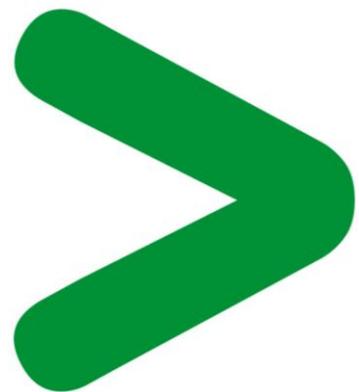


Product Environmental Profile

TBS SMARTLED 150



Product Environmental Profile – PEP

Product overview

The main purpose of the TBS-SMARTLED range is to perform the control of the operation of the emergency lighting luminaires and, when connected to self testing products of the Exiway-Smartled range, to show also their operative status. The units are equipped with batteries that allow the operation in case of mains supply failure. These products should be installed inside electric panels and connected to the luminaire by a dedicated line.

Functional unit: To control the operation of emergency lighting luminaires for 10 years.

The range consists of 2 control units:

TBS-SMARTLED 150, ref OVA53161 and TBS-SMARTLED 250 ref: OVA53162

Commercial reference	Consumption in W
OVA53161	0.92
OVA53162	1.03

The power consumption used for the life cycle assessment is measured in stand-by mode that is the operative status in which the unit remains for almost the 100% of the time.

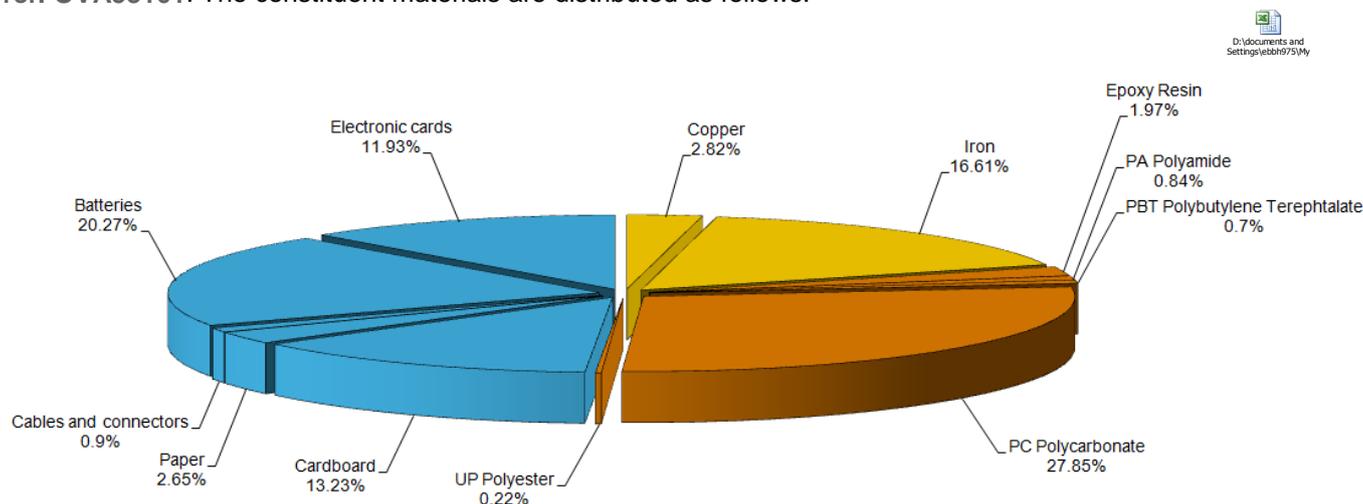
The reference product used for the analysis is TBS-SMARTLED 150 ref: OVA53161.

The selected reference product has the worst environmental impact in the manufacturing and distribution phase. The power consumption of 1.03W has been considered in the Life cycle assessment so to include any possible tolerance in the consumption of the reference product and to get the general worst case applicable to all the range.

The environmental analysis was performed in conformity with ISO 14040.

Constituent materials

The mass of the product range is from 300g and 355g including packaging. It is 355g for the **TBS-SMARTLED 150 ref: OVA53161**. 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 authorized 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 [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>)

Product Environmental Profile – PEP

Manufacturing

The **TBS-SMARTLED** 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 **TBS-SMARTLED** packaging weight is 56g. It consists of 47g of cardboard and 9g of paper.

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

Use

The products of the **TBS-SMARTLED** range do not generate environmental pollution (noise, emissions) requiring special precautionary measures in standard use.

The electrical power consumption depends on the conditions under which the product is implemented and used. The electrical power consumed by the **TBS-SMARTLED** range is between 0.92 W and 1.03 W. It is 1.03 W in stand-by mode for the referenced **TBS-SMARTLED 150 ref: OVA53161**.

During the Product's service life, the substitution of the batteries is needed when the product becomes unable to keep the rated performance. The standard battery lifetime of 4 years have been considered. The substitution operation is required 2 times.

End of life

At end of life, the products in the **TBS-SMARTLED** range have been optimized to decrease the amount of waste and allow recovery of the product components and materials.

This product range contains electronic cards and batteries 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 without packaging is: **69%**.

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

Product Environmental Profile – PEP

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 **TBS-SMARTLED 150 ref: OVA53161**
- Product packaging is included.
- Installation components: no special components included.
- Scenario for the Use phase: this product range is included in the category 2: Energy consuming products. Assumed service lifetime is 10 years and use scenario is **1.03W** and 100% service uptime.
- The geographical representative area for the assessment is **Europe** and the electrical power model used for calculation is the **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 1 TBS-SMARTLED 150 ref: OVA53161					
		S = M + D + I + U + E	M	D	I	U	E
Air Acidification (AA for PEP)	kg H+ eq	1.3068E-02	1.4957E-03	1.1456E-05	0*	1.1510E-02	5.0533E-05
Air Toxicity (AT for PEP)	m ³	1.5415E+07	1.9726E+06	1.7029E+04	0*	1.3350E+07	7.5258E+04
Energy Depletion (ED for PEP)	MJ	1.1430E+03	5.9233E+01	8.5868E-01	0*	1.0793E+03	3.6279E+00
Global Warming Potential (GWP for PEP)	kg CO ₂ eq.	5.7432E+01	3.8026E+00	6.1053E-02	0*	5.3310E+01	2.5753E-01
Hazardous Waste Production (HWP for PEP)	kg	6.9000E-02	5.9854E-02	7.5421E-08	0*	9.1456E-03	3.1865E-07
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP for PEP)	kg CFC-11 eq.	1.2419E-05	2.7293E-07	1.1546E-10	0*	1.2145E-05	4.8781E-10
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP for PEP)	kg C ₂ H ₄ eq.	4.5857E-03	1.2117E-03	1.5735E-05	0*	3.2941E-03	6.4098E-05
Raw Material Depletion (RMD for PEP)	Y-1	1.5293E-14	1.4568E-14	1.2453E-18	0*	7.1909E-16	5.2612E-18
Water Depletion (WD for PEP)	dm ³	2.1128E+02	7.2280E+01	6.3268E-03	0*	1.3896E+02	2.6731E-02
Water Eutrophication (WE for PEP)	kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq.	3.3527E-03	2.8453E-03	1.1322E-07	0*	5.0677E-04	4.7835E-07
Water Toxicity (WT for PEP)	m ³	2.4961E+01	1.0905E+00	2.6046E-02	0*	2.3735E+01	1.1005E-01

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** 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 (without HWP,RMD and WE) of other products in this family may be proportional extrapolated by energy consumption values". For RMD,HWP and WE, 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.

The use of a remote control to place the system on stand-by in periods when the establishment is idle can reduce the environmental impact of your installation by as much as 20% and reduce your electricity bill.

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 ₂ H 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 PO ₄ ³⁻ (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 V10.4 and TT02 V20 procedures in compliance with ISO14040 serie standards

PEP in line with PEP ecopassport PCR : PEP-PCR-ed 2.1-EN-2012 12 11

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