ ❖ Use existing LCA or EPD databases, use a single database as far as possible

❖ EN 15978: see §10.2.2. and §10.2.3.

💡 ❖ Use of existing databases

- The use of a **single database** is highly recommended when conducting a building LCA study (because databases differ in assumptions and methodologies).
- The use of 2 different databases (e.g. one for technical equipment with specific PCR) can be justified if the main conclusions of the study are not affected by this use.

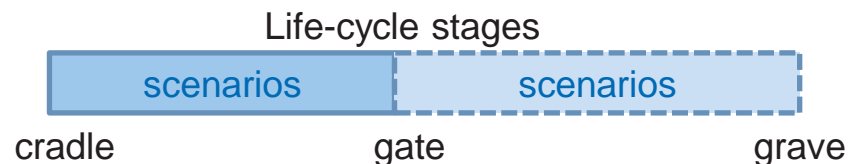
❖ Adaptation of cradle-to-gate data

- Data can be adapted either for the production stage or for the additional life-cycle stages (modules other than A1-A3).



A-01 Use and adaptation of available cradle-to-gate and cradle-to-grave LCA or EPD data for building products and technical equipment

(cont'd)



related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Use of scenarios for gate to grave data

- Scenarios are needed to assess the cradle-to-grave impacts depending on the goal and scope of the study.
- For cradle-to-grave data: scenarios included should be checked for consistency with the building under study.
- If EPD is breakdown into different life cycle stages, the user can adapt data stage by stage (difficulty if EPD data are aggregated).
- The scenarios for gate to grave impacts need to use default values (or if possible specific values) for some important parameters (e.g. transportation distance to the building site and related processes, service life, share of end-of-life scenarios).
- Follow this Guidance for other modules, else use scenarios proposed by building LCA tools, else refer to certification schemes.

Aspects for module A: construction process stage *(cont'd)*



Default scenarios may provide information

Information provided on building level

A4 – Transport

- A- 04/05 Transportation of products to the construction site – screening and simplified LCA / complete LCA

A5 – Construction - Installation process

- A- 06 Construction installation process impacts for screening LCA
- **A- 07/08 Land preparation and earthwork during the construction process – screening and simplified LCA / complete LCA**
- A- 09/10 Product storage on site before installation – screening and simplified LCA / complete LCA
- A- 11/12 Transport of construction workers – screening and simplified LCA / complete LCA
- A- 13/14 Transportation of construction machinery to the building site – screening and simplified LCA / complete LCA
- A- 15/16 Installation of the product into the building – screening and simplified LCA / complete LCA
- A- 17 Accounting of on-site capital goods (e.g. construction machinery, bungalows...)
- A- 18/19 Water and energy demand – screening an simplified LCA / complete LCA
- A- 20/21 Construction wastes - screening and simplified LCA / complete LCA
- A- 22/23 Prefabrication of building products – screening and simplified LCA / Complete LCA





A- 07/08 Land preparation and earthwork during the construction process

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? Should the land preparation and earthwork during the construction process be considered?

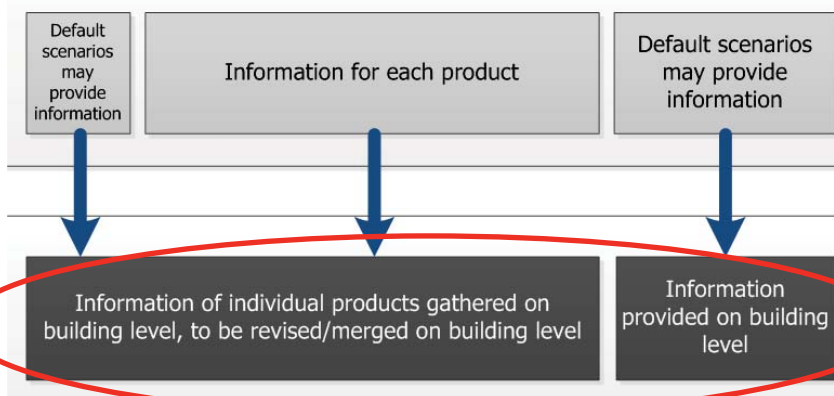
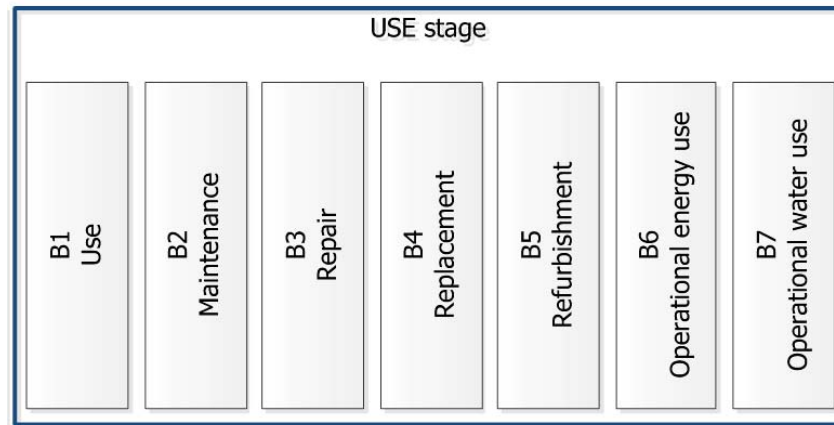
Screening and simplified LCA

- ❖  It may be included if relevant (e.g. interesting for a construction company)
- ❖ See EN 15978, § 8.5: the system boundary for the construction process shall include the ground works and landscaping
- ❖  Use default values (ratios, generic data, etc.) and refer to cut-off rules ; ratio can be defined with stakeholders
- ❖ For most construction projects, this aspect may be neglected due to minor relevance

Complete LCA

- ❖ It should be included if relevant for the goal and scope
- ❖ See EN 15978 (§ 8.5) the system boundary for the construction process shall include the ground works and landscaping
- ❖ Use detailed calculation (based on specific data) ; take into account fuel consumption of construction machinery
- ❖ For most construction projects, this aspect may be neglected due to minor relevance

Aspects for module B: use stage



B1 – Use

- B- 01 Emissions of dangerous substances to indoor air during the use stage
- **B- 02 Release of dangerous substances to soil and water during the use stage***

B2 – Maintenance

- B- 03/04/05 Maintenance with screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA

B3 – Repair

- B- 06/07/08 Repair with screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA

B4 – Replacement

- **B- 11 Definition of the service life of a building product**
- B- 12 Replacement frequency
- B- 13/14/15 Replacement with screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA

* See provisions/guidance in Part A: Products of these training materials

Aspects for module B: use stage *(cont'd)*

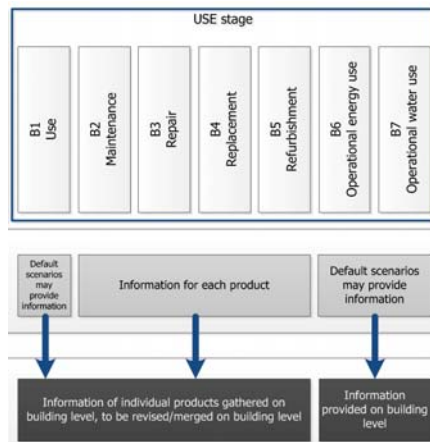
B5 – Refurbishment

- B- 16 Refurbishment for screening, simplified and complete LCA

B6 – Operational energy use

- **B- 17/18/19 Operational energy demand for new buildings – Boundaries and scenarios for screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA**

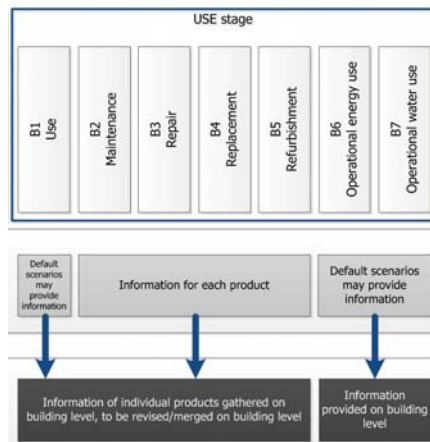
- B- 20 Operational energy demand for existing buildings – Boundaries and scenarios
- B- 21 Operational energy demand for new buildings – Consideration of user behaviour
- B- 22 Operational energy demand for existing buildings – Consideration of user behaviour
- B- 23 Operational energy calculation – Allocation of energy production for on-site systems connected to grid
- B- 24 Dynamic LCA data for assessing the impact of electricity consumption



Aspects for module B: use stage *(cont'd)*

B7 – Operational water use

- **B- 25/26/27 Assessment of operational Water use in screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA**
- B- 28 Accounting of different types of waste water treatment



Module B – other aspects not related to a single life cycle stage

- B- 29 Building services
- B- 30 Assessment of the transport of people
- **B- 31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5**

B-11 Definition of the service life of building products (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? How to define the service life of products/components/systems? Why is it important?

- ❖ **Service life data have an influence on:**
 - Number of replacements within the reference study period
 - Potential influence on other in-use aspects, e.g. operating energy consumption, because of gradual loss of performance versus time
 - ... and should be provided with a **maintenance scenario**
- ❖ **Service life of a product is influenced by many parameters:** indoor and outdoor conditions, maintenance level, etc. (see ISO 15686-8) → Refer to the **ISO 15868 series** dealing with service life planning
- ❖ **Service life could be based on empirical, probabilistic or statistical data and should always take into account the intended use** → EN 15804 requires that the intended use and in-use conditions of the products are specified and documented

B-11 Definition of the service life of building products (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ **When developing LCA at the building scale on the basis of several EPDs:** it should be verified that the declared service lives and in-use conditions are compatible with the specificities of the building (notably its localization and maintenances scenarios)
- ❖ **Only end-of-life related to loss of performances should be taken into account in the base case scenario**
- ❖ **Service life data should be determined on the basis of:**
 - Individual EPD (cradle to gate with corresponding option, or cradle to grave)
 - Client requirements and current practices
 - Products and components manufacturer's information
 - Existing applicable standards such as ISO 15686-1, -2, -7 and -8
 - Conventional service life on a national context or within a LCA software for buildings
- ❖ **It is expected that some service life data may be missing for the assessment at building scale:** in that case, several additional sources may be used, as public or private databases and various publications (e.g. DBMC)

B-17/18/19 Operational energy demand for new buildings - Boundaries and scenarios (1/4)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? How this aspect can be addressed for screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA of new buildings?

- ❖ Calculation of energy demand: influenced by several parameters as the selection of uses
- ❖ In priority: building-related uses such as heating and cooling (cf. EPBD)
- ❖ 3 groups of uses :
 - **Main building-related uses (covered by EPBD):** heating, cooling and air conditioning, ventilation, domestic hot water, lighting and auxiliary devices
 - **Other uses from building integrated systems:** lifts, shutters, security and communication devices, etc
 - **Non building-related uses:** computers, refrigerators, machines, etc. linked to the building activity
- ❖ Approach : selection of uses + final energy demand and related carriers + LCA per energy carrier => impacts

B-17/18/19 Operational energy demand for new buildings - Boundaries and scenarios (2/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Selection of energy uses and calculation method (1/2)

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Main building-related uses (covered by EPBD)	Should be included → Simplified calculation or estimation or expected performance target (1)	Should be included → National calculation tools/methods or thermal dynamic simulation → For comparative assertions, use calculation tool and methodology “EPA-NR”	Should be included → National calculation tools/methods or thermal dynamic simulation (hourly consumption data) (2)

(1): adapted to early design stage

(2): scenario and data should be specific to the object of the study

B-17/18/19 Operational energy demand for new buildings - Boundaries and scenarios (3/4)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Selection of energy uses and calculation method (2/2)

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Other uses from building integrated systems	May be included (3) ➔ Conventional or statistical data	Should be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario	Should be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario or more accurate data (2)
Non building-related uses	May be included (3) ➔ Conventional or statistical data (4)	May be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario (4)	Every energy use may be included ➔ Conventional or statistical scenario or more accurate data (2)

(2): scenario and data should be specific to the object of the study

(3): according to the object of the assessment

(4): if no information, possible to use EN 15603 ratio

B-17/18/19

Assessment of operational water use (4/4)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ From energy consumption data (and related energy carriers) to environmental impacts

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Electricity	Generic LCA data representing the annual average mix of the country	Generic LCA data representing the annual average mix of the country or marginal mix (for consequential modelling) or hourly LCA data (see “dynamic LCA” concept)	Specific LCA data (if available) or generic LCA data representing the annual average mix of the country or marginal mix (for consequential modelling) or hourly LCA data (see “dynamic LCA” concept)
Gas, oil, wood, etc.	Generic LCA data*	Generic LCA data*	Specific LCA data* (if available) or generic LCA data*

* The infrastructure (e.g. the boilers, radiators...) should be accounted as technical equipment. Equipment contributes to the embodied impacts as for the building products (see the corresponding aspect described in the module A1-A3 for buildings)

B-25 / B-26 / B-27

Assessment of operational water use (1/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

? How operational water use can be addressed for screening LCA / simplified LCA / complete LCA? Which boundaries and scenarios ?

- ❖ **The assessment of operational water use includes 3 elements:**
 - the amount of consumed water during normal operation (m³)
 - the impacts due to the production of drinking water (upstream processes)
 - the impacts due to wastewater treatments (downstream processes)
- ❖ **This assessment should be included into the LCA studies** in order to be consistent within the overall assessment methodology (use of a “net fresh water” indicator for different life cycle phases)
- ❖ **Usually the water consumption during use phase is the most important,** compared to the other phases of the life cycle

B-25 / B-26 / B-27

Assessment of operational water use (2/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ EN 15978: Boundary of the operational water use

- should include drinking water, water for sanitation, domestic hot water, irrigation, water for heating, cooling, ventilation and humidification, and other specific water use (e.g. fountains, swimming pools, saunas)
- non building-related water uses (e.g. dishwashers, washing machines): should be included and reported separately.

❖ Provisions

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Operational water consumption (volume)	Statistical data	Top-down approach	Bottom-up approach
Upstream and downstream processes	Generic LCA data	Generic LCA data	Specific LCA data or generic LCA data

- ❖ **Comparative assertions:** should be supported by a sensitivity analysis of different parameters and hypothesis (especially on the user behaviour). The baseline scenario should be developed by using default values for all the parameters. The default values should be based on statistics on the most common values of the moment (therefore regular update is necessary)

B-25 / B-26 / B-27

Assessment of operational water use (3/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Detailed Guidance

	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
Operational water consumption (volume)	Statistical data, average values available in the country, according to the building type (1) or method of a labelling scheme	Top-down approach: estimation of the total consumption by taking into account the savings obtained by using some water saving devices and possibly extra consumption due to some specific systems (3) or method of a labelling scheme	Bottom-up approach: calculation of the total consumption by taking into account the characteristics of each water consumption device, the use factor and all the other influent parameters (4)
Upstream and downstream processes	Consider the most representative technologies and use generic LCA data (2)	Consider the most representative technologies and use generic LCA data (2)	For each type of technology, specific LCA data (5) may be used or generic data in special cases

(1): e.g. 50m³/pers/year for a dwelling

(2): from LCI databases as ELCD, Gabi, Ecoinvent, etc.

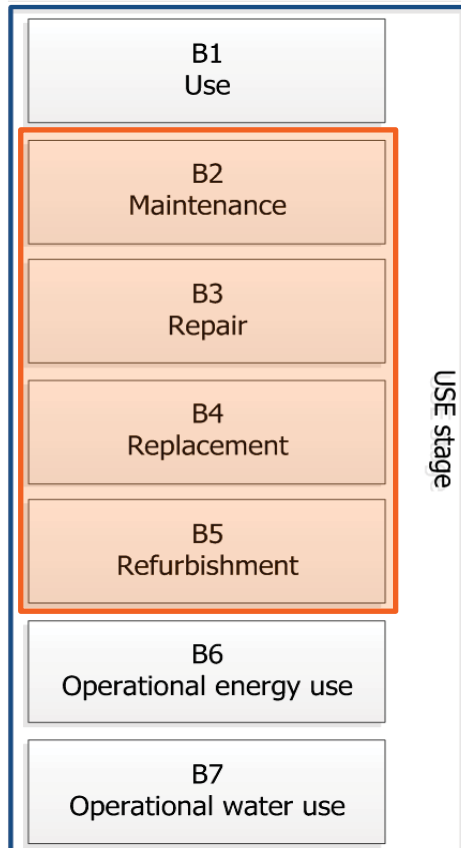
(3): e.g. fountains, swimming pools, saunas

(4): **The bottom-up approach could be considered as the most suitable since it allows a more precise sensibility analysis and hence more efficient performance improvement/optimization**

(5): e.g. EPD on waste water treatment provided by the industry

B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (1/8)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



? How to determine to which module a specific operation should be attributed?

Provisions

- ❖ EN 15804 and EN 15978 give definitions and examples
- ❖ **B2 – Maintenance:** actions to maintain a product or building part in a state in which it can perform its functions. These actions are part of the “intended use” definition provided with a product’s RSL. Planned actions as preventive and regular maintenance and cleaning.
- ❖ **B3 – Repair:** actions to return a product or building part to an acceptable condition in which it can perform its required functional and technical performances, e.g. corrective treatment of a product, replacement of a broken component or part (not a whole element) due to damage (unforeseeable events)

B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (2/8)

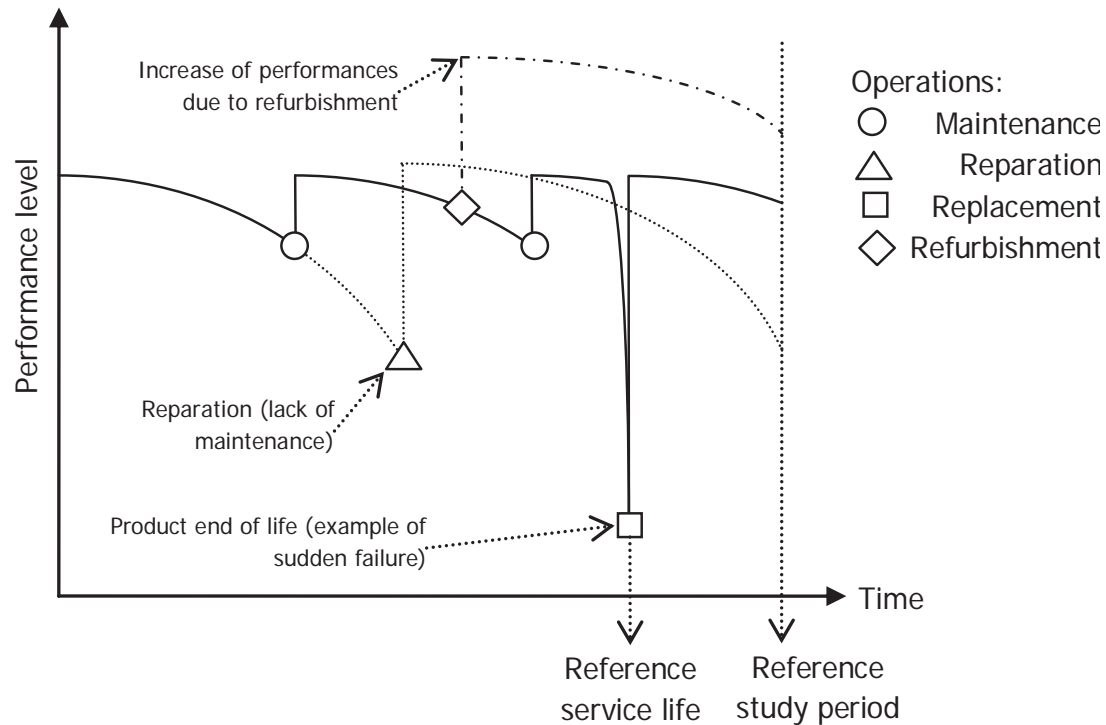
<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ **B4 – Replacement:** replacement of a whole element, including the production and installation of a new (and identical) element. Product’s Reference service life (RSL), valid under a set of specific conditions, should be used to calculate the number of replacements (*cf. “Replacement frequency” aspect*)
- ❖ **B5 – Refurbishment:** concerted programs of maintenance, repair and/or replacement activity, across a significant part or whole section of the building (important modifications that would impact several building components, modify building performances and/or functions)
- **All these aspects are related to the notions of durability and service life planning** (see ISO 15686 series). Furthermore, “*service life planning can only address foreseeable changes. Since service life planning is concerned with foreseeable risks, it is not applicable to the estimation of obsolescence [...] or to defective performance resulting from unforeseeable events or processes”*

B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (3/8)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

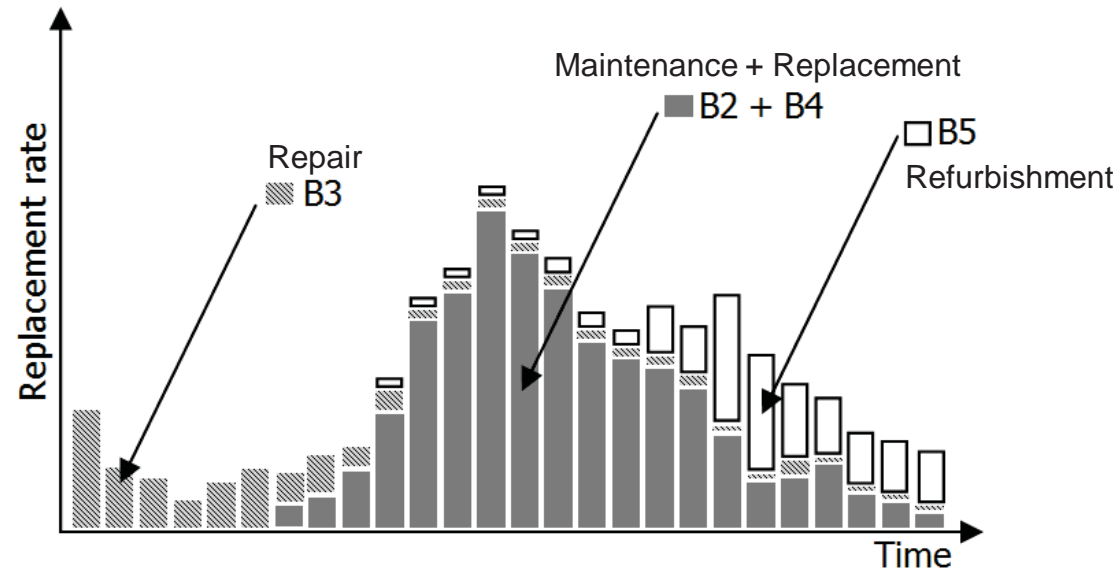
Example of performance over time according to the type of operations
(many other cases are possible)



B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (4/8)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Hypothetical distribution of replacement rate according to main causes of replacement



- Replacement caused by foreseeable loss of performances (RSL).
- ▨ Replacement caused by unforeseeable loss of performances.
- Replacement caused by obsolescence of the product or the building part (product still meets its initial performance requirements).

B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (5/8)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Guidance

- ❖ **Apply the following principles, solely based on the distinction between the causes of end of life:**
 - End-of-life due to performance decrease over time:
 - Causes related to foreseeable events (cf. RSL and associated conditions) → **Maintenance** and **Replacement** scenarios
 - Causes related to unforeseeable events → **Repair** scenario
 - End-of-life due to new expectations regarding the building performance level or functionalities (e.g. obsolescence) → **Refurbishment** scenario

B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (6/8)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ B2 - Maintenance

- For building LCA, maintenance should take into account Maintenance modules as provided within EPDs + additional information if needed (e.g. state-of-art practices)
- Operations are performed under normal conditions, in a given context (e.g. climate).
- Consistency with building physical structure: influence of neighbouring components

❖ B3 - Repair

- For product and building LCA, Repair module should not be included in the baseline scenario
- For building LCA, Repair module may cover all operations (including replacement), outside the scope of normal conditions, related to improper installation or use of a product, unforeseeable event (flood, etc.)
- Repair scenarios could be based on the history of the building (existing buildings) or could be used to assess environmental impacts of specific risks (new buildings)

B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (7/8)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ B4 - Replacement

- Replacement necessarily relates to RSL: it happens at the end-of-life of a product
- If a replacement is caused by an event outside the conditions defined by RSL, it should be considered as Repair
- For product LCA, the boundaries of replacement include: production, transportation and replacement process of the replaced component and ancillary products, waste management and end-of-life of the removed component and ancillary products
- Most of these processes may be similar to other modules of product LCA (e.g. A4, C1). In any case, it should be clearly stated whether or not assumptions regarding Replacement modules are similar to those used for other modules.
- For building LCA, Replacement scenario should be consistent with the building physical structure: influence of neighboring components (e.g. accessibility, possible replacement of other components, etc.).

B-31 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5 (8/8)

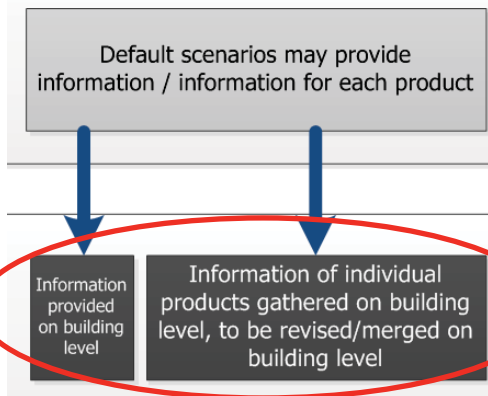
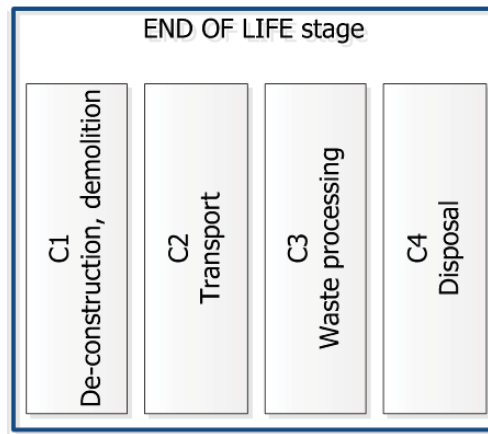
<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ B5 - Refurbishment

- For product LCA, no refurbishment module has to be included in the baseline scenario
- For building LCA, refurbishment module should not be included in the baseline scenario if building service life is equivalent to the reference study period.
- Refurbishment scenario shall be developed if the service life of the building is lower than the Reference study period, and recommended for very long Reference study periods (>100 years)

- ❖ **Additional recommendation :** The progressive loss of performances of some components will have an impact on the overall behaviour of the building (e.g. loss of performance of insulation may lead to an increase of energy demand due to heating). If sufficient data are available these aspects should be addressed by using a sensitivity analysis.

Aspects for module C: end-of-life stage



Module C1 – De-construction, demolition stage

- C-01 Demolition/ Deconstruction – screening and simplified LCA
- C-02 Demolition/ Deconstruction – complete LCA

Module C2 – Transport

No specific aspect, refer to EN 15978 for information

Module C3 – Waste processing

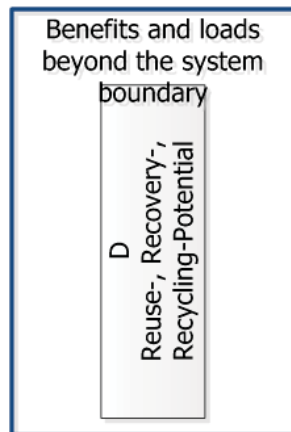
No specific aspect, refer to EN 15978 for information

Module C4 – Disposal

- C-03 LCA modelling of landfill / disposal

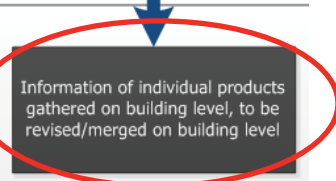
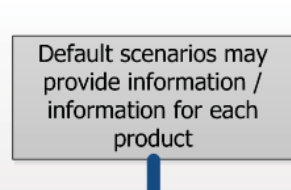
No aspect is presented here, refer to the Product section of this series of courses and to EU LCA standards

Aspects for module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary



- D-01 Inclusion of module D
- D-02 Reuse - water consumption
- D-03 Credits for recycling and energy recovery

No aspect is presented here, refer to the Product section of this series of courses and to EN 15978 standards



Overview

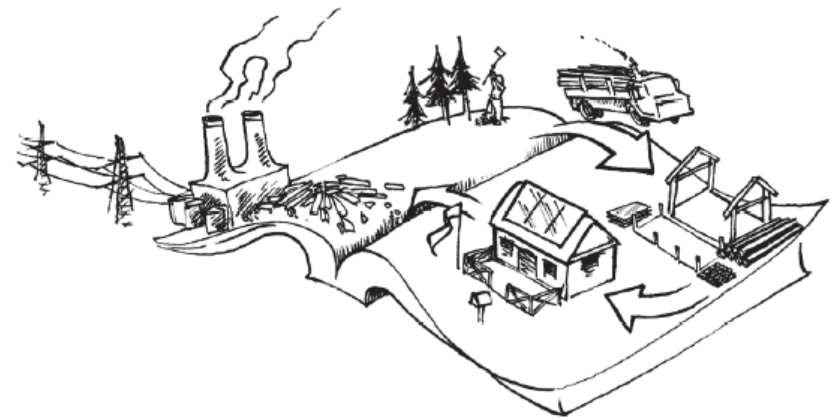
- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings**
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives



Application in case studies for buildings

NEW AND EXISTING BUILDINGS

- ❖ Case study 3: new building
- ❖ Case study 4: existing building



Case study 3: new building



Case study 3: new building



❖ **Main characteristics of the house:**

- Detached house for 5 persons in Tours (France)
- Surface area: 129 m²
- Built in 2008 / Constructive system: aerated concrete block
- Energy performance target: “BBC” label (French low energy label)

❖ **Short description of the house:**

- The house is composed of 5 bedrooms, a storeroom, a garage, a kitchen, a living room, 2 bathrooms.
- Heating: provided by a floor heating thermodynamics (coupled to a air/water heat pump) as well as steel radiators.
- Domestic hot water (DHW): provided by solar water heaters (hot tank of 300 L powered by 4 m² of glazed solar collectors on the roof.
- Ventilation: provided by a controlled mechanical ventilation (single flow).

Case study 3: new building



❖ Study type:

- Complete LCA
- Stand alone LCA

❖ Building LCA software:

- ELODIE version 1.2
www.elodie-cstb.fr

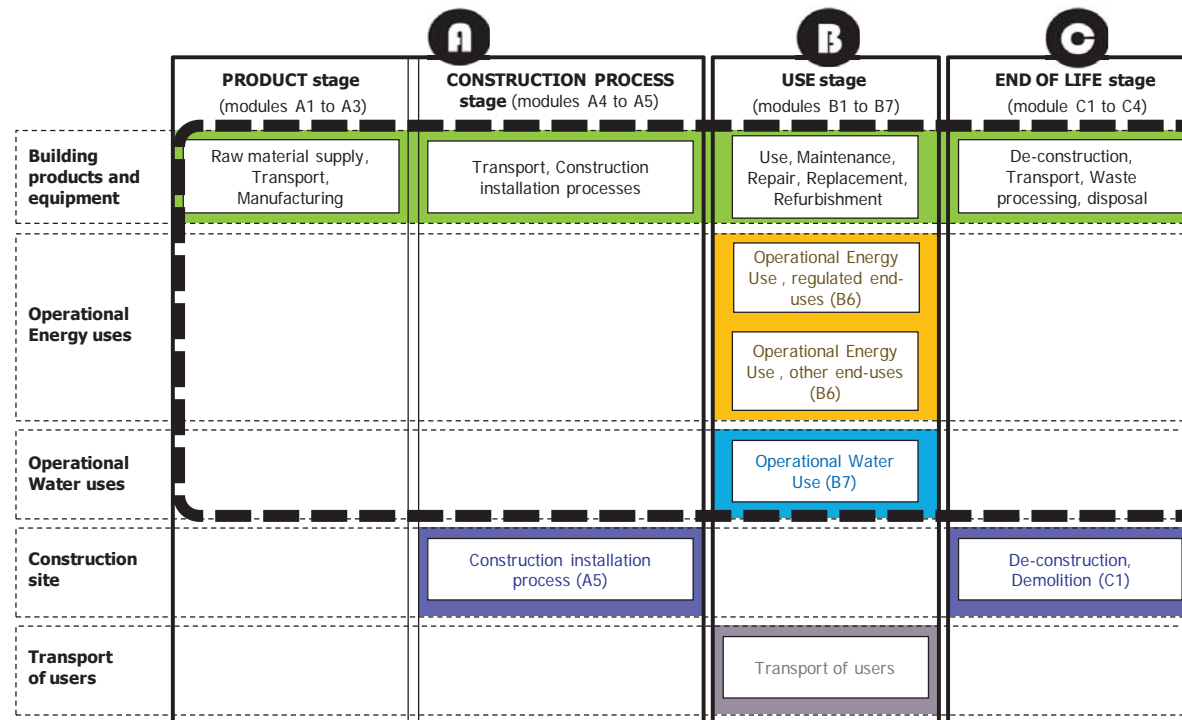
Goal/ Purpose of the study	Level of complexity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Screening
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Simplified
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Complete
	related study objective	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comparative assertion
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stand alone LCA
	object of assertion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New building
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing building
		<input type="checkbox"/>	internal
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	external
	communication purpose	<input type="checkbox"/>	for customer to customer
	<input type="checkbox"/>	publication	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[name different communication purpose]	

Case study 3: new building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- LCA from cradle-to-grave (no recycling potentials and no transport of users included)



Case study 3: new building

❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- Building products and technical equipment included

Considered products and equipments	Product/Equipment	Status				
		Included	Not existing	Screening	Simplified	Complete
Considered products and equipments	9. HVAC Heating - Ventilation - Cooling - Domestic hot water system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	10. Sanitary facilities Toilet (bowl and sets hunting), Urinals, Shower trays, plumbing...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	11. Electricity and communication network Electricity wiring and equipment (high and low voltage) Communication network and equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	12. Safety equipments Fire safety system, intrusion detection system...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	13. Lighting General interior lighting and control systems...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	14. Lifts Elevator, escalator, dumbwaiters...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	15. Electricity generating units Photovoltaic systems including inverters...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M

Considered products and equipments	Product/Equipment	Status				
		Included	Not existing	Screening	Simplified	Complete
1. External works	Onsite network (water, gaz, sewers, heat...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Vats and tanks, water retention...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Parkings and covered surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
2. Foundations - infrastructure	Foundations -Load-bearing structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Wall basement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
3. Exterior walls - vertical structure	Exterior walls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Structural vertical elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Stairs, pedestrian ramps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	External surface coating, facing, painting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
4. Floor - horizontal structure	Floor structure and slabs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
5. Roof	Covering and tightness elements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Roof framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
6. Interior walls	Partitioning walls and internal doors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
	Suspended ceiling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
7. Windows and joinery work	Windows and joinery work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Doors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M
8. Interior finishes	Floor finishes and covering, screeds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	M	M
	Paintings, wallpaper, decorative products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	M

Case study 3: new building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- Operational energy and water uses included

		Comments
Considered operational energy uses	Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Air conditioning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Ventilation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Building related uses	
	Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Auxiliary (pumps, control and automation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Building integrated systems (e.g. Lifts, shutters, safety equipments...)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information
	Non building related uses	
	To specify (e.g. plug-in appliances, dishwashers, TV...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Consumption of user appliances are derived from french statistical data and calculated according to the surface NFA of the house.

Considered operational water uses	Drinking water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Water for sanitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Irrigation of associated landscape areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Building-related water-consuming processes		
	water for heating, cooling, ventilation and humidification	<input type="checkbox"/>	No information on HVAC system consumption
	Cleaning of interior or exterior spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interior spaces
	Other specific water use of building-integrated systems e.g. fountains, swimming pools...	<input type="checkbox"/>	No other integrated systems
	Non building-related uses		
	To specify...	<input type="checkbox"/>	Washing machines and dishwashers

Case study 3: new building



❖ Environmental indicators:

Used Indicators			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential	GWP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential	AP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential	EP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	POCP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy	PERE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy	PENRE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements	ADPE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels	ADPF	
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Secondary Materials	SM	
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Secondary fuels - renewable	RSF	
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Secondary fuels – non renewable	NRSF	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13. Net Fresh Water	FW	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14. Hazardous Waste	HWD	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15. Non Hazardous Waste	NHWD	
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Radioactive Waste	RWD	
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Components for Re-Use	CFR	
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Materials for Recycling	MFR	
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Materials for Energy Recovery	MER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20. Exported Energy	EE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Water Polluton	WP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Air Poluttion	AP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : ADP total (element + fossil fuels)	ADPtot	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator : Inert Waste	IW	

Case study 3: new building



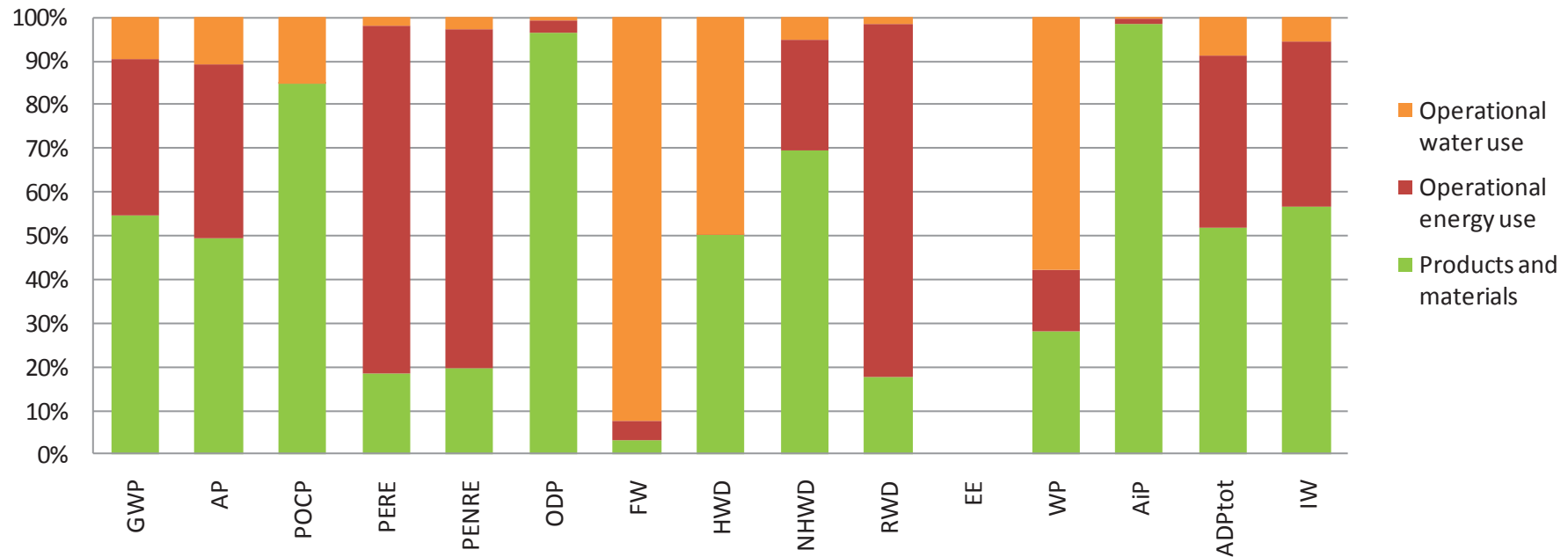
❖ Baseline scenario:

Baseline scenario	G- 08 "Reference study period"	50 years
	G- 10 "Future technical developments and innovation"	No innovation to be considered, current technologies to be used
	G- 12 "Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration"	Carbon storage is not considered
	G- 25 "Water consumption as a new impact category"	Not scarcity of water to be considered
	B- 03 "Transport of people"	No transport of people to be considered
	B- 14 "Replacement frequency"	Replacement in whole number cycles
	B- 20 "Electricity consumption in dynamic LCA data"	Annual average data sets for electricity
	B- 25 "Operational energy demand – Consideration of user behavior for stand-alone or comparative LCA of new buildings"	No user behavior to be considered

Case study 3: new building



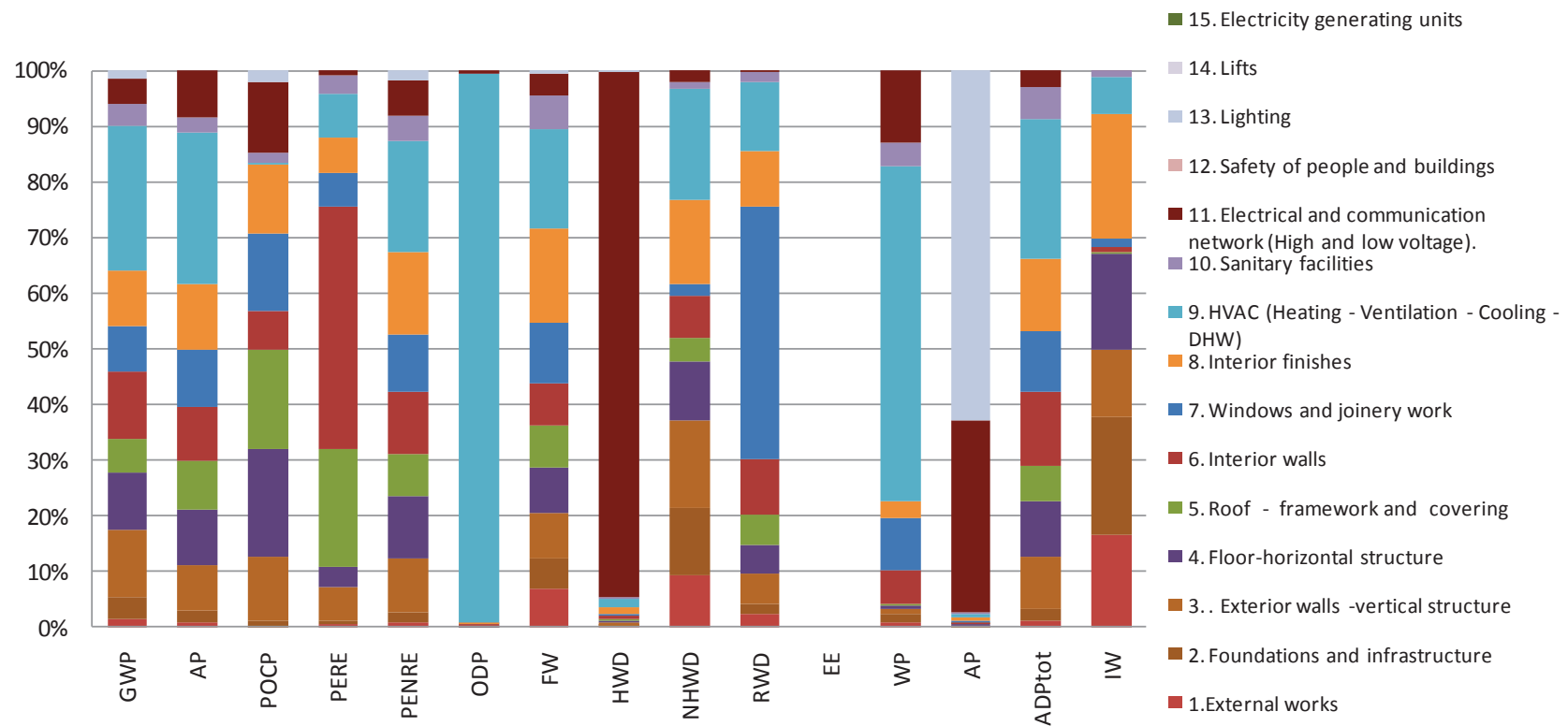
❖ LCA results breakdown per contributor (baseline scenario):



Case study 3: new building



❖ LCA results breakdown for the contributor “building products and equipment”:



Case study 3: new building



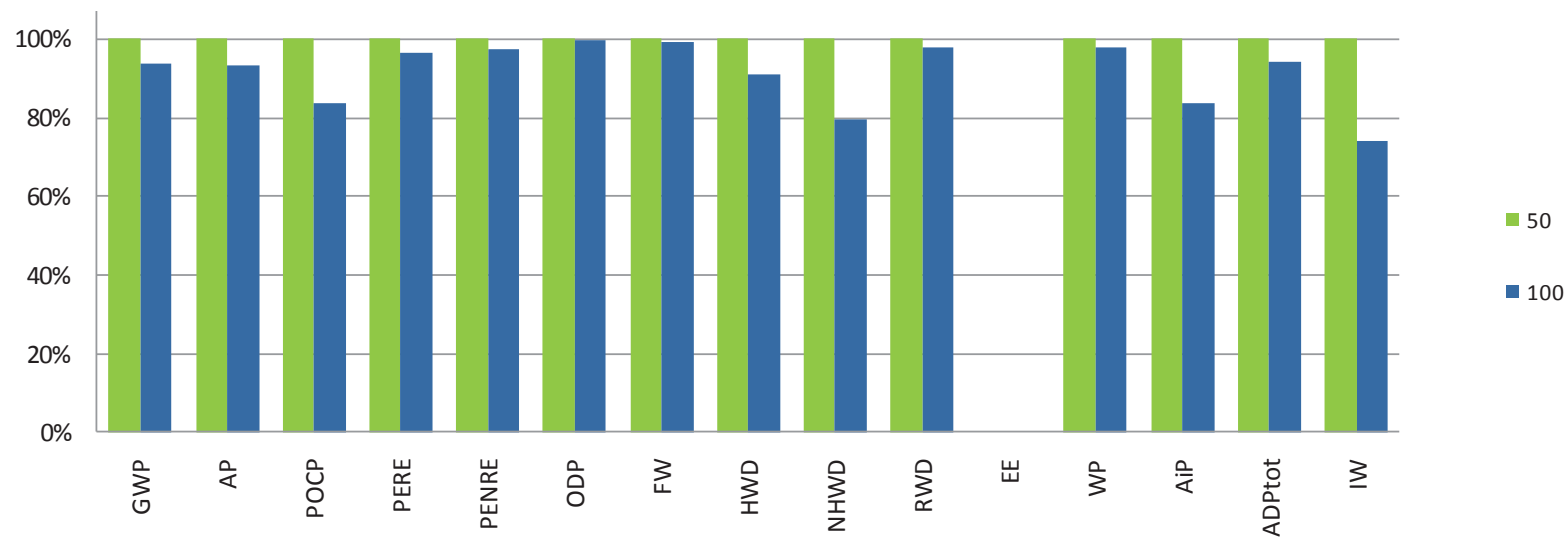
❖ Sensitivity analysis

- Only the RSP is modified
- From 50 years to 100 years

G- 08 "Reference study period"

100 years

❖ Results (sensitivity analysis)



Case study 3: new building



❖ Interpretation (baseline scenario)

❖ The results of the Life Cycle assessment of the permits to draw up the following conclusions:

- The **contribution of products and equipments** is **predominant** for some important indicator of environmental impacts as **GWP, Non Hazardous Waste**.
- **Operational energy use** is, for its part, the **main driver for non-renewable** and renewable **primary energy** and **radioactive waste**. It is also a significant contributor to ADP and GWP.
- **Operational water use** is the **main driver** for the **indicator net fresh water use** whereas the contribution of product and operational energy use is slightly significant.
- Finally, one of the main levers for this house in term of diminution of environmental impacts appears to be the contributor products and equipment. Indeed, building related uses are somehow already optimized. However we cannot conclude about the influence of non-building related uses as they represent conventional scenario defined with the help of statistical data.

Case study 3: new building



❖ Interpretation (alternative scenario)

❖ Interpretation of the results of the alternative scenario:

- The study was performed for a baseline scenario considering a reference study period (RSP) of 50 years and also for “100 years scenario” considering a RSP of 100 years. The graph show total LCA results expressed per year of operation are slightly modified by this modification for most indicators. But some important differences can be seen if we focus on the contributor products and equipment: for example the quantity of inert waste is, for scenario “100 years”, reduced down to 40%.
- However the methodology taken into account in the study to extend the service life of the building might not be appropriate as it consider only more replacement of component. Recommendation of the Operational guidance propose to develop senario for refurbishment (see module B, aspect *B- 16 “Refurbishment for screening, simplified and complete LCA”*). For example, scenario for energy efficiency improvement could be drawn up considering higher thermal expectations and better equipment efficiency. As well, operational water uses might also be influenced by the refurbishment.

Case study 3: new building



- ❖ **Conclusions of the case study for new building**
- ❖ Main aspects and methodological rules defined in the EeBGuidance have been followed for the LCA of the case study.
- ❖ It ends up finally to:
 - A clear definition of the objectives, scope and system boundaries for the study.
 - An interesting analysis. E.g.: for the considered case study, it has enable the practitioner to estimate the margin of improvement for specific contributors regarding specific indicators. This point was made possible by a contribution analysis: it has permitted to understand the weight of building process and element to total impacts.
 - A “standardisation” about the way of reporting the results of LCA of buildings that make easier the review.

Case study 4: existing building



Case study 4: existing building



❖ Main characteristics:

- Apartment block for 162 people in Terrassa (Barcelona).
- Net floor area: 6125 m².
- Built in 1975.
- 16 floors in total, including the ground floor.
- 60 apartments, 4 per floor (excluding the ground floor).
- Each apartment has its own heating, ventilation, hot water production, etc. systems.

- In 2010-2011, the building was refurbished with the aim of improving the thermal insulation of the façade (4,000 m²).
- The rehabilitation work consisted of adding an external layer of insulation material (expanded polystyrene). Windows were not substituted and only the outer layer of the original façade was removed.

Case study 4: existing building



❖ Study type:

- Simplified LCA
- Stand alone LCA

❖ Building LCA software:

- ELODIE version 1.2
www.elodie-cstb.fr

Goal/ Purpose of the study	<p>Level of complexity</p> <p>related study objective</p> <p>object of assertion</p> <p>communication purpose</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Screening</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simplified</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Complete</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Comparative assertion</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stand alone LCA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New building</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing building</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> internal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> external</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> for costumer to costumer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> publication</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Case study of the EeBGuide project</i></p>
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Case study 4: existing building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- As it is an existing building, only use phase was included.

	A	B	C	
	PRODUCT stage (modules A1 to A3)	CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage (modules A4 to A5)	USE stage (modules B1 to B7)	END OF LIFE stage (module C1 to C4)
Building products and equipment	Raw material supply, Transport, Manufacturing	Transport, Construction installation processes	Use, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement, Refurbishment	De-construction, Transport, Waste processing, disposal
Operational Energy uses			Operational Energy Use , regulated end-uses (B6) Operational Energy Use , other end-uses (B6)	
Operational Water uses			Operational Water Use (B7)	
Construction site		Construction installation process (A5)		De-construction, Demolition (C1)
Transport of users			Transport of users	

Case study 4: existing building



❖ Scope definition (system boundaries):

- Operational energy use included

❖ Environmental indicators:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels

Building related uses	Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Air conditioning (Cooling and humidification/dehumidification)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Domestic hot water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Auxiliary (pumps, control and automation)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Building integrated systems (eg. Lifts, shutters, automated gate, lighting for	<input type="checkbox"/>

Case study 4: existing building



❖ Baseline scenario:

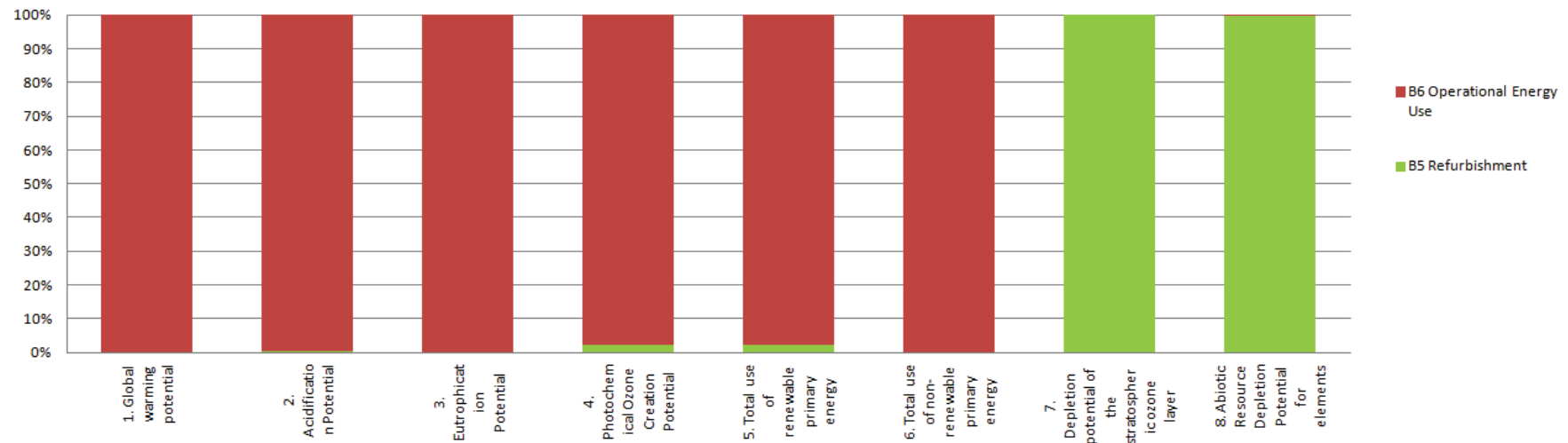
Baseline scenario	G- 08 "Reference study period"	50 years
	G- 10 "Future technical developments and innovation"	No innovation to be considered, current technologies to be used
	G- 12 "Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration"	Carbon storage is not considered
	G- 25 "Water consumption as a new impact category"	Not scarcity of water to be considered
	B- 03 "Transport of people"	No transport of people to be considered
	B- 14 "Replacement frequency"	Replacement in whole number cycles
	B- 20 "Electricity consumption in dynamic LCA data"	Annual average data sets for electricity
	B- 25 "Operational energy demand – Consideration of user behavior for stand-alone or comparative LCA of new buildings"	No user behavior to be considered

Case study 4: existing building



❖ LCA results breakdown per contributor:

Overview of the building LCA results

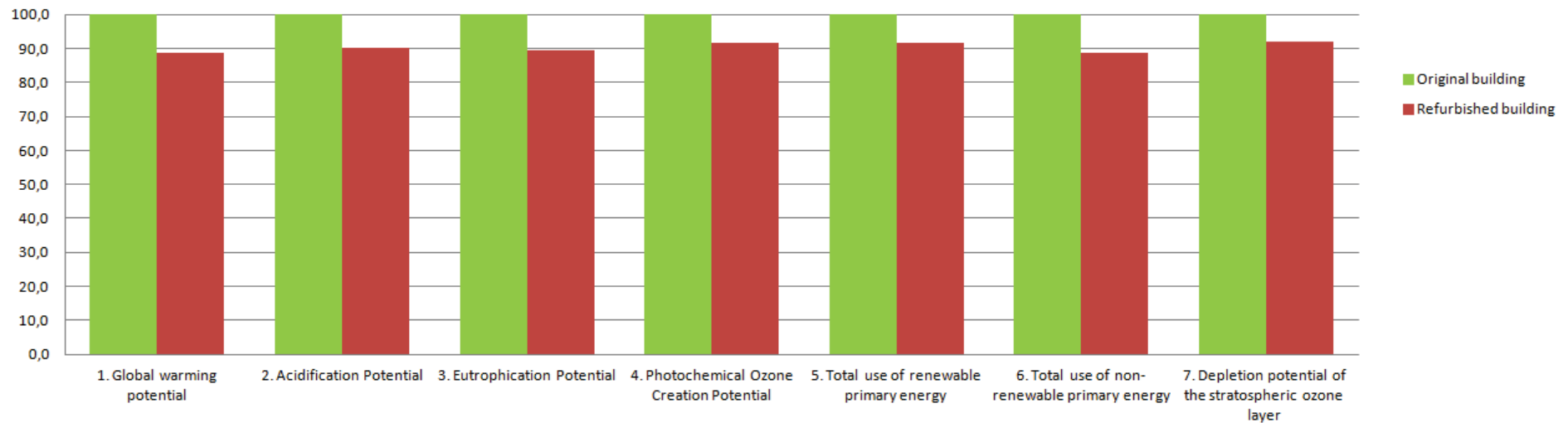


Case study 4: existing building



❖ Comparison of the use phase before and after the refurbishment

Building LCA results before and after the refurbishment



❖ Remarkable increase in the amount of abiotic resources consumed in the refurbishment scenario

Case study 4: existing building



- ❖ The results of the simplified Life Cycle assessment of the permits to draw up the following conclusions:
 - The refurbishment entails a reduction of the environmental impacts (circa 10%) for all impact categories, except for the Abiotic Depletion Potential.
 - The improvement of the LCA results is due to the reduction of the energy consumption for heating and cooling during the use phase.
 - The increase in the consumption of the abiotic resources is due to the use of non-renewable materials for the refurbishment work (e.g. expanded polystyrene, mortar...).

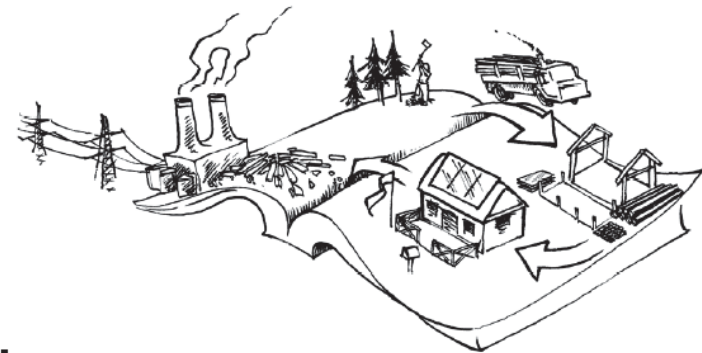
Overview

- I. Introduction
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- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives**



Conclusions and perspectives (1/9)

- ❖ Findings of the EeBGuide project
- ❖ Connections to research projects and initiatives
- ❖ Possible future developments of EeBGuide



Conclusions and perspectives (2/9)

❖ Findings of the EeBGuide project

- **Initial aim:** to summarize existing provisions from CEN standards and ILCD Handbook and give operational guidance to LCA practitioners and tool developers on important and critical topics of LCA applied to the construction sector (LCA studies at the product or building scale)*
- **EeBGuide contents are based on:**
 - Combination of both CEN TC350 standards and ILCD Handbook methodological aspects
 - Findings from the EeBGuide project partner's expertise and R&D activities
 - Findings from other European research projects
- **Combination / merging of both CEN TC350 and ILCD provisions**
 - Transparent presentation
 - Merging relevant provisions in a consistent way (even if some conflicts remain)
 - As far as possible, provisions from EN 15804 and EN 15978 were applied first, and in case of no provisions given, then ILCD Handbook provisions were considered
 - In some cases, both provisions were considered as they provide complementary rules fulfilling different goals and scopes for product or building LCAs

Conclusions and perspectives (3/9)

❖ Findings of the EeBGuide project *(cont'd)*

- **Main contribution:** assembly of the latest findings from the LCA & Construction community in a structured document including the description of around **100 aspects**
 - General aspects are structured according to the LCA framework
 - Product and building aspects are separated in two volumes and structured according to the life cycle modules and stages of EN 15804 and EN 15978
 - Distinction between
 - 3 LCA types: screening, simplified and complete (adaptation to the project stage, from early to detailed design)
 - stand-alone LCA and comparative assertion (ensure that results to be compared are not biased)
 - new and existing buildings (differ in goal and system boundaries)
 - Other EeBGuide contribution: detailed reporting and review templates for case studies
-
- **It is easy for LCA practitioners to navigate through the Guide**
 - **Consistent guidance providing highly operational and scientifically-based contents**
 - **The Building LCA community can now refer to these uniform recommendations**

Conclusions and perspectives (4/9)

❖ Connections to previous European research projects in LCA & buildings

- ENSLIC project (ENergy Saving through promotion of Life Cycle assessment in Buildings) promotes the use of life cycle assessment (LCA) techniques in design for new buildings and for refurbishment, in order to achieve an energy saving in the construction and operation of buildings.

- Website of the project:

<http://circe.cps.unizar.es/enslic/index.htm>



- LoRe-LCA project (Low Resource consumption buildings and constructions by use of LCA in design and decision making)

- Website of the project:

www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/



Conclusions and perspectives (5/9)

❖ Connections to on-going (in 2012) European research projects

- SuperBuildings (Sustainability and Performance assessment and Benchmarking of Buildings)

- Website of the project:

<http://cic.vtt.fi/superbuildings/>



- OpenHouse: “The main objective of this project is to develop and to implement a common European transparent building assessment methodology, complementing the existing ones, for planning and constructing sustainable buildings by means of an open approach and technical platform.”

- Website of the project:

www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/



- These projects' outcomes are relevant sources of information and complementary guidance for some aspects covered in EeBGuide as well as the other previous EU projects from the 6th and 7th framework programme (e.g. PRESCO...)

Conclusions and perspectives (6/9)

❖ Connections to other research projects and initiatives

- Sustainable Building Alliance: see SBA common metrics framework (2009) and related project “Piloting SBA common metrics” (2011-2012) targeted at feasibility and comparability.
- Website of the project:
<http://sballiance.org/>
- ECO-platform project: on-going project conducted at the EU level in order to progress towards EPD harmonisation



❖ Connections to the CEN standardisation committee

- EeBGuide may be a useful document for the CEN TC350 when revising the EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards.



Conclusions and perspectives (7/9)

❖ Connections to other projects and initiatives

- International Symposium on LCA & Construction 2012 co-organized by Ifsttar and CSTB in France in July 2012 with the following topics covered:
 - Life cycle inventory data: validation, aggregation, uncertainties
 - Methods for buildings
 - Decision and management
 - LCA case studies for buildings and infrastructures
 - Dynamic life cycle assessment, service life and indicators
 - Methods for construction materials
 - End of life, waste and allocation
- 3rd day of the symposium dealing with the articulation of the LCA & construction research with its implementation in practice (in line with the goal of the EeBGuide project)
- Website of the symposium (with full articles and online presentations etc.):
<http://lca-construction2012.ifsttar.fr/>



Conclusions and perspectives (9/9)

❖ Possible future developments of EeBGuide

- More work would be needed to:
 - Analyse in more details the implications of ILCD Handbook provisions for different goal definitions
 - Improve the definitions of the 3 study types through feedbacks from case studies
 - Incorporate future developments and standardisation outcomes
 - Conduct comparative LCA in early design of products and buildings
- Future research should also focus on a common European reference building as a baseline scenario (in order to provide average European values for its parameters, which will facilitate comparisons between research projects and support the evolution of building labelling / certification schemes)

➤ Towards a new version of EeBGuide (from version 1.0 to version 2.0)?

Conclusions and perspectives (8/9)

❖ Last but not least...

EeBGuide enabled to create a platform in between research activities (EU projects, others projects, scientific conferences), standardisation activities (CEN TC 350 standards) and practical implementation of LCA in the construction sector by the different stakeholders.

Website with the InfoHub



www.eebguide.eu

Forum of users



www.construction21.eu

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Thank you for your attention!



www.eebguide.eu

EeBGuide

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative



Description of the course (1/4)

❖ Context

- The EeBGuide aims to provide calculation rules for the preparation of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies for energy-efficient buildings and products.
- Project supported by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development.
- Duration: 1 year (november 2011-october 2012)
- Project partners:



Description of the course (2/4)

❖ Context

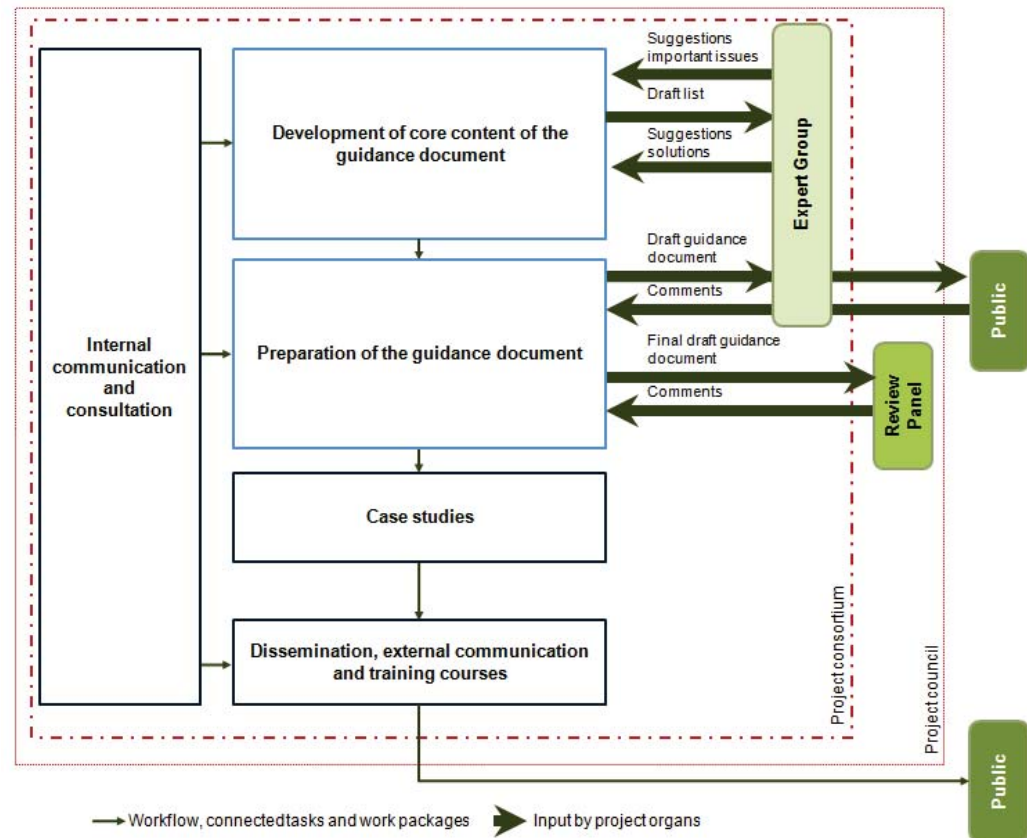
- The EeBGuide gives guidance and defines methods and provisions to conduct LCA studies within the framework of the Energy Efficient Building European Initiative (E2B EI).
- It is primarily intended to be used by LCA practitioners within research projects of the E2B Public Private Partnership (PPP).



Description of the course (3/4)

❖ Context

- The guide has been developed with a strong focus on applicability. Therefore, stakeholders and LCA experts have been involved in its development.



Description of the course (4/4)

❖ Aim

- Dissemination of the EeBGuide contents to stakeholders and interested parties within the European Union and at the international level.
- Training of professionals and potential users in the application of the EeBGuide to conduct LCA studies buildings and construction products.

❖ Audience

- Practitioners and potential users of LCA in industry and research.

❖ Method

- Lectures and discussion of examples.

Contents of the course (1/4)

❖ Introduction to EeBGuide

- Life Cycle Assessment Studies in the construction sector.
- LCA studies within E2B EI / EeB PPP.
- EeBGuide within the European context of sustainable construction.
- Who is addressed by the EeBGuide?

❖ Methodological approach

- Identification of important aspects.
- Procedure for choosing provisions.
- EeBGuide provisions: strictness vs. flexibility.
- Use of three study types: screening, simplified and complete LCA
- Use of a baseline scenario.

❖ How to use the guidance document

- Structure of the guidance document.
- Reporting templates.
- Compliance with EeBGuide.
- Service life planning.

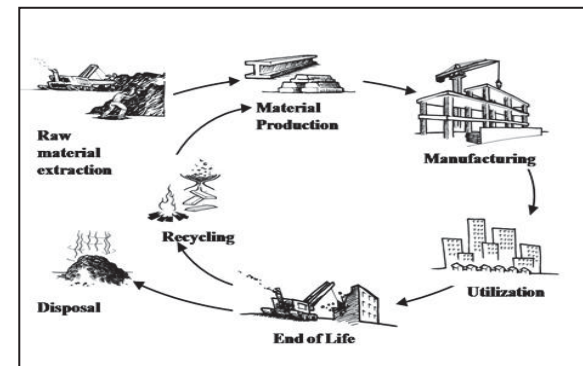


Contents of the course (2/4)

----- Part: General LCA -----

❖ General provisions and guidance

- Goal definition.
- Scope definition.
- Life Cycle Inventory Analysis.
- Life Cycle Impact Assessment.
- Interpretation.
- Reporting.



Contents of the course (3/4)

----- Part A: Products -----

❖ Provisions and guidance for Products

- General aspects specific to products.
- Module A: product and construction process stages.
- Module B: use stage.
- Module C: end-of-life stage.
- Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.

❖ Application in case studies for Products

- Common building product.
- EeB product.



Contents of the course (4/4)

----- Part B: Buildings -----

- ❖ **Provisions and guidance for Buildings**
 - General aspects specific to buildings.
 - Module A: product and construction process stages.
 - Module B: use stage.
 - Module C: end-of-life stage.
 - Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.
- ❖ **Application in case studies for Buildings**
 - New building.
 - Existing building.



-
- ❖ **Perspectives and Conclusions**

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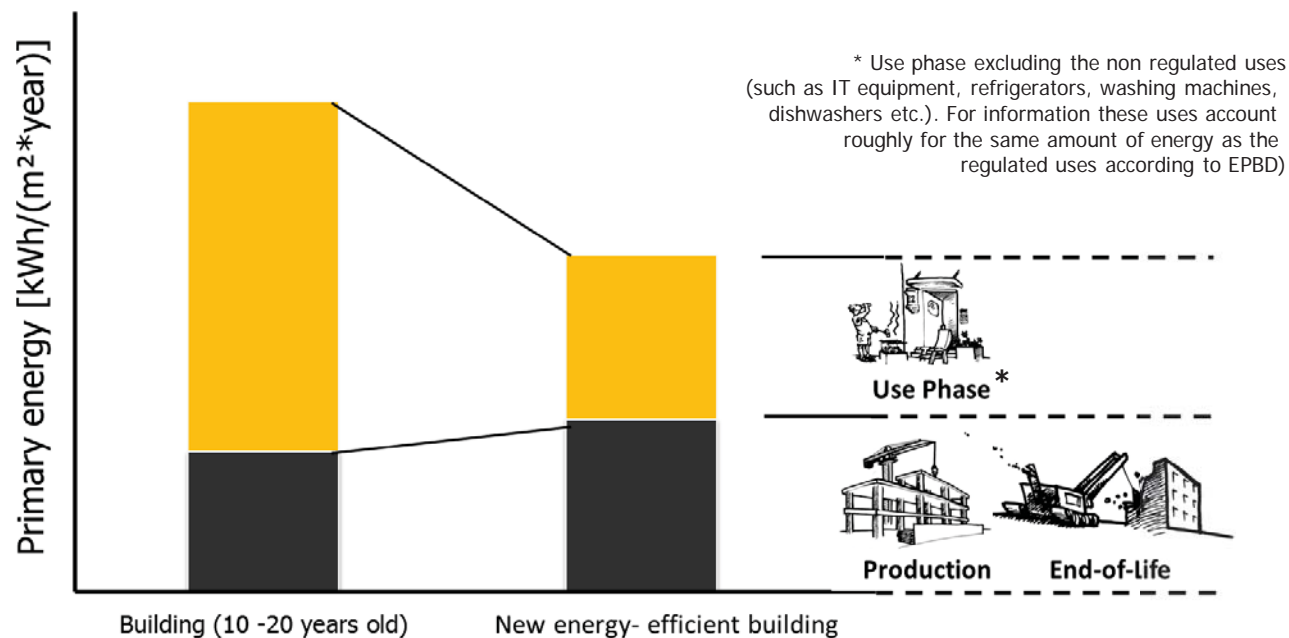


I. Introduction to the EeBGuide

- ❖ **Life Cycle Assessment Studies in the construction sector**
- ❖ **LCA studies within E2B EI / EeB PPP**
- ❖ **EeBGuide within the European context of sustainable construction**
- ❖ **Who is addressed by the EeBGuide?**

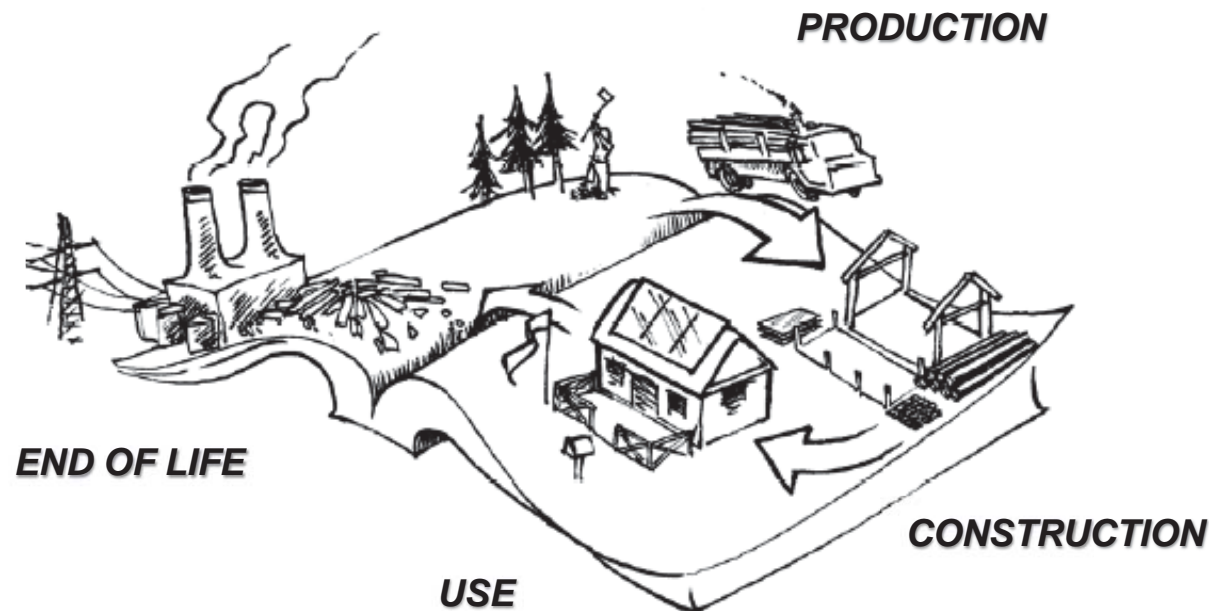
Why do we need LCA in the building sector?

- ❖ Example of ratio “use phase” vs. “production and end-of life” impacts of a building (10-20 years old) compared to a new energy-efficient building



Why do we need LCA in the building sector?

- ❖ Need of a life cycle perspective to account for both direct (e.g. use phase) but also indirect impacts (e.g. upstream and downstream processes)



LCA studies in the construction sector

❖ Sources of rules and guidance for the LCA practitioner:

- ISO 14040 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.
- ISO 14044 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
- International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD) Handbook.
- EN 15804 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.
- EN 15978 – Sustainability of construction works – Assessment of environmental performance of buildings – Calculation method.

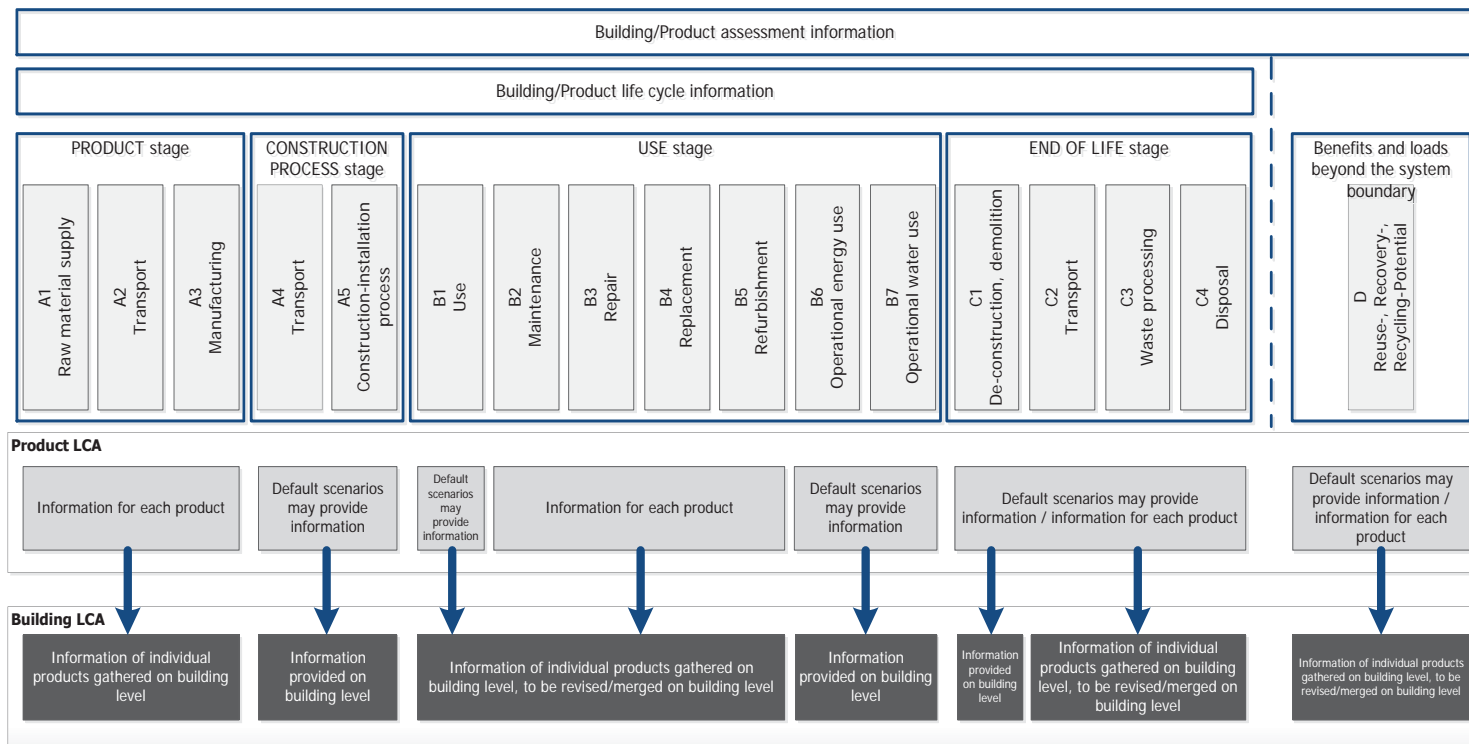
❖ Example of reference guide for LCA practitioner:

- ILCD Handbook (*International Reference Life Cycle Data System*).

The EeBGuide adopts recommendations and definitions from the ILCD handbook and adapts them to the construction sector, merging them with EN 15804 and EN 15978 standards.

LCA studies in the construction sector

- ❖ Modularity principle proposed by CEN TC 350 (Sustainability of construction works) is followed:



LCA studies within E2B EI / EeB PPP

LCA can be used as:

- ❖ Ex-post assessment of a developed technology:
 - Ensure provision of the necessary information within the work items of technology development.
 - Discuss and set realistic objectives for the LCA study and coherent with available resources.
 - Define one stand-alone work item for the LCA calculation, whereas data collection could be part of technology related work packages.
- ❖ Decision support tool within technology development:
 - Integrate LCA work as part of the technology development work item.
 - Iterative approach: gradual improvement of the data preciseness will allow more meaningful LCA results.
 - Flexibility from all actors and innovative development procedures are required to obtain a better outcome in terms of improving the environmental performance of the technology.

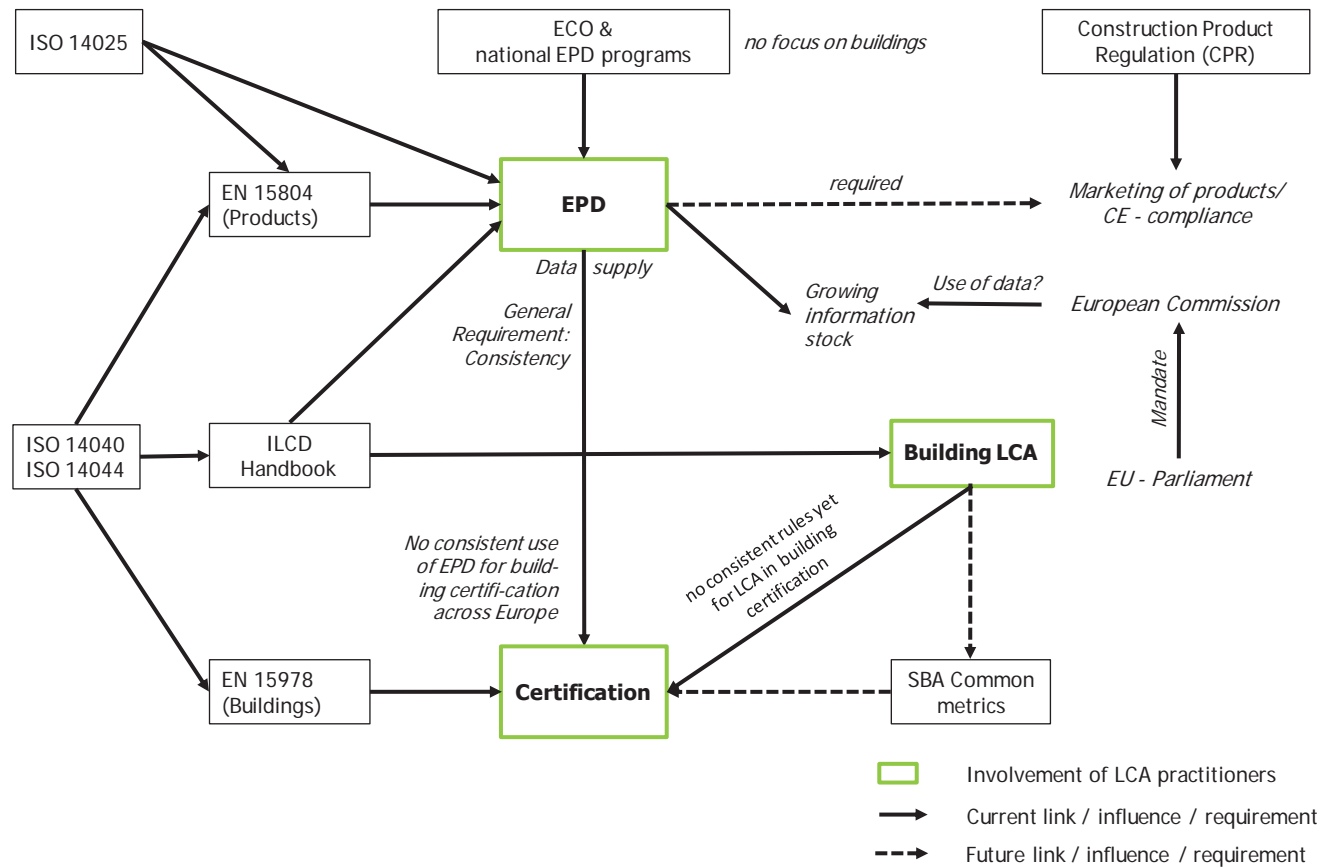
In order to maximize environmental optimization potentials, LCA should fed back into the technology development cycle.

European context of sustainable construction (1/4)

- ❖ LCA is currently used as the basis for product assessments, especially to provide Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) used in building assessments/certification schemes.
- ❖ The Construction Products Regulation (CPR) contains additional essential requirements stating that EPDs should be used when available for the assessment of the environmental impacts of construction works.
- ❖ It is expected that these new requirements will lead to a broad delivery of product-specific environmental information by manufacturers as well as the use of LCA for assessing the environmental performance of buildings.
- ❖ Building labelling schemes use their own individual set of calculation rules for building LCA and may refer to EN 15978.

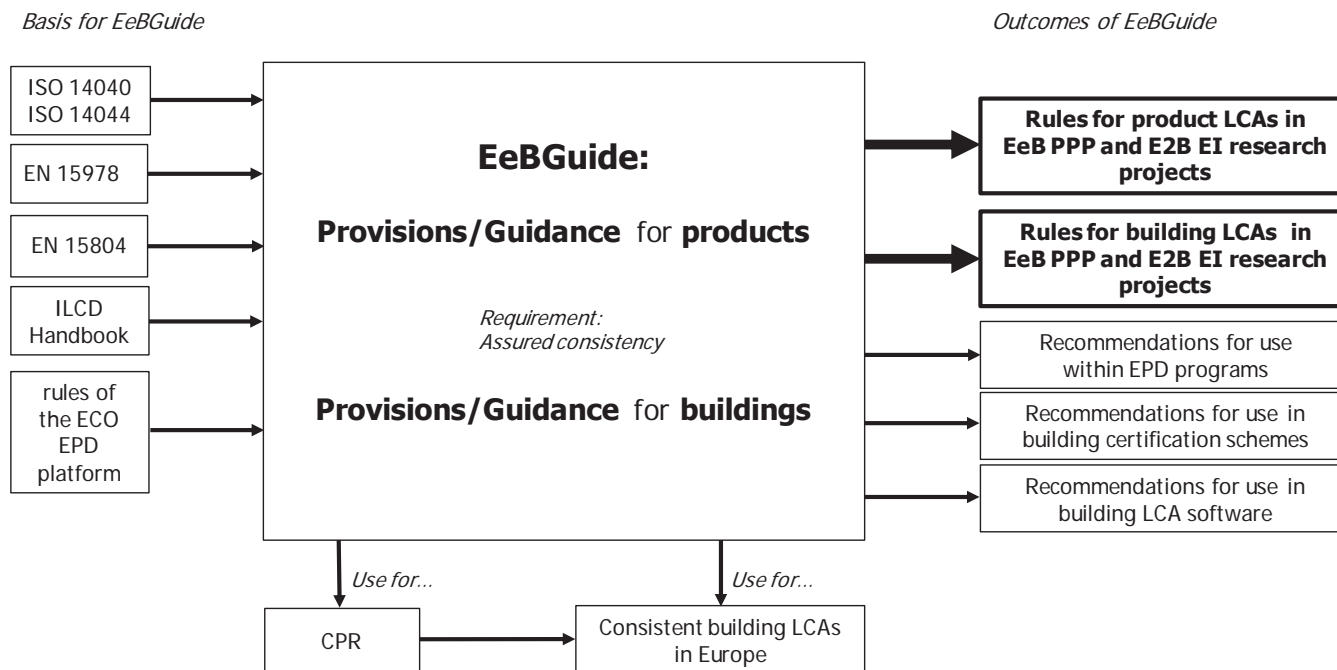
Consistency is needed between data supply (product data/EPD) and data use (building LCA).

European context of sustainable construction (2/4)



European context of sustainable construction (3/4)

EeBGuide establishes the link between the different standards, schemes and legislation within the European context:



European context of sustainable construction (4/4)

- ❖ **Impact on LCA practitioners and technology development**, assisting practitioners to perform LCA studies in a clear, pre-defined and well-structured way in order to produce more robust, harmonized and quality assured LCA results.
- ❖ **Impact on building certification schemes and national EPD programs**, fostering the integration of LCA into building schemes and providing guidance to a growing number of LCA experts and to those EPD programs developing Product Category Rules of new innovative solutions.
- ❖ **Impact on standards, legislation and political background**, filling the current gap of direct and in-detail advice for practitioners on how to conduct a LCA study.
- ❖ **Social impact**, fostering the creation of new high technology jobs and the integration of participatory approaches.
- ❖ **Impact on European competitiveness**, supporting the decoupling growth from resource depletion by delivering the framework for a consistent environmental evaluation.

Who is addressed by the EeBGuide? (1/2)

PRIMARY AUDIENCE:

LCA practitioners:

- ❖ with previous basic knowledge and practical experience (although not detailed knowledge is required),
- ❖ who are required to deliver an LCA study within an European research project, specially those falling under the EeB PPP framework.



- The goals of projects under the EeB PPP framework are:
“to deliver, implement and optimise building and district concepts that have the technical, economic and societal potential to drastically decrease energy consumption and reduce CO₂ emissions in both new and existing buildings across the European Union”
- Target audience of these projects are: researchers, companies, designers and consultants in the field of construction.

Who is addressed by the EeBGuide? (2/2)

SECONDARY AUDIENCE:

- ❖ LCA practitioners who seek practical yet scientifically sound guidance to deliver an LCA study that is, as far as possible, in line with European standards EN 15804 and EN 15978 and the ILCD handbook.
- ❖ Developers of LCA software for buildings who can use the EeBGuide to choose consistent data, methodology, reference or default values according to different study types.
- ❖ Experts responsible for the definition of calculation rules for building labelling schemes, as well as EPD programs. In such cases, EeBGuide provides generally agreed calculation methods.

For all of them, previous basic knowledge and practical experience is presumed, although not detailed knowledge is required.

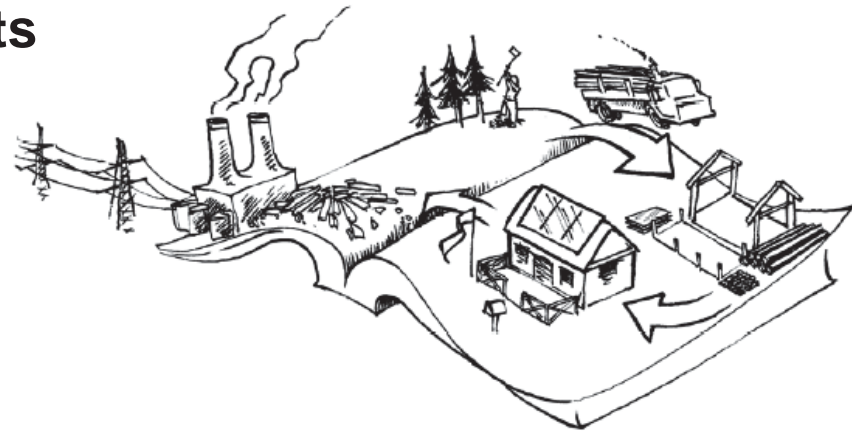
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II. Methodological approach

- ❖ Identification of important aspects
- ❖ Procedure for choosing provisions
- ❖ EeBGuide provisions: strictness vs. flexibility
- ❖ Use of three study types
- ❖ Use of baseline scenario



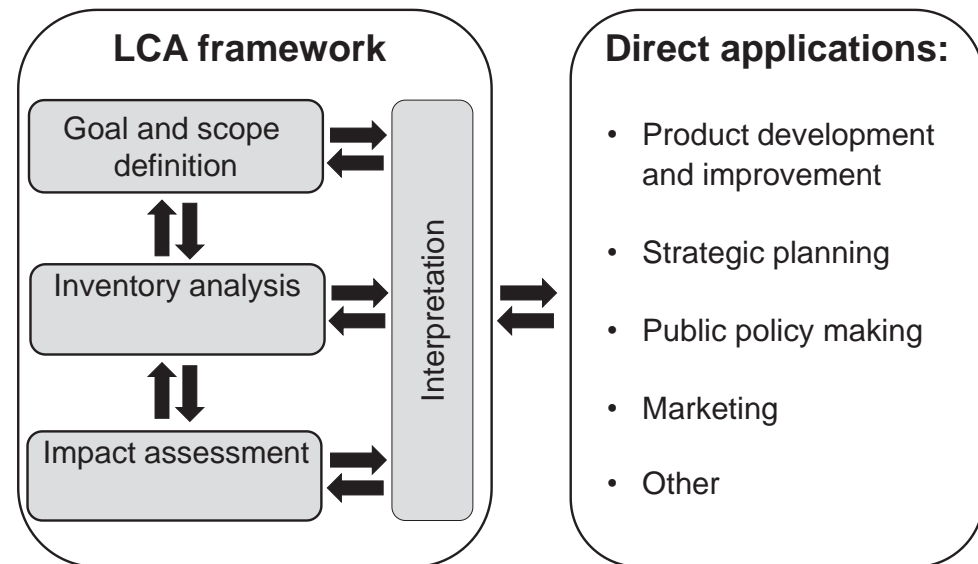
Identification of important aspects

❖ Definition of an „aspect“ in EeBGuide

- Aspects: all kinds of items that need to be thought of, if one conducts an LCA study, e.g.
 - system boundaries,
 - indicators to assess,
 - background-data to use,
 - use of modelling parameters such as transport distances,
 - metrics to calculate operational energy demand,
 - rules how to calculate water consumption,
 - rules how to allocate impacts to co-products, etc.
 - ...
- Aspects may be on different levels and stages of conducting an LCA study

Identification of important aspects

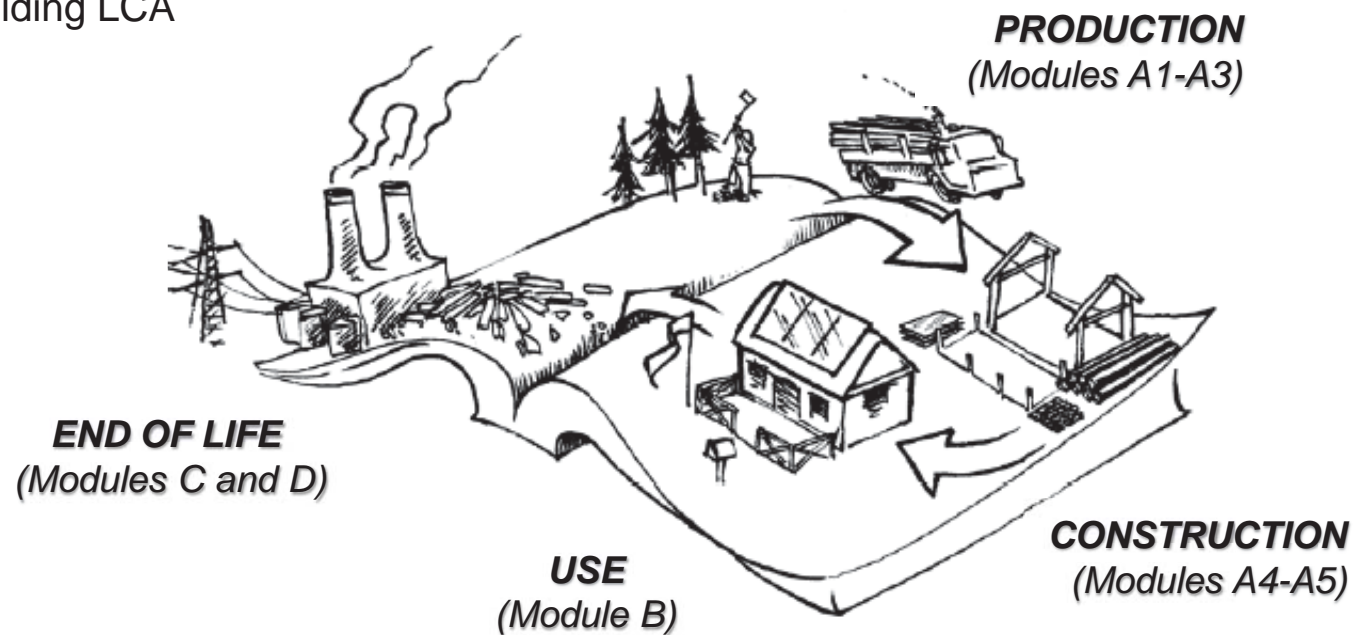
- ❖ **Using the steps of the LCA framework (ISO 14040-44):**
 - Aspects identified for both product and building LCA



Source: ISO 14040

Identification of important aspects

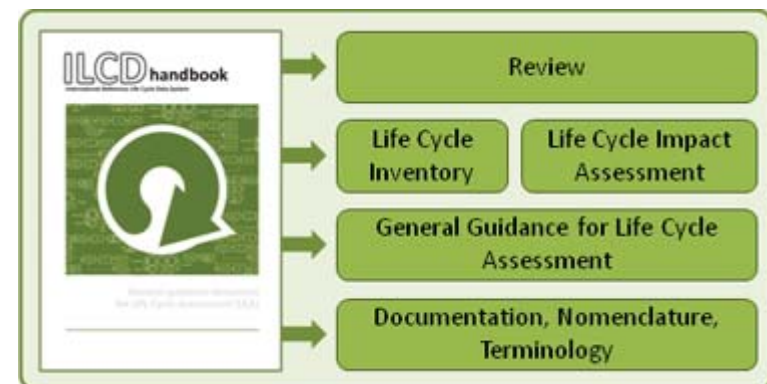
- ❖ Using the conventional life cycle stages of a building (EN 15804 / EN 15978)
 - Aspects identified for both product and building LCA



Identification of important aspects

- ❖ **Method for selecting the aspects**
 - Consulting literature, reference documents.
 - LCA experts workshops.
 - EeBGuide partners' brainstorming meetings.

- ❖ **Reference documents for EeBGuide:**
 - ISO 14040 and ISO 14044
 - EN 15804
 - EN 15978
 - ILCD handbook
 - Other scientific reports, articles.
 - Other standards (e.g. ISO 15686 series).



Identification of important aspects: a participatory approach

Important aspects

- Basis: ILCD handbook,
- EN 15804 & EN 15978, ISO 14040 & 14044
- Extraction from sources was discussed during a 1st expert workshop
- Structure and items that require additional attention were discussed

Solution approaches

- Consortium members (esp. PE INT, CSTB and FhG, as planned) defined solution approaches to all of the aspects
- Different approaches how to address individual aspects were discussed and solutions were agreed on
- Were subjected to discussion during a 2nd expert workshop

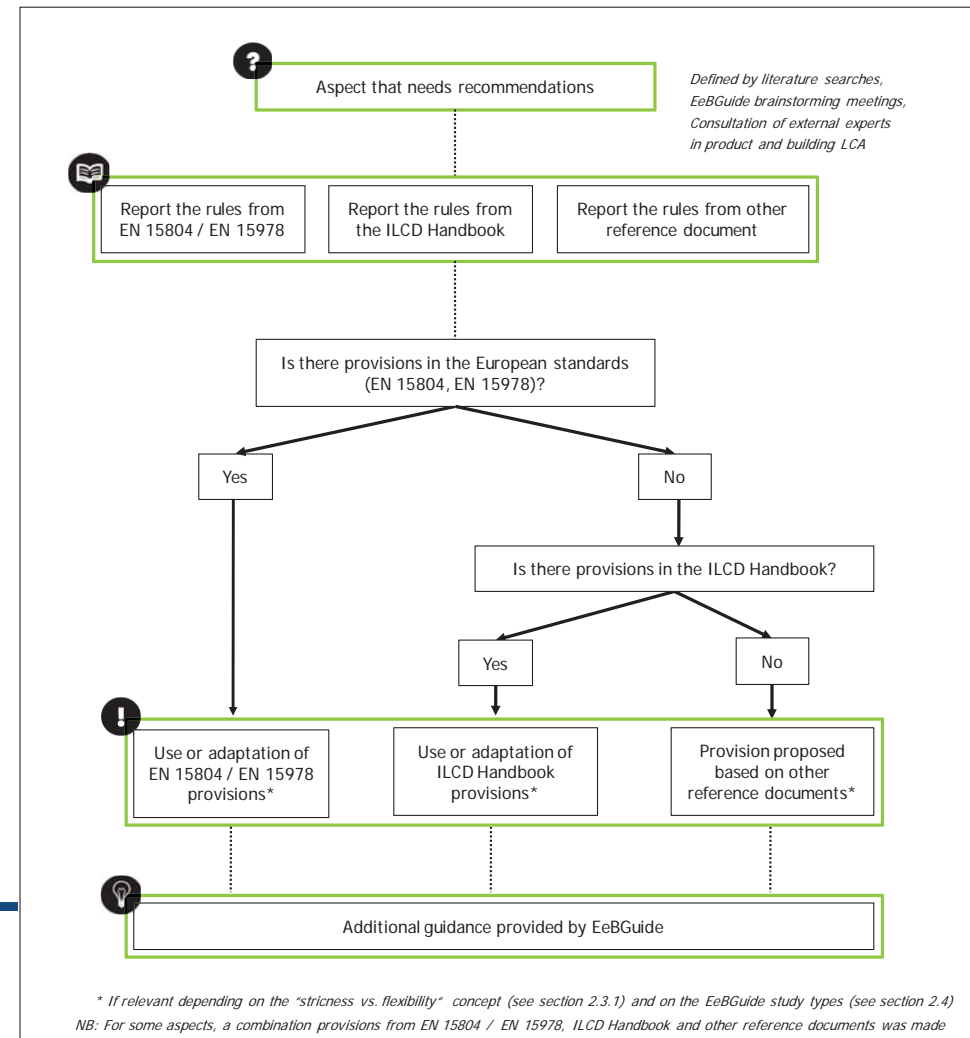
Guidance document

- Uniform template was agreed
- Drafting of document is divided in section for construction products and section for buildings (incl. distinction of new and existing buildings)
- Were subjected to discussion during a 2nd expert workshop and a subsequent review
- Were subjected to public consultation and review by the project'

Procedure for choosing provisions

❖ Procedure for choosing provisions and guidance:

- Report the rules from Reference documents
- EeBGuide provisions based
 - TC 350 Standards
 - ILCD Handbook
 - Other documents
- EeBGuide additional guidance



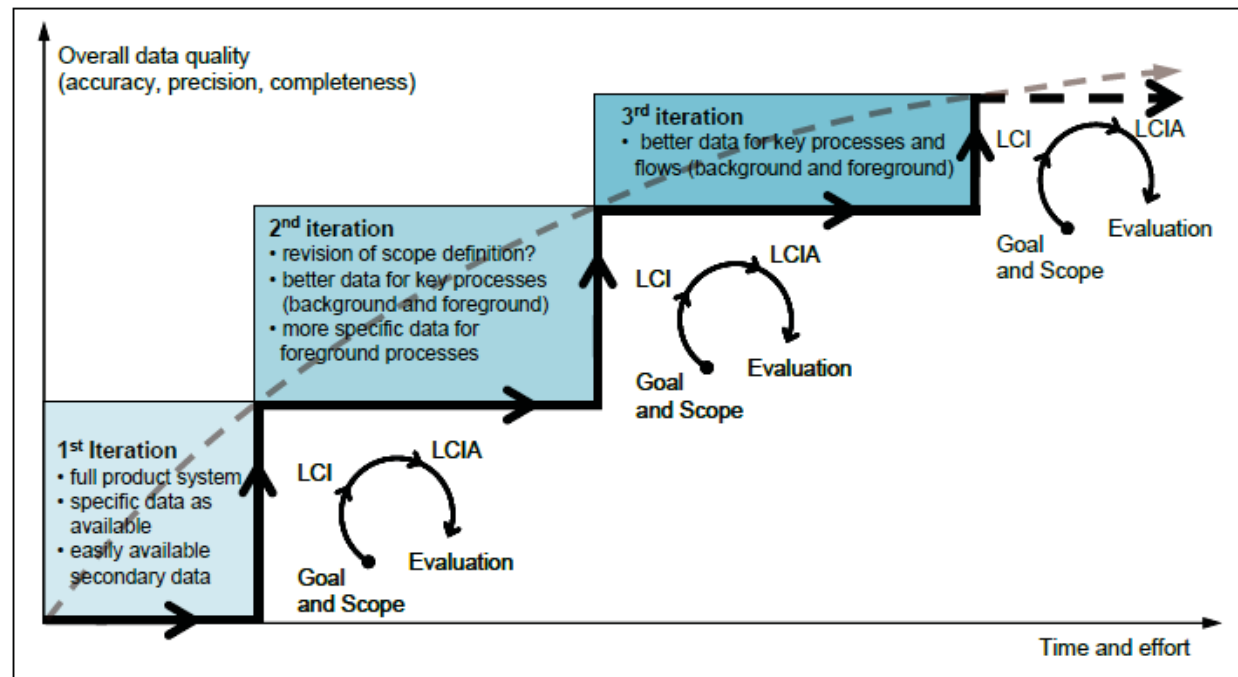
EeBGuide provisions: strictness vs. flexibility

- ❖ **LCA originally** developed as a **flexible methodology** that can be adjusted to answer different kind of questions [CALCAS 2009]. The practitioner should be aware that under specific goal definition, following the ILCD Handbook may lead to adapt the provisions given in e.g. the EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards.
- ❖ **“Strictness” perspective in EeBGuide provisions / guidance**
 - Aim at providing consistent rules for the implementation of the EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards in practice, in line with more operational projects like the SB Alliance Common Metrics. Such a perspective is more likely to fall under the secondary audience e.g. for EPD and building certification purposes (but not only).
- ❖ **“Flexibility” perspective in EeBGuide provisions / guidance**
 - EeBGuide intentions are to detail the different goal and scope definitions that can be found in practice e.g. assessing the introduction of a new technology into the market by the use of consequential modelling. Such a perspective is more likely to fall under the primary audience as E2B EI projects (but not only).

Use of three study types

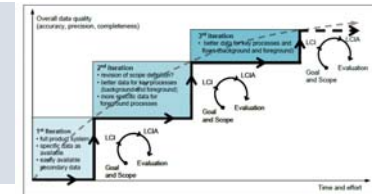
❖ Iterative nature of the LCA methodology:

- Screening LCA (1st iteration)
- Simplified LCA (2nd iteration)
- Complete LCA (3rd iteration)



Source: ILCD Handbook

Use of three study types



- ❖ EeBGuide mainly provides guidance on data types and calculation rules for both screening and simplified LCA.
- ❖ The final choice to remove a life cycle stage or a Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) indicators is left to the practitioner.

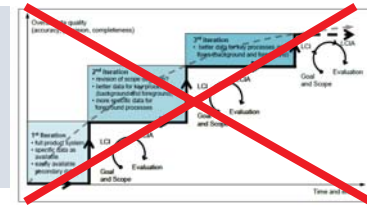
- Goal of the study
- Experience of the practitioner
- Data availability
- State of development of the product or building
- Etc.



For each study types...

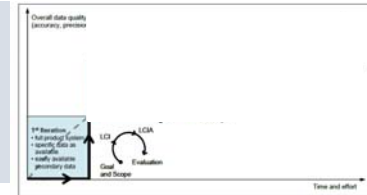
- Completeness of the assessment
- Data representativeness
- Documentation of LCA results
- Communication of LCA report

Distinction from a “focused” assessment



- ❖ It has to be noted that the concept of LCA generally has two basic connotations:
 - LCA covers the entire life cycle of a product or service.
 - LCA covers more than one environmental area of concern.
- ❖ If a practitioner does a study that only covers selected life cycle stages (outside the scope of the screening, simplified an complete LCA study types) or that only use one single indicator, it actually refers to a “Focused Assessment” and not to an LCA.
- ❖ Examples of focused assessment are e.g.:
 - Study only focused on operational energy use (B6) in order to show the results of different energy supply systems and using only one environmental indicator.
 - Study for a facility management company only focusing on maintenance (B2), repair (B3, B4) and operational water use (B7) and using only one environmental indicator.

Use of three study types: screening LCA (1/3)



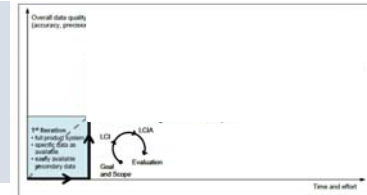
❖ Purpose:

- May serve for a initial (quick) overview on the environmental impacts of a building/product.
- It does not allow to obtain detailed results or perform public comparative assertions.
- Helpful in early design stages to identify environmental hotspots requiring an additional in-depth assessment.

❖ Completeness of the assessment:

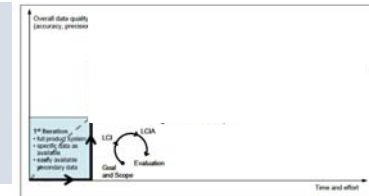
- Focused on the main contributors (be careful when considering if certain components of the system are significant or not). Module D may be included if the goal definition is to assess design for dismantling or recycling alternatives.
- Adapted calculation rules can be used (e.g. use of statistical data).
- Cut-off rules according to EN 15978, EN 15804 and ILCD Handbook may not apply, so some components can be omitted or default values can be used instead of detailed specific data.

Use of three study types: screening LCA (2/3)



- ❖ **Completeness of the assessment (following):**
 - At least two environmental indicators taken from EN 15804 / ILCD Handbook.
- ❖ **Data Representativeness:** generic assumptions according to the goal and scope of the study.
 - Geography: as far as feasible, the study should relate to the country in which the building/product is built/produced. If that is not possible, assumptions from a country with a similar context, average European data or average global data could be used.
 - Technology: as close as possible.
 - Precision: average LCA data or default values on major components should be used.
 - Consistency: qualitative assessment.
- ❖ **Documentation:** use the reporting template provided.
- ❖ **Communication:** internal purposes only (including architectural competitions), adding a statement about uncertainty of the results.

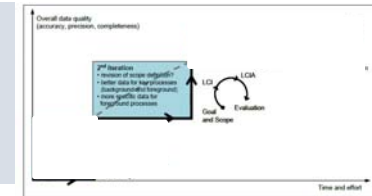
Use of three study types: screening LCA (3/3)



❖ Examples:

- Building LCA study in order to identify environmental optimization potentials in early design stages.
- Supporting documentation within an architectural competition.
- Comparison of a new innovative product and a usual one (e.g. within a company)

Use of three study types: simplified LCA (1/3)



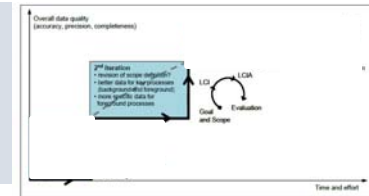
❖ Purpose:

- Quick assessments of a building/product.
- Pragmatic approach.
- In-between the screening and the complete LCA.

❖ Completeness of the assessment:

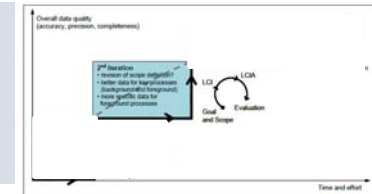
- Focused on the major contributing input materials, water and energy use.
- Adapted calculation rules should be used.
- Cut-off rules according to EN 15978 and EN 15804 may not apply, so some components can be omitted or default values can be used instead of detailed specific data.
- More comprehensive set of indicators than for the screening LCA (e.g. taken from both EN 15804 / EN 15978 and ILCD Handbook).

Use of three study types: simplified LCA (2/3)



- ❖ **Data Representativeness:** data used should be more representative of the product or building under assessment.
 - Geography: as far as feasible, the study should relate to the country in which the building/product is built/produced. If that is not possible, assumptions from a country with a similar context or average European data could be used. Global average data should be avoided whenever possible.
 - Technology: as close as possible, reasoning the selection of specific datasets.
 - Precision: specific environmental quantitative information should be used. EPDs of average product and generic LCA data may be used.
 - Consistency: qualitative assessment.
- ❖ **Documentation:** use the reporting template provided.
- ❖ **Communication:** internal or external purposes; for external communication, an independent review is needed before publication. Special precautions to take in the case of comparative assertions.

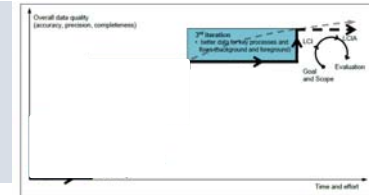
Use of three study types: simplified LCA (3/3)



❖ Examples:

- Building LCA study for labelling schemes (e.g. DGNB).
- LCA of a building conducted by a stakeholder interested in getting detailed assessment for a given life cycle stage.
- LCA for developing an environmental fact sheet for a specific product.

Use of three study types: complete LCA (1/3)



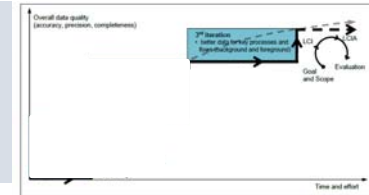
❖ Purpose:

- Regular approach to LCA following ISO 14040/14044.
- It covers the entire life cycle of the building or the product under assessment.
- It serves to identify environmental hotspots and give assurance concerning the contribution from individual life cycle stages or components of the assessed system.

❖ Completeness of the assessment:

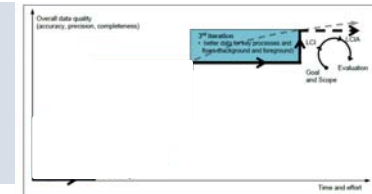
- The assessment should ideally consider the whole life cycle (from cradle to grave), as well as a relevant set of environmental impact categories according to EN 15978 and ILCD handbook. In addition, module D should be included if relevant.
- Calculation rules for the different contributors (e.g. building products, operational energy and water use) should be based on detailed methods (e.g. bottom up approach).
- Cut-off rules recommended by ILCD Handbook should be followed (stricter than the ones derived from EN 15804 and EN 15978).

Use of three study types: complete LCA (2/3)



- ❖ **Data Representativeness:** an appropriate level of data representativeness must be ensured.
 - Geography: LCI data should represent the country in which the material is sold or in which the process takes place.
 - Technology: LCI data should reflect the applicable technology.
 - Precision: Specific descriptions of the products should be used.
 - Consistency: qualitative assessment should be made.
- ❖ **Documentation:** use the reporting template provided.
- ❖ **Communication:** internal or external purposes. For external communication, an independent review/verification is needed before publication. In the case of comparative assertions intended to be disclosed to the public, a critical review by a panel of interested parties shall be conducted.

Use of three study types: complete LCA (3/3)



❖ Examples:

- Comparative LCA study of different buildings or building designs.
- Selection of the most appropriate construction strategy for the refurbishment of a building's envelope.
- Detailed identification of the environmental hotspots of a product or a building.

Use of baseline scenario

- ❖ A baseline scenario is provided in order to facilitate the comparison of LCA studies within European research projects, as LCA final results can be deviated due to the use of different set of parameters values.
 - Its use is suggested but not mandatory for all LCA studies conducted within E2B EI projects / EeB PPP.
 - The application of this scenario does not imply a total comparability of all LCA studies done in different E2B EI / EeB PPP projects as works would be needed for other parameters.
 - Other baseline scenario can be defined depending on the goal/scope of the study.

Parameter	Standard parameter value
Reference study period	50 years
LCA data for electricity consumption	European (annual) average datasets or national (annual) average data if more relevant for the study
Future technological developments (modules B, C & D)	No future technological developments are assessed, currently used technology is the basis for the assessment
Average transportation distance in Europe for Module A4	300 km ¹
Carbon storage	Carbon storage is not considered
End of Life scenarios (modules C & D)	Use contemporary percentages for each building material (do not use probabilistic scenario)

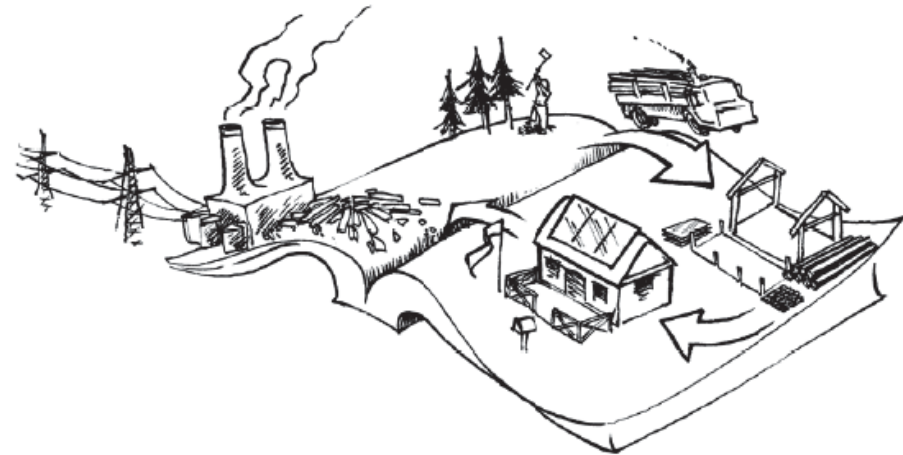
Overview

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document**
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives

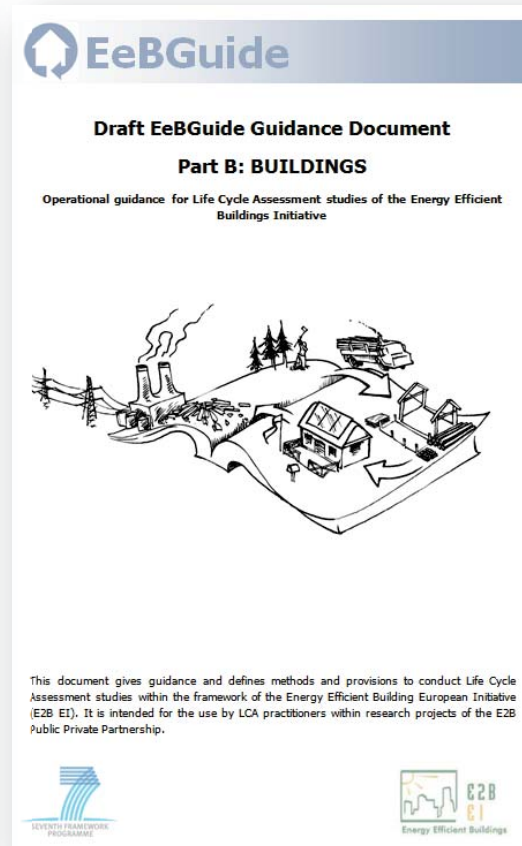
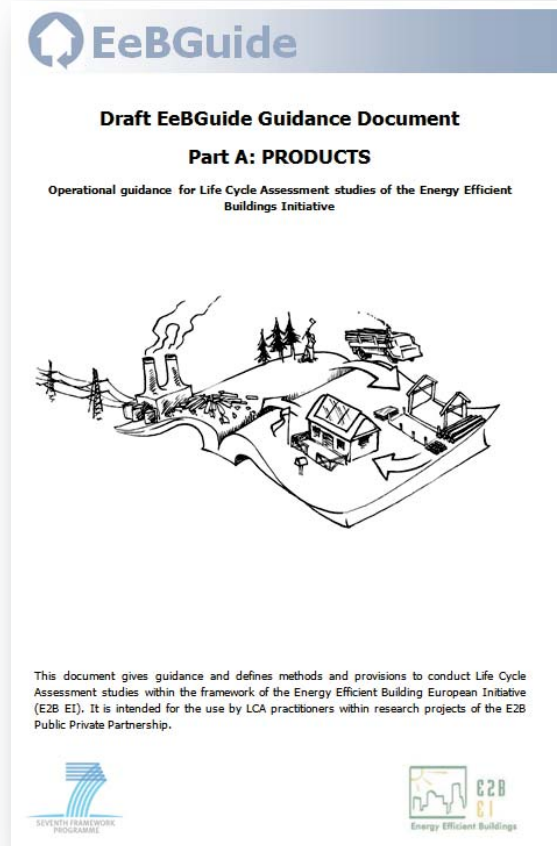


III. How to use the guidance document

- ❖ **Structure of the guidance document**
- ❖ **Reporting templates**
- ❖ **Compliance with EeBGuide**
- ❖ **Service life planning**



Structure of the guidance document



- ❖ Two documents:
- ❖ Part A (products*)
- ❖ Part B (buildings)

- ❖ Each document structured according to the life cycle stages and LCA methodology.

* Covering all building related construction products, materials, components and services.

Structure of the guidance document

Building Assessment Information			
Life cycle stage modules		Name of the sub-module	
Building life cycle information	PRODUCT stage	A1	Raw material supply
		A2	Transport
		A3	Manufacturing
	CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage	A4	Transport
		A5	Construction, installation processes
	USE stage	B1	Use
		B2	Maintenance
		B3	Repair
		B4	Replacement
		B5	Refurbishment
		B6	Operational energy use
		B7	Operational water use
	END OF LIFE stage	C1	De-construction, demolition
		C2	Transport
		C3	Waste processing
		C4	Disposal
Suppl. information beyond the life cycle	Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	D	Reuse-, recovery- and/or, recycling potentials- potential

Structure of the guidance document

Section

1. Introduction	}	Common contents for Part A & Part B
2. Methodological approach for EeBGuide		
3. How to use this guidance document		
3. General aspects	}	Specific and different contents for products (Part A) and buildings (Part B)
4. Aspects concerning Module A		
5. Aspects concerning Module B		
6. Aspects concerning Module C		
7. Aspects concerning Module D	}	
Additional information		
Glossary		
Literature		

Structure of the guidance document

Overview of the template for reporting each important aspect	
Name of the aspect	
Description of the aspect	
Related study objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stand-alone LCA - comparative assertion
Related study phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - goal and scope definition - life cycle inventory (LCI) analysis - life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) - interpretation - reporting
Relevant for (study type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - screening LCA - simplified LCA - complete LCA
Relevant for (product/building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new buildings - existing buildings - building products
Provisions	
Rules from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EN 15978 - EN 15804 - ILCD Handbook - ISO 14044
Guidance	

Structure of the guidance document

❖ Template for reporting an important aspect

- **Description:** The aspect is briefly described and the main problem is pointed out.
- **Provisions*:** If possible, provisions are given, mainly referred to European standards (EN 15978 and EN 15804) or the ILCD Handbook.
- **Rules from:** Links to further literature are provided.
- **Guidance:** Operational guidance is given to every problematic aspect.

* Provisions are usually mandatory for European research projects. Used in other context, provisions can serve as guidance or information source.


B

Aspect *B- 01 "Building services"*

Description ? How and if to consider building services (e.g. ESCOs, Landlord, etc.), energy performance contracting?

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
<i>complete LCA</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				


Provisions ! Relevant for LCA studies are the upstream energy supply mechanisms that need to be reflected adequately and the energy demand of a building. Any business models of how the energy is provided are only of relevance, if the technical energy supply is affected.

Rules from: 

EN 15978: 7.4.4 Boundaries of the use stage (Modules B1 - B7)
7.4.4.1 General





EN 15804: 6.2.4 B1-B5, Use stage, information modules related to the building fabric
6.2.5 B6-B7, use stage, information modules related to the operation of the building

ILCD: not mentioned

Guidance  Different economic models, e.g. of energy supply and their technical consequences could be assessed by means of scenario analysis. It should be noted that for an LCA study, the economic model behind an operation is not the decisive point, but technical consequences out of different economic models.






Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (1/5)

Icon	Meaning
	<p>Description of the aspect: The aspect of concern is described and the critical points are highlighted, the typical question within this context may be provided.</p>
	<p>Provision of a solution: How to address the aspect of concern is given here.</p>
	<p>Reference to standards: Further references to standards such as ISO 14040, ISO 14044, EN 15978 or EN 15804 are provided.</p>
	<p>Guidance on the aspect: Guidance is given on aspects for which there is no single solution or where additional explanations are helpful.</p>




Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (2/5)

Icon	Meaning
	Section “General”: Aspects that relate not to a single life cycle stage but cover several stages or are independent of individual life cycle stages are grouped in the section “General”.
	Module “A” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to life cycle stage A (Product stage and Construction stage) are grouped here.
	Module “B” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to life cycle stage B (Use stage) are grouped here.
	Module “C” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to life cycle stage C (End of Life stage) are grouped here.
	Module “D” according to CEN TC 350 (EN 15804 and EN 15978): Aspects that relate to issues beyond life cycle studied (Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries) are grouped here.




Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (3/5)

Icon	Meaning
	Aspect refers to “new buildings”: Aspects that relate to new buildings are mentioned here.
	Aspect refers to “existing buildings”: Aspects that relate to existing buildings are mentioned here.
	Aspect refers to “products”: Aspects that relate to products, materials, components and services are mentioned here.




Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (4/5)

Icon	Meaning
	<p>Screening:</p> <p>Aspects are sorted by the study type that they apply to. This icon symbolizes whether an aspect is important for a “screening” LCA (see Table 3 for definition of “screening”).</p>
	<p>Simplified:</p> <p>Aspects are sorted by the study type that they apply to. This icon symbolizes whether an aspect is important for a “simplified” LCA (see Table 3 for definition of “simplified”).</p>
	<p>Complete:</p> <p>Aspects are sorted by the study type that they apply to. This icon symbolizes whether an aspect is important for a “complete” LCA (see Table 3 for definition of “complete”).</p>

Structure of the guidance document

Description of icons for assisting navigation (5/5)

Icon	Meaning
	Applicable: If the icon has a black background the aspect is relevant for that scope (e.g. aspect is relevant for “new buildings”).
	Can be applied: If the icon has a grey background the definition can be relevant for that aspects (e.g. aspect is applicable for “existing buildings”, but can if needed be also applied for “new buildings”).
	Not applicable: If the icon has a grey background and is crossed the definition is not relevant for that aspect (e.g. aspect is not concerning “new buildings”).

Structure of the guidance document

- ❖ **Online InfoHub**
 - The Info Hub simplifies the guidance document by directing users through the guidance materials, highlighting specific sections according to their purpose and requirements.
- ❖ **Forum of users**
 - The purpose of the forum of users is to inform LCA and building interested practitioners about the project but also to create a forum for the exchange between practitioners concerning the choice of data, calculation rules, building LCA software, interpretation of results.



The screenshot shows the EeBGuide Project website. At the top right is the URL www.eebguide.eu. The main header features the EeBGuide Project logo and the text "Operational Guidance for Life Cycle Assessment Studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative". A search bar is located to the right of the logo. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, Project Overview, Management Structure, Work Packages, Events, Media Centre, Consultation, and InfoHub. The main content area is titled "InfoHub" and contains the following text: "The purpose of the Info Hub is to disseminate the guidance and supporting materials developed to support the guide." It also states that the hub will serve as a central information hub for LCA studies related to the "Energy efficient Buildings Public Private Partnership (EeB Initiative)". To the right of the text are logos for the European Commission Research & Innovation Environment and the Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7). Below the main content area is a section for "Construction21.eu EUROPE", described as "The European platform for green building practitioners". This section includes a navigation menu with links for HOME, NEWS, CASE STUDIES, PRODUCTS, MEMBERS, COMMENTS, and WHO WE ARE. Below this menu is a section for "EeBGuide Group" with the following details: "Community details", "Created 11/05/2012", "Community manager: Johannes Garthner", "Members: 14", "Local communities: 1", and "Open community". The themes are listed as "Building energy efficiency technologies and materials" and the website is <http://www.eebguide.eu>. The interest is "Building and product LCA guideline development". The URL www.construction21.eu is also visible.

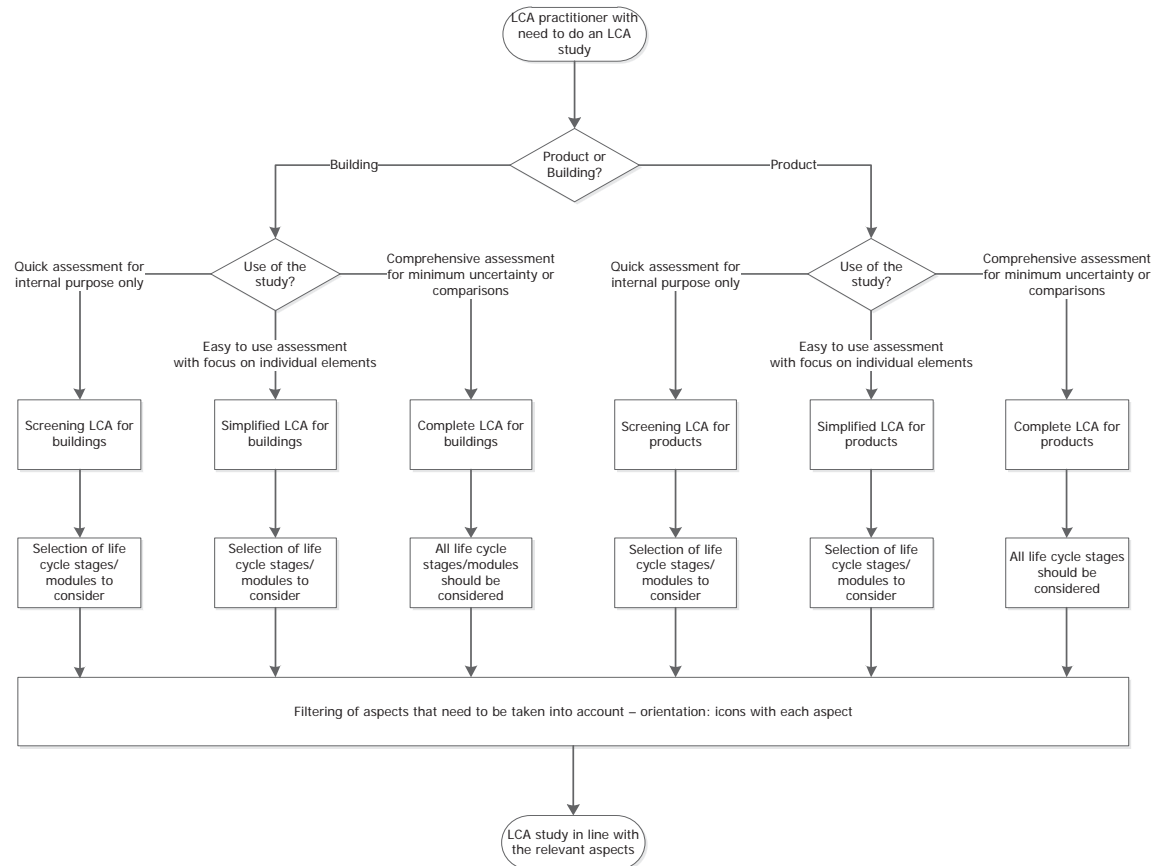
Structure of the guidance document

Navigation in the document (printed or online version)

→ Selection of the scale of the assessment (product, building)

→ Selection of the study type (screening, simplified, complete LCA)

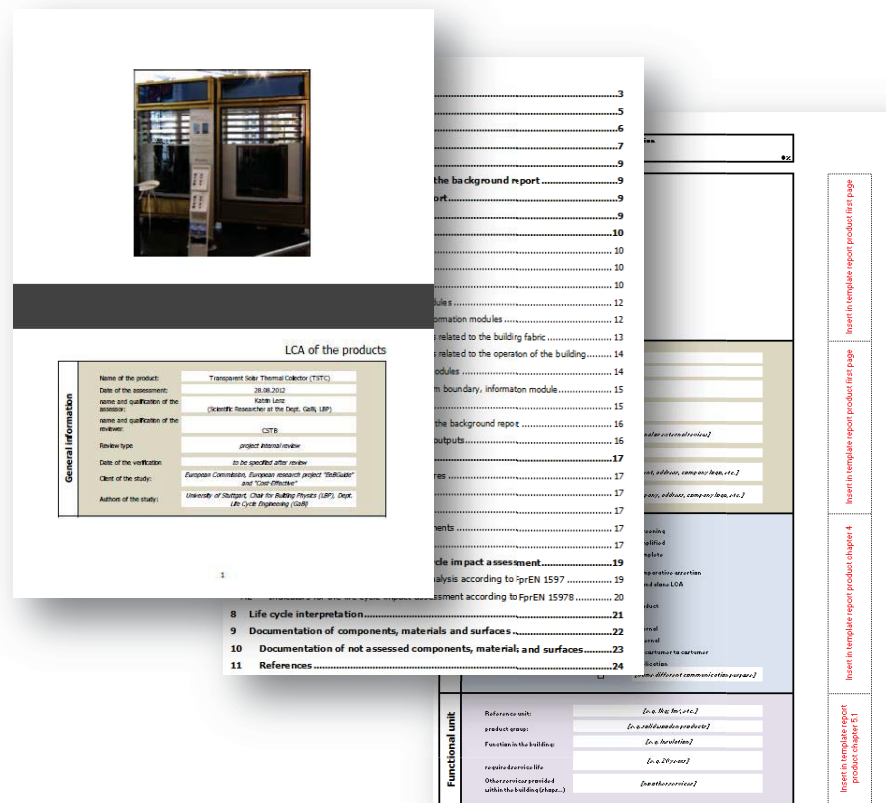
→ Selection of the life cycle stage of a building to consider



Reporting templates for case studies

LCA study setup: Generic Templates

- Word and excel files
- With contents adapted to the different study types.



LCA of the products

General Information	
Name of the product:	Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)
Date of the assessment:	28.06.2012
Name and qualification of the assessor:	Karin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. Geb, BPT)
Name and qualification of the reviewer:	CSTE
Review type:	project internal review
Date of the verification:	to be specified after review
Client of the study:	European Commission, European research project "SolarGrid" and "SolarAttacker"
Author of the study:	University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (BPT), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (LCE)

Table of Contents:

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Functional Unit:

Reference unit:	[to be specified]
product usage:	[to be specified]
Function in the building:	[to be specified]
representative life:	[to be specified]
Other circumstances (e.g. within the building (heav...)):	[to be specified]

Compliance with EeB Guide

- ❖ Practitioners are able to claim compliance with EeBGuide if:
 - Individual provisions given for the relevant aspects are followed.
 - Reporting templates have been used to document the LCA study.
 - Review requirements are fulfilled.
 - Independent review done by experts who did not take part in the study.
 - Using the corresponding EeBGuide review checklists for products and buildings.

- ❖ 2 types of review templates
 - For product LCA
 - For building LCA

EeBGuide Reviewer statement (BUILDINGS)

Date: _____
 Assessor: _____
 Case Study: _____
 Type of the study: _____
 Address: _____
 Statement of the reviewer: "I hereby certify that I am not part of the LCA study"

Reviewer results

The LCA study meets EeBGuide provisions

The LCA study requires minor amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions

The LCA study requires major amendments to meet EeBGuide provisions

Short Review

Identify if the study is compliant with the individual provisions given for the relevant aspects

Criteria	Compliance
Goal and Scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the LCA study properly take in any of the three study types defined in EeBGuide? (if not, are there any additional measures)	
Occupation of the product	<input type="checkbox"/>
Description of main parts, materials, processes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Included life cycle stages	<input type="checkbox"/>
Goals of the study	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Life Cycle Inventory Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the Life Cycle Inventory Analysis done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Life Cycle Impact Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the Life Cycle Impact Assessment done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the interpretation of the results done in accordance with EeBGuide provisions?	
Reporting	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the documentation of the LCA report compliant with the EeBGuide reporting template?	

Detailed Review

After the assessment, assessors will use 2, star-3 mark values according to the following table:

Page 1: Assessor considers overall fulfilment of requirements	Page 2: Assessor considers overall compliance, but if assessment indicates non-compliance	Page 3: Assessor considers the detailed assessment of individual aspects of non-compliance
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Goal definition

Is the goal of the study compliant with EeBGuide provisions?

Question	Yes	No
Is the type of study described?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the boundary of the study described?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the limits of the assessment context?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the location or the context of the study described?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the LCA study compliant with ISO, CEI standards (e.g. ISO 24040-11, EN 15804 / EN 15959)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the LCA study compliant with EeBGuide study type? If not, is there a reason for the deviation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the decision context (Situation A, B, C according to the LCC handbook) justified? If not, are the choices made relevant?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

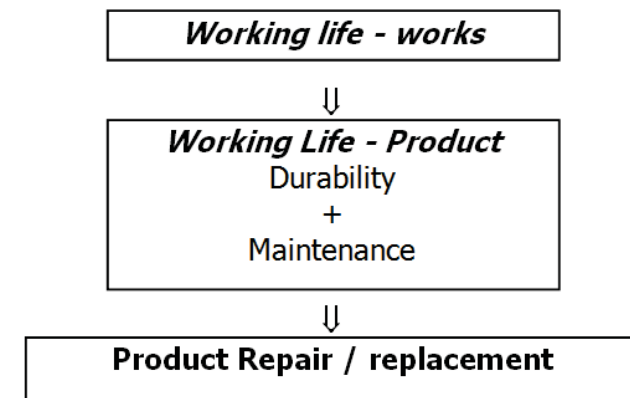
Scope definition

Is the scope definition compliant with EeBGuide provisions?

Question	Yes	No
(If applicable) Is the product unit equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(If applicable) Is the functional unit treatment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(If applicable) Are the behaviour for the use of the product clearly explained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the treatment of infrastructure for background and foreground data consistent according to EeBGuide study?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Service Life planning (1/2)

- ❖ LCA studies in the constructions sector often entails the assessment of technical systems with a typically very long service life.
- ❖ Its duration may have a significant influence on the LCA results.
- ❖ Buildings parts not accessible from a technical and economical point of view should be designed for the same service life as the building.
- ❖ Other building parts and products may have a shorter service life.



Service Life planning (2/2)

- ❖ ISO 15686 (Part 8) standard describes the requirements on Reference Service Life (RSL) of products and components.
- ❖ The RSL should be adjusted in the design process to establish the service life of a product/component in a particular use or situation.
- ❖ The responsibility for providing RSLs for products lies mainly with producers of the product in question.

Planned Service Life

(a X =Y years)

Building Design Life: Y years

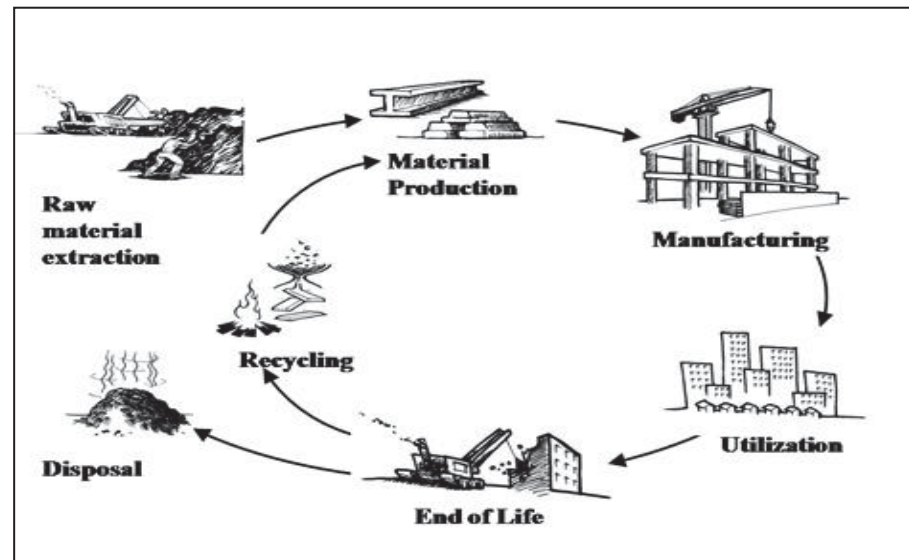
Building Parts, not repairable: Y years

Building parts, repairable: X years

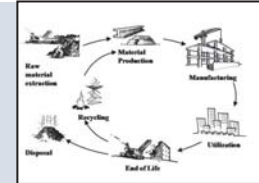
EeBGuide

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Part: General LCA



Description of part: General LCA of this course



❖ Context

- LCA studies at the product and building scale

❖ Aim

- To help LCA practitioners to perform product and building LCA studies in a more harmonised way
- To bring them knowledge and guidance from the LCA community in order to improve their practice and the quality of their studies

❖ Audience

- Product and building LCA practitioners...
- ...involved in European research projects

❖ Method

- Selection of key general LCA aspects with provisions and recommendations
- “stand-alone” slides as far as possible

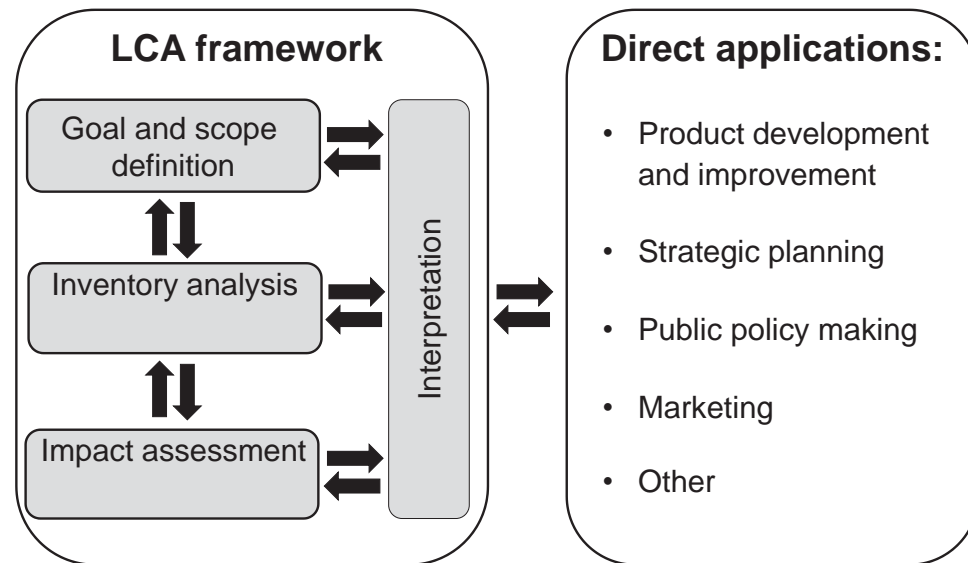
Overview

- I. Introduction
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IV – General provisions and guidance

- ❖ **Goal definition**
- ❖ **Scope definition**
- ❖ **Life Cycle Inventory Analysis**
- ❖ **Life Cycle Impact Assessment**
- ❖ **Interpretation**
- ❖ **Reporting**



General aspects: goal definition

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G-01 Goal definition for building and product LCA**
- ❖ **G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C for building and product LCA**
- ❖ G-03 Future technical developments and innovation
- ❖ **G-04 Comparative assertion for building and product LCA**

 *overview*

 *overview*

 *overview*



G-01 Goal definition for building and product LCA (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

The goal definition of a study is a key LCA requirement as it guides all the detailed aspects of the scope definition which then determined LCI and LCIA provisions. Decisions made in this first step will influence the study results and applicability. It has to be documented in details.

? How can the practitioner set up the goal of the study?



ILCD Handbook: the context and the intended use of the assessment should be defined. Aspects to define: intended applications, limitations, reasons, target audience, comparisons involved (if any), and commissioner.

❖ Goal definition is crucial and has implications for:

- Scope of the study
- Life cycle inventory analysis
- Impact assessment
- Interpretation
- Reporting / Critical review
- All life cycle stage aspects for products.





As a result, Goal definition is connected to all the provisions/guidance provided in EeB Guide



G-01 Goal definition for building and product LCA (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

-  For building LCA, EN 15978 guidance should be used by LCA practitioners to define the goal and scope of the study.
-  The EeBGuide reporting templates for screening, simplified and complete LCA can be used in the definition and documentation of the goal of a LCA study. However, the study type may be adjusted by the practitioner.
 - ❖ **Examples for product LCA studies:**
 - To provide EPD in an harmonized way so it can be used for building LCA (EN 15804).
 - Orientation of product ecodesign choices within a company.
 - ❖ **Examples for building LCA studies (EN 15978):**
 - Assistance in a decision-making process (comparing different building design).
 - Declaring performance with respect to environmental regulations / labelling schemes.



G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C (ILCD Handbook) for product and building LCA (1/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

- ❖ **LCA is a flexible methodology that can be adjusted to answer different goals. The ILCD Handbook distinguishes different decision contexts for LCA studies, as part of the goal and scope definition.**
 - Generally speaking, most LCA studies have used the so-called « attributional » modeling perspective. It enables to calculate average impact of a product or a process. The ILCD Handbook refers to it as “**situation A**”
 - **Consequential LCA** enables to assess the consequence of a decision choice that potentially have a large effect on the market (e. g. implementation of a new regulation, massiv spread of renewable energies in a national context and its effect on the grid mix). The ILCD Handbook refers to it as “**situation B**”.

? Which situation study has to be applied for product or building LCA?

Decision support?	Yes	Kind of process-changes in background system / other systems	
		None or small-scale	Large-scale
	No	Situation C "Accounting" (with C1: including interactions with other systems, C2: excluding interactions with other systems)	

Source: ILCD Handbook



G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C (ILCD Handbook) for product and building LCA (2/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



- ❖ **Use situation A (attributional LCA) for:**
 - Ecodesign of an individual product or building.
 - Development of Product Category Rules or Environmental Product Declarations.
- ❖ **Use situation B (consequential LCA) for:**
 - Building sector assessment and/or policy development (e.g. assessment of marginal effects of a wide spread development of renewable energies; assessment of the entire building stock of a certain region).
- ❖ Situation C is unclear within the building sector, as even internal LCA studies are oriented to support decisions.
- ❖ The use of situation A or B should be justified providing evidences on the possible modifications on the background system.
- ❖ EN 15804 and EN 15978 only relate to attributional LCA studies (situation A).
- ❖ Situation B requires appropriate LCI data, the identification of market mechanisms and affected processes that should be included in the system boundaries.



G-02 Classifying the decision-context as situations A, B and C (ILCD Handbook) for product and building LCA (3/3)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

❖ Example of consequential studies in national contexts:

- French context: examples are the assessment of the marginal effect of electric heating in winter due to peak demand leading to restart fossil electric power plant (marginal increase of CO2 emissions of the French grid mix).

❖ Other examples of consequential studies:

- Assessment of the marginal effects of the prohibition of light bulbs (e.g. within the EU)
- Assessment of the marginal effects of electromobility vs. current mobility.
- Assessment of the increased use of bio-fuel (vs. food).

G-04 Comparative assertion for building and product LCA (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Meaningful and robust comparative assertion requires the consideration of certain aspects.

? How a comparative assertion can be done in buildings LCA applications?



The equivalence of systems being compared shall be ensured. According to ISO 14044 and ILCD: the same functional unit, system boundary, data quality requirements and allocation procedures have to be applied.

- ❖ EN 15978 provides rules to be considered in the comparison of buildings.



1) Comparative assertion for product LCA based on EN 15804 in E2B EI research projects

- Follow EN 15804 provisions for comparisons between regular and innovative products.
- Under specific conditions, comparative assertion may be done following EN 157804 provisions if the product model is from cradle to grave. Check with ILCD provisions (*section 6.10 “Comparison between systems”*) to complement EN 15804 rules.



G-04 Comparative assertion for building and product LCA (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

2) Practical guidance when comparing building design alternatives

- ❖ Comparative assertions are conducted to choose among design alternatives during the early design stages of a building project.
- ❖ Users, that may be not LCA experts, shall rely on the same software when comparing two building alternatives.
- ❖ Generally speaking, LCA software for buildings contain built-in methodological choices and background databases.
- ❖ The user should check reports and user manuals of the software to check for compliance with EeBGuide provisions (and if needed ILCD Handbook and EN 15978) for comparative assertions.
- ❖ Complementary information on the use of LCA in building design can be found in a previous European project (deliverable available online: www.sintef.no/project/LoRe-LCA/Deliverables/LoRE-LCA-WP4-D4.1-KTH-report_20111213.pdf)



General aspects: scope definition

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ G- 05 Scope definition for building and product LCA
- ❖ G- 07 Functional equivalent vs. functional unit vs. declared unit
- ❖ **G- 11 Cut-off rules for screening, simplified, complete LCA**
- ❖ G- 13/G-14 Infrastructure machinery and capital equipment for material production, energy, water, waste and transport for screening, simplified and complete LCA
- ❖ G- 15 Transport of goods in LCA studies
- ❖ G- 16 Accounting for carbon storage / carbon sequestration
- ❖ G- 17 Differences in background data system boundaries
- ❖ G- 18 Allocation
- ❖ G- 19 Allocation case: production of renewable energy on-site
- ❖ G- 20 Allocation case: reuse, recycling and recovery

overview



G-11 Cut-off rules (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Non-relevant life cycle stages, specific processes and flows can be omitted from the system model. The apparent paradox is that one must know the final result of the LCA in order to decide if those elements are relevant or not.

? What should be the cut-off rules for a product or building LCA?

- ❖ **EN 15804 / EN 15978:** “materials and processes can be omitted if the process contributes with less than 1% of mass or primary energy of the total, and all excluded materials and processes do not exceed 5% of total energy use and mass”.
- ❖ **Cut-off rules should not be used to hide results.**
 - The standard states that “all inputs and outputs to a (unit) process shall be included in the calculation, for which data are available”, this avoids an arbitrary removal of processes..
- ❖ **Specific guidance for product LCA studies:**
 - Refer to existing cut-off rules in the background LCI database (no need to modify it).
 - It is recommended to account for the available LCI and do not systematically neglect input flows.
 - Cut-off rules should be extended in complete LCA studies to account for ILCD provisions.



G-11 Cut-off rules (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ **Specific guidance for product LCA studies (cont'd):**

- Cut-off rules can be defined for the exclusion of capital equipment or ancillary materials.
- Practical guidance can be found in dedicated PCR for building products and technical equipment.

❖ **Specific guidance for building LCA studies:**

- In that case, the practitioner is likely to use already LCA or EPD data which have been calculated applying cut-off rules.
- The cut-off rules should be used differently in the case of screening, simplified and complete LCA studies.

❖ **Specific guidance for screening and simplified LCA studies:**

- Cut-off rules are less strict as for complete LCA studies, but omissions have to be justified by practitioners (e.g. due to potentially missing data).
- It is recommended to use default values as far as possible for optional building products, limiting the cut-off rules even for screening and simplified studies while easing the completion of the study.

General aspects: inventory analysis

Goal definition

- ❖ G- 21 Background databases in LCA studies
- ❖ **G- 22 Data quality** ← *overview*

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting




G-21 Data Quality

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Data quality is a relative concept (the data can be of good quality for the context X while of bad quality for the context Y); the quality of data has to be justified transparently in the context of its use.

? How should the quality of LCA data be described?

- ❖ Data quality of LCA studies should meet at least the requirements of EN 15978 and 15804.
- ❖  Data quality assessment should be conducted in practice according to the goal and scope of the LCA study and the practitioner should be cautious when using LCA data.
- ❖ The interpretation of the data quality should be connected to the context of its use i.e. does the data significantly influence the results? (see next slide).



G-21 Data Quality

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

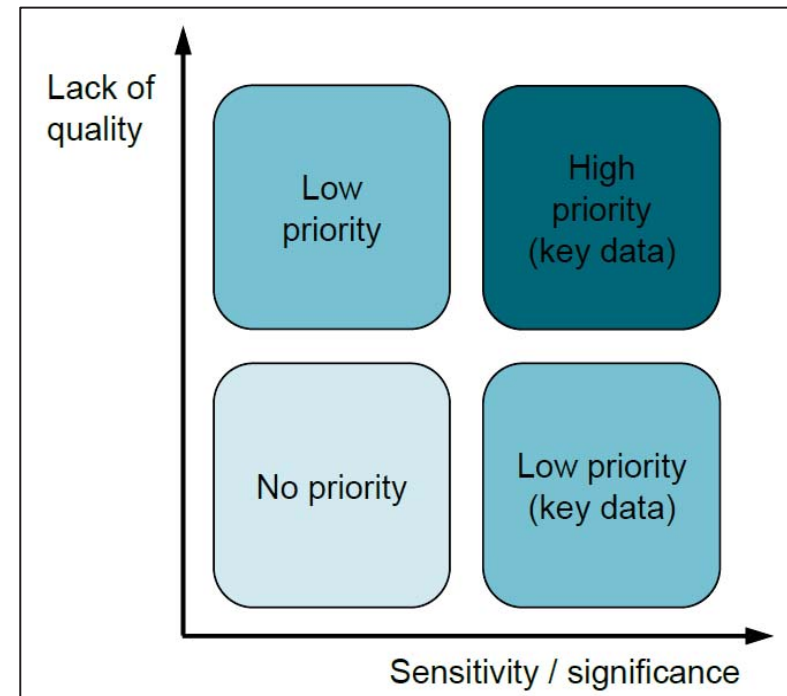
❖ **The data quality assessment can be carried out at two levels:**



- Data quality check for the **entry data** by means of data quality indicators (e.g. A, B,C, D that may be based on the Pedigree matrix).



- Data quality check for the **LCA results** for buildings. Key materials or processes accounting for an important part of the environmental impact results and based on low quality data, should be further studied in order to improve the accuracy of the data used.



Source: ILCD Handbook

General aspects: impact assessment

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G- 27 Choice of environmental indicators – screening and simplified LCA**
- ❖ **G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – complete LCA**
- ❖ G- 29 Abiotic resources depletion indicator
- ❖ G- 30 Land use indicator
- ❖ G- 31 Biodiversity indicator
- ❖ G- 32 Human toxicity and ecotoxicity indicators
- ❖ G- 33 Ionizing radiation indicator
- ❖ G- 34 Water consumption as a new impact category

 *overview*

 *overview*



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – General recommendations (1/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Currently, a high number of indicators are available in the LCA literature: LCI, mid-point or end-points indicators. In some cases, different methods are available to assess the same impact and the same indicator.

? Which indicators and methodology should be chosen?

❖ Generally speaking, the set of indicators should be consistent and comprehensive.

❖ EeBGuide does not give rules on the choice of indicators for each study types (this aspect is very sensitive to the goal definition and to the context of use). EN 15978 et EN 15804 give a list of indicators that can be used as well as the ones in the ILCD Handbook.

❖ Recommendations for each study type are breakdown in two parts:

- **Number of indicators** depending on the study type (screening, simplified, complete LCA)
- **Calculation rules** for the indicators (i.e. characterization factors to apply):
 - Indicators based on reminder LCI flows → determined from the cumulative LCI if available.
 - LCIA indicators from EN 15804 / EN 15978 as well as additional sources (mid-point, end-point) not covered by these standards → use ILCD et CML 2002 LCIA methods.





G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Number of indicators (2/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ For all study types:

- The set of indicators should be as consistent as possible to avoid e.g. shift of burdens.



	Screening LCA	Simplified LCA	Complete LCA
GENERAL GUIDANCE	At least 1 or 2 indicators covering the three area of protection: resources, ecosystems, human health	A more comprehensive set of indicators than for screening LCA covering the three area of protection	A comprehensive set of indicators covering the three area of protection: resources, ecosystems, human health
EXAMPLES	Examples of a reduced set of indicators: non renewable primary energy, GWP, water consumption, waste*		Examples of a complete set of indicators: list from EN 15804**, list from ILCD Handbook (including mid-point or end-point indicators)***

* source: SBA common metrics: <http://sballiance.org>

** The list of indicators from EN 15804 is not fully based on LCIA indicators as some of them only correspond to reminder LCI flows (e.g. indicators describing resource use or waste), they are useful information for interpretation of LCA result but do not correspond (strictly) to LCIA indicators according to ISO 14040-44.

***A complete set of LCIA indicators have not been standardized so far, recent LCIA methods proposed a comprehensive set of indicators e.g. ReCiPe that can be selected by the practitioner if appropriate. The identification of a comprehensive and relevant set of indicators is still an on-going topic that needs joint further research from statistics (identification of correlation), decision making point of view (selection by a panel or by the decision maker of the most relevant indicators depending on the product under study).



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Indicators from EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards (3/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

LCIA indicators

Impact Category	Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Global Warming	Global warming potential, GWP;	kg CO ₂ equiv
Ozone Depletion	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer, ODP;	kg CFC 11 equiv
Acidification for soil and water	Acidification potential of soil and water, AP;	kg SO ₂ equiv
Eutrophication	Eutrophication potential, EP;	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ equiv
Photochemical ozone creation	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone,, POCP;	kg Ethene equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-elements	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non fossil resources ^a	kg Sb equiv
Depletion of abiotic resources-fossil fuels	Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil resources ^a	MJ, net calorific value

^a The abiotic depletion potential is calculated and declared in two different indicators:

- ADP-elements: include all non renewable, abiotic material resources (i.e. excepting fossil resources);
- ADP -fossil fuels include all fossil resources.

LCI reminder output flows (waste)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Hazardous waste disposed	kg
Non hazardous waste disposed	kg
Radioactive waste disposed	kg

LCI reminder input flows (resource use)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ, net calorific value
Use of secondary material	kg
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of non renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value
Use of net fresh water	m ³

Other output flows (reuse, recovery, recycling)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional/declared unit
Components for re-use	kg
Materials for recycling	kg
Materials for energy recovery	kg
Exported energy	MJ per energy carrier



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Calculation rules for EN 15804 LCIA indicators (4/5)

<i>related study objective</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)
	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



- EN 15804 does not mention in 2012 the exact list of references to enable the practitioners to calculate the 7 LCIA indicators (see the table in the previous slide). Here, both ILCD and CML 2002 references are given for information (until the references be clearly given by the CEN TC 350).

	References of the LCIA method(s) to be used for the indicator*	Single agreed method available so far between ILCD and CML?
GWP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon IPCC: [IPCC, 2007]	YES
ODP	ILCD recommended method and CML based upon WMO: [WMO, 1999]	YES
AP	CML 2002 method: [Huijbregts et al, 2001] for AP and [Guinée et al, 2002] for EP ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NO , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, current discrepancy between EN 15804 (equiv. SO ₂ unit from CML 2002) while the ILCD recommended method uses equiv. H+ unit based on accumulative exceedance.
EP		
POCP	CML 2002 method: [Derwent et al, 1998] ILCD recommended method: [Van Zelm et al, 2008]	NO , ILCD recommended method has not been previously used, may not be have been implemented in the LCA software so far .
ADP-fossil	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	YES
ADP-elements	ILCD recommended method based upon CML 2002: [Oers et al, 2002]	YES BUT , the type of resources recommended by CML and ILCD is « reserve base » which is a new approach compared to the usual LCA practice based on ultimate reserves.

* The full references to the LCIA methods, ILCD or CML 2002 are available pages 17-19 of the following ILCD report: <http://lct.irc.ec.europa.eu/assessment/LCIA-CF-09-02-2012-def.pdf>



G-27/G- 28 Choice of environmental indicators – Additional indicators from the ILCD Handbook (5/5)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Refer to the other aspects of the EeBGuide, section “Life Cycle Impact Assessment” for more information: resource depletion, land use, biodiversity, human toxicity and ecotoxicity, ionizing radiations, water consumption as a new impact category.

❖ References for Life Cycle Assessment methods and indicators outside the scope of CEN TC 350 standards:

Please consult the ILCD Handbook to get the references of existing methods (as well as the ICLD recommended methods) for the following impact categories:*

- Methods and indicators to assess:
 - Human toxicity
 - Particulate matter/respiratory
 - Ionizing radiations
 - Ecotoxicity (aquatic, marine and terrestrial)
 - Land use
 - Resource depletion (including alternative methods next to ADP used in TC 350 standards)
 - Other impacts (e.g. noise, odours).
- Other methods to assess GWP, ODP, POCP, AP, EP, ADP (in addition to indicators from the standards)

** Both “mid-point” (potential) and “end-point” (damages) indicators*

General aspects: interpretation

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G- 35 Normalisation of impacts*** ← *overview**
- ❖ G- 36 Weighting of indicators
- ❖ G- 37 Uncertainty analysis for comparative assertion
- ❖ **G- 38 Sensitivity analysis** ← *overview*
- ❖ G- 39 Scenario analysis

* See provisions/guidance in Part B: Buildings of these training materials

G-38 Sensitivity analysis

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

As part of the Interpretation stage, the sensitivity analysis aims at assessing the reliability of the study by checking the influence of main parameters into the final results.

? How a sensitivity analysis can be conducted depending on the study type?

- ❖ A sensitivity analysis should be conducted for comparative assertion, whereas it may be used in the case of a stand-alone LCA if relevant.



- ❖ **Guidance for building LCA studies:** aspects such as Reference Study Period (RSP) of the building, End-of-life scenarios, transportation distances or key data for building products, energy and water consumptions can be assessed within a sensitivity analysis.

- ❖ **Guidance for product LCA studies:** key data, End-of-life scenarios and transportation distances are aspects that can be assessed within a sensitivity analysis.

General aspects: reporting

Goal definition

Scope definition

Inventory analysis

Impact assessment

Interpretation

Reporting

- ❖ **G- 40 Communication of LCA results**
- ❖ **G- 41 Reproducibility**
- ❖ G- 42 Life cycle inventory documentation
- ❖ G- 43 Documentation of LCA results
- ❖ G- 44 Critical review

 *overview*

 *overview*

G-40 Communication of LCA results

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

The external and internal communication of LCA results is still error-prone.

? How shall LCA results be communicated?

- ❖ The documentation of complete LCA studies should be in line with ISO 14044, EN 15804 and EN 15978.
- ❖ EeBGuide provides reporting templates for building and product LCA studies that should be used and that are generally in line with the mentioned standards.



- ❖ Requirements concerning reporting are part of the study type definitions and are covered by the EeBGuide reporting templates.
- ❖ Special requirements for external reports and comparative assertions are given in ISO 14044.
- ❖ ISO 14025 and EN 15804 require that independent verifiers of EPDs generate a report documenting the verification process.

G-41 Reproducibility (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion		
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA	

According to ISO 14044 and the ILCD Handbook, reproducibility requires to document comprehensively data, assumptions and calculation rules. Due to different data sources and confidential data sets, reproducibility may be difficult to achieve.

? How to ensure reproducibility of the study using a reasonable amount of time?

- ❖ Description of LCA aspects should be as transparent as possible. Assumptions regarding confidential data should be made available to independent critical reviewer (if relevant).



- ❖ **General guidance:** for complete LCA studies, the practitioner should review whether he needs to extend the EeBGuide reporting template in order to allow third parties to reproduce the study. To this end, ILCD LCA report template and LCI reference data set format can be used.

- ❖ **Specific guidance for confidential studies:** a balance between reproducibility and confidentiality has to be settled. Third-part review can be useful in that sense.



G-41 Reproducibility (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Specific guidance for building LCA studies:

The LCA methodology cannot be applied in the building sector with the same level of details than in industry. Different simplifications are needed e.g. the choice in most of the building LCA software to only use indicators as “entry data”.

In that specific cases, reproducibility can still be ensured by:

- Harmonization of physical building description data.
- Choice of a common national set of generic LCA data.
- Common requirements for LCA software tools:
 - Provide dedicated user manuals.
 - Document in a transparent way the assumptions used for data, calculation rules and expression of results.
 - Ease the data selection (e.g. using a predefined building description).



EeBGuide

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of
the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Part A: Products



Description of part A of this course



❖ **Context**

- LCA studies at the product scale

❖ **Aim**

- To help LCA practitioners to perform product LCA studies in a more harmonised way
- To bring them knowledge and guidance in order to improve their practice
- To help LCA practitioners to improve the quality of their studies

❖ **Audience**

- Product LCA practitioners...
- ...involved in European research projects or in other kinds of product LCA studies

❖ **Method**

- Selection of key aspects and presentation of provisions and recommendations
- Illustration / application through product case studies
- “stand-alone” slides as far as possible

Overview

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products**
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives



VI – Provisions and guidance for Products

- ❖ **General aspects specific to products**
- ❖ **Module A: product and construction process stages**
- ❖ **Module B: use stage**
- ❖ **Module C: end-of-life stage**
- ❖ **Module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary**



General aspects specific to products

Scope
definition

- ❖ G- 06 Distinction between the declared unit and the functional unit
- ❖ G- 09 “Energy-efficient” product definition
- ❖ **G- 10 Definition of system boundaries for products**
- ❖ G- 18 Allocation examples for cement based materials
- ❖ G- 19 Allocation examples for wooden products
- ❖ G- 20 Define reference building



Inventory
analysis

- ❖ G- 22 Data selection for a product LCA
- ❖ **G- 24 Collecting foreground and background data for product LCA**



Note : the other general aspects have been presented in the General section of this series of courses

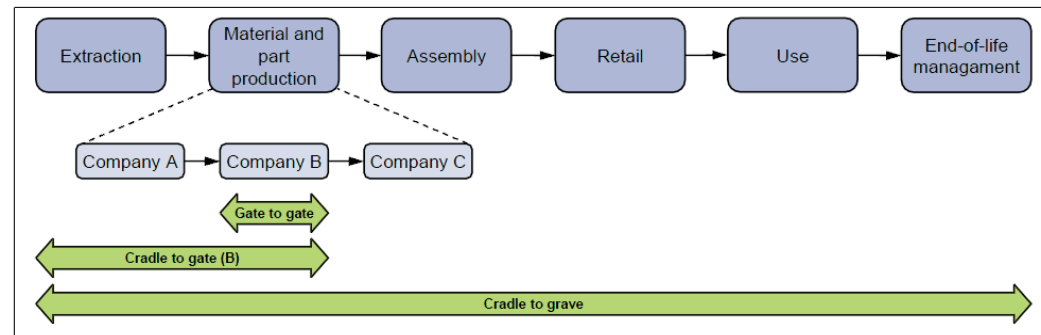
G-10 Definition of system boundaries for products

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

System boundary may differ depending the type of data: cradle-to-gate, cradle-to-gate with options, or cradle-to-grave. In addition, in the case of product LCA an important issue is what to include in the production stage.

? How can the system boundary be defined for product LCA?

- ❖ The practitioner should refer to the ILCD Handbook and the EN 15804.
- ❖ In the case of EPD, EN 15804 rules should be applied.
- ❖ For E2B EI research projects, product LCA studies may be conducted for the full life cycle:
 - The practitioner is likely to collect foreground data for the gate-to-gate among the project partners.
 - For upstream and downstream processes, generic data may be sufficient.



Source: ILCD Handbook

G-24 Collecting foreground and background data for product LCA (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Data collection is usually a challenging issue in LCA, specially when highly complex manufacturing process are involved in the system boundary.

? Which data should the practitioner collect for product LCA and how?

❖ Rules provided by ILCD handbook should be followed:

- *Foreground system: (...) technology-specific primary data. (...) Secondary data of the actual suppliers / downstream actors should be preferred to other (third party) secondary data.*
- *Background system: average technology as market consumption mix data should be used (...)*
- *Using not fully representative data: (...) use justifiable only if this is not relevantly changing the overall LCIA results compared to using fully representative data”*



❖ General guidance for product LCA studies:

- Data collection should be conducted depending on the goal and scope of the study.

G-24 Collecting foreground and background data for product LCA (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Specific guidance for EPDs:

- If pre-verified background data is available within the EPD program, there is no need to comprehensively review it.
- It is important to comply with the specific rules given in the PCR regarding the use of background and foreground data.

❖ Guidance for E2B EI research projects:



- Due to confidentiality issues, only generic data for both foreground and background system may be used.
- Limitations during data gathering should be reported in the LCA background report.
- Interpretation of results should be made according to the quality of the data collected.

Product aspects – Modules A, B, C & D

❖ Choices made:

- to select and present key aspects, not all aspects
- to follow the life cycle stages of a product

❖ Conventions:

-  for Provisions (rules to be applied)
-  for Guidance (recommendations, state-of-art, information)

Product aspects – Modules A, B, C & D

Building Assessment Information				
Life cycle stage modules			Name of the sub-module	
Building life cycle information	A	PRODUCT stage	A1	Raw material supply
			A2	Transport
			A3	Manufacturing
	B	CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage	A4	Transport
			A5	Construction, installation processes
	B	USE stage	B1	Use
			B2	Maintenance
			B3	Repair
			B4	Replacement
			B5	Refurbishment
	C	END OF LIFE stage	B6	Operational energy use
			B7	Operational water use
			C1	De-construction, demolition
	Suppl. information beyond the life cycle	D	Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	C2
C3				Waste processing
C4				Disposal
D				Reuse-, recovery- and/or, recycling potentials- potential

Aspects for module A: product stage



❖ A1 – A3 Raw material supply, transport, manufacturing

- **A- 01 Distinction between wastes and by-products during the extraction and the processing stages**
- A- 02 Transport of staff in the supply of raw materials
- A- 03 Transport of raw materials to the manufacturer

Product LCA

Information for each product

Building LCA

Information of individual products gathered on building level



A-01 Distinction between waste and co-products during extraction and processing stages (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Waste and by-products are used or generated during the production phase of building products.

? How should waste and co-products be handled?

❖ Rules provided by EN 15804 should be followed.



❖ **Guidance for EPD development according to EN 15804:**

- Potential loads or benefits from allocated co-products of the product stage (A1-A3) shall not be declared in Module D.
- System expansion is not included → building products both use and produce co-products and waste during their manufacture, and the system expansion will be highly complicated.
- The same calculation procedures shall be applied consistently throughout the study.
- Where possible, the system should be broken down in processes providing just one product.
- If this is not possible:
 - The impacts of the disposal of waste flows should be included within the system boundary.
 - The impacts of co-products should be allocated.



A-01 Distinction between waste and co-products during extraction and processing stages (2/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



❖ Guidance for EPD development according to EN 15804 (cont.):

- Joint co-product shall be allocated as follows:
 - Allocation shall be based on physical properties (e.g. mass, volume) when the difference in revenue from the co-product is low (< 25%).
 - In all other cases allocation shall be based on economic values.
 - Materials flows carrying specific inherent properties (e.g. Energy content, elementary composition...) shall always be allocated reflecting the physical flows.
- Whenever possible, market value data should be obtained via suppliers or relevant local trade associations.
- Manufacturing waste recycled into the same cradle to gate process can be considered as closed loop recycling (and all impacts must be reported in the module A1-A3).

Aspects for module A: construction process stage

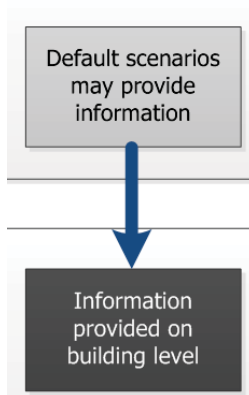


A4 – Transport

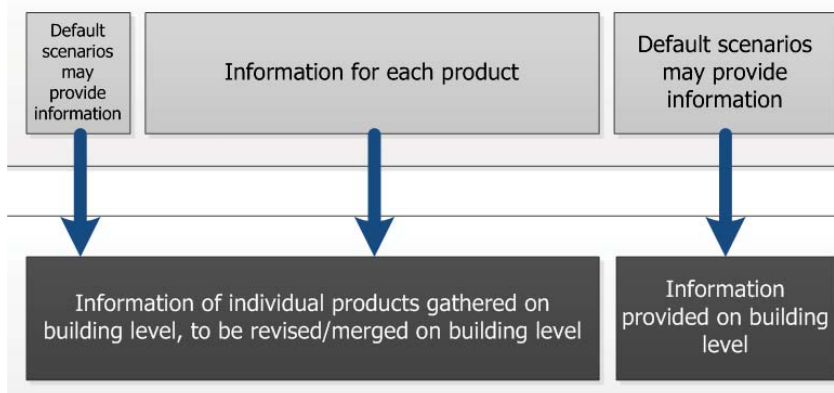
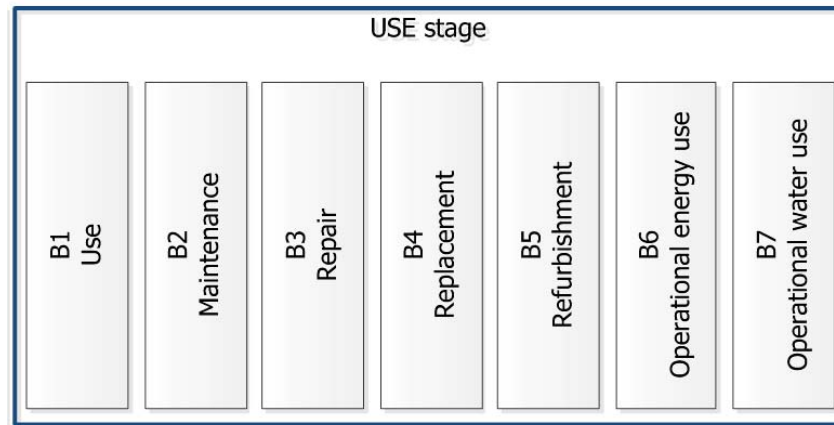
- A- 04 Transport of products to the construction site – screening and simplified LCA
- A- 05 Transport of products to the construction site – complete LCA

A5 – Construction - Installation process

- A- 22 Construction wastes - screening and simplified LCA
- A- 23 Construction wastes- complete LCA



Aspects for module B: use stage



B1 – Use

- B- 01 Emissions of dangerous substances to indoor air during the use stage
- **B- 02 Release of dangerous substances to soil and water during the use stage**

B2 – Maintenance

- B- 03 Maintenance - product LCA

B3 – Repair

- B- 04 Repair - product LCA
- B- 05 Products within complex systems

B4 – Replacement

- **B- 06 Definition of the service life of a building product***
- B- 07 Replacement frequency

* See provisions/guidance in Part B: Buildings of these training materials

B-02 Release of dangerous substances to soil and water during use stage (1/2)

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

During the use phase of building products, dangerous substances may be released to soil and water

? How should the release of dangerous substances to soil/water be quantified?

❖ The release of dangerous substances to soil and water should be assessed in complete LCA according to CEN/TC 351 standards



❖ Expressed in mg of the released substance per m² or kg of the exposed product, per time unit and service life (e.g. mg/m²/year)

❖ Draft documents of CEN/TC 351 standards are available:

- TS 00351009 Construction products – Assessment of release of dangerous substances Part 2: Horizontal dynamic surface leaching test (TS2)
- TS 00351010 Construction products – Assessment of release of dangerous substances Part 3: Horizontal upflow percolation test

❖ Validated standards will be available in 2013



B-02 Release of dangerous substances to soil and water during use stage (2/2)

related study objective	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
related study phase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
relevant for	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA



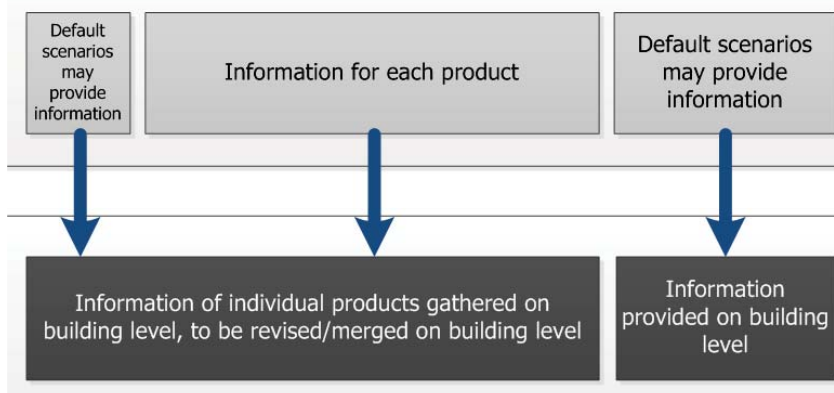
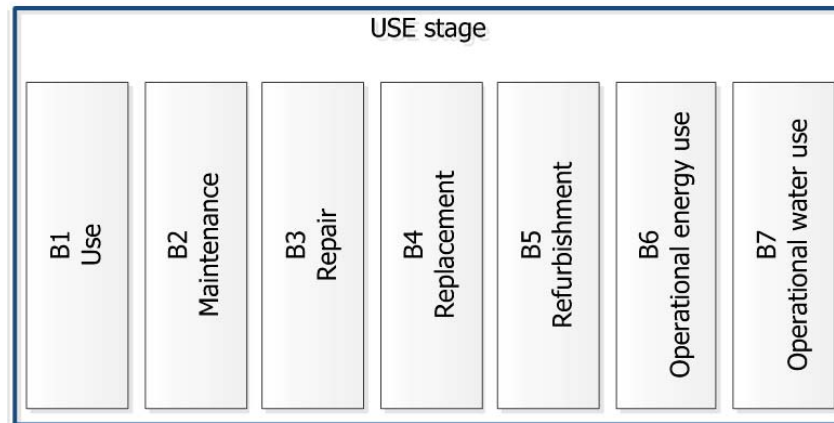
- ❖ These data will be integrated into the CE marking allowing to meet the Basic Requirement n° 3 on Hygiene, Health and Environment of the CPR – Construction Product Regulation (n° 305/2011)

- ❖ A list of regulated dangerous substances possibly associated with building products under the CPD was established at European level

[European Commission. Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General. Chemicals and Construction. Construction. DS 041/051 rev.10. Indicative list of regulated dangerous substances possibly associated with construction products under the CPD, 2011](#)

- ❖ For each pollutant, limit values are/will be defined at national level

Aspects for module B: use stage



B6 – Operational energy use

- B- 08 Modelling of energy use

B7 – Operational water use

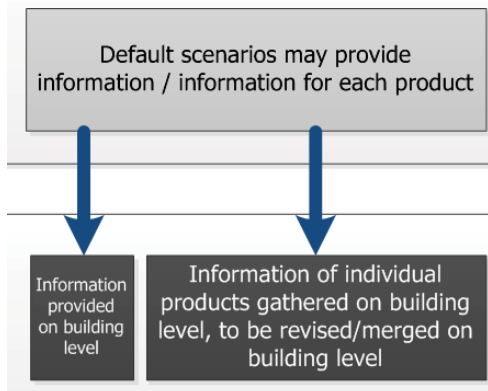
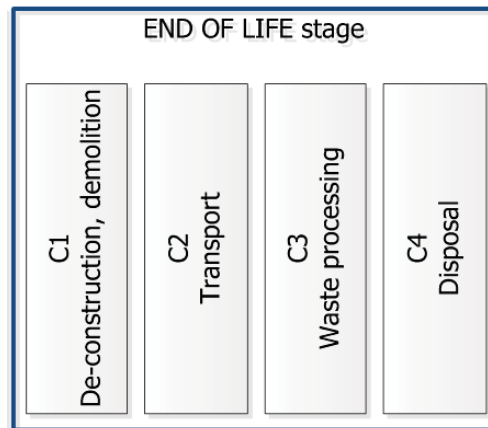
- B- 09 Modelling of water use
- B- 10 Accounting of different types of waste water treatment

Module B – other aspects not related to a single life cycle stage

- **B- 11 Distinction between modules B2, B3, B4 and B5***
- B- 12 Robustness of data (LCA, service life) to model the life cycle of a building product

* See provisions/guidance in Part B: Buildings of these training materials

Aspects for module C: end-of-life stage



Module C – aspects not related to a single sub-module

- C- 01 End-of-waste state
- C- 02 End of Life (EoL) scenarios
- C- 03 Choice of data
- C- 04 Waste classification

Module C1 – De-construction, demolition stage*

Module C2 – Transport

- C- 05 Transport of wastes to landfill, incineration and recycling facilities – screening and simplified LCA
- C- 06 Transport of wastes to landfill, incineration and recycling facilities – complete LCA

Module C3 – Waste processing

- C- 07 Waste treatment v Recycling and recovery process

Module C4 – Disposal

- C-08 LCA modelling of landfill / disposal

* No specific aspect, refer to EN 15804 / EN 15978 for information



C-01 End of waste state

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Different definitions of “end-of-waste” status exist at different points of the waste treatment/recycling process.

? How should the “end-of-waste” state be defined?

❖ EN 15804: Regardless of the geographical coverage of a product system, the rules for defining the end-of-waste state of this European standard apply.



❖ The same criteria should be used for assessing the system boundary for the waste treatment of construction products at the end of life stage (C3), as well as for the input of secondary materials and fuel to manufacturing (A1-A3) and for waste arising from all life cycle stages (including manufacturing, construction and use).

❖ The Waste Framework Directive have to be followed when setting the system boundary, taking into account the differences in EU Member States (MS).

❖ If the LCA study covers products produced or used in different MS, the practitioners may choose conservative/worst-case scenarios.

❖ In any case, assumptions must be stated and justified in the LCA background report.



C-02 End of life (EOL) scenarios

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion				
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Different options exist for the End of Life (EOL) of products and materials.

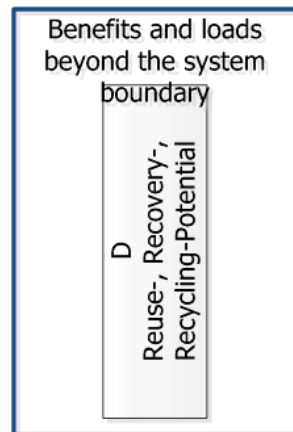
? Should general scenarios be defined for end of life routes?

- ❖ EOL scenarios are based on current treatment technologies for the most common materials. This aspect is likely to be predefined in EPD programmes.

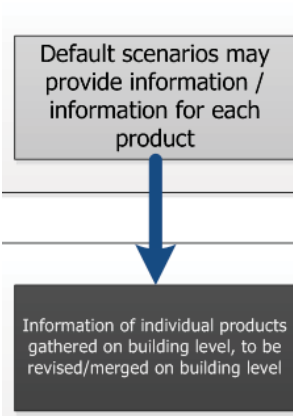


- ❖ The default scenario should be based on current waste management practice, using average recovery rates based on the mix of techniques and not the best case.
- ❖ Additional scenarios may be used to illustrate the effect of different available waste management options.
- ❖ For each material, the % of materials going to various waste management alternatives (such as landfill, incineration, energy recovery, recycling or reuse) should be estimated. This information may be available in PCR/national statistics.
- ❖ If relevant, specific models for waste treatment of particular materials should be used.

Aspects for module D: benefits and loads beyond the system boundary



- **D-01 Inclusion of module D**
- D-02 Reuse - water consumption
- D-03 Credits for recycling and energy recovery



D-01 Inclusion of module D

<i>related study objective</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stand-alone LCA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comparative assertion			
<i>related study phase</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> goal and scope definition	<input type="checkbox"/> inventory analysis (LCI)	<input type="checkbox"/> impact assessment (LCIA)	<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> reporting	
<i>relevant for</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> existing buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building products	<input type="checkbox"/> screening LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> simplified LCA	<input type="checkbox"/> complete LCA

Module D describes the net benefits related to exported energy and secondary materials/fuels/products resulting from reuse, recycling and energy recovery occurring beyond the system boundary.

? When is necessary/mandatory to include module D in the life cycle results?

- ❖ According to EN 15804 and EN 15978, module D acknowledges the “design for reuse and recycling” concept (cradle-to-cradle approach).
- ❖ If Module D data is not provided by manufactures within EPD, default/estimated values may be used.
- ❖ The benefits of exported energy shall be reported in Module D.
- ❖ Module D does not need to be calculated for all materials, only those providing information at the product level must be considered in Module D at the building level.



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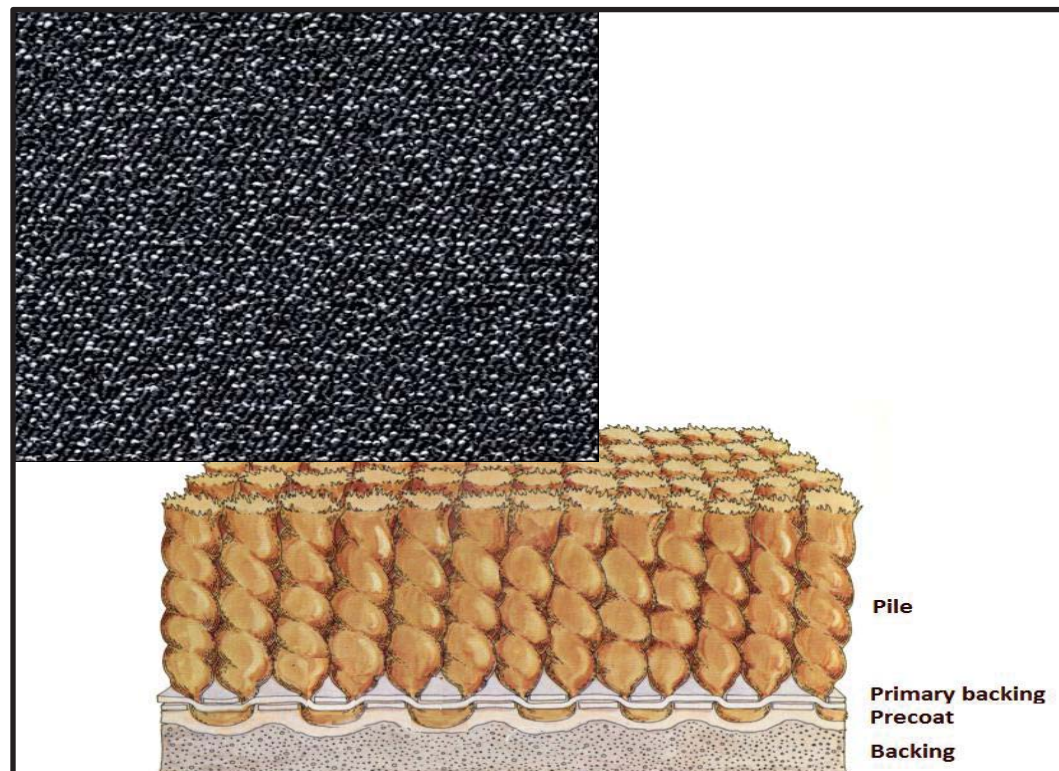
Application in case studies for products

USUAL AND ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDING PRODUCTS

- ❖ Case study 1: usual building product
- ❖ Case study 2: EeB product



Case study 1: carpet product



Case study 1: carpet product



- ❖ **Three case studies according to Guidance: Screening, Simplified and Complete on 1 m² of tufted textile floor covering for heavy commercial uses within Europe**
- ❖ **Performed jointly by PE International and the Association of Environmentally Friendly Carpets (Gemeinschaft Umweltfreundlicher Teppichboden, GUT)**
- ❖ **PE International's role:**
 - Goal & Scope of case studies
 - Guidance to GUT on data required
 - Assess results
 - Produce reports
- ❖ **LCA software used: GaBi 5, Service Pack 20, 2012**

Case study 1: carpet product

❖ GUT's role:

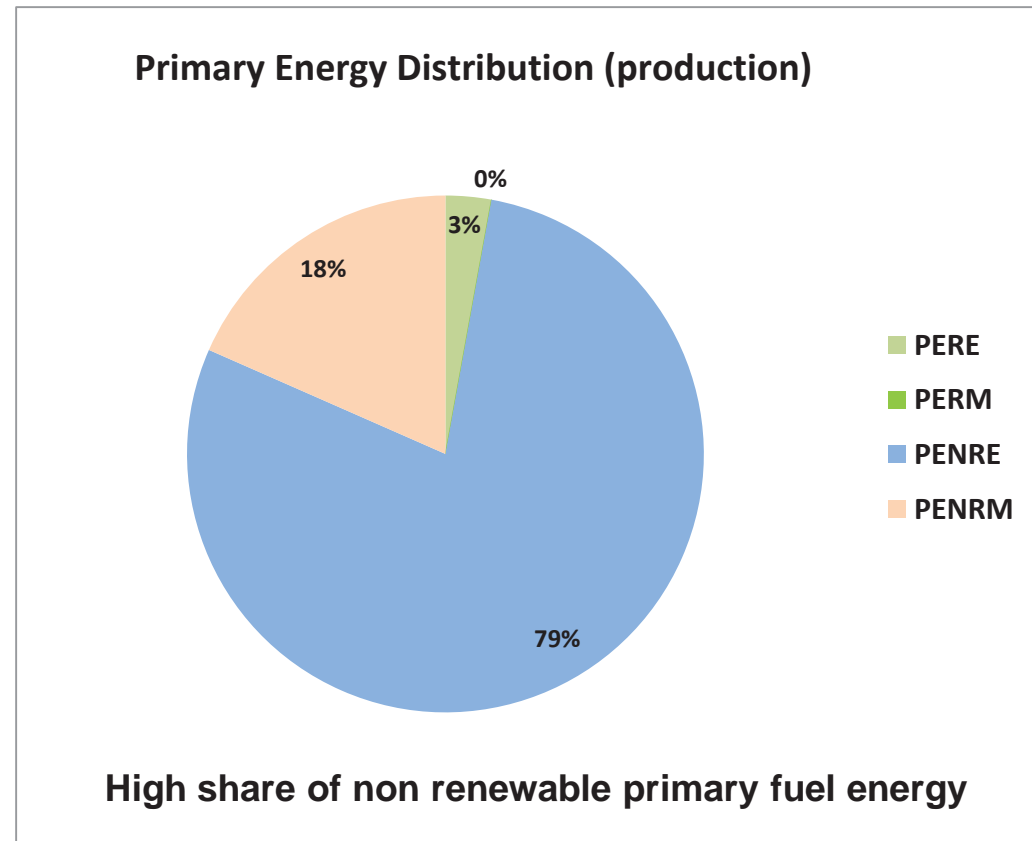
- Model according to Goal & Scope
- Produce Life Cycle Inventory and Impact Assessment data
- Respond to queries from PE International concerning data & modeling principles

❖ Case studies:

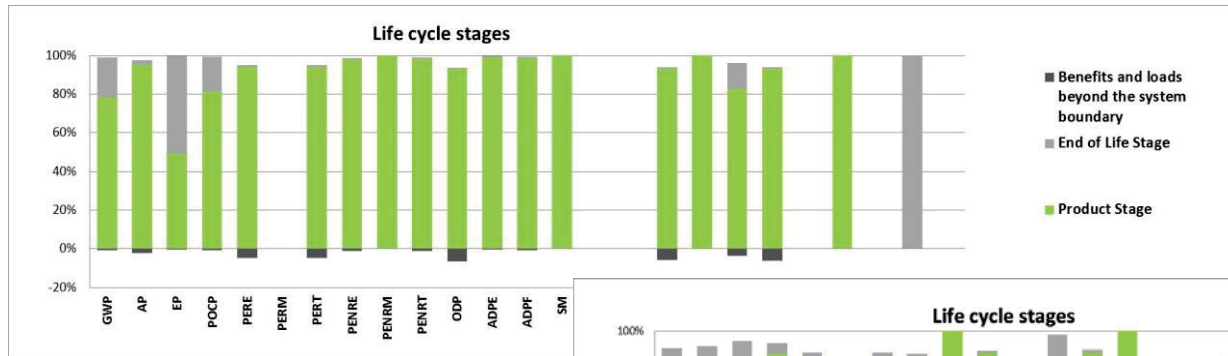
- Screening → *Overview GWP & PED of manufactured product to support product design, cradle to gate (A1-A3)*
- Simplified → *Develop an Environmental Product Fact Sheet to support interior design decisions evaluating production + EoL (3 disposal routes): 100% landfill, 100% incineration, 100% reuse in a cement kiln*
- Complete → *Identify the Environmental Hotspots through the entire life cycle with same disposal routes (100% landfill, 100% incineration, 100% reuse in a cement kiln)*

Case study 1: carpet product (screening LCA)

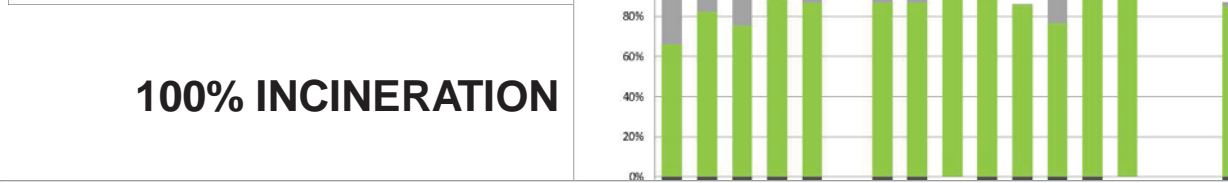
- ❖ The Global Warming Potential from producing 1m² of tufted textile floor covering is 0,97 kg CO₂-eq./m²*a, and the related distribution of Primary Energy Demand is as follows:



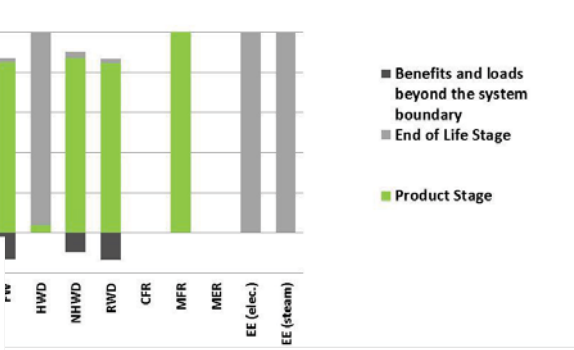
Case study 1: carpet product (simplified LCA)



100% LANDFILL

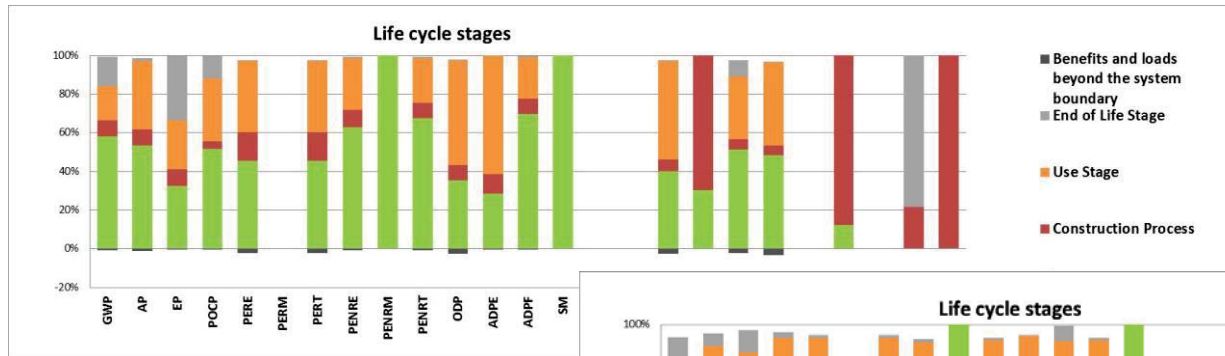


100% INCINERATION



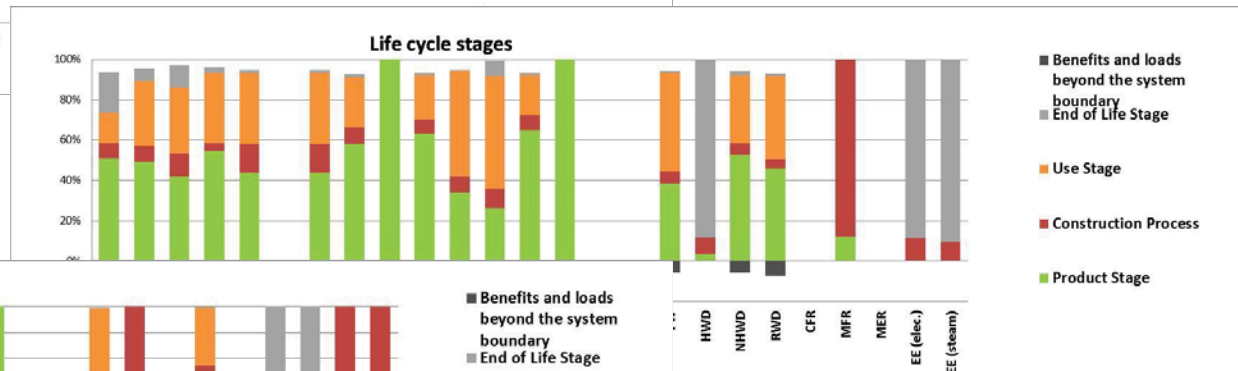
100% REUSE IN CEMENT KILN

Case study 1: carpet product (complete LCA)

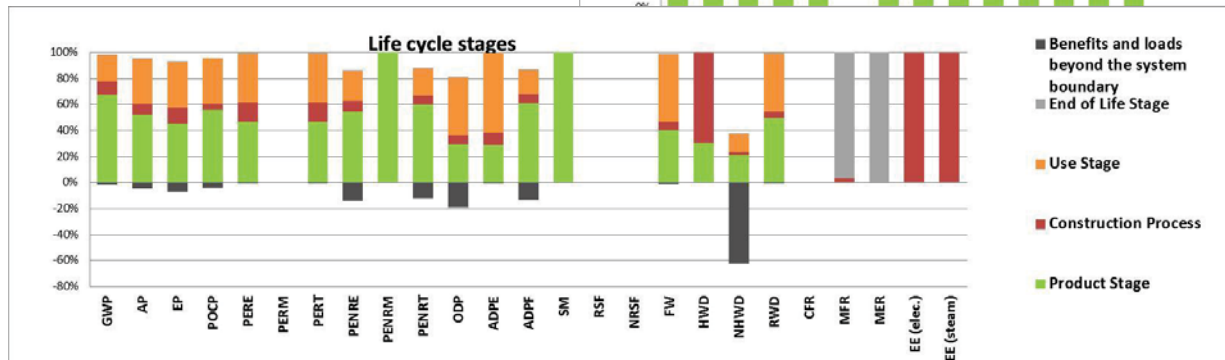


100% LANDFILL

100% INCINERATION



100% REUSE IN CEMENT KILN



Case study 1: carpet product

❖ Feedback on the use of the guidance document (1/2)

- Guidance Document comprehensive and self-explanatory, although repetitive and too long
- Suggestion > shorter sections from chapter 4 onwards, a lot of repetition from previous sections

❖ Report templates easy to use and good summaries of Guidance Document requirements

❖ Regarding the joint process between GUT and PE:

- The required documentation of data used as well as of modeling principles was too extensive, however, the actual work was far less time-consuming as data/model were already prepared by GUT according to EN 15804
- Communication between GUT & PE was simple, although reaction time for GUT was slightly shorter than desired

Case study 1: carpet product

- ❖ **Feedback on the use of the guidance document (2/2)**
- ❖ **Suggestions in Word templates:**
 - A more comprehensive section on project aim, goal & scope and data requirements
 - Inclusion of a data quality table to show aspects in a more concise way
- ❖ **Suggestions in Excel templates:**
 - Shorter language in Product Description tab
 - Free text boxes for data exclusions
 - Simpler charts for screening template, existing chart is too extensive when including only 2-3 indicators
 - 100% stacked column charts make scenario analyses' interpretation difficult if not showing absolute values – Consider to relate ALL scenarios' charts to highest values so ALL scenarios can be interpreted against same benchmark

Case study 2: Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)



Case study 2: EeB product



❖ EU-Project „Cost-Effective“



„Resource- and Cost-effective integration of renewables in existing high-rise buildings“

- Development of 5 new components for facade integration which use renewable sources for heat & electricity production
 - *Transparent solar thermal collector*
 - *Air-heating vacuum tube collector*
 - *Building Integrated Photovoltaic*
 - *Natural ventilation system with heat recovery*
 - *Unglazed solar thermal facade collector*

❖ LCA software used: GaBi version 4.4

Case study 2: EeB product



- ❖ **Description:**
 - Façade element as insulating glazing unit (IGU) or double skin façade (DSF) with embedded collector
- ❖ **Collector layouts:**
 - semi-transparent plate collector or lamella collector (movable blinds)
- ❖ **Benefit / Function:**
 - Production of heat for solar heating & cooling purpose
- ❖ **Main materials used:**
 - steel, aluminum, glass
- ❖ **Dimension:**
 - regular façade element = 3750 mm x 1500 mm x 300 mm

Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Layout

System I Regular DSF without collector	System II TSTC type A in IGU	System III TSTC type B in DSF	System IV TSTC type A in DSF
Façade profiles	Façade profiles	Façade profiles	Façade profiles
Single glazing unit & IGU	IGU	Single glazing unit & IGU	Single glazing unit & IGU
Blinds with motor	Blinds with motor	Motor	Blinds with motor
--	Plate collector	Lamella collector	Plate collector

Case study 2: EeB product



Picture of the product	<p>Collector Type A (lower part of the window element)</p>																
General information	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of the product:</td> <td>Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of the assessment:</td> <td>28.08.2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>name and qualification of the assessor:</td> <td>Katrin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GaBi, LBP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>name and qualification of the reviewer:</td> <td>CSTB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review type</td> <td>project internal review</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of the verification</td> <td>to be specified after review</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client of the study:</td> <td>European Commission, European research project "EeBGuide" and "Cost-Effective"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authors of the study:</td> <td>University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (LBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (GaBi)</td> </tr> </table>	Name of the product:	Transparent Solar Thermal Collector (TSTC)	Date of the assessment:	28.08.2012	name and qualification of the assessor:	Katrin Lenz (Scientific Researcher at the Dept. GaBi, LBP)	name and qualification of the reviewer:	CSTB	Review type	project internal review	Date of the verification	to be specified after review	Client of the study:	European Commission, European research project "EeBGuide" and "Cost-Effective"	Authors of the study:	University of Stuttgart, Chair for Building Physics (LBP), Dept. Life Cycle Engineering (GaBi)
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Case study 2: EeB product



❖ System boundaries

Included modules	Product Stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A1	Raw Materials Supply
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A2	Transport
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A3	Manufacturing
	Construction Process	<input type="checkbox"/>	A4	Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A5	Construction- Installation process
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B1	Use
	Use Stage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B2	Maintenance
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B3	Repair
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B4	Replacement
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B5	Refurbishment
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B6	Operational Energy Use
		<input type="checkbox"/>	B7	Operational Water Use
	End of Life Stage	<input type="checkbox"/>	C1	Deconstruction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C2	Transport
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C3	Waste process for reuse,	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C4	Disposal	
Benefits and loads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	Reuse- Recovery- Recyclingpotential	

Case study 2: EeB product



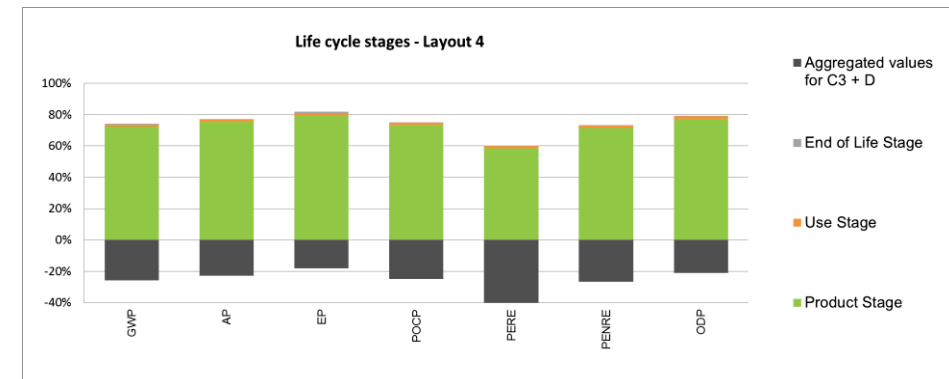
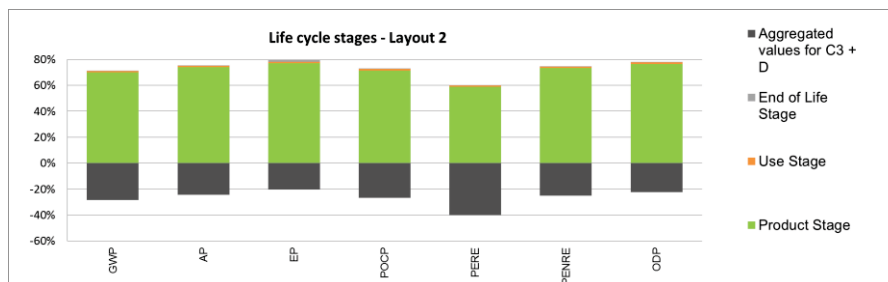
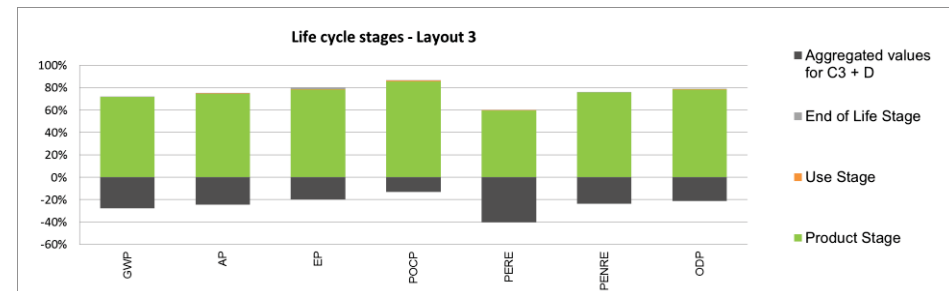
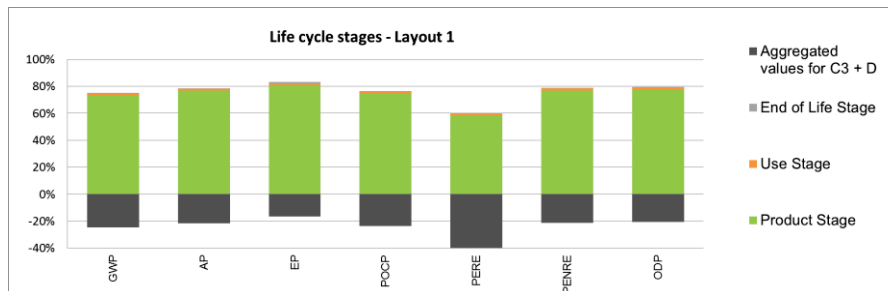
❖ Environmental indicators

Used indicators	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Global warming potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Acidification Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Eutrophication Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Total use of renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Total use of non-renewable primary energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential for elements
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Abiotic Resource Depletion Potential of fossil fuels
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Secondary Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Secondary fuels - renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Secondary fuels – non renewable
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Net Fresh Water
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Non Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Radiobactive Waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Components for Re-Use
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Materials for Recycling
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Materials for Energy Recovery
<input type="checkbox"/>	20. Exported Energy
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator
<input type="checkbox"/>	additional indicator

Case study 2: EeB product



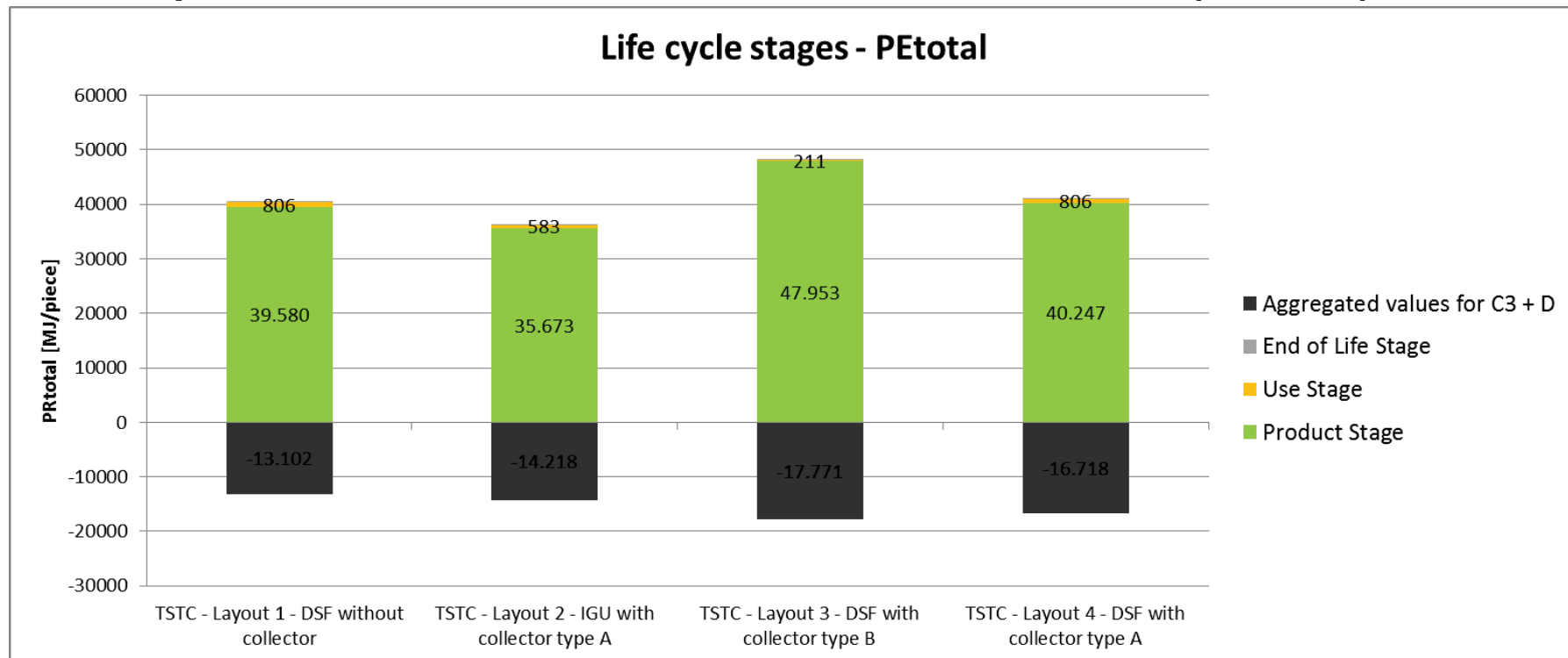
❖ Share of each life cycle stage in the LCA results (layouts 1, 2, 3, 4):



Case study 2: EeB product



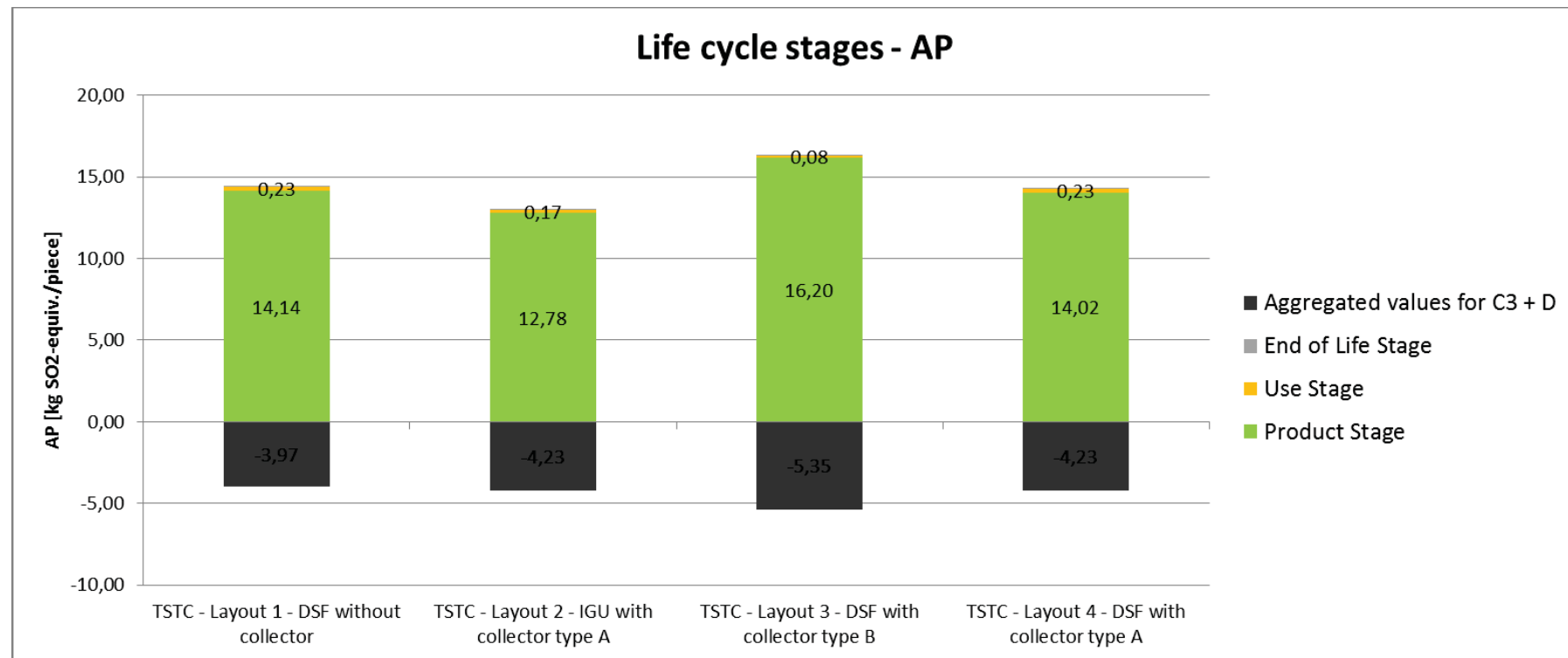
❖ Comparison of the results of the different alternatives (PE total):



Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Comparison of the results of the different alternatives (AP):



Case study 2: EeB product



❖ Feedback from case study

- Definitions of „Screening“, „Simplified“ and „Complete LCA“ very helpful
- Maybe set up a simplified documentation even if it ´s not fulfilling the needs of ISO 14040
- Guidance document well written and really a help for LCA practitioners that don ´t have much experience in some LCA area

Overview

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodological approach
- III. How to use the guidance document
- IV. General provisions and guidance
- V. Provisions and guidance for products
- VI. Application in case studies for products
- VII. Provisions and guidance for buildings**
- VIII. Application in case studies for buildings
- IX. Conclusions and perspectives



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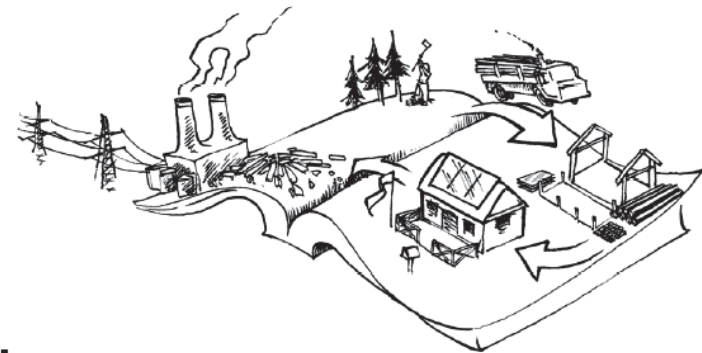
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Conclusions and perspectives (1/9)

- ❖ Findings of the EeBGuide project
- ❖ Connections to research projects and initiatives
- ❖ Possible future developments of EeBGuide



Conclusions and perspectives (2/9)

❖ Findings of the EeBGuide project

- **Initial aim:** to summarize existing provisions from CEN standards and ILCD Handbook and give operational guidance to LCA practitioners and tool developers on important and critical topics of LCA applied to the construction sector (LCA studies at the product or building scale)*
- **EeBGuide contents are based on:**
 - Combination of both CEN TC350 standards and ILCD Handbook methodological aspects
 - Findings from the EeBGuide project partner's expertise and R&D activities
 - Findings from other European research projects
- **Combination / merging of both CEN TC350 and ILCD provisions**
 - Transparent presentation
 - Merging relevant provisions in a consistent way (even if some conflicts remain)
 - As far as possible, provisions from EN 15804 and EN 15978 were applied first, and in case of no provisions given, then ILCD Handbook provisions were considered
 - In some cases, both provisions were considered as they provide complementary rules fulfilling different goals and scopes for product or building LCAs

Conclusions and perspectives (3/9)

❖ Findings of the EeBGuide project *(cont'd)*

- **Main contribution:** assembly of the latest findings from the LCA & Construction community in a structured document including the description of around **100 aspects**
 - General aspects are structured according to the LCA framework
 - Product and building aspects are separated in two volumes and structured according to the life cycle modules and stages of EN 15804 and EN 15978
 - Distinction between
 - 3 LCA types: screening, simplified and complete (adaptation to the project stage, from early to detailed design)
 - stand-alone LCA and comparative assertion (ensure that results to be compared are not biased)
 - new and existing buildings (differ in goal and system boundaries)
 - Other EeBGuide contribution: detailed reporting and review templates for case studies
-
- **It is easy for LCA practitioners to navigate through the Guide**
 - **Consistent guidance providing highly operational and scientifically-based contents**
 - **The Building LCA community can now refer to these uniform recommendations**

Conclusions and perspectives (4/9)

❖ Connections to previous European research projects in LCA & buildings

- ENSLIC project (ENergy Saving through promotion of Life Cycle assessment in Buildings) promotes the use of life cycle assessment (LCA) techniques in design for new buildings and for refurbishment, in order to achieve an energy saving in the construction and operation of buildings.

- Website of the project:

<http://circe.cps.unizar.es/enslic/index.htm>



- LoRe-LCA project (Low Resource consumption buildings and constructions by use of LCA in design and decision making)

- Website of the project:

www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/



Conclusions and perspectives (5/9)

❖ Connections to on-going (in 2012) European research projects

- SuperBuildings (Sustainability and Performance assessment and Benchmarking of Buildings)

- Website of the project:

<http://cic.vtt.fi/superbuildings/>



- OpenHouse: “The main objective of this project is to develop and to implement a common European transparent building assessment methodology, complementing the existing ones, for planning and constructing sustainable buildings by means of an open approach and technical platform.”

- Website of the project:

www.sintef.no/Projectweb/LoRe-LCA/Training/



- These projects' outcomes are relevant sources of information and complementary guidance for some aspects covered in EeBGuide as well as the other previous EU projects from the 6th and 7th framework programme (e.g. PRESCO...)

Conclusions and perspectives (6/9)

❖ Connections to other research projects and initiatives

- Sustainable Building Alliance: see SBA common metrics framework (2009) and related project “Piloting SBA common metrics” (2011-2012) targeted at feasibility and comparability.
- Website of the project:
<http://sballiance.org/>
- ECO-platform project: on-going project conducted at the EU level in order to progress towards EPD harmonisation



❖ Connections to the CEN standardisation committee

- EeBGuide may be a useful document for the CEN TC350 when revising the EN 15804 / EN 15978 standards.



Conclusions and perspectives (7/9)

❖ Connections to other projects and initiatives

- International Symposium on LCA & Construction 2012 co-organized by Ifsttar and CSTB in France in July 2012 with the following topics covered:
 - Life cycle inventory data: validation, aggregation, uncertainties
 - Methods for buildings
 - Decision and management
 - LCA case studies for buildings and infrastructures
 - Dynamic life cycle assessment, service life and indicators
 - Methods for construction materials
 - End of life, waste and allocation
- 3rd day of the symposium dealing with the articulation of the LCA & construction research with its implementation in practice (in line with the goal of the EeBGuide project)
- Website of the symposium (with full articles and online presentations etc.):
<http://lca-construction2012.ifsttar.fr/>



Conclusions and perspectives (9/9)

❖ Possible future developments of EeBGuide

- More work would be needed to:
 - Analyse in more details the implications of ILCD Handbook provisions for different goal definitions
 - Improve the definitions of the 3 study types through feedbacks from case studies
 - Incorporate future developments and standardisation outcomes
 - Conduct comparative LCA in early design of products and buildings
- Future research should also focus on a common European reference building as a baseline scenario (in order to provide average European values for its parameters, which will facilitate comparisons between research projects and support the evolution of building labelling / certification schemes)

➤ Towards a new version of EeBGuide (from version 1.0 to version 2.0)?

Conclusions and perspectives (8/9)

❖ Last but not least...

EeBGuide enabled to create a platform in between research activities (EU projects, others projects, scientific conferences), standardisation activities (CEN TC 350 standards) and practical implementation of LCA in the construction sector by the different stakeholders.

Website with the InfoHub



www.eebguide.eu

Forum of users



www.construction21.eu

Operational guidance for Life Cycle Assessment studies of the Energy Efficient Buildings Initiative

Thank you for your attention!



www.eebguide.eu