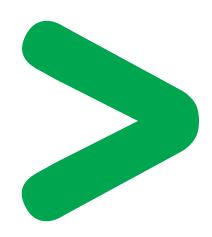
Product Environmental Profile

ANTIVANDALISM Flush mounted RJ45 Socket outlet









Product Environmental Profile - PEP

Product Overview _

The main function of the Antivandalism flush-mounted product range is to provide a theftproof and indestructible flush mounted wiring device range for schools, sports halls, youth centres, jails and buildings open to the public.

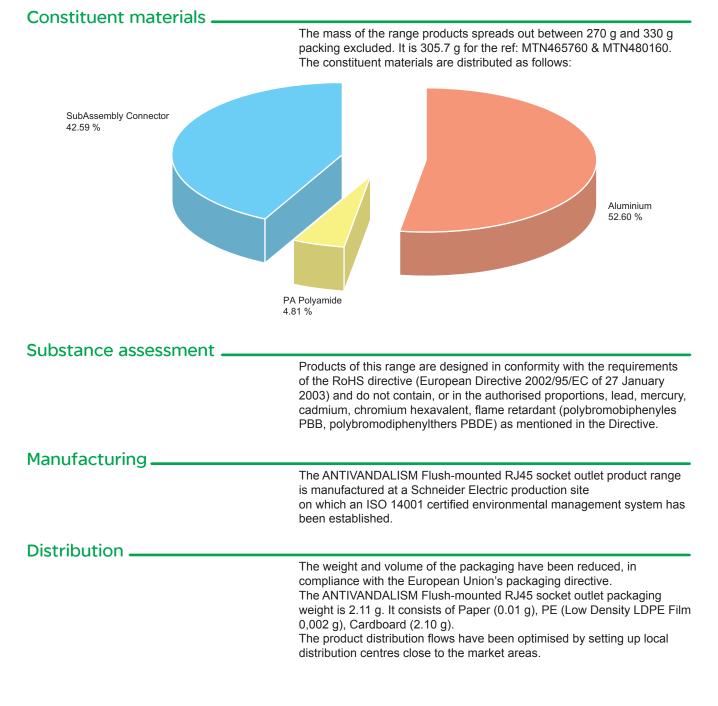
This range consists of: Rocker switches, Socket outlets, shutter switch for cylinder locks loudspeaker socket outlets, Antenna, audio and telephone socket outlets. They are to be mounted in CE 60 flush boxes.

The representative product used for the analysis is ANTIVANDALISM Flush-mounted RJ45 socket outlet ref: MTN465760 & MTN480160.

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



Product Environmental Profile - PEP

Utilization	
	The products of the ANTIVANDALISM Flush-mounted RJ45 socket outlet range do not generate environmental pollution requiring special precautionary measures (noise, emissions, and so on). The dissipated power depends on the conditions under which the product is implemented and used. For a utilisation rate of 100%, it is 0 W for the referenced ANTIVANDALISM Flush-mounted RJ45 socket outlet ref: MTN465760 & MTN480160. This thermal dissipation represents less than 0.01 % of the power which passes through the product.
End of life	
	At end of life, the products in the ANTIVANDALISM Flush-mounted RJ45 socket outlet range can either be dismantled or grinded to facilitate the recovery of the various constituent materials. The proportion of recyclable material is higher than 90 %. This percentage includes the following materials: Aluminium, Polyamide PA 6, Sub-assembly connector. The end of life details appear on the product end-of-life recovery sheet.
Environmental impacts	The EIME (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer) software, version 4.0, and its database, version V10 were used for the life cycle assessment (LCA). The assumed service life of the product is 20 years with a utilisation rate of the installation of 100% and the electrical power model used is OFF (ON, OFF, Stand by). The scope of the analysis was limited to a ANTIVANDALISM Flush- mounted RJ45 socket outlet ref: MTN465760 & MTN480160. The environmental impacts were analysed for the Manufacturing (M) phases, including the processing of raw materials, and for the Distribution (D) and Utilization (U) phases. The environmental impacts were analysed for the Manufacturing (M) phases, including the processing of raw materials, and for the Distribution (D) and Utilization (U) phases.

Presentation of the environmental impacts

Environmental indicators	Short	Unit	Flush mounted boxes (1,000 unit)			
			S = M + D + U	м	D	U
Raw material depletion	RMD	Y-1	3.7E ⁻¹⁶	3.68E ⁻¹⁶	2.01E ⁻¹⁸	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰
Energy depletion	ED	MJ	65.918	64.443	1.476	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰
Water depletion	WD	dm ³	6.954	6.805	0.14917	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰
Global warming	GW	g ~CO ₂	4541.4	4428.2	113.26	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰
Ozone depletion	OD	g ~CFC-11	0.000234	0.000153	8.07E ⁻⁰⁵	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰
Photochemical ozone creation	POC	g ~C ₂ H ₄	1.705	1.607	0.097536	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰
Air acidification	AA	g ~H⁺	0.81526	0.8002	0.015066	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰
Hazardous waste production	HWP	kg	0.23295	0.23291	4.18E ⁻⁰⁵	0.00E ⁺⁰⁰

The life cycle analysis shows that the Manufacturing phase (M, D or U phase) is the life cycle phase which has the greatest impact on the majority of environmental indicators. The environmental parameters of this phase have been optimized at the design stage.

The environmental impacts variability between the upper part and the lower part of the range is less than 10 %.

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 he annual reserves of this material.
Energy Depletion (ED)	This indicator gives the quantity of energy consumed, whether if 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 m ³ .
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	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. This effect is quantified in gram equivalent CO_2 .
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. This 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).
Air Acidification (AA)	The acid substances present in the atmosphere are carried by the rain. A high level of acidity in rain can cause damage to forests. The contribution of acidification is calculated using the acidification potentials of the substances concerned and is expressed in mole equivalent of H ⁺ .
Hazardous Waste Production (HWP)	This indicator gives the quantity of waste, produced along the life cycle of the product (manufacturing, distribution, use, including production of energy), that requires special treatments. It is expressed in kg.

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