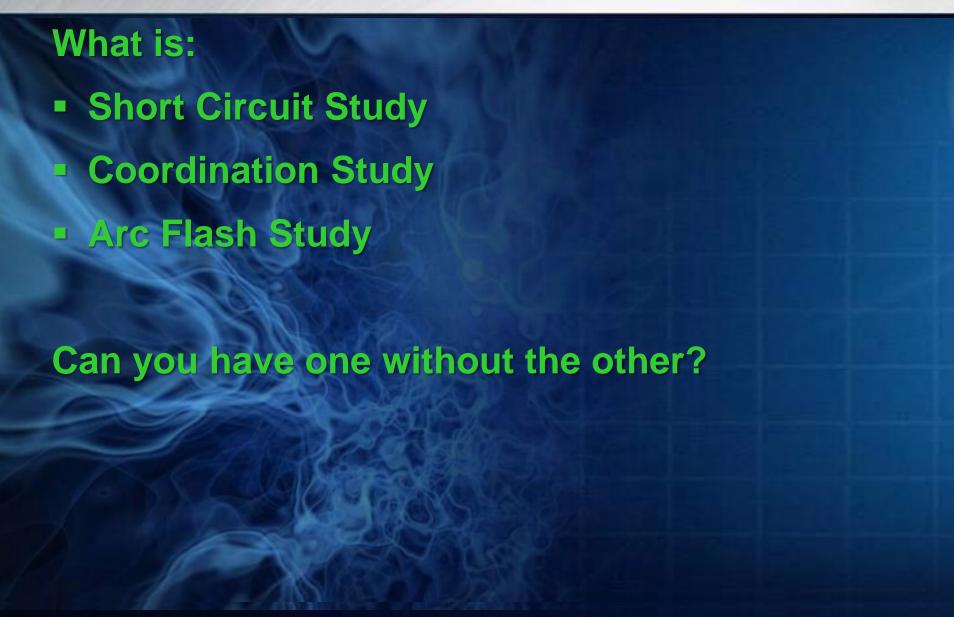


Presented by: Roger Harris

HATCH

March 7, 2019

Agenda



Agenda

What are some of the things to look for in a good study?

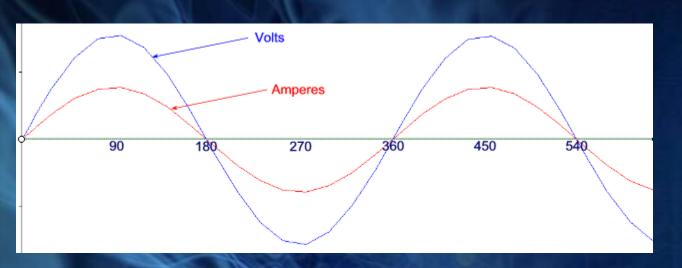
- Correct data
- Utility information
- Transformer information
- Conductor length, type, conduit type
- Fuse types
- Labels, Where does it go, what does it say

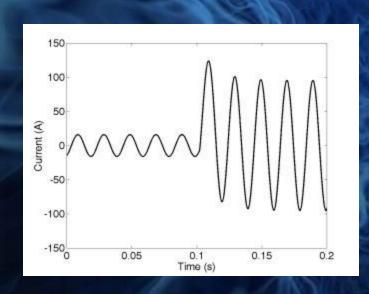
Agenda

I have a "Dangerous" Arc Flash rating, now what do I do?

- Importance of data verification
- Mitigation options
 - Run away
 - Identify, isolate
 - Adjust
 - Switch
 - Get Your Safety Team involved
 - Get that darn Engineer involved

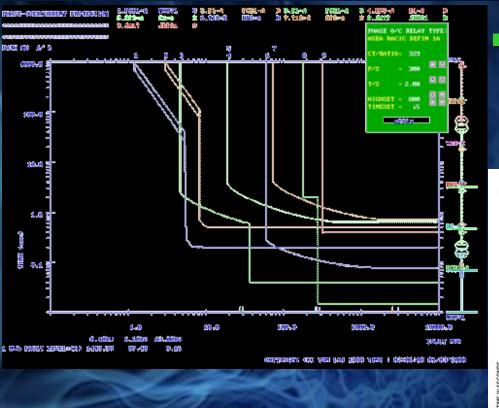
Short Circuit Study





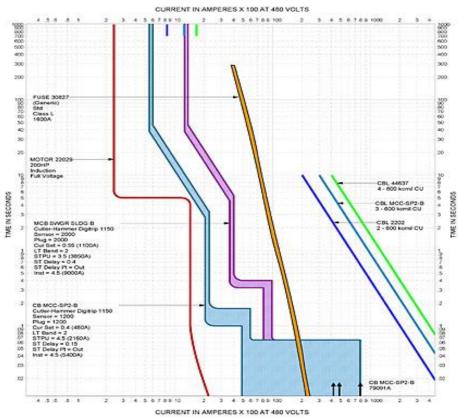
Short circuit Study Calculates the maximum current flow in each device at the instant of a fault.

Coordination Study



Closest breaker to the fault trips first!

Coordination provides selective breaker operation.



Arc Flash Study

- Provides calculations for Incident
 Energy (cal/cm²) at "working distance"
 - 1 cal/cm² = Finger over match flame for 1 second
- Protection Boundaries.
- Provides an estimated duration of the Arc Event.
- Provides the Minimum PPE that must be worn for energized interaction.

What to look for in a good Study

ST-5 UTILITY
SC Contribution 3P 500000.0 Amps
SC Contribution SLG 250000.0 Amps
System Nominal Voltage 7200.0 V

ST-5 UTILITY XFMR
Nominal kVA 500.0 kVA
Z% 4.9000 %

CBL-0016
Size 400 AW G/kcmil
QtyPerPhase 1
Length 30.0 ft

ST-5 MCC MAIN FS
Type UNKNOWN
Sensor/Trip 1000.0 A

SC currents too high, JP has 5,000 A and Southerly has 6,600 A

Incoming Conductor wrong Transformer = 601FLA 400kcmil = 400A

Incoming fuse is unknown although sized at 1,000A.

Correct size would be 800 or 600A but must be verified

Bus ISC = 14,519, max let through on the xfrmr = 12,265

ST-5 MCC 14518.95 Amps 3P 12781.21 Amps SLG 480.0 Volts RMS

ST-5 MCC CB 1B Type SE, Spectra RMS

CBL-0017 Size 12 AWG/kcmil QtyPerPhase 1 Length 85.0 ft

ST-5 SLUICE GATE DSC 1678.54 Amps 3P 988.99 Amps SLG ST-5 MCC CB 2D Type SGLA, Spectra RMS Sensor/Trip 400.0 A

CBL-0018 Size 350 AWG/kcmil QtyPerPhase 1 Length 99.0 ft

ST-5 PUMP 1 Rated HP 150.0 hp ST-5 MCC CB 3D Type SGLA, Spectra RMS Sensor/Trip 400.0 A

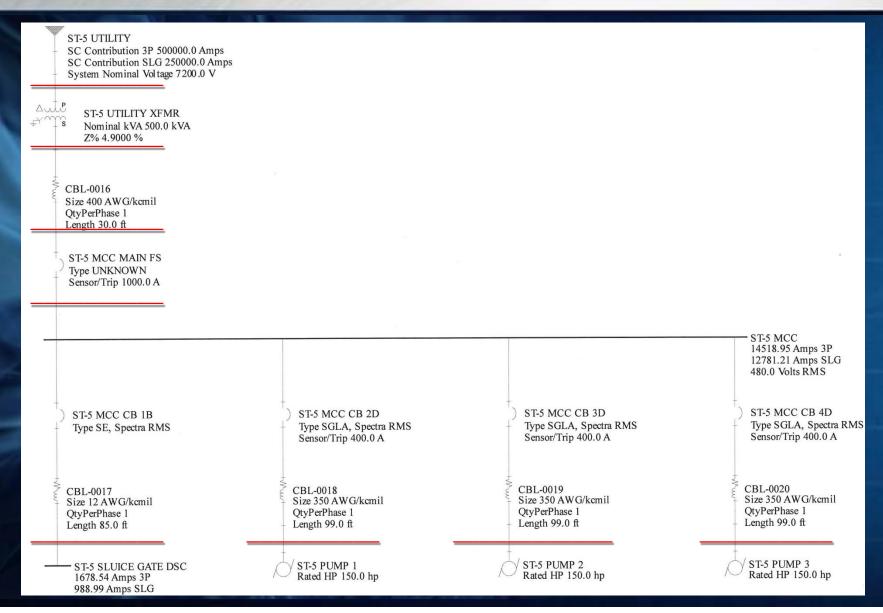
CBL-0019 Size 350 AWG/kcmil QtyPerPhase 1 Length 99.0 ft

ST-5 PUMP 2 Rated HP 150.0 hp ST-5 MCC CB 4D Type SGLA, Spectra RMS Sensor/Trip 400.0 A

CBL-0020 Size 350 AWG/kcmil QtyPerPhase 1 Length 99.0 ft

ST-5 PUMP 3 Rated HP 150.0 hp

Where do the AF Labels go?



Who should have access to Arc Flash Study?

- Plant Managers?
- Maintenance Managers?
- Engineers?
- Safety Staff?
- Mechanics?
- Electricians?
- Anyone who wants to see it?

Great, we have our study...we're good, right?

Confirmed that our study is good

Electrical Safety Program: Follow NFPA 70E Guidelines:

Don't work on it ENERGIZED

But to turn it off, we need to interact with energized equipment

Utilize appropriate PPE, or better, as designated by the SC/Cord/AF Study AND/OR NFPA 70E

Great, we have our study...we're good, right?

But I need to work on the equipment energized, now what?

- **Follow NFPA 70E Guidelines:**
- Utilize an energized work permit checklist Review the work site, perform a complete risk analysis.
- Two man rule, qualified employees, approval from a supervisor, second set of eyes, let others know what you are doing and where

Great, we have our study...we're good, right?

! DANGER

NO SAFE PPE EXISTS

ENERGIZED WORK PROHIBITED

295 inches Flash Hazard Boundary

48 cal/cm^2 Flash Hazard at 18 inches

Dangerous! No FR Category Found

480 VAC Shock Hazard when cover is removed

00 Glove Class

42 inches Limited Approach
12 inches Restricted Approach

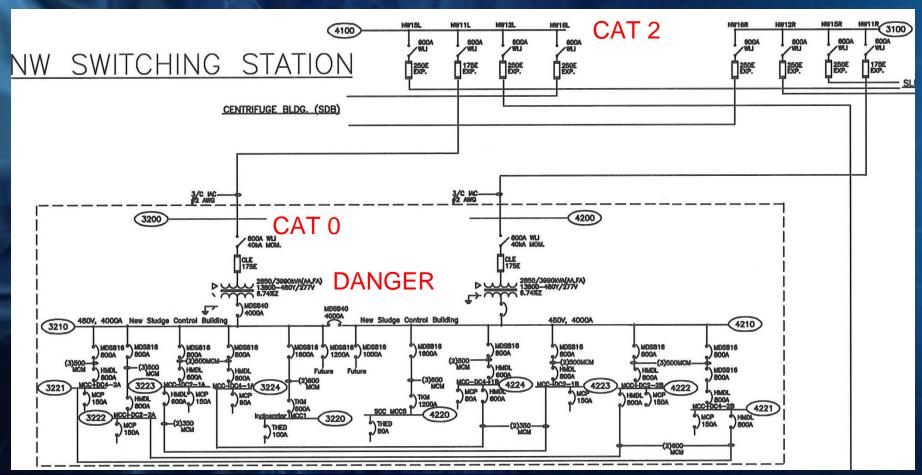
1 inches Prohibited Approach

Bus: 3320 S76R BUS

Now what do I do?

Mitigation is on a case by case, plant by plant, site by site basis. No 1 "fix all" solution.

 Review power system, de-energize at a "safe" upstream device.



Get Engineering involvement

$$E = (793 * F * V * t)$$
 D^2

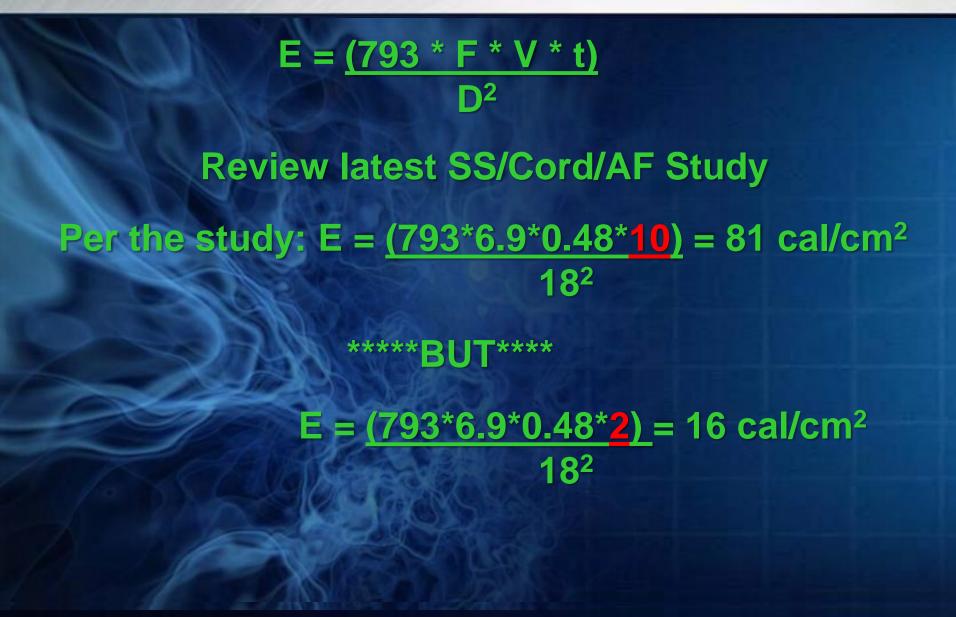
E = Incident Energy, Cal/cm²

F = Bolted Fault Short Circuit Current, kA

V = System Phase - Phase Voltage, kV

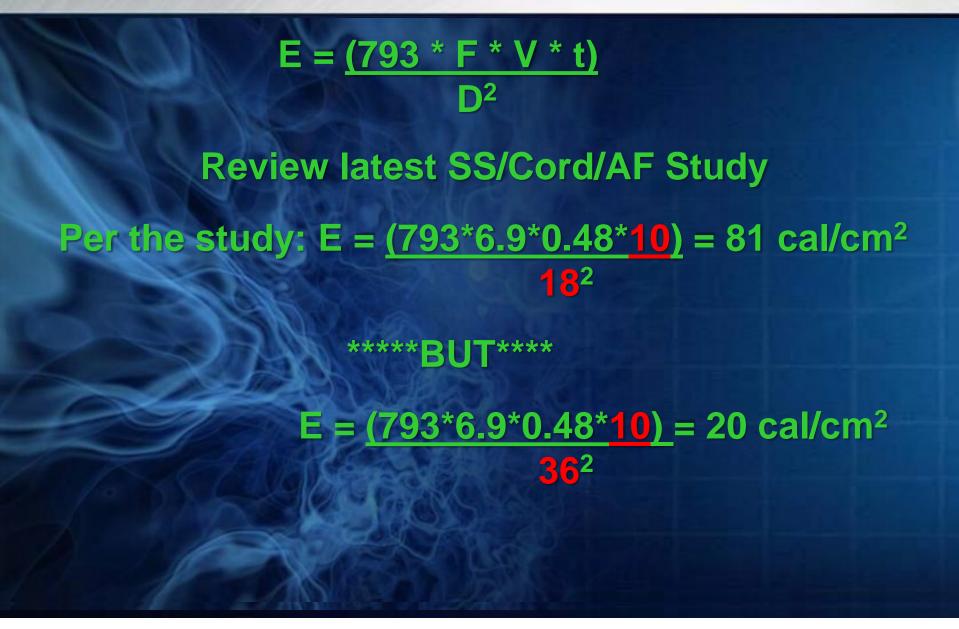
t = Time, Seconds

D = Distance from Arc Source, inches (480 V use 18 inches, 14,400 use 36 inches)



Example of a Arc Event





Adjust

$$E = (793 * F * V * t)$$
 D^2

! DANGER

NO SAFE PPE EXISTS ENERGIZED WORK PROHIBITED

292 inches Flash Hazard Boundary

115.9 cal/cm^2 Flash Hazard at 18 inches

Dangerous! No FR Category Found

480 VAC Shock Hazard when cover is removed

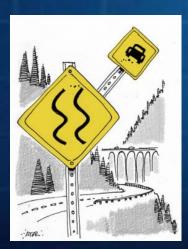
00 Glove Class

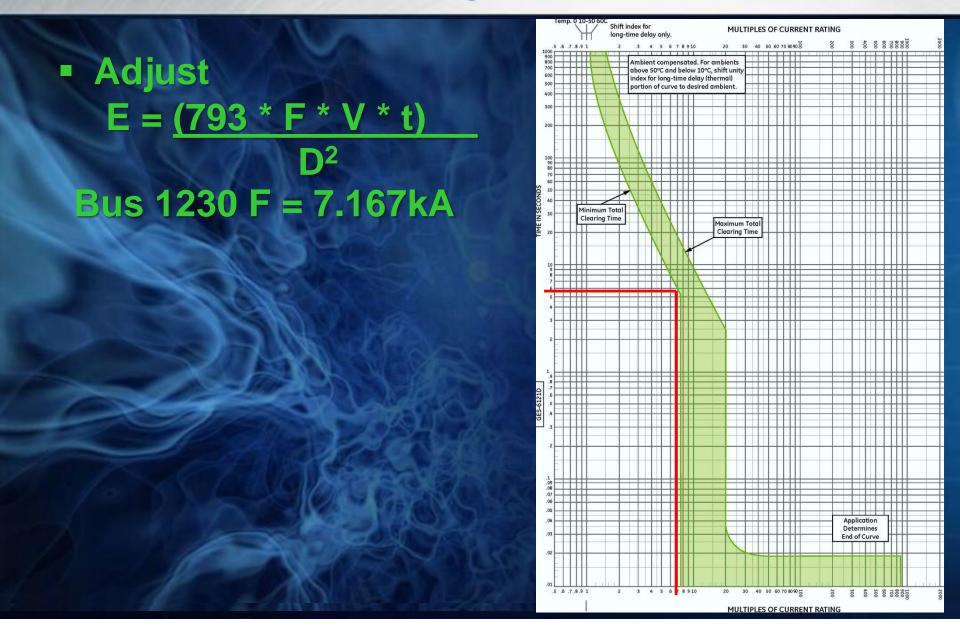
42 inches Limited Approach

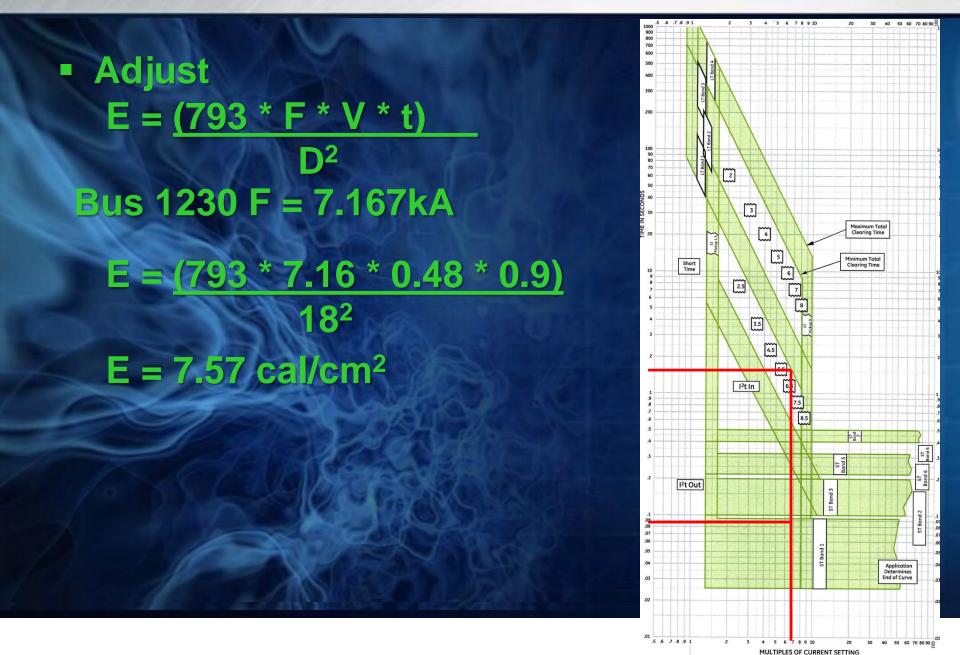
12 inches Restricted Approach

1 inches Prohibited Approach

Bus: 1230 MCC M







Now how do I implement?

- Have AF report contain mitigation options
 - Electricians adjust breakers in the field
 - Prior to work
 - Return to "normal" settings when work is complete
 - AF Mitigation or Safety "switch"
 - Automatically adjusts breakers to minimum settings
 - Simple
 - Can be monitored

Now how do I implement?

AF Mitigation or Safety "switch"



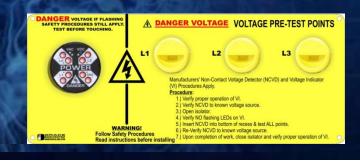


Are there other options?

- Minimize electrician interaction
- Utilize
 - Remote Switching



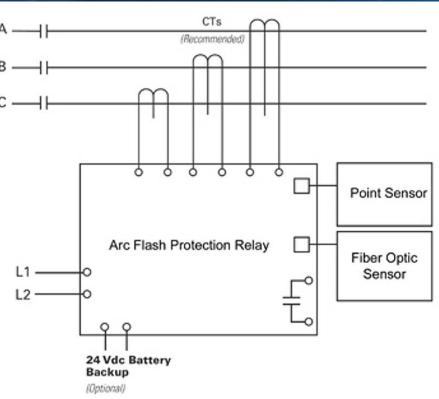
Remote sensing



The one "Fix All"

- Arc Flash Relay
- Must be an Engineered System
- Must be installed by a Factory Trained Rep

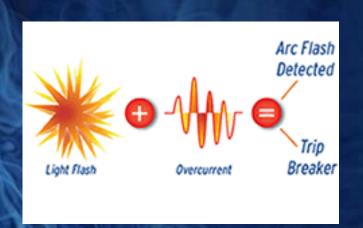




The one "Fix All"

- Arc Flash Relay
- Each installation is not the same











Recap

- Verify that you have a quality: Short Circuit/Coordination/Arc Flash Study
 - Have a second reviewer (QA/QC)
 - Confirm settings and spot check
- Review your study for any and all Dangerous locations
- Meet with your maintenance team to decide how you are going to address
 - Request Engineer performing study provide Dangerous mitigation settings

Recap

- Get Engineering involved
 - Design a safety system
 - Mitigate interaction
 - Remote switching
 - Remote sensing
 - IR Windows
 - Safety Switch maximize breaker operation to minimum opening time
 - Arc Flash Sensing Relay(s)

Thank you!

Questions & Discussion HATTH Roger Harris, PE Roger.harris@hatch.com 614-224-4419