

Impact of Uncertainty in Activity Data and Emissions Factors on Firm Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimates

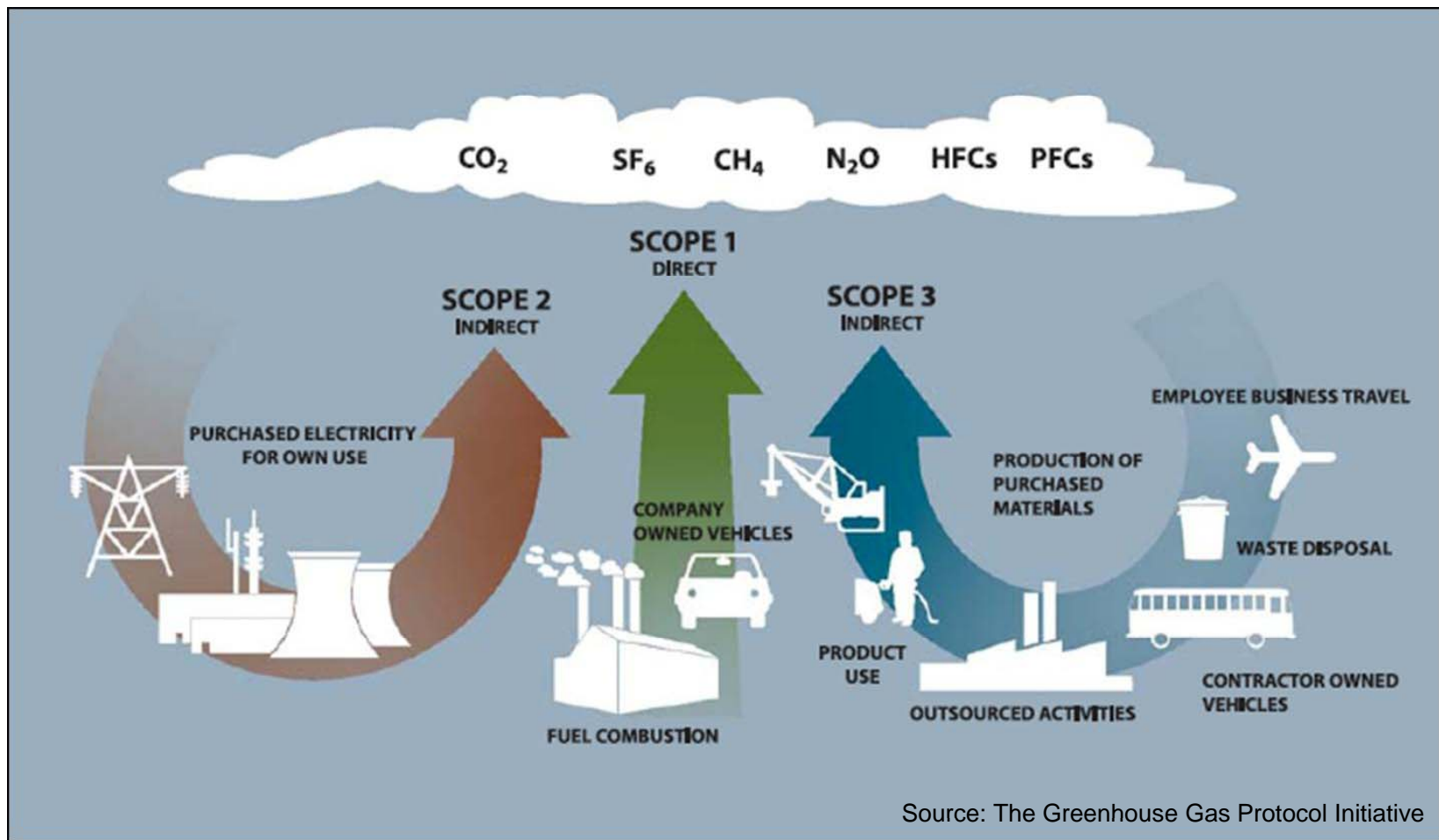
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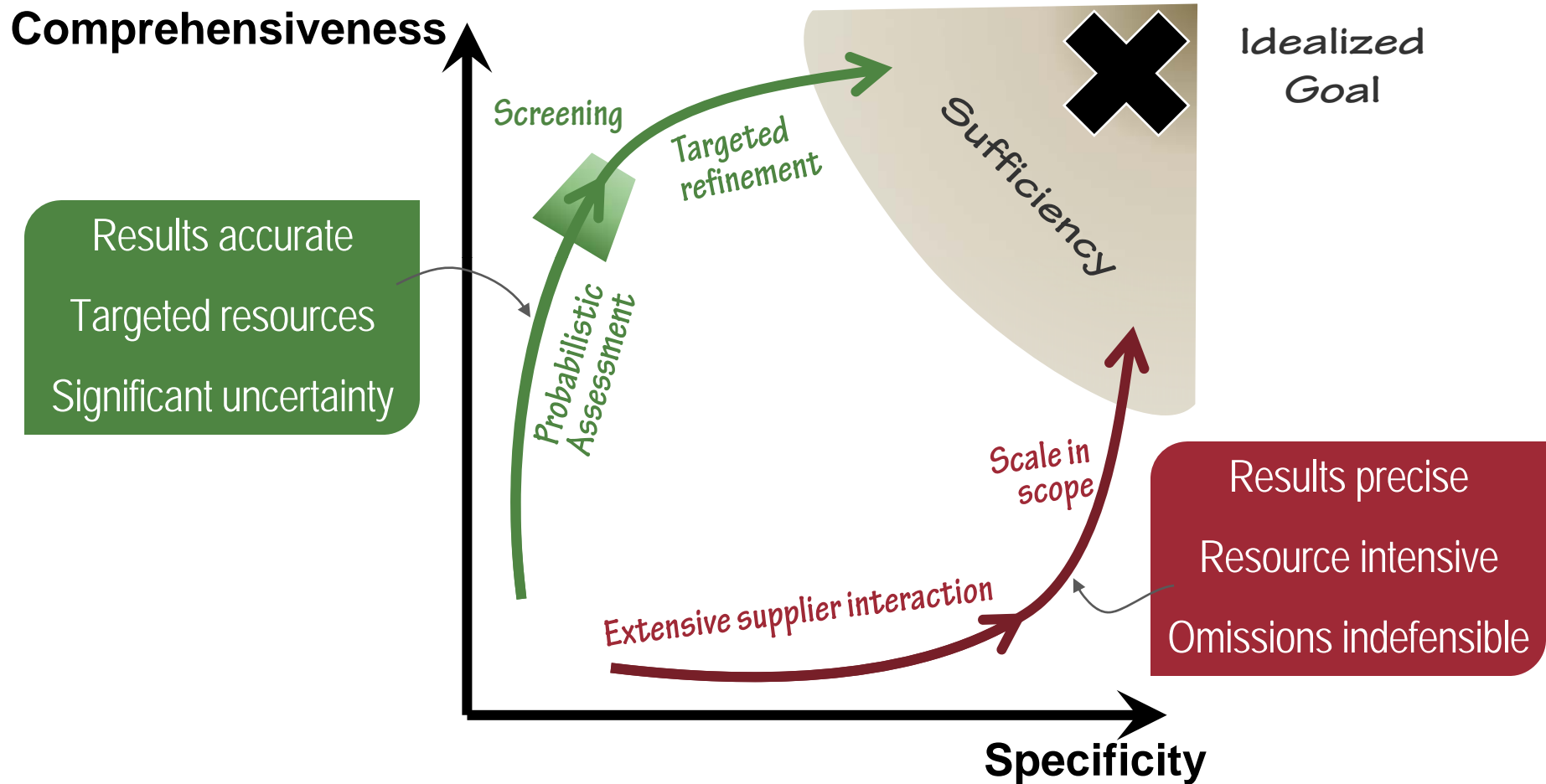
²Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.

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The challenge of quantifying firm greenhouse gas emissions



A complete scope 3 analysis is a balancing act within resource constraints

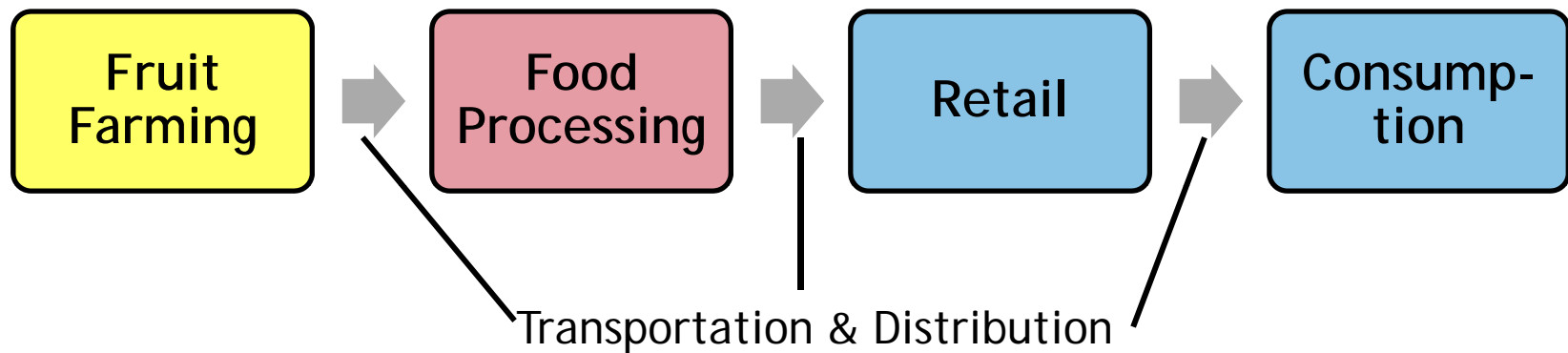


Firm greenhouse gas accounting in action: Ocean Spray Cranberries



- Products: beverages, dried cranberries, fresh fruit, oatmeal, trail mix, and more
- \$2B annual revenues worldwide
- 2,000 employees

Simplified OSC value chain



Quantities of interest
for scope 1 processes

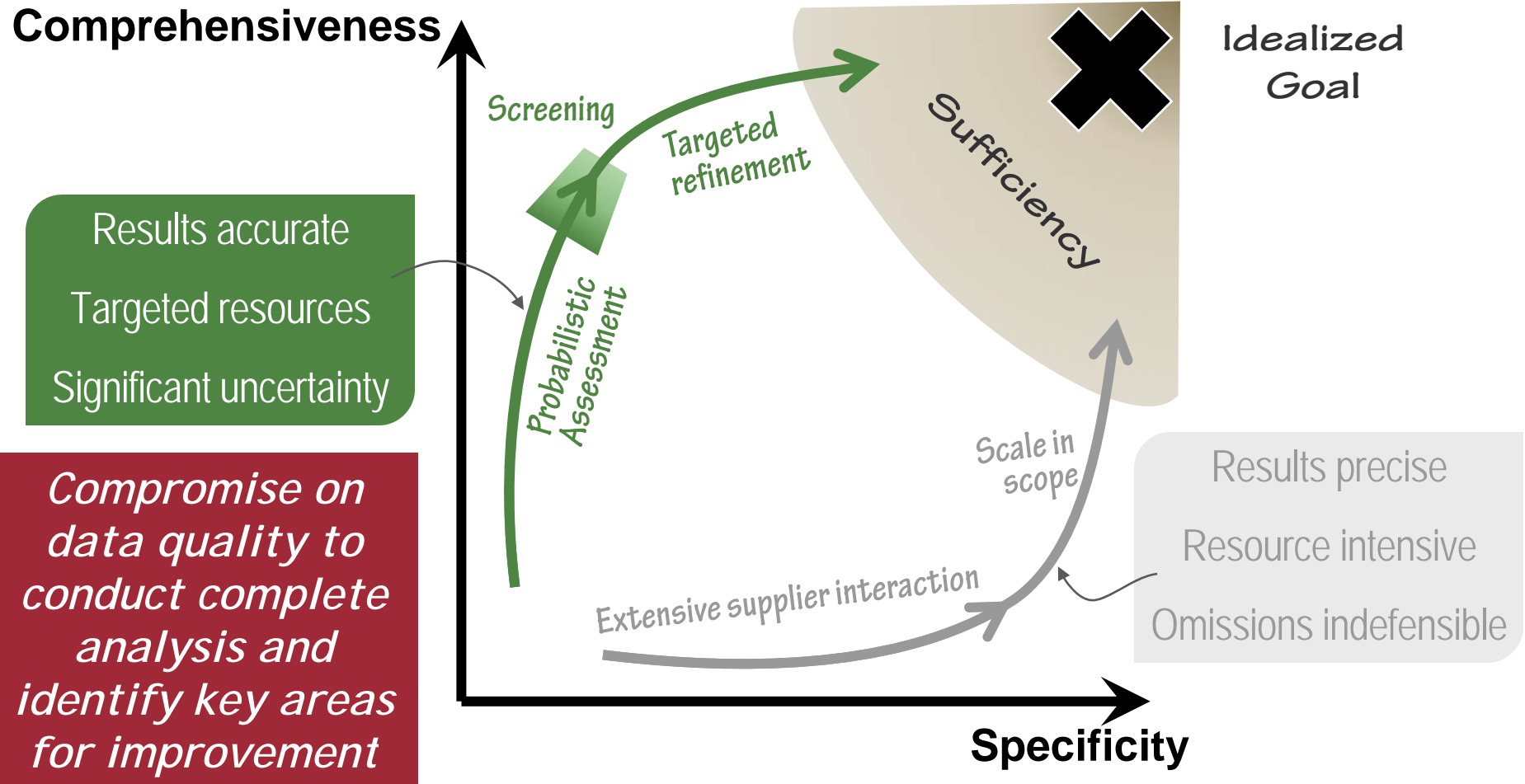
- Materials & Ingredients
- Services
- Energy
- Capital Equipment
- GHG Emissions

Data quantity is much greater than product LCAs

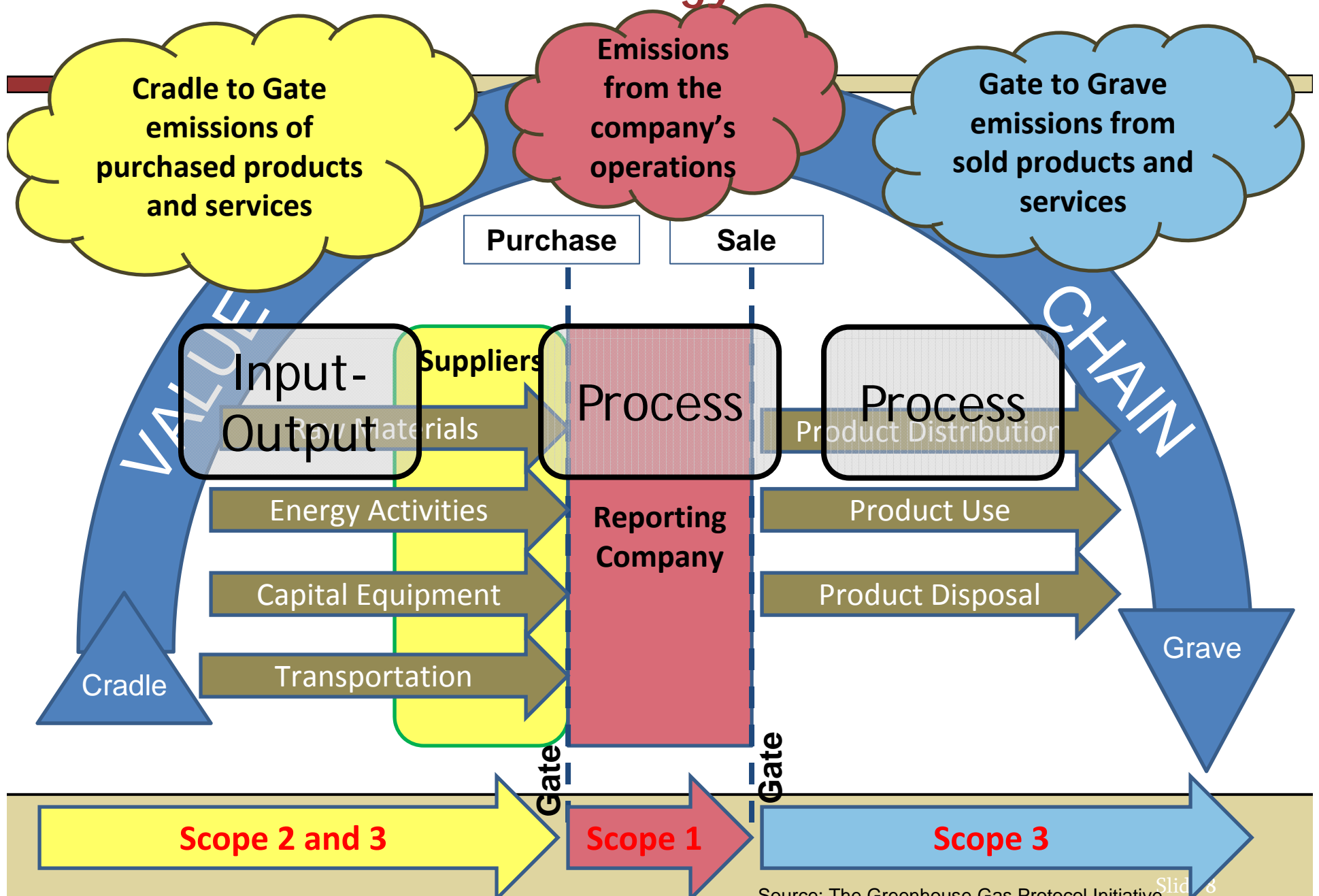
Data Category	Raw Transactions	Condensed Categories
Materials & Ingredients	43,000	1,250
Other Suppliers	368,000	380
Products Sold	206,000	1,200

Compromises on data quality are necessary

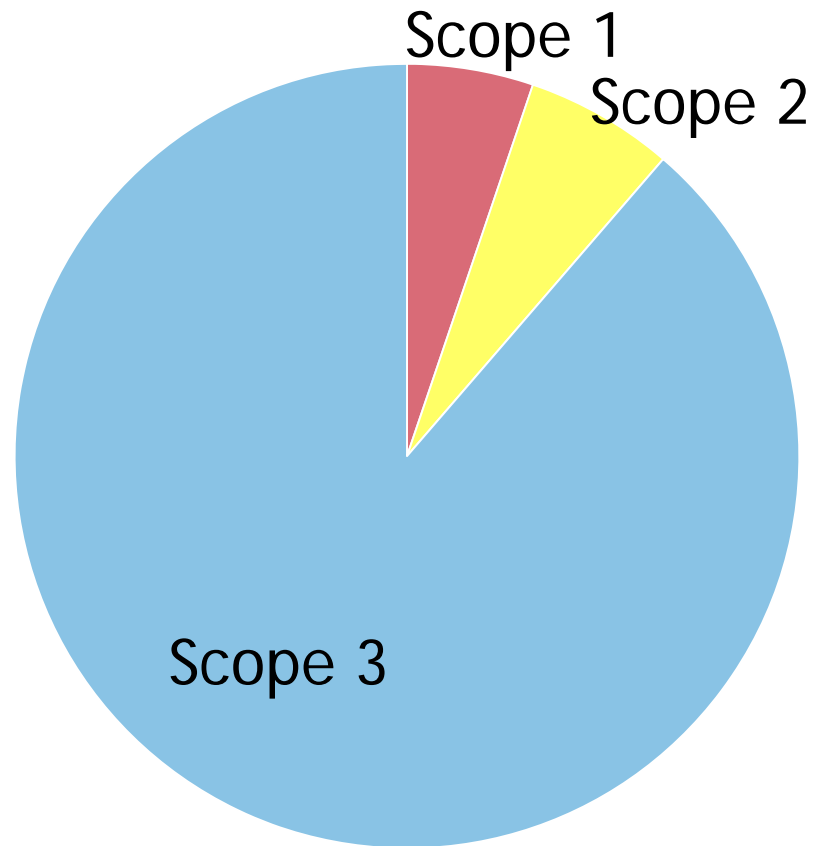
Ocean Spray objective: Estimate complete firm GHG footprint



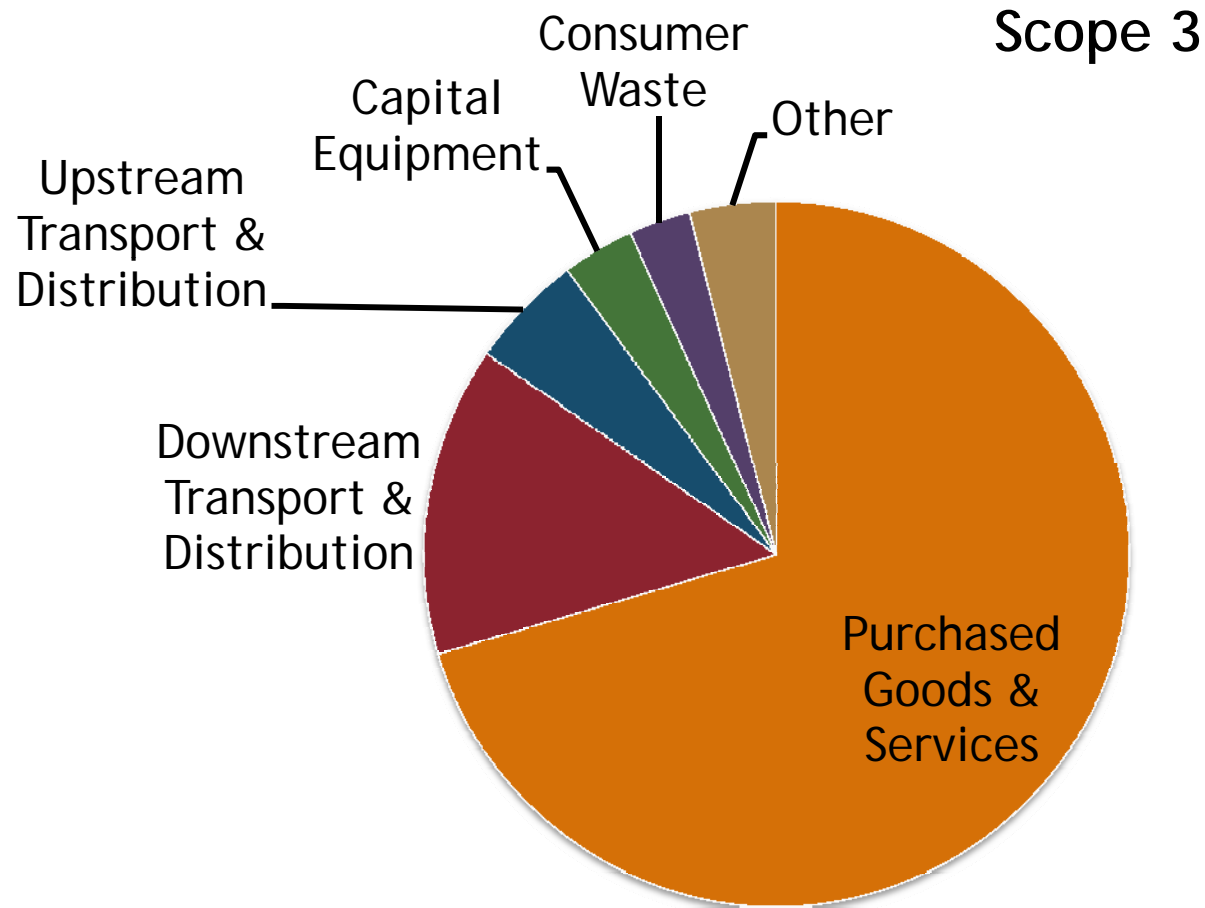
Calculation methodology



Ocean Spray GHG footprint dominated by scope 3

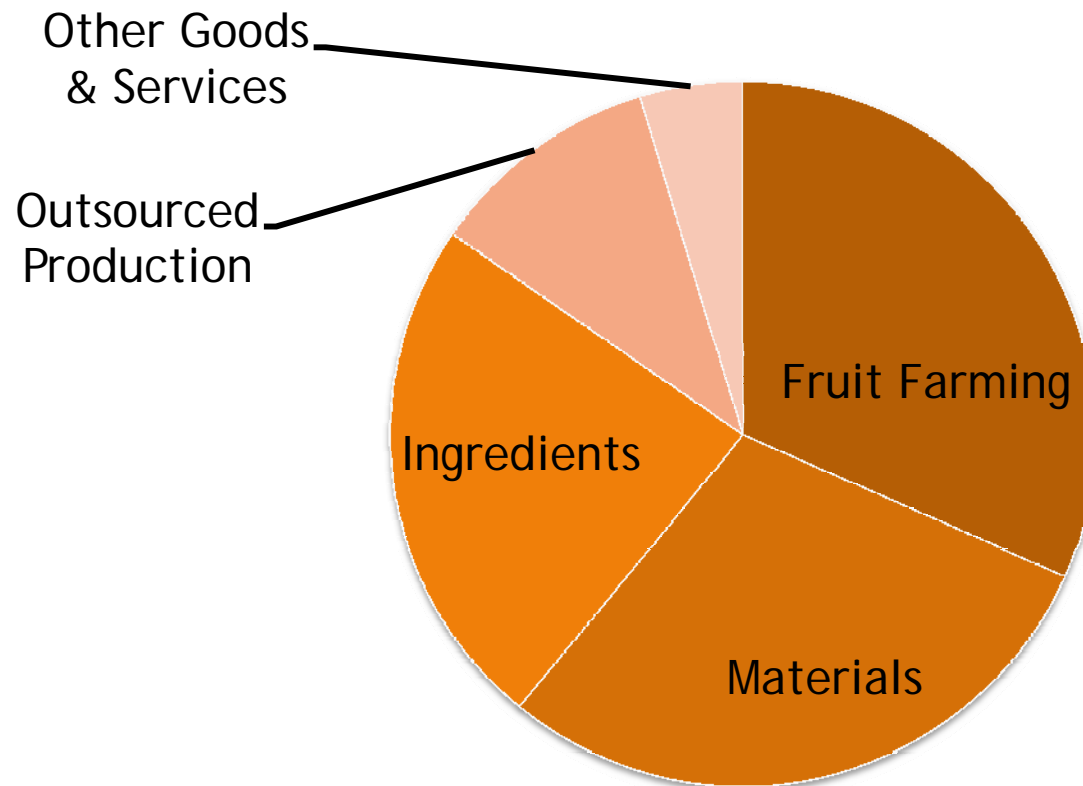


Scope 3 dominated by purchased goods & services

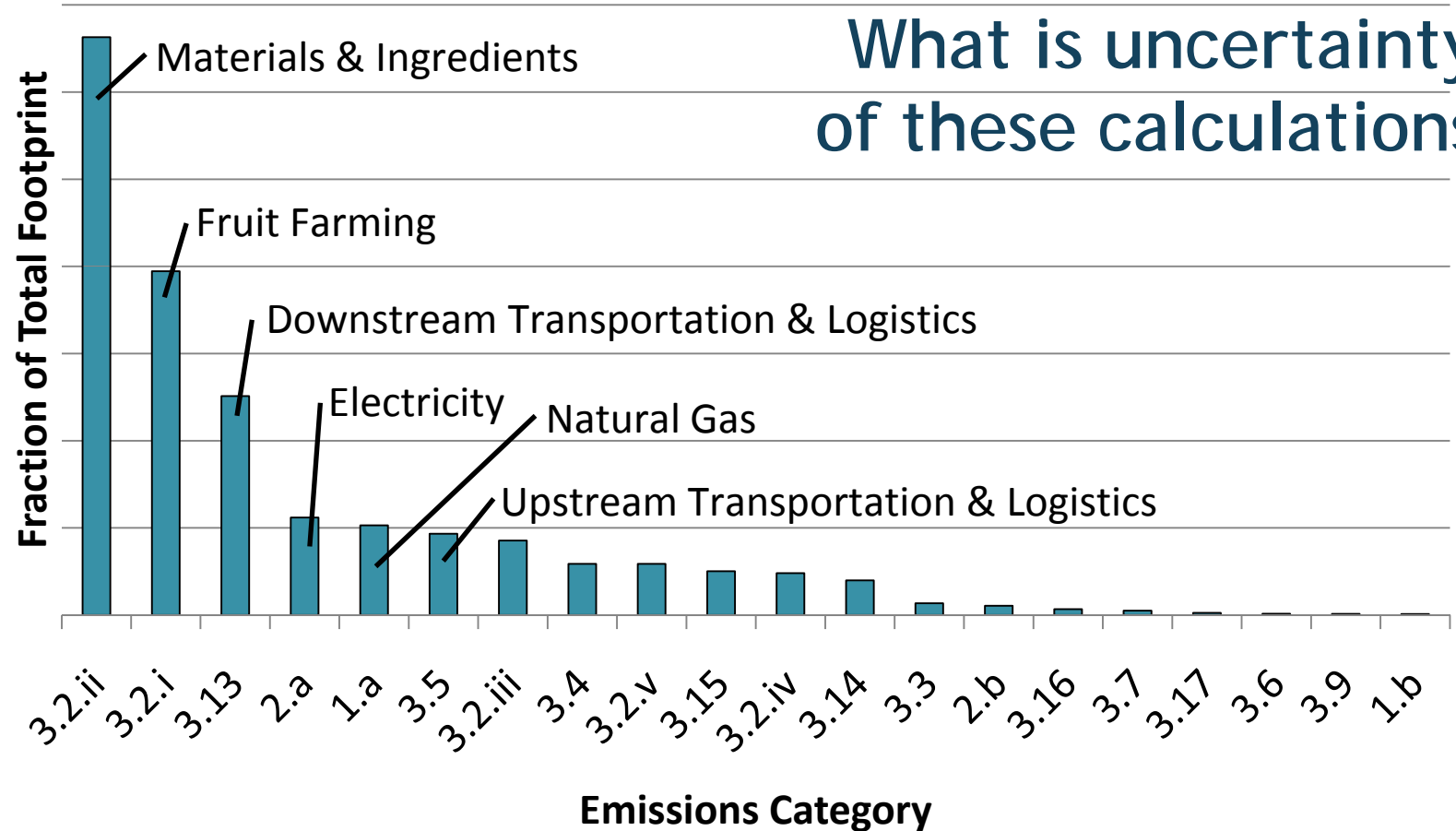


Purchased goods & services dominated by raw materials, ingredients, and fruit

Purchased Goods & Services



A few categories dominate total footprint

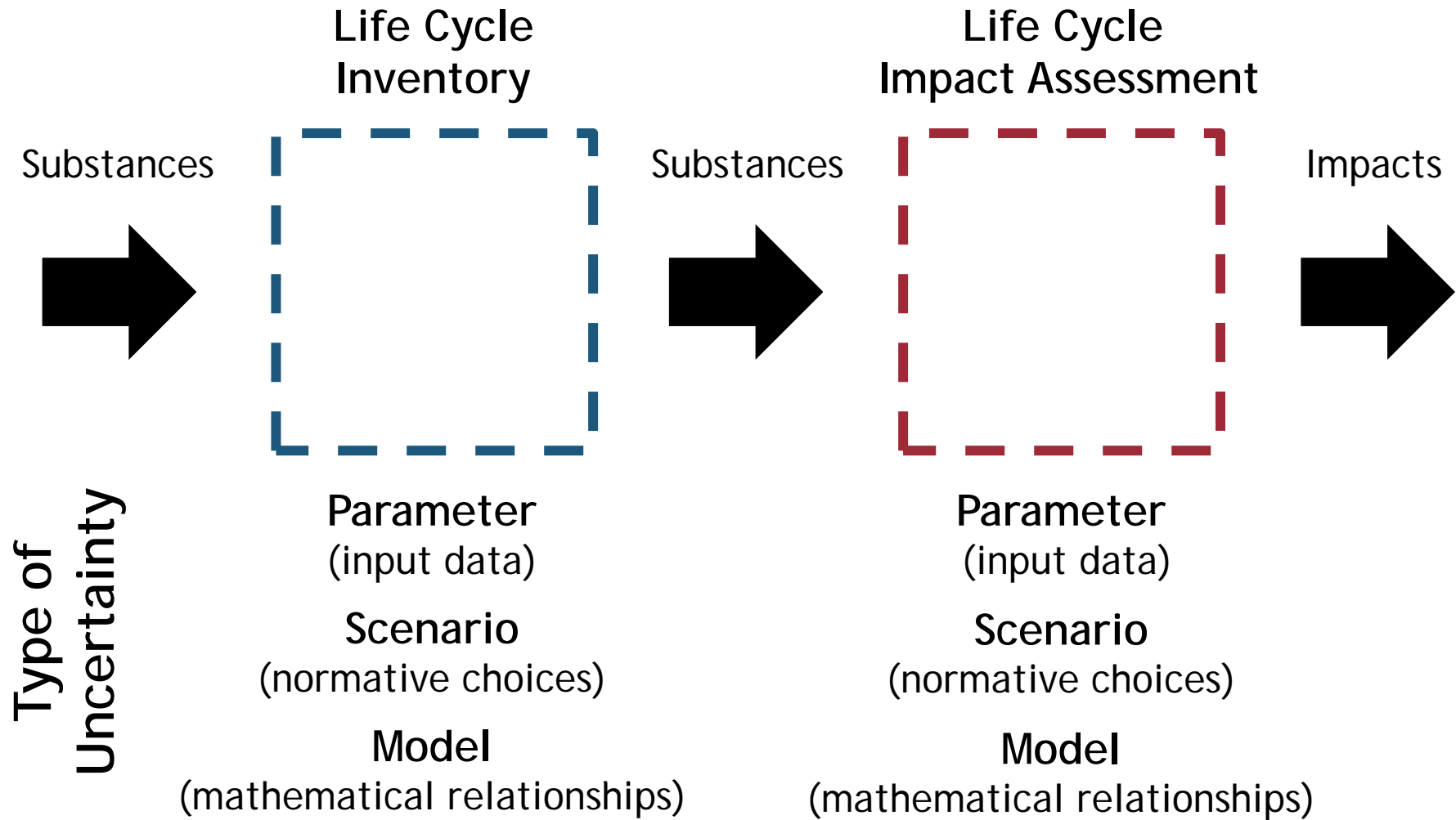


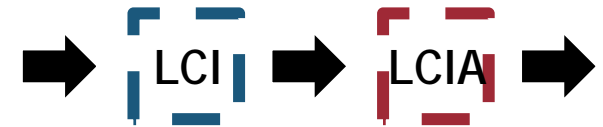
Why characterize uncertainty?

1. Identify important areas requiring improvement in footprint *with confidence*
2. Improve fidelity of overall footprint

Uncertainty must be characterized within resource constraints

Uncertainty Framework for LCA





Sources of Uncertainty in Life Cycle Inventories

Parameter
(input data)

Scenario
(normative choices)

Model
(mathematical relationships)

Variation & Stochastic Error

Geographic, temporal, & process variation; measurement uncertainties

Appropriateness of Amounts

Appropriateness of input/output amounts from data sources

Appropriateness of Intermediate Flows

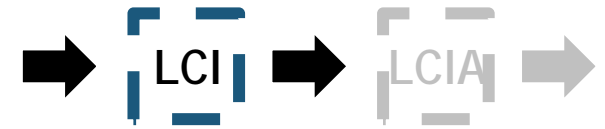
Appropriateness of other LCIs to represent intermediate flows
Preferable choices available

Incomplete or Missing Data

Exclusion of input or output processes or substances

Human Errors

Mistakes in data entry



Sources of Uncertainty in Life Cycle Inventories

Parameter
(input data)

Scenario
(normative choices)

Model
(mathematical relationships)

Variation & Stochastic Error

Geographic, temporal, & process measurement uncertainties

Basic Uncertainty

Appropriateness of Amounts

Appropriateness of input/output amounts from data sources

Additional Uncertainty

Appropriateness of Intermediate Flows

Appropriateness of other LCIs to represent intermediate flows

Preferable choices available

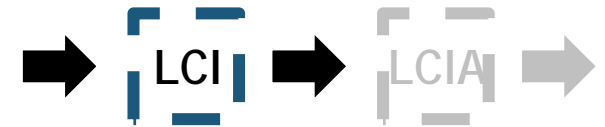
Incomplete or Missing Data

Exclusion of input or output processes or substances

Human Errors
Mistakes in data entry

Aggregation Uncertainty

Cutoff Error



Sources of Uncertainty in Life Cycle Inventories

Parameter
(input data)

Scenario
(normative choices)

Model
(mathematical relationships)

Framing

- Functional Unit
- System boundary
- Allocation method
- Secondary data sources

Product/process

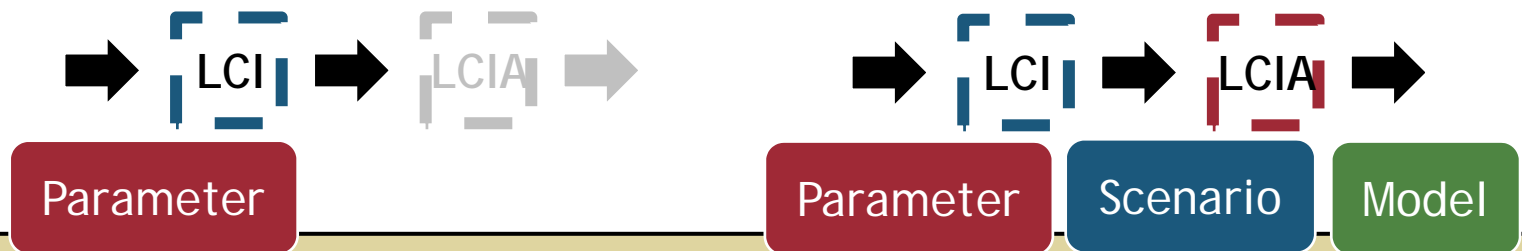
- Performance
- Location

Appropriateness of Intermediate Flows

Appropriateness of other LCIs to represent intermediate flows
Meaningful choices are equivalent

The scale of scope 3 analyses necessitates simple data requirements

	Activity Data	Emissions Factors
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Material or process quantity •e.g., kg, kWh, km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental impact per material or process quantity •e.g., kg CO2/kWh
Input-Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Economic quantity •e.g., \$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental impact per economic quantity •e.g., kg CO2/\$

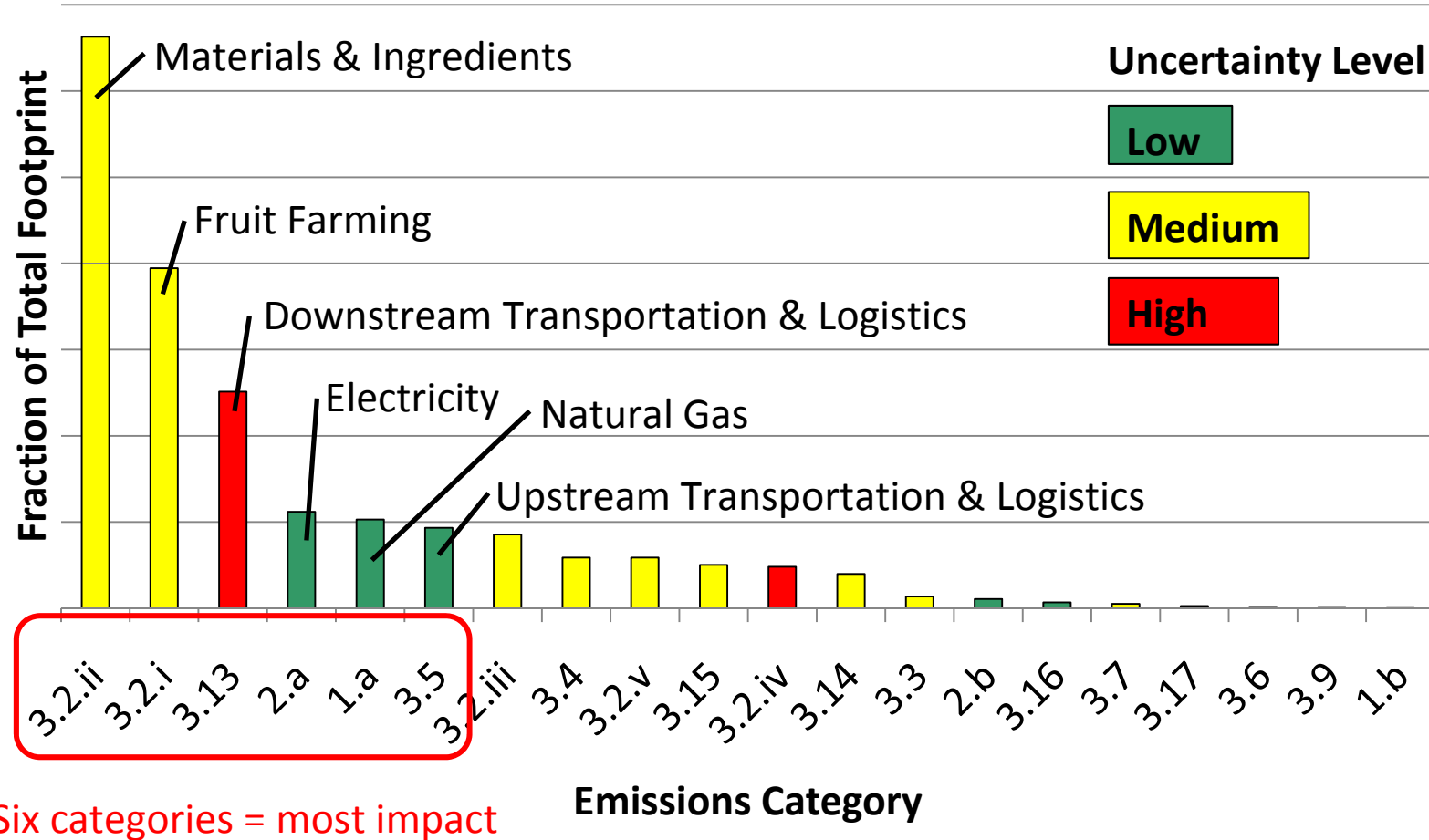


Qualitative uncertainty characterization is efficient as an initial step

Uncertainty Level Low Medium High

Category	Activity Data Uncertainty	Emissions Factors Uncertainty	Overall Uncertainty
Scope 1			
Scope 2	Appropriate- ness of Amounts	Appropriate- ness of Intermediate Flows	Higher uncertainty of two assessments
3.Fruit Farming			
3.Materials & Ingredients			
3.Upstream Transportation & Distribution			
...			
3.Downstream Transportation & Distribution			
...			

Uncertainty characterization facilitates identification of areas for data improvements



Uncertainty characterizations in key categories

	Activity Data (Appropriateness of amounts)	Emissions Factors (Appropriateness of intermediate flows)
Materials & Ingredients	Low - total activity over entire year for company	Medium - aggregation error in IO data
Fruit Farming	Medium - based on average market value of cranberries for one year	Medium - aggregation error in IO data
Downstream Transportation & Logistics	High - all data are estimates	Low - process data on transportation

Reducing uncertainty in key categories

	Activity Data (Appropriateness of amounts)	Emissions Factors (Appropriateness of intermediate flows)
Materials & Ingredients	N/A	Collect more specific process data
Fruit Farming	Determine value/ amounts of all transactions	Collect more specific process data
Downstream Transportation & Logistics	Determine specific downstream activities	N/A

Reducing uncertainty requires further resources

Other uncertainty sources worthy of further investigation

- Parameter (LCI)
 - Quantification of appropriateness of amounts and intermediate flows
 - Variation in IO data
 - Deflation parameters for IO activity data

- Scenario (LCI & LCIA)
 - Selection of database

Recommendations for scope 3 analyses

- Balance completeness and accuracy
- Begin with minimal data quality to conduct complete analysis
- Use results *with uncertainty characterization* to identify key areas for improving data quality