

Master in Life Sciences

A cooperation between
BFH, FHNW, HES-SO, ZFH

Module title	Life Cycle Assessment
Code	E2
Degree Programme	Master of Science in Life Sciences
Group	Environment
Workload	3 ECTS (90 student working hours: 42 lessons contact = 32 h; 58 h self-study)
Module Coordinator	<p>Name: Dr. Jan Grenz Phone: +41 (0)31 910 21 99 Email: jan.grenz@bfh.ch Address: Berner Fachhochschule, HAFL, Länggasse 85, 3052 Zollikofen</p>
Lecturers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Thomas Kägi (Carbotech) • Mischa Zschokke (Carbotech) • Dr. Jan Grenz (BFH-HAFL)
Entry requirements	<p>To be able to successfully participate in this module, students should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • profound knowledge of subject matter in their field of expertise; • basic knowledge of environmental challenges such as climate change, water pollution, ecosystem eutrophication, soil acidification, etc.; • experience in working with databases and analytical software (needed to be able to work with LCA software during the module). • A self-test for assessing personal competences in relation to the module contents is available on the Moodle platform.
Learning outcomes and competences	<p>After completing the module, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the principles of life cycle assessment (LCA) and appraise the potential and limitations of the method for their personal field of expertise/work • correctly plan and do an LCA using common LCA software tools • critically review and interpret LCA studies and results.
Module contents	<p>Quantitative information on the environmental impacts of production is ever more important in the optimization of production processes and value chains. LCA is the most widely used method for quantifying global warming potential, energy use, eutrophication potential and other environmental impacts of products and services, from cradle to grave.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is LCA? How and for what reasons was it developed? Seminal examples of LCA. • What can an LCA do for you? Use and misuse of LCA. • Overview of environmental management methods (e.g. Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, Environmental Impact Assessment, Ecological footprint) and impact indicators (e.g. eco-indicator 99, Umweltbelastungspunkte, Global Warming Potential 100, ReCiPe) • Steps of the LCA procedure: scoping (defining goals, system boundaries, functional units), life cycle inventory (data collection vs. estimation), software tools to perform the analysis, life cycle impact assessment (interpretation of environmental impact), critical evaluation of reliability and limitations of the analysis • Case study (group work): students do an LCA of a product from their field of specialization

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Teaching / learning methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interactive lectures• Discussions• Group work (practical case study)• Presentations (practical case study)
Assessment of learning outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Written group report on the LCA case study (50%)2. Oral group presentation of the LCA case study (50%)
Format	7-weeks
Timing of the module	Autumn semester, CW 45-51
Venue	Bern
Bibliography	ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 Klöpper W, Grahl B, 2014. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): A Guide to Best Practice. Wiley-VCH Publishers. (Note: If you can read German, you should rather read the German version of this textbook.) Selected articles that highlight potential and limitations of LCA e.g. in the food and chemical industries
Language	English
Links to other modules	There is a link to several specialisation modules dealing with sustainability (e.g. "Holistic assessment of production systems" of BFH or "Material recovery, industrial pollution control and resource recovery" of FHNW).
Comments	Students will DO an LCA. It is important that they can choose the product (or process) to analyse; this allows them to draw on their diverse backgrounds.
Last Update	23.02.2018