

A photograph of the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education building. The building is a multi-story structure with a light-colored facade and several windows. A flagpole with a flag is visible in the foreground. The text "UNESCO-IHE INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION" is visible on the building's facade. The image has a blue tint and a semi-transparent white banner across the middle containing the title text.

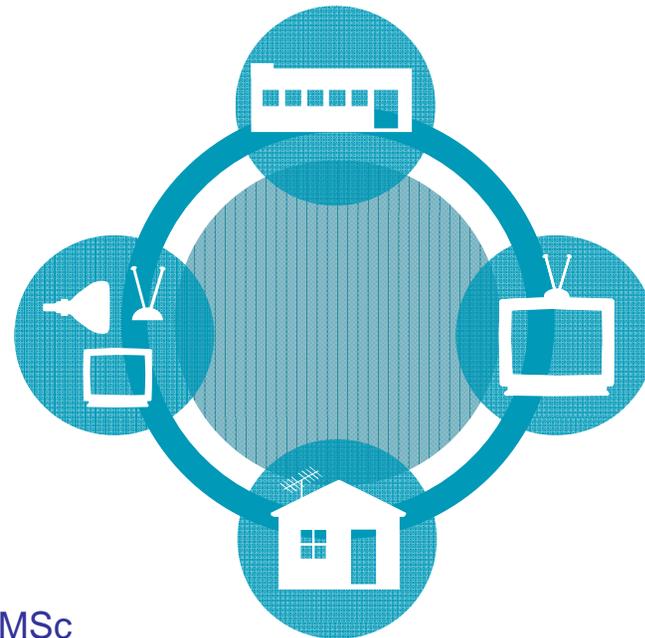
Postgraduate Education, Training and Capacity Building
in Water, Environment and Infrastructure

UNESCO-IHE INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION



A Life Cycle Perspective to Cleaner Production

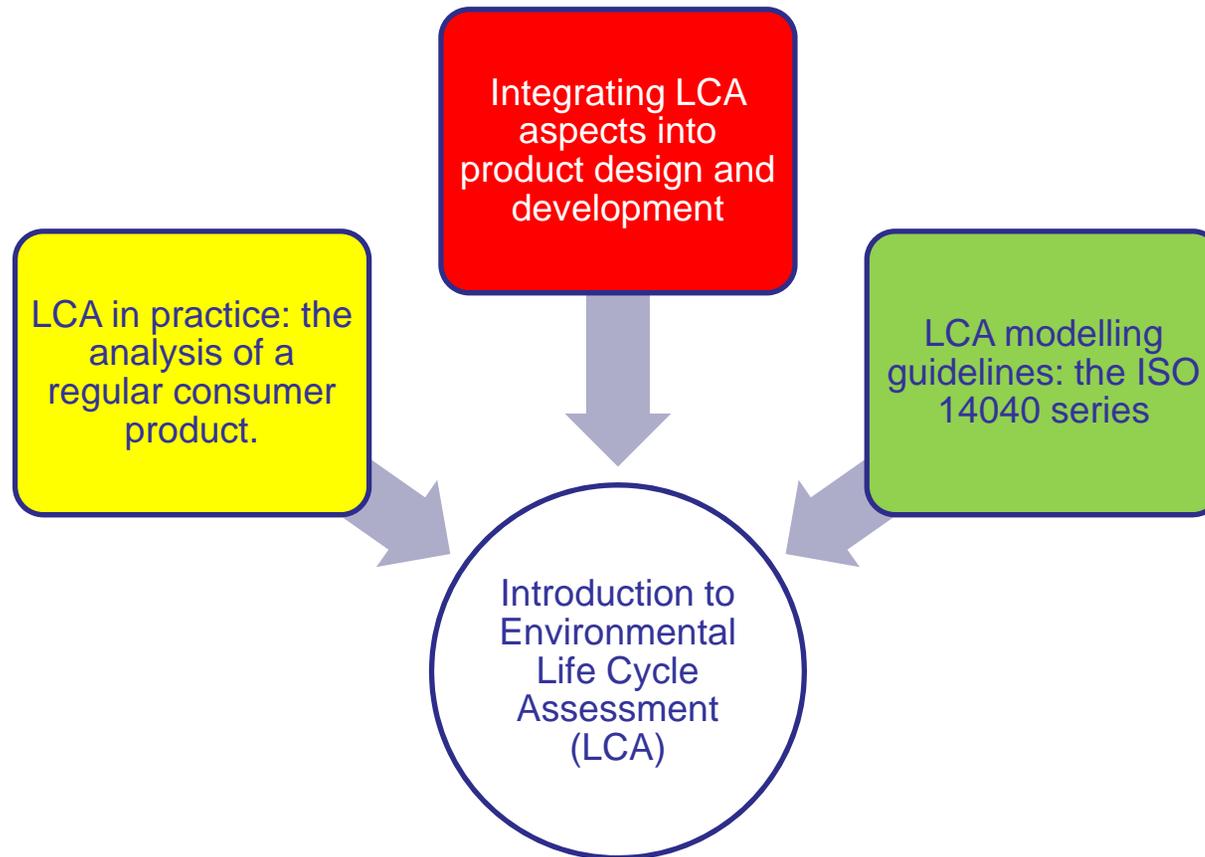
Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) - Introduction



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Date: October 2012



Programme



Revision: a definition of CP

Cleaner Production

UNEP International Declaration on Cleaner Production

the continuous application of an integrated, preventive strategy applied to processes, products and services in pursuit of economic, social, health, safety and environmental benefits.

Source: <http://www.unep.org/OurPlanet/imgversn/104/declare.html>

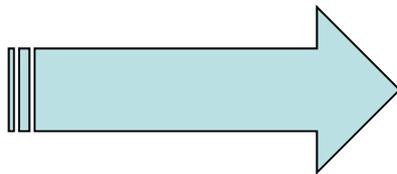
Tools for CP (1)

Cleaner Production

UNEP International Declaration on Cleaner Production

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Source: <http://www.unep.org/OurPlanet/imgversn/104/declare.html>

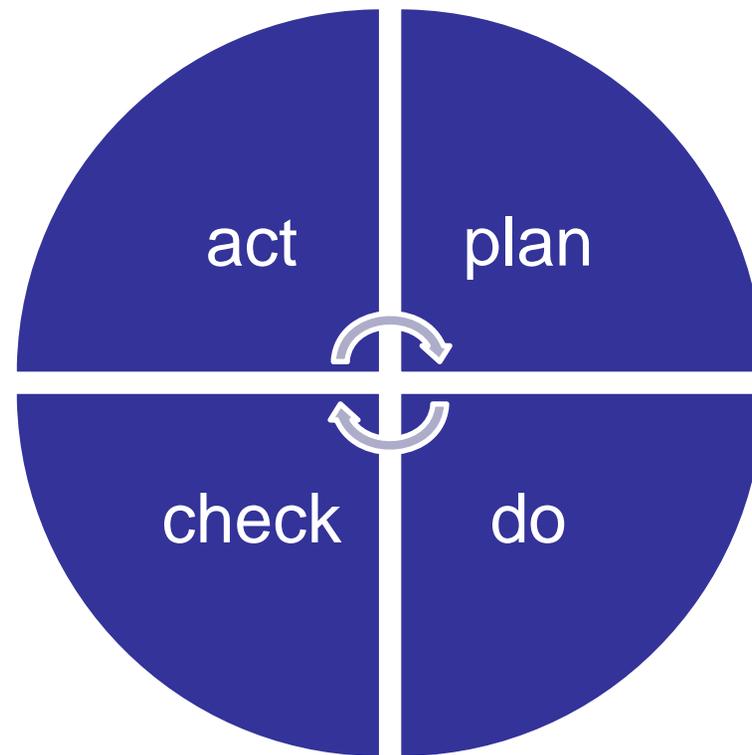


Environmental Management Systems (EMS)

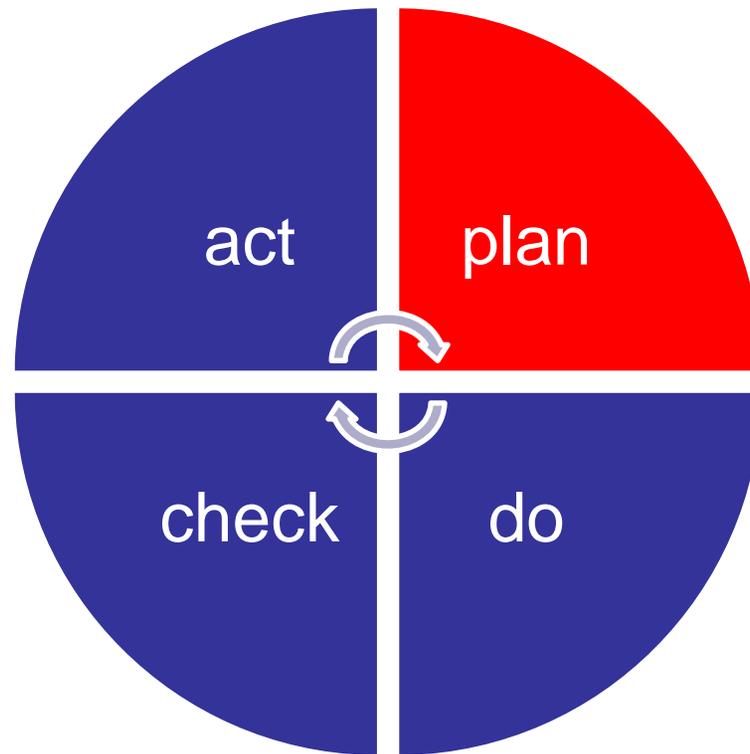
EMS: improve environmental performance of the industrial facility



EMS according to ISO 14001



What plan do you suggest?



Some examples...

CP plan for manufacturer of washing powder?



Some examples...

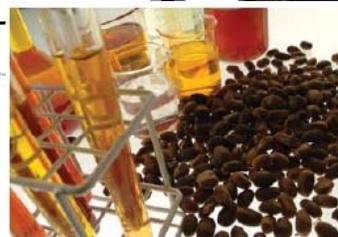
CP plan for a city promoting clean mobility?



guardian.co.uk

UK biofuels target creating more emissions, environmentalists claim
The government's scheme to introduce biofuels to cut CO2 on roads has actually increased carbon emissions through deforestation, study finds

Alok Jha, green technology correspondent
guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 15 April 2009 11.11 BST



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Some examples...

CP plan drinking water delivery systems

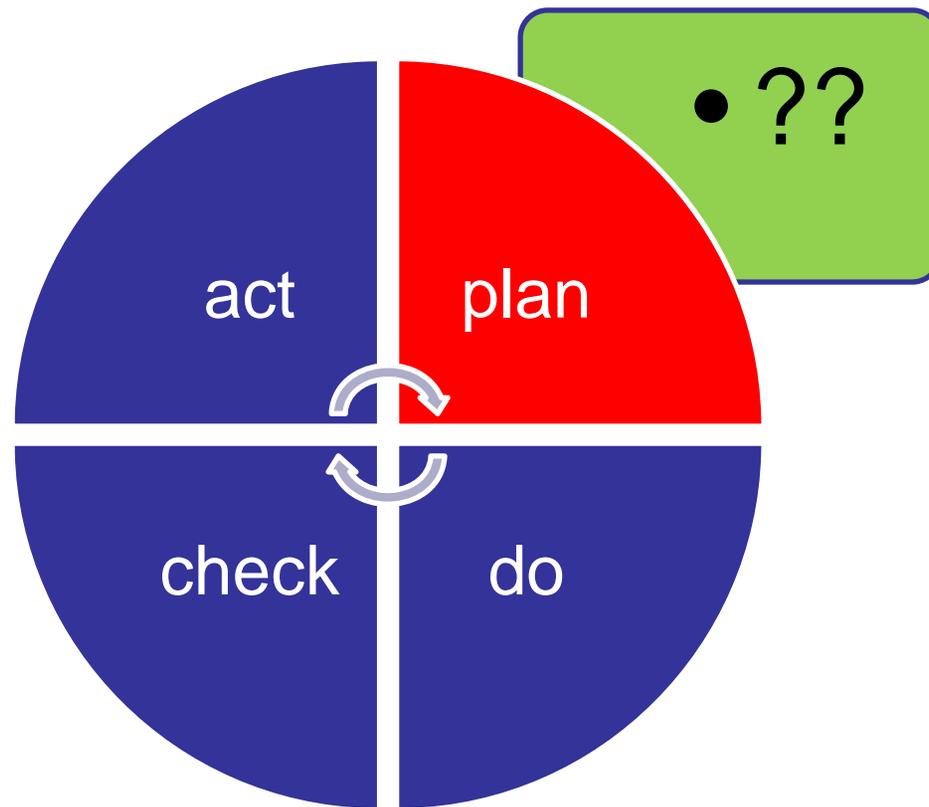


Some examples...

CP plan for personal hygiene?



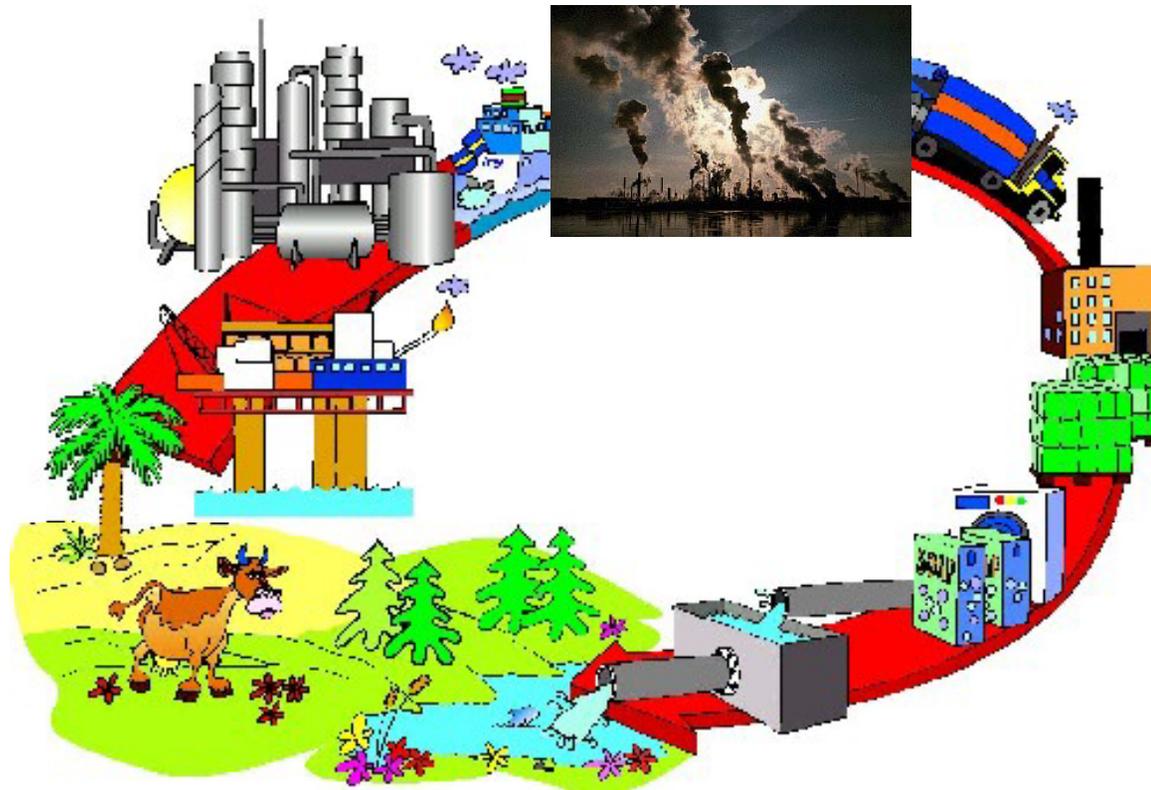
Problem: what's an *effective* plan?



Let's define the problem...

- ✓ Intuitive solutions do not correspond with a complex reality
- ✓ Comparison of alternatives are based on false assumptions
- ✓ Solutions introduce risks of suboptimization or even shifting of burdens
- ✓ There is a lack of quantitative environmental information
- ✓ Environmental information is poorly integrated with design and planning activities

Resolved: the industrial facility is just part of a product chain...



Back to...a definition of CP

Cleaner Production

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If strategies are to improve the environmental performance of processes, products and services, we need to consider

1. their entire life cycle
2. all relevant (environmental) impacts

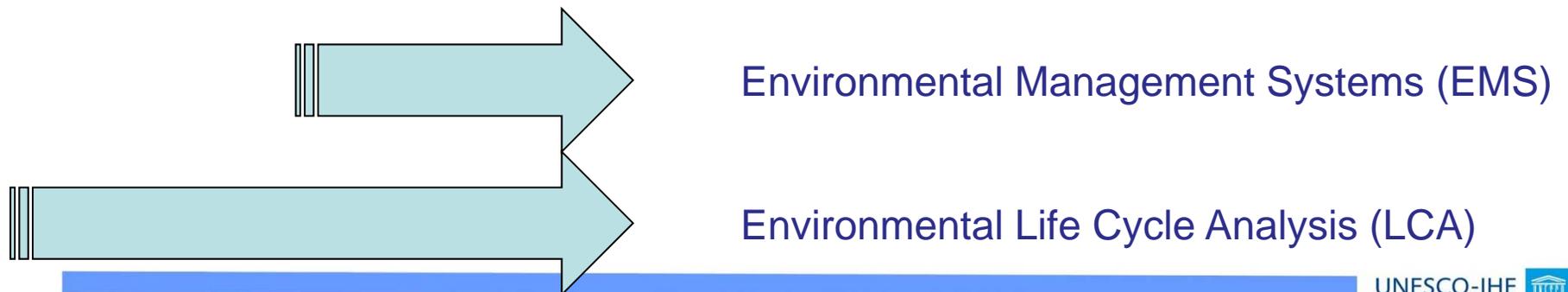
Tools for CP (2)

Cleaner Production

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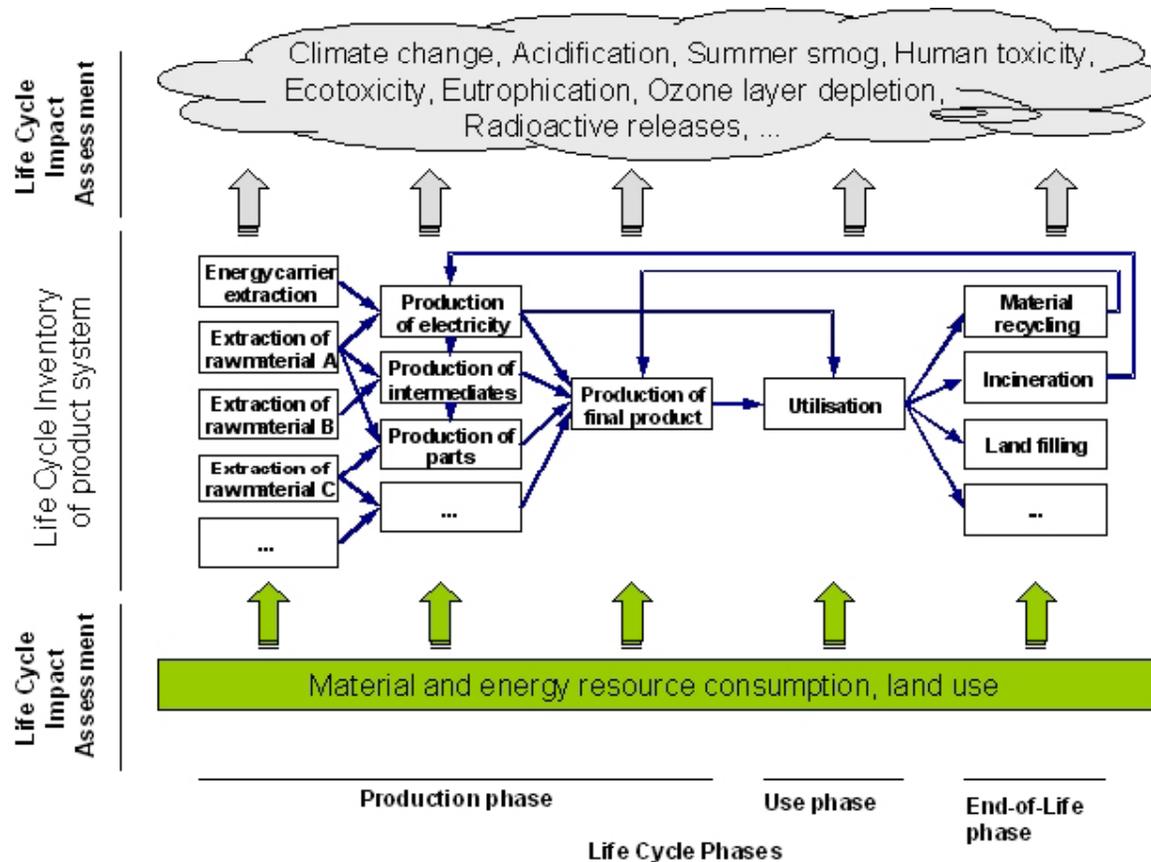


Life Cycle Analysis is:

- ✓ Based on the fact that products do not pollute, but their production, use and disposal do;
- ✓ A quantitative integrated assessment of environmental impacts from 'cradle to grave';
- ✓ An analysis of *comparative* products, processes and services



Schematic overview of an LCA



LCA: a product-oriented method for sustainability analysis

Example of LCA results



Impact category	Incandescent lamp	Fluorescent lamp
Climate change	120000 kg CO ₂ -eq	40000 kg CO ₂ -eq
Ecotoxicity	320 kg DCB-eq	440 kg DCB-eq
Acidification	45 kg SO ₂ -eq	21 kg SO ₂ -eq
Depletion of resources	0.8 kg antimony-eq	0.3 kg antimony-eq
etc

Examples of sectors in which LCA is used, include...

- Sustainable Mobility
- Sustainable Public Procurement
- Industry and Manufacturing
- Integrated Chain Management
- Building and Architecture
- Science for Sustainability



Related concepts:

- Eco-efficiency
- Eco-design
- Life Cycle Costing/Total Cost of Ownership
- Societal Life Cycle Analysis/Societal Cost Benefit Analysis



Sustainable Public Procurement

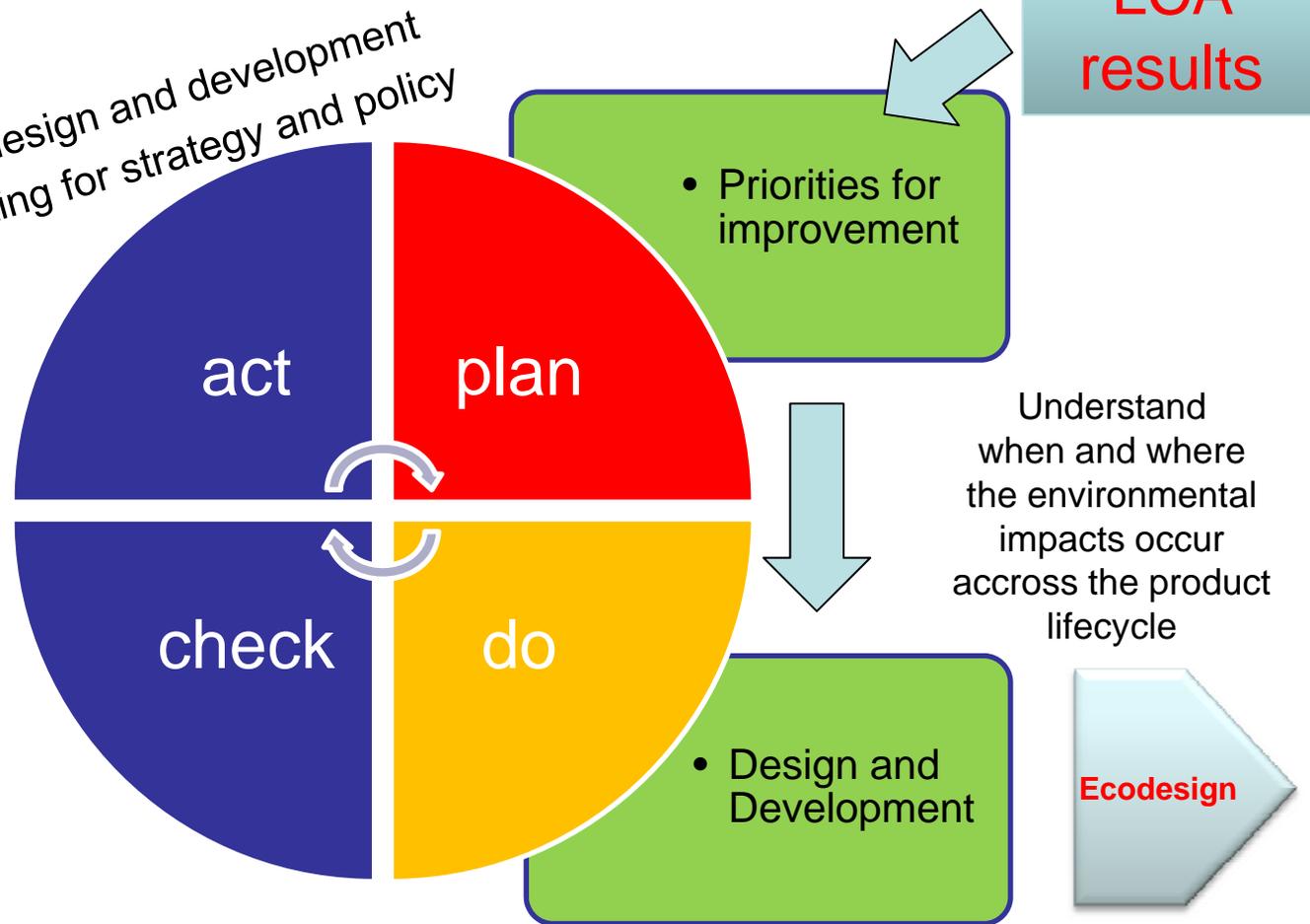
- “Sustainable Procurement is a process whereby organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money **on a whole life basis** in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, whilst minimising damage to the environment.”
- Public spending 8 and 30% of national GDP, making most governments the largest single consumers in their countries.
- Provides a major opportunity to shift to more sustainable production and consumption patterns through the example that governments can provide to other consumers and through the increased demand and the creation of new markets for sustainable products.

Source: Procuring the Future – the report of the UK Sustainable Procurement Task Force, June 2006)



LCA for continuous improvement

- product comparisons
- product improvement, design and development
- informed decision making for strategy and policy development



Applications of LCA (short videos)

[LCA of Carbon in Biofuel Production and Consumption](#)

[LCA example of plastic bags vs biodegradable bags](#)

[LCA on Cascades paper](#)



Eco-Design

Improving the Environmental
Performance of Products through
Design

Business drivers for Eco-design

A

- Product marketing, brand value, and Corporate Social Responsibility

B

- Legislation on energy and hazardous substances

C

- Cost & supply-chain management

D

- Stimulus for innovation

[Source:](#) Granta's 'Five Steps to Eco Design, Granta Design Limited, 2011



Eco-Design improves Eco-efficiency:

$$\text{Eco-efficiency} = \frac{\text{Functional performance provided by product over life cycle (€)}}{\text{Environmental Impacts of product over life cycle (Eco-points)}}$$

eco-efficiency

resource-
efficiency

reduction haz.
substances

Extractions
from biosphere

Emissions to
biosphere

Definitions for Eco-design, Design for Environment, Design for Sustainability...

Eco-design

“the systematic consideration of design performance with respect to environmental, health, and safety objectives over the full product and process life cycle”
(Fiksel, 1996 in Wrisberg et al. 2002).

Ecodesign expands the *design* scope towards environmental and social implications of products and processes

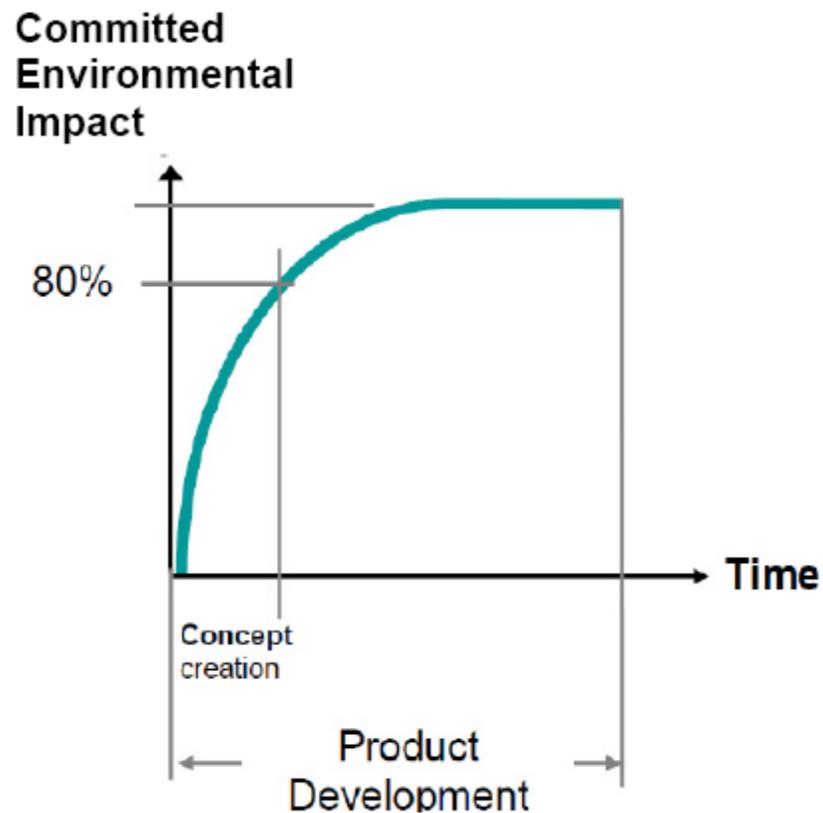
HOW??

Eco Design Steps

1. Consider environmental impact early in the design process
2. Consider the entire product system
3. Select materials and processes based on the assessment of environmental and technical properties

Source: Granta's 'Five Steps to Eco Design, Granta Design Limited, 2011

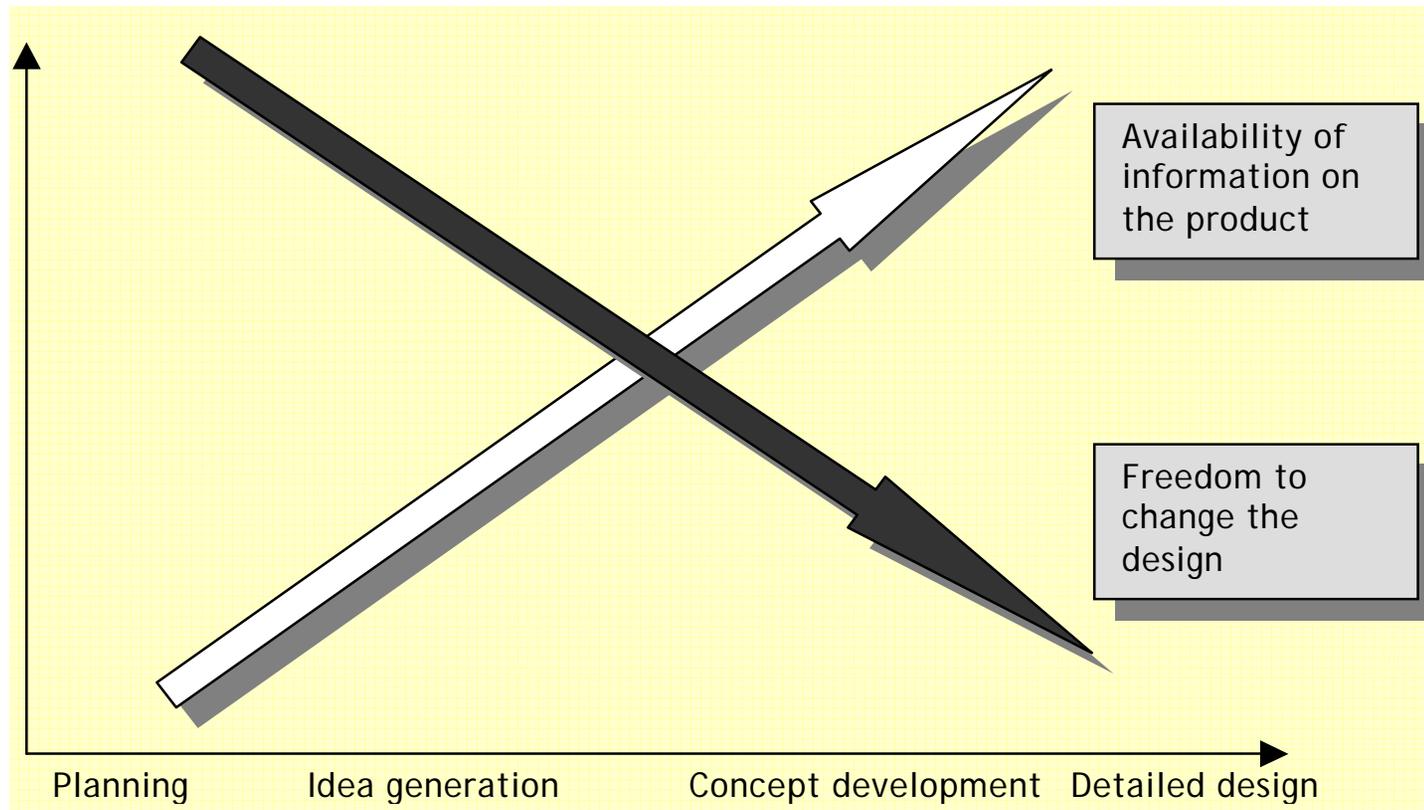
Consider environmental impact early in the design process



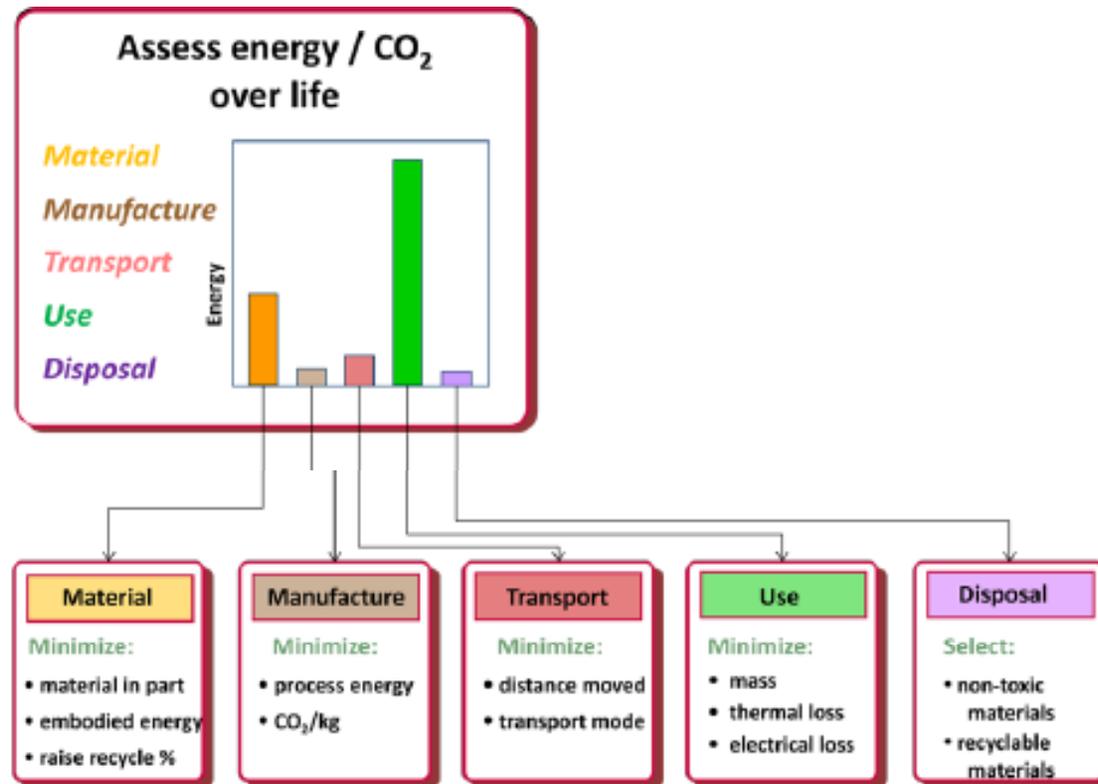
80% of a product's overall environmental impact has been built in by the end of the conceptual design phase

Source: Granta's 'Five Steps to Eco Design, Granta Design Limited, 2011

Implications for the Design Process

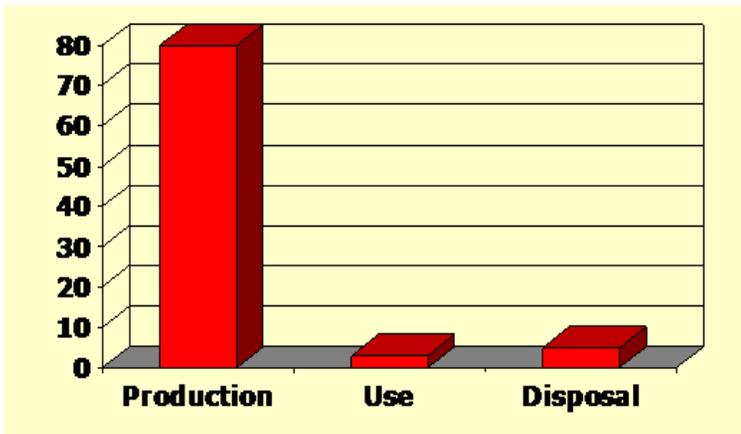


Consider the entire product system

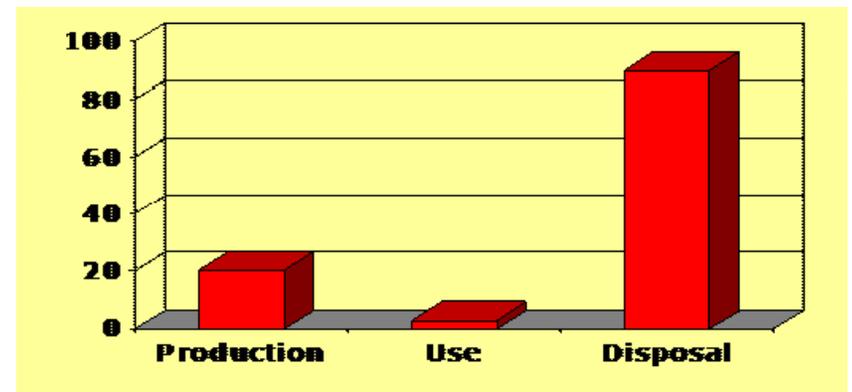
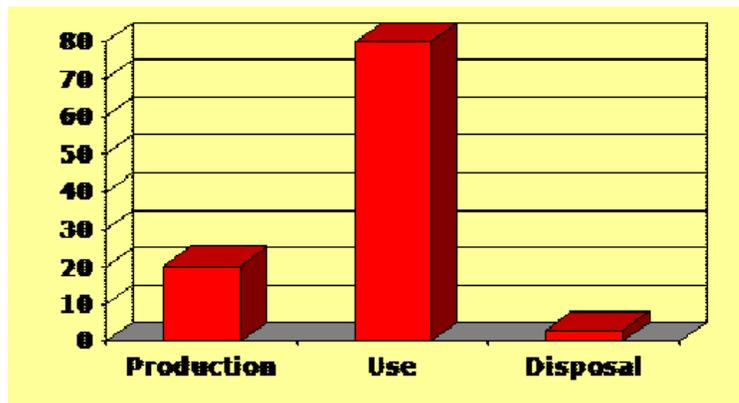


Source: Granta's 'Five Steps to Eco Design, Granta Design Limited, 2011

Some products have a dominating load during production, some during use, some during disposal



LCA gives input for priority setting in product system improvement strategies



Select materials and processes based on the assessment of environmental and technical properties

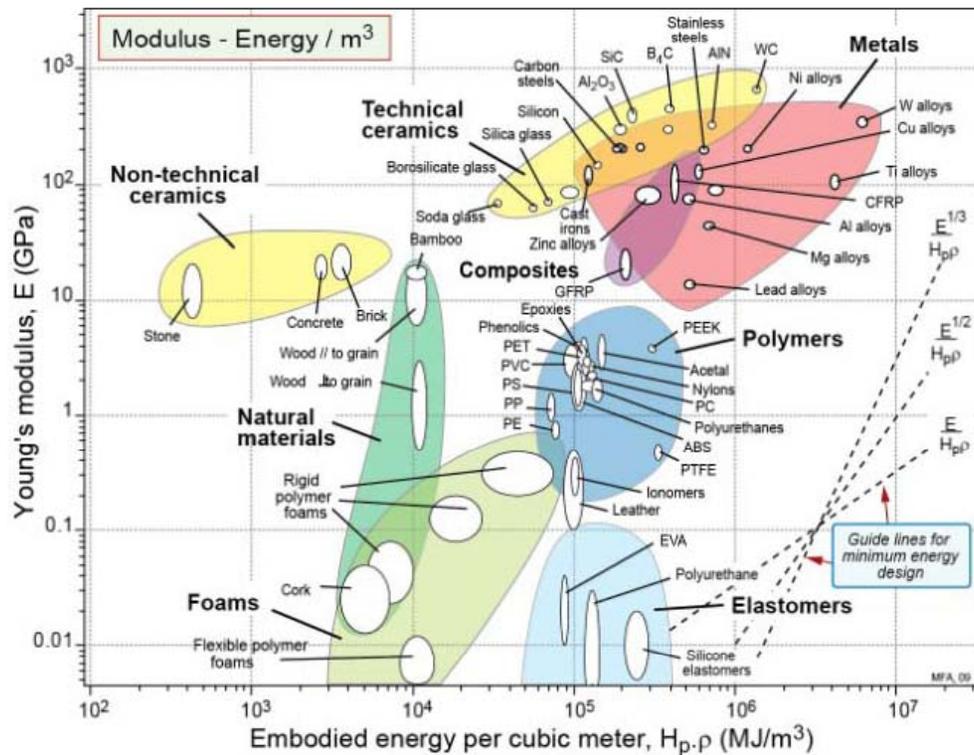


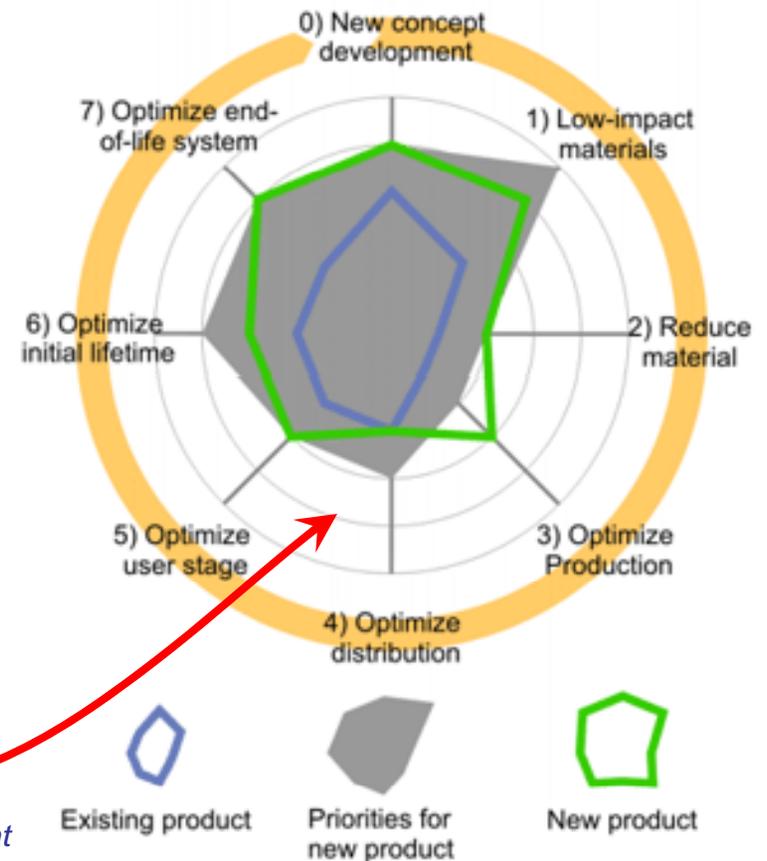
Figure 7: Ashby diagram showing embodied energy versus Young's modulus plotted using CES Selector

Source: Granta's 'Five Steps to Eco Design, Granta Design Limited, 2011

How to integrate LCA information into the design regime?

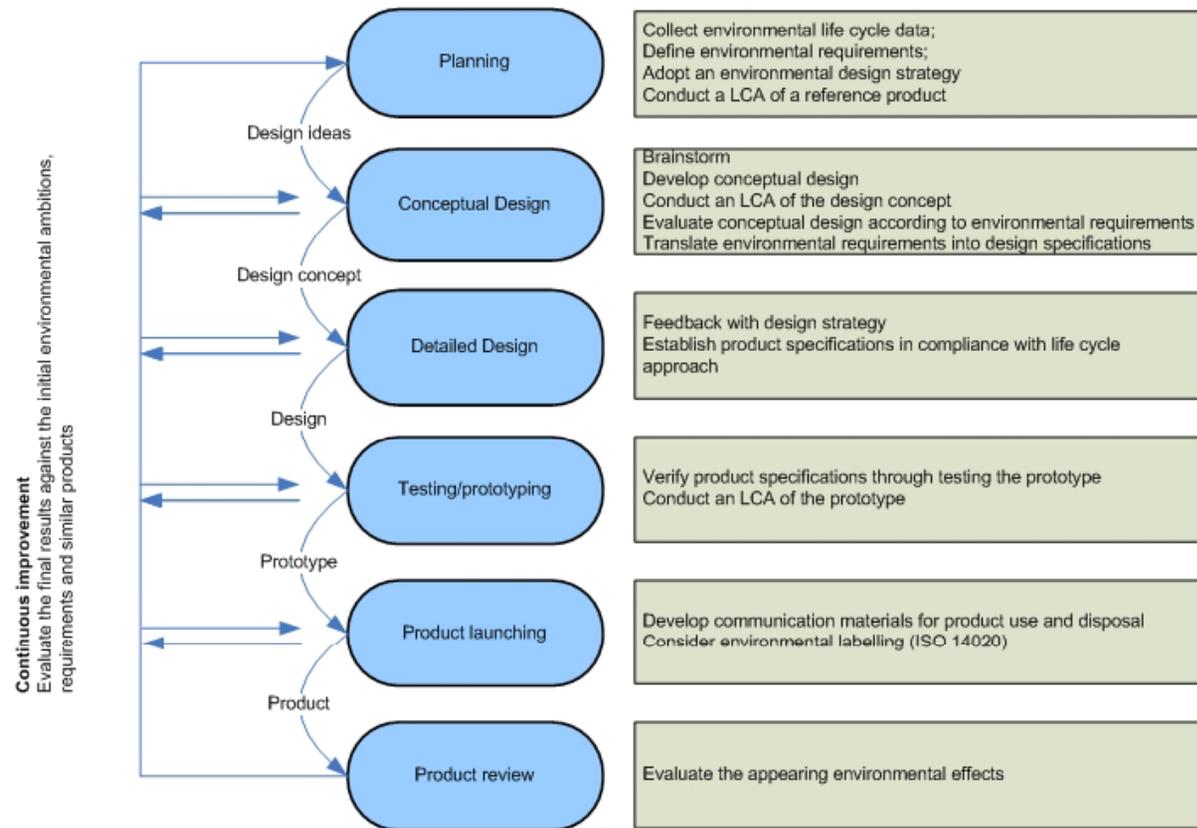
- The designer considers functionality requirements of the product including its environmental implications along the life cycle.
- The '*Lifecycle Design Strategies Wheel*' visualizes the guidelines of Eco-Design.
- A 'product profile' is created using LCA.

Ecodesign Strategies Wheel



(Source: Brezet and Van Hemel, *Ecodesign, A Promising Approach to Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 1997. Electronic figure available at www.matbase.com)

Principles of eco-design according to ISO 14062 guidelines



Design scheme according to ISO 14062 Environmental management – integrating environmental aspects into product design and development
(After: NEN, 2011, Milieumanagementsystemen, werken met ISO 14001, Nederlands Normalisatie Instituut)

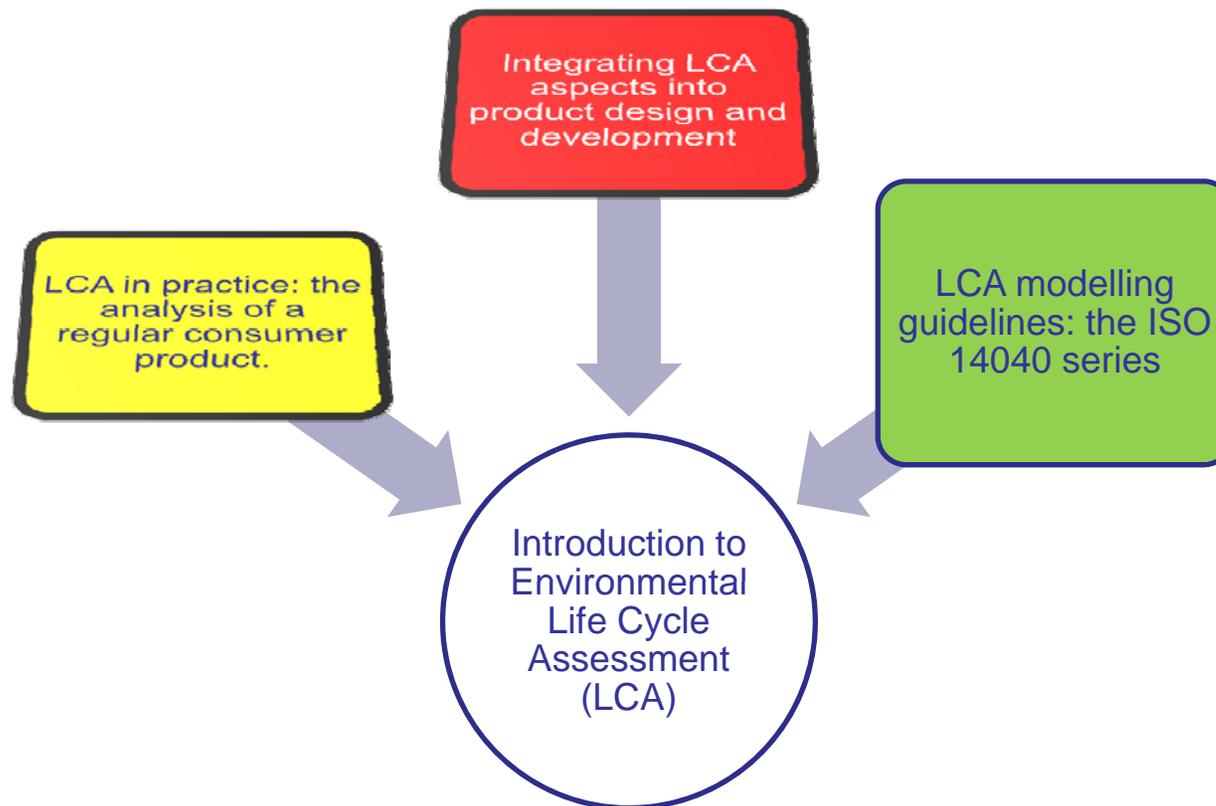
Benefits from Eco-design



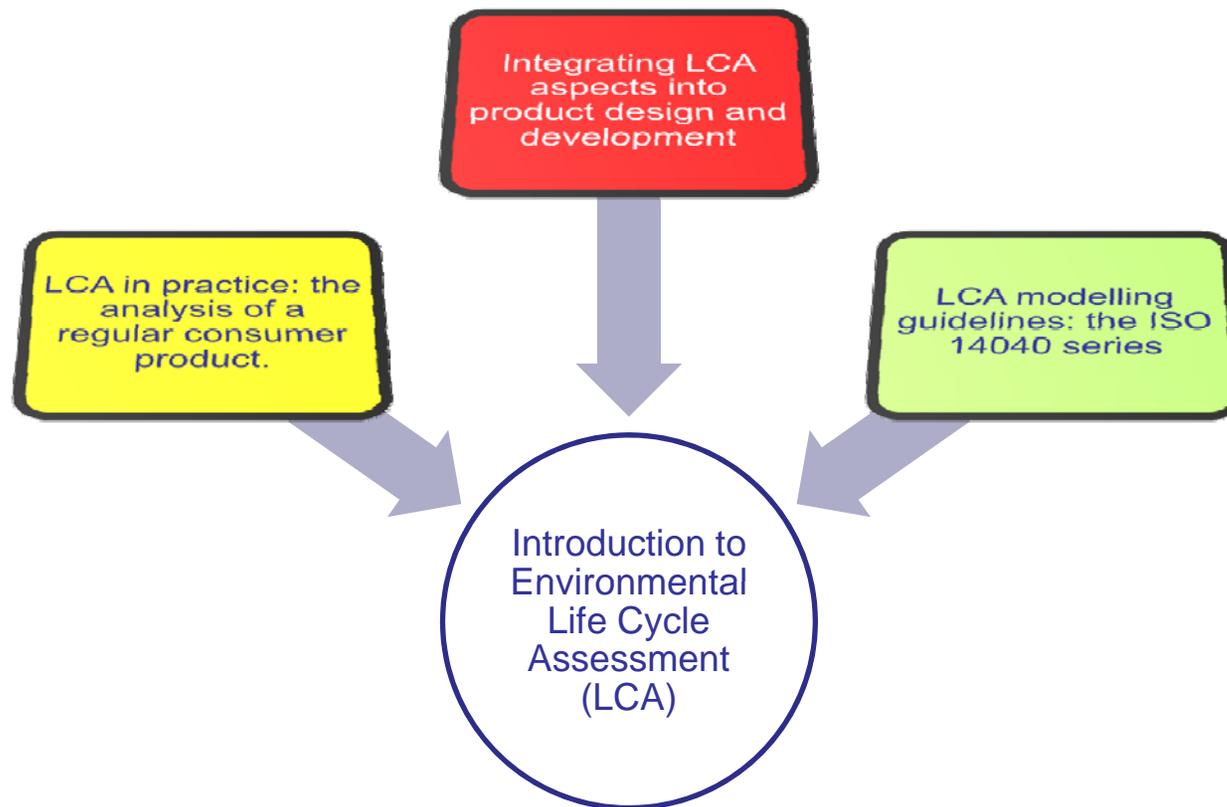
Consequences for solid waste:

- Reduction of natural resource extractions (materials and energy)
- Reduction or elimination of hazardous materials within waste
- Reduction of toxic emissions during incineration

Programme



Programme

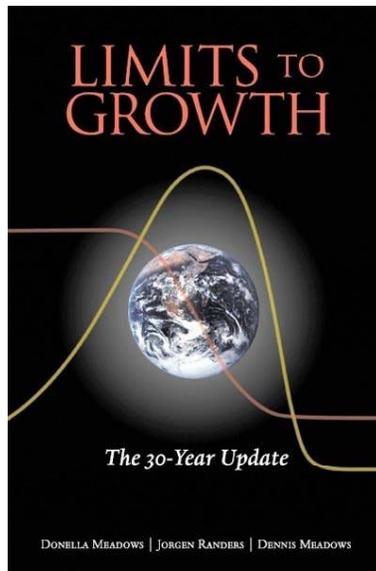




LCA modelling example

LCA of a hand dryer (Pré Sustainability Consultants)

LCA is a 'young' technique



70's: Limits to Growth

90's: establishment of Society for Env. Toxicology and Chemistry, introduction of LCA (code of practice)

Since the evolution of LCA thinking, there have been a lot of initiatives by governments, universities, businesses, researchers...

LCA is a standardized technique

International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)
developed the ISO 14040 series on the structure of LCA's

ISO 14040			
ISO 14041	ISO 14042	ISO 14043	ISO 14044

...which implies international consensus on procedure of
conducting LCA's

EU policies and LCA

Lifecycle thinking is key concept in IPP (integrated product policy)

EuP (Energy using Products) or Eco-design directive, for all mass produced EuP's

European LCA center JRC (Joint Research Center)

Websites:

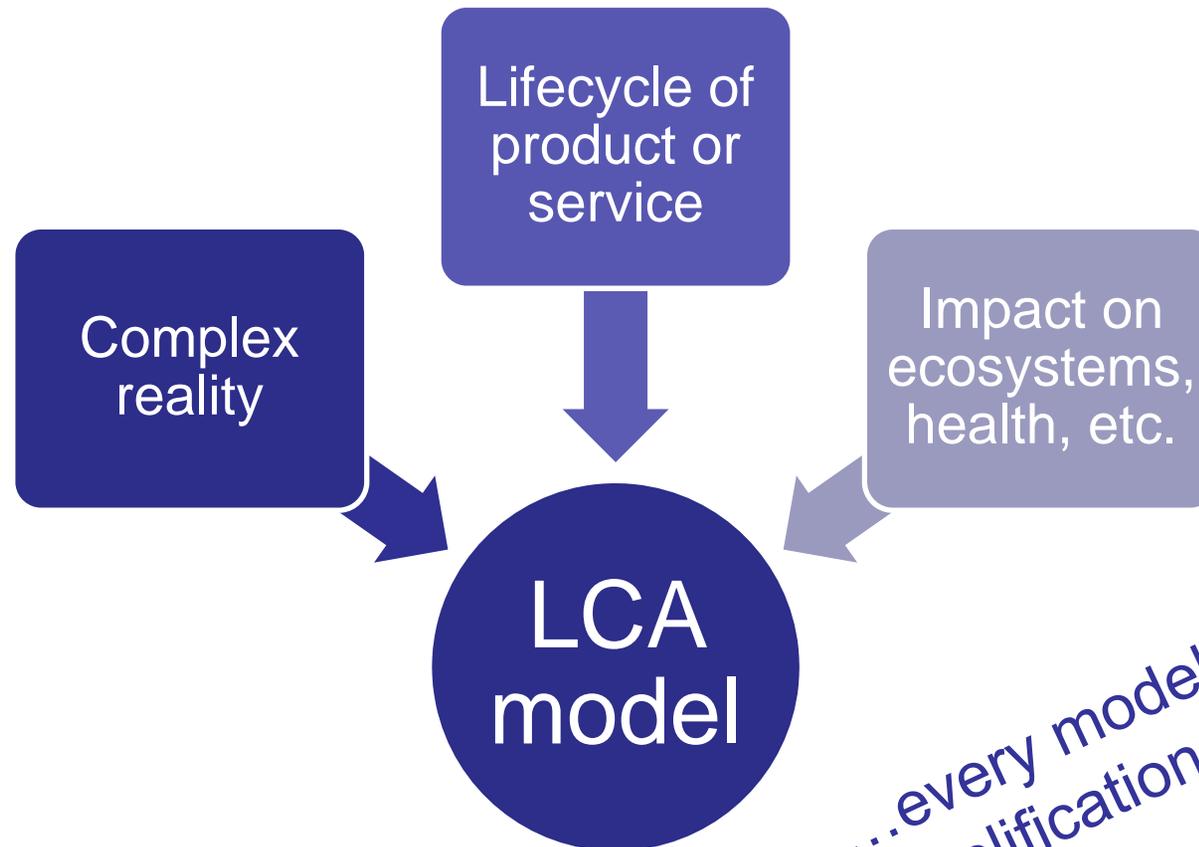
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ipp/home.htm>

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/eco_design/index_en.htm

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ipp/identifying.htm>

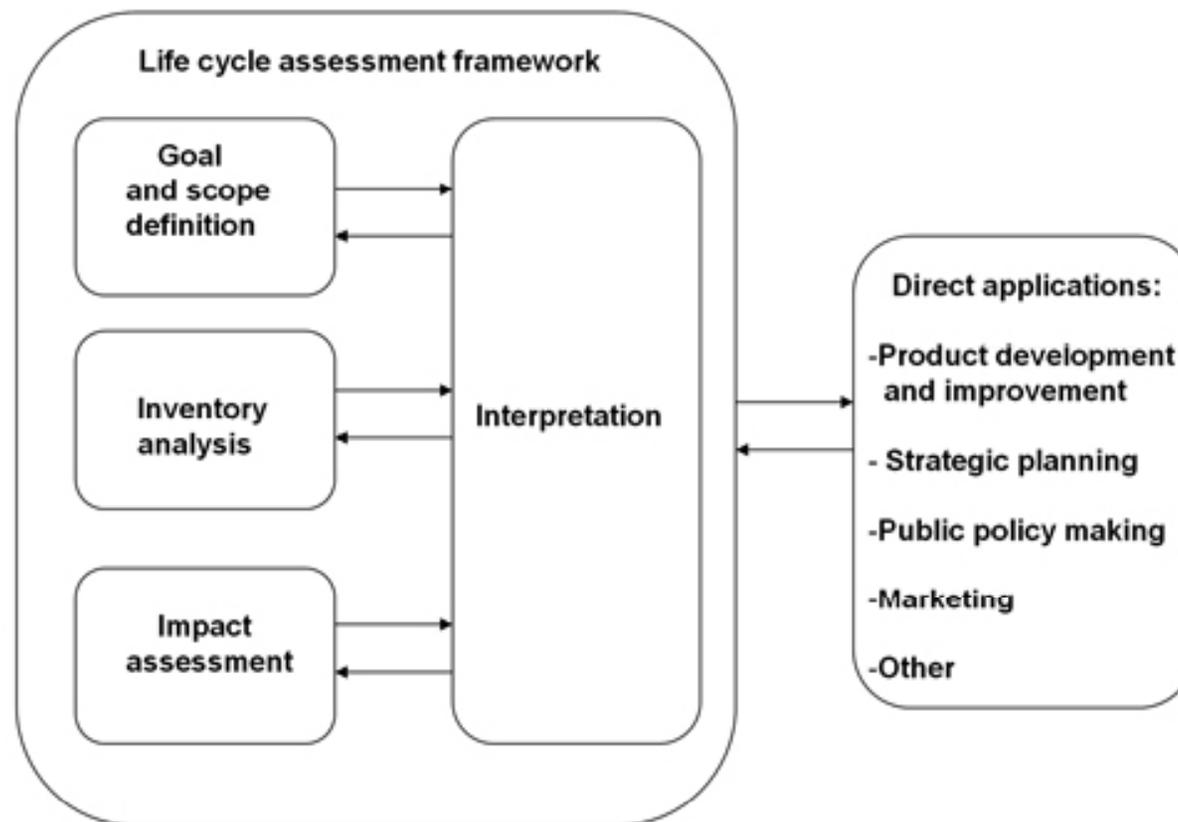
<http://lca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

What is implied in LCA model?



...every model is a simplification of reality!!

LCA framework (ISO 14040)



Scientific LCA discussions

SETAC conferences; Ecobalance Tsukuba, Japan; InLCA, USA; CILCA, Latin America, Chili; UNEP Lifecycle Initiative

Journals covering LCA:

- International Journal on Life Cycle Assessment
- Journal of Cleaner Production
- Journal of Industrial Ecology
- Environmental Science and Technology