

Caravaggio Train

EPD®



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PCR 2009:05 version 3.01 - UN CPC: 495

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The Company

Hitachi Rail is the most important railway company in Italy. Since November 2015, it is under the control of Hitachi Rail Europe. Hitachi Rail was born from the merge of two historical companies, Ansaldo Trasporti and Breda Costruzioni Ferroviarie which, during their 160 years, have marked the urban and the extra-urban mobility sector.

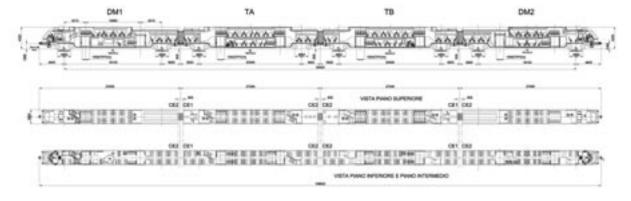
Hitachi Rail produces railway and metropolitan vehicles, concerning designing and manufacturing both mechanical parts and electrical equipment. Another distinguishing element of HR's profile is the maintenance service including spare parts supply, substitution and upgrading.

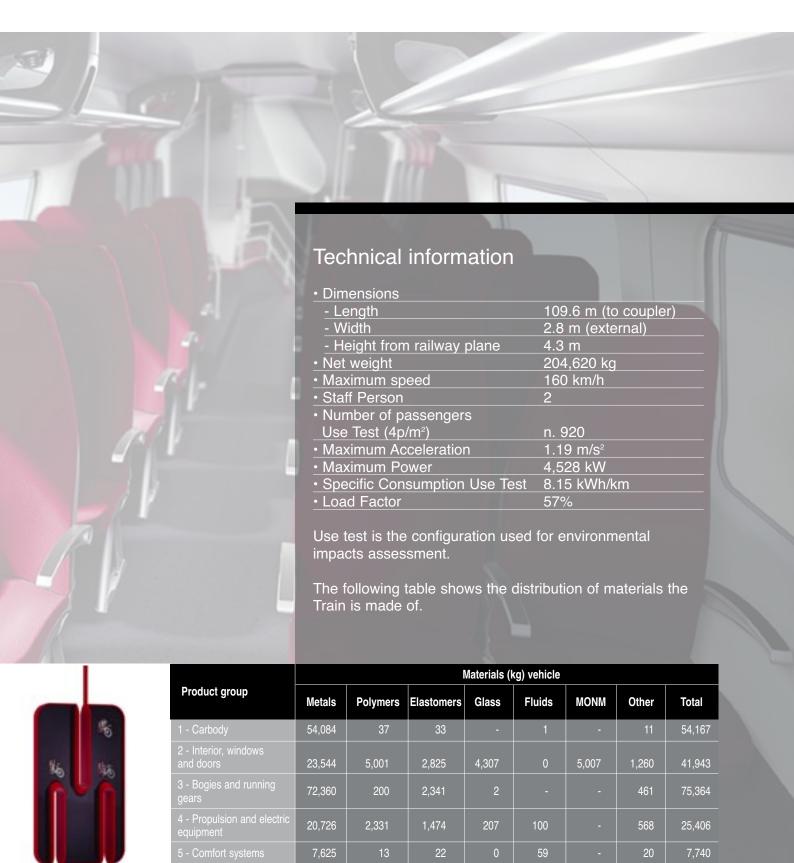
Among the leading products of Hitachi Rail there are the new high-speed train currently in operation in Italy, the ETR1000, the innovative driverless metros for the cities of Milan, Rome, Taipei, Riyadh, Copenhagen, Honolulu. Thessaloniki and Lima, the traditional metros with driver for Milan, Fortaleza, Miami and moreover in the near future. for Baltimore too. HR has great experience in the regional transport which Vivalto and TSR, double highcapacity trains, are just examples of success in Italy.

HR fundamental committment toward safety, reliability and responsibility is expressed in the maximum accuracy during the whole production process, from design to manufacturing, from precise quality controls to static and dynamic tests, from the choice of materials to the enhancement of resources. Hitachi Rail employs approximately 2,000 employees, divided among Naples, Pistoia and Reggio Calabria plants. The company has subsidiaries in USA and Spain.

The Product

Caravaggio is a Regional Train designed for transport passengers and belongs to the category of passenger transport vehicles classified as "Regional" – "Single- and double-deck electric multiple units". Caravaggio Train consists of four carbodies with three articulations. The traction is supplied by eight electric engines, coupled on four motor boogies, two for motor boogie; the other four trucks are only trailers. Train configuration is shown in the following figure.





204,620

100%

2,321

1.1%

MONM = Modified Organic Natural Materials (i.e. leather, wood, cardboard, etc.)

178,340

87.2%

7,581

3.7%

6,695

3.3%

4,515

2.2%

161

0.1%

5,007

2.4%

Total

The following table shows the distribution of Caravaggio Train materials referred to the functional unit.

| | Materials (mg) U.F. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Product group | Metals | Polymers | Elastomers | Glass | Fluids | MONM | Other | Total |
| 1 - Carbody | 11.757 | 0.008 | 0.007 | | 111- | | 0.002 | 11.775 |
| 2 - Interior, windows and doors | 5.118 | 1.087 | 0.614 | 0.936 | | 1.088 | 0.274 | 9.118 |
| 3 - Bogies and running gears | 15.731 | 0.044 | 0.509 | | | | 0.100 | 16.384 |
| 4 - Propulsion and electric equipment | 4.506 | 0.507 | 0.320 | 0.045 | 0.022 | - | 0.123 | 5.523 |
| 5 - Comfort systems | 1.658 | 0.003 | 0.005 | | 0.013 | - | 0.004 | 1.683 |
| | 38.770 | 1.648 | 1.455 | 0.982 | 0.035 | 1.088 | 0.505 | 44.483 |
| Total | 87.2% | 3.7% | 3.3% | 2.2% | 0.1% | 2.4% | 1.1% | 100% |

MONM = Modified Organic Natural Materials (i.e. leather, wood, cardboard, etc.)

Following regulated hazardous material are present on the Train.

| Hazardous Materials | kg | Where |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Lubricants/oil/grease | 148 | Propulsion and electric equipment |
| Gas refrigerants | 59 | HVAC |
| Nickel | 124 | Propulsion and electric equipment |
| KOH | 7 | Battery |

The Train doesn't contain SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern) as defined by the Regulation 1907/2006/EC (REACh).





Environmental Performance Declaration

Methodology

The environmental performance of the Train has been quantified using Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) method in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044. The data handled for the study were carried out in Pistoia plant during 2018, distributed over the product unit. Specific and proxy data fulfil General Program Instruction criteria for EPD as well as PCR for preparing EPD for rail vehicle.

Contribution given by proxy data is less than 10% of the total.

The Use phase has been modelled using data obtained by a simulation performed by HR in compliance with the CEI CLC/TS_50591:2014-05 and TECREC 100_001 2010-03-11.

For the use phase impacts' calculation, the following assumption has been adopted:

- Length of route on which energy consumption has been measured: 70 km
- Life period of the Train: 25 years
- Number of passengers transported: 920as a source for the Italian electric mix MV.

The characterization factors used are the default ones available on www.environdec.com site.

System Boundaries

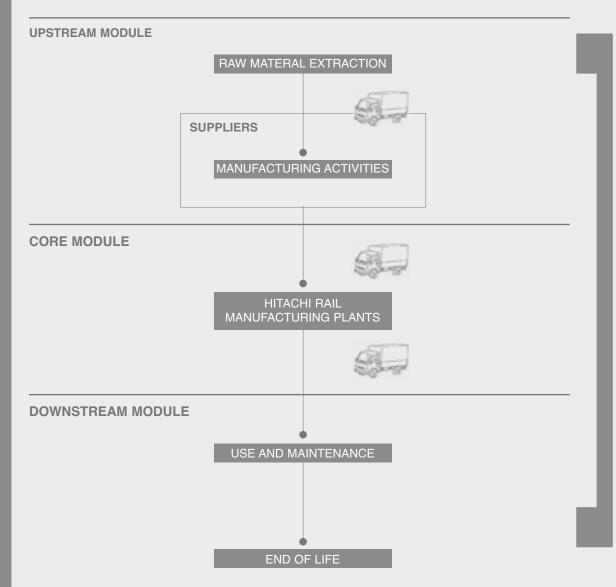
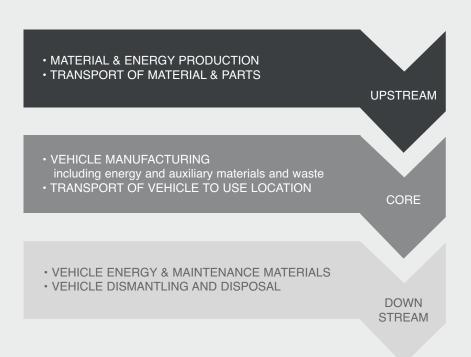


Figure 1 – System boundaries. All main module from the extraction of natural resources to the end of life are included



The considered System is split into three phases according to the following hypothesis.



Exclusions (Cut off)

Cut off rules applied are consistent with the PCR requirements.

Environmental Results

Environmental impacts

| Parameter | Unit | Upstream | Core | Downstream | Total |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential (GWP) | kg CO ₂ eq. | 0.0002099 | 0.0001571 | 0.0057392 | 0.0061060 |
| Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) | kg CFC-11 eq. | - | - | - | - |
| Acidification potential (AP) | kg SO ₂ eq. | 0.0000018 | 0.0000004 | 0.0000262 | 0.0000284 |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) | kg PO ₄ 3- eq. | 0.0000004 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000024 | 0.0000028 |
| Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP o POFP) | kg C ₂ H ₄ eq. | 0.0000001 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000013 | 0.0000014 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - Elements | kg Sb eq. | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000001 | 0.000001 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - Fossil fuels | MJ, net calorific value | 0.0029932 | 0.0020074 | 0.0941957 | 0.0991963 |

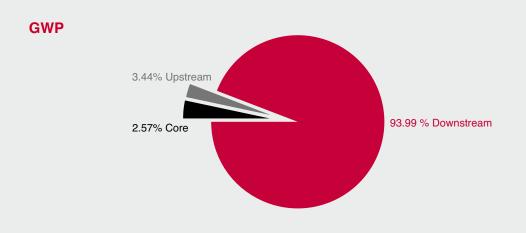
Use of resources

| Parameter | Unit | Upstream | Core | Downstream | Total |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Primary energy resources - Renewable | | | | | |
| Use as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 0.0002573 | 0.0000354 | 0.0031336 | 0.0034263 |
| Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | 0.0000192 | 0.0000008 | 0.0000473 | 0.0000673 |
| Total | MJ, net calorific value | 0.0002765 | 0.0031810 | 0.0031810 | 0.0034937 |
| Primary energy resources - Non Renewable | | | | | |
| Use as energy carrier | MJ, net calorific value | 0.0032692 | 0.0021927 | 0.1102974 | 0.1157593 |
| Used as raw materials | MJ, net calorific value | - | - | - | - |
| Total | MJ, net calorific value | 0.0032692 | 0.0021927 | 0.1102974 | 0.1157593 |
| Secondary material | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Renewable secondary fuels | MJ, net calorific value | - | - | - | - |
| Non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ, net calorific value | - | - | - | - |
| Net use of fresh water | m ³ | 0.0013581 | 0.0000985 | 0.0089990 | 0.0104556 |

Waste production and output flows

| Parameter | Unit | Upstream | Core | Downstream | Total |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 0.0000001 | 0.0000007 | 0.0000001 | 0.0000008 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed | kg | 0.0000000 | 0.0000046 | 0.0000052 | 0.0000098 |
| Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000002 | 0.0000002 |
| Components for reuse | kg | N/A | - | - | 0.0000000 |
| Material for recycling | kg | N/A | 0.0000263 | 0.0001327 | 0.0001589 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | N/A | 0.0000035 | 0.0001343 | 0.0001378 |
| Exported energy, electricity | MJ | N/A | - | - | - |
| Exported energy, thermal | MJ | N/A | - | - | - |

As energy mix for the Use Phase has been adopted the National Italian Residual Mixer 2018 in average tension (Version 1.2, 2019-07-11 of Association of Issuing Bodies). Ecoinvent database has been adopted for all processes related to basic material and electronic parts production, as well as for waste treatment. This shows the difference of performance, particularly among the Use Phase, when compared to the previously published EPD.



About 94% of GWP is caused by the "Downstream Use Phase" of the train due to the emissions caused by the electric energy production plants; this energy will be used for the operational phase.



Additional Information

Energy Consumption

Caravaggio Train electricity consumption for Using Phase has been evaluated by the HR Engineering simulating a 70 km route of mission profile in compliance with the CEI CLC/TS_50591: 2014-05 standards (as required by the reference PCR) and TECREC 100_001 2010-03-11. The outcomes of the simulation supplied a specific consumption of 8.15 kWh / km. The number of passengers used for the functional unit calculation is 920.

Noise Emissions

Apart from wheels, among the main sources of noise and vibrations systems installed on board are the following: HVAC, air compression circuit, traction engine, reducer, auxiliary converter, traction converters, compressed air system and trumpets.

Following table represents the internal and external noise levels in different operating conditions of the train.

| | Zone | U.M. | Stationing | Speed at 80 km/h | Speed at 160 km/h |
|----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Cabin | LpAeq,T [dB(A)] | 60 | n.a. | 66 |
| Internal Noise | Salons | LpAeq,T [dB(A)] | 60 | n.a. | 67 |
| External Noise | | LpAeq,T [dB(A)] | 68 | 80 | 80 |

The noise analysis has been carried out according to ISO 3095 and ISO 3381.



Potential recyclability and recoverability

| | Recovery | | Undefined residue | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Reuse (Component Parts) 0 | Recycling (Materials) 196,089 kg | Energy recovery (Materials) | Waste | |
| Recyclability | y rate 95.8% | `2,536 kg' (Materials) 5,994 kg | | |
| | Recoverability rate 97.1% | | 5,554 kg | |
| Vehicle mass 204,620 kg | | | | |

| | Recyclability | Recoverability |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| End of life | 95.8% | 97.1% |
| Maintenance | 94.8% | 95.9% |
| Total life cycle | 95.1% | 96.3% |

Other environmental information

Hitachi Rail has developed and certified environmental (ISO 14001) and worker's health and safety (OHSAS 18001) management systems. Hitachi Rail recognises as its strategic objectives:

- the satisfaction of customer's needs, both from product and service point of view
- the health and safety of its

employees

• the health, the reliability and the quality of its products

The use of materials that can trigger an allergic reactions has been completely avoided.

Glossary

Acidification Potential (AP):

Acidification Potential (AP). Phenomenon by which atmospheric rainfall has a pH which is lower than average. This may cause damage in forests and cultivated fields, as well as in water ecosystems and objects in general. This phenomenon is due to the emissions of SO₂, of NO_x, and NH₃, which are included in the Acidification Potential (AP) index expressed in masses of SO₂ produced.

Eutrophication Potential (EP).

Enrichment of the watercourses by the addition of nutrients. This causes imbalance in water ecosystems due to the overdevelopment encouraged by the excessive presence of nourishing substances. In particular, the Eutrophication Potential (EP) includes phosphorous and nitrogen salts and it is expressed in grams of oxygen (kg O₂).

Global Warming Potential (GWP). Phenomenon by which the infrared rays emitted by the earth's surface are absorbed by the molecules in the atmosphere as a result of solar warming and then re-emitted in the form of heat, thus giving rise to a process of global warming of the atmosphere. The indicator used for this purpose is GWP (Global Warming Potential). This mainly includes the emissions of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, as well as other gases with

a lower degree of absorption of infrared rays, such as methane (CH₄), nitrogen protoxide (N₂O), chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), which are expressed according to the degree of absorption of CO2 (kg

HVAC. Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning.

MONM, Modified Organic Natural Materials.

Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP). Degradation and depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere, which has the property of blocking the ultraviolet components of sunlight thanks to its particularly reactive compounds, originated by chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) or by chlorofluoromethanes (CFM). The substance used as a point of reference for assessing the ODP (Ozone Depletion Potential) is trichlorofluoromethane, or CFC-11.

Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP). Production of compounds which by the action of light are capable of encouraging an oxidising reaction leading to the production of ozone in the troposphere. The indicator POCP (Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential) includes especially VOC (volatile organic compounds) and is expressed in grams of ethylene (kg C₂H₄).

SVHC. Substances of Very High Concern.



References

- Life cycle assessment of Caravaggio Train Rev 03 - Final report, Altran Italia and Hitachi Rail, 11 October 2019
- Use Phase Piattaforma Treno Caravaggio - Analisi Treni Energia
- Technical Recommendation UIC and UNIFE - Specification and verification of energy consumption for railway rolling stock - TECREC 100_001 2010-03-11 e CEI CLC/TS 50591:2014-05
- Product Category Rules (PCR 2009:05) v. 2.11 for preparing an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for rolling stock- UN CPC: 495
- General Programme Instructions For Environmental Product Declarations, EPD, Version 3.0,

- 2017-12-11
- ISO 22628:2002 Road vehicles-Recyclability and recoverability -Calculation method
- EN 15380-2:2006 Railway applications-Designation system for railway vehicles- Part 2 Product Groups
- EN 12663:2000 Railway Applications - Structural Requirements Of Railway Vehicle Bodies
- ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and quidelines
- ISO 3095:2013 Acoustics -Railway applications -

- Measurement of noise emitted by railbound vehicles
- EN ISO 3381:2011 Railway applications - Acoustics -Measurement of noise inside railbound vehicles
- OHSAS 18001:2007 -Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series
- UNI EN ISO 14001:2015
 Environmental management systems Requirements with quidance for use
- Database Ecoinvent 3.0.2.1, software SimaPro 8.2.0 and suppliers' data used for calculation, including database required by PCR
- (1) Reference laws about hazardous substances
 - Regulation 1907/2006 "REACh" (Annex XVII)
 - Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste and subsequent updates
 - Regulation (CE) 1005/2009 on ozone depletion substances
 - RoHS Directive 2002/95/CE
 - Regulation (CE) n. 648/2004
 - Directive 2002/72/CE
 - Directive 2001/41/CE
 - Directive 67/548/CEE

Verification informations

EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockolm, Sweden, E-mail: info@environdec.com.

EPD in the same product category but coming from different cannot be compared. The owner of the EPD has the exclusive property and responsibility of the EPD itself.

| Product Category Rules (PCR) 2009:05 version 3.01 - UN CPC: 495 n. of Registration: S-P-01175 |
|---|
| Product Category Rules (PCR) reviewed and conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Adriana Del Borghi |
| Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006 |
| □ EPD process verification X EPD verification |
| Third party verifier: Adriana Del Borghi (delborghi@tetisinstitute.it) |
| Approved by International EPD® System |
| Valida fino: 2024/10/11 |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: |
| X YES DO |

Contacts

Davide Bonaffini Hitachi Rail Italy S.p.A. Via Ciliegiole 110b 51100 – Pistoia (PT) – Italy (IT) Tel +39 0573 3701 Fax + 39 0573 370616 Davide.Bonaffini@hitachirail.com

Technical support Altran Italia S.p.A. Tel +39 06 45224200 www.altran.com/it

For further information visit www.environdec.com site.

