



# SF<sub>6</sub> Gas Applications on Cruises and Oil Platforms

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### Introduction

 Offshore platforms and cruises' MV substations present particular challenges while performing maintenance services.





 Electrical installations on these are different from your typical utility installations and require extra precautions when handling SF<sub>6</sub> gas.



### Introduction

Ships and platforms all face similar and particular issues due to the excessive amount of wear they live through their expected lifecycles.





Sometimes located in areas where accessibility is complicated, to say the least, planning an intervention on these type of facilities becomes a whole project on it's own.

### **High Humidity Environment**

#### Main Issues:

- If a SF<sub>6</sub> filled equipment has to be opened due to a maintenance, humidity inside the gas compartment needs to be highly controlled.
- Molecular sieves will loose their properties faster when expose to marine environments.
- High humidity in a SF<sub>6</sub> filled compartment will affect the equipment's functioning.



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## **High Humidity Environment**

- Open compartments must be intervene in the least amount of time possible to avoid humidity inside.
- Change of molecular sieves after the service is highly recommended.
- Ensure correct vacuum times.
- Comply with manufacturers' SF<sub>6</sub> quality & purity requirements.





### **Marine-Grade Corrosion**

#### Main Issues:

- Corrosion is a main issue for the installations within offshore platforms and cruises.
- It will affect everything: from the fasteners that keep the system gas-tight, to the equipment's main shell, and everything in between.
- Relentless and implacable, corrosion could be amplified by electric currents and the salinity in the environment.



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### **Marine-Grade Corrosion**

- Preventive maintenance to the equipment should require corrosion inspection performed often and periodically.
- Ensure the correct specifications on watertight seals and o-rings.
- Comply with manufacturers' corrosion protection requirements for the particular equipment.









### **Safety in Enclosed Spaces**

#### Main Issues:

- A cruise ship or a cargo vessel is a huge "enclosed space".
- SF<sub>6</sub> leaks become much important to locate and contain ASAP.
- Engine rooms and electrical installations are normally located on the bottom-rear of the ship.
- Preparation is the key when handling SF<sub>6</sub>, but accidents can happen.

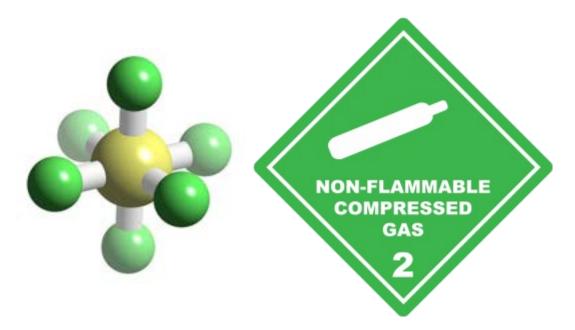




#### **Dealing with Emergency Release of SF<sub>6</sub>**

- If the release of SF<sub>6</sub> is inevitable or has happened without control due to a malfunction of the equipment:
  - Make sure that all the valves on the system (cylinders, SF<sub>6</sub> group, hoses, and other compartments) are <u>closed</u>, if it is safe to do so.
  - Always make sure there is enough ventilation when a SF<sub>6</sub> filled equipment has an important leak
  - Avoid low places (like basements and trenches) where  $SF_6$  can gather after released.







### **Ventilation While Handling By-Products**

#### Main Issue:

- Dealing with SF<sub>6</sub> by-products in a non-ventilated area is extremely dangerous.
- Getting enough ventilation into an area deep inside the ship can be a very tough task and requires extra planning.
- Time is always a constraint working inside a vessel (cargo ships, cruises, sea platforms, etc).







### **Ventilation While Handling By-Products**

- Planning, planning, planning...
- Forced ventilation becomes crucial when a leak is detected on an equipment.
- The use of special PPE is mandatory and, although very helpful, it will not make the task more enjoyable (pungent *«rotten eggs»* smell)...





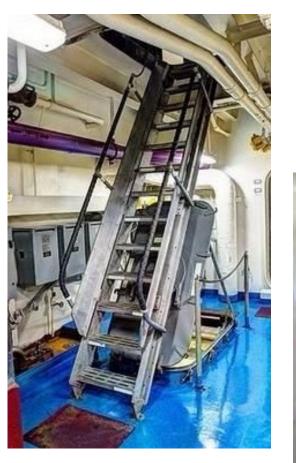




### Ergonomics

#### Main Issues:

- Generally speaking, spaces inside a ship are very tight and uncomfortable to be in.
- SF<sub>6</sub> equipment and cylinders are, most of the times, heavy and not designed to be carried around inside a boat.
- Stairs (steep and dangerous) and doors (small and with funny shapes) are already difficult enough to navigate without carrying anything in your hands.
- Working in rooms close to the ship's engine, temperature/noise/vibration are things that need to be taken into account.

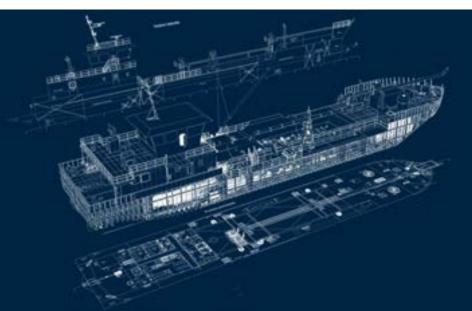






## Ergonomics

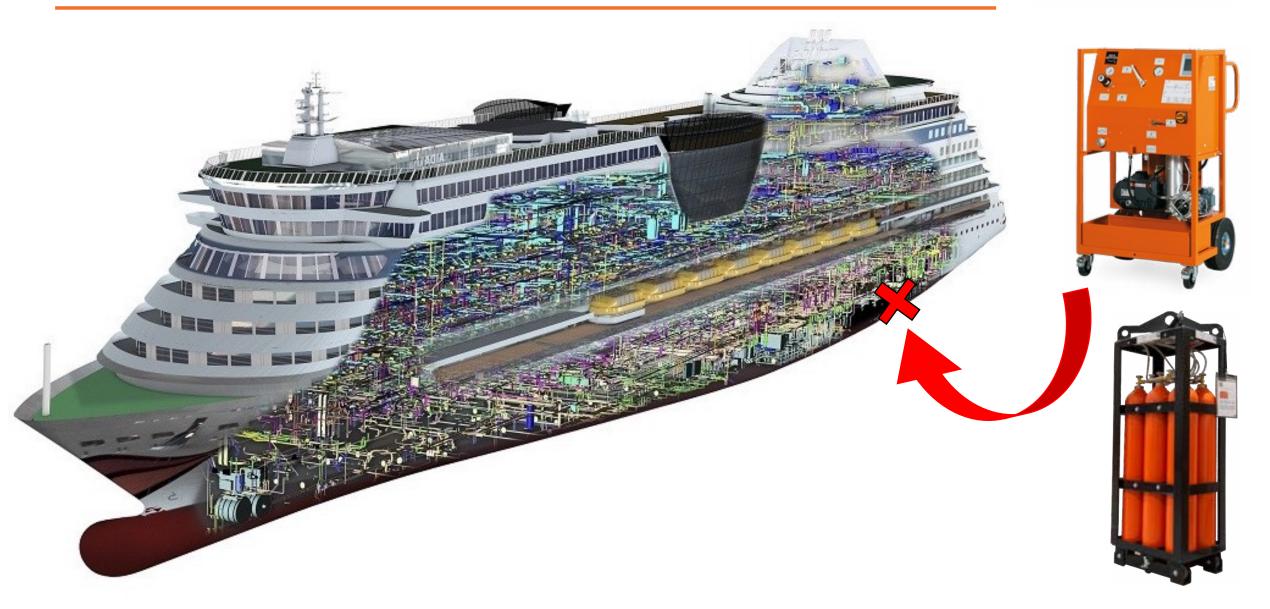
- Once again: plan, plan, plan...
- Programmed breaks are a must while working under uncomfortable conditions (*i.e.* relatively high temperature/humidity).
- Always consider the amount of effort and time to get all the materials/equipment into the vessel in your schedule.
- The bigger the boat = the more complicated to get into...







### Getting stuff into/out of a ship... during a blackout!



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## **Questions?**

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