# Emergency lighting EXIWAY-ONE IP65 ACT.24/280SA/1NC Product Environmental Profile







## Product Environmental Profile - PEP

#### Product overview

The main function of the Emergency lighting EXIWAY product range is to provide emergency lighting in compliance with European standards.

This subrange can provide permanent lighting and consists of 15 commercial references (Exyway ONE and PLUS, IP42/IP65): OVA38669, OVA34323, OVA34329, OVA38663, OVA34321, OVA38668, OVA38667, OVA38684, OVA38859, OVA38846, OVA38847, OVA34428, OVA34422, OVA38843, OVA34420.

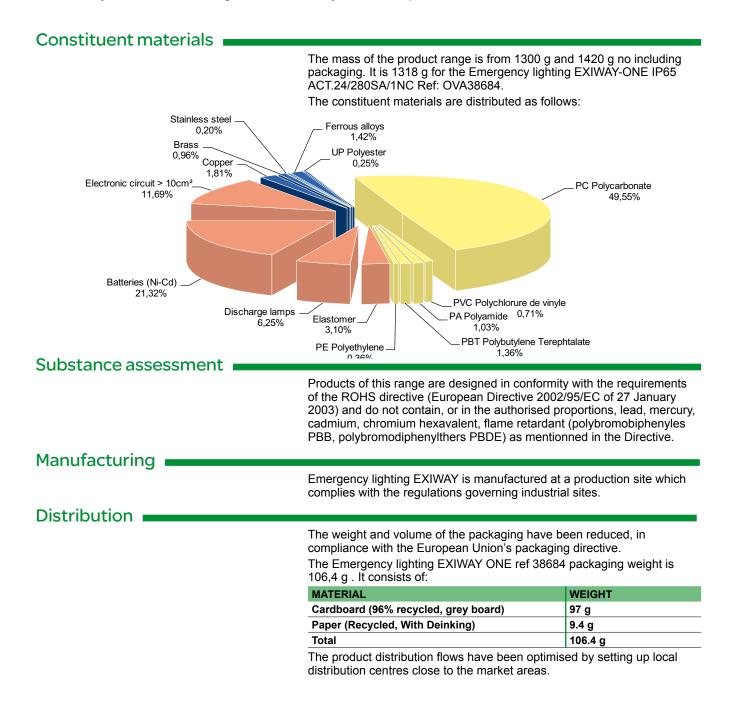
The representative product used for the analysis is Emergency lighting EXIWAY-ONE IP65 ACT.24/280SA/1NC Ref: OVA38684.

The environmental impacts of this referenced product are representative of the impacts of the other products of the sub range which are developed with the similar technology.

The extrapolation rules are described in the following chapters.

The environmental analysis was performed in conformity with ISO14040.

This analysis takes the stages of the life cycle of the product into account.



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Utilisation					
		environmental po emissions, and s The dissipated p is implemented a The electrical po range is calculat between 9.6 W a charge) and 12.9 referenced Emer Ref: OVA38684.	wer consumed by t ed in permanent lig and 13,55 W. It is 14 98W 98% in standb rgency lighting EXIV	ecial precautionary se. he conditions under his Emergency ligh hting operation, and 4,78W 1% in active y mode (end of cha WAY ONE IP42 24/2 s lifetime the fluore	ting EXIWAY sub d spreads out mode (battery rge) for the 280SA/1NC scent lamp and the
End of life					
End of life		At end of life, the products in the Emergency lighting EXIWAY range have been optimized to decrease the amount of waste and valorise the components and materials of the product in the usual end of life treatment process. The design and information have been achieved so as components are able to enter the usual end of life treatment processes as appropriate: depollution if recommended, reuse and/or dismantling if recommended so as to increase the recycling performances and shredding for separating the rest of materials. The potential of recyclability of the products has been evaluated using the Codde" recyclability and recoverability calculation method" (version V1, 20 Sep. 2008) and published by ADEME (French Agency for Environment and Energy Management). According to this method, the potential recyclability ratio is: 72%. The recommendations to optimize the recycling performance are detailed in the product "End of Life Instructions" of this product range. The environmental impacts were analysed for the Manufacturing (M) phases, the Distribution (D) and the Utilisation (U) phases. This product range is included in the category 2 (assumed lifetime service is 10 years and using scenario: 12,98 W and 98% uptime). The EIME (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer) software, version 4.0, and its database, version 10.0 were used for the life cycle assessment (LCA). The calculation has been done on Emergency lighting EXIWAY-ONE IP65 ACT.24/280SA/1NC Ref: OVA38684. in permanent lighting operation mode. The electrical power model used is ITALIAN model. Presentation of the product environmental impacts:			
Indicator	Unit		ghting EXIWAY-ONE	IP65 ACT.24/280SA/	1NC Ref:
		OVA38684.	M	D	11
Raw Material Depletion	Y-1	S=M+D+U 5,64E-13	M 3,89E-13	D 2,42E-17	U 1,74E-13
Energy Depletion	MJ	1,31E+04	9,75E+02	16,499	1,21E+04
Water Depletion	dm3	1,14E+03	5,19E+02	3,008	6,14E+02
Global Warming	g ~CO2	8,67E+05	5,71E+04	1,13E+03	8,09E+05
Ozone Depletion	g ~CFC-11	2,58E-01	9,80E-03	7,55E-04	2,47E-01
Air Toxicity	m3	2,57E+08	2,18E+07	2,15E+05	2,35E+08
	•	,		,	

**Photochemical Ozone Creation** g ~C2H4 4,54E+02 36,561 9,32E-01 4,17E+02 Air Acidification g ~H+ 2,09E+02 14,477 1,47E-01 1,94E+02 Water Toxicity dm3 1,22E+05 1,17E+04 1,79E+02 1,10E+05 g ~PO4 Water Eutrophication 10,31 4,344 4,68E-02 5,92 **Hazardous Waste Production** 3,922 2,01E-01 4,21E-04 3,72 kg

The life cycle analysis shows that the U phase (M, D or U phase) is the life cycle phase which has the greatest impact on the majority of environmental indicators.

Extrapolation rules for product range:

Depending on the analysis of environmental impacts, the parameters of other products in this sub range may be proportionally extrapolated multiplying the values of the use (U) phase by the ratio of the power consumption.

The product benefits from design optimisation which allows reducing its impact on environment.

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System approach	
	As the product of the range are designed in accordance with the ROHS Directive (European Directive 2002/95/EC of 27 January 2003), they can be incorporated without any restriction within an assembly or an installation submitted to this Directive. Please note that the environmental impacts of the product depend on the use and installation conditions of the product. Impacts values given above are only valid within the context
	specified and cannot be directly used to draw up the environmental assessment of the installation.
Glossary	
Raw Material Depletion (RMD)	This indicator quantifies the consumption of raw materials during the life cycle of the product. It is expressed as the fraction of natural resources that disappear each year, with respect to all the annual reserves of this material.
Energy Depletion (ED)	This indicator gives the quantity of energy consumed, whether if be from fossil, hydroelectric, nuclear or other sources. This indicator takes into account the energy from the material produced during combustion. It is expressed in MJ.
Water Depletion (WD)	This indicator calculates the volume of water consumed, including drinking water and water from industrial sources. It is expressed in m <sup>3</sup> .
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	The global warming of the planet is the result of the increase in the greenhouse effect due to the sunlight reflected by the earth's surface being absorbed by certain gases known as "greenhouse-effect" gases. This effect is quantified in gram equivalent $CO_2$ .
Ozone Depletion (OD)	This indicator defines the contribution to the phenomenon of the disappearance of the stratospheric ozone layer due to the emission of certain specific gases. This effect is expressed in gram equivalent of CFC-11.
Photochemical Ozone Creation (POC)	This indicator quantifies the contribution to the smog phenomenon (the photochemical oxidation of certain gases which generates ozone) and is expressed in gram equivalent of ethylene $(C_2H_4)$ .
Air Acidification (AA)	The acid substances present in the atmosphere are carried by the rain. A high level of acidity in rain can cause damage to forests. The contribution of acidification is calculated using the acidification potentials of the substances concerned and is expressed in mole equivalent of $H^+$ .
Hazardous Waste Production (HWP)	This indicator gives the quantity of waste, produced along the life cycle of the product (manufacturing, distribution, use, including production of energy), that requires special treatments. It is expressed in kg.



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Schneider Electric Industries SAS 35 rue Joseph Monier 92500 Rueil-Malmaison France www.schneider-electric.com This document is based on ISO14020 which relates to the general principles of environmental declarations and the ISO14025 relating to type III environmental declarations. The version of the Guide used to create the document: Product Environmental Profiles Drafting Guide version V12

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