



Engineering Education  
for a Sustainable Future

# Life Cycle Assessment

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Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



# LCA

- **Methodology to determine the environmental impacts of products and services considering life cycle.**

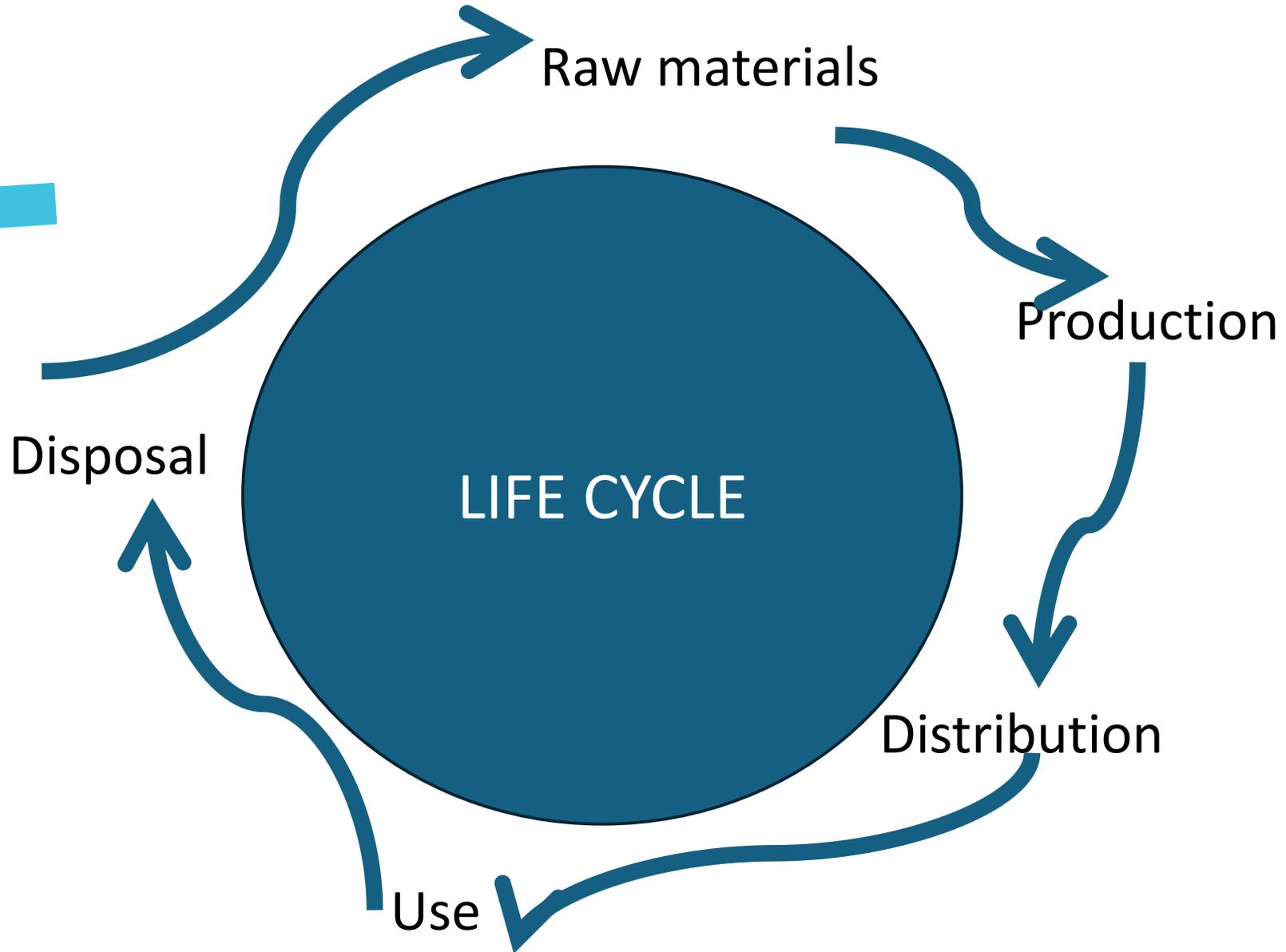




## Purposes of LCA



|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ identifying opportunities to improve the environmental performance of products at various points in their life cycle</li></ul> |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ informing decision-makers in government, non-government organizations and industry</li></ul>                                   |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ selecting key indicators of environmental performance, including measurement methods</li></ul>                                 |
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ marketing such as implementing an ecolabelling scheme or producing an environmental product declaration.</li></ul>             |



# LCA methodology

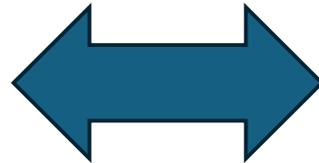
*Goal and Scope definition*



*Inventory*



*Impact Assessment*



*Interpretation*



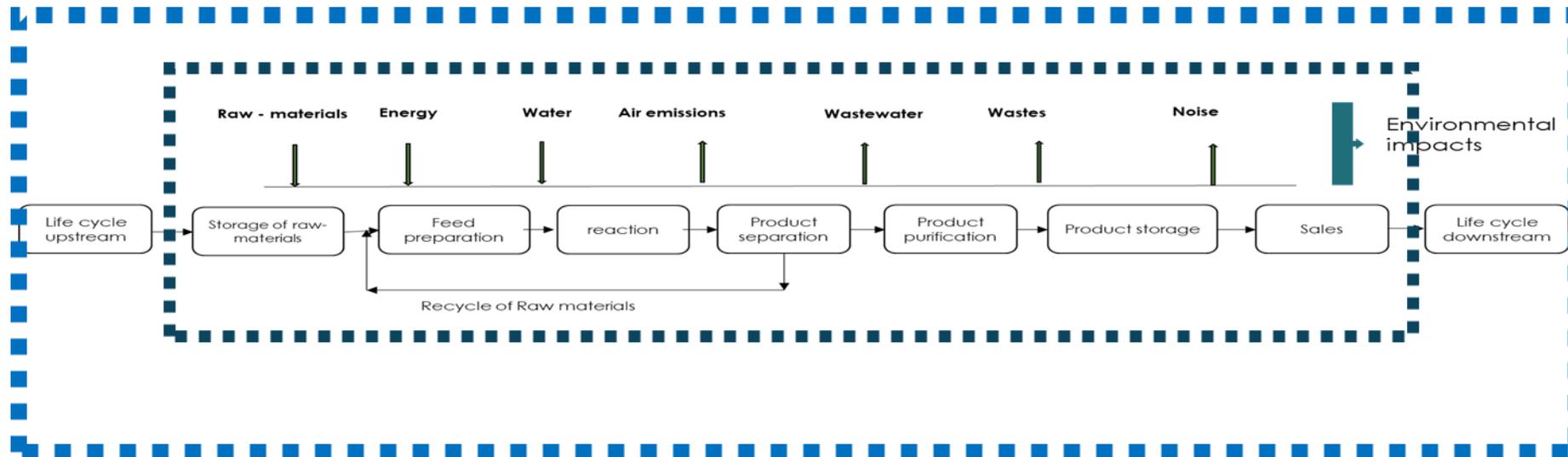
# Goal and scope definition

- Definition of the objective of the LCA study
- Definition of the functional unit
- Definition of the reference flows
- Definition of system boundaries

Other issues such as data quality, technology, assessment parameters are also addressed.

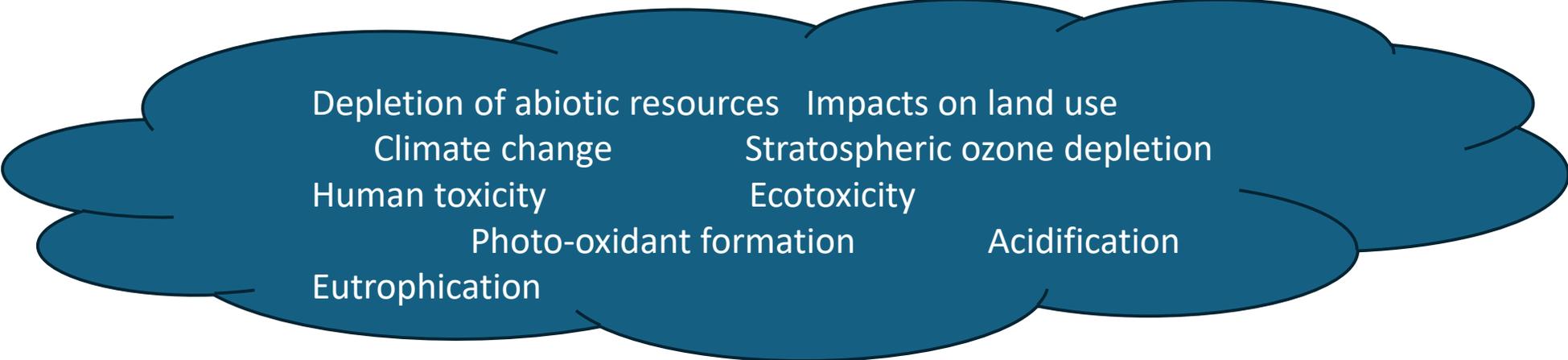
# Inventory

- Collection of all data concerning inputs (resources and intermediate products) and outputs (emissions, wastes) to all processes of the life cycle of the product.



# Impact assessment

- The data from inventory concerning inputs and outputs are converted in indicators: potential impacts on the environment, human health and natural resources.



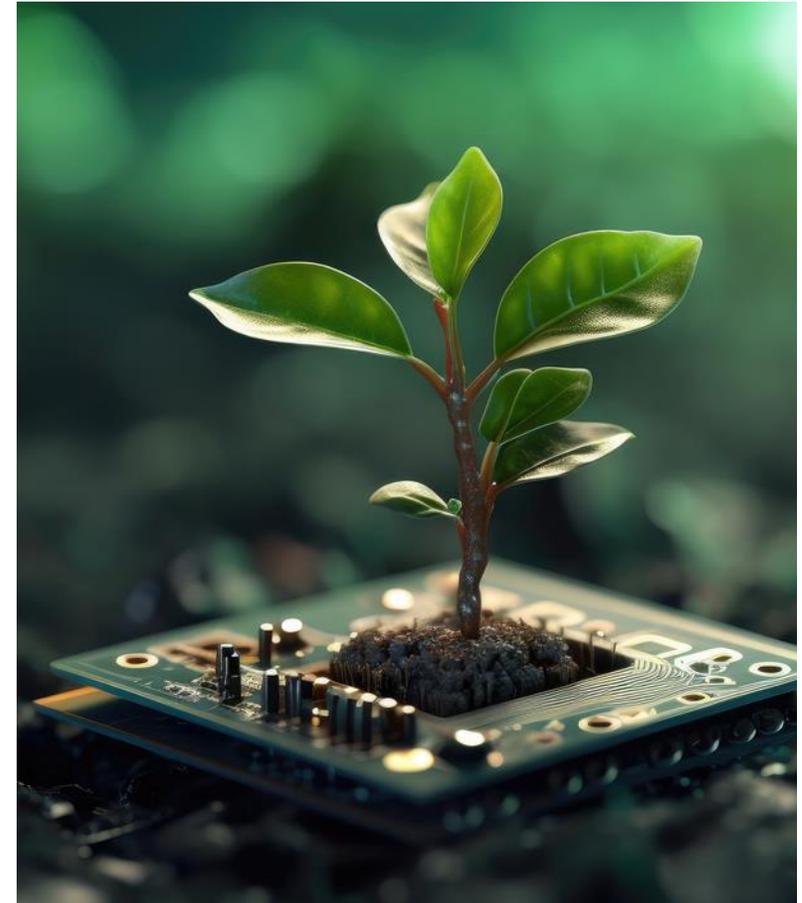
Depletion of abiotic resources   Impacts on land use  
Climate change   Stratospheric ozone depletion  
Human toxicity   Ecotoxicity  
Photo-oxidant formation   Acidification  
Eutrophication

- **Selection** - Consists in the selection of the categories of impact and characterization models.
- **Classification** - The different substances / compounds are placed in each category.
- **Characterization** – Calculation of the value of the indicator
- **Normalization** - The magnitude in relation to a reference value is calculated.
- **Aggregation** - Consists in joining the different categories, taking into account the type of damage.
- **Weighing** - Allocation of a certain weight to each category by the importance of each.

# Interpretation

- Phase where the results of inventory and impact assessment are interpreted taking in consideration the goals of the study and where sensitivity and uncertainty are discussed.

# Software and data bases





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