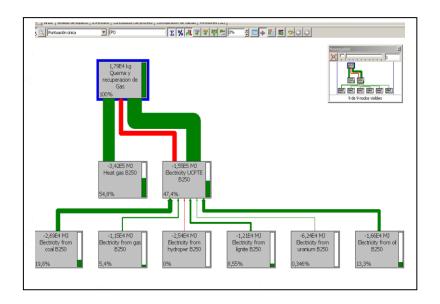


## Field: Agri-business

## Life cycle assessment for a sustainable agriculture



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## **Test**

- 1. What steps must follow a company for the implementation of an EMS?
  - a. 1. Legal requirement- 2. Environmental Management Systems-3. LCA 4.Eco-efficiency.
  - b. 1.Eco-efficiency-2.Legal requirement- 3.Environmental Management Systems-4.LCA-
  - c. 1. LCA-2.Legal requirement- 3.Environmental Management Systems-.
- 2. Which are the phases of the LCA?:
  - a. 1. Interpretation-2. Impact analysis-3. Purpose and scope-4. Inventory analysis.
  - b. 1. Purpose and scope- 2. Inventory analysis- 3. Impact analysis- 4. Interpretation
  - c. 1. Impact analysis-2. Purpose and scope-3. Inventory analysis. 4. Interpretation-
- 3. How many types of functional units exist?:
  - a. Two types: organic and inorganic.
  - b. Two types: Physical and functional type.
  - c. Tree types: Physical, chemical and functional type.
- 4. In the purpose and scope phase:
  - a. The definition of the system limits is not important.
  - b. The objective indicates the limits of the evaluation.
  - c. The objective should indicate unambiguously the intended application, the reasons for carrying out the study and the intended recipient.
- 5. Select the correct affirmation:
  - a. All information used during the inventory phase will be related to the functional unit.
  - b. The functional unit sets the quality of product to be used.
  - c. The evaluation is not performed on the basis of unit of measure defined in each case.
- 6. Select the correct affirmation:





- a. The quality of the data is not only a value in itself, but its readiness and ease of checking,
- b. The subsequent final outcome of the LCA will be affected by the quality of the data.
- c. A and b are correct.
- 7. The data is better that:
  - a. It was collected from databases.
  - b. It was collected experimentally in situ.
  - c. It was collected from the net.
- 8. The inventory analysis phase:
  - a. Define the product improvement recommendations.
  - b. Relates the causes: environmental burdens (represented by the inputs and outputs of the system) and the effects on the environment: environmental impacts.
  - c. Comprises obtaining the data and calculation procedures to identify and quantify all adverse environmental effects associated with the functional unit.
- 9. The phase of interpretation:
  - a. Define the product improvement recommendations.
  - b. Relates the causes: environmental burdens (represented by the inputs and outputs of the system) and the effects on the environment: environmental impacts.
  - c. Comprises obtaining the data and calculation procedures to identify and quantify all adverse environmental effects associated with the functional unit.
- 10. The phase of impact analysis:
  - a. Define the product improvement recommendations.
  - b. Relates the causes: environmental burdens (represented by the inputs and outputs of the system) and the effects on the environment: environmental impacts.
  - c. Comprises obtaining the data and calculation procedures to identify and quantify all adverse environmental effects associated with the functional unit.





- 11. The impact analysis involve:
  - a. The data collection.
  - b. The data processing.
  - c. The sub-phases of: classification, characterization, standardization and assessment.
- 12. Select the correct affirmation:
  - a. In the classification sub-phase, the environmental loads of the system are assigned to the different impact categories according to the type of expected environmental effect
  - b. In order to obtain environmental indicators, it wont be necessary to apply models to impact categories
  - c. The impact categories are the same in all the method.
- 13. Which is not an impact category?:
  - a. Global warming
  - b. Depletion of resources.
  - c. Rubbish produced.
- 14. Relating to characterization:
  - a. Global warning includes CO2, CH4 and N2O.
  - b. Global warning includes CO2, SO2 and HCL.
  - c. Global warning includes CO2, NH3 and HF.
- 15. The characterization factors for Global warning:
  - a. Is 1 for CO2, 35 for CH4 and 260 for N2O.
  - b. Is the same for CO2, CH4 and N2O.
  - c. Not take account the values of CO2, CH4 and N2O





**Note:** The correct answers are in red.