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Your usual Sales office Website: www.legrand.fr

Product Environmental Profile PLC lighting control with support frame, plate and cover plate, Céliane Programme

PEP conforme au Programme "PEP ecopassport" selon les règles PEP-AP001 (Informations sur le site internet du programme : www.pep-ecopassport.org). Les règles d'analyse du cycle de vie sont disponibles sur demandes auprès de l'entreprise.





Legrand's environmental commitments

> Incorporate environmental management into our industrial units.

At present, 81% of units worldwide and 92 % of our European units are ISO 14001-certified.



> Involve the environment in product design.

Provide our customers with all relevant information (composition, consumption, end of life, etc.). Reduce the environmental impact of products over their whole life cycle.

> Offer our customers environmentally friendly solutions.

Develop innovative solutions to help our customers design installations that consume less energy, are better managed and more environmentally friendly.



Product description

> Reference products for this environmental profile

The given values are based on the following items.



> Products covered by this product environmental profile

Environmental impacts of the reference products are representative of the products covered by this PEP, which therefore constitute a homogeneous environmental family.

	Switched socket Cat. Nos	Support frame Cat. Nos	Plate Cat. Nos	Cover plate Cat. Nos	Cover plate Cat. Nos	
Cat. Nos	672 20	802 50/51/52/ 53/54/59/61/64/66 /67/68/69	686 31/41, 687 31/41/51	681 11	680 70	





Constituent materials

These products contain no substances forbidden by regulations applicable at the time of their market launch, excluding maintenance operations carried out during normal use.

Total weight of reference products: 266 g

Plastics as % of weight		Metals as % of wei	Other as % of weight		
ABS	13.10 %	Steel	14.40 %	Glass fibre	1.90 %
Polycarbonate (PC)	11.20 %	Copper (Cu)	4.30 %	Ferrites	1.00 %
Polyamide (PA66)	4.80 %	Tin (Sn)	3.50 %	Titanium dioxide	0.80 %
Polyethylene (PE)	1.90 %	Zinc (Zn)	1.50 %	Aluminium oxide	0.80 %
Epoxy resin (DGEBA)	1.70 %	Aluminium (Al)	1.00 %	Misc. others	1.20 %
Polyamide (PA6)	1.00 %			Packaging as % of weight	
				Paper/cardboard	22.20 %
				Paper (50 % recycled content)	8.60 %
				Polyethylene	2.10 %
Misc. plastics	0.60 %	Misc. metals	1.60 %	PET	0.80 %
Total plastics	34.30 %	Total metals	26.30 %	Total other and packaging	39.40 %

Estimated recycled material content:

28 % by weight

Calculated on the basis of data on recycling in France, source: "Bilan du recyclage 1993-2003, Données et références", 2005 edition, published by the French Agency for the Environment and Energy Control (ADEME)



Manufacture

These products are manufactured by a Legrand Group production unit which has received ISO 14001 environmental certification for manufacturing and design.



Distribution

Typical transport conditions Packaging

- The 90 g packaging is composed of: 91.4 % Paper/cardboard; 6.2 % Polyethylene; 0.8 % PET
- Recycling potential: 100 % by weight of packaging
- Energy recovery potential: 100 % by weight of packaging

The packaging has been designed in accordance with the current applicable regulations:

- Directive 94/62/EC concerning packaging and packaging waste
- Decree 98-638 transposing the Directive into French law.

Legrand undertakes to:

- Reduce its packaging at source as much as possible in terms of weight and volume, in accordance with its customers' needs.
- Produce packaging with a heavy metal content of <100 ppm and without deliberately introducing N-class environmentally hazardous substances.
- Design and use packaging that is convertible and where possible reusable.

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Use

Use scenario

The Prisinter dissipates 0.5 W power for 22 hours a day and 1.2 W for 2 hours a day, 365 days a year over a period of use of 10 years (total consumption over the period = 48.91 kWh).

Consumables

No consumables are necessary to use the product.

Servicing and maintenance

Normal conditions of use of this type of product require no servicing or maintenance.



End of life

Product management

> Hazardous waste contained in the product:

This product contains no hazardous waste.

> Non-hazardous waste contained in the product:

175.8 g of non-hazardous materials are contained in this product

> Recycling potential:

The recycling potential of a product is the percentage of material that can be recycled using existing techniques. It takes no account of the existence or lack of recycling chains, which are highly dependent on the local situation.

This product contains 88 % by weight of recyclable material (other than packaging):

Plastic materials : 48 %Metal materials : 40 %

> Energy recovery potential:

Energy recovery consists in valorising the calories contained in waste by burning it and recovering the energy produced, for example, to heat buildings or to produce electricity. The process uses the convertible energy embodied in the waste.

This product contains 52 % by weight of materials that can be recovered for energy production (excluding packaging).



Environmental impacts

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Methodology

The environmental impacts of the reference product are representative of the products covered by the PEP, which therefore constitute a homogeneous environmental family.

Assessment of the environmental impacts of the reference product concerns the following stages of the life cycle: raw materials, manufacture, distribution, and use.

The modelling assumptions for use are:

- The Prisinter dissipates 0.5 W power for 22 hours a day and 1.2 W for 2 hours a day, 365 days a year over a period of use of 10 years (total consumption over the period = 48.91 kWh).
- Unit packaging taken into account.

Indicators (see glossary)	Overall M+D+U	Unit	Manufacture M	Distribution D	Use U
Depletion of natural resources	1.566E-14	years -1	99.8 %	<0.5 %	<0.5 %
Total energy consumed	108.630	MJ	47.4 %	3.4 %	49.2 %
Consumption of water	492.420	dm ³	97.6 %	<0.5 %	2.1 %
Contribution to the greenhouse effect	3.863E+03	g~CO ₂	82.9 %	2.7 %	14.4 %
Contribution to the depletion of the ozone layer	4.495E-04	g~CFC-11	83.1 %	6.7 %	10.2 %
Contribution to the creation of photochemical ozone	1.536	g~C ₂ H ₄	81.2 %	5.6 %	13.2 %
Potential for acidification of the air	0.700	g~H+	82.8 %	3.1 %	14.1 %
Production of hazardous waste	5.114E-02	kg	85.7 %	<0.5 %	14.0 %

Modelling performed with EIME software, version 2.3 and its database in version 7.8 taken from the original 7.0 database. Energy consumption modelling: EDF 2000

(*) Period of use identified for the assessment of the environmental impacts.

This period of use is different from the life expectancy of the product and does not constitute a minimum durability requirement. It is the quantified expression of a unit of service rendered.

The environmental impacts of products other than the reference product are generally proportional to product weight.





Glossary

Consumption of water

Contribution to the creation of photochemical ozone

Contribution to the depletion of the ozone layer

Contribution to the greenhouse effect

Convertible

Depletion of natural resources

Eco-solution

EIME

Energy recovery potential

Hazardous waste

LCA

Life cycle approach

Non-hazardous waste

Potential for acidification of the air

Production of hazardous waste

Recycling potential

Reference product(s)

Reusable

Total energy consumed

WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

Indicates the total water consumption for the whole life cycle of the product.

Indicates as $g\sim C_2H_4$ the gas emissions having an effect on the creation of photochemical ozone in the lower atmosphere (smog) under the effect of solar radiation.

adiation.

Indicates what all the life cycle phases of the product release as CFC-11 gram-equivalents.

Indicates what all the life cycle phases of the product release as CO_2 gramequivalents. Example of the equivalence principle: 1 g of CO_2 = 1 g \sim CO₂; 1 g of

CH₄ (methane) is equivalent to the effect of 64 g of CO₂, etc.

Said of a product or packaging capable of being reused, recycled or from which it is

possible to recover energy by incineration.

Indicates the depletion of natural resources, by considering the quantity of world reserves (minerals, fossils, etc.) for these resources and the current level of consumption. Expressed as a fraction of the reserves that disappear each year.

Products or services enabling the reduction of a building's environmental impacts.

Environmental Information and Management Explorer - Product environmental impact modelling software based on the life cycle assessment methodology.

% by weight of the product or packaging from which energy can be recovered. Energy recovery consists in valorising the calories contained in waste by burning it and recovering the energy produced, for example, to heat buildings or to produce

electricity. The process uses the convertible energy embodied in the waste.

This is specific waste having a certain level of toxicity and requiring special treatment. Its definition is codified by the European community

(Annex of Decision 2000/532/EC amended by Decisions 2001/118/EC and 2001/119/EC)

Compilation and assessment of inputs and outputs, as well as the potential environmental impacts of a product, or a system, during its life cycle, "from the cradle to the grave". This approach is described by standard ISO 14040 and its

related standards.

Method of taking into account all the life stages of a product (manufacture, installation, use and end of life) in order to determine the consequences for the

environment.

This is made up of non-toxic waste and is of a similar nature to household waste. Its

definition is codified by the European community

(Annex of Decision 2000/532/EC amended by Decisions 2001/118/EC and 2001/119/EC)

Indicates the potential for acidification of the air caused by the release of certain gases into the atmosphere. Expressed as H⁺ ion gram-equivalent.

Indicates the weight of ultimate hazardous waste produced for the whole life cycle

of the product.

% by weight of the product or packaging capable of being re-injected into a

manufacturing circuit of the same product or another product.

Product (or product group) modelled in the presented LCA.

Said of a product or packaging capable of being used for the same function provided the product's proper functionality is verified by the person carrying out the

operation.

Indicates the total energy consumption in megajoules for the whole life cycle of the

product.

For products in the application area of the European Directive on Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (2002/96/EC), part of the product having to be treated selectively in compliance with Annex II of the Directive.

Selectively in compliance with Armex II of the Directiv

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