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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Fuel cell technologies –
Part 3-100: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Safety**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references	10
3 Terms and definitions	12
4 Safety requirements and protective measures	17
4.1 General safety strategy	17
4.2 Physical environment and operating conditions	18
4.2.1 General	18
4.2.2 Electrical power input	18
4.2.3 Physical environment	18
4.2.4 Fuel input	18
4.2.5 Water input.....	18
4.2.6 Vibration, shock and bump	19
4.2.7 Handling, transportation, and storage	19
4.2.8 System purging	19
4.3 Selection of materials	19
4.4 General requirements.....	20
4.5 Pressure equipment and piping	22
4.5.1 Pressure equipment.....	22
4.5.2 Piping systems	22
4.5.3 Flue gas venting	23
4.5.4 Gas-conveying parts.....	24
4.6 Protection against fire or explosion hazards	24
4.6.1 Prevention against fire and explosion hazards in fuel cell power systems provided with cabinets	24
4.6.2 Prevention of fire and explosion hazards in burners.....	26
4.6.3 Prevention of fire and explosion hazards in catalytic fuel oxidation systems (catalytic burners).....	28
4.7 Electrical safety.....	29
4.8 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	29
4.9 Control systems and protective components.....	29
4.9.1 General requirements	29
4.9.2 Control systems.....	29
4.9.3 Protective components	32
4.10 Pneumatic and hydraulic powered equipment.....	33
4.11 Valves	33
4.11.1 Shut-off valves	33
4.11.2 Fuel valves	33
4.12 Rotating equipment	34
4.12.1 General requirements	34
4.12.2 Compressors	34
4.12.3 Pumps.....	34
4.13 Cabinets.....	35
4.14 Thermal insulating materials.....	35
4.15 Utilities	36
4.15.1 General requirements	36

4.15.2	Water supply	36
4.15.3	Fuel gas supply	36
4.15.4	Electrical connections	36
4.16	Installation and maintenance	38
4.16.1	Installation	38
4.16.2	Maintenance	38
5	Type tests	38
5.1	General requirements	38
5.1.1	Operating parameters for tests	39
5.2	Test fuels	40
5.3	Basic test arrangements	41
5.4	Leakage tests	41
5.4.1	General	41
5.4.2	Pneumatic leakage tests	41
5.4.3	Hydrostatic leakage tests	43
5.5	Strength tests	44
5.5.1	General	44
5.5.2	Pneumatic strength tests	44
5.5.3	Hydrostatic strength test	45
5.6	Normal operation type test	46
5.7	Electrical overload test	46
5.8	Shutdown parameters	46
5.9	Burner operating characteristics tests	46
5.9.1	General	46
5.9.2	General testing	46
5.9.3	Limit testing	47
5.10	Automatic control of burners and catalytic oxidation reactors	47
5.10.1	General	47
5.10.2	Automatic ignition control burners	47
5.10.3	Automated control of catalytic oxidation reactors	50
5.11	Exhaust gas temperature test	50
5.12	Surface and component temperatures	50
5.13	Wind tests	51
5.13.1	General	51
5.13.2	Wind source calibration procedure for winds directed perpendicular to the wall	51
5.13.3	Verification of operation of outdoor fuel cell power systems under wind conditions	52
5.13.4	Verification of operation of indoor fuel cell power systems vented horizontally through an outside wall	53
5.13.5	Carbon monoxide (CO) and flammable gas components emissions under wind – Indoor units	55
5.13.6	Carbon monoxide (CO) and flammable gas components emissions under wind – Outdoor units	55
5.14	Rain test	56
5.15	Emissions	56
5.15.1	General	56
5.15.2	Carbon monoxide (CO) and flammable gas emissions	56
5.15.3	Normal conditions	57
5.16	Blocked condensate line test	57

5.17	Condensate discharge test	57
5.18	Electrical safety tests	58
5.19	EMC test	58
5.20	Vent system leakage test	58
5.21	Leakage tests (repeat)	59
6	Routine tests	59
7	Marking, labelling and packaging	60
7.1	General requirements	60
7.2	Fuel cell power system marking	60
7.3	Marking of components	61
7.4	Technical documentation	61
7.4.1	General	61
7.4.2	Installation manual	61
7.4.3	User's information manual	62
7.4.4	Operating manual	65
7.4.5	Maintenance manual	66
Annex A (informative) Significant hazards, hazardous situations and events dealt with in this standard		67
Annex B (informative) Carburization and material compatibility for hydrogen service		69
Bibliography		75
Figure 1 – Stationary fuel cell power systems		7
Figure 2 – Test wall with static pressure ports and vent terminal locations		52
Figure 3 – Vent test wall		53
Figure 4 – Piezo ring and details of typical construction		54
Figure 5 – Safety precautions for odorized gas-fuelled systems		63
Figure 6 – Safety precautions for odorant-free gas fuelled systems		64
Figure 7 – Safety precautions for liquid fuelled systems		64
Table 1 – Allowable surface temperatures rises		21
Table 2 – Leakage test requirements ^{a, d, e}		43
Table 3 – Ultimate strength test requirements ^{a, d}		45
Table 4 – Wind calibration		52
Table A.1 – Hazardous situations and events		67

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES –

Part 3-100: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Safety

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 62282-3-100 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 105: Fuel cell technologies.

IEC 62282-3-100 cancels and replaces IEC 62282-3-1 published in 2007. IEC 62282-3-100 constitutes a technical revision.

IEC 62282-3-100 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 62282-3-1:

- a) general reorganization of the safety requirements;
- b) major changes for addressing electrical safety requirements for internal components;
- c) clarifications for numerous requirements and tests, particularly the pressure leakage and strength tests;
- d) expanded wind tests;

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e) additional tests for condensate discharge and ventilation leakage.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
105/371/FDIS	105/384/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts of the IEC 62282 series, under the general title *Fuel cell technologies*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this standard may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

A typical stationary fuel cell power system is shown in Figure 1.

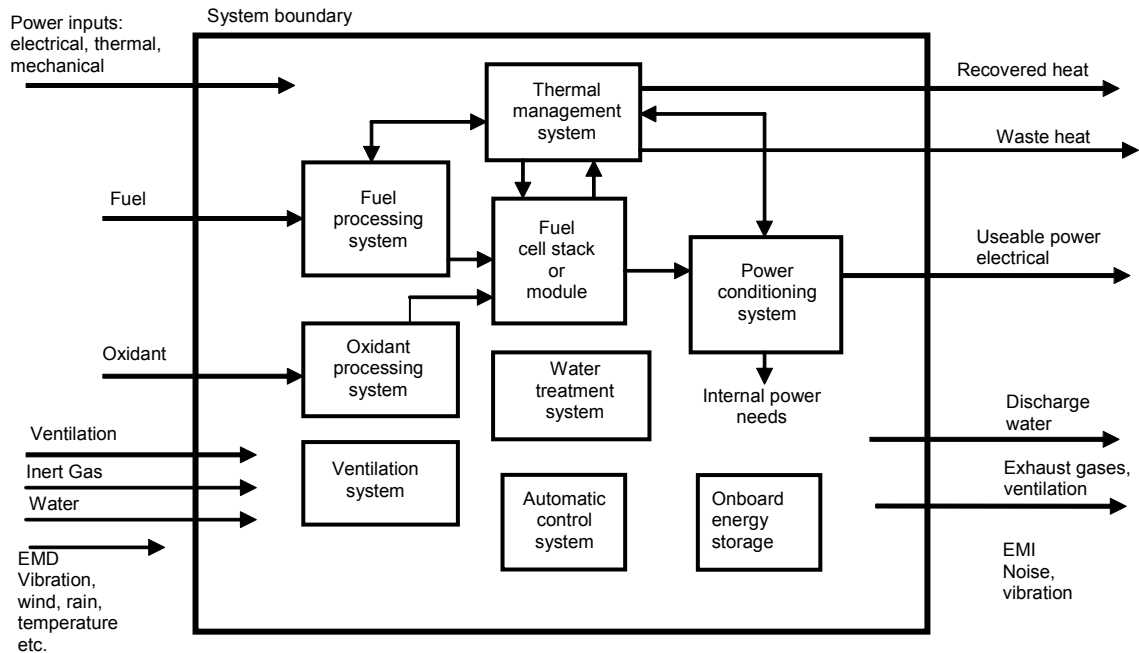


Figure 1 – Stationary fuel cell power systems

The overall design of the power system anticipated by this standard forms an assembly of integrated systems, as necessary, intended to perform designated functions, as follows.

- **Fuel processing system** – System of chemical and/or physical processing equipment plus associated heat exchanges and controls required to prepare, and if necessary, pressurize, the fuel for utilization within a fuel cell power system.
- **Oxidant processing system** – System that meters, conditions, processes and may pressurize the incoming supply for use within the fuel cell power system.
- **Thermal management system** – System that provides heating or cooling and heat rejection to maintain the fuel cell power system in the operating temperature range, and may provide for the recovery of excess heat and assist in heating the power train during start-up.
- **Water treatment system** – System that provides all the necessary purification treatment of the recovered or added water for use within the fuel cell power system.
- **Power conditioning system** – Equipment that is used to adapt the electrical energy produced by the fuel cell stack(s) to application requirements as specified by the manufacturer.
- **Automatic control system** – System(s) that is composed of sensors, actuators, valves, switches and logic components that maintain the fuel cell power system parameters within the manufacturer's specified limits including moving to safe states without manual intervention.
- **Ventilation system** – System that provides air through forced or natural means to the fuel cell power system's enclosure.
- **Fuel cell modules** – Equipment assembly of one or more fuel cell stacks which electrochemically converts chemical energy to electric energy and thermal energy intended to be integrated into a power generation system.

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- **Fuel cell stack** – Equipment assembly of cells, separators, cooling plates, manifolds and a support structure that electrochemically converts, typically, hydrogen rich gas and air reactants to DC power, heat and other reactant bi-products.
- **Onboard energy storage** – System of internal electric energy storage devices intended to aid or complement the fuel cell module in providing power to internal or external loads.

FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES –

Part 3-100: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Safety

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62282 applies to stationary packaged, self-contained fuel cell power systems or fuel cell power systems comprised of factory matched packages of integrated systems which generate electricity through electrochemical reactions.

This standard applies to systems

- intended for electrical connection to mains direct, or with a transfer switch, or to a stand-alone power distribution system;
- intended to provide AC or DC power;
- with or without the ability to recover useful heat;
- intended for operation on the following input fuels
 - a) natural gas and other methane rich gases derived from renewable (biomass) or fossil fuel sources, for example, landfill gas, digester gas, coal mine gas;
 - b) fuels derived from oil refining, for example, diesel, gasoline, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gases such as propane and butane;
 - c) alcohols, esters, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, Fischer-Tropsch liquids and other suitable hydrogen-rich organic compounds derived from renewable (biomass) or fossil fuel sources, for example, methanol, ethanol, di-methyl ether, biodiesel;
 - d) hydrogen, gaseous mixtures containing hydrogen gas, for example, synthesis gas, town gas.

This standard does not cover:

- micro fuel cell power systems;
- portable fuel cell power systems;
- propulsion fuel cell power systems.

NOTE For special application such as “marine auxiliary power”, additional requirements may be given by the relevant marine ship register standard.

This standard is applicable to stationary fuel cell power systems intended for indoor and outdoor commercial, industrial and residential use in non-hazardous (unclassified) areas.

This standard contemplates all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, with the exception of those associated with environmental compatibility (installation conditions), relevant to fuel cell power systems, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer.

This standard deals with conditions that can yield hazards on the one hand to persons, and on the other to damage outside the fuel cell system only. Protection against damage to the fuel cell system internals is not addressed in this standard, provided it does not lead to hazards outside the fuel cell system.

The requirements of this standard are not intended to constrain innovation. When considering fuels, materials, designs or constructions not specifically dealt with in this standard, these

alternatives shall be evaluated as to their ability to yield levels of safety and performance equivalent to those prescribed by this standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements*

IEC 60079-2, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 2: Equipment protection by pressurized enclosure «p»*

IEC 60079-10 (all parts), *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10: Classification of areas*

IEC 60079-29-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 29-1: Gas detectors – Performance requirements of detectors for flammable gases*

IEC 60079-30-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 30-1: Electrical resistance trace heating – General and testing requirements*

IEC 60204-1, *Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60335-1:2010, *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60335-2-51, *Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-51: Particular requirements for stationary circulation pumps for heating and service water installations*

IEC 60417, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*. Available from: <<http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>>

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60730-1, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60730-2-5, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems*

IEC 60730-2-6, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 2-6: Particular requirements for automatic electrical pressure sensing controls including mechanical requirements*

IEC 60730-2-9, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls*

IEC 60950-1, *Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61000-3-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic currents emissions (equipment input current ≤16 A per phase)*

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IEC 61000-3-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-3: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤ 16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-3-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-4: Limits – Limitation of emission of harmonic currents in low-voltage power supply systems for equipment with rated current greater than 16 A*

IEC 61000-3-5, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-5: Limits – Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage power supply systems for equipment with rated current greater than 75 A*

IEC 61000-3-11, *Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 3-11: Limits – Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems – Equipment with rated current ≤ 75 A and subject to conditional connection*

IEC 61000-6-1, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-1: Generic standards – Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-3: Generic standards – Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments*

IEC 61508 (all parts), *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

IEC 62040-1, *Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) – Part 1: General and safety requirements for UPS*

IEC 62061, *Safety of machinery – Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems*

IEC/TS 62282-1, *Fuel cell technologies – Part 1: Terminology*

IEC 62282-3-200, *Fuel cell technologies – Part 3-200: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Performance test methods*

ISO 3864-2, *Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels*

ISO 4413, *Hydraulic fluid power – General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*

ISO 4414, *Pneumatic fluid power – General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*

ISO 5388, *Stationary air compressors – Safety rules and code of practice*

ISO 7000, *Graphic symbols for use on equipment – Index and synopsis*. Available from: <http://www.graphical-symbols.info/equipment>.

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ISO 10439, *Petroleum, chemical and gas service industries – Centrifugal compressors*

ISO 10440-1, *Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries – Rotary-type positive-displacement compressors – Part 1: Process compressors*

ISO 10440-2, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Rotary-type positive-displacement compressors – Part 2: Packaged air compressors (oil-free)*

ISO 10442, *Petroleum, chemical and gas service industries – Packaged, integrally geared centrifugal air compressors*

ISO 12499, *Industrial fans – Mechanical safety of fans – Guarding*

ISO 13631, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Packaged reciprocating gas compressors*

ISO 13707, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Reciprocating compressors*

ISO 13709, *Centrifugal pumps for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*

ISO 13849-1, *Safety of machinery – Safety related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 13850, *Safety of machinery – Emergency stop – Principles for design*

ISO 14847, *Rotary positive displacement pumps – Technical requirements*

ISO 15649, *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Piping*

ISO 16111, *Transportable gas storage devices – Hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride*

ISO 23550, *Safety and control devices for gas burners and gas-burning appliances – General requirements*

ISO 23551-1, *Safety and control devices for gas burners and gas-burning appliances – Particular requirements – Part 1: Automatic valves*

ISO 23553-1, *Safety and control devices for oil burners and oil-burning appliances – Particular requirements – Part 1: Shut-off devices for oil burners*

ISO 26142, *Hydrogen detection apparatus – Stationary applications*