| 1 | Q. | What percentage loss in thickness of the penstock and surge tank is considered |
|----|----|--|
| 2 | | significant (Thickness Measurements, Appendix C of Appendix B, Volume II)? |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | A. | A 10% loss in steel thickness is considered significant. If there are only isolated areas |
| 5 | | which exceed a 10% loss of the original metal thickness then it is generally |
| 6 | | recommended to weld over or patch these particular areas. If the 10% loss exists across |
| 7 | | an extensive area of the structure then replacement is recommended. |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | As outlined on Page 2-7 of the SGE Acres report located in Appendix B of Volume II, |
| 10 | | the external riser is "corroded over the entire length". Very few thickness measurements |
| 11 | | could be taken of the external riser due to surface roughness. Measurements that were |
| 12 | | taken indicate that 50% of the measurements were above a 10% loss. Based on these |
| 13 | | results, the external riser should be replaced. |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | The thickness measurements for the surge tank shell, internal riser, and steel portion of |
| 16 | | the penstock indicate that there are isolated areas that exceed the 10% loss but this does |
| 17 | | not occur over the entire length of either of the structures. New coating systems will be |
| 18 | | installed on all of theses surfaces to prevent any further pitting or corrosion and extend |
| 19 | | the life of these components. |