Environmental Product Declaration

Double Break Disconnector type SDB range 123 - 420 kV.





Organizational framework

Manufacturer:

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ABB Ltd. Division in Łódź belongs to Business HV Disconnectors as a part of the Business Area BA High Voltage Technology "PTHV", and consists of five main manufacturing sites:

PLZWA - Poland Łódź Lead Centre RUELE - Russia Ekaterinburg AUTIL - Australia Sydney INTAD - India Maneja Baroda EGHVO - Egypt Cairo

consist The products of high voltage disconnectors for use in electrical AC and DC transmission systems for voltages above 36 kV.

Environmental management:

Process of environmental management system (EMS) implementation according to international standard ISO 14001 have been started five vears ago. A Polish Disconnectors Division in the middle of 1997 received the certificate as first one in the BU

| 11101 01 | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| c | PLZWA | Implemented |
| Implementation status | RUELE | Will be completed 2002 |
| men tatu: | AUTIL | Implemented |
| nplei s | INTAD | Implemented |
| <u> </u> | EGHVO | Will be completed 2002 |

Product description:

Disconnectors are mechanical switch devices. provide which in the open position an visible insulating distance. They are able to open or close a circuit if either a negligible current is switched, or if no significant change occurs in the voltage between the terminals of the poles. The ABB range of disconnectors cover all common switching station arrangements for 36 to 800 kV; 800A to 4000A and 100 to 160 kA (Ip, peak short-circuit current).

Product range

Type Voltage Current ٥l Earth Switch

Double-break disconnector 123 kV ÷ 550 kV Op. Mechanism Motor or Manual 1600 A ÷ 4000 A 125 kA one or two for pole

| Туре | SDB n SDB p | | SDB pc/q | | |
|---|-------------|--------|----------|--|--|
| | lp | lp | lp | | |
| 123 kV | 125 kA | 125 kA | 125 kA | | |
| 145 kV | 125 kA | 125 kA | 125 kA | | |
| 170 kV | 125 kA | 125 kA | 125 kA | | |
| 245 kV 125 kA | | 125 kA | 125 kA | | |
| 300 kV 125 kA | | 125 kA | 125 kA | | |
| 420 kV 125 kA | | 125 kA | 125 kA | | |
| 550 kV | 125 kA | 125 kA | 125 kA | | |
| Associated built-in Earthling Switch (123 – 300) kV –TEC; (420 – 550) kV – TEB | | | | | |

Environmental performance

The data and calculation are in accordance with Product Specific Requirements (PSR 2000:4) for Medium/High-Voltage Disconnectors, dated September 2000, which applying rules included in ISO 14040÷43, specifies the following baselines for the LCA calculation.

Functional unit has been set to:

a device that can serve as a disconnector in a pole power transmission system, three operational for 20 years, at current 2500 A and voltage 123÷245 kV when in the closed position, in all kind of climate without polar climate.

System boundaries

The life cvcle assessment covers all environmental aspects for extraction and production of raw materials, manufacturing of device. main parts, assembly of the transportation and use of the product and dismantling 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 20 years and average load assumed as 50% of nominal current. Polish mix of energy been used for calculating has energy consumption during manufacturing and a European mix of energy for calculating energy losses during use and disposal phase.

The SDB123 and SDB 245 have been chosen for the Life Cycle Assessment study and for device in-between these limits the environmental impact may be interpolated.

No energy consumed by drives during lifetime has been taken into account due to the fact that it is less than 3% total disconnectors energy consumption.

The table below lists the materials used and their quantities:

| Summary of materials | kg / device | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------|--|--|
| Summary of materials | SDB 123p | SDB 245p | | |
| Aluminium | 191,78 | 258,70 | | |
| Cooper | 63,19 | 63,19 | | |
| Plastic | 10,60 | 10,82 | | |
| Porcelain | 630,00 | 810,00 | | |
| Steel | 663,02 | 818,25 | | |
| Wood (packaging) | 160,00 | 190,00 | | |
| Lubricant | 0,718 | 0,718 | | |

Allocation unit

The factor for allocation of common environmental aspects during manufacturing is calculated as the ratio of the functional unit to the sum of all functional units produced annually in the relevant part of the production unit.

Resource utilisation

| Inventory | | | Manufacturing phase | | Use phase | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Use of non-renewable resources | | • | SDB 123p | SDB 245p | SDB 123p | SDB 245p |
| Ag | (material, resource) | kg | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Al | (material, resource) | kg | 170,39 | 210,27 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Coal | (energy, resource) | kg | 1947,99 | 2323,68 | 12410,67 | 16908,98 |
| Cu | (material, resource) | kg | 63,76 | 63,76 | 32,09 | 32,09 |
| Fe | (material, resource) | kg | 716,76 | 885,06 | 0,01 | 0,01 |
| Gas | (energy, resource) | m ³ | 573,13 | 737,97 | 0.00 | 0,00 |
| Gas | (energy, resource) | kg | 75,88 | 87,08 | 863,75 | 1175,01 |
| Oil | (energy, resource) | kg | 257,53 | 300,65 | 1356,93 | 1838,84 |
| S | (material, resource) | kg | 3,80 | 4,88 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| U | (energy, resource) | kg | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,48 | 0,65 |
| *Zn | (material, resource) | kg | 3,32 | 4,03 | 0,25 | 0,25 |
| Use of r | enewable resources | | | | | |
| Wood | (material, resource) | kg | 160,00 | 190,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Hydro p | ower | MJ | 21,64 | 23,78 | 0,09 | 0,09 |
| Water | | m ³ | 2,47 | 3,00 | 0,19 | 0,19 |

| | kWh | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| Energy consumption and losses | Manufacturing phase | | Use phase | | |
| | SDB 123p | SDB 245p | SDB 123p | SDB 245p | |
| Electrical energy | 803,05 | 924,55 | 45190,76 | 61615,76 | |
| Heat energy | 779,00 | 779,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | |

The average Polish electricity mix is defined as being 2,9% hydro, 36,3% lignite and 60,8% stone coal. The average European electrical energy is defined as being 10% gas, 15% hydro, 36% nuclear, 10% oil, 19% stone coal and 10% lignite coal. The resultant resource utilisation is shown in the table above

| Waste | kg / device | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Hazardous waste | SDB 123p | SDB 245p |
| After production | 7,974 | 9,681 |
| After usage | 0,604 | 0,604 |
| After end of life | 0,000 | 0,000 |
| Regular waste (to landfill) | | |
| After production | 346,602 | 431,746 |
| After usage | 2,661 | 2,661 |
| At final disposal total waste | 1436,296 | 1825,746 |
| At final disposal waste to recycling | 719,891 | 944,241 |

The classification data for emissions are as below

| Category of impact | Equivalent unit per device | Manufacturing SDB 123p | Usage phase SDB 123p | Total life cycle SDB 123p |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Global warming GWP (100 years) | kg CO ₂ | 6685,15 | 23041,08 | 29726,23 |
| Acidification | mol H+ | 784,99 | 4545,21 | 5330,20 |
| Ozone depletion ODP | kg CFC-11 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Photochemical oxidants POCP | kg ethylene | 0,96 | 5,43 | 6,39 |
| Eutrophication | kg CO₂ | 75,26 | 303,69 | 378,95 |
| | | | | |
| Category of impact | Equivalent unit per device | Manufacturing SDB 245p | Usage phase SDB 245p | Total life cycle SDB 245p |
| Category of impact Global warming GWP (100 years) | | - | • • | - |
| | unit per device | SDB 245p | SDB 245p | SDB 245p |
| Global warming GWP (100 years) | unit per device kg CO ₂ | SDB 245p 8129,77 | SDB 245p 31333,90 | SDB 245p 39463,67 |
| Global warming GWP (100 years) Acidification | unit per device kg CO ₂ mol H+ | SDB 245p 8129,77 933,00 | SDB 245p 31333,90 6179,81 | SDB 245p <u>39463,67</u> 7113,41 |

The values are based upon the indexes specified in Requirements for Environmental Product Declarations, EPD (MSR 1999:2) - an application of ISO TR 14025, published 1999-11-25 by the Swedish Environmental Management Council

Additional qualifying factors Recycling and disposal

The disconnectors consist of large metals parts (aluminium, copper, steel) relatively easy to dismantling and recycling

The description of decommissioning can be found in the:

- Service instruction 1HPL 500 611 E
- Sales manual (on CD)
- LCA report TR 02-003
- 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 (in percentage of total impact).

| Category of impact | SDB 123p | SDB 245p |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Global warming GWP | 78% | 79% |
| Acidification | 85% | 87% |
| Photochemical oxidants | 85% | 87% |
| Eutrophication | 80% | 82% |

The manufacturer declaration

This EPD comply with the Product Specific Requirement, PSR 2000:4 for, Medium/High-Voltage Disconnectors, dated September 2000 with the Swedish Environmental Councils (requirements for environmental product declarations dated 25 November 1999).

References

- □ LCA report TR 02-003
- PSR for Disconnectors (PSR 2000:4) www.environdec.com/eng/doc/psr
- □ Service instructions 1HPL 500 611 E
- □ Sales manual (on CD)
- Requirements for Environmental Product Declarations, EPD (MSR 1999:2) - an application of ISO TR 14025, published 2000-03-27 by the Swedish Environmental Management Council

The above mentioned documents are available upon request

ABB Ltd. Zwar Division in Łódź ul Aleksandrowska 67/93 91-205 Łódź, Poland www.abb.com



doc. number: PLZWA/11.2002/3.1 eng.