

Life cycle tools for sustainable change

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This is the final in a series of three articles on Life Cycle Thinking for sustainable design. The first two articles introduced the concept of its business application. This article discusses the tools which are used to affect and support decisions made during the development process.

To develop more sustainable products and services it is essential that a whole life cycle approach is taken; without this, critical development areas can be missing and may not be considered.

For many, the hope is that picking up a tool will make decision-making easier or simpler. The best tools and approaches advocate consideration of the whole product system (the life cycle) and have an underlying expectation that there is reasonable disclosure of information. These tools are totally reliant on the quality of information you as a designer provide, they are not a substitution for it.

Life Cycle Assessment

Many people have heard the term 'LCA' but understand little about it and its origins; it is, in relative terms, a black box. LCA refers to Life Cycle Assessment, a process that germinated in the 1960s with

the earliest documented example attributed to Coca Cola looking at the comparison between the impacts of a glass bottle and a can.

A critical point that is often misunderstood is that LCA is a method, not a tool. You can undertake a complete LCA without even leaving Excel. LCA is technically defined as an investigation and valuation of the environmental impacts of a product or service that are caused or necessitated by its existence. The LCA method or process can be broken down into four major phases.

LCA is driven by the 'goal and scope' of the environmental assessment. In the previous article, Formway used LCA to investigate the impact of the Life Chair to provide information to enhance the design process, better understand its existing products, and reduce impacts from their production.

A critical aspect of the goal and scope is defining the 'functional unit' (FU). This is similar to the core function described in the first article, but becomes more analytical. For example, when comparing a glass and a plastic milk bottle the functional unit would be 'the delivery of 1000 litres of milk'. This FU is sufficient to objectively capture

the true impact of each life cycle.

The 'inventory analysis' or Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) phase involves the collection and documentation of data related to the products and services being assessed. In the LCI phase the flow of the life cycle is modelled to create a system image of the life cycle. The LCI phase is central to Life Cycle Thinking because the data collected and crafted can be used for a range of purposes including eco-labelling, compliance or carbon foot printing.

There are a range of international databases which contain material, manufacturing process and other data, such as Swiss commissioned database Ecoinvent. These databases are often specific to an industry (such as electronics) so having a good look around to find a suitable one is the best idea. Databases can be used in Life Cycle Engineering applications but contain predominantly European/International data. Currently there is a real push to collect data in New Zealand and Australia. The Australians have just initiated the AUSLCI project which aims to collect a wide range of essential data from industry throughout Australia.

The data collected can have the

01 | The Life Cycle Assessment framework's four major phases.

02 | This system image of the life cycle of a timber exterior cladding product was modelled during the product's inventory analysis.

InterfaceFLOR®

100% of Greenhouse gas emissions offset by Cool Carpet manufacturing program. Since 2003, Interface has produced and sold more than 25 million square yards of "Cool Carpet™". This equates to 46 million kilograms of products, which at the end of their first useful lives, have been re-diverted by our closed loop recycling efforts, meaning precious organic molecules are salvaged and given life after life.

70% less manufacturing scrap going into landfill. We've diverted millions of kilograms manufacturing scrap from landfills and incinerators, more than covering all the costs associated with R&D, process changes, and capital investments made in the pursuit of sustainability.

24% of electrical energy used sourced from renewable resources.

79% Less water in manufacturing. Abandonment of large scale energy and water intensive printing delivered more efficient ways to create patterns with our carpet tiles.

40% reduction of global footprint. InterfaceFLOR is ranked number one in GlobeScan's 2006 Survey of Sustainability experts everyone who works for Interface believes that by the year 2020 we will be totally sustainable with a zero environmental footprint. That we will take nothing from the Earth that's not rapidly and naturally renewable - not another fresh drop of oil - and we will do no harm to the biosphere.

49% Increase in top-line sales. Over the last 12 years our sales have gone no where but up. Who said that sustainability doesn't make financial sense.

16% of total energy sourced from renewable sources.

34% reduction in waste costs around the world since 1994.

60% less net Worldwide Green House Gas emissions. Two-thirds of this reduction has come from efficiencies, and one-third from renewable energy and offsets. As a comparison, Kyoto calls for just a 7% reduction by 2012. We're in front of that by 53%.

45% reduction in total energy used at carpet manufacturing facilities (per unit of product) since 1996. Seven of our factories worldwide operate on 100% renewable electricity. Our goal for 2020 is for all our factories and our suppliers* to do likewise.

19.5% increase of recycled or bio-based content in products since 1996.

68% fewer effluent stacks and pipes obviated through innovation. Many smoke stacks and effluent pipes have been closed off. Made obsolete by more eco-friendly process changes, our ultimate goal is to eliminate all smoke stacks and effluent pipes.

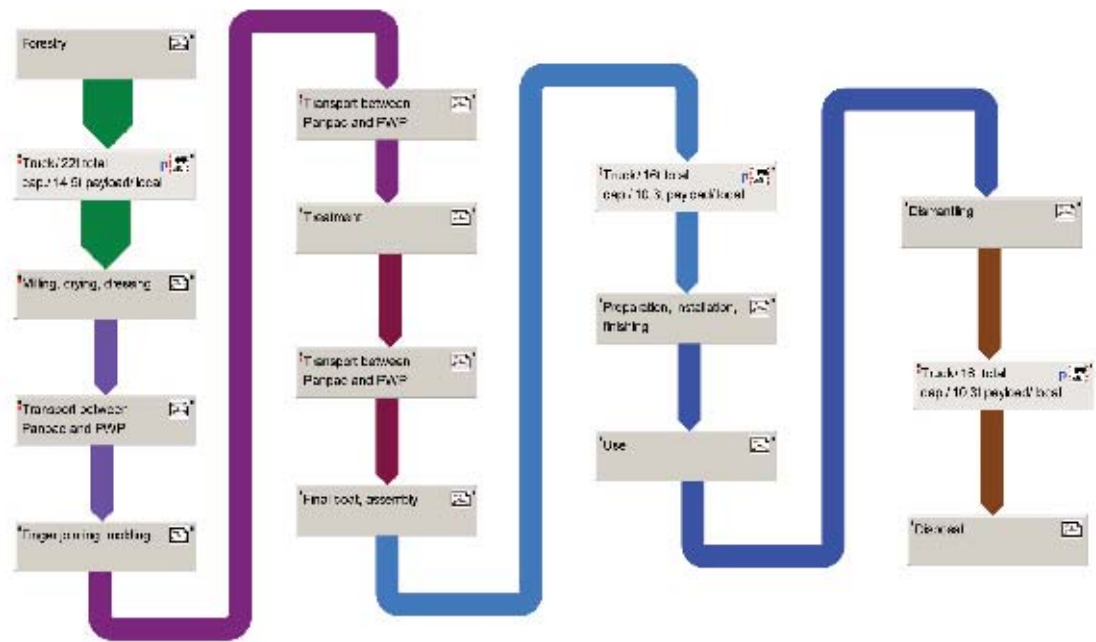
35% overall reduction in fossil fuel energy.

In 1994 Ray C. Anderson had an environmental epiphany. Struck by how much his petro-intensive manufacturing business plundered the planet, the Chairman of Interface, Inc. vowed to reduce its impact on the globe. His vision became our goal. Thirteen years later, we will celebrate going completely

Climate Neutral on July 1st, 2007

bringing us to the mid-point of becoming the first global company to be totally and transparently sustainable. The percentages above show how far we've come:

InterfaceFLOR
our promise to eliminate
any negative impact our company
may have on the environment
by the year 2020



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'so-what' factor, i.e. you have all of this information, but so what? The next phase of LCA, the Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) addresses this. In this phase, the material and energy flows are characterised as impacts. For example, volatile organic compounds (VOC) emitted (from solvent flash off) would be attributed to Photo-Oxidant Creation Potential POCP, or CO₂ attributed to Global Warming Potential (GWP). They move from being materials to becoming environmental impacts.

The LCI and LCIA steps are considered sciences in their own right. The Swiss have separately delineated the sciences of inventory analysis and impact assessment as the field continues to develop. The fourth step is interpretation. This step involves analysing the information and determining whether the aims of the study have been met (simplified).

LCA Tools

Finally, the software tools (LCA tools) do exist. The two primary tools are SimaPro, produced by Pre Consultants in Holland, and GABI produced by PE International in Germany. These are both full scale

analytical tools and have a price tag to match (expect to pay the equivalent of Solidworks for a full version). Keep in mind that these are advanced tools that allow you to model a whole life cycle with a range of scenarios and report on them.

There are cut down 'lite' tools such as EcoScan (TU Delft) and Ecoit (Pre). These generally use pre-calculated impact assessment methods such as EcoIndicators99. They can be useful for screening assessments but are limited in the degree to which they can be customised.

An interesting attempt to harmonise LCA with engineering product design was undertaken by Sebastian Liebrecht's tool Ecologicad. Name aside, it is the best attempt I have seen at making the LCA process easier for design engineers. Currently it only integrates with ProE but there is an API which allows for integration with other applications.

There are newer tools that have been created for simplified use such as Greenfly, developed in Australia with John Gertsakis and a range of other contributors. This is not an LCA tool, but presents an interesting approach to designing greener products that incorporates

LCA information with eco-design strategies and guides.

Everdee and Tespi are two more tools developed through the EcoSME's programme in the EU and I have recently seen a PhD student in New Zealand using Everdee due to its effective electronics database (another bonus is its free!).

It is important to have a sound grasp of Life Cycle Thinking as this will provide a platform for developing more sustainable products and services. Advanced tools such as GABI and SimaPro require a solid understanding of Life Cycle Assessment methodology but provide a much greater degree of control over how you analyse and assess the system and how the impact assessment is undertaken.

The lighter tools all have limitations, be aware of these, and ensure that you are up front about it when you use them. Managing expectations is a critical part of using software tools in environmental assessment and none of them offer a silver bullet or replacement for good decision-making. At best they are effective tools to assist objective decision-making if based on good data and assumptions. **pd**

*www.pre.nl (Pre Consultants for SimaPro, Ecoit, Eco-indicators).
www.gabi-software.com (PE International, GABI, GABI SFX).
www.greenflyonline.org (Greenfly Sustainable Design Tool).
www.leibrecht.org (Ecologicad).
www.ecosmes.net (Everdee, Tespi).
www.idemat.nl (Material database with environmental focus).
www.setac.org (Society of Toxicology and Chemistry, centre for LCA method development).
www.auslei.com (Australian Life Cycle Inventory Initiative).*