

## Terminology Services - Vocabulary Catalog List Detail Report

| Term  |
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| Accidental Emission<br>Definition: An unintended environmental release.   |
| Allocation<br>Definition: Partitioning the input or output flows of a unit process to the product of interest.  |
| Attributional Life Cycle Assessment<br>Definition: An LCA that accounts for flows/impacts of pollutants, resources, and exchanges among processes within a chosen temporal window.<br>Acronym: Attributional LCA  |
| Background Data<br>Definition: The background data include energy and materials that are delivered to the foreground system as aggregated data sets in which individual plants and operations are not identified.   |
| Brines (oilfield)<br>Definition: Wastewater produced along with crude oil and natural gas from oilfield operations.   |
| By-Products<br>Definition: An incidental product deriving from a manufacturing process or chemical reaction, and not the primary product or service being produced. A by-product can be useful and marketable, or it can have negative ecological consequences. |
| Characterization<br>Definition: Characterization is the second step of an impact assessment and characterizes the magnitude of the potential impacts of each inventory flow to its corresponding environmental impact.  |
| Characterization Factor   |

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| <p>Definition: Factor derived from a characterization model which is applied to convert the assigned LCI results to the common unit of the category indicator.</p>   |
| <p>Classification</p> <p>Definition: Classification if the first step of an impact assessment and is the process of assigning inventory outputs into specific environmental impact categories.</p>                                   |
| <p>Co-Product</p> <p>Definition: A product produced together with another product.</p>   |
| <p>Composite Data</p> <p>Definition: Data from multiple facilities performing the same operation that have been combined or averaged in some manner.</p>   |
| <p>Consequential Life Cycle Assessment</p> <p>Definition: An LCA that attempts to account for flows/impacts that are caused beyond the immediate system in response to a change to the system.</p> <p>Acronym: Consequential LCA</p> |
| <p>Environmental Aspects</p> <p>Definition: Elements of a business' products, actions, or activities that may interact with the environment.</p>   |
| <p>Environmental Loadings</p> <p>Definition: Releases of pollutants to the environment, such as atmospheric and waterborne emissions and solid wastes.</p>   |
| <p>Equivalency Factor</p> <p>Definition: An indicator of the potential of each chemical to impact the given environmental impact category in comparison to the referenced chemical used.</p>   |

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| Equivalent Usage Ratio  |
| Definition: A basis for comparing two or more products that fulfill the same function. For example, comparing two containers based on a set volume of beverage to be delivered to the customer. |
| Facility-Specific Data  |
| Definition: Data from a particular operation within a given facility that are not combined in any way.  |
| Foreground Data   |
| Definition: Data from the foreground system that is the system of primary concern to the analyst.   |
| Fuel Processing and Delivery  |
| Definition: Activities involved in the processing and delivery of fuel used to run a process; also Precombustion Energy.<br>Acronym: Fuel P&D   |
| Functional Unit   |
| Definition: The unit of comparison that assures that the products being compared provide an equivalent level of function or service.  |
| Green Technology  |
| Definition: A technology that offers a more environmentally benign approach compared to an existing technology.   |
| Impact Assessment   |
| Definition: The assessment of the environmental consequences of energy and natural resource consumption and waste releases associated with an actual or proposed action.                        |
| Impact Categories   |
| Definition: Classifications of human health and environmental effects caused by a product throughout its life cycle.  |
| Impact Indicators   |

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| <p>Definition: Impact indicators measure the potential for an impact to occur rather than directly quantifying the actual impact.</p>  |
| <p>Industrial System</p> <p>Definition: A collection of operations that together perform some defined function.</p>  |
| <p>Interpretation</p> <p>Definition: The evaluation of the results of the inventory analysis and impact assessment to reduce environmental releases and resource use with a clear understanding of the uncertainty and the assumptions used to generate the results.</p>                                   |
| <p>Inventory Analysis</p> <p>Definition: The identification and quantification of energy, resource usage, and environmental emissions for a particular product, process, or activity.</p>  |
| <p>Life Cycle Assessment</p> <p>Definition: A cradle-to-grave approach for assessing industrial systems that evaluates all stages of a product's life. It provides a comprehensive view of the environmental aspects of the product or process.</p>  |
| <p>Material Processing and Delivery</p> <p>Definition: Activities involved in the processing and delivery of materials to a process.</p> <p>Acronym: Material P&amp;D</p>  |
| <p>Normalization</p> <p>Definition: Normalization is a technique for changing impact indicator values with differing units into a common, unitless format by dividing the value(s) by a selected reference quantity. This process increases the comparability of data among various impact categories.</p> |
| <p>Precombustion Energy</p> <p>Definition: The extraction, transportation, and processing of fuels used for power generation, including adjusting for inefficiencies in</p>  |

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| power generation and transmission losses.   |
| <b>Product Life Cycle</b><br>Definition: The life cycle of a product system begins with the acquisition of raw materials and includes bulk material processing, engineered materials production, manufacture and assembly, use, retirement, and disposal of residuals produced in each stage. |
| <b>Routine emissions</b><br>Definition: Those releases that normally occur from a process, as opposed to accidental releases that proceed from abnormal process conditions.   |
| <b>Sensitivity Analysis</b><br>Definition: A systematic evaluation process for describing the effect of variations of inputs to a system on the output.   |
| <b>Specific data</b><br>Definition: Data that are characteristic of a particular subsystem, or process.   |
| <b>Stressors</b><br>Definition: A set of conditions that may lead to an environmental impact. For example, an increase in greenhouse gases may lead to global warming.  |
| <b>System Flow Diagram</b><br>Definition: A depiction of the inputs and outputs of a system and how they are connected.   |
| <b>Weighting</b><br>Definition: The act of assigning subjective, value-based weighting factors to the different impact categories based on their perceived importance or relevance.   |