



ASEA BROWN BOVERI,
S.A.
FÁBRICA NIESSEN

COMUNICACIÓN A LOS AGENTES INVOLUCRADOS EN EL CICLO DE VIDA
COMMUNICATION TO THE AGENTS INVOLVED IN THE LIFE CYCLE

Multimedia HOSPITALITY

DOC 42-03-04

REVIEW N° 2
NOV-2020

LCA

Communication to the agents

Multimedia HOSPITALITY

Contents

1. Introducción Introduction	2
1.1. Gestión de calidad y medioambiente Quality and environmental management.....	2
1.2. Objetivo del estudio Purpose of the study.....	2
1.3. Producto eco diseñado Eco designed product.....	3
1.4. Materias primas empleadas Raw materials used	4
2. Consideraciones de los productos eco diseñados Considerations of the eco designed products	4
2.1. Consideraciones de uso Usage considerations.....	4
2.2. Consideraciones de reciclabilidad Recyclability considerations	4
2.3. Mejoras medioambientales Environmental improvements	4
3. Impactos Impacts	4
3.1. Metodología y datos Methodology and data.....	4
3.2. Comparativa Comparative.....	5
4. Conclusiones Conclusions	6

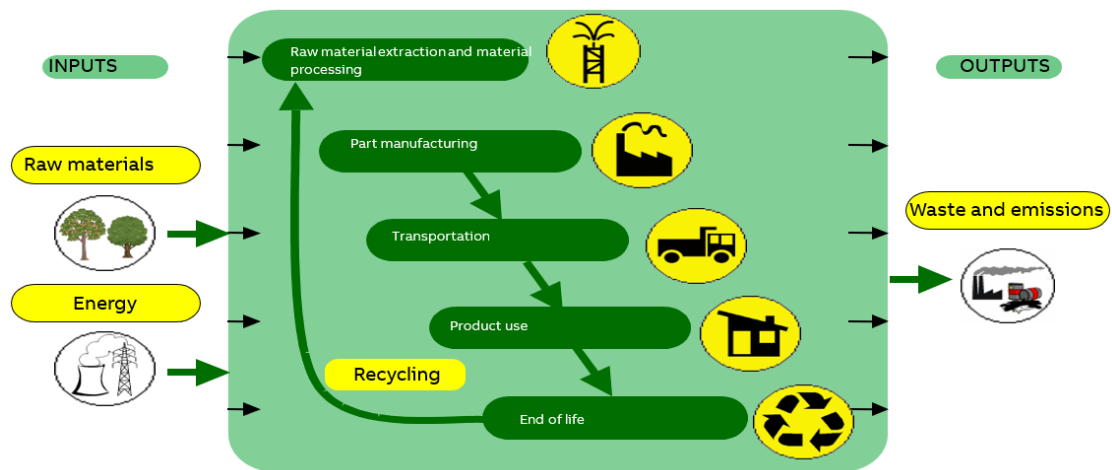
1. Introduction

1.1. Quality and environmental management

Our policy of continuous improvement also requires a demanding and responsible work, which has led to the implementation of the UNE-EN-ISO 14006: Environmental management systems Guidelines for incorporating eco-design in our Quality Management System and Environment.

Eco-design is understood as a process integrated within the design and development that aims to reduce environmental impacts and continually to improve the environmental performance of the products, throughout their life cycle from raw material extraction to end of life.

In order to be of benefit to our organization and to ensure that we achieve our environmental objectives, we carry out eco-design as an integral part of the business operations of our organization.



So in 2007 Asea Brown Boveri, S.A. NIESSEN factory, certify the Environmental Management Design and Development process according to UNE 150301. To subsequently adapt the system to the international standard UNE EN ISO 14006.



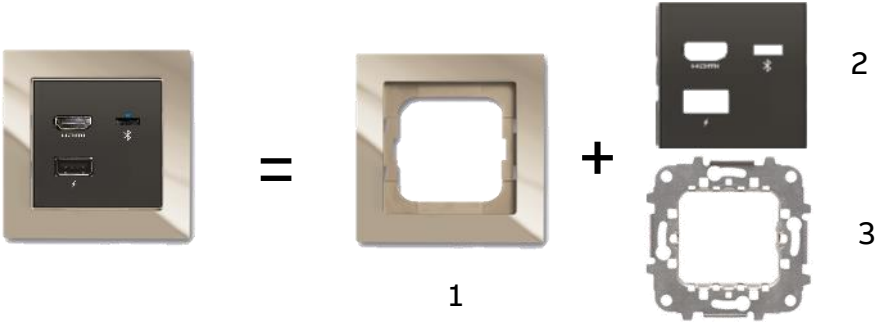
ED-0008/2007

1.2. Purpose of the study

In this study the multimedia panel of Hospitality has been environmentally analyzed to seek for an improvement, and it has been compared with a ZENIT multimedia panel to check the reduction in its environmental impact.

STATUS	SECURITY LEVEL	DOCUMENT ID.	REV.	LANG.	PAGE
Draft	Internal	[1ABC123456]	A	en	2/7

1.3. Eco-designed product



Part	Name	Material
1	Tapa Cover	PC
2	Carcasa Case	PBT
3	Bastidor Mounting grid	-

1.4. Raw materials used

The raw materials used in this product are polycarbonate for the cover, a tough thermoplastic used in electronic applications, as it works as a good electrical insulator with heat-resistant and flame-retardant properties; and PBT for the case, another thermoplastic used in the electronic industry as an insulator.

2. Considerations of the eco-designed products

2.1. Usage considerations

- Make strong electrical connections; this will prevent heat loss in connections, and unnecessary energy consumption.

2.2. Recyclability considerations

-The cardboard packaging is recycled
-The plastics are recyclable, and they include a marking inside (indicating the material they are made of) so they can be disassembled.

2.3. Environmental improvements

-Elimination of use of halogenated flame retardants, by using halogen-free materials.
-Minimum cardboard for recyclable packaging
-Minimum number of components, thereby savings in energy and raw materials in manufacturing processes.
-Use of water-based paints, avoiding the use of solvents harmful to the environment.
-The change of components in the electronic circuit achieves a reduction in energy consumption of 3% in the use stage.
-The change of components in the electronic circuit achieves a reduction in energy consumption of 100% in the standby stage.
-The metallic components are substituted with plastic ones.
-The impact is reduced on an 82,50%

3. Impacts

3.1. Methodology and data

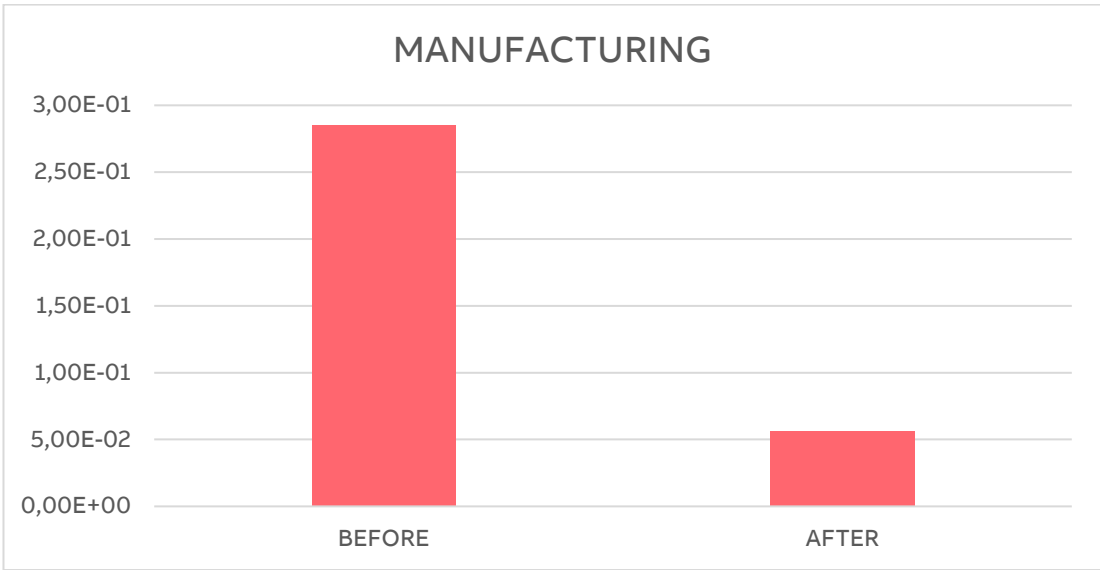
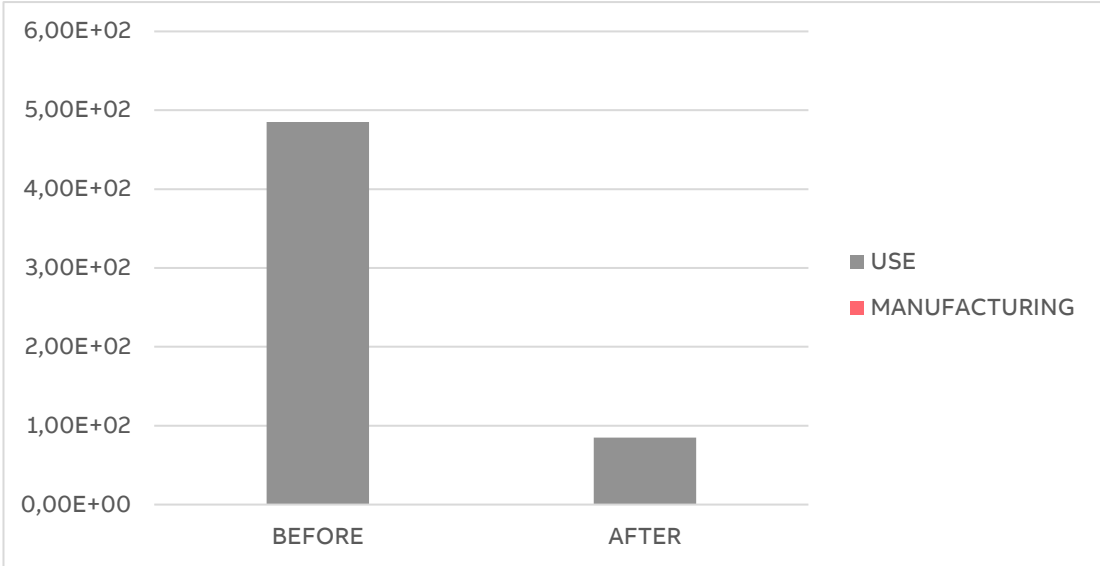
For this analysis the software Simapro 9.1.0 has been used, with the database Ecoinvent 3. The calculations have been made with the methodologies IPCC GWP 100a and CML-IA baseline.

The lifecycle stages considered have been: raw materials and use.

The data has been obtained from SAP.

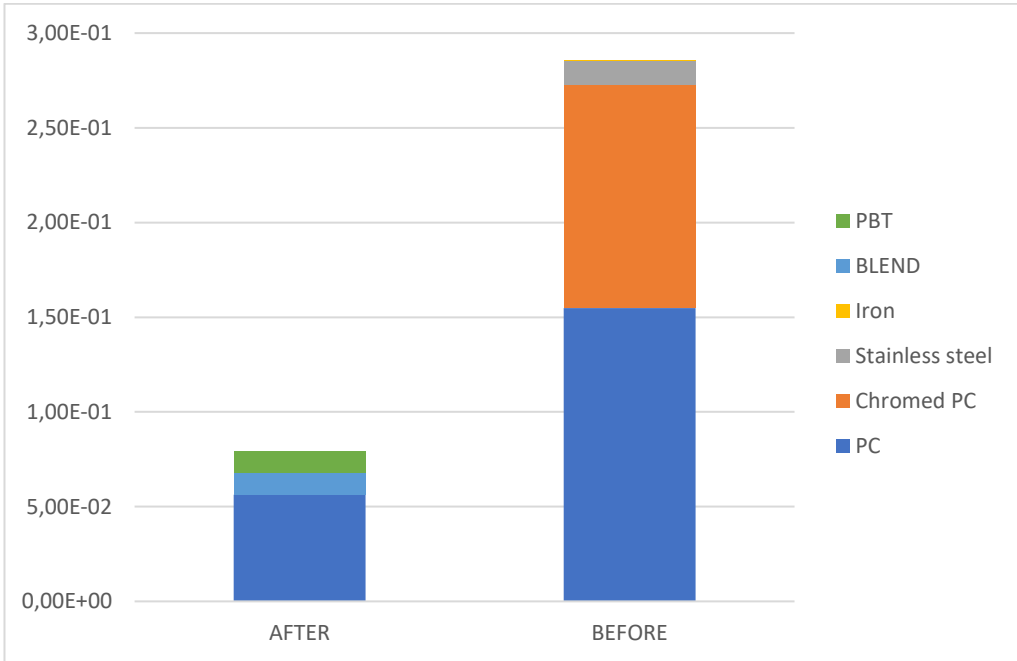
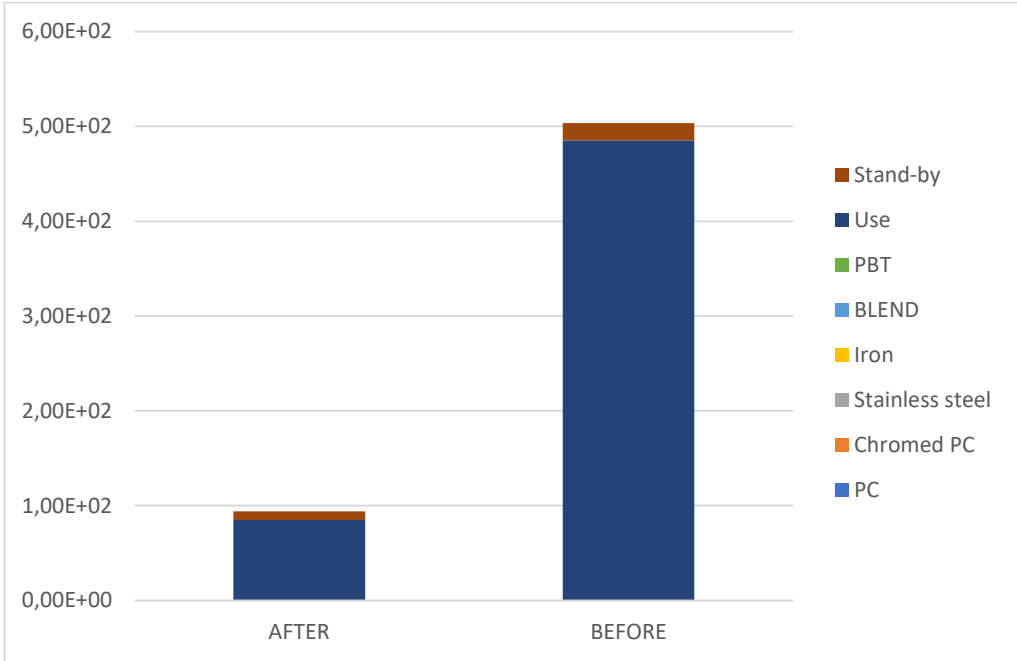
STATUS	SECURITY LEVEL	DOCUMENT ID.	REV.	LANG.	PAGE
Draft	Internal	[1ABC123456]	A	en	4/7

3.2. Comparative



The first graphic shows the changes made and the impact differences, considering both, the manufacture and use stage. In the hospitality product, the consumption decreases notably, and being this the stage with more environmental impact (99,9%), the manufacture stage has barely any importance. Whereas, the second graphic shows the decrease in the impact of the manufacture stage.

4. Conclusions



In these graphs it can be appreciated both, the decrease in the use stage and in the manufacture stage, despite not being noticeable in comparison with the use stage. The second graph shows the decrease in the material use, as it is only considered the manufacturing. It is shown a much lower PC use, as well as the elimination chromed PC, which impacts quite highly.

Note: The presentation of these texts wrath according to the medium used (web, catalogs, instructions) so it does not always have this format.

Cecilia de Acha
Responsable de Desarrollo / Development Responsible

05/01/2021

STATUS	SECURITY LEVEL	DOCUMENT ID.	REV.	LANG.	PAGE
Draft	Internal	[1ABC123456]	A	en	7/7