
Risk Element

- Asphyxiation;
- Toxic Effect;
- Oil Leakage/Spilling/Slipping;
- Fire;
- Refrigerant Leakage or Burns;
- Explosive Environment.

Precautions to Eliminate/Reduce Risk

- All relevant Permits to Work / Risk Assessments must be completed prior to working on plant;
- Engineers working on the plant must be authorised and competent to do so;
- Wear correct personal protective equipment;
- Engineer to refer to the J & E Hall / manufacturer technical publication for the specific relief valve;
- Where there is a risk of falling from height;
- Isolate system electrically;
- Ventilate area;
- Make sure all refrigerant has been removed from the section of the system before breaking into the system;
- All service parts used must be supplied by an authorised supplier.

Safe Working Method

Before any component is removed or replaced within a refrigerant system, the refrigerant must be removed from the section of the system concerned.

This can be achieved by either of the following methods:

- Pumping down the system;
- or
- Removing the entire refrigerant from the system.

After all processes are complete, isolate the system electrically.

Any other Refrigeration or Air Conditioning system that is running and its relief valves blow to atmosphere through the same common atmospheric relief line must also be shut down and isolated electrically, while the work scope to remove the relief valves is carried out:

- Close off appropriate valves each side of the component;
- Remove the refrigerant from the section of pipework isolated;
- Ensure the pressure relief valve meets the design specification of the system and has a current test certificate with a valve identification number;
- After carrying out the service / replacement operation, refit the relief valve to the system. If Fitted Reconnect the discharge vent line to the relief valve;
- After replacement of component, leak test section and dehydrate the system;
- Complete all documentation.