

# Appendix N - Changes to the GADS Data Reporting Instructions for 2017.

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**Issue identified:** “EDH” undefined in Table 2.

Appendix L1 – Page L-17

Added to Table 1:

Equivalent Derate Hours (EDH)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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**Issue Identified:** Clarify Maintenance Outage verbiage.

Section III Page III-7

Change: If the damage found during the inspection is of a nature that the unit could be put back on-line and be operational past the end of the upcoming weekend, the work could be considered MO or ME.

To:

If the damage found during the inspection is of a nature that the unit could be put back on-line and be operational past the end of the upcoming weekend, the work could be considered MO.

**Issue Identified:** Transition from MO to U2 or U3 requires unit synchronization. The U2 and U3 event types can only occur from service.

Section III Page III-7 – Maintenance Outage.

Change: If the inspection reveals damage that prevents the unit from operating past the upcoming weekend, the extended work time should be Forced Outage (U1, U2, or U3).

To

If the inspection reveals damage that prevents the unit from operating past the upcoming weekend, the extended work time should be Forced Outage (U1).

**Issue Identified:** MO to MO transition should be corrected

**Change: Extending a Planned/Maintenance Outage when work is not part of original scope of work.**

Part way through the maintenance outage of Riverglenn #1, the mechanics checked the packing on the boiler startup feed pump and decided it best to replace it. It was not part of the original scope of maintenance work but was determined important to prevent a future unit outage. As a result of the repairs and no packing on site, the MO was delayed from returning to service on time for 12 hours.

All hours of the outage except the last 12 hours are MO. The last 12 hours is a Forced Outage because it 1) delayed the startup of the unit and 2) was not part of the original work scheduled during the outage.

To:

**Extending a Planned when work is not part of original scope of work.**

Part way through the planned outage of Riverglenn #1, the mechanics checked the packing on the boiler startup feed pump and decided it best to replace it. It was not part of the original scope of work but was determined important to prevent a future unit outage. As a result of the repairs and no packing on site, the PO was delayed from returning to service on time for 12 hours.

All hours of the outage except the last 12 hours are PO. The last 12 hours is a Forced Outage because it 1) delayed the startup of the unit and 2) was not part of the original work scheduled during the outage.

Figure III-3 updated to reflect this:

ME to ME changed from “Yes” to “No”

PE to PE changed from “Yes” to “No”

DM to DM changed from “Yes” to “No”

DP to DP changed from “Yes” to “No”

**Issue Identified:** Discrepancy of Cause Code 3700 with DRI text. Power Station Switchyard vs. powerhouse switchyard.

Appendix B1 – Page B-FS-18

Appendix B2 – Page B-FB-18

Appendix B4 – Page B-DI-3

Appendix B5 – Page B-HY-3

Appendix B6 – Page B-GT-3

Appendix B7 – Page B-JE-3

Appendix B9 – Page B-GE-6

Change

3700 Powerhouse switchyard (non generating unit equipment)

To:

3700 Power Station switchyard (non generating unit equipment)

**Issue Identified:** Value in example for Method 2 on page F-37 should be 7.99% not 7.912%

Tables 2-6 in same section F should be f for variable consistency

Change:

$$\frac{((0.8930 \times 121148) + (0.7630 \times 25343.59))}{(1503618 + (0.7630 \times 121148))} = 7.912\%$$

To:

$$\frac{((0.8930 \times 121148) + (0.7630 \times 25343.59))}{(1503618 + (0.7630 \times 121148))} = 7.990\%$$

**Issue Identified:** Update FORd and EFORd text to include option for advanced tracking of hours.

#### **Added to equation 23 on page F-11**

The **FOHd** is the number of hours a unit was in a U1, U2, U3, or SF AND the unit would have operated had it been available.

FOHd can be determined directly if periods of demand are recorded. Demand can be defined as the traditional demand for the generating unit for economic or reliable operation of the system, or it can be any other user-defined condition, such as specific weather condition, load level, or energy price. When FOHd is determined directly from recorded periods of demand, service hours (SH) in the above equation should include only those under the specified demand condition

If periods of demand are not recorded, FOHd may be estimated using the demand factor f. The demand factor is applicable to traditional demand for economic or reliable system operation.

**Added to equation 25 on page F-12**

The **FOHd** is the number of hours a unit was in a U1, U2, U3, or SF AND the unit would have operated had it been available.

FOHd and EFDHd can be determined directly if periods of demand are recorded. Demand can be defined as the traditional demand for the generating unit for economic or reliable operation of the system, or it can be any other user-defined condition, such as specific weather condition, load level, or energy price. When FOHd and EFDHd are determined directly from recorded periods of demand, service hours (SH) in the above equation should include only those under the specified demand condition

If periods of demand are not recorded, FOHd may be estimated using the demand factor  $f$ . The demand factor is applicable to traditional demand for economic or reliable system operation.

**Added to equation 55 on page F-18**

The **FOHd** is the number of hours a unit was in a U1, U2, U3, or SF AND the unit would have operated had it been available.

FOHd can be determined directly if periods of demand are recorded. Demand can be defined as the traditional demand for the generating unit for economic or reliable operation of the system, or it can be any other user-defined condition, such as specific weather condition, load level, or energy price. When FOHd is determined directly from recorded periods of demand, service hours (SH) in the above equation should include only those under the specified demand condition

If periods of demand are not recorded, FOHd may be estimated using the demand factor  $f$ . The demand factor is applicable to traditional demand for economic or reliable system operation.

**Added to equation 57 on page F-19**

The **FOHd** is the number of hours a unit was in a U1, U2, U3, or SF AND the unit would have operated had it been available.

FOHd and EFDHd can be determined directly if periods of demand are recorded. Demand can be defined as the traditional demand for the generating unit for economic or reliable operation of the system, or it can be any other user-defined condition, such as specific weather condition, load level, or energy price. When FOHd and EFDHd are determined directly from recorded periods of demand, service hours (SH) in the above equation should include only those under the specified demand condition

If periods of demand are not recorded, FOHd may be estimated using the demand factor  $f$ . The demand factor is applicable to traditional demand for economic or reliable system operation.

**Added to equation 87 on page F-25**

The **FOHd** is the number of hours a unit was in a U1, U2, U3, or SF AND the unit would have operated had it been available.

FOHd can be determined directly if periods of demand are recorded. Demand can be defined as the traditional demand for the generating unit for economic or reliable operation of the system, or it can be any other user-defined condition, such as specific weather condition, load level, or energy price. When

FOHd is determined directly from recorded periods of demand, service hours (SH) in the above equation should include only those under the specified demand condition

If periods of demand are not recorded, FOHd may be estimated using the demand factor  $f$ . The demand factor is applicable to traditional demand for economic or reliable system operation.

**Added to equation 89 on page F-26**

The **FOHd** is the number of hours a unit was in a U1, U2, U3, or SF AND the unit would have operated had it been available.

FOHd and EFDHd can be determined directly if periods of demand are recorded. Demand can be defined as the traditional demand for the generating unit for economic or reliable operation of the system, or it can be any other user-defined condition, such as specific weather condition, load level, or energy price. When FOHd and EFDHd are determined directly from recorded periods of demand, service hours (SH) in the above equation should include only those under the specified demand condition

If periods of demand are not recorded, FOHd may be estimated using the demand factor  $f$ . The demand factor is applicable to traditional demand for economic or reliable system operation.

**Cause Code 4512 added**

4512 – Retaining Rings

Added to:

Appendix B1 Fossil Steam  
Appendix B2 Fluid bed,  
Appendix B3 Nuclear,  
Appendix B4 Diesel,  
Appendix B5 Hydro,  
Appendix B6 Gas Turbine,  
Appendix B7 Jet Engine,  
Appendix B8 Combined Cycle/ Cogeneration,  
Appendix B9 Geothermal

Applies to Unit Types:

100 – Fossil Steam  
200 – Nuclear  
300 – Gas Turbine/Jet Engine  
400 – Diesel  
500 – Pumped Storage/Hydro  
650 – Fluidized Bed  
800 – Miscellaneous  
810 – Multi-boiler/Multi-turbine  
830 – Geothermal

850 – Combined Cycle Block  
851 – CC GT units  
852 – CC steam units  
860 – Go-generator block  
861 – CoG GT units  
862 – CoG steam units