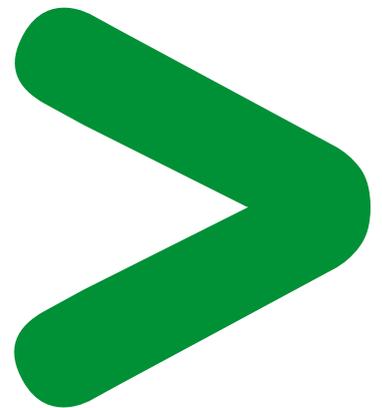


# Product Environmental Profile

VIGILOHM IM9 Family



# Product Environmental Profile - PEP

## Product Overview

The main function of the Vigilohm IM9 family product range is to monitor and detect the insulation fault.

This range consists of all products of Vigilohm IM9 family: IMD-IM9 and IMD-IM9-OL range.

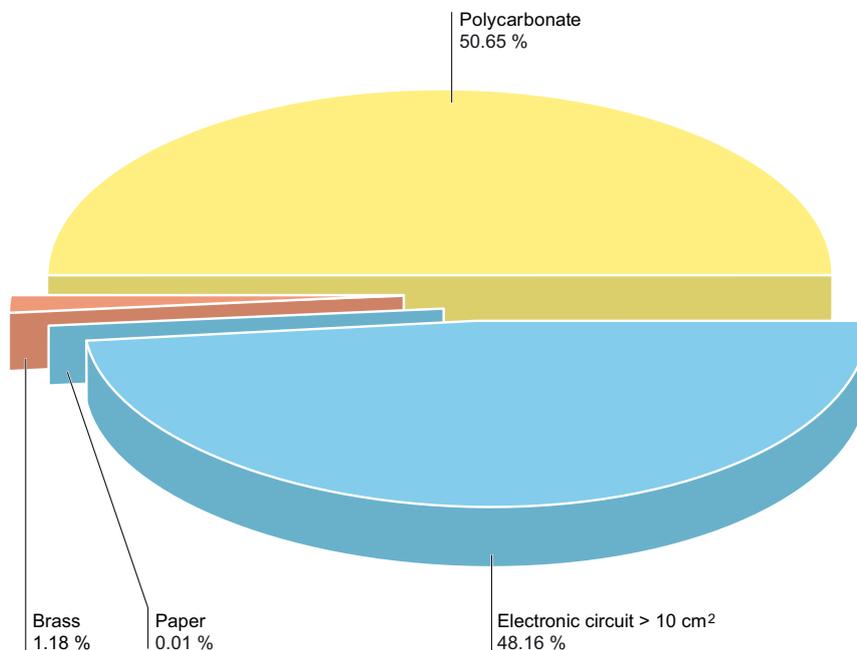
The representative product used for the analysis is IMD- IM9.

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

The environmental analysis was performed in conformity with ISO 14040.  
This analysis takes in account the complete life cycle of the product.

## Constituent materials

The mass of the product range is from 161.95G TO 167.11G no including packaging. It is 167.11g for the IMD-IM9.  
The constituent materials are distributed as follows:



## Substance assessment

Products of this range are designed in conformity with the requirements of the RoHS directive (European Directive 2002/95/EC of 27 January 2003) and do not contain, or in the authorised proportions, lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium hexavalent, flame retardant (polybromobiphenyles PBB, polybromodiphenylthethers PBDE) as mentioned in the Directive.

## Manufacturing

The Vigilohm IM9 family product range is manufactured at a Schneider Electric production site on which an ISO 14001 certified environmental management system has been established.

## Distribution

The weight and volume of the packaging have been reduced, in compliance with the European Union's packaging directive.  
The IMD-IM9 packaging weight is 48.27 g. It consists of the paper 24 g and Cardboard 24.27 g.  
The product distribution flows have been optimised by setting up local distribution centres close to the market areas.

# Product Environmental Profile - PEP

## Utilization

The products of the VigiloHM IM9 family range do not generate environmental pollution requiring special precautionary measures (noise, emissions, and so on) in using phase.  
The consumed power depends on the conditions under which the product is implemented and used.  
This consumed power spreads out 2.8 W for the VigiloHM IM9 family product range.

## End of life

At end of life, the products in the VigiloHM IM9 family have been optimized to decrease the amount of waste and valorise the components and materials of the product in the usual end of life treatment process. This product range contains two Polycarbonate parts that should be separated from the stream of waste so as to optimize the end of life treatment by a special treatment. The location of these components and the other recommendations are given in the End of Life Instruction available for this product range.  
The potential of recyclability of the products has been evaluated using the Codde "recyclability and recoverability calculation method" (version V1, 20 Sep. 2008) and published by ADEME (French Agency for Environment and Energy Management).  
According this method, the potential recyclability ratio of the product analysed is: 62 %.  
As described in the recyclability method, this ratio includes metals and plastics chosen for their proven industrial recycling processes, but do not include materials which don't have such proven treatment processes ( ie most type of plastics which are not recycled...).

## Environmental impacts

The life cycle assessment has been achieved on the following life phases: Materials and Manufacturing (M), Distribution (D), Utilisation (U).

Modularization hypothesis and impact results:

- The calculation has been done on IMD-IM9.
- Product packaging: is included.
- Installation components: no specific components included.
- Scenario for the use phase: this product range is included in the category "Energy consuming product" (assumed lifetime service is 10 years and using scenario: This consumed power spreads out 2.8 W and uptime percentage is 100 %).
- Geographic area: European zone (the electrical power model used is France).

### Presentation of the environmental impacts

Environmental indicators	Unit	VigiloHM IM9 family			
		S = M + D + U	M	D	U
Raw Material Depletion	Y-1	7.21 10 <sup>-14</sup>	7.04 10 <sup>-14</sup>	4.72 10 <sup>-19</sup>	1.64 10 <sup>-15</sup>
Energy Depletion	MJ	2.81 10 <sup>3</sup>	42.47	3.46 10 <sup>-1</sup>	2.77 10 <sup>3</sup>
Water depletion	dm <sup>3</sup>	5.46 10 <sup>2</sup>	17.93	3.29 10 <sup>-2</sup>	5.28 10 <sup>2</sup>
Global Warming	g≈CO <sub>2</sub>	3.06 10 <sup>4</sup>	2.49 10 <sup>3</sup>	35.15	2.81 10 <sup>4</sup>
Ozone Depletion	g≈CFC-11	2.47 10 <sup>-3</sup>	3.35 10E <sup>-4</sup>	1.94 10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.11 10 <sup>-3</sup>
Air Toxicity	m <sup>3</sup>	6.82 10 <sup>6</sup>	6.15 10 <sup>5</sup>	1.37 10 <sup>4</sup>	6.19 10 <sup>6</sup>
Photochemical Ozone Creation	g≈C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	13.06	9.59 10 <sup>-1</sup>	2.35 10 <sup>-2</sup>	12.08
Air acidification	g≈H <sup>+</sup>	5.47	4.67 10 <sup>-1</sup>	1.03 10 <sup>-2</sup>	4.99
Water Toxicity	dm <sup>3</sup>	5.50 10 <sup>3</sup>	8.17 10 <sup>2</sup>	3.42	4.68 10 <sup>3</sup>
Water Eutrophication	g≈PO <sub>4</sub>	5.97 10 <sup>-1</sup>	2.77 10 <sup>-1</sup>	4.54 10 <sup>-4</sup>	3.20 10 <sup>-1</sup>
Hazardous waste production	kg	4.13 10 <sup>-1</sup>	7.55 10 <sup>-2</sup>	1.03 10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.37 10 <sup>-1</sup>

The life cycle assessment has been achieved with the EIME software (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer), version 4 and with its database, version 11.

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

Depending on the impact analysis, the environmental indicators (without RMD) of other products in this family may be proportional extrapolated by energy consumption values.

# Product Environmental Profile - PEP

## System approach

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

*N.B.: please note that the environmental impacts of the product depend on the use and installation conditions of the product.  
Impacts values given above are only valid within the context specified and cannot be directly used to draw up the environmental assessment of the 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<sup>3</sup>.

### 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<sub>2</sub>.

### 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<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>).

### 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<sup>+</sup>.

### 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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### Schneider Electric Industries SAS

35, rue Joseph Monier  
CS30323  
F - 92506 Rueil Malmaison Cedex

RCS Nanterre 954 503 439  
Capital social 896 313 776 €  
[www.schneider-electric.com](http://www.schneider-electric.com)



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