- 1 Q. Please provide general descriptions and program cycles of Newfoundland Power's inspection programs for:
  - a. Transmission (include sub-transmission) lines
  - **b.** Terminal stations
    - c. Distribution substations distribution feeders.

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#### A. A. Transmission

Attachment A to this response provides the current version of Newfoundland Power's *Transmission Inspection and Maintenance Practices*. All Company transmission lines are required to have a minimum of 1 detailed ground inspection per year. More frequent inspections may be required on some lines depending upon their operating performance.<sup>1</sup>

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#### B. Substations<sup>2</sup>

All substations are inspected 8 times annually alternating between *long* and *short* inspections.<sup>3</sup> Each substation has a customized inspection form for both long and short inspections. Attachment B to this response provides examples of both the long and short substation inspection forms.<sup>4</sup>

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#### C. Distribution Feeders

Attachment C to this response provides the current version of the Company's *Distribution Inspection and Maintenance Practices*. All Newfoundland Power distribution lines are inspected on a 7-year cycle. Vegetation is inspected as part of the 7-year cycle and again mid-cycle as vegetation growth rates dictate more frequent inspection.

A comprehensive review of transmission line maintenance was provided in the response to Request for Information PUB-NP-061 of the 2014 investigation into *Supply Issues and Power Outages on the Island Interconnected System*.

Newfoundland Power does not use the term *terminal station* for any of its substations. All Company stations that include transformation and switching equipment for transmission, generation and distribution purposes are referred to as *substations*.

A long inspection is a detailed inspection that covers all major equipment in the substation and includes a checklist for each piece of equipment that is covered. A short inspection is primarily intended as a means to check equipment integrity (such as oil leaks) and to ensure that no employee or public safety hazards are present in the substation.

Detailed substation maintenance standards and inspection forms were provided in the response to Request for Information PUB-NP-064 of the 2014 investigation into Supply Issues and Power Outages on the Island Interconnected System.

Rate Mitigation Options and Impacts Reference

**Transmission Inspection and Maintenance Practices** 



# TRANSMISSION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

Approved By: Mike Comerford, P. Eng.

Approved Date: March 4, 2013

Revised By: M.R. Murphy, P. Eng Revised Date: June 28, 2018

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Appendix A - General Guidelines for Classification of Priority

# TRANSMISSION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

# Policy Statement

Regularly scheduled inspections and correction of identified deficiencies shall be undertaken on all transmission lines to provide for safe and reliable operation. Regional Directors are responsible to ensure that transmission line inspection and maintenance activities are completed in accordance with this policy. Responsibility for maintaining and revising this policy rests with the Manager responsible for Transmission.

All preventative and corrective maintenance activities shall be recorded in the Company's computerized Transmission Asset Management System (TAMS).

# Public and Employee Safety

Newfoundland Power owns and operates in excess of 2,000 km of transmission lines that transverse both rural and urban environments. Transmission line corridors may be used as trailways for snowmobilers, ATV operators, skiers, hikers and others and are also regularly used by employees to carry out inspection and maintenance activities. As well, in urban areas, lines often travel along streets and through residential neighbourhoods. Because transmission line corridors are used by the public and employees, lines and right-of-ways must be inspected and maintained in a safe manner.

Regular inspections of transmission lines and timely correction of identified deficiencies will minimize risk to the public and employees. Transmission line inspectors have the responsibility to inspect lines thoroughly with a keen focus on identifying potential public and employee hazards. Regional Directors, Area and Regional Managers of Operations, and Line-Supervisors have the shared responsibility to ensure that inspections are completed and any identified deficiencies and hazards are corrected in accordance with this policy.

## **Inspector Qualifications**

As a minimum, an inspector must have the following qualifications to complete the Detailed Ground Inspections on Newfoundland Power's transmission lines:

- i) Minimum 3 years of experience in the electrical utility industry, in the operations or engineering area.
- ii) Familiarity with the operation, maintenance and construction of transmission lines.
- iii) Familiarity with the use and operation of off-road vehicles such as ATV's and snowmobiles.
- iv) Basic understanding of the electrical and mechanical nature of transmission lines.
- v) Successful completion of Newfoundland Power line inspection workshop "Line Inspection Fundamentals".

The above qualifications can be obtained by a combination of on-the-job training, formal education and training as provided by recognized educational institutions, and internal Company training and workshops.

In order to maintain status as a Newfoundland Power line inspector, the inspector must successfully complete inhouse line inspector training every three years.

Typically, all inspections will be carried out by the Planner assigned to the respective area.

## Transmission Asset Management System (TAMS)

All transmission line preventive maintenance and inspections as well as deficiency identification and corrective maintenance activities shall be recorded in the Company's computerized maintenance management system known as Transmission Asset Management System (TAMS). The inspections and deficiencies are to be recorded in the field, by inspectors on handheld devices. Data from these devices shall be downloaded regularly into the computer system.

The Transmission department is responsible for administering TAMS and information services for training users. Planners, Supervisors, Line Supervisors, Managers, and others within the Transmission group may have access to this system.

## Inspection Type and Frequency

All transmission lines are required to have a minimum of one (1) Detailed Ground Inspection per year. More frequent inspections or patrols may be required on some lines depending on their operating performance and as determined by the Area or Regional Manager of Operations.

Generally, Climbing Inspections shall only be performed on transmission structures/lines to:

- a) More thoroughly assess concerns with specific components (i.e. insulators, hardware, crossarms) as identified by ground inspections
- b) Ensure a newly constructed line meets construction standards (acceptance inspection).

Regularly scheduled Helicopter Patrols are not required under this policy. Special circumstances and operational problems can arise that will warrant a helicopter patrol (i.e. frequent line trips, storm damage, etc). A patrol performed under these conditions shall not substitute for a ground inspection.

#### **Detailed Ground Inspections**

During detailed ground inspections of transmission lines, inspectors will inspect all poles, towers, conductors, insulators, crossarms, crossbraces, anchors, guys, deadends, jumpers, sleeves and other hardware, as well as the right-of-way, and identify deficiencies that require correction.

To provide for a thorough inspection of poles, anchors, and guys at the groundline, at least one (1) of every four (4) ground inspections shall be carried out with no snow cover present.

Personnel performing inspections shall use binoculars, plumb bob, hammer, core sampler, screw driver, crescent wrench, digital camera, height measurement meter and all other equipment deemed necessary to assist in the evaluation of transmission line components.

In some cases it will be necessary for inspectors to utilize off-road capable vehicles such as ATVs, snowmobiles, or Argos. When such vehicles are required, additional considerations will be necessary. If the vehicle used is equipped with an enclosed cab, it is required that the vehicle be equipped with an escape hatch operable from both inside and outside the vehicle. Should water bodies need to be crossed, floater survival suits are required equipment as well.

Any line or site specific hazards or details should be identified by the inspectors on a go-forward basis and noted in handheld device. This information should be consulted before beginning any line inspections to confirm any extra requirements that inspectors should be aware of prior to commencing work, and to communicate any site considerations to contractors who may be working on the lines. Any additional details should be identified by the inspectors on a go-forward basis and noted in handheld device.

When working on "Remote" transmission lines, extra safety equipment and precautions are necessary. Inspectors should have in their possession the following items:

- Appropriately stocked survival kit
- GPS device including most recent mapping software
- Personal flotation devices (PFDs) if use of off road vehicles in water is required

- Redundant transportation such as a second ATV, snowmobile, or Argo; to be used in the case of incapacitation of primary mode of transportation
- At least one satellite phone for use in areas with poor cellular coverage

Inspectors are also required to complete and document tailboard discussions on a daily basis, and more often as needed to address changing conditions and newly identified hazards. Ground conditions and communications limitations should be considered as part of the discussion.

Appropriate operations manual procedures must be followed. Relevant procedures include the following:

- OPR112.08 "Off Road Vehicles"
- OPR112.16 "Driving Off Road Vehicles"
- OPR101.16 "Working Alone or in Isolated Locations"
- OPR101.17 "Traveling and Working in Remote Areas"
- OPR300.01 "Risk Management/Job Planning"
- OPR300.03 "Working Alone"
- OPR112.07 "Travelling Over Wetlands and/or Bogs"
- OPR106.46 "Power Line De-Energization and Hold-Off Protection"
- OPR106.47 "Transmission Line Structures with Damaged Insulators"
- OPR106.48 "Transmission Line Structures with Damaged Equipment or Hardware other than Damaged Insulators"

Results of detailed ground inspections and identified deficiencies shall be recorded in the field on handheld devices. GPS co-ordinates are to be taken in the field for all structures, approved access trails and hazards.

# **Transmission Line Component Inspection Guidelines**

Transmission line ground inspections require evaluation of the following components. For each component there are guidelines to follow during inspections. These guidelines do not cover all possible deficiencies that may exist on each component, and reasonable judgement must be used by the Planner in identifying and prioritizing deficiencies.

#### a) Wood Poles

Ensure all 'nameplate'/structure list information such as structure number, type, etc. is recorded and correct. Collect GPS co-ordinate of pole if required.

Inspect and test wood pole(s) to determine condition at and above the groundline as per the following section - Detailed Wood Pole Inspections.

Ensure pole is properly backfilled and not undermined.

Check poles for any vibrations and indications that conductors are vibrating excessively.

Where applicable, inspect condition of crib timbers. Ensure crib is properly rock filled.

Check structure for plumbness or any degree of misalignment.

Check for structure number tags.

Check rock mounts for damage or deterioration.

# b) Crossarms and crossbraces

Inspect the wood crossarms/crossbraces for the following:

- Rotting
- Damage due to burning
- Splitting or Cracking
- Any deformation due to twisting or bending

#### c) Crib

Inspect and test the crib for the following:

- Proper rock filling
- Rotting/damaged timbers
- Missing timbers

#### d) Steel Pole Structures

Inspect pole for mechanical damage and corrosion.

Check for plumbness.

Check for number tags. Ensure pole is properly backfilled and not undermined.

Check that steel pole climbing pegs are not installed to at least the 4m height location.

Check structure grounding across section joints.

#### e) Steel Towers

Inspect tower for damaged or missing members.

Check member connections for loose or missing nuts and bolts.

Check members for buckling.

Inspect tower for corrosion

.

Check tower for plumbness and any degree of misalignment.

Check for structure number tags.

Inspect backfill conditions around tower footings and legs. Check footing for deterioration. Check vegetation around footing.

Check anchor bolts for cracks, rusting or missing nuts.

Check tower for missing or damaged Danger Signs. Ensure that signs are clearly visible.

Check condition of anti-climbing barriers. Anti-climbing barriers and warning signs should be installed on all steel towers.

#### f) Guys

Inspect guys and preformed grips for wear, breaks, slackness, and corrosion.

Ensure guy guards are secure and are installed on every guy wire. Install additional guy guards where deep snow or drifts are encountered or expected to cover existing guy guards.

Ensure guys are grounded where required.

Ensure guy insulators are properly installed

#### g) Anchors

Inspect anchor rod and backfill conditions.

Check for anchor rod damage or deterioration.

Ensure anchor is not undermined or pulling.

Ensure preformed grip is completely visible and anchor eye is above ground level.

Check for any abandoned anchor rods that are protruding above ground and may pose a hazard.

#### h) Insulators

Inspect for broken, cracked, chipped, misaligned, or flashed insulators. Check non-deadend insulators for uplift. Check post insulator studs for backing off and looseness.

If suspension insulators are ≥50% damaged the inspector shall stay clear of the structure in question and take pictures from a distance. These deficiencies should be called in to the Transmission/Distribution Maintenance Supervisor immediately, prioritized as Emergency and brought to the attention of the Area Operations Superintendent. The determination may be made at this time to place the line in Hold-Off immediately as per OPR116.02.

#### i) Hardware

Check hardware for missing nuts, bolts, cotter pins, and loose, worn, bent or corroded hardware.

Check ball link eye bolts for visible wear in the link connection

FleXall-type saddle clamps have been known to wear at the clevis bolt eventually causing conductor damage or failure. Inspect all FleXall type clamps using binoculars or a spotting scope, to determine the amount of visible wear at the clevis bolt and saddle ears.

#### j) Conductors & Accessories

Inspect conductor sag. All three conductors should appear to have the same sag. Check for excessive sag that could result in phases slapping together.

Inspect conductors for proper clearances from buildings, roads, ground, other power/communication lines. Use height measurement device to determine conductor height above ground where clearance may not be adequate.

Inspect conductor for broken or frayed strands, bird-caging, burn marks, foreign objects.

Inspect deadend assemblies and splices for any abnormal condition.

Inspect vibration dampers and anti-galloping devices for wear and positioning.

Where required, inspect for damaged or missing conductor warning markers.

#### k) Ground Wires

Inspect condition of overhead ground wire for corrosion and broken strands.

Inspect structure ground wire. Ensure it is rigidly supported and has not been cut, and that ground wire guard is in place.

Check for tightness and corrosion.

#### I) Group Operated Disconnect Switches

Check locks and locking mechanism are intact and secure. Check switch for signs of tampering. Gang-operated switches in areas readily accessible to the public are required to be double-locked.

Inspect switch handle, pipe, etc. for damage and proper alignment.

Inspect all ground connections for tightness, corrosion and damage.

Ensure switches are properly labeled.

Check switch blades are in fully open or closed position as per its normal configuration.

Inspect insulators for damage.

Ensure ground mat has not been disturbed.

Check for missing or damaged danger signs. Ensure that signs are clearly visible.

Where switch yards exist, check for damage or deterioration of the fence. Also check to ensure gate is closed and locked, that that fence is adequately grounded and danger signs are in good condition. Check vegetation inside yard.

#### m) In Line Switches

Ensure blades are in fully open or closed position and locked open for normally open switches.

Check insulators for deterioration or damage.

Check whips for damage and proper alignment.

#### n) Right of Way

To assign a priority to the vegetation deficiency, the inspector must take into consideration the details of the vegetation growth, as well as the following

- Public and employee safety
- The criticality of the line (radial or loop, number and type of customers, load, etc.)
- The physical location of the line (populated or remote area, near existing roadways or cross-country, etc.)
- The anticipated growth rate (depending on the type of vegetation)

Check condition of vegetation growth along right-of-way.

When recording a brush clearing vegetation deficiency, be sure to record information on the type of brush to be cleared (deciduous or coniferous), the density of brush to be cleared (Light, Medium, Heavy), the average height of the brush, and the start and end points of the section on line requiring brush clearing.

Check for danger trees that may contact the conductor or trees close to the line that can be easily climbed.

Check for tree stumps or cut off pole stumps that could pose a hazard for snowmobiles and ATV's.

Check for encroachments by foreign structures, unauthorized excavation or fill areas, etc.

Any clotheslines or other customer owned attachments on transmission line structures should be removed by the Planner during the inspection.

## **Detailed Wood Pole Inspections and Testing**

The following inspection and testing procedures shall be used to determine the integrity of transmission line wood poles.

#### **Visual Inspection**

Inspect the condition of the pole from the groundline to the top on all quadrants. The pole shall be examined for the following defects: pole top rot, ground line rot, external decay, rotting, deterioration, splits, checks, cracks, breaks, burns or other fire damage, woodpecker damage, signs of insect infestation, and plumbness

During each transmission line inspection, all wood poles in service shall require a detailed Visual Inspection.

#### **Sounding Test**

Using a flat faced hammer, sound the pole surface at regular intervals on all quadrants from the groundline to 2 m above grade. Care should be taken to detect any difference in sound. When the sound does differ, (i.e. hollow sound) it may indicate internal decay and further testing may be required. This test can be used to evaluate any portion of the pole above groundline.

Sounding Tests shall be randomly done on poles in service 35 years or less.

Poles in service more than 35 years require a Sounding Test during each inspection.

#### **Core Sampling Test**

This test is performed using an approved core sampling device. By drilling through the centerline of the pole a core sample can be extracted for evaluation. The location of bore holes shall be determined by the sounding test. All bore holes should be plugged with a tight fitting, treated wooden plug. Also, to avoid transfer of decay, the core sampler must be cleaned with an approved fungicide.

If the visual inspection and/or the sounding test indicate a problem, a Core Sampling Test can be performed to aid in the evaluation of the pole.

# **Deficiency Prioritization and Correction**

Where practical, inspectors shall correct deficiencies on site during a transmission line inspection. The inspector shall carry the required materials to complete the repair.

- Replace or reattach a missing guy guard.
- Tighten a loose pre-form connection or slack guy.
- Replace or reattach a missing ground cover.
- Add staples to an unsecured ground wire or ground cover.
- Replace or reattach a sign, equipment/structure label, or lock.

The Planner shall assign a Maintenance Priority for each major deficiency identified during an inspection which will quantify the seriousness of the deficiency and establish when corrective action is required. All non-Emergency deficiencies are to be priority ranked as TD1, TD2 or TD4 and entered into TAMS via a hand held device.

The correction of deficiencies shall be completed in the time frame outlined below:

CLASSIFICATION OF PRIORITY	RESPONSE
Emergency Immediate security of the line is at risk or serious safety hazard exists.	Immediate
<b>TD1</b> Deficiencies that are a serious hazard or would result in an interruption if not corrected within 7 days.	Within 7 days
TD2 Deficiencies that are a less serious hazard or would result in an interruption if not corrected within 1 month.	Within 1 month
TD4 Deficiencies that are not a safety hazard which should be corrected as part of the capital plan for the following year	In the following capital year

The shared responsibility for scheduling maintenance rests with the Planner and Line Supervisor.

If the Planner notes a deficiency that is considered to be an Emergency, he shall immediately notify the area Manager.

If a deficiency is noted to be a TD1 or TD2 priority, it is the Planner's responsibility to ensure the appropriate personnel is aware of the work and of the high priority nature of the work.

A TD1 priority will permit time for formulating a plan of action to correct the deficiency. Planning should begin immediately to ensure corrective action is taken as quickly as possible after the identification of the deficiency.

Regional Managers / Supervisors will ensure corrective maintenance work is complete, in the time frames outlined above, to prevent failure from occurring.

While it is not possible to cover all conditions that a Planner may encounter, the general guidelines found in Appendix A can be used to assist in the classification of defects. In practice, the Planner will assign priority based on his knowledge and experience.

# APPENDIX A GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF PRIORITY

ITEM	EMERGENCY	TD1	TD2	TD4		
Poles	Broken/severe undermining	s		splits/wood		Serious checks or splits/woodpecker holes/decay
Crossarms	Broken	Serious cracks or deteriora	ition	Significant rot		
Crossbrace		broken cross brace		Less significant cracks or deterioration		
Cribs				Significant damage or deterioration of the crib timber or loss of rock		
Leaning Structures	Line clearance in question or high risk of falling over	Leanin	g over 2m	Leaning between 0.5m – 1m		
Steel Towers		Significant damage/deterio members. Missing or signif to signs or anti-climbing ba	Deterioration to support structure or members. Minor deterioration or damage to signs or anti-climbing barriers			
Guys / Guy Guards Preform Grips	Broken or disconnected on angle or deadend structure	Buried or severely corroded on angle or deadend structure. Missing guy guard (TD1 or TD2 depending on location, time of year)		Broken, buried, disconnected or severely corroded on other structures. Missing ground attachment. Slack guys.		
Anchors / Rod	Rod cut off or undermined on angle/deadend struc.	Rod severely corroded or p structure	oulling out on angle/deadend	Rod cut or anchor pulling out on other structure types or buried on any structure		
Suspension Insulator	50% or more defective in string or cracked/broken rod in composite insulator			Less than 50% defective in string or damage/rod exposed in composite insulator		
Pintype / Linepost Insulators	50% or more of the skirts are chipped, cracked or otherwise damaged, or insulator is floating	< 50% of the skirts are chipped, cracked or otherwise damaged Very loose insulator stud		Minor defects – chipped, misaligned Loose insulator stud		
Hardware		Missing or Damaged/Worn: High risk of causing interruption  Missing or Damaged/Worn: Moderate risk of causing interruption		Missing or Damaged/Worn: Low risk of causing interruption		
Ball Link Eye Bolts			Visible wear in link, >50% worn	Visible wear in link, <50% worn		
Conductor Saddle Clamps			FleXall type, extreme wear in clevis bolt	FleXall type, moderate wear in clevis bolt		

ITEM	EMERGENCY	TD1	TD2	TD4
Conductor Damage	Sag causing public safety hazard	More than ¼ strands broke	n	Bird caging. 1 or 2 strands broken
Vibration Dampers				Failed or broken
Overhead Groundwire	Broken and/or severe clearance problem with conductor		Frayed or broken strands	Slack with minor clearance problem
Structure Grounding	Unsupported grounding in danger of contacting conductor	Section missing or cut		Section unsupported-no clearance problem
Group Operated Disconnect Switch	Lock/locking mechanism ren significant deterioration or da significant deterioration to gr mats. Blades that are not full Significant damage to insular	amage to signs. Missing or ound connections or ground ly opened or closed.	Moderate damage or deterioration to insulators/handle or other hardware.	Less serious damage or deterioration to infrastructure or signs
In Line Switches	Blades not fully engaged or i damage to insulators	not fully open. Significant		Less serious damage or deterioration of insulators, blades, hardware or another part of the switch
Corrosion (any component)		Severe cases		
Encroachments	Active operations with cleara hazard) and/or high risk of ca (Emergency or TD1)		Non-active operations with clearance problem	Other encroachments on r-o-w
Danger Trees		Substantially leaning and h line: TD1 or TD2 depending	igh risk of falling and hitting g on situation	Trees within easement that may contact line when felled
High Trees/Brush	Burnt trees close to line and hazard to person climbing tre	•		Trees close to line with no evidence of burning and pose no immediate hazard if climbed.

**Substation Inspection Forms** 

# Substation Mobile Web Application Inspection Forms





Revised: 2018-07-26

MVA: unmultiplied reading

001906 Hardwoods April, 2019

Page 1 of 4

MSF002
Form No. 139

# Maintenance Standard Report Form Routine Substation Inspection

Sub: <b>001906 Hardwoods</b>				W.O. Number:			
Inspection Type: SUBSTATION IN	NSPECTIO	N		Completed By:			
( GROUP 5 )				Date Completed:			
Mark X in approprate block. Enter Enter unmultiplied values unless of				quired.			
General Properties	Sat Un	nsat	N/A C/C		Sat	Unsat	N/A C/C
*Special Instructions Completed				AC Lighting			
AC Panel				Building Leaks			
Cabinet Signage (Arc Flash)				Cable Trench Covers			
Crushed Stone				Danger and Caution Tags			
DC Lighting				DC Panel			
Drainage				Eye Wash Station			
Fence				Fence and Fence Grounding			
Fence Barb Wire				Fire Extinguisher			
First Aid Kit				Flashlight			
Gates and Locks				Ground Sticks and/or Hot Sticks			
High Voltage Danger Signs				NL Hydro Key On Site			
Oil Leaks				Outside Signage			
Risks to System Reliability				Snow Clearing			
Spare Power Fuses				Station Service			
Telephone and Directory				Toilet			
Vandalism				Vegetation			
Yard Clean				Yard Lighting			
General Metering HWD-12.5KV-S/S							
Meter Number:			227	<u>'</u> Multiplier:			1.00
KWH: unmultiplied reading				_ Multiplier Correct?			
MVA: unmultiplied reading <b>HWD-25KV-S/S</b>				-			
Meter Number:			701031	_ Multiplier:		_	
KWH: unmultiplied reading				Multiplier Correct?			

# Substation Mobile Web Application Inspection Forms

HWD-T1		Page 2 of
Meter Number:	Multiplier:	28800.00
KWH: unmultiplied reading	MWH: unmultiplied reading	
HWD-T2		
Meter Number:	<u>1 356 705</u> Multiplier:	28800.00
KWH: unmultiplied reading	Multiplier Correct?	
MWH: unmultiplied reading		
HWD-03-B		
210869 - CB-Vacuum	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Grounding	Physical Condition	
HWD-19L-B		
210117 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Counter	Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B	Max Amps Phase C	
HWD-49L-B		
210202 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Counter	Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B	Max Amps Phase C	
HWD-54L-B		
210706 - CB-SF6	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Breaker Status Remote	Closed Open
Bushings	Cabinet Heater	
Cabinet Light	Conduits	
Counter	Equipment Identification	
Foundation	Gas Pressure	
Gas Pressure	Gas Pressure - Phase A	
Gas Pressure - Phase B	Gas Pressure - Phase C	
Grounding	Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
Lubrication	Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B	Max Amps Phase C	
Physical Condition	Springs Charged	
HWD-5L-B		
210203 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Counter	Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B	Max Amps Phase C	
HWD-72L-B		
210571 - CB-SF6	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Air Pressure	Counter	
Gas Pressure - Phase A	Gas Pressure - Phase B	
Gas Pressure - Phase C	Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B	Max Amps Phase C	

# Substation Mobile Web Application - Inspection Forms

	Page 3 of 4
	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
_ Max Amps Phase A	
_ Max Amps Phase C	
	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
_ Equalize Voltage V	
_ Float Voltage V	
	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
_ Max Winding Temp	
	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
_ Max Amps Phase A	
_ Max Amps Phase C	
	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
_ Max Winding Temp	
	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
_ Max Amps Phase A	
_ Max Amps Phase C	
	Max Amps Phase A Max Amps Phase C  Equalize Voltage V Float Voltage V  Max Winding Temp  Max Amps Phase A Max Amps Phase C  Max Winding Temp

**Special Instructions:** 

Description	Date Complete	Notes
1. Please record all types, sizes and condition of SPARE POWER FUSES found in Substations where applicable on spreadsheet provided. This to include Power Xfmr, PTs and SS Fuses. Forward info to Electrical Maintenance Planners indicating the associated Substation.	2018-12-06	

Follow Up Work:			<u>S</u> ı	ıgge	este	ed P	rior	rity :
(1)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(2)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(3)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(4)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(5)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(6)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(7)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(8)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
Priority Key :								
1 - Immediate (2 days)								
4 - Low (3 mths)	5 - Project	6 - Deficiency (>3 mths)						
<u>Inspected By :</u>	Employee # :	<u>Hours :</u>	<u>Da</u>	ate	Con	nple	etec	<u>1 :</u>
Supervisor Name :	Reviewed Date :							
Work Ord	der Number :	 Work Orde	er Ke	yed	1:			

# Substation Mobile Web Application - Inspection Forms



001906 Hardwoods April, 2019 Page 1 of 9

MSF002 Form No. 139



Revised: 2018-07-26

Multiplier Correct?

# Maintenance Standard Report Form Routine Substation Inspection

	W.O. Number:	
Sub: <b>001906 Hardwoods</b> Inspection Type: <b>SUBSTATION IN</b>	Completed By:	
Inspection Type. 3003TATION II	Date Completed:	
Mark X in approprate block. Enter Enter unmultiplied values unless o		
General Properties	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
*Special Instructions Completed	AC Lighting	
AC Panel	Building Leaks	
Cabinet Signage (Arc Flash)	Cable Trench Covers	
Crushed Stone	Danger and Caution Tags	
DC Lighting	DC Panel	
Drainage	Eye Wash Station	
Fence	Fence and Fence Grounding	
Fence Barb Wire	Fire Extinguisher	
First Aid Kit	Flashlight	
Gates and Locks	Ground Sticks and/or Hot Sticks	
High Voltage Danger Signs	NL Hydro Key On Site	
Oil Leaks	Outside Signage	
Risks to System Reliability	Snow Clearing	
Spare Power Fuses	Station Service	
Telephone and Directory	Toilet	
Vandalism	Vegetation	
Yard Clean	Yard Lighting	
Miscellaneous Equipment	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Lightning Arrestors	Potential Transformers	
Potheads and Cables	Switch Blades	
General Metering		
<b>HWD Buildings (2)</b> Meter Number: KVA: unmultiplied reading	Multiplier: KWH: unmultiplied reading	

MVA: unmultiplied reading

# Substation Mobile Web Application - Inspection Forms

HWD-12.5KV-S/S			Page 2 of 9
Meter Number:	227	Multiplier:	1.00
KWH: unmultiplied reading		Multiplier Correct?	
MVA: unmultiplied reading			
HWD-12.5KV-S/S-2			
Meter Number:	223835	Multiplier:	1.00
KWH: unmultiplied reading MVA: unmultiplied reading		Multiplier Correct?	
HWD-25KV-S/S			
Meter Number:	701031	Multiplier:	
KWH: unmultiplied reading		Multiplier Correct?	
MVA: unmultiplied reading			
HWD-T1-DB			
Meter Number:		Multiplier:	
MVA: unmultiplied reading			
HWD-01-B			
210103 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Remote	Breaker Status	Closed Open
Bushings		Conduits	
Counter		Equipment Identification	
Foundation		Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles		House Heater	
Oil Leaks		Oil Level	
PCB Label		Physical Condition	
Springs Charged		Tank Heater	
HWD-02-B			
210102 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Remote	Breaker Status	Closed Open
Bushings		Conduits	
Counter		Equipment Identification	
Foundation		Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles		House Heater	
Oil Leaks		Oil Level	
PCB Label		Physical Condition	
Springs Charged		Tank Heater	
HWD-03-B			
210869 - CB-Vacuum	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Remote	Breaker Status	Closed Open
Bushings		Cabinet Light	
Conduits		Counter	

Substation Mobile Web Application	n - Inspection Forms	Page 3 of 9
Cubicle Heater	Equipment Identification	
Foundation	Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	House Heater	
Max Amps Phase A	Max Amps Phase B	
Max Amps Phase C	Physical Condition	
Springs Charged		
HWD-04-B		0.1.111.11.0.00
210669 - CB-SF6 Breaker Position	Sat Unsat N/A C/C Local Breaker Status	Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed
Diediker i obieleri	Remote	Open
Bushings	Cabinet Heater	
Cabinet Light	Conduits	
Counter	Equipment Identification	
Foundation	Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	Lubrication	
Physical Condition	Springs Charged	
HWD-06-B		
210101 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
<b>210101 - CB-Bulk Oil</b> Breaker Position	Sat Unsat N/A C/C  Local Breaker Status  Remote	Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed Open
	Local Breaker Status	Closed
Breaker Position	Local Breaker Status Remote	Closed
Breaker Position Bushings	Local Breaker Status Remote Conduits	Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter	Local Breaker Status Remote Conduits Equipment Identification	Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation	Local Breaker Status Remote Conduits Equipment Identification Grounding	Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	Local Breaker Status Remote Conduits Equipment Identification Grounding House Heater	Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks	Local Breaker Status Remote Conduits Equipment Identification Grounding House Heater Oil Level	Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label	Local Remote  Conduits  Equipment Identification  Grounding  House Heater  Oil Level  Physical Condition	Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label  Springs Charged  HWD-07-B  210642 - CB-SF6	Local Remote  Conduits  Equipment Identification  Grounding  House Heater  Oil Level  Physical Condition  Tank Heater	Closed Open  Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label  Springs Charged  HWD-07-B	Local Remote Conduits Equipment Identification Grounding House Heater Oil Level Physical Condition Tank Heater	Closed Open
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label  Springs Charged  HWD-07-B  210642 - CB-SF6	Local Remote  Conduits  Equipment Identification  Grounding  House Heater  Oil Level  Physical Condition  Tank Heater  Sat Unsat N/A C/C Local Breaker Status	Closed Open  Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label  Springs Charged  HWD-07-B  210642 - CB-SF6  Breaker Position	Local Remote  Conduits  Equipment Identification  Grounding  House Heater  Oil Level  Physical Condition  Tank Heater  Sat Unsat N/A C/C  Local Breaker Status  Remote	Closed Open  Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label  Springs Charged  HWD-07-B  210642 - CB-SF6  Breaker Position  Bushings	Local Remote  Conduits  Equipment Identification  Grounding  House Heater  Oil Level  Physical Condition  Tank Heater  Sat Unsat N/A C/C  Local Breaker Status  Remote  Cabinet Heater	Closed Open  Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label  Springs Charged  HWD-07-B  210642 - CB-SF6  Breaker Position  Bushings  Cabinet Light	Remote  Conduits  Equipment Identification  Grounding  House Heater  Oil Level  Physical Condition  Tank Heater  Sat Unsat N/A C/C  Local Remote  Cabinet Heater  Conduits	Closed Open  Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed
Breaker Position  Bushings  Counter  Foundation  Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles  Oil Leaks  PCB Label  Springs Charged  HWD-07-B  210642 - CB-SF6  Breaker Position  Bushings  Cabinet Light  Counter	Local Remote  Conduits  Equipment Identification  Grounding House Heater Oil Level Physical Condition Tank Heater  Sat Unsat N/A C/C Local Breaker Status Remote Cabinet Heater Conduits Equipment Identification	Closed Open  Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed

HWD-07-R2

Substation Mobile Web Application	on - Inspection Forms	Page 4 of 9
230657 - RECLOSER T&B	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Control Panel Alarms	Counter	Suc 3115uc 11,71 5, 5
Foundations	Grounding	
Instantaneous Amps Phase A	Instantaneous Amps Phase B	
Instantaneous Amps Phase C	Peak Mthly Demand KW	
Physical Condition		
HWD-08-B		
210641 - CB-SF6	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Breaker Status Remote	Closed Open
Bushings	Cabinet Heater	
Cabinet Light	Conduits	
Counter	Equipment Identification	
Foundation	Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	Physical Condition	
Springs Charged		
HWD-08-R2		
230659 - RECLOSER T&B	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Control Panel Alarms	Counter	
Foundations	Grounding	
Instantaneous Amps Phase A	Instantaneous Amps Phase B	
Instantaneous Amps Phase C	Peak Mthly Demand KW	
Physical Condition		
HWD-09-R4		
230722 - RECLOSER G&W	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Control Panel Alarms	Counter	
Foundations	Grounding	
Instantaneous Amps Phase A	Instantaneous Amps Phase B	
Instantaneous Amps Phase C	Physical Condition	
HWD-19L-B		
210117 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Breaker Status Remote	Closed Open
Bushings	Cabinet Light	
Conduits	Counter	
Equipment Identification	Foundation	
Grounding	Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
House Heater	Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B	Max Amps Phase C	
Oil Leaks	Oil Level	

Substation Mobile Web Applicatio	n - Inspecti	on Fo	rms	Page 5 of 9
PCB Label			Physical Condition	
Relay Targets and Indicating Lamps			Springs Charged	
Tank Heater				
HWD-49L-B 210202 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N	I/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local	1/A C/C	Breaker Status	Closed
Bushings	Remote		Cabinet Light	Open
Conduits			Counter	
Equipment Identification			Foundation	
Grounding			Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
House Heater			Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B			Max Amps Phase C	
Oil Leaks			Oil Level	
PCB Label			Physical Condition	
Springs Charged			Tank Heater	
HWD-54L-B	G N			0
<b>210706 - CB-SF6</b> Breaker Position	Sat Unsat N Local	I/A C/C	Breaker Status	Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed
Dreamer residen	Remote		Dicarci Status	Open
Bushings			Cabinet Heater	
Cabinet Light			Conduits	
Counter			Equipment Identification	
Foundation			Gas Pressure	
Gas Pressure			Gas Pressure - Phase A	
Gas Pressure - Phase B			Gas Pressure - Phase C	
Grounding			Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
Lubrication Max Amps Phase B			Max Amps Phase A Max Amps Phase C	
Physical Condition			Springs Charged	
Thysical condition			Springs charged	
HWD-5L-B				
210203 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N	I/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Remote		Breaker Status	Closed Open
Bushings			Cabinet Light	
Conduits			Counter	
Equipment Identification			Foundation	
Grounding			Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
House Heater			Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B			Max Amps Phase C	
Oil Leaks			Oil Level	

Substation Mobile Web Application	n - Inspection For	rms	Page 6 of 9
PCB Label		Physical Condition	
Springs Charged		Tank Heater	
HWD-72L-B 210571 - CB-SF6	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Air Pressure	Sut onsut WA C/C	Breaker Position	Local
Breaker Status	Closed	•	Remote
Diedkei Status	Open	Bushings	
Cabinet Heater		Cabinet Light	
Compressor Belt		Compressor Tank Bled	
Conduits		Counter	
Equipment Identification		Foundation	
Gas Pressure - Phase A		Gas Pressure - Phase B	
Gas Pressure - Phase C		Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles		Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B		Max Amps Phase C	-
Physical Condition		Springs Charged	
HWD-79L-B			
210185 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Remote	Breaker Status	Closed Open
Bushings		Cabinet Light	
Conduits		Counter	
Equipment Identification		Foundation	
Grounding		Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
House Heater		Max Amps Phase A	
Max Amps Phase B		Max Amps Phase C	
Oil Leaks		Oil Level	
PCB Label		Physical Condition	
Springs Charged		Tank Heater	
HWD-BAT-E 100335- Battery	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Cleanliness	Sat Offsat N/A C/C	Condition of Posts	Sat offsat N/A C/C
Eye Wash		Fan or Vent	
		ran or vent	
Fluid Film			
HWD-BAT-W			
100370 - Battery	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Apron and Goggles		Cleanliness	
Condition of Posts		Eye Wash	
Fan or Vent		Filled	No Yes

Substation Mobile Web Application	on - Inspection Fo	orms	Page 7 of 9
Fluid Film Pilot Cell Temperature oC		Hydrometer	
HWD-CHG-E 110258 - Charger Charger Current A Equip. Current A	Sat Unsat N/A C/O	C _ Equalize Voltage V _ Float Voltage V	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
HWD-T1 200271 - Power Xfmr-TC	Sat Unsat N/A C/0		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Cabinet Dry	Sat offsat N/A C/C	Cabinet Heater	
Cabinet Light		Diaphragm in Relief Vent	
Fans		Foundation	
Gas Detector		Glass in Gauges	
Grounding		Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
Insulators and Bushings		Max Oil Temp	
Max Winding Temp		Oil Leaks	
Oil Level		- PCB Label	
Physical Condition		Silica Gel	
HWD-T1-B 210122 - CB-Bulk Oil Breaker Position	Sat Unsat N/A C/O	C Breaker Status	Sat Unsat N/A C/C Closed
Bushings	Remote	Conduits	Open
Counter		_ Equipment Identification	
Foundation		Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles Max Amps Phase A Max Amps Phase C		House Heater  Max Amps Phase B  Oil Leaks	
Oil Level		PCB Label	
Physical Condition		Springs Charged	
Tank Heater		Springs charged	
HWD-T2 200236 - Power Xfmr-TC	Sat Unsat N/A C/0	_	Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Cabinet Dry		Cabinet Heater	
Cabinet Light		Diaphragm in Relief Vent	
Fans		Foundation	
Gas Detector		Glass in Gauges	
Grounding		Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles	
Insulators and Bushings		Max Oil Temp	
Max Winding Temp		_ Oil Leaks	

Substation Mobile Web Applicatio	n - Inspection Fo	rms	Page 8 of 9
Oil Level		PCB Label	
Physical Condition		Silica Gel	
HWD-T2-B			
210123 - CB-Bulk Oil	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Breaker Position	Local Remote	Breaker Status	Closed Open
Bushings		Conduits	
Counter		Equipment Identification	
Foundation		Grounding	
Hinges / Hasps / Latches and Handles		House Heater	
Max Amps Phase A		Max Amps Phase B	
Max Amps Phase C		Oil Leaks	
Oil Level		PCB Label	
Physical Condition		Springs Charged	
Tank Heater			
HWDE Telecommunication Equipr	ment		
RTU - SAGE 2100	Sat Unsat N/A C/C		Sat Unsat N/A C/C
Signs of Burning (discoloration, odor, etc.)?	C/C N/A Satisfactory Un-Satisfactory	Signs of rodent activity (droppings, shavings, foul smell etc.)?	C/C N/A Satisfactory Un-Satisfactory
<b>HWDW Telecommunication Equip</b>	ment		
Signs of Burning (discoloration, odor, etc.)?	C/C N/A Satisfactory Un-Satisfactory	Signs of rodent activity (droppings, shavings, foul smell etc.)?	C/C N/A Satisfactory Un-Satisfactory

**Special Instructions:** 

Description	Date Complete	Notes
1. Please record all types, sizes and condition of SPARE POWER FUSES found in Substations where applicable on spreadsheet provided. This to include Power Xfmr, PTs and SS Fuses. Forward info to Electrical Maintenance Planners indicating the associated Substation.	2018-12-06	

Follow Up Work :			<u>S</u> ı	ıgge	este	d P	rior	ity:
(1)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(2)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(3)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(4)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(5)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(6)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(7)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
(8)			_ 1	2	3	4	5	6
Priority Key: 1 - Immediate (2 days) 4 - Low (3 mths)		3 - Medium (1 mth) 6 - Deficiency (>3 mths)						
Inspected By :	Employee # :	Hours :	<u>Da</u>	ate (	Con	nple	etec	<u>L:</u>
Supervisor Name :	Reviewed Date :							
Work Or	der Number :	 Work Orde	er Ke	yed	l :			

**Distribution Inspection and Maintenance Practices** 



# DISTRIBUTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

Approved By: Byron Chubbs, P. Eng. Approved Date: March 4, 2013

Revised By: M. R. Murphy, P. Eng. Revision Date: December 11, 2017

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•••••

# DISTRIBUTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

# **Policy Statement**

Scheduled inspection and maintenance procedures shall be undertaken on all distribution lines. The inspection and repair process is intended to ensure safe and reliable operation. Regional Directors are ultimately responsible to ensure that distribution line inspection and maintenance activities are completed in accordance with this policy in their respective regions.

## **Public & Employee Safety**

The Company owns and operates in excess of 9,000 km of distribution line in both rural and urban environments. Distribution line corridors may be used as trail-ways for snowmobile operators, ATV operators, skiers, hikers and others and are also regularly used by employees to carry out maintenance activities. Distribution lines and distribution rights-of-ways must be inspected and maintained in a manner that assures the safety of the public.

Regular inspections of distribution lines and timely repair of identified deficiencies will minimize risk to the public and employees. Those conducting distribution line inspections have the responsibility to inspect lines thoroughly with a keen focus on identifying potential public and employee safety hazards. Regional Directors, Managers of Operations and Supervisors responsible for maintenance have the shared responsibility to ensure that inspections are completed and any identified deficiencies and hazards are corrected in accordance with this policy.

# **Inspection Type and Frequency**

All overhead primary distribution lines are required to have a minimum of one detailed ground inspection every seven years. However, Managers of Area Operations have the discretion to have more frequent inspections done if time and manpower allow.

Distribution Vegetation Management requires that distribution lines are inspected, on average, every three and a half years for brush clearing and tree trimming. These inspections will be completed as part of the distribution line inspection every seven years, and as a drive-by inspection once in between.

Pad mount transformers are to be inspected annually. These inspections should be completed at the same time as the detailed ground inspection or vegetation inspection if they are required during the same year.

## **Inspector Qualifications**

To inspect Newfoundland Power distribution lines, an inspector must have the following minimum qualifications:

- Minimum 3 years of experience in the electrical utility industry in the operations or engineering area.
- Familiarity with the operation, maintenance and construction of utility lines.
- Familiarity with the use and operation of ATV's and snowmobiles.
- Basic understanding of the electrical and mechanical nature of utility lines.

## **Distribution Asset Management System**

All distribution line preventative maintenance and inspections as well as deficiency identification and corrective maintenance activities shall be recorded in the Company's computerized asset management system known as Avantis.

The Information Systems and Regional Operations groups are responsible for administering Avantis and for training users. Maintenance Supervisors, Schedulers, Planners, Line Supervisors, Managers, and others within the Regional Operations group may have access to this system.

In addition to the software package, there are a number of business processes that detail the responsibilities and handoffs for each step in the asset management system. They can be found on Webster under the Regional Operations department in the Asset Management folder.

## **Distribution Line Inspections (7 Year Cycle)**

Guidelines for detailed ground inspections of distribution lines and the associated record-keeping procedures are as follows:

- Personnel performing inspections shall use the necessary equipment to assist in the evaluation of distribution line components. For example, a hand held computer, binoculars, plumb bob, hammer, core sampler, screwdriver, crescent wrench, and digital camera may be needed.
- Inspection personnel shall assign a Maintenance Priority for each deficiency identified.
   This priority shall establish when corrective action is required (more information on assigning priority is given in Appendix A Deficiency Reference Tables).
- Reasonable judgment is required in determining if something should be recorded as a deficiency. Each structure must be analyzed from the perspectives of Public Safety,

Employee Safety, Reliability and Environment to determine if action is warranted. For example;

- It is not the intent to bring all existing plant up to the current construction standards. Simply because a structure is not built to the latest construction standard does not mean it is deficient.
- It is not the intent to record every minor deficiency. For example, if the inspector determines that a minor chip in a pole does not undermine the strength of the pole and poses no danger to public or employee safety, reliability or environment, then it should not be entered into the maintenance system as a deficiency.

## **Distribution Vegetation Management Inspections (7 Year Cycle)**

A distribution line shall have a vegetation inspection completed twice every seven years. This inspection shall be completed as part of the distribution line ground inspection every seven years, and as a drive by inspection once in between. The inspection should be documented on Hand Held Devices.

A vegetation deficiency can be one of two types. (1) A brush clearing deficiency which requires the entire width of the right of way to be cleared. A single brush clearing deficiency may cover an area several kilometers long. (2) A tree trimming deficiency in which a single tree or several trees at the same location are contacting or are in danger of contacting the line and will need to be trimmed. Each tree or small group of trees at the same location is considered a single deficiency.

To assign a priority to the vegetation deficiency, the inspector must take into consideration the details of the vegetation growth, as well as the following:

- Public and employee safety
- The physical location of the line (populated or remote area, near existing roadways or cross-country, etc.)
- The anticipated growth rate (depending on the type of vegetation)

## **Padmount Transformer Inspections (Annual)**

Padmount transformers shall be inspected at least once per year and maintenance to the transformer completed in a timely manner. The inspection should be documented on Hand Held Devices.

This is a visual inspection only.

Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is to be worn at all times.

## **Distribution Line Component Inspection Guidelines**

Distribution line inspections require evaluation of the following components. For each component there are guidelines to follow during inspections. These guidelines do not cover all possible deficiencies that may exist on each component, and reasonable judgement must be used by the Planner in identifying and prioritizing deficiencies.

#### **Structures**

#### **Wood Poles:**

During each distribution line inspection, all wood poles require a detailed visual inspection. Depending on the results of the visual inspection a sounding test may be performed. If the visual inspection and/or the sounding test indicate a problem, a core-sampling test may be performed to aid in the evaluation of the pole.

- Inspect and determine condition of pole at ground line and above for rotting, deterioration, splitting, cracks, breaks, burns, woodpecker holes, insect infestation and plumbness.
- Ensure pole is properly backfilled and not undermined.
- Where applicable, inspect condition of crib timber. Ensure crib is properly rock filled.
- Check structure for plumbness or any degree of misalignment.
- Check for structure number tags.
- Ensure that pole grounds are installed on all poles with transformers on them. Ensure
  that it is rigidly supported, it has not been cut and a ground guard is present and
  secured

#### **Steel Towers:**

- Inspect tower for damaged or missing members. Check member connections for loose or missing nuts and bolts. Check members for buckling.
- Inspect tower for corrosion. Check tower for plumb and any degree of misalignment.
   Check for structure number tags.
- Inspect backfill conditions around tower footings and legs. Check footing for deterioration. Inspect foundation for surface cracks or splitting. Check that reinforcing is not exposed. Inspect anchor bolts for cracks, rusting or missing anchor nuts.
- Check tower for missing or damaged Danger Signs. Ensure that signs are clearly visible. Check condition of anti-climbing barriers. Anti-climbing barriers and warning signs should be installed on all steel towers. It is a significant public safety issue for barriers or signs to be missing and the deficiency should be classified as a TD1.

#### **Hardware**

#### **Cross Arms and Braces:**

- Inspect crossarms for rot, splits, cracks and twisting that may cause the conductor to fall to the ground. Also, inspect for burn marks.
- Check that cross arms or braces aren't loose, broken or hanging.

#### Platforms:

- Check that platform brace isn't loose, broken or hanging.
- Check that platform deck isn't failing or sagging.

### **Anchors and Guys:**

- Inspect guys and pre-formed grips for wear, breaks, slackness and corrosion.
- Ensure guy guards are secure and installed on every guy wire. A missing guy guard
  is a significant public safety issue and should be classified as high priority.
- Inspect anchor rod and backfill conditions. Check for anchor rod damage. Ensure anchor is not undermined or pulling. Ensure that anchor eye is above ground level.
- Check that all guys are either insulated or effectively grounded to neutral/ground wire.
- Any anchor rods with no guy attached should be identified as a high priority work order if the guy is required or cut off by the planner on-site if the guy is not required.

#### **Insulators**

### **Polymer Type:**

- Inspect for broken, split, misaligned, flashed or defective insulators
- Check non dead-end insulators for uplift
- Check that stand off brackets aren't twisted, delaminated or broken

### Porcelain Type:

- Inspect for broken, cracked, chipped, misaligned, flashed or defective insulators.
- Check non dead-end insulators for uplift.
- Check that stand off brackets aren't twisted, delaminated or broken
- 2-piece and 8080 insulators should be identified for removal. If they are damaged they should be given a high priority.

#### Conductor

### **Primary and Neutral Conductors:**

- Check for excessive sag that could result in phases slapping together. Also check for too much tension that could result in vibration induced problems such as broken ties, insulators, or conductor breaks.
- Inspect conductors for safe clearances from buildings, roads, ground, and other power/communication lines.
- Inspect conductor for broken or frayed strands, burn marks, foreign objects.
- Inspect splices for abnormal condition.
- Inspect dead-end assemblies for any abnormal condition.
- Where required, inspect for damaged or missing conductor warning markers.
- Check that tie wires or clamps are not loose or broken.
- Automatic splices, or quick sleeves, should be identified for removal.

## Stirrups/Leads/Primary Connections:

- Check hardware for any visible deficiency that may result in conductor falling to the ground.
- Check for broken or corroded conductor near connections.
- Check leads for excessive length.
- Visually inspect conductor around hot line clamps for corrosion and broken strands.

## **Underground Cables/Conduit/Guards:**

- Inspect cable and pothead for damage.
- Check for bad connections.
- Ensure guards are present and secured and grounded as required.

## **Primary Devices**

#### **Pole Mounted Transformers:**

- Inspect transformers for rust and leaks. Transformers that are leaking or are rusted to the point that a leak appears imminent must be replaced immediately.
- Ensure that all transformers have PCB identification tags installed (Yellow, Green or White). Particularly, transformers in Protected Public Water Supply Areas contain a green or white PCB identification tag. If no tag is installed then the transformer oil

must be tested. Ensure to note transformer number, civic address, and addresses of customers fed off of transformers to be PCB tested.

- Check for cracked or broken bushings.
- Check for proper tank ground. Each tank is to have a minimum of two independent paths to ground.
- Check that secondary leads aren't rubbing against bottom rim of tank.
- Check for blown fuses.
- Check that animal/bird guards are properly installed and aren't broken or hanging off.
- 25 kVA and 50 kVA unpainted stainless steel ABB transformers without reinforcing brackets shall be identified to have reinforcing brackets installed.
- Transformers with pole mounting brackets showing signs of bending or splitting shall be replaced immediately. Transformers with known design flaws but are not currently exhibiting signs of failure shall be noted for future support bracket installation. Ensure to note if the transformer is located in a sensitive location such as school yard or other high traffic area.

### **Metering Tanks:**

- Inspect tanks for rust and leaks.
- Check for cracked or broken bushings.
- Check for proper tank ground.
- Check that secondary leads aren't rubbing against bottom rim of tank.

#### **Lightning Arrestors:**

- Check that Lightning Arrestors (LA) are installed. LA's should be installed on distribution transformers if there is any other reason to climb or otherwise work the pole above ground level. In addition LA's should be installed on all underground dip poles, and on all equipment such as down line reclosers, regulators, and sectionalizers.
- Inspect for broken, cracked, chipped, misaligned, flashed or defective insulators.
- Checked that lightning arrestor has not failed.

### Capacitors:

- Inspect tanks for rust and leaks.
- Check for cracked or broken bushings.
- Check for proper tank ground.
- Check for blown fuses.

#### **Switches**

#### **Cutouts:**

- Ensure disconnects are correctly labeled.
- Check that Current Limiting Fuses (CLF) are installed as required. This includes;
  - o All cutouts where fault levels are greater than 10,000 Amps.
  - On cutouts protecting distribution transformers where fault levels are greater than 5,000 Amps and less than 10,000 Amps.
  - On cutouts protecting distribution transformers that are located in proximity to areas where the public is known to gather (e.g. near bus stops, near play ground equipment, etc.) where fault levels are greater than 3,000 Amps but less than 5,000 Amps.
- All porcelain cutouts, except on individual transformers, shall be identified for replacement.

#### In-Line Switches:

- Ensure disconnects are correctly labeled.
- Ensure blades are in fully open or closed position.
- Check insulators for deterioration or damage.

#### **Gang Operated Switches:**

- Ensure disconnects are correctly labeled.
- Check switch for signs of tampering. Check locks and locking mechanism are intact and secure. Gang-operated switches in areas readily accessible to the public are required to be double-locked. Inspect switch handle, pipe, etc. for damage and proper alignment. Inspect all ground connections for tightness, corrosion and damage.
- Check that the switch blades are in the fully open or the fully closed position as per its normal configuration.
- Inspect Insulators for damage.
- Ensure ground mat has not been disturbed. Check for missing or damaged danger signs. Ensure that signs are clearly visible.

## **Vegetation and Right of Way**

To assign a priority to the vegetation deficiency, the inspector must take into consideration the details of the vegetation growth, as well as the following

Public and employee safety.

- The physical location of the line (populated or remote area, near existing roadways or cross-country, etc.).
- The anticipated growth rate (depending on the type of vegetation).

### **Brush Clearing:**

- Check condition of vegetation growth along right-of-way.
- When recording a brush clearing vegetation deficiency, be sure to record information on the type of brush to be cleared (deciduous or coniferous), the density of brush to be cleared (Light, Medium, Heavy), the average height of the brush, and the start and end points of the section on line requiring brush clearing.
- Check for danger trees that may contact the conductor or trees close to the line that can be easily climbed. Remember that a persons weight on a weak branch could cause it to deflect enough to contact the line.

### **Tree Trimming:**

Public Safety and Reliability are important factors in determining the priority of the danger tree deficiency. When recording a danger tree deficiency, it is important to make the following considerations:

- Whether the tree is in close proximity to the energized high-voltage conductors such that it may make contact. Consider that a branch may swing or bend into the line due to the weight of a climber, wind or buildup of snow or ice.
- Whether the tree is easily accessed from the ground and climbable.
- Whether individuals who are possibly interested in climbing the tree frequently visit the site that the tree occupies.

#### **Encroachments:**

 Check for encroachments by foreign structures, unauthorized excavation or fill areas, etc. These should be identified as a deficiency if the Planner judges them to be a public safety hazard.

## **Distribution Padmount Transformer Inspection Guidelines**

Distribution padmount transformer inspections require evaluation of the following components. For each component there are guidelines to follow during inspections. These guidelines do not cover all possible deficiencies that may exist on each component.

#### **Exterior**

- Ensure the company number is present and consistent with the Avantis hierarchy
- Check for deficiencies in the door and locking mechanism.

- If there is no danger sticker present, install one.
- Check for signs of oil leaks and severe rusting. Less severe rusting that will not lead to failure within the next year should not be noted as a deficiency.
- Check for proper placement of the padmount transformer on the pad.
- Ensure a snow marker is installed on the unit where required.
- Check for a PCB label. If the label is missing but the PCB content can be found from the nameplate or a test sticker on the interior, apply the appropriate label.
- Check for problems with the foundation, fences or posts and remove any debris from inside. Note any vegetation control required.

#### **Hardware**

- Replace any missing bolts and broken locks.
- Check for test caps on the load break elbows.
- Ensure fault indicator is present and reset.

## **Nameplate**

• Verify inclusion and completeness of nameplate information in the handheld.

## **Bushings**

Ensure the primary and secondary bushings are not damaged.

#### **Connections**

 Check condition of all primary and secondary connections. Make note of any visible damage or bonding requirements.

### **Lightning Arrestors**

Check for lightning arrestors on the primary dip pole.

Typically any transformer removed from service that is greater than 30 years old, requiring painting or testing, should be handed over directly to the waste disposal contractor for scrapping. Units less than 30 years old should be shipped to the Electrical Maintenance Centre for refurbishment if in good condition, and if

- Leaking
- PCB status uncertain
- Involved in an insurance claim

It should also be noted on the work orders that padmounts being scrapped directly from the field should have their nameplates removed and the company number of the padmount written on the back of the nameplate. Nameplates should then be shipped to the EMC.

Also, any units being shipped to the EMC should be tagged with removal details including who removed the padmount from service, where it was previously installed, removal date and reasons why the unit was removed from service.

## **Communications Plant Inspections - Bell**

As part of a distribution line inspection it is required to also inspect any communication equipment belonging to Bell Canada on joint use poles. It is not required to prioritize these deficiencies but anything that in the Planner's judgment is an emergency should be noted and reported as such. Plant belonging to other communication providers are not required to be inspected. Pole and anchor deficiencies in Bell's pole setting areas should follow the existing process for this type of work.

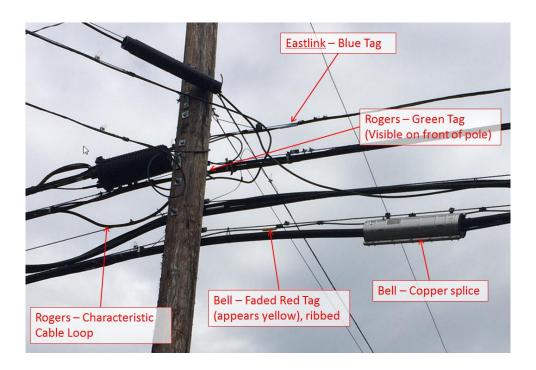
## **Identification of Bell Equipment**

Equipment belonging to different communications companies can be identified by coloured tags present at pole attachments.

Bell – Red tags. These tags tend to fade to orange then yellow over time so care is required to not confuse with Eastlink's longer yellow tags. Bell equipment tags also have a 'ribbed' appearance similar to weeping tile.

Rogers – Green tags. Rogers also has a 'loop' at each pole attachment.

Eastlink – Yellow or blue tags. Eastlink's yellow tags can be distinguished from Bell's faded tags due to their longer length.



## **Messenger Strand**

- Visually Inspect condition of strand for breakage, severe rust, frayed ends.
- Visually inspect for broken or loose lashing wire.
- Note locations for improperly sagged strand / cables requiring re-tensioning
- Note areas of inadequate clearance
- Note areas of inadequate separation from neutral / power space.
- High voltage ground missing / detached

### **General**

- Visually check for issues with splice closures, strand attachments: improperly strapped, loosely hanging, covers open, etc.
- Vertical riser cables / conduit: visually check for improperly strapped, improper duct sealing; general damage
- Housekeeping: cleanup of utility related debris around pole
- Duplicate Poles / removal required
- Outstanding transfers

## **Additional Planning Details**

When recording a deficiency, it is important to collect as much information as possible to assist in planning a repair.

## **Outage Requirements**

- No Outage
- Single Transformer Outage
- Feeder Tap Outage
- Full Feeder Outage
- Multiple Feeder Outage
- Joint Use

#### **Site Considerations**

- Environmental
- Near School or Hospital
- High Traffic Area
- Within 15m of PPWSA
- Truck Accessible
- Number and Type of Customers Affected

## **On Site Repairs**

All deficiencies shall be recorded in the Distribution Asset Management System with the exception of minor repairs that can be completed on site. These minor repairs may be completed by the inspector during a distribution line inspection, or by a line crew completing planned repairs.

The following repairs may be completed on site during a distribution line inspection. The inspector shall carry the required materials to complete the repair.

- · Replace or reattach a missing guy guard.
- Tighten a loose pre-form connection.
- Replace or reattach a missing ground cover.
- Add staples to an unsecured ground wire or ground cover.
- Replace or reattach a sign or equipment label.

The following repairs may be completed on site during a padmount transformer inspection. The inspector shall carry the required materials to complete the repair.

- Replace missing or broken bolts and locks.
- Install or reset fault indicators as required.
- Install danger stickers.
- Install PCB label if PCB information is available but label is missing.

A line crew that identifies a deficiency while completing a separate job shall report the deficiency to their supervisor. This deficiency will be entered into the Distribution Asset Management System and planned repairs will be completed. However, it is acceptable that minor repairs be completed on site if they can be completed safely and in a short time. A rule of thumb to use is if the repair is simple and can be completed in less than 20-30 minutes, it shall be completed on site and not recorded as a deficiency.

Any on-site repairs completed on Bell equipment is to be noted for billing to Bell.

## **Maintenance Classifications**

All defects identified through the inspection process are given one of the following classifications based on the nature of the abnormal condition. Unless otherwise stated or directed, the response times shall be as follows:

PRIORITY	RESPONSE TIME
Emergency	Immediate
TD1	1 Week
TD2	1 Month
TD4	Next Budget Cycle
TD5	Opportunity Work Only

The shared responsibility for scheduling maintenance rests with the Planner and Line Supervisor.

If the Planner notes a deficiency that is considered to be an Emergency, he shall immediately notify the area Manager.

If a deficiency is noted to be a TD1 or TD2 priority, they will not be included on monthly maintenance schedules. It is the Planner's responsibility to ensure the appropriate personnel, whether Line Supervisors for line work or Maintenance Supervisor for contract maintenance, is aware of the work and of the high priority nature of the work.

A TD1 priority will permit time for formulating a plan of action to correct the deficiency. Planning should begin immediately to ensure corrective action is taken as quickly as possible after the identification of the deficiency.

Regional Managers / Supervisors will ensure corrective maintenance work is completed, in the time frames outlined above, to prevent failure from occurring.

While it is not possible to cover all conditions that a Planner may encounter, the general guidelines found in Appendix A can be used to assist in the classification of defects. In practice, the Planner will assign priority based on his knowledge and experience.

**Appendix A- Deficiency Reference Tables** 

## **Wood Poles**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4	TD5
Damaged	Broken	Serious Horiz	zontal Cracks		
Pole Rot		Rotted to Imn	ninent Failure	Rotted - Failed Core Test	
Woodpecker Holes				Severe Woodpecker Holes	
Unauthorized Attachments					Unauthorized Attachments
Off Vertical	Severe Lean - Failure Imminent			Lean >10°	
Pole Crib	Major Frame Dama Longer Supporting I			Frame Damaged - Rocks Becoming Loose	
Pole Ground	Grounds Cut or Bro Ground Level Repa During Inspection			Grounds Cut or Broken Above Ground Level	Ground Cover Missing Staples Missing Ground Rod Exposed No Pole Ground Installed
Backfilling	Large Hole – Public Safety Hazard		Pole Not Supported		

## **Cross Arms and Braces**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
	Broken - Floating Phase Severely Crooked -			Severe Rot or
Cross Arm Damaged	Failure Imminent	Broken		Cracked
Brace Bent, Missing or Hanging			Missing or Hanging	

## **Platforms**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
			Brace Loose	
Brace Damaged				Severely Bent
Deck Damaged	Imminent Failure		Broken Beam	Deck Sagging

# **Anchors and Guys**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4	TD5
	Replaced by				
	Planner During				
Guard Missing	Inspection				
			C or E		
Preform Rusting			Structure	All Others	
Loose Guy				Loose Guy	
			C or E		
Preform Unravelling			Structure	All Others	
	C or E Structure or				
Broken Guy	Public Safety		All Others		
	C or E Structure or				
Broken Rod or Fitting	Public Safety		All Others		
	Large Hole –				
	Public Safety		Pole Not	Pole Support	
Backfilling	Hazard		Supported	Uncompromised	
Anchor Buried				Rotting preform	Stable
			Rock anchor,		
			undamaged 2-	All other	
	Pole has damaged		piece or 8080	ungrounded or	
	insulators or		insulators or	uninsulated	
	damaged porcelain		porcelain	guys	
Ungrounded / Uninsulated	cutout		cutout		

# **Polymer Type Insulators**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Split/Broken	Broken	Polymer Split	/Rod Exposed	Splits, Skirts Missing
Floating	Floating	•		
Stand-Off Bracket	Broken			

# **Porcelain Type Insulators**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Cracked/Broken	Broken	Insulator Severely	Cracked	Chips or Cracks, Skirts Missing
Floating	Floating	· ·		
Stand-Off Bracket	Broken			
2 Piece / 8080 Insulators		Damaged		All Other Locations

# **Primary Conductor**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
				Could Cause
Sag	Public Safety Hazard			Slapping
				Above Dwelling
Clearances to				Within CSA
Buildings/Signs	Exc	eeds CSA Standard	S	Standards
				1 - 2 Strands
			<1/4 Strands	Broken
			Broken	Temporary
Broken Strands	>1/4 Strand	ls Broken	Pencilling	Repairs
Floating	Floating			
				Loose or
Tie Wires or Clamps	Broken			Unravelling
				On Aluminum or
Missing Line Guards				Stranded Copper
				Becoming Loose
				or
Warning Markers	Hanging			Missing
Quick Sleeves				All Locations

## **Neutral**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Sag	Public Safety Hazard		Could Cause Slapping	
Clearances to Buildings/Signs	Exc	Exceeds CSA Standards		
Droken Stranda	>1/4 Strand	<1/4 Strand Broken		1 - 2 Strands Broken Temporary
Broken Strands Floating	Floating	S DIOKEII	Pencilling	Repairs
Warning Markers	Hanging			Loose or Missing
Quick Sleeves				All Locations

# **Stirrups/Leads/Primary Connections**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Stirrups Missing				
Lead Length Excessive  Broken Strands		>1/4 Strands Broken on Main Trunk	<1/4 Strands Broken on Main Trunk	Could Cause Slapping <1/4 Strands Broken – Not Main Trunk Temporary Repairs
Pencilling on Solid Leads		Pend		

# **Underground Cables/Conduit/Guards**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4	TD5
Guard Loose			Guard Hanging Off		Guard Loose
Cuand Minning		High Traffic Pedestrian		Low Traffic	
Guard Missing	Cable Severely	Area	Jacket	Area	
Cable Damaged	Damaged/Broken		Damaged		
Pothead Damaged			Excessive Pitch Leaking		Minor Pitch Leaking
					Minor or Moderate Chips or Cracks, Skirts
Cracked/Broken Bushing	Broken	Insulator Sev	erely Cracked		Missing

## **Pole Mounted Transformers**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Tank Ground	Ungrounded	Only 1 Ground		
PCB Label				Missing
				Chips or Cracks,
Cracked/Broken Bushing		Bushing Com	pletely Broken	Skirts Missing
Leaking/Weeping	Leaking or Weeping			
	Rust Causing			
Rusting	Leaking or Weeping			Severe Rust
Blown Fuse	Blown Fuse			
	Bracket split/			Design flaw identified
	Showing signs of		Sensitive	but not showing signs
Mounting Bracket	failure		locations	of failure

# **Metering Tanks**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Tank Ground	Ungrounded			
PCB Label Applied				Missing
Cracked/Broken Bushing		Bushing Com	pletely Broken	Chips or Cracks, Skirts Missing
Leaking/Weeping	Leaking or Weeping			
Rusting	Rust Causing Leaking or Weeping			Severe Rust

# **Lightning Arrestors**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Floating	Floating			
Grounded				Grounded Incorrectly/Ungro
Incorrectly/Ungrounded				unded
				Splits or Cracks,
Insulator Damage	Broken	Severe Spli	ts or Cracks	Skirts Missing
	Failed. No Power to			Failed. Power Still
Failed	Customer			On.
				Area prone to
Missing				lightning strikes

# **Capacitor Banks**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Tank Ground	Ungrounded			
Leaking/Weeping	Leaking or Weeping			
Blown Fuse	Blown Fuse			
		Severe Splits or		Splits or Cracks,
Insulator Damage	Broken	Cracks		Skirts Missing
	Rust Causing			
Rusting	Leaking or Weeping			Severe Rust

## **Padmount Transformers**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Snow Marker			Missing	
	Rust causing leaking		Severe rust; leak imminent in less than 1 year – replacement	Surface rust –
Rusting	or weeping		required	painting required
PCB Label				Missing
Defective door	Broken off unit		Broken hinge	
Defective lock/missing bolts	Replace on site			
Xfmr moved off pad			Moved	
Incorrect Co. Number			Missing/Incorrect Co. Number	
Vegetation				Vegetation management required
Primary/Secondary bushings		Broken		·
Test cap on load break elbows			Missing	
Ground Strap				Broken/Missing
Connections/Terminations	Completely broken		Damaged	

## **Cutouts**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Switch Damaged	Switch Damaged			
Insulator Damage	Broken	Severe Spli	ts or Cracks	Splits or Cracks, Skirts Missing
		•		At Tie Points,
				Main Trunk,
				Large Taps,
Porcelain				Major Customers
Label Missing			Label Missing	
Current Limiting Fuse				
Required				CLF Required

## **In-Line Switches**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Insulator Damage	Broken	Severe Spli	ts or Cracks	Splits or Cracks, Skirts Missing
Label Missing			Label Missing	

# **Gang Operated Switches**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4
Grounding	Switch Ungrounded No Ground Mat			
Insulator Damage	Broken	Severe Sp	lits or Cracks	Splits or Cracks, Skirts Missing
Label Missing			Label Missing	

# **Vegetation and Right-of-Way**

DEFICIENCY	<b>EMERGENCY</b>	TD1	TD2	TD4	TD5
	Touching Conductor	or Showing	Within 2ft of Primary		
Tree Trimming	Signs of Burning	G	Conductor		
_			Within 2ft of	Above Neutral but Greater than 2ft from	
	Touching Conducto	or or Showing	Primary	Primary	
Brush Clearing	Signs of Bu	rning	Conductor	Conductor	
Encroachments					Encroachments