

Environmental Fact Sheet

Wired Processor

The aim of this document is to provide relevant and reliable information on the environmental performance of the Wired Processor. Results reported in this Environmental Information Sheet are based on a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) carried out by an independent company (Sphera). This environmental information sheet is based on a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) study conducted according to DIN ISO 14040/44 and in accordance with the requirements of the PSR-0005 - Electrical Switchgear and Control Gear Solutions classification, from the PEP ecopassport® Program (PSR-0005-ed3-EN-2023 06 06, supplemented by the PSR-0006-ed2.1-EN-2023 12 08) and especially the specific requirements for "other equipment". All relevant environmental data relating to Climate Change (Carbon Footprint) as well as an overview of other environmental impact categories applying EN 15804+A2 methodology are disclosed in this information sheet.

Manufacturer

Lutron Electronics Co., Inc.
7200 Suter Rd, Coopersburg, PA 18036

Study conducted by

Sphera Solutions GmbH
Hauptstraße 111-113, 70771 Leinfelden-Echterdingen, Germany

Product description

Wired Processor - QP-2L (as base scenario)
Wired Processor - QP-1L (as a variant)
Wired Processor - QP5-1L-POE (as a variant)
Wired Processor - QP5-2L-POE (as a variant)
Wired Processor - QP5-4L-POE (as a variant)
Wired Processor - QP6-1L (as a variant)

System description

The product system for this study considers the Wired Processor product as a baseline (QP-2L).

The functional unit is defined according to the PSR Standard mentioned above, and the reference unit for this study is one Wired Processor used over 10 years.

Primary data for the analysis was collected by Lutron. Other relevant data, e.g., upstream processing of polymers, metals, magnets, motor, and others including relevant manufacturing processes according to the Bill of Materials information was taken from Sphera's 2024.2 Managed LCA Content, which is representative of the state-of-the-art processes.

Product reference

The functional unit is that one Wired processor operating over 10 years which provides control and communication to Athena system components.



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Material content

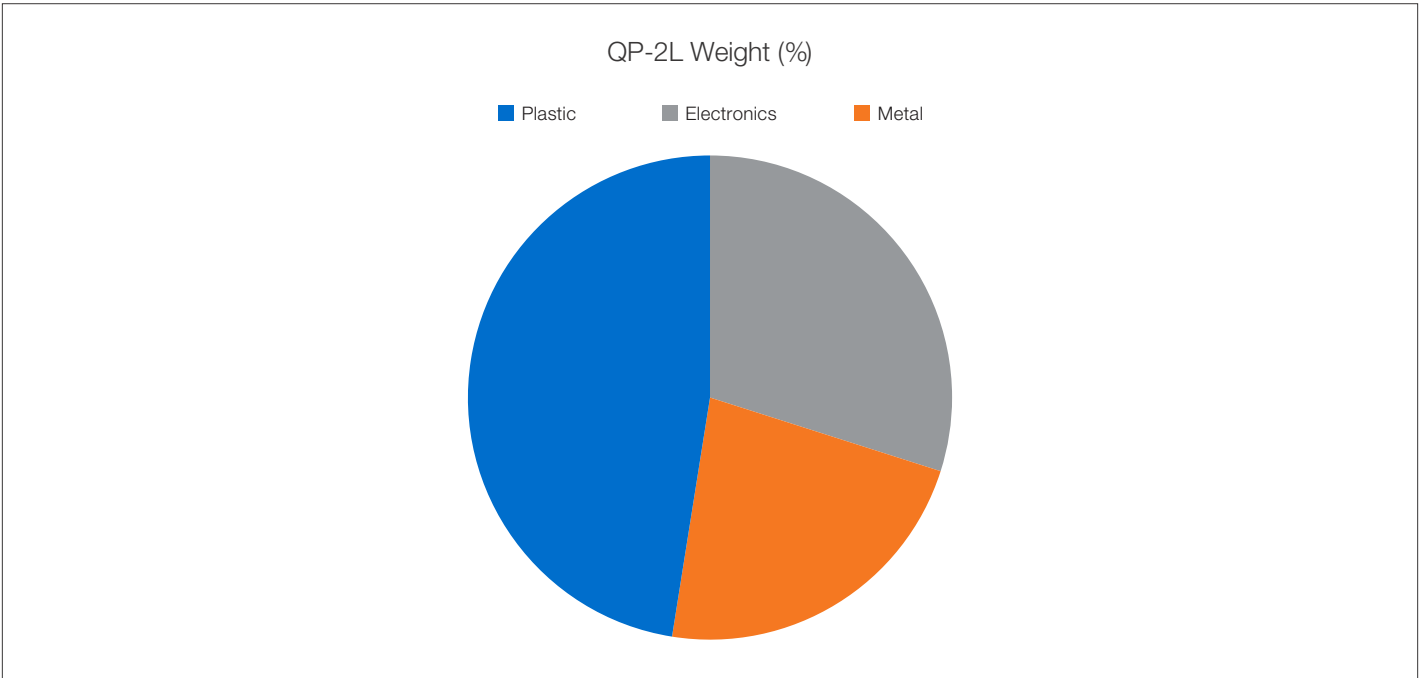


Figure 1: Material Content of Accessories, in weight

Material	% of total weight
Electronics	30%
Metal	23%
Plastic	47%

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Scope of the LCA

A Cradle-to-Grave LCA study was carried out according to DIN ISO 14040/44 using LCA for Experts software. The system boundary includes upstream raw material production in Puerto Rico and China and their transportation to the manufacturing site in Puerto Rico. The Use phase was considered in US, and End-of-Life (EoL) as treatment as base scenarios.

Environmental impacts of the system were calculated following EN15804+A2 methodology with a focus on Climate Change (kg CO₂ eq.), while also addressing other midpoint impact categories.

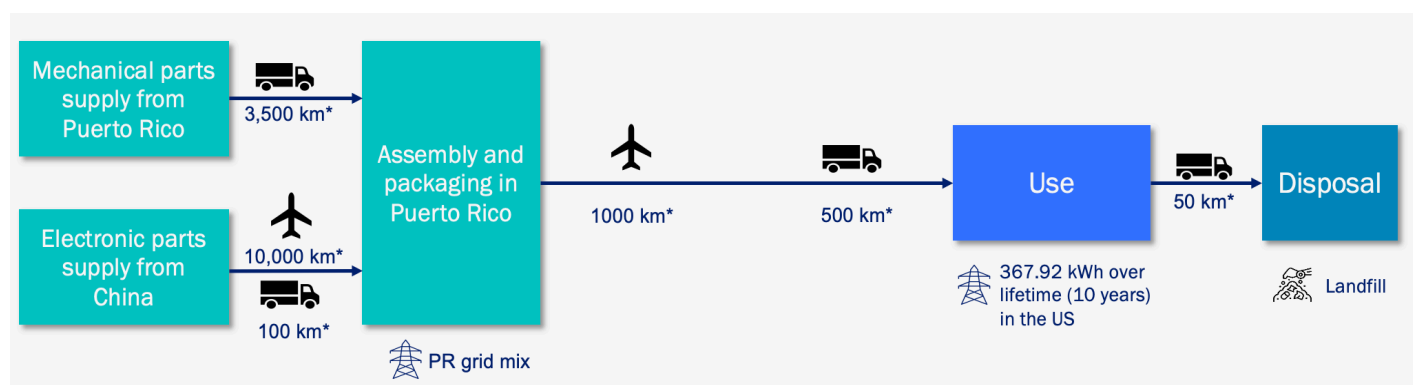


Figure 2: Schematic representation of the QP-2L's life cycle
(*Default transportation scenario for continental, intercontinental and domestic transportation)

Parts manufacturing is performed in the Puerto Rico and China. Final assembly is performed in Puerto Rico. Installation, usage and EoL are in the US. Transports have been considered as per default scenario provided in the PCR (10,000 km air freight and 100 km truck for intercontinental transport, 3,500 km truck for continental transport, and 50 km for domestic transport). Default EoL is considered to be landfill.

QP-2L - Wired Processor - QP-1L, QP5-1L-POE, QP5-2L-POE, QP5-4L-POE and QP6-1L are presented as scenarios of the baseline product. These differs in electricity usage.

Calculation Rules

Calculation Rules consider the following:

- The reference flow associated with the Life Cycle Assessment analysis consists of: the Product and its primary Packaging during the reference service life of 10 years.
- The electricity consumption in the use phase was calculated assuming 4.2 W with the duration in 24 hours/day.
- The energy consumption of the different parts constituting the functional unit are determined according to the rules of the in force PSR by considering figures communicated by the manufacturer to its customers (catalogues, datasheets, etc.).
- Waste from the Manufacturing Stage is defined in the PSR and considers that "10% manufacturing scrap was considered. Therefore, the input quantities were multiplied by a factor of 1.11 to get the same mass as output."
- Upstream packaging is defined in the PSR as 5% of product weight was considered as upstream packaging with the following proportions (wood: 50%, cardboard: 40% and plastic: 10%).
- The environmental impact results generated by the life cycle of the reference product with respect to the functional unit are equivalent to the environmental impacts with respect to the declared unit.

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Climate change results for the base scenario

The Climate Change Potential of one Wired Processor is 185.75 kg CO₂ eq. Use and manufacturing stages contribute to 91.1% and 8.7% of this value respectively, 99% together. In particular, EoL (assuming landfilling as default EoL destination) only contributes to 0.006% of the impact over the whole product life cycle and is not presented in more detail here.

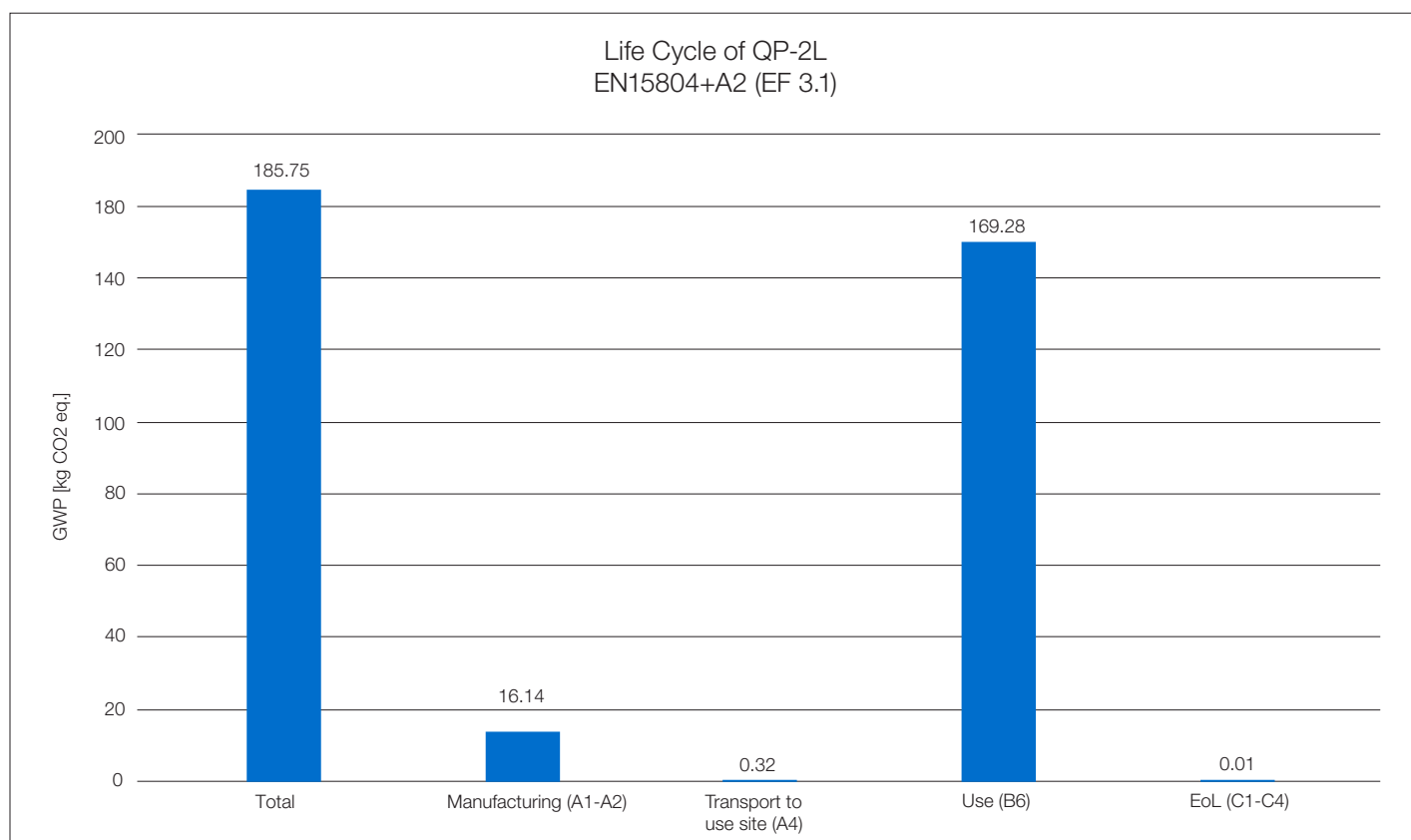


Figure 3: Climate Change Potential of one unit of Wired Processor

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Climate change results for the base scenario

The manufacturing stage contributes to 8.7% of the total life cycle impacts in terms of climate change. The raw material supply contributes to 75% of this value.

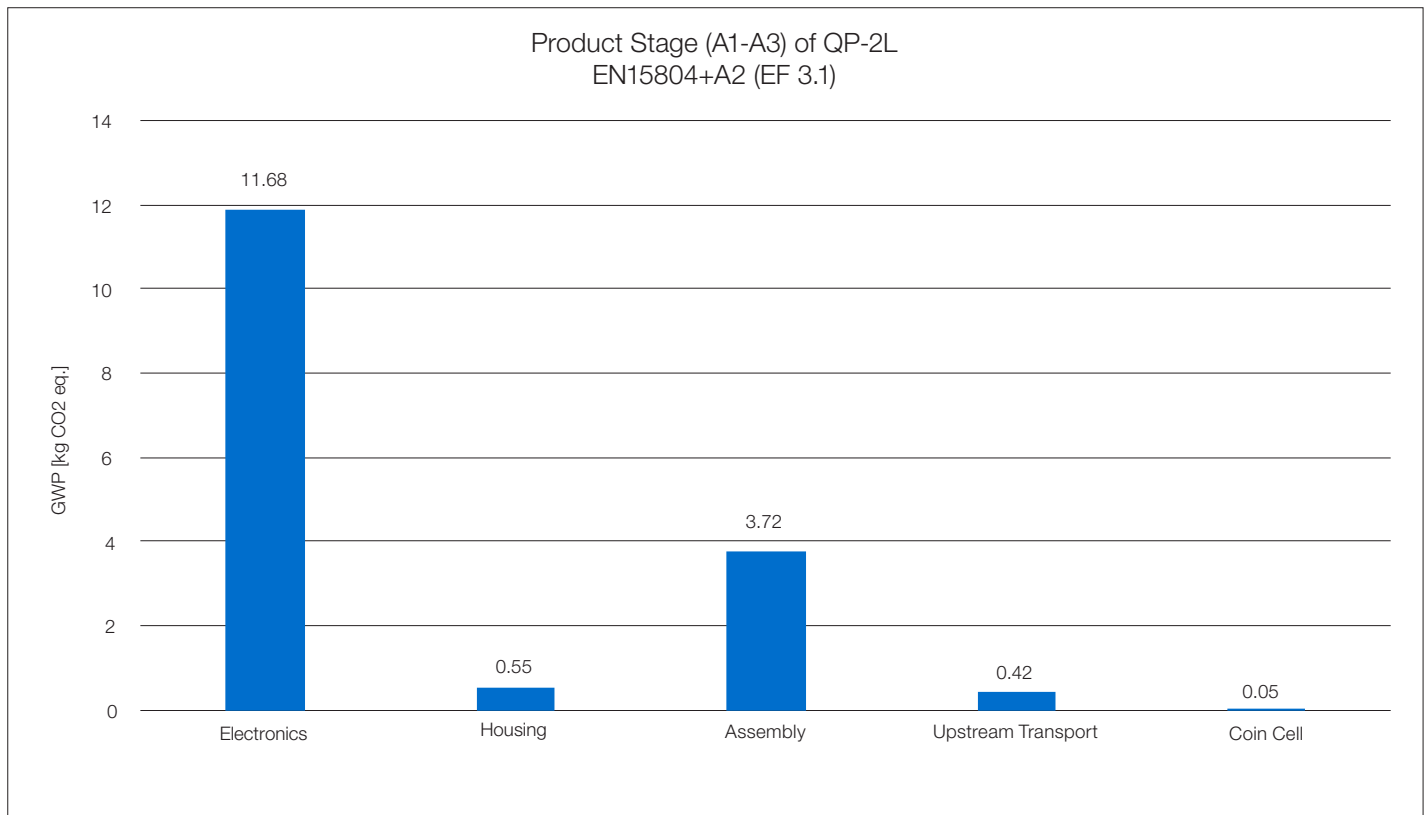


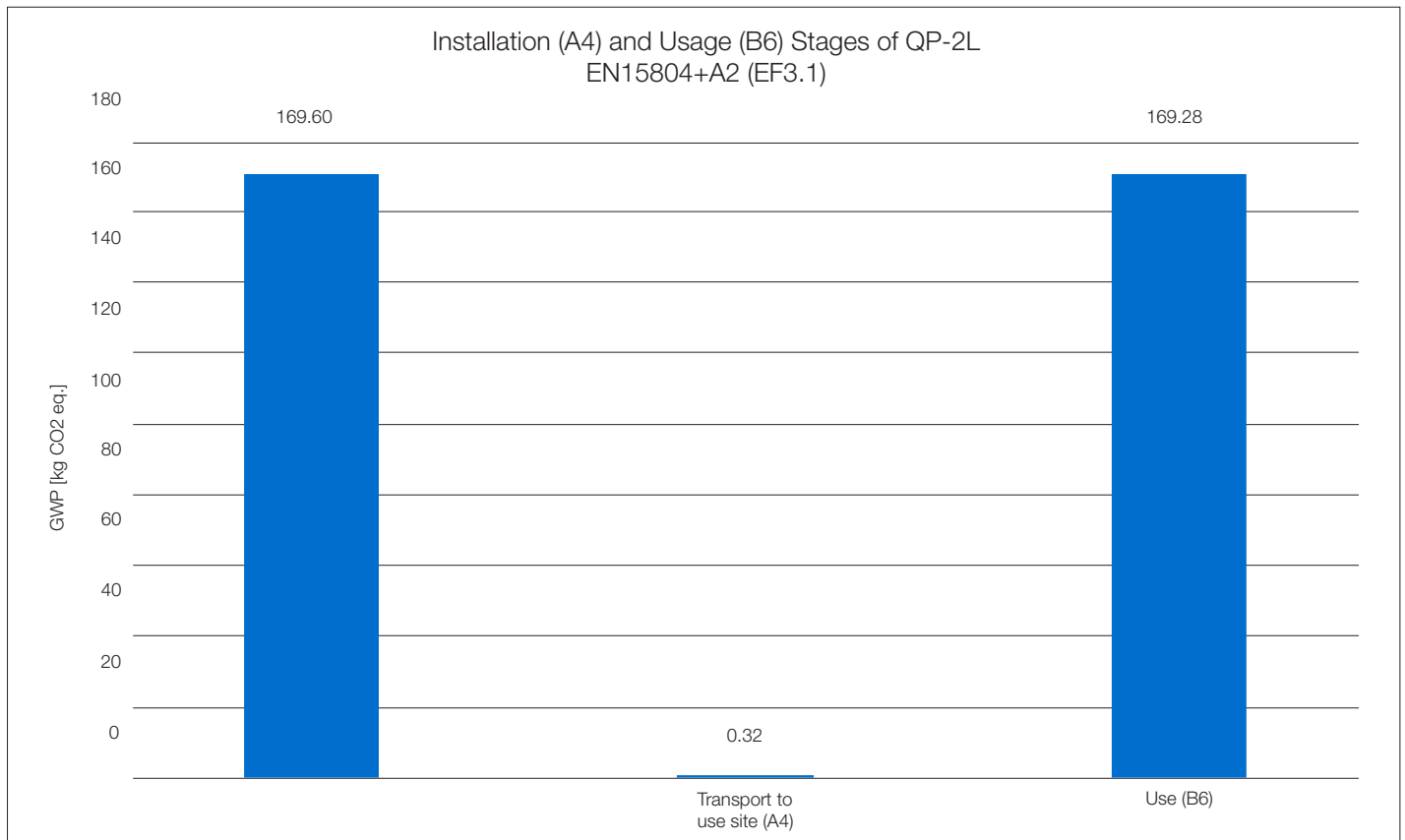
Figure 4: Climate Change Potential in the Manufacturing Stage of one unit of Wired Processor

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Climate change results for the base scenario

The installation and use stages contribute to 0.002% and 99.8% of this value respectively. Phases B1 to B5 as well as B7 are not applicable for the use stage.



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Climate Change results comparing the base scenario with different Wired Processor variants

Wired Processor variants differ in electricity usage. The GWP of Wired Processor is between 185.71 and 14,522.87 kg CO₂ eq.

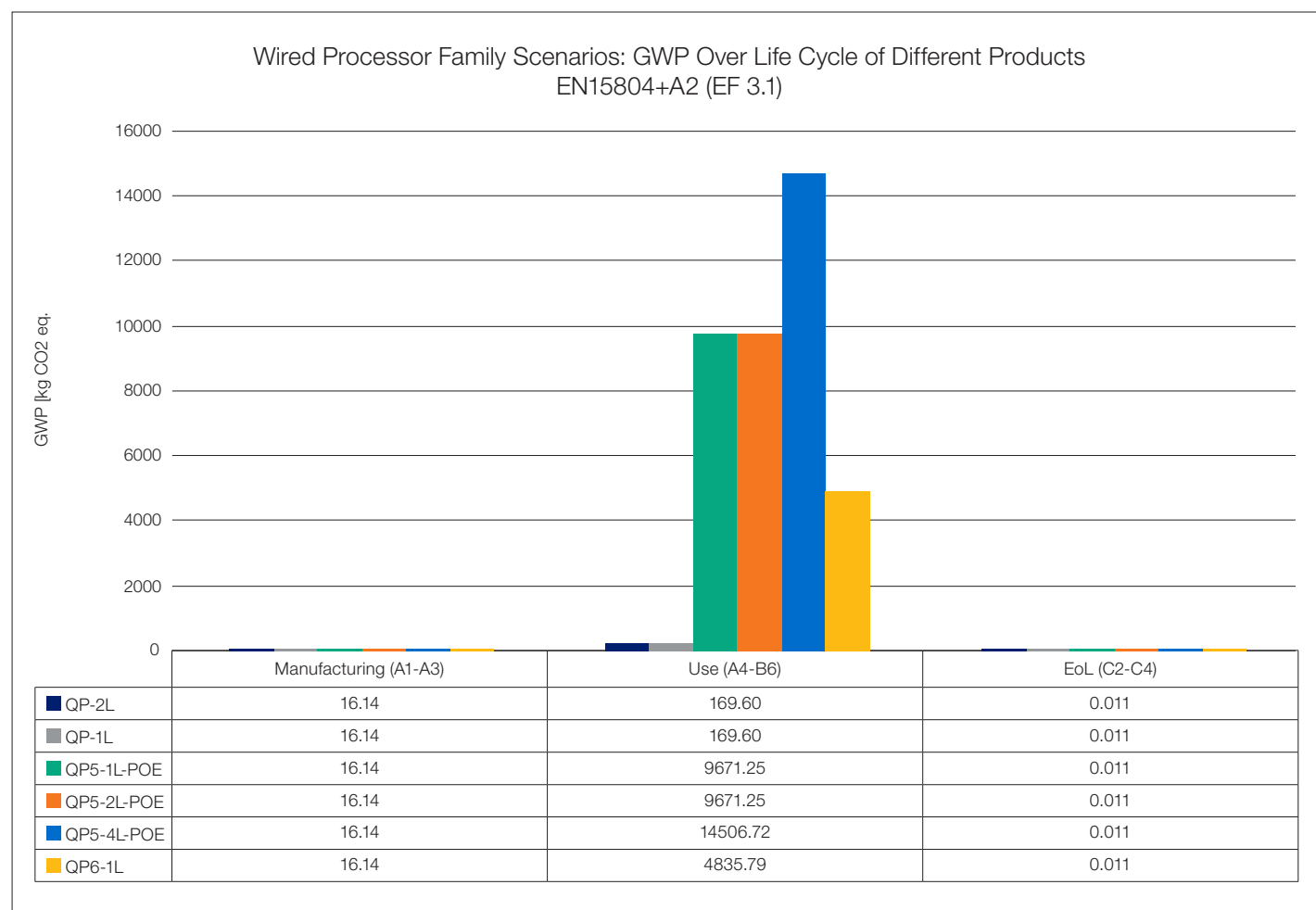


Figure 6: Climate Change potential in the Life Cycle of different Wired Processor variants

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Additional environmental impact indicators

Impact category	A1-Raw Material Supply	A2-Transport (Upstream)	A3 - Manufacturing	A4 - Transport to use site	B6 - Use	C1-C4 - EoL
01 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Climate Change - total [kg CO ₂ eq.]	1.20E+01	4.25E-01	3.74E+00	3.21E-01	1.69E+02	1.07E-02
02 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Ozone depletion [kg CFC-11 eq.]	7.82E-11	2.89E-14	4.05E-12	2.11E-14	1.04E-09	2.22E-14
03 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Acidification [Mole of H ⁺ eq.]	7.79E-02	1.49E-03	1.51E-02	1.17E-03	2.30E-01	5.65E-05
04 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Eutrophication, freshwater [kg P eq.]	6.45E-05	2.20E-07	3.38E-06	1.27E-07	1.02E-04	2.34E-08
05 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Eutrophication, marine [kg N eq.]	1.11E-02	6.64E-04	2.93E-03	5.23E-04	5.18E-02	1.43E-05
06 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Eutrophication, terrestrial [Mole of N eq.]	1.20E-01	7.28E-03	3.19E-02	5.73E-03	5.62E-01	1.57E-04
07 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Photochemical ozone formation, human health [kg NMVOC eq.]	3.38E-02	1.88E-03	8.51E-03	1.49E-03	1.51E-01	4.37E-05
08 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Resource use, mineral and metals [kg Sb eq.]	1.69E-03	1.24E-08	3.57E-07	8.81E-09	1.76E-05	1.07E-09
09 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Resource use, fossils [MJ]	1.72E+02	5.57E+00	4.60E+01	4.22E+00	2.87E+03	1.60E-01
10 EN15804+A2 (EF 3.1) Water use [m ³ world equiv.]	3.00E+00	1.14E-03	2.90E-01	7.27E-04	3.89E+01	5.22E-04

Table 1: Life Cycle Impact of one piece of Wired Processor in EN 15804+A2 categories

The trend indicated by the carbon footprint (indicator climate change, total, under focus in this document) is reflected in most of the other indicators. In this case, particularly, due to the high relative contribution of energy consumption in the use stage. It is the hotspot for most indicators except Resource use, minerals and metals.

Impact categories that relate to electricity consumption and fossil fuels behave similar to Climate Change, such as Resource Use fossils and Water use. The Eutrophication categories (which are slightly higher for A1) refer to the Manufacturing Stage's raw material extraction, specifically related to Phosphorus and Nitrogen emissions. Acidification Potential (AP) and POCP are also sensitive to raw material extraction and production processes, particularly copper and precious metals in electronics for AP due to sulfuric ores, and the energy consumption in their production associated with nitrogen oxide emissions. Resource Use, Mineral and Metals are by definition related to the extraction and production of raw materials and is here greatly dominated by the production of electronic components in A1. Ozone Depletion Potential is included for reasons of completeness, but the foreground system does not relate to relevant emissions and the background data have very few and minor non-representative residues left in the LCI, which make a meaningful interpretation impossible.

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Additional environmental impact indicators

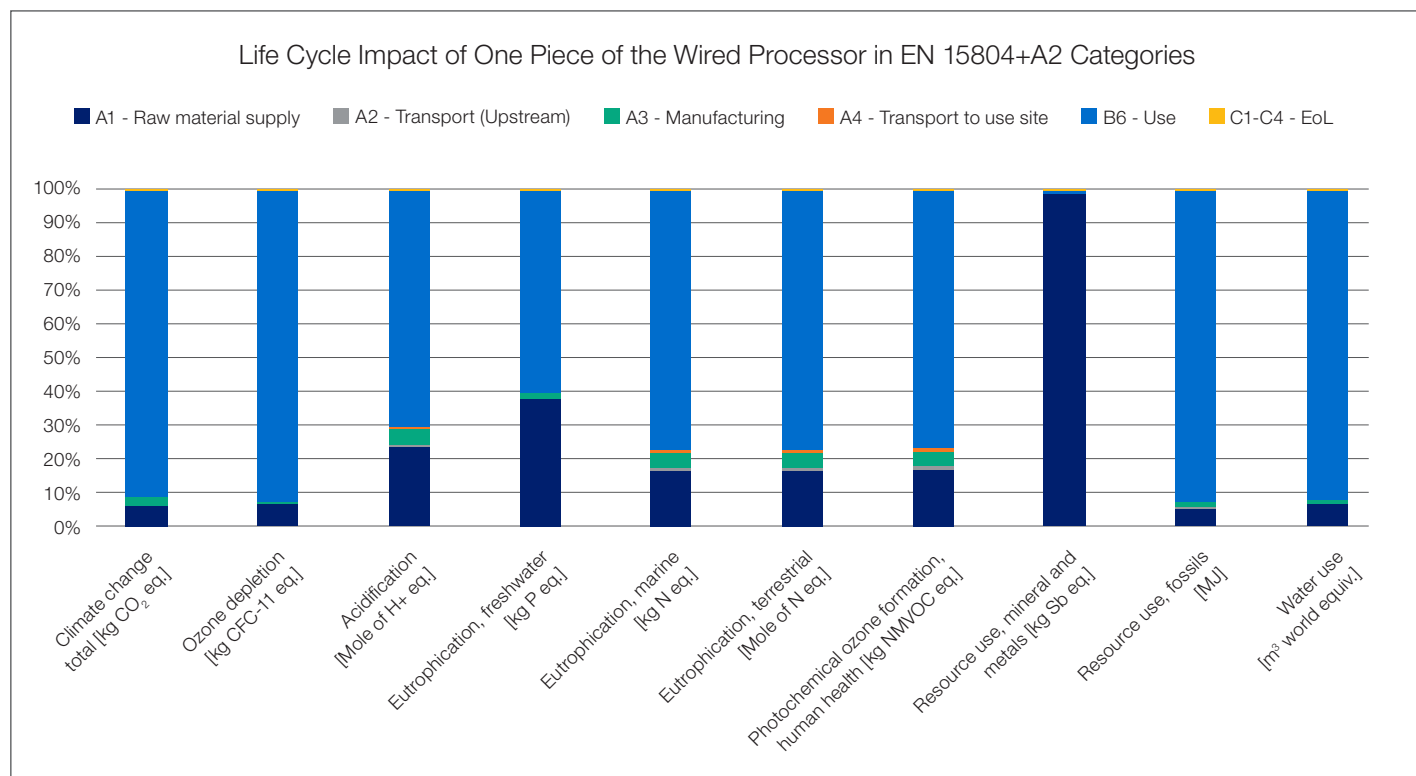


Figure 7: Life Cycle Impact of one piece of Wired Processor in EN 15804+A2 categories

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Summary and conclusion

With the aim to assess the environmental impact of the Wired Processor produced by Lutron, Climate Change Potential was used as a reference indicator in this study due to its stability and global importance.

Climate Change was used as a reference indicator to assess the environmental impact of the Wired Processor produced by Lutron. The results on all impact categories show that climate change can be used as a good proxy to estimate the environmental impacts of this product and identifying its impacts. Exception to this rule is the impact category “resource use, minerals and metals”, which is specifically influenced by metal contents in electronics and hence behave differently from the other impact categories.

Within the Cradle-to-Grave system boundary of the device, the LCA study shows electricity consumption during the Use Stage as the main hotspot for Global Warming Potential, followed by the manufacturing of electronic components. The observation of the hotspot is seen as a trend in most other environmental categories as well.

The scenario analysis shows that the Climate Change results of the different variants of the Wired Processor are increasing due to different electricity consumptions in the use phase.