Prysmian TransPowr® ACCC® Bare Overhead Conductor



Trapezoidal Aluminum Conductor, Composite Core - Concentric-Lay-Stranded

orysmian 🔎

With 150 years of experience in over 50 countries around the globe, Prysmian is the world leader in the energy and telecom cable industry. Prysmian offers the broadest range of services and know-how in the industry. Each year, Prysmian manufactures thousands of miles of underground and submarine cables and systems for power transmission and distribution, as well as medium and low voltage cables for the construction and infrastructure sectors. The company produces a comprehensive range of optical fibers, copper cables, and connectivity systems for voice, video, and data transmission for the telecommunication sector.

At the core of Prysmian's business model lies a commitment to sustainability. Prysmian seeks to achieve an efficient, effective, and sustainable supply of energy and information while integrating sustainable practices throughout the value chain including initiatives like this EPD for the company's bare overhead product portfolio produced at Prysmian's Williamsport, Pennsylvania plant. These products are manufactured using lowcarbon aluminum, produced using hydropower energy, leading to low CO₂ emissions, and recycled steel, with an 85 percent minimum of recycled content.

Prysmian is a leader in the industry and a pioneer in sustainability initiatives. The company has adopted a science-based approach and adheres to EPA standards to achieve net-zero emission targets for Scope 1 and 2 by 2035 and Scope 3 by 2050.

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According to ISO 14025, EN 15804+A2, ISO 14040, ISO 14044

Prysmian TransPowr® ACCC® Bare Overhead Conductor overhead Cable

This declaration is an environmental product declaration (EPD) in accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2. EPDs rely on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to provide information on a number of environmental impacts of products over their life cycle. Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc. Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts, and the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact. Comparability: EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they cover different life cycle stages, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. EPDs from different programs may not be comparable.

| ASTM International | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 100 Barr Harbor Drive West Conshohocken, PA 19428 | | | | |
| ASTM GPI. Version 8.0. April 29, 2020. | | | | |
| Prysmian Group 4 Tesseneer Road Highland Heights, KY 41076 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Prysmian TransPowr® ACCC® Bare Overhead Conductor Functional Unit = To transmit energy expressed for 1A over a distance of 1km during 40 years and a 100% use rate, in accordance with the relevant standards shown in the product technical data sheets. | | | | |
| PEP ecopassport Program: Product Specific Rules for Wires, Cables and Accessories, v4.0, 2022., PEP ecopassport Program: Product Specific Rules for Wires, Cables and Accessories, v4.0, 2022. | | | | |
| Prysmian cable products are primarily used in overhead distribution and transmission lines | | | | |
| 40 Years | | | | |
| North America | | | | |
| November 12, 2024 | | | | |
| 5 Years | | | | |
| Product Specific | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
| Cradle-to-Grave | | | | |
| 2023 | | | | |
| LCA for Experts v10.7.0.183 | | | | |
| Sphera Managed Content & USLCI v2.0 | | | | |
| TRACI 2.1; CML 4.1 | | | | |
| with ISO 14025: 2006. The lectrical, Electronic and +A2:2019, serves as the rogram: Product Specific EXTERNAL with ISO 14044 and the ecordance with ISO 14044 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable.

Comparison of the environmental performance using EPD information shall consider all relevant information modules over the full life cycle of the products within the building.

This PCR allows EPD comparability only when the same functional requirements between products are ensured and the requirements of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 are met. It should be noted that different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

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General Information

Description of Company/Organization

Prysmian, a global provider of cabling solutions, is leading the charge in the energy transition and digital transformation. With 150 years of experience in over 50 countries around the globe, the company's business strategy is a testament to its understanding of market dynamics, focusing on the development of resilient, high-performing, sustainable, and innovative cable solutions across the Transmission, Power Grid, Electrification, and Digital Solutions segments.

Product Description

Product Name: TransPowr® ACCC®/TW Bare Overhead Conductor Product Characteristic:

The TransPowr® ACCC®/TW Bare Overhead Conductor is an aluminum conductor composite core trapezoidal concentric-lay-stranded conductor. ACCC® is an internationally patented and trademark registered product of CTC Global Corporation. The aluminum strands are trapezoidal in shape and enable a more compact placement of the aluminum strand wires. ACCC/TW conductors are designed to maintain the same overall diameter as a conventional round wire ACSR. The compact trapezoidal conductors, coupled with a smaller composite core, result in a TW conductor that has approximately 28% more aluminum cross-sectional area than ACSR. This conductor doubles the current carrying capacity over conventional ACSR. This can allow a utility to reconductor existing pathways without

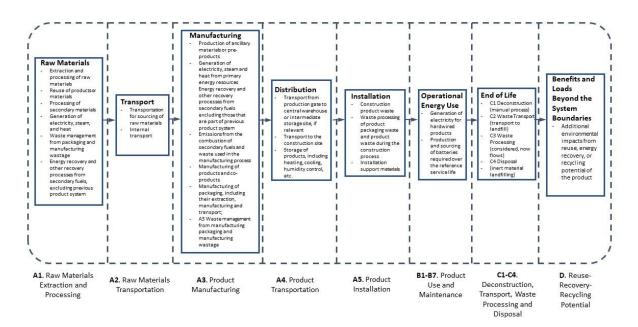
structural modifications. It can be operated to 180°C versus the existing ACSR with its conventional 75°C limit. The composite core has a very low thermal expansion coefficient and as such virtually eliminates high-temperature sag problems. The conductor is not affected by long-term creep

of the aluminum. The high temperature sag limits are controlled by the composite core. The overall mass (weight) of the ACCC/TW conductor, even with the increased aluminum content, can be lighter than the original ACSR conductor it is replacing. May reduce construction costs by allowing the

use of fewer support structures. The conductor's higher strength allows longer spans. The composite core resists environmental degradation. It will not rust, corrode or cause electrolysis with aluminum conductors or other components. With the higher aluminum content, it can offer higher operating efficiencies to help decrease power generation and transmission costs.

This EPD includes results for the following products: LAPWING/ACCC®/TW/NS

Flow Diagram



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Manufacturer Specific EPD

This product-specific EPD was developed based on the cradle-to-grave (modules A1-D) life cycle assessment. The EPD accounts for raw material extraction and processing, transport, product manufacturing, distribution, installation, use, maintenance, disposal, and potential benefits and loads following the end of life disposal. Manufacturing data were gathered directly from company personnel. For EPDs with product groups, an impact assessment was completed for each product and the highest impacts were reported as representations of the product group. The rest of the products in each group are represented through scaling factor tables and can be independently calculated.

Application

TransPowr ACCC/TW conductors have been specifically designed for overhead power distribution and transmission lines and are especially useful in re-conductoring applications requiring minimal thermal sag without structure modifications

Material Composition

The primary product components and/or materials must be indicated as a percentage mass to enable the user of the EPD to understand the composition of the product in delivery status.

The average composition of a Prysmian LAPWING/ACCC®/TW/NS cable is as follows:

| | Percentage in mass (%) |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Material | Maximum |
| Conductor | 95.15% |
| Composite | 4.85% |
| Total | 100.00% |

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Technical Details

For the declared product, the following technical data in the delivery status must be provided with reference to the test standard:

| Technical Data | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| General Specifications | | | | |
| Cable Type | Cable Conductors | | | |
| Construction Type | Trapezoidal concentric-lay- stranded conductor | | | |
| Electrical Specif | ications | | | |
| Resistance (ohm/kft) | | | | |
| DC @ 20°C | 0.0087 | | | |
| AC @ 25°C | 0.00971 | | | |
| AC @ 75°C | 0.0114 | | | |
| Ampacity @ 7 | 75°C | | | |
| Standard | 1495 | | | |
| E3X® | 1745 | | | |
| Geometric Mean (radius ft) | 0.0501 | | | |
| Inductive Reactance (ohm/kft) | 0.0688 | | | |

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Placing on the Market / Application Rules

The standards that can be applied for TransPowr® ACCC®/TW Bare Overhead Conductor are:

- ASTM B857
- ASTM B609
- ASTM B987

and all the other ASTM standards being referenced in them

Properties of Declared Product as Shipped

Prysmian LAPWING/ACCC®/TW/NS cables are delivered as a complete unit, inclusive of all installation materials and instructions.

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Methodological Framework

The declaration refers to the functional unit to transmit energy expressed for 1A over a distance of 1km during 40 years and a 100% use rate, in accordance with the relevant standards shown in the product technical data sheets as specified in the PCR.

| Name | Value | Unit |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Functional unit | over a di years an accordar standard technical Lifetime the appli network in Appen | mit energy expressed for 1A stance of 1km during 40 d a 100% use rate, in note with the relevant is shown in the product data sheets. and use rate correspond to cation of energy distribution as defined in the table given idix 6.1. of the specific rules cables and accessories. |
| Maximum Mass | 3088 | kg |
| Conversion factor to 1 kg | 0.0003 | - |

System Boundary

This is a cradle to grave Environmental Product Declaration. The following life cycle phases were considered:

| Pro | duct S | tage | | struction ess Stage | | | Use | Stage | 1 | | | E | End of | Life St | age* | Benefits and Loads Beyond the System Boundaries |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---|
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport from gate to the site | Construction/ installation process | esn | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction /demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery- Recycling potential |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | B5 | В6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Х | Χ | Χ | Х | Х | Χ | Х | X | Χ | Χ | Х | Х | Х | Х | Χ | Х | Х |

Description of the System Boundary Stages Corresponding to the PCR

(X = Included; MND = Module Not Declared)

*This includes provision of all materials, products and energy, packaging processing and its transport, as well as waste processing up

Reference Service Life

The reference service life of a properly installed Prysmian LAPWING/ACCC®/TW/NS Fiber Optic cable is 40 years.

Allocation

Allocation of manufacturing was determined by mass, in kilogram per kilometer.

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Cut-off Criteria

Processes whose total contribution to the final result, with respect to their mass and in relation to all considered impact categories, is less than 1% can be neglected. The sum of the neglected processes may not exceed 5% by mass of the considered impact categories. For that a documented assumption is admissible.

For Hazardous Substances the following requirements apply:

- The Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) of hazardous substances will be included, if the inventory is available.
- If the LCI for a hazardous substance is not available, the substance will appear as an input in the LCI of the product, if its mass represents more than 0.1% of the product composition.
 - · If the LCI of a hazardous substance is approximated by modeling another substance, documentation will be provided.

This EPD is in compliance with the cut-off criteria. No processes were neglected or excluded. Capital items for the production processes (machine, buildings, etc.) were not taken into consideration.

Data Sources

Primary data were collected for every process in the product system under the control of Prysmian. Secondary data from the Sphera database were utilized when necessary. These data were evaluated and have temporal, geographic, and technical coverage appropriate to the scope of the product category

Data Quality

The data sources used are complete and representative of global systems in terms of the geographic and technological coverage and are a recent vintage (i.e. less than ten years old). The data used for primary data are based on direct information sources of the manufacturers. Secondary data sets were used for raw materials extraction and processing, end of life, transportation, and energy production flows. Wherever secondary data is used, the study adopts critically reviewed data for consistency, precision, and reproducibility to limit uncertainty.

Period Under Review

The period under review is the full calendar year of 2023.

Treatment of Biogenic Carbon

The uptake and release of biogenic carbon throughout the product life cycle follows EN15805+A2 Section 6.4.4.

Comparability and Benchmarking

A comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all data sets to be compared were created according to EN 15804+A2 and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. Environmental declarations from different programs may not be comparable. Full conformance with the PCR allows for EPD comparability only when all stages a product's life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible.

Estimates and Assumptions

End of Life

In the End of Life phase, aluminum is assumed to have a 70% recycling rate and steel is assumed to have a 20% recycling rate. The remaining 30% or 20% is assumed to be disposed in landfill. Assumptions are based off of the PSR.

Units

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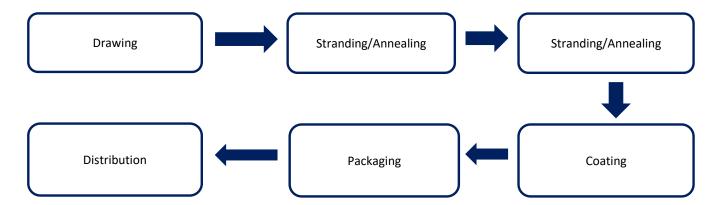
Additional Environmental Information

Background data

For life cycle modeling of the considered products, the LCA for Experts Software System for Life Cycle Engineering, developed by Sphera, is used. The Sphera database contains consistent and documented datasets which are documented online. To ensure comparability of results in the LCA, the basic data of the Sphera database were used for energy, transportation, and auxiliary materials.

Manufacturing

This study includes one of Prysmian's manufacturing plants, which accounts for the entirety of the cable category produced in this EPD. These cables consist almost entirely of a single conductor material, which is drawn and stranded on site. The cable may then go through an annealing process and an optional coating which some of the products receive. The products are then packaged on wooden reels and sent to customer distribution.



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Packaging

The product packaging is fully recyclable in all its components. The main packaging material consists of wooden reel. Depending on the final product size, length, and weight, packaging may vary. The reels can be re-used up to five times before being recycled.

| | Quantity (% By Weight) | | |
|----------|------------------------|--|--|
| Material | Maximum | | |
| Wood | 100.00% | | |
| Total | 100.00% | | |

Transportation

| Mama | | | 11 |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Name | IVI | ax | Unit |
| Fuel type | | Die | esel |
| Liters of fuel | 3 | 88 | l/100km |
| Transport distance | 80 | 00 | km |
| Capacity utilization (including empty runs) | 8 | 5 | % |
| Gross density of products transported | - | - | kg/m ³ |
| Weight of products transported | | - | kg |
| Volume of products transported | - | - | m ³ |
| Capacity utilization volume factor | - | - | - |

Product Installation

Prysmian cables are installed by trained technicians adhering to local, state, and federal standards and requirements. The typical installation process is assumed to be manual, with no use of fuel-powered equipment. As a result, the impacts from powered tools and equipment can be neglected. Material wasteage can occur during installation; to account for this, the scrap rate was assumed to be 5% in accordance with the PCR.

| Installation into the building (A5) | | |
|---|----------|--------------------|
| Name | Max | Unit |
| Water consumption | - | m ³ |
| Other energy carriers | - | MJ |
| Product loss per functional unit | 1.54E+02 | kg |
| Waste materials at construction site | 4.02E+02 | kg |
| Output substance (recycle) | 1.03E+02 | kg |
| Output substance (landfill) | 5.16E+01 | kg |
| Output substance (incineration) | 0.00E+00 | kg |
| Packaging waste (recycle) | 0.00E+00 | kg |
| Packaging waste (landfill) | 1.24E+02 | kg |
| Packaging waste (incineration) | 1.24E+02 | kg |
| Direct emissions to ambient air*, soil, and water | 1.54E-03 | kg CO ₂ |
| VOC emissions | - | kg |

| *CO2 emissions to air from | n disposal of packaging |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|----------------------------|-------------------------|

| Reference Service Life | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Name | Value | Unit |
| Reference Service Life | 40 | years |
| Replacements | 0 | - |

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Product Use

No cleaning, maintenance, repair, or refurbishment is required.

Operational energy use was modeled as use phase losses determined by the IEC 61156-5 standard. The maximum loss values for each cable category are detailed in the table below and were used in the B6 stage.

The operational energy use is presented under the assumption that the cable experiences a current of 1 Amp, but certain Prysmian products have an E3X coating that results in an energy saving effect at higher amperages. It is assumed that the use of E3X will reduce energy losses by 5%. The equation used to calculate the use phase is:

$$E = Z * l^2 * \Delta t$$

Where:

Z = linear resistivity of the cable in Ω /km, provided by Prysmian

L = current in A, assumption is 1 A

∆t = use time in seconds, assumption is 40 years

| Operational Energy Use (B6) | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|--|--|
| Name | Max | Unit per RSL | | |
| Water consumption (from tap, to sewer) | - | m³ | | |
| Electricity consumption | 686243.01 | kWh | | |
| Other energy carriers | - | MJ | | |
| Equipment output | - | kW | | |
| Direct emissions to ambient air, soil, and water | - | kg | | |

Disposal

The product can be mechanically dissembled to separate the different materials. The majority of components are disposed of through waste incineration with energy recovery or landfilled, in accordance with the PCR.

| Name | Max | Unit |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|
| Collected separately | 2.06E+03 | kg |
| Collected as mixed construction waste | 1.03E+03 | kg |
| Reuse | 0.00E+00 | kg |
| Recycling | 2.06E+03 | kg |
| Landfilling | 1.03E+03 | kg |
| Incineration with energy recovery | 0.00E+00 | kg |
| Removals of biogenic carbon | - | kg |

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Re-use Phase

Re-use of the product is not common, but a large amount of the metals in this material will be recycled.

| Re-Use, recovery, And/Or Recycling Potential (D) | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Name | Max | Unit | | | | | | |
| Net energy benefit from energy recovery from waste treatment declared as exported energy in C3 (R>0.6) | 0.00 | MJ | | | | | | |
| Net energy benefit from thermal energy due to treatment of waste declared as exported energy in C4 (R<0.6) | 0.00 | MJ | | | | | | |
| Net energy benefit from material flow declared in C3 for energy recovery | 0.00 | MJ | | | | | | |
| Process and conversion efficiencies | - | | | | | | | |
| Further assumptions for scenario development (e.g. further processing technologies, assumptions on correction factors); These products are almost entire metals and the recycling rate from the PCR and the benefit for modu. D is calculated by the benefit of recycling product at the end of life. | | | | | | | | |

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LCA Results - Maximum Impact

Results shown below were calculated using TRACI 2.1 Methodology.

| TRACI 2.1 I | RACI 2.1 Impact Assessment | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parameter | Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В6 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | Total |
| GWP | Global warming potential | kg CO ₂ -Eq. | 1.87E+04 | 2.29E+02 | 1.33E+03 | 4.27E+00 | 2.08E-01 | 1.86E+02 | 1.36E+01 | -1.60E+04 | 2.04E+04 |
| ODP | Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer | kg CFC-11 Eq. | 2.24E-05 | 8.66E-09 | 1.13E-06 | 5.11E-13 | 7.86E-12 | 1.52E-13 | 7.21E-13 | -2.13E-09 | 2.35E-05 |
| AP Air | Acidification potential for air emissions | kg SO₂-Eq. | 2.33E+02 | 1.38E+00 | 1.36E+01 | 5.98E-03 | 1.25E-03 | 5.47E-02 | 8.44E-02 | -5.47E+01 | 2.49E+02 |
| EP | Eutrophication potential | kg N-Eq. | 7.15E+00 | 7.62E-02 | 4.99E-01 | 4.69E-04 | 6.91E-05 | 1.53E-03 | 4.18E-03 | -2.84E+00 | 5.81E-01 |
| SP | Smog formation potential | kg O₃-Eq. | 3.82E+03 | 3.79E+01 | 2.41E+02 | 8.39E-02 | 3.43E-02 | 3.72E-01 | 1.56E+00 | -9.10E+02 | 4.10E+03 |
| FFD | Fossil Fuel Depletion | MJ-surplus | 2.25E+04 | 4.05E+02 | 1.66E+03 | 5.04E+00 | 3.67E-01 | 9.03E+00 | 2.29E+01 | -1.49E+04 | 2.46E+04 |

^{*}Stages B1 through B7 and C1 through C4 have been considered and only those with non-zero values have been reported

Results shown below were calculated using CML 2001 - April 2013 Methodology.

| CML 4.1 I | mpact Assessment | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parameter | Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В6 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | Total |
| GWP | Global warming potential | kg CO ₂ -Eq. | 1.89E+04 | 2.30E+02 | 1.35E+03 | 4.30E+00 | 2.08E-01 | 1.86E+02 | 1.36E+01 | -1.61E+04 | 2.07E+04 |
| ODP | Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer kg CFC-11 Eq. | | 2.05E-05 | 8.65E-09 | 1.04E-06 | 2.82E-11 | 7.84E-12 | 8.99E-12 | 4.04E-11 | -1.26E-07 | 2.15E-05 |
| AP Air | Acidification potential for air emissions | kg SO₂-Eq. | 2.27E+02 | 1.13E+00 | 1.29E+01 | 5.59E-03 | 1.02E-03 | 4.56E-02 | 7.76E-02 | -5.23E+01 | 2.42E+02 |
| EP | Eutrophication potential | kg(PO ₄) ³ -Eq. | 1.99E+01 | 2.01E-01 | 1.38E+00 | 6.15E-04 | 1.83E-04 | 3.98E-03 | 9.54E-03 | -5.47E+00 | 2.15E+01 |
| POCP | Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants | kg ethane-Eq. | 1.83E+01 | 1.32E-01 | 1.12E+00 | 4.18E-04 | 1.20E-04 | 1.54E-03 | 6.01E-03 | -4.17E+00 | 1.96E+01 |
| ADPE | Abiotic depletion potential for non- fossil resources | kg Sb-Eq. | 1.79E-02 | 9.52E-08 | 8.95E-04 | 4.32E-07 | 8.63E-11 | 1.47E-06 | 4.13E-06 | -6.30E-03 | 1.88E-02 |
| ADPF | Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources | MJ | 2.98E+05 | 2.92E+03 | 1.88E+04 | 5.42E+01 | 2.65E+00 | 8.55E+01 | 1.75E+02 | -1.60E+05 | 3.20E+05 |

^{*}Stages B1 through B7 and C1 through C4 have been considered and only those with non-zero values have been reported

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Results below contain the resource use throughout the life cycle of the product.

| EN15804+A | .2 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parameter | Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В6 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | Total |
| GWP-total | Climate change - total | kg CO₂-Eq. | 2.04E+04 | 2.30E+02 | 1.34E+03 | 4.69E+00 | 1.28E-07 | 1.85E+02 | 1.35E+01 | -2.16E+04 | 2.22E+04 |
| GWP-fossil | Climate change - fossil | kg CO₂-Eq. | 2.04E+04 | 2.30E+02 | 1.34E+03 | 4.69E+00 | 1.28E-07 | 1.85E+02 | 1.35E+01 | -2.16E+04 | 2.22E+04 |
| GWP-biogenic | Climate change - biogenic | kg CO₂-Eq. | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| GWP-luluc | Climate change - land use and land use change | kg CO₂-Eq. | 6.61E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 1.77E-02 | 4.77E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 4.81E-03 | 7.93E-02 | -4.16E+00 | 1.68E-01 |
| ODP | Ozone depletion | kg CFC-11 Eq. | 1.58E-05 | 5.96E-09 | 7.95E-07 | 2.69E-11 | 3.31E-18 | 7.59E-12 | 3.62E-11 | -1.47E-07 | 1.66E-05 |
| AP | Acidification | mol H ⁺ Eq. | 2.89E+02 | 1.52E+00 | 1.65E+01 | 6.33E-03 | 8.45E-10 | 2.99E-02 | 9.63E-02 | -7.32E+01 | 3.07E+02 |
| EP-freshwater | Eutrophication aquatic freshwater | kg P Eq. | 6.70E-03 | 6.55E-05 | 3.64E-03 | 2.60E-06 | 3.63E-14 | 2.86E-06 | 3.31E-05 | -2.97E-02 | 1.04E-02 |
| EP-marine | Eutrophication aquatic marine | kg N Eq. | 5.94E+01 | 5.86E-01 | 3.76E+00 | 1.40E-03 | 3.25E-10 | 6.37E-03 | 2.51E-02 | -1.98E+01 | 6.37E+01 |
| EP-terrestrial | Eutrophication terrestrial | mol N Eq. | 6.48E+02 | 6.40E+00 | 4.08E+01 | 1.52E-02 | 3.55E-09 | 1.37E-01 | 2.75E-01 | -2.16E+02 | 6.95E+02 |
| POCP | Photochemical ozone formation | NMVOC Eq. | 1.81E+02 | 1.73E+00 | 1.14E+01 | 4.10E-03 | 9.58E-10 | 1.77E-02 | 7.55E-02 | -5.54E+01 | 1.94E+02 |
| ADP- minerals&metals | Depletion of abiotic resources - minerals and metals | kg Sb Eq. | 1.16E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 5.42E-06 | 4.51E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 5.24E-07 | 8.83E-07 | -2.05E-03 | 1.23E-04 |
| ADP-fossil | Depletion of abiotic resources - fossil fuels | mol N Eq. | 3.70E+05 | 2.95E+03 | 2.24E+04 | 7.80E+01 | 1.64E-06 | 8.94E+01 | 1.78E+02 | -2.47E+05 | 3.96E+05 |
| WDP | Water use | m ³ world Eq. deprived | 1.93E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 9.18E+00 | 9.26E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 1.44E+01 | 1.53E+00 | -3.60E+03 | 2.19E+02 |
| PM | Particulate matter emissions | Disease incidence | 1.82E-03 | 6.01E-06 | 9.89E-05 | 5.87E-08 | 3.34E-15 | 3.37E-07 | 1.20E-06 | -1.60E-03 | 1.93E-03 |
| IRP | Ionizing radiation, human health | kBq U235 Eq. | 2.12E+02 | 5.18E-17 | 8.77E+00 | 6.44E-01 | 2.87E-26 | 1.36E-01 | 2.15E-01 | -1.66E+03 | 2.22E+02 |
| ETP-fw | Ecotoxicity (freshwater) | CTUe | 2.11E+05 | 4.27E+03 | 1.62E+04 | 1.25E+01 | 2.37E-06 | 8.81E+01 | 1.22E+02 | -5.85E+04 | 2.31E+05 |
| HTP-c | Human toxicity, cancer effects | CTUh | 2.46E-06 | 6.20E-08 | 2.06E-07 | 6.21E-10 | 3.44E-17 | 2.34E-09 | 2.45E-09 | -1.65E-05 | 2.73E-06 |
| HTP-nc | Human toxicity, non-cancer effects | CTUh | 2.11E-04 | 4.22E-06 | 1.62E-05 | 1.06E-08 | 2.34E-15 | 2.10E-07 | 9.35E-08 | -1.90E-04 | 2.32E-04 |
| SQP | Land use related impacts/Soil quality | dimensionless | 6.43E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 1.17E+01 | 8.66E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 8.03E+00 | 4.83E+01 | -5.13E+04 | 7.20E+02 |

Results below contain the resource use throughout the life cycle of the product.

| Resource L | Resource Use | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parameter | Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В6 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | Total |
| RPR _E | Renewable primary energy as energy carrier | MJ | 3.79E+03 | 0.00E+00 | 1.45E+02 | 2.08E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 5.69E+00 | 2.92E+01 | -1.13E+05 | 3.99E+03 |
| SM | Use of secondary material | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| RSF | Use of renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| NRSF | Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| RE | Energy recovered from disposed waste | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| FW | Use of net fresh water | m³ | 3.44E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.46E-01 | 3.18E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 3.41E-01 | 4.51E-02 | -7.70E+01 | 4.00E+00 |

^{*}All use phase and disposal stages have been considered and only those with non-zero values have been reported

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Results below contain the output flows and wastes throughout the life cycle of the product.

| Output Flo | Output Flows and Waste Categories | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Parameter | Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В6 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | Total |
| HWD | Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 1.30E-06 | 0.00E+00 | -2.78E-08 | -2.40E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 1.53E-08 | 4.85E-09 | -1.23E-04 | 1.29E-06 |
| NHWD | Non-hazardous waste disposed | kg | 5.01E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.25E+02 | 2.45E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 1.63E+01 | 8.95E+02 | -6.81E+03 | 1.04E+03 |
| HLRW | High-level radioactive waste | kg | 1.53E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.55E-02 | 7.82E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 1.58E-03 | 2.05E-03 | -1.14E+01 | 1.61E+00 |
| ILLRW | Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| CRU | Components for re-use | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| MR | Materials for recycling | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| MER | Materials for energy recovery | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| EE | Recovered energy exported from system | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

^{*}All use phase and disposal stages have been considered and only those with non-zero values have been reported

Results below contain direct greenhouse gas emissions and removals throughout the life cycle of the product.

| Resource | Use | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Parameter | Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B6 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D | Total |
| DGHGER | Direct GHG Emissions and Removals | kg CO ₂ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+0 |
| BCEP | Biogenic Carbon Emissions from Product | kg CO₂ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+0 |
| BCRK | Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging | kg CO₂ | 1.54E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 1.54E-03 |
| BCEK | Biogenic Carbon Emissions from Packaging | kg CO ₂ | 0.00E+00 |
| BCEW | Biogenic Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Process | kg CO ₂ | 0.00E+00 |
| CCE | Calcination Carbon Emissions | kg CO ₂ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+0 |
| CCR | Carbonation Carbon Removal | kg CO ₂ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+0 |
| CWNR | Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non- renewable Sources Used in Production Process | kg CO ₂ | 0.00E+00 |

^{*}All use phase and disposal stages have been considered and only those with non-zero values have been reported

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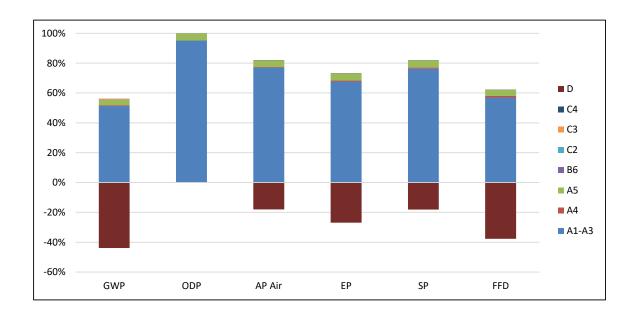
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LCA Interpretation - Maximum Impact

The production life cycle stage (A1-A3) dominates the impacts across all impact categories. This is due to the upstream production of raw materials used in the product, along with energy use in the manufacturing of the product. The D reuse, recovery, and recycling potential stage shows as a negative value and accounts for the benefit of energy recovery during incineration, and the benefit from recycling material at the end-of-life for a product. Though the energy use (B6) phase does not have a large impact, this is due to the functional unit of 1 AMP, lifetime use may be larger than 1 AMP.



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Scaling Factor Tables

For EPDs with product groups, an impact assessment was completed for each product and the highest impacts were reported as representations of the product group. The rest of the products in each group are represented through scaling factor tables and can be independently calculated.

| | | | | A1 - A3 | | | | | А5 | В6 | |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | GWP | ODP | AP | EP | PCOP | FFD/ADP | Resources | A4 | | | C2 - D |
| DOVE/ACCC®/TW/NS | 4.54E-01 | 6.24E-01 | 4.82E-01 | 4.79E-01 | 4.82E-01 | 5.46E-01 | 5.40E-01 | 5.01E-01 | 5.01E-01 | 6.23E-01 | 5.01E-01 |
| DRAKE/ACCC®/TW | 9.19E-01 | 9.44E-01 | 7.42E-01 | 7.63E-01 | 7.37E-01 | 7.06E-01 | 7.18E-01 | 7.25E-01 | 7.25E-01 | 4.17E-01 | 7.25E-01 |
| GALVESTON/ACCC®/TW/E3X | 6.90E-01 | 8.09E-01 | 6.96E-01 | 6.95E-01 | 6.95E-01 | 7.04E-01 | 7.04E-01 | 7.17E-01 | 7.17E-01 | 4.11E-01 | 7.17E-01 |
| LAPWING/ACCC®/TW/NS | 1.00E+00 | 1.00E+00 | 1.00E+00 | 1.00E+00 | 1.00E+00 |
| LINNET/ACCC®/TW/NS/IC | 3.16E-01 | 7.97E-04 | 3.03E-01 | 3.05E-01 | 3.03E-01 | 3.90E-01 | 3.85E-01 | 2.72E-01 | 2.72E-01 | 1.00E+00 | 2.72E-01 |
| LUBBOCK/ACCC®/TW/E3X | 6.59E-01 | 8.09E-01 | 6.30E-01 | 6.34E-01 | 6.29E-01 | 6.49E-01 | 6.49E-01 | 6.51E-01 | 6.51E-01 | 4.78E-01 | 6.51E-01 |

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To use these scaling factors, you will need the result from the tables in section 'LCA Results - Maximum Impact' and the chosen cable you are investigating. The scaling factors multiplied by the results above will be the results for that particular cable. For example, if you wanted to know how much GWP impact came from the A1-A3 phase for Dove/ACCC/TW/NS, you would follow the equation below:

Scaling * Results = Final GWP Factor 4.54E-01 * 1.87E+04 = 8.48E+03

To adjust for more operational energy use than one amp, you will need the result from the tables in section 'LCA Results - Maximum Impact', the chosen cable you are investigating, and your expected amperage over 40 years. The scaling factors multiplied by the results above will be the operational use results for that particular cable, multiplied by the squared amperage. For example, if you wanted to know how much 100 Amps would increase the Dove/ACCC/TW/NS B6 GWP, you would follow the equation below:

DOVE/ACCC®/TW/NS

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Environmental and Health During Manufacturing

Prysmian has an established HSE Management System in place at its manufacturing sites. Site programs ensure that OSHA and environmental requirements are met or exceeded to help ensure the safety and health of all employees, contractors, and quests.

Environmental and Health During Installation

Prysmian has established guidelines in HSE for installation processes, beginning with the development of a HSE plan. The HSE plan will be developed with specific site Environmental and Health concerns that might arise during installation process. Management and installation team will all be trained on the HSE plan prior to installation.

Extraordinary Effects

Fire

None

Water

None

Mechanical Destruction

None

Delayed Emissions

Global warming potential is calculated using the TRACI 2.1 and CML 4.1 impact assessment methodologies. Delayed emissions are not considered.

Environmental Activities and Certifications

Prysmian North Amercia manufacturing sites strive to meet or exceed all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations. All manufacturing sites are ISO 14001:2015 Certified.

Prysmian maintains a variety of certifications based on the widely accepted industry standards:

- Quality Management System certifications (ISO9001/TL9000)
- Environmental Management System certifications (ISO14001)
- Health and Safety Management System certifications (ISO45001)

These certificates can be downloaded from our company website here:

Further Information

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Contact Information

Study Commissioner



- For more information, visit our website at https://www.prysmian.com/en
- Technical Support for product technical questions at https://www.prysmian.com/en/contact-us
- Contact our sustainability team: na.sustainability@prysmian.com

LCA Practitioner



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