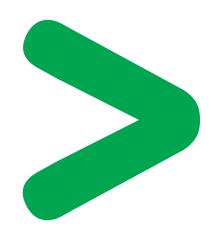
Product Environmental Profile

EN40 KWH METERS









Product Environmental Profile - PEP

Product Overview _

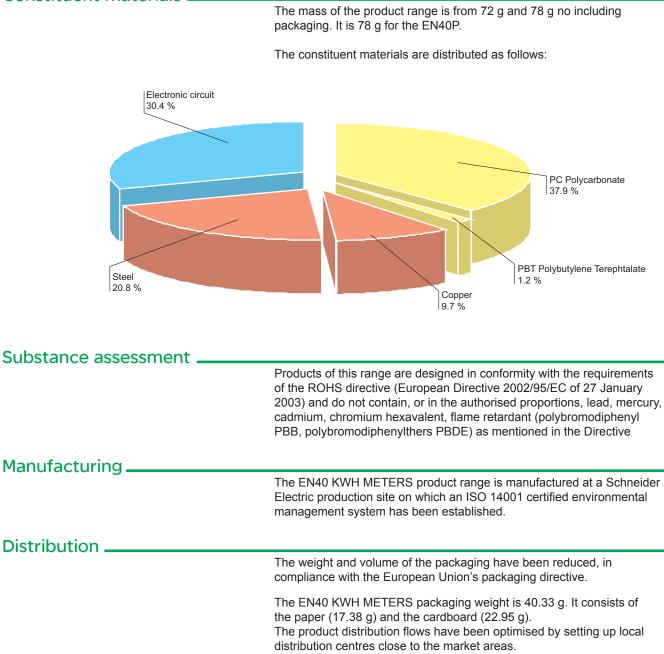
The main function of the EN40 KWH METERS product range is to directly measure active energy on single-phase network.

This range consists of the entire range of EN 40 KWH METERS: EN40P, EN40, EN'clic, iEM2010, iEM2000 and iEM2000T.

The representative product used for the analysis is EN40P (Commercial reference: 15239). The environmental impacts of this referenced product are representative of the impacts of the other products of the range which are developed with a similar technology.

The environmental analysis was performed in conformity with ISO 14040. This analysis takes the stages of the life cycle of the product into account.

Constituent materials _



Product Environmental Profile - PEP

Utilization	
	The products of the EN40 KWH METERS range do not generate environmental pollution requiring special precautionary measures (noise, emissions, and so on) in using phase. The dissipated power depends on the conditions under which the product is implemented and used. The electrical power consumed by the EN40 KWH METERS range is 0.7 W in active mode (100 %) for the referenced EN40P.
End of life	
	At end of life, the products in the EN40 KWH METERS 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 increasing 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 this method, the potential recyclability ratio is: 75 %. The recommendations to optimize the recycling performance are detailed in the product "End of Life Instructions" of this product range.
Environmental impacts	
	The environmental impacts were analysed for the Manufacturing (M) phases, the Distribution (D) and the Utilisation (U) phases. According to IEC PAS 62545, eleven environmental indicators are chosen to calculate the environmental impacts of this range of products. As an electronic device, this product range is included in the category of Energy consuming product (assumed lifetime service is 10 years and using scenario: 0.7 W for 100 % uptime). The EIME (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer) software, version 4, and its database, version 10 were used for the life cycle assessment (LCA).
	The calculation has been done on EN40P. The electrical power model used is Europe electric grid. Presentation of the product environmental impacts.

Presentation of product environmental impacts

Environmental indicators		Unit	PKY16M423 w	PKY16M423 with PKX16M423 (q.ty 1+1)				
			S = M + D	M	D	U		
Raw Material Depletion	RMD	Y-1	1.55 10 ⁻¹⁴	1.48 10 ⁻¹⁴	1.97 10 ⁻¹⁷	6.99 10 ⁻¹⁶		
Energy Depletion	ED	MJ	65.41 10	13.39	16.2	6.25 10 ²		
Water Depletion	WD	dm ³	10.40 10	5.49	1.962	9.66 10		
Global Warming	GWP	g≈CO ₂	33.86 10 ³	8.53 10 ²	1.09 10 ³	3.19 10⁴		
Ozone Depletion	OD	g≈CFC-11	2.95 10 ⁻³	1.83 10-4	1.68 10-05	2.74 10 ⁻³		
Air Toxicity	AT	m ³	6.54 10 ⁶	2.03 10 ⁵	1.88 10 ⁵	6.15 10 ⁶		
Photochemical Ozone Creation	POC	g≈C ₂ H ₄	12.27	2.82 10-1	9.15 10 ⁻¹	11.07		
Air Acidification	AA	g≈H⁺	5.35	1.62 10 ⁻¹	0.13	5.05		
Water Toxicity	WE	dm ³	80.23 10 ²	2.37 10 ²	27.93	7.76 10 ³		
Water Eutrophication	WE	g≈PO ₄	1.54 10 ⁻¹	5.01 10 ⁻²	1.23 10-2	9.11 10 ⁻²		
Hazardous Waste Production	HWP	kg	5.19 10 ⁻¹	1.01 10 ⁻²	3 10-05	5.09 10 ⁻¹		

The life cycle analysis shows that the using phase is the life cycle phase which has the greatest impact on the majority of environmental indicators. The environmental parameters of this phase have been optimized at the design stage.

Product Environmental Profile - PEP

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.
Classer	N.B.: 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 the material.
Energy Depletion (ED)	This indicator gives the quantity of energy consumed, whether it 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 dm ³ .
Global Warming (GW)	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. The effect is quantified in gram equivalent of 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. The 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 rain. A high level of acidity in the rain can cause damage to forests. The contribution of acidification is calculated using the acidification potentials of the substances concerned and is expressed in mode equivalent of H^+ .
Hazardous Waste Production (HWP)	This indicator calculates the quantity of specially treated waste created during all the life cycle phases (manufacturing, distribution and utilization). For example, special industrial waste in the manufacturing phase, waste associated with the production of electrical power, etc. It is expressed in kg.

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