

- **Metodologia ACV como ferramenta para tomada de decisão estratégica de produtos.**
- **Cases e Aplicações**



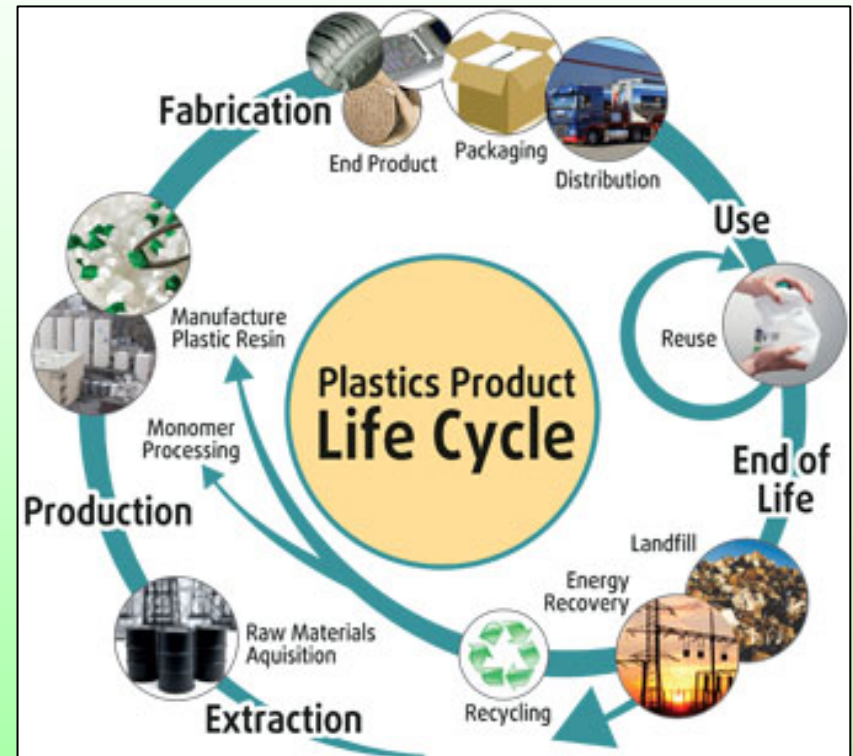
## Metodologia ACV

**ACV (conhecida com LCA, Eco-eficiencia, EcoBalance e Análise do berço ao túmulo) :**

Técnica para avaliar cada e todo impacto associado com todos os estágios de um processo (isto é, desde a extração dos produtos e plantio dos produtos naturais, processamento, produção, transporte, distribuição e disposição final ou reciclagem).

**Permite:**

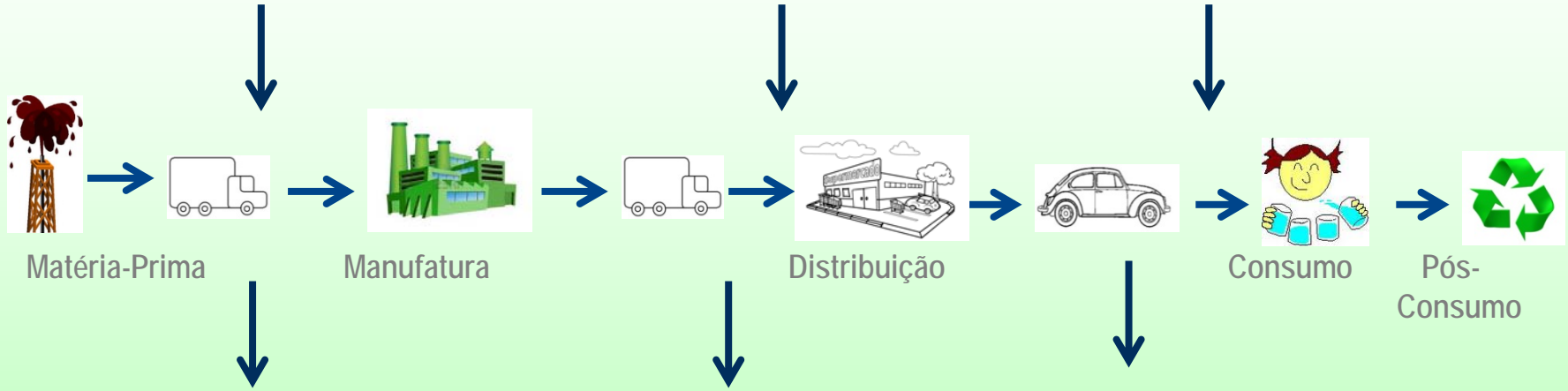
- avaliar o desempenho ambiental;
- tecnologias de processo quanto aos seus impactos ambientais;
- análise comparativa de produtos;
- Enfoque sistêmico e ao mesmo tempo quantitativo





# Ciclo de Vida de uma Resina

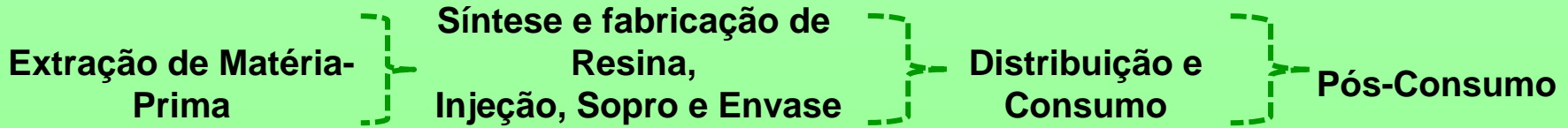
## Uso de Matéria-Prima e Energia



## Emissão Antrópica para Água, Solo e Ar.

## Dados necessários e envolvidos

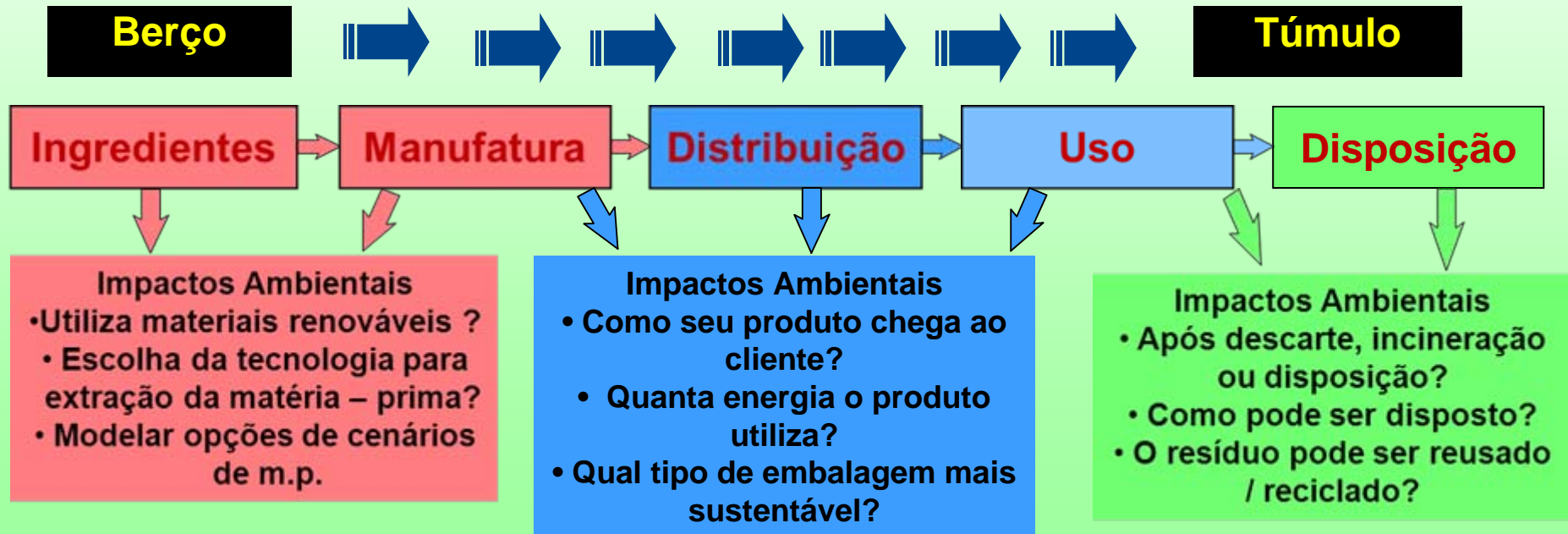
Participantes do Projeto – Fontes de Dados Confiáveis (Qualidade das Informações).





## Cenários propostos e potencial de uso da ferramenta

A ACV possibilita **avaliar os impactos ambientais** de um produto ao longo de **todo o ciclo de vida**. Como não existe uma embalagem ideal, pois as diferentes formas de consumo e distribuição exigem diferentes sistemas de embalagens para atender requisitos de proteção do produto, custo, tamanho e conveniência para o consumidor; todos esses **impactos podem ser mensurados** e conhecidos para uma tomada de decisão de modo mais sustentável.



**Por que usar ACV?**

**Base para muitos diferentes métodos e ferramentas que considera a perspectiva do ciclo de vida na sua medição.**

**Rotulagem Ambiental**

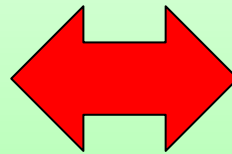
**Declaração Ambiental**

**Normas**

**Exigências Corporativas**

**Exigências Contratuais**

**Legislação**



**DECLARAÇÕES AMBIENTAIS  
PARA ATENDER MERCADOS  
(ISO 14025; ISO 14020)**

**AVALIAÇÃO DE DESEMPENHO  
AMBIENTAL DE PRODUTOS  
(ISO 14040);**

**ECODESIGN EM PROCESSOS E  
PRODUTOS (ISO 14021)**

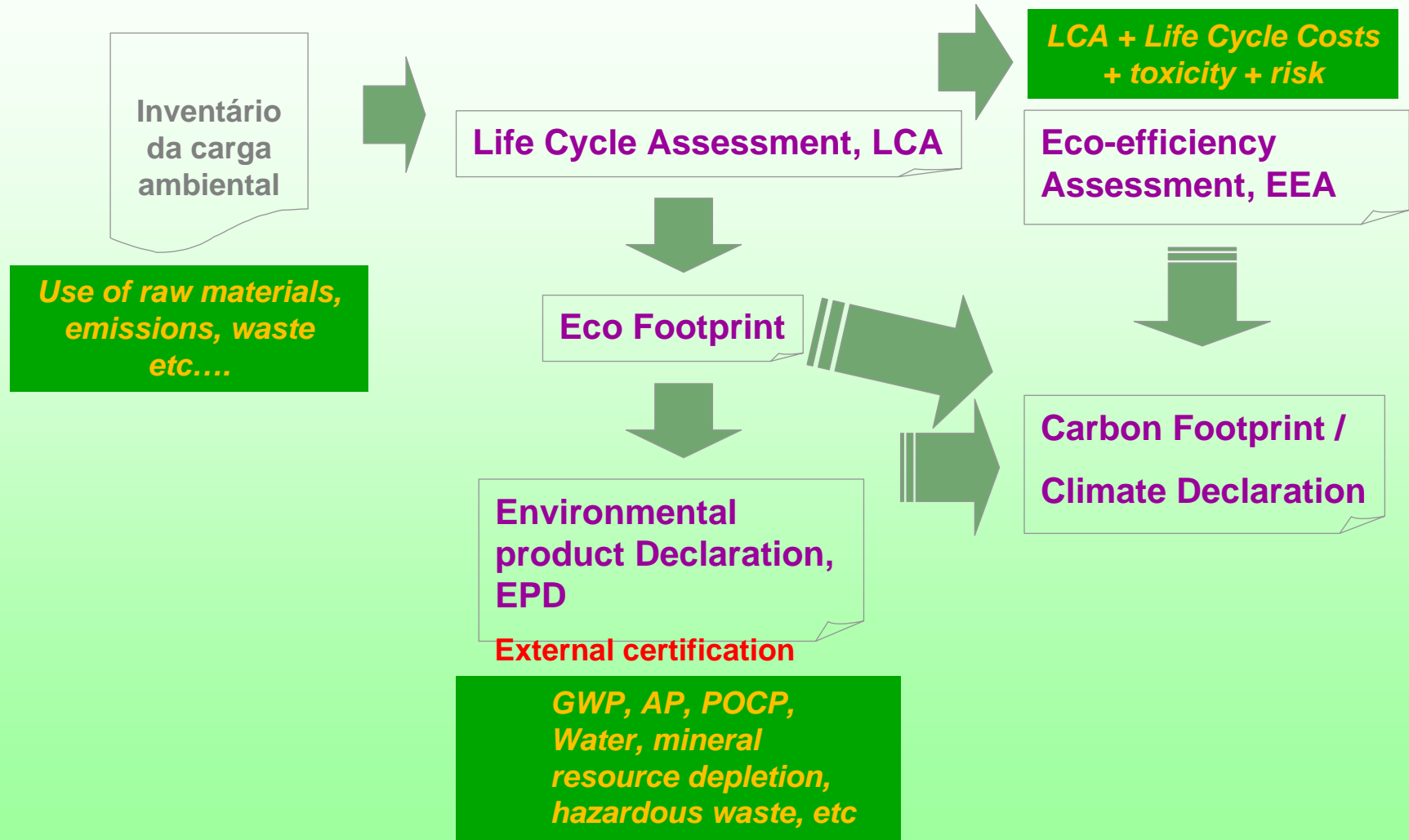
**PEGADA DE CARBONO  
DEPRODUTO (ISO 14067);**

**ECO EFICIENCIA (ISO 14045)  
PEGADA HIDRICA (ISO 14046)**

**GHG PRTOCOL SCOPE 3  
PAS 2050 – Carbon Footprint**



# Indicadores de se obter



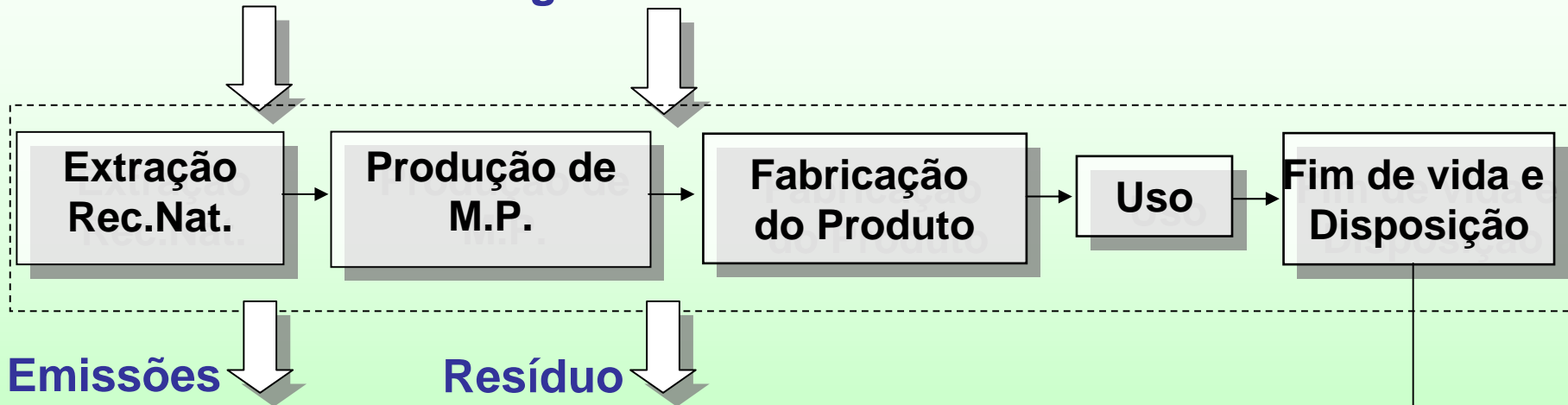
...



## Escopo e Fronteiras do Estudo

**Recursos**

**Energia**



**Unidade Funcional:**

1 ton do produto

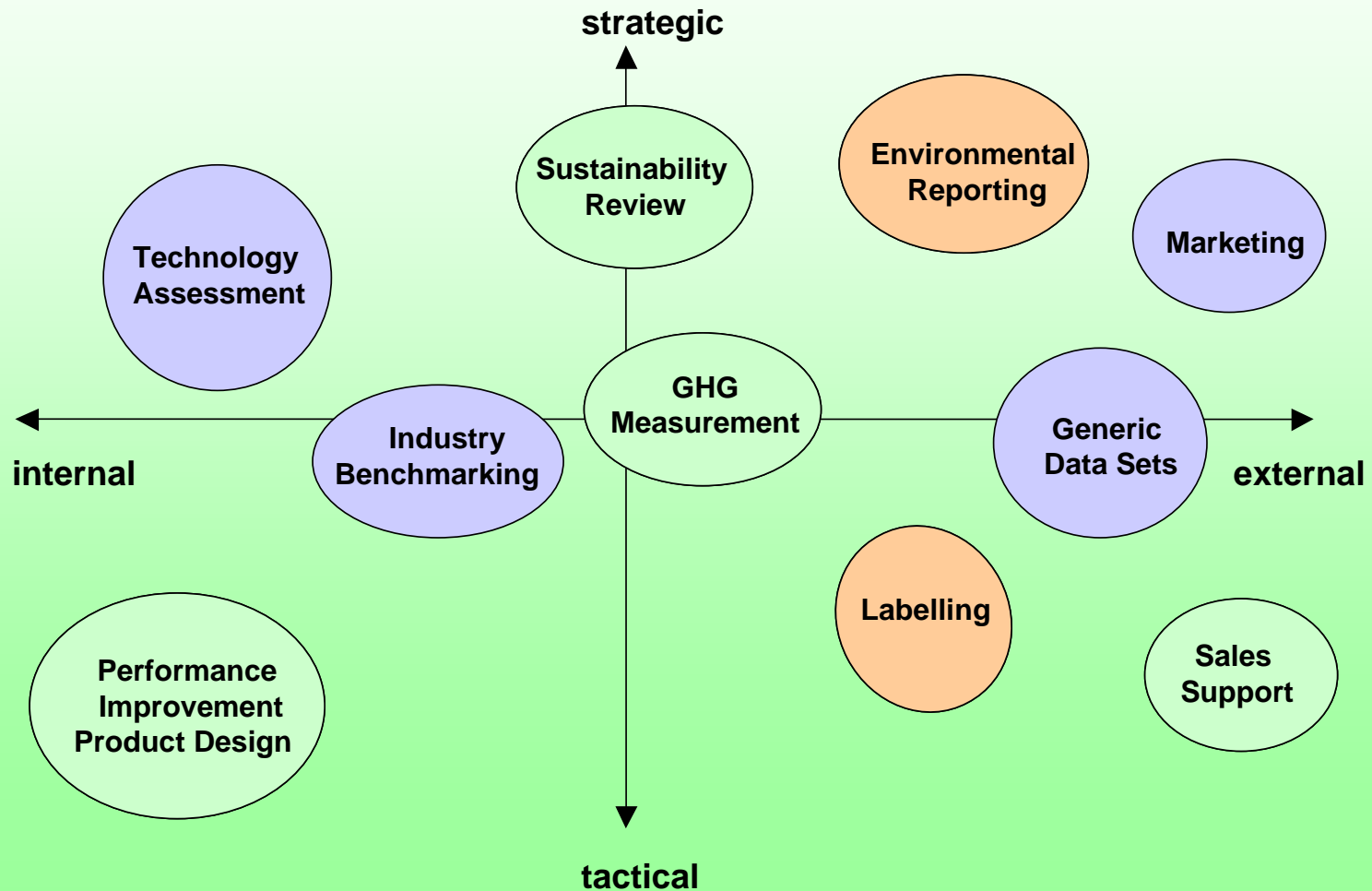
1 m<sup>2</sup> aplicado no subs.

1 hl de prouto

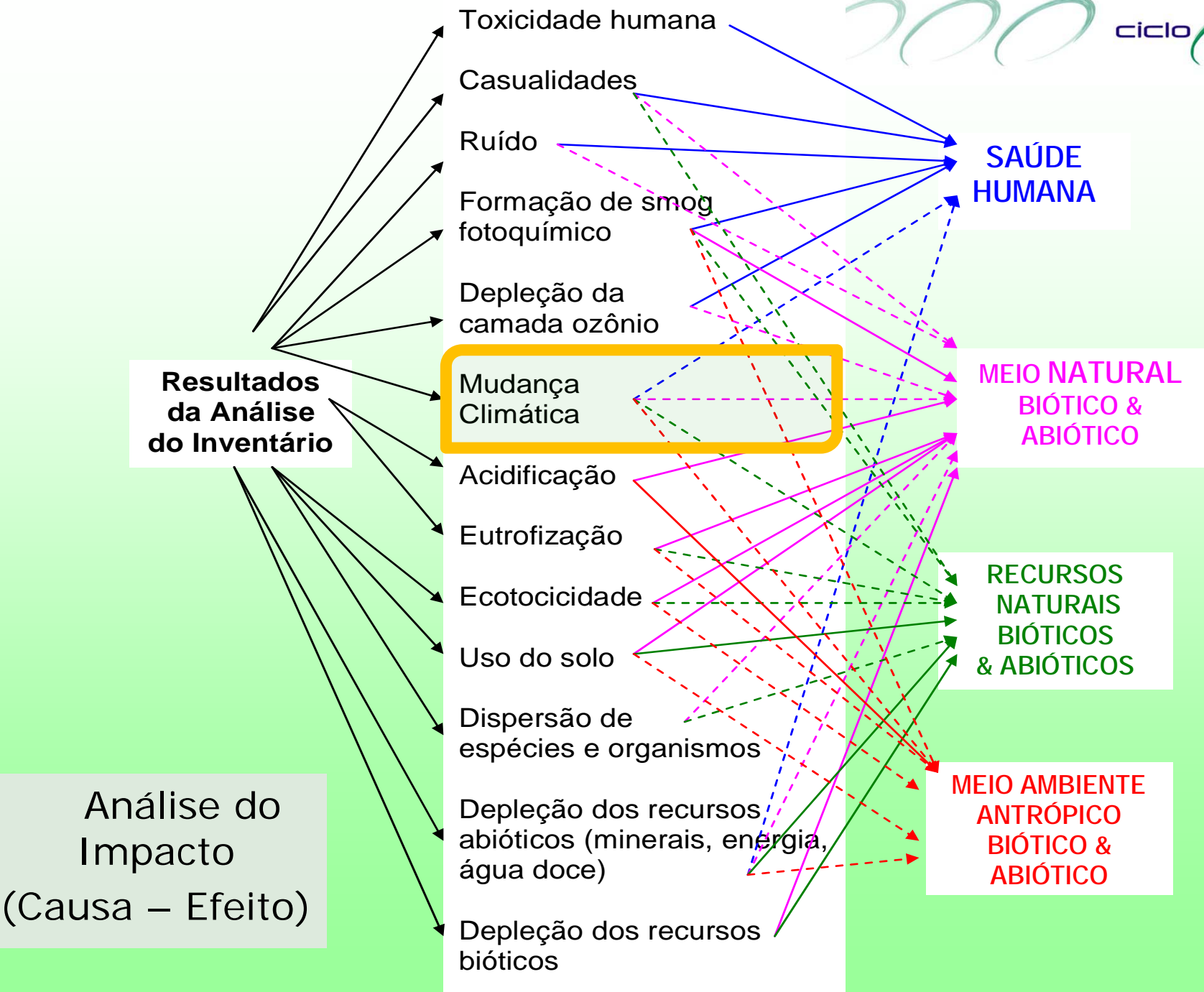
**Reciclo / Reuso**



# LCA Applications



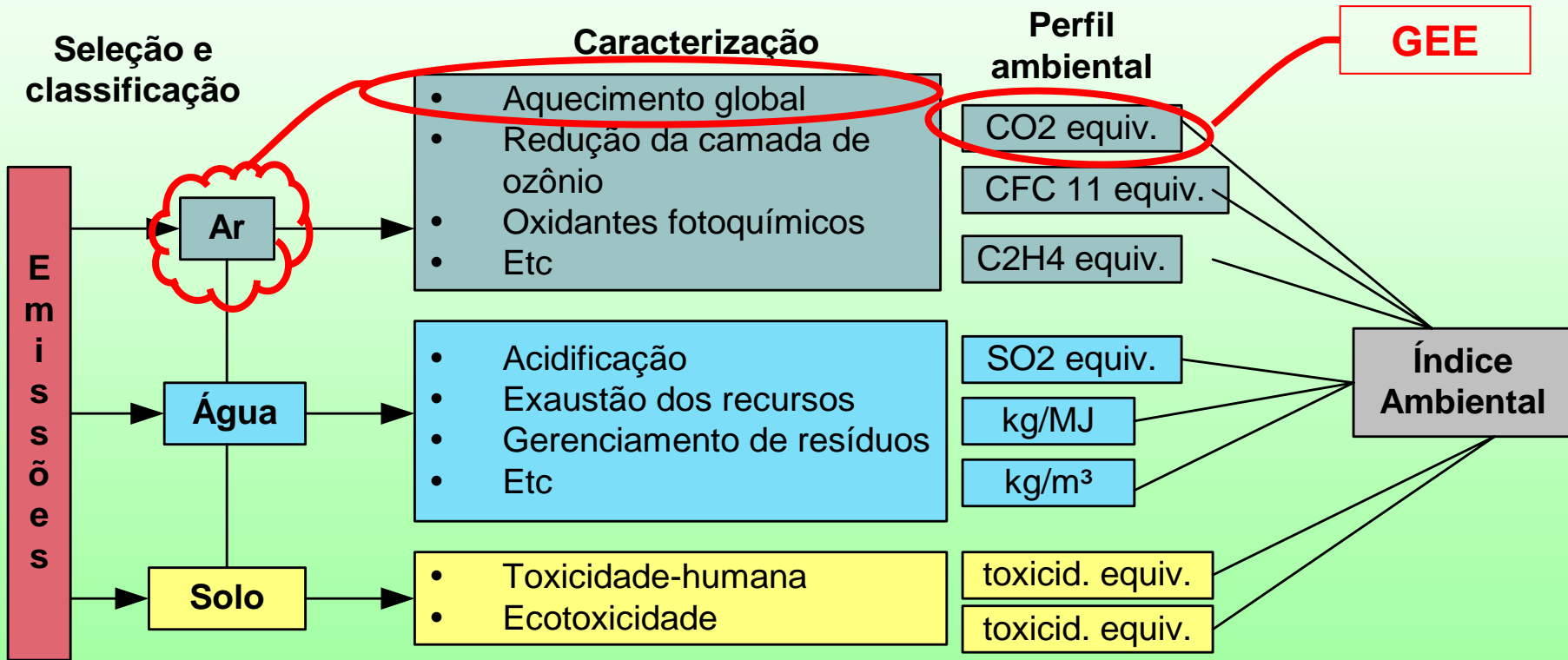






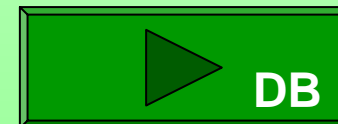
# AVALIAÇÃO DO CICLO DE VIDA (ACV): ESTADO DA ARTE.

Sistematização da formação do índice ambiental Fonte: CHEHEBE, 1998..



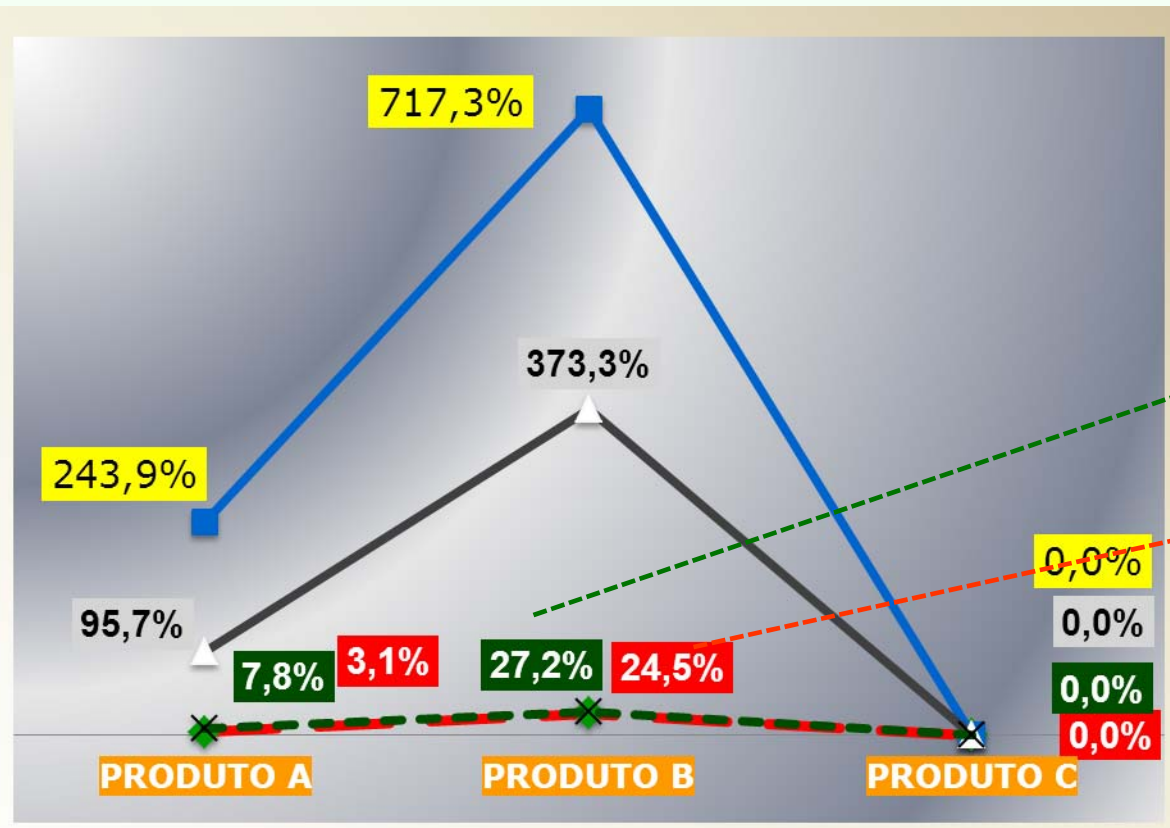
A avaliação de impacto ambiental é uma etapa da ACV que **associa os aspectos ambientais** levantados na Análise de Inventário **aos impactos ambientais potenciais** das intervenções humanas com o meio ambiente, procurando identificar, caracterizar e avaliar, quantitativa e qualitativamente cada qual dos impactos.

- Metodologia ACV como ferramenta para tomada de decisão estratégica de produtos.
- **Cases e Aplicações**





# Estrutura de embalagens



◆ Impacto Amb (%)      ■ EE (%)  
▲ Gas Nat (%)      × Material (%)

- Produto A (PET a)  
X  
Produto B (atual)  
X  
Produto C (2 layer)
- Redução 1 camada
- Redução no uso de materiais
- Redução do impacto ambiental
- Redução no consumo de recursos naturais



## Direct Coating / Direct Skinning

Injection of the  
coating directly in the  
mold (Reaction-  
Injection-Molding -  
RIM)

Low VOC and fogging  
values

Less Water

Less Waste





# Matriz Energética Renovável



CDM Project  
Malhas Menegotti

- ISO 14001 – Environmental MS
- ISO 50001 – Energy MS
- ISO 14040 – Life Cycle MS
- GSCM – Green Supply Chain MS

In the period between sept/2006 and Dec/2007 was conducted to verify the output from Verified Emissions Reductions - VERs Designated Operational Entity "BRTÜV (TUV NORD)" who presented a Verification Report Template on September 16, 2010 evidencing the issuance of the check tCO2e 31,958.00.

At the end of 2010 was sold to the Brazilian company Natura Cosmetics S / A a total of 30,000 VERs were recorded in the period between sept/2006 and Dec/2007. Therefore, this period it is possible to sell 1,958.00 VER.

Finally, the potential sale of 332,096.00 VERs of Malhas Menegotti Carbon Project for the period between jan/2008 and aug/2013 is to be verified on the assumptions set out in the PDD and registration in the ACR, in due course.





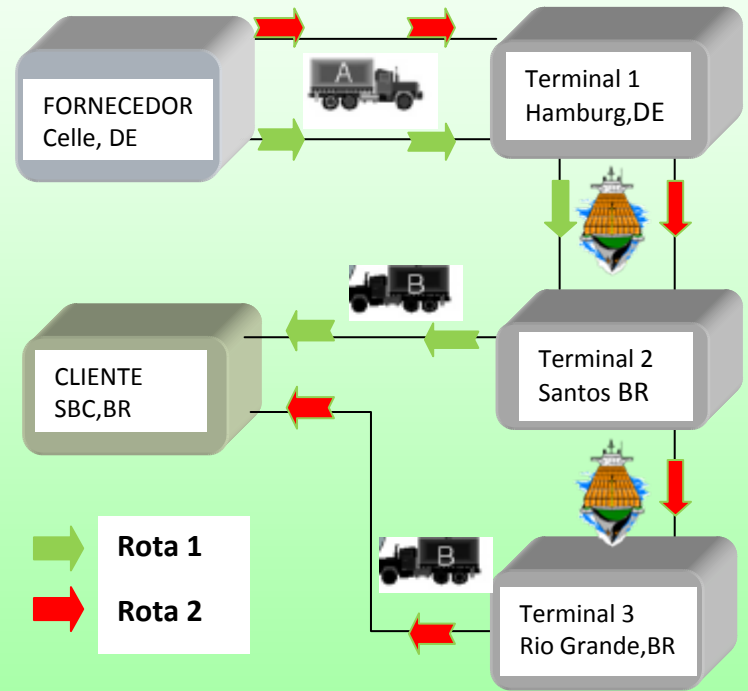
## Pegada Logística: Ganho Ambiental utilizando ACV

## Transportes e Logística

### Objetivo

**Analisar os efeitos de emissão de GEE adotando –se rotas distintas e comparando com o uso de embalagens primárias e secundárias diferentes.**

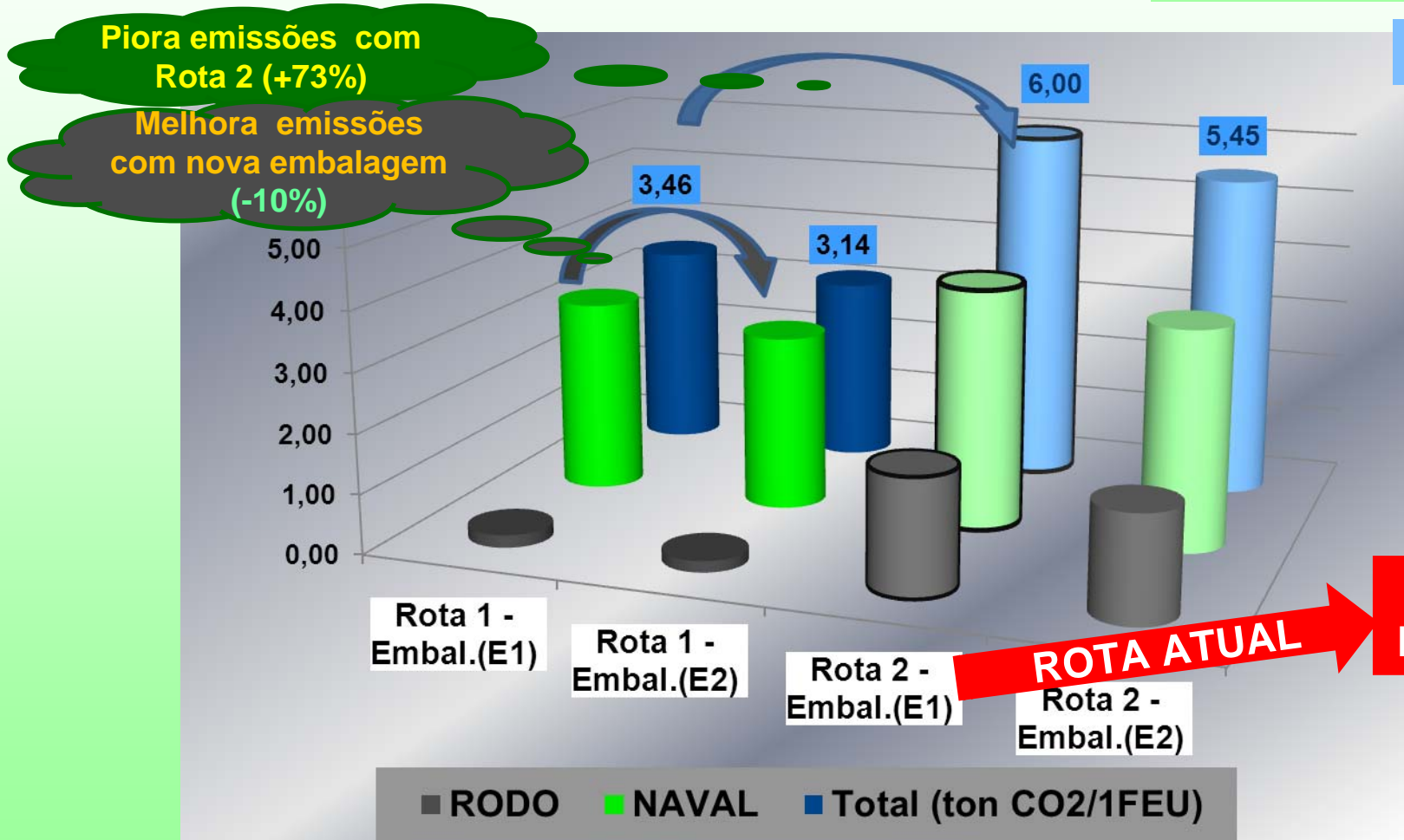
	ROTA 1	ROTA 2
Origem -	Celle	Celle
Porto 1	- Hamburgo	- Hamburgo
Porto 1 -	Hamburgo.	Hamburgo –
Porto 2	Santos	Rio Grande
Porto 2 –	Santos -	Rio Grande -
Destino	SBCampo	SBCampo



# Pegada Logística: Ganho Ambiental utilizando ACV

## Avaliação de Impacto

### Pallet P1







## Painel: PP+ABS (insumos)

CFP do Produto  
(Não considerar Transporte e Processo)

### Origem Fóssil

- Metal: 30%
- Sintético: 70%

-Sintético: 80% PP + 20% ABS

3EtOH => 3Eteno + 3HOH

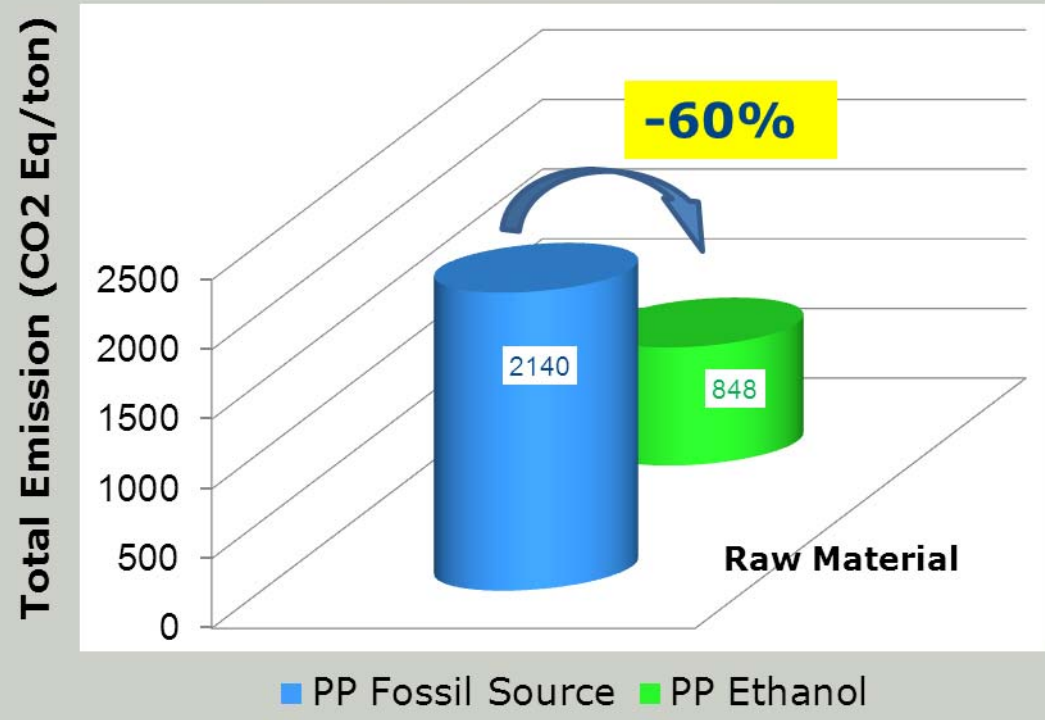
3 Eteno => 2 Propeno

2 Propeno ~> 2 Propileno

3EtOH => 2Propileno  
Blenda 80% PP

1 ton PP = 1,29 ton EtOH

### Renewable Source

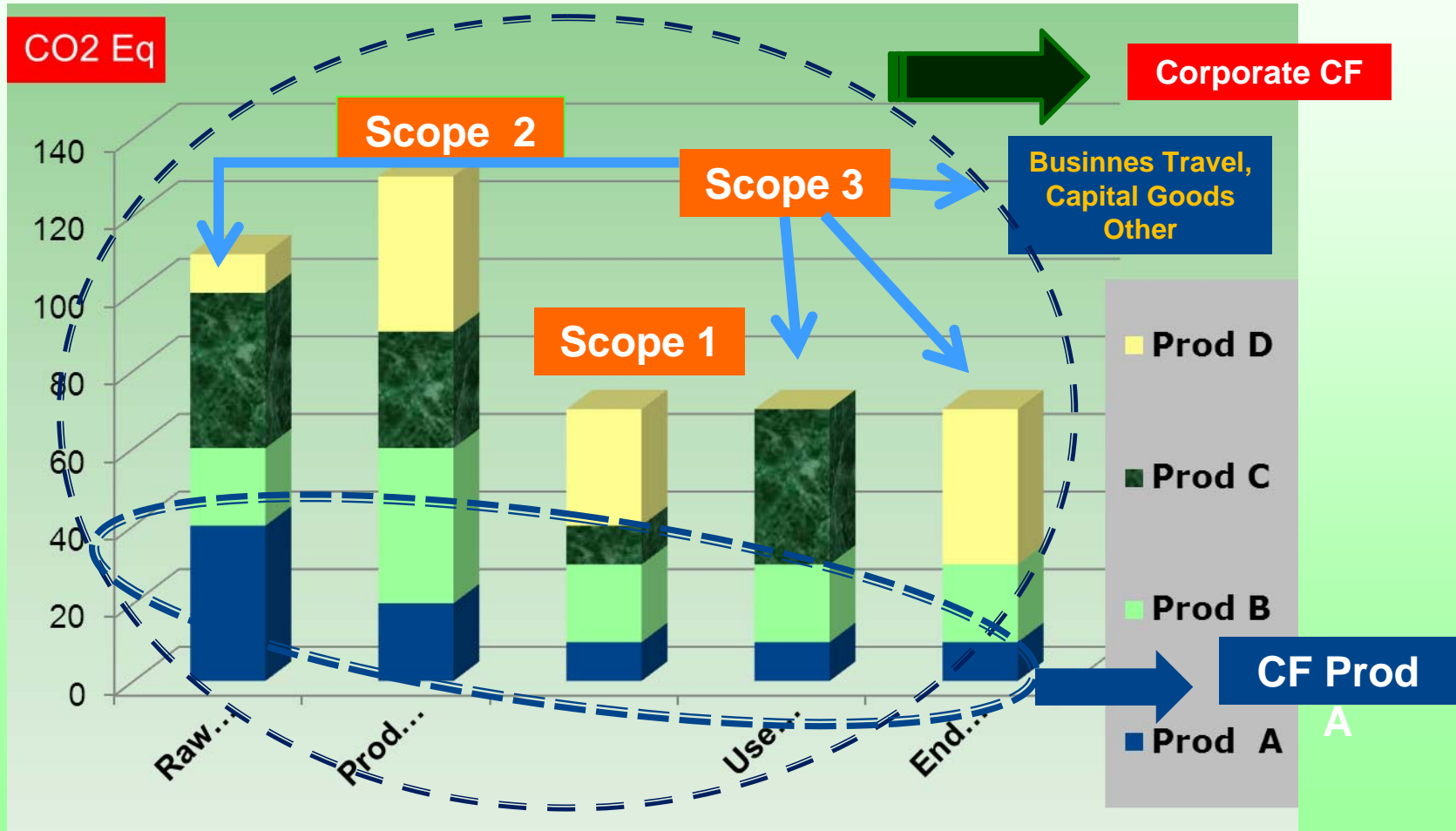


Ref PP: Data collected by Boustead Consulting. Ecoprofiles of chemicals and polymers. Published by APME Brussels. See <http://lca.apme.org> for more information.

Ref Et: Macedo, I.C.M; SEabra, J.E.A; Silva, J.E.A.R – GHG emissions in the production and use of ethanol from sugarcane in Brazil: The 2005/2006 averages and a prediction for 2020; Accepted dez,2007



# Product x Corporate Carbon Footprint





## CARBON FOOTPRINT

### METODOLOGIAS: INVENTÁRIO DE PEGADA DE CARBONO.

A pegada de carbono mede o impacto ambiental provocado pela emissão de gases de efeito estufa ao longo do processo de fabricação e distribuição.

Os elementos levados em conta são, entre outros: a quantidade de água, os kW de eletricidade e os litros de combustível utilizados em cada etapa do processo.

Pode-se comparar com produtos diferentes que exerçam a mesma função ou melhoria de processo para redução de emissão corporativo para obtenção de compensações ou créditos.





# Environmental Product Declaration – EPD.

## Declaration number: "CAE-EPD-2008-08-18"



Handbag: Familia Style.

Used materials.

Resin – Covered "Recycled PVC Film" | Juta Natural and Renewable Fiber.  
Curauá Natural and Renewable Fiber + Reuse Fabric Waste.



### Environmentally Friendly Process Designs.

environmental social responsibility | recyclability.  
cleaner production | additionality | sustainability.

100%.. Legal Requirements and Good Practices.

50%.... Recyclable Material.

24%.... Recycled Materials.

23%.... Renewable Resources Materials.

3%..... Mix – Recycled and Renewable Materials Content.

Made in Brazil "Brazilian Product".



<http://www2.undp.org/mdg/goal7.shtml>



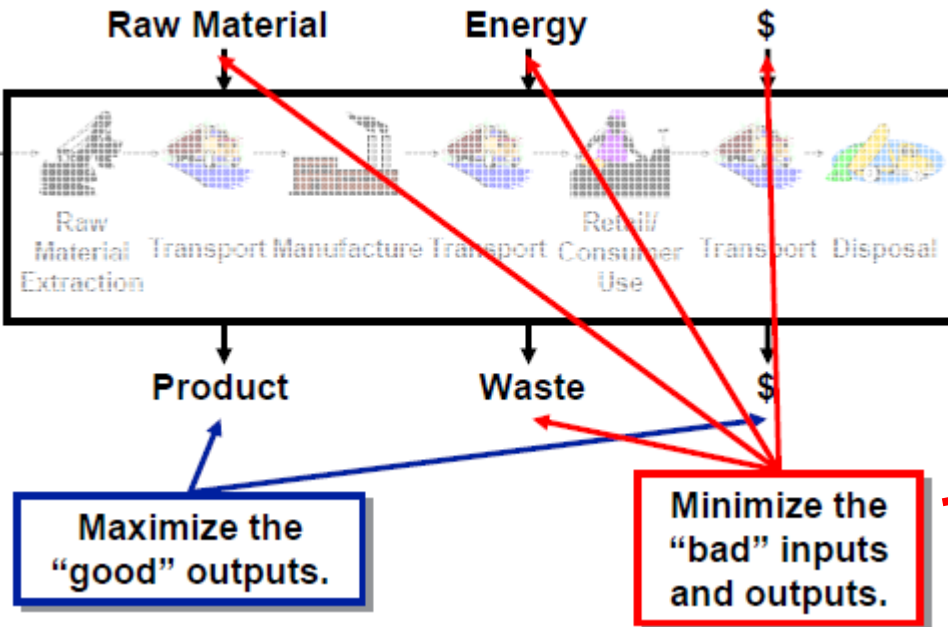
according to ISO 14.021:1999.

Self-declared environmental | Type II - Environmental Label.

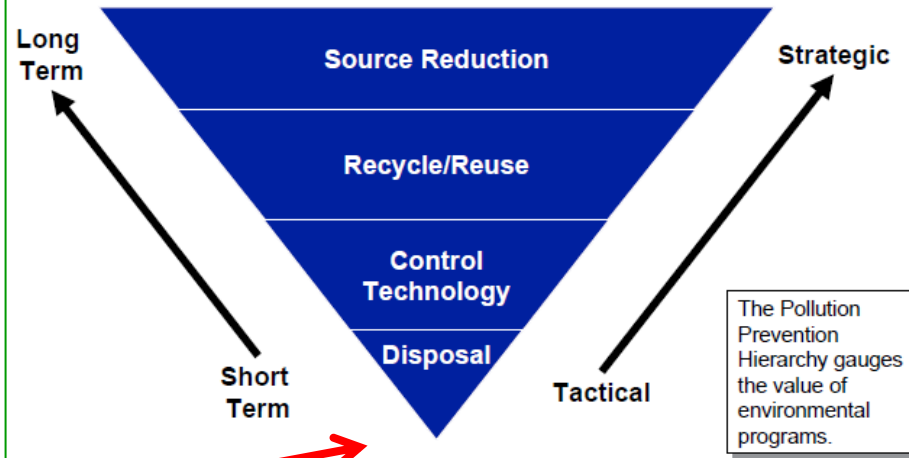


# Green Supply Chain Management – GSCM – Autoparts

## System View of Environmental Life Cycle

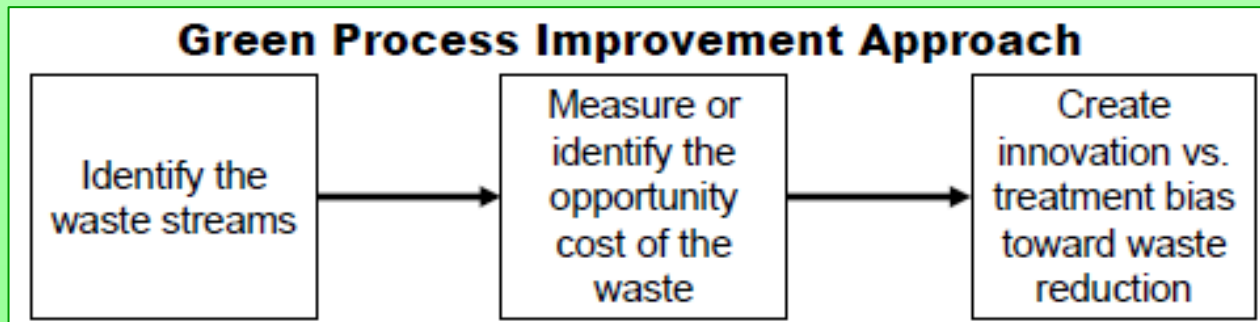


## Pollution Prevention Hierarchy



## Strategic Analysis Tool

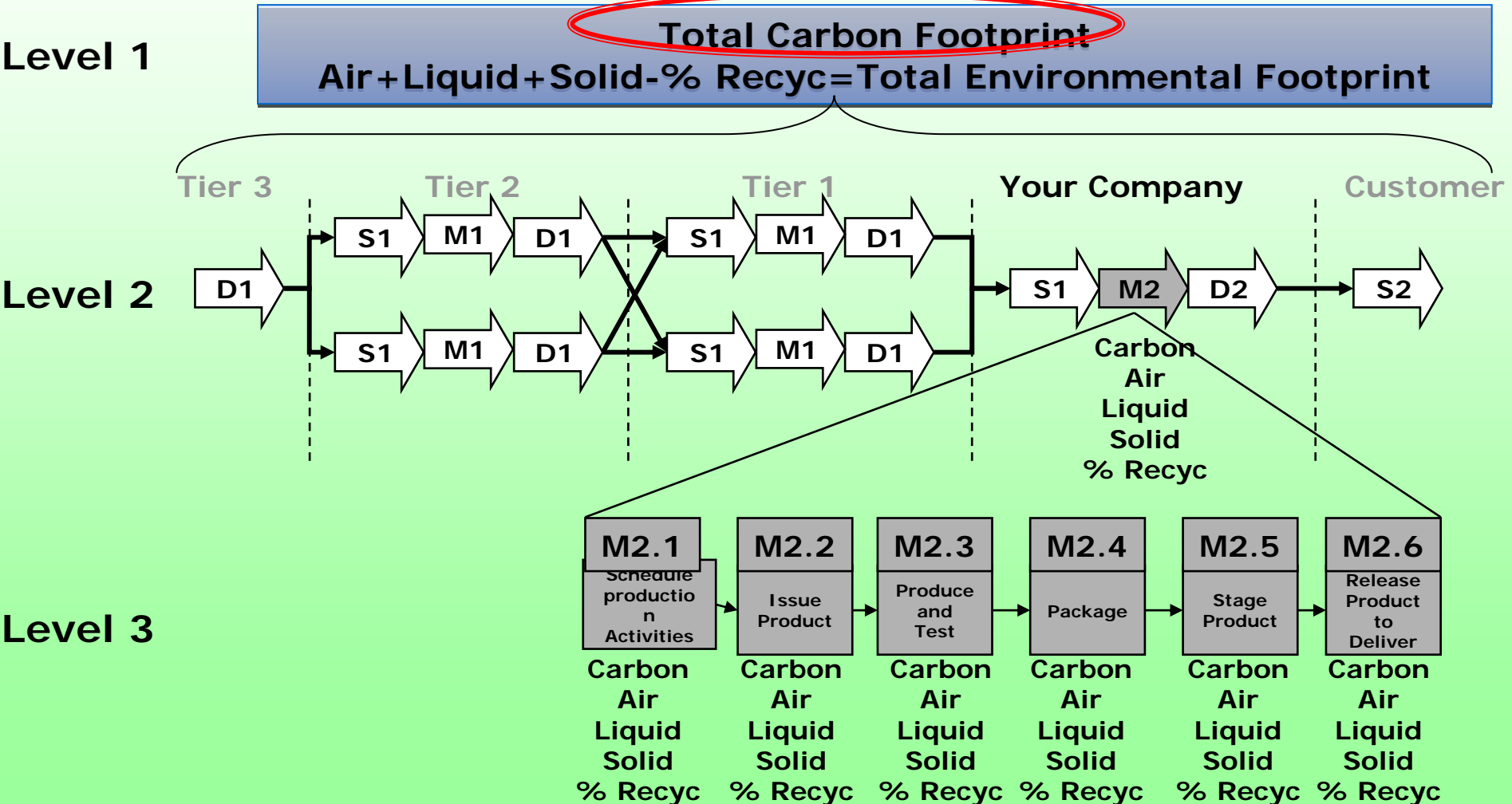
## Green Process Improvement Approach





**Environmental footprint metrics are summed across SCOR\* levels.**

**Proposed Environmental Footprint Hierarchy**



\*Supply Chain Operations Reference



# Sustainability Reporting and Transparency

**Business Opportunity**

○ Forecast Emission

○ External Verification

○ Trading Schemes (Voluntary or Mandatory)

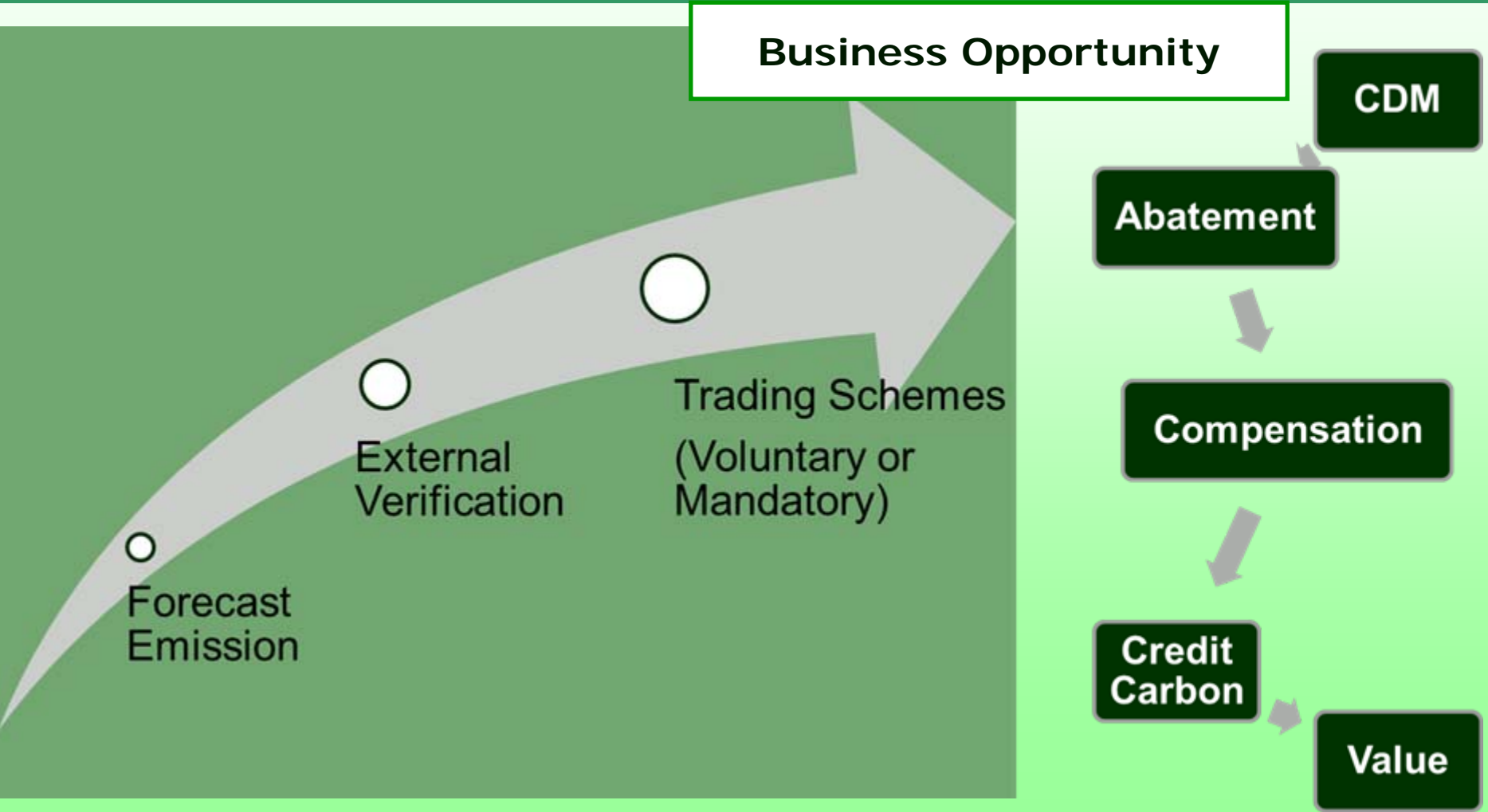
**CDM**

**Abatement**

**Compensation**

**Credit Carbon**

**Value**





**Sustainability training  
A&AC  
Sassenheim**





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## What is LCA?

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A **life cycle assessment (LCA, also known as life cycle analysis, ecobalance, and cradle-to-grave analysis)** is a technique to assess each and every impact associated with all the stages of a process from-cradle-to-grave (i.e., from natural raw material extraction through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, use, repair and maintenance, and disposal or recycling).

ISO 14040 and 14044 are standards for conducting LCA.

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## Why LCA?

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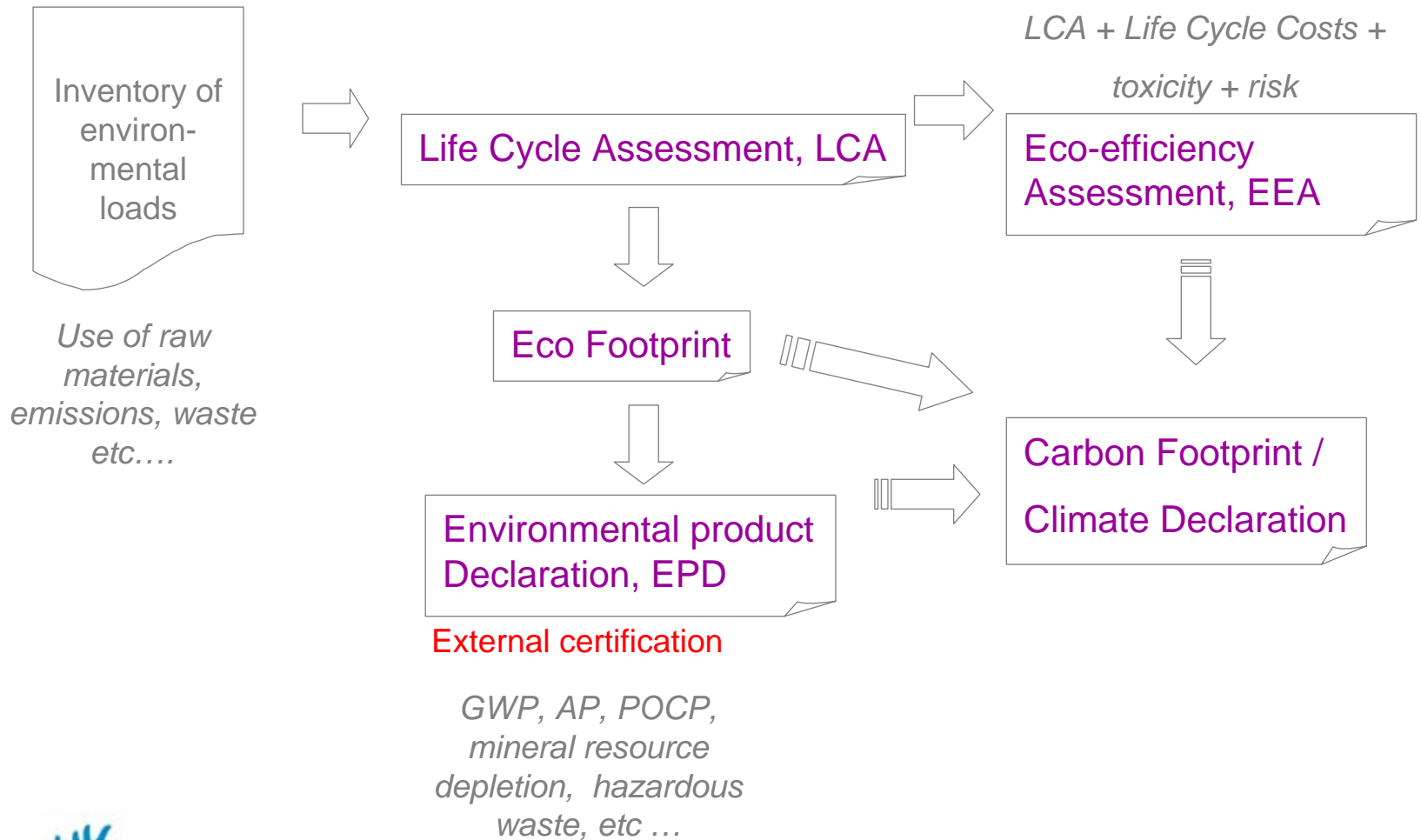
LCA is the basis for many different methods and tools taking the life cycle perspective into account.

ISO 14025 Environmental Declarations,  
ISO 14021 Ecodesign,  
ISO 14067 Carbon Footprints of products  
ISO 14045 Eco-efficiency  
GHG Protocol Product Carbon reporting  
PAS 2050, etc.

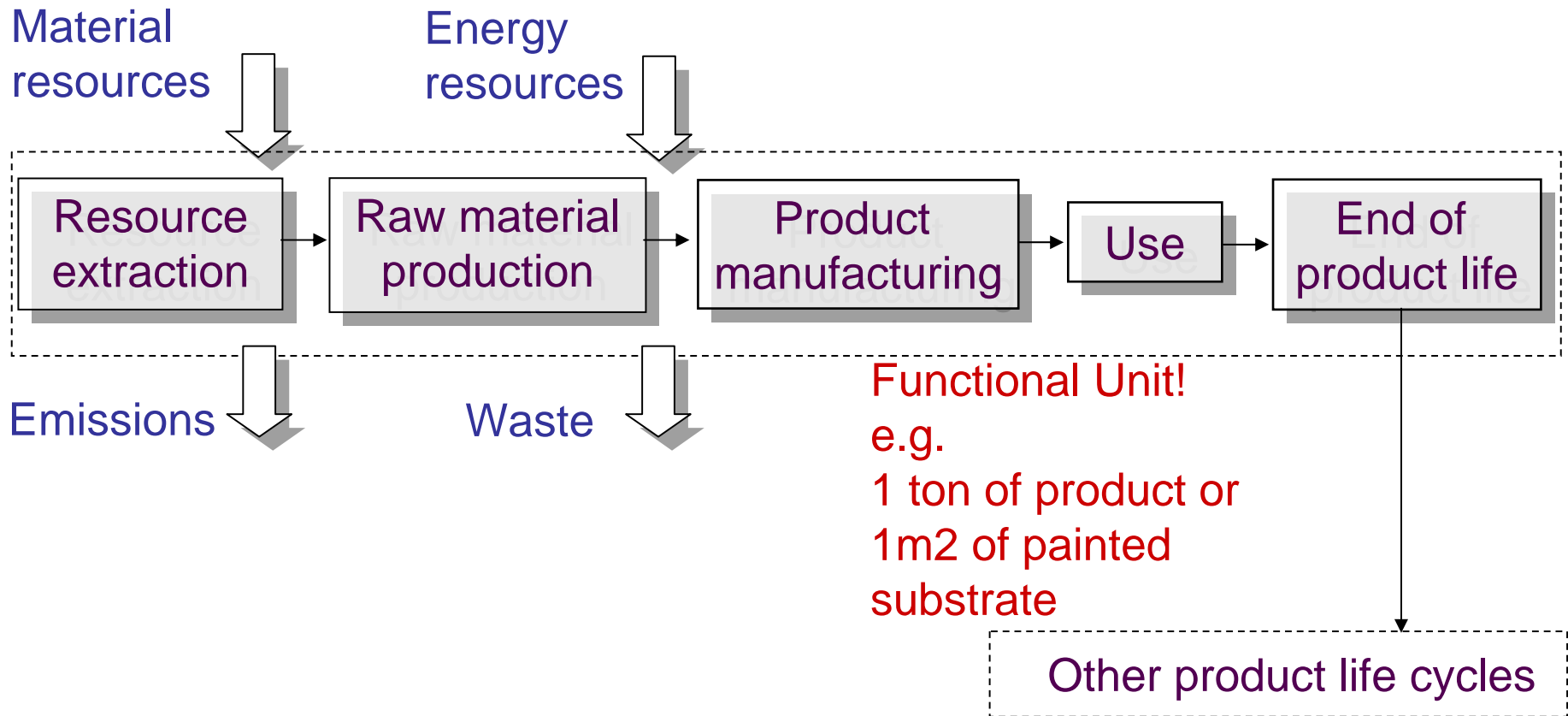
...all refer to the 14040 and 14044

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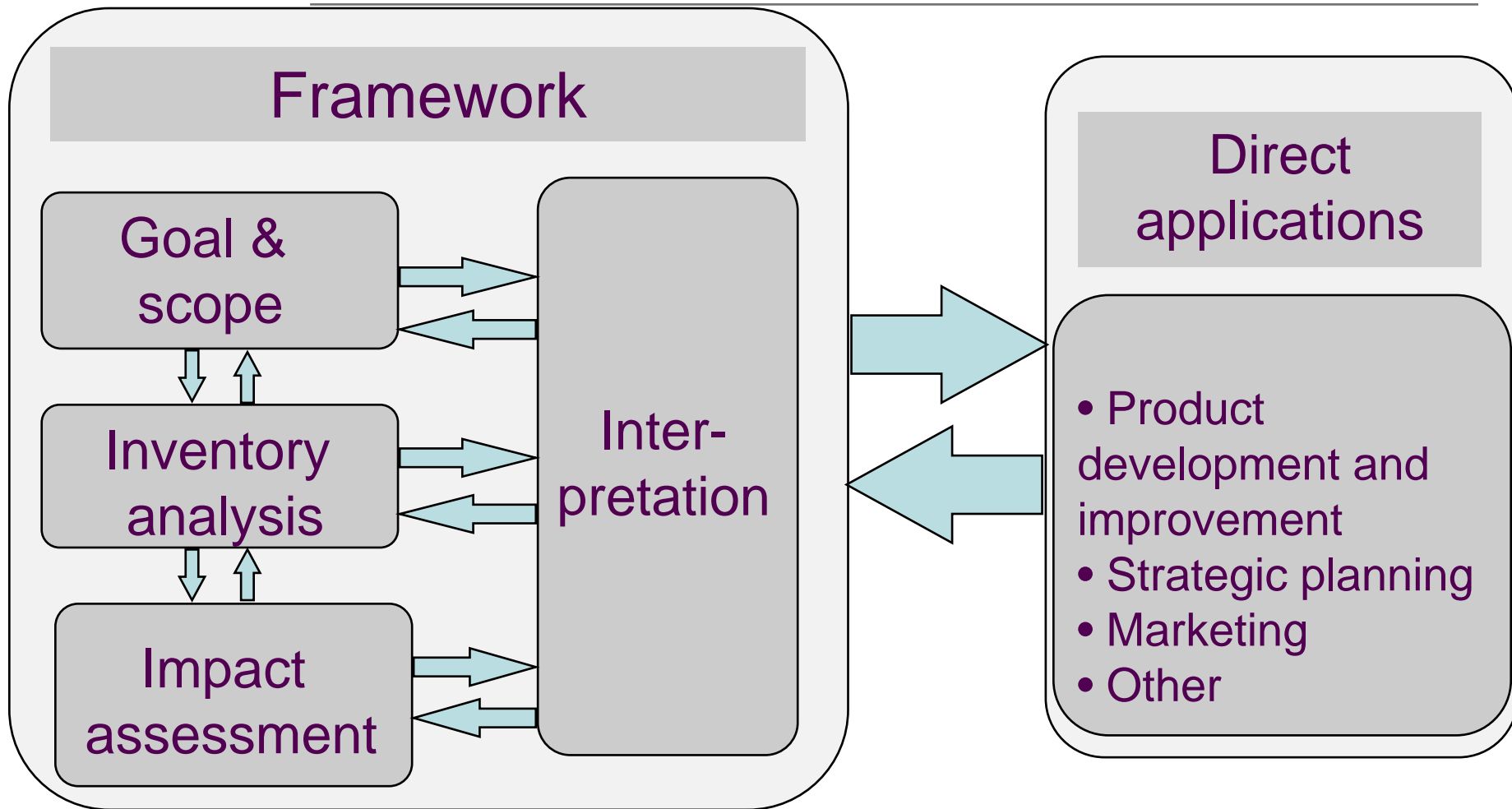
# Outputs from Life Cycle Assessment



# Scope and system boundaries



# The framework of LCA (ISO 14 040)



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## Goal & scope definition

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- Why are we doing the LCA?
- Which question(s) do we want an answer for?
- Definition and delimitations of the product system – which activities are included and what have we not included.
- Definition of the functional unit (our basis of comparison)



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## Inventory analysis

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- Collect data for each activity in the product life cycle. Using questionnaires, interviews, literature and generic LCA databases.
- Calculate the sums of all resource uses and emissions of all the activities in the product life cycle, per the functional unit of our system.







# Software tool - GaBi

The screenshot displays the GaBi 4 software interface. The main window shows a list of materials with columns for Name, Nation, T..., A..., Sou..., Data..., and Last change. The materials listed include Acetone (dimethylketone), Acetone cyanhydrine, Acrylonitrile (AN), Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene granulate (ABS), Ammonia, Benzene, Brine, Butadiene, Butene, Chlorine, Crude oil, Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride), Diphenylmethane-4,4-d-isocyanate (MDI), Epoxy resin, Ethane (ethylene), Ethene (euro. Pipeline), Ethyl benzene, High impact polystyrene granulate (H-C PS), Hydrogen (cracker), Hydrogen (Electrolysis), Hydrogen (steam reforming from natural gas), Hydrogen chloride, Hydrogen cyanide (prussic acid), Methyl methacrylate (MMA), Naphtha, Natural gas, Nylon 6 granulate (PA 6), Nylon 6.6 GF30 compound (PA 6.6 GF30), Nylon 6.6 granulate (PA 6.6), Pentane, Phenol (hydroxy benzene), Polyamide 6 GF30 (PA 6 GF 30), Polybutadiene granulate (PB), Polycarbonate granulate (PC), Polyether polyol, Polyethylene bottle (PE-HD), Polyethylene bottle (PE-LD), Polyethylene film (PE-LD), Polyethylene high density granulate (PE-HD), Polyethylene low density granulate (PE-LD), Polyethylene low linear density granulate (PE-L), Polyethylene pipe (PE-HD), Polyethylene terephthalate bottle (PET), Polyethylene terephthalate film (packaged) (PET), Polyethylene terephthalate film (PET), Polyethylene terephthalate granulate (PET, an...), Polyethylene terephthalate granulate (PET, bo...), Polymethylmethacrylate sheet (PMMA), Polymethylmethacrylate-ball (PMMA), and Polymethylmethacrylate film (acrylamid) (PP).

An inset window titled "Application, Wood Kitchen Cabinets, UV, Danville Virginia, TB 2008 [Wood] - DB Plan" shows a process plan diagram. The diagram illustrates the flow of materials into a central process box labeled "Coatings application, Wood Kitchen Cabinets, UV, Danville Virginia, TB 2008 [B]". Three input processes are shown: "UV Primer application, Wood Kitchen Cabinets, Danville Virginia, TB 2008", "UV Basecoat application, Wood Kitchen Cabinets, Danville Virginia, TB 2008", and "UV Top coat application, Wood Kitchen Cabinets, Danville Virginia, TB 2008". Each input process is connected to the central process box by a blue arrow labeled "1 sqm".



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# Impact assessment

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## Characterization

Translate inputs and outputs into the contribution to a number of environmental impact categories.

What is calculated is the *potential* environmental impact .

## Weighting

If relevant, weigh:

- All inputs and outputs or
- All impact categories

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into one single index.



# Life cycle impact assessment

## Classified results of the inventory

SO<sub>2</sub>  
NO<sub>x</sub>  
HCl  
etc.

SO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents

NH<sub>4</sub>  
NO<sub>x</sub>  
PO<sub>4</sub>  
etc.<sup>4</sup>

PO<sub>4</sub>-equivalents

CO<sub>2</sub>  
CH<sub>4</sub>  
CFCs  
etc.

CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents

## Results of characterisation

acidification

eutrophication

climate change

## Weighted results

index

Science

Social sciences

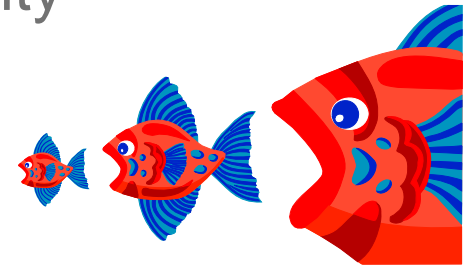


## Impact categories that are "straightforward"

- Resources depletion
- Climate change
- Ozone depletion
- Acidification
- Eutrophication
- Ground ozone

## Impact categories that are more difficult

- Human toxicity
- Eco-toxicity
- Biodiversity
- Fresh water use



# Interpretation

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- What results did we get?
- Preliminary conclusions
- Do the results support the conclusions?
- Sensitivity analysis
- Is there a need to go back and
  - Collect data of better quality?
  - Modify the goal and scope definition?
- Which final conclusions can be drawn?



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## Important methodological choices

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- Definition of the functional unit
- System boundaries
- Method of allocation
- Time perspective: attributional (book-keeping) LCA or consequential (change-oriented LCA)



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## Allocation

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If more than one product is produced from a process, how would you allocate the environmental loads between the products?

Allocation can be done  
e.g. based on:

- Physical relation-ship
  - Economy (prices)
  - Mass
-

# Example: The life cycle of a building

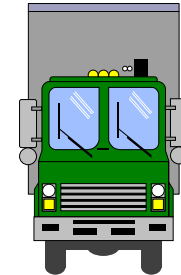
**Extraction of resources**



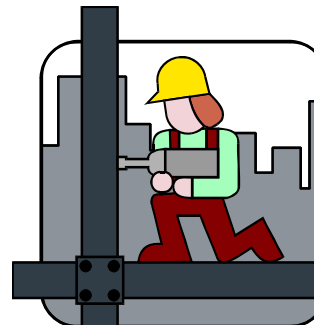
**Manufacturing of building products**



**Transportation**



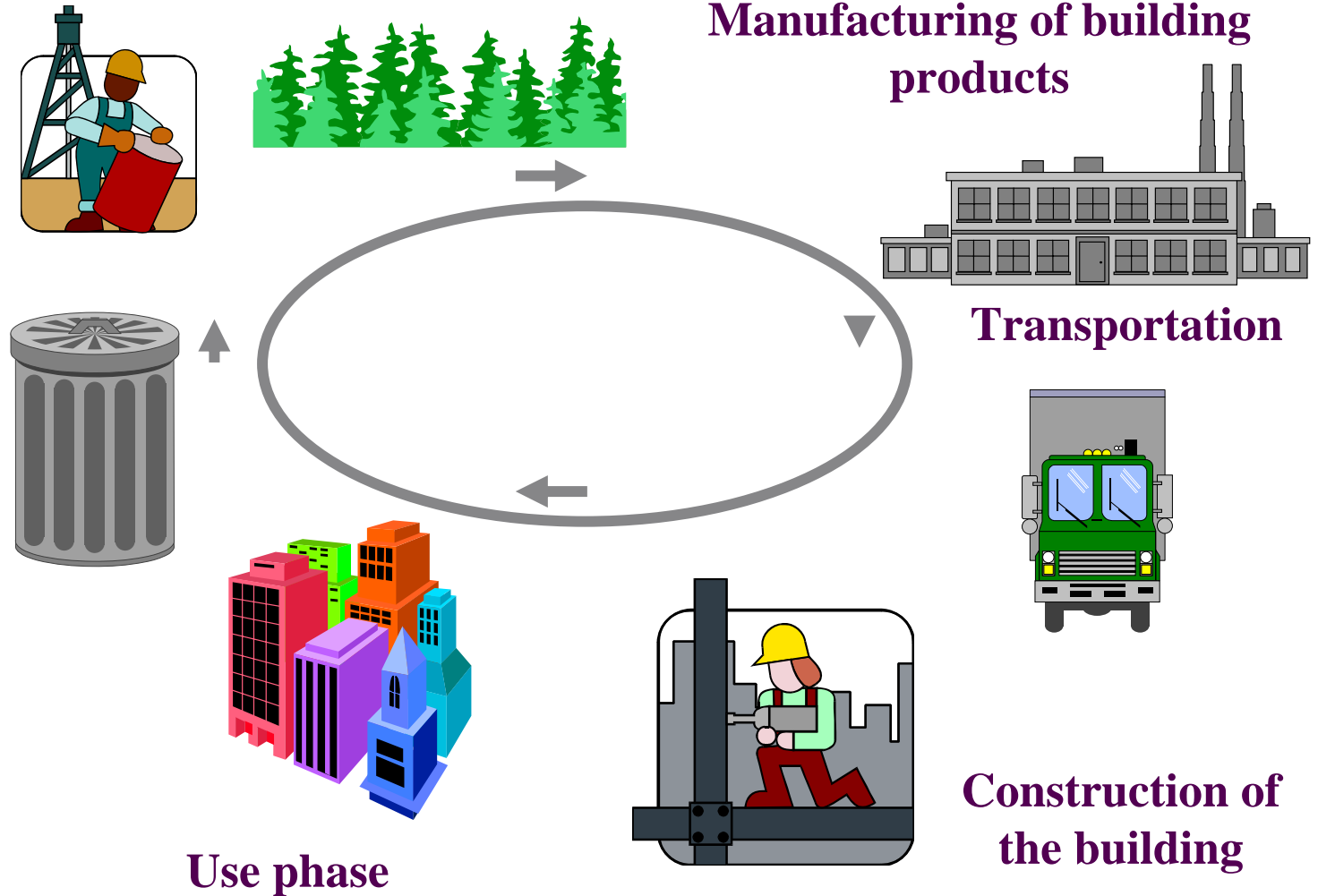
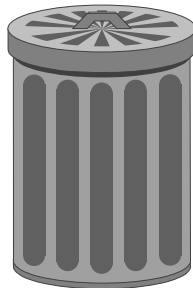
**Construction of the building**



**Use phase**



**Waste management**





# Example: The life cycle of a building

Contribution to global warming in g CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents

