

EU-F-Gas-regulation and its impact on manufacturers and users of SF₆-electric power equipment

EPA's 2009 Workshop on SF₆ Emission Reduction Strategies
Phoenix, Arizona; February 4-5, 2009



Content

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- The background of the slide is a photograph of a high-voltage electrical substation. It shows several large, white, rectangular metal cabinets (likely circuit breakers or transformers) arranged in a row. The cabinets are mounted on a metal frame. A green sign with the "SIEMENS" logo is visible on one of the cabinets. The equipment is situated in an outdoor or semi-enclosed industrial environment.
- **Introduction**
 - **EU-F-Gas-regulation 842/2006**
 - **Commission regulation amendments 1493,1494/2007 and 305/2008**
 - **Impact on manufacturers**
 - **Impact on users**
 - **Conclusion**

Characteristics of SF₆

SF₆ is colorless, odorless and a chemical neutral (inert) gas

SF₆ it is 5x heavier than air, is not toxic and has no dangerous components inside

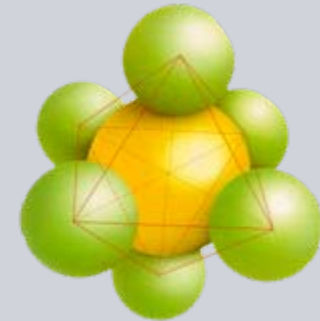
SF₆ is no hazardous material

SF₆ has no eco-toxic potential

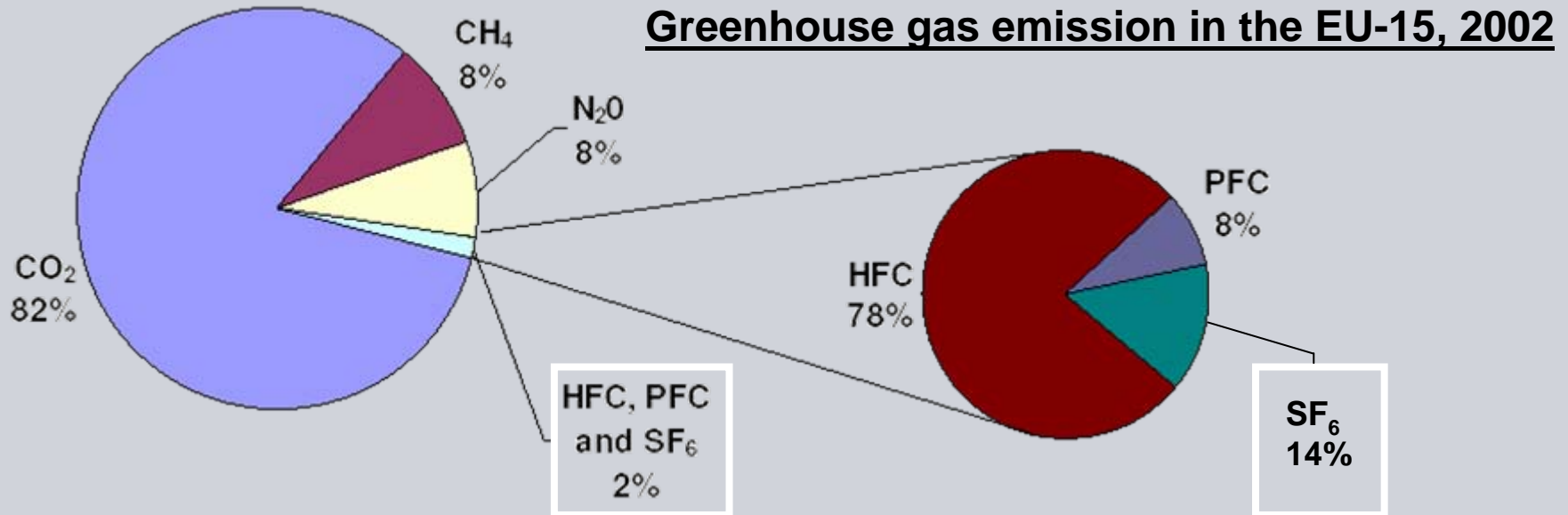
SF₆ has no impact for the ozonosphere

SF₆ is a potent greenhouse gas

SF₆ has excellent electrical characteristics



Situation of GHG in Europe before the regulation



Total SF₆-emission contribution only **0,28 %**
 SF₆-emission from electric power equipment: **0,05 %**
 („closed and sealed pressure systems“); **in Germany: 0,03 % !**

Other SF₆-emission sources were: magnesium and aluminium industry, footwear, tyres, window noise insulation, military applications, semiconductor industry, medical devices (mainly „open applications“)

Ecofys-Study, 2005 for Capiel¹⁾ & Eurelectric²⁾

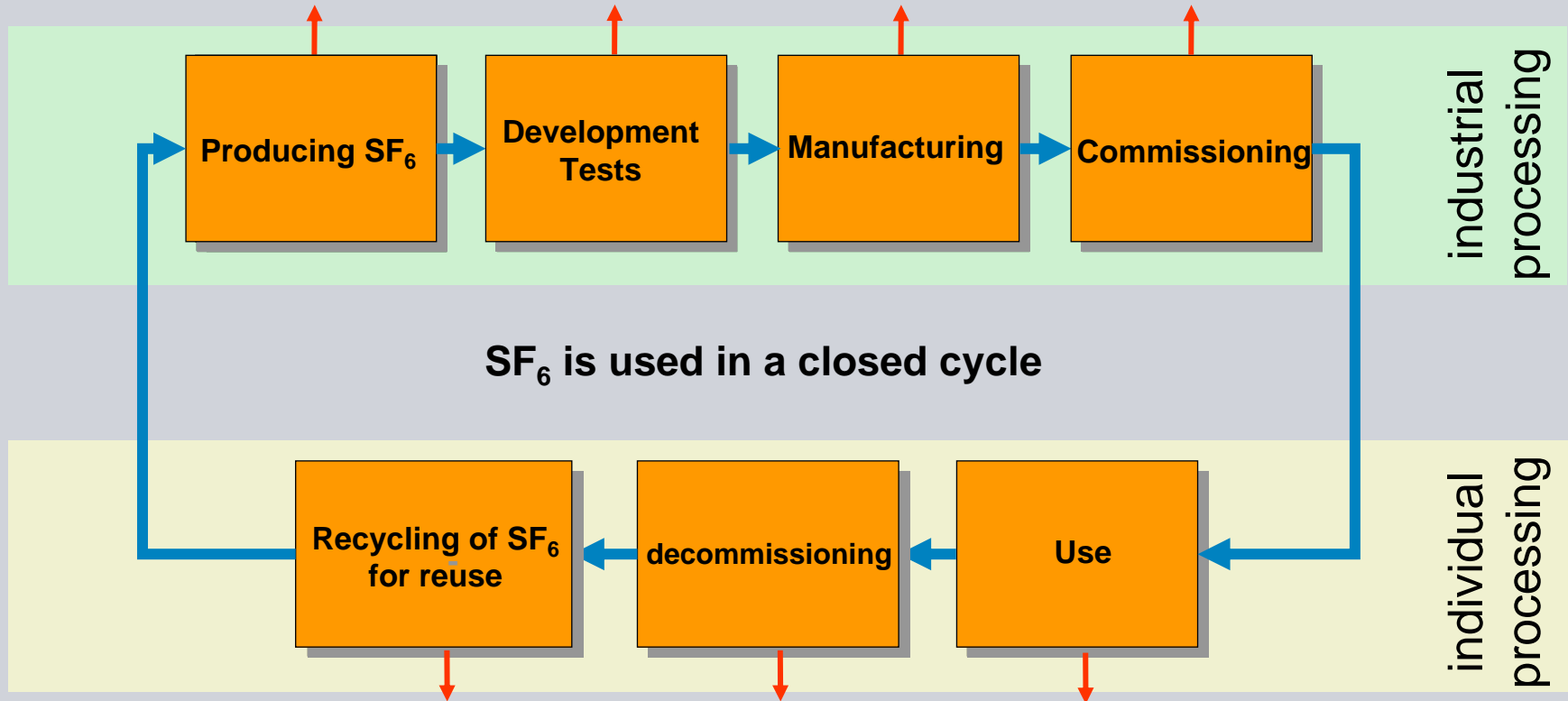
“Reductions of SF₆ emissions from electrical high and medium voltage equipment in Europe”

- In 2002 in the EU-15 the SF₆-emission of electrical power equipment was 0,05 % of all greenhouse gases → Slide 4
- Volunteer actions of manufacturers and users of electrical high and medium voltage equipment in Europe realized a reduction of 40% SF₆-emission in the last 10 years
- Additional reduction of SF₆-emission possible – improve tightness, gas-recycling; complete & Europe-wide realization of this activities in the future
- Environmental life cycle assessments show a relief of the CO₂- balance by using SF₆-technology

1) **Coordinating Committee for the Associations of Manufacturers of Industrial Electrical Switchgear and Control gear in the European Union (now renamed/reorganized to “T&D Europe”)**

2) **European Union of the Electricity Industry (utilities/users)**

Possible SF₆ emissions in the lifecycle process of switchgear



The EU-F-Gas regulation concentrates on the individual processing

(↓=possible emission)

EU-F-Gas regulation 842/2006



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„Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on fluorinated greenhouse gases“

SF₆ is considered in some articles only

The use of SF₆ in electric power equipment is permitted

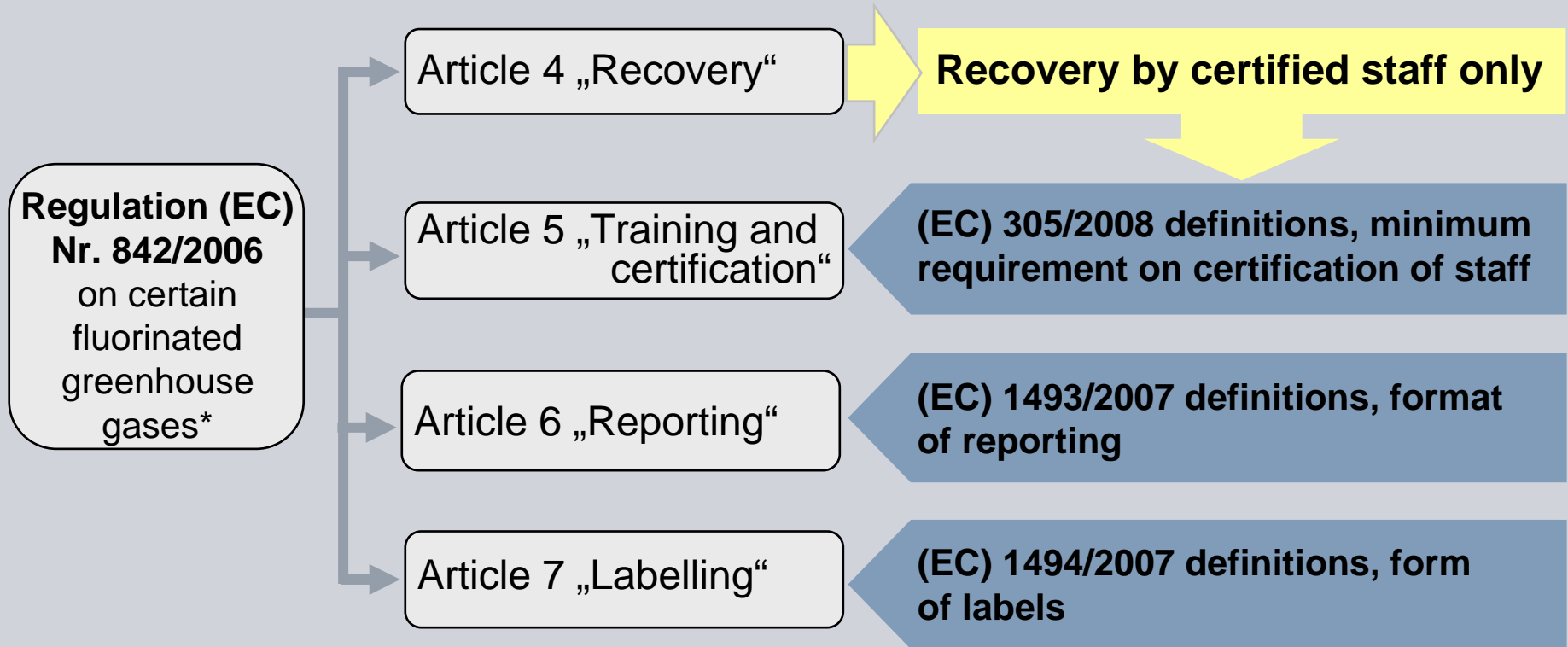
Certain measures to be carried out by manufacturers and users have been implemented

Amendments have been released to describe measures more in detail



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European F-Gas-regulation 842/2006 relevant articles for SF₆ electric power equipment



*) “certain fluorinated greenhouse gases” means hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Definitions for SF₆-handling

■ Recovery

Collection and storage of SF₆ from electric power equipment or containers

→ *in practice: taking out SF₆ from equipment and putting it into a container*

■ Recycling

Reuse of recovered SF₆ following a basic cleaning process

→ *in practice: recycling of SF₆ on site*

■ Reclamation

Reprocessing of recovered SF₆ in order to meet a specific standard* of performance

→ *in practice: used SF₆ is reprocessed (e.g. SF₆-production plant)*

■ Destruction

Transformation or destruction into one or more stable substances which are not fluorinated GHG

→ *in practice: burning of SF₆*

*) - IEC 60376 “Specification of technical grade sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) for use in electrical equipment”

- IEC 60480 “Guidelines for the checking and treatment of sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) taken from electrical equipment and specification for its re-use”

Manufacturers

Individual activities



Certificate
necessary?

YES ✓

Processed handling



Certificate
necessary?

NO ✗

SF₆-handling processes are described – based on IEC 62271-303 (2008)
(and CIGRÉ No 276/2005 SF₆-handling, IEEE P1712/D1 guide for SF₆-handling)



Users

Certificate
necessary?

- SF₆- handling at high voltage switchgear
→ *in practice*: maintenance, service, end-of-life of equipment

YES ✓

- SF₆- recycling, processing
→ *in practice*: improvement of SF₆-quality

YES ✓

- SF₆- filling / refilling
→ *in practice*: topping-up of transport filling pressure to
nominal pressure

NO ✗

Which measures have to be considered therefore?

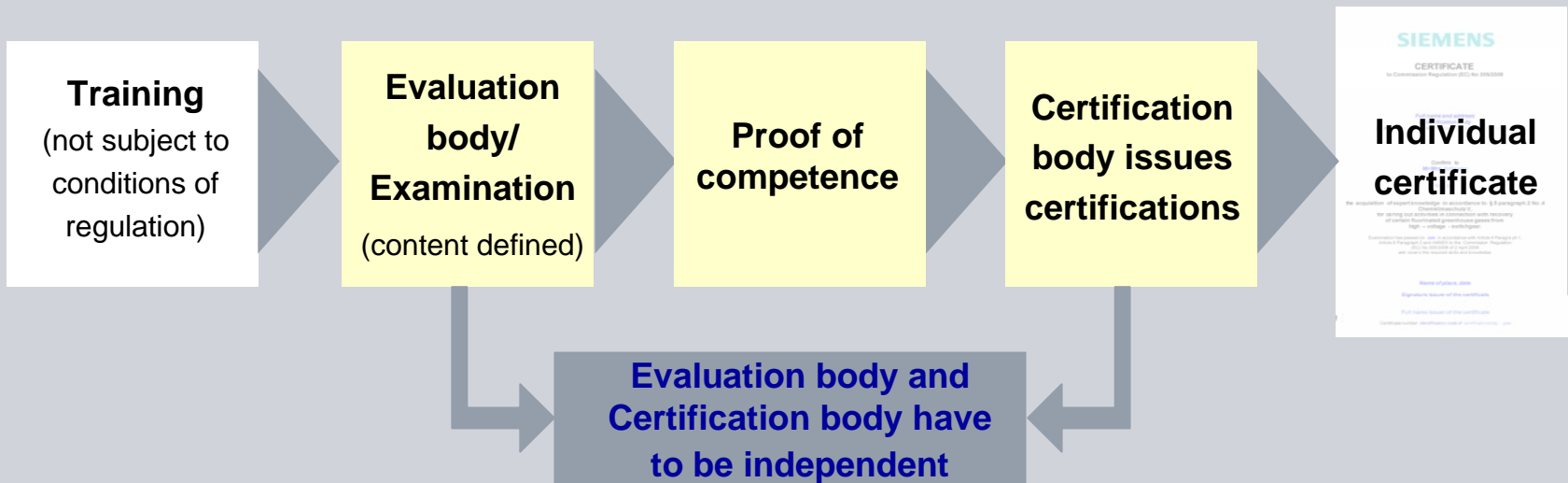
- **certify own staff**
- **contract OEM or service companies with certified personal only**

European F-Gas-regulation 842/2006, article 5 „Training and certification“ together with regulation 305/2008*



„Commission regulation No. 305/2008 establishing minimum requirements and the conditions for mutual recognition for the certification of personnel recovering certain fluorinated GHG from HV switchgear“

Process and responsibilities



*) regulation refers to HV switchgear only

European F-Gas-regulation 842/2006, article 5 „Training and certification“ together with regulation 305/2008 **SIEMENS**

Minimum requirements

- to be known by technicians
- to be tested by evaluation body

(a) **theoretical test** with one or more questions testing that skill or knowledge, as indicated in the column ‘Test type’ by **T**

(b) **practical test** where the applicant shall perform the corresponding task with the relevant material, tools and equipment, as indicated in the column ‘Test type’ by **P**

No	Minimum knowledge and skills	Test type
1	Basic knowledge of relevant environmental issues (climate change, Kyoto Protocol, Global Warming Potential), the relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 and of the relevant Regulations implementing provisions of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006	T
2	Physical, chemical and environmental characteristics of SF ₆	T
3	Use of SF ₆ in electric power equipment (insulation, arc quenching)	T
4	SF ₆ quality, according to the relevant industrial standards (!)	T
5	Understanding of the design of electric power equipment	T
6	Checking the SF ₆ quality	P
7	Recovery of SF ₆ and SF ₆ mixtures and purification of SF ₆	P
8	Storage and transportation of SF ₆	T
9	Operation of SF ₆ recovery equipment	P
10	Operation of tight drilling systems, if necessary	P
11	Re-use of SF ₆ and different re-use categories	T
12	Working on open SF ₆ compartments	P
13	Neutralising SF ₆ by-products	T
14	Monitoring of SF ₆ and appropriate data recording obligations under national or Community legislation, or international agreements	T

(!) For instance IEC 60376 and IEC 60480.

Optimized gas recovery needs „State of the Art“ equipment

**1mbar SF₆-
maintenance
unit**



**SF₆- measurement
device**
%- SF₆,
dew-point temperature,
SF₆-byproducts



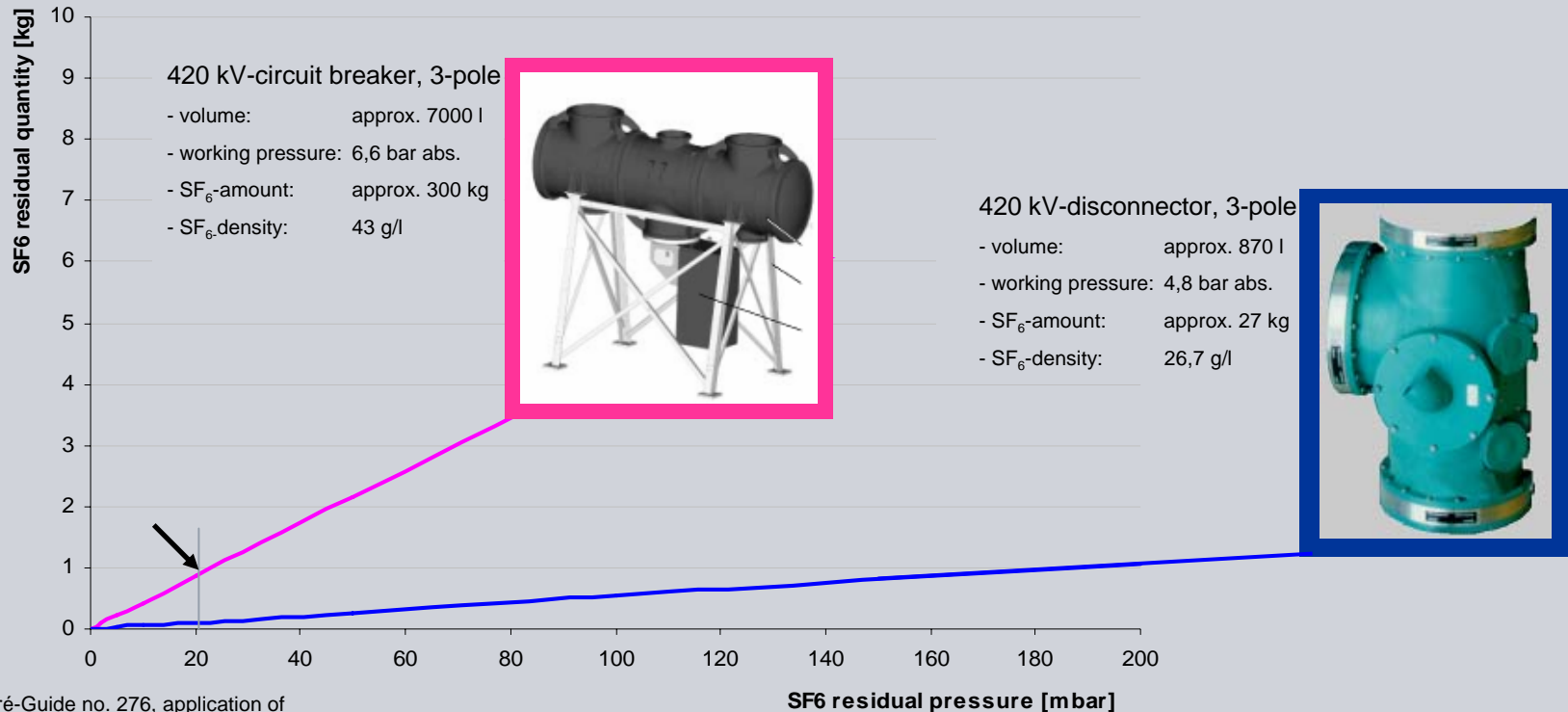
**SF₆- collecting device
for measurement of gas**



Optimized SF₆ handling

With State-of-the-art-handling equipment SF₆ recovery of each gas compartment till very low pressure (1 - 20 mbar) is possible, thus securing losses of at least less than 2% during maintenance and end of life.

SF₆-residual quantity (emission) dependence on the SF₆ rated filling pressure / compartment size / SF₆ residual pressure



source: Cigré-Guide no. 276, application of table 25; Example: GIS Siemens



„Commission regulation No 1493/2007 establishing the format for the report to be submitted by producers, importers and exporters of certain fluorinated GHG“

- **Reporting of producers, importers and exporters in the EU**
- **Submission of the report by 31 March of the year following the year for which the report applies**
- **Report shall be submitted to the EU commission and the competent authority of the member state**
- **For utilities usually not relevant**

European F-Gas-regulation 842/2006, article 6 „Reporting“ together with regulation 1493/2007

The reporting is a must to do in case of...



The reporting is not necessary for...



In some countries additional voluntary commitments regarding reporting exist

„Commission regulation establishing the form of labels and additional labelling requirements as regards products and equipment containing certain fluorinated GHG“

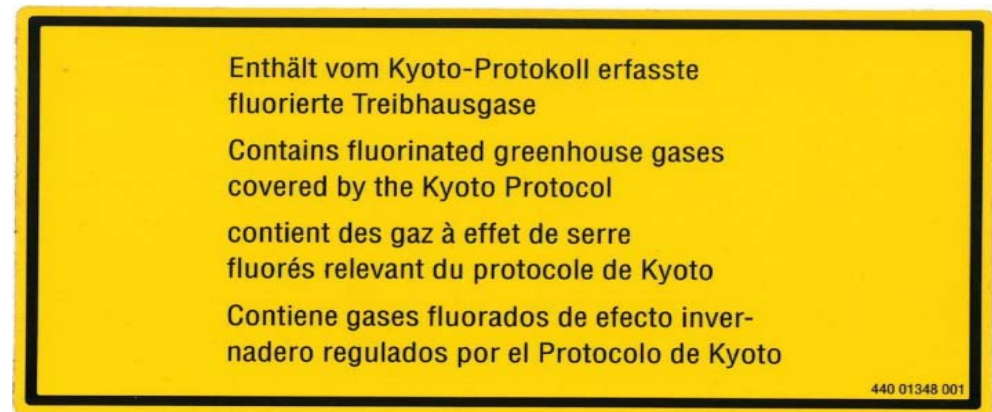
- **It applied from 1. April 2008**
- **SF₆ labelling on the product itself**
- **Information in the instruction manual**

European F-Gas-regulation 842/2006, article 7 „Labelling“ together with regulation 1494/2007

Standards required SF₆-weight already in the past:
declaration of „weight of gas“ according to
 IEEE C37.122 or IEC 62271-203

SIEMENS	
Year of manufacture / No.	2006 / K 31251030
Type	8DN8-2
Rated voltage	145 kV
Rated impulse withstand voltage	650 kV
Rated power–frequency withstand voltage	275 kV
Rated frequency	50 Hz
Rated normal current	Busbar 2500 A
	Bus Coupler 2500 A
Rated short-time withstand current	40 kA
Rated duration of short-circuit	3 s
Circuit-breaker	Rated short-circuit breaking current 40 kA
	First – pole – to – clear factor 1,5
	Rated operating duty 0-0,3s-CO-3min-CO
	Rated out of phase breaking current 10 kA
SF ₆ – pressures see inside	
Weight of SF ₆ – filling	99 kg
Weight with SF ₆ – filling	3,1 t
Ambient air temperature	-5...+50 °C
Standards: IEC-Publ.62271-100, 62271-102, 62271-203	
MADE IN GERMANY	

NEW → additional label*



The label shall be placed clearly, indelibly and adjacent to the service point of the equipment

*) Content defined in the regulation but the form can vary between the different manufactures

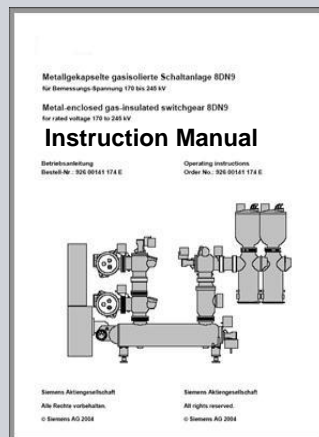
European F-Gas-regulation 842/2006, article 7 „Labelling“ together with regulation 1494/2007

Labelling of products

The instruction manual must contain a note in the sense of...

“This equipment contains the fluorinated greenhouse gas SF₆ covered by the Kyoto Protocol and with a global warming potential (GWP) 22 200. SF₆ shall be recovered and not released into the atmosphere. For further information on use and handling of SF₆ please refer to IEC 62271-303: High-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 303 Use and handling of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)”

Source: T&D Europe, Guide for Manufacturers of HV Switchgear containing SF₆...



7.23.2 Umwelteinfluß von Schwefelhexafluorid (SF ₆)	7.23.2 Environmental effects of sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)
<p>SF₆ ist ein nicht ozonabbauendes Treibhausgas, aber zur Gruppe der Treibhausgasen (Green House Gases).</p> <p>Das Treibhauspotential (Potential) von SF₆ ist 22.200-mal größer als das von Kohlenstoffdioxid.</p> <p>Aufgrund der sehr geringen Konzentrationen von SF₆ im Erdboden hat der Einfluss auf die globale Erwärmung geringfügige Auswirkungen.</p> <p>SF₆ wurde 1997 anlässlich der Klimakonferenz von Kyoto, Japan, in die Liste der zu überwachenden Treibhausgase aufgenommen, deren Emission durch Maßnahmen weltweit verringert werden soll.</p> <p>Die Umsetzung der Ziele aus dem Kyoto-Protokoll erfolgt in Europa mit Inkrafttreten der EU-F-Gas-Verordnung (Nr. 842/2006) im Juli 2006. Zusätzlich existiert seit Mai 2005 in Deutschland die deutsche Selbstverpflichtungserklärung.</p>	<p>SF₆ is a non-ozone depleting gas, but is included in the group of Green House Gases - GHG.</p> <p>The Global Warming Potential - GWP of SF₆ is about 22,200 times greater than of carbon dioxide (CO₂).</p> <p>As a result of the very small concentrations of SF₆, the effects on global warming are likely to be slight.</p> <p>SF₆ was included in the list of greenhouse gases which are to be monitored and whose emission is to be reduced over time by the implementation of specific measures.</p> <p>The targets from the Kyoto Protocol were implemented through the coming into force of the EU F Gas Regulation (No. 842/2006) in July 2006. In addition, the German self-regulation declaration exists in Germany since May 2005.</p>

What can users of SF₆-electric power equipment expect from the manufactures?

- **Low leakage rates during lifetime of equipment**
- **Comply with the EU-F-Gas regulation and additional SF₆-voluntary commitment (in selected countries)**
- **Training & certification of staff handling/recovering SF₆**
- **Use of state-of-the-art equipment for SF₆ handling (factory, on-site service)**
- **Continuous improvement of products (more compact, less emission)**

Conclusion

- **SF₆ → excellent insulation and arc quenching; no equivalent at the moment**
- **SF₆-technology → compact equipment with low material usage, high operational safety, minimized fire load, high availability**
- **Positive ecological balance → lower energy losses compared to conventional AIS solutions (therefore CO₂-reduction)**
- **Potent greenhouse gas → low leakage rates and handling losses necessary, reuse-concept to be considered during maintenance and end-of-life**
- **Further European & world-wide realization of emission reduction necessary**

Thank you for your attention!

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