

Methodological discussion on the application of LCA to steel recycling

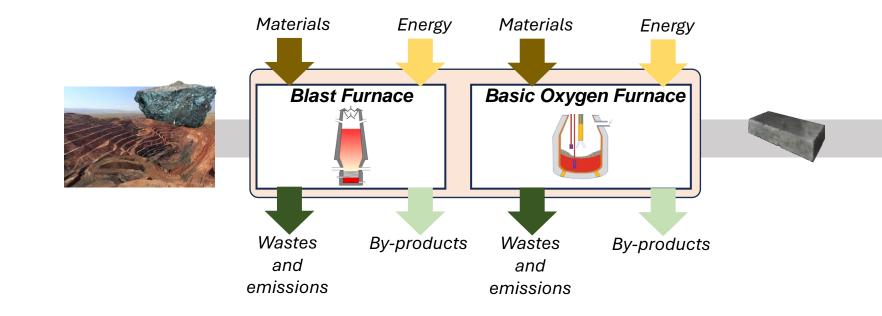
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Production





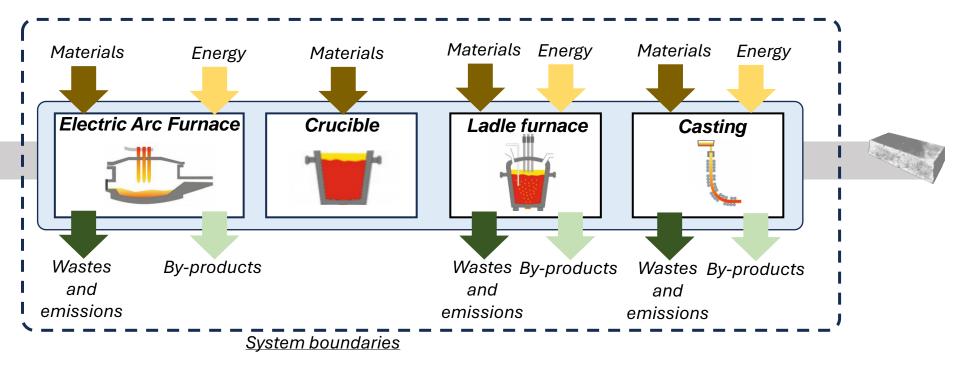
Processing and use







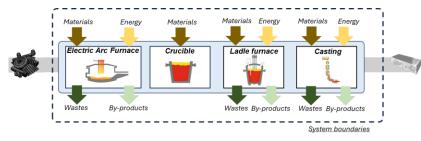
Recycling





Steel Recycling - Modelling approaches

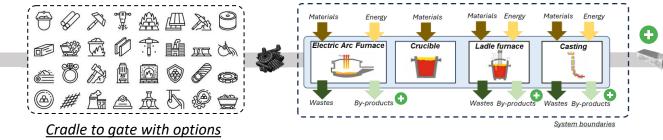
Cut-off Valorizing the use of wastes as inputs since they are considered as burden free (van der Harst et al., 2016).



System expansion



Valorizing the recovery of output secondary materials (van der Harst et al., 2016).



(Santero and Hendry, 2016)

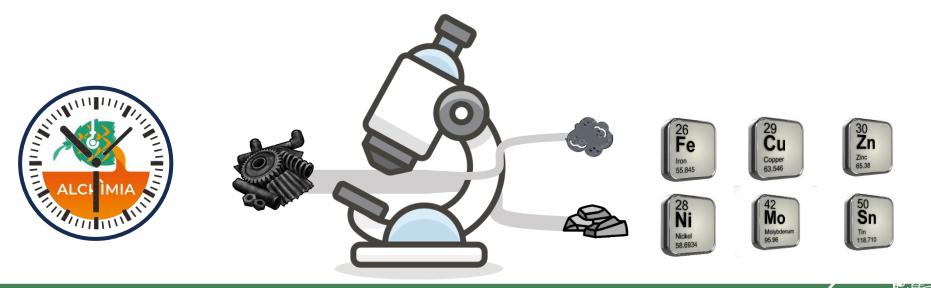
Santero, N., Hendry, J., 2016. Harmonization of LCA methodologies for the metal and mining industry. Int J Life Cycle Assess 21, 1543–1553. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11367-015-1022-4

van der Harst, E., Potting, J., Kroeze, C., 2016. Comparison of different methods to include recycling in LCAs of aluminium cans and disposable polystyrene cups. Waste Manag 48, 565–583. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2015.09.027

5

The case study

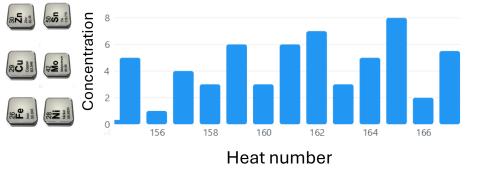
ALCHIMIA aims at the development of an environmental optimization model that minimizes the environmental impact of every heat by adjusting the materials inputs depending on the scraps composition.



Research question

The LCI varies dynamically heat-by-heat. A dynamic LCA approach and a statistic evaluation of the impact categories allows to evaluate the variability of the results. The results depend on the LCA modelling approach.

Research Question: can the analysis of the results variability support us in deciding what is the most suitable recycling modelling approach for **ALCHIMIA**?



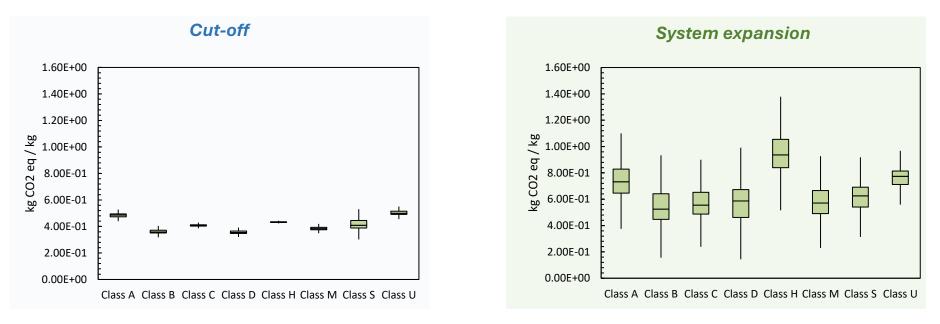






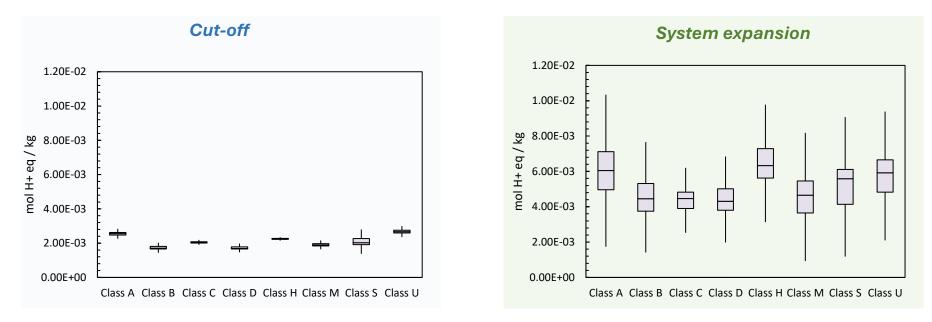


Climate change



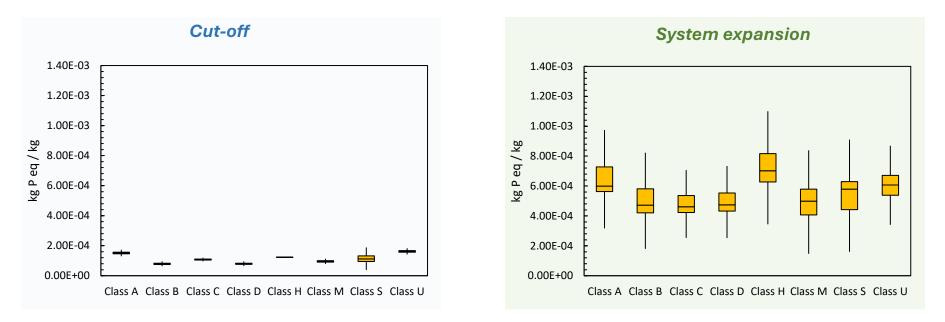
Most relevant impact categories defined by Santero and Hendry (2016)

Acidification



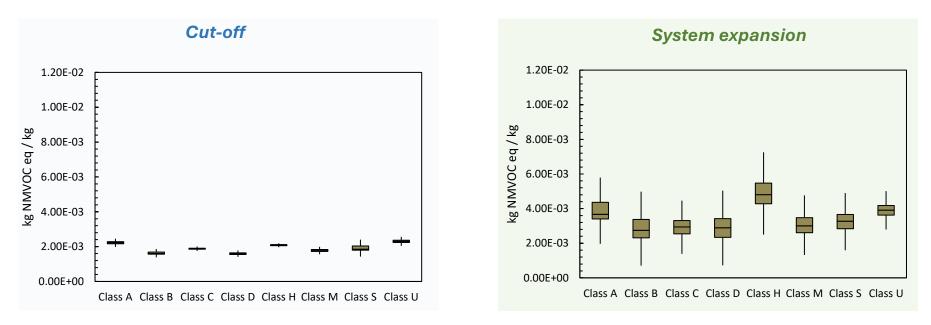
Most relevant impact categories defined by Santero and Hendry (2016)

Eutrophication freshwater



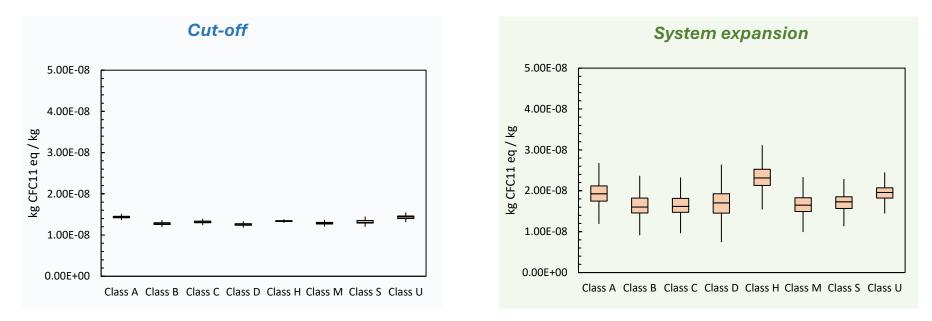
Most relevant impact categories defined by Santero and Hendry (2016)

Photochemical ozone formation



Most relevant impact categories defined by Santero and Hendry (2016)

Ozone depletion



Most relevant impact categories defined by Santero and Hendry (2016)

Discussion

What we already knew:

The **cut-off** approach valorises the use of recycled materials as burden-free inputs over the recovery of secondary materials as outputs.

The **system expansion** approach valorises the recovery of secondary materials from recycling by attributing them avoided environmental burdens.

What we observed:

For all impact categories, the "**median**" environmental impact calculated using the **cut-off** approach is **table** approach is **table** approach is **table** approach is **table**.

Potential issues: recycling of steel slags and dusts are not accounted for.

Benchmarks

e **system expansion** approach allows to optimize the production process adjusting the materials consumption depending on the scraps composition in every heat.

Potential issues: data availability for scraps materials composition.

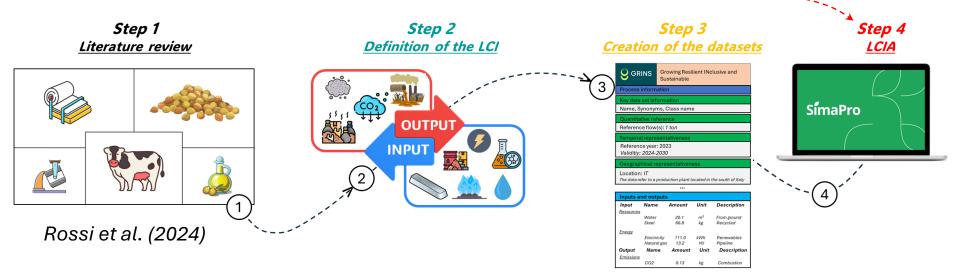
ALCHIMIA







Applying the lessons learned from **ALCHIMIA** to the project **GRINS** for aluminium foundries sector.



Rossi, F., Niero, M., Frey, M. (2024). Application of LCA to circular economy strategies in steelmaking industry: state-of-the-art and recommendations. Proceedings of "XVIII Convegno dell'Associazione Rete Italiana LCA" 3rd - 5th July, 2024, Pescara, Italy.



Thank you for your attention!





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Bibliografia

Santero, N., Hendry, J., 2016. Harmonization of LCA methodologies for the metal and mining industry. Int J Life Cycle Assess 21, 1543–1553. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11367-015-1022-4 van der Harst, E., Potting, J., Kroeze, C., 2016. Comparison of different methods to include recycling in LCAs of aluminium cans and disposable polystyrene cups. Waste Manag 48, 565–583. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2015.09.027

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