

Sustainability and Life Cycle Assessment in the wire production

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Agenda



- Where we are
- Life Cycle Assessment approach and Environmental Footprint
- How to perform a LCA
- CO₂ Footprint
- Use of the Environmental Footprint
- Summary



"Where we are"

Sustainability - Definition



It encompasses three pillars:



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Sustainability in concrete actions e.g. in EU!

A new Circular Economy Action Plan Strategy on the sustainable use of chemicals
 Clean Air and Water Action Plans CO2-taxes Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 **Conflict Minerals** Circular Economy CSR, Due Dilligence, ... TBD with the designate Farm to Fork Strategy ETS REACH RAC European Vision for Inclusive Achieving Climate The transformation of Revising 2030 Green Rural Areas Climate targets Neutrality agriculture and rural area • Africa Europe agenda Extending ETS 1 Taxonomy Deal . Climate Pact Climate Law
 Carbon Border Tax lean, Reliable and wards a modernised and CAP reform proposal simplified CAP **Circular Economy** Review Energy Legislation European Framework for gas // Review Energy Taxation directive Decarbonisation • European Investment Bank as European Climate Bank Just Transition Instrument, including the Just Transition Fund
 Mainstreaming the Just Transition in the MFF Sustainable Europe Investment Plan Green Financing Strategy · Mainstreaming climate transition and sustainability in the MFF Same happens elsewhere! Industry under pressure! NIEHDEF 2023 Aurubis

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Quantifying the Environmental Footprint

Environmental Footprint - Definition



Life Cycle Assessment Approach is used to calculate the environmental Footprint.

The Life Cycle Approach guarantee that no shift of burden can occur, meaning responsability on the whole value chain is ensured.

The footprint is the measurement unit to capture the influence of activities on the environment along the full life cycle!

It is expressed e.g. in:

- CO₂eq-Emission (Global Warming Potential GWP)
- H+ (or SO₂eq)-Emission (Acidity or Acidification Potential "AP")
- Water (use, consumption)
- Land use
- ...



Environmental Footprint – Impact Categories

Impact category	Unit	FF-Method
Climate change	kg CO ₂ eq.	
Ozone Depletion	kg CFC-11 eq.	
Human Toxicity cancer	CTUh	
Human Toxicity non-cancer	CTUh	
Particulate matter	disease incidence	
Ionising Radiation	kBq U ₂₃₅ eq	
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	
Acidification	mol H+ eq	
Eutrophication terrestrial	mol N eq	
Eutrophication freshwater	kg P eq	
Eutrophication marine	kg N eq	
Ecotoxicity freshwater	CTUe	
Land Use	Pt	
Water use	m3 world eq	
Resource minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	
Resource use fossil	MJ	
	Impact categoryClimate changeOzone DepletionHuman Toxicity cancerHuman Toxicity non-cancerParticulate matterIonising RadiationPhotochemical ozone formationAcidificationEutrophication terrestrialEutrophication freshwaterEutrophication marineEcotoxicity freshwaterLand UseWater useResource minerals and metalsResource use fossil	Impact categoryUnitClimate changekg CO2 eq.Ozone Depletionkg CFC-11 eq.Human Toxicity cancerCTUhHuman Toxicity non-cancerCTUhParticulate matterdisease incidenceIonising RadiationkBq U235 eqPhotochemical ozone formationkg NMVOC eqAcidificationmol H+ eqEutrophication terrestrialmol N eqEutrophication marinekg N eqEcotoxicity freshwaterCTUeLand UsePtWater usem3 world eqResource minerals and metalsMJ











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Framework / Standards

LCA framework, as described by ISO 14040: 2006

Calculating the impacts for each scenario



Inventory: Data collection (Input und Output of the System

Interpretation: External as well as internal (e.g. Improvement using Hotspot-Analysis)

ISO 14040. 2006. Environmental management – life cycle assessment – principles and framework. International Standard Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.



Framework / Standards

ISO Normen⁻ Reihe 14040 ff

- ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Principles and framework:
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines:
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases Carbon footprint of products Requirements and guidelines for guantification;
- ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management Water footprint Principles, requirements and guidelines;
- ISO 14020:2000 Environmental labels and declarations General principles; ٠
- ISO 14021:2016 Environmental labels and declarations Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)
- ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures;
- ISO 14050:2009 Environmental management vocabulary ٠
- ISO/TS 14071:2014 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Critical review processes and reviewer competencies: Additional requirements and guidelines to ISO 14044:2006
- ISO 17024:2012 Conformity assessment General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons.
- PEF Guide, Annex to Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations (April 2013);
- ILCD (International Reference Life Cycle Data System) Handbook¹³;



- Ecological Footprint Standards**;
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard ¹⁵ (WRI/ WBCSD);
- BP X30-323-0:2015 General principles for an environmental communication on mass market products (ADEME)¹⁶;
- PAS 2050:2011 Specification for the assessment of the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of goods and services (BSI)17;
- ENVIFOOD Protocol¹⁸.
- · FAO:2016. Environmental performance of animal feeds supply chains: Guidelines for assessment. LEAP Partnership.



From Inventory to Impact Category





Grouping using equivalence – e.g. CO₂eq



Designation Formula GWP for = 1 kg CO_2 eq. = 1 kg CO₂ 100 years = 1 kg CH_4 = 34 kg CO_2 eq. Carbon dioxide 1 **Methane** CH₄ 28 Nitrous oxide N₂O 265 CFC-12 CCI₂F₂ 10 200 HCFC-22 CHCIF₂ 1 760 CF₄ **Tetrafluoromethane** 6 6 3 0 C_2F_6 **Hexafluoroethane** 11 100 $= 265 \text{ kg CO}_2 \text{ eq.}$ SF₆ 23 500 = 1 kg N_2O Sulfur hexafluoride Nitrogen trifluoride NF₃ 16 100 Σ: 300 CO₂eq

© IPCC Microsoft Word - 2.2 Non-CO2 Stationary Combustion 20030113.doc (iges.or.jp)



System boundary (Scopes) 1, 2 and 3



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Scope 1: direct emissions under your responsability.

Scope 2: Emission from purchased electricy, steam, etc.

Scope 3: Emission from other purchased goods needed for the production

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LCA approach

Value chain to be considered!







LCA approach



From cradle (mine) to gate (wire, cable)!



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LCA Approach



Use of the right system boundary and data collection of each process step!





Calculation of Environmental Footprint



Data Bases help for background data:

Energy (power grid, Diesel, etc.)
Gases (hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, ...)
Transport (ship, lorry, etc.)
Othe materials (Al, Fe, ceramic, etc.))
Packaging (foils, wood, paper, etc.)
Wast management (landfill, recovery, etc.)
...



Calculation-Tools und Data Bases





GaBi

Calculation of Environmental Footprint



Results, Impact categories

Impact Categories	Total	Start for many purposes:
Acidification Potential (AP) [kg SO2-Equiv.]	3,6	 Improvement
Eutrophication Potential (EP) [kg Phosphate-Equiv.]	0,3	Sustainable communicationDecarbonisation
Global Warming Potential (GWP 100 years) [kg CO2-Equiv.]	1199,7	 etc.
Photochem. Ozone Creation Potential (POCP) [kg Ethene-Equiv.]	0,3	
Primary energy demand from ren. and non ren. resources (net cal. value) [MJ]	23268,2	



Environmental Footpring – Copper Cathode



	· ·	,
Impact Category (Wirkungskategorien)	Resultat	Einheit
Acidification	53.8	Mole of H+ eq.
Climate Change	3,9	to CO ₂ eq.
Eutrophication, freshwater	0.03	kg P eq.
Eutrophication, marine	6.8	kg N eq.
Eutrophication, terrestrial	73.4	Mole of N eq.
Ozone depletion	6.5E-09	kg CFC-11 eq.
Photochemical ozone formation, human health	20.7	kg NMVOC eq.
Resource use, fossils (Energy)	46,7	GJ
Water use	2,308	m ³ world equiv.

Profile of 1 ton global* copper cathode (EF3 method)



AP GWP EP_{FW} EP_{M} EP_{T} ODP POCP Penr BW_{C} BW_{U}

*China excluded









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Use of the Environmental Footprint

Legislative Tools to cut CO₂















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Decarbonisation of Copper is on its Way

Copper—The Pathway to Net Zero - Copper Alliance



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Environmental Footprint -Key to the market?-





Summary

Environmental Footprint - Summary



- \checkmark Sustainability is key for business and living conditions
- ✓LCA approach is used to measure sustainability in calculating footprints (what you cannot measure you cannot manage!)
- \checkmark Environmental Footprint is the basis for sustainable management
- \checkmark It helps to improve production system and adapt consumption, etc. (using hotspot analysis)
- \checkmark It help to set up the communication of sustainability "B2B" und "B2C".
- ✓ Many aspects of EU green deal (taxonomy, decarbonisation, etc.) use it to measure and manage.
- \checkmark In a near future a harmonized label (e.g. PEF) could be require for the EU market







Thank you!

