1 2 3	Q.	RE: p. (\$127,	B-14 Install Fault Recorder – Upp ,000)	er Salmon Generating Station
4		6.1	Does the company have any relia	bility statistics, either from its own
5			records or from the information of	other utilities, that show that the
6			installation of the equipment incre	ases reliability?
7				
8		6.2	During 1995 – 2000, what have be	een the reliability statistics with
9			regard to faults, outages and dow	ntime at this generating station?
10				
11				
12	A.	6.1	The installation of a fault recorder	does not directly increase the
13			reliability of the generating unit.	
14				
15			The fault recorder will provide mo	re detailed information on the
16			fault, resulting in a faster restorati	on and a shorter outage duration.
17				
18		6.2	This station's reliability is affected	by both the generating unit and
19			associated transmission facilities.	The number of forced outages for
20			the transmission line TL234 from	Upper Salmon to Bay d'Espoir
21			according to year are:	
22				
23			2000	4
24			1999	2
25			1998	1
26			1997	0
27			1996	0
28			1995	1
29				

PUB-6.0 2001 General Rate Application

		001101	<u> </u>	410	<u>۱ ۱۲</u>	 	
					Pa	ge 2	of 2
non	Gene	erating	unit	are	as	follov	vs:

1	The reliability statistics for the Upper Salmon Generating unit are as follows:					
2						
	1995-1999 2000					
	Incapability Factor (ICbF) 3.44 3.81					
	Derating Adjusted Forced Outage Rate (DAFOR) 0.75 0.47					
	Failure Rate (FAILRATE) 5.07 9.82					
3						
4	Incapability Factor (ICbF-%) - This factor indicates the percent of time a					
5	generating unit is not able to produce its rated output. The factor is					
6	calculated by dividing the total equivalent outage time (includes adjustments					
7	for deratings) by the number of unit hours.					
8						
9	Derating Adjusted Forced Outage Rate (DAFOR-%) – This factor gives the					
10	percent of operating plus forced outage time a unit was on a forced outage,					
11	adjusted for derating of the unit. It is calculated by dividing the total					
12	equivalent forced outage time by the total equivalent outage time plus the					
13	operating time.					
14						
15	Failure Rate (FAILRATE) – This factor is the rate a unit encounters a forced					
16	outage. FAILRATE is determined by dividing the number of forced outage by					
17	the operating factor.					