

IndustriALL Global Union Shipbuilding-Shipbreaking Action Group Meeting

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Presentation by the Electrical Trades Union of Australia



#### AUSTRALIAN SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING

SECTION 3: OHS, ORGANIZING, AND FIGHTING AGAINST PRECARIOUS WORK.

PRESENTATION OF THE CURRENT ISSUES/CHALLENGES ON OHS IN SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING AS ELECTRICIANS

#### SITUATION



- Primarily naval ship building and repairing, and some domestic merchant, civilian, fishing and public transport work.
- Highly regulated training, qualifications, and health and safety systems, but increasingly the subject of attacks by conservative governments and employers.



Construction

• Commissioning

• Major maintenance (> 24 hours in dock)

• Minor maintenance (< 24 hours in dock)



#### **CURRENT ISSUES**



Most ships operate on 440V, 60Hz, 3 phase power (AC)

 Some on board generators produce 3.3kV and employ step-down transformers

 Large scale DC used for motive and electrical power on conventional submarines

# **CURRENT ISSUES (CONT)**



 Some DC supplied by battery banks for LV applications (control and energising supplies)

• Inverters DC-AC

• Rectifiers AC-DC

• Shore power based on 415V, 50Hz, 3 phase power (AC)

# PARTICULAR ELECTRICAL OHS CONCERNS



- Electrical considerations
  - Major maintenance (> 24 hours) 415V 50 Hz shore power used
  - Minor maintenance (< 24 hours) 440V 60hz on board power used

# **PARTICULAR ELECTRICAL OHS CONCERNS**



- Major maintenance temporary supplies
  - Isolation transformers
  - Earth (ground) imported with shore power, especially if two or more ships docked and possible influence on another ship's earth
  - Ability to provide greater level of isolation and safety

#### **PARTICULAR ELECTRICAL OHS CONCERNS**



• Minor maintenance

 Restricted access to apparatus due to live conductors and only local isolation available





# •NO SWITCHING OF EARTH UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES

#### • DO NOT WORK LIVE OR ENERGISED

#### • DO NOT WORK ALONE

# **DANGERS FROM**



• Electrical hazards (Darwin's principles made electricians smart and something will always bite the unwary)

• More than one Authorised Person in Charge

• Absence of safe procedures

 Reclosers and other automatic systems such as loss of supply (switch "auto" to "non-auto" or "manual")



• Transformer backfeeds

• 100kVA transformer ( $P = E I \cos \Phi$ )

• Ratio 6600V/440V = 15

• Primary: 6.6kV, 15A

• Secondary: 440V, 225A



- HV systems
- LV systems
- Rectifiers
- Inverters
- Leakage current (especially due to water)
- Insulation breakdown or absence
- Electrical apparatus
- Mechanical apparatus

- Confined spaces (entry, occupation, egress and rescue)
- Battery hazards
  - DC
  - Acid
  - Lithium







Battery hazards continued

• Fire

• Explosion

• short circuit

• breathing and air quality

Battery hazards continued

Batteries may not be able to be isolated in some circumstances
Mitigate the risk

• Engineer the solution (use fibre glass crawl boards)

 Isolate the worker with PPE (wear acid resistant clothing, arm length gloves and goggles)



## SYSTEMS AND APPARATUS HAZARDS

 Systems such as radar, sonar, sensor masts must be isolated and placed in non-auto (manual operation) if persons working on or near, or inside sub casing

• Radar exposure on naval vessels



#### Isolation procedures



(Generic isolation procedure)

• Authorised Person in Charge or Delegated Authority

• Auto to manual (reclose or other auto energising systems)

Disconnect

• Double isolation

• Remove all possibility of energising



(Generic isolation procedure cont)

- HV (AC)
- LV (AC)
- ELV (AC)

LV (DC) control, energising and lighting



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(Generic isolation procedure cont)

• Auxiliary supplies to and from transformers

• Energising supplies (generators)

• Prove dead



(Generic isolation procedure cont)

Lock out

• authorised person

danger tag and lock out

• person who applies lock/tag, removes it



(Generic isolation procedure cont)

Earthing

Mechanical isolation (diesel generator sets)

• Physical barriers to inadvertent contact



Other considerations

- Drawings current as work as executed (alternative supplies recorded)
- Never work alone
- PPE
- Insulated gloves
- Cardio pulmonary resuscitation and first aid
- Rescue
- Avenues of escape



- Isolation transformers (temporary supplies for major maintenance)
  - 415V AC 3 phase or 240V AC 1 phase primary
  - 32V AC secondary
  - 32V DC rectified
  - Low voltage DC (32V DC) used for lighting



• Isolation transformers (temporary supplies for major maintenance) cont

- Avoids electric shock hazards encountered in bilges and other areas with water present
- Festoon lighting
- Electrically unreliable environment (Changes to fuses and luminaires every morning)





- Licensing, education and training
  - ETU insistence on qualified, licenced and authorised workers
  - OHS
  - Safety is union business, especially in the absence of effective regulators (which is always)



# MAINTENANCE OF SAFE SYSTEMS

• Integrity of qualifications and training system

• Demand union input

• Vigilance

• Activate and support members, regardless

# **FUTURE INTENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES**



- Organise, organise, organise at all levels, including around safety
- Monitor
- Regulate
- Inspect
- Advocate
- Vigilance
- Activate
- Agitate
- Lessons learnt

#### MARINE ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS



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#### **Power Distribution Diagram**





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