



DILO 2nd Annual SF6 Gas Management Seminar
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Environmental and Safety Concerns with SF₆ Gas

Patrick Di Lillo

Technical Specialist

Consolidated Edison Co. of NY, Inc.

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SF₆ Gas – Sulfur Hexafluoride Pure State



- Odorless, colorless, tasteless, non-flammable, non-corrosive and non-toxic
- It is also an asphyxiant
 - Must vent and test atmosphere
 - Heavier than air
 - Will displace air

SF₆ Gas – Sulfur Hexafluoride Contaminated State



- Toxic decomposition byproducts
 - SF₄, S₂F₂, SOF₂, SO₂F₂, SO₂, HF and hydrofluoric acid
 - “Rotten egg” odor
 - Do not inhale
- The amount of decomposition byproducts depends on voltage, number of operations, type of operation
- Solid decomposition byproducts-metal fluorides
- Under normal operation, the amount is small
- Considered contaminated if SO₂ concentration greater than 3 ppm. Must avoid direct contact

SF₆ Gas – Sulfur Hexafluoride Contaminated State



- Health Affects

- Skin Irritation
- Mucous membrane irritation
- Upper respiratory tract infection
- Cramps and itching
- Exposure to elevated concentrations may result in asphyxiation and possible death
- If metal fluorides contact skin or eyes, flood with water for 20 minutes and immediately seek medical attention

SF₆ Gas – Sulfur Hexafluoride Contaminated State



- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Disposable Polycoated Saranex or Sontara coveralls
 - Disposable nitrile gloves
 - Disposable rubber boots
 - Plastic bags for disposal
 - Supplied air respirator system for initial opening and cleaning
 - Respiratory protection may be downgraded after initial cleaning



Identification of Equipment



SF6 EQUIPMENT ELECTRICAL ARCING MAY RELEASE HAZARDOUS BY-PRODUCTS

- Equipment containing SF₆
 - On access covers
 - Adjacent to sampling valves
 - On compartments containing SF₆
 - On circuit breaker and transformer control cabinets
 - Cable manholes associated with feeders with SF₆ terminations

Working on SF₆ Equipment



SF₆ Gas shall NOT be vented into the atmosphere. A SF₆ Gas Reclaimer Cart shall be used to reclaim SF₆ gas.

- Prior to any work
 - Gas is to be tested-if greater than 3ppm considered contaminated
- If Not Contaminated
 - Evacuate SF₆ using a reclaimer cart and filter
 - Introduce Grade D breathable air into equipment
 - If cannot enter, atmospheric air can be introduced by means of a blower and opening access points, no Chem Lab testing required
 - If making bodily entry, breathing air to be tested and certified to be 19.5 to 23% oxygen.

Working on SF₆ Equipment



- If Contaminated
 - Create a hot and cool zone
 - Evacuate SF₆ using a reclaimer cart and filter
 - Introduce Grade D breathable air into equipment
 - Personnel shall not enter until testing indicates 19.5-23% oxygen and less than 3 ppm SO₂ with all results recorded
 - Before contacting internal parts a check for metal fluorides shall be conducted
 - Prior to inspection, must be suited up and use supplied breathable air
 - If residue observed, shall be cleaned using approved vacuum with HEPA filter and cleaned with Precision solvent
 - A portable eyewash shall be available

Evacuation Procedure



- Isolate from system
- Test for SO₂
- Connect filter and evacuate to 500 microns
- Break vacuum with tested Grade D breathable air to atmospheric pressure
- Retest for SO₂ and continue evacuation until less than 3 ppm of SO₂
- If two evacuation attempts fail to reduce SO₂ atmospheric air can be used in place of Grade D breathable air
- Once SO₂ less than 3 ppm, evacuate refill with Grade D breathable air prior to entry



Evacuation Procedure

- After acceptable levels of SO₂ and oxygen at atmospheric pressure are confirmed, entry by personnel with appropriate PPE and supplied air
- Inspect for metal fluorides
- Vacuum all metal fluorides using HEPA vacuum and wipe down all surfaces with Precision. Purge with forced air for 5 minutes to ventilate solvent vapors. If burn through failure, purge for 2 hours
- Once equipment is purged, respirator protection is no longer required
- All toxic residue, rags and disposable clothing shall be placed in plastic bags and placed in a DOT approved drum for solid waste and placarded appropriately.

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When Things Go Wrong



When Things Go Wrong





In Summary

- All working around SF₆ equipment need to be aware of the risks and dangers of pure and contaminated gas.
- Need to have procedures in place in the event of incident
- Need to have personnel trained
- Need to have PPE available



Questions?