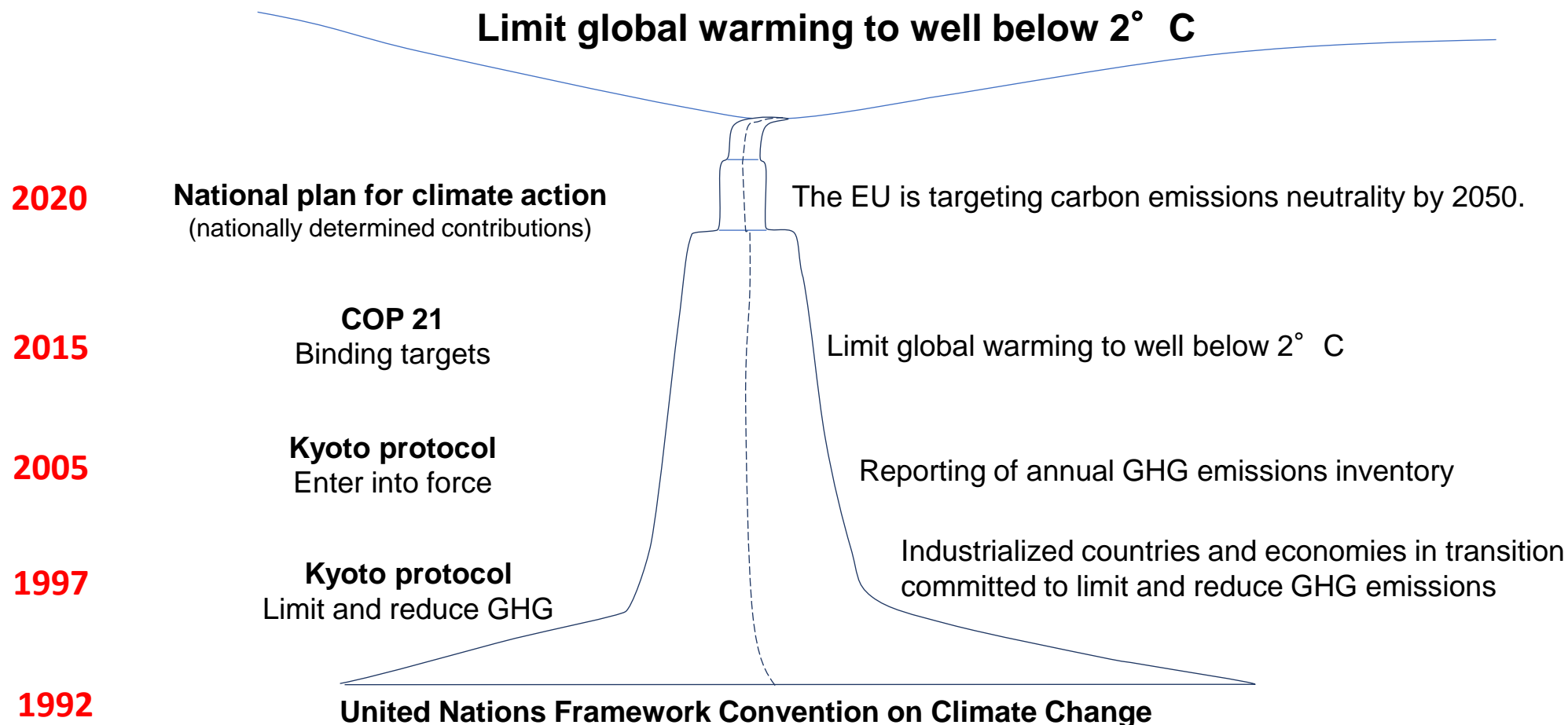
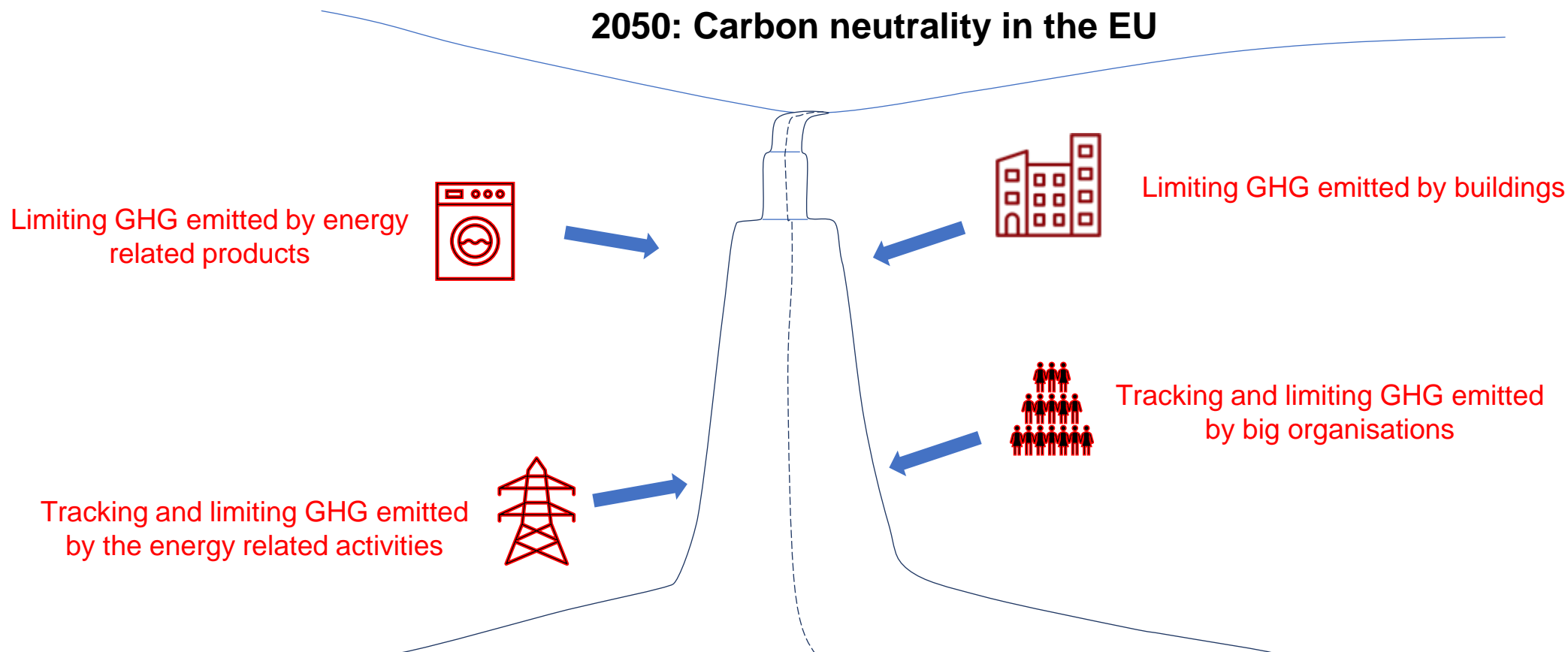
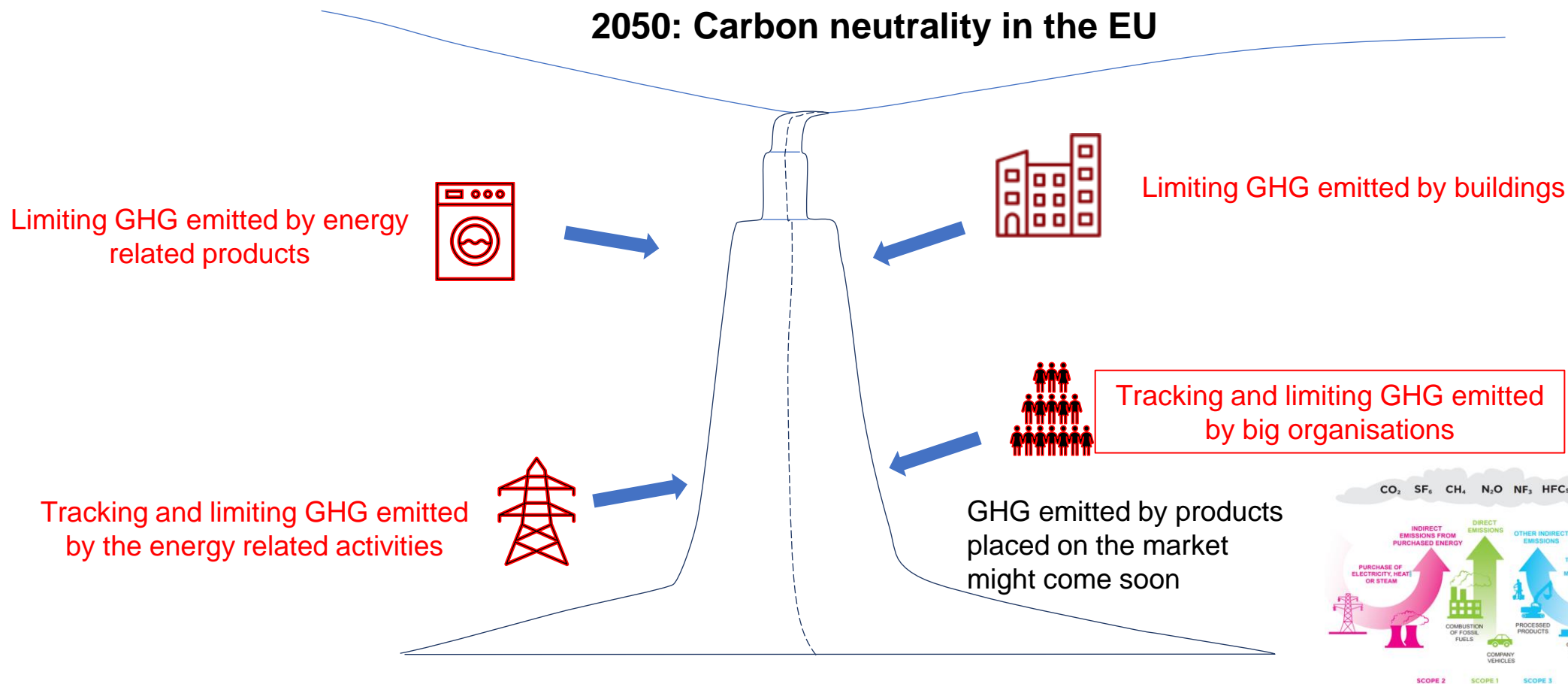
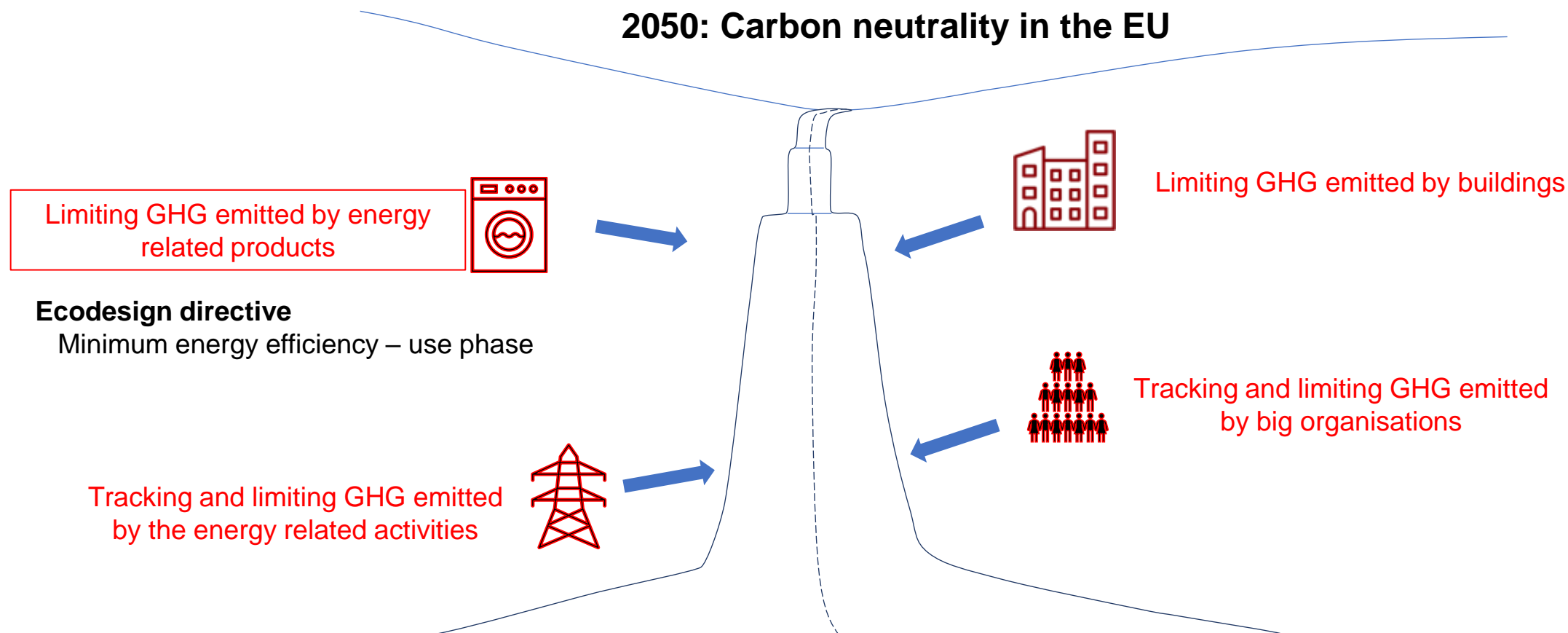


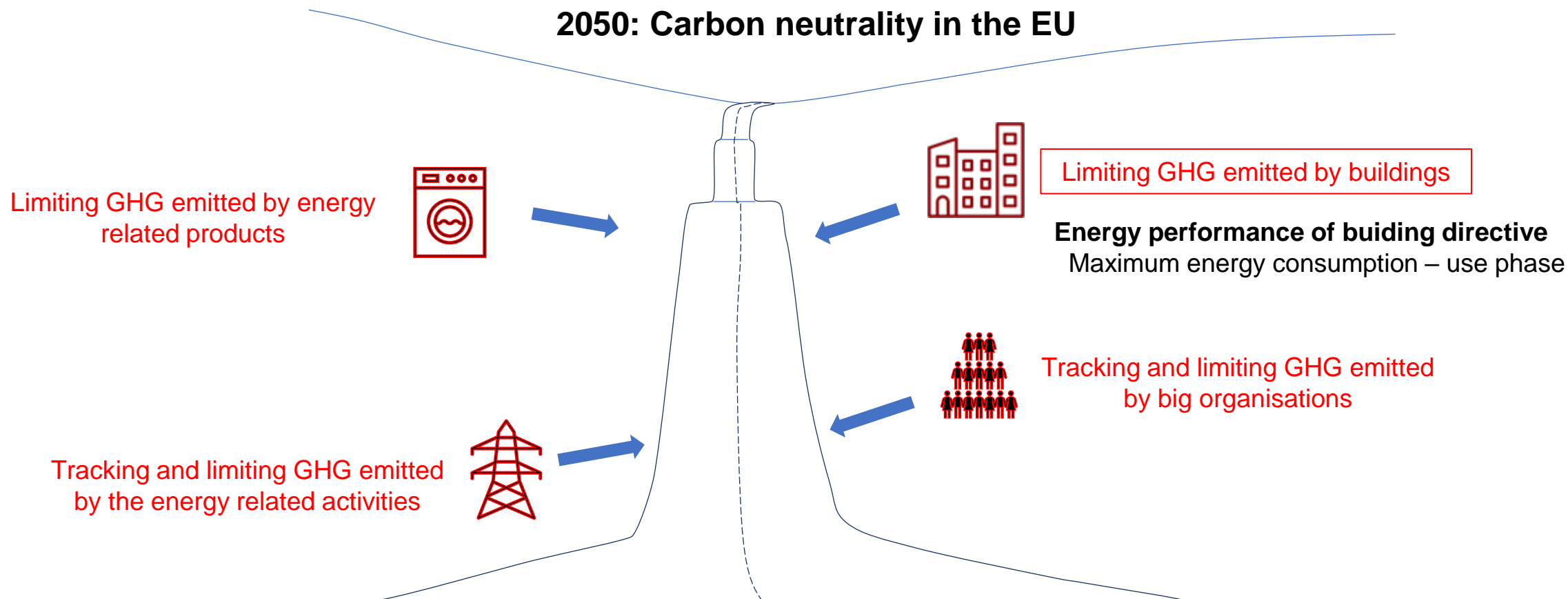
Tracking the carbon impact of space heating appliances from cradle to grave













Green house gas emissions tracking: EU



Tracking GHG emitted during
usage phase is not enough

What next?

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products regulation

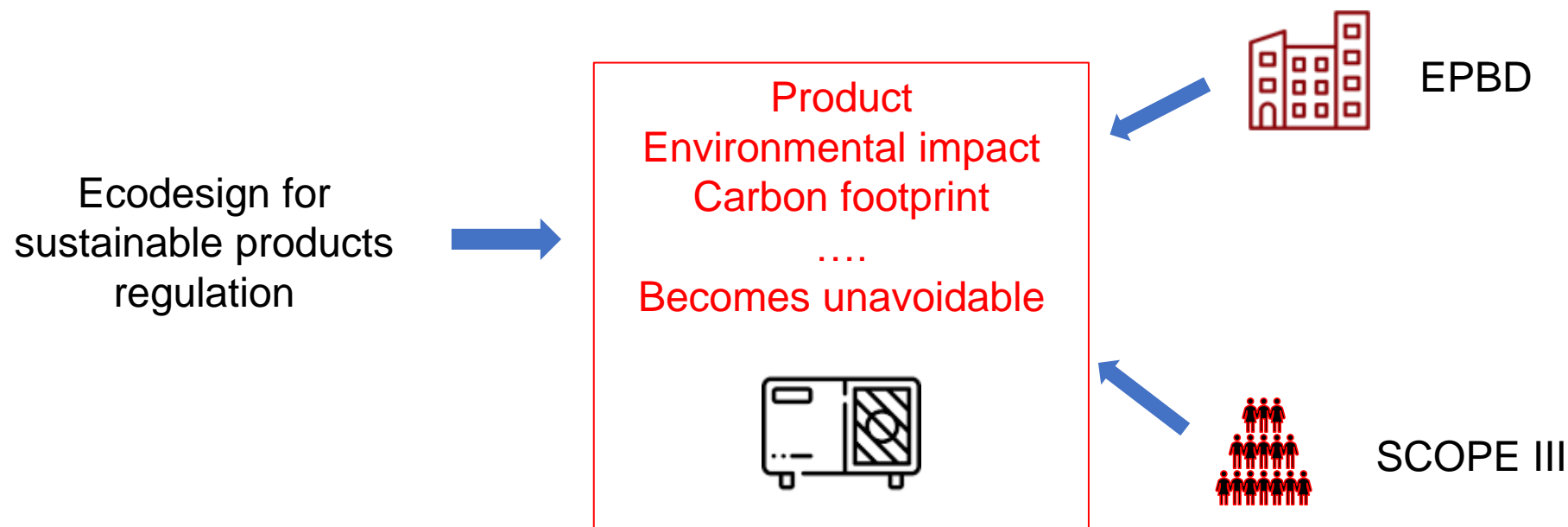
Recast of EPBD

Ressource efficiency criteria

Environmental footprint
Circularity

Mandatory calculation of the life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) of new buildings

Maximum GWP

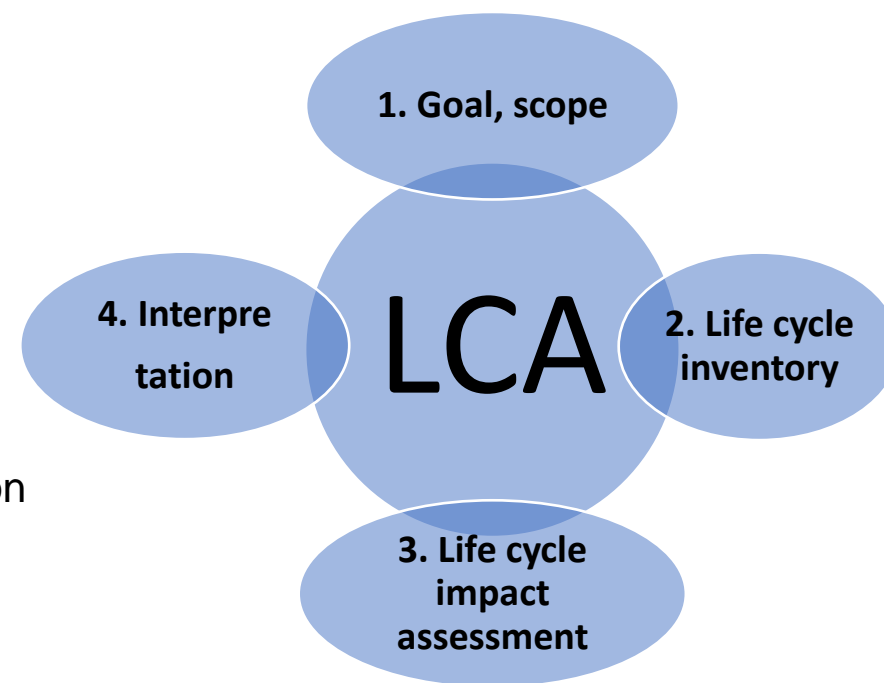


Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a methodology that evaluates the environmental impacts associated with all stages (**from cradle to grave**) of the life cycle of a product or service

- **ISO 14040**: describes the 4 steps of an LCA
- **ISO 14041, ISO 14042, ISO 14043, ISO 14044**: details on each step

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) = Type III environmental declaration according to ISO14025

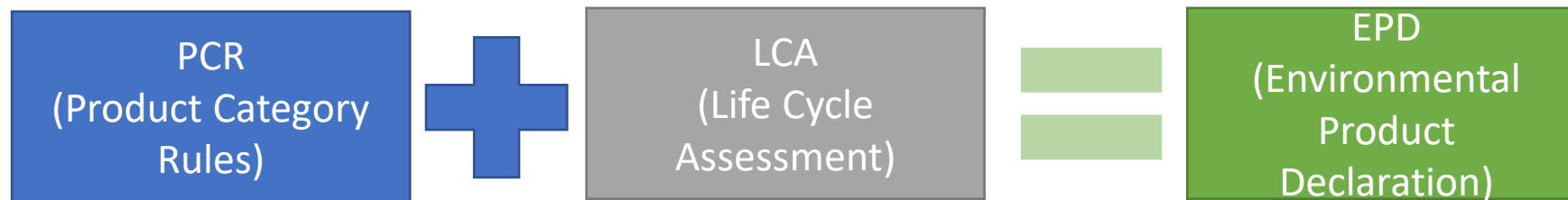
Third party verified
Administered by a program operator



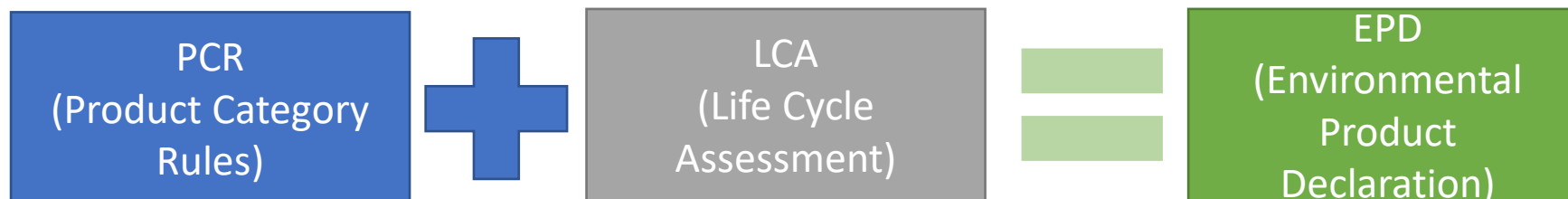


Life Cycle Assessment

Connection between Life Cycle Analysis and Environmental Product Declaration



Standards used for PCR, LCA and EPD



Not so clear:

General PCR EN 15804:2012+
A2:2019
Specific PCR: EN 50693
National standards or specific
rules

ISO 14040 series

Since EPD is Type III
declaration:
ISO 14025

No common rules all over the EU !!





Life Cycle Assessment



No common rules all over the EU !!

- **Only EPD done according to the same rules (PCR) can be compared**

Big risk that EPD made under non identical rules would lead to opposite conclusions (eg: when comparing a boiler and a heat pump, or two heat pumps)

Same product can have several EPD showing non identical values !!

- **Big burden for the circulation of good in the EU and in the world if member states and countries ask for EPD done according to different rules**

Overall environmental impacts of building including HVAC equipment are calculated

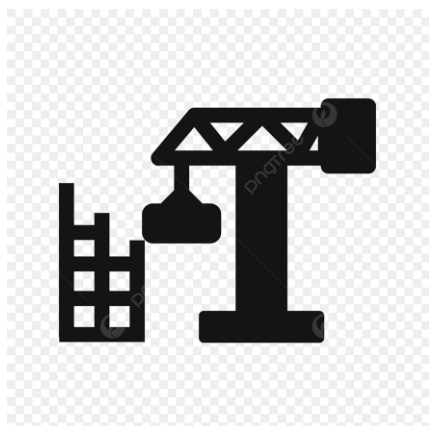
Impact of HVAC equipment
included in the calculations



Manufacturers provide EPD for
their products



12 environmental impacts assessed in the EPD
for equipments and construction material

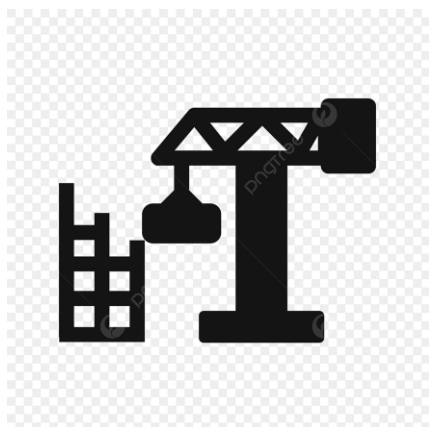


Construction and demolition phase



Usage phase

Overall environmental impacts of building including HVAC equipment are calculated



Construction and demolition phase

**Maximum GHG emissions
for each phase**



Usage phase

EPD = another parameter to make decisions in relation with sustainability

What is the best option, in France, to reduce the environmental impact of an old house heated with an old gas boiler?



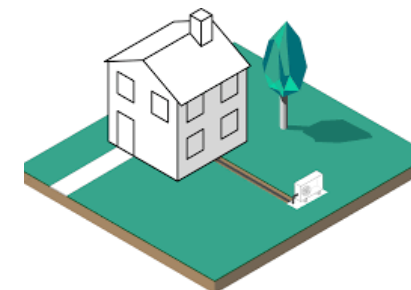
Replace the gas boiler by an air to water heat pump



Replace the gas boiler by condensing gas boiler

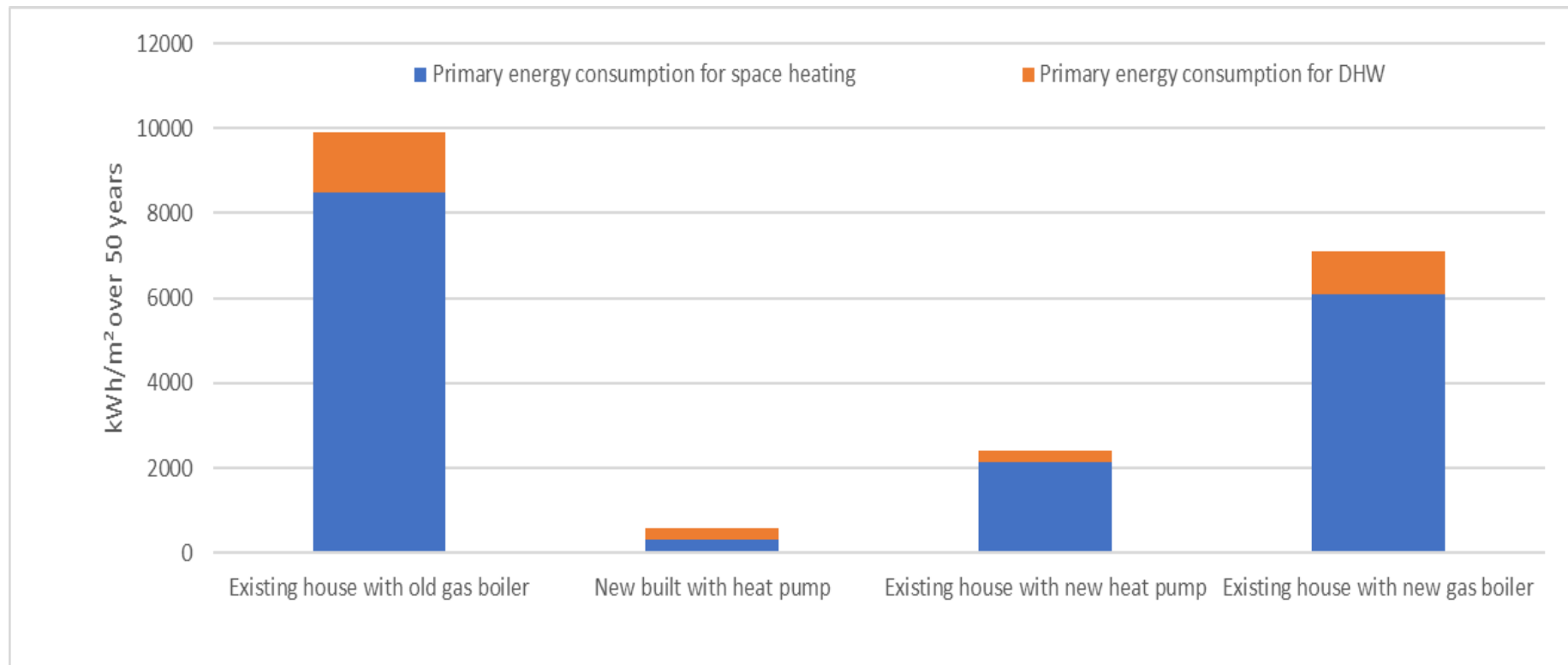


Tear down the house and rebuild a new one



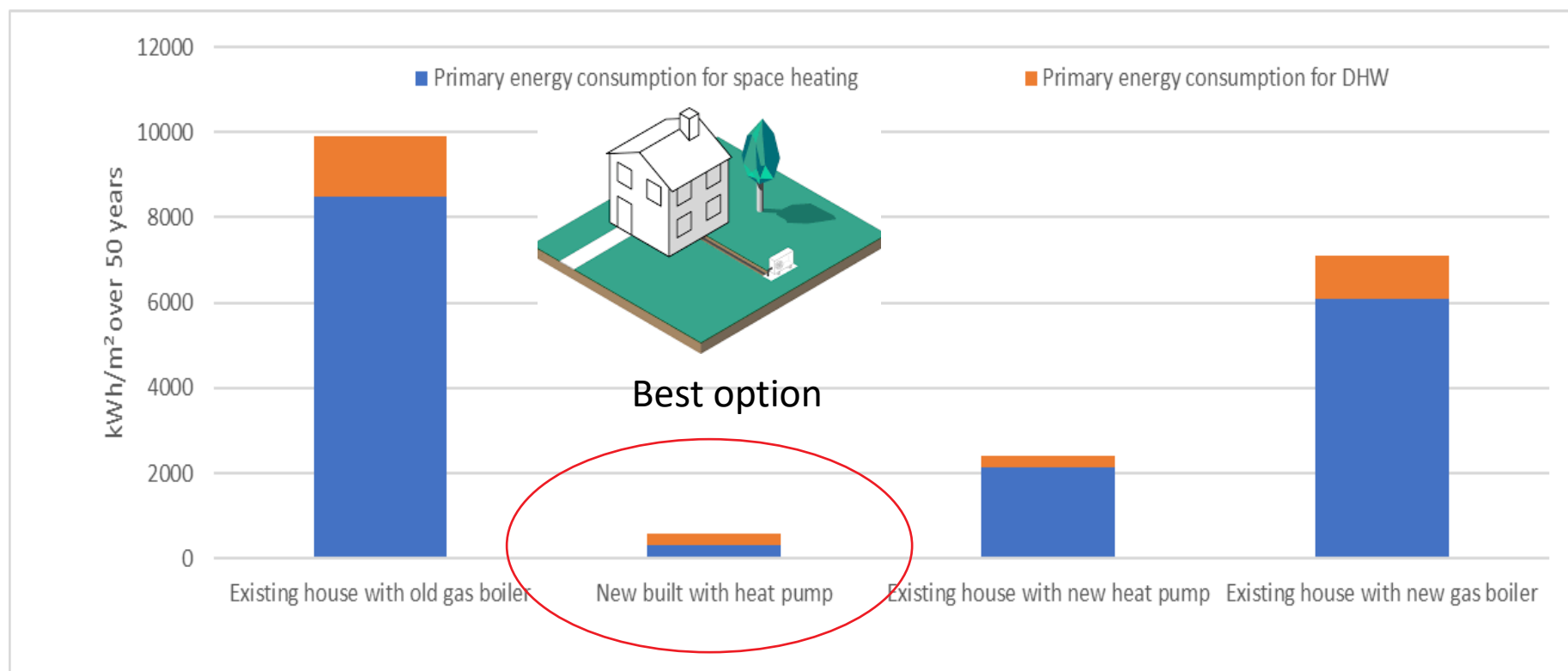
Evaluation of the three proposed options

Evaluation based on the energy consumption during the use phase



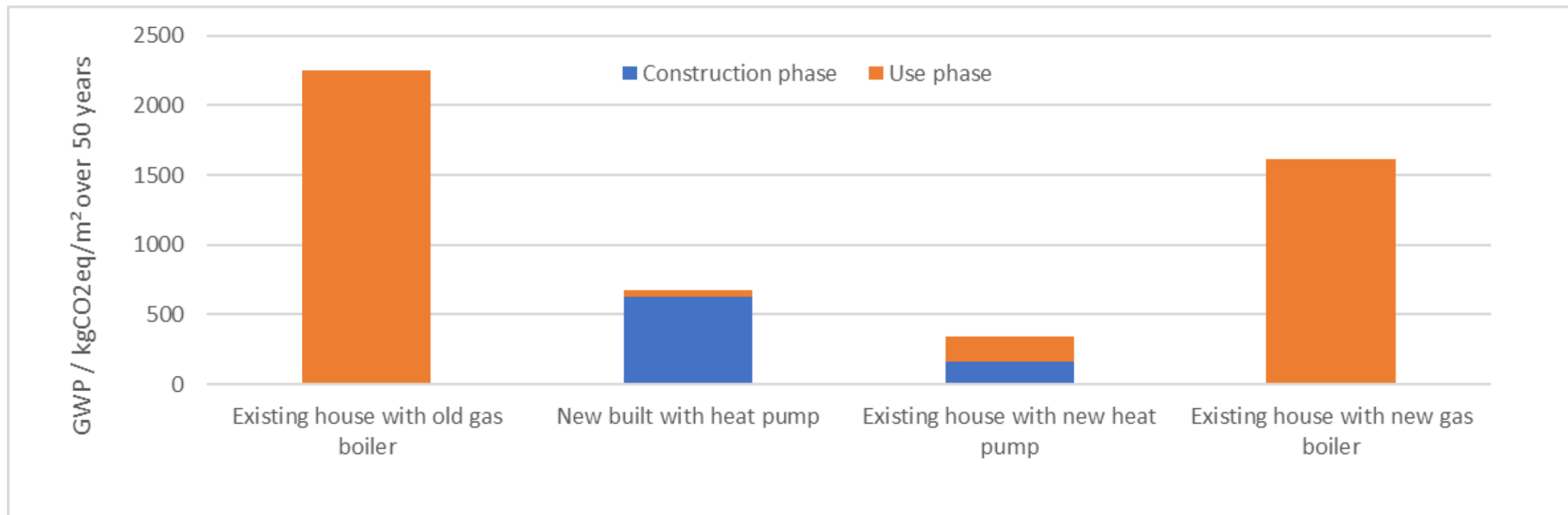
Evaluation of the three proposed options

Evaluation based on the energy consumption during the use phase



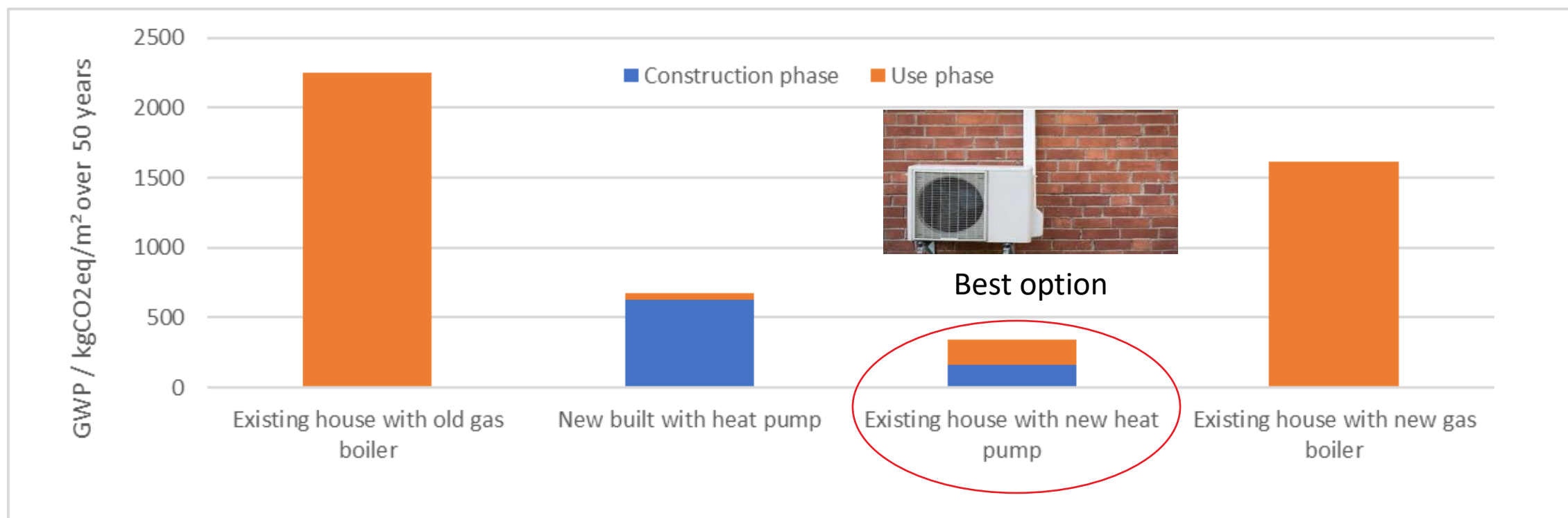
Evaluation of the three proposed options

Evaluation based on the GHG emitted over the construction, use and demolition phases

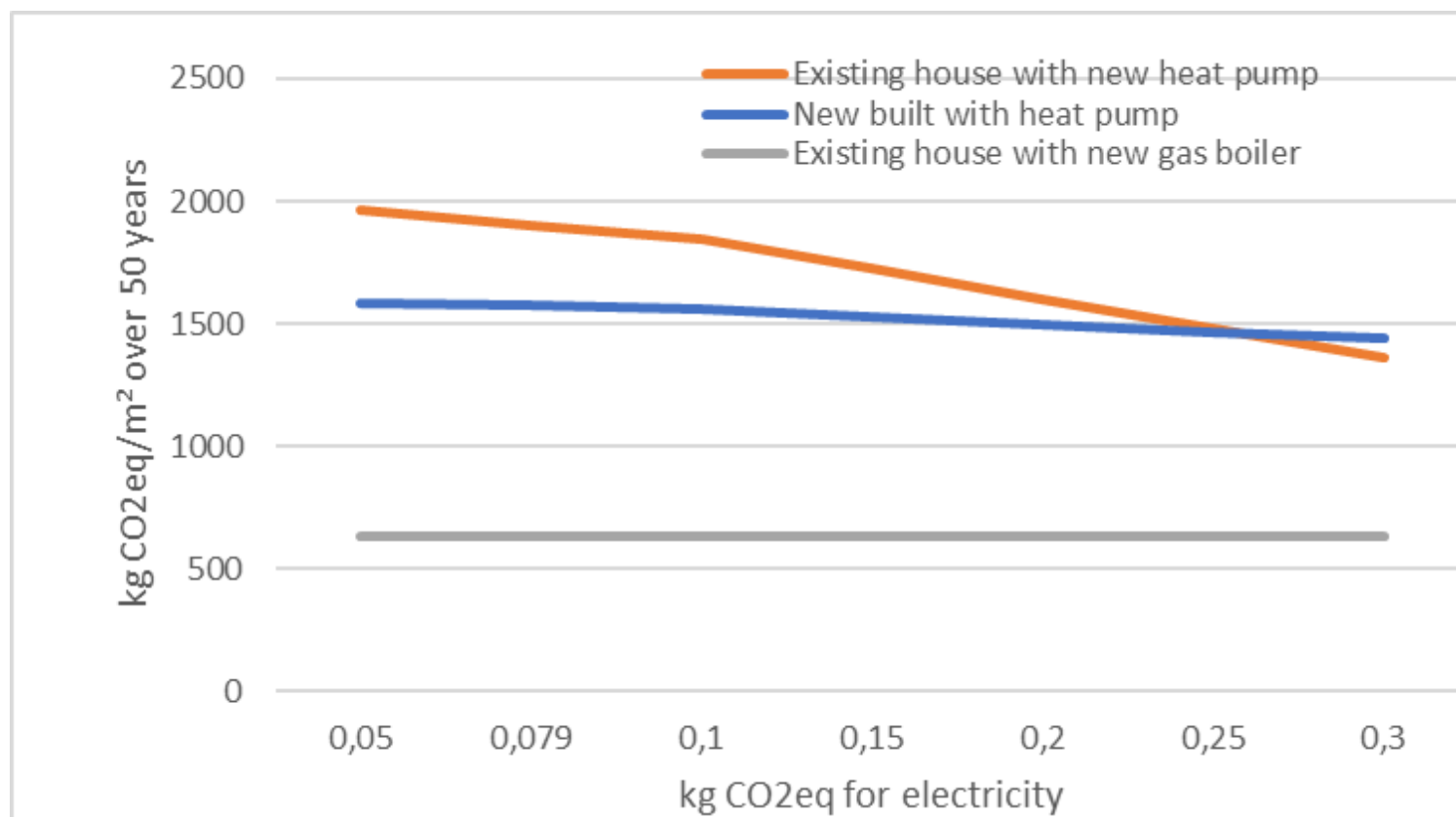


Evaluation of the three proposed options

Evaluation based on the GHG emitted over the construction, use and demolition phases



Emissions savings achieved depending on scenario and GHG content of electricity



The best option depends on the CO₂ content of electricity

- LCA and EPD are gaining importance and will become unavoidable in a very near future
- Several ISO and EN standards exist to perform LCA: no common rule to establish EPD. This could become a big burden to circulation of goods in a near future
- LCA of products, buildings, services... helps making the right choice for minimising the environmental impact