Product Environmental Profile

Canalis KSA 100 A to 1000A







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Product overview

Canalis KSA is designed for medium power distribution up to 1000A with high tap-off densities in industrial and commercial buildings. It provides an IP55 degree of protection whatever the installation method. Consequently, it can be installed in virtually any types of buildings.

The Functional unit: The function of **Canalis KSA** product range is to distribute electrical energy for medium power applications by using Busbar Trunking systems for 20years.

Technical characteristics of Canalis KSA:

- Length of busbar trunking components: 3 and 5m
- Rated busbar trunking current: 100 to 1000A
- Rated tap off units current: 25 and 400A
- Rated insulating voltage: 690V
- Number of active conductors: 4 + PE
- Protection index: IP55
- Surface treatment: White Ral9001
- Regulations: compliant with IEC 60439-2

This range consists of KSA, 100 A to 1000 A, IP55.

The representative product used for the analysis is the typical product, Canalis KSA 250 A, which consists of:

- 1 x 250 A power feed box (cat. no. KSA250AB4)
- 3 x 250 A straight lengths, four-pole, 10 tap-off units / 5 m (cat. no. KSA250ED45010)
- 2 x 250 A straight lengths, four-pole, 6 tap-off units / 3 m (cat. no. KSA250ED4306)
- 4 x 25 A connectors, 3L+N+PE, 5 modules (cat. no. KSB32CM55)
- 8 fixing devices (cat. no. KSB400ZF1)
- 2 x 63 A enclosures, 3L+N+PE, 8 modules (cat. no. KSB63SM48).

Lists of functions included in the configuration

Product Number	Description & Size (mm)	Qty	Device	Device Function
1. KSA250AB4	END FEED BOX 250 A L x W x H = 501 x 173.5 x 308	1	Feed Unit Aluminium Busbar Trunking 3L + N + PE Polarity Right or left mounting	Feed Unit used to feed a KS line by cables or directly from the bus bars in a switchboard for 250 to 400 A rating. It can be mounted on the end of a straight length. Supplied with end cover.
2. KSA250ED45010	STRAIGHT DISTRIBUTION LENGTH 5M 250 A L x W x H = 5000 x 54 x 146	3	Straight Length Aluminium Busbar Trunking 3L + N + PE Polarity Number of outlets is 10	These components carry the current and supply loads. They constitute the basic structure of the line.
3. KSA250ED4306	STRAIGHT DISTRIBUTION LENGTH 3M 250 A L x W x H = 3000 x 54 x 146	2	Straight Length Aluminium Busbar Trunking 3L + N + PE Polarity Number of outlets is 6	These components carry the current and supply loads. They constitute the basic structure of the line.

4. KSB32CM55	CONNECTOR 32A 5 MODULES A x B x F = 135 x 158 x 175	4	Tap-OFF Units with wander sockets 5 Modules 3L + N + PE Polarity Pre wired connection	This tap-off unit can be equipped with most modular devices of the Acti 9 type: Rated current: 32 A with a window in front for visual and physical access to the devices. A transparent cover seals the window.
5. KSB400ZF1	FIXING BRACKET 400 A L x W x H = 92 x 30 x 183	8	Fixing System Wall or Suspended on threaded rod mounting	The fixing system ensures that Canalis KSA is well secured, whatever the type of building structure. For attachment of the busbar trunking to the structure of the building, either directly or via a threaded rod, brackets, etc.
6. KSB63SM48	TAP OFF UNIT 63A 8 MODULES A x B x F = 357 x 158 x 202	2	Tap-OFF Units with Isolator, 8 Modules 3L + N + PE Polarity Copper cable Lugs connection	These tap-off units accept most modular devices of the Acti 9 type. They have a window in front for visual and physical access to the devices. A transparent cover seals the window. Maximum rated current 63 A for eight modules.

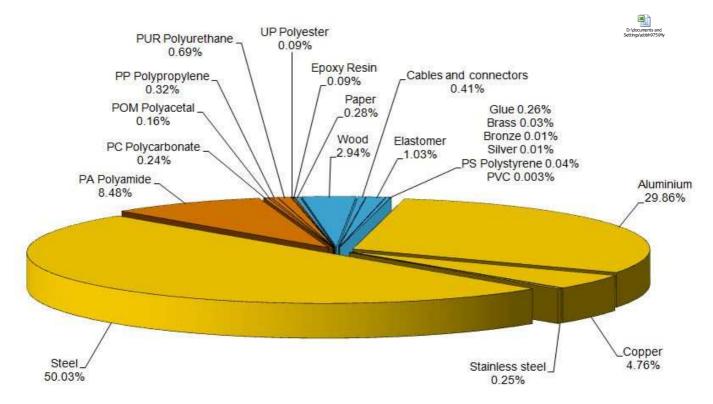
The environmental impacts of this referenced product are representative of the impacts of the other products of the range which are developed with a similar technology.

The environmental analysis was performed in conformity with ISO 14040 "Environmental management: Life cycle assessment – Principle and framework".

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

Constituent materials

The mass of the Canalis KSA product range is from 100 kg and 150 kg including packaging. It is **125812.45 g** for the **Canalis KSA 250 A**. The constituent materials are distributed as follows:



Substance assessment

Products of this range are designed in conformity with the requirements of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU and do not contain, or only contain in the authorised proportions, lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium or flame retardants (polybrominated biphenyls - PBB, polybrominated diphenyl ethers - PBDE) as mentioned in the Directive

Details of ROHS and REACH substances information are available on the Schneider-Electric <u>Green Premium</u> website . (http://www2.schneider-electric.com/sites/corporate/en/products-services/green-premium/green-premium.page)

Manufacturing

The Canalis KSA product range is manufactured at a Schneider Electric production site on which an ISO14001 certified environmental management system has been established.

Distribution

The weight and volume of the packaging have been optimized, based on the European Union's packaging directive.

The Canalis KSA 250A packaging weight is **4.06** kg. It consists of Paper 0.36 kg and Wood 3.7 kg.

The product distribution flows have been optimised by setting up local distribution centres close to the market areas.

Use

The products of the Canalis KSA range do not generate environmental pollution (noise, emissions) requiring special precautionary measures in standard use.

The dissipated power depends on the conditions under which the product is implemented and used. This dissipated power is between 0 W and 770 W for the KSA product range. It is 460.7 W at 30% load in Active mode and 70% in OFF mode for the typical product, KSA 250 A, referenced, i.e. 21.9 W/metre.

This thermal dissipation represents less than **0.1%** of the power which passes through the product. The product range does not require special maintenance operations.

End of life

At end of life, the products in the Canalis KSA 250 A have been optimized to decrease the amount of waste and allow recovery of the product components and materials.

This product range doesn't need any special end-of-life treatment. According to countries' practices this product can enter the usual end-of-life treatment process.

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 without packaging is: 82%.

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 Canalis KSA 250 A.
- Product packaging is included.
- Installation components: No special components included.
- Scenario for the Use phase: This product range is included in the category *"Energy passing product"*.
 Assumed service lifetime is **20 years** and use scenario is: Product dissipation is 460.7 W, loading rate is 30% and service uptime percentage is 30%.
- The geographical representative area for the assessment is **EUROPEAN** and the electrical power model used for calculation is **Europe** model.
- End of life impacts are based on a worst case transport distance to the recycling plant (1000km)

Environmental indicators	Unit	For Canalis KSA 250 A					
		S = M + D + I + U + E	М	D	I	U	E
Air Acidification (AA)	kg H+ eq	3.23E+00	1.22E-01	4.06E-03	0.00E+00	3.09E+00	1.79E-02
Air toxicity (AT)	m³	3.81E+09	1.95E+08	6.03E+06	0.00E+00	3.58E+09	2.67E+07
Energy Depletion (ED)	MJ	3.01E+05	1.00E+04	3.04E+02	0.00E+00	2.90E+05	1.29E+03
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	kg CO₂ eq.	1.51E+04	6.43E+02	2.16E+01	0.00E+00	1.43E+04	9.13E+01
Hazardous Waste Production (HWP)	kg	3.65E+01	<mark>3.41E+01</mark>	2.67E-05	0.00E+00	2.45E+00	1.13E-04
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq.	3.31E-03	5.47E-05	4.09E-08	0.00E+00	3.26E-03	1.73E-07
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	kg C₂H₄ eq.	1.09E+00	1.82E-01	5.57E-03	0.00E+00	8.84E-01	2.27E-02
Raw Material Depletion (RMD)	Y-1	2.00E-12	<mark>1.81E-12</mark>	4.41E-16	0.00E+00	1.93E-13	1.86E-15
Water Depletion (WD)	dm3	4.17E+04	4.42E+03	2.24E+00	0.00E+00	3.73E+04	9.47E+00
Water Eutrophication (WE)	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq.	1.84E-01	4.76E-02	4.01E-05	0.00E+00	1.36E-01	1.70E-04
Water Toxicity (WT)	m ³	6.58E+03	1.63E+02	9.23E+00	0.00E+00	6.37E+03	3.90E+01

Presentation of the product environmental impacts

Life cycle assessment has been performed with the EIME software (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer), version 5 and with its database version 2013-02

The **USE (U)** phase is the life cycle phase which has the greatest impact on the majority of environmental indicators. The manufacturing phase is responsible for the major impacts on the Raw Material Depletion (RMD) as well as on the Hazardous Waste Production (HWP).

According to this environmental analysis, proportionality rules may be used to evaluate the impacts of other products of this range: "Depending on the impact analysis, the environmental indicators (without RMD and HWP) of other products in this family may be proportional extrapolated by energy consumption values". For RMD and HWP, impact may be proportional extrapolated by mass of the product.

System approach

As the products of the range are designed in accordance with the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU, 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

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^+ .
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.
Energy Depletion (ED)	This indicator gives the quantity of energy consumed, whether it is from fossil, hydroelectric, nuclear or other sources. It takes into account the energy from the material produced during combustion. It is expressed in MJ.
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 .
Hazardous Waste Production (HWP)	This indicator quantifies 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.
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).
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.
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 .
Water Eutrophication (WE)	Eutrophication is a natural process defined as the enrichment in mineral salts of marine or lake waters or a process accelerated by human intervention, defined as the enrichment in nutritive elements (phosphorous compounds, nitrogen compounds and organic matter). This indicator represents the water Eutrophication of lakes and marine waters by the release of specific substances in the effluents. It is expressed in grams equivalency of PO43-(phosphate).
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.

PEP achieved with Schneider-Electric TT01 V10.3 and TT02 V19 procedures in compliance with ISO14040 series standards

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Internal		External	Х			
In compliance with ISO 14025:2006 type III environmental declarations						PEP
PCR review was conducted by an expert panel chaired by J. Chevalier (CSTB).					PEP eco PASS	
The elements of the actual PEP cannot be compared with elements from another program.					PORT	

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