

August 12, 2016

The Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities
Prince Charles Building
120 Torbay Road, P.O. Box 21040
St. John's, NL A1A 5B2

Attention: Ms. Cheryl Blundon
Director Corporate Services & Board Secretary

Dear Ms. Blundon:

**Re: The Board's Investigation and Hearing into Supply Issues and Power Outages on the
Island Interconnected System – Phase Two – Filing of AMEC Report**

In January and February of 2016, Hydro experienced tube ruptures in the re-heater sections of Units 1 and 2 at the Holyrood Thermal Generating Station (Holyrood). Emergency repairs were completed immediately with more extensive tube replacements planned as part of the 2016 summer annual outage.

To mitigate the risk of further boiler tube failures over the remaining operating period of the Plant, Hydro determined that it would operate the boilers at lower pressures and therefore proposed that the units be de-rated while undertaking a further review. Hydro engaged engineering specialty firm, AMEC Foster Wheeler, to review the technical basis for this de-rate assessment and to apply alternative assessment methods to maximize unit load capability while maintaining acceptable reliability.

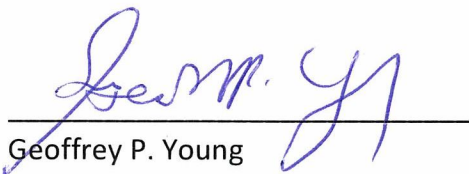
Because of the planned tube replacements, AMEC recommends continued normal operation of Unit 1 and 2 with regular monitoring. Based upon their calculations for Unit 3, AMEC recommends operating at 90% of the operating pressure and replacement of some tubes within the next year. Hydro has completed some preliminary non-destructive testing and to date has not observed deterioration of a level that would cause concern. Hydro intends to carry out further testing in the coming year when the opportunity arises. The report notes that a 10% de-rate in operating pressure will provide additional assurance for reliable operation in the short-term. In the event of a forced outage during the 2016/2017 winter season, Hydro will replace Unit 3 lost generation with existing emergency back-up generation while immediate repairs are made using in-stock spare tube materials.

Hydro is corresponding with its boiler regulator, Government Services Center, on this matter. Hydro accepts AMEC's recommendations with the earliest opportunity for planned tube replacement being Summer of 2017, after the 2016/2017 high demand winter season.

Should you have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HYDRO



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Amec Foster Wheeler reference: AM212/015/000001 R01
Security Class: Amec Foster Wheeler Confidential

August 8, 2016

Mr. Nelson Seymour
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Hydro Place, 500 Columbus Drive
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Dear Mr. Seymour,

RE: HOLYROOD TGS BOILER TUBE THINNING ASSESSMENT

Nalcor has a need to potentially operate the three generating units at Holyrood TGS to 2021 with a high degree of reliability. A risk assessment conducted by Nalcor has identified boiler tube failures due to tube thinning as a reliability risk and has proposed de-rating the units as a means of mitigating this risk over the remaining operating period. Amec Foster Wheeler Nuclear Canada has been engaged to review the technical basis for this de-rate assessment, and to apply alternative assessment methods to maximise unit load capability while maintaining acceptable reliability. The initial Nalcor assessment was provided as a basis [1].

Following this review, Amec Foster Wheeler concurs with the overall approach taken in the original Nalcor de-rate technical basis. However, there were issues with the process for establishing the normal and emergency operating loads that created uncertainty in the outcomes and assessment of continued reliability.

Using design and operational data provided by Nalcor [2][3] (also tabulated in Appendix 1), ASME [4] code calculations were revisited while also exploring alternative assessment methods. Amec Foster Wheeler recommends a fitness-for-service approach be taken using B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26 [5] for water-touched components and API 579-1/ASME FFS-1 [6] creep rupture calculations for steam-touched components. From the analysis, it is concluded that with planned replacements completed there is a low risk of boiler tube failures due to wall thinning on Units 1 and 2, operating at current pressures, with no de-rate, to 2021.

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The assessment for Unit 3 has concluded there is a high risk of tube failures due to wall thinning within the next year. A 10% de-rate in operating pressure is recommended in addition to monitoring and tube replacement.

If it is assumed that there is a linear relationship between operating pressure and unit load for load ranges being considered, the target loads for Units 1 and 2 are 175 MW (gross), and 135MW (gross) for Unit 3. Additional recommendations are provided below.

It needs to be noted that the above assessment is based on calculations conducted with the current ASME code allowable stress values and therefore represents a variance from the registered design. Concurrence from the boiler and pressure vessel jurisdictional authority is recommended. These conclusions also consider only boiler tube wall thinning, and do not address other potential reliability risks.

1.0 BACKGROUND

Holyrood TGS consists of three oil-fired conventional steam cycle generating units. The units have a maximum output rating of 175 MW for Units 1 and 2, and 150 MW for Unit 3. Units 1 and 2 (Stage 1) were commissioned in 1969/70, and Unit 3 (Stage 2) was commissioned in 1979. Units 1 and 2 were uprated in 1987 with modifications. Unit 3 has not been uprated but the material changes have been made and the reheater surface was modified (tubes removed) in 2001 to improve boiler performance.

The boiler tubing on all three units has experienced various forms of degradation that presents a reliability risk. The primary concerns were oil ash corrosion in the high temperature sections of the tubing and fireside corrosion and erosion in the low temperature tubing. A change in fuel is considered to have mitigated the impact of these degradation mechanisms. Pad-weld repairs or replacement of tube sections have been completed in all three units to address tube failures. Wall thickness surveys are also being conducted annually to monitor tube wall loss.

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHOD

The original assessment consisted of a re-calculation of design pressure for the lowest measured wall thickness observed over the period of 2010 to 2016, using ASME BPVC Section I rules (para PG-27.2.1) [4]. The original ASME minimum wall thickness was used to back-calculate the allowable stress. Where the original ASME minimum wall thickness was not available the supplied wall thickness was used.

The assessment was based on ASME code of construction allowable stresses (1968 for Units 1 and 2, and 1977 for Unit 3), and assumed uniform wall thickness. No other tube failure mechanisms were considered. In addition, adoption of the analysis results assumed no further wall thickness reductions over the remaining operating period.

The original assessment identified a new design pressure for each inspection location where the lowest measured thickness was less than the original ASME wall thickness. A revised load was estimated for locations where the new allowable pressure was less than the original operating pressure. The revised load reflected the percentage reduction in pressure adjusted for

measurement at the turbine stop valve, assuming a linear relationship between steam pressure and unit load.

In the original assessment the average load for the target sections of tubing was identified as the Emergency Maximum Load. The Normal Maximum Load was based on the Emergency Maximum reduced by a further 10 MW to derive a target operating load.

Following the original assessment, Nalcor contracted Babcock & Wilcox (B&W) to evaluate the Unit 3 boiler superheater, reheater, and economizer tube metal temperatures. B&W generated ASME wall thickness and temperature maps for each tube length in the Unit 3 boiler, for an equivalent fuel and using the code of construction allowable stress values. The results of this study were documented in a report [3]. This action was undertaken to address potentially significant limitations in the original work where supplied wall thicknesses were used as the minimum. Note that the results presented in this letter are based on the materials and temperatures stated in the Revision 02 of this B&W report. If significant changes are made to this evaluation, or if any undocumented field modifications are identified, the analysis presented here should be revisited and revised if necessary.

The present analysis considers four alternative methods for evaluating Maximum Allowable Working Pressure (MAWP) as listed below. For Unit 3, the B&W analysis was used to identify tube metal temperatures and materials. The B&W analysis considered the impact of the reheater surface removal in 2001. For Units 1 and 2, the post up-rate conditions were used [2].

1) Application of the B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26 [5]

This bulletin provides guidance on limits for boiler tube wall loss tolerance based on supplied wall thickness, and takes advantage of manufacturing tolerances and design tolerances. For tubes satisfying this criteria, no change in operating pressure will be proposed.

2) Application of the current (2015) ASME code (Section I, PG-27.2.1) [4]

The allowable stresses for ASME materials was increased in 1999 by reducing the factor of safety. This increase in allowable stress permits an increase in the allowable pressure for a given tube wall thickness. The MAWP is derived for each section for the lowest measured wall thickness using the same method applied in the initial analysis. The margin (difference) between the calculated MAWP and original operating pressure, and the margins for incremental pressure reductions are provided.

3) Application of the current (2015) ASME code (Section I, Appendix A, para A-317.2.1) [4]

In addition to the increases in allowable stress in the current code, Appendix A, para A-317 provides a non-mandatory alternative for calculating wall thickness for boiler tubes and piping that further reduces the required tube wall thickness for a given pressure. Calculations similar to the method described above were completed to determine MAWP.

4) Assessment of Tubing Operating in Creep Range (API 579-1/ASME FFS-1) [6]

For high temperature components, the creep life evaluation methods identified in API 579-1/ASME FFS-1 were applied. These methods are used for fitness-for-service assessments and are accepted in the National Board Inspection Code (NBIC) [7]. These evaluations result in estimated total life in operating hours for a given wall thickness, operating pressure, material, and temperature.

Assumptions

For the purpose of this wall thinning failure risk assessment, the following assumptions were applied. If any of these assumptions change, this assessment should be revisited.

- The station is required to operate in a manner consistent with current operations until 2021 in terms of cycles, hours, and operating temperatures.
- Over the next five years, the units will accumulate approximately 35,000 operating hours each (~80% operating factor per year).
- Currently, Unit 1 has approximately 193,000 total operating hours, Unit 2 has approximately 186,000 total operating hours, and Unit 3 has approximately 149,000 total operating hours.
- Wall thickness is uniform around the circumference and there is no further wall thinning.
- All tubing has been in-service since unit commissioning without accommodation for replaced tubing.
- The lowest wall thickness is representative of the tube bank for the respective area.
- Data supplied by the boiler manufacturer is correct; materials, minimum and supplied tube dimensions and temperatures.
- Allowable stresses and methods from the 2015 versions of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section I are applicable.
- Creep life calculations using lower bound Larson-Miller Parameter material properties are applicable.
- The set pressures for the closest upstream safety valves are taken as the maximum expected operating pressure for a given region.

3.0 RESULTS

The outcomes for the fitness-for-service methods described above are summarized in Table 1 and all analysis results are presented in detail in Appendix 1. These results provide a snapshot of current condition based on the inspection results and design documentation available at the time of this assessment.

Note that for Units 1 and 2, results in Appendix 1 are presented for the reheater section being replaced in 2016. Appendix 1 also presents the results for the boiler floor tubes on Unit 3 that are planned to be restored in 2016. Discussion of these tubes are excluded from the comments below.

Acceptance Criteria

The following acceptance criteria were applied when evaluating the analysis results:

- B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26: Current measured thickness greater than criteria is considered acceptable.
- ASME Code: Safety valve set pressure less than the code calculated MAWP using current tube wall thicknesses is considered acceptable.
- Creep Rupture: Calculated minimum creep life greater than 2x desired total life (projected total operating hours at 2021) is considered acceptable.
 - Unit 1 target: 456,000 hours
 - Unit 2 target: 442,000 hours
 - Unit 3 target: 368,000 hours
 - Tubes with calculated minimum creep life between the current number of operating hours and target number of operating hours are considered marginal and at medium risk of failure. Tubes with current operating hours exceeding the calculated minimum creep life are considered to be at high risk of failure.

3.1 Waterwall and Economiser Tubing

The waterwall and economiser tubing in all three units pass the PSB-26 criteria. This result indicates current operating pressures should not challenge the integrity of these tubes.

In Units 1 and 2, integrity of the economiser overhead bends at the 5th floor, and the Unit 3 economiser 6th floor lower tube wall bends are challenging ASME minimum wall thickness. Additionally, the waterwall upper rear tubes in Unit 2 were also found to be challenging ASME minimum wall thickness. However, these tubes currently still satisfy the PSB-26 criteria and are not anticipated to challenge creep life before end of operations. It is concluded these sections of tubing in all three units represents a low risk of failure due to tube wall thinning. Greater attention is required at these locations going forward to confirm and monitor wall thickness.

3.2 Superheater and Reheater Tubing

The steam tubing was assessed against the PSB-26 criteria, current ASME BPVC Section I (2015) code requirements, and evaluated for creep rupture life in accordance with API 579-1/ASME FFS-1.

- Unit 1

The steam tubing in Unit 1 does not satisfy the PSB-26 criteria in all cases, but satisfies all ASME Section I criteria using the current code and original operating pressure. Therefore the risk of tube failure due to thinning is considered low.

- Unit 2

The limiting location for Unit 2 is the primary superheater 8th floor bend. This location fails both the PSB-26 criteria and the current code ASME requirements at original operating pressure. The lower bound creep rupture life at the assumed operating pressure is approximately 2.6 million hours. The major factors leading to this result are extensive wall loss and a material (SA-210 A1) operating at the upper end of the acceptable range.

The results indicate this section of the primary superheater would require dropping operating pressure by approximately 10% to satisfy the current ASME code criteria. However, since the creep rupture life is shown to be extensive, it is concluded that the boiler can be operated for an additional five years at full operating pressure with low risk of tube failure due to thinning. Re-inspection of the area can confirm wall thickness, and replacement can be considered if the most severe damage is localised.

- Unit 3

The Unit 3 steam tubing fails to satisfy the PSB-26 criteria and the ASME code requirements in several locations within the secondary superheater and reheater sections. Additional metallurgical concerns have also been identified with respect to the use of SA-213 T11 and T2 in the primary superheater.

The limiting locations are in the 9th floor cavity in the reheater. With only 64% remaining wall thickness, the 9th floor overhead reheater bends do not satisfy the PSB-26 criteria for steam tubing, do not meet the current ASME code requirements at full pressure (or with a 20% pressure de-rate), and do not meet the remaining creep life criteria. Creep life exhaustion is also predicted for the SA-213 T11 tubing below feet. Although there may be some life remaining before creep rupture based on available inspection results (currently no evidence of creep damage), it should be noted that predicted creep life is on the same order of magnitude as the reheater tubing that failed in Unit 1 earlier in 2016. To provide additional assurance in the short-term (1 year), a 10% pressure de-rate is recommended until additional targeted inspections/repairs can be conducted.

The main issue with the 9th floor cavity reheater tubes, in addition to wall thinning, is predicted metal temperatures at the upper limits of the allowable range. In this temperature range the ASME allowable stresses begin to drop significantly. Creep life is also highly dependent on temperature. This is illustrated where, although passing the PSB-26 thickness criteria, the SA-213 T11 spans are now challenging predicted creep life.

Similarly, high predicted metal temperatures at the 10th floor primary superheater tubes are challenging predicted creep life, although still satisfying the PSB-26 criteria for wall thickness. This concern of elevated metal temperatures has also been identified in the B&W study [3]. Longer-term operation without mitigation (either through tube replacement or measures to decrease local temperatures) represents a reliability risk.

The Unit 3 reheater tubing at the 9th floor overhead south side bends and the 9th floor reheater T11 tubing below feet present a high risk of tube failure if mitigating action is not taken. The compromised primary superheating tubes should also be closely monitored. A 10% de-rate will provide additional assurance in the short-term (1 year), but selective, or bulk replacement of these tubes should be considered at the earliest opportunity followed by annual monitoring and replacement to ensure longer-term reliability.

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The methods applied in the initial assessment by Nalcor for assessing boiler tube reliability associated with tube wall thinning are consistent with industry practice. Reductions in pressure for boiler component integrity management is common but acceptance from the local jurisdictional authority is typically required when operating outside of the original design configuration. Operating parameter changes to be applied over an extended period are consistent with direction in NBIC Section 3.4.1 "Re-Rating". The action can address the need to de-rate for integrity management, redefine ASME limitations using a more recent code, or up-rating.

The revised analysis completed by Amec Foster Wheeler presents options for establishing a load limit for the remaining operating period (2016 to 2021) that would mitigate boiler tube reliability concerns due to tube wall thinning.

The results of the analysis indicate that Nalcor has two options:

- Base the target loads on the 2015 ASME BPVC Section I Code para. A-317.2.1 requirements.
- Base the target loads on the B&W PSB-26 for water-touched tubing where the failure mechanism is controlled by overload, and based on creep rupture where failure is controlled by creep life (steam-touched tubing).

The first option is more consistent with the re-rate alteration process. The second approach is a fitness-for-service case. Margins on safety for the ASME case are based on limits on allowable stress. In the fitness-for-service case, the margins are based on extended life well in-excess of the requirements for creep, and manufacturing and design margins for PSB-26. It is also noted that PSB-26 is consistent with the recommended practice for erosion corrosion (FAC) in ASME B31.1 Appendix IV.

To support extended life, Amec Foster Wheeler recommends adoption of the fitness-for-service approach.

Through application of the PSB-26 criteria and predicted remaining creep life calculations, the analysis performed using currently available data suggests that Units 1 and 2 can continue to operate at full pressure with low risk of boiler tube failures due to wall thinning, to 2021. Target loads can therefore be maintained at 175 MW (gross). This conclusion assumes minimal future wall loss, with ongoing monitoring and repair.

For Unit 3, creep life is exhausted for the 9th floor cavity reheater tubing, where predicted creep life values are now in the same order of magnitude as the reheater tubing that required replacement on Units 1 and 2. Creep life is also being challenged for tubing in the primary superheater (10th floor). A 10% de-rate will provide additional assurance for reliable operation in the short-term, but corrective action is recommended at the earliest opportunity (within 1 year) to avoid tube failures. Assuming a linear relationship between pressure and load, a target load of 135 MW (gross) is recommended.

A summary of the tubes challenging ASME minimum allowable wall thickness and/or creep life, with recommended actions (for 1- and 5-year time horizons) assuming adoption of the fitness-for-service approach, is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Recommendations for Boiler Tubes of Concern

Unit	Appendix 1 Row #	Compromised Tube Location	Fitness-for-Service Evaluation Criteria at 100% Operating Pressure ¹		Immediate Action(s) (1 Year of Continued Operation)		Longer-Term Action(s) (5 Years of Continued Operation)	
			B&W PSB-26	Creep Life (Larson-Miller Parameter)	Recommended Action	Recommended Unit De-Rate	Recommended Action	Recommended Unit De-Rate
1	21	Economizer, 5th Floor, Overhead (Bends)	PASS	EXTENSIVE REMAINING LIFE	Continue monitoring tube wall thinning.	None Required	Continue monitoring tube wall thinning.	None Required
2	8	Primary Superheater, 8th Floor (Bends)	FAIL	EXTENSIVE REMAINING LIFE	Continue monitoring tube wall thinning.	None Required	Continue monitoring tube wall thinning.	None Required
	22	Water Wall Upper Rear Tubes	PASS	EXTENSIVE REMAINING LIFE				
	23	Economizer, 5th Floor, Overhead (Bends)	PASS	EXTENSIVE REMAINING LIFE				
3	1, 2	Economizer Tubes, 6th Floor, Lower Tube Wall (North and South Bends)	PASS	EXTENSIVE REMAINING LIFE	Identify a suitable wall thickness for each zone and conduct inspection and selective replacement at the earliest opportunity (within 1 year).	10% (15 MW) (risk of creep rupture may be reduced, but not eliminated with a reduced operating pressure)	Proactively replace tubing at or near end of creep life at the earliest opportunity, placing priority on the highest-risk tubing. Continue monitoring tube wall thinning on other tubing.	10% (15 MW) (risk of creep rupture may be reduced, but not eliminated with a reduced operating pressure) Re-assess based on inspection and replacement results.
	16, 17	Low Temperature Superheater, 10 th Floor, Below Feet (Boiler Side) (Bends and Tubes)	PASS	MARGINAL – MEDIUM RISK				
	18	Low Temperature Superheater, 10 th Floor, Below Feet (Economizer Side) (Bends)	PASS	HIGH RISK				
	19	Low Temperature Superheater, 10 th Floor, Below Feet (Economizer Side) (Tubes)	PASS	MARGINAL – MEDIUM RISK				
	20	High Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Overhead (Bends)	FAIL	EXTENSIVE REMAINING LIFE				
	25, 26	High Temperature Superheater, 8.5 Floor, Below Feet (Tubes and Bends)	PASS	EXTENSIVE REMAINING LIFE				
	29	Reheater Tubes, 9 th Floor, Overhead (Bends)	FAIL	HIGH RISK				
	30	Reheater Tubes, 9 th Floor, Overhead (Tubes)	FAIL	MARGINAL – MEDIUM RISK				
	31	Reheater Tubes, 9 th Floor, Below Feet (Tubes, SA-213 T11)	PASS	HIGH RISK				
	32	Reheater Tubes, 9 th Floor, Below Feet (Tubes, SA-213 T22)	PASS	MARGINAL – MEDIUM RISK				

¹Most relevant evaluation criteria for a given tube (based on metal temperatures) are **bold**.

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Recommendations

The following recommendations are provided to support Nalcor in optimising load capability and mitigate the outage risk associated with boiler tube wall thinning:


1. It is recommended a fitness-for-service approach be applied to manage boiler tube integrity related to tube wall thinning. Limits for water-touched tubes should be based on the PSB-26 criteria, and for the steam-touched (high-temperature) tubes, based on predicted creep rupture life.
2. The results of this analysis should be reviewed with the local jurisdictional authority to assess regulatory requirements associated with implementation. It is expected that this discussion will confirm the feasibility of adopting the fitness-for-service approach.
3. It is recommended additional tube replacements be completed in the Unit 3 primary superheater and reheater at the earliest opportunity. The creep life analysis has determined that the primary superheater tubing on the 10th floor (below feet) and reheater tubing in the 9th floor cavity are approaching end of life. Creep life is predicted to be in the same order of magnitude as the reheater tubing in Units 1 and 2 that required replacement in 2016. A 10% (15 MW) de-rate is recommended in the interim period in order to regain margin and reduce the risk of creep rupture.
4. An assessment should be performed to determine minimum acceptable wall thickness for compromised areas to support inspection and selective replacement.
5. Conduct follow-up inspections in 2016 to confirm materials and wall thickness in limiting locations (extent of damage).
6. Continue with annual boiler tube wall thickness surveys to monitor damage accumulation rates and locations. If there is evidence of additional wall thinning, the re-rating needs to be revisited. The cause(s) of tube thinning on Unit 3 should be investigated and mitigated where possible in order to reduce the risk of early tube failure.
7. Other failure mechanisms beyond wall thinning, such as fatigue cracking, are outside this scope of this thickness-based analysis. Fatigue failures are due to pressure/temperature cycles, therefore it is recommended that stops/starts and load cycling be limited when possible.
8. Use of pressure for control of generator output is recommended over load control, due to potential non-linearity in the translation between the pressure and load at higher pressure reductions (i.e. >10%). Additionally, if a long-term de-rate is applied, a boiler performance assessment is recommended to evaluate other impacts.

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REFERENCES

- [1] Correspondence, "Holyrood TGS Condition Re-Rate Assessment Review", AmecFW File No. AM212/011/000001 R00, 2016-04-27.
- [2] Report, "Upgrading Holyrood Units 1 and 2 from 150 MW to 175 MW", File No. TIS 8536, 1990-10-01.
- [3] Report, "Thermal Study – Superheater and Reheater Metal" B&W File No. TP900932 R02, 2016-07-05.
- [4] ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Section I, 2015-07-01.
- [5] B&W Plant Service Bulletin, "Tube Thickness Evaluation Repair or Replacement Guide", B&W File No. PSB-26, 1994-06-01.
- [6] API 579-1/ASME FFS-1, "Fitness for Service", 2007-06-05.
- [7] National Board Inspection Code (NBIC), Part 3 "Repairs and Alterations", NB-23 (2015).

APPENDIX 1
Analysis Results

Unit 1																													
#	Inspection Location	Physical Properties					B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26					MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, PG-27.2.1)						MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, A-317.2.1)						Larson-Miller at 100% Operating Pressure		Larson-Miller at 90% Operating Pressure			
		Lowest Measured Wall Thickness (inch)	Assumed 100% Operating Pressure (psi)	Material	Temp. (°F)	Tube OD (inches)	PSB-26 Requirement (1 = specified wall)	Percent Remaining from Original	Required Wall (inches)	Margin of Design Pressure (inches)	Criteria Satisfied?	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 1% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 1% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)
1	Water Wall Tubes at Burner Economizer, 8th Floor, Below Fast	0.204	2209	SA210A1	701	2.3	709%	102%	0.140	0.084	YES	2380	175	419	483	585	707	816	2770	565	620	673	726	876	1006	1,300+08	1,310+08	2,010+08	2,010+08
2	Economizer, 8th Floor, Below Fast	0.302	2209	SA482	704	3	709%	105%	0.140	0.081	YES	2605	600	444	510	620	730	841	2767	341	600	673	733	893	1003	1,050+07	1,760+08	2,070+08	1,810+08
3	Boiler Tubes	0.174	-	-	-	-	709%	87%	0.140	0.034	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Primary Superheater, 15th Floor, Below Fast	0.204	2035	SA213T11	814	2	859%	114%	0.151	0.095	YES	2834	335	680	741	844	947	1050	2859	804	846	887	1010	1113	1213	1,040+06	1,280+07	1,540+08	1,010+07
5	Primary Superheater, 9th Floor, Overhead	0.19	2035	SA210A1	744	2	859%	104%	0.133	0.077	YES	2415	340	401	463	565	668	771	2371	517	559	620	723	826	928	1,020+07	1,110+08	1,480+07	1,710+08
6	Primary Superheater, 9th Floor, Below Fast	0.183	2035	SA210A1	732	2	859%	111%	0.140	0.043	YES	2638	184	421	487	590	693	795	2817	743	803	864	967	1070	1173	1,040+06	1,300+07	1,560+08	1,460+08
7	Primary Superheater, 8th Floor (Band)	0.153	2035	SA210A1	732	2	859%	85%	0.140	0.013	YES	2145	91	151	194	297	400	502	2314	259	300	342	403	567	670	1,070+07	1,100+08	1,590+07	1,450+08
8	Primary Superheater, 8th Floor (Tub)	0.173	2035	SA210A1	732	2	859%	103%	0.140	0.033	YES	2475	418	459	521	624	726	829	2647	581	633	693	795	900	1003	1,040+07	1,310+08	1,570+08	1,380+08
9	Secondary Superheater, 7th Floor, Overhead	0.182	2035	SA213TP323H	893	3	859%	114%	0.140	0.072	YES	3249	1104	1293	1297	1400	1502	1603	3460	1405	1486	1507	1610	1713	1816	1,800+07	2,420+08	3,040+08	4,020+08
10	Secondary Superheater, 7th Floor, Below Fast	0.213	2035	SA213T22	875	2	859%	81%	0.221	<0.004	NO	2347	51	113	181	234	400	503	2275	220	242	323	426	529	631	1,410+06	1,710+07	1,620+08	1,760+08
11	Secondary Superheater, 8th Floor, Below Fast	0.187	2035	SA213TP347H	1160	2	859%	82%	0.204	<0.007	NO	2059	4	43	107	209	312	415	2130	135	176	257	340	443	546	1,060+06	1,270+07	1,340+08	1,770+08
12	Secondary Superheater, 6th Floor (Overhead from Stack)	0.193	2035	SA213T22	959	2	859%	81%	0.202	<0.009	NO	2074	15	67	122	234	327	430	2108	153	184	254	358	461	564	1,340+06	1,490+07	1,490+08	1,820+08
13	Reheater, 8th Floor, Overhead	0.262	932	SA213TP304H	1188	2,105	859%	45%	0.216	-0.043	NO	318	-224	-200	-187	-161	-134	-109	887	-145	-134	-118	-92	-65	-38	1,710+07	1,330+06	2,380+08	2,020+06
14	Reheater, 9th Floor, Below Fast (North Band)	0.14	932	SA213T22	1060	2,115	859%	95%	0.114	0.014	YES	690	118	168	184	211	239	264	753	210	230	246	273	299	326	1,800+06	1,400+06	1,480+08	1,080+07
15	Reheater, 9th Floor, Below Fast (South Band)	0.142	932	SA213T22	1060	2,115	859%	123%	0.126	0.074	YES	833	401	412	424	435	481	508	1000	468	478	494	523	547	574	1,790+06	1,880+07	1,210+07	2,410+07
16	Reheater, 9th Floor, Below Fast (South Section of Tube)	0.214	932	SA213T9	1100	2,115	859%	109%	0.173	0.041	YES	839	167	177	193	220	246	273	743	210	221	237	263	290	317	1,940+06	1,720+07	1,470+08	2,780+07

² Tubes to be replaced in 2016.

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APPENDIX 1
Analysis Results

Unit 1																													
#	Inspection Location	Physical Properties				B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26					MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, PG-27.2.1)						MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, A-317.2.1)						Larson-Miller at 100% Operating Pressure		Larson-Miller at 90% Operating Pressure				
		Lowest Measured Wall Thickness (inch)	Assumed 100% Operating Pressure (psi)	Material	Temp. (°F)	Tube ID (inches)	PSB-26 Requirement (1 = specified wall)	Percent Remaining from Original	Required Wall (inches)	Margin at Design Pressure (inches)	Criteria Satisfied	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 1% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 1% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)
17	Reheater, 9th Floor, Balcon Feet (Both Section of Tube)	0.154	532	SA213T22	1060	3.125	835d	104.6	0.116	0.024	YES	770	338	248	264	291	318	344	818	301	312	328	354	381	407	4.41E+06	1.08E+07	6.71E+06	1.50E+07
18	Reheater, 9th Floor, Overhead	0.165	532	SA213T22	1060	3.5	837d	111%	0.126	0.039	YES	691	119	170	186	212	239	266	753	221	232	248	274	301	328	1.94E+06	7.51E+06	4.31E+06	1.09E+07
19	Reheater, 10th Floor, Balcon Feet	0.137	532	SA213T22	700	2.5	835d	102%	0.114	0.023	YES	1648	1134	1124	1140	1167	1193	1220	1621	1291	1302	1317	1344	1370	1397	1.68E+12	3.78E+12	2.73E+12	9.40E+12
20	Water Wall Knee Region	0.211	535	SA213SA1	702	3.5	707d	106.6	0.140	0.071	YES	2082	477	521	587	667	808	919	1815	670	714	780	860	1000	1111	1.19E+06	1.18E+06	1.44E+06	3.69E+06
21	Economizer, 5th Floor, Overhead (Bund)	0.143	220	SA312	704	2	707d	72%	0.140	0.003	YES	1747	-454	-414	-347	-237	-127	-17	1891	-111	-218	-332	-451	18	129	1.41E+06	7.41E+06	8.93E+06	1.87E+07
22	Economizer, 5th Floor, Overhead (Tube)	0.183	220	SA312	704	2	707d	81%	0.140	0.043	YES	2028	118	142	218	318	448	599	1478	224	318	384	464	605	713	1.49E+07	7.36E+07	8.71E+07	1.70E+08

APPENDIX 1
Analysis Results

Unit 2																													
#	Inspection Location	Physical Properties				B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-25					MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, PG-27.2.1)							MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, A-317.2.1)							Larson-Miller at 100% Operating Pressure		Larson-Miller at 90% Operating Pressure		
		Lowest Measured Wall Thickness (inch)	Assumed 100% Operating Pressure (psi)	Material	Temp. (°F)	Tube ID (inches)	PSB-25 Requirement (1=specified wall)	Percent Remaining from Original	Required Wall (inches)	Margin at Design Pressure (inches)	Criteria Satisfied?	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 1% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 1% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)
1	Water Wall Tubes at Burners	0.371	1205	SA210A1	701	3.9	70%	86%	0.342	0.031	YES	2106	-100	-36	10	120	221	342	2187	81	126	282	302	413	523	1,880+07	1,821+08	4,319+07	4,396+08
2	Economizer, RH Floor, Below Feet	0.209	2205	SA333	704	2	70%	105%	0.340	0.049	YES	2718	305	549	415	726	816	846	1875	678	734	781	891	1001	1111	1,336+08	2,371+08	2,771+08	5,259+08
3	Boiler Floor Tubes	0.177	-	-	-	-	70%	89%	0.349	0.037	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Primary Superheater, 20th Floor, Below Feet (Band)	0.183	2035	SA213T11	914	2	85%	91%	0.151	0.010	YES	2054	-1	40	102	204	307	420	2106	151	182	253	358	459	542	6,612+05	4,589+06	1,050+08	6,401+06
5	Primary Superheater, 20th Floor, Below Feet (Tube)	0.188	2035	SA213T11	914	2	85%	104%	0.153	0.015	YES	2422	347	403	470	579	675	778	2182	127	163	229	322	423	518	1,310+06	8,161+06	2,070+08	1,302+07
6	Primary Superheater, RH Floor, Chimney	0.191	2035	SA210A1	768	2	85%	106%	0.139	0.016	YES	2610	375	416	477	580	683	788	2188	515	574	635	718	841	944	2,135+07	1,177+08	4,581+07	2,831+08
7	Primary Superheater, RH Floor, Below Feet	0.182	2035	SA210A1	731	2	85%	110%	0.140	0.042	YES	2623	148	629	670	773	876	979	2800	745	786	847	910	1053	1156	9,325+07	6,054+08	1,122+08	1,406+09
8	Primary Superheater, RH Floor (Band)	0.129	2035	SA210A1	732	1	85%	78%	0.140	-0.015	NO	1700	-355	-313	-351	-149	-46	14	1861	-184	153	91	11	114	217	1,502+06	2,882+07	6,862+08	6,891+07
9	Primary Superheater, RH Floor (Tube)	0.179	2035	SA210A1	732	2	85%	108%	0.140	0.018	YES	2679	318	358	420	523	626	828	2749	884	930	996	1089	1202	1103	7,346+07	5,172+08	1,841+08	2,338+09
10	Secondary Superheater, 7th Floor, Chimney	0.192	2035	SA213T93214	993	2	85%	114%	0.140	0.051	YES	3249	1194	1215	1297	1402	1502	1602	3463	1405	1446	1507	1610	1713	1816	1,804+07	2,412+08	1,462+07	4,620+08
11	Secondary Superheater, 7th Floor, Below Feet	0.21	2035	SA213T22	875	2	85%	83%	0.221	-0.001	NO	2206	131	192	233	316	429	542	2316	291	322	383	486	589	692	9,350+05	4,401+06	1,942+08	6,311+08
12	Secondary Superheater, RH Floor, Below Feet	0.192	2035	SA213T9347H	1160	2	85%	80%	0.204	-0.011	NO	1998	-87	-16	46	149	251	354	3118	71	114	175	278	381	484	7,012+05	1,980+06	1,177+08	1,132+08
13	Secondary Superheater, RH Floor (Chimney from Stack)	0.213	2035	SA213T22	959	2	85%	89%	0.201	0.011	YES	2326	271	312	374	477	579	682	2486	411	452	514	617	718	822	1,545+06	7,079+06	3,041+08	1,376+07
14	Reheater, RH Floor, Chimney	0.03	523	SA213T934H	1186	2,123	85%	34%	0.126	-0.076	NO	287	-278	-267	-252	-235	-189	-173	818	-209	-199	-183	-157	-131	-104	4,832+04	3,811+05	7,451+04	6,667+05
15	Reheater, RH Floor, Below Feet (South Band)	0.208	523	SA213T9	1100	1,113	85%	101%	0.273	0.031	YES	688	141	154	170	196	222	248	713	196	237	212	239	265	291	1,244+06	1,101+07	1,647+08	2,431+07
16	Reheater, RH Floor, Below Feet (South Band)	0.202	523	SA213T9	1100	1,113	85%	100%	0.173	0.029	YES	839	138	139	154	182	207	233	696	171	182	187	228	250	276	1,005+06	1,101+07	1,286+08	2,196+07
17	Reheater, RH Floor, Below Feet (South Section of Tube)	0.218	523	SA213T9	1100	1,113	85%	111%	0.173	0.091	YES	741	116	116	142	168	194	221	783	240	271	287	313	339	365	1,110+06	2,161+07	1,756+08	3,821+07

¹ Tubes to be replaced in 2016.

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APPENDIX 1
Analysis Results

Unit 2																													
#	Inspection Location	Physical Properties					B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26					MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, PG-27.2.1)						MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, A-317.2.1)						Larson-Miller at 100% Operating Pressure		Larson-Miller at 90% Operating Pressure			
		Lowest Measured Wall Thickness (in)	Assumed 100% Operating Pressure (psi)	Material	Temp. (°F)	Tube OD (inches)	PSB-26 Requirement (1=specified wall)	Percent Remaining from Original	Required Wall (inches)	Margin at Design Pressure (inches)	Critical Section?	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)
18	Reheater, 30% Floor, Balcon Feet (South Section of Tube)	0.17	525	SA213T22	1040	2.125	85%	115%	0.116	0.041	YES	963	198	348	364	390	416	442	918	401	417	429	415	431	508	7.10E+06	1.57E+07	1.01E+07	2.08E+07
19	Reheater, 30% Floor, Overhead	0.189	525	SA213T22	1040	2.5	85%	114%	0.116	0.041	YES	711	186	196	212	238	264	291	771	348	258	274	300	327	313	3.19E+06	8.67E+06	5.28E+06	1.34E+07
20	Reheater, 100% Floor, Balcon Feet	0.133	525	SA213T22	700	2.5	85%	95%	0.116	0.019	YES	1590	1061	1076	1091	1118	1144	1170	1744	1041	1232	1267	1294	1320	1548	1.55E+11	3.81E+12	2.51E+12	8.63E+12
21	Water Wall Knee Region	0.216	2205	SA310SA1	701	2.5	70%	108%	0.140	0.076	YES	2758	911	593	661	772	881	992	2910	741	789	855	945	1075	1188	1.74E+08	1.45E+08	4.27E+08	1.25E+09
22	Water Wall Upper Rear Tubes	0.15	2205	SA310SA1	701	2.5	70%	77%	0.140	0.010	YES	1810	-385	-131	-245	-175	-64	46	1388	-217	-173	-107	3	113	234	4.38E+06	1.24E+07	1.18E+07	1.34E+08
23	Economizer, 50% Floor, Overhead (Bend)	0.183	2205	SA312	704	2	70%	76%	0.140	0.019	YES	1807	-188	-244	-177	-67	43	153	2065	-143	-81	-29	81	181	301	7.61E+06	1.85E+07	1.81E+07	8.92E+07
24	Economizer, 50% Floor, Overhead (Tube)	0.188	2205	SA312	704	2	70%	84%	0.140	0.044	YES	2396	181	235	302	412	522	632	2154	349	351	459	570	680	780	4.71E+07	9.36E+07	1.13E+08	2.34E+08

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APPENDIX 1
Analysis Results

Unit 3																													
#	Inspection Location	Physical Properties				B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26					MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, PG-27.2.1)							MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, A-317.2.1)							Larson-Miller at 100% Operating Pressure		Larson-Miller at 90% Operating Pressure		
		Lowest Measured Wall Thickness (in)	Assumed 100% Operating Pressure (in)	Material	Temp. (°F)	Tube OD (inches)	PSB-26 Requirement (t = specified wall)	Percent Remaining from Original	Required Wall (inches)	Margin at Design Pressure (inches)	Criteria Satisfied	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)
1	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Lower Tube Wall (North Bend)	0.158	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	75%	0.141	0.011	YES	1858	-342	-206	-231	-122	-71	38	2037	-183	-119	-51	57	247	277	1.69E+06	6.61E+07	1.38E+07	1.72E+08
2	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Lower Tube Wall (North Bend)	0.185	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	76%	0.141	0.013	YES	1886	-314	-270	-304	-84	14	128	2063	-135	-81	-25	81	195	305	4.39E+06	1.76E+07	1.81E+07	1.85E+08
3	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Lower Tube Wall (T-Js)	0.189	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	89%	0.141	0.047	YES	2378	178	214	282	280	500	610	2337	337	421	467	577	687	797	1.26E+07	4.82E+08	1.11E+08	1.11E+09
4	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Lower (Under Spillboard)	0.178	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	88%	0.141	0.036	YES	2312	11	56	122	232	342	452	2336	106	240	306	416	526	636	1.79E+07	2.82E+08	1.73E+07	6.74E+08
5	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Lower (North Bend)	0.118	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	107%	0.141	0.076	YES	2794	154	618	704	814	824	1034	2930	795	854	900	1010	1120	1230	2.95E+08	1.09E+09	5.02E+08	1.79E+09
6	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Lower (North Bend)	0.186	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	92%	0.141	0.044	YES	2337	117	211	217	347	457	567	2513	311	357	423	533	643	753	4.21E+07	4.20E+08	1.13E+08	9.80E+08
7	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Upper (South Bend)	0.171	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	84%	0.141	0.028	YES	2312	-86	-44	21	132	242	352	2335	91	119	205	315	425	535	1.81E+07	1.80E+08	4.81E+07	4.74E+08
8	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Upper (T-Js)	0.178	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	88%	0.141	0.036	YES	2312	11	56	122	232	342	452	2336	194	240	306	416	526	636	1.76E+07	2.82E+08	1.73E+07	6.74E+08
9	Economizer Tubes, 8th Floor, Upper (North Bend)	0.178	2200	SA210A1	700	2.5	70%	88%	0.141	0.036	YES	2312	11	56	122	232	342	452	2336	196	240	306	416	526	636	1.76E+07	2.82E+08	1.73E+07	6.74E+08
10	Low Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Overhead (Bend)	0.180	2010	SA210A1	836	2.5	85%	88%	0.173	0.207	YES	2258	248	288	348	409	549	650	2444	454	478	532	622	732	836	4.91E+07	8.29E+08	2.29E+08	1.91E+09
11	Low Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Overhead (Tube)	0.154	2010	SA210A1	836	2.5	85%	90%	0.173	0.221	YES	2461	411	491	552	652	753	853	2631	641	661	742	842	943	1043	1.80E+08	1.79E+09	4.60E+08	1.81E+09
12	Low Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Below Feet (Bend)	0.179	2010	SA210A1	741	2.5	85%	88%	0.173	0.204	YES	1832	-48	-48	12	113	213	314	2061	71	113	172	272	373	473	7.58E+06	6.12E+07	1.68E+07	1.47E+08
13	Low Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Below Feet (Tube)	0.223	2010	SA210A1	741	2.5	85%	106%	0.173	0.045	YES	2387	377	417	477	578	678	779	2535	541	581	642	746	848	947	4.26E+07	1.86E+08	8.51E+07	6.60E+08
14	Low Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Overhead (Bend)	0.170	2010	SA210RT1A	786	2.5	85%	84%	0.173	-0.002	NO	2186	124	214	274	375	475	576	2374	341	404	485	565	666	768	1.76E+06	2.70E+08	4.37E+08	1.37E+09

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APPENDIX 1
Analysis Results

Unit 3																													
#	Inspection Location	Physical Properties				B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26					MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, PG-27.2.1)							MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, A-317.2.1)							Larson-Miller at 100% Operating Pressure		Larson-Miller at 90% Operating Pressure		
		Lowest Measured Wall Thickness (inch)	Assumed 100% Operating Pressure (psi)	Material	Temp. (°F)	Tube OD (inches)	PSB-26 Requirement (Unspliced wall)	Percent Remaining from Original	Required Wall (inches)	Margin at Design Pressure (inches)	Critical Satisfactory	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	MAWP (psi)	Max. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)
15	Low Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Overhead (Bund)	0.210	2010	SA209T1A	756	2.5	85%	100%	0.173	0.037	YES	2803	791	813	894	894	1095	1185	3005	951	1015	1096	1184	1287	1387	1,390+09	4,290+09	2,021+09	6,431+09
16	Low Temperature Superheater, 10th Floor, Below Feet (Boiler Side) (Bund)	0.374	2010	SA213T11	1019	2.5	85%	88%	0.310	0.039	YES	1869	-102	-118	-40	51	122	252	1916	-54	-14	47	147	248	348	1,742+05	8,750+05	1,545+05	1,190+05
17	Low Temperature Superheater, 10th Floor, Below Feet (Boiler Side) (Tubes)	0.430	2010	SA213T11	1019	2.5	85%	100%	0.310	0.091	YES	2206	186	218	297	297	499	588	2310	110	100	410	511	611	712	3,488+05	2,962+05	1,306+05	1,020+05
18	Low Temperature Superheater, 10th Floor, Below Feet (Economizer Side) (Bund)	0.310	2010	SA213T11	893	2.5	85%	91%	0.267	0.023	YES	1719	-291	-121	-121	-60	16	111	1813	-187	-187	76	4	105	205	1,120+05	2,850+05	1,846+05	4,116+05
19	Low Temperature Superheater, 10th Floor, Below Feet (Economizer Side) (Tubes)	0.347	2010	SA213T11	893	2.5	85%	100%	0.267	0.046	YES	1965	-40	-4	14	156	257	257	2049	59	99	118	260	360	461	1,912+05	4,770+05	1,641+05	7,012+05
20	High Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Overhead (Bund)	0.216	2010	SA209T1A	841	2.25	85%	68%	0.278	-0.042	NO	1840	-170	-130	-49	31	122	232	1939	-91	-11	50	150	251	351	1,336+05	8,750+05	4,799+05	1,302+05
21	High Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Overhead (Tubes)	0.228	2010	SA209T1A	841	2.25	85%	70%	0.278	-0.050	NO	1959	-91	-10	10	100	251	281	2081	71	112	172	272	372	472	4,391+05	1,102+05	6,006+05	1,616+05
22	High Temperature Superheater, 8th Floor, Below Feet	0.221	2010	SA209T1A	805	2.25	85%	78%	0.242	-0.021	NO	2704	694	734	794	895	995	1066	2876	861	906	967	1067	1168	1268	1,880+05	4,602+05	2,517+05	7,002+05
23	High Temperature Superheater, 8.5 Floor, Overhead (Bund)	0.275	2010	SA213T11	1017	2	85%	84%	0.278	-0.003	NO	1914	-46	-46	14	213	213	316	2019	11	56	118	218	317	417	4,521+05	1,760+05	8,426+05	1,091+05
24	High Temperature Superheater, 8.5 Floor, Overhead (Tubes)	0.283	2010	SA213T11	1034	2	85%	87%	0.278	0.003	YES	2015	75	87	123	228	326	427	2141	111	171	232	312	412	512	6,338+05	2,380+05	1,152+05	4,177+05
25	High Temperature Superheater, 8.5 Floor, Below Feet (Bund)	0.279	2010	SA213T11	1013	2.25	85%	94%	0.242	0.017	YES	1900	-118	-70	-4	91	182	282	2068	-9	11	91	286	387	4,115+05	1,705+05	7,802+05	1,102+05	

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APPENDIX 1
Analysis Results

Unit 3																													
#	Inspection Location	Physical Properties				B&W Plant Service Bulletin PSB-26					MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, PG-27.2.1)							MAWP (ASME BPVC Section I, A-317.2.1)							Larson-Miller at 100% Operating Pressure		Larson-Miller at 90% Operating Pressure		
		Lowest Measured Wall Thickness (inch)	Assumed 100% Operating Pressure (psi)	Material	Temp. (°F)	Tube OD (inches)	PSB-26 Requirement (1 = specified wall)	Percent Remaining from Original	Required Wall (inches)	Margin at Design Pressure (inches)	Criteria Satisfied?	MAWP (psi)	Min. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	MAWP (psi)	Min. Operating Pressure Margin (psi)	Margin with 2% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 5% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 10% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 15% pressure reduction (psi)	Margin with 20% pressure reduction (psi)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)	Minimum Predicted Life (hours)	Mean Predicted Life (hours)
26	High Temperature Superheater, 6.5 Floor, Below Feet (Tubes)	0.270	2050	SAC13722	1021	2.23	85%	96%	0.342	0.013	YES	1868	-142	-102	-41	59	160	260	1972	-10	2	62	163	263	364	1.72E+05	1.54E+06	7.08E+05	2.52E+06
27	Reheater Tubes, 7th Floor, Top of Scaffold (Bends)	0.112	800	SAC1379347H	1017	2.23	85%	76%	0.328	-0.023	NO	1347	947	859	977	1007	1007	1007	1328	1128	1241	1229	1185	1219	1249	1.32E+09	2.76E+09	2.12E+09	6.55E+09
28	Reheater Tubes, 7th Floor, Top of Scaffold (Tubes)	0.129	800	SAC1379347H	1017	2.23	85%	87%	0.325	0.003	YES	1804	1294	1216	1234	1264	1294	1310	1399	1197	1402	1420	1440	1479	1509	2.50E+09	7.87E+09	4.47E+09	1.37E+10
29	Reheater Tubes, 8th Floor, Overhead (Bends)	0.116	800	SAC13722	1107	2.23	85%	64%	0.353	-0.037	NO	932	-248	-236	-214	-184	-154	-124	932	-208	-196	-174	-144	-114	-84	6.30E+04	2.24E+05	1.18E+05	3.73E+05
30	Reheater Tubes, 8th Floor, Overhead (Tubes)	0.140	800	SAC13722	1107	2.23	85%	73%	0.353	-0.023	NO	837	-163	-131	-121	-103	-73	-41	878	-121	-108	-81	-61	-31	-1	1.89E+05	3.89E+05	1.19E+05	6.79E+05
31	Reheater Tubes, 9th Floor, Below Feet (A-317.2.1)	0.161	800	SAC13711	1063	2.3	85%	89%	0.321	0.018	YES	486	-116	-104	-84	-54	-24	4	529	-71	-59	-41	-21	19	49	9.06E+04	4.89E+05	1.17E+05	7.42E+05
32	Reheater Tubes, 9th Floor, Below Feet (A-317.2.1)	0.160	800	SAC13722	1058	2.3	85%	89%	0.321	0.007	YES	486	-124	-101	-84	-54	-24	6	531	-49	-37	-18	-8	21	51	8.99E+04	8.06E+05	5.10E+05	1.38E+06
33	Boiler Feed Tubes (Bender Tube)	0.228	-	-	-	-	70%	74%	0.348	0.016	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Water Wall Knee Region	0.213	-	-	-	-	70%	105%	0.347	0.064	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Boiler Feed Tubes	0.232	-	-	-	-	70%	52%	0.347	-0.037	NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Water Wall at Burners (Elevation 5)	0.169	-	-	-	-	70%	80%	0.347	0.012	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Water Wall at Burners (Elevation 2)	0.139	-	-	-	-	70%	80%	0.347	0.012	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Water Wall at Burners (Elevation 1)	0.182	-	-	-	-	70%	82%	0.347	0.044	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁴ Tubes to be restored in 2016.

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