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Q. (Reference Application, Schedule A, page 2)

> It is stated "An independent assessment of the inspection results determined that the abnormal noise and temperature levels were likely caused by deterioration of the core lamination to lamination insulation. This is a rare condition that exposes MUN-T2 to a high probability of failure." (emphasis added)

- a) How "likely" is it that this "rare condition" is the cause of the abnormal noise and temperature levels?
- b) How probable is it that this condition will lead to failure? What experience is there in the industry upon which to base this assumption?
- c) What is the cause of this rare condition; i.e., materials defects, environmental, etc?
- d) Has MUN-T1 been inspected to determine if it also has the rare core deterioration? Please provide inspection dates for the last five years.
- a) Industry experience from Newfoundland Power's transformer consultant, van Kooy Transformer Consulting Services Inc. ("van Kooy"), identifies that the primary source of noise within a power transformer is from the core vibrating. With the evidence of core lamination to lamination insulation deterioration present in the internal inspection, it is evident that there is a reduced amount of insulation between core laminations. A decrease of insulation material will lead to additional core vibration producing increased noise levels.

In addition to the abnormal noise level, power transformer MUN-T2 was also experiencing a higher than normal internal temperature. Heat within power transformers is typically produced by the core and windings. Low transformer loading and normal oil sampling results indicate that the windings are not the cause of excessive heat. Therefore, it can be deduced that the source of the excessive heat is the transformer core. Industry experience identifies that, as the core lamination to lamination insulation deteriorates, the heat produced increases.

Van Kooy states: "From this evidence I conclude that the core lamination to lamination insulation (Carlite) is deteriorating. This has led to the core producing more losses which in turn is creating more heat and more noise." 1

No other potential failure mode has been identified to account for the abnormal noise and temperature levels.

- b) See part (d) of the response to Request for Information CA-NP-011.
- c) The cause of this rare condition is unknown. In order to determine the cause, the unit would need to be shipped to a third-party facility outside of the province for an internal assessment. This would require dismantling, de-tanking, removing the

See the Application, Schedule B, Appendix C, page 3.

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windings and inspecting all internal components. Given this failure mode is rare and has not previously affected any of Newfoundland Power's power transformers, the Company has not identified a need to commission this assessment.

d) No, MUN-T1 has not undergone an inspection to determine if it is also experiencing core deterioration. Diagnosing core deterioration requires an internal inspection of a power transformer. This involves deenergizing the unit and partially draining the oil to inspect internal components. Internal inspections are rare and are typically completed only in response to suspected failures. This was the case for MUN-T2 when it began exhibiting abnormal noise and temperature levels.

The two MUN Substation power transformers are different designs purchased from different manufacturers at different times. MUN-T1 is not currently exhibiting any signs of failure that would warrant an internal inspection to examine the possibility of core deterioration.

For information on the inspections completed over the last five years, see the response to Request for Information CA-NP-006.