



Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment (LCSA)

Integrates Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Life Cycle Costing (LCC), and Social Life Cycle Assessment (S-LCA).

LCA + LCC + SLCA = LCSA

Environmental Benefits

6 Economic Comparison

Social Impact



Francisco Tienda Resendez, Sustainability Advisor / PhD candidate



Goal and Scope

- Goal: Assess the sustainability of REblåkk modular blocks compared to conventional timber stud walls.
- Scope: From raw material sourcing (CLT cut-offs) to one reuse cycle.
- Functional Unit Load-bearing (LB) and non-load-bearing (NB) walls in a 150 m² single-story residential house, 50 years life span.
- Wall Estimations 150 m² LB walls & 160 m² NB walls used as the reference case.

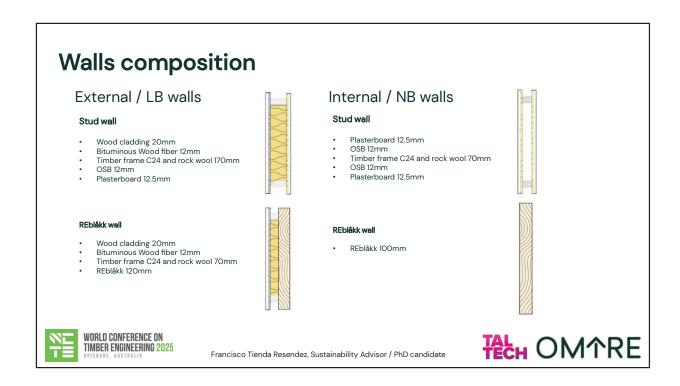


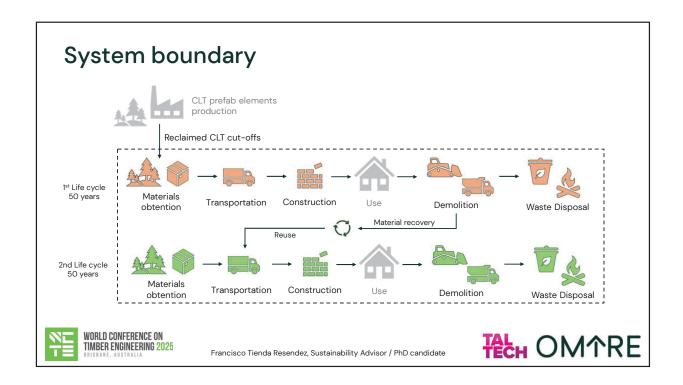


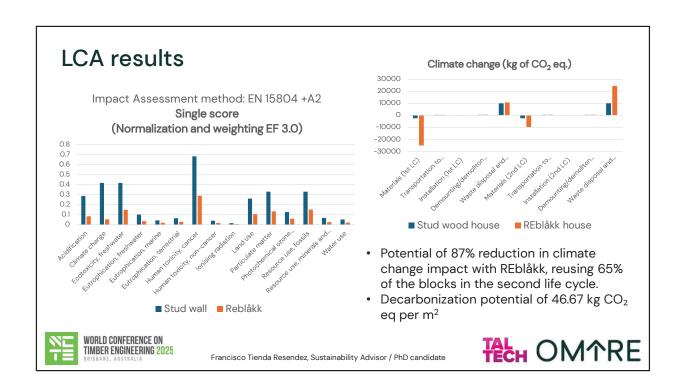


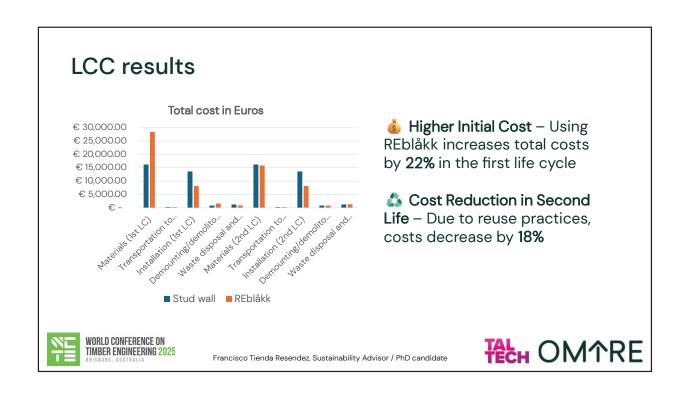


Francisco Tienda Resendez, Sustainability Advisor / PhD candidate

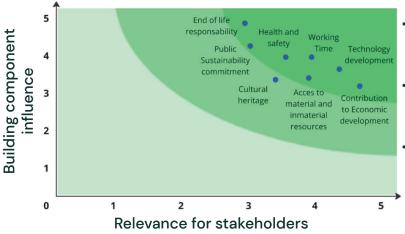








Materiality Assessment Results



- 39 social indicators based on UNEP S-LCA guidelines analyzed.
- Double materiality assessment based on GRI.
- 8 indicators identified as highly relevant for further analysis.



Francisco Tienda Resendez, Sustainability Advisor / PhD candidate



Key findings

- LCA (Environmental Impact)
- ✓ 46.67 kg CO₂ eq/m² decarbonization potential by reusing practices
- LCC (Economic Impact)
- High benefits in the long term and reusing scenarios but higher initial cost
- SLCA (Social Impact)
- No full S-LCA conducted, only a double materiality assessment
- ☑ 8 indicators identified as highly relevance for assessment





Francisco Tienda Resendez, Sustainability Advisor / PhD candidate

