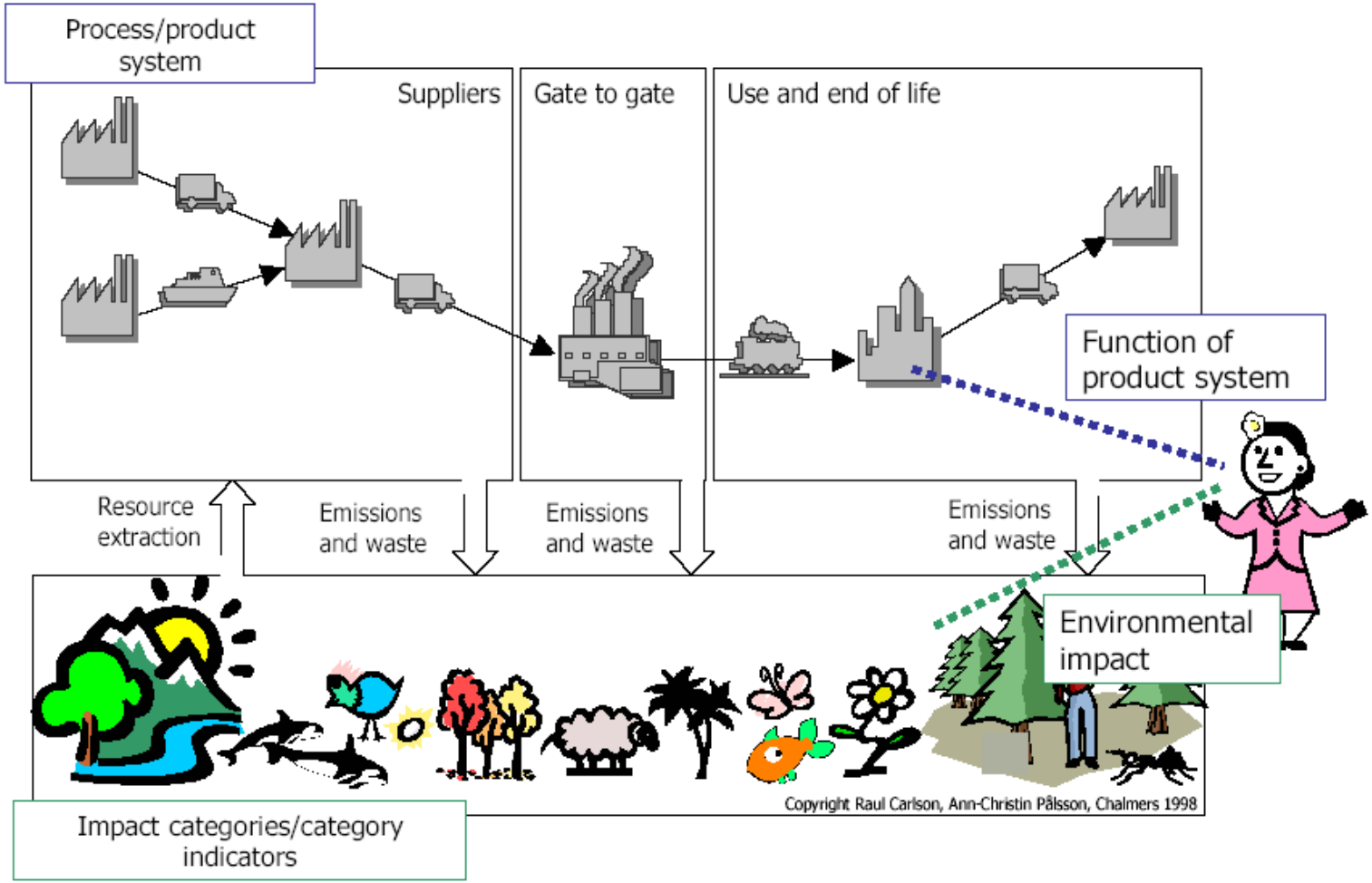
Life Cycle approach

When analysing or designing a product, all the phases of its life cycle have to be considered:

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology

PRESOURCE

Input and output of the system



PRESOURCE

1.4. SCREENING ANALYSIS OF THE INPUT AND OUTPUT OF THE PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE

		Design stage	Pre-manufacturing	Manufacturing	Distribution	Use	End-of-life
INPUT	**Energy**						
	Materials						
	Water						
OUTPUT	**Emissions to air**						
	Emissions to water						
	Waste						
	Impact on health and safety - direct risks for people and their health and safety						
	Social impacts: community and its social capital, social exclusion, powerty, migration unemployment, etc.						

Evaluate inputs and outputs within specific phases of life cycle:

No impact	**x**		
High negative impact	**- - -**	**High positive impact**	**+++**
Medium negative impact	**- -**	**Medium positive impact**	**++**
Low negative impact	**-**	**Low positive impact**	**+**

GOAL: IDENTIFY AREAS WITH POSSIBLE POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT WHICH SHOULD BE FURTHER ANALYSED

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Assumptions:

- **The pre-manufacturing phase** (cows breeding, milk production etc...) occurs in a local farm which already applies the Best Available Techniques, organic production and it is characterized by high environmental performances;
- The **distribution i**s outsourced. Truck class EURO 4 are used for milk distribution;
- **The packaging** is 100% recyclable. No information is given to the consumers about the properties of the milk

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