

# Minimizing our CO<sub>2</sub>-footprint by sustainability- and life-cycle-assessment

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Climate & Energy Transition Seminar  
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Jan. 2017

Defended my PhD in January 2017



2018

Postdoc from 2018



The Research Council  
of Norway



That is when Life Cycle Assessment  
methodology came into the picture



Contract researcher in 2017 and  
2018

2017 & 2018

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# What is Life Cycle Assessment?

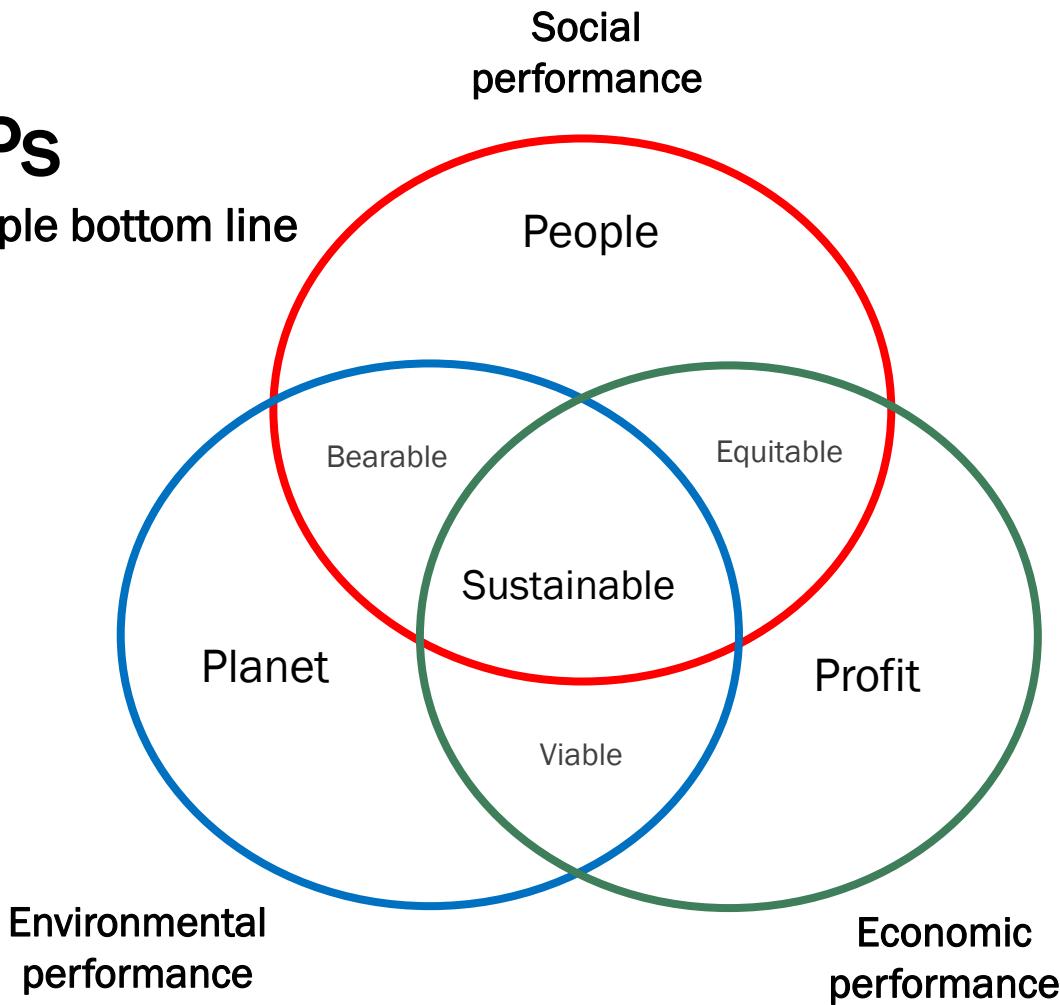
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A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is the systematic analysis of the potential environmental impacts of products or services during their entire life cycle. [1]

[1] <https://sphera.com/glossary/what-is-a-life-cycle-assessment-lca/>

## 3Ps

Triple bottom line



All three dimensions can be assessed and quantified separately:

**Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment**



Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment (LCSA)

$$\text{LCSA} = \text{LCA} + \text{LCC} + \text{SLCA}$$



“SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS  
DEVELOPMENT THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF  
THE PRESENT WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE  
ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET  
THEIR OWN NEEDS.”

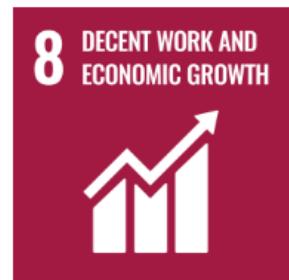
THE UNITED NATIONS BRUNDTLAND COMMISSION, 1987

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Came into force in January 2016

"A call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet."

"Governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals."



[3]

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



1 NO  
POVERTY



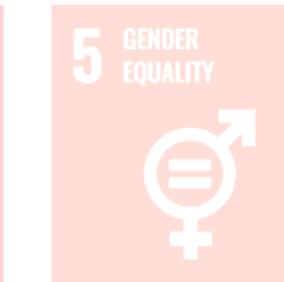
2 ZERO  
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY  
EDUCATION



5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION

SUSTAINABILITY IS THE  
PROPERTY OF A SYSTEM



7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE  
ACTION



14 LIFE  
BELOW WATER



15 LIFE  
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS

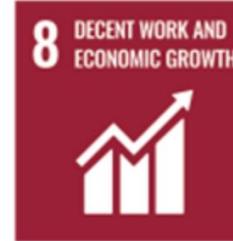
[3]

# ENVIRONMENT



**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

# SOCIAL



**12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

# GOVERNANCE





The results of an LCA are expressed based on a functional unit (fU)

Functional unit

- *The quantifiable performance of the product system*
- *Defined early in the analytical process!*
- *Arbitrary, but must be quantified*

# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

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A holistic and systematic approach and framework for assessing the environmental impacts of a product system and decisions:

- 1) Goal and Scope Definition (G&S D)
- 2) Life Cycle Inventory Analysis (LCI)
- 3) Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)
- 4) Interpretation of the results

Cradle-to-Grave

Cradle-to-Gate

Gate-to-Gate

Gate-to-Grave





# ISO-standards

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The leading standards for LCA are ISO 14040 (general) and ISO 14044 (specific requirements)

Requirements, principles, framework and operational guidelines for:

- Definition of the goal and scope of the LCA
- Life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) phase
- Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase
- Interpretation phase
- Reporting and critical review of the LCA
- Relationship between the LCA phases
- Conditions for use of value choices and optional elements



The results of an LCA are expressed based on a functional unit (**fU**)

Functional unit

- *The quantifiable performance of the product system*
- Defined early in the analytical process!
- Arbitrary, but must be quantified

# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



A framework for assessing the environmental impacts of a product system and decisions:

## 1) Goal and Scope Definition (G&S D)

- Defining the framing of the analysis (why?) and choosing a functional basis for comparison (**fU**)
- What type of LCA/for what audience and what is the objective of the LCA
- Deciding on system boundaries, meaning how much of the system will be accounted for in the analysis:
  - Temporal boundaries/Time horizon
  - Geographical boundaries
  - Technical system boundaries (cut-off criteria and insignificant inputs)
  - Demarcation toward system surroundings (co-products, emissions, wastes etc.)
  - Decide on depth/detail of study
  - Impact categories to be studied

Cradle-to-Grave

## 2) Life Cycle Inventory Analysis (LCI)

Cradle-to-Gate

## 3) Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)

Gate-to-Gate

## 4) Interpretation of the results

Gate-to-Grave



# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

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ISO 14044:

*"The goal and scope of an LCA shall be clearly defined and shall be consistent with the intended application.*

*Due to the iterative nature of LCA, the scope may have to be refined during the study."*



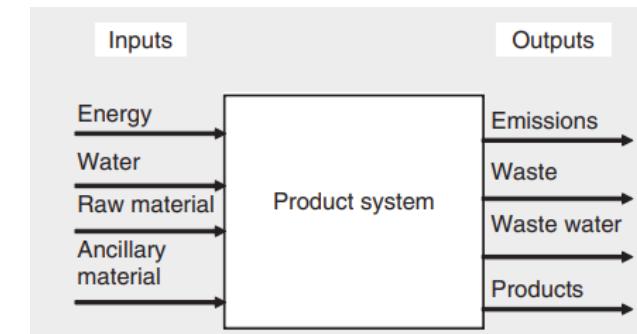
# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



A framework for assessing the environmental impacts of a product system and decisions:

- 1) Goal and Scope Definition (G&S D)
- 2) **Life Cycle Inventory Analysis (LCI)**
  - Data compilation
  - Inventory analysis of extractions from and releases into the environment
  - Inputs and outputs
  - Structuring using flow sheets (software application)
- 3) Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)
- 4) Interpretation of the results

[5]





# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

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A framework for assessing the environmental impacts of a product system and decisions:

- 1) Goal and Scope Definition (G&S D)
- 2) Life Cycle Inventory Analysis (LCI)
- 3) **Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)**
  - Clarify resource use and emissions according to their potential impacts
  - Quantify impacts for a limited number of **impact categories**
  - Assess importance of impact according to your goal and scope
- 4) Interpretation of the results



# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

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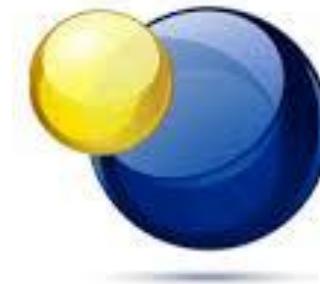


A framework for assessing the environmental impacts of a product system and decisions:

- 1) Goal and Scope Definition (G&S D)
- 2) Life Cycle Inventory Analysis (LCI)
- 3) Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)
- 4) **Interpretation of the results**
  - «Critical review»
  - Sensitivity analysis: contributions, relevance, robustness, data quality and limitations
  - Systematically evaluate opportunities for reducing negative effects of the product/service – “best practice”
  - Conclusions



umberto®  
*know the flow.*



**GaBi**  
Product Sustainability  
Performance

Databases:



KBOB

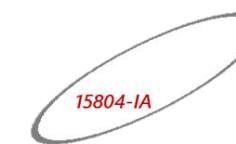


IPB

[www.LC-Inventories.ch](http://www.LC-Inventories.ch)



BIOENERGIE DAT



**cm** carbonminds

FEDERAL  
**LCA**  
COMMONS





# Concluding remarks

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Sustainability is the property of a system

A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is the systematic analysis of the potential environmental impacts of products or services during their entire life cycle

The leading standards for LCA are ISO 14040 (general) and ISO 14044 (specific requirements) to operate with common guidelines

Luckily, we have software to help us systematize and perform calculations



# Thank you!

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