Q. 1 Further to IC-NLH-162: Please provide the frequency converter maximum loading 2 (MW) imposed by Hydro since 2007 (showing dates). 3 4 5 Α. The frequency converter is operated with a maximum loading of 19 MVA and has 6 operated in this manner since the late 1990s. As stated in Hydro's response to IC-7 NLH-162, discussions have taken place with CBPP in the last quarter of 2014, and it 8 was agreed by both parties to complete an overall condition assessment to help 9 determine the safe operating capacity for this unit. The fieldwork for this 10 assessment was completed on April 10, 2015 and a report is expected in May 2015 11 with a recommendation from the Original Equipment Manufacturer on a safe 12 operating limit for this unit. 13 14 In recent years, on a temporary basis, Hydro has allowed increased output from the 15 frequency converter under controlled conditions in which staff would be stationed 16 at the converter recording operational data. 17 Since the initial filing of this RFI, through review of archived reports relating to the 18 19 Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Power system, Hydro has improved its understanding 20 of the loading limits at the Corner Brook frequency converter. Although the unit 21 has been physically constrained in recent years due to operational issues, the 22 transfer limit of 18 MW imposed at the unit predates these issues. A 1982 23 Canadian General Electric Company Limited (CGE) study conducted on behalf of 24 Bowater Newfoundland Limited (the predecessor to Corner Brook Pulp and Paper 25 Limited) established an either direction real power transfer limit of 18 MW on the 26 converter. This limit was established to ensure sufficient reactive power availability 27 to maintain stability for certain disturbances. The study also recommended that the

IC-NLH-194 (Revision 1, Sep 4-15) 2013 NLH General Rate Application

	Page 2 of 2
1	"last step" before going to total 60 Hz conversion should have at least three units
2	on the 50 Hz side in the Deer Lake plant as 50 Hz performance with only two units
3	was less robust. It is Hydro's understanding that Corner Brook Pulp and Paper
4	currently operates with two units on the 50 Hz side in the Deer Lake plant.
5	
6	A restoration of the unit by Hydro to its original capacity would likely be of little
7	value because of this 18 MW limit which, in all likelihood, is still applicable today
8	and will be for the foreseeable future. There is a provision in the Service Contract
9	for Corner Brook Pulp and Paper which provides for up to 18 MW of replacement
10	power to the Customer, at firm rates, with no demand charges, in the event of an
11	outage or derating of the frequency converter.
12	
13	
14	Excerpts from the CGE study are attached as IC-NLH-194 Attachment 1.

1982 Power System Study
Results and Recommendations
for
Canadian General Electric Company Limited
for
Bowater Newfoundland Limited
Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Canada

IPSEO

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY APPARATUS AND ENGINEERING SERVICES OPERATIONS

INDUSTRIAL POWER SYSTEMS ENGINEERING OPERATION

SCHENEOTADY, N.Y. 12345

ENGINEERING AND ECONOMIC STUDIES



Page 3-8

Part 3 1982 Base Case Except Converter Off (Fig. 3C, Printout Case 825-4)

The 1982 50 Hz Base Case load is supplied with the Converter out of service. The active power demand on 50 Hz sources is reduced by the amount previously transferred by the Converter to the 60 Hz system. The reactive power demand on 50 Hz sources is increased by the amount previously supplied by the 50 Hz Converter winding.

It is assumed that Deer Lake generators 8 and 9 operate at less than maximum active power and all Deer Lake generators share the increased reactive power required. As shown on Fig. 3C, the Mill bus voltage at 63 kV requires a slightly higher Deer Lake generator bus voltage for the increased reactive power flow, despite the reduced active power.

These are initial conditions for Dynamic Simulation Case 4.

Part 3 1991 Conditions (Fig. 3D, Printout Cases 916-5, 915-5)

The "1991" loads, used for the last step before complete conversion to 60 Hz in Load Flow - Part 2, are 127.1 MW at 60 Hz and 20.4 MW at 50 Hz, without the Electric Boiler. The 50 Hz load in excess of the Grinders is quite small.

Case conditions discussed with Bowater have the ST Generator off, only one Watson's Brook Generator operating at at least two Deer Lake Generators operating. Subsequent motor starting and line relaying considerations suggest three Deer Lake Generators would be better.

This case assumes there are three Deer Lake Generators, and the Frequency Converter is carrying 18 MW (specified as a limit in Part 2) to use as much as possible of the available generator active power; even so, Generators 8 and 9 operate at only 72 percent of rating.

- 3C. Reactive capability for a single source equivalent depends on the weighted-average power factor, and is assumed to be as illustrated by the curves of page LF2:1-8.
- A Watson's Brook Generator Ratings and Operation:
 - 4A. Each of two generators is rated 4.59 MW, 0.9 PF. A single source represents both.
 - 4B. Reactive capability is assumed to be as illustrated on page LF2:1-8 for 0.9 PF generators.
 - 4C. For Part 2 cases, the generators supply a total of 0.8 MVAR reactive power regardless of the active power supplied.
- 5. ST (Steam Turbine) Generator at the Mill, Ratings and Operation.
 - 5A. The ST Generator is rated 6.6 MW, 0.9 PF.
 - 5B. Reactive Capability is assumed to be the same as for Watson's Brook Generators.
 - 5C. For Part 2 cases, power factor is 1.0 when the generator operates.
- 6. Frequency Converter Operating Limits.
 - 6A. The cases of the Load Flow Part 2 are special cases illustrating limits of expected operation, and for these cases the active power transferred by the Frequency Converter may be as high as 18 MW (above the previously specified 10 MW limit).
 - 6B. Reactive power capability according to manufacturer's information supplied is as illustrated on page LF2:1-9, which also shows active power limits.

