# SF<sub>6</sub> By-products: Safety, Cleaning, and Disposal Concerns

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# SF<sub>6</sub> Gas Properties

Slow reacting with a relatively high molecular weight and extremely stable molecular structure.
Excellent insulation properties, strong arc quenching abilities, and high dielectric strength
Non-flammable and non-toxic to humans
Colorless and Odorless

Under high temperature conditions (>  $350^{\circ}$  F), SF<sub>6</sub> decomposes into products that are toxic and corrosive

# SF<sub>6</sub> Decomposition and Contamination

 Reactive decomposition byproducts form when SF<sub>6</sub> is exposed to:

- 1. spark discharges,
- 2. partial discharges,
- 3. switching arcs, and
- 4. failure arcing

Decomposition byproducts can take the form of gas or powders

Other types of contaminants can include moisture and air (from handling or leakage), dust and particles (mechanical generation)

# SF<sub>6</sub> Decomposition Byproducts

#### **Chemical Name**

Chemical Formula

 $WF_6$ ,  $WO_3$ ,  $AIF_3$ ,  $CuF_2$ 

#### Gaseous Byproducts

Sulfur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>
Thionyl Sulfide (sulfur tetrafluoride)	$SOF_2(SF_4)$
Hydrogen Fluoride	HF
Disulfur Decafluoride (sulfur pentafluoride)	S <sub>2</sub> F <sub>10</sub> (SF <sub>5</sub> )
Sulfuryl Fluoride	$SO_2F_2$
Sulfur Tetrafluoride Oxide	SOF <sub>4</sub> (SF <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>SF<sub>4</sub> is readily hydrolyzed to SOF<sub>2</sub>.

Powder Byproducts

Tungsten, aluminum, copper fluorides

# Human Health Concerns

Irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, pulmonary edema and other lung damage, skin and eye burns, nasal congestion, bronchitis; powders may cause rashes

Physical Indicators can include:

- strong irritating "rotten egg" odor at low concentrations
- Eyes, nose, throat and lung irritation at high concentrations

- Presence of white, gray, or tan powders

#### Toxic

 Cell toxicity tests indicate S<sub>2</sub>F<sub>10</sub> is significantly more toxic to cell cultures than other byproducts

# **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Substance	PEL-TWA	PEL-Ceiling	TLV- TWA	TLV-C
HF	3 ppm			
$SOF_4 (SF_4)$		0.1 ppm		0.1 ppm
S <sub>2</sub> F <sub>10</sub> (SF <sub>5</sub> )	0.025 ppm*	0.01 ppm		0.01 ppm
$SO_2F_2$	5 ppm			
SO <sub>2</sub>	2 ppm		2 ppm	
SF <sub>6</sub>	1,000 ppm		1,000 ppm	

\*Revised in 1989 to a PEL-ceiling value of 0.01 ppm; enforcement of the new limit stayed by OSHA, until available sampling and analytical technique is published a notice in the Federal Register.



# Safe Handling Procedures

Low Risk (new, non-arced  $SF_6$ ) Work in well-ventilated areas No smoking, refrain from welding, avoid open flame or outdoor heaters Intermediate Risk (normally arced  $SF_{e}$ ) Same as above High Risk (heavily arced  $SF_{6}$ ) - Use of personal protective equipment (i.e., respiratory device, protective clothing such as rubber gloves, footwear, goggles) for removal/handling of solid SFe byproducts

 Ventilate and test enclosed areas for adequate O<sub>2</sub> prior to initiating clean up

# Safeguarding the Work Area

- Post warning signs provided with emergency instructions strategically
- Post evacuation maps and plans
- Provide personnel with written instructions for safe handling of SF<sub>6</sub>-filled equipment, including:
  - Procedures for low, intermediate, and high risk situations
  - Train personnel on cleaning procedures

## **Cleaning Procedures**

#### Contaminated Work Area

- Use of Personal Protective Equipment
- Removal of powdery deposits with vacuum cleaner equipment (HEPA filters), wipes
- Removal of disposable protective equipment and waste bags into a properly labeled hazardous waste drum

### Contaminated SF<sub>6</sub> Gas

- Onsite purification unit for acceptable levels
- Off-site reclamation methods for non-acceptable levels (i.e., heavily arced gas)

# Cleaning Contaminated SF<sub>6</sub> Gas On-Site

Determine gas category
Select appropriate filters
Purify gas by filtering
Perform quality checks
Handle gas that results as non-reusable

# **Select Appropriate Filters**

Filter Type	Function	SF <sub>6</sub> Gas
Particle Filter	Removes solid decomposition products and other particles	Non-arced, normally arced, heavily arced
Gas/Moisture Filter	Removes gaseous decomposition products and moisture	Non-arced, normally arced, heavily arced
Prefilter	Reduces concentrations of solid and gaseous decomposition products	Heavily arced
Detoxification Filter	Reduces reactive gaseous decomposition products to below 200 ppmv for transport	Heavily arced
		40

# **Purify Gas by Filtering**

50 ppmv - maximum tolerable impurity level for reuse

which translates into a reading of

12 ppmv if the sum concentration of  $SO_2$  and  $SOF_2$  is measured

(IEC 60480 and CIGRE TFB3.01.01/2004)

Perform Quality Checks Methods include:

Portable Analyzers
 – Electrochemical sensors

- Spectrometer
- Tester using reactive tubes

Gas chromatograph (not suitable for field testing and expensive)

# **Portable Analyzer**



# Used SF<sub>6</sub> Storage and Transportation

- Generally need to store and transport used SF<sub>6</sub> gas for
  - disposal of non-reusable gas
  - off-site purification
  - Procedures include:
    - Clearly label cylinder as used gas (Apply danger labels and/or use a different color)
    - Follow local transport regulations
    - Arrange for disposal of waste that complies with federal and state regulations



SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE USED



#### C - Corrosive

T+ - Very toxic

R 26/27/28 - Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed 5 7/9 - keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place 5 38 - in case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment 5 45 - in case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)

UN 3308 : Toxic, corrosive liquefied gas, N.O.S Contains : Sulfur hexafluoride - class 2

Source: Bessede, Huet, Montillet - AREVA T&D and Barbier and Micozzi, - AVANTEC

# Used SF<sub>6</sub> Disposal Procedures

- Incineration plants offer destruction services for used SF<sub>6</sub> gas
- SF<sub>6</sub> gas can be destroyed at a thermal process operating at 2100 degrees F
  - Dissociates into reaction products that are passed through wet scrubbers to form gypsum, fluospar minerals
  - Gypsum CaSO<sub>2</sub> used in construction
  - Fluorospar CAF<sub>2</sub> used as an additive in toothpaste

### Resources

SF<sub>6</sub> Recycling Guide (CIGRE Report, **August 2003**) • IEC TR 61634 (SF<sub>6</sub> Handling) • IEC TR 60480 (Used SF<sub>6</sub>) EPA's EPS Partnership Web site – Byproducts of SF6 Use in the Electric Power Industry, January, 2002 – Partner SF<sub>6</sub> Handling Procedures - Service Provider Directory Catalog of Guidelines and Standards for the Handling and Management of SF<sub>6</sub>