PRODUCT ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
Environmental Product Declaration

EF19 Electronic Overload Relay

Production site: Xinhui, China
April 2024

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EPD Owner	ABB Xinhui Low Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd. www.abb.com
Manufacturer name and address	ABB Xinhui Low Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd. Xinhui district, Jiangmen city, Guangdong Province, 529100, P.R. China.
Company contacts	EPD_ELSP@in.abb.com
Reference product	EF19-18.9
Description of the product	The EF19-18.9 is a self-supplied electronic overload relay, which means no extra external supply is needed. It offers reliable and fast protection for motors in the event of overload or phase failure. Easy to use like a thermal overload relay and compatible with standard motor applications. The overload relays are connected directly to the contactors.
Functional unit	Passive products (non-continuous operation) are thrown by the main current and do not require external energy for their main function. It protects the motor against overcurrent and phase-failure. The reference service life for passive products is set at 20 years. In = Rated Operating current (A): 18.9 Np = No. of poles: 3 Load rate = 30% of In Use time rate = 30%
Other products covered	The PEP covers offerings for: EF19-0.32, EF19-1.0, EF19-2.7 & EF19-6.3.
Reference lifetime	20 years
Product category	Electrical, Electronic and HVAC-R Products (Other equipments- Passive product-non-continuous operation)
Use Scenario	The use phase has been modeled based on the sales mix data (2022), and the corresponding low voltage electricity countries mix
Geographical representativeness	Raw materials & Manufacturing: [China / Global] Assembly: [China] Distribution / Use: [Global] specific sales mix EoL: [Global]
Technological representativeness	Materials and processes data are specific for the production of EF19-18.9 relay.
LCA Study	This study is based on the LCA study described in the LCA report 1SAC200352H0001
EPD type	Products family declaration
EPD scope	“Cradle to grave”
Year of reported primary data	2022
LCA software	SimaPro 9.5.0.1 (2023)
LCI database	Ecoinvent v3.9.1 (2023)
LCIA methodology	EN 50693:2019

Contents

ABB Purpose & Embedding Sustainability

ABB is a leading global technology company that energizes the transformation of society and industry to achieve a more productive, sustainable future. By connecting software to its electrification, robotics, automation and motion portfolio, ABB pushes the boundaries of technology to drive performance to new levels. With a history of excellence stretching back more than 130 years, ABB's success is driven by about 110 thousand talented employees in over 100 countries.

ABB's Electrification business offers a wide-ranging portfolio of products, digital solutions and services, from substation to socket, enabling safe, smart and sustainable electrification. Offerings encompass digital and connected innovations for low voltage and medium voltage, including EV infrastructure, solar inverters, modular substations, distribution automation, power protection, wiring accessories, switchgear, enclosures, cabling, sensing and control.

ABB is committed to continually promoting and embedding sustainability across its operations and value chain, aspiring to become a role model for others to follow. With its ABB Purpose, ABB is focusing on reducing harmful emissions, preserving natural resources and championing ethical and human behaviour.

General Information

ABB Xinhui Low Voltage Switchgear Co., Ltd, located in Xinhui District, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, the hometown of overseas Chinese. It is a joint venture company of ABB specializing in the production of low-voltage electrical appliances in China. The company mainly produces low voltage molded case circuit breakers (Tmax XT, Tmax and Formula) for power distribution protection and control. Besides the main product MCCBs, the company also extends its product range into dual power transfer (DPT), Compact/Modular series Pilot Devices, OT Switches, OS Switches Fuse, PSR/PSTX series Soft Starter, Electronic Overload Relay (EOL), Thermal Overload Relay (TOL), A/AS/AF/AX series Contactor, Manual Motor Starter (MMS), etc. In addition to the domestic market, products export to European and Asian markets.

Electronic Overload Relay Product cluster

Electronic overload relays offer reliable protection in case of overload and phase-failure. They are the alternative to thermal overload relays. The self-supplied electronic overload relays are three pole electronic/mechanical devices. The motor current flows through build-in current transformers and an evaluation circuit will recognize an overload (over current). They have a setting scale in Amperes, which allows the direct adjusting of the relay without any additional calculation.

Product Range	Product Code	Product Description	No. of poles	Rated operating voltage	Rated Operating current (Adjustable)
			Np	[Ue]	[Ie]
				V	A
EF19	1SAX121001R1101	EF19-0.32	3	690	0.1-0.32
	1SAX121001R1102	EF19-1.0	3	690	0.3-1.0
	1SAX121001R1103	EF19-2.7	3	690	0.8-2.7
	1SAX121001R1104	EF19-6.3	3	690	1.9-6.3
	1SAX121001R1105	EF19-18.9	3	690	5.7-18.9

Table 1: Technical characteristics of EF Relay (Refer catalog for detail)

Reference Product:
The reference product for the LCA of the complete range of EF19 is EF19-18.9.

Constituent Materials

EF19-18.9 weights about 0.184 kg including its installed accessories, packaging and paper documentation.

Materials	Name	IEC 62474 MC	[g]	%
Metals	Steel	M-119	25.13	13.1%
	Cu and Cu Alloys	M-121	17.52	9.1%
	Stainless Steel	M-100	0.75	0.4%
Plastics	Polyamide	M-258	47.92	24.9%
	Polybutylene Terephthalate	M-261	1.30	0.6%
	Polyvinyl Chloride	M-250	0.18	0.1%
	Unsaturated Polyester	M-301	0.01	<0.1%
Other	PCB	N/A	70.30	36.5%
	Paper/Cardboard	M-341	29.26	15.2%
	Others	N/A	0.15	0.1%
Total			192.52	100.0%

Table 2: Weight of materials EF19-18.9

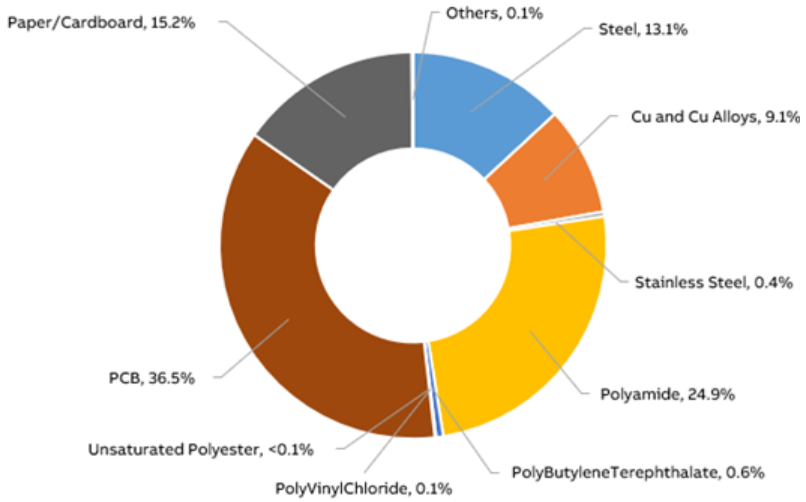

Figure 1: Composition of EF19-18.9

Packaging weight for EF19-18.9 and its composition is tabulated below.

Materials	Name	IEC 62474 MC	[g]	Weight %
Others	Paper/Cardboard	M-341	25.5	13.2%

Table 3: Weight of materials EF19-18.9 Packaging

Official declarations 2CMT2021-006277 [8] states compliance of ABB electronic overload relays to RoHS regulations.

LCA background information

Functional unit and Reference Flow

Passive products (non-continuous operation) are thrown by the main current and do not require external energy for their main function. It protects the motor against overcurrent and phase-failure. The reference service life for passive products is set at 20 years.

The Reference Flow of the study is a single electronic overload relay (including its packaging and accessories) with mass described in table 2.

System boundaries and life cycle stages

The life cycle of the Electronic overload relay, an EEPS (Electronic and Electrical Products and Systems), is a “from cradle to grave” analysis and covers the following main life cycle stages: manufacturing, including the relevant acquisition of raw material, preparation of semi-finished goods, etc. and processing steps; distribution; installation, including the relevant steps for the preparation of the product for use; use including the required maintenance steps within the RSL (reference service life of the product) associated to the reference product; end-of-life stage, including the necessary steps until final disposal or recovery of the product system.

The following table shows the stages of the product life cycle and the information stages according to EN 50693:2019 [3] for the evaluation of electronic and electrical products and systems.

Manufacturing	Distribution	Installation	Use	End-of-Life (EoL)
Acquisition of raw materials Transport to manufacturing site Components/parts manufacturing Assembly Packaging EoL treatment of generated waste	Transport to distributor/ logistic center Transport to place of use	Installation EoL treatment of generated waste (packaging)	Usage Maintenance	Deinstallation Collection and transport EoL treatment

Table 4: Phases for the evaluation of construction products according to EN50693:2019 [3].

Temporal and geographical boundaries

The ABB component suppliers are sourced all over the world. All primary data collected are from 2022, which is a representative production year. Secondary data are also representative for this year, as provided by ecoinvent [4].

The selected ecoinvent [4] processes in the LCA model have a global representativeness, due to the unclear origin of each component. In this way, a conservative approach has been adopted.

Boundaries in the life cycle

As indicated in the PCR capital goods such as buildings, machinery, tools and infrastructure, the packaging for internal transport which cannot be allocated directly to the production of the reference product, may be excluded from the system boundary.

Infrastructures, when present, such as processes deriving from the ecoinvent [4] database have not been excluded.

Data quality

In this LCA, both primary and secondary data are used. Site specific foreground data have been provided by ABB. Main data sources are the bill of materials & drawings which are available on the ERP (SAP) & Windchill. For all processes for which primary are not available, generic data originating from the ecoinvent database [4], allocation cut-off by classification, are used. The ecoinvent database available in the SimaPro software [5] is used for the calculations.

The data quality characterized by quantitative and qualitative aspects, is presented in Appendix 1. Each data quality parameter has been rated according to DQR tables from Chapter 7.19.2.2 of the Product Environmental Footprint Guide v.6.3 to give an indication of geography, technology and temporal representativeness.

Environmental impact indicators

The information obtained from the inventory analysis is aggregated according to the effects related to the various environmental issues. According to “PCR-ed4-EN-2021 09 06” and EN 50693:2019 [3] the environmental impact indicators must be determined using the characterization factors and impact assessment methods specified in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 [6].

PCR-ed4-EN-2021 09 06 and the EN 50693:2019 [3] standard establish four indicators for climate change: Climate change (total) which includes all greenhouse gases; Climate change (fossil fuels); Climate change (biogenic) which includes the emissions and absorption of biogenic carbon dioxide and biogenic carbon stored in the product; Climate change (land use) - land use and land use transformation. Other indicators as per the PCR [1].

Allocation rules

Allocation coefficients are based on labour hours required to produce one unit of EF19 electronic overload relay. Total electrical energy consumption for the year 2022 is divided by the total labour hours in the year 2022 to calculate average per hour energy consumption of the total factory. The allocation of the total amount of waste generated by the production line and water consumption has been based on this criterion.

Limitations and simplifications

Raw materials life cycle stage includes the extraction of raw materials as well as the transport distances to the manufacturing suppliers. These distances are assumed to be 1000 km as per PCR. This distance has been added to the one already included in the market processes used for the model, as a result of a conservative choice made by the LCA operators. An average raw material packaging content is also considered as per PCR. Surface treatments as well as their related transport processes (back and forth from the finishing suppliers) have been considered in the LCA model. Scraps for metal working and plastic processes are included when already defined in ecoinvent [4].

Energy Models

LCA Stage	EN 15804:2012 +A2:2019 module	Energy model	Notes
Raw material extraction and processing	A1-A2	Electricity, {GLO}| market group for | Cut-off	Based on materials and supplier's locations
		Electricity, {RoW}| market group for | Cut-off	
Manufacturing	A3	ABB Green Mix Low Voltage	Specific Energy model for ABB Xinhui, manufacturing plant, 100% renewable
Installation (Packaging EoL)	A5	Electricity, {GLO}| market group for | Cut-off	-
Use Stage	B1	Electricity, [country]x | market for | Cut-off, S	Low voltage, based on 2022 country sales mix
EoL	C1-C4	Electricity, {GLO}| market group for | Cut-off	-

Table 5: Energy models used in each LCA stage

Inventory analysis

In this LCA, both primary and secondary data are used. Site specific foreground data have been provided by ABB. For data collection, Bills of Material (BOM) extracted from ABB's internal SAP and Windchill ERP were used. They are a list of all the components and assemblies that constitute the finished product, organized by hierarchy level. Each item is matched with its code, quantity, weight and supplier. The BOMs were then processed, adding material, surface area, volume and weight data, taken from technical drawings/datasheets. Finally, the manufacturing process and surface treatment were assigned, according to information provided by R&D personnel. Road distances between the suppliers and ABB were calculated using Google Maps.

All primary data collected from ABB are from 2022, which was a representative production year. The ecoinvent cut-off by classification system processes [4] are used to represent the LCA model.

Due to the large amounts of components in the electronic overload relays, raw material inputs have been modelled with data from ecoinvent [4] representing Global [GLO] or Rest of World [RoW] market coverage based on the supplier's location including the corresponding electricity consumption sub-datasets. These datasets are assumed to be representative.

Manufacturing stage

The electronic overload relays are composed of a multitude of components, all of which are made from of numerous materials. Most of the inputs to the products' manufacturing stage are already produced component parts.

The single use packaging as well as paper documentation are also included in the analysis in the manufacturing stage. ABB receives packaging components from outside suppliers and packages the electronic overload relay before shipping them.

The entire supplier's network has been modelled with the calculation of each transportation stage, from the first manufacturing supplier to the next. All the specific distances from the last subassembly suppliers' factories up to the ABB manufacturing facility have been calculated.

The electric energy mix used for the production phase is representative for ABB Xinhui production site (year 2022) and includes renewable energy only.

The complete energy mix has been modeled considering the energy certificate.

Distribution

The transport distances from ABB manufacturing plant to the distribution centers (regional distribution centers / local sales organizations) have been calculated considering the specific 2022 sales mix data.

Since no specific data is available for the transport distances from the Distribution Centre to place of actual use (Customer site), distances of 1000 km are assumed (local/domestic transport by lorry, according to PCR [1]).

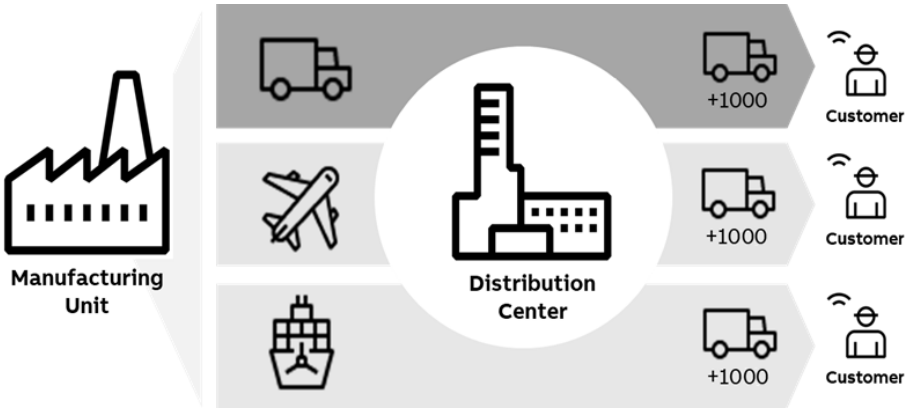

Figure 2: Distribution methodology

Installation

The installation phase only implies manual activities, and no energy is consumed. This phase also includes the disposal of the packaging of the electronic overload relays.

For the disposal of the packaging after installation of the electronic overload relay at the end of its life, a transport distance of 1000 km (according to PCR [1]) was assumed. The chosen transportation datasets from Ecoinvent [4].

The actual disposal site is unknown and is managed by the customer.

Use

During the use phase, electronic overload relay dissipates some electricity due to power losses. The respective energy for each specific configuration of the entire product family has been calculated according to the data provided in the catalogue of the electronic overload relay and following the PCR [1] & PSR [2] rules:

Parameters	
Load rate	30% In
h/year	8760 h
Reference service life, RSL	20 years
Use time rate,α	30% RSL

Table 6: Use phase parameters

The formula for the calculation of the electricity consumed is shown below and it is described as follows, where P_{use} is the power consumed by the electronic overload relay at a given value of current:

$$E_{use}\ [kWh] = \frac{P_{use} * 8760 * RSL * \alpha}{1000}$$

The above calculations have been performed according to the number of poles on which relevant current flows during use phase.

The Energy model used for this phase has been modeled based on the 2022 actual sales mix data (SAP ERP sales data as a source). From the Ecoinvent [4] database, the low voltage electricity country mix for each country(x) has been selected with its respective percentage on the total sales mix (Electricity, low voltage [country]x | market for electricity, low voltage | Cut-off, S).

Since no maintenance happens during the use phase, the environmental impacts linked to this procedure have been considered as null in the analysis.

End of life

The end-of-life stage is modelled according to PCR [1] and IEC/TR 62635 [7]. The percentages for end-of-life treatments of materials are taken from IEC/TR 62635 [7].

Since no specific data is available, the transport distances from the place of use to the place of disposal are assumed to be 1000 km (local/domestic transport by lorry, according to PCR [1]).

Environmental impacts

The following table show the environmental impact indicators of the life cycle of a single electronic overload relay as indicated by PCR [1] and EN 50693:2019 [3]. The indicators are divided into the contribution of the processes to the different stages (manufacturing, distribution, installation, use and end-of-life).

EF19-18.9

Impact category	Unit	Total	Manufacturing	Distribution	Installation	Use	End of Life
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq	1.62E+01	1.27E+01	1.22E+00	3.68E-02	2.11E+00	1.27E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq	1.61E+01	1.27E+01	1.22E+00	5.01E-03	2.07E+00	1.26E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq	1.12E-01	4.81E-02	2.57E-04	3.18E-02	3.03E-02	1.54E-03
GWP-luluc	kg CO2 eq	3.04E-02	2.31E-02	1.04E-04	1.96E-06	7.14E-03	2.74E-05
ODP	kg CFC11-eq	5.28E-07	4.90E-07	1.88E-08	6.58E-11	1.85E-08	4.04E-10
AP	mol H+ eq	2.30E-01	2.15E-01	5.22E-03	1.77E-05	9.77E-03	1.88E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	1.72E-02	1.58E-02	1.82E-05	3.29E-07	1.41E-03	7.27E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq	2.40E-02	2.00E-02	2.11E-03	1.13E-05	1.79E-03	6.69E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	2.64E-01	2.24E-01	2.26E-02	6.91E-05	1.72E-02	5.72E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	8.64E-02	7.36E-02	7.13E-03	2.57E-05	5.45E-03	1.83E-04
ADP-m&m	kg Sb eq	4.04E-03	4.02E-03	2.96E-07	1.04E-08	1.75E-05	5.58E-08
ADP-fossil	MJ	2.13E+02	1.61E+02	1.59E+01	5.58E-02	3.59E+01	4.21E-01
WDP	m3 of equiv. depriv.	3.57E+00	3.07E+00	2.77E-02	4.14E-04	4.73E-01	4.49E-03
PENRE	MJ	2.12E+02	1.59E+02	1.59E+01	5.58E-02	3.59E+01	4.21E-01
PENRM	MJ	1.17E+00	1.17E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ	2.13E+02	1.61E+02	1.59E+01	5.58E-02	3.59E+01	4.21E-01
PERE	MJ	2.77E+01	2.04E+01	5.46E-02	7.66E-04	7.16E+00	2.34E-02
PERM	MJ	4.83E-01	4.83E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ	2.82E+01	2.09E+01	5.46E-02	7.66E-04	7.16E+00	2.34E-02
SM	kg	2.30E-02	2.30E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PET	MJ	2.41E+02	1.81E+02	1.59E+01	5.65E-02	4.30E+01	4.44E-01
FW	m3	1.44E-01	1.17E-01	9.86E-04	1.31E-05	2.61E-02	1.58E-04
HWD	kg	9.72E-04	8.01E-04	1.07E-04	3.49E-07	6.09E-05	1.94E-06
N-HWD	kg	1.48E+00	1.24E+00	3.77E-02	8.37E-03	1.61E-01	3.10E-02
RWD	kg	5.65E-04	3.60E-04	1.14E-06	1.32E-08	2.04E-04	3.40E-07
CfR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MfR	kg	1.67E-01	3.61E-02	0.00E+00	2.83E-02	0.00E+00	1.02E-01
MfER	kg	3.44E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.23E-03	0.00E+00	3.12E-02
EN	MJ by energy vector	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Efp	disease inc.	9.12E-07	8.38E-07	1.32E-08	3.94E-10	5.64E-08	3.17E-09
IrHH	kBq U-235 eq	2.35E+00	1.45E+00	5.18E-03	5.52E-05	8.90E-01	1.39E-03
ETX FW	CTUe	2.03E+02	1.90E+02	8.18E+00	4.71E-02	4.03E+00	5.39E-01
HTX CE	CTUh	1.30E-08	1.21E-08	1.33E-10	1.94E-12	7.51E-10	4.30E-11
HTX N-CE	CTUh	7.78E-07	7.26E-07	1.49E-08	7.32E-11	3.36E-08	3.89E-09
IrLS	Pt	7.17E+01	6.30E+01	1.29E+00	5.69E-02	7.09E+00	3.27E-01

Table 7: Impact indicators for EF19-18.9

Impact category	Unit	EF19-18.9
Biogenic Carbon content of the product	kg	1.89E-03
Biogenic Carbon content of the associated packaging	kg	8.30E-03

Table 8: Inventory flow other indicators

Environmental impact indicators

GWP-total	Global Warming Potential total (Climate change)
GWP-fossil	Global Warming Potential fossil
GWP-biogenic	Global Warming Potential biogenic
GWP-luluc	Global Warming Potential land use and land use change
ODP	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
AP	Acidification potential
EP-freshwater	Eutrophication potential - freshwater compartment
EP-marine	Eutrophication potential - fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment
EP-terrestrial	Eutrophication potential -Accumulated Exceedance
POCP	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone
ADP-m&m	Abiotic Depletion for non-fossil resources potential
ADP-fossil	Abiotic Depletion for fossil resources potential
WDP	Water deprivation potential

Resource use indicators

PERE	Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw material
PERM	Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw material
PERT	Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)
PENRE	Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw material
PNERM	Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw material
PENRT	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)
PET	Total use of primary energy in the lifecycle

Secondary materials, water and energy resources

SM	Use of secondary materials
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels
NRSF	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels
FW	FW: Net use of fresh water

Waste category indicators

HWD	Hazardous waste disposed
N-HWD	Non-hazardous waste disposed
RWD	Radioactive waste disposed

Output flow indicators

CfR	Components for reuse
MfR	Materials for recycling
MfER	Materials for energy recovery
EN	Exported energy

Other indicators

Efp	Emissions of Fine particles
IrHH	Ionizing radiation, human health
ETX FW	Ecotoxicity, freshwater
HTX CE	Human toxicity, carcinogenic effects
HTX N-CE	Human toxicity, non-carcinogenic effects
IrLS	Impact related to Land use / soil quality

Extrapolation for Homogeneous environmental family

This LCA covers different build configurations than the representative product. All the analyzed configurations have the same main functionality, product standards and manufacturing technology. The LCA SimaPro model has been fully parametrized to fulfill each different configuration.

As a result, the impacts of the different life cycle stages can be extrapolated to other products of the same homogeneous environmental family by applying a rule of proportionality to the parameters in the following tables, divided by different life cycle stages.

EF19 Extrapolation:

Product	GWP-total	GWP-fossil	GWP-biogenic	GWP-luluc	ODP	AP	EP-freshwater	EP-marine	EP-terrestrial	POCP	ADP-minerals & metals	ADP-fossil	WDP
EF19-18.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
EF19-0.32	0.86	0.87	0.78	0.86	0.81	0.92	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.90
EF19-1.0	0.91	0.91	0.84	0.91	0.85	0.97	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.87	0.91	0.94
EF19-2.7	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.95	0.89	1.02	0.93	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.91	0.95	0.98
EF19-6.3	0.89	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.83	0.96	0.87	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.86	0.90	0.93

Table 9a: Manufacturing phase Extrapolation factors for EF19
Reference product: EF19-18.9

Product	LCA Phase	Factor
EF19-18.9	Distribution	1.00
EF19-0.32		0.98
EF19-1.0		1.00
EF19-2.7		1.02
EF19-6.3		0.99

Table 9b: Distribution phase Extrapolation factors for EF19
Reference product: EF19-18.9

Product	LCA Phase	Factor
EF19-18.9	Use	1.00
EF19-0.32		0.15
EF19-1.0		0.18
EF19-2.7		0.19
EF19-6.3		0.27

Table 9c: Use phase Extrapolation factors for EF19
Reference product: EF19-18.9

Product	GWP-total	GWP-fossil	GWP-biogenic	GWP-luluc	ODP	AP	EP-freshwater	EP-marine	EP-terrestrial	POCP	ADP-minerals & metals	ADP-fossil	WDP
EF19-18.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
EF19-0.32	0.96	0.96	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.02	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.98
EF19-1.0	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01
EF19-2.7	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
EF19-6.3	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99

Table 9d: End of Life phase Extrapolation factors for EF19
Reference product: EF19-18.9

Additional environmental information

According to the waste treatment scenario calculation in Simapro [5], based on the recycling rate in the technical report IEC/TR 62635 Edition 1.0 [7] Table D.6, the following recyclability potentials were calculated. The recyclability potential is calculated based on the product weight (excluding packaging).

	EF19-18.9
Recyclability potential	61.1%

Table 10: Recyclability potential

References

[1] PCR “PEP-PCR-ed4-EN-2021_09_06” - Product Category Rules for Electrical, Electronic and HVAC-R Products (published: 6th September 2021)

[2] PSR “PSR-0005-ed3-EN-2023 06 06” - Specific rules for Electrical switchgear and control gear Solutions (Other equipments- Passive product- non-continuous operation)

[3] EN 50693:2019 - Product category rules for life cycle assessments of electronic and electrical products and systems

[4] ecoinvent v3.9.1 (2023). ecoinvent database version 3.9 - (https://ecoinvent.org/)

[5] SimaPro Software version 9.5.0.1 - PRé Sustainability

[6] UNI EN 15804:2012+A2:2019: Sustainability of constructions - Environmental product declarations (September 2019).

[7] IEC/TR 62635 - Guidelines for end-of-life information provided by manufacturers and recyclers and for recyclability rate calculation of electrical and electronic equipment - Edition 1.0 2012-10

[8] 2CMT2021-006277- RoHS

[9] ISO 14040:2006 - Environmental management -Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework

[10] ISO 14044:2006 - Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines