

Dr. Kathy Reimann
EPD® stakeholder conference - 15 May 2012



## **Bombardier Transportation EcoEfficient Optimised Environmental Performance**

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for less environmental impact over the life cycle
  - According to ISO 14040
  - Carried out for vehicles as well as components
- Transparent communication of environmental efficiency
  - Environmental Product Declarations
  - According to ISO 14025 and Product Category Rules for Rail Vehicles (PCR 2009:05)
  - Externally validated

- Maximising recycability and recoverability
- Environmentally sound materials
  - Control of materials
  - Specification of materials used
  - Elimination of hazardous substances





## Why an EPD?

- Growing customer requirements
  - Many customers have requirements on reliable documentation on the products environmental performance
  - Many operators go beyond the ISO 14001 certification and are registered under EMAS
  - Many operators are signatories of the UITP Charter on Sustainable Development
- Summarizes environmental performance covering the whole life cycle
  - Reliably
  - Transparently



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## **EPDs at Bombardier Transportation**

- 1999: First in rail industry to release an EPD according to ISO 14021 / (ISO TR 14025)
- 2006: First in rail industry to release an EPD according to ISO14025
- Up to date eight EPDs have been published by Bombardier Transportation
- Environmental target
  - 1 EPD per product platform!





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#### **PCR for Rail Vehicles**

- UNIFE Environmental Group initiated work on PCR for the Product Category "Rail Vehicles"
- Purpose: Ensuring uniform communication of environmental performance of rail vehicles
- Identifies and specifies the common rules and procedures to be applied

VERSION 1.1 - 2010 04 23

### PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES (PCR)

for preparing an environmental product declaration (EPD) for

rail vehicles

UNCPC CODE: 495 PCR 2009: 05

International EPD Consortium, IEC

Version 1.1

Guaranteed validity until 2014-12-01

This PCR document is in compliance with PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS EPD® an international EPD system for environmental product declarations, published by the "Body managing the EPD system" as a post of the EPD® system.

Further information is available on: www.environdec.com

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## **UNIFE Environmental Group**



### **Participating Companies:**

- Bombardier Transportation
- Alstom
- Siemens
- Talgo

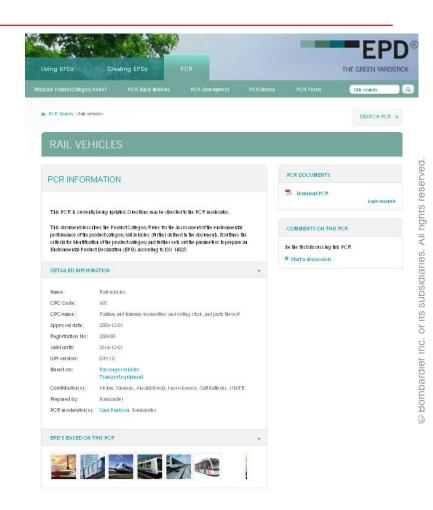
- AnsaldoBreda
- Knorr-Bremse
- Saft Batteries
- CAF
- UNIFE

### Ongoing update of PCR, regarding e.g.:

- Description of system boundaries
- Decalaration of recyclability and recoverability figures
  - Based on new UNIFE recycling calculation methods

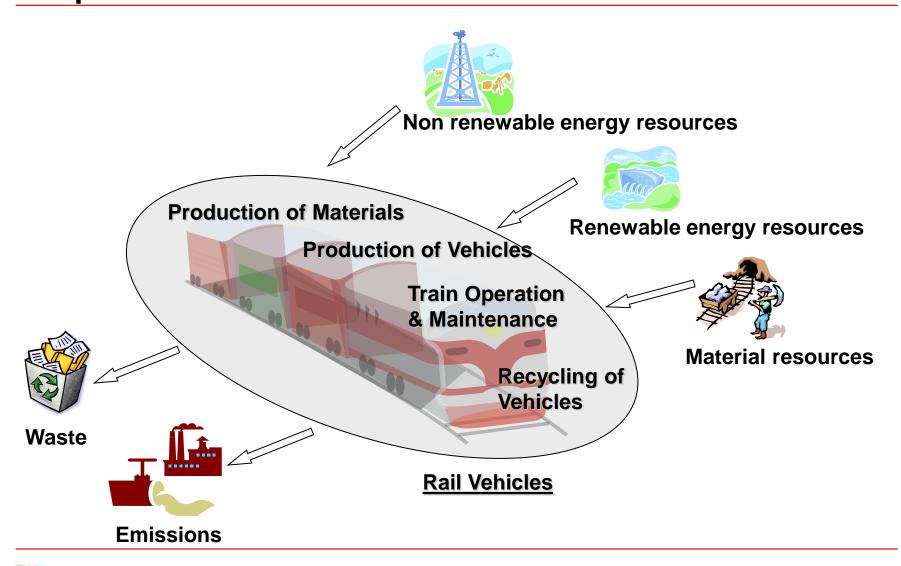
#### **Published EPDs**

- Currently six EPDs based on PCR 2009:05 have been publicly released
  - Bombardier
    - Spacium
    - INNOVIA ART 200
    - REGINA Intercity X55
  - Ansaldo Breda
    - Metro Roma Line C
    - Metrobus Brescia
  - CAF
    - Tram Zaragoza



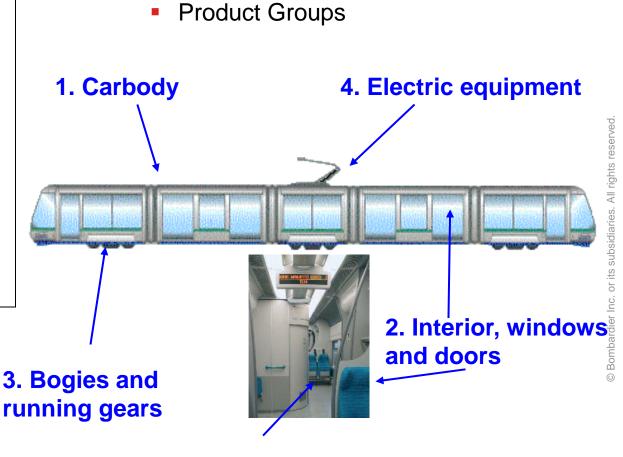
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## PCR Rail Vehicles Scope



## PCR Rail Vehicles Service types

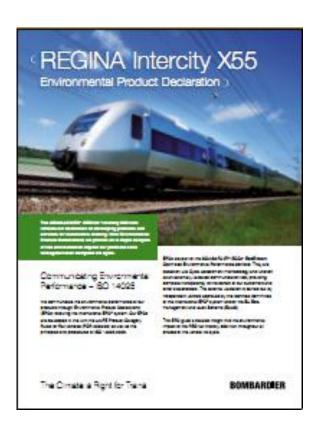
- Passenger transport:
  - Urban
  - Suburban
  - Regional
  - Intercity
  - High / Very high speed
- Freight transport:
  - Mainline



5. Comfort systems

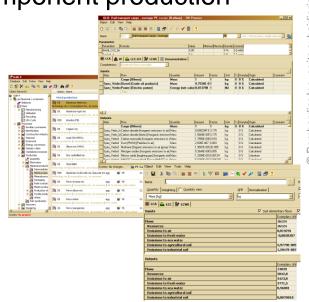
#### **EPD** - Content

- Company Introduction
- Product Information
- Environmental Management System
- Environmental Performance
  - Use of resources
  - Waste generation
  - Impact categories (GWP, ODP etc.)
- Technical performance
  - Energy consumption
  - Noise emissions
  - Recyclability and recoverability
  - Exhaust gas emissions (if Diesel)
- Other information



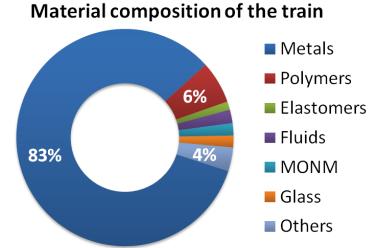
## Life cycle assessment as basis for an EPD - Example Goal and Scope

- Main goal: life cycle impact of an electrical train as basis for further improvements
- Functional unit: transportation of 1 passenger over 100km
- Considered life cycle stages:
  - Upstream module (raw material extraction, component production)
  - Core module (final assembly)
  - Downstream module (use and end-of-life)
- Operational lifespan assumed to be 32 years
- Cut-off rules as defined by PCR
- Generic as well as site/product specific data
- CML2001 impact assessment method



## Life cycle assessment as basis for an EPD - Example Life Cycle Inventory results

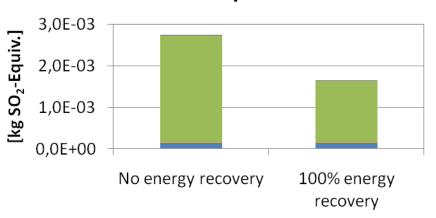
- Material composition including materials used during production and maintenance for 32 years of operation
- Resources used over the life cycle without regenerative braking



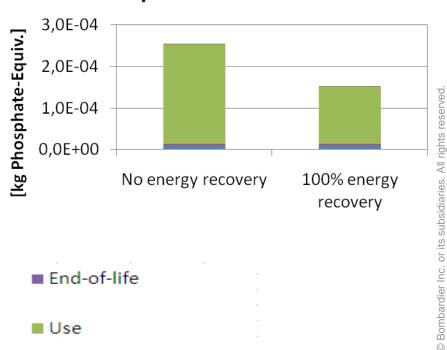
|                          | Upstream | Core   | Downstream module |        | Total |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|
|                          | module   | module | Use               | EoL    |       |
| Non-renewable resources  |          |        |                   |        |       |
| Material [Kg/pass.100km] | 0.55     | 0.33   | 32.5              | 0.007  | 33.4  |
| Energy [MJ/pass.100km]   | 0.29     | 0.23   | 29.2              | 0.003  | 29.7  |
| Renewable resources      |          |        |                   |        |       |
| Material [Kg/pass.100km] | 0.38     | 0.24   | 25.6              | 0.006  | 26.3  |
| Energy [MJ/pass.100km]   | 0.03     | 0.01   | 4.8               | 0.0001 | 4.8   |

## Life cycle assessment as basis for an EPD - Example Life Cycle Impact Assessment

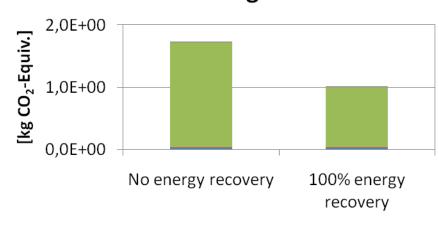
#### **Acidification potential**

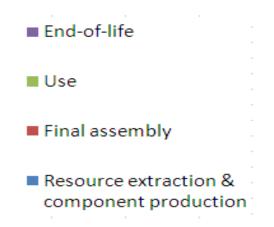


#### **Eutrophication Potential**



#### **Global Warming Potential**





## Conclusions based on LCA and EPD (1/2)

- Environmental impact dominated by the use phase for all studied impact categories
- Most significant impact is by secondary emissions resulting from energy production for operation
  - → high potential for improvement associated with energy consumption
    - Reduction of amount of energy used
    - Reduction of the emissions caused by energy production and consumption

## Conclusions based on LCA and EPD (2/2)

- Phase of raw material extraction (including component production) also shows a significant impact for most considered impact categories
  - →additional focus on material selection
- ⇒LCA and EPD deliver key environmental performance drivers considered in future projects.

Every project benefits from the experience gained in the previous one and helps to continuously improve the overall environmental performance of Bombardier products.

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## Thank you for your attention!

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