

# 中华人民共和国国家标准

GB/T XXXXX—XXXX/ISO/TS 14048:2002

# 环境管理 生命周期评价 数据文件格式

Environmental management—Life cycle assessment—

Data documentation format

(ISO/TS 14048:2002, IDT)

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## 前 言

本文件按照GB/T 1.1—2020《标准化工作导则 第1部分:标准化文件的结构和起草规则》的规定起草。

本文件等同采用国际标准ISO/TS 14048:2002《环境管理 生命周期评价 数据文件格式》(英文版)。

为便于使用,本文件作出了下列编辑性修改:

- a) "ISO/TS 14048" 一词改为"GB/T XXXXX";
- b) 用 "本文件"代替"本国际标准";
- c) 用小数点"."代替作为小数点的逗号,";
- d) 删除ISO/TS 14048:2002的前言,增加了中文前言;
- e)对于ISO/TS 14048:2002引用的其它国际标准中有被等同采用为我国标准的,本文件采用我国的这些国家标准或行业标准代替对应的国际标准,其余未等同采用为我国标准的国际标准,在本文件中均被直接引用。

根据行业发展现状需求,本文件作出了下列修改:

- a) "Identification number"改为"标识编码"(1.2.1);
- b) 增加数据字段集"影响评价" (2.5):
- c)数据类型规范(第6章表1): "日期格式"改为"日期时间"(DATETIME)类型; "图片"改为"最多1000字符"; "实数"改为"双精度浮点数"(DOUBLE)类型; "短文本"改为"最多1000字符"。

本文件由全国环境管理标准化技术委员会提出并归口。

本文件起草人:。

本文件于xx年首次发布。

## 引 言

This Technical Specification provides a framework and requirements for the unambiguous documentation of Life Cycle Inventory analysis (LCI) data. Following the general framework for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), laid down in ISO 14040, and the requirements and guidance on LCI, provided in ISO 14041, this specification intends to support a transparent reporting, interpretation and review of data collection, data calculation, data quality and data reporting, as well as facilitating data exchange. This Technical Specification supports LCA use and development, and is aimed primarily for data suppliers, LCA practitioners and LCA information system developers.

本文件为生命周期清单分析(LCI)数据的无歧义文件化提供了框架和要求。参照 ISO 14040中规定的生命周期评价(LCA)总体框架以及ISO 14041提供的关于LCI的要求和指南,本文件旨在支持报告透明化,支持对数据收集、数据计算、数据质量和数据报告进行解释和评审,并且有助于数据交换。本文件支持LCA的使用和开发,主要面向群体是数据供应商、LCA从业人员和LCA信息系统开发人员。

The data documentation format facilitates the reporting of LCI data and compliance with the requirements from ISO 14040 and ISO 14041 on data collection, data documentation and data quality. It also facilitates interpretation of LCI data as described in ISO 14043. In addition, the data documentation format allows the documentation and use of important information for Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA), ISO 14042, including environmental information, environment condition and location.

数据文件格式有助于报告LCI数据,符合ISO 14040和ISO 14041中关于数据收集、数据记录和数据质量的要求,也有助于解释ISO 14043中描述的LCI数据。此外,数据文件格式允许ISO 14042中关于生命周期影响评价(LCIA)的重要信息的文件化和使用,包括环境信息、环境状况和地理位置。

The data documentation format is also intended to facilitate the exchange of LCI data without loss of transparency. This specification does not provide specific requirements for implementation of data exchange. However, the specification allows the flexibility to design different data exchange and data communication formats, as well as software tools that are fully consistent with the data documentation requirements herein.

数据文件格式也用于促进LCI数据透明地交换。本文件未对数据交换实施方面提出具体要求,但是允许根据实际情况设计不同的数据交换和数据通信格式,以及设计完全符合本文件数据文件要求的软件工具。

Although primarily intended for documentation of life cycle data, the data documentation format can also be used for the management of environmental data, e.g. for reporting, performance assessment and benchmarking.

虽然数据文件格式主要用于生命周期数据的文件化,但它也可以用于环境数据的管理,例如,用于报告、绩效评价和基准分析。

As practice emerges or needs for a broader use of data documentation format arise, the contained format and structure may be expanded to include additional information, such as from environmental performance evaluation, health and safety, and life cycle costing.

随着开始实践或需要更广泛地使用数据文件格式,所包含的格式和结构可能扩展至包含其它来源的信息,如环境绩效评估、健康和安全、生命周期成本计算等。

This Technical Specification contains a comprehensive list of requirements, rather than a procedural specification. The document specifies how the general documentation requirements for LCI data, as expressed in the ISO 14040 standards, is divided into data fields. Each data field holds text, in some cases selected from a specific nomenclature, or quantitative data. The meaning of each data field is specified in a short descriptive text. The structure of the document itself specifies the relationship between the data fields.

本文件包含的是一份综合要求清单,而不是一份程序规范。本文件规定了LCI数据的文件化的总体要求,细节以数据字段形式体现(见ISO 14040)。在某些情况下,每个数据字段选择以特定术语或定量数据的形式保存文本。每个数据字段的含义都用简短的描述性文本进行规定。文件本身的结构规定了数据字段之间的关系。

The specification, explanation and implementation of the data documentation format is described in different parts of the document as follows:

本文件的不同部分对数据文件格式的规范、解释和实施作了如下说明:

-clause 5 covers the specification and structure of the data documentation format and the names of all of the data fields; -第 5 章涵盖数据文件格式的规范和结构以及所有数据字段的名称;
一clause 6 covers the specification of the data types used in the data documentation format; 一第 6 章涵盖数据文件格式中使用的数据类型规范;
─clause 7 covers the specification of nomenclatures used in the data documentation format; 一第7章涵盖数据文件格式中使用的术语规范;
 -annex A contains formatting requirements and explanatory descriptions of each data field to help the user understand which information to place in each data field; -附录 A 包含每个数据字段的格式要求和解释性说明,用以帮助用户了解每个数据字段的对应信息;
 ─annex B contains a detailed example of the use of the data documentation format ─附录 B 包含数据文件格式应用的一个详细示例。

## 环境管理 生命周期评价 数据文件格式

#### 1 范围

This Technical Specification provides the requirements and a structure for a data documentation format, to be used for transparent and unambiguous documentation and exchange of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) data, thus permitting consistent documentation of data, reporting of data collection, data calculation and data quality, by specifying and structuring relevant information.

本文件规定了数据文件格式的要求和结构,用于生命周期评价(LCA)和生命周期清单(LCI)数据的透明、无歧义记录和交换,从而通过对相关信息进行详细阐述和结构化,保证数据文件化、数据收集报告、数据计算和数据质量的一致性。

The data documentation format specifies requirements on division of data documentation into data fields, each with an explanatory description.

数据文件格式规定了关于数据文件细分为数据字段的要求,每个数据字段有对应解释性说明。 The description of each data field is further specified by the structure of the data documentation format. 数据文件格式结构对每个数据字段的说明作出更详细的规定。

This Technical Specification is applicable to the specification and structuring of questionnaire forms and information systems. However, it can also be applied to other aspects of the management of environmental data.

本文件适用于问卷表格和信息系统的规范和结构,也适用于环境数据管理的其它因素。

This Technical Specification does not include requirements on completeness of data documentation. 本文件不对数据文件完整性作出要求。

The data documentation format is independent of any software or database platform for implementation. 数据文件格式独立于任何操作软件或数据库平台。

This Technical Specification does not require any specific sequential, graphic or procedural solutions for the presentation or treatment of data, nor does it describe specific modelling methodologies for LCI and LCA data.

本文件不要求数据展示或处理的任何特定序列化、图像化或程序化解决方案,也不描述LCI和LCA 数据的特定建模方法。

#### 2 规范性引用文件

下列文件中的内容通过文中的规范性引用而构成本文件必不可少的条款。其中,注日期的引用文件,仅该日期对应的版本适用于本文件;不注日期的引用文件,其最新版本(包括所有的修改单)适用于本文件。

GB/T 7408—2005 数据元和交换格式 信息交换 日期和时间表示法(ISO 8601:2000, IDT) GB/T 24040—2008 环境管理 生命周期评价 原则与框架(ISO 14040:2006, IDT) GB/T 24044—2008 环境管理 生命周期评价 要求与指南(ISO 14044:2006, IDT)

#### 3 术语与定义

下列术语和定义适用于本文件。

3. 1

#### 数据来源 data source

origin of data 数据的来源。

3. 2

#### 数据类型 data type

nature of the data 数据的性质。

EXAMPLES Units, quantitative, short string, free text, numerical, logical. 示例:单位、定量的、短字符串、自由文本、数字的、逻辑的。

3.3

#### 数据字段 data field

container for specified data with a specified data type 特定数据类型的特定数据容器。

3.4

#### 数据文件格式 data documentation format

structure of documentation of data 数据文件化的结构。

NOTE This includes data fields, sets of data fields and their relationship. 注:包括数据字段、数据字段集及其关系。

3.5

#### 代表性 representativeness

qualitative assessment of degree to which the data reflect the true population of interest 对数据反映人群真正感兴趣程度的定性评估。

NOTE 1 Considerations could include e.g. geographical, time period and technology coverages. NOTE 2 See ISO 14041:1998, 5.3.6.

注1: 考虑因素可包括,例如,地域、时间周期和技术范围。

注 2: 见 GB/T 24044—2008, 4.2.3.6。

3.6

#### 命名法 nomenclature

set of rules to name and classify data in a consistent and unique way 以一致和唯一的方式对数据进行命名和分类的一套(组)规则。

3. 7

#### 数据质量 data quality

characteristic of data that bears on their ability to satisfy stated requirements

[ISO 14041:1998]

数据在满足所声明的要求方面的能力特性。

[来源: GB/T 24040—2008, 3.19]

3.8

#### 单元过程 unit process

smallest portion of a product system for which data are collected when performing a life cycle assessment [ISO 14040:1997]

进行生命周期清单分析时为量化输入和输出数据而确定的最基本部分。

[来源: GB/T 24040—2008, 3.34]

3.9

#### 过程 process

set of interrelated or interacting activities which transforms inputs into outputs [ISO 9000:2000]

一组将输入转化为输出的相互关联或相互作用的活动。

「来源: GB/T 24040—2008, 3.11]

3. 10

## 产品系统 product system

collection of materially and energetically connected unit processes which performs one or more defined functions

[ISO 14040:1997]

拥有基本流和产品流,同时具有一种或多种特定功能,并能模拟产品生命周期的单元过程的集合。 NOTE For the purposes of this Technical Specification, the term "product" used alone includes not only product systems but can also include service systems.

注:在本文件中,单独使用的 "产品"术语包括产品系统和服务系统。

[来源: GB/T 24040—2008, 3.28]

#### 3.11

#### 生命周期 life cycle

consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation of natural resources to the final disposal

[ISO 14040:1997]

产品系统中前后衔接的一系列阶段,从自然界或从自然资源中获取原材料,直至最终处置。 [来源: GB/T 24040—2008, 3.1]

#### 3. 12

#### 基准流 reference flow

measure of the needed outputs from processes in a given product system required to fulfil the function expressed by the functional unit

[ISO 14041:1998]

在给定产品系统中,为实现一个功能单位的功能所需的过程输出量。

[来源: GB/T 24040—2008, 3.29]

#### 3.13

#### 数据专员 data commissioner

person(s) or organization(s) which commissions the data collection and documentation 委托数据收集和文件化的人员或组织。

#### 3.14

#### 数据生成员 data generator

person(s) or organization(s) responsible for the modelling of the process and the compilation or the updating of the data

负责过程建模和数据汇编或更新的人员或组织。

#### 3. 15

#### 数据记录员 data documentor

person(s) or organization(s) responsible for entering the data into the data documentation format in use 负责将数据输入正在使用的数据文件格式的人员或组织。

#### 4 格式化和报告 Formatting and reporting

#### 4.1 格式化 Formatting

The assignment of information into the data fields of a data documentation format is referred to here as formatting. Formatting includes

将信息分配到数据文件格式中数据字段的操作称为格式化。格式化包括:

- interpretation and assessment of the original information in terms of the scope of the data

#### documentation format,

- ——依照数据文件格式范围,解析和评估原始信息;
- structuring the original information into the data documentation format,
- ——将原始信息结构化处理成数据文件格式;
- entering the structured information into the data fields of the data documentation format.
- ——将结构化处理后的信息输入数据文件格式的数据字段里。

The following requirements apply to formatting.

以下要求适用于格式化:

- The information shall be entered into the appropriate data fields of the data documentation format.
- ——信息应输入至数据文件格式中适当的数据字段:
- The data documentor shall ensure that all data related to the relevant process in the unformatted document that are of environmental importance are adequately transferred and that no bias is generated. Justification and documentation shall be made regarding information that has been neglected or modified.
- 一一数据记录员应确保未格式化文件中相关过程里具有重要环境意义的所有数据均得到充分转移, 且不产生任何偏差。对于被忽略或修改的信息,应提供理由和证明文件;
- Clear distinction shall be made between a zero value and a void (an empty data field).
- ——应明确区分零值和空值(空数据字段):
- Documentation of different processes, updates, etc. shall be characterized by a unique combination of identification number and version number.
- ——不同过程文件及其更新版本等材料,应以其标识号和版本号的唯一组合来区分。

#### 4.2 报告

The formatting of information about a process into the data documentation format described in this Technical Specification results in a structured document, i.e. a report.

将有关过程信息格式化为本文件中描述的数据文件格式,形成一份结构化文件,即一份报告。

The example provided in annex B may serve as an example for a report. No mention is necessary of data fields with voids.

附录B中的示例可作为报告的模板。无需提及空数据字段。

This Technical Specification does not include requirements on completeness of documentation.

本文件不包括对文件完整性的要求。

This enables the data documentation format to be used to define different types of summary reports, i.e. reports which only include a subset of a full documentation.

这使得数据文件格式能够用于定义不同类型的总结报告,即仅包含完整文件其中一部分的报告。

Such summary reports can serve to inform users of the documented data on the suitability of the respective data set for a given application.

此类总结报告可用于告知记录数据用户关于特定应用程序对应数据集的适用性。

If applicable, an indication that a subset of the data documentation format has been used shall be included in the report.

如果适用,应在报告中注明使用了一部分数据文件格式。

#### 5 数据文件格式规范 Specification of the data documentation format

#### 5.1 概述 General

This clause presents the general organization of the data documentation format, and is meant to be read as a list of separate and detailed requirements.

本章介绍了数据文件格式的总体结构,规定了一系列相互独立的详细要求。

This clause specifies the division of the data documentation format into distinct data fields. Each data field holds text, in some cases selected from a specific nomenclature, or quantitative data.

本章规定将数据文件格式划分为不同的数据字段。每个数据字段都包含文本,在一些情况下,文本 从特定术语或定量数据中选择。

The interpretation of each data field is specified in a short descriptive text in annex A. The structure of this clause specifies the relationship between the separate data fields.

附录A中以简短描述性文本形式对每个数据字段的解释进行了规定。本章的结构规定了独立数据字段之间的关系。

The requirements necessary for electronic implementation are listed in annex A. 附录A列出了电子实施所需的要求。

An example of the use of the data documentation format is provided in annex B as an example of paper-based data handling.

附录B提供了数据文件格式应用的示例,作为数据纸质处理的示例。

The corresponding reference number in the tables of the annexes is indicated after each data field presented in this clause, e.g. **Operating conditions** (1.1.6.5). In addition, a reference to defined nomenclature as presented in clause 7 is included when applicable, e.g. nomenclature 7.3.

在本章所列每个数据字段之后,标明了附录各表中的相应引用编号,例如,**运行条件**(1.1.6.5)。 此外,在适用的前提下,也包括引用第7章中定义的术语,例如,术语7.3。

The data documentation format shall consist of three parts, namely:

数据文件格式应由三部分组成,包括:

- ——one part covering the process, including the process description and inputs and outputs;
- ——涉及过程的部分,包括过程说明、输入和输出;
- ——one part covering the modelling and validation;
- ——涉及建模和确认的部分;
- ——one part covering the administrative information.
- ——涉及管理信息的部分。

The data documentation of a process is illustrated in Figure 1.

过程数据文件如图1所示。

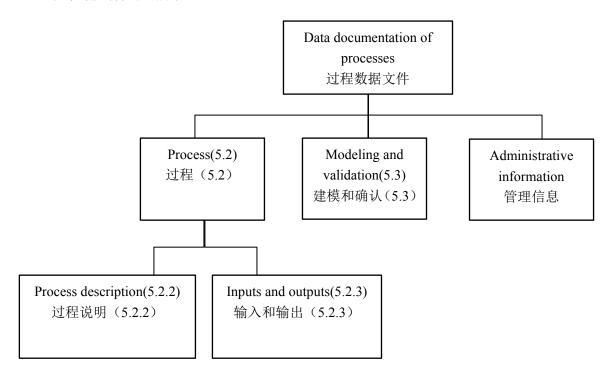


图 1 数据文件格式概念

Figure 1 — Concepts of the data documentation format

#### 5.2 过程 Process

#### 5.2.1 概述 General

The set of data fields named process holds data and documentation that describe the properties of the modelled process, including documentation of the technical details and its quantitative parameters, together with a description of the relevant circumstances for which the model is valid.

数据字段集称为过程,描述建模过程属性的数据和文件,包括技术细节及其定量参数的文件,以及模型对其有效的相关环境说明。

**Process** (1) shall consist of two parts, namely:

过程(1)应由两部分组成,即:

- —one set of data fields for the **Process description** (1.1);
- ——数据字段集: **过程说明**(1.1);
- ——unlimited number of sets of data fields for **Inputs and outputs** (1.2).
- ——不限数量数据字段集**:输入和输出**(1.2)。

#### 5.2.2 过程说明 Process description

The process description describes the unit process or a combination of unit processes. It includes the name, function, technical scope, etc.

过程说明描述单元过程或单元过程的组合,包括名称、功能、技术范围等。

Examples of processes are:

过程举例包括:

---a unit process;

- 一一单元过程;
- ——any combination of unit processes;
- ——单元过程的任意组合;
- ——technological scenarios, e.g. models of unit processes describing worst-case, best available or future technology.
- ——技术情景,比如描述最坏情况、最佳可得或未来技术的单元过程模型。

The process description is independent of the chosen allocation procedures. The allocation procedures are described in the modelling and validation.

过程说明独立于所选择的分配程序,而分配程序在建模和确认中描述。

The process description shall consist of the following:

过程说明应包括以下内容:

- a) one data field for the Name (1.1.1) of the process;
- a) 数据字段: **名称**(1.1.1);
- b) unlimited number of sets of data fields for the **Class** (1.1.2) of the process expressed by:
- b) 不限数量数据字段集: 类别(1.1.2),以下列方式表示:
  - —one data field for the unambiguous **Name** (1.1.2.1, nomenclature 7.1 user-defined);
  - ——数据字段:无歧义的**名称**(1.1.2.1,术语 7.1,用户定义);
  - ——one data field for the **Reference to nomenclature** (1.1.2.2);
  - ——数据字段:**术语参考**(1.1.2.2);
- c) one set of data fields for **Quantitative reference** (1.1.3) to which all of the data relates, for example the functional unit or reference flow, expressed by:
  - c) 数据字段集: 所有数据相关的**定量参考**(1.1.3),例如,功能单位或基准流,以下列方式表示:
    - ——one data field for the **Type** (1.1.3.1, nomenclature 7.3):
    - ——数据字段**: 类型**(1.1.3.1, 术语 7.3);
    - —one data field for the **Name** (1.1.3.2);
    - ——数据字段**: 名称**(1.1.3.2);
    - ——one data field for the **Unit** (1.1.3.3, nomenclature 7.3);
    - ——数据字段**:单位**(1.1.3.3,术语 7.3);
    - —one data field for the **Amount** (1.1.3.4);
    - ——数据字段**: 数量**(1.1.3.4);
  - d) one data field for the short description of the **Technical scope** (1.1.4, nomenclature 7.3) of the process;
  - d) 数据字段: **技术范围**的简要说明(1.1.4,术语 7.3);
  - e) one data field for the **Aggregation type** (1.1.5, nomenclature 7.2);
  - e) 数据字段: **合并类型**(1.1.5, 术语 7.2);
  - f) one set of data fields for **Technology** (1.1.6) describing the intended technological applicability of the process, expressed by:
  - f) 数据字段集: 描述该过程预期技术适用性的**技术**(1.1.6)以下列方式表示:

	Short technology deso 术描述符(1.1.6.1);	eriptor (1.1.6.1);	
	· Technical content and 容和功能(1.1.6.2);	I functionality (1.1.6.2);	puld not be used for the detailed 的详细展示); the process is documented as a d by: 由记录的过程组合时使用),以 ncluded processes (1.1.6.4.1); diate product flows (1.1.6.4.2); 以下列方式表示: .1), from which the intermediate ); (1.1.6.4.2.2), giving the name of 和输出源(1.1.6.4.2.2); n (1.1.6.4.2.3), giving the name of 入和输出目的(1.1.6.4.2.3); .4.2.4), to which the intermediate .2.4); ons (1.1.6.5);
one data field for the representation of a pro-		e (1.1.6.3) (should not be us	sed for the detailed
-数据字段 <b>. 技术图</b> /	片(1.1.6.3)(不宜应	用于产品系统的详细展示)	;
combination of separ	rately documented proce	esses), expressed by:	
	er of data fields for the 字段: <b>被列入的过程</b> (	-	esses (1.1.6.4.1);
——unlimited numb		the Intermediate product	t flows (1.1.6.4.2)
——不限数量数据等	字段 <b>: 中间产品流</b> (1.	1.6.4.2)的,以下列方式表	示:
I) one data fie product comes;	eld for the Source pro	ocess (1.1.6.4.2.1), from which	ch the intermediate
-	间产品所来自的源过程	星(1.1.6.4.2.1);	
II ) one data fiel	d for the <b>Input and</b>	output source (1.1.6.4.2.2),	giving the name of
intermediate produ	uct at the source process	3;	_
Ⅱ)数据字段: 右	E源过程中给出中间产	品命名的 <b>输入和输出源</b> (1.	1.6.4.2.2);
III) one data field	d for the <b>Input and out</b>	<b>put destination</b> (1.1.6.4.2.3),	, giving the name of
the intermediate p	roduct at the destination	process;	
III)数据字段:	在目的过程中给出中间	]产品命名的 <b>输入和输出目的</b>	为(1.1.6.4.2.3);
IV) one data fie	ld for the <b>Destination</b>	<b>process</b> (1.1.6.4.2.4), to whi	ch the intermediate
product goes;			
IV)数据字段: 「	中间产品所去向的 <b>目的</b>	的过程(1.1.6.4.2.4);	
one data field for the	description of the <b>Ope</b>	rating conditions (1.1.6.5);	
-数据字段 <b>:运行条</b> (	件(1.1.6.5);		
one set of data fields	for Mathematical mod	<b>lel</b> (1.1.6.6), expressed by:	
	<b>奠型</b> (1.1.6.6),以下		

	——unlimited number of data fields for the <b>Formulae</b> (1.1.6.6.1);
	——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 公式</b> (1.1.6.6.1);
	——unlimited number of data fields for the <b>Name of variable</b> (1.1.6.6.2);
	——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 变量名称</b> (1.1.6.6.2);
	—unlimited number of data fields for the <b>Value of variable</b> (1.1.6.6.3);
	——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 变量值</b> (1.1.6.6.3);
g)	one set of data fields for Valid time span (1.1.7) as information used to describe the time-related
	coverage of the data (see ISO 14041:1998, 5.3.6), expressed by:
g)	数据字段集: 用作描述数据时间覆盖范围信息的 <b>有效时间跨度</b> (1.1.7)(见 GB/T 24044—2008,
	4.2.3.6),以下列方式表示:
	—one data field for the <b>Start date</b> (1.1.7.1);
	——数据字段 <b>: 开始日期</b> (1.1.7.1) <b>;</b>
	—one data field for the <b>End date</b> (1.1.7.2);
	——数据字段 <b>: 结束日期</b> (1.1.7.2);
	——one data field for the <b>Time span description</b> (1.1.7.3);
	——数据字段 <b>: 时间跨度说明</b> (1.1.7.3) <b>;</b>
	效/// □ <b>□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □</b>
h)	one set of data fields for <b>Valid geography</b> (1.1.8) as information used to describe the geographical
11)	coverage of the data (see ISO 14041:1998, 5.3.6), expressed by:
h)	数据字段集: 用作描述数据地理覆盖范围信息的 <b>有效地理位置</b> (1.1.8)(见 GB/T 24044—2008,
11)	4.2.3.6) ,以下列方式表示:
	——unlimited number of data fields for the <b>Area name</b> (1.1.8.1, nomenclature 7.3);
	————————————————————————————————————
	——one data field for the <b>Area description</b> (1.1.8.2);
	——数据字段: <b>区域说明</b> (1.1.8.2);
	——unlimited number of data fields for the <b>Sites</b> (1.1.8.3);
	——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 地点</b> (1.1.8.3);
	——unlimited number of data fields for the Geographical Information System (GIS) reference
	(1.1.8.4, nomenclature 7.3);
	——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 地理信息系统参考</b> (1.1.8.4, 术语 7.3);
• \	
i)	one set of data fields for <b>Data acquisition</b> (1.1.9) with information used to describe the technology
. \	coverage of the data (see ISO 14041:1998, 5.3.6), expressed by:
i)	数据字段集:用作描述数据技术覆盖范围信息的 <b>数据采集</b> (1.1.9)(见 GB/T 24044—2008,
	4.2.3.6) ,以下列方式表示:
	—one data field for the <b>Sampling procedure</b> (1.1.9.1) describing the way the process has been
	selected from the population for which the data is valid;
	——数据字段:描述从数据有效的总体中选择该过程的方法的 <b>采样程序</b> (1.1.9.1);
	——unlimited number of data fields for the <b>Sampling sites</b> (1.1.9.2);
	——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 采样点</b> (1.1.9.2):

	GB/T X	(XXXX—	XXXX/ISO/T	S 14048:2	2002
<ul><li>—one data field for the <b>Number of sites</b> (1.1.9.3);</li><li>—数据字段: <b>采样点数量</b> (1.1.9.3);</li></ul>					
——one set of data fields for <b>Sample volume</b> (1.1.9.4) ——数据字段集 <b>:样本量</b> (1.1.9.4),以下列方式和	•	sed by:			
<ul> <li>—one data field for <b>Absolute</b> (1.1.9.4.1);</li> <li>—数据字段: <b>绝对值</b> (1.1.9.4.1);</li> <li>—one data field for <b>Relative</b> (1.1.9.4.2).</li> <li>—数据字段: 相对值 (1.1.9.4.2)。</li> </ul>					
5. 2. 3 输入和输出 Inputs and outputs					
Collected data, either measured, calculated or estimated, are ut a process. The major headings under which data can be classified in 收集的数据,无论是测量的、计算的或估计的,都被用来量型包括:	clude		•	-	
——energy inputs, raw material inputs, ancillary inputs, other ——能量输入、原材料输入、辅助性输入、其它实体输入		inputs,			

- -products.
- 一产品;

- —emissions to air, emissions to water, emissions to land, other environmental aspects.
- ——向大气的排放、向水体的排放、向土壤的排放、其它环境因素。

Within these headings, individual inputs and outputs shall be further detailed to satisfy the goal of the study (ISO 14041:1998, 4.4).

在这些类型中,应进一步详细说明单个输入和输出,以达到研究目的(GB/T 24044-2008, 4.3.2.3)。

The documentation of inputs and outputs shall include the following: 输入和输出文件应包括以下内容:

- one data field for the Identification number (1.2.1); a)
- 数据字段:<mark>标识编码</mark>(1.2.1); a)
- one data field for **the Direction** (1.2.2, nomenclature 7.2);
- 数据字段:方向(1.2.2,术语7.2); b)
- one data field for **the Group** (1.2.3, nomenclature 7.3);
- 数据字段:**分组**(1.2.3,术语 7.3); c)
- one data field for **the Receiving environment** (1.2.4, nomenclature 7.2); c)
- d) 数据字段: **受纳环境**(1.2.4, 术语 7.2);
- e) one data field for the Receiving environment specification (1.2.5, nomenclature 7.3);
- 数据字段**:受纳环境的规范**(1.2.5,术语 7.3); e)

f) f)	one data field for <b>the Environment condition</b> (1.2.6); 数据字段: 环境状况(1.2.6);
g)	one data field for <b>the Geographical location</b> (1.2.7).
g)	数据字段 <b>: 地理位置</b> (1.2.7);
h)	one set of data fields for the Related external system (1.2.8) indicating the origin of an input or
des	stination of an output, expressed by:
h)	数据字段集:表明输入的起点或输出的终点的 <b>相关外部系统</b> (1.2.8),以下列方式表示:
-	——one data field for <b>the Origin or destination</b> (1.2.8.1); ——数据字段 <b>:起点或终点</b> (1.2.8.1);
	——one data field for <b>the Transport type</b> (1.2.8.2);
	——数据字段 <b>: 运输类型</b> (1.2.8.2) <b>;</b>
-	——one data field for <b>the Information reference</b> (1.2.8.3);
	——数据字段 <b>:信息参考</b> (1.2.8.3);
i)	one data field for <b>the Internal location</b> (1.2.9) including a brief description of the internal use of an input
or	output;
i)	数据字段:包括对输入或输出的内部使用的简要说明的 <b>内部位置</b> (1.2.9);
j)	one set of data fields for <b>the Name</b> (1.2.10) of the input or output, expressed by:
j)	数据字段集: <b>名称</b> (1.2.10),以下列方式表示:
	——one data field for <b>the Name text</b> (1.2.10.1);
-	——数据字段: <b>名称文本</b> (1.2.10.1);
-	—one data field for <b>the Reference to nomenclature</b> (1.2.10.2, nomenclature 7.3);
	——数据字段 <b>: 术语参考</b> (1.2.10.2,术语 7.3);
	——one data field for <b>the Specification of name</b> (1.2.10.3);
	——数据字段: <b>名称的规范</b> (1.2.10.3);
	30. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 1
k)	unlimited number of sets of data fields for the Property (1.2.11), expressed by:
k)	不限数量数据字段集: <b>属性</b> (1.2.11),以下列方式表示:
-	——one data field for <b>the Name</b> (1.2.11.1);
-	——数据字段: <b>名称</b> (1.2.11.1);
-	——one data field for <b>the Unit</b> (1.2.11.2, nomenclature 7.3):
-	——数据字段 <b>:单位</b> (1.2.11.2,术语 7.3);

——one data field for <b>the Amount</b> (1.2.11.3); ——数据字段 <b>: 数量</b> (1.2.11.3);
unlimited number of sets of data fields for <b>the Amount</b> (1.2.12), expressed by:  不限数量数据字段集: <b>数量</b> (1.2.12) ,以下列方式表示:
——one data field for <b>the Name</b> (1.2.12.1, nomenclature 7.3); ——数据字段: <b>名称</b> (1.2.12.1,术语 7.3);
——one set of data fields for <b>the Unit</b> (1.2.12.2), expressed by: ——数据字段集: <b>单位</b> (1.2.12.2),以下列方式表示:
——one data field for <b>the Symbol or name</b> (1.2.12.2.1, nomenclature 7.3); ——数据字段: <b>符号</b> 或 <b>名称</b> (1.2.12.2.1,术语 7.3);
——one data field for <b>the Explanation</b> (1.2.12.2.2); ——数据字段 <b>:解释</b> (1.2.12.2.2);
——unlimited number of sets of data fields for <b>the Parameter</b> (1.2.12.3), expressed by: ——不限数量数据字段集 <b>: 参数</b> (1.2.12.3),以下列方式表示 <b>:</b>
<ul><li>—one data field for <b>the Name</b> (1.2.12.3.1, nomenclature 7.3);</li><li>—数据字段: <b>名称</b> (1.2.12.3.1, 术语 7.3);</li></ul>
——one data field for <b>the Value</b> (1.2.12.3.2); ——数据字段 <b>: 值</b> (1.2.12.3.2);
m) one set of data fields for <b>the Mathematical relations</b> (1.2.13), expressed by: 数据字段集: <b>数学关系</b> (1.2.13),以下列方式表示:
——unlimited number of data fields for <b>the Formulae</b> (1.2.13.1); ——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 公式</b> (1.2.13.1);
——unlimited number of data fields for <b>the Name of variable</b> (1.2.13.2); ——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 变量名称</b> (1.2.13.2);
——unlimited number of data fields for <b>the Value of variable</b> (1.2.13.3); ——不限数量数据字段 <b>: 变量值</b> (1.2.13.3);

- n) unlimited number of sets of data fields for **the Documentation** (1.2.14), which may address more than one input and output, expressed by:
- n) 不限数量数据集:可处理多个输入和输出的**文件化**(1.2.14),以下列方式表示:

─one data field for <b>the Data collection</b> (1.2.14.1); ─数据字段 <b>: 数据收集</b> (1.2.14.1);
─one data field for <b>the Collection date</b> (1.2.14.2); ─数据字段: <b>收集日期</b> (1.2.14.2);
─one data field for <b>the Data treatment</b> (1.2.14.3); ─数据字段 <b>: 数据处理</b> (1.2.14.3);
ーunlimited number of data fields for <b>the Reference to data source</b> (1.2.14.4). −不限数量数据字段 <b>:数据来源参考</b> (1.2.14.4)。

#### 5.3 建模和确认 Modelling and validation

The concept of modelling and validation describes the prerequisites for the modelling of a process as well as the validation of the resulting model. It does not describe any properties or aspects of the process itself. During the modelling of a process different choices are made, e.g. which principles to use and what assumptions and exclusions to make.

建模和确认的内容描述了过程建模和结果模型确认的先决条件。它不对过程本身的任何属性或因素 进行描述。在对一个过程进行建模时,会作出不同的选择,例如,使用哪些原则以及要作出哪些假设和 排除。

The relevance and the general quality of the data are based on these choices. Therefore, this documentation is valuable for a data user when interpreting the relevance and quality of the data for a specific goal and scope definition.

数据相关性和总体质量是基于这些选择。因此,在为特定目的和范围解释数据的相关性和质量时, 本文件对于数据用户有价值。

Modelling and validation (2) shall consist of 建模和确认 (2) 应包括:

- a) one data field for **the Intended application** (2.1);
- a) 数据字段: **预期应用**(2.1);
- b) unlimited number of data fields for the Information sources (2.2);
- b) 不限数量数据字段: **信息来源**(2.2);
- c) one set of data fields for the Modelling principles (2.3), expressed by:
- c) 数据字段集: **建模原则**(2.3),以下列方式表示:

```
—one data field for the Data selection principle (2.3.1);
—数据字段:数据选取原则 (2.3.1);
—one data field for the Adaptation principles (2.3.2);
—数据字段:适应原则 (2.3.2);
```

-	—unlimited number of sets of data fields for <b>the Modelling constants</b> (2.3.3), expressed by:
-	——不限数量数据集 <b>:建模常数</b> (2.3.3),以下列方式表示 <b>:</b>
	—one data field for <b>the Name</b> (2.3.3.1, nomenclature 7.3);
-	——数据字段 <b>: 名称</b> (2.3.3.1,术语 7.3);
	—one data field for <b>the Value</b> (2.3.3.2);
-	——数据字段 <b>: 值</b> (2.3.3.2);
d)	one set of data fields for <b>the Modelling choices</b> (2.4), expressed by:
d)	数据字段集: <b>建模选择</b> (2.4),以下列方式表示:
	one data field for the Criteria for excluding elementary flows (2.4.1);
_	──数据字段:基本流的排除准则(2.4.1);
	——one data field for the Criteria for excluding intermediate product flows (2.4.2);
_	──数据字段 <b>:中间产品流的排除准则</b> (2.4.2);
-	—one data field for the Criteria for externalizing processes (2.4.3);
-	——数据字段 <b>:外部化过程的准则</b> (2.4.3);
-	—one set of data fields for <b>the Allocations performed</b> (2.4.4), expressed by:
-	——数据字段集 <b>:分配执行</b> (2.4.4),以下列方式表示:
-	—one data field for <b>the Allocated co-products</b> (2.4.4.1);
-	——数据字段 <b>:分配的共生产品</b> (2.4.4.1);
-	—one data field for <b>the Allocation explanation</b> (2.4.4.2);
-	——数据字段 <b>:分配解释</b> (2.4.4.2);
-	—one set of data fields for <b>the Process expansion</b> (2.4.5), expressed by:
-	——数据字段集 <b>:过程扩展</b> (2.4.5),以下列方式表示:
	——one data field for the Process included in expansion (2.4.5.1);
	——数据字段 <b>: 扩展中列入的过程</b> (2.4.5.1);
	——one data field for the Process expansion explanation (2.4.5.2);
	——数据字段 <b>: 过程扩展解释</b> (2.4.5.2);
e)	数据字段集:影响评价(2.5),以下列方式表示:
	——数据字段: <b>评价对象(2.5.1);</b> ——数据字段: <b>计算模型(2.5.2);</b>

——数据字段: **评价流程(2.5.3);** ——数据字段: **评价指标(2.5.4);** ——数据字段: **环境影响(2.5.5)**;

- e) one data field for the Data quality statement (2.5);
- f) 数据字段: **数据质量声明** (2.6);
- f) unlimited number of sets of data fields for the Validation (2.6), expressed by:
- g) 不限数量数据字段集: 确认(2.7),以下列方式表示:

```
—one data field for the Method (2.6.1, nomenclature 7.3);
—数据字段:方法 (2.7.1,术语 7.3);
—one data field for the Procedure (2.6.2);
—数据字段:程序 (2.7.2);
—one data field for the Result (2.6.3);
```

- ——数据字段**: 结果**(2.7.3);
- —one data field for **the Validator** (2.6.4);
- ——数据字段: **确认人员**(2.7.4);
- g) one data field for **Other information** (2.7) such as recommendations to the user of data or applicability of data.
- h) 数据字段: 其它信息(2.8),例如对数据用户的建议或数据的适用性。
- 5.4 管理信息 Administrative information

The concept of administrative information describes properties of the documentation of a process that is not directly related to the model, but to the administration of its documentation.

管理信息描述了过程文件的属性,该属性与模型不直接相关,但与模型的文件管理直接相关。

The **Administrative information** (3) shall consist of **管理信息** (3) 应包括:

- a) one data field for **Identification number** (3.1),
- a) 数据字段: **识别号**(3.1);
- b) one data field for **Registration authority** (3.2),
- b) 数据字段: **注册机构** (3.2);
- c) one data field for **Version number** (3.3),
- c) 数据字段: 版本号(3.3);

- d) one data field for the **Data commissioner** (3.4),
- d) 数据字段: 数据专员(3.4);
- e) one data field for the **Data generator** (3.5),
- e) 数据字段**:数据生成员**(3.5);
- f) one data field for the **Data documentor** (3.6),
- f) 数据字段: **数据记录员**(3.6);
- g) one data field for the **Date completed** (3.7),
- g) 数据字段: 完成日期(3.7);
- h) one data field for the **Publication** (3.8);
- h) 数据字段:出版(3.8);
- i) one data field for the **Copyright** (3.9);
- i) 数据字段: 版权(3.9);
- j) one data field for the **Access restrictions** (3.10).
- j) 数据字段: 访问限制(3.10)。

#### 6 数据类型 Data types

Each data field in the data documentation format is a placeholder for data. The data may be of different types, such as a short text, a date, a long text, a number.

数据文件格式中的每个数据字段都是数据的占位符。数据可以是不同的类型,例如短文本、日期、长文本或数字。

To avoid that the type of data in a data field, i.e. the data type, is understood differently by different users, the data type of each data field is specified.

为了避免不同用户对数据字段中数据的类型(即数据类型)有不同的理解,对每个数据字段的数据 类型进行规定。

A data type defines the general characteristics of the data in the data field.

数据类型规定了数据字段中数据的总体特征。

Examples of data types are integer (a whole or natural number, not a fractional number, positive or negative in value), character (a symbol, including the letters of a particular language's alphabet, the numerals in the decimal number system, and certain special symbols), string (a set of consecutive characters), and real (a number that is rational or irrational, not imaginary).

数据类型的示例为:整数(整数或自然数,不是分数,值有正负之分)、字符(符号,包括特定语言的字母、十进制数字系统中的数字以及某些特殊字符)、字符串(一组连续字符)和实数(有理数或无理数,不是虚数)。

For a given data type, a range of its allowed values can be specified, e.g. the allowed length of a string of characters, and a requirement on its formatting can be specified, e.g. dates as strings of 10 characters formatted as CCYY-MM-DD.

对于给定的数据类型,可以规定其允许值的范围。例如,可以指定一个字符串的允许长度,还可以指定格式要求,例如,可以将长度为10个字符的字符串的日期格式设定为CCYY-MM-DD。

Data types guide users to enter data consistently into, e.g., data forms and software, and are required for software to function consistently.

数据类型引导用户一致地将数据输入到(例如)数据表格和软件中,便于软件稳定运行。

Table 1 lists the data types defined in this Technical Specification.

表1列出了本文件中定义的数据类型。

表 1 数据类型规范 Specification of data types

Name	Туре	Specification
名称	类型	规范
Date format 日期格式	STRING DATETIME 日期时间	10 characters; e.g. CCYY-MM-DD as specified in ISO 8601:2000, 5.2.1  CCYY-MM-DD、CCYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
Date interval	STRING	17 characters; e.g. CCYYMMDD/CCYYMMDD as specified in ISO 8601:2000, 5.5
日期间隔	字符串	17 个字符;如 GB/T 7408—2005,5.5 中规定的 CCYYMMDD/CCYYMMDD
Direction	STRING	Max. 24 characters
方向	字符串	最多 24 个字符
Free text	STRING	Length not specified
自由文本	字符串	未规定长度
Integer	INTEGER	
整数	整数	
Label	STRING	Max. 150 characters
标签	字符串	最多 150 个字符
Mathematical rule	STRING	Length not specified, format specified by agreement
数学规则	字符串	未规定长度,格式根据协议规定。
Mathematical variable	STRING	Max. 150 characters
数学变量	字符串	最多 150 字符
Picture	STRING	Max. 350 characters. The string addresses a location of a picture file
图片	字符串	最多 1000 字符。该字符串指定图片文件的位置。
Real 实数	REAL DOUBLE 双精度浮点数	_
Short text	STRING	Max. 350 characters
短文本	字符串	最多 <mark>1000</mark> 个字符

#### 7 术语选择 Choice of nomenclature

#### 7.1 概述 General

In many data fields free text is used, but for some data fields there is a need for a defined nomenclature. 在许多数据字段中使用自由文本,但对于某些数据字段,需要定义术语。

Nomenclatures within the data documentation format are used in cases where

数据格式文件中的术语用于以下情况:

- a) terms are so well defined, that they may be expressed with one or a few words, without ambiguity,
- a) 术语的定义很明确,可以用一个或几个词来表达,而不会引起歧义;

EXAMPLE Inputs and outputs — Amount — Unit, such as SI-unit. 示例:输入和输出-数量-单位,如国际单位制单位。

- b) terms indicate an interpretation, which may help to distinguish between data sets,
- b) 术语表示解释,这可能有助于区分数据集;

EXAMPLE Inputs and outputs — Group such as "Emission", "Product", etc. 示例:输入和输出-群组,例如 "排放"、"产品"等。

- c) terms or codes unambiguously referencing an explanation or interpretation of the word or code.
- c) 术语或代码明确引用对单词或代码的解释。

EXAMPLE CAS numbers or country codes. 示例: CAS 编号或国家代码。

Three types of nomenclature are used in the data documentation format, namely: 数据文件格式中采用了三种术语形式,分别是:

- the exclusive nomenclature;一专有术语;
- the inclusive nomenclature;
- 一一兼容性术语;
- the user-defined nomenclature.
- ——用户定义的术语。

The exclusive nomenclatures shall not be expanded by the user; only the specified terms are valid. 用户不应扩展专有术语;只有指定的术语是有效的。

The inclusive nomenclatures may be expanded by the user of the data documentation format if this is necessary for a specific application.

如果特定应用程序有需要,数据文件格式的用户可扩展兼容性术语。

User-defined nomenclatures may be used for any other data field in the data documentation format where the user finds it necessary.

在用户认为有必要的情况下,用户定义的术语可以用于数据文件格式中的任何其它数据字段。

#### 7.2 专有术语 Exclusive nomenclature

The following exclusive nomenclatures are mandatory: 以下专有术语是强制性的:

- a) Process description Aggregation type
- a) 过程说明—合并类型;

EXAMPLES Non-aggregated. Horizontally aggregated. Vertically aggregated, Both horizontally and vertically aggregated. Unknown.

示例: 非合并、水平合并、垂直合并、水平和垂直合并、未知。

#### b) Inputs and outputs — Direction

b) 输入和输出—方向:

EXAMPLES Inputs, Outputs, Non-flow-related aspects.

示例:输入、输出、无相关流因素。

#### c) Inputs and outputs — Receiving environment

c) 输入和输出—受纳环境。

EXAMPLES Air, Water, Ground, Technosphere.

示例: 大气、水体、土壤、技术范围。

#### 7.3 兼容性术语 Inclusive nomenclature

The following inclusive nomenclatures are recommended:

推荐采用下列兼容性术语:

#### a) Process description — Quantitative reference — Type

a) 过程说明—定量参考—类型

EXAMPLES Reference flow of process, outgoing product flow, incoming product flow, other flow, production period, Other parameter, Functional Unit.

示例:过程基准流、输出产品流、输入产品流、其它流、生产周期、其它参数、功能单位。

#### b) Process description — Technical scope

b) 过程说明—技术范围

EXAMPLES Cradle-to-gate, cradle-to-grave, Gate-to-gate, gate-to-grave.

示例:摇篮-大门、摇篮-坟墓、大门-大门、大门-坟墓。

The nomenclature for different types of process is made according to the different processes that are studied in life cycle assessment.

根据生命周期评价中被研究的不同过程,来命名不同类型的术语。

A description of the nomenclatures of the technical scope is given below.

以下是关于技术范围术语的说明:

- 1) Cradle-to-gate: a process starting with resource extraction, which may include some manufacturing or service operations but excluding all subsequent stages.
- 1) 摇篮-大门: 以资源提取为开始的过程,可能包括一些制造或服务操作,但不包括所有后续阶段;
- 2) Cradle-to-grave: a process starting with resource extraction to the final disposal of the product.
- 2) 摇篮-坟墓: 从资源提取到产品最终处置的过程;
- 3) Gate-to-gate: a process where all production stages occur within one site. The site may be geographically specified, or in the case of e.g. average data, the geographical specification may be more general. Processes outside the defined gates are NOT included.
- 3) 大门-大门: 所有生产阶段都在一个地点进行的过程,该地点可以是指定的地理位置,或者以平均数据为例,指定的地理位置更为通用;不包括定义的门之外的过程;
- 4) Gate-to-grave: a process that includes the distribution, the use and the final disposal of the product.
- 4) 大门-坟墓:包括产品的分配、使用和最终处置的过程。

NOTE Processes where recycled material is used or material leaves the system are not covered by this nomenclature.

注: 使用回收材料或材料脱离系统的过程没有被包含在此术语中。

#### c) Process description — Valid geography — Area name

c) 过程说明—有效地理位置—区域名称

See ISO 3166-1 for Alpha-2 (two letter) codes.

有关 Alpha-2 (两个字母)的代码,见 ISO 3166-1。

- d) Process description Valid geography GIS reference
- d) 过程说明—有效地理位置—地理信息系统参考

See ISO 6709. 见 ISO 6709。

#### e) Inputs and outputs — Group

#### e) 输出和输入—分组

EXAMPLES Resource, Raw material, Energy, Ancillary, Emission, Residues, Co-product, Product. 示例:资源、原材料、能源、辅助、排放、残留物、共生产品、产品。

A description of the Group categories is given below:

分组类别说明如下:

- 1) Resource: Resources from nature, including energy and mineral reserves;
- 1) 资源: 自然资源,包括能源和矿产资源;
- 2) Raw material: Raw material inputs from technosphere including intermediary products, semi-finished goods, etc.;
- 2) 原材料: 技术范围的原材料输入,包括中间产品、半成品等;
- 3) Energy: Energy inputs from technosphere;
- 3) 能源: 技术范围的能源输入;
- 4) Ancillary: Including ancillary materials, transport flows and other services;
- 4) 辅助:包括辅助材料、运输流和其它服务;
- 5) Emission: Emission to nature;
- 5) 排放:对自然界的排放;
- 6) Residues: Solid, liquid or gaseous flow, e.g. to a treatment process;
- 6) 残留物:流向处理过程的固体、液体或气体流;
- 7) Co-product: A co-product of a system (co-product includes service, transport, etc.);
- 7) 共生产品:系统的共生产品(共生产品包括服务、运输等)。
- 8) Product: The product of a system (product includes service, transport, etc.).
- 8) 产品:系统的产品(产品包括服务、运输等)。

#### f) Inputs and outputs — Receiving environment specification

#### f) 输入和输出—受纳环境的规范

EXAMPLES Agricultural air, Forest air. High altitudes (> 1 000 m), Indoor air, Rural air, Urban air, Agricultural ground, Forest ground, Grassland ground, Impediment ground, Industrial ground, Landfill ground, Rural ground, Urban ground, Creek, Fossil water, Ground water, Lake, Marsh, Ocean, Pond, Rapid, River, Coastal waters, Coastal ground, Surface water, Swamp, Waterfall, Technosphere.

示例:农业空气、森林空气、高海拔地区(>1000米)、室内空气、乡村空气、城市空气、农业用地土壤、森林土壤、草原土壤、障碍物土壤、工业用地土壤、垃圾填埋场土壤、农村土壤、城市土壤、小溪、化石水、地下水、湖泊、沼泽、海洋、池塘、急流、河流、沿海水域、沿海地面、地表水、沼泽、瀑布、技术范围。

#### g) Inputs and outputs — Name — Reference to nomenclature

#### g) 输入和输出—名称—术语参考

EXAMPLES CAS numbers, SETAC nomenclature.

示例: CAS 编号、SETAC 术语。

#### h) Inputs and outputs — Amount — Name

#### h) 输入和输出—数量—名称

EXAMPLES Mean, Mode, Range, Single Point.

示例: 平均值、模式、范围、单点。

#### i) Inputs and outputs — Amount — Unit — Symbol or name

#### i) 输入和输出—数量—单位—符号或名称

EXAMPLES The International System of units (SI) as set out in ISO 31.

示例: ISO 31 所规定的国际单位制。

#### j) Inputs and outputs — Amount — Parameter — Name

#### j) 输入和输出—数量—参数—名称

EXAMPLES Coefficient of variance, Maximum value, Mean, Median, Minimum value, Sample size, Standard deviation, Estimated error.

示例: 方差系数、最大值、平均值、中位数、最小值、样本量、标准偏差、预估误差。

#### k) Modelling and validation — Modelling principles — Modelling constants — Name

#### k) 建模和确认—建模原则—建模常数—名称

EXAMPLES Net calorific value, Gross calorific value, Recycling rate, Process efficiency, Yield rate, Cut-off ratio, Transportation distance.

示例:净热值、总热值、回收率、过程效率、成品率、切割比、运输距离。

#### l) Modelling and validation — Validation — Method

#### 1) 建模和确认—确认—方法

EXAMPLES On-site validation, Recalculation, Mass balance, Cross-check with other source, Proof-reading of data entries. 示例:现场确认、重新计算、质量平衡、与其它来源进行交叉核对、数据输入校对。

#### m) Units (appears in several places)

m) 单位(出现在多处)

EXAMPLES The International System of units (SI) as set out in ISO 31.

示例: ISO 31 所规定的国际单位制(SI)。

It is recommended to use SI units wherever possible. It is recommended to avoid units including "are", "barrel", "bushel", "gallon", "grain", "mile", "pound", "ton" and "btu", since these are not SI units.

建议尽可能使用国际单位制单位。建议避免使用"公亩"、"桶"、"蒲式耳"、"加仑"、"格令"、"英里"、 "磅"、"吨"和"英热单位"这些单位,因为它们不是国际单位制单位。

# 附 录 A (规范性) 数据文件格式的详细规范

#### A.1 概述 General

This annex includes a detailed specification of the data documentation format, including formatting requirements for the different data fields and explanations of the concepts used. In addition, requirements for the implementation of electronic data exchange formats based on this Technical Specification are listed in A.3.

本附件包含数据文件格式的详细规范,包括不同数据字段的格式要求和所用概念的解释。此外,表A.3中列出了依据本文件实施电子数据交换的格式要求。

Tables A.1 and A.2 include the name of the data field and a description of the data to be included. The data type for each term is specified in a separate column. The specification of the data types is found in clause 6. The column nomenclature is used to indicate when a nomenclature is defined for the data field. The nomenclatures are defined in clause 7. It is possible to provide user-defined nomenclatures for the other data fields. For each data field the number of allowed occurrences is described, giving its relation to the concept to which it belongs. The cells containing dashes in the tables indicate that the cell is not applicable.

表A.1和A.2包含数据字段的名称和对被列入数据的说明。每个术语的数据类型在单独的列中说明。对数据类型的说明参见第6章。术语列用于说明该数据字段是否被定义为术语。对术语的定义参见第7章。可以为其它数据字段提供用户定义的术语。每个数据字段都给出允许出现的次数,以及其与所属概念的关系。表中单元格的内容为"—"时,表示该单元格不适用。

#### A. 2 数据文件格式的规范 Specification of the data documentation format

#### A. 2.1 概述 General

The data documentation format consist of three parts: 数据文件格式由三部分组成:

- ——**Process:** Contains the description of properties of the modelled process with regard to technology, time- related and geographical coverage, etc. (Process description), and its quantitative parameters (Inputs and outputs);
- ——**过程**:包含建模过程(技术、时间、地理范围等)的属性说明(过程说明)及其定量参数(输入和输出);
- **Modelling and validation:** Contains the description of prerequisites for the modelling and the validation of the process;
- ——**建模和确认**:包含过程建模和确认的前提条件说明;
- ——Administrative information: Contains information related to the administration of the documentation of the process.
- **一一管理信息**:包含过程文件管理的相关信息。

#### A. 2. 2 过程 Process

The specification of **Process** is found in 5.2. **过程**规范见5.2。

## 表 A. 1 过程

## Table A.1 — Process

Reference No. 参考编号	Data field 数据字段	Description 说明	Data type 数据类 型	Nom encla -ture 术语	Allowed occurren -ces 允许出现 次数
1	Process 过程		_	_	1
1.1	Process description 过程说明	A first indication of what the process describes may be given by a descriptive name, its position in a classification system, the quantitative reference that the data refer to, and the technical scope and aggregation level of the process. It is important to include the technology of the process, its operating conditions, the time span and geography for which the data is valid and details on the data acquisition.  过程说明的第一个指示可以通过描述性名称、其在分类系统中的位置、数据所指的定量参考、以及过程的技术范围和合并程度给出。数据有效及采集细节的重点包括工艺技术、运行条件、时间跨度和地理位置信息。  Specification of the process description is described in 5.2.2. 过程说明规范的说明见 5.2.2。	_		1
1.1.1	Name 名称	Descriptive name for the process, e.g. "Combined heat and power plant with support system" or "Long distance transportation by heavy truck". 过程的描述性名称,例如"具备支持系统的热电联产发电厂"或"重型卡车长途运输"。	Label 标签	No 否	1
1.1.2	Class 类别	A class makes it easy to search and identify the data. Compared to a name, a class gives an unambiguous structure, allowing easy access for users to all data within an area of interest.  类别使搜索和识别数据变得容易。与名称相比,类别提供了明确的结构,便于用户轻松访问感兴趣区域内的所有数据。  For any given process, several classes can be used, but within each class the process can only belong to one name in the class. (The rules for classification are not developed within this document.) Thus, the class has two terms, given in 1.1.2.1 and 1.1.2.2.  对任意给定过程都可使用多个类别,但在每个类别中,过程只能属于该类别中的一个名称(本文件未制定分类规则)。 因此,类别具有 2 个术语,分别在 1.1.2.1 和 1.1.2.2 中给出。	_	_	Unlimite d 不限
1.1.2.1	Name 名称	Specification of the name to which the process belongs in a class taken from a documented user- defined nomenclature . 过程所属种类的名称的规范,取自文件化的用户定义术语中。	Label 标签	Yes 是	1

Reference No. 参考编号	Data field 数据字段	Description 说明	Data type 数据类 型	Nom encla -ture 术语	Allowed occur -rences 允许出现 次数
1.1.2.2	Reference to nomenclatu re 术语参考	Specification of the nomenclature from which the name is chosen. 从中选择名称的术语规范。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
1.1.3	Quantitative reference 定量参考	Description of the quantitative reference for the process, i.e. the reference to which the size of the inputs and outputs in the process relate. This is for example the functional unit (e.g. 1 ton • km) or reference flow (e.g. 1 kW • h electricity), which can be the input or output of another process. This may or may not be equal to one of the inputs and outputs of the process. The Quantitative reference consists of the terms given in 1.1.3.1 to 1.1.3.4. 过程定量参考的说明,即在过程中与输入和输出大小有关联的参考。例如,功能单位(1 吨·公里)或基准流(1kW·h 电)可能是另一个过程的输入或输出,可以等于或不等于过程输入和输出的其中一项。定量参考由 1.1.3.1 至 1.1.3.4 中所列术语组成。	_	_	1
1.1.3.1	Type 类型	The type of quantitative reference, i.e. Functional unit, Reference flow of process or Other flow.。 定量参考的类型,即功能单位、过程基准流或其它流。	Short text 短文本	Yes 是	1
1.1.3.2	Name 名称	The name of the quantitative reference. 定量参考的名称。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
1.1.3.3	Unit 单位	The unit of the quantitative reference. 定量参考的单位。	Short text 短文本	Yes 是	1
1.1.3.4	Amount 数量	The amount of the quantitative reference. 定量参考的数量。	Real 实数	No 否	1
1.1.4	Technical scope 技术范围	A short general description of the technical scope of the process in terms of the operation(s) included in the data, using a nomenclature. This may be one single operation or several operations covering the full lifecycle of a product, e.g. gate-to-gate or cradle- to-grave. 依据数据中所列的操作,使用术语对过程技术范围进行的简短概要说明。可以是单个操作,或是涵盖产品全生命周期的多个操作,例如"大门-大门"或者"摇篮-坟墓"。	Short text 短文本	Yes 是	1
1.1.5	Aggregatio n type 合并类型	This is used to indicate aggregated unit processes, i.e. representing averages of several processes providing the same function (horizontal) or the sum of several interconnected processes (vertical), represented by a nomendature. 用于说明已合并的单元过程,即以一个术语表示提供相同功能(水平)的几个过程的平均值,或相互连接(垂直)的多个过程的总和。	Label 标签	Yes 是	1
1.1.6	Technology 技术	Documentation of the intended technological applicability of the process. This is useful in order to aid the data user when assessing the technical relevance for the model. The documentation may be given as in 1.1.6.1 to 1.1.6.4. 过程的预期技术适用性文件,有助于辅助数据用户评估模型的技术相关性。文件可以在 1.1.6.1 至 1.1.6.4 中给出。	_	_	1
1.1.6.1	Short technology descriptor	Short descriptor for the included technology. 被列入技术的简短描述符。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1

	简短技术 描述符	NOTE A full description of the technology is given in the data field 1.1.6.2 <b>Technical content and functionality.</b> 注: 在数据字段 1.1.6.2 "技术内容和功能"中给出技术的完			
1.1.6.2	Technical content and functionalit y 技术内容	整说明。 Detailed description of the individual included operations and how they are technically and materially related. When data are aggregated, and the process within the aggregation is not presented, a description of the process within the aggregation should be given here. An aggregated process is, e.g., a result from data aggregation as described in ISO 14041:1998, 6.4.4. 对被列入的各个操作、以及它们在技术和物质上是如何相关的详细说明。当有数据合并又未出现合并中的过程时,就应给出合并中的过程的说明。例如,一个已合并的过程是数据合并(见 GB/T 24044—2008, 4.3.3.3)的结果。	Free text 自由文 本	No 否	1
1.1.6.3	Technology picture 技术图片	Graphical representation of the technology, e.g. a graphical flowchart of the process. This may further supplement the description of the technology in the data field 1.1.6.2 <b>Technical content and functionality</b> . 技术的图形表示,例如过程的流程图,可以进一步补充数据字段 1.1.6.2 "技术内容和功能"中的技术说明。	Picture 图片	_	1
1.1.6.4	Process contents 过程内容	Relevant for processes that consist of a combination of unit processes and where documentation is provided for each process included with the aggregate. An aggregated process is, e.g., a result from data aggregation as described in ISO 14041:1998. 6.4.4. The process contents can be used for transparent presentation of, e.g., product system flowcharts. This data field should not be used where processes within the aggregation are not provided with the aggregated process. (In this case technical content and functionality should be used to describe the processes within the aggregation.)  与由单元过程组成的过程相关,并为被列入合并的每个过程提供文件。例如,一个已合并的过程是数据合并(见 GB/T 24044—2008,4.3.3.3)的结果。过程内容可用于产品系统流程图等的透明展示。如果在合并中的过程未随已合并的过程一同提供,则不宜使用此数据字段(在这种情况下,宜使用技术内容和功能来描述合并中的过程)。  The process contents are described by 1.1.6.4.1 and/or 1.1.6.4.2. 过程内容见 1.1.6.4.1 和(或)1.1.6.4.2 所述。	_	_	1
1.1.6.4.1	Included processes 被列入的 过程	Unambiguous reference to the Identification number in <b>Administrative information</b> of each of the included processes.  在每个被列入的过程的 <b>管理信息中</b> 的识别号有明确的引用。	Label 标签	No 否	Unlimited 不限
1.1.6.4.2	Intermediat e product flows 中间产品 流	Unambiguous references to the input and outputs between two included processes. 在两个被列入的过程间的输入和输出有明确的引用。  The references consists of 1.1.6.4.2.1 to 1.1.6.4.2.4.	_	_	Unlimited 不限

		引用由 1.1.6.4.2.1 到 1.1.6.4.2.4 组成。			
1.1.6.4.2.1	Source process 源过程	Reference to the Identification number in <b>Administrative information</b> of an included process as source. 在被列入的过程的 <b>管理信息</b> (作为"源")中的识别号的引用。	Label 标签	No 否	1
1.1.6.4.2.2	Input and output source 输入和输 出源	Reference to a process input or output as a source flow (specified by the Identification number of the Input or output in <b>Process</b> ). 作为源流的过程输入或输出的引用(由 <b>过程</b> 中输入或输出的识别号规定)。	Integer 整数	No 否	1
1.1.6.4.2.3	Input and output destination 输入和输出目的	Reference to a process input or output as a destination flow (specified by the Identification number of the Input and output in <b>Process</b> ).  作为目标流的过程输入或输出的引用(由 <b>过程</b> 中输入和输出的识别号规定)。	Integer 整数	No 否	1
1.1.6.4.2.4	Destination process 目的过程	Reference to the Identification number in <b>Administrative information</b> of an included process as destination. 在被列入的过程的 <b>管理信息</b> (作为"目标")中的识别号的引用。	Label 标签	No 否	1

Reference No. 参考编号	Data field 数据字段	Description 说明	Data type 数据类 型	Nom encl a-tu re 术语	Allowed occurren ces 允许出现 次数
1.1.6.5	Operating conditions 运行条件	Explanation of the operating conditions for the process, i.e. actual (possibly non-linear) relations between inputs and outputs. 对过程运行条件的解释,即输入和输出间的实际关系(可能是非线性的)。	Free text 自由文 本	No 否	1
1.1.6.6	Mathematica l model 数学模型	For mathematically modelled processes, the operating conditions may be documented as a mathematical model of the relations between inputs and outputs. The mathematical model consists of the terms given in 1.1.6.6.1 to 1.1.6.3. 对于数学建模过程而言,运行条件可以记录为输入和输出间关系的数学模型。数学模型由 1.1.6.6.1 至 1.1.6.3 中给出的术语组成。	_	_	1
1.1.6.6.1	Formulae 公式	Specification of the formulae in the mathematical model. One or several formulae may be supplied. 数学模型中公式的说明,可以提供一个或几个公式。	Rule 规则	No 否	Unlimited 不限
1.1.6.6.2	Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variables used in the formulae. One or several variables may be defined. 公式中所使用变量的名称,可以定义一个或多个变量。	Math- ematica l variable 数学变 量	No 否	Unlimited 不限
1.1.6.6.3	Value of variable 变量值	The value of the variables used in the formulae. A value should be supplied for each defined variable. 公式中所使用变量的值,宜为每个被定义的变量赋值。	Real 实数	No 否	Unlimited 不限
1.1.7	Valid time span 有效时间跨 度	Description of the time span during which the model of the process may be valid. Unless projections or other forecasts have been applied, the valid lime span is identical to the time of the data collection. Limitations for the validity in time may be set by, e.g., future technology shifts, planned measurement improvements, or specific seasons. 时间跨度的说明,在此期间过程模型可能有效。除非使用预测或其它预报,否则有效时间跨度等同于数据采集时间。时间有效性的限制可以根据未来的技术转变、计划的测量手段	_	_	1

		改进或特定季节等设置。			
		NOTE The valid time span is not the time of publication of the data. The time span can be reported as <i>a</i> range between 1.1.7.1 and 1.1.7.2, and/or 1.1.7.3. 注: 有效时间跨度并非数据发布时间。时间跨度可报告为1.1.7.1和1.1.7.2之间的范围,和(或)1.1.7.3描述的时间跨度。			
1.1.7.1	Start date 开始日期	The start date of the valid time span. 有效时间跨度的开始日期。	Date format 日期格 式	No 否	1
1.1.7.2	End date 结束日期	The end date of the valid time span. 有效时间跨度的结束日期。	Date format 日期格	No 否	1
1.1.7.3	Time-span description 时间跨度说 明	A free time-span description, i.e. as a description of the valid time span for the model of the process. 时间跨度的自由说明,即对过程模型的有效时间跨度的说明。	Free text 自由文	No 否	1
1.1.8	Valid geography 有效地理位 置	Description of the geographical area or location for which the process and data are valid. This is identical to the area or location of the data collection, unless extrapolations from other areas have been performed. The geographical coverage may be documented in any or all of the terms in 1.1.8.1 to 1.1.8.4. 对地理区域或具备有效过程和数据的地点的说明,除非已从其它区域进行了推断,否则等同于数据收集区域或位置。可以使用 1.1.8.1 至 1.1.8.4 中的任何或全部术语来记录地理覆盖范围。	_	_	1
1.1.8.1	Area name 区域名称	One or more names of the area or location.  区域或地点的一个或多个名称。	Short text 短文本	Yes 是	Unlimited 不限
1.1.8.2	Area description 区域说明	General description of the valid geographical area, e.g. if the data is only valid for certain states, counties or municipalities, or if certain areas are exempted. 有效地理区域的总体说明,例如,数据是否仅对某些州、县或市有效;或某些区域被排除在外。	Free text 自由文 本	No 否	1
1.1.8.3	Sites 地点	One or more addresses to specified included sites. 指定被列入地点的一个或多个地址。	Short text 短文本	No 否	Unlimited 不限
1.1.8.4	Geographica l Information System (GIS) reference 地理信息系 统参考	One or more GIS references identifiable in a geographical information system. The GIS reference can refer to a geographically positioned zone such as a circle or rectangle or <i>a</i> point. 可在地理信息系统中识别的一个或多个 GIS 参考,可能是地理学上的定位区域,例如圆形、矩形或点。	Label 标签	Yes 是	不限
1.1.9	Data acquisition 数据采集	Documentation of the data collection and treatment at the process level, in terms of 1.1.9.1 to 1.1.9.4. 根据 1.1.9.1-1.1.9.4 在过程层面对数据收集和处理进行文件化。	_	_	1
1.1.9.1	Sampling procedure 采样程序	Description of the way the included processes have been selected from the population for which the data are valid, including notes of any bias in the procedure. 从数据有效的总体中选择所列入过程的方法的说明,包括注明在程序中存在的任何偏差。	Free text 自由文 本	No 否	1

1.1.9.2	Sampling sites 采样点	The addresses of the sampled sites. 采样点的地址。	Short text 短文本	No 否	Unlimited 不限
1.1.9.3	Number of sites 采样点数量	The number of included sampled sites, which is relevant information for the interpretation of the uncertainty on the presented data. 被列入的采样点数量,是用于解释已出现数据的不确定性的有关信息。	Real 实数	No 否	1
1.1.9.4	Sample volume 样本量	The production volume of the process, expressed by 1.1.9.4.1 and 1.1.9.4.2. 过程的产量,用 1.1.9.4.1 和 1.1.9.4.2 表示。	_		1
1.1.9.4.1	Absolute 绝对值	The total production volume of the sampled sites. 采样点的总产量。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
1.1.9.4.2	Relative 相对值	The percentage of the total volume of the population for which the data is valid. 数据有效的样本总容量的百分比。  NOTE In ISO 14041:1998 (5.3.6) the term completeness is used for the percentage of locations reporting primary data. but the same term is also used with a different meaning in ISO 14043; therefore the term sample volume is used within this document. 注: 在 GB/T 24044—2008,4.2.3.6 中,术语"完整性"用于在报告原始数据时表示位置的百分比,但该术语在 ISO 14043中又有不同含义。为避免歧义,本文件使用了术语"样本量"。	Real 实数	No 否	1
1.2	Inputs and outputs 输入和输出	The specification of inputs and outputs is found in 5.2.3. 输入和输出的规范见 5.2.3。	_	_	Unlimited 不限
1.2.1	Identificatio n number <mark>标识编码</mark>	A unique number within a local data storage or data transfer media to identify the specific input or output. 能够唯一识别物料、机器、产品等物理资源和工序、软件、模型、数据等虚拟资源的身份符号,标识编码通常存储在标识载体中,包括主动标识载体和被动标识载体。	Integer <mark>标签</mark>	No 否	1 <mark>不限</mark>
1.2.2	Direction 方向	The direction of the input or output, i.e. input to or output from a process. Direction is a nomenclature. 输入或输出的方向,即过程的输入或输出。方向是术语。	Directio n 方向	Yes 是	1

参考编号	数据字段	说明	数据类 型	术语	允许出现 次数
1.2.3	Group 分组	The group to which the input or output belongs, e.g. Resource, Raw material, Emission, Product. The specification of group facilitates identification of the role of different inputs and outputs in the process. Group is a nomenclature. 输入或输出所属的分组,例如资源、原材料、排放和产品。分组的规范有助于识别在过程中不同输入和输出的作用。分组是一个术语。	Label 标签	Yes 是	1
1.2.4	Receiving environmen t 受纳环境	Exclusive nomenclature indicating how outputs and inputs are delivered from or to a process. For non- elementary inputs and outputs, the receiving environment is "Technosphere", indicating that the input or output connects with another process. For elementary inputs and outputs, a simple nomenclature describes the type of environment that a resource is extracted from, or an emission is let out through; e.g. air, water, ground. For elementary flows, this nomenclature gives information valuable for calculation of concentrations, doses, etc. for an impact assessment, as described in ISO 14042. 专有术语,用于表示输出和输入是如何传出或传入一个过程。对非基准流的输入和输出来说,受纳环境是"技术范围",	Label 标签	Yes 是	

		表示与其它过程有关的输入或输出;对基准流的输入和输出来说,受纳环境则是一个可用简单术语描述的环境类型,可从中获取资源或向其排放污染物,例如大气、水体、土地。根据 GB/T 24044-2008 所述,对基本流来说,该术语提供了计算浓度、剂量等时的宝贵信息,以进行影响评价。			
1.2.5	Receiving environmen t specificatio n 受纳环境 的规范	Inclusive nomenclature indicating the type of environment that an input or output impacts. For non- elementary inputs and outputs, the Receiving environment specification is "Technosphere", indicating that the input or output is not subject to impact assessment. For elementary inputs and outputs, the inclusive nomenclature distinguishes between environment conditions at the start of a characterization modelling. This information may enhance a subsequent impact assessment, as described in ISO 14042.  兼容性术语,表明输入或输出影响的环境类型。 对非基本流输入和输出来说,受纳环境的规范是"技术范围",表明输入或输出不受影响评价的影响。 对基本流输入和输出来说,在特征建模之初,该术语在不同环境状况下就有区别。根据 GB/T 24044-2008 所述,该信息可以有助于后续影响评价。	Label 标签	Yes 是	
1.2.6	Environme nt condition 环境状况	A free-text description of the environmental conditions indicated in Receiving environment and Receiving environment specification.  受纳环境和受纳环境的规范所指环境状况的自由文本说明。	Free text 自由文 本	No 否	
1.2.7	Geographic al location 地理位置	Information on the geographical location where processes, inputs and outputs occur. The description is useful since the environment has a different sensitivity to different combinations and amounts of inputs and outputs, at different geographical locations. 过程、输入和输出发生时的地理位置信息。在不同地理位置,环境对不同组合和数量的输入和输出有不同的灵敏度,因此,该说明有实用价值。	Short text 短文本	No 否	
1.2.8	Related external system 相关外部 系统	Information on related external systems, e.g. to identify upstream and downstream processes when the process described in the current document is used in an LCA study. For example, the name and location of a supplier of raw material, possibly allowing calculation of transport distances when the transports are not reported as separate processes, or the type of sewage plant receiving wastewater.  相关外部系统的信息,例如,当在一项 LCA 研究中使用了当前文件所描述的过程时,可用于识别上、下游过程。例如,原材料供应商的名称和位置、可能允许的运输距离测算(在运输未作为单独过程报告时)、或接收废水的污水处理厂类型。  NOTE External systems are systems that are not included in the process. The description may be given by 1.2.8.1 to 1.2.8.3. 注:外部系统指过程中未列入的系统。说明可以在 1.2.8.1-1.2.8.3 中给出。	_		1
1.2.8.1	Origin or destination 起点或终 点	Textual and/or geographical identification of delivering or receiving processes (upstream or downstream processes) for intermediate product flows. 中间产品流传送或接收过程(上游或下游过程)的文本和(或)地理的标识。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
1.2.8.2	Transport type 运输类型	The name of the transport supplier or the type of transport. 运输供应商的名称或运输的类型。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
1.2.8.3	Information reference	References to contact persons or other documents where information on the described related external systems may be	Short text	No 否	1

	D-B-A-B		<i>t</i> = ). t		1
	信息参考	found. 用于联络人员和其它文件的参考,可以从中获取所述相关外部系统的信息。	短文本		
1.2.9	Internal location 内部位置	Information about the use of an input or output within a process, e.g. the use of steam for a specific application within the process. 在过程中使用输入或输出的信息,例如,在过程的一个特定应用中使用了蒸汽。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
1.2.10	Name 名称	The name of the input or output. In order to identify the substance of an input or output or the type of other environmental aspect, it needs to be unambiguously named. This is crucial in order for the name to be identified by the data receiver when communicating or reporting data. The name may be specified as in 1.2.10.1 to 1.2.10.3. 输入或输出的名称。命名应当明确,以识别输入或输出的物质或其它环境因素的类型,这对数据接收方在交流或报告数据时识别名称至关重要。名称可以在 1.2.10.1-1.2.10.3 中规定。	_	_	1
1.2.10.1	Name text 名称文本	The name of the substance. 物质名称。	Label 标签	Yes 是	1
1.2.10.2	Reference to nomenclatu re 术语参考	The nomenclature from which the name of the substance is chosen, such as CAS-numbers, SETAC nomenclatures. 选择物质名称的术语,例如 CAS 编号、SETAC 术语。	Short text 短文本	Yes 是	1
1.2.10.3	Specificatio n of name 名称的规 范	Further specification of the name to facilitate the understanding of the name. 进一步的名称的规范,便于理解名称。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
1.2.11	Property 属性	Relevant properties for the input and output. There may be quantitative or qualitative properties of the input and output that are important in order for a data user to correctly carry out an LCI study or an LCIA. For example, in order to estimate the energy capacity of steam, it is important to also know the pressure and the temperature if the steam is described in terms of mass flow. Another example is the relative economical values of the different products of a multiproduct process. Documentation of these is needed in order to perform an economically based allocation. The description may be expressed in terms of 1.2.11.1 to 1.2.11.3. 输入和输出的相关属性。输入和输出可能存在定量或定性的属性,这对数据用户正确执行 LCI 研究或 LCIA 非常重要。例如,为估算蒸汽的能量容量,如果用质量流量来描述蒸汽,了解压力和温度也很重要。另一个示例是不同产品在一个多产品过程中的相对经济价值。基于经济的分配需要记录这些信息。说明可以按照 1.2.11.1-1.2.11.3 来表达。	_	_	Unlimited 不限

参考编号	数据字段	说明	数据类 型	术语	允许出 现次数
1.2.11.1	Name 名称	The name of the property, such as density, temperature, price. 属性名称,例如密度、温度、价格。	Label 标签	No 否	1
1.2.11.2	Unit 单位	The unit of the property. 属性单位。	Label 标签	Yes 是	1
1.2.11.3	Amount 数量	The amount of the property for the documented input and output. 形成文件的输入和输出的属性数量。	Real 实数	No 否	1
1.2.12	Amount 数量	The amount of the input and output, in relation to the Quantitative reference specified in <b>Process</b> . Quantitative information shall be given for each input and output. The amount should be documented in terms of statistical properties, i.e. the name of a distribution function, unit of the amount, names of parameters of the distribution function and quantitative	_	_	Unlimite d 不限

	values on each parameter.			
	与过程中规定的定量参考有关的输入和输出数量。应给出每个输入和输出的定量信息。宜根据统计特性记录数量,即分布函数名称、数量单位、分布函数的参数名称以及每个参数的定量值。			
Name 名称	The distribution function used to describe an amount shall be identified by a commonly understood name, e.g. range, mean. Each distribution function requires a specific set of parameters. 用于描述数量的分布函数,应以通常理解的名称标识,例如范围、平均值。每个分布函数都需要一组特定的参数。			1
Unit 单位	For a value to be meaningful, it shall be supplied with a relevant unit. 为使一个值变得有意义,应提供一个相关的单位。	_	_   _	
Symbol or name 符号或名称	The symbol or name representing the unit; SI units are recommended. 代表单位的符号或名称;推荐使用国际单位制(SI)单位。	Label 标签	Yes 是	1
Explanation 解释	If the unit, symbol or name is not expressed in terms of SI units, an explanation should be supplied. 如果未以 SI 单位表示单位、符号或名称,则宜给出相应解释。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
Parameter 参数	For any specified distribution function, a set of parameters sufficient to fully describe it should be supplied. For example, in practice, data are often available in the form of ranges expressed by the parameter's minimum value and maximum value. If, in addition, the sample size and the mode (the most likely value) are known, the coefficient of variance can easily be calculated. Each parameter can be expressed in terms of 1.2.12.3.1 and 1.2.12.3.2. 对于任何特定的分布函数,宜提供一组足以完全描述它的参数。例如,实际中,数据在参数最小值和最大值所呈现的范围内,通常是可用的。此外,如果已知样本大小和众数(最可能的值),就可以方便计算方差系数。参见 1.2.12.3.1-1.2.12.3.2。	_	_	Unlimite d 不限
Name 名称	The name of a parameter of the specified distribution function. For practical purposes, it may be adequate to report the mean and coefficient of variance. 特定分布函数的参数名称。实际使用时,可以报告均值和方差系数。	Label Yes 标签 是 1		1
Value 值	The quantitative value of the parameter. 参数的定量值。	Real 实数	No 否	1
Mathematical relations	The relations between inputs and outputs may be expressed by mathematical formulae.	_		1
Formulae 公式	Specification of the formulae. One or several formulae may be supplied. 公式说明。可以提供一个或几个公式。	Mathem atical rule 数学规 则	No 否	Unlimite d 不限
Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variables used in the formulae. One or several variables may be defined. 公式中使用的变量名称。可以定义一个或多个变量。	Mathem atical variable 数学变 量	No 否	Unlimite d 不限
Value of variable 变量值	The value of the variables used in the formulae. A value should be supplied for each defined variable. 公式中使用的变量值。宜为每个被定义变量赋值。	Real 实数	No 否	Unlimite d 不限
Documentation 文件化	Description of relevant aspects of the methods for data collection and data treatment. Documentation may be given for a specific input or output and/or for a set of inputs and outputs. The relevant aspects are 1.2.14.1 to 1.2.14.4. 数据收集和数据处理方法相关因素的说明,可以为特定的输	_	_	Each documen tation may address an
	名称 Unit 单位 Symbol or name 符号或名称 Explanation 解释 Parameter 参数 Name 名称 Value 值 Mathematical relations 数学关系 Formulae 公式 Name of variable 变量名称 Value of variable 变量值	中語の数名称、数量单位、分布函数的参数名称以及每个参数的定量值。  Name 名称  Name 名称  Value 信  Name 名称  Name An	中倫人和輸出的定量信息。宣根据统计特性记录数量、即分有函数名称、数量单位、分布函数的参数名称以及每个参数的定量值。  The distribution function used to describe an amount shall be identified by a commonly understood name, e.g. range, mean. Each distribution function requires a specific set of parameters. 用于指述数量的分布函数,应见通常理解的名称标识、例如 范围、平均值。每个分面函数高型。生物产应参数。  Unit 单位  Symbol or name is professed by the parameter of name 符号或名称  Explanation 解释  If the unit, symbol or name representing the unit, SI units are recommended. 代表单位的符号或名称:推荐使用国际单位刺(SI)单位。  If the unit, symbol or name is not expressed in terms of SI units, an explanation should be supplied. For example, in practice, data are often available in the form of ranges expressed by the parameter's minimum value and maximum value. If, in addition, the sample size and the mode (the most likely value) are known, the coefficient of variance can easily be calculated. Each parameter of mane parameter of the specified distribution function. For practical purposes, it may be adequate to report the mean and coefficient of variance. 特定分布函数的参数名称。实际使用时,可以报告均值和方差系数。  Value 值  Mathematical relations 数字关系  The name of a parameter of the specified distribution function. For practical purposes, it may be adequate to report the mean and coefficient of variance. 特定分布函数的参数名称。实际使用时,可以报告均值和方差系数。  The relations between inputs and outputs may be expressed by mathematical formulae. 可以用数学公式表达的输入和输出间的关系。  Pormulae 公式。可以是供一个或几个公式。  Name of variable wariables used in the formulae. One or several variable may be defined. 公式中使用的变量名称。可以定义一个或多个变量。  Walue of variable wariables used in the formulae. A value should be supplied for each defined variable. 资量值。 2为每个被定义变量量值。 2次域中用的变量值。 2为每个被定义变量量值。 2次域中用的变量值。 2为每个被定义变量量值。 2次域中用的变量值。 2为每个被定义变量量值。 2次域中间的变量值。 2为每个被定义变量量值。 2次域中间的变量值。 2为每个被定义变量量值。 2次域中间的变量值。 2为每个被定义或量量值。 2次域中间的变量值。 2为每个被定义或量量值。 2次域中间的定量值。 2为每个被定义或量量值。 2次域中间的变量值。 2为每个被定义或量量值。 2次域中间的定量值。 2次域中间的定量值。 2次域中间的定量值。 2次域中间的定量值。 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值 2次域中间的定量值值值 2次域中间的定量值值值 2次域中间的定量值值值 2次域中间的定量值	中論入和輸出的定量信息。宣報場終計特性记录数量、即分布函数名称、数量单位、分布函数的参数名称以及每个参数的定量值。  The distribution function used to describe an amount shall be identified by a commonly understood name, e.g. range, mean. Each distribution function requires a specific set of parameters. 用于描述数量的分布函数 .

		入或输出和(或)一组输入和输出提供文件化。 有关因素参见 1.2.14.1-1.2.14.4。			unlimite d number of inputs and outputs. 每个文 档可以 处理无 限量的 输入和 输出。
1.2.14.1	Data collection 数据收集	Short specification of the methods that have been used for the data collection, e.g. derived from continuous measurements, modelled from data describing a similar system, estimated. 数据收集所用方法的简要说明,例如,从连续测量中得出的、根据描述相似系统的数据进行建模、估算。	Label 标签	No 否	1
1.2.14.2	Collection date 收集日期	The date or time period during which the data were collected. 收集数据的日期或时间段。	Date interval 日期间 隔	No 否	1
1.2.14.3	Data treatment 数据处理	Description of the methods, sources and assumptions used to generate, recalculate and reformat the presented amounts. 方法、来源和假设的说明,用于生成、重新计算和重新格式化所表达的数量。	Free text 自由文 本	No 否	1
1.2.14.4	Reference to data source 数据来源参考	References that have been used in the data collection and data treatment. 在数据收集和数据处理时所用的参考。	Short text 短文本	No 否	Unlimite d 不限

# A.2.3 建模及确认 Modelling and validation

The specification of Modelling and validation is found in 5.3. 建模和确认的规范见5.3。

表 A. 2 建模及确认

参考编号	数据字段	说明	数据类型	术语	允许出现 次数
2	Modelling and validation 建模和确认		_	_	
2.1	Intended application 预期应用	Documentation of the intended application and a general description of the task. This may also include an explanatory documentation of the function of the process. 预期应用的文件和任务的概述,也可以包括过程功能的解释性文件。  Depending on the intended application of the process, the modelling is made with a certain level of detail and quality ambition. Examples of different intended applications with inherently different detail and quality ambitions are processes made to analyse the environmental performance of an in-house production line, for which a very detailed model is needed, industrial averages for general LCA use, for which a general level of detail is needed, or rough estimates made when better data	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1

		cannot be found, for which details may be roughly ignored. 根据过程的预期应用,以一定程度的细节和质量目标进行建模。不同预期应用的示例如下所示,它们在本质上具有不同细节和质量目标:分析内部生产线环境性能的过程,需要非常详细的模型;供普通 LCA 使用的工业平均值,详细程度一般;在找不到更好数据时做出的粗略估计,可能会粗略地忽视细节。			
2.2	Information sources 信息来源	Description of sources that have been used for the process. Data may be from primary sources, e.g. measurements on site, personal communication, oral or in writing, or questionnaires, or from secondary (previously published) sources, such as databases, journals, reports or books. In both cases, detailed information on the sources may allow the user of the data to judge the quality of the data and, if desired, to retrieve and check the original sources. For example for horizontal averages describing a type of industrial process, data may have been gathered from a number of sites.  对过程所使用来源的说明。数据可以来自如现场测量、个人口头或书面的交流、调查问卷等主要来源,或数据库、期刊、报告、书籍等次要来源(以前出版的)。在这两种情况下,有关来源的详细信息可供数据用户判断数据质量,并在必要时检索和检查原始来源。例如,为了描述一种工业过程类型的水平平均值,可以从多个地点收集数据。	Short text 短文本	No 否	Unlimited 不限
2.3	Modelling principles 建模原则	General principles that have been used in the modelling of the process. The principles may be described using 2.3.1 to 2.3.3. 过程建模中使用的总体原则,可以用 2.3.1 至 2.3.3 描述。	_	_	1
2.3.1	Data selection principle 数据选取原则	Description of the principle by which sites have been included in the average should be documented. For vertical aggregations data selection principle describes whether the data should be primarily based on data from, e.g., specific site measurements, best available literature, or from a database included with, e.g., an LCA software. The systematic or methodological principle for switching between different types of source may also be described. 宜记录所列入普通地点的原则说明。对于垂直合并,数据选择原则可描述数据是否应主要基于特定现场测量、最佳可用文献或 LCA 软件等数据库中的数据;还可以描述在不同来源类型间转化的系统或方法原理。		No 否	1
2.3.2	Adaptation principles 适应原则	Description of the extrapolations and adjustments that may have been applied to remodel the acquired data into a unit process suited for LCI. Extrapolations may be needed if the acquired data represent a time frame, a country or, e.g., a process or product different than that needed for a specific study. The principle for such adaptations can be documented generally for the whole process. Another type of adaptation is when the uncertainty of numerical data on inputs and outputs have been estimated to take into account the uncertainty from a too small or biased sample. 外推和调整的说明,可以用于将采集数据在单元过程中重新建模,以适用于 LCI。如果获取数据代表了一个时间框架、一个国家,或一个不同于特定研究所需的过程或产品,则可能需要外推。在整个过程中,此类调整的原则通常可以总体地记录。另一种适应类型是,在估算输入和输出数值的不确定性时,将太小或片面的样本的不确定性考虑进去。	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1
2.3.3	Modelling constants 建模常数	Assumptions that have been held constant throughout the modelling of the process. Examples of such assumptions are whether energy values are based on net (or lower) calorific value (the heat released during combustion when H <sub>2</sub> O in the combustion products is in its vapour form) or gross (or higher) calorific value	_	_	Unlimited 不限

		(the heat released during combustion when the $H_2O$ in the combustion products is in its liquid form), or whether the recycling rate for, e.g., paper or steel has been assumed constant regardless of geographical location. Modelling constants may be described in terms of 2.3.3.1 and 2.3.3.2. 在整个过程建模中保持不变的假设。此类假设的示例包括:能量值是否基于净热值(或称低位热值,为燃烧产物中的 $H_2O$ 为蒸汽形态时在燃烧过程中释放的热量)或总热值(或称高位热值,为燃烧产物中的 $H_2O$ 为液体形态时在燃烧过程中释放的热量);或在忽略地理位置时,纸或钢铁等的回收率是否已被假定为常数。建模常数可以按照 2.3.3.1-2.3.3.2 进行描述。			
2.3.3.1	Name 名称	The name of the modelling constant. 建模常数的名称。	Short text 短文本	Yes 是	1
2.3.3.2	Value 值	The value for the constant that has been used in the modelling. 建模中使用的常数值。	Real 实数	No 否	1
2.4	Modelling choices 建模选择	Chaices that have been made in the modelling of the process. The	_		1
2.4.1	Criteria for excluding elementary flows 基本流的排除准 则	Description of the criteria used for selecting which elementary flows to include and, if deliberate and conscious, which to exclude. Generally not all elementary flows of an actual technical system are included when modelling it as a process. The criteria used for selecting which elementary flows to include and which to exclude are important information in order for a data user to assess the quality and the relevance of the process for a specific study.  用于选择列入某些基本流、以及有意地排除某些基本流的准则说明。一般来说,将一个实际的技术系统建模为一个过程时,不会列入该系统所有的基本流。用于选择列入和排除某些基本流的准则,是数据用户评估特定研究过程的质量和相关性的重要信息。	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1
2.4.2	Criteria for excluding intermediate product flows 中间产品流的排 除准则	Description of the criteria used for exclusion of intermediate product flows, i.e. inputs and outputs that are not elementary flows. Such information is useful, for example, when assessing data gaps in the process. For example, some minor inputs of raw materials for the process may have been neglected in the data acquisition, due to lack of raw data (compare with the data field Criteria for excluding elementary flows). 中间产品流(即非基本流的输入和输出)排除准则的说明。此类信息非常有用,例如在过程中评估数据缺口时。例如,由于缺乏原始数据(与用于排除基准流的数据字段准则相比),数据采集过程中可能忽略了一些次要原材料的输入。	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1
2.4.3	Criteria for externalizing processes 外部化过程的准 则	Description of the criteria or the principles that have been used for externalizing technical subsystems. This should include justifications and can include informative descriptions of the excluded systems. The description clarifies the technical boundaries of the process. 外部化技术子系统的准则或原则的说明。宜列出理由,也可列出被排除系统的信息说明。该说明阐明了过程的技术边界。	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1
2.4.4	Allocations performed 分配执行	Any allocation performed while modelling the process should be explained and justified. The allocations performed should be related to 2.4.4.1 and 2.4.4.2. 对在过程建模时执行的任何分配,宜给出解释和论证。分配执行宜与 2.4.4.1 和 2.4.4.2 相关。	_		1
2.4.4.1	Allocated coproducts 分配的共生产品	The co-products that have been allocated. 已分配的共生产品。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
2.4.4.2	Allocation explanation 分配解释	Description of the allocations that have been performed with regard to the choice of allocation method, allocation procedures,		No 否	1

		已执行的分配说明,与分配方法选择、分配程序、以及分配中 使用的信息有关。			
2.4.5	Process expansion 过程扩展	Any process expansions that have been performed should be explained and justified. This may be done using 2.4.5.1 and 2.4.5.2. 宜解释和证明任何已执行的过程扩展。可以使用 2.4.5.1 和 2.4.5.2 来完成。	_	_	1
2.4.5.1	Process included in expansion 扩展中列入的过程	Specification of the systems that have been included in the process expansion. 已列入过程扩展中的系统规范。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
2.4.5.2	Process expansion explanation 过程扩展解释	Description of the process expansions that have been performed with regard to choices made, information used, etc. 已执行的过程扩展说明,与做出的选择、使用的信息等有关。	No 否	1	
2.5	影响评价	按照一定的评价标准、计算模型和评价流程,对一定区域范围 内的环境影响指标进行客观的定性和定量分析、评估。			1
2.5.1 2.5.2	<mark>评价对象</mark> 计算模型	评价涉及的对象,包括产品、工厂、园区、供应链等。 依据对应标准、行业特点,建立行业评价模型和等级划分原则。	自由文本 数学规则	否否	1 1
2.5.3	评价流程	影响评价的具体评价流程。包括: 确定评价周期; 确定评价对象; 明确单元过程; 收集活动数据; 选择计算因子; 计算评价指标; 生成计算结果; 形成评价等级。		_	1
2.5.4	评价指标	评价涉及的关键指标。	自由文本	否	1
<b>2.5.5</b>	<mark>环境影响</mark>	依据评价结果,形成改进建议,并评判对全球气候变暖的影响。	自由文本	否	1
		Description of known general and specific quality strengths and weaknesses in the process. 对过程中已知一般和特定质量优缺点的说明。  After having compiled a process, the data generator may be well aware of strengths and weaknesses of the model and the data used to describe it. Such information may however be difficult to detect in the overall documentation of the process. Examples are numerical data that were especially difficult to validate, ambiguity in regard to how to compile an industrial average, or difficulties interpreting data supplied from a site.  在编辑完一个过程后,数据生成员可能会非常了解模型和用于描述模型数据的优缺点。然而,在整个过程文件中可能很难检测到此类信息。比如,特别难以确认的数值,关于如何编辑工业平均值的模糊性,或难以解释从现场获得的数据。			
2.6	Data quality statement 数据质量声明	aware of strengths and weaknesses of the model and the data used to describe it. Such information may however be difficult to detect in the overall documentation of the process. Examples are numerical data that were especially difficult to validate, ambiguity in regard to how to compile an industrial average, or difficulties interpreting data supplied from a site.  在编辑完一个过程后,数据生成员可能会非常了解模型和用于描述模型数据的优缺点。然而,在整个过程文件中可能很难检测到此类信息。比如,特别难以确认的数值,关于如何编辑工	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1

		described using the terms in 2.6.1 to 2.6.4. 已在过程中执行的、任意确认的记录。描述过程的数据可以由许多不同的人通过多种方式进行确认(例如质量平衡计算、与描述相似过程数据的比较、专家判断)。确认可以是对 LCA 研究进行严格审查的一部分。确认指的是输入数据时进行的检查、数据生成员进行的检查以及第三方进行的检查。当数据用户或审查员在评估数据可靠性时,了解每个单独的确认及其结果非常重要。使用 2.6.1-2.6.4 中的术语描述每个确认。  Short description of the nature of the validation method, e.g. "Onsite validation", "Recalculation", "Mass balance",			
2.7.1	Method 方法	"Cross-check with other source", "Proofreading of data entries". 对确认方法性质的简短说明,例如"现场确认"、"重新计算"、"质量平衡"、"与其它来源的交叉检查"、"数据输入的校对"。	Free text 自由文本	Yes 是	1
2.7.2	Procedure 程序	Description of the quality aspect that has been checked, e.g. 'Mass balance of raw material and incoming package material checked to mass of outgoing waste and packaged products" or "Result benchmarked with expert having years of experience from measurements at similar sites." 已校验的、关于质量因素的说明,例如"利用原材料和进货包装材料的质量平衡来校验废弃物和包装产品的质量"或"以具有多年经验的专家在相似现场的测量为结果参考。"	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1
2.7.3	Result 结果	Description of the result of the validation, e.g. "A deviation of 3 % was found on the raw material versus product and waste. This may be acceptable." or "The value for SO <sub>2</sub> seems a little high, but that may be due to the quality of oil used for the heating.' Also, if errors or missing data were identified, but no corrections were made to the data, then the validation findings should be given here.  确认结果的说明。例如,"发现原材料相对产品和废弃物的偏差为 3%,可以接受";"SO <sub>2</sub> 值似乎偏高一点,可能由加热用油的质量导致"。此外,如果发现错误或缺失数据,但未进行更正,则宜在此处给出确认发现。		No 否	1
2.7.4	Validator 确认人员	The identity, competence, name, organization and address of the person performing the validation. 执行确认人员的身份、技能、姓名、组织和地址。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
2.8	Other information 其它信息	In addition to the overall documentation of the process some other information may be supplied regarding for instance, advice on how to use the process, recommendations on the applicability of the process, known limitations, etc. This is useful to alert the user of data on certain aspects of the process that should be considered before using it in an LCA study. 除了过程的整体文件外,还可能提供一些其它信息,例如,该过程如何使用的建议、该过程适用性的建议、已知的局限性等。在 LCA 研究中,这有助于提醒数据用户,在使用数据前宜考虑到过程的某些因素。	Free text 自由文本	No 否	1

## A. 2. 4 管理信息 Administrative information

The specification of Administrative information is found in 5.4. 管理信息规范见5.4。

表 A. 3 管理信息 Administrative information

Reference No. 参考编号	Data field <b>数据字段</b>	Description 说明	Data type <b>数据类型</b>	Nomencla ture 术语	Allowed occurrence s 允许出现 次数
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3	管理信息	根据本文件,为便于管理所记录的过程,应使用常规管理信息,因为过程模型将在数据生成员和用户间交换,常规管理信息将存储在数据库中,并被不同的信息系统管理。		_	1
3.1	Identification number 识别号	A unique number, within the context of the registration authority, used to identify the process. 注册机构范围内的唯一编号,用于识别过程。	Label 标签	No 否	1
3.2	Registration authority 注册机构	Identification of the registration authority for the identification number of the process. The supplier of data shall be responsible for a registration procedure to identify the processes uniquely. 将注册机构识别为过程的识别号。数据供应商应负责注册程序,以确保唯一的识别过程。		No 否	1
3.3	Version number 版本号	Can be used to identify updates of data for a specified process. 可用于识别指定过程的数据更新。	Integer 整数	No 否	1
3.4	Data commissioner 数据专员	Identification of the commissioner of the data collection or updating of the data. 对数据采集或数据更新的专员的识别。		No 否	1
3.5		Identification of the person or organization responsible for the modelling of the process and the compilation or the updating of the data. 对负责过程建模、编辑或数据更新的人员或组织的识别。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
3.6	Data documentor 数据记录员	Identification of the person responsible for entering the data into the current data documentation format. 对负责将数据输入当前数据文件格式的人员的识别。		No 否	1
3.7	Date completed 完成日期	The date at which the data of the process were finally completed, edited or updated. 过程数据最终完成、编辑或更新的日期。		No 否	1
3.8	Publication 出版	Reference to a printed or otherwise stable and published literature source where the original copy of this document may be found. 对己印刷或其它稳定的和己出版文献来源的引用,可以从中找到该文档的原件。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
3.9	Copyright 版权	Identification of the person or organization holding the copyright of the total documentation of the process. 对持有整个过程文件版权的个人或组织的识别。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1
3.10	Access restrictions 访问限制	An unambiguous flag indicating how the document may be spread outside of the information system within which it is contained. 一个明确的标志,指出文件如何从包含它的信息系统传出。	Short text 短文本	No 否	1

# A.3 实施电子数据交换的格式要求 Requirements for the implementation of electronic data exchange formats

A specification sufficient for implementation of electronic data exchange shall be expressed in an unambiguous form suitable for computer interpretation, i.e. in a data definition language developed for this specific purpose. There are a number of data definition languages to choose from, such as EXPRESS, XML, SGML, SQL. No specific language has been favoured for this Technical Specification.

为适应计算机理解,应以明确格式表达实现电子数据交换的充分规范,即使用为此特定目的开发出的数据定义语言。有多种数据定义语言可供选择,如EXPRESS、XML、SGML、SQL。本文件不倾向任何特定的语言。

To implement this Technical Specification in the form of a data definition language, the following principles shall be applied:

为以数据定义语言的形式实施本文件,应遵循以下原则:

## a) Formal requirements

#### a) 形式要求

The data fields and the structuring of the tables in A.2 shall be translated into the chosen formal data definition language without any changes in interpretation of the data fields.

- ——应将 A.2 中的数据字段和表格结构转化为所选定的正式数据定义语言,不对数据字段的任何解释做出更改。
- —The syntax of files used for the exchange shall follow a syntax specification appropriate for the purpose.
- ——用于交换的文件语法,应遵循适合于该目的的语法规范。

#### b) Requirements on data structures

## b) 数据结构要求

- ——Sets of data fields shall be translated into e.g. elements, entities, tables or objects, depending on actual choice of data definition language. In this clause those are referred to as *entities*.
- ——根据实际选择的数据定义语言,数据字段集应被转化为元素、实体、表格或对象等(本 条款称实体)。
- ——Data fields shall be translated into e.g. attributes, data fields or properties having a data type as specified in Tables A.1, A.2 and A.3 and as described in clause 6. In this clause these are referred to as *attributes*.
- ——数据字段应被转化成属性、数据字段或特性等,它们具有如表 A.1、A.2 和 A.3 规定的、以及第 6 章中所述的数据类型(本条款称属性)。
- —Most references between related entities are only implicit in A.2. Therefore references shall be added explicitly as referencing attributes or entity pointers. For example, in some choices of implementation a reference between "Inputs and outputs" and "Process" shall be manually inserted to maintain data consistency.
- ——相关实体间的大部分引用仅隐含在 A.2 中。因此,应明确地添加引用,作为引用属性或实体指针。例如,在某些实施选择中,应手动插入"输入和输出"与"过程"之间的引用以保持数据一致性。

## c) Requirements on naming

## c) 命名要求

- —Names of attributes and entities shall use only lower-case characters; e.g. "Process' shall be "process".
- ——属性和实体的名称应使用小写字符;例如, "Process"应为"process"。

- ——Names consisting of more than one word shall be translated into one continuous string by using the character"\_" (underscore or ASCII character number 95) between the words. For example, the name "Technology descriptor" shall be named "technology \_descriptor".
- ——应通过在单词间使用字符 "\_" (下划线或 ASCII 字符编号 95) 将由多个单词组成的名称 转 化 成 一 个 连 续 的 字 符 串 。 例 如 , " Technology descriptor "应 命 名 为 "technology descriptor"。
- —Names of referencing data fields shall be a combination of the name of the referenced element(s) and the referenced data field within the element(s). The combination of names shall be translated into one continuous string by using the character "." (full stop or ASCII character number 46) between the names. For example, when referencing process from inputs\_and\_outputs the referencing attribute shall be named
  - "data\_documentation\_of\_process.administrative\_information.identification\_number".
- ——引用数据字段的名称应是引用元素的名称和元素中引用数据字段的组合。应通过在名称间使用字符"."将名称组合转化成一个连续的字符串(句号或 ASCII 字符编号 46)。例如,当从 inputs\_and\_outputs 引用过程时,引用属性应命名为
  - "data documentation of process.administrative information.identification number".
- d) Requirements on public electronic data exchange
- d) 公开电子数据交换要求
  - —When exchanging data publicly, a specification for the exchange file, expressed in the data definition language, shall be publicly available, together with a description of the file syntax. This is required to facilitate translation between different choices of data exchange implementations.
  - ——在公开交换数据时,应同时公开以数据定义语言表达的交换文件规范和文件语法说明, 这对于促进数据交换实施不同选择之间的转换来说是有必要的。

An example of the specification for the implementation of data exchange is the data definition and the file syntax described in a report from the Centre for Environmental Assessment of Product and Material Systems [5].

数据交换实施规范的一个示例是: 在一份由产品和材料系统环境评价中心出具的报告中所描述的数据定义和文件语法[5]。

# 附 录 B (资料性) 数据文件格式应用示例

#### B.1 概述 General

This annex provides a detailed example of the application of the data documentation format to a process. Additional examples on application to different kinds of processes can be found in [6].

本附录为数据文件格式应用于某一过程提供了详细示例。应用于其它过程类型的示例可在[6]中找到。

This annex can also be used as a paper-based data form illustrating application of this Technical Specification (after removal of the sample data).

本附录的纸质数据表格,可用作说明本文件的应用情况(去除样本数据后)。

Different types of LCI data are used within an LCA study. The type of data to be used in the LCA study is determined in the goal and scope phase. This clause gives some guidance on how the data documentation format provides the possibility to distinguish between the different processes. (See ISO/TR 14049 for examples of the different types of unit process.) Two approaches to documentation are:

在LCA研究中使用了不同类型的LCI数据。LCA研究中使用的数据类型在目的和范围阶段确定。本条款关于数据文件格式如何区分不同过程提供了一些指导(不同类型单元过程示例见ISO/TR 14049)。两种文件记录方法如下:

- ——processes representing specific unit processes, i.e. original collected data. For these data, it is not necessary to provide documentation for the aggregation type and sampling within the process description;
- ——表示特定单元过程的过程,即原始收集的数据,这些数据无须在过程说明中提供合并类型和采 样的文件记录;
- —processes representing aggregated unit processes, i.e. representing averages of several processes providing the same function or the sum of several interconnected processes. The type of aggregation and method used can be documented using the aggregation type and sampling within the process description.
- ——表示合并单元过程的过程,即表示提供相同功能的多个过程的平均值或多个相互关联的过程的 总和,合并类型和使用方法可使用过程说明中的合并类型和采样来记录。

## B.2 单元过程组合的数据文件 Data documentation of a combination of unit processes

The structure for documenting a process that represents a combination of unit processes is basically the same as that for documenting of a single unit process, but with a means to describe the components of the included processes.

记录单元过程组合的结构与记录单个单元过程的结构基本相同,但要使用方法描述被列入的过程的组分。

组合层面的差异如下:

- —each included component of the process may be documented separately;
- ——过程的每个组成部分都可以单独记录:

- ——if the processes contained in the aggregated format are documented separately, material and energy flows between included processes are indicated as references between the inputs and outputs of the included processes (Table B.1,1.1.6.4.2).
- ——如果汇总格式中所包含的过程是单独记录的,则被列入的过程之间的物质流和能量流将作为被列入的过程的输入和输出之间的参考(表 B. 1, 1. 1. 6. 4. 2)。

The differences between documentation of a combination of unit processes and a single unit process is the use of the data fields *Included processes* (Table B.1, 1.1.6.4.1) and *Intermediate product flows* (Table B.1, 1.1.6.4.2) of the data documentation format.

单元过程组合和单个单元过程的文件之间的区别在于数据文件格式中*被列入的过程*(表 B.1, 1.1.6.4.1)和*中间产品流*(表 B.1, 1.1.6.4.2)这些数据字段的使用。

In the term *Included processes*, an unambiguous reference shall be supplied referencing the documentation of each of the components of the included processes. In the term *Intermediate product flows*, unambiguous references shall be given to the inputs and outputs between two included processes.

对于*被列入的过程*,应对被列入的过程的每个组成部分的文件进行明确引用。对于*中间产品流*,应明确引用两个被列入的过程之间的输入和输出。

If an aggregated process is provided **without** providing details of the included processes within the aggregation (as separately documented processes using this data documentation format),

如果提供了合并过程而没有提供合并过程中所包含过程的详细信息(作为使用此数据文件格式的单独记录过程),

then a general description of these included processes should be entered under *Technical content and functionality* (Table B.1, 1.1.6.2), and the data fields. *Included processes* (Table B.1, 1.1.6.4.1) and *Intermediate product flows* (Table B.1, 1.1.6.4.2) should remain empty.

则宜在*技术内容和功能*(表 B.1, 1.1.6.2)中输入对这些*被列入的过程*(表 B.1, 1.1.6.4.1)的概述,且数据字段*被列入的过程*(表 B.1, 1.1.6.4.1)和*中间产品流*(表 B.1, 1.1.6.4.2)宜为空值。

#### B.3 文件示例 Documented example

The following example is entirely fictitious in both a factual sense and in modelling principles. It is produced here only to illustrate the types of information required in different data fields of the data documentation format.

从事实意义和建模原则来看,以下示例都是完全虚构的。这些示例仅是为了说明在数据文件格式的 不同数据字段中所需的信息类型。

1	Process 过程	Process 过程		
1.1	Process description 过程	呈说明		
1.1.1	Name 名称	Coal-fired electricity production plant with co-generation of steam 热电联产燃煤电厂		
1.1.2	Class 类别			
1121	Name 名称	Electricity supply (3601) 供車(3601)		

表 B. 1 过程 Table B. 1 — Process

## 表 B. 1 过程(续) Table B. 1 (continued)

1.1.2.2	Reference to nomenclature	(AICS)Australian Industry Classification Scheme 澳大利亚工业分类计划(AICS)
	Homenciature	

	术语参考	
1.1.3	Quantitative reference 定量参考	
1.1.3.1	Type 类型	Functional unit 功能单位
1.1.3.2	Name 名称	Net production of electricity 净发电量
1.1.3.3	Unit 单位	kW·h
1.1.3.4	Amount 数量	1
1.1.4	Technical scope 技术范围	Gate-to-gate 大门-大门
1.1.5	Aggregation type 合并类型	Other 其它
1.1.6	Technology 技术	
1.1.6.1	Short technology descriptor 简短技术描述符	CFB coal-based power plants 循环流化床的燃煤电厂
1.1.6.2	Technical content and functionality 技术内容和功能	The studied system includes all processes, from washed coal delivery through to power generation, including treatment of cooling water, of a combined heat and power plant with conventional steam cycle within a circulating fluidized bed. 所研究的系统包括使用循环流化床内常规蒸汽循环的热电联产电厂的全过程,从洗煤输送到发电,包括冷却水处理。  The fuel is 100 % washed black coal extracted from mines located within 200 km of the plant. 燃料是从位于发电厂 200 公里外的矿井中提取的 100%洗黑煤。  Technical data assumed for the studied plant: 所研究发电厂的预期技术数据:  Annual time of operation (hours): 4 000 年运行时间(小时): 4000  Normal annual electricity production (GW-h): 40 正常年发电量(GW·h): 40  Annual steam production (TJ): 30 年产蒸汽量(TJ): 30  Assumed lifetime (years): 40 预期寿命(年): 40  Electricity production, net during 40 years (TW h): 1,6 40 年净发电量(TW·h): 1.6

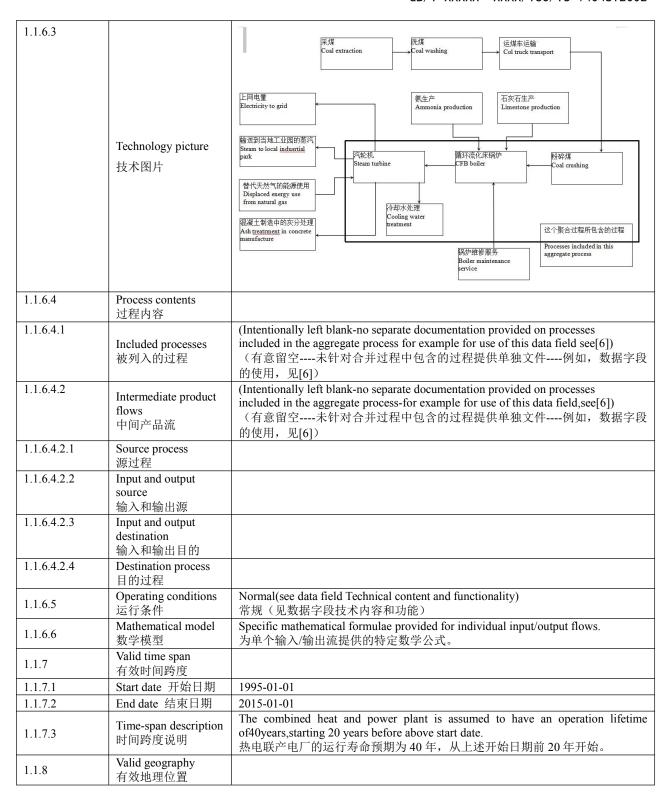


表 B. 1 过程(续)

1.1.8.1	Area name 区域名称	Au
1.1.8.2	Area description 区域说明	The plant is located in Australia and all its support systems are calculated in relation to Queensland. 该发电厂位于澳大利亚,其所有支持系统都是依据昆士兰计算的。
1.1.8.3	Sites 地点	Maidstone 梅德斯通
1.1.8.4	GIS reference 地理信息系统参考	Easting_301230 Northing_6263230 东向值_301230 北向值_6263230
1.1.9	Data acquisition 数据采集	
1.1.9.1	Sampling procedure 采样程序	The inventory relates to a single site, so no sampling procedure was necessary. 库存仅涉及一个地点,因此不需要采样程序。
1.1.9.2	Sampling sites 采样点	(No sampling undertaken) (未进行采样)
1.1.9.3	Number of sites 采样点数量	(No sampling undertaken) (未进行采样)
1.1.9.4	Sample volume 样本量	(No sampling undertaken) (未进行采样)
1.1.9.4.1	Absolute 绝对值	
1.1.9.4.2	Relative 相对值	

# 表 B. 2 输入/输出 Table B. 2 ——Inputs/Outputs

1.2.1	Identificatio n number <mark>标识编码</mark>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.2.2	Direction 方向	Input 输入	Input 输入	Input 输入	Output 输出	Output 输出	Output 输出	Input 输入	Output 输出	Output 输出	Input 输入
1.2.3	Group 分组	Raw material 原材料	Ancillary 配 件	Ancillary 配件	Emission 排放	Emission 排放	Residue 残余物	Ancillary 辅助	Product 产品	Co-product 共生产品	Avoided Product 避免的产品
1.2.4	Receiving environment 受纳环境	Technospher e 技术范围	Technospher e 技术范围	Technospher e 技术范围	Air 大气	Air 大气	Technospher e 技术范围	Technospher e 技术范围	Technospher e 技术范围	Technospher e 技术范围	Technospher e 技术范围
1.2.5	Receiving environment specification 受纳环境的 规范	-	-	-	Global air 全球大气	Rural air 农村空气			-	-	-
1.2.6	Environment condition 环境状况	-	-	-		Low background concentratio n of NO <sub>x</sub> and no recorded photochemic al smog events. 低背景浓度的 NO <sub>x</sub> ,且无光化学烟雾事件记录。  Nitrogen-sen sitive water catchment 氮敏感集水区.			-	-	-

1.2.7	Geographica I location 地理位置	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰	Queensland 昆士兰
		Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点	Origin or destination 起点或终点
		Coal washery plant 洗煤厂 Transport	Ammonia producer 氨生产商 Transport type	Limestone mining 石灰石开采 Transport type			Concrete manufacture in Brisbane 布里斯班的 混凝土制造 公司	Boiler maintenance service 锅炉 维修服务	Electricity distribution network 配电网	Industrial park steam supply 工业园区蒸 汽供应	Industrial park steam supply 工业园区蒸 汽供应
120	Related external	type 运输类型 Truck, long	运输类型 Truck, long distance	<b>运输类型</b> Truck 卡车	Transport type 运输类型	Transport type 运输类型	Transport type 运输类型	Transport type 运输类型	Transport type 运输类型	Transport type 运输类型	Transport type 运输类型
1.2.8	system 相关外部系 统	distance 卡车,长途 运输	卡车,长途运输				Truck 卡车			Pipeline 管道	
		Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考	Information reference 信息参考
		Company internal report 公司内部报 告	Company internal report 公司内部报 告	Comment from company 公司评论							-
1.2.9	Internal location 内部位置	Coal is delivered to crushing unit on power plant site. 煤炭被送到	Ammonia is used for reduction of NO <sub>x</sub> in the flue gas.			Emitted from stack 从堆栈中发 出		Main CFB boiler 主要的循环 流化床锅炉			

		发电厂的破 碎装置	烟气中的 NOx								
		Name text <b>名称文本</b>	Name text 名称文本	Name text 名称文本	Name text 名称文本	Name text 名称文本					
		Washed coal 洗煤	Ammonia 氨	Limestone 石灰石	CO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	Ash 灰烬	Boiler cleanout and repair	Electricity 电	Low pressure steam 低压蒸汽	Energy from natural gas 天然气能源
		Reference to nomenclatur e 术语参考	Reference to nomenclatur e 术语参考	Reference to nomenclatur e 术语参考	Reference to nomenclatur e 术语参考	Reference to nomenclatur e 术语参考	Reference to nomenclatur e 术语参考	锅炉清理和 修理 Reference to	Reference to nomenclatur e 术语参考	Reference to nomenclatur e	Reference to nomenclatur e
1.2.10	名称 Name	Company-sp ecific 公司指定	Company-sp ecific 公司指定	Company-sp ecific 公司指 定	Company-sp ecific 公司指定	Company—s pecific 公司指定	Company-sp ecific 公司指定	nomenclatur e 术语参考 Company-sp	Company-sp ecific 公司指定	<b>术语参考</b> Company—s pecific 公司指定	术语参考 Company-sp ecific 公司指定
		Specification of name <b>名称的规范</b> Raw coal with low grade material removed 去除杂质的	Specification of name 名称的规范	Specification of name 名称的规范	Specification of name 名称的规范	Specification of name 名称的规范	Specification of name 名称的规范	ecific 公司指定 Specification of name <b>名称的规范</b>	Specification of name 名称的规范	Specification of name 名称的规范	Specification of name 名称的规范
		去除杂质的 原煤									

# 表 B. 2 输入/输出(续)

		Name 名称	Name 名称	Name 名称	Name 名称	Name 名称	Name <b>名称</b>	Name 名称	Name 名称	Name <b>名称</b>	Name 名称
1.2.11	属性 Property	Energy content 能量值	Density 密 度	_	Greenhouse characterizat ion factor	Eutrophication characterizatio n factor	Density 密度	_	_	Temperature 温度	

		Unit 单位 MJ/kg Amount <b>数量</b> 22.3	Unit 单位kg/m³ Amount 数量 0.85	Unit 单位 — Amount <b>数量</b> —	温室气体特征因子 Unit 单位 Kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq Amount 数量 1	富营养化特征因子 Unit 单位kg PO4-eq Amount 数量 0.13 Name 名称 酸化特征因 子 Acidification characterization	Unit 单位kg/m³ Amount 数量 237	Unit 单位 一 Amount 数量 一	Unit 单位 一 Amount 数量 一	Unit 单位 Degrees 度 Amount 数量 400 Name 名称 Pressure 压力 Unit 单位	Unit 单位 一 Amount 数量 一
		Name <b>名称</b> Range 范围	Name <b>名称</b> Point value 点值	Nam e <b>名称</b> Average 平均值	Name 名称 Range 范围	n factor Unit 单位 kg SO <sub>4</sub> -eq Amount 数量 0.7 Name 名称 Single value 单一值	Name <b>名称</b> Average 平均值	Name <b>名称</b> Single value 单一值	Name <b>名称</b> Absolute 绝对值	kPa Amount <b>数量</b> 980  Name <b>名称</b> Absolute 绝对值	Name <b>名称</b> Absolute 绝对值
1 1.2.12	数量 Amount	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名 称:	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名 称:	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名 称:	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名称:	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名称:	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名 称:	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名称: Service occurrence 服务事件	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名 称: kw·h	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名称: kg	Unit 单位 Symbol or name: 符号或名 称: MJ

Explanatio 解释: SI unit	n: Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:	Explanation: 解释:
SI 单位	SI unit SI 单位	SI unit SI 单位	SI unit SI 单位	SI unit SI 单位	SI unit SI 单位		SI unit SI 单位	SI unit SI 单位	SI unit SI 单位
参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter	参数 Parameter
Name: ma 名称:最值 Value: 450 值: 450 Name: mi 名称:最值。 Value: 420 值: 420	大 Name: Single point 名称: 单点 Value: 3 值: 3	Name: Average 名称:平均 值 Value: 0.25 值: 0.25	Name: max. 名称:最大值 Value: 920 值: 920 Name: min 名称:最小值 Value: 857 值: 857	Name: Single point 名称: 单点 Value: 4 值: 4	Name: Average 名称: 平均 值 Value: 60 值: 60	Name: Single point 名称: 单点 Value: 0.000 04 值: 0.00004	Name: Numerical 名称: 值 Value: 1 值: 1	Name: Numerical 名称: 值 Value: 0,25 值: 0.25	Name: Numerical 名称: 值 Value: - 0,7 值: -0.7

# 表 B. 2 输入/输出(续)

		Formulae 公式	Formulae 公式	Formulae 公式	Formulae 公式	Formulae 公式	Formulae 公式	Formulae 公式	Formulae 公式	Formula e 公式	Formulae 公式
1.2.1	数学关系 Mathematica				$M(CO_2)=M(coal)\times$ $Ef(CO_2)$ $M(CO_2)=M$ (煤) × $Ef(CO_2)$						
3	l relations	Name of variable 变量名	Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variable 变量名称 M/(coal) maximum	Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variable 变量名称	Name of variable 变量名	Name of variable 变量名称
		Value of	Value of	Value of	M (煤) 最大值  Value of variable	Value of variable	Value of variable	Value of variable 变量值	Value of variable 变量值	Value of variable	Value of variable 变量值

		variable <b>变量值</b>	variable <b>变量值</b>	variable <b>变量值</b>	<b>变量值</b> 450	变量值	变量值			变量值	
					Name of variable 变量名称						
					M/(coal) minimum M (煤)最低值						
					变量值 Value of variable 420						
					Name of variable 变量名称 Ef(CO <sub>2</sub> )						
					Value of variable <b>变量值</b> 2.04						
		Data collection 数据收 集	Data collection 数据收集	Data collection 数据收集	Data collection 数据收集	Data collection 数据收集	Data collection 数据收集	Data collection 数据收集	Data collection 数据收集	Data collectio n 数据收 集	Data collection 数据收集
1.2.1	文件化 Documentati	Coal purchase data 煤炭采 购数据	Measured, discrete 测量,离散	Modelled 模拟	Derived, unspecified 衍生,未指定	Derived, unspecified 衍生,未指 定	Company records 公司记录			朱	
4	on	Collectio n date 收集日 期 1995/199	Collection date 收集日期 1995/1996	Collection date <b>收集日期</b> Unknown 未知	Collection date <b>收集日期</b> Not known 不详	Collection date <b>收集日期</b> Not known 不详	Collection date 收集日期 Not known 不详	Collection date 收集日期 1998	Collection date 收集日期 1998	Collectio n date 收集日 期 Not known 不详	Collection date <b>收集日期</b> Not known 不详
		Data	Data	Data	Data treatment <b>数据</b>	Data	Data	Data treatment	Data treatment	Data	Data treatment

'	reatment 数据处 里	treatment <b>数据处理</b>	treatment <b>数据处理</b>	处理	treatment <b>数据处理</b>	treatment <b>数据处理</b>	数据处理	数据处理	treatmen t <b>数据处</b> 理	数据处理
cc pi w di bi el y gi n 年 岁	generatio	The value is derived from the use of ammonia in the CFB-KVV plant (CIR 1995:4) 该值来自 CFB-KVV 工厂 (CIR1995: 4)氨的使用情况	无 None	Derived from emission factors for combustion of fuels used in the production system National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Australia in 1998 源自 1998 年澳大利亚国家温室气体清单生产系统所用燃料的燃烧排放因子			Calculated from specifications in maintenance contract 根据维护合同中规范计算	The flow is the functional unit for the studied unit process. 流是研究单元过程的功能单位。		Calculated based on historical data prior to steam sharing arrangement with industrial park 根据工业园区蒸汽共用安排之前的历史数据计算
e so 数	Referenc to data ource 数据来 原参考	Reference to data source 数据来源 参考	Reference to data source 数据来源参考	Reference to data Source <b>数据来源参考</b>	Reference to data source 数据来源参 考	Reference to data Source 数据来源参 考	Reference to data Source <b>数据来源参考</b>	Reference to data Source <b>数据来源参考</b>		Reference to data source 数据来源参考
1! C ir re C 4	CIR 995:4 Company Internal eport CIR 1995: 公司内	CIR 1995:4 Company internal report CIR1995:4 公司内部 报告		http://www.green- house.gov.au/invent ory NGGI 2000 http://www.green- house.gov.au/ inventory	_	_	Maintenance contract - confidential company document 维护合同-公司保密 文件	_		source Company report 公司报告

表 B. 3 建模和确认

2	Modelling and validation 3	<b>津模和确认</b>
2	Wodering and varidation )	The purpose was to obtain a reliable basis to be able to perform life-cycle assessment
		of different local power supply plant, taking into account additional steam utilization, and ash treatment. 目的是获得一个可靠的基础,以便能够对当地不同的电厂进行生命周期评价,同时考虑到额外的蒸汽利用率和灰分处理。
2.1	Intended application 预期应用	The work with life cycle assessment is also expected to contribute to reinforcement and structuring of the environmental work within the Company, and provide a deeper knowledge on the use of resources and emissions to the environment. 与生命周期评价有关的工作预计也将有助于加强和构建公司内的环境工作,并对资源利用和环境排放提供更深入的认识。
		This inventory is part of a large set of inventories covering upstream and downstream processes. See <i>Clean Coal Technologies LCA</i> profile report 234. 2000. 该清单是覆盖上游和下游过程的清单之一。见清洁煤技术 LCA 概况报告 234.2000.
		The information used in the assessment is largely based on Company internal reports. 评价中使用的信息主要基于公司内部报告。
	Information sources	Regarding methodology for life cycle assessment. International Standard ISO 14040 (1) and the SETAC guidelines (2) were used. 关于生命周期评价的方法,采用国际标准 ISO 14040(1)和 SETAC 准则(2)。
2.2	信息来源	<ul> <li>(1) ISO 14040:1997, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework.</li> <li>(1) ISO 14040:1997, 环境管理-生命周期评价-原则和框架。</li> </ul>
		(2) SETAC. Guidelines for Life-Cycle Assessment: A Code of Practice. (2) SETAC. 生命周期评价指南: 实践守则。
2.3	Modelling principles 建模	
2.3.1	Data selection principle 数据选取原则	The following priorities have been followed. 优先遵循以下事项:  (1) Site data have been used only when continuous measurement data have been found.  (1) 只有在找到连续测量数据时才使用现场数据。  (2) Modelling from similarity has been used whenever site data have not been found.  (2) 当没有发现现场数据时,使用相似性进行建模。
2.3.2	Adaptation principles 适应原则	No numerical adaptation is made. 没有进行数值调整。  Both numerical data and process information used for modelling of the included processes are referred to in the original report. 原始报告中需提到建模过程中包含的数值数据和过程信息。  Other adaptations are addressed as allocations. 其它调整作为分配处理。  No numerical adaptations are made. 没有进行数值调整。

再投资和重建,占建筑阶段资源使用和排放的百分比。   Reinvestments and reconstruction, as percentage of the use of resources a emissions during the building phase.   2.3.3.2   Value 值   每年 1%	ıl interest and
2.3.3.2     Value 值     每年 1% 1 % per year       2.4     Modelling choices 建模选择       The parameters that are presented are chosen because they have a general because the basis for these parameters is relatively good. 选择所提到的参数,是因为它们有一定的普遍意义,而且这些参数较好。       The following aspects have been excluded: 以下因素被排除在外:     一the risk of major accidents and rare breakdowns and environmental contents.	
2.4 Modelling choices 建模选择  The parameters that are presented are chosen because they have a general because the basis for these parameters is relatively good. 选择所提到的参数,是因为它们有一定的普遍意义,而且这些参数较好。  The following aspects have been excluded:以下因素被排除在外:  —the risk of major accidents and rare breakdowns and environmental co	
The parameters that are presented are chosen because they have a general because the basis for these parameters is relatively good. 选择所提到的参数,是因为它们有一定的普遍意义,而且这些参数较好。  The following aspects have been excluded: 以下因素被排除在外:  —the risk of major accidents and rare breakdowns and environmental co	
2.4.1 Criteria for excluding elementary flows 基本流的排除准则 from these; ——发生重大事故和罕见故障的风险以及由此造成的环境后果; ——work environment. ——工作环境。  Trace metal and hydrocarbons have been excluded due to a lack of data a investigated as part of National Pollutant Inventory over the next 2 years 由于缺乏数据,痕量金属和碳氢化合物被排除在外,并将在接下来家污染物清单的一部分进行调查。	and will be
Experiment of the cases where it was possible to obtain data, resource use and emission production of these chemicals are included. 在能够获得数据的情况下,列入了生产这些化学品的资源使用和排 Fuels and materials used in site landscaping and ponding are not included study. 在研究中,用于场地美化和铺设的燃料和材料没有被列入。	放。
The following processes have been externalized from this documented p以下过程已从被记录的过程中外部化处理: —transmission and distribution losses; 输配电损失; —coal extraction, washing and delivery; 采煤、洗煤和运煤; —ammonia production; 氨生产; —limestone production: 石灰石生产: —boiler service impacts; 锅炉服务影响; —stream supply and corresponding credit for energy from natural gas; 天然气能源的蒸汽供应和相应信贷; —ash treatment in concrete manufacture. 混凝土制造中的灰分处理。	rocess:
2.4.4 Allocations performed 分配执行	
Allocated co-products 分配的共生产品  No allocations performed [for examples of how to use the allocation sect data documentation format, see CPM report 2001:8]. 没有执行分配[关于如何使用数据文件格式分配部分的示例,见 CPM 8]。	
2.4.4.2 Allocation explanation 分配解释	

2.4.5	Process expansion 过程扩展		
2.4.5.1	Process included in expansion 扩展中列入的过程	Not applied in the study. 未应用到研究中。	
2.4.5.2	Process expansion explanation 过程扩展解释		
2.5	影响评价		
2.5.1	评价对象		
2.5.2	计算模型		
2.5.3	评价流程		
<mark>2.5.4</mark>	评价指标		
2.5.5	环境影响		
2.6	Data quality statement 数据质量声明	Data concerning the power plant are based on data for one specific power plant owned by Company. 有关电厂的数据是基于公司拥有的一家特定电厂的数据。  The parameters that are presented are chosen because they have a general interest and because the bases for these parameters are relatively good. 选择所提到的参数,是因为它们有一定的普遍意义,而且这些参数的基础相对较好。  All values are reported to three significant figures; the data are however seldom that accurate. 所有值都报告为三个有效数字;然而,数据很少如此精确。	

# 表 B. 3 建模和确认(续)

2.7	Validation 确认		
2.7.1	Method 方法	Inventory method reviewed 评审库存法	Data checks 数据检查
2.7.2	Procedure 程序	Critical review 鉴定性评审	Client review 客户评审
2.7.3	Result 结果	No significant discrepancies with ISO 14040 or ISO 14041 与 ISO 14040 或 ISO 14041 标准没有重大差异	Corrections made to ash generation values 修正灰分生成值
2.7.4	Validator 确认人员	Jim Stynes CIM	Clean Coal Power Company P/L 清洁煤电公司 P/L
2.8	Other information 其它信息	清洁煤电公司 P/L  The fuel chain and combustion of coal-based electricity production in a CFB-boiler should be applicable on current coal-fired plants. 电力生产的燃料链和燃烧宜适用于目前的燃煤电厂循环流化床锅炉。  Transmission and distribution losses are not included. When the result is used to study different types of electricity use, these losses should be included. 不计入输配电损失。当结果用于研究不同类型的电力使用时,宜计入这些损失。  A rough estimate is that the distribution losses for a large industry customer are approximately 5 % of the bought electricity, i.e. to obtain data for the use of electricity the data should be multiplied by 1,05. For an average household customer, the transmission losses are approximately 10% of the bought electricity, i.e. the data should be multiplied by 1,10. 据租略估计,一个大型工业客户的配电损失约为购买电力的 5%,即为了获得电力使用数据,数据宜乘以 1.05。对于普通家庭客户来说,输电损失约为购买电力的 10%,即数据宜乘以 1.10。  Throughout the calculations, the CFB-boiler is assumed to be equipped with flue-gas condensing equipment. If the results are applied to a existing combined heat and power plant without flue-gas condensing equipment, the use of resources and	

without flue-gas condensing equipment has a lower total degree of efficiency.	
在整个计算过程中,假设循环流化床锅炉配备了烟气冷凝设备。如果将结果应用	
于现有的未配置烟气冷凝设备的热电厂,则资源的使用和生产每度电的排放将更	
高。这是因为未配置烟气冷凝设备的工厂总效率较低。	

表 B. 4 管理信息 Table B. 4 — Administrative information

3	Administrative information 管理信息	
3.1	Identification number 识别号	CIM-AUSDATA0000234
3.2	Registration authority 注册机构	CIM International P/L http://www.cimint.com
3.3	Version number 版本号	1
3.4	Data commissioner 数据专员	清洁煤电公司 35 站道 迈德斯通 8452, 昆士兰,澳大利亚 P/LClean Coal Power Company P/L 35 Station Road
3.5	Data generator 数据生成员	Clean Coal Power Company P/L 清洁煤电公司 P/L
3.6	Data documentor 数据记录员	Alex Jamison Energy LC Consultants P/L 能源 LC 顾问 P/L
3.7	Date completed 完成日期	2000-02-22
3.8	Publication 出版	Not published 未出版
3.9	Copyright 版权	Public 公开
3.10	Access restrictions 许可限制	None 无

## 参 考 文 献

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