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V-suspension string for twin conductor bundle- V16/21 Duplex



Owner of the EPD:

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 $ITB is the verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioner \\ \underline{www.eco-platform.org}$

Basic information

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804+A2 and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains the information on the impacts of the declared construction materials on the environment and their aspects verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Basically, comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804+A2.

Life cycle analysis (LCA): A1-A3, C1-C4 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804

(Cradle-to-Gate with options)

The year of preparing the EPD: 2022

Product standard: EN 61109

Service Life: 40 years PCR: ITB-PCR A
Declared unit: 1 item

Reasons for performing LCA: B2B

Representativeness: Polish, European, 2021

MANUFACTURER

BELOS-PLP S.A. is the largest Polish producer of network equipment for HV, MV, LV and LV lines of power stations, operating in the power industry since 1947. Belos-PLP maintains close cooperation with market-leading design offices and research institutes, thanks to which our products meet the required standards. In 2007, after the entry of a strategic investor, the company became part of the Preformed Line Products (PLP) group - a global



manufacturer and supplier of products, technologies and solutions for energy and telecommunications. Preformed Line Products (PLP) based in Cleveland, Ohio, listed on the NASDAQ: PLPC was founded in 1947. It is currently an international group that supplies its products to customers all over the world. The environmental declaration covers the product -suspension string for twin conductor bundle - V16 / 21 Duplex (excluding insulators) used in high voltage networks. The product is manufactured at the Bielsko-Biala plant in Poland.

PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATION

The products covered by this EPD is insulator string for high voltage transmission lines made of HDG steel elements (hot dip galvanized Z/Zn acc PN-EN ISO 1461) with aluminium alloy elements. Suspension insulators string made by BELOS (calaolg number V16/21-Duplex) is used as a part of transmission lines in power networks being the installation which helps transmit power over long distances. Conductor which transmits power is connected in between towers using insulator strings. Mass of the product is 110 kg (metal parts only without insulators), max height is 3488 mm and max width is 7220 mm. More detailed technical information can be fount at manufacturer web site.

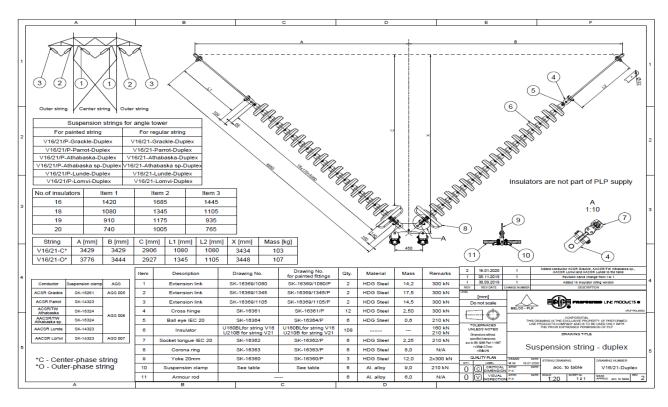


Fig 1. Basic technical information on V16/21-Duplex product

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

Unit

The declared unit is one muliti-element product made of HDG steel (110 kg)

System boundary

The life cycle analysis of the declared products covers "Product Stage" A1-A3, C1-C4+D modules in accordance with EN 15804 and ITB PCR A (cradle to gate with options). Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried and were included in the calculation. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 5% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804+A2, machines and facilities (capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.

Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB's document PCR A. Production of the covered steel products is a line process (as presented in figure 2) conducted in the manufacturing plant located in Bielsko-Biała (Poland). Input and output data from the production is inventoried and allocated to the production on the mass basis.

System limits

Minimum 99.0% input materials and 100% energy consumption (electricity, gas, heat, LPG) were inventoried in a processing plant and were included in the calculation. In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, i.e. all material used per formulation, utilized thermal energy, and electric power consumption, direct production waste and available emission measurements. Tires consumption for transport was not considered. Substances with a percentage share of less than 0.1% of total mass were excluded from the calculations. The packaging products (wooden pallets and boxes) are included.

Modules A1 and A2: Raw materials supply and transport

The modules A1 and A2 represent the extraction and processing of raw materials (mainly steel provided by European producers) and transport to the production site. Steel used come from the suppliers producing steel with 50% EAF technology and 50% BOF. For A2 module (transport) European averages for fuel data are applied. All transport of input resources is inventored in details.

Module A3: Production

The product specific manufacturing process line is presented in Figure 1, an input steel/semi-product is processed (mechanical and thermal treatment) to a dedicated shape and elements are galvanized and assembled. Electricity and gas are consumed in the process.

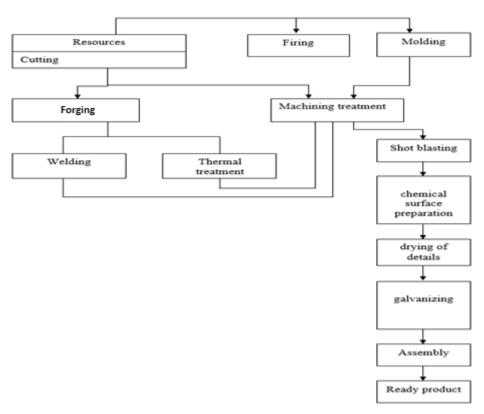


Fig. 2. A basic scheme of the product manufacturing process

Modules C2-C4 and D: End-of-life (EOL)

The amount of energy for disassembly in C1 module by electric mechanical tool was generalized based on actual practice. In the adapted end-of-life scenario, the de-constructed steel products are transported to a steel mill distant by 110 km on > 16t lorry EURO 5 where are used as steel scrap to produce a new steel. The recycling potential of C3 module is 98% and it is assumed that only 2% of the products will end up in a landfill – C4 module (table 1). Module D presents credits resulting from the recycling of the steel scrap, calculated in accordance with the is the net amount of scrap approach developed by World Steel Association.

Table 1. End-of-life scenario for the steel products

| Material | Material recovery | Recycling | Landfilling | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|--|--|
| Steel scrap | 100% | 98% | 2% | | |

Electricity at end-of-life (module C) has been modelled using an average Polish electricity mix as the location where the product reaches end-of-life is unknown.

Data collection period

The data for manufacture of the declared products refer to period between 01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were prepared for Poland and Europe as reference area.

Data quality

The data selected for LCA originate from ITB-LCI questionnaires completed by BELOS using the inventory data, ITB and Ecoinvent v.3.8 database. No specific data collected is older than five years and no generic datasets used are older than ten years. The representativeness, completeness, reliability, and consistency are judged as good. The background data for the processes come from

the following databases: Ecoinvent v.3.8 (steel unalloyed and alloyed, cast steel, welding wire, bolts, nuts (mechanical processing), galvanization process, zinc alloy, grease, wooden packaging, low alloy construction steel, water, waste water treatment) and KOBIZE (Polish electricity mix and combustion factors for fuels). KOBIZE data is supplemented with Ecoinvent data on the national electricity mix impact where no specific indicator data is provided. Specific (LCI) data quality analysis was a part of the input data verification. The time related quality of the data used is valid (5 years).

Assumptions and estimates

Possible differences resulting from the production of very specific compositions of steel alloys were were taken into account where possible. If not used data for high and low alloy steels produced in BOF and EAF furnaces in Europe (European average).

Calculation rules

LCA was performed using ITB-LCA tool developed in accordance with EN15804+A2. Emission of greenhouse gases was calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP method with a 100-year horizon. Emission of acidifying substances, Emission of substances to water contributing to oxygen depletion, Emission of gases that contribute to the creation of ground-level ozone, Abiotic depletion, and ozone depletion emissions where all calculated with the CML-IA baseline method

Additional information

Polish electricity mix used is 0.698 kg CO₂/kWh (KOBiZE 2021).

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – Results

Declared unit

The declaration refers to declared unit (DU) – 1 piece of suspension string for twin conductor bundle-V16/21 Duplex produced by BELOS. The environmental impacts of the life cycle are shown in Tables 3-6.

Table 2. System boundaries for the environmental characteristic of the V16/21 Duplex

| | Environmental assessment information (MD – Module Declared, MND – Module Not Declared, INA – Indicator Not Assessed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|--|
| Pro | duct sta | age | | ruction cess | | | l | Jse stage | Э | | | End of life | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary |
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to construction site | Construction-installation process | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-recovery-recycling potential |
| A1 | A2 | А3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| MD | MD | MD | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MD | MD | MD | MD | MD |

Table 3. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the V16/21 Duplex product manufactured by Belos – environmental impacts (DU: 1 product, 110 kg)

| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | C1 | C2 | С3 | C4 | D |
|---|------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.60E+02 | 1.67E+00 | 1.17E+02 | 6.68E-01 | 5.74E-02 | 2.21E+00 | 1.16E-02 | -9.08E+01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - fossil | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.58E+02 | 1.66E+00 | 1.15E+02 | 6.68E-01 | 5.71E-02 | 2.20E+00 | 1.16E+01 | -9.10E+01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.85E+00 | 5.68E-03 | 2.75E+00 | 5.73E-04 | 1.95E-04 | 1.89E-03 | 2.95E-02 | -2.05E-01 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.26E-01 | 6.52E-04 | 3.36E-02 | 6.61E-05 | 2.24E-05 | 2.18E-04 | 1.09E-02 | -1.16E-02 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential | eq. kg CFC 11 | 9.07E-06 | 3.84E-07 | 4.97E-06 | 1.42E-07 | 1.32E-08 | 4.67E-07 | 4.69E-06 | -3.39E-06 |
| Soil and water acidification potential | eq. mol H+ | 2.41E+00 | 6.74E-03 | 1.06E+00 | 3.33E-03 | 2.32E-04 | 1.10E-02 | 1.09E-01 | -3.60E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater | eq. kg P | 8.81E-02 | 1.12E-04 | 1.76E-01 | 2.05E-05 | 3.84E-06 | 6.77E-05 | 1.08E-03 | -3.98E-02 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater | eq. kg N | 2.05E-01 | 2.03E-03 | 1.57E-01 | 1.30E-03 | 7.00E-05 | 4.28E-03 | 3.79E-02 | -7.93E-02 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial | eq. mol N | 9.35E+00 | 2.22E-02 | 1.32E+00 | 1.42E-02 | 7.64E-04 | 4.69E-02 | 4.15E-01 | -8.60E-01 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis | eq. kg NMVOC | 6.76E-01 | 6.80E-03 | 3.78E-01 | 4.01E-03 | 2.34E-04 | 1.32E-02 | 1.21E-01 | -4.50E-01 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb | 6.09E-03 | 5.89E-06 | 4.69E-04 | 3.46E-07 | 2.03E-07 | 1.14E-06 | 2.66E-05 | -1.57E-03 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels | MJ | 1.83E+03 | 2.46E+01 | 1.93E+03 | 8.91E+00 | 8.48E-01 | 2.94E+01 | 3.18E+02 | -7.81E+02 |
| Water deprivation potential | eq. m³ | 6.63E+01 | 1.14E-01 | 3.34E+01 | 2.39E-02 | 3.92E-03 | 7.88E-02 | 1.01E+00 | -1.66E+01 |

Table 4. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the V16/21 Duplex product manufactured by Belos – additional impacts indicators (DU: 1 product)

| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|--|----------------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Particulate matter | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235 | eg. kBq U235 | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems | CTUe | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index | dimensionless | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |

Table 5. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the V16/21 Duplex product manufactured by Belos - the resource use (DU: 1 product, 110 kg)

| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|--|-------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1.33E+02 | 3.54E-01 | 1.17E+02 | 5.12E-02 | 1.22E-02 | 1.69E-01 | 2.76E+00 | -6.40E+01 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 1.88E+03 | 2.46E+01 | 1.97E+03 | 9.65E+00 | 8.48E-01 | 3.18E+01 | 3.18E+02 | -7.56E+02 |
| Consumption of secondary materials | kg | 1.45E+01 | 8.26E-03 | 1.46E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 2.84E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 6.68E-02 | 1.17E+01 |
| Consumption of renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 3.58E-03 | 9.11E-05 | 8.05E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 3.13E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 1.74E-03 | -1.20E-03 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.27E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -6.32E-01 |
| Net consumption of freshwater resources | m^3 | 9.69E-01 | 3.10E-03 | 2.85E-01 | 1.60E-04 | 1.07E-04 | 5.28E-04 | 3.48E-01 | -8.87E-03 |

Table 6. Life cycle assessment (LCA) results of the V16/21 Duplex product manufactured by Belos – waste categories (DU: 1 product, 110 kg)

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|---|------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Hazardous waste | kg | 4.47E-02 | 2.77E-02 | 3.96E+00 | 2.49E-05 | 9.52E-04 | 8.21E-05 | 3.37E-01 | -9.97E-04 |
| Non-hazardous waste | kg | 4.65E+01 | 4.91E-01 | 1.38E+00 | 1.21E-02 | 1.69E-02 | 4.00E-02 | 4.76E+00 | -1.96E-01 |
| Radioactive waste | kg | 6.01E-03 | 1.84E-06 | 1.62E-04 | 6.27E-05 | 6.33E-08 | 2.07E-04 | 2.11E-03 | -1.98E-05 |
| Components for re-use | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling | kg | 8.28E-03 | 7.63E-05 | 2.18E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 2.63E-06 | 1.07E+02 | 6.36E-04 | -6.82E-02 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 2.67E-05 | 6.17E-07 | 1.82E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 2.12E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 7.53E-06 | -2.54E-08 |

Verification

The process of verification of this EPD is in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification, this EPD is valid for a 5-year-period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years, if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

| The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804 and ITB PCR A | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 1 100 44005 (1 1 0 0 4 0) | | | | | | | | |
| Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (subclause 8.1.3.) | | | | | | | | |
| x external internal | | | | | | | | |
| E translation (EDD Haller Deliver DID En | | | | | | | | |
| External verification of EPD: Halina Prejzner, PhD. Eng. | | | | | | | | |
| LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Michał Piasecki, PhD., D.Sc., Eng. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Note: The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the declaration. Declarations within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025

Normative references

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- E EN 61109 VDE 0441-100:2009-06 Insulators for overhead lines Composite suspension and tension insulators for a.c. systems with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V – Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria
- ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations –
 Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases Carbon footprint of products Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Communication format business-to-business
- ISO 20915:2018 Life cycle inventory calculation methodology for steel products
- KOBiZE Wskaźniki emisyjności CO₂, SO₂, NO_x, CO i pyłu całkowitego dla energii elektrycznej. Grudzień 2021
- World Steel Association 2017 Life Cycle inventory methodology report for steel products





Thermal Physics, Acoustics and Environment Department

CERTIFICATE № 362/2022 of TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

Product:

V-suspension string for twin conductor bundle - V16/21-Duplex

Manufacturer:

BELOS-PLP S.A.

Gen. J. Kustronia 74, 43-301 Bielsko-Biała, Poland

confirms the correctness of the data included in the development of Type III Environmental Declaration and accordance with the requirements of the standard

EN 15804

Sustainability of construction works.

Environmental product declarations.

Core rules for the product category of construction products.

This certificate, issued for the first time on 20th September 2022 is valid for 5 years or until amendment of mentioned Environmental Declaration

Head of the Thermal Physic, Acoustics Appd, Environment Department

Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD



Deputy Director for Research and Innovation

Krzysztof Kuczyński, PhD

Warsaw, September 2022