



Life Cycle Assessment of a Football Match



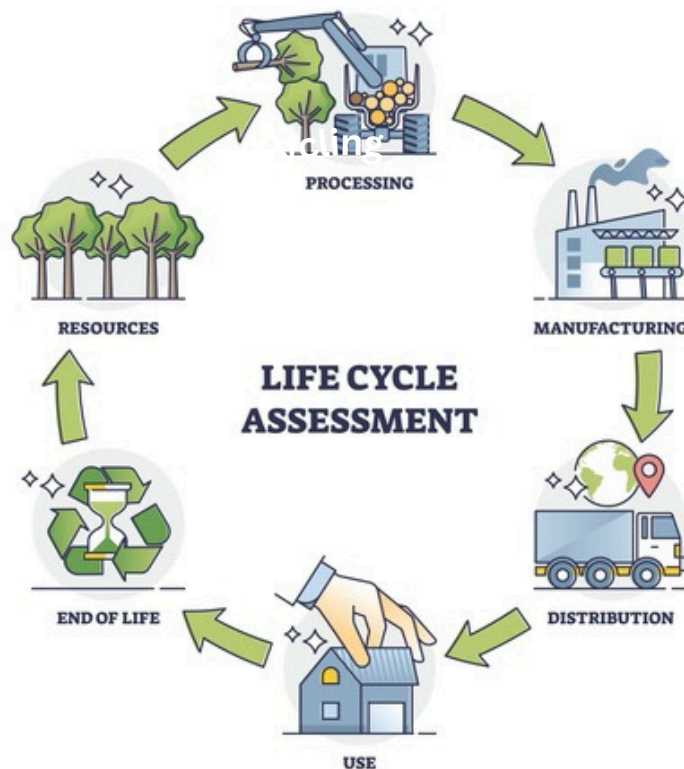
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What is a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)?

Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a methodology to assess the overall environmental burden associated to the whole life cycle of a product or service.

Being quantitative, standardized and scientific, this methodology allows the production of reliable information about the environmental performance of a product and it overcomes some issues that might arise while focusing on a single life cycle phase, typically the production one.



What is an LCA? (cont.)

It is generally considered the most reliable tool to assess properly the sustainability of a product.

LCA is an iterative process, which consists of 4 main phases:

1. Goal and scope definition.
2. Inventory analysis (Life Cycle Inventory - LCI)
3. Impact assessment (Life Cycle Impact Assessment - LCIA)
4. Interpretation of the results

Today, LCA is defined in two ISO standards:

- ISO 14040:2021 - Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Principles and framework
- ISO 14044:2021 - Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Requirements and guidelines





Goal and Scope

To identify the environmental footprint of a professional football match in a specific season (2022).

The unit of analysis of the study is one football match played at REstadio Presidente Perón

During the 2022 season, a total of 25 matches were played at Estadio Presidente Perón from 13/02/22 to 23/10/22.

Did You Know?

An environmental footprint isn't just about carbon emissions. For example, it can include:

- Climate change
- Ozone depletion
- Ionising radiation
- Photochemical ozone formation
- Particulate matter
- Human toxicity (cancer and non-cancer)
- Acidification
- Eutrophication (marine, freshwater, terrestrial)
- Ecotoxicity – freshwater
- Land use
- Water use
- Resource use, fossils, minerals and metals



Inventory Analysis

The scope of the study is to assess the product environmental footprint of a football match, considering the following system boundaries:

- energy and water consumption associated to the football match processes (with reference to the stadium facility-water data include the training center "Tita Mattiussi")
- production and end of life of the sport apparel and equipment merchandised (e.g. t-shirt, shorts, balls, etc.)
- production and end of life of waste materials associated to the football match, and related production of the corresponding materials (unsorted waste)
- production and end of life of food and beverages associated to the football match (bar and kiosk and catering including the menus served at the stadium), including packaging
- production of the chemicals and materials used for cleaning operations and for the pitch maintenance (i.e., fertilizers, cleaning product, disposal bags, turf, silica sand, etc.)
- transport of the public attending the football match (home team and away team)
- transport of the Racing Staff to the football pitch (away matches)
- transport of the Racing talent scouts throughout the whole season





Impact Assessment

For Racing Club, the main environmental impacts of a professional football match are:

- Climate change 30.9%
- Resource use, fossils 19.3%
- Water use 8.0%
- Particulate matter 7.6%
- Photochemical ozone formation 6.5%
- Resource use, minerals and metals 5.7%

Most Impactful Activities



57.3% - Supporters' mobility is the key contributor to the overall footprint



28.5% - Followed by energy consumed at the stadium and Tita Mattiussi training ground



3.9% - The third largest contributor was food and beverages served at bars, kiosks and catering



Smaller contributions include sports apparel, waste management and water consumed at the stadium



Interpretation Of Results and Recommendations

Mobility, energy consumed at the stadium and Tita Mattiussi training ground, as well as food and beverages served at bars, kiosks and catering are the three most relevant contributors to the overall footprint.

These top 3 processes together represent more than 90% of the overall environmental footprint.

Read on for recommendations on these areas.

Transport



Supporters' mobility is the largest contributor to Racing Club's overall footprint.

Though mobility is seldom under direct control of the professional football organisation, to lower the total environmental footprint, it is necessary to reduce the use of cars for home supporters as well as flights for guest supporters.

A further boost in the use of public transport could contribute to reducing the impact of home supporters' mobility.

The promotion of an increased use of public transport by home supporters could lead to an annual saving of roughly 630 ton of CO₂ equivalent emissions



Energy

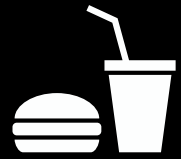


The second largest contributor was energy consumed at the stadium and Tita Mattiussi training ground.

Racing Club can reduce stadium energy consumption through the installation of solar panels to produce energy and the adoption of LED lights for lighting.



Food



Food and beverages served at bars, kiosks and catering is the third largest impact.

Since this is an area where the professional football organisation might have direct influence, the composition of the menu and the inclusion of more environmentally friendly type of food and beverages could be a target for potential improvement actions.



Limitations of the Study & Possible Improvements

A significant share of input data does not reach the “very good” quality rate, mainly due to proxy data used to model food & beverage production and the relevant packaging production, accounting for 24% of the total environmental footprint of the professional football match.

Mobility: the model for home supporters is based on a sample representing 0.058% of the total average season value for home supporters.

Data for cleaning products, beverages from hospitality area food and beverages for staff and choreographies are missing





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