Environmental Product Declaration

OS-switches

Brochure EPD_OS 1 GB 02_09
1SCC311002C0201

Organizational framework

Manufacturer:

ABB Oy, Low Voltage Products
P.O. Box 622 FIN-65101 VAASA, Finland
Tel: +358 10 22 4000
Fax: +358 10 22 45708
Contact person EPD: Kirsi Laine and Tuomas Pylkkänen

Low Voltage Products unit is a part of the Business Unit ATLV, Automation Technology Low Voltage. Low Voltage Products develops, manufactures and markets a comprehensive range of low voltage products and the most extensive assortment of low voltage systems in the market. Our customers include industry, panel builders, machine and equipment manufacturers, electrical contractors and electrical power plants.

Environmental management

OT-switches are manufactured at the Finish plant, which has been certified according to ISO 14001 since 1997 (the plant has been also certified according to the ISO 9001 quality management standard since 1993). Life cycle assessment is applied continuously to all product development.

Product description

The OS switch fuses offer an economical and reliable solution for the fused short-circuit protection. The switches have an operator independent quick make / quick break mechanism, and the fuse links are isolated on both sides of the fuse.
Switch fuses are suitable for different types of fuse links: DIN 00, 000; BS88 A2, A3; NFC 14x51, 22x58; UL J60; CSA C30, C60

The table below lists the materials used and their quantities

kg/product

Type of material	OS63D12	OS160D12
Polyamide 66, GF30	0,12035	0,42316
Polyamide 66, other	0,71747	0,33011
Polycarbonate	0,00308	0,04723
Rubber	0,00021	0,00042
Stainless Steel	0,10929	0,1242
Steel	0,07843	0,01179
Zinc	0,00039	0,00010
Copper	0,15930	0,2922
Silver	0,00622	0,00874
Brass	0,0048	-

Environmental performance

The data and calculations are based on LCA. Here are the baselines for the LCA calculation:

Functional unit

The functional unit is defined as A of rated operational current AC21.
OS63 63 A
OS160 160 A

System boundaries

The life cycle assessment covers all environmental aspects for extraction and production of raw materials, manufacturing of main parts, assembly of the switch, transportation and the use of the product, dismantling, fragmentation and disposal after end of life. It includes consumption of material and energy resources as well as emissions and waste generation.

The recycling of scrap is not included in the calculations.

The calculations are based upon an estimated life-time of 10 years when operating 3650 hours per year (10 hours per day, 365 days, load factor 70%). Energy during use is calculated from power loss. An European mix of energy has been used for calculating energy consumption during manufacturing, use and disposal.

This environmental product declaration is based on a life cycle assessment LCA. It has been conducted according to ISO 14040-43 series, with the EcoLab software from Nordic Port AB, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Allocation unit

The factor for allocation of common environmental aspects (such as manufacturing energy) during manufacturing is calculated as used working cost in relation to the total annual production volume for the manufacturing.

Resources utilization

Inventory OS63	Manufacturing phase	Usage phase	End of life phase
Use of non-renewable resources			
Iron (Fe) kg/A	0,001348	0,000000	0,000000
Copper (Cu) kg/A	0,004895	0,000000	0,000000
Silver (Ag) kg/A	0,000098	0,000000	0,000000
Cromium (Cr) kg/A	0,000210	0,000000	0,000000
Manganese (Mn) kg/A	0,000027	0,000000	0,000000
Nickel (Ni) kg/A	0,000090	0,000000	0,000000
Zinc (Zn) kg/A	0,000102	0,000000	0,000000
Coal kg/A	0,037041	1,332833	0,000000
Uranium (U) kg/A	0,000001	0,000051	0,000000
Oil MJ/A	1,511733	5,964941	0,001011
Gas MJ/A	1,652444	4,782275	0,000029
Use of renewable recources			
Hydro power MJ/A	0,012046	0,000000	0,000000
OS160			
Use of non-renewable resources			
Iron (Fe) kg/A	0,000864	0,000000	0,000000
Copper (Cu) kg/A	0,002118	0,000000	0,000000
Silver (Ag) kg/A	0,000054	0,000000	0,000000
Cromium (Cr) kg/A	0,000110	0,000000	0,000000
Manganese (Mn) kg/A	0,000014	0,000000	0,000000
Nickel (Ni) kg/A	0,000048	0,000000	0,000000
Zinc (Zn) kg/A	0,000015	0,000000	0,000000
Coal kg/A	0,035021	1,180806	0,000000
Uranium (U) kg/A	0,000001	0,000045	0,000000
Oil MJ/A	0,735236	5,284564	0,000592
Gas MJ/A	0,483876	4,236796	0,000017
Use of renewable recources			
Hydro power MJ/A	0,004057	0,000000	0,000000

Energy consumption and losses

Absolute requirements and requirement per unit of rated operational current

	Manufacturing phase (kWh/product)	Usege phase (kWh/product)	End of life phase (kWh/product)	Manufacturing phase (kWh/A)	Usege phase (kWh/A)	End of life phase (kWh/A)
OS63	5,188	306,6	0,0020	0,0823	4,8667	0,00003
OS160	17,137	689,9	0,0085	0,1071	4,3119	0,00005

The European electricity mix is defined as being 10% gas, 15% hydro, 36% nuclear, 10% oil, 19% stone coal and 10% lignite coal.

Waste

Regular waste (to landfill)
kg/A

	OS63	OS160
During manufacturing	0,0034	0,0009
At final disposal	0,0190	0,0077

OS 63

OS 160

The classification data for emissions are as below

OS63
Impact/product

	Manufacture	Use	End of life
GWP100 (CO2 kg)	14,6763	155,7240	0,8948
AP (SO2 kg)	0,0856	0,9737	0,0001
ODP (CFC-11 kg)	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
POCP (Ethylen kg)	0,0021	0,0345	0,0002
NP (Phosphate kg)	0,0095	0,0422	0,0000

OS63
Impact/A

	Manufacture	Use	End of life
GWP100 (CO2 kg/A)	0,2330	2,4718	0,0142
AP (SO2 kg/A)	0,0014	0,0155	0,0000
ODP (CFC-11 kg/A)	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
POCP (Ethylen kg/A)	0,0000	0,0005	0,0000
NP (Phosphate kg/A)	0,0002	0,0007	0,0000

OS160
Impact/product

	Manufacture	Use	End of life
GWP100 (CO2 kg)	20,8774	349,9759	1,3481
AP (SO2 kg)	0,1265	2,1883	0,0001
ODP (CFC-11 kg)	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
POCP (Ethylen kg)	0,0034	0,0775	0,0003
NP (Phosphate kg)	0,0103	0,0945	0,0000

OS160
Impact/A

	Manufacture	Use	End of life
GWP100 (CO2 kg/A)	0,1305	2,1873	0,0084
AP (SO2 kg/A)	0,0008	0,0137	0,0000
ODP (CFC-11 kg/A)	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
POCP (Ethylen kg/A)	0,0000	0,0005	0,0000
NP (Phosphate kg/A)	0,0001	0,0006	0,0000

Additional qualifying factors

Recycling and disposal

The main parts of the product can be recycled. Some parts need to be fragmented to separate different types of material. No recycling in LCA calculation.

Usage phase in relation to the total

It is to be observed that the environmental impact during the usage phase is the most important. As an example, GWP for the usage phase is 96-99 % of total GWP.

References

- LCA report
- ECOLAB program
- Technical Brochure (OS_OESA1GB) PowerLine,SwitchLine

The above mentioned documents are available on request.

Glossary

Acidification, AP

Acidification originates from the emissions of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. In the atmosphere, these oxides react with water vapour and form acids which subsequently fall down to the earth in the form of rain or snow or as dry depositions. Acidification potential translates the quantity of emission of substances into a common measure to compare their contributions to the capacity to release hydrogen ions.

Eutrophication

Nutrients (mainly nitrogen and phosphorus) from sewage outfalls and fertilised farmland accelerate the growth of algae and other vegetation in water. The degradation of organic material consumes oxygen, resulting in oxygen deficiency and fish kill. Eutrophication translates the quantity of emission of substances into a common measure expressed as the oxygen required for the degradation of dead biomass.

Global warming potential, GWP

Some of the gases in the earth's atmosphere (in particular water vapour and carbon dioxide) have an ability to absorb infrared radiation. They do not prevent sunlight reaching the earth's surface, but they do trap some of the infrared radiation emitted back into space, causing an increase in the surface temperature. Global Warming Potential, GWP100, translates the quantity of emission of gases into a common measure to compare their contributions – relative to carbon dioxide – to the absorption of infrared radiation in 100 years perspective.

Life cycle assessment, LCA

A management tool for appraising and quantifying the total environmental impact of products or activities over their entire life cycle of particular materials, processes, products, technologies, services or activities. Life cycle assessment comprises three complementary components – inventory analysis, impact analysis and improvement analysis.

Ozone depletion potential, ODP

Ozone forms a layer in the stratosphere protecting plants and animals from much of the sun's harmful UV-radiation. The ozone levels have declined as a consequence of CFCs and halons released into the atmosphere. A depletion of the ozone layer will increase the UV-radiation at ground level. Ozone depletion potential translates the quantity of emission of gases into a common measure to compare their contributions – relative to CFC-11 (a freon) – to the breakdown of the ozone layer.

Photochemical ozone creation, POCP

Photochemical ozone or ground level ozone is formed by the reaction of volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides in the presence of heat and sunlight. Ground-level ozone forms readily in the atmosphere, usually during hot summer weather. Photochemical ozone creation potential translates the quantity of emission of gases into a common measure to compare their contributions – relative to ethylene – to the formation of photochemical oxidants.

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Waasa Graphics Oy, Vaasa Finland

ABB Oy
Low Voltage Products
P.O. Box 622
FI-65101 VAASA, Finland
Telephone +358 10 22 4000
Telefax +358 10 22 45708
www.abb.com/lvswitches