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Product Environmental Profile



Product line : TSLF 24-36kV single core

Reference product :

EDS 1147

TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A

| PEP ecopassport N°: | NXNS-00094-V01.01-EN | Product Category Rules: | PEP-PCR-ed3-E | N-2015 04 02 | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| FEF ecopassport N . | INANS-00094-001.01-EN | Product Specific Rules: | PSR-0001-ed3-E | EN-2015 10 16 | | | |
| Verifier accreditation n°: | VH18 | Program information & docume | nts: www.pep-ecop a | assport.org | | | |
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| Independent verification of | the declaration and data, in a | accordance with ISO 14025 : 20 |)10 | | | | |
| Internal 🛛 External 🗵 | | | | | | | |
| The PCR critical review was c | onducted by a panel of expert | s chaired by Philippe Osset (Soli | nnen). | | | | |
| PEP are compliant with XP C | 08-100-1 :2016 | | | eco | | | |
| The elements of the present PEP cannot be compared with elements from another program. | | | | | | | |
| Compliant with ISO 14025: 2010 "Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations". | | | | | | | |
| Compliant with the mutual rec | Compliant with the mutual recognition agreement of 2023/07/05 between PEP Ecopassport and Epd-Norge. | | | | | | |

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Nexans Environmental commitments

Nexans integrates Sustainable Development in its strategy to meet stakeholders needs. Nexans has been supporting the United Nations Global Compact since December 2008 and has implemented internal action plans to integrate Sustainable Development at all levels: responsible governance, healthy and safe working environment for employees, setting up carbon footprint of Nexans sites, and designing high performance products.



Reference Product description

TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A

TSLF is a longitudinally and radially waterblocked, XLPE -insulated, copper wire screened, PE sheathed single core cable with circular aluminium conductor. The outer conductive layer on the insulation is crosslinked vulcanized elastomer. The cable may be used for fixed installation outdoors in air, ground and water and is designed according to HD 620 10K.

Products covered:

The aforementioned products belong to the category Wires, Cables and Accessories of the Product Category Rules (PCR) from the PEP ecopassport® program.

The PEP concern all the products in the range TSLF 24-36kV single core and the reference product of the PEP is the product TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A.

Functional unit:

To transmit energy expressed for 1 A over a distance of 1 km during 40 years and a 100% use rate, in accordance with the relevant standards, detailed in the data sheet available on our website www.nexans.com.

Lifetime and use rate correspond to the Infrastructure - Power networks application as defined in the table given in Appendix 1 of the specific rules for wires, cables and accessories.

This PEP has been drawn up considering the following parameters:

- 1 km for manufacturing, distribution and end-of-life stages

- 1 km and 1 A for the use stage;

The potential impact of the use stage shall be calculated by the PEP user considering the real amperage through the product during the use by multiplying the impact by the square of the intensity. This PEP is valid in the intensity range taking into account the maximum allowable intensity.

Materials and substances

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The total mass of the reference product and packaging is 2001,33 kg/km. Constituent materials are distributed as follows:

- 35,5% Plastics including 1,2% of recycled plastic for the product (7% of recycled PE in the sheath).
- 41,1% Metals
- 23,4% Others





Manufacturing



- All the products in the range TSLF 24-36kV single core are manufactured in France and in Norway.
- The electricity mix model for the manufacturing stage is France, >1 kV and Norway, >1 kV.
- All Nexans sites in Norway and in France have implemented a certified Environmental Management System according to ISO14001 standard.

Packaging designed to reduce environmental impacts:

Packaging was designed according to the applicable standard (Directive 94/62/EC).

- The packaging considered to transport the reference product is a Wooden drum. It is considered to be used 1 time.
- The considered packaging is a PEFC™ (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) certified wooden drum, ensuring responsible sourcing and sustainable forests management.

In Norway, Nexans has developed a collecting system for NX drums type called Tromløp, a Nexans Trommelservice. Returning drums can be made by phone (64 86 19 00), by e-mail (norge.trommelretur@nexans.com), by internet (www.nexans.no/eservice) or by mobile application (EASYREEL™).

Distribution

The transportation scenario for the impact assessment of the distribution stage is local (Norway), considering:

1000 km covered by truck.

Installation

Installation processes for the reference product are considered out of the scope of the study, according to the Product Specific Rules document for "Wires, Cables and Accessories" from PEP ecopassport[®] program. Only packaging disposal is considered at this stage.

Use

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- The use scenario considers the operation of the reference product in Infrastructure / Power networks, with:
 - Reference Lifetime (RLT) = 40 years Use rate = 100 %
- Current intensity (A): 1

- Cable resistance* (ohm/km):0,125
- Number of active conductor(s): 1
- (*According to standard IEC 60228) Considering the aforementioned hypotheses, the energy consumption over the RLT at use stage is 43,8 kWh/km.
- This value is calculated for I=1 A. For the effective consumption of the cable installed, multiply the value given by the square intensity.
- The electricity mix considered at use stage is Norway, <1 kV.</p>
- No maintenance is necessary to ensure the operation of the cable during the considered reference lifetime.

The reference lifetime mentioned in this PEP corresponds to an average data used for impact calculation, taking into account the average time a cable might be installed in a system before being disposed. It CANNOT BE considered as an equivalent to the guaranteed product technical lifetime.

End-of-life

- The transportation scenario chosen for the impact analysis associated with end-of-life stage is 1000 km covered by truck.
- The assumed electricity mix model for end-of-life stage is Norway, >1 kV.

The cables are recycled through a grinding process for the separation of polymers and metal parts. It was considered that 100% of metals are recycled and 100% of other materials are landfilled.

Nexans has the know-how of cables recycling at their end-of-life through the structure named Nexans Recycling Services (recycling.services@nexans.com), to offer a complete solution for the recycling of polymers and metals.





The reference product TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A belongs to the category Wires, Cables and Accessories of the Product Category Rules (PEP-PCR-ed3-EN-2015 04 02) from the PEP ecopassport® program. According to the PCR, the life cycle impact assessment of the reference product takes into account manufacturing, distribution, installation, use and end-of-life stages.

All the necessary hypotheses to evaluate the environmental impacts of the reference product lifecycle are presented in the previous sections (electricity mix models, use scenario, etc). The software used to perform the evaluation is EIME 5.9.1, with the Nexans-2021-02 database.

Representativeness: the study is representative of cable production in Norway with a local scenario for distribution. The electricity model for use is Norway, <1 kV and the model for end-of-life is Norway, >1 kV.

| | Indicators/ Flows | Unit | Manufacturing | Distribution | Installation* | Use (for 1 A) | End-of-life | TOTAL (for 1 A) |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| ors | Global Warming | kg CO ₂ eq. | 9,33E+03 | 9,96E+01 | 2,24E+01 | 1,03E+00 | 1,39E+02 | 9,59E+03 |
| ndicato | Ozone Depletion | kg CFC- 11 eq. | 2,04E-03 | 2,02E-07 | 1,53E-07 | 2,02E-09 | 2,30E-06 | 2,04E-03 |
| npact i | Acidification of soils and water | kg SO ₂ eq. | 6,02E+01 | 4,48E-01 | 1,10E-01 | 1,18E-03 | 5,47E-01 | 6,13E+01 |
| Environmental impact indicators | Water Eutrophication | kg PO ₄ ³⁻ eq. | 3,79E+00 | 1,03E-01 | 1,19E-01 | 1,44E-04 | 4,49E-01 | 4,46E+00 |
| vironm | Photochemical Ozone formation | kg C ₂ H ₄ eq. | 3,28E+00 | 3,18E-02 | 7,76E-03 | 9,65E-05 | 4,12E-02 | 3,36E+00 |
| Env | Depletion of abiotic resources (elements) | kg Sb eq. | 2,27E-01 | 3,99E-06 | 9,75E-07 | 8,84E-06 | 5,83E-05 | 2,27E-01 |
| Inventory flows | Total use of primary energy | MJ | 1,70E+05 | 1,41E+03 | 3,08E+02 | 2,14E+02 | 2,83E+03 | 1,75E+05 |
| Inver | Net fresh water use | m ³ | 4,63E+03 | 8,92E-03 | 7,01E-03 | 4,12E+02 | 2,37E+03 | 7,41E+03 |

Impact results for 1000 m of TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A

* Installation stage includes only packaging disposal. Impacts related to installation processes might be completed by the PEP user.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



| | Indicators/ Flows | Unit | Manufacturing | Distribution | Installation | Use | End-of-life | TOTAL |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | (for 1 A) | | (for 1 A) |
| ental cators | Depletion of abiotic resources (fossil fuels) | MJ | 9,87E+04 | 1,40E+03 | 3,00E+02 | 5,00E+00 | 1,52E+03 | 1,02E+05 |
| Environmental impact indicators | Water pollution | m ³ | 5,93E+05 | 1,64E+04 | 3,47E+03 | 1,62E+01 | 1,75E+04 | 6,30E+05 |
| Env impa | Air pollution | m³ | 1,81E+06 | 4,08E+03 | 2,84E+03 | 2,48E+01 | 1,28E+04 | 1,83E+06 |
| | Use of renewable primary energy (excluding resources used as raw materials) | MJ | 8,26E+03 | 1,88E+00 | 3,53E+00 | 2,06E+02 | 1,21E+03 | 9,68E+03 |
| y resources | Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 5,42E+03 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,42E+03 |
| of primary | Total use of renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1,37E+04 | 1,88E+00 | 3,53E+00 | 2,06E+02 | 1,21E+03 | 1,51E+04 |
| Inventory flows - Use of primary resources | Use of non-renewable primary energy (excluding resources used as raw materials) | MJ | 1,26E+05 | 1,41E+03 | 3,05E+02 | 8,90E+00 | 1,62E+03 | 1,29E+05 |
| Inventory 1 | Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 3,04E+04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 3,04E+04 |
| | Total use of non- renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1,56E+05 | 1,41E+03 | 3,05E+02 | 8,90E+00 | 1,62E+03 | 1,60E+05 |
| flows - laterials | Use of renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| itory fl id. mat | Use of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Inventory Second. m | Use of secondary materials | kg | 8,65E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,65E+01 |
| - SWO | Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 2,16E+04 | 0,00E+00 | 8,19E-02 | 3,44E-02 | 6,00E-01 | 2,16E+04 |
| Inventory flows - Waste | Non-hazardous waste disposed | kg | 1,86E+04 | 3,54E+00 | 3,71E+02 | 2,75E+00 | 9,26E+02 | 1,99E+04 |
| Inven | Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 1,88E+01 | 2,52E-03 | 1,91E-03 | 1,60E-03 | 3,73E-02 | 1,88E+01 |
| Jutput | Components for reuse | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| r flows - O flows | Exported energy | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Inventory flows - Output flows | Materials for energy recovery | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Inven | Materials for recycling | kg | 2,94E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,17E+02 | 8,47E+02 |





General information

The extrapolation rules have been calculated based on the environment impact assessment results of 6 products in the range TSLF 24-36kV single core. The reference product is TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A.

The extrapolation rules below apply to 1000m of product. In the following sections, the product weight is expressed in kg for 1000m of cable, where applicable.

Manufacturing

The extrapolation principle applicable to manufacturing stage impacts is a Linear variation versus weight.

Each environmental indicator value shall be calculated using the following formula:

Indicator = (a1/a2) x Cable weight + (b1/b2)

N.B.: extrapolation coefficients are different depending on whether the product weight is higher or lower than 1415 kg/km.

Table to be used for manufacturing stage

| Weight>1415 kg/km Weight<1415 kg/km | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--|--|--|
| | Ū | · · | U U | | | | |
| | a1 | b1 | a2 | b2 | | | |
| GWP | 4,40E+00 | 2,96E+03 | 6,30E+00 | -1,27E+03 | | | |
| ODP | 1,08E-06 | 4,79E-04 | 1,37E-06 | -2,69E-04 | | | |
| А | 2,88E-02 | 1,92E+01 | 4,25E-02 | -1,16E+01 | | | |
| EP | 1,82E-03 | 1,13E+00 | 2,57E-03 | -5,36E-01 | | | |
| POCP | 1,55E-03 | 1,04E+00 | 2,26E-03 | -5,39E-01 | | | |
| ADPe | 9,53E-05 | 4,95E-02 | 1,29E-04 | 1,69E-02 | | | |
| TPE | 8,52E+01 | 4,45E+04 | 1,09E+02 | -1,15E+04 | | | |
| FW | 2,97E+00 | 3,09E+02 | 1,67E+00 | 2,03E+03 | | | |
| ADPf | 4,58E+01 | 3,06E+04 | 6,16E+01 | -4,34E+03 | | | |
| WP | 2,88E+02 | 1,75E+05 | 4,02E+02 | -8,93E+04 | | | |
| AP | 8,14E+02 | 4,94E+05 | 1,16E+03 | -1,16E+05 | | | |
| PERE | 3,35E+00 | 3,90E+03 | 5,45E+00 | -9,38E+02 | | | |
| PERM | 4,56E+00 | -2,72E+03 | 2,80E+00 | 9,15E+02 | | | |
| PERT | 7,90E+00 | 1,19E+03 | 8,26E+00 | -2,29E+01 | | | |
| PENRE | 6,54E+01 | 3,23E+04 | 8,67E+01 | -2,00E+04 | | | |
| PENRM | 1,19E+01 | 1,10E+04 | 1,37E+01 | 8,48E+03 | | | |
| PENRT | 7,73E+01 | 4,33E+04 | 1,00E+02 | -1,15E+04 | | | |
| RSF | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | | | |
| NRSF | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | | | |
| SM | 3,36E-02 | 2,93E+01 | 4,09E-02 | 1,94E+01 | | | |
| HWD | 9,13E+00 | 4,80E+03 | 1,24E+01 | 1,36E+03 | | | |
| NHWD | 9,11E+00 | 5,86E+03 | 1,35E+01 | -4,42E+03 | | | |
| RWD | 1,08E-02 | 3,55E+00 | 1,28E-02 | -2,66E+00 | | | |
| CRU | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | | | |
| EE | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | | | |
| MER | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | | | |
| MFR | 5,86E-02 | -6,99E+01 | 7,67E-03 | 9,44E+00 | | | |

Example: If the product weight is 1650 kg/km, each indicator value shall be calculated with: 1650 x a1 + b1.

The reckoned mean and maximum deviations concerning manufacturing impact extrapolation rules are respectively 4,86% and 17,67%.





Distribution

The extrapolation principle applicable to distribution stage impacts is a Linear variation versus weight.

Each environmental indicator value shall be calculated using the following formula: Indicator = a x Cable weight + b

Example:

If the product weight is 1650 kg/km, each indicator value shall be calculated with: 1650 x a + b.

The reckoned mean and maximum deviations concerning distribution impact extrapolation rules are respectively 1,96% and 3,68%.



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Installation

The extrapolation principle applicable to installation stage impacts is a Maximum impact value.

The maximum impact values indicated in the table below are applicable to the whole range for installation stage impacts.

Table to be used for installation phase

| | Table to |
|-------|----------|
| | Impact |
| | value |
| GWP | 5,03E+01 |
| ODP | 3,43E-07 |
| А | 2,47E-01 |
| EP | 2,66E-01 |
| POCP | 1,74E-02 |
| ADPe | 2,18E-06 |
| TPE | 6,91E+02 |
| FW | 1,57E-02 |
| ADPf | 6,71E+02 |
| WP | 7,78E+03 |
| AP | 6,35E+03 |
| PERE | 7,90E+00 |
| PERM | 0,00E+00 |
| PERT | 7,90E+00 |
| PENRE | 6,83E+02 |
| PENRM | 0,00E+00 |
| PENRT | 6,83E+02 |
| RSF | 0,00E+00 |
| NRSF | 0,00E+00 |
| SM | 0,00E+00 |
| HWD | 1,84E-01 |
| NHWD | 8,32E+02 |
| RWD | 4,28E-03 |
| CRU | 0,00E+00 |
| EE | 0,00E+00 |
| MER | 0,00E+00 |
| MFR | 0,00E+00 |

N.B.: Installation stage represents only the disposal of the packaging of the products. Installation processes are excluded from the system boundaries.





Use

The extrapolation principle applicable to use stage impacts is a Variation versus resistivity ratio.

The reference product for resistivity ratio is TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A with 1 active conductor(s) and a resistivity of 0,125 ohm/km/active conductor.

Each environmental indicator value shall be calculated using the following formula:

Indicator = (Product Resistivity / Reference product Resistivity) x Indicator value for Reference Product x (Nb of active conductors in the reference product)

Example:

If the product resistivity is 1,2 ohm/km, the resistivity ratio shall be calculated as: 1,2/0,125.

Then, to calculate the environmental impact of a product, each impact indicator value of the use stage of the reference product shall be multiplied by the resistivity ratio and by the ratio of active conductors.

The reckoned mean and maximum deviations concerning use impact extrapolation rules are respectively 0,00% and 0,01%.

End-of-life

The extrapolation principle applicable to end-of-life stage impacts is a Linear variation versus weight.

Each environmental indicator value shall be calculated using the following formula: Indicator = a x Cable weight + b

Table to be used for end-of-life stage

| | а | b |
|-------|----------|-----------|
| GWP | 7,84E-02 | 1,12E+01 |
| ODP | 1,15E-09 | 4,67E-07 |
| А | 3,13E-04 | 3,86E-02 |
| EP | 2,30E-04 | 8,17E-02 |
| POCP | 2,34E-05 | 3,23E-03 |
| ADPe | 3,51E-08 | 9,06E-07 |
| TPE | 1,67E+00 | 9,80E+01 |
| FW | 1,44E+00 | 3,67E-02 |
| ADPf | 8,86E-01 | 7,65E+01 |
| WP | 1,02E+01 | 8,73E+02 |
| AP | 6,67E+00 | 2,07E+03 |
| PERE | 7,34E-01 | 5,20E+00 |
| PERM | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| PERT | 7,34E-01 | 5,20E+00 |
| PENRE | 9,39E-01 | 9,28E+01 |
| PENRM | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| PENRT | 9,39E-01 | 9,28E+01 |
| RSF | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| NRSF | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| SM | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| HWD | 3,17E-04 | 8,95E-02 |
| NHWD | 4,54E-01 | 2,07E+02 |
| RWD | 1,96E-05 | 5,83E-03 |
| CRU | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| EE | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| MER | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| MFR | 5,99E-01 | -1,88E+02 |

Example:

If the product weight is 1650 kg/km, each indicator value shall be calculated with: 1650 x a + b.

The reckoned mean and maximum deviations concerning end-of-life impact extrapolation rules are respectively 1,52% and 11,02%.





Terms and abbreviations

The various abbreviations used in the PEP document are explained in the table below:

| Abbreviations | Environmental indicator/flow complete name |
|---------------|---|
| GWP | Global Warming |
| ODP | Ozone Depletion |
| А | Acidification of soil and water |
| EP | Eutrophication |
| POCP | Photochemical Ozone Creation |
| ADPe | Depletion of abiotic resources - elements |
| TPE | Total use of Primary Energy |
| FW | Net use of Freshwater |
| ADPf | Depletion of abiotic resources - fossil fuels |
| WP | Water Pollution |
| AP | Air Pollution |
| PERE | Use of renewable primary energy, excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials |
| PERM | Use of renewable primary energy resources as raw materials |
| PERT | Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERE+PERM) |
| PENRE | Use of non-renewable primary energy, excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materia |
| PENRM | Use of non-renewable primary energy resources as raw materials |
| PENRT | Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (PENRE+PENRM) |
| RSF | Use of renewable secondary fuels |
| NRSF | Use of non-renewable secondary fuels |
| SM | Use of secondary materials |
| HWD | Hazardous waste disposed |
| NHWD | Non-hazardous waste disposed |
| RWD | Radioactive waste disposed |
| CRU | Components for reuse |
| EE | Exported energy |
| MER | Materials for energy recovery |
| MFR | Materials for recycling |



Emission factor for electricity mix

The electricity mix model for the manufacturing stage is France, >1 kV and Norway, >1 kV. The emission factors are the following :

- France : 0,0292 kg CO₂ eq. / kwh (ELCD Provision of medium voltage (1kV 60kV) electricity for final consumer).
- Norway : 0,00612 kg CO₂ eq. / kwh (ELCD Provision of medium voltage (1kV 60kV) electricity for final consumer).

Content of hazardous substances

The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list.

Cut-Off criteria

All major raw materials and all the essential energy is included. Less than 1% of the production processes for raw materials and energy flows are not included. These cut-off criteria do not apply for hazardous materials and substances.

Environmental impacts

Impact results for 1 m of TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A

| | Indicators/ Flows | Unit | Manufacturing | Distribution | Installation* | Use (for 1 A) | End-of-life | TOTAL | Module D** |
|--------------------|---|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| ors | Global Warming | kg CO ₂ eq. | 9,33E+00 | 9,96E-02 | 2,24E-02 | 1,03E-03 | 1,39E-01 | 9,59E+00 | -6,7E+00 |
| indicators | Ozone Depletion | kg CFC-11 eq. | 2,04E-06 | 2,02E-10 | 1,53E-10 | 2,02E-12 | 2,30E-09 | 6,13E-02 | -4,5E-02 |
| impact | Acidification of soils and water | kg SO ₂ eq. | 6,02E-02 | 4,48E-04 | 1,10E-04 | 1,18E-06 | 5,47E-04 | 6,13E-02 | -4,2E-02 |
| | Water Eutrophication | kg PO ₄ ³- eq. | 3,79E-03 | 1,03E-04 | 1,19E-04 | 1,44E-07 | 4,49E-04 | 4,46E-03 | -2,6E-03 |
| Environmental | Photochemical Ozone formation | kg C ₂ H ₄ eq. | 3,28E-03 | 3,18E-05 | 7,76E-06 | 9,65E-08 | 4,12E-05 | 3,36E-03 | -2,2E-03 |
| Env | Depletion of abiotic resources (elements) | kg Sb eq. | 2,27E-04 | 3,99E-09 | 9,75E-10 | 8,84E-09 | 5,83E-08 | 2,27E-04 | -2,3E-04 |
| Inventory flows | Total use of primary energy | MJ | 1,70E+02 | 1,41E+00 | 3,08E-01 | 2,14E-01 | 2,83E+00 | 1,75E+02 | -9,9E+01 |
| Inver | Net fresh water use | m ³ | 4,63E+00 | 8,92E-06 | 7,01E-06 | 4,12E-01 | 2,37E+00 | 7,41E+00 | -1,0E-01 |

| | Indicators/ Flows | Unit | Manufacturing | Distribution | Installation* | Use (for 1 A) | End-of-life | TOTAL | Module D** |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| ental ators | Depletion of abiotic resources (fossil fuels) | MJ | 9,87E+01 | 1,40E+00 | 3,00E-01 | 5,00E-03 | 1,52E+00 | 1,02E+02 | -5,5E+01 |
| Environmental impact indicators | Water pollution | m ³ | 5,93E+02 | 1,64E+01 | 3,47E+00 | 1,62E-02 | 1,75E+01 | 6,30E+02 | -4,5E+02 |
| Envi impac | Air pollution | m ³ | 1,81E+03 | 4,08E+00 | 2,84E+00 | 2,48E-02 | 1,28E+01 | 1,83E+03 | -1,5E+03 |
| es | Use of renewable primary energy (excluding resources used as raw materials) | MJ | 8,26E+00 | 1,88E-03 | 3,53E-03 | 2,06E-01 | 1,21E+00 | 9,68E+00 | -6,8E+00 |
| of primary resources | Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 5,42E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,42E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| of prima | Total use of renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1,37E+01 | 1,88E-03 | 3,53E-03 | 2,06E-01 | 1,21E+00 | 1,51E+01 | -6,8E+00 |
| ows - Use | Use of non-renewable primary energy (excluding resources used as raw materials) | MJ | 1,26E+02 | 1,41E+00 | 3,05E-01 | 8,90E-03 | 1,62E+00 | 1,29E+02 | -9,2E+01 |
| Inventory flows - Use | used as raw materials) Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 3,04E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 3,04E+01 | 0,0E+00 |
| 5 | Total use of non- renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1,56E+02 | 1,41E+00 | 3,05E-01 | 8,90E-03 | 1,62E+00 | 1,60E+02 | -9,2E+01 |
| ows - erials | Use of renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| Inventory flows - Second. materials | Use of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| Inven Secor | Use of secondary materials | kg | 8,65E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,65E-02 | -3,0E-02 |
| - SWO | Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 2,16E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 8,19E-05 | 3,44E-05 | 6,00E-04 | 2,16E+01 | -2,2E+01 |
| Inventory flows Waste | Non-hazardous waste disposed | kg | 1,86E+01 | 3,54E-03 | 3,71E-01 | 2,75E-03 | 9,26E-01 | 1,99E+01 | -1,7E+01 |
| Inven | Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 1,88E-02 | 2,52E-06 | 1,91E-06 | 1,60E-06 | 3,73E-05 | 1,88E-02 | -1,3E-02 |
| - Output | Components for reuse | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| r flows - O flows | Exported energy | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| Inventory flows flows | Materials for energy recovery | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| Inven | Materials for recycling | kg | 2,94E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,17E-01 | 8,47E-01 | 0,0E+00 |

* Installation stage includes only packaging disposal. Impacts related to installation processes might be completed by the PEP user.

** The recyclability of metals allows the producers a credit for the net scrap that is produced at the end of a product's life. The benefits from recycling of net scrap are described in formula from EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. However, the substitution of heat and electricity generated by the incineration with energy recovery of plastic is uncertain and is therfore not included in module D for the curent case.

Products covered by the family range

| Product | Reference | Number of active conductors | Weight (kg/km) | Resistivity (Ohm/km) |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| TSLF 24kV 1x50A | 10163157 | 1 | 684 | 0,641 |
| TSLF 24kV 1x95A | 10163158 | 1 | 953 | 0,32 |
| TSLF 24kV 1x150A | 10163159 | 1 | 1190 | 0,206 |
| TSLF 24kV 1x240A | 10163160 | 1 | 1640 | 0,125 |
| TSLF 24kV 1x400A | 10057165 | 1 | 2230 | 0,0778 |
| TSLF 24kV 1x630A | 10060895 | 1 | 3170 | 0,0469 |
| TSLF-M 24kV 1x50A (with red marking stripe) | 10548312 | 1 | 684 | 0,641 |
| TSLF-M 24kV 1x95A (with red marking stripe) | 10548314 | 1 | 953 | 0,32 |
| TSLF-M 24kV 1x150A (with red marking stripe) | 10548315 | 1 | 1190 | 0,206 |
| TSLF-M 24kV 1x240A (with red marking stripe) | 10548316 | 1 | 1640 | 0,125 |
| TSLF-M 24kV 1x400A (with red marking stripe) | 10548318 | 1 | 2230 | 0,0778 |
| TSLF-M 24kV 1x630A (with red marking stripe) | 10548319 | 1 | 3170 | 0,0469 |

The technical datasheets of all products covered by this PEP are available on the internet link :

https://www.nexans.no/eservice/Norway-en/navigate_372886/TSLF_24_36kV_single_core.html







ANNEX 1

ANNEX 1: Self declaration from EPD owner

Specific requirements

1 Applied electricity data set used in the manufacturing phase

The electricity mix for the electricity used in manufacturing (A3) is France, >1 kV and Norway, >1 kV. The emission factors are the following :

- France : 0,0292 kg CO2 eq. / kwh (ELCD - Provision of medium voltage (1kV - 60kV) electricity for final consumer).

- Norway : 0,00612 kg CO2 eq. / kwh (ELCD - Provision of medium voltage (1kV - 60kV) electricity for final consumer).

2 Transport from the place of manufacture to a central warehouse

Transport distance, and CO_2 -eqv./DU from transport of the product from factory gate to central warehouse in Oslo shall be given. The following table shall be included in the EPD:

Not applicable, there is no warehouse : the cable is directly sent to the installation place from the factory.

| Туре | Capacity utilisation (incl. return) % | Type of vehicle | Distance km | Fuel/Energy use | Unit | Value (I/t) | Kg CO2- eqv./DU |
|---------|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-------------|--------------------|
| Boat | | | | | | | |
| Truck | | | | | | | |
| Railway | | | | | | | |
| Rail | | | | | | | |
| Air | | | | | | | |
| Total | and the | | | | | | |

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3 Impact on the indoor environment

- Indoor air emission testing has been performed; specify test method and reference;
 M1, ______
- □ No test has being performed
- ☑ Not relevant : The cable may be used for fixed installation outdoors in air, ground and water.