

LCA as decision tool for sustainable choices in mineral materials field: environmental declarations of Belgian products and their foreign equivalents

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Processes and Sustainable Development

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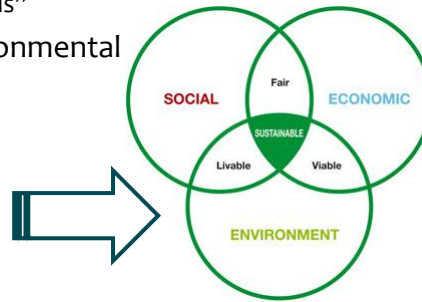


Introduction



Sustainable Development

- 1987 – « Brundtland report » - United Nations
 - First reference to the « **sustainable development** » concept
 - “Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”
- 3 pillars : social, economic, environmental
- Politic sustainable decisions
 - Tools for decision support



Environmental pillar

- To take environment into account = essential
 - Industries, public services
- Why essential ??
 - Regulatory compliance
 - « Sustainable development » or « nature protection » approaches
 - To improve its image
 - Environmental damage risk reduction
 - Cost reduction (repair, insurance, etc.)

Environmental pillar

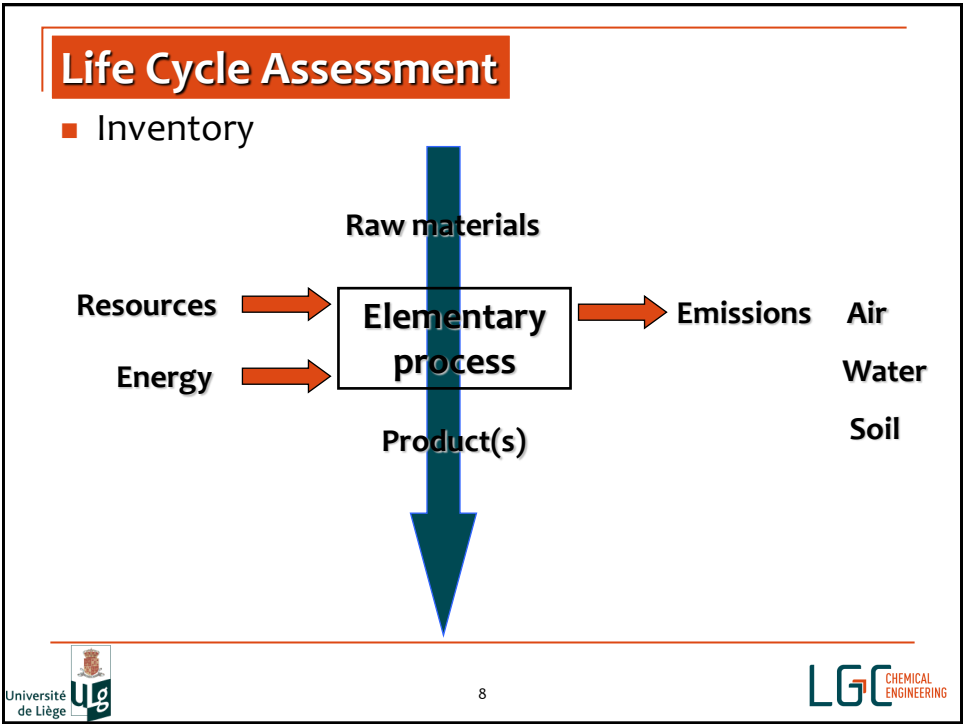
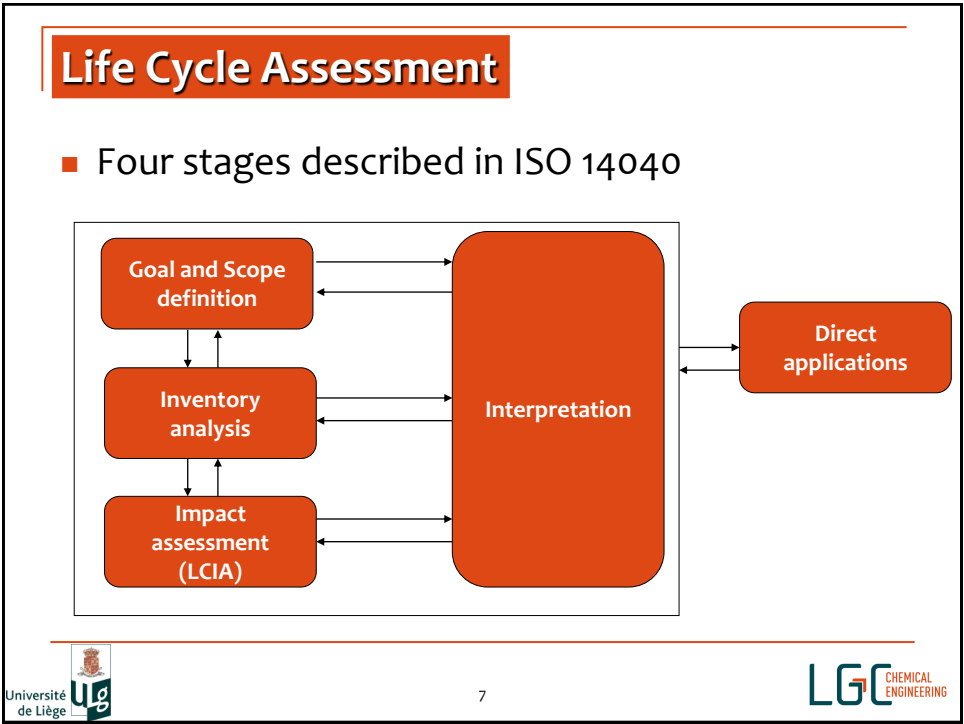
- 2 approaches for environmental management
 - System approach
 - Establishment of an environmental management system
 - Product approach
 - Label, eco-design, ...
- Large variety of tools
 - Impact study
 - Environmental reports
 - ISO 14001 – EMAS → SME
 - **Life cycle assessment**
 - **Environmental product declaration**
 - ...



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- General rules described in ISO standard 14040
 - “ LCA describes environmental aspects and potential impacts throughout a product’s life cycle, i.e. raw material acquisition, production, use and disposal”
- Cradle-to-grave approach





Life Cycle Assessment

■ Impact assessment

- ❑ Carcinogen effects/ human toxicity
- ❑ Respiratory effects caused by inorganics
- ❑ Respiratory effects caused by organics
- ❑ Global warming
- ❑ Ozone layer depletion
- ❑ Ecotoxicity
- ❑ Acidification
- ❑ Eutrophication
- ❑ Resources depletion
- ❑ ...

Environmental Product Declaration

- Tool based on LCA
- Permits the comparison between products using ten environmental impact indicators
 - ❑ Energetic resources consumptions
 - ❑ Resources depletion
 - ❑ Water consumptions
 - ❑ Solid waste
 - ❑ Global warming
 - ❑ Acidification
 - ❑ Air pollution
 - ❑ Water pollution
 - ❑ Ozone layer depletion
 - ❑ Photochemicals formation

Environmental Product Declaration

- Example: global warming
 - GHG inventory: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O throughout the whole life of the product
- French standard NF P01-010
- No Belgian equivalent (under discussion)
- Declarations published on internet
 - To help decision for the building sector
 - → sustainable construction

Study context

Unfair competition from Asia?

Proximity and quality





Exoticism and low prices



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Context

■ Asian products on market

- Unbeatable prices

■ Arguments need for Belgian products



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Goals of study

- To obtain an environmental product declaration
 - To perform a Life Cycle Assessment
 - Belgian products
 - Bluestone
 - Sandstone
 - Transport Asia - Belgium
- To compare Belgian and Asian products on an environmental basis
- Dissemination of results to the public



Scope of study

- Functional Unit
 - One thousand square meters of paving
- System boundaries
 - Production of paving
 - Extraction
 - Shaping
 - Transportation from production site to Brussels
 - Implementation

Main results

- Arguments against Asian products
- Environment
 - Transport from Asia → very disadvantageous
- Tool to insert in buildings specifications ?

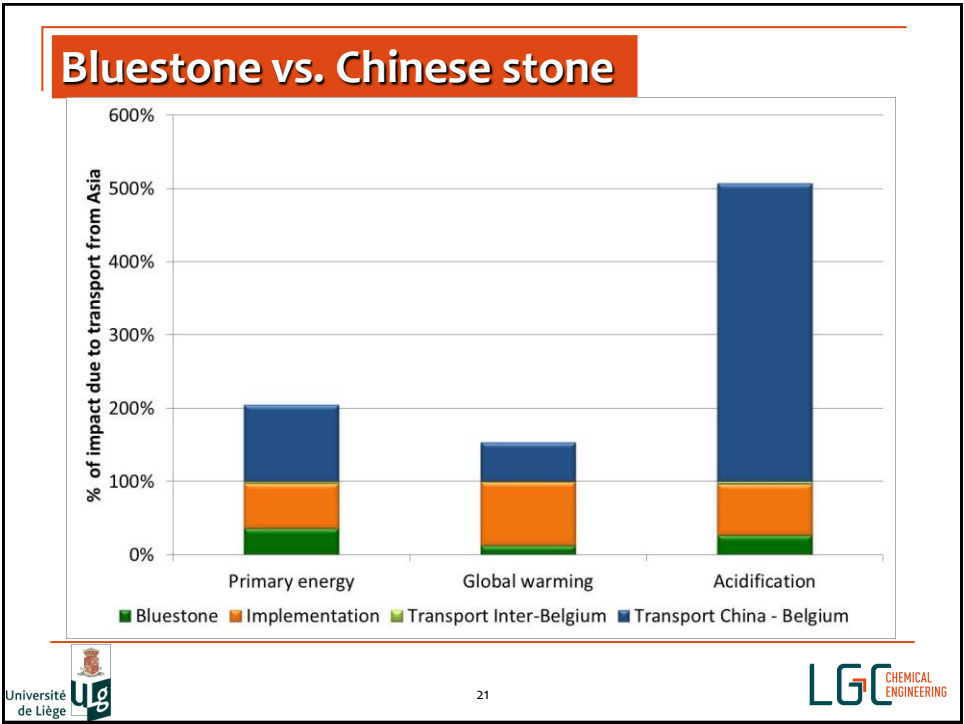
Main results – details

Bluestone vs. Chinese stone

- Compared products :
 - Outside paving in Belgian bluestone
 - Outside paving in Chinese stone
- Environmental product declaration for Belgian product
- Environmental product declaration for transport from China to Belgium

Bluestone vs. Chinese stone

Impact Category	Production Bluestone	Implementation	Transport Inter-Belgium	Transport China – Belgium	Impact Chinese stone
Primary energy	1209,15 MJ	2046,28 MJ	72,37 MJ	3493,5 MJ	6821,3 MJ
Global warming	55,44 kg _{eq CO₂}	386,30 kg _{eq CO₂}	4,56 kg _{eq CO₂}	236,55 kg _{eq CO₂}	681,85 kg _{eq CO₂}
Acidification	0,28 kg _{eq SO₂}	0,73 kg _{eq SO₂}	0,036 kg _{eq SO₂}	4,26 kg _{eq SO₂}	5,3 kg _{eq SO₂}

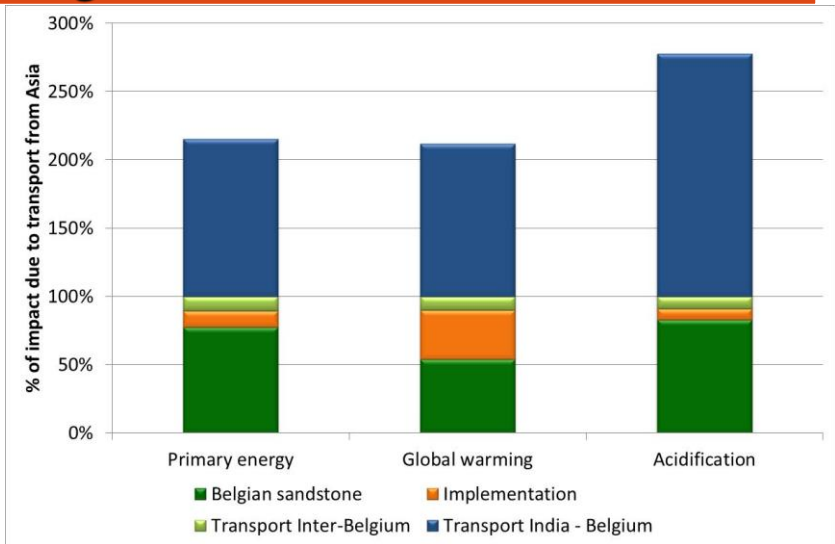


- ### Belgian sandstone vs. Indian sandstone
- Compared products:
 - Outside pavement in Belgian sandstone
 - Oustide pavement in Indian sandstone
 - Environmental product declaration for Belgian product
 - Environmental product declaration for transport from India to Belgium
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Belgian sandstone vs. Indian sandstone

Impact Category	Belgian sandstone production	Implementation	Transport Inter-Belgium	Transport India - Belgium	Impact Indian sandstone
Primary energy	4631,27 MJ	703,52 MJ	637,57 MJ	6887 MJ	12859 MJ
Global warming	212,76 kg _{eq} CO ₂	143,70 kg _{eq} CO ₂	39,63 kg _{eq} CO ₂	442,36 kg _{eq} CO ₂	838,45 kg _{eq} CO ₂
Acidification	2,48 kg _{eq} SO ₂	0,25 kg _{eq} SO ₂	0,27 kg _{eq} SO ₂	5,33 kg _{eq} SO ₂	8,33 kg _{eq} SO ₂

Belgian sandstone vs. Indian sandstone



Conclusions and perspectives



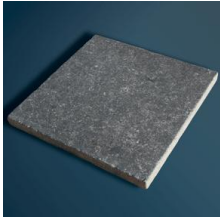
Conclusions and perspectives


- Impact of the sole transport from Asia is equivalent to the impact of the production and the implementation of Belgian products
- Impact is twofold for Asian products
 - Global warming
 - Primary energy
 - Acidification




Unfair competition from Asia?

Proximity and quality





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Minimum = reduction by two for energy consumption and GHG emissions

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