Environmental Product Declaration
for AC-machine type GBA 1120.
Organizational framework

Manufacturer:
ABB Motors AB
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ABB Motors AB belongs to the Business Unit Motors & Machines, with 14 sites. The subunit Machines has six sites in 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 five of the six sites of subunit Machines. GBA type AC machines are manufactured at the Swedish site, which has been certified to ISO 14001 since early 1997. Life cycle assessment is applied continuously to all product development.

Product description: ABB’s line of synchronous machines –motors and generators- consists of four product families. The GBA-family, 4- and 6-pole high voltage machines, was introduced in the late 1990’s. The GBA has been developed to fulfil the highly variable needs of many different industrial applications, such as:

- Paper industry
- Refiner motors
- Steam turbine generators
- Steel industry
- Gas turbine generators
- Fan motors
- Blower motors
- Power applications
- Pump motors

The studied product is a AC-generator called GBA. They exist of 4 different center heights 800, 1000, 1120 and 1250. The total range of rated output is 4 MW to 70 MW for motors and 4 MVA to 70 MVA for generators

Material according to the table below is used for the product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of material</th>
<th>kg/product GBA 1120</th>
<th>kg/kW GBA 1120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electro steel</td>
<td>21 496</td>
<td>0.693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal rolled steel</td>
<td>26 644</td>
<td>0.859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special steel</td>
<td>4 524</td>
<td>0.146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron</td>
<td>1 262</td>
<td>0.041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>5 184</td>
<td>0.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation material</td>
<td>1 094</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden boxes and planks</td>
<td>3 040</td>
<td>0.098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impregnation resin</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plant that manufactures these generators 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 GBA 1120 of 31 000 kW has been chosen for this Life Cycle Assessment.
The operational point chosen for the usage phase is 1500 rpm and efficiency 98.02% for the GBA 1120. The operational point in reality will vary considerably dependent upon the specific 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Manufacturing phase GBA 1120</th>
<th>Usage phase GBA 1120</th>
<th>Disposal phase GBA 1120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of non-renewable resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Fe) kg/kW</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium (Al) kg/kW</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (Mn) kg/kW</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu) kg/kW</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>-0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (U) kg/kW</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0345</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal kg/kW</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>899.11</td>
<td>-0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil kg/kW</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>94.46</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas kg/kW</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>62.20</td>
<td>-0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of renewable resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood kg/kW</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro power MJ/kW</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Energy consumption and losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy form</th>
<th>Absolute requirements kWh/product GBA1120</th>
<th>Requirement per unit of output power kWh/kW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrical energy</td>
<td>96 500</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat energy</td>
<td>73 500</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative weight per unit of Output power GBA 1120</th>
<th>kg/kW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous waste after manufacturing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrier water</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water from oil separator</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil emulsions</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous waste after end of life</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regular waste (to landfill)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During manufacturing</td>
<td>0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At final disposal</td>
<td>0.055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recycling is recorded in Resource utilization at Disposal phase.

The average Swedish electricity mix is defined as being 0.5% gas, 52% hydro, 44% nuclear, 1.7% oil and 1.8% 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 utilization is shown in the table above.

The classification data for emissions are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of impact</th>
<th>Equivalent unit per kW</th>
<th>Manufacturing GBA 1120</th>
<th>Usage phase GBA 1120</th>
<th>Total life cycle GBA 1120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global warming GWP</td>
<td>kg CO₂/kW</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>1 698</td>
<td>1 706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidification</td>
<td>kmol H⁺/kW</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone depletion ODP</td>
<td>kg CFC-11/kW</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photochemical oxidants POCP</td>
<td>kg ethylene/kW</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eutrophication</td>
<td>kg O₃/kW</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>20.65</td>
<td>20.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The values are based upon the indexes specified in the document from The Swedish Environmental Management Council (AB Svenska Miljöstyrningsrådet) named 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 400 times larger than GWP for the manufacturing phase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of impact</th>
<th>Usage in % of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global warming GWP</strong></td>
<td>99.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acidification</strong></td>
<td>99.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ozone Depletion ODP</strong></td>
<td>99.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Photochemical oxidants POCP</strong></td>
<td>96.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eutrophication</strong></td>
<td>99.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**

- LCA report R MKU 2000-32, LCA for GBA 1120.
- PSR 2000:2 for Rotating Electrical machines
- Recycling and disposal 3BSE 017 435
- Risk assessment 3BSE 017 434
- LCA instruction 3BSG000021
- MSR 1999:1 Bestämmelser Certifierade Miljövarudeklarationer, EPD from the Swedish Environmental management Council

The above mentioned documents are available upon request.

**Glossary**

*Acidification, AP.* Chemical alternation of the environment, resulting in hydrogen ions being produced more rapidly than they are dispersed or neutralized. Occurs mainly through fallout of sulfur and nitrogen compounds from combustion processes. Acidification can be harmful to terrestrial and aquatic life.

*Eutrophication.* Enrichment of bodies of water by nitrates and phosphates from organic material or the surface runoff. This increases the growth of aquatic plants and can produce algal blooms that deoxygenate water and smother other aquatic life.

*Global warming potential, GWP.* The index used to translate the level of emissions of various gases into a common measure to compare their contributions to the absorption by the atmosphere of infrared radiation. GWPs are calculated as the absorption that would result from the emission of 1 kg of a gas to that from emission of 1 kg of carbon dioxide over 100 years.

*Life cycle assessment, LCA.* A management tool for appraising and quantifying the total environment 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.* The index used to translate the level of emissions of various substances into a common measure to compare their contributions to the breakdown of the ozone layer. ODPs are calculated as the change that would result from the emission of 1 kg of a substance to that from emission of 1 kg of CFC-11 (a freon)

*Photochemical ozone creation, POCP.* The index to translate the level of emissions of various gases into a common measure to compare their contributions to the change of ground-level ozone concentration. POCPs are calculated as the change that would result from the emission of 1 kg of a gas to that from emission of 1 kg of ethylene.