

Overview on H2020 Project INTAS

prepared for Coiltech/ World Magnetic Conference, 26th September, Pordenone/ Italy





Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme of the European Union

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INTAS partners



26-09-2018

Funded under the Horizon 2020 programme, INTAS will take place between March 2016 and February 2019, involving 16 European partners, among which 11 are national MSAs or cooperating organisations:

- List of project partners:
- WIP Renewable Energies Europe
- European Environmental Citizens' **Organisation for Standardisation - Europe**
- **European Copper Institute Europe**
- Engineering Consulting and Design -Europe
- Waide Strategic Efficiency Europe
- Austrian Energy Agency Austria
- Federal Public Service Health, Foodchain, **Safety and Environment - Belgium**
- SEVEn Energy Efficiency Center Czech Republic

- **Danish Technological Institute -Denmark**
- Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency Finland
- The Polish Foundation for Energy Poland
- Directorate General of Energy and Geology -**Portugal**
- Romanian Regulatory Authority for Energy -Romania
- Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial **Innovation - Spain**
- Italian National Agency for New Technologies, **Energy and Sustainable Economic Development -**Italy
- Economic and Food Safety Authority Portugal









Starting point



The need for the INTAS project arises from the difficulty that national Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) and market actors face in establishing and verifying compliance with energy performance requirements for large industrial products subject to requirements of the Ecodesign Directive.

INTAS scope: medium / large transformers and fans







Ecodesign is a key element...



20% Energy Efficiency target

Other policies

Ecodesign and Energy Labelling

Ecodesign and
Energy Labelling
will deliver almost
1/2 of the 20%
Energy efficiency
target by 2020,
through:

- -Setting minimum energy efficiency standards for products
- -Eliminating the least performing products from the market
- -Supporting industrial competitiveness and innovation









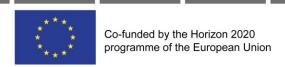
...but needs effective market surveillance





- In the EU, total losses in 2008 amounted to 93.4 TWh/ year,
 = 12% residential electricity consumption.
- Regulation No. 548/2014 in place since May 2014. However, low market surveillance of large products impedes level-playing field
- Potential savings through more efficient design of transformers estimated at about 16.2 TWh/ year beyond 2020
 3.7 Mt of CO2 emissions
- However, 10-20% of products do not comply with energy efficiency requirements, hence projected losses in energy savings of 1.6-3.2 TWh...if we do not do anything!







The project aims to



- Support European Member State MSAs to deliver compliance for large products, specifically for large transformers and fans
- Support industry to be sure of what their obligations are under the Ecodesign Directive and to deliver compliance in a manner that will be broadly accepted by MSAs
- Foster a common European approach to the delivery and verification of compliance for these products







Challenges for Ecodesign Market Surveillance of Transformers



For non-series products (i.e. large power transformers):

- MSAs are unaware of when the product is placed on the market in time to be able to do conformity assessment prior to putting into service
- Conformity assessment post putting into service would incur unacceptably high costs and inconvenience and is technically challenging
- Conformity assessment when putting into service (i.e. during installation) may not be technically viable and may not meet MSA's requirements (i.e. an outcome that meets the technical requirements and is legally defensible)
- Unless mutually acceptable solutions are found there is a risk MSAs will implement conformity assessment practices that create significant cost and inconvenience for the private sector
- Issues regarding "exemptions" from the regulation









Challenges for Ecodesign Market Surveillance of Transformers



For series products (i.e. small to medium power transformers):

- MSAs can inspect manufacturer catalogues and could acquire products for conformity verification testing at a 3rd party laboratory
- However, there is still a question of when the product has been placed on the market and how to sample the product for verification testing
- 3rd party testing is more feasible but still quite costly
- Issues with imported units from outside EU (notification, documentation check, possible testing)







Options for compliance verifications



- 1. Documentation inspection
- 2. Test of transformers at accredited independent laboratory
- 3. Test of transformer at manufacturer's premises with independent laboratory measuring equipment
- 4. Test of transformers in combination with manufacturer/utility/end user assessment (witness testing) using manufacturer's laboratory and equipment
- 5. In-situ test of transformer at site of installation (before putting into service) with mobile independent laboratory measuring equipment *last resort*







outcomes of INTAS activities



- A) Information requirements and documentation inspection, to:
- allow the identification and classification of products to MSAs
- develop a a checklist to enable MSAs to quickly and easily request the information that is both required and relevant for the evaluation of which products will undergo physical testing.
- enable manufacturers to anticipate the type and format of a request for information on a particular product and thus reduce the administrative burden







outcomes of INTAS activities

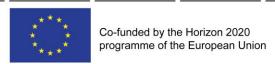


B) Evaluation of product's energy performance

Of all testing options, "witness" of factory acceptance tests (FATs) is considered the most affordable and the least disruptive and costly to suppliers. However, important needs are:

- to properly document ways that cheating in FATs could occur and to devise strategies to overcome them
- to ensure there is a competent independent 3rd party inspectorate community available for MSAs to hire
- to establish minimum qualification criteria for the supplier's test facilities and test procedures.
- to explore means of allowing external measurement equipment to be used in a manufacturer's lab.
- to address the possible legal issues in the event an MSA rejects a product following a witness test.







Exercises realized in INTAS



Overall 42 transformer units were investigated, some hints of possible "non-compliance" identified!

Test exercises were realized in Spain, Romania, Portugal, Poland and Italy:

Documentation inspection

Evaluated: 35 units

Test transformers at independent laboratory

- 17 units
- max. ratings: 630 kVA, 36 kV

Test transformers at manufacturer / in-situ with the independent laboratory measuring equipment

- 14 units
- max ratings: 800 kVA, 15.75 kV 400 kVA, 20 kV

Test transformers in witness testing with manufacturer's equipment

- 2 units
- max ratings: 40 MVA, 72.5 kV









Methodology Flow Chart



Please see current version here:

http://www.intas-testing.eu/project-documents

- The methodologies will undergo a practical validation phase during which MSAs participating in the INTAS project will assess their applicability.
- Market actors have also be informed and consulted at a number of National Focal Point meetings organized in Europe.







Methodology Flow Chart

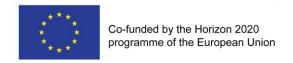


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Flow chart for verification of compliance of power transformers Info on requirements under Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC & Commission regulation (EU) No 548/2014 (energy performance, product information and technical documentation) Information meetings to market actors, webpages, guidelines, etc. Notification to MSA of new product: Prior to placing on the market or making a. Product (Voluntary) agreement with client, or with supplier for available on the market. identification testing at their premises Post making available on the market and before put in service Ann I - Only product information & Technical th scope Art. Exemption to documentation b. Product Complementary Art. 1.2 Reg. requirements apply 1.1 Reg classification non-conformity risk 548/2014 548/2014 assessment Ann I - All requirements No further action apply Check list Product information & Technical documentation requirements Ann I, point 3 & 4 Declared accept Ok with req. in able Arn III Plausibility check No 4 Action! Action! Manufacturer failed to declare the production (or order) of the product to MSA, and product already installed in-situ, or Testing at 3rd Lack of agreement with party lab. client/supplier for testing at their With portable equipment brought and operated by an premises, or Testing at accredited 3rd party lab impossibility or failure to arrange Results witness testing at manufacturer's, manufacturer's (mandated by MSA) Verified comply with premises Ok reg. in Ann. III With manufacturer's measuring Impossibility or failure to arrange No mobile lab testing before the equipment (Witness testing product enters service, or with 3rd party assessment) Action Final assembly of the very large product is done in-situ In-situ testing Yes MSA to take action! (model Action fails to comply)



Note: MSA may decide to perform activities under 1, 2 and 3 in a different order



Req. for trafos exempted in Art. 1





What's next?



September 2018

October 2018

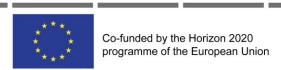
February 2019

Validation of the market surveillance methodologies for fans and transformers

recommendations
for effective
market
surveillance of
industrial

Final conference in Brussels to present the main project outcomes to all stakeholders







More information



26-09-2018

www.INTAS-testing.eu

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