

**Industrial and Tertiary Product Testing and Application of Standards (INTAS)** 

# 2<sup>nd</sup> National Focal Point meeting

- Conclusion of Second Phase -



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

DGEG 07-06-2018 Lisboa

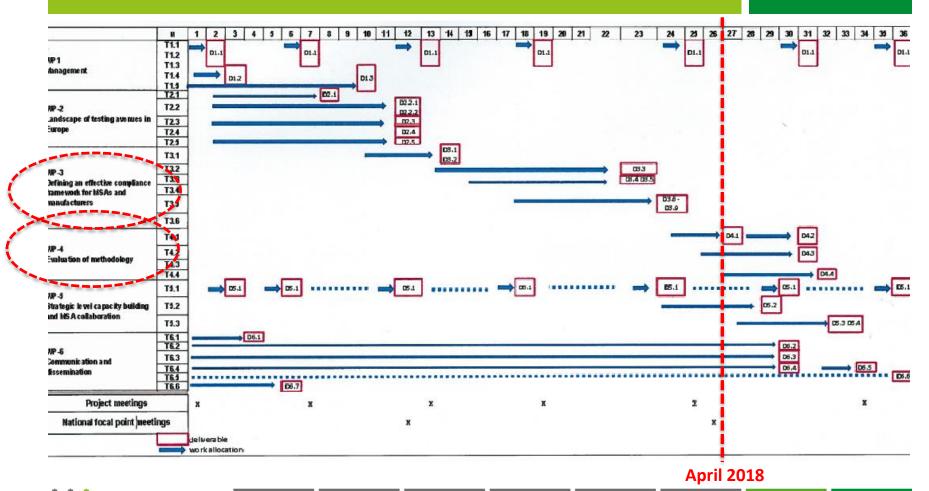
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# Timetable

DGEG 07-06-2018 Lisboa











# Progr meeting — Lisboa (27-28 mar 017)

**DGEG** 07-06-2018 Lisboa





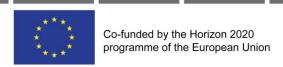






- INTAS presentation
- Outcome of the 1<sup>st</sup> NFP meetings
- Outcome of WP3
- Outline of WP4
- Outline of WP6
- Questions to be discussed

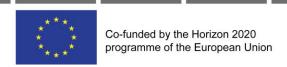






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- European project (Horizon 2020 Energy Efficiency)
- Active from March 2016 to February 2019
- 16 partners, including:
  - National MSAs and National focal points (11)
  - Cooperating organisations at European level (5)
- Advisory board (MSAs, Industry associations, etc.)
- Budget: ca. 1.9 million Euros (incl. product testing)

Website: www.intas-testing.eu/about-project/team-and-contacts







# INTAS key goals

- Support European Member State MSAs deliver compliance for large industrial products:
  - Fans
  - Power transformers
- Support the industry to be sure of what their obligations are under the Ecodesign Directive and to deliver compliance
- Foster a common European approach to the delivery and verification of compliance for these products







# Project partners

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**Europe:** WIP – Renewable Energies, European Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation, European Copper Institute, Engineering Consulting and Design,

Waide Strategic Efficiency

Austria: Austrian Energy Agency

Belgium: Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain, Safety and Environment

Czech Republic: SEVEn Energy Efficiency Center

Denmark: Danish Technological Institute

Finland: Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency

Italy: Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic

Development

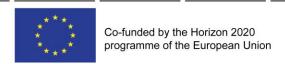
Poland: The Polish Foundation for Energy

Portugal: DGEG-Directorate General of Energy and Geology; ASAE-Economic and Food Safety Authority

Romania: Romanian Regulatory Authority for Energy

Spain: Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Innovation



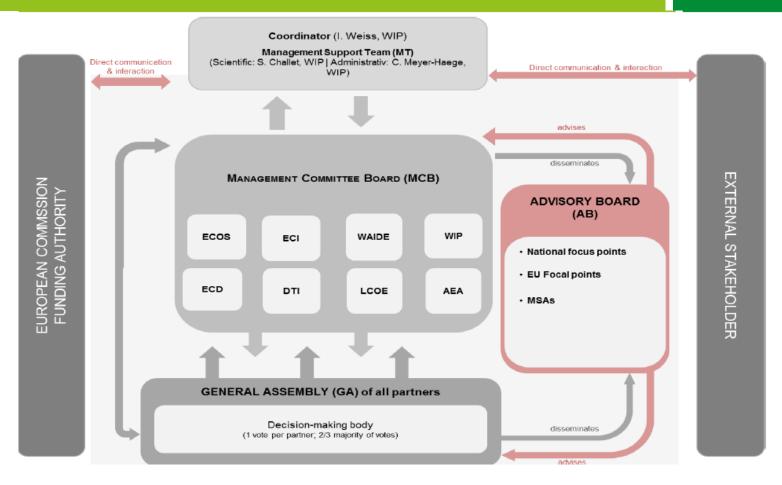






# Management structure

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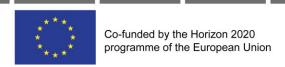






- Outcome of the 1<sup>st</sup> NFP meetings



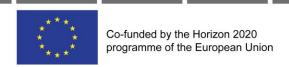






- Organized in 9 member states (DK, IT, ES, RO, PT, AT, CZ, FI and PO)
- Participation: 48 stakeholders provided feedback, anonymized and translated
- Questions addressed:
- 1. Main concerns regarding the ability of national MSAs to perform market surveillance and/or test large products?
- 2. Drawbacks from methodologies (incl. witness testing at manufacturer or on-site, using manufacturer's test facilities, scale model testing or part-load testing of products)?
- 3. On modelling techniques: Existing experience and key issues to be consider?





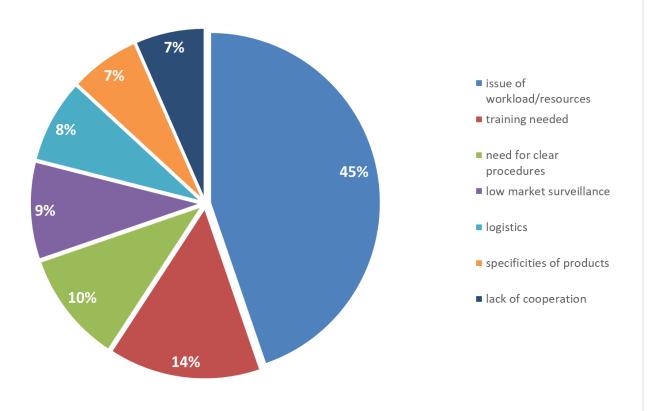




# 1st NFP meetings

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Q1. What are the main concerns regarding the ability of national authorities to perform market surveillance and/or test large products?



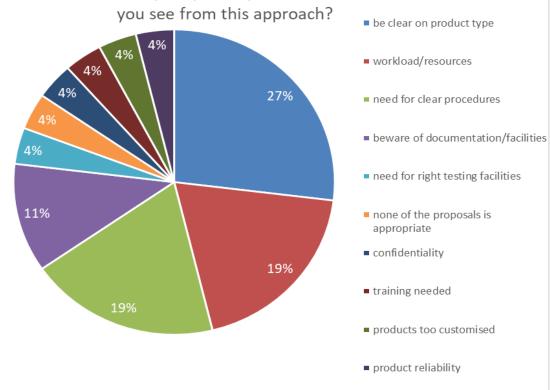








Q2. INTAS intends to develop a range of methodologies dependent on size and functionality of specific products. What drawbacks do

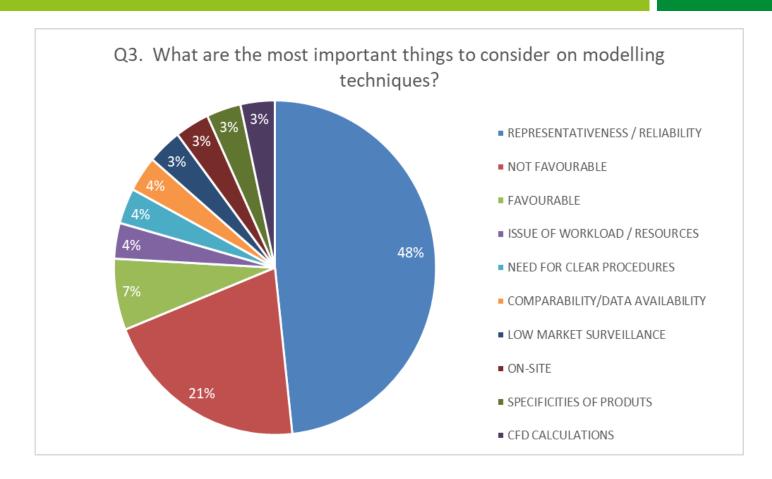




















## Main conclusions (1/2)

- Confirmed the particularity of performing market surveillance and testing of large products
- <u>Main concerns related to</u>: workload and resources (45%), followed by lack of technically skilled staff (14%) and need for clear procedures (10%).
- <u>Intention to develop a range of methodologies</u> dependent on size and functionality of specific products: Agreement on the approach but reluctant about on-site testing, and preference for testing at manufacturers'.
- <u>Mixed views on modelling</u> techniques: limited applicability on fans, and not feasible on transformers; except for manufacturers, there is general reluctance to their use due to lack of precision, i.e. aspects like representativeness and reliability of results have to be addressed.





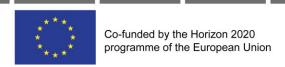




## Main conclusions (2/2)

- Although INTAS will not be able to solve all these issues, it is the project intention to propose a compliance assessment methodology that considers the following aspects:
  - It is cost-effective,
  - It is complemented by training and capacity building,
  - It comprises simple and clear procedures,
  - It strengthens the current low market surveillance,
  - It considers the specificities of the products and the logistics of the business models, and
  - It builds up cooperation at different levels.



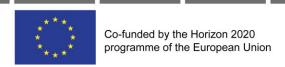






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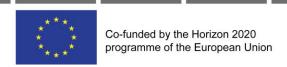
## Outcome of WP3

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### **WP3** Defining an effective compliance framework for MSAs and manufacturers

- D3.1 Report on information and additional requirements related to inspection of fans (Confidential)
- D3.2 Report on information and additional requirements related to inspection of transformers (Confidential)
- D3.3 Evaluation of products in each testing type and unit category (Confidential)
- D3.4 & D3.5 Analysis and report on other applicable regulations on fans (Public)
- D3.6 & D3.7 Best practice and experiences of both MSAs and industry regarding testing of fans and transformers (Public)
- D3.8 Report about the screening techniques available for product/supplier targeting (Public)
- D3.9 Graphical flow chart of the methodological process, taking into account all tasks within WP3 (Public)







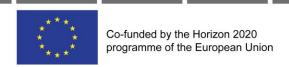
## Outcome of WP3

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### **Investigated methods:**

- Documentation (visual) inspections of nameplates and technical documentation (<u>all</u> <u>products</u>);
- Independent laboratory testing, according to the scope of the relevant regulations (transformers, fans);
- Testing at the manufacturer factory's laboratory, considered as witness testing performed by a MSA case where testing by independent laboratory measurement equipment is not feasible, and which may be aligned with the Factory Acceptance Tests (<u>large products</u>).
- On-site testing using movable lab equipment at the manufacturer premises, and insitu testing at the place of product installation, were evaluated (<u>large products</u>).
- Additional methods (<u>fans only</u>): Performance estimation and modelling based on design engineering and computer simulations; Scale-modeling and reduced speed testing as a basis for documenting and verifying large products.









## Outcome of WP3

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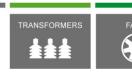
### **Methodology - proposed flow charts**

#### Please note that:

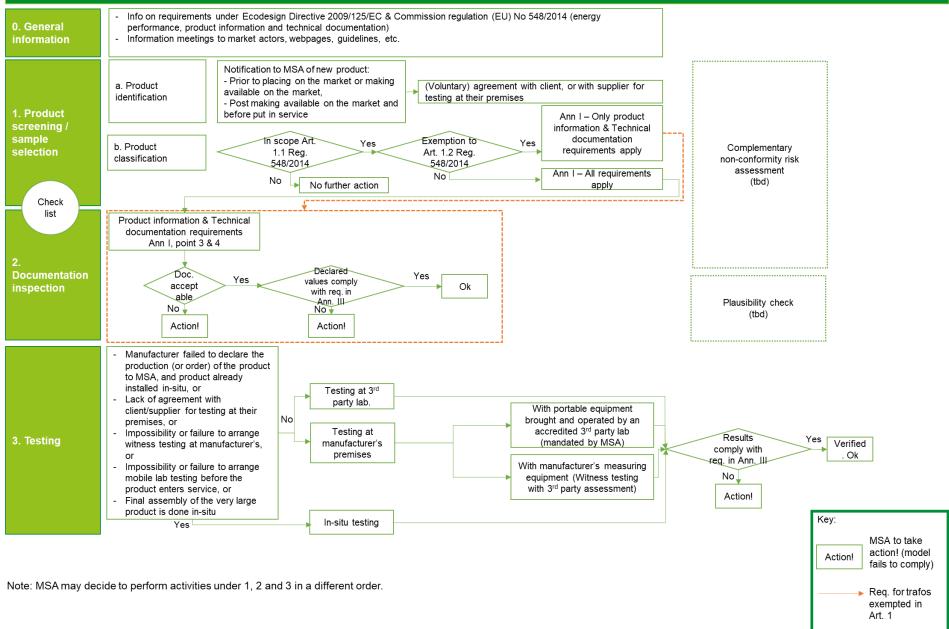
- a) The proposed flowcharts are at an intermediary stage, i.e. NOT to be considered as final recommendations of the INTAS project yet.
- b) These methodologies will undergo a practical validation phase (WP4) where MSAs participating in the INTAS project will assess their applicability.
- c) Market actors will also be informed and consulted at a number of National Focal Point meetings.
- d) The validation phase will allow for refinements of the methodology until the end of July 2018.
- e) Please visit the INTAS project website for information about the channels available for your inclusion in this process.



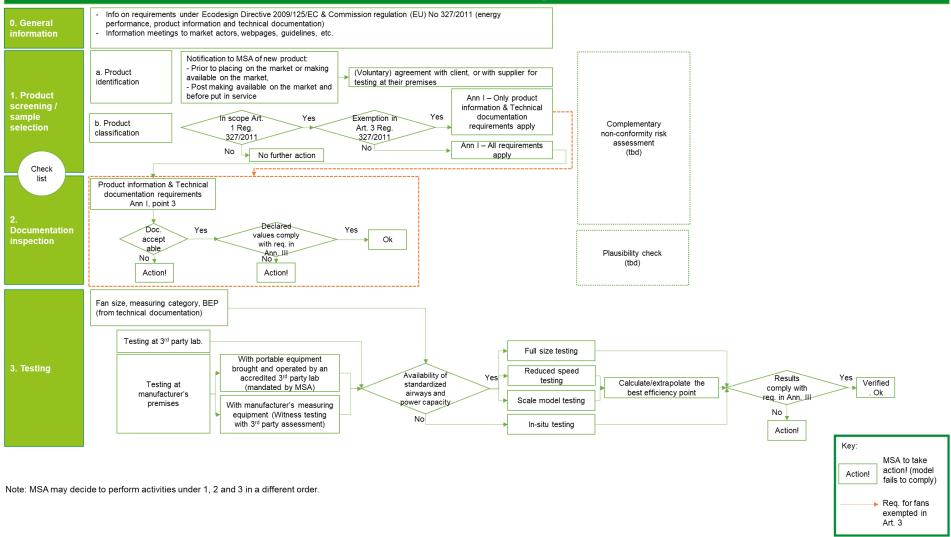




#### Flow chart for verification of compliance of power transformers



#### Flow chart for verification of compliance of fans











- Outline of WP4







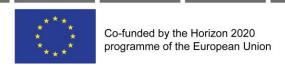
## Outline of WP4

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### WP4 Evaluation of compliance assessment methodology

Task 4.1 & 4.2 Practical evaluation and complete methodology on fans and transformers -> Step-by-step guide for compliance assessment + supporting Toolbox







## Outline of WP4

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### WP4 Evaluation of compliance assessment methodology

 Task 4.1 & 4.2 Practical evaluation and complete methodology on fans and transformers → Step-by-step guide for compliance assessment + supporting Toolbox

Tasks 4.1 & 4.2 The Guide – working texts

This is a public document so it should both target MSA's and Industry

- 1. Regulation 327/2011 & 548/2014 What is it all about?
- Directive 2009/125/EC What are the manufacturer obligations?
- 3. Methods for screening for products
- 4. Methods of selecting products
- 5. Methods of technical documentation inspection
- 6. Methods of verification testing
- 7. Methods for continuous dissemination activities

Task 4.1 & 4.2 The toolbox

#### Provisional list:

- Spreadsheet for calculation of target efficiency of fans & trafos
- Good conformity assessment procedure
- Performance test report template to be used for witness testing
- Technical documentation: checklist, a guide on scale-model test, reduced speed tests and calculations performed by manufacturers
- Plausibility check of design characteristics (EVIA?)









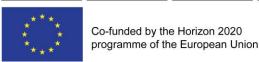
## Outline of WP4

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## WP4 Evaluation of compliance assessment methodology

- Task 4.3 Evaluation of costs, benefits and new methods of testing & common issues in large product testing
- Task 4.4 Policy recommendations for future regulation on industrial products (deadline: Oct 2018)

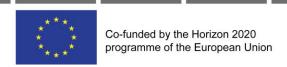






- Outline of WP6



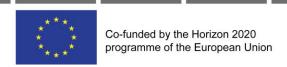




### WP6 Dissemination and Communication

- Final conference to share the project outcomes (Brussels, Feb '019)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> NFP meeting for conclusions



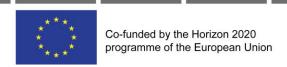






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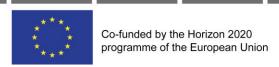






- Looking at the draft methodology proposed in WP3 (flowcharts D3.9)
  - in your view, what are the main obstacles?
  - and the main opportunities?
  - Would it be feasible in your view to set a mandatory notification to MSA when the product has been placed on the market or it is ready to be placed on the market, or it has been installed?
  - Would it be feasible in your view to set a voluntary agreement with client/supplier for testing at their premises?
- Regarding the toolbox to be developed under WP4
  - Are any of the documents listed challenging to find? Which ones?
  - Are you using other documents for compliance verification?









## More information

about the INTAS project and its results:

www.INTAS-testing.eu

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