

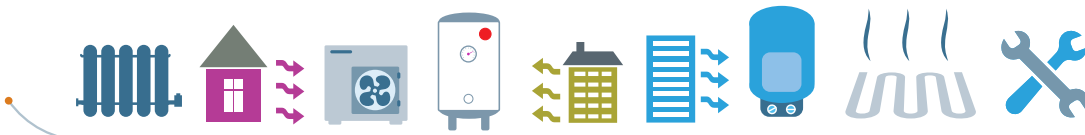
Life-cycle assessments (LCAs)

When completing a life-cycle assessment (LCA) for a product as part of a project, it may not always be the manufacturer who provides the information due to the differences between product and project embodied carbon.

Product embodied carbon, also known as upfront carbon or cradle to gate, is categorised by BEAMA members as stages A1 – A3 within a life cycle assessment. These are the stages where product information can be uniformly provided by manufacturers, unaffected by project-specific details.

However, the carbon emissions resulting from subsequent LCA stages are not fixed and can vary depending on project-specific factors such as delivery to site, maintenance schedules, and frequency of use.

Therefore, it is important to ascertain who may or may not be responsible for providing embodied carbon information at each lifecycle stage. It is also important to note that this might change depending on your sectors or route to market.



Interested in learning more about product embodied carbon?

BEAMA and our members have joined forces to increase awareness of the complexities of embodied carbon data for MEP (mechanical, electrical, and plumbing) products.

For more information about the Product Carbon Initiative click [here](#).



This infographic aims to detail the LCA stages and map the potential responsible parties for providing the information against each stage

