

Key features how to treat aluminium in LCAs, with special regard to recycling issues

Applicable for the other metals?



Use of LCA

Industry:

- identify market position
- •identify significant environmental aspects and options for improvement

Customers:

•material selection within DFE

Authorities:

- •regulations and recommendations
- •role as customers for public buildings



Fundaments of LCA methodology

- ISO 14040 Life cycle assessment Principles and framework
- ISO 14041 Life cycle assessment Goal and scope definition and inventory analysis
- ISO 14042 Life cycle assessment Life cycle impact assessment
- ISO 14043 Life cycle assessment Life cycle interpretation

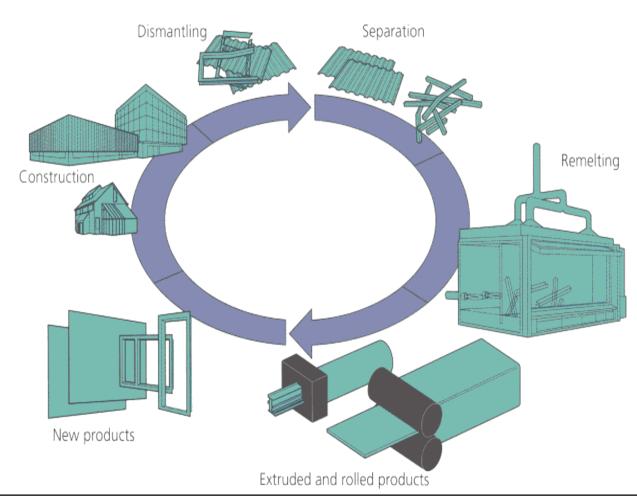


Key features of LCA methodology

- Comparisons must be based on the same functional unit
- for impact assessment, elementary flow data should be assigned to impact categories
- cumulative energy figures (including renewable energy) are not permitted



Treatment of Recycling in LCAs





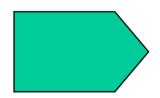
Aluminium Recycling - Key Features

- Aluminium is not consumed but only used by a product life cycle
- "cradle to next user" instead of "cradle to grave"
- Aluminium usually maintains its value
- A priori no value losses by use or remelting: Metallic grid cannot be modified
- Mass losses (recovery) and value losses (impurities) can be avoided



The recycled material content approach

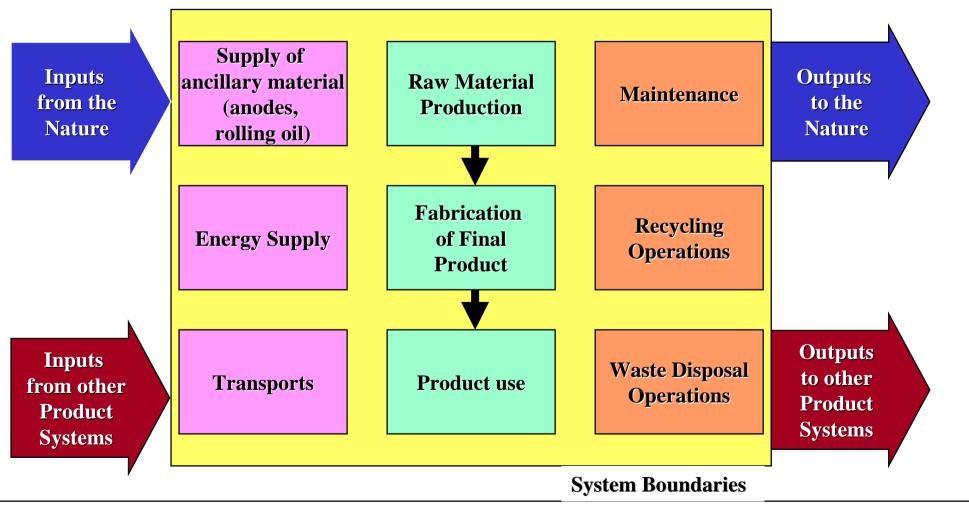
- Often called "cut-off-approach"
- Type I: Any recycling disregarded
- Type II: cut-off, when open loop recycling



Not appropriate for aluminium



Product System according to ISO 14041



safety, health & environment / 8



Recycled metal content approach - comments

- Amount of aluminium scrap is limited
 - Increase of RMC in one product will cause a decrease in other products
- Aluminium with expanding use and long life-time is discriminated
- RMC approach causes "green competition" between primary industry and remelters
- Customers and governments may require high RMCs
 - This raises costs for production and logistics
- RMC for different products is difficult to report
 - RMC for in-house production scrap may vary from batch to batch
 - Purchased scrap is a mix of new scrap and old scrap



Treatment of recycling - guidance from by ISO 14041

- Recycling operations are part of the product system
- Recycling scenarios needed (even if 100 years ahead)
- Metal recycled from the product to be compared with raw metal used for the product
- "Recycling credits" are given according to substitution method
- Value of recycled material taken as criterion



End-of life recycling approach in LCAs

- Include the end-of life recycling processes in the product system
- Compare the recycled product with the primary product (quantity and value)

Only the consumed material has to be charged to the product



The substitution method - the new accounting rule

Inherent properties maintained

Recycled material substitutes primary material

Value maintained

Substitution without value correction

Value not maintained

Substitution with value correction



Aluminium windows



	Alternative 1			
Study	1996			
Window type	type 1			
recycling yield	not known			
recycled metal value	not known			
treatment of recycling in LCA	cut-off method			
recycled metal content (%)	35			
	1			

	Alternative 1		
Study	1996		
Window type	type 1		
recycling yield	not known		
recycled metal value	not known		
treatment of recycling in LCA	cut-off method		
recycled metal content (%)	35		
primary aluminium production *)	425		
production of other materials *)	84		
frame material fabrication *)	25		
Tota frame without credits *)	534		
credit by cut-off *)	149		
credit by VCS *)	0		
Frame Material *)	385		
Recycling operations, old scrap *)	0		
TOTAL	385		

^{*)} GHG potential, measured in kg CO₂ equivalents

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	
Study	1996	1996	
Window type	type 1	type 1	
recycling yield	not known	not known	
recycled metal value	not known	not known	
treatment of recycling in LCA	cut-off method	cut-off method	
recycled metal content (%)	35	85	
primary aluminium production *)	425	425	
production of other materials *)	84	84	
frame material fabrication *)	25	25	
Tota frame without credits *)	534	534	
credit by cut-off *)	149	362	
credit by VCS *)	0	0	
Frame Material *)	385	172	
Recycling operations, old scrap *)	0	0	
TOTAL	385	172	

^{*)} GHG potential, measured in kg CO₂ equivalents



Message from cut-off approach:

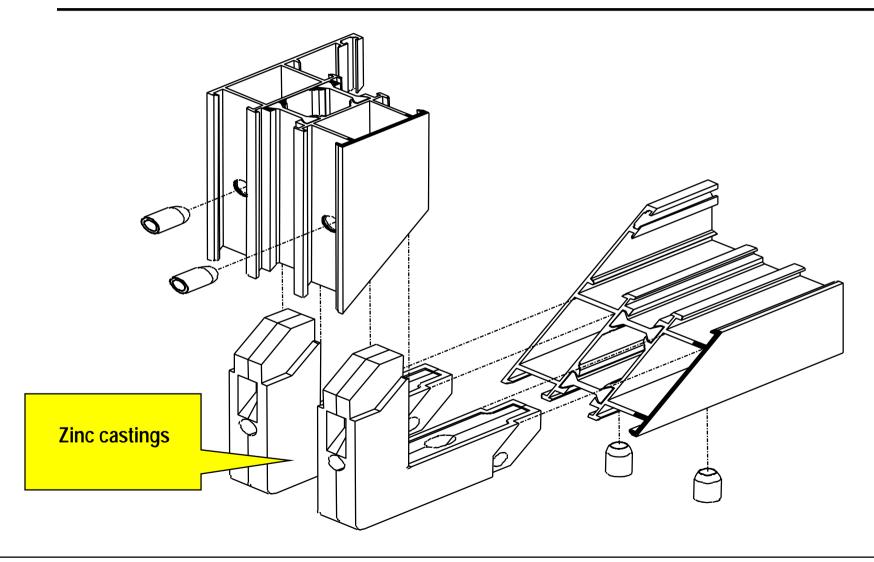
Increase recycled aluminium content from 35 % to 85 %

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	
Study	1996	1996 1996		
Window type	type 1	type 1	type 1	
recycling yield	not known	not known	90 %	
recycled metal value	not known	not known	reduced by 10 %	
treatment of recycling in LCA	cut-off method	cut-off method	value corrected substitution	
recycled metal content (%)	35	85	not known	
primary aluminium production *)	425	425	425	
production of other materials *)	84	84	84	
frame material fabrication *)	25	25	25	
Tota frame without credits *)	534	534	534	
credit by cut-off *)	149	362	0	
credit by VCS *)	0	0	344	
Frame Material *)	385	172	190	
Recycling operations, old scrap *)	0	0	45	
TOTAL	385	172	235	

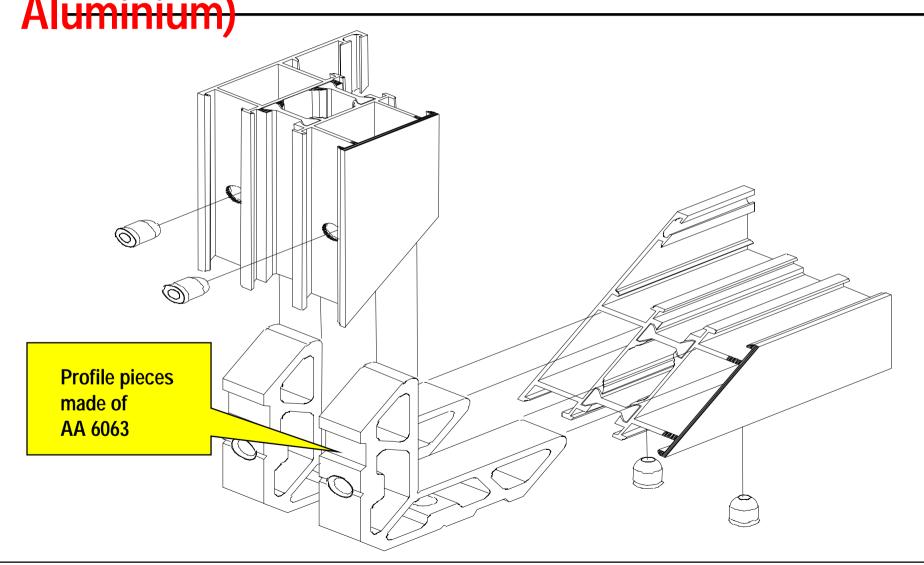
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Window type 1, typical corner stiffening



Window type 2, improved corner stiffening (Hydro





LCA studies on window frames - GHG emissions

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Study	1996	1996	2000	2000
Window type	type 1	type 1	type 1	type 2
recycling yield	not known	not known	90 %	90 %
recycled metal value	not known	not known	reduced by 10 %	maintained
treatment of recycling in LCA	cut-off method	cut-off method	value corrected substitution	substitution method
recycled metal content (%)	35	85	not known	not known
primary aluminium production *)	425	425	425	464
production of other materials *)	84	84	84	64
frame material fabrication *)	25	25	25	25
Tota frame without credits *)	534	534	534	553
credit by cut-off *)	149	362	0	0
credit by VCS *)	0	0	344	418
Frame Material *)	385	172	190	135
Recycling operations, old scrap *)	0	0	45	44
TOTAL	385	172	235	179

^{*)} GHG potential, measured in kg CO₂ equivalents



Message from VCS approach:

Apply design for recycling