1	Q.	The Production evidence, page 12 and 13, refers to initiatives that attempt to
2		push the net energy conversion rate at Holyrood as high as practical. How
3		much improvement in the conversion factor is anticipated as a result of the
4		Continuous Emission Monitoring System in 2003? How has this been
5		factored into the 624 kWh/bbl conversion factor for 2004?
6		
7		
8	Α.	The Continuous Emissions Monitoring (CEM) system is expected to produce
9		an approximate 0.5% improvement in the fuel conversion factor at Holyrood.
10		Many variables affect the overall conversion factors as indicated by the
11		variability shown in JRH Schedule V. These factors, in addition to average
12		net load, include fuel quality, heat exchanger performance, seawater
13		temperature (cooling water), air temperature, barometric pressure, the
14		general furnace condition and others. The proposed 624 kwh/bbl conversion
15		factor is 1.5% higher than the current 615 kwh/bbl used to set rates. This
16		increase is substantial and is considered sufficient to include the expected
17		impact of the CEM system.