

# LCAs – Life Cycle Assessments

## Starter (p41)

**Which type of digestion is used to treat solid waste from waste water?**

**Explain why water which has gone through the first 3 stages of treatment may not be potable.**

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## Starter (p41)

**Which type of digestion is used to treat solid waste from waste water?**

ANAEROBIC digestion (bacteria that live without oxygen).

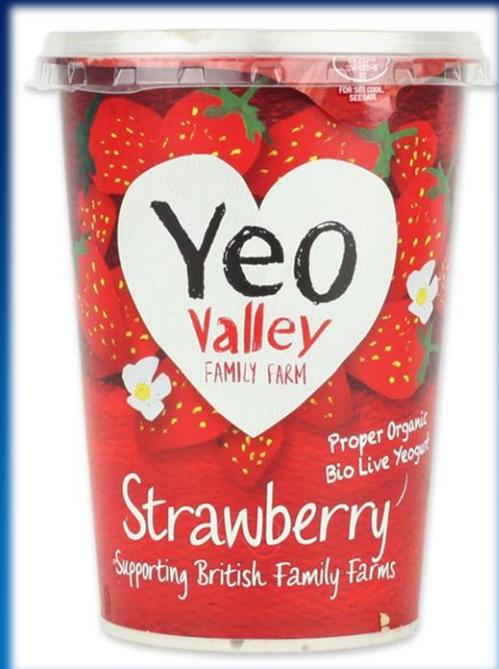
**Explain why water which has gone through the first 3 stages of treatment may not be potable.**

The water would not have been disinfected, so could contain pathogens.

# Strawberry Yoghurt

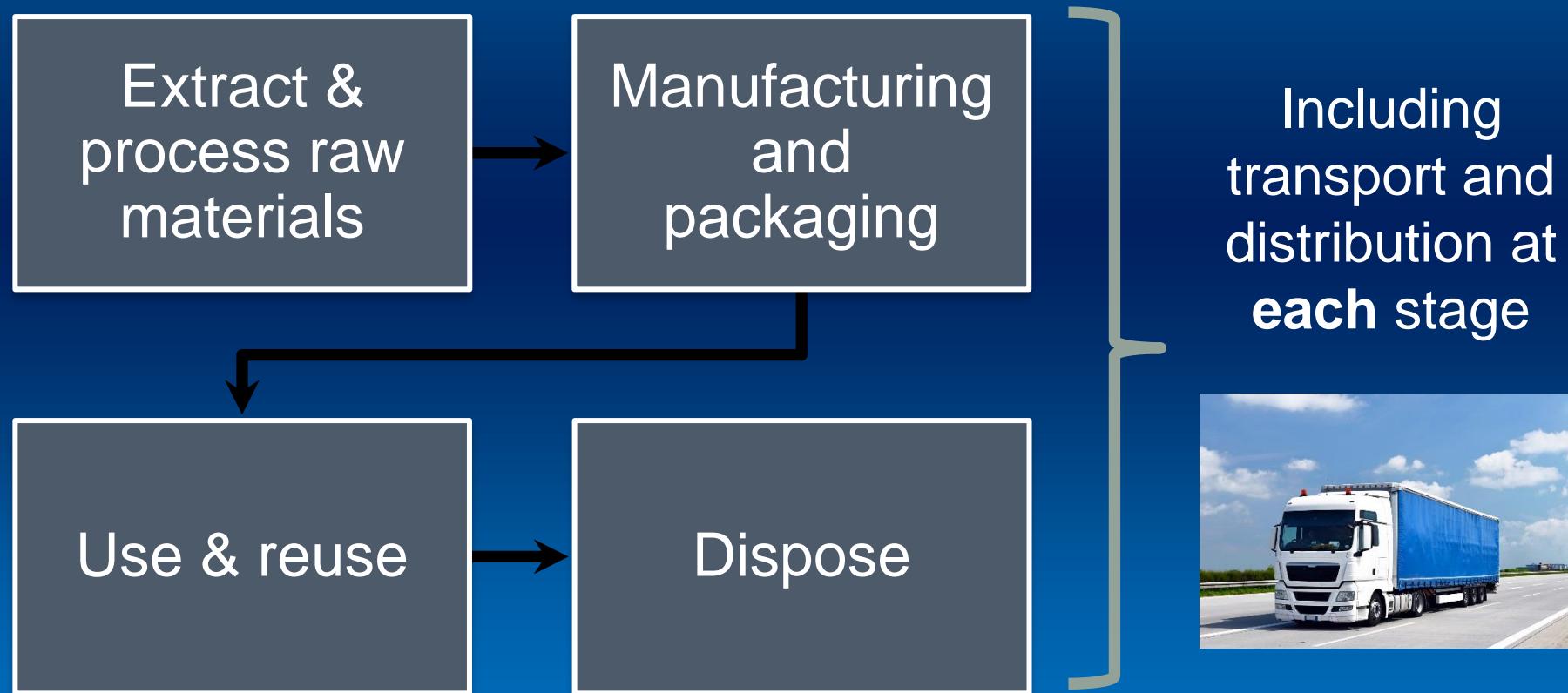
Write down as many materials/ingredients as you can think of that go into making this product – where does each come from?

e.g. where does the plastic for the container come from?



# LCAs – Life Cycle Assessments

An LCA works out the environmental impact of each of these stages of a product's life:



# Plastic or paper?



## Class Vote

Which bag has a greater environmental impact  
(over the course of its life)?

# Comparing LCAs of plastic/paper bags

## Task

- In pairs, you will complete an LCA – one person for a plastic bag, the other for a paper bag.
- Find the info sheets around the room. Each sheet has info on one stage of the product's life cycle. There are 5 sheets for each type of bag.
- Summarise the key information in your table.
- Copy up your partner's notes so you have a complete table.
- Give each stage a score (1-10) for environmental impact.  
(10 = most serious impact.)
- Calculate the total score for each type of bag.

**Paper bag**  
LCA Stage: Extraction and processing of raw materials



- Paper is made from **timber** (wood)
- Timber is a renewable resource.
- The timber requires **pulping** (crushing) and processing
- Pulping and processing requires lots of **energy**
- Lots of **unusable waste** is made.

LCA Stage	Plastic bag		Paper bag	
	Description	Score (1-10)	Description	Score (1-10)
Extraction and processing of raw materials				
Manufacturing and packaging				
Use and reuse				
Disposal				
Transport and distribution at all stages				
	<b>Total:</b>			<b>Total:</b>

# Comparing LCAs of plastic/paper bags

So plastic bags have a lower environmental impact.

Even though plastic bags aren't biodegradable, they take less energy to make than paper bags – this is because so much energy is used to pulp the amount of timber needed.

Even though crude oil extraction and processing uses a lot of energy, there is little waste unlike paper production, and **a lot of wood** is needed to make paper bags strong

Finally: plastic bags have a longer lifespan as they can be reused.

# Problems with LCAs

allocate a numerical value to

- Unlike in this task, in the real world it is easy to quantify:

- Use of water
- Use of resources
- Amount of energy used
- How much waste is produced



- But it is not easy to quantify the effects of pollutants. Why?

We can't be sure what the overall total effect will be.

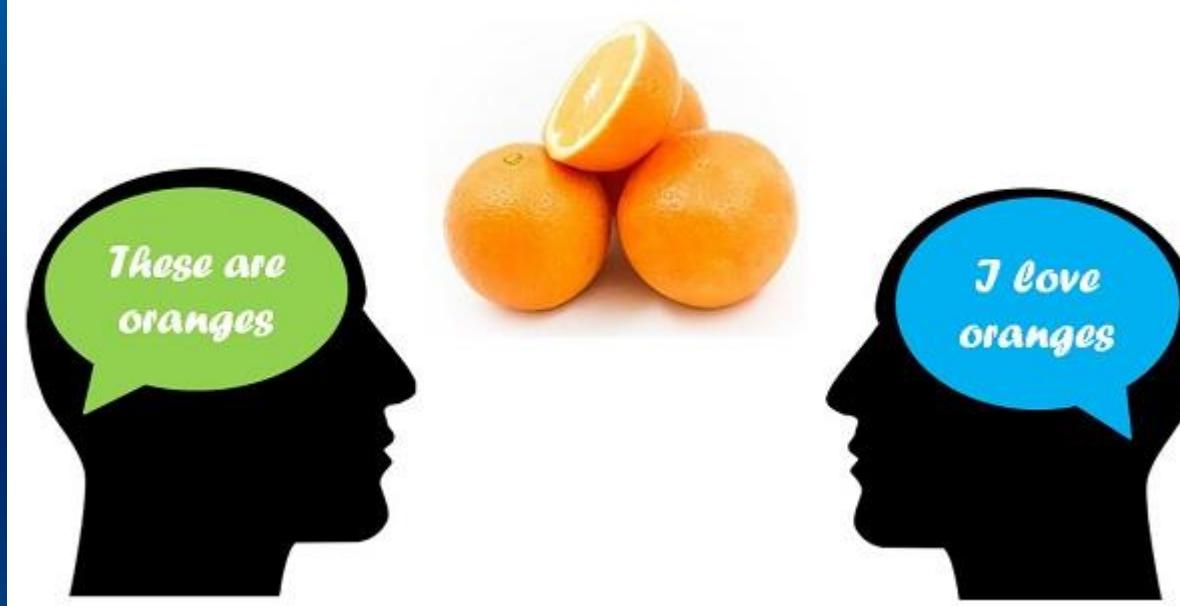
- This means we have to use value judgements

The scores you came up with in  
the task.

- What is the problem with using value judgements?

# Problems with LCAs

- Value judgements are subjective.



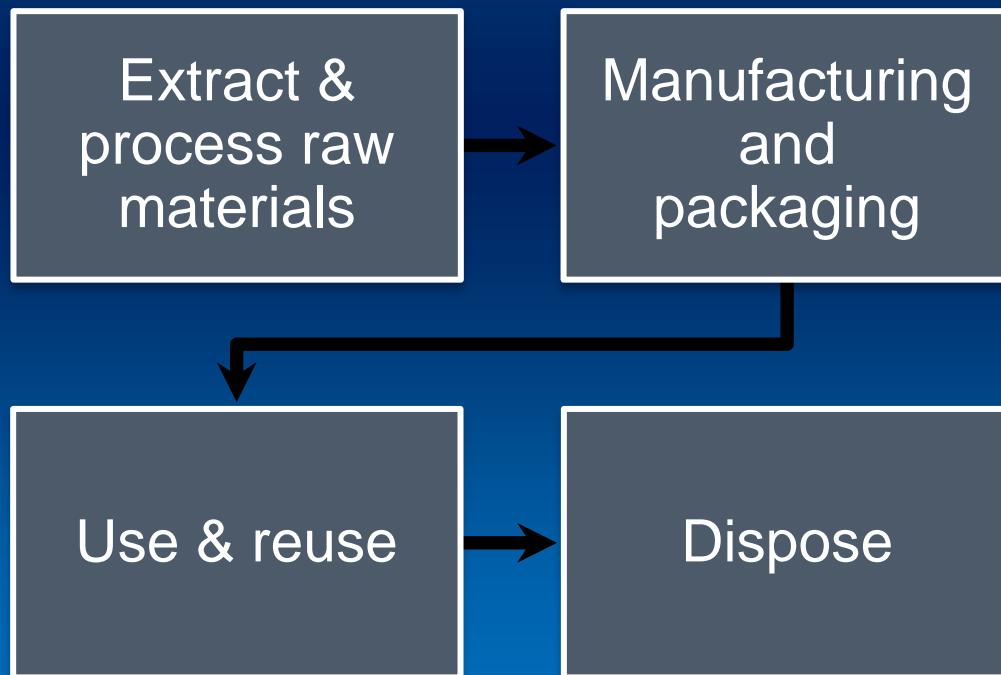
Objective  
= fact

Subjective  
= opinion

- Because LCAs use a mix of numerical values and value judgements, LCAs are not a purely objective process.

# Selective/Abbreviated LCAs

- If a paper bag manufacturer wanted to advertise their product, they might use a **selective/abbreviated** LCA – which only shows some of the impacts of the product on the environment.



So unless an LCA has been **peer-reviewed**, beware that it may have been misused to reach a pre-determined conclusion.

e.g. they might “approximate” the raw material processing impact and use a **value judgement** to make it seem less than it is...

