## VAISALA

Case Study - Chateau St. Jean

## Monitoring CO<sub>2</sub> in Wineries



Chateau St. Jean is a beautiful winery located in the Sonoma Valley of Northern California. They have been making fine wines since 1973.

Exposure to high levels of carbon dioxide  $({\rm CO_2})$  can be dangerous to workers in wineries. Care must be taken to protect workers from over exposure. Areas of concern within wineries include pits, sumps and storage tanks, as well as fermentation rooms, barrel cellars and bottling rooms.

 $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is twice as heavy as air; therefore it will sink to the bottom of a room forming potentially deadly pools of gas that will displace oxygen  $(\mathrm{O}_2)$ .  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  has been found to settle in corners of rooms and in areas that are generally undisturbed with low ventilation.  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is a colorless, odorless gas. The presence of  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is not known until symptoms of exposure are experienced.

The safety committee at Chateau St. Jean has recognized the need for monitoring  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  in their facility. A significant amount of  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is generated during the fermentation

process. A good portion of their tanks are located indoors. The  ${\rm CO_2}$  that escapes can collect in low lying areas and pose a safety hazard to their employees.

They have been relying on the Vaisala CARBOCAP® GMT222 Carbon Dioxide Transmitters for monitoring the  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  in their winery for over two years. The transmitter was recommended by another site within their corporation. Their previous monitoring process called for several daily sweeps through production areas with a portable  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  meter. Using fixed monitors freed up



Photos courtesy of Chateau St. Jean Winery.

technicians to work on other tasks. Also, replacing spot checking with constant monitoring has helped to provide a safer work environment.

A portable  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  meter was used to identify  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  concentrated areas. Fixed monitors were then installed at the potentially hazardous locations. Each of their monitors was assembled by their maintenance technicians. Their monitors incorporate the GMT222



Vaisala CARBOCAP® Carbon Dioxide Transmitter GMT220.



Chuck Banks, Maintenance Manager and Keith Slobodnik, Maintenance Technician with the safety monitor in the background. Photo courtesy of Chateau St. Jean Winery.

with a 0 to 10,000 ppm measuring range, digital display, and alarm relays programmed to activate at 5,000 ppm and 8,000 ppm. They have a two stage alarm system. The first is a warning yellow light that comes on at 5,000 ppm. This alarm is used as an indicator to alert the area manager of the problem and as a prompt for him to manually create ventilation by turning on fans and opening doors.

The second stage is a red light accompanied by an audio alarm that activates at 8,000 ppm. This alarm

requires evacuation of the area. They are planning to retrofit the monitors with a feature that opens vents and turns on fans automatically at 5,000 ppm.

When asked how their units have been performing the Maintenance Manager, Chuck Banks answered, "Our monitors have preformed flawlessly. We do a monthly inspection and an annual calibration with the Vaisala CARBOCAP® Handheld Carbon Dioxide Meter GM70 on each monitor to verify accuracy."



Area for potential CO<sub>2</sub> accumulation. Photo courtesy of Chateau St. Jean Winery.



Vaisala CARBOCAP® Carbon Dioxide Hand-held Meter GM70.

Safety levels:	
5,000 ppm	8 hour period; Time Weighted Average (TWA)
30,000 ppm	< 15 minutes; Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)
50,000 ppm	> 5 minutes; Imminent Danger To Life and Health (IDLH)

Effect of CO <sub>2</sub> on people:	
10,000 ppm	Breathing rate increases slightly.
30,000 ppm	Breathing rate increases to twice normal rate and a person will likely experience impaired hearing, headache, and increased blood pressure.
50,000 ppm	Breathing increases to approx. 4x normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident and slight choking may be felt.
75,000 ppm	Very labored breathing experienced, headache, visual impairment, and ringing in the ears. Judgment will be impaired and loss of consciousness within minutes.
> 100,000 ppm	Unconsciousness occurs rapidly. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations result in death from asphyxiation.



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