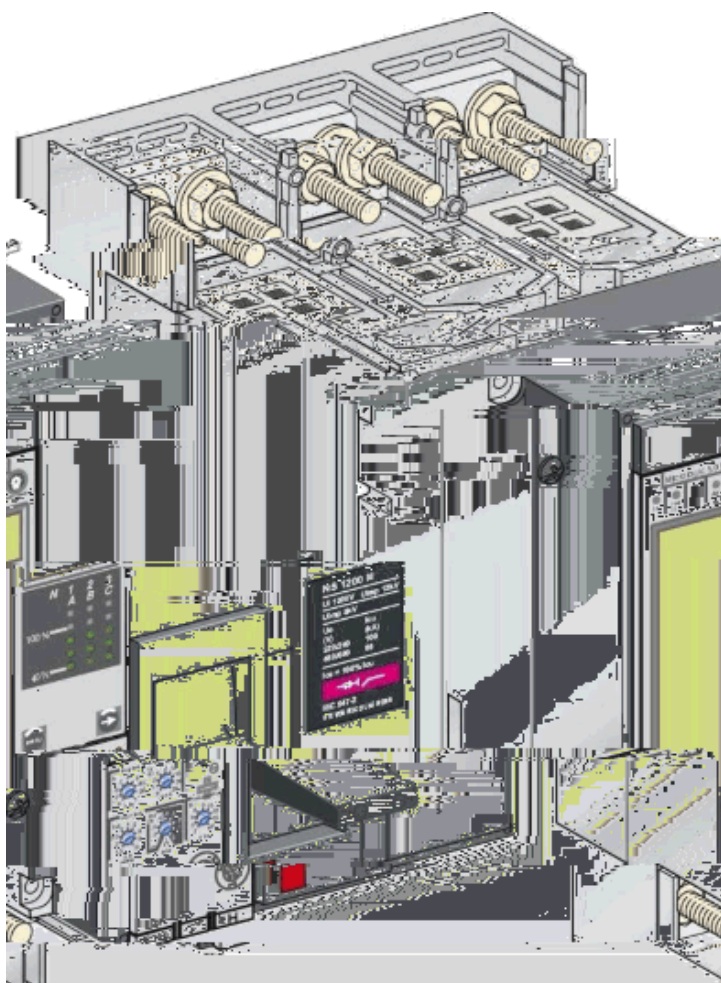


Product Environmental Profile

Compact NS 630b-1600



PEP ecopassport SCHN-2013-001-V1



Product Environmental Profile - PEP

End of life

At end of life, the products in the Compact NS630b-1600 have been optimized to decrease the amount of waste and allow recovery of the product components and materials.

This product range contains two PCBAs and one battery that should be separated from the stream of waste so as to optimize end-of-life treatment by special treatments. The location of these components and other recommendations are given in the End of Life Instruction document which is available for this product range on the Schneider-Electric Green Premium website [Green Premium website](http://www2.schneider-electric.com/sites/corporate/en/products-services/green-premium/green-premium.page) (<http://www2.schneider-electric.com/sites/corporate/en/products-services/green-premium/green-premium.page>).

The recyclability potential of the products has been evaluated using the "ECO DEEE recyclability and recoverability calculation method" (version V1, 20 Sep. 2008 presented to the French Agency for Environment and Energy Management: ADEME).

According to this method, the potential recyclability ratio is: 59%.

As described in the recyclability calculation method this ratio includes only metals and plastics which have proven industrial recycling processes.

Environmental impacts

Life cycle assessment has been performed on the following life cycle phases: Materials and Manufacturing (M), Distribution (D), Installation (I) Use (U), and End of life (E).

Modeling hypothesis and method:

- the calculation was performed on the Compact NS1250N 3P Micrologic5.0A.
 - product packaging: is included
 - installation components: no special components included.
 - scenario for the Use phase: this product range is included in the category 1 energy passing product: (assumed service life is 20 years and use scenario is: power dissipation is 132W, loading rate is 30% and service uptime is 30%.
 - the geographical representative area for the assessment is Europe and the electrical power model used for calculation is European model.
- End of life impacts are based on a worst case transport distance to the recycling plant (1000km)

Presentation of the product environmental impacts

Environmental indicators	Unit	For give the name and commercial reference or description of the representative product					
		S = M + D + I + U + E	M	D	I	U	E
Raw Material Depletion	Y-1	4.72E-12	4.71E-12	2.54E-17	0.00E+00	8.12E-15	2.67E-17
Energy Depletion	MJ	8.30E+03	1.11E+03	18.597	0.00E+00	7.15E+03	1.95E+01
Water depletion	dm ³	1.96E+03	9.19E+02	1.766	0.00E+00	1.03E+03	1.86E+00
Global Warming	g≈CO ₂	4.32E+05	6.79E+04	1.47E+03	0.00E+00	3.61E+05	1.55E+03
Ozone Depletion	g≈CFC-11	3.44E-02	1.26E-02	1.04E-03	0.00E+00	1.96E-02	1.09E-03
Air Toxicity	m ³	1.04E+08	4.35E+07	2.78E+05	0.00E+00	5.99E+07	2.92E+05
Photochemical Ozone Creation	g≈C ₂ H ₄	1.54E+02	29.307	1.259	0.00E+00	1.22E+02	1.32E+00
Air acidification	g≈H ⁺	7.08E+01	21.691	1.88E-01	0.00E+00	48.714	1.97E-01
Water Toxicity	dm ³	1.36E+05	3.31E+04	1.84E+02	0.00E+00	1.03E+05	1.94E+02
Water Eutrophication	g≈PO ₄	1.44E+01	13.517	2.45E-02	0.00E+00	8.48E-01	2.57E-02
Hazardous waste production	kg	8.83E+00	2.844	5.48E-04	0.00E+00	5.986	5.76E-04

Life cycle assessment has been performed with the EIME software (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer), version 11, and with its database version 4.0.

The use phase is the life cycle phase which has the greatest impact on the majority of environmental indicators.

According to this environmental analysis, proportionality rules may be used to evaluate the impacts of other products of this range: the environmental indicators of other products in this family may be proportional extrapolated by power dissipation and raw material mass of the product.

The RMD impact of the other products of the family may be proportional extrapolated by the mass of product.

System approach

As the switch disconnector of this product range is designed in accordance with the RoHS Directive (European Directive 2002/95/EC of 27 January 2003), they can be incorporated without any restriction in an assembly or an installation subject to this Directive.

Please note that the values given above are only valid within the context specified and cannot be used directly to draw up the environmental assessment of an 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.
Air Toxicity (AT)	This indicator represents the air toxicity in a human environment. It takes into account the usually accepted concentrations for several gases in the air and the quantity of gas released over the life cycle. The indication given corresponds to the air volume needed to dilute these gases down to acceptable concentrations.
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 ₂ H 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 ⁺ .
Water Toxicity (WT)	This indicator represents the water toxicity. It takes into account the usually accepted concentrations for several substances in water and the quantity of substances released over the life cycle. The indication given corresponds to the water volume needed to dilute these substances down to acceptable concentrations.
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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