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Project Title:	El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Compliance
TN #:	207213
Document Title:	Steam Turbine Weatherization Enclosures - Petition to Modify
Description:	N/A
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Organization:	El Segundo Energy Center LLC
Submitter Role:	Applicant
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El Segundo Energy Center Project (00-AFC-14C) Steam Turbine Weatherization Enclosures – Petition to Modify

December 2015

Submitted by: El Segundo Energy Center LLC

Date Submitted: 12-23-2015

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I. Overview of the Petition

El Segundo Energy Center LLC (ESEC LLC), the Project Owner, a wholly owned subsidiary of NRG Energy, Inc. (NRG), proposes to make modifications to specified equipment licensed by July 8, 2010 Commission Decision for the El Segundo Energy Center (ESEC) Project (Docket No.00-AFC-14C). This Petition to Modify entails the replacement of thermal insulation on steam turbine (ST) casings and installation of weatherization enclosures (i.e., ST weatherization enclosures) over the ESEC steam turbines, located at 301 Vista Del Mar, El Segundo, California. This Petition does not propose any changes to the COCs included in the Final Decision.

ESEC LLC seeks CEC approval to proceed with installation of the ST enclosures as soon as possible to avoid any further maintenance issues with the generating equipment. The timing of this request is made with consideration of the pending El Nino season.

a. Information Requirements for the Post-certification Amendment

This Petition contains the information required under the CEC's Siting Regulations for post-certification project modifications (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 20, Section 1769). This Petition, as summarized in Table 1 below, contains the information necessary for staff to determine that that the replacement of the ST thermal insulation and installation of the weatherization enclosures will not (a) significantly affect the environment, (b) cause a change or deletion of a COC, or (c) cause the project not to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS).

TABLE 1 Informational Requirements for Post-Certification Modifications

Section 1769 Requirement	Section of Petition Fulfilling Requirement
(A) A complete description of the proposed	I. Overview of Petition
modifications, including new language for any conditions that will be affected	IV. Analysis of Project Modification, Environmental Analysis Summary - Table 2
(B) A discussion of the necessity for the proposed modifications	III. Necessity of Proposed Changes
(C) If the modification is based on information that was known by the petitioner during the certification proceeding, an explanation why the issue was not raised at that time	III. Necessity of Proposed Changes
(D) If the modification is based on new information that changes or undermines the assumptions, rationale, findings, or other bases of the final decision, an explanation of why the change should be permitted	Not Applicable – final decision not changed
(E) An analysis of the impacts the modification may have on the environment and proposed measures to mitigate any significant adverse impacts	IV. Analysis of Project Modifications and Environmental Analysis Summary - Table 2
(F) A discussion of the impact of the modification on the facility's ability to comply with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards;	IV. b. Consistency of Changes with Certification
(G) A discussion of how the modification affects the public	V. Potential Offsite Impacts and IV a. Visual Analysis
(H) A list of property owners potentially affected by the modification	V. Potential Offsite Impacts and Attachment H
(I) A discussion of the potential effect on nearby property owners, the public and the parties in the application proceedings.	V. Potential Offsite Impacts

II. Project Description

The proposed modifications consist of the replacement of thermal insulation on ST casings and installation of ST weatherization enclosures on Units 6 and 8 at the ESEC site. The weatherization enclosures are proposed improvements suggested by Siemens, the ST manufacture designer. The weatherization enclosures are necessary due to operation and maintenance issues associated with the lengthy removal and replacement requirements of spray on thermal insulation on the ST casings. The originally installed spray on thermal insulation was designed to provide thermal insulation to the ST casing to help maintain consistent temperature across the ST rotor and prevent exposure of ancillary operational equipment and sensor systems to rain and corrosive marine environment.

The ESEC units consist of two 1x1 (one gas turbine generator (GTG) and one HRSG and ST generator (STG)) combined cycle power blocks. The ST's were designed and installed with a spray on thermal insulation and hard shell (plaster-like) coating on the exterior of the ST casing that also encapsulated numerous valves, electric heating mats, and various sensors. Attachment A provides the site general arrangement for reference.

III. Necessity of Proposed Changes

The Siting Regulations require a discussion of the necessity for any revision to a CEC certification and of whether the modification is based on information that was known by the petitioner during the certification proceeding (Title 20, CCR, Sections 1769 [a][1][B] and [C]). The proposed modifications to the ST units were only determined to be necessary after significant operational time and one annual scheduled outage period. The proposed modification was not known to the Petitioner, ESEC LLC at the time of licensing. Descriptions of the necessary modifications are discussed in the following sections.

a. Project Background

ESEC project online date was August 1, 2013. During 2014 the ST casing electric heater mats began to fail prematurely. The failed heater mats were scheduled to be replaced during the 2015 spring outage. During the outage the hard shell spray on thermal insulation was removed. The removal process of the thermal insulation coating damages the coating and requires the coating be reinstalled, a process that takes several days to accomplish. The thermal spray on coating also requires several days of "curing" before the ST could be placed back into service. Information on the spray on thermal insulation is provided in Attachment B.

b. Project Modifications

Due to the difficulty with the removal process of the thermal insulation, maintenance issue with the heater mat, and the long cure time for reinstallation of the thermal insulation a decision was made in consultation with Siemens to reinstall the heater mats directly on the ST casing; covering them with removable insulation pads. The heater elements and the removable insulation pads are not recommended for outdoor use.

Rather than install the hard shell insulation again, ESEC plans to install the weather protection enclosures discussed herein, which will improve future maintenance requirements and reduce the duration or eliminate potential outages associated with replacement/re-installation of the hard shell material.

The weather enclosures would be mounted over each ST unit and would also provide weather protection for sensors and valves that also experienced failure and corrosion from exposure. The ST units have experienced short outages due to failure of control transmitter connections, and controls (i.e., speed probes) from environmental exposure. The original ST casing insulation was designed to protect delicate controls and instrumentation hardware on the top of the ST units.

The proposed ST enclosures are steel framed, canopy type structures that will be bolt mounted to the turbine platform (Attachment C). The enclosures are designed to be bolted in place (not welded) to allow any future major maintenance activity possible by simply unbolting the structure and removing in a single lift in one piece. This greatly increases the efficiency of maintenance activities as compared the hard shell plaster coating as originally designed. The turbine platforms are constructed of steel I-beams and grated walkways. The enclosures were engineered and provided with PE Stamped design calculations and drawings (Attachment D). The enclosures are open on the bottom and will allow complete access around the ST for workers. There will be no enclosed work spaces created, and no electrical, plumbed, or mechanical systems installed on the enclosure. The enclosures were shipped to the site in parts and assembled on the ground in a staging area at the plant. The enclosures would be lifted into place with a crane in a single lift (Attachment E). Installation is estimated to require one day per enclosure.

IV. Analysis of Project Modification

The ST units are located on the eastern half of the ESEC site (Attachment A, Item 2 on Site Arrangement Drawing), east of the air-cooled heat exchangers, and south of combustion turbine air inlets. The proposed enclosures are 21-feet in height, 20.67-feet wide, and 28.1-feet in length. They would be installed on the ST platform which is 14-feet in height. The total structure elevation height will be 35-feet above grade. For comparison, the ST generator is located immediately south of ST. The ST generator enclosure is 17-feet in height for total elevation of 31-feet above grade. Photos of the assembled enclosures, ST, and general installation locations are shown in Attachment F.

ESEC LLC evaluated all the resource disciplines that may have the potential for the insulation replacement and ST weatherization enclosures to impact to public health and safety, or the environment. A summary of the analysis is provided in Table 2 below. Of the resource disciplines, only visual resources may have the potential to be impacted by the installation of the weatherization enclosures. All other resources disciplines were determined to have no impact. An example of potential benefits from the installation of the ST enclosures would be reduced noise profile for the ST unit and improvement to work safety by providing better equipment

maintenance options. The system reliability will be improved due to less maintenance on the ST unit and ancillary equipment located inside the enclosure. Potential visual resource impacts are discussed in the following section.

TABLE 2 Environmental Analysis Summary

Resource Area	Analysis
Air Quality	No operating equipment. All chemicals used are South Coast Air Quality Management District Compliant. Work activities are operations and maintenance related and/or fabrication of enclosures do no trigger air permit thresholds for permitting. No Impact.
Biological Resources	Work is not within habitat area and does not impact local flora or fauna. No Impact.
Cultural Resources	Insulation installation and weatherization enclosure do not require any ground disturbance activities. No Impact.
Geology and Paleontology	No ground disturbance work. No Impact.
Hazardous Materials	No hazardous materials used or storage modifications made to existing facilities. No Impact.
Land Use	No change to land use. No Impact.
Noise and Vibration	Installation if insulation is all manual labor, no noisy equipment required. Enclosure fabrication requires minimal welding, and bolting during normal work hours 7AM to 6PM. Installation of enclosures will require heavy lift crane, also used during normal work hours. Enclosures may reduce noise in and around the immediate ST area; however, overall no increase in far field noise is anticipated. No Impact.
Public Health	No change to emissions. No Impact.
Socioeconomic Resources	Operation and maintenance activity. No Impact.
Soil and Water Resources	No ground disturbance or water resources

TABLE 2
Environmental Analysis Summary

Resource Area	Analysis
	needed for installations. No Impact.
Traffic and Transportation	No offsite work or heavy haul equipment needed. No Impact.
Visual Resources	Possible visual impact from weatherization enclosure discussed in following section.
Waste Management	Replacing the spray on thermal insulation with removable insulation blankets will actually reduce waste (non-hazardous, municipal waste debris) over the lift of project. No Impact.
Worker Safety and Fire Projection	Installation of removable insulation blankets will improve work safety with a more efficient and safe insulation installation and removal option for maintenance. The removable insulation blankets are fire retardant and designed for high temperature industrial use. No Impact.

a. Visual Analysis

For perspective of whether the protection enclosures proposed for the two ST's would be visible following implementation of this maintenance procedure, photos were taken from Key Observations Points (KOPs) used during the licensing (Attachment G). KOPs 1 (Dockweiler State Beach looking south), 7 (Dockweiler Beach looking east), and 5 (Vista Del Mar south) seem to be the most appropriate. Based on the location of the ST units in the middle of the ESEC facility equipment, and the total height of the final installed equipment, it does not appear that the weatherization enclosures will be visible. In accordance with CEC Condition of Certification VIS-5 the color of the enclosure is gray with a translucent roof panels. The colors are similar to the galvanized and coated equipment around the ST, and the finish on the enclosure is not reflective or glossy.

b. Consistency of Changes with Certification

The CEC Siting Regulations require a discussion of the consistency of a proposed project revision with the LORS and whether the modifications are based on new information that changes or undermines the assumptions, rationale, findings, or other basis for the final decision (Title 20, CCR Section 1769 [a][1][D]). If any such modification would cause a project to be inconsistent with the certification, the Petition must provide an explanation of why the modification should be permitted.

The Petition to Modify the thermal insulation and install weatherization enclosures is consistent with the purpose of ESEC as licensed and amended and is consistent with the applicable LORS and COCs as described in the Final Decision. This Petition is not based on new information that changes or undermines any basis of Final Decision. The findings and conclusions contained in the Final Decision are applicable to the replacement of thermal insulation and installation of weatherization enclosures.

The enclosures are designed by a California Professional Engineer (Civil) to comply with design standards for structural and seismic requirements for the southern California area. The construction, installation, and use of the enclosures are not subject to any other laws, ordinances, regulations, and/or standards.

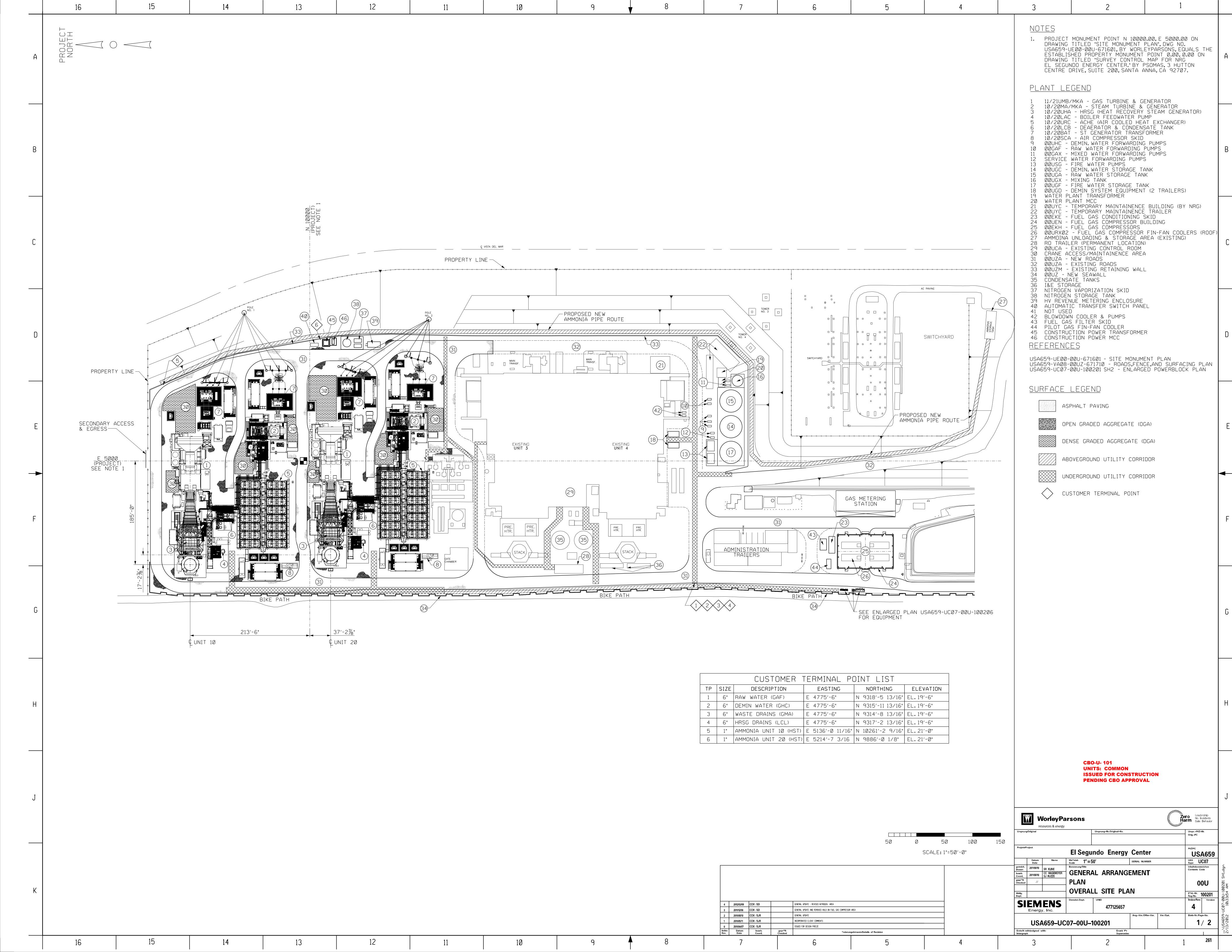
V. Potential Offsite Impacts

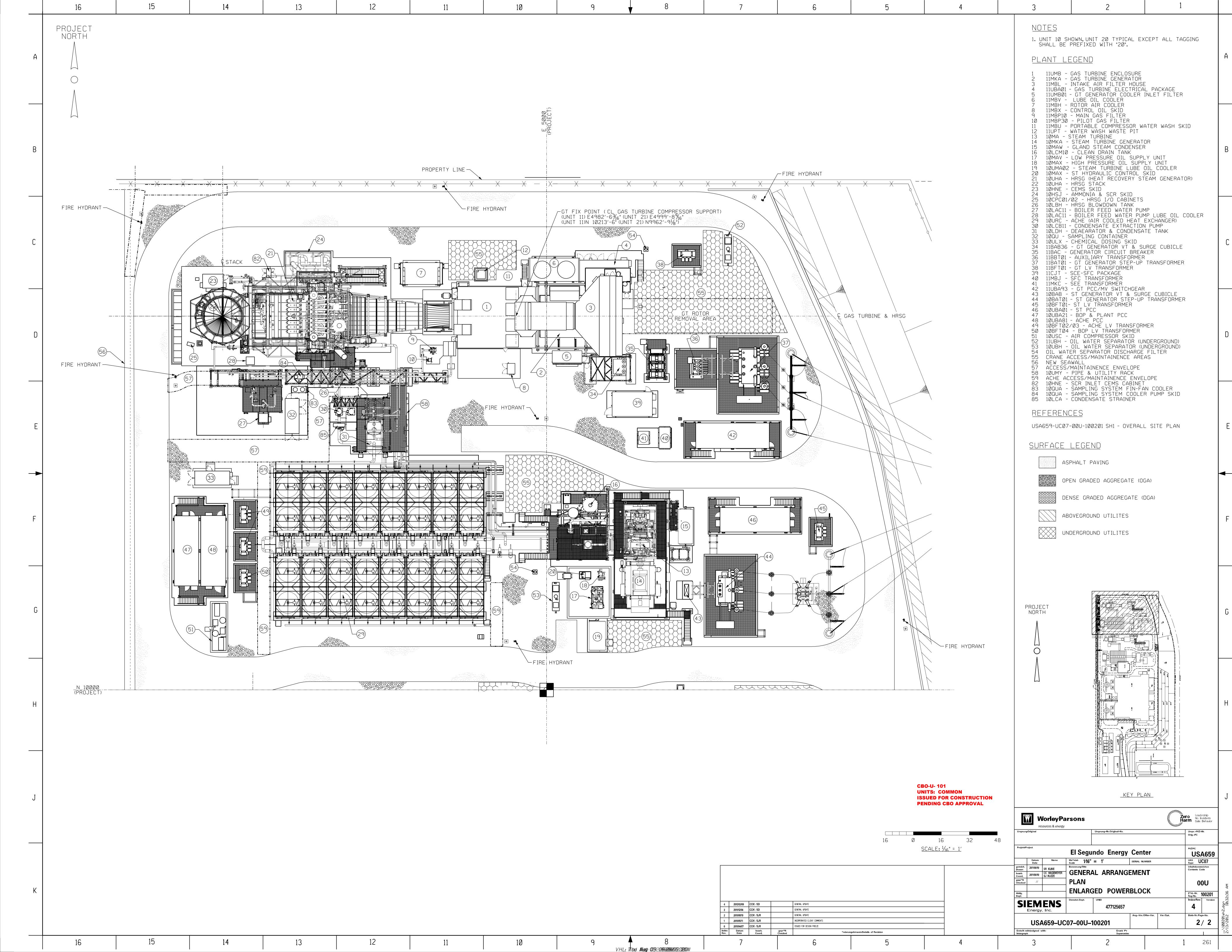
The installation and use of the enclosures will have no impact on the public. Construction and installation of the enclosures requires one to two weeks of welding and bolting construction. Installation of the enclosures will only require one day to complete. The weatherization enclosures are simple steel frame and corrugated metal canopy type enclosures that have no electrical, lighting, or air emissions. Although the tops of the enclosures may be visible from very limited vantage points, they will most likely be indistinguishable from the rest of the power block equipment. The enclosures are to be installed to reduce equipment exposure to rain and the coastal marine environment, reducing the frequency of equipment failure and increasing equipment operational availability.

The installation and use of the enclosures has no potential to affect nearby property owners. The enclosures are stationary and designed to engineering standards that ensure stability in earthquake and severe weather conditions. The proof of service list from the last Petition to Amend the ESEC Final Decision is included in Attachment H.

ATTACHMENT A

Site General Arrangement





ATTACHMENT B

Original Heater Element Specifications, and Thermal Insulation Information







THERMOPROZESS HEATING-SYSTEMS GMBH Wiehagen 6 D - 45472 Mülheim

Tel.: +49 208 49539-50 Fax: +49 208 49539-59

Operation and Maintenance Manual for Electric Surface Heating Systems

Personal involved in the installation, testing and maintenance of electric heat-tracing systems must be suitably trained in all special techniques required, as well as in general electrical installation work!

Ensure that the heating cable voltage rating is suitable for the application!

1. Power supply and electrical protection

Size overcurrent protective devices according to the THERMOPROZESS Heating-Systems GmbH design specification.

We require the use of a maximum 300 mA residual current device to provide maximum safety and protection.

Bond the metal sheath or metallic braid of the heating cable to a suitable earth terminal.

Also refer to local standards.

Special regard should be given to electrical safety. All safety aspects need to be proven. Also refer to local standards.

2. Power System testing and operating

After installation of the heating system, it has to be checked for visible damage on the components installed.

Measure the resistance

- a.) Insulation resistance
- b.) Resistance of heating cable (not required for self regulating tapes)

2.1 Insulation Resistance (IR) testing

IR testing (using a megohmmeter) should be conducted with minimum 500 V and max. 2000 V. Measure the resistance between the heating cable bus wire and the braid or metal sheath. All insulation resistance values should be greater than 50 M Ω , regardless of the heating cable length. The installer should record the values for each circuit on the installation record sheet.

THERMOPROZESS Heating-Systems GmbH recommends insulation resistance test after installing thermal insulation and as part of the periodic maintenance.

Function testing of electrical protection, residual current device and temperature control systems should be carried out at regular intervals.

3. Operation and maintenance

- switch on power
- set value on regulator, controller, limiter etc.
- if the controller setpoint is below the actual value, set values above actual values temporary.
- the same procedure with possibly existing safety controller / limitter
- Measure the current ampere immediately and after 10 minutes of operation with an a-meter.
- if existing, check the low temperature controller by changing the values

Attention!

After commissioning / maintenance set all values back to the required one.

THERMOPROZESS HEATING-SYSTEMS GMBH

X Heating circuit list

X Take over certificate

D - 45472 Mülheim Wiehagen 6

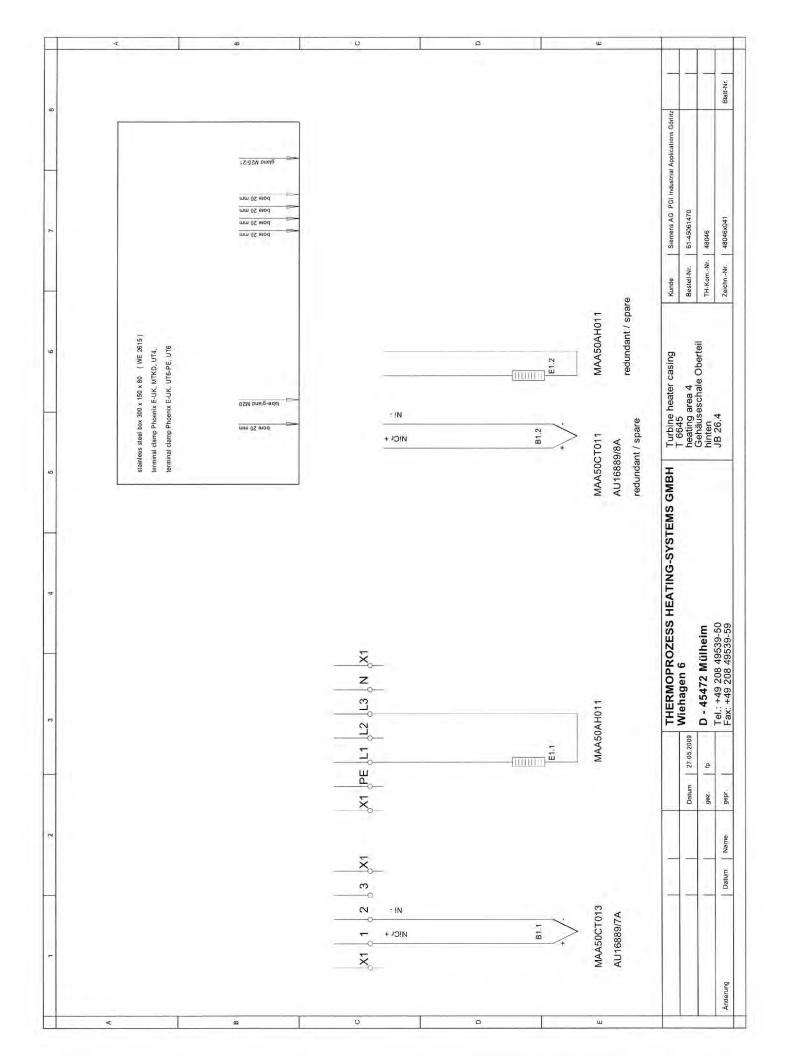
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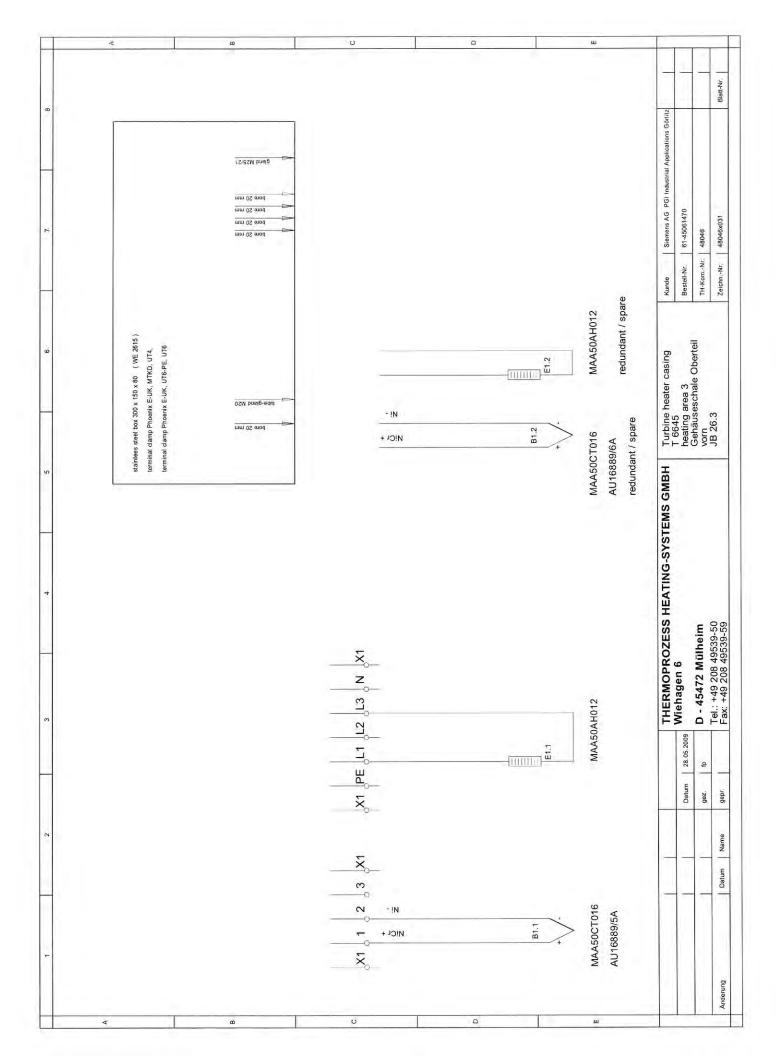
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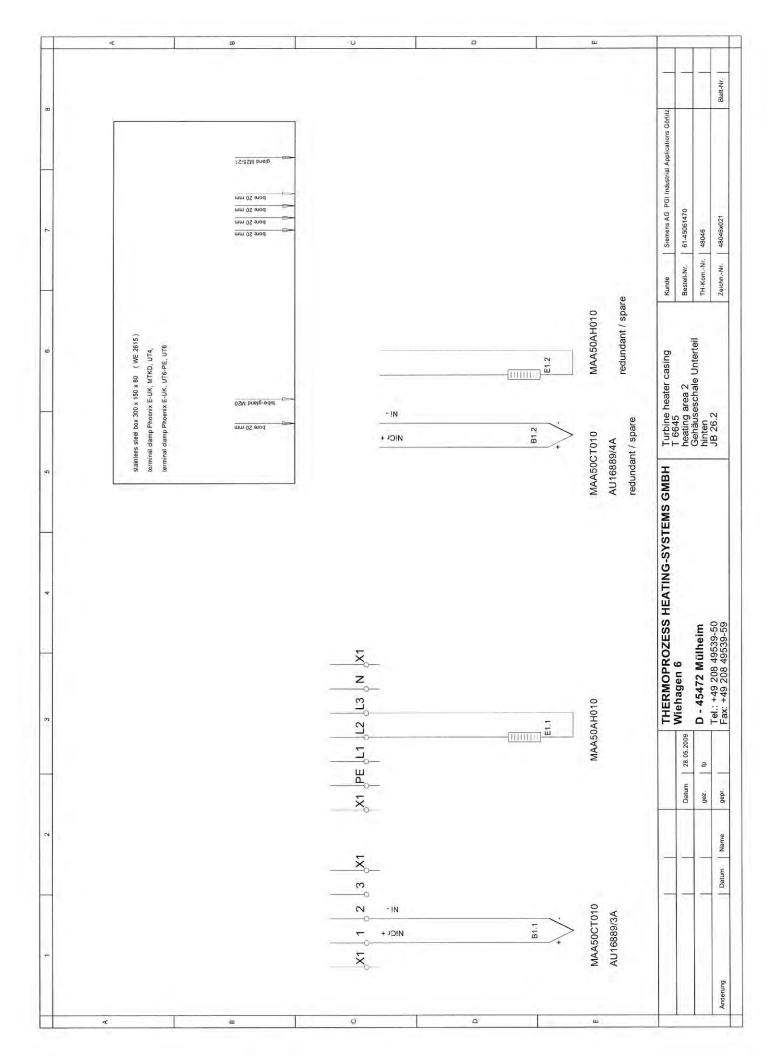


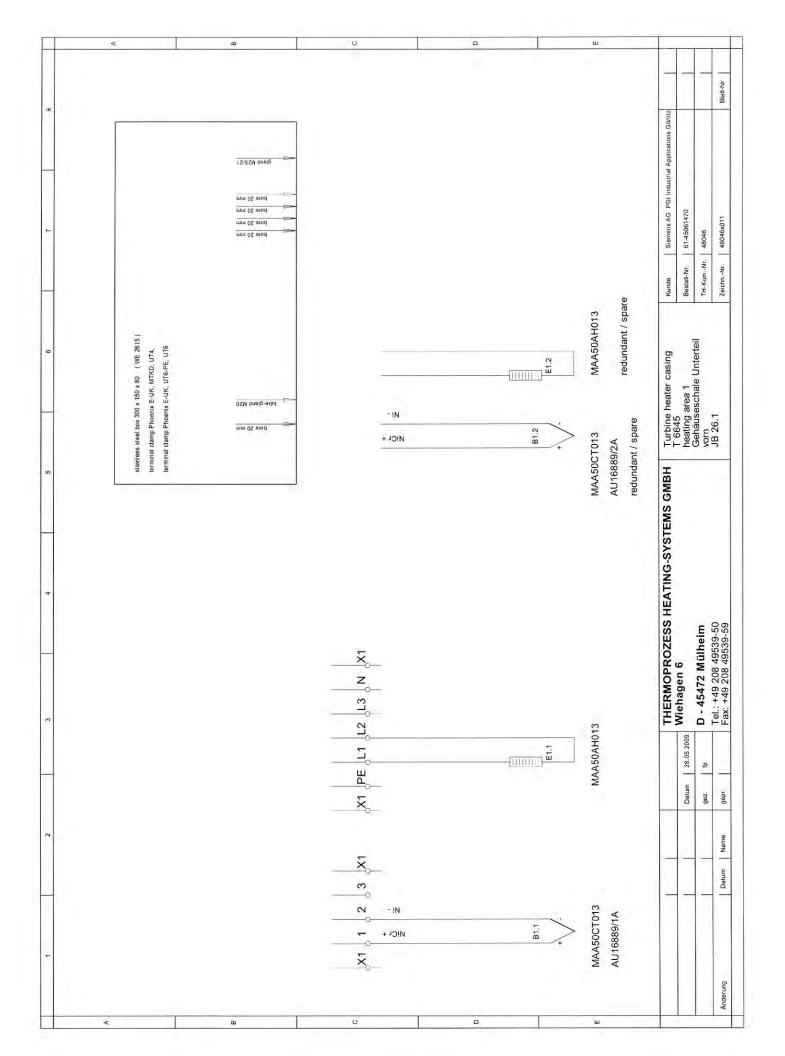


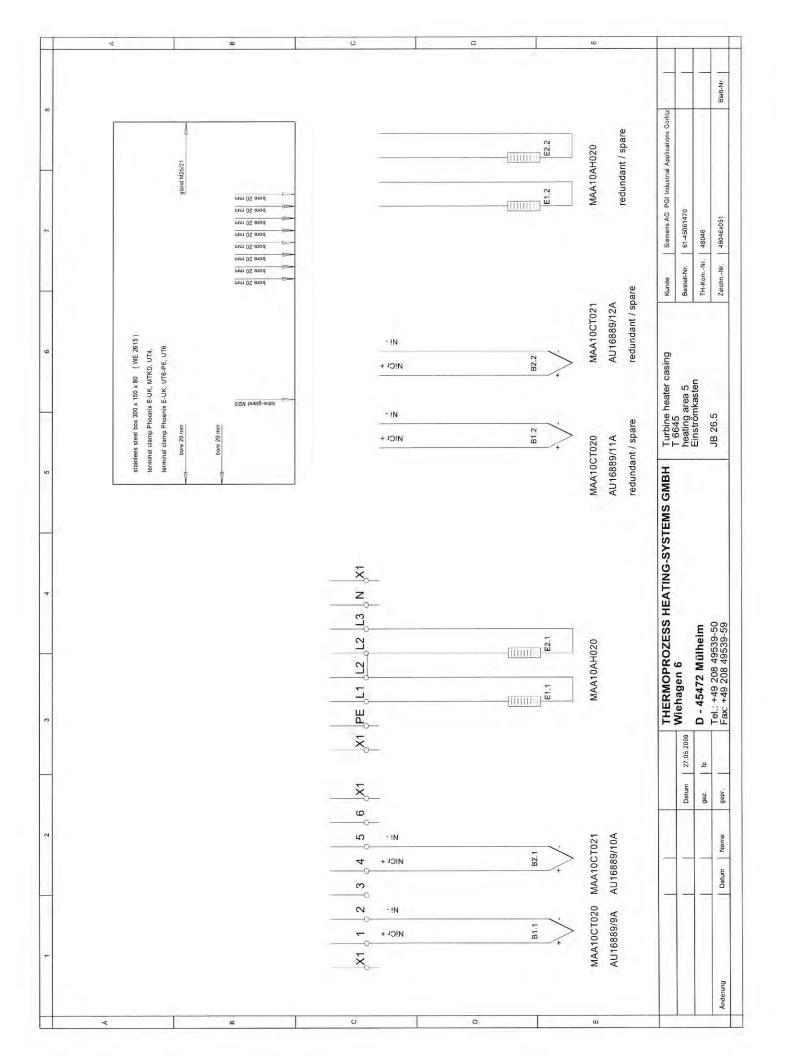
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	turbine case		approx.									480		aluminium	B1*¹		
÷	heating zone 1		3,4	200-300		14,7	MTC/Q 630	20	7,3	14,1	32,1	0	> 2200	drawno.:	B2*1	1 × NiCr-Ni	009 +
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	turbine case		approx.									480		aluminium	B1*1		
2	heating zone 2		5,6	200-300		10,4	MTC/Q 400	58	6'6	20,1	22,4	2-phas.	> 2200	drawno.:	B2*1	1 x NiCr-Ni	+ 600
	10MAA50 AH010						laser	(58)		20,0	22,7			.0021		(1 x NiCr-Ni)	
	turbine case		approx.									480		aluminium	B1*1		
8	heating zone 3		3,4	200-300		14,7	MTC/Q 630	20	7,3	14,2	31,7	2-phas.	> 2200	drawno.:	B2*1	1 x NiCr-Ni	+ 600
	10MAA50 AH012						laser	(20)		14,3	31,2			.0031		(1 × NiCr-Ni)	
	turbine case		approx.									480		aluminium	B1*1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
4	heating zone 4		5,6	200-300		10,4	MTC/Q 400	58	6.6	20,1	22,4	2-phas.	> 2200	drawno.:	B2*1	1 × NiCr-Ni	+ 600
	10MAA50 AH011						laser	(28)		20,3	22,0			.0041		(1 × NiCr-Ni)	
	turbine case		approx.									480		aluminium	B1*1		
2	heating zone 5		7,4	200-300		13,5	MTC/Q 630	2×50	14,6	14,6/14,7	31,1/32,1	3-phas.	> 2200	drawno.:	B2*1	2 × NiCr-Ni	+ 600
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Chermoprozess Heating-Systems

THERMOPROZESS HEATING-SYSTEMS GMBH Wiehagen 6 D - 45472 Mülheim

Fax: +49 208 49539-59

Tel.: +49 208 49539-50

Applications:

MTC/- range of Mineral Insulated metal sheathed heating cables are primarily used for process maintenance and freeze protection of piping/vessels where high density loadings and high withstanding temperatures are required.

MTC/C Copper sheathed cable.

MTC/CF Copper sheathed cable with

outer FEP jacket for highly

corrosive areas.

MTC/CH Copper sheathed cable with

outer HDPE jacket for corrosive

areas.

MTC/F Cupro nickel sheathed cable.

MTCF/Q Konstantan conductor with

stainless steel sheathed cable.

MTC/Q Stainless steel sheathed cable.

MTC/I Inconel sheathed cable.

MTC/A Alloy sheathed cable.

Ratings:

MTC/

Max. sheath temperature bare cable	200°C
Max. sheath temperature CF overjacket	200°C
Max. sheath temperature CH overjacket	80°C
Min installation temperature	- 20°C

MTC/F and MTCF/Q

Maximum sheath temperature	400°C
Minimum installation temperature	-20°C

MTC/Q

Maximum sheath temperature	600°C
Minimum installation temperature	- 20°C

MTC/I and MTC/A

Maximum sheath temperature	800°C
Minimum installation temperature	- 20°C

Heating conductor
 Conductor insulation

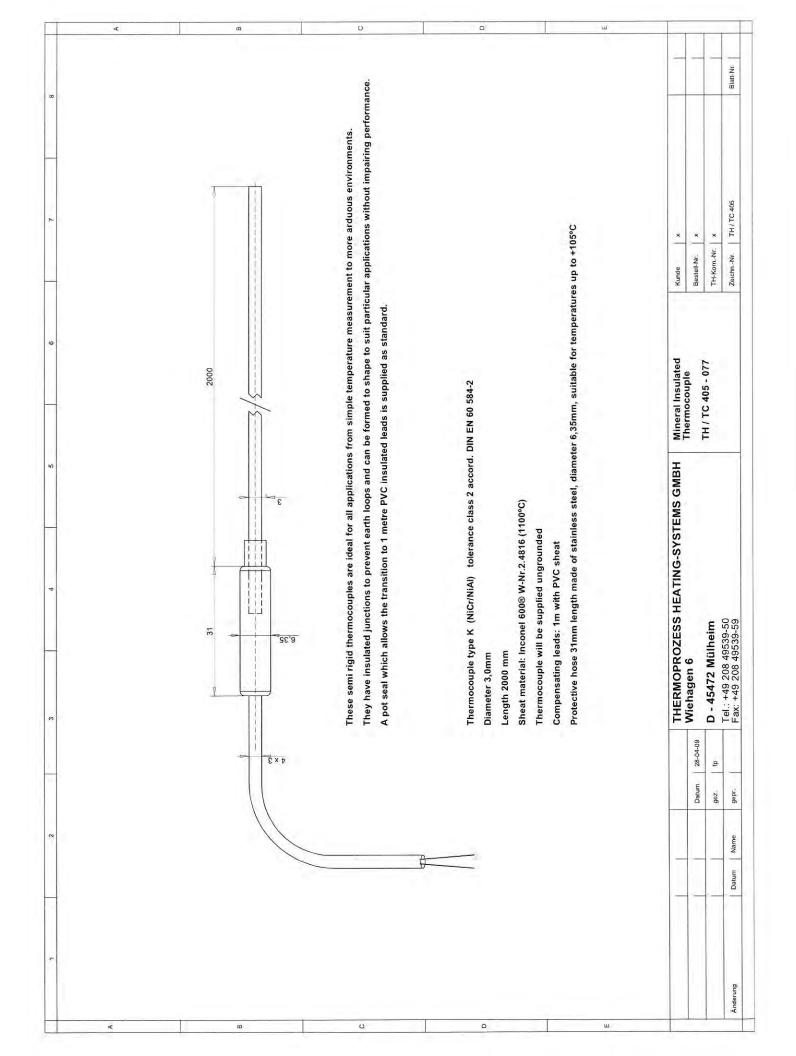
3 Metal sheath

4 Outer protection sheath

Approvals - for use in hazardous areas

- BASEEFA

- PTB



THERMOPROZESS HEATING-SYSTEMS GMBH Wiehagen 6 D - 45472 Mülheim

Messgerätkennung:

FLUKE 1550B V1.3

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www.thermoprozess.de

Datum/Zeit: 29.05.2009 11:00:43

Kom.-Nr.: TH 48046x901 Testkennung T6645

aus WE 2613

Bestellung: 61-45061470 Pos. 1

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	7,66 G 2055	268 n	0:02:00		Ein	0:05:00	Zeitlimit	Zeitlimit 31,4 Ohm	26.1 E1.2
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FP09 7,5	7,56 G 2055	272 n	0:02:00		Ein	0:02:00	Zeitlimit	Zeitlimit 31,0 Ohm	26.5 E1.1
FP10 7,6	7,63 G 2055	269 n	0:05:00		Ein	0:05:00	Zeitlimit	Zeitlimit 30,8 Ohm	26.5 E2.1
FP11 7,5	7,59 G 2055	271 n	0:05:00		Ein	0:05:00	Zeitlimit	Zeitlimit 31,6 Ohm	26.5 E1.2
FP12 7,59	(5	271 n	0:02:00		E	0:02:00	Zeitlimit	Zeitlimit 30,9 Ohm	26.5 E2.2

Project: El Segundo

PKZ: USA659

Document Number: Erection & Commissioning

Documentation, Rev. 1

- 0.16

UNID # 481401471

Contents:

Document #	Revision	File ID
Steam turbine commissioning checklist	-	Steam turbine commissioning checklist
Erection Manual - Turbine	A	Erection Manual - Turbine
MAV – Lubricant supply system commissioning checklist	-	MAV – Lubricant supply system commissioning checklist
MAX – Control oil system commissioning checklist	+	MAX – Control oil system commissioning checklist

U	RS		Project Name: El Segundo Repowering Project						
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Contra	et Purchase Order	Equipment Topis)		Document No					
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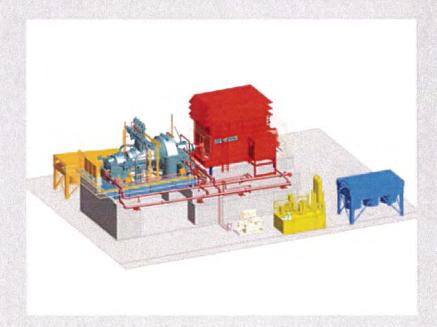






Turbine Set

Erection Manual (Rev. a_as of 2011-07-29)



Type of Machine:

SST 800

Siemens Order No.:

76692/93

Codeword:

EL SEGUNDO

Maschine No.:

T76645-46

2

1. Geltungsbereich

Diese Spezifikation gilt für die Wärmedämmung von Industriedampfturbinen, die als Spritzdämmung mit Hartmantel ausgeführt wird.

2. Allgemeine Anforderungen

Die verwendeten Dämmstoffe dürfen kein Asbest oder asbesthaltiges Material enthalten.

Sollten andere Dämmarten, Befestigungsmethoden und Materialien als die in dieser Spezifikation beschriebenen eingesetzt werden, ist vorher die Genehmigung der Turbinentechnik einzuholen.

Die notwendigen Bescheinigungen nach EU-Recht bzw. gleichwertige Vorschriften sind vorzulegen (EG-Sicherheitsdatenblatt, Bescheinigungen nach aktueller Gefahrenstoffverordnung).

Die auftragsbezogenen Angaben sind der Stückliste 2-31700- T.Nr. -00 zu entnehmen.

T.Nr. = Turbinennummer

B

sowie Vervielfaltigung dieser Unrerlage, unsdrücklich zugestanden. Zuwderhand-ichten zu Schadenersatz. Alle Rechte für den rierhen zu Schadenersatz. Alle Rechte für den rierheilung oder GM- Einfragung vorbehalten.

E

3. Spritzdämmung mit Hartmantel

Als Wärmedämmung dienen Mineralfasern mit einem anorganischen Bindemittel, die fugendicht und homogen auf das Außengehäuse aufgespritzt werden. Dabei ist die Spritzdämmung der Kontur des Außengehäuses anzupassen.

Unterschiedliche Dehnungen von Außengehäuse und Ventilen sind zu berücksichtigen.

Die Spritzdämmung darf keinen Kontakt zum Betonfundament oder zum Stahlgrundrahmen haben.

Alle Schraubenverbindungen sind mit Aluminiumfolie abzudecken.

Die Dicke der Dämmung am Außengehäuse-Unterteil, ist 20% stärker auszuführen als am Außengehäuse-Oberteil.

4. Auslegung der Wärmedämmung

Die max. Oberflächentemperatur der Isolierung darf max. 20°C über der Umgebungstemperatur liegen.

Scope

This Specification applies to thermal insulation for industrial steam turbines in the form of spray-on insulation with a hard outer covering.

2. General Requirements

The insulating materials employed shall not contain any asbestos.

If forms of insulation, methods of securement and/or materials other than those described in this Specification are to be used, these shall be subject to prior approval by the Turbine Engineering Dept.

The requisite certificates according to EU legislation or equivalent codes and standards shall be submitted (EU safety data sheets and certificates according to the latest edition of the hazardous materials ordi-

Project-specific data are given in Item List of Materials No. 2-31700- T.Nr. -00.

T.Nr. = turbine number

3. Spray Insulation with Hard Outer Covering

The thermal insulation shall comprise a mixture of mineral wool fibers and inorganic binder which is sprayed onto the outer turbine casing to provide a homogeneous layer with no gaps or joints. The spray insulation shall be applied such as to conform to the contours of the casing.

Due consideration shall be given to differential movement of the casing and the turbine valves.

The spray insulation may not come into contact with the concrete foundation or with the steel baseframe. All bolted connections (bolts and nuts, etc.) must be

covered with aluminum foil (see Figure 1).

The insulation on the outer casing bottom must be 20% thicker than that installed on the outer casing top half.

4. Thermal Insulation Design

The maximum surface temperature of the insulation shall be no more than 20°C above the ambient temperature.

С			2009-07-20	Kreisch	Funke	Bemerk, Isolierung Schubstange u. Bild 6 hinzu, UNR in
4.1						0-31700-T.NR00 geändert
В	2	E	2006-05-05	Neumann,L.	Stöbe	Ausführung Abschirmbleche hinzu
Α			2004-01-06	Neumann	Stöbe	Komplettüberarbeitung, Bild 3, 4 und 5 hinzu
Index	Blatt	Plan-q Coordin	Datum	bearbeitet Conglinated	geprüft Checked	Anderungsbeschreibung / Description of Change

ennung /TuG Title

Wärmedämmung – Spritzdämmung mit Hartmantel | Spray Insulation with Hard Outer Covering

Siemens AG	Sach-Nr. / Unterlagen-Nr. Item Number Document Number 5-6657-4010-00				Blatt /Sheet 1 von 7			Index / Revision					
Power Generation Industrial Applications	Abteilung/Department	18. Aug.	2000	T43	/Coordinate			geprüft/			ers		
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Es werden Stege aus verzinktem Bandeisen (30x3) angeschraubt. Um Wärmebrücken zu verhindern sind die Stege mindestens einmal mit einer 5mm Zwischenlage zu unterbrechen. Die Abstandsstege sind umlaufend mit Bandeisen zu verbinden. Im Bereich der Turbinenteilfuge ist die Bandeisenunterkonstruktion zu unterbrechen.

Zur Sicherung der Spritzdämmung und zur Aufnahme des Hartmantels wird zusätzlich ein Rabbitzgeflecht

Achtung: am Turbinengehäuse darf nicht angeschweißt werden.

Hartmantel

B

elfältigung dieser Unterlage, gi ihres inhalfs nicht gestattet, i zugestanden. Zuwiderhand-adenersatz, Alle Rechte für den er GM-Eintragung vorbehalten.

Wettergabe sowie Vervielfältigui Ververtung und Mitteilung ihres i soweit nicht ausdrücklich zugee lungen verpflichten zu Schadeners: Fall der Patenterteilung oder GM-E

D

Die Spritzdämmung ist mit einem Hartmantel, bestehend aus einer Calcium-Silikat-Zement Komposition (5-10mm), zu versehen. In den Hartmantel ist eine Gewebelage (Gazegewebe) als Armierung einzuarbeiten. Diese soll Haarrissen in der Oberfläche vorbeugen.

Anstrich

Nach dem Austrocknen des Hartmantels ist die Oberfläche mit einer dauerelastischen Fugenmasse abzuspachteln.

Anschließend ist der Hartmantel mit einem ölabweisenden Anstrich zu imprägnieren und zu beschichten, Schichtdicke ca. 80 - 100 µm.

8. Abschirmblech - Lagerung

Im Bereich der vorderen Lagerungen und bei Gegendruckturbinen der hinteren Lagerung muß ein Abschirmblech vorgesehen werden.

Das Abschirmblech muß die gesamte Stirnfläche der Turbine zum Lagerkörper hin abschirmen. Die Abschirmbleche müssen das ungehinderte Montieren und Demontieren im Lagerbereich ermöglichen, ohne das die Dämmung beschädigt wird.

Die Abmessung und Gestaltung der Abschirmbleche sind den örtlichen Gegebenheiten anzupassen. Das Abschirmblech darf nicht am Lagergehäuse anliegen, Zwischenraum >25mm. Die Abschirmbleche werden mit Winkeleisen 30x30x3, im Bereich des Teilfugenflansches, mit Schrauben M6 x 16 befestigt.

Ausführung der Abschirmbleche:

2 Aluminium-Bleche, je 1mm dick, allseitig geschlossen, mit dazwischenliegender mindestens 4mm dicker Nefalitplatte zusammengenietet.

Method of Securement (see Figure 1)

The spray insulation shall be secured to the outer casing of the turbine as follows:

Spacers constructed from galvanized steel flats (30x3) shall be bolted to the casing. To prevent thermal short circuits, the spacers shall be provided with at least one 5-mm-thick intermediate layer of insulating material. The spacers shall be tied together circumferentially by means of steel straps. The spacer/strap structure shall be discontinued in the vicinity of the horizontal joint of the turbine casing. A woven wire netting shall be installed to provide additional securement for the spray insulation and to support the hard outer covering.

Note: No parts shall be welded to the outer casing.

Hard Outer Covering

The spray insulation shall be provided with a hard outer covering consisting of a mixture of calcium silicate and cement, applied to a thickness of 5 to 10 mm. A layer of reinforcing cloth shall be embedded in the covering. This is intended to prevent hairline cracks at the surface.

7. Finish Coating

Following curing of the hard outer covering, a permanently elastic sealing compound shall be troweled onto the surface.

The outer covering shall then be coated with an oilrepellent paint (film thickness = approx. 80 - 100 µm).

8. Thermal Shield Plates at Bearings

A shielding plate shall be provided at the front bearings and, in the case of backpressure turbines, also at the rear bearings. This shielding plate shall cover the entire front end of the turbine.

The shielding plates must permit installation and dismantling work to be performed in the vicinity of the bearings without any damage being incurred by the insulation.

The dimensions and geometries of the shielding plates shall be adapted to conform to local site conditions. Shielding plates must not come into contact with the bearing housing (gap of > 25 mm). The shielding plates shall be secured in the vicinity of the casing joint flange using 30x30x3 steel angles and M6 x 16 bolts. Design of the thermal shield plates:

2 Aluminium plates, each 1mm thick, all around closed, with an intermediate Nefalit plate (at least 4mm thick) riveted together.

B 2 E 2006-05-05 Neumann,L. Stöbe Ausführung Abschirmbleche hinzu	A	le di		2004-01-06		Stöbe	Komplettüberarbeitung, Bild 3, 4 und 5 hinzu
	Δ		-				
	B	2	F	2006-05-05	Neumann I	Stöbe	0-31700-T.NR00 geändert
	C			2009-07-20	Kreisch	Funke	Bemerk. Isolierung Schubstange u. Bild 6 hinzu, UNR

Wärmedämmung - Spritzdämmung mit Hartmantel | Spray Insulation with Hard Outer Covering

	Siemens AG	Sach-Nr. / Unterlagen-Nr. Item Number Document Number 5-6657-4010-00				Blatt /Sheet 2 von 7			Index / Revision				
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Insulation may only be installed on the casing exhaust Das Gehäuse-Abdampfteil (K oder WK) ist nur nach section (K or WK) as specified. Vorgabe zu dämmen. Insulate the casing joint bolts using removable, insu-Die Teilfugenschrauben sind mit abnehmbaren Kappen, mit eingefaßter Wärmedämmung, zu dämmen. lated caps. Im Bereich der Ventildeckel der HD- und ND-Ventile, Use mat-type insulation in the region of the valve covist die Dämmung als Mattendämmung auszuführen. ers for HP and LP valves. It must be possible to re-Eine Demontage der Ventildeckel muss möglich sein, move the valve cover without destroying the spray ohne die Spritzdämmung zu zerstören. insulation. B Im Bereich von Flanschanschlüssen am Turbinenge-Within the range of flange connections at the turbine häuse ist die Isolierung so zu gestalten, daß ein case the insulation is to be arranged in such a way Wechsel der Dichtungen möglich ist, ohne die Isoliethat without destroying the insulation a change of the rung zu zerstören. seals is possible. Die Abgrenzung zwischen Mattenisolierung und The demarcation between mat insulation and spray Spritzisolierung ist mit entsprechenden insulation has to be realized with appropriate sheet Blechen zu realisieren. Die Anschlussköpfe der elektrischen Thermoelemen-The connection heads for the electric thermocouples te müssen aus der Dämmung herausragen. (siehe must protrude out of the insulation, see Figure 2. Bild2) Die Konvektionsöffnungen an den Steuerböcken der Convection openings at the control blocks for the turgabe sowie Vervielfaltigung dieser Unterlage, rtung und Mittellung Inres inhalts nicht gestarftet, nicht ausdrücklich zugestanden. Zuwiderhand-verpflichten zu Schadernesatz, Alle Rechter für den r Patenterteilung oder GM-Eintragung vorbrahlen. Schnellschlussventile und ND-Ventile dürfen nicht bine stop valves and low pressure control valves may von der Isolierung verdeckt, oder anderweitig mit Isonot be covered by the insulation, nor in any other liermaterial verschlossen werden. Der freizuhaltende manner closed off by insulation material. Areas which Bereich ist in den Bildern 3 bis 5 mit X gekennzeichmust be kept free are marked with X in Figures 3 to 5. Die Isolierung darf auf der Dampfseite der Steuerbö-At the steam end of the control blocks the insulation cke nicht wesentlich über die Stiftschrauben des Venmay not extend excessively over the pins for the valve tildeckels hinausragen. Vorzugsweise sind dauerhaft cover. Thermal shield plates with permanent dimenformstabile Abschirmbleche als Abschluss zu versional stability should be used as the end item. In the wenden. Sollten deshalb in diesem Bereich die erforevent that insulation with the requisite thickness can not be installed in this area, high-quality insulating derlichen Dämmschichtdicken nicht zu realisieren sein, so sind gegebenenfalls höherwertige Isoliermamaterials, such as Microtherm, shall be used if terialien wie z.B. Microtherm einzusetzen. possible. Welterg Verwerti soweit lungen v Freiliegende Schubstangen als axiale Verbindung Exposed push rod (connection between outer casing D zwischen dem Außengehäuse und der vorderen Laand front bearing casing) are to be insulated with gerung sind mit Isolierhalbschalen zu isolieren (siehe insulating half-shell (see figure 6). Bild 7). wichtig für den Servicebereich: importantly for the range service: Eventuell vorhandene Messstellen, die sich vor dem Place appropriate covering elements over any meas-Einströmkasten im Scheitel der Gehäuseschale des uring instrument points that may be located in front of the inlet chest at the top point of the casing top half Oberteils befinden, sind mit Schalenelementen zu shell. umschließen. Die Zugänglichkeit zu allen Verschraubungen dieser All of the bolted connections for such measuring Messstellen muss im Nachhinein möglich sein, ohne points must still be accessible without destroying the die Spritzdämmung zu zerstören. Der Zwischenraum spray insulation. The space between the covering zwischen Schalenelement und Messelement ist mit elements and the measuring point elements must be Mineralfasermatten zu dämmen. insulated using mineral fiber mats. С 2009-07-20 Bemerk. Isolierung Schubstange u. Bild 6 hinzu, UNR in Kreisch Funke 0-31700-T.NR.-00 geändert В 2 E 2006-05-05 Neumann,L Stöbe Ausführung Abschirmbleche hinzu Α 2004-01-06 Neumann Stöbe Komplettüberarbeitung, Bild 3, 4 und 5 hinzu Index Rev Plan-q Coordin bearbeitet Coordinated Werkstoff / Typ Material Type Spray Insulation with Hard Outer Covering Wärmedämmung – Spritzdämmung mit Hartmantel ach-Nr. / Unterlagen-Nr C 5-6657-4010-00 3 von 7 F Siemens AG geprüft / checked Power Generation Industrial Applications T33/T43 18. Aug. 2000 T43 Mötter T43 Hekers

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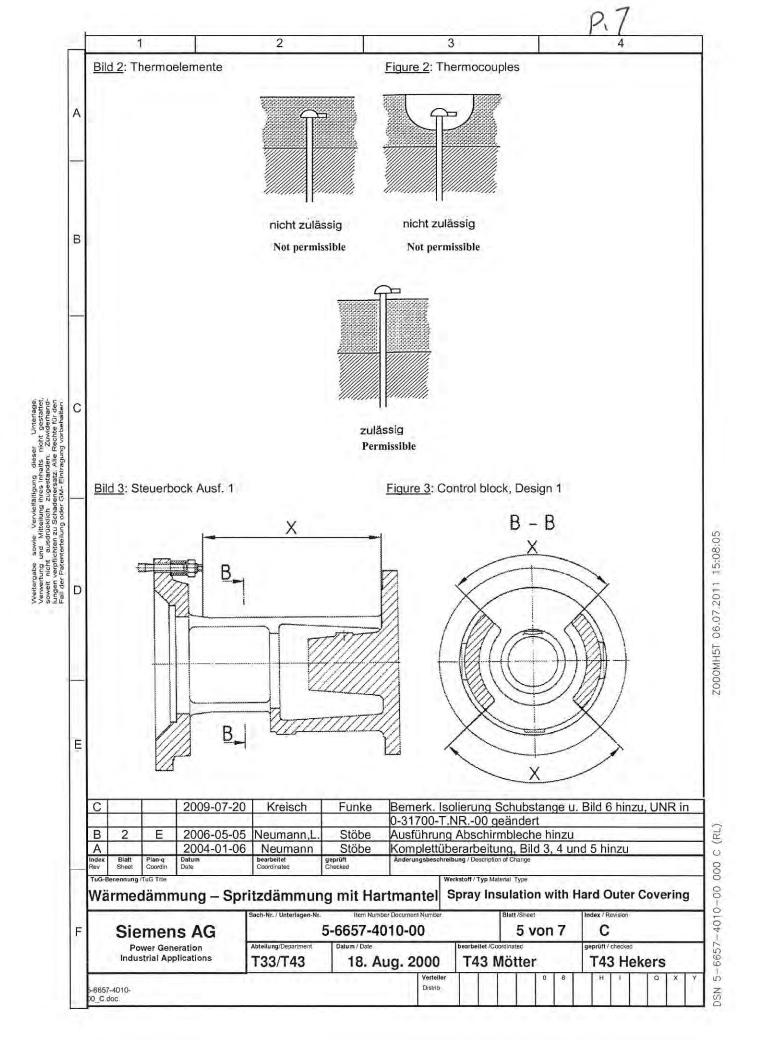
9. Besonderheiten

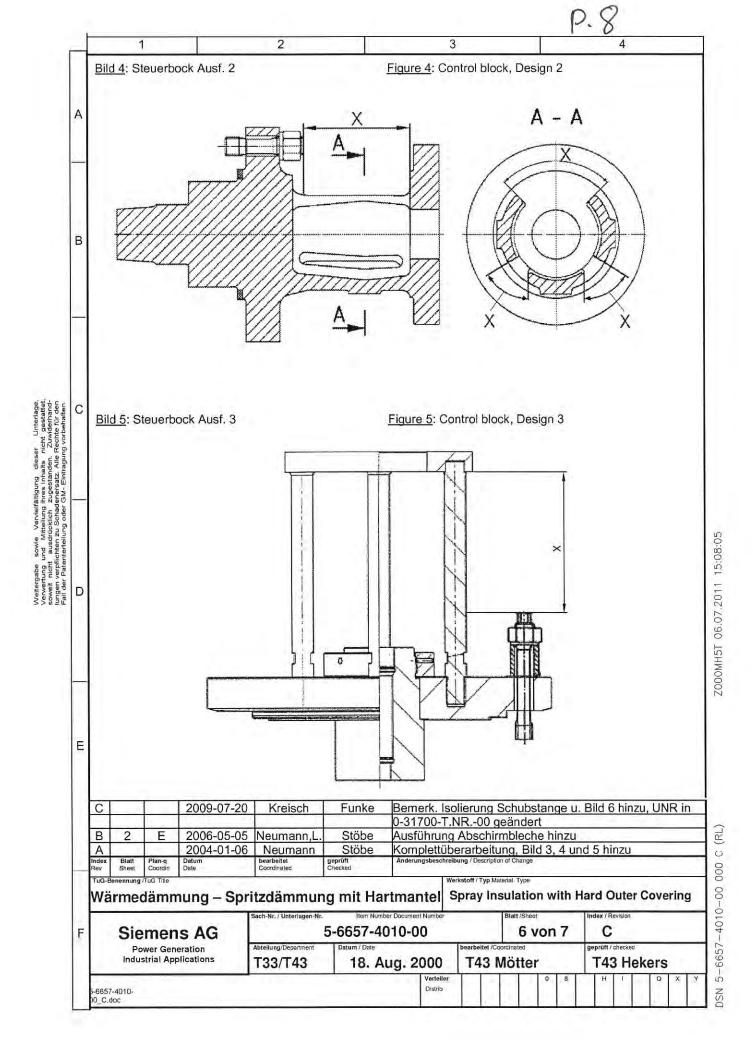
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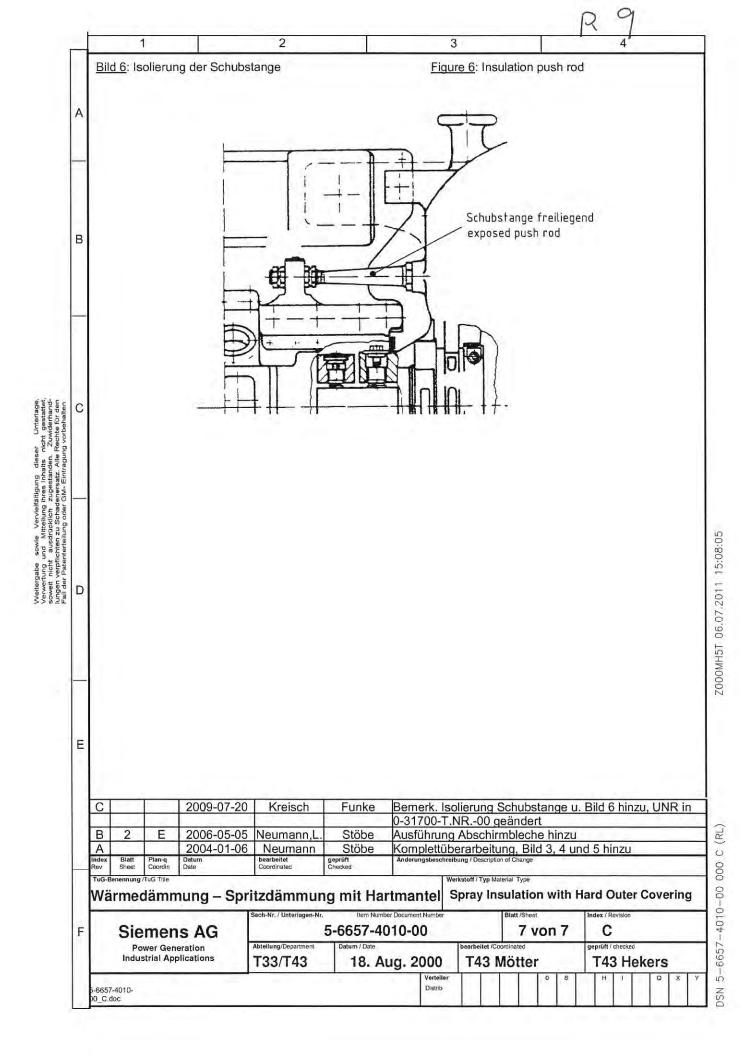
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9. Special Requirements

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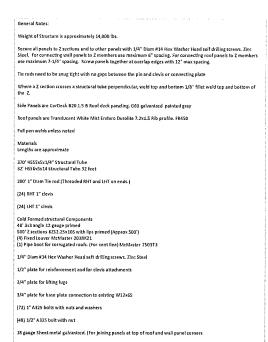


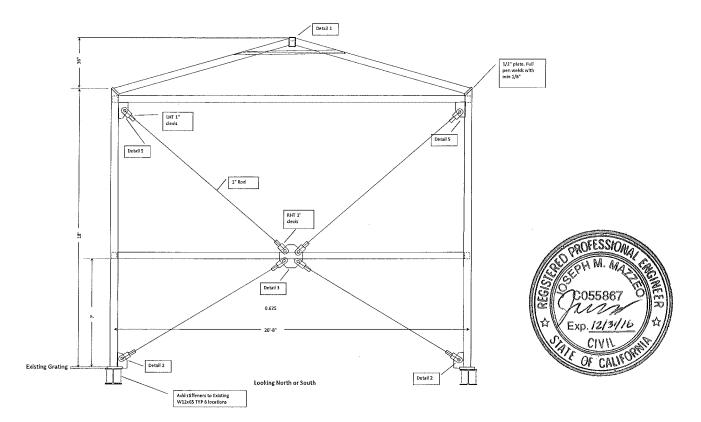


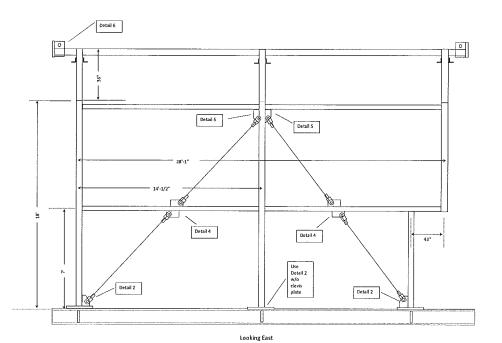
ATTACHMENT C

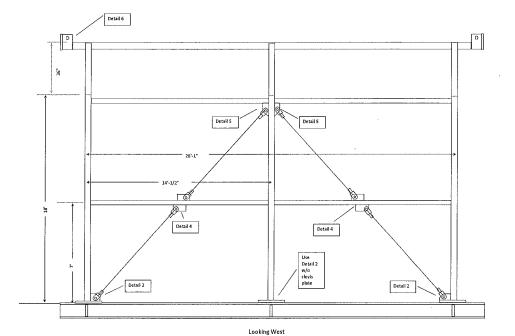
Steam Turbine Cover Design Drawings

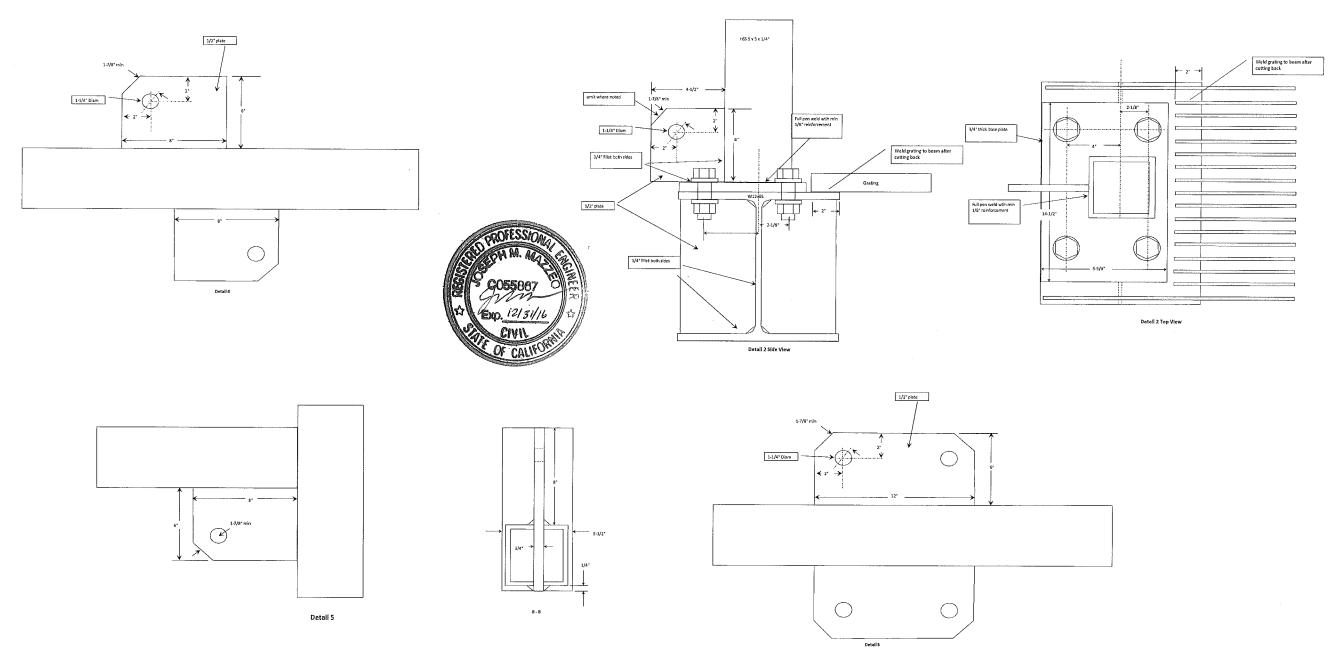
El Segundo Turbine Building Joe Mazzeo 7/10/14 Rev. 2 8/12/14

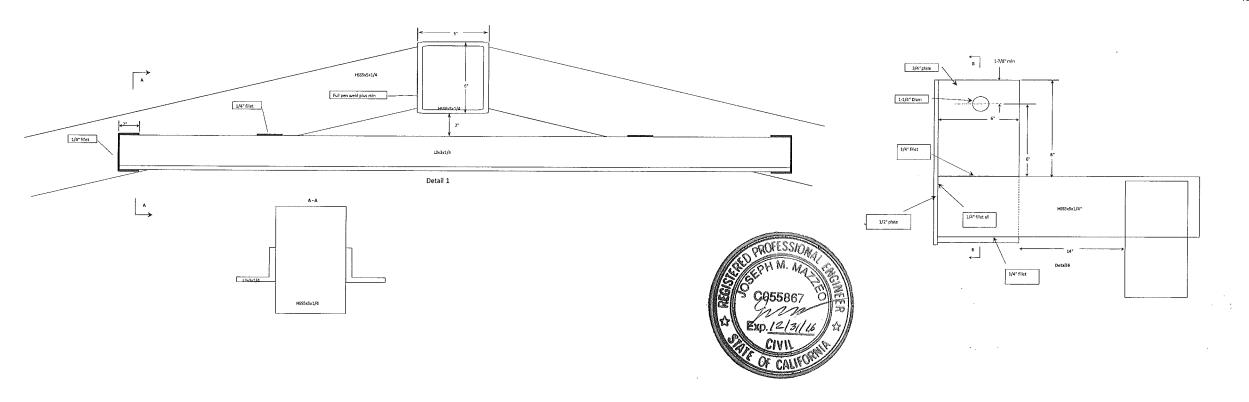


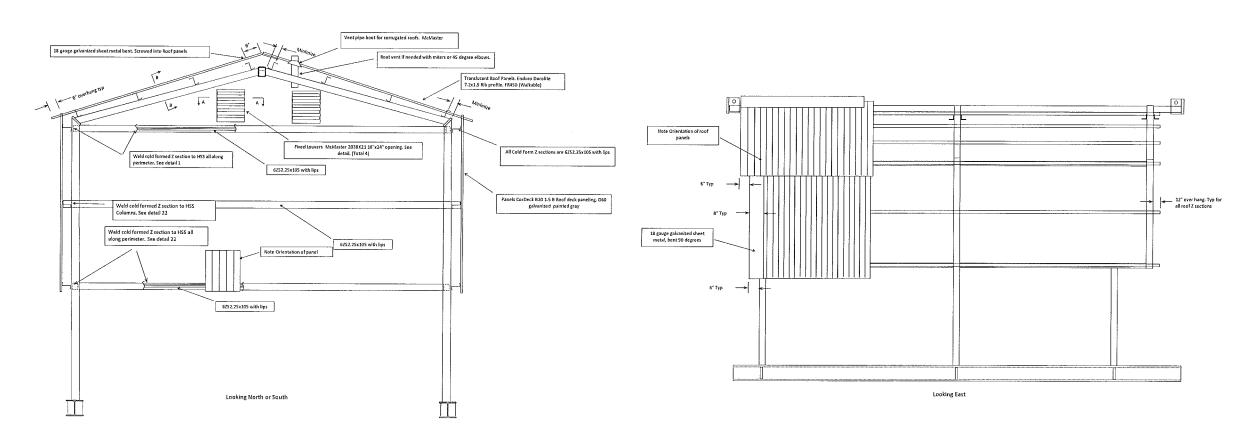


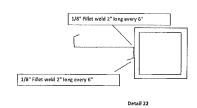


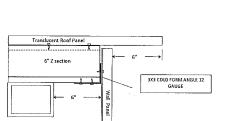




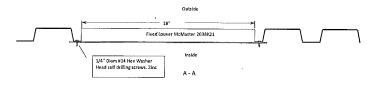












ATTACHMENT D

Steam Turbine Cover Design Summary

El Segundo Steam Turbine Building Awning Design Summary

Joe Mazzeo 8/25/14

An awning was designed to cover the existing steam turbine to protect it from rain and sun. The awning structure is designed to be 21' tall from the base to the top of the roof. The roof consists of translucent roofing material. The lower 7' of the structure will be open and the rest will be enclosed with cladding. Tie rod assemblies area utilized for shear strength. Conservatively, no shear strength was assumed to be provided by the cladding. The structure is designed to be unbolted from the base plates in order to be lifted by crane. Lifting lugs attached to a cantilevered section of the roof beam were designed to carry the entire dead load of the structure.

A finite element model was created to evaluate the loads on the new structure. In order to determine the effects of the additional loads onto the existing structure, it too was included in the model. The loads were determined by ASCE 7-05 and the Worley Parsons design report for the Steam Turbine Generator structure.

The following is a summary of the loads utilized in the analysis:

Live Loads

- Existing grating areas 125 PSF
- Roof LL = 20 PSF

Dead Loads

• Weight of all structural components, grating and cladding

Seismic Analysis

Earthquake loads were qualified by response spectra methods. The response spectra was generated based on ASCE 7-10 using the site conditions taken from the Worley Parsons design report for the Steam Turbine Generator structure. The following is a summary of the report.

Table 2 – Seismic Design Parameters

Site Class D

Site Coefficient, Fa 1.0

Site Coefficient, Fv 1.5

Mapped Short Period Spectral Acceleration, Ss 1.618g

Mapped One-Second Period Spectral Acceleration, St 0.658g

Short Period Spectral Acceleration Adjusted For Site Class, Sms 1.618g

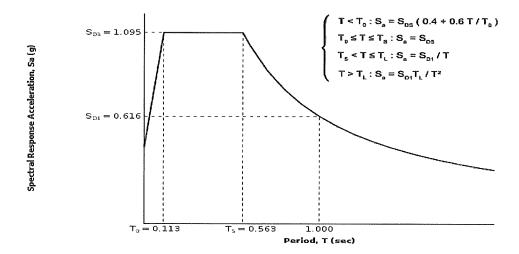
One-Second Period Spectral Acceleration Adjusted For Site Class, Smi 0.988g

Design Short Period Spectral Acceleration, Sps 1.079g

Design One-Second Period Spectral Acceleration, Spi 0.658g

Resulting Response Spectra Plot





Modal Analysis

All modes up to 33 Hz were calculated and utilized in the response spectra analysis. The lowest mode found was 4.68 Hz. Mass not captured in the modal analysis was subjected to rigid range acceleration, based on the response spectra acceleration at 33 Hz. The equilibrium condition for the rigid range acceleration was calculated statically.

The AISC generated response spectra was applied independently in the two horizontal directions. For the vertical direction, 2/3 of the response spectra was applied.

The modal responses for each of the 3 directions were combined using the complete quadratic combination (CQC) method with 0.5% critical damping as specified by ASCE requirements. The combined modal results were combined with the rigid range responses with SRSS The response from the 3 directions were combined with SRSS.

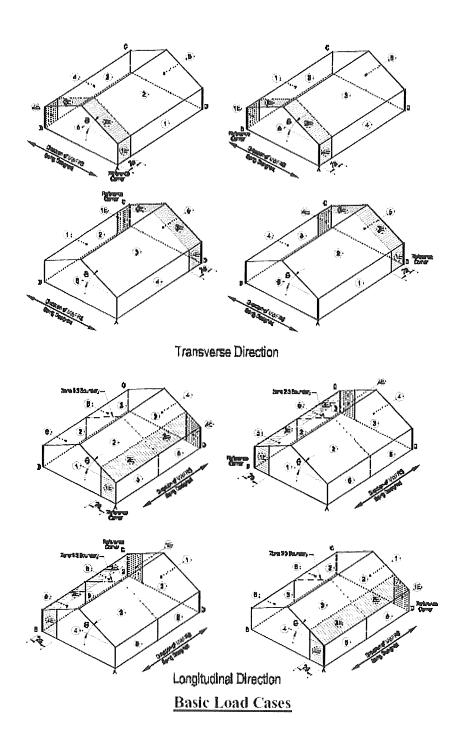
Wind Loads

The following is a summary of the wind load parameters

- 100 mph
- Exposure C
- The structure was conservatively assumed to be partially enclosed
- Gable Roof
- Low Rise Criteria
- Rigid Structure Fundamental Mode > 1.0 Hz (see modal analysis discussion)
- Topo factor 1.0
- Qh= 22.45 psf
- Since the structure is < 30' tall, torsional load case analysis is not required per AISC. (Note 5 of figure 6-10

The analysis resulted in the following Wind Pressure Load Cases by Zones:

MWFRS Wind Load for Transverse Direction				MWFRS Wind Load for Longitudinal Direction			
Surface	GCpf	p = Net Pressures (psf) (w/ +GCpi)	(w/ - GCpi)	Surface	*GCpf	p = Net Pressures (psf) (w/ +GCpi)	(w/ - GCpi)
Zone 2	-0.69	-27.84	-3.14	Zone 2	-0.69	-27.84	-3.14
Zone 3	-0.45	-22.45	2.24	Zone 3	-0.37	-20.65	4.04
Zone 4	-0.39	-21.15	3.54	Zone 4	-0.29	-18.86	5.84
Zone 5	-0.45	-22.45	2.24	Zone 5	-0.45	-22.45	2.24
Zone 6	-0.45	-22.45	2.24	Zone 6	-0.45	-22.45	2.24
Zone 1E	0.75	4.46	29.15	Zone 1E	0.61	1.35	26.04
Zone 2E	-1.07	-36.37	-11.67	Zone 2E	-1.07	-36.37	-11.67
Zone 3E	-0.65	-26.87	-2.17	Zone 3E	-0.53	-24.24	0.45
Zone 4E	-0.58	-25.44	-0.75	Zone 4E	-0.43	-22.00	2.69



Load Combinations

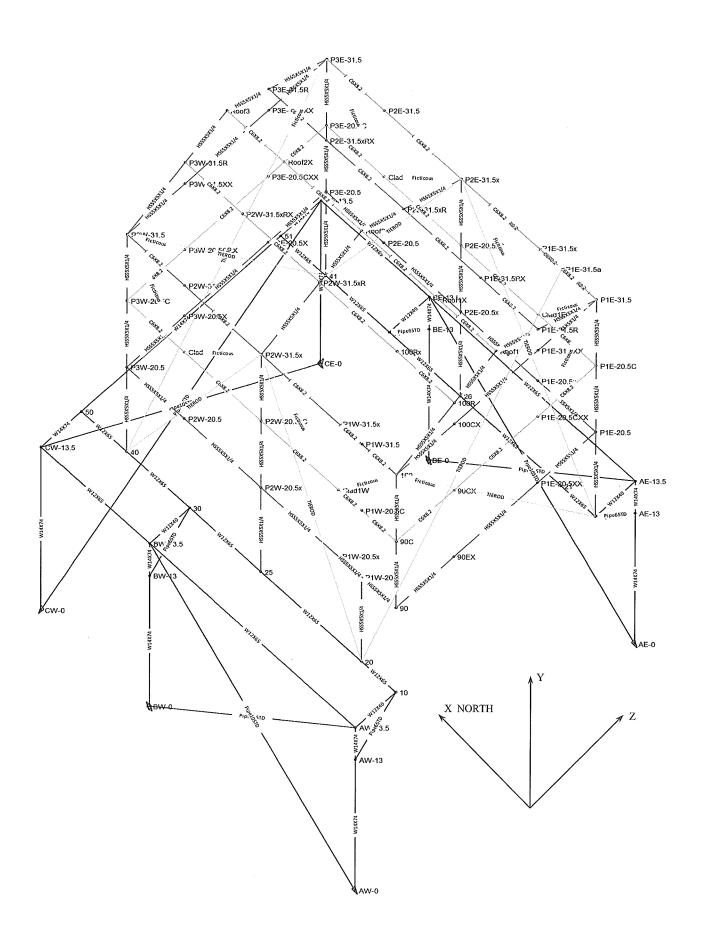
ASCE 2.4.1 Basic Combinations for ASD was used, to combine dead weight, live loads, earthquake and wind. The roof live loads were conservatively considered to act simultaneously with the floor live loads.

Results: The loads on all structural members were determined and evaluated by AISC 05 and 10 specifications and found to be acceptable, the original structure being quite overdesigned. The new structure required cross bracing tie rods to support lateral loads for earthquake and wind.

The cladding was qualified by table provided by the manufacturer for live load and wind.

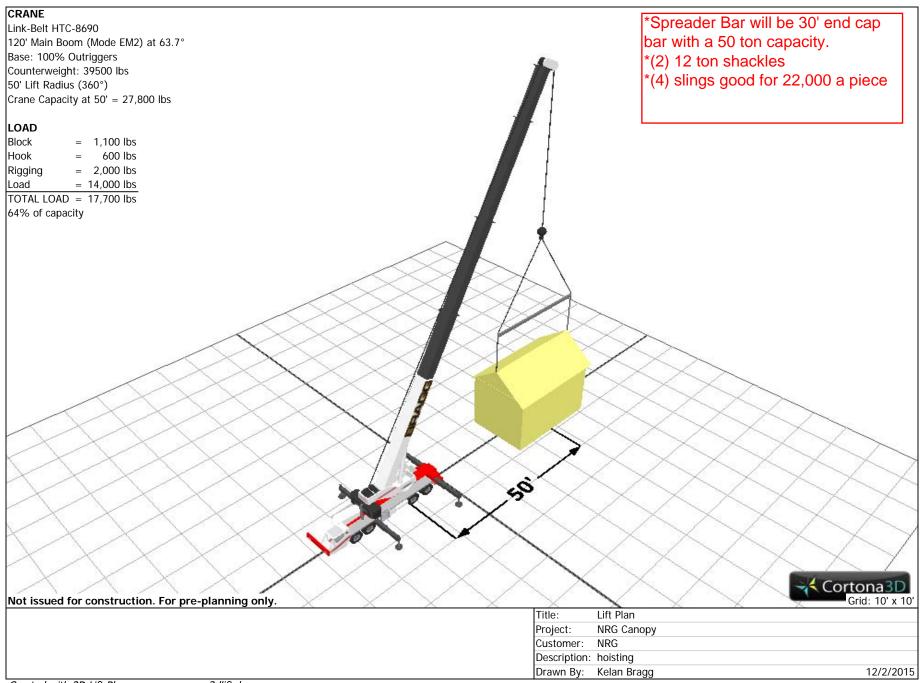
Conclusions: The existing structure is robust enough to take the additional loads imposed by the new structure. The new structure should adequately perform for any future earthquake or wind storm.

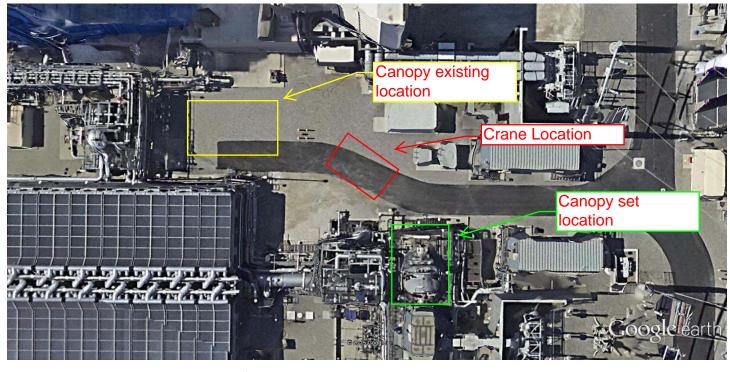
Attach Spreadsheet output.



ATTACHMENT E

Steam Turbine Lift Plan







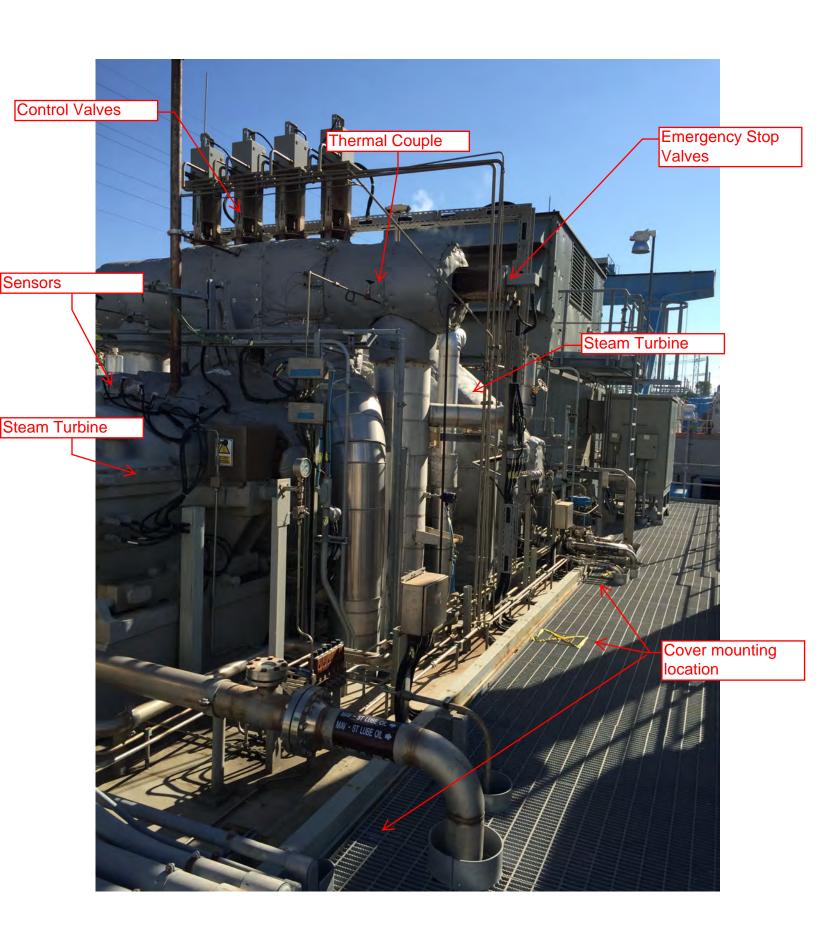
feet 100 meters 50

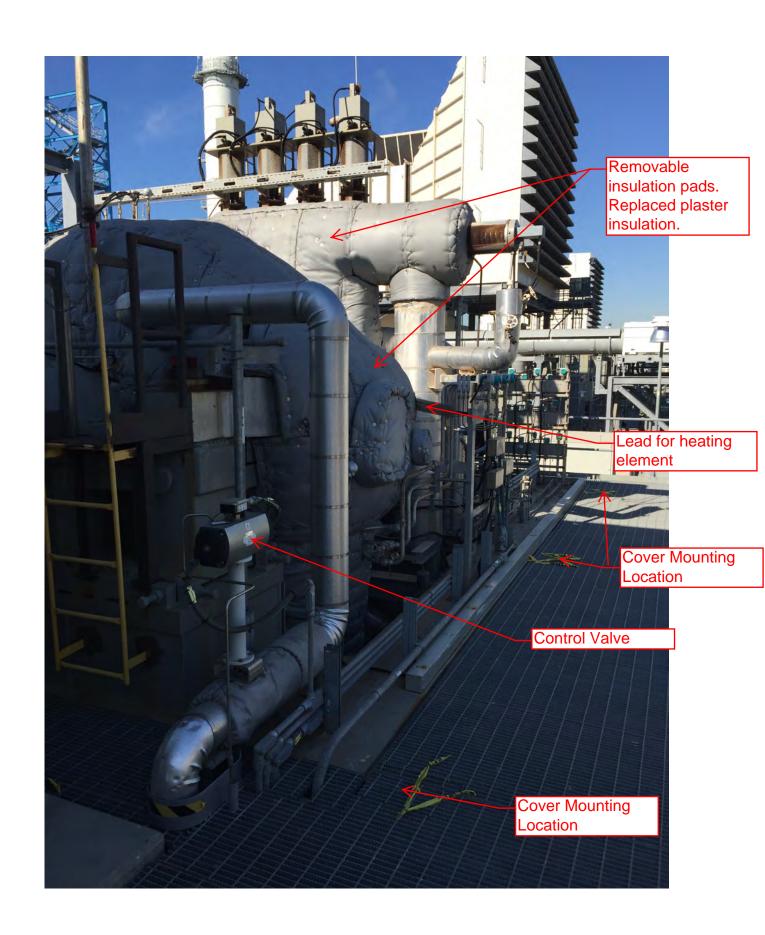


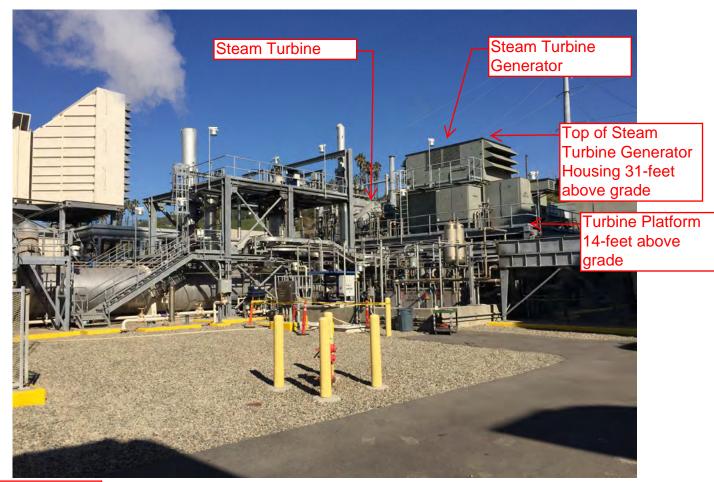
ATTACHMENT F

Steam Turbine Cover Photos

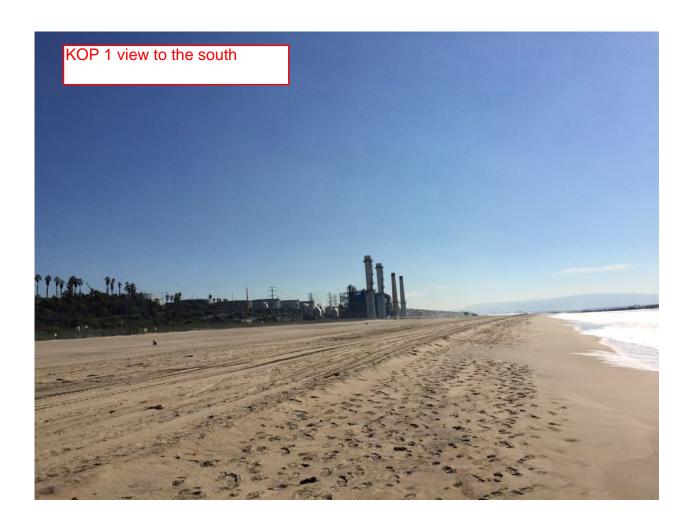












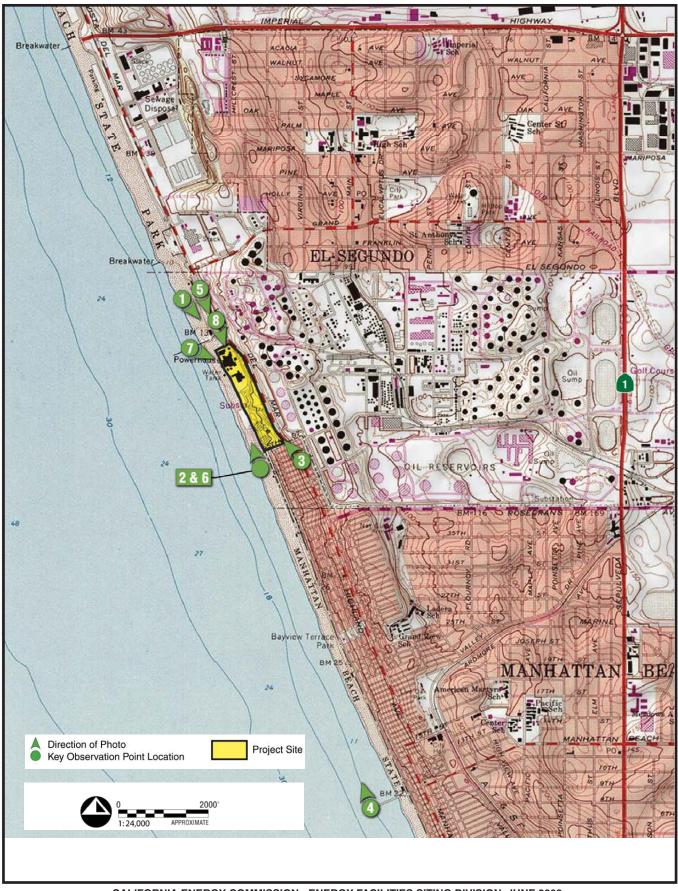




ATTACHMENT G

El Segundo Energy Center Final Staff Assessment Key Observation Point Figures

El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project - KOP Location Map



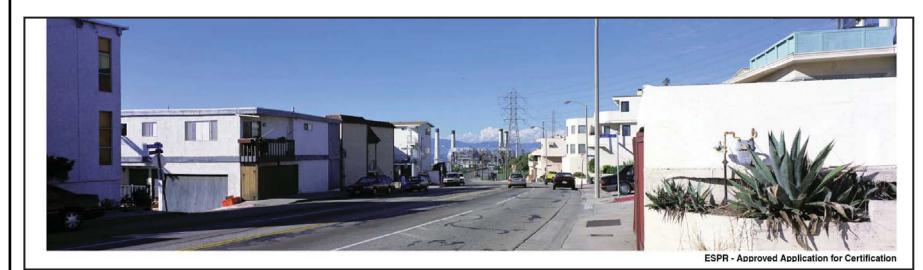
CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION - ENERGY FACILITIES SITING DIVISION, JUNE 2008 SOURCE: El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Amendment Petition - Figure 3.12-1

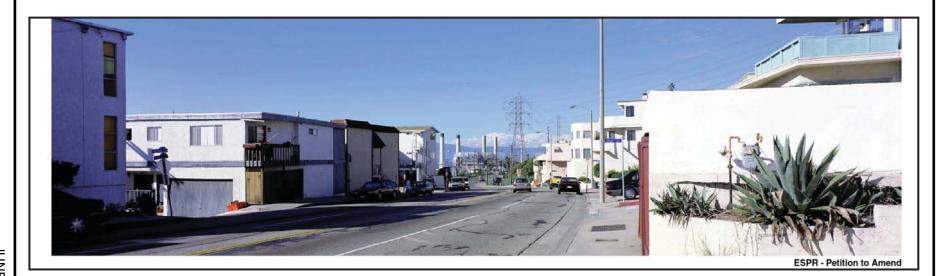






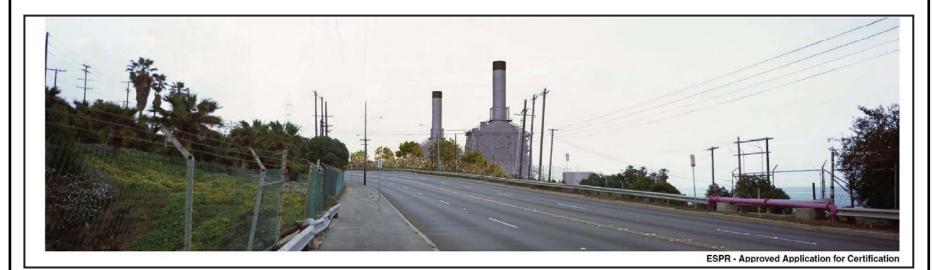














ATTACHMENT H

Proof of Service List





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Proof of Service List

Docket: 00-AFC-14C

Project Title: El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project Compliance

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