

# Environmental Product Declaration

DMI type DC machine—180–471 kW power range



CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION  
S-P 00009  
<http://www.environdec.com>



ABB Automation



## Organizational framework

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ABB Motors AB belongs to the Business Unit, Motors & Machines, with 19 sites. The sub-unit Machines has seven sites: in Brazil, Finland, France, Italy, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland. The business unit belongs to the Business Area Automation Power Products, part of ABB's Automation segment.

**Environmental management:** The ISO 14001 international environmental management standard has been implemented at six of the seven sites of sub-unit Machines. DMI type DC machines are manufactured at the Swedish site, which has been certified to ISO 14001 since 1997. Life cycle assessment is applied continuously to all product development.

**Product description:** DMI type DC machines are used for variable-speed and variable-load applications, such as cranes and lifts and in the process industry for paper machines, winders, dryers, extruders and mixers for any application where high efficiency is required over a speed range exceeding 2:1.

The DMI type machine can be supplied for five main axle heights: 180, 200, 225, 250 and 280 mm.

The table below lists the materials used and their quantities:

| Summary of materials          | kg/product |         | kg/kW   |         |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                               | DMI 180    | DMI 280 | DMI 180 | DMI 280 |
| Electro steel                 | 581        | 1812    | 3.230   | 3.850   |
| Normal rolled steel           | 61         | 193     | 0.340   | 0.410   |
| Steel tubes and special steel | 64         | 97      | 0.360   | 0.210   |
| Cast iron                     | 104        | 311     | 0.580   | 0.660   |
| Aluminium                     | 2          | 9       | 0.010   | 0.020   |
| Copper                        | 121        | 318     | 0.670   | 0.670   |
| Insulation material           | 8          | 16      | 0.040   | 0.034   |
| Wooden boxes and planks       | 35         | 78      | 0.190   | 0.170   |
| Impregnation resin            | 3.9        | 11      | 0.020   | 0.020   |
| Paint                         | 0.7        | 1.9     | 0.001   | 0.004   |

The plant that manufactures these motors has been certified to the ISO 9001 quality management standard since 1993.

## Environmental performance

The data and calculations are in accordance with Product Specific Requirements (PSR) for Rotating Electrical Machines dated April 2000 which specifies the following baselines for the LCA calculation:

### Functional unit

The functional unit for the LCA is 1 kW of rated output power.

### System boundaries

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

Calculations are based upon an estimated lifetime of 25 years when operating 6,500 hours per year. A Swedish mix of energy has been used for calculating energy consumption during manufacturing and a European mix of energy for calculating energy consumption during use and disposal.

The 180 kW DMI 180 and the 471 kW DMI 280, have been chosen as they represent the extremes of the range when calculating the Life Cycle Assessment. For machines in-between these limits the environmental impact may be interpolated.

The operational point chosen for the usage phase is 180 kW, 1600 rpm and 89.9 % efficiency for the DMI 180 and 471 kW, 780 rpm and 91,26 % efficiency for the DMI 280. The operational point in reality will vary considerably depending on the application.

#### Allocation unit

The factor for allocation of common environmental aspects during manufacturing is calculated as the rated output power of the product in relation to the total annual production volume in kW.

#### Resource utilization

| Inventory                             | Manufacturing phase |         | Usage phase |         | Disposal phase |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|
|                                       | DMI 180             | DMI 280 | DMI 180     | DMI 280 | DMI 180        | DMI 280 |
| <b>Use of non-renewable resources</b> |                     |         |             |         |                |         |
| Iron (Fe) kg/kW                       | 3.90                | 4.44    | 0.01        | 0.01    | -2.27          | -2.62   |
| Aluminium (Al) kg/kW                  | 0.01                | 0.02    | 0.00        | 0.00    | -0.01          | 0.00    |
| Manganese (Mn) kg/kW                  | 0.02                | 0.03    | 0.01        | 0.01    | 0.00           | 0.00    |
| Copper (Cu) kg/kW                     | 0.61                | 0.62    | 0.34        | 0.34    | -0.53          | -0.58   |
| Uranium (U) kg/kW                     | 0.0002              | 0.0002  | 0.19        | 0.16    |                |         |
| Coal kg/kW                            | 4.79                | 5.37    | 5000.00     | 4263.36 | -2.47          | -2.80   |
| Oil kg/kW                             | 0.32                | 0.32    | 524.64      | 447.57  | -0.07          | -0.05   |
| Gas kg/kW                             | 0.31                | 0.33    | 345.79      | 294.87  | -0.10          | -0.11   |
| <b>Use of renewable resources</b>     |                     |         |             |         |                |         |
| Wood kg/kW                            | 0.19                | 0.16    |             |         |                |         |
| Hydropower MJ/kW                      | 0.09                | 0.09    | 0.05        | 0.25    |                |         |

#### Energy consumption and losses

| Energy form       | Absolute requirements kWh/product |         |             |           | Requirement per unit of output power kWh/kW |         |             |         |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|---|---------|-------------|---------|
|                   | Manufacturing phase               |         | Usage phase |           | Manufacturing phase                         |         | Usage phase |         |
|                   | DMI 180                           | DMI 280 | DMI 180     | DMI 280   | DMI 180                                     | DMI 280 | DMI 180     | DMI 280 |
| Electrical energy | 572                               | 1,465   | 3,286,000   | 7,330,000 | 3   | 3       | 18,300      | 15,563  |
| Heat energy       | 390                               | 1,021   |             |           | 2   | 2       |             |         |

The average Swedish electricity mix is defined as 0.5% gas, 52% hydro, 44% nuclear, 1.7% oil and 1.8% coal. The average European electrical energy mix is defined as 10% gas, 15% hydro, 36% nuclear, 10% oil, 19% coal and 10% lignite. The resultant resource utilization is shown in the table above.

#### Waste

| Weight per unit of rated output power | kg/kW   |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                       | DMI 180 | DMI 280 |
| Hazardous waste after manufacturing   |         |         |
| Barrier water                         | 0.008   | 0.008   |
| Water from oil separator              | 0.008   | 0.008   |
| Oil emulsions                         | 0.029   | 0.029   |
| Hazardous waste after end of life     |         |         |
| Various                               | 0.032   | 0.037   |
| Regular waste (to landfill)           |         |         |
| During manufacturing                  | 0.053   | 0.053   |
| At final disposal                     | 0.328   | 0.270   |

Recycling is stated as net result after disposal.

The classification data for emissions are as below:

| Category of impact          | Equivalent unit per kW  | Manufacturing | Usage phase | Total life cycle |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
|                             |                         | DMI 180       | DMI 180     | DMI 180          |
| Global warming GWP          | kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kW  | 8.73          | 9,430       | 9,448            |
| Acidification               | kmol H <sup>+</sup> /kW | 0.00          | 1.81        | 1.81             |
| Ozone depletion ODP         | kg CFC-11/kW            | 0.0000        | 0.0006      | 0.0006           |
| Photochemical oxidants POCP | kg ethylene/kW          | 0.01          | 2.10        | 2.11             |
| Eutrophication              | kg O <sub>2</sub> /kW   | 0.16          | 114.70      | 114.86           |

| Category of impact          | Equivalent unit per kW  | Manufacturing | Usage phase | Total life cycle |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
|                             |                         | DMI 280       | DMI 280     | DMI 280          |
| Global warming GWP          | kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kW  | 9.52          | 8,050       | 8,060            |
| Acidification               | kmol H <sup>+</sup> /kW | 0.00          | 1.54        | 1.54             |
| Ozone depletion ODP         | kg CFC-11/kW            | 0.0000        | 0.0005      | 0.0005           |
| Photochemical oxidants POCP | kg ethylene/kW          | 0.01          | 1.79        | 1.80             |
| Eutrophication              | kg O <sub>2</sub> /kW   | 0.16          | 97.85       | 98.01            |

The values are based on the indexes specified in the document from The Swedish Environmental Management Council (AB Svenska Miljöstyrningsrådet) entitled MSR 1999:1.

### 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. A list of parts and components that can be fragmented and recycled can be obtained from the manufacturer. See references.

#### 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 approximately 1000 times larger than GWP for the manufacturing phase.

| Category of impact          | Usage in % of total |         |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------|
|                             | DMI 180             | DMI 280 |
| Global warming GWP          | 99.92               | 99.92   |
| Acidification               | 99.96               | 99.95   |
| Ozone depletion ODP         | 99.90               | 99.87   |
| Photochemical oxidants POCP | 99.70               | 99.66   |
| Eutrophication              | 99.93               | 99.92   |

### Third party certification

This EPD has been reviewed and found to comply with the Product Specific Requirements for rotating electrical machines, dated April 2000, and with the Swedish Environmental Council's (Miljöstyrningsrådet) requirements for environmental product declarations dated 25 November 1999.

### References

- LCA report (LCA) m000124, revision G.
- PSR 2000:2 for Rotating Electrical Machines
- Periodical maintenance 3 BSM 003045-1
- Recycling and disposal 3BSE 021 224
- LCA instruction 3BSG000021
- MSR 1999:1 Bestämmelser Certifierade Miljövarudeklarationer, EPD from the Swedish Environmental Management Council

The above mentioned documents are available upon request.

### Time of Validity

This Environmental Product Declaration which has been reviewed and approved by BVQI according to MSR 1999:1 and PSR 2000:2 is valid up to and including 10 May, 2003.

### Akkredited certification body

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