

# KONČAR DISTRIBUTION AND SPECIAL TRANSFORMERS



## ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

**40 MVA Oil Immersed Medium Power Transformers, ET 1455 and ET 1455/1  
produced in Končar D&ST, Josipa Mokrvića 8,  
10090 Zagreb, Croatia**

**in accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 50693**

Program Operator	EPDItaly
Publisher	EPDItaly

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Valid to	14/02/2028



EPD owner  
Končar D&ST



Production site  
J. Mokrovića 8, 10090 Zagreb, Croatia

### Product

40 MVA Oil Immersed Medium Power Transformers, following the composition and specifications of the ET1455 (465043) and ET1455/1 (465044) models - with CPC code 46121. This product is installed as part of the power grid to transmit energy from the medium voltage (MV) network to the low voltage (LV) network.

### Declared unit

One 40 MVA Oil immersed Medium Power Transformer with a primary voltage of 110 kV and a secondary voltage of 26,4 kV, operating for 35 years in Europe and using mineral oil as insulation liquid.

This declaration is for product ET1455 (465043) and ET1455/1 (465044) which is manufactured by Končar D&ST in Zagreb, Croatia. The total mass of both products (excluding packaging) is approximately 55380,1 kg. More information, among others, contact details of the manufacturer can be found via the following link: [koncar-dst.hr](http://koncar-dst.hr).

### Verification

This declaration has been developed referring to EPD Italy, following the Regulations of the EPD Italy Programme. Further information and the document itself are available at: [www.epditaly.it](http://www.epditaly.it).

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to EN ISO 14025:2010.

INTERNAL  EXTERNAL

Third party verifier: SGS Italy S.p.A., Via Caldera, 21, 20153 Milan, Italy (with accreditation number Certificate n° 006H).

### Accountability/ responsibility

Končar D&ST releases EPD Italy from any non-compliance with environmental legislation self-declared by the manufacturer. The holder of the declaration will be responsible for the information and supporting evidence; both EPD Italy and the accredited Certification body (SGS) is relieved from any accountability for the non-respect of environmental legislation by Končar [10].

### Scope of declaration

This EPD is based on an LCA study of Končar's 40 MVA ET1455 (465043) and ET1455/1 (465044) medium power transformers [1] for which 2021 is the reference year. The objective of this study was to publish third party verified data about the environmental performance of this product via an EPD. It concerns a Cradle-to-Grave study with 2021 as base year and that is compiled according to the following standards: EN 50693 [2], ISO14040 [3], ISO 14044 [4] and ISO 14025 [5]. In addition to the EPDItaly007 - Core PCR for electronic and electrical products and systems, Rev 3 (12/01/2023) [6], PCR EPD Italy018- Power transformers v3.5 (the standard EN 50693 is the overall reference for the PCR) [7] and Regulations of the EPDItaly Programme, Rev. 5.2 [10] were used.

It should be noted that EPDs relating to the same category of products but belonging to different programs may not be comparable.

### Scope and type

Manufacturing stage		Distribution stage	Installation stage	Use & Maintenance stage	De-installation / End-of-life stage			
Upstream module	Core module		Downstream module					
	Assembly	Packaging	Transport	Energy	Waste	Use	Transport	End-of-life
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

X = Module assessed  
MND = Module Not Declared

## Visual product



## Description of product

International Electrotechnical Vocabulary defines a transformer as a static piece of apparatus with two or more windings which, by electromagnetic induction, transforms a system of alternating voltage and current into another system of voltage and current, usually of different values and at the same frequency for the purpose of transmitting electrical power [8]. Medium power transformers are used in distribution networks in order to transmit energy from the medium voltage (MV) network to the low voltage (LV) network of the consumers [9]. The rated power of the transformer is 40MVA and the primary voltage is 110 kV, while the secondary voltage is 26,4 kV. According to the type of cooling the transformer is defined as ONAN.

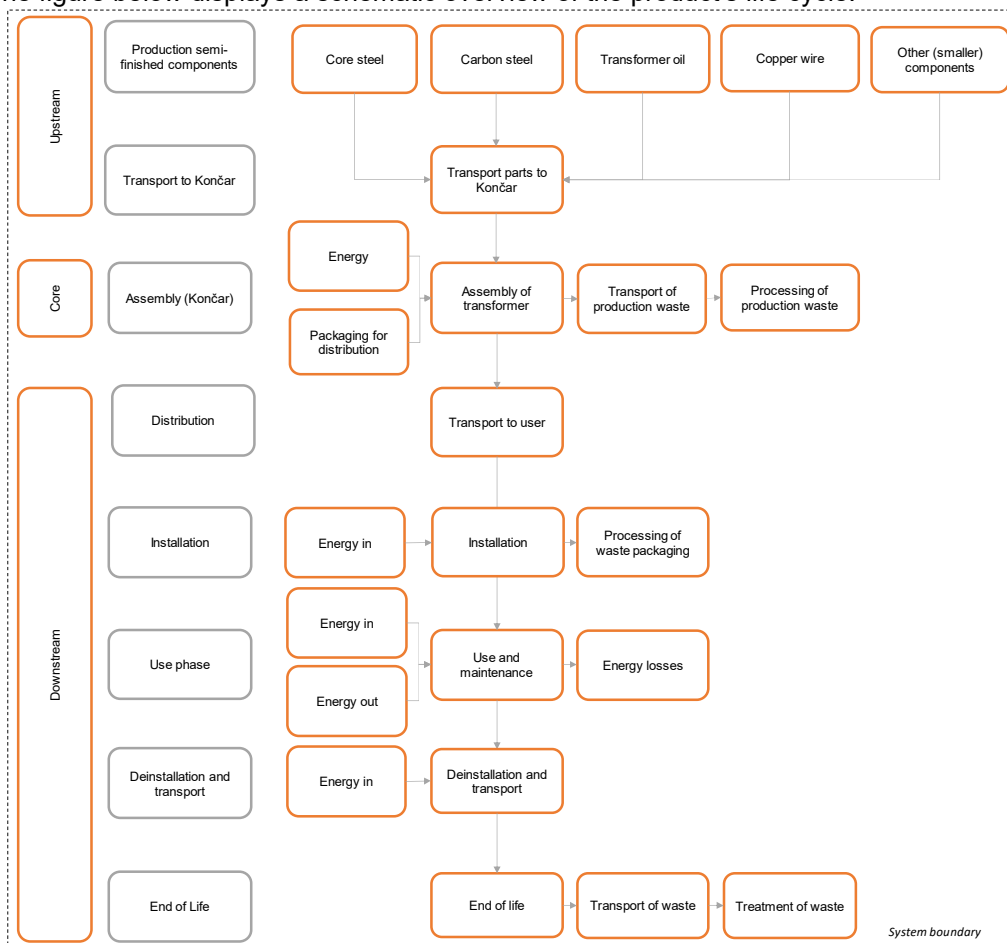
The total weight of both transformers (excl. packaging) is approximately 55380,1 kg. Packaging consists of a wooded frame, plastic and foam for protection and Intermediate Bulk Containers to transport the oil.

## More information

<https://koncar-dst.hr/en/>

## Product Life Cycle

The figure below displays a schematic overview of the product's life cycle.



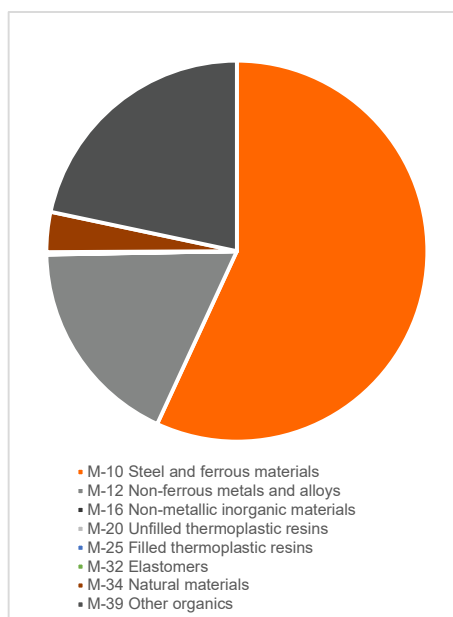
### Detailed product description

The declared unit comprises Cradle-to-Grave data for specific products from one plant and one manufacturer. The medium power transformer is produced at Končar production/assembly facility in Zagreb, Croatia. Moreover, Končar's transformers have CE marking and are in accordance with IEC 60076.

The reference flows considered are all materials, packaging and energy flows to produce, use, and dispose one oil immersed medium power transformer.

Both declared transformers have the same composition. The table and figure below show the composition according to the IEC 62474 material classes.

Material	Mass (kg)	Percentage (%)
1 inorganic materials	41383,2	75%
M-10 Steel and ferrous materials	31504,9	57%
M-100 stainless steel	321,6	1%
M-119 Other ferrous alloys	31183,2	56%
M-12 Non-ferrous metals and alloys	9876,4	18%
M-120 Aluminium and its alloys	227,2	0,4%
M-121 Copper and its alloys	9649,2	17%
M-16 Non-metallic inorganic materials	1,9	0,003%
M-160 Ceramics	1,9	0,003%
2 organic materials	13996,9	25%
M-20 Unfilled thermoplastic resins	61,5	0,1%
M-25 Filled thermoplastic resins	33,4	0,1%
M-32 Elastomers	13,7	0,02%
M-34 Natural materials	1888,3	3%
M-340 Wood	1672,3	3%
M-341 Paper	216,0	0,4%
M-39 Other organics* (mineral oil)	12000,0	22%



\*Only transformer oil is added in this category

Specifications of the declared products are presented in the table below. The declared transformers are manufactured for a specific customer, and will be installed in Spain. However, application in other countries is possible, whether or not with small adaptations. Hence, to make this EPD more widely applicable, a European average is declared for both distribution and the use phase.

Type	Code	Capacity	Primary voltage	Secondary voltage	Total weight of product	Total weight of packaging	Insulating liquid	Region
ET1455	465043	40 MVA	110 kV	26,4 kV	55380,1 kg	1361 kg	Mineral	Europe
ET1455/1	465044	40 MVA	110 kV	26,4 kV	55380,1 kg	1361 kg	Mineral	Europe

### Representativeness

One product from one supplier, with reference year 2021. The declaration is valid for the European market.

### Environmental impact, resource use and output flows

Environmental impacts are calculated with SimaPro 9.3 LCA software using the Ecoinvent 3.8 database (cut-off system model). For characterization the guidelines from the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 are followed in conformity with the guidelines from the PCR for transformers from EPD Italy.

## ET1455 (465043) and ET1455/1 (465044)

### Environmental impact per declared unit of the ET1455 and ET1455/1

			Manufacturing		Distribu- tion	Installat- ion	Use & main- tenance	End-of- life
Indicator	Unit	Total	Upstream	Core	Downstream			
Climate change	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1,16E+07	2,08E+05	1,21E+04	6,26E+03	3,45E+03	1,14E+07	8,93E+03
Climate change - Fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1,12E+07	2,09E+05	1,07E+04	6,26E+03	2,62E+03	1,10E+07	6,69E+03
Climate change - Biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	3,85E+05	-1,16E+03	1,39E+03	1,66E+00	8,22E+02	3,82E+05	2,23E+03
Climate change - Land use and LU ch	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2,62E+04	2,65E+02	3,83E+00	8,05E-02	4,83E+00	2,59E+04	3,50E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	5,58E-01	2,19E-02	1,24E-03	1,42E-03	2,26E-04	5,32E-01	8,86E-04
Acidification	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq	6,42E+04	6,28E+03	2,17E+01	2,15E+01	1,68E+01	5,79E+04	3,10E+01
Eutrophication of water	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq	3,74E+03	9,02E+01	4,16E-01	4,46E-02	6,79E-01	3,65E+03	3,28E-01
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	2,50E+04	1,73E+03	1,96E+01	2,01E+01	1,24E+01	2,31E+04	3,04E+01
Abiotic resources - minerals and materials <sup>1</sup>	kg Sb eq	1,35E+02	1,34E+02	3,54E-02	5,13E-04	1,42E-04	6,05E-01	2,14E-04
Abiotic resources - fossil resources <sup>1</sup>	MJ	2,41E+08	3,15E+06	1,93E+05	8,66E+04	5,20E+04	2,38E+08	7,42E+04
Water consumption <sup>1</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> depriv.	2,72E+06	1,60E+05	1,17E+03	3,40E+01	4,78E+02	2,56E+06	3,05E+02

Disclaimer 1 – The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

### Resource use per declared unit of the ET1455 and ET1455/1

Indicator	Unit	Total	Upstream	Core	Distribu- tion	Installat- ion	Use & mainten.	End-of- life
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	4,27E+07	3,55E+05	1,01E+05	1,12E+02	7,86E+03	4,23E+07	2,82E+03
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	5,28E+04	4,68E+04	6,02E+03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	4,28E+07	4,02E+05	1,07E+05	1,12E+02	7,86E+03	4,23E+07	2,82E+03
Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	2,53E+08	2,92E+06	1,95E+05	9,19E+04	5,47E+04	2,50E+08	7,89E+04
Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	4,47E+05	4,30E+05	1,68E+04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy res. (PENRT)	MJ	2,53E+08	3,35E+06	2,11E+05	9,19E+04	5,47E+04	2,50E+08	7,89E+04
Use of secondary raw material (SM)	kg	5,21E+03	5,19E+03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,81E+01	0,00E+00
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels NRSE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Net use of fresh water (FW)	m <sup>3</sup>	2,06E+05	3,88E+03	3,26E+01	1,70E+00	3,75E+01	2,02E+05	1,14E+01

### Output flows and waste categories of declared unit of the ET1455 and ET1455/1

Indicator	Unit	Total	Upstream	Core	Distribu- tion	Installat- ion	Use & mainten.	End-of- life
Hazardous landfill waste (HWD)	kg	2,34E+02	1,65E+02	4,36E-01	2,30E-01	3,33E-02	6,82E+01	1,39E-01
Non-hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	3,79E+05	4,34E+04	2,06E+02	2,36E+01	1,12E+02	3,35E+05	3,15E+02
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	1,78E+03	1,15E+01	2,02E-01	6,05E-01	3,83E-01	1,77E+03	4,30E-01
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	4,52E+03	0,00E+00	2,00E+02	0,00E+00	9,28E+02	0,00E+00	3,40E+03
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	5,56E+04	0,00E+00	3,78E+03	0,00E+00	3,85E+02	1,34E+02	5,13E+04
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported thermal energy (ETE)	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

## Calculation rules

All relevant and known processes and materials have been included. The following processes have been **excluded** from the system boundary:

- Auxiliary materials in the assembly phase as quantities are negligible.
- Capital goods and infrastructure for assembly.

There is no reason to believe that relevant in- or outputs are excluded from this study. Based on the available information, the total of processes that are excluded contribute less than 1% of the total mass and environmental impact.

### *Data collection and quality*

Data is retrieved from a Bill of Materials (BoM) supplied by Končar Zagreb production/assembly plant. There are no inconsistencies found in the data and there is no reason to believe data is incomplete or not reliable. The reference year for data collected is 2021.

Data about the production of six main components are provided by the suppliers of the components. The six main components add up to 88% of the mass of the transformer. Communication with suppliers went via Končar. Seeing that the data collection from suppliers was initiated in 2021, the reference year of this data is 2020. Most of the components did not have new changes in the production processes according to the suppliers, except for the magnetic core steel. Hence the 2020 is considered representative for the other four main components.

The remaining materials are modelled with generic data, basic information on the compositions of these materials is provided by Končar.

## Allocation

Allocation is avoided where possible. In the manufacturing stage allocation is avoided by calculating the energy consumption per unit of time and the operating time per type of transformer. This approach is preferred above allocation of yearly energy consumption based on power rating or weight of the transformer.

The allocation of recycling and recovery processes is done according to the polluter pays principle. This means that for materials leaving the systems all processes that are required to reach the end-of-waste status are allocated to the system under study. These processes include transport, shredding and sorting.

## Scenarios and additional technical information

### *Manufacturing stage*

This module considers the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy which occur upstream to the transformer manufacturing process, as well as waste processing up to the end-of-waste state.

Transport distance of the raw materials to the manufacturing facility via road, boat and/or train.

Manufacturing of the semifinished parts and the assembly of the transformer includes all processes linked to production such as storing, mixing, packing and internal transportation. Use of electricity and fuels production are considered as well as direct emissions from production process.

The manufacturing of production equipment and infrastructure is not included in the system boundary unless it is included in Ecoinvent background processes.

Packaging-related flows in the production process for all up-stream packaging are included in the up-stream phase. Packaging for distribution of the final product is declared in the core phase.

The manufacturing process takes place at one production site. For upstream (raw material processes) and downstream processes (waste processing) generic data is used when no specific data is obtained.



### *Distribution stage*

In conformity with the EPD Italy PCR for Power transformers, in this stage 1500 km transport per truck is modelled as an average distance for transformers in Europe.

### *Installation stage*

The processes required to place the transformers can differ based on the location. For this stage a worst-case assumption is done in which the transformers are placed with a large crane.

### *Use & Maintenance stage*

In this phase only electricity losses occur, no operational energy use is applicable for this transformer. The transformers are designed to operate 35 years without replacement of parts. However, it cannot be guaranteed that no parts should be replaced, and oil will function for 35 years without treatment.

In case parts are replaced, then this is often confined to equipment as: oil filters, Buchholz relays, PRDs, air dryers and fans. These parts are therefore assumed to be replaced once in the life cycle. Replacement of larger parts e.g. oil are only performed in case of a transformer failure, which is not common and therefore not included. The regeneration of the transformer oil is assumed to take place once in the life cycle of the transformer.

Other annual service includes regular inspection of transformers and repair of minor paint damage and leaks. The contribution to these services to the total environmental impacts are considered negligible and not included in the calculations.

$$E_d[kWh] = [P_{load} * k_{load}^2 + P_{noload}] * t_{year} * RSL + P_{aux} * f_{aux} * t_{year} * RSL$$

### Parameters for electricity consumption in use phase

	40 MVA	Unit	Explanation
$P_{load}$	164,9	kW	Determined by Končar.
$K_{load}$	70	%	Depends on specific distribution, the in the PCR [6] suggested 70% is used.
$P_{noload}$	14,453	kW	Determined by Končar.
$P_{aux}$	0	kW	Is zero for the transformer under study because they are naturally cooled.
$F_{aux}$	0	%	Is zero for the transformer under study because they are naturally cooled.
$T_{year}$	8760	hours	Conforms default value from the PCR [6].
RSL	35	years	Conforms default value from the PCR [6].

### *End-of-life stage, deinstallation*

The processes required to remove the transformers can differ based on the location. For this stage a worst-case assumption is done in which the transformers are removed with a large crane.

In this stage 500 km transport per truck is assumed as average distance for transformers to a waste sorting facility in Europe.

End of life scenarios per material are given by the EN 50693. Despite that recycle rates for the metals are expected to be higher, the default scenarios from the PCR are the most conservative option and therefore used.

It is assumed for the disposal rate (incineration and landfilling) of metals is that 0% goes to landfilling and 0% to incineration. It is assumed that for the disposal rate (incineration and landfilling) of plastics, wood and paper is that 5% goes to landfilling and 95% goes to incineration. For the oil 83% recycling, 12,5% incineration with energy recovery, 3,5% incineration without energy recovery and 1% spillage or landfill is assumed.

### Additional environmental information

Končar D&ST Inc. within its scope of business special and medium power transformers commits to respect legal regulations of the Republic of Croatia, obligations arising from the acceptance of the ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 standard requirements as well as the applicable requirements of the interested parties. Certificates confirming compliance with ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 can be found via <https://koncar-dst.hr/en/about-us/environmental-protection/> and <https://koncar-dst.hr/en/about-us/occupational-health-and-safety/> respectively. Certification for those two management systems was provided by Bureau Veritas Certification (Certificate No.: HR007598 and HR007611).

Company management supports the implementation and development of an environmental and OH&S protection system in order for successful implementation of the strategy and objectives and continuous improvement of the management system.

Aware of the environmental protection we are committed to continuous management of the company's environmental and OH&S impact:

- Timely and effective prevention of possible soil, water and air pollution, as well as ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for job-related injury and disease prevention to eliminate the danger;
- Rational use of natural resources;
- Reduction of waste quantities and proper waste sorting;
- Acting on the awareness of all employees and contract partners and the use of administrative measures, including training;
- Choosing raw materials with a lower environmental impact and replacing existing processes with less hazardous processes, operations, materials or equipment;
- Planning and introduction of cleaner manufacturing processes and ecological product design with the use of engineering measures and reorganization of work;
- On the involvement of workers in counselling and participation to eliminate hazards and reduce OH&S risk using appropriate personal protective equipment.

Končar D&ST Inc. encourages interested parties to apply environmental protection and OH&S principles.

Moreover, Končar's products are manufactured in conformity with all applicable environmental legislation. Končar's products are not under suspicion related to environmental applicable legislation.

### Declaration of hazardous materials

None of the substances contained in the product are listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation", or they do not exceed the threshold with the European Chemicals Agency.

Moreover, Končar D&ST complies with the regulations as laid down: (EU)1907/2006 (REACH) and (EU)1272/2008. Meaning no hazardous substances are released to air, water or soil during the production and use of the transformers as produced by Končar D&ST.

### References

- [1] LCA report Končar Medium power transformers, January 2023.
- [2] EN 50693:2019 Product category rules for life cycle assessments of electronic and electrical products and systems.
- [3] ISO, 2006. "Environmental management. Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework". ISO 14040:2006/AMD1:2020.
- [4] ISO, 2006. "Environmental management. Life cycle assessment – Requirements and Guidelines". ISO 14044:2006/AMD1:2017/ AMD2:2020.
- [5] ISO, 2006. "Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations", ISO 14025:2006.
- [6] EPD Italy 007 Core PCR for electronic and electrical products and systems, revision 3, 13-01-2023.
- [7] EPD Italy 018 PCR for Power transformers, revision 3.5, 13-12-2021.
- [8] International Electrotechnical Vocabulary, Chapter 421: Power transformers and reactors.
- [9] Pavlos S. Georgilakis: Spotlight on Modern Transformer Design, Springer, 2009.
- [10] Regulations of the EPDItaly Programme, Rev. 5.2., 2022/02/16