

#### B0.6.18.3 Insulation levels

- The 400 kV system shall be designed to limit the switching surge overvoltage to 2.3 p.u. and the power frequency over-voltage for the 400 kV system and the 230 kV system to 1.5 p.u. The lightning arrestors associated with the 400 kV reactors shall be of 336 kV.
- Following insulation levels shall be considered:

| Description                                             | 400 kV | 230 kV | Generator * | 11 kV | 3.3 kV |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|
| 1. Highest voltage for equipment                        | 420    | 245    | 24 or 36    | 12    | 3.6    |
| 2. Power frequency withstand voltage                    | 650    | 460    | 50 or 70    | 28    | 10     |
| 3. Lightning impulse withstand voltage                  | 1425   | 1050   | 145 or 170  | 75    | 40     |
| 4. Switching impulse withstand voltage (phase to earth) | 1050   |        |             |       |        |

\* According to manufacturer standard

- The creepage distance of the outdoor insulators shall be minimum 31 mm/kV.

#### B0.6.18.4 Installation conditions and protection class for electrical operational equipment and control and monitoring equipment

If not specified otherwise the electrical operational equipment must be designed to meet protection classes stated below.

Switchgear, housings for electrical equipment and electrical equipment itself must be designed according to IEC 60529 at least to:

- Class IP 41 if located indoors in air-conditioned/ventilated areas
- Class IP 42 for ventilated enclosure of DDCMIS equipment if located indoors in air-conditioned/ventilated areas with suitable cannope ontop to prevent ingress of dripping water
- Class IP 22 for non-ventilated enclosure of DDCMIS equipment if located indoors in air-conditioned/ventilated areas with suitable cannope ontop to prevent ingress of dripping water
- Class IP 54 if located indoors
- Class IP 65 for all I&C field devices
- Class IP 55 for motors located outdoors and in indoor areas with high dust and humidity

- Class IP 65 for other outdoor electrical and control system equipment such as cubicles or panels with additional measures) if located outdoors in accordance with IEC 60529 (degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code) or equivalent). The additional measures shall consist of sunshades, protection covers against splashing water, additional sealing, special acid resistive coating etc., depending upon the particular site conditions at the place of installation, subject to the approval of the Employer.
- Class IP 21 if located indoors with open doors.

The lamps for external lightning and internal lighting of not completely closed buildings must have protection class IP 55W. Furthermore for dust prone areas the lamps shall have protection class IP 65.

Electrical operational equipment which must be installed in areas exposed to danger from explosions must have the required explosion-proof design appropriate to the flash-point group classification of the explosive mixture as laid down in IEC 60079. Attention must be paid with respect to the use of electrical operational equipment in workshops and storage premises exposed to the risk of explosions.

In all rooms and areas where the local and operational conditions and surroundings can lead to the accumulation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts which, in combination with air, form explosive mixtures, the operational equipment and installations to be used in these circumstances must be of explosion-proof design. All operational equipment must be designed to comply with the class of protection dictated by the ignitable mixture (e.g. compression-proof casing, external ventilation, inherent safety, etc.).

Electrical operational equipment should be located indoors in adjoining buildings rather than inside buildings or other structures exposed to the risk of explosion. Whenever operational equipment has to be installed within areas liable to the risk of explosion, protection against explosion must, in general, be applied wherever explosive mixtures can arise. In this connection, the ignition of explosive mixtures must be reliably prevented by adopting the correct choice of design and construction of the operational equipment and the incorporation of supplementary safeguards where applicable.

Electrical, chemical, thermal and mechanical influences must on no account impair, in any way, the protection afforded against explosion. In particular the high ambient temperatures and the influence of nearby heat sources at the installation point must be taken fully into account.



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#### B0.6.18.5 Protective measures, earthing and lightning protection

In view of the potential dangers of electrical power, the following measures are required for the protection of life, equipment and materials. Basically, all 'live' parts, i.e. all parts of electrical, operational equipment at an electrical potential above or below earth potential when in operation, and with a rated voltage over 24 V, must be insulated or covered so that they cannot be touched accidentally.

In addition, measures must be taken by the Contractor to prevent the occurrence or persistence of excessively high contact potentials on conductive parts of electrical operational equipment (frames etc.) brought about by faults in insulation.

For installations up to 1000 V, voltages over 50 V are considered to be excessive contact voltages. Within enclosed electrical installations, with voltages over 1000 V, the contact potential shall be according to the values given in EN 50522 (VDE 0101-2) Earthing of power installations exceeding 1 kV: enclosure B.

The following rules and regulations are to be observed in carrying out protective measures and in earthing procedure:

- IEC 60079 and 60364 for installations up to 1000 V,
- EN 50522 (VDE 0101-2) Earthing of power installations exceeding 1 kV.

In areas exposed to the hazard of explosion, the protective measures outlined in IEC 60079 and IEC 61241 are to be adhered to in the erection and installation of electrical plant and equipment.

##### B0.6.18.5.1 Protective measures for installations up to 1000 V

###### Protection against direct contact

All 'live' parts of electrical operational equipment that can be reached by hand must be protected against direct contact either by means of insulation or through constructional design, position or arrangement, or by means of special devices. If, in the case of enclosed switchgear or control cabinets, access is required in the course of normal operation (e.g. for replacing fuses), protection against direct contact must still be ensured when the switchgear or control cabinet has been opened up.

###### Protective insulation

Protective insulation is to be provided by means of additional insulation over and above the insulation provided for operational purposes. This measure must prevent the occurrence of a dangerous contact potential. Use of low voltages as a safety measure

This safeguard applies to all equipment, which is required to operate in metal enclosures, boilers, tanks etc. The operational voltage of tools and lighting equipment must not exceed 24 V AC.

Isolating transformers shall be provided by the Contractor for the purpose of producing the protective low voltage. A separate 24 V system will not be provided.

#### Connection of the neutral

The LV network shall be of the TN type, i.e. the LV neutrals of the auxiliary transformers are earthed directly.

Neutralization (protective multiple earthing) is intended to prevent the persistence of an excessively high contact potential on conductive parts of the installation which do not form part of the actual operating circuit.

Protective multiple earthing as a protective measure requires the neutral to be earthed close to the transformer. However, wherever possible the neutral shall be earthed at the main LV board. In this case the connection transformer to LV main board shall be carried out as TN-C type, i.e. three phases plus PEN:

The LV system for symmetrically as well as unsymmetrical connected power consumers shall generally be of the TN-S type, i.e. a five wire system. The separation of N and PE shall be carried out at the main LV board. Because of the clear demarcation between the neutral conductor N, carrying operational current, and the protective earthing conductor PE, which - under non-fault conditions - carries no current, NO connection between either N and PEN or N and PE is permissible beyond the point of separation of the PEN conductor into PE and N.

The LV system for supply of essential consumers (emergency diesel supply) shall be of IT type. All required isolating transformers shall be included in the scope of supply.

The neutral conductor is to be insulated in the same manner as the phase conductors. The use of constructional parts of the switchgear as a neutral conductor is not permitted.

All earthing conductors have to be rated depending on the value of earth-fault current (see EN 50522 (VDE 0101-2) enclosure D). Separate installed earth conductors must be at least 16 mm<sup>2</sup> for copper and 100 mm<sup>2</sup> for galvanized flat-iron.

The earth electrode resistance shall ensure that potential contact will not be higher than 50V (see IEC 60364 - 4 -41).



## B0.6.18.5.2 Protective measures for installations over 1000 V

### Protection against contact

At least the following measures are to be taken for all parts that are 'live' when in operation:

- Protection outside of closed electrical operating areas:
  - complete protection from all sides against contact, the degree of protection shall be at least IP23D according IEC 62271-202 and IEC 60529
  - protective devices may only be removed by means of tools.
- Protection inside closed electrical operating areas:
  - protection against contact with 'live' parts within reach of personnel,
  - protection against accidental contact outside the reach of personnel.

The above-mentioned measures for protection against contact are also to be applied to 'dead' parts of the Plant where, in the case of a fault, a dangerous contact potential might arise, however, where the parts must not be connected to the protective earthing system for operational reasons.

### Protection against contact voltages

Protective earthing is to be used as a safeguard against excessively high contact potentials for conductive parts of the installation, which do not form part of the operational circuit. Here, all normally 'dead' parts equipment and apparatus shall be earthed if it is possible for them to come into contact with 'live' parts as a result of faults due to the occurrence of surface leakage paths, arcs or direct connections to a 'live' part of the equipment.

In considering the dimensioning of the protective earthing system, the thermal loading and voltages on the earthing equipment are decisive factors and these should be based on the maximum possible earthing current, which can arise.

### Connection of the neutrals

- 400 kV system: neutrals of the 400 kV windings of the transformers shall be directly grounded
- 230 kV system: neutrals of the 230 kV windings of the transformers shall be directly grounded
- 11 kV system: neutrals of the 11 kV windings of the transformers shall be grounded by means of 400A resistors
- 3.3 kV system: neutrals of the 3.3 kV windings of the transformers shall be grounded by means of 400A resistors.





## B0.6.18.6 Earthing and lightning protection

### B0.6.18.6.1 Earthing and potential equalization system

The earthing system and potential equalization shall comply with the following standards:

- IEC 60364-4-41: Electrical Installation of Buildings – Protection for Safety: Chapter 41: Protection Against Electric Shock
  - IEC 60364-5-54: Electrical Installation of Buildings – Part 5-54: Selection and Erection of Electrical Equipment - Earthing Arrangements, Protective Conductors and Protective Bonding Conductors
  - EN 50522 (VDE 0101-2): Earthing of power installations exceeding 1 kV
  - VDE 0845, Part 1: Protection of Telecommunication Systems Against Lightning, Electrostatic Discharges and Over-voltages from Electric Power Installations; Provisions Against Over-voltages
  - IEC 61643: Low-voltage Surge Protective Devices
- For earthing, protective earthing, functional earthing, potential equalization and lightning protection-potential equalization, a common system shall be established.

Within all buildings, internal earthing rings shall be installed. These shall be linked by way of connection tags to the foundation ground and outdoor earthing system.

All system and plant components which are to be earthed as well as electrical components, like protection and control cubicles, sub-distribution boards, control systems, motors and transformers, shall be connected to the earthing rings/bars. All steel structures within a welded Section shall be connected to the main earthing system.

At pipelines for flammable liquids or gases, earthing tags shall be provided at each flange. All bolted flanges shall be bridged using a flexible braided copper conductor. Each pipe shall be connected at least once to the main earthing system.

No framework parts or other structural components shall be used for the ground bus.

An earthing cable shall be included in all main cable runs.



Protective earthing and potential equalization of electronics cubicles, frameworks, racks etc. shall be executed as follows:

- Earthing rings shall be installed in the I&C rooms as buses, to be connected at several locations – at least two – to the earthing network.
- For each row of cubicles, at least two connections shall be made to the earthing ring. Cubicles in a row shall all be connected by conductors to each other.
- If cubicles are attached to a raised platform flooring of steel structural parts, it shall be ensured that these are electrically connected to each other throughout the area. The raised floor shall be connected to the earthing ring at several locations, and as a minimum at two corners of the room.

#### Foundation earthing

All buildings, including those with a steel skeleton, shall be equipped with foundation earthing. The foundation earthing shall be installed in addition to reinforcement that is likewise connected together with braided conductors.

The foundation earthing shall be used in connection with the other earthing systems like protective, operational, functional and lightning protection earthing.

In the case of pile foundations, earthing rods of the same length as the piles shall be installed along with the foundation piles at intervals of around 10 m and connected at around every 2 m to the pile reinforcement using braided conductors. The earthing rods shall project beyond the top of the piles and then be connected to the earthing system of the ring foundation.

In addition to the closed ring of the foundation earthing system, a net of mesh size around 10 x 20 m shall be embedded in the bottommost concrete layer. The foundation earthing shall be connected to the reinforcement by a braided conductor at intervals of about 2 m.

At intervals not exceeding 20 m, and with at least two in every room, connection tags from the foundation earthing shall be foreseen for connecting the internal earthing ring. Connection tags shall likewise be foreseen for connection to the external earthing system and to the lightning rods. Optionally, lightning rods can be connected to the external ring earthing, with connections then made from this ring earthing to the foundation ground by way of the internal earthing ring at intervals not exceeding 20 m.

#### Earthing material

- Refer to Part B7.



*Signature*



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### Screening

The measures described in the following serve for screening and potential control within (see EN 50522 (VDE 0101-2) Annexes E and F) and for lessening overvoltages.

- For reinforced concrete buildings, at each corner of the building including the bottom slab, an additional mesh of rebars, of approximate mesh size 10 x 10 m, shall be provided at the topmost reinforcement. The meshes shall be produced by welding. This additional reinforcement, connected so that it is electrically conducting, may be dispensed with if it is ensured that the existing reinforcement is so connected by welding at appropriate points that it is electrically conducting.
- At intervals corresponding to the mesh width, earthing wires from the reinforcement shall be incorporated into the building pillars, rising from the foundations to the roof, and so welded that they are continuous. These earthing wires shall terminate at the roof parapet. The meshes and earthing wires shall be welded to each other.
- For steel skeleton buildings, equivalent measures shall be taken. Framework Sections shall be welded to make up a defined, electrically conducting connection or shall be bolted together so that they are electrically conducting.
- Metal façades and coverings shall be preferred over non-conducting materials and at their topmost and bottommost points shall be connected at an adequate frequency to the lightning protection system.
- Reinforcement of cable ducts of reinforced concrete shall be connected to parallel running earthing cables. These earthing cables shall be connected to the screen of the building earthing system or to the foundation earthing system.

### B0.6.18.6.2 Lightning protection

All buildings and structures shall be equipped with a lightning protection system. Lightning protection level I (LPL) according to IEC 62305 shall be considered.

The **building lightning protection system** is to be executed according to:

- IEC 62305-1
- IEC 62305-3 and
- IEC 62305-4

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and alongside protection of human life to prevent damage not only to buildings, but also to electrical and electronic installations.





All buildings and structures are to be protected against lightning strikes by means of lightning collectors and conductors. The collectors are to be arranged in such a way that, as far as possible they collect all lightning strokes without these directly striking the parts to be protected. This condition is considered to have been fulfilled if no point on the roof surface is more than 5 m away from a collector. Collector lines suffice as collectors, e.g. along the ridge and at gables and eaves.

Ridge conductors must be taken right to the end of the ridge. Moreover roof conductors should run as natural continuations of all main conductors. Conductors at the gable extremities or eaves must be laid in the closest possible proximity thereto. In the case of steel-framed structures the ridge conductors must be connected to the roof supporting structure at least every 20 m. Lower level annexes are also to be provided with collectors.

Roof lines and other conductors are to be laid and fixed in such a way that they can withstand the stresses expected from storms, lightning strokes, roof work, etc.

One main conductor between the lightning collectors mounted on the top of the building and the potential grading ring laid in the ground is to be provided every 20 m of the before-mentioned lightning collector. The maximum spacing between conductor fixings may not exceed 1 m for horizontal runs and 1.2 m for vertical runs.

#### Lightning protection material

In case of buildings with steel structures and sheet steel cladding, the steel columns and the sheet steel cladding shall be used as lightning conductor. In case of masonry buildings or buildings with concrete structure, external lightning conductors made of copper or stainless steel shall be used. Lightning arrestors (arrestor tips and roof conductors) or Lightning air terminal shall also be made of copper or stainless steel rods. The conductor supports of the lightning protection system must be copper or bronze. Nuts and bolts at isolating or other points which are to remain detachable must be made of copper-nickel-silicon-bronze.

#### B0.6.18.7 Technical conditions for high voltage motors

If not specified otherwise all electric motors must be designed to meet IP 54 enclosures.

All motors with rated power (referred to 40° C ambient temp.) of 160 kW and above must be designed as HV motors.

#### B0.6.18.7.1 Constructive features

The following constructive features shall apply:

- a. Climatic protection provisions for mounting in the open in a humid and hot climate. Insulation class F. During operation at rated power of the driven machine, the motor insulation must only be stressed in accordance with the requirements of class B insulation.
- b. Motor parts made of iron internally and externally sandblasted and surface-protected.
- c. Paint finish resistant to chemicals and seawater.
- d. Bolts with adequate corrosion protection.
- e. All joint faces and gaps sealed.
- f. Anti-condensation heating to be switched into operation when the motor feed circuit is in the 'off' position. Heater supply power 'on' indicating lamp is to be provided.
- g. Special treatment of windings with resin impregnation plus immersion in varnish.
- h. Varnish-insulated laminations.
- i. Pressboard material protected by varnishing.
- j. Totally enclosed fan cooled (TEFC) type. For motor ratings the cooling air available at the specific location has to be considered.
- k. Condensation outlets to be provided at the lowest point in the housing.

Design and construction of the motors shall comply with IEC 60034-1, 60034-5 or VDE 0530 and DIN 40050.

#### B0.6.18.7.2 Electric features

The following electric features shall apply:

- a. Motor rating to be at least 110% of the maximum required electric power consumption of the driven machine.
- b. Continuous delivery of rated power at voltages of 90 - 110% of the rated voltage and allowable frequency range within the limits of thermal class F.
- c. Rated power output at ambient temperatures existing at the particular site of installation and under continuous running conditions.
- d. All motors shall be designed as 3-phase squirrel-cage motors suitable for direct on line starting. It must be possible, with 100% residual voltage, to switch them on to a large and stable power supply network without incurring damage or deformation. The motors must still be capable of faultless running up to speed with a voltage drop to 80% of rated voltage and rated loading.



- c. Motor starting current must not exceed 5.5 times rated current (referred to motor rating at 40 °C ambient temperature) for motors up to 2 MW and must not exceed 4.5 times rated current (referred to motor rating at 40°C ambient temperature) for motor ratings above 2 MW. The voltage drop at direct-on-line starting should be limited to 20% at the motor terminals. However starting of any motor shall not cause tripping of any other consumer.
- f. From the cold state four consecutive starts up to full speed must be possible. The second start must be possible immediately after the first start, the third 20 minutes after the second, the fourth 20 minutes after the third.
- g. A minimum frequency of starting cycles of 1000 per year must be guaranteed.
- h. In general, motors must be capable of running without overheating when subjected to three consecutive starts within one hour after having run for an extended period on a voltage of 95% nominal voltage. Thereby the second start must be possible immediately after the first start and the third 30 minutes after the second start. In individual cases where operation depends on signals from pressure switches or other such sources, then a more severe duty with respect to the frequency of starting cycles per hour shall be necessary and the design of the motors must be carried out accordingly.

#### B0.6.18.7.3 Protective features

The following protective features shall apply:

- a. High voltage motors must be fitted with measuring points for the determination of slot and bearing temperatures.
- b. Six Pt 100 resistance thermometers (2 per phase) are to be provided for slot temperature measurement, and a double thermocouple or resistance thermometer per bearing must be provided for bearing temperature measurement. Type of temperature elements shall be finalized by the manufacturer.
- c. Each Pt 100 shall be connected, potential free, to a terminal strip. The connections to the thermometer as well as the associated over-voltage cutouts shall be brought into separate terminal boxes.
- d. Where motors have closed-cycle cooling, temperature-measuring points must be fitted in the cold air stream.
- e. The winding temperatures have to be detected with RTD's at high temperature and alarm to be produced, at extra high temperature the motor to be tripped.
- f. All motor gaps and joints between it and other units must be sealed.
- g. Earthing clamps at both sides of the stator have to be provided.
- h. All HV motors bearings shall be equipped with vibration sensors for vibration monitoring.
- i. Temperature transmitter to be provided for all temperature measuring devices.



#### B0.6.18.7.4 Other features

##### **Terminal Boxes**

The main terminal boxes on the high voltage side shall be provided with a pressure relief joint for the purpose of reducing the danger of an accident as a result of short-circuits, and shall be fitted with a terminal block suitable for any desired type of connection.

Cable connecting boxes must be longitudinally divided to facilitate fitting of cable sleeves and end caps. Protection class shall be IP 55.

Inside the terminal box an earthing clamp for connection of the cable shield must be foreseen.

The opened terminal boxes must have provision for local earthing to be carried out.

All terminal boxes shall be provided with a removable undrilled gland plate. The gland plates shall be of non-magnetic material if single core cables are to be installed.

##### **Connections, star-point terminal boxes etc.**

All motors must have the star-point connection brought out separately to terminals.

For all motors with a rating of 2000 kW or above a differential relay for winding protection shall be provided and installed in the associated switch-gear. In that case the star-point connection shall be brought out separately to terminals. The differential current transformers are to be designed to class 5 P10 with a rating matched to the protection system. The CT's shall be accommodated in the star-point terminal box.

##### **Coupling**

The motor shaft halves of the couplings, finish-bored, balanced, and complete with key ways are to be drawn on to the motor shaft and balanced out together with the rotor.

##### **Cooling**

Air cooling for the motors is the preferred method. Where water-cooling is applied, conditioned and treated, water shall be used.

Motor air exchanger circuits should be suitable for the prevailing atmospheric conditions, i.e. ambient temperature, content of humidity and salt in the air, etc. are to be considered.

##### **Running quality**

The running quality must be within the classification of "Class C, Zone A" according to the ISO 10816-1 or equivalent, i.e. the vibration velocity must be not greater than 1.8 mm/s (rms).



### Reverse speed

If reverse running, can occur in the case of equipment driven by a motor (e.g. cooling water pump), the motor must be designed for maximum possible reverse speed.

A reverse rotation alarm and starting-circuit interlock are to be provided to ensure that the equipment cannot be started while running in reverse.

### Lubrication

All MV and HV Motors shall preferably be equipped with on-line lube oil purification and auto-grease facility. These systems shall preferably be procured from one single manufacturer.

#### B0.6.18.8 Technical conditions for low voltage motors

If not specified otherwise all motors must be designed to meet IP 55 enclosure according IEC60034-5.

All motors with rated power (referred to 40 °C ambient temp.) less than 160 kW must be designed as LV motors with premium efficiency class IE3.

##### B0.6.18.8.1 Constructive features

The same features as for high voltage motors shall apply.

Anti-condensing heating shall be provided for motors of 55 kW and above.

##### B0.6.18.8.2 Electric features

All motors shall be designed as 3-phase squirrel-cage motors suitable for direct on line starting.

The motors must be capable of being switched on to a large and stable network and with phases in opposition.

The electric features a), b) and c) of high voltage motors also apply here.

Motors starting current must not exceed 7.0 times rated current (referred to the motor rating and 40 °C ambient temp).

##### B0.6.18.8.3 Protective features

An earthing clamp inside the terminal box has to be provided.





#### B0.6.18.8.4 Other features

##### **Cable leads**

All cable connecting boxes are to be designed to meet the requirements of IP 55 or IP 58 protection class respectively.

The cable connecting boxes are to be installed easily accessible on the motor. The connecting boxes must be capable of being turned by 90° or 180° and of being opened up longitudinally. The connection boxes are to be fitted with a terminal block.

##### **Shafts**

Where not otherwise specified, motors must be fitted with a free shaft end.

##### **Protection against explosion hazards**

Low-voltage motors, which are to be installed in areas exposed to the risk of explosion, must comply with the rules laid down in VDE 0165/0170/0171 for explosion-proof design in relation to the flash-point group classification for the particular explosive mixture.

#### B0.6.18.9 DC motors

The use of DC motors is to be avoided and must be agreed by the Employer. The maximum starting current must not exceed 1.8 of the rated motor current (referred to the motor rating at 40 °C ambient temperature).

#### B0.6.18.10 Actuator drives

As far as applicable the above "Technical conditions for low voltage motors" shall apply.

In addition, all actuators for valves, dampers etc are to be fitted with socket and plug of well-established make to IEC 60309 or equivalent for the power cable connection. For the control cable connection separate socket and plug shall be provided.

Self-cooling at respective ambient temperature conditions is mandatory. Fan cooling is not accepted.

Actuators shall have integrated starters. Regulation type shall be continuous modulation type (min. 3000 starts per minutes).



## B0.6.18.11 Frequency converters

### General

On the basis of the requirements of the driven equipment, the Contractor shall design, supply, install and commission a complete, fully operative, variable-speed converter drive (frequency converter and motor, for motors up to 400 kW, for motors 400 kW and above in addition to the converter a converter transformer shall be provided).

Converters made by reputable manufacturers are to be used.

### Technical requirements

The design of the converter (maximum continuous rating) is to be based on the maximum shaft output required by the equipment assembly.

Maintenance work and cable connections must always be possible from the front of the converter cubicles.

The terminals on the input and output sides are to be rated such that parallel cables can be connected.

The converter allows the speed of three-phase asynchronous motors to be adjusted steplessly. It must be fully equipped for remote control and monitoring in the control room.

An on-load disconnecter and a power contactor are to be provided at the power input of the converter.

For motors with a rating up to 400 kW the frequency converter shall be designed in at least a six-pulse circuit on both the line and motor sides.

Frequency converters using Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs) should preferably be provided on both the line and the motor sides.

For motors with a rating above 400 kW the converter should be designed in a 12 pulse circuit supplied via converter transformer.

The converter is to be disconnected if the voltage drops to less than 80% of the rated voltage or if one or more phases of the line voltages are missed. When the line voltage is restored, the converter is to be connected again automatically, providing the break in the power supply did not last longer preferably than 5 seconds. The Plant check back signals (floating change-over contacts) must continue to be received during this period, while alarms are to be suppressed. It must be possible for the converter to be connected at any coasting-down drive speed and with in-phase voltages. The specified frequency set point is to be resumed automatically.

If the voltage reduction or the power failure lasts for a long time, the drive must remain switched off; in this case, it must subsequently only be possible to switch it on again either manually or by means of the higher order control.

The converters are to be designed for 10% more than the maximum power output required by the system. The purpose of regulating the converter is to ensure that the indirect current and voltage remain within the permissible limits during all control processes. This should apply both when the motor is started up and when the speed is adjusted during operation.

Forced ventilated converters are to be equipped with redundant fans (two double fans).

Flow monitors (not air vanes) are to be used to monitor the fans. Positive control is to be provided for fan drives with a master drive.

#### **Converter transformers**

The transformer shall meet the requirements in the IEC standards 60076-11 and 60146-1-3, shall be of cast-resin type and are to be installed in protective casings made of sheet steel, cooling method AN, thermal insulation class F (utilized according to class B only), type of protection at least IP 21.

The transformer output shall correspond to the power requirement of the frequency converters.

It should be possible to vary the high-voltage side within a range of  $2 \times \pm 2.5\%$ , by means of reversible clamp connectors.

The connections on the high-voltage side have to be carried out using cables.

Busbar connections with short-circuit protection are to be provided to the current converters on the low-voltage side.

Suitable earthing studs are to be provided for maintenance purposes (earthing and short-circuiting).

All accessories - especially sensors and terminal connections - must be arranged so that they are readily accessible.

The windings must be flame-retardant and self-extinguishing. The cast-resin mixture must not contain any flame-inhibiting additives which develop toxic vapors or gases either under the influence of secondary fires or in the electric arc. A report on this subject has to be enclosed with the bid.



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### Moisture-proof design:

It must not be necessary to dry the winding after shut-off periods. The protection against voltage surges and short circuits, the noise levels and the freedom from partial discharges up to twice the rated voltage must be verified by means of type tests.

The windings are to be protected by means of a temperature monitoring system, comprising the following minimum components:

- 3 PTC resistors (1 for each phase)
- 1 tripping unit with isolated change-over contacts for remote signalling (alarms).

Temperature transmitter to be provided for all temperature measuring devices

### Instrumentation and control

The instrumentation is subdivided into a local Section in the converter cubicle and into a "remote" Section in the control room. All the measures necessary to enable the drive to be remote-controlled and remote-monitored must be implemented, i.e. all the 24 V DC interposing relays which are required to convert the on/off commands from the instrumentation and control system, signal transducers, etc (see also "remote control and remote indications" below).

A suitable automatic compensation facility is to be provided, to ensure that the transfer between LOCAL mode and REMOTE mode is bumpless in both directions. The emergency shutdown function of the equipment must act on the converter directly, regardless of whether 'local' or 'remote' mode is set.

### Local instrumentation and control

The following are to be provided as a minimum in the converter cubicle:

#### Controls

- a) Local/remote converter control (key-operated switch)
- b) "On" and "off" converter controls
- c) Set point adjuster (speed)
- d) Incoming master switch, "on-off"
- e) All the controls necessary for internal converter settings and adjustments, as specified by the manufacturer

#### Indications, signals, monitoring

- a) Line voltage indicator
- b) Output frequency
- c) Output current
- d) Operating status signals, in accordance with the specifications of the instrumentation and control supplier, though at least "Ready", "Drive running" and "Zero and set speed reached"

- e) Motor temperature monitor - alarm Motor temperature monitor - shut-down
- f) Signals concerning internal operating states of the converter, in accordance with the manufacturer's standards, though at least:
  - Overtemperature
  - Line voltage monitoring
  - Line undervoltage
  - Overcurrent
  - Control voltage monitoring
  - Converter protection
  - Fan monitoring
  - Incoming air temperature
  - Motor feeder interruption
  - Motor feeder short circuit
  - Earth fault
  - Motor blocked
  - Other faults.

#### Remote control and remote indications

Account must be taken of the following types of remote control and indication in the control room, and suitable interposing relays, transducers and switchgears are to be provided in the cubicle:

- a) Converter: "on/off" and "local/remote"
- b) Set point adjuster for speed (4 - 20 mA)
- c) Remote indication for speed as 0/4 - 20 mA standard signal
- d) Motor current as 4 - 20 mA standard signal
- e) Combined fault
- f) Remote indication of the set speed potentiometer as a 0/4 - 20 mA standard signal
- g) All Switchgear faults and "Racked-Out" events
- h) Other controls and indications

All event signals and check back signals must be made available on the terminal strip as floating change-over contacts.

#### System perturbation

The perturbation caused by the voltage harmonics in the feeding three-phase system, which are a result of the converter drives, must not exceed the specified limit values, i.e. 5% for the 5th harmonic voltage, 4% for the 7th and 2% for each of the 11th and 13th. IEC 60801.1 - 60801.4 are also to be observed in this connection. The system perturbations are to be curbed by means of suitable measures if necessary. The contractor is responsible for demonstrating conformance with the above-mentioned limit values.



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## B0.6.18.12 Cable and cable trays

### B0.6.18.12.1 Cable laying and routing requirements

The Contractor responsible for cable routing and laying has to observe a strict unit separation. The cables must be routed in different cable channels or, as the minimum requirement, on different cable trays, so that in case of a fire or any accident in a cable channel or tray two units will not be affected. Further in case of two critical drives of the same unit with both drives operating in normal conditions cable for the same shall be routed through two completely redundant routes,

On vertical cable risers, walls and ceilings the cables must be secured with corrosion-resistant cable clips (e.g. cable clamps with cable protecting cable sleeves).

Cable risers near gangways or in electrical rooms that are exposed to possible mechanical damage are to be protected up to 1 meter from ground by suitable metal cover.

All holes in ceilings, floors and wall made for cable routing must be sealed fire-resistant, when the cables have been laid. This also applies to switchgear panels and cubicles, passages between cable ducts, at vertical risers etc. As there is an increased danger of fire during the construction period the holes shall be fire-resistant sealed at that stage already. This applies especially to vertical runs.

When the cables are no longer supported on cable trays or risers etc. the power, DC and instrument transformer cables must generally be run singly in galvanized steel conduit. With lighting cables, measuring and control cables and telephone cables, several similar cables can be run in one conduit. Surface-mounted conduits must be secured every 1.5 m.

The control and communication cables must be laid sufficiently apart from the power cables so that no interference will occur and the transmission of fault signals is excluded. For this purpose the following minimum separations are to be observed:

- 300 mm between low voltage power cables and measuring and control cables at voltages of 60 V and below,
- 300 mm between power cables and measuring and control cables at voltages above 60 V,
- 600 mm between medium voltage power cables and measuring and control cables at voltages of 60 V and below.

The laying of cables outside of buildings should be preferably on cable bridges that preferably are to be naturally ventilated.



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If the cables are laid in the ground, after excavating the trench a layer of sand must be introduced. On the sand the cables are laid separately from each other according to voltage systems. The cables must be laid at a depth of 0.8 m at least. The trench is filled with sand and covered with concrete covers or bricks. The thermal resistance of the backfilling shall not exceed 150 Kcm/W. A ground temperature of 28 °C has to be considered. Where cables have to pass under streets cable duct blocks with a suitable bore(s) should be provided. The marking of cable routes by cable warning tapes must be provided.

When laying the cables on cable trays, cable risers, cable channels, etc. and when choosing the size of the cables care must be taken that sufficient ventilation is available and that there is no possibility of thermal overheating, or strain on the cables.

Cables that must move with connected apparatus owing to thermal expansion (e.g. boilers) must be provided in a flexible form or they must have sufficient slack at the location.

All the ends of the cables must be prepared according to the particular requirements of the manufacturers and connected to existing terminal strips, terminal screws, apparatus terminals, etc.

The necessary cable sealing ends and the stripped and fanned-out cable ends, where no sealing ends are provided, must be fixed to the appropriate supporting structures.

#### B0.6.18.12.2 General cable construction requirements

The medium and low voltage cables shall be of Fire Retardant Low Smoke (FRLS) with XLPE insulation. For cables that are exposed to ambient temperatures above 60°C, teflon or silicone cables are to be provided.

For safety related equipment fire survival cables shall be provided.

The cables must be suitable for laying indoors, in the open (direct or indirect sunlight), in ducts, on trays, in the ground and in water. The cables must be resistant to solar radiation, the effect of oil, seawater, bacterial action, insects and rodents. Outer sheaths are to be manufactured from non-combustible or flame retardant low smoke material.

Cables must be provided at both ends, at every 20 m and every bend with identification in the form of numbered labels corresponding to the coding system. The individual cores will be numbered or identified by colour coding.

The cables must be laid to ensure that they can be replaced or renewed in a simple manner.



#### B0.6.18.12.3 Medium voltage (MV) power cables

The design of the MV cables shall be screened, stranded, single-core or three-core copper conductor cables of FRLS with XLPE insulation. The cable shall be sealed with a red, non-fading PVC outer sheath. Three-core cables shall be designed with individually screened cores.

The MV power cables must be designed for the thermal and short-circuit characteristics of the electrical systems, taking into consideration the following minimum short circuit duration:

- for incoming cables and cables to sub-distribution: fault clearing time of the back-up protection.
- for all other cables: the fault clearing time of the main protection.

The cables must be terminated and connected to the indoor metal-clad switchgear or the sealing ends are installed in cable connection hoods mounted on the power transformers.

In the event of outage of the air-conditioning plants of the switchgear buildings the internal and external conditions will become the same. Therefore, sealing ends are to be used which shall be suitable for the maximum conditions at site.

#### B0.6.18.12.4 Low voltage (LV) power cables

The low voltage power cables shall be standard single and multi-core cables of FRLS with copper conductor and XLPE insulation.

To ensure the elimination of excessive contact potentials on any object, effective earthing must be carried out as a safety measure and suitable 3-core, 4-core and 5-core low voltage power cables must be provided. The minimum conductor cross-section of the low voltage power cables is 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>. If 3 1/2-core cables are used, the reduced conductor for protective neutral must have a cross-section of at least 16 mm<sup>2</sup>. In lighting systems (especially discharge lighting circuits) the use of a reduced conductor for the protective neutral is to be avoided.

Depending on the site conditions the DC cables must be single-core, 2-core or 4-core. Between batteries or rectifiers and the DC switchgear single-core power cables should in general be used.

The LV power cables must be designed for the dynamic and thermal characteristics of the electrical system and for continuous operation.

#### B0.6.18.12.5 Current carrying capacity of power cables

The ratings for continuous loading of the cables shall be calculated according to the relevant IEC regulations. The Contractor must submit corresponding tabulations for all cables to be used.

The maximum voltage drop under normal conditions shall not exceed 2.5%.

#### B0.6.18.12.6 Measuring and control cables above 60 V/ instrument transformer cables

For voltages above 60 V the cables shall be of Fire Retardant Low Smoke (FRLS) with PVC insulation and a minimum conductor cross-section of  $1.5 \text{ mm}^2$ . If they lead to outlying buildings, cables with a common core screen and protection against induction must generally be used.

For instrument transformer cables inside buildings the minimum conductor cross-section must be  $2.5 \text{ mm}^2$ .

Instrument transformer cables leading to outlying buildings must have a minimum size of  $4 \text{ mm}^2$  and must generally have a common core screen.

The maximum voltage drop shall not exceed 2%.

#### B0.6.18.12.7 Measuring and control cables below 60 V

For voltages up to 60 V, measuring and control cables shall be of FRLS with PVC insulation and shall have stranded or solid copper conductors of minimum 0.8 mm diameter. Multi-pair control cables with paired lay-up of the leads and lay-up of the pairs themselves shall be used.

Instrumentation cables shall be identified by colour codes and bank marking as per VDE 0815.

Wherever necessary, e.g. for all cables leading outside the relay rooms and/or control rooms, the control cables shall have a common screen (Al-foil or Cu-foil).

Cables must generally have appropriate electrical protection against inductive/resistive influences and lightning.

The required compensating wires for temperature measurements must be at least  $0.5 \text{ mm}^2$ .

The maximum voltage drop shall not exceed 2%.

The individual cores of the multi-pair control cables shall be identified by numbers or a colour coding system.



#### B0.6.18.12.8 Fiber optic cables (FOC)

All fiber optic cables as well as their deployment and the entire test procedure shall comply with IEC 60794. The cables shall be able to operate continuously in temperatures up to 70°C. The fiber optic cables shall be loose tube type with the fibers fed into tubes. The tubes shall be sufficiently strong to hold their shape and provide protection for the fibers against deformation and friction. Each fiber shall be colour coded acc. to IEC 60304.

Buried fiber optic cables shall always be laid inside adapted conduits. Installation shall ensure rodent protection and be water tight. The conduits system shall supply all equipment necessary for the deployment acc. to FOC manufacturer's specification. Occupancy shall allow future cable installation.

For out-door applications cables shall be suited for out-door deployment, longitudinally water tight, filling material standardized for all cables, yield minimum 3,000 N.

The fiber optic cables shall be complete with non metallic strain relief elements. Fiber optic cables that are installed outdoors shall be armored. Cables used indoors shall be reinforced with a steel wire braid.

Graded index fibers cables and monomode fiber cables shall comply with IEC 24702:

Graded index fibers cables shall consist of always 24 fibers

- fiber - type 50/125  $\mu\text{m}$ , OM-3.

Monomode fiber cables shall consist of always 24 fibers

- fiber - type 9/125  $\mu\text{m}$ , OS-1.

19" patch panels shall be used for termination, connectors shall be LC-Duplex as standardized by IEC 61076-3-106 var. 4. All fibers shall be terminated / connected.

Each fiber of all FOC shall be deployed and tested according to IEC 60794. Resulting test protocols of all single fibers of all FOC shall be handed over to the Employer, stating all details in written.



## B0.6.18.12.9 Cable supporting structures

### Construction requirements

Basically, pre-fabricated cable trays, cable risers, hanger rods, screws, clamps and all fixing material of corrosion-resistant finish, hot-dip galvanized, shall be used. If in certain sections the use of trays and risers is not possible, cable racks are to be provided in such places. These shall be made of corrosion-resistant, steel angle Sections, hot dip galvanized. The steel angles must be cut to size on site and exposed cut surfaces must be suitably treated on the spot to prevent corrosion before being fitted. The minimum requirement for this treatment is the application of an anti-corrosion layer of zinc coating.

All cable tray T-junctions, cross-overs, vertical and other shelving, bends, etc. must consist of pre-fabricated tray elements so that crushing of the cables at these transition points is avoided.

The cables laid on the trays must be carefully arranged and ordered. All cable tray routings consisting of several individual cable trays that are located outside buildings and exposed to the sunlight shall be provided with sun-shades made of the material as described for the cable tray equipment. In all areas where an accumulation of coal dust must be expected, e.g. coal handling plant, conveyor belt ways, bunker area, the cable trays shall be installed vertically.

The trays and risers must be installed in such a way that in accessible manways an escape route at least 800 mm wide by 2100 mm high is available for the personnel.

For safety reasons the lower parts of the hanger rods and all other exposed parts in manways and escape routes must be fitted with plastic covers.

In indoor installations hot dip galvanized material with an average coating thickness according to ASTM A123/123M is to be used.

In all external areas, in not complete closed buildings and in areas with corrosive gas or steam Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) cable trays tested according to international standards shall be provided.

The cable trays must be designed to ensure that there is 5% spare space on all trays when commissioning and handing-over is complete.

The fixing materials for the cable trays and risers must be corrosion-resistant or at least be hot-dip galvanized. The rods, brackets and risers must be fitted with appropriate support brackets to be fixed to anchor rails or fixed by dowels and screws in walls and ceilings.



Welding to steel structures and the welding together of hot-dip galvanized cable-laying accessories is not permitted.

After completion of the cable-laying work the maximum deflection of the cable trays shall not exceed 2.5 mm per 1.5 m (specified distance between two hanger rods).

#### B0.6.18.13 EMC measures

All EMC measures shall ensure that during subsequent operation, no impermissible malfunctions or damage to equipment occurs due to violating electromagnetic compatibility.

The description of the measures is not limited to this chapter, but also forms a part of other chapters, in particular "Protective measures", "Earthing and lightning protection" and "Cabling".

The EMC requirements are set out in the following.

Under consideration of the conditions and constraints, the equipment used shall emit the lowest interference signals and exhibit the highest immunity to interference.

All equipment items shall operate properly when connected to networks with a power supply corresponding to the maximum permissible tolerances as laid down in EN 50160 (as regards, harmonics, voltage fluctuations etc.).

Priority is given to reducing sources of interference.

Additionally, by means of high-capacity screening, generation of overvoltages due to inductive or capacitive coupling shall be reduced. Influencing by electrical and magnetic fields shall be reduced.

Earthing and potential equalization systems designed for low-impedance shall reduce generation of overvoltages due to ohmic coupling.

If EMC resulting from the measures named above is still not adequate, further measures shall be taken within buildings, for example by isolation and suppressor circuits.

Thanks to the lightning protection and screening measures taken at the buildings, within them an EMC protection zone is formed.

All installations penetrating this protection zone, that is where they pass through the external walls of buildings, shall be incorporated into a lightning protection-potential equalization system as close as possible to the points of entry and exit of the building. This applies also for conductors carrying a potential. At entry or exit, these shall be included in the lightning protection-potential equalization system by way of suppressor circuits.



Cable runs to outdoor plant components and between buildings may also be screened by appropriate measures, and so form a part of the protection zone. If this is done, the suppressor circuit can be dispensed with.

A suppressor circuit shall be provided at all low-voltage main distribution boards.

Overvoltage protection shall be foreseen within the power supply for both central and distributed power supplies to electronic cubicles.

All conductive parts of the structures and installation within the scope of the contract must be connected to the main earthing system.

All steel Sections or frames must be provided with at least two earthing straps for every frame or Section that is fabricated from parts welded together. The earthing straps shall be located at the ends of the beam Section or frame Section in every case.

The Contractor must provide earthing straps in front of and behind the screwed connection in every case and these straps must be interconnected, using stranded copper, and connected, at least at one point, to the main earthing system, except the Contractor verifies that the type of screwed connection applied is a permanent electrically conducting one. Tanks and vessels containing flammable liquids or gas shall be earthed by a connection to the earthing grid or by bonding to earthed metal structures.

Each pipe shall have a minimum of one connection to the earthing system. In areas where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist, electrically isolated Sections of metallic piping shall be connected to the earthing grid.

All flange connections in these lines shall be bridged by flexible stranded copper. Earthing tabs shall be provided at each flange.

When connecting differing materials together the required material transition plates must, in general, be inserted. All connecting materials must be corrosion-proof and suitable for the conditions prevailing at the installation point.

Railway lines, together with electrically conducting pipelines leading outside the power station place must be insulated or be fitted with intermediate insulating links or elements.

Each cable tray and cable riser of less than 20 m length have to be earthed once; structures of more than 20 m length have to be earthed twice.



**B0.6.18.14 Requirements for local cubicles and local housings for e.g. switchgear, control, measurement and signalling equipment**

Steel-clad cubicles and enclosures with fixed, integral switchgear and apparatus must be provided.

The switchgear cubicles must be partitioned off and incorporate a busbar system, the necessary instruments, control switches, switch panels of the individual switch and apparatus chambers. The main busbars are to be installed on the rear face, top side of the switchgear cubicle in a lockable shuttered compartment.

Connections to switching devices, MCB's fuses etc. are to be made from these busbars. The lower part of the cubicle will house the terminal strips and connecting blocks, the clamps for the cable terminals and, if required parallel connection copper straps for the connection of more than 2 cables in parallel. An adequate number of ball studs must be provided within the switchgear cubicle suitable for earthing the main and distribution busbars as well as the switchgear itself by means of portable earthing and short circuiting equipment (to be provided once per switchgear panel row).

The space in the interior of the cubicles must be divided into a Section with 'live' parts, 'live' switching elements etc. and a Section with control and measuring equipment. The Sections are to be separated by reinforced sheet-steel.

Care must be taken that in the event of arcing hot gases will not escape to the front of the cubicles (the operational side).

Ammeters are to be provided on the cubicle front panel for the cubicle feeders and the supply outlets for motors higher than 55 kW or motors of lower rating, but particularly important for the process. A single voltmeter with 4-position voltmeter changeover switch must be provided for measurements of busbar voltage between each phase and neutral. Measuring instruments should, in general, be square in shape.

All cubicles, cabinets, panels, etc. shall be designed for an ambient temperature of 40 °C (outside the enclosure) in non-air conditioned areas. Special precautions shall be taken in the design of electronic devices for protection and control systems housed in the cubicle in order to allow for these conditions.

Heating elements are to be provided generally in each local cubicle or cabinet and shall be humidity controlled.

It must be possible to disconnect power supplies to the cabinets by means of manually operated power circuit-breakers (MCBs).



For easy monitoring and a rapid grasp of the operational state, collared mimic diagrams with the required switch position indicators, apparatus symbols and pilot lamps must be provided in every case on main process cubicles and switchgear cubicles. Lamp test facilities for all signed lamps connected shall be provided. All cubicles shall be provided with the required earthing screws.

Plastic-insulated, stranded conductors must be used for wiring within the switchgear cabinets, which must be numbered at each end with special tabs so that change by mistake is impossible.

Preferably plug-in type auxiliary relays are to be used. Apparatus being sensitive to impact must be protected against shock and vibration.

On completion of hand-over the cubicles must contain at least 5% of fully fitted spare terminal capacity and 5% of spare space for the future installation of extra equipment. It shall be possible to replace indicating lamps on the front panels of cubicle feeders and motor-supply outlets without isolating the equipment concerned. Furthermore the control system must be designed in such a way that lamps operate at less than their rated voltage in order to avoid their being overheated.

Incoming and outgoing cables have to be fixed by suitable metallic cable glands.

#### B0.6.18.15 Local control points and level control cabinets

##### B0.6.18.15.1 General

Any electrical consumer unit, which is not controlled automatically or from the central control room, is to be fitted with a suitable local control cabinet. The local control cabinets are to be installed in the immediate vicinity of the motor drive to be controlled.

Pump motors, which are level controlled locally, will be given an automatic and manual control. The respective level control cabinets are to be fitted in the immediate vicinity of the pump motors, gauge glasses or level monitoring instruments.





### B0.6.18.15.2 Construction requirements

In general local control cabinets and level control cabinets with plastic casings resistant to impact, sand, light and water, mounted on walls or hot-dip galvanized supporting constructions, are to be provided. Hot-dip galvanized casings will be acceptable.

Protection class must be at least IP 54 if installed indoors and IP 55W if located outdoors. The necessary earthing terminals must be provided for earthing purposes.

The cabinets must be equipped with the necessary mini circuit breakers, fuses, auxiliary relays, power contactors, terminal blocks and cable attachment components.

For motors with pre-selection control (operation/stand-by) operation hours counters are to be provided.

In hazardous areas, the necessary explosion proof control cabinets and level control equipment must be provided in accordance with IEC 60079, IEC 61241 and VDE 0165/170/171.

### B0.6.18.15.3 Local control points

The local control points are to be equipped as the minimum requirement with:

- ON button
- OFF button
- Running lamp
- FAULT LAMP
- TRIP HEALTHY indication
- Lamp test.

When two motors are installed, serving as operation and stand-by unit, then in addition to a double set of the above items, the following equipment has to be installed as the minimum requirement:

- MOTOR 1 - MOTOR 2 (running motor/stand-by motor) pre-selection switch,
- automatic transfer to the stand-by motor in case of failure of the running motor.

### B0.6.18.15.4 Level controls

In the case of pump motors controlled by levels, in addition to the level control in each case the MANUAL - AUTOMATIC selector switch and the



necessary local points are to be fitted. Control of individual pump motors must be effected as follows as the minimum requirement:

- MANUAL- AUTOMATIC selector switch
- level control with maximum and minimum contacts
- low level contact on motor - OFF
- bottom maximum contact on motor - ON
- top maximum contact as warning to the central control room
- low-low level contact as pump dry-running protection and alarm signal to the central control room
- local control point with ON and OFF button, running and fault lamp.

When two pump motors are installed for the same purpose the control is to be effected as follows, as a minimum requirement:

- MANUAL - AUTOMATIC selector switch
- PUMP 1 - PUMP 2 (running pump / stand-by pump) pre-selection switch
- level control with three high level contacts:
  - first (1): high level contact for pre-selected ON
  - second (2): high level contact for alarm signal to the central control room
- low level contacts for pumps OFF
- low-low level contacts as pump dry-running protection and alarm signal to the central control room
- local control and lamps as listed above for local control cabinets, for each motor

#### B0.6.18.16 Terminal boxes and terminal cabinets

In order to minimize the amount of cables and distribution of signals and to centralize connections in the Plant, terminal boxes or, wherever necessary, by larger amounts of terminals, terminal cabinets shall be fitted on all the necessary



- cable crossover terminal points
- central collecting points for individual analog and binary signals and local transmitters
- signal collecting and distribution points for fire alarm, telephone, loudspeaker and clock system
- central distribution points for local signals.

Terminal boxes and cabinets must at least have class of protection IP 54 if installed indoors and IP 55W if installed outdoors and must be equipped with the necessary terminal strips, cable glands and fittings components for the connection of the cables.

The necessary earthing terminals are to be provided for the earthing of the boxes and cabinets.



In any area subject to the danger of explosion, the necessary explosion-protected terminal boxes and cabinets are to be provided in accordance with IEC 60079 and IEC 61241 and VDE 0165/0170/0171.

## B0.6.19 Instrumentation and control equipment

### B0.6.19.1 Main design criteria

This Section applies to the design of the general Instrumentation and Control equipment. The following general requirements shall be strictly observed with regard to design and execution. In the event of contradictions the Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining written clarification from the Employer/Engineer.

Reference within this Section does not automatically indicate that the particular form of instrumentation is required on this project or will be acceptable for a particular application. The particular requirements for control and instrumentation shall take preference in the event of any disagreement between the two Sections.

Only requirements for technical performance of the equipment are stated herein, whilst the detailed requirements of the tasks to be performed by the control systems and the scope of delivery for each individual item of plant is stated in the relevant Sections of this specification.

This specification does not however relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for the basic design and execution of the instrumentation and control system per scope of supply in relevant Sections of this specification. The rules of good engineering practice and the relevant approved standards and regulations shall be observed.

A consistent instrumentation and control philosophy shall apply throughout the Plant and shall be implemented in terms of a range of equipment exhibiting a minimum diversity of type and manufacture. The objective shall be to standardize all measurement and control equipment throughout the Plant in order to rationalize operation, maintenance and reduce spares holding.

Generally equipment shall be supplied from one composite range of measurements and control equipment as marketed by a reputable manufacturer of international standing and shall have a minimum of three years operational use on similar projects. Where particular equipment is not included in the products of the manufacturer thus necessitating diversity of supply, this equipment shall be identified by the Contractor.

The equipment shall be of modern, compact design incorporating the latest developments in proven technology. All instruments whether for local indication or remote transmission shall be of good quality and shall have an



accuracy and repeatability appropriate to their duty. All fittings shall use metric threads.

Measurement and control instruments shall be matched to the main plant equipment ratings in all aspects. Instrument ranges, installation codes of practice and precautionary measures for safety of the Plant and the operating and maintaining personnel shall be observed.

Special attention shall be paid to the Plant safety. As a general rule, measuring points and measuring equipment for critical protection shall be separate from and not combined with measuring equipment for the automatic control equipment.

The material of all equipment installed in pipes, tanks, etc., shall correspond to the material of the relevant pipes, tanks etc. and shall fully meet the requirements regarding safety and operational conditions of the media to be measured. All the equipment shall be suitable for the location in which it is to be mounted and in particular all outdoor equipment shall be suitable for the prevailing climatic conditions.

The diversity of makes and types shall be kept to a minimum. The Employer/Engineer reserves the right to stipulate make and type following award of contract.

Any equipment to be installed within potentially explosives atmospheres shall comply with the requirements of international standards and codes, e.g. IEC-60079, NEC 500 etc.

The instrumentation and control equipment shall have high electro-magnetic and radio frequency interference immunity and shall not be affected by portable radio transmitters operated in the vicinity of the equipment. Any limitations shall be stated.

All instruments shall be protected by cases. The cases shall have enclosure classification not less than IP 42 according to EN 60529 when mounted indoors in totally enclosed rooms with provision for limited ingress of dust, IP 54 else in a enclosed building and IP 55W for mounting outdoors.

Electronic instruments shall not be located close to hot lines, vessels or other hot equipment. Ambient sun temperatures exceeding 80 °C shall not result in calibration difficulties or rapid deterioration of electronic components.



### B0.6.19.2 Distributed Digital Control, Monitoring and Information System (DDCMIS)

The Plant will be controlled generally through a DDCMIS. The DDCMIS contains of process stations, operator workstations, engineering workstations, archiving facilities and signal exchange to management and third party systems. In general the DDCMIS will be DCS based hardware only in some exceptions PLC based systems may be applied.

For detailed technical specification and design requirements please refer to **Section B8** of this technical specification.

### B0.6.19.3 Programmable logic controllers

Programmable logic controllers (PLC) shall be deployed in subsidiary installations and systems of higher complexity and shall provide a more open access for operation. Standard products of PLC manufacturers shall be used for which software developed by the process suppliers and proven for the specialized process is available.

The diversity of makes and types shall be kept to a minimum. The Employer/Engineer reserves the right to stipulate make and type following award of contract.

The use of auxiliary packages with PLCs or local controls for ancillary plants or systems shall be limited and minimized. Only some special cases can be considered subject to the Employer/Engineer's approval.

Typical and acceptable reasons for a specialized control system can be high speed of response or special safety requirements, which may require a separate safety-related system.

For signal exchange with the main DCS, PLCs shall be compatible with this system. Depending on the amount of information to be exchanged, parallel or serial interfacing shall be considered. The sequence of events signals should be directly physically connected to Sequence of Events Recording System (SER).

If only few signals are to be exchanged, parallel interfacing is preferred. Binary signals shall be exchanged via volt free signals. Analogue signals (4 - 20 mA) must be suitably decoupled.

If serial interfacing is used, the interface equipment between the PLC and the DCS must be capable of communication using an industrial standard protocol. The transmission baud rate shall be selected dependent on the application (minimum 19200 baud or higher). If commands are issued from the DCS to the PLC, the time between operator command input and PLC signal output shall not be more than 1.5 seconds. The same requirement goes for answer back signals from the PLC and updating of displays of analogue values coming from the PLC on the DCS monitor displays.





As a minimum requirement, the offered serial link shall have a data integrity checking and retransmission facility in case of error detection, independent of the DCS or external system software. Hardware and software failures during data transmission shall be monitored and alarmed onto the DCS.

The communication link shall be redundant. In case of failure in the communication, quick manual automatic switch-over to the standby communication link shall be possible with automatic switchover and fault reporting and diagnostic facilities.

The functions realized in the PLC and the method by which they are invoked shall be represented graphically similar to IEC 61131-3.

Additionally, a verbal program description supported where required for easy understanding of complex functions with functional diagrams according to IEC 60848 shall be provided.

Programming devices with keyboard, VDU and printer for ease of programming, effective on-line monitoring and diagnostic functions, together with the necessary equipment to write in and to erase EPROMs shall be provided.

The Contractor shall guarantee that spare parts for the offered PLC system will be available for at least 15 years after commissioning of the Power Plant as well as upward/forward compatibility for future upgrades of the system. If necessary, the Contractor shall provide successive system upgrades to ensure spare part compatibility for that time span.

For local operation and monitoring a panel or desk mounted Human Machine Interface (HMI) unit, operable by keypad or touch screen with LED-displays shall be provided. Protection class of panel mounted HMI (front side) shall be IP 22 according to IEC 60529.

#### B0.6.19.4 Control cubicles

DCS, PLC hardware and other associated control equipment shall be installed in suitable control cubicles. The cubicles shall be set up in local switchgear/ electronic rooms (CER or LER) or in local control centers (LCC). The protection class required is specified under **Section B0.6.18**.

Outdoor installed cubicles shall be provided with thermostatically controlled heating elements in order to prevent the formation of condensate which may occur due to large variations of ambient conditions, if necessary.

Adequate lighting and sockets for hand tools protected by 30 mA Residual Current Differential Switch (RCDS) shall also be provided for cubicles and panels, if necessary.



The cubicles shall be secured in such a way that failure of one node cannot cause the failure of the whole system.

The required control elements and displays (annunciation and status lights, analogue displays, switches etc.) shall be so configured that as far as possible they can be viewed from the associated secondary system. Should it be necessary to place the control and monitoring elements in the field, these shall be installed in separate, robust housings (protection class IP 55W). All alarms/ annunciations shall as well be available in DCS.

In preference LED displays shall be used. Ease of access and operation of the equipment shall be ensured.

Visual display unit (VDUs) will be employed for field operation and monitoring.

All cubicles shall be adequately ventilated in order that the heat generated by the equipment mounted there shall remain within the specified limits, even in the case of high ambient temperatures that may occur in the event of failure of the air-conditioning system.

Locally installed cubicles shall be suitable for the location in which they are situated and shall provide adequate protection against dust, moisture or mechanical damage for the equipment mounted therein. Cubicles shall be designed in such a way that vibrations of the building shall be absorbed to a large extent. Sunshades shall be provided for all cubicle located outdoors. Cable connections to cubicles, panels and desks shall be made via suitable seals so as to prevent the ingress of dust, vermin or the propagation of a possible fire. During installation period, a provisional sealing of cable penetrations shall be ensured.

#### B0.6.19.5 Racks, junction boxes

##### **Marshalling racks**

Open type racks constructed of angle steel may be used for the marshalling and termination of low voltage control cables within the Central Electronics Rooms (CER & LER). Cubicle type marshalling racks may also be considered.

For voltages exceeding 60 V, a suitably separated Section with isolation cover shall be provided.

### Instrument racks

Wherever possible, instruments and devices, e.g. transmitters, thermo element cold junctions, terminal boxes, located in the field, shall be mounted on local instrument racks. The instrument racks shall be installed with due regard to control engineering needs, material-saving assembly and easy accessibility for maintenance and checking work, and shall be constructed of standard angle Section steel.

### Junction boxes

In order to simplify local collection of cables and distribution of signals and to centralize connections in the Plant the junction boxes shall be fitted on all the necessary:

- cable crossover terminal points,
- electrical actuators,
- central collecting points for individual analog and binary signals and local transmitters,
- central distribution points for local signals.

The necessary intermediate terminal boxes must at least have degree of protection IP 55 in accordance with EN 60529 and must be equipped with the necessary terminal strips and attachment components for the connection of the cables. The necessary earthing terminals shall be provided for the earthing of the boxes. In hazardous areas, terminal boxes shall be in accordance with EN 50019 or 50020, depending on zone classification.

After commissioning, the junction boxes, marshalling racks, instrument racks, etc. must contain at least 10% of spare space. The Contractor shall furthermore provide at least 10% of fully fitted spare terminal capacity.

### B0.6.19.6 Mimic diagrams

Mimic diagrams shall be offered where specified or alternatively where their presence would assist Plant operators in assimilating the operational state of the Plant.

Where used, the mimic diagram shall harmonize with the other equipment in the control room. Mimic diagrams shall be of the mosaic type.

On mimic diagrams for electrical systems, the different voltage levels shall be distinguished by the use of mosaic elements having an inlaid coloured strip. These elements shall be fitted together to show the location of the different busbars. The operational position of circuit breakers and isolators shall be indicated by semaphore indicators, and the operation of switchgear from the mimic diagram shall be by means of discrepancy switches or pushbuttons designed to operate in a similar manner.



On process mimic diagrams, methods shall be used to clearly indicate the path of the various media, the preferred technique being by means of raised plastic strips which shall have a distinctive colour. Also a uniform scheme of colours for different media shall be adopted.

Where pushbuttons are proposed for operation, enabling pushbuttons shall also be provided and it shall require the operation of both the pushbutton actuating the device and the enabling pushbutton to operate the device.

The Contractor shall propose the mimic colour code for process and electric system identification of the P&ID and electric single line mimics in the VDU or mimic panel.

#### B0.6.19.7 Power supply and fusing

The power supply for the equipment requiring uninterrupted supply (UPS) (e.g. control actuators, emergency valves, flame monitors, measuring and control system, recorders, printers, VDUs, OWS and servers) shall be taken from the safe AC as described in other parts of the specification, especially **Section B0** and **Section B7..**

The 24 V DC independent supply systems shall be provided for the control cubicles of independent control systems. Ni-Cd or lead-acid planté batteries shall be used in the main plant area whereas in offsite plant areas only Ni-Cd batteries shall be used.

The 24 V DC systems shall consist of 2 sets of power supply with each set consisting of 1 x 100% battery charger, 1 x 100% batteries for 1 hour duty and 1 x 100% DC distribution board.

Each individual consumer shall be provided with an infeed from each set with diode decoupling at the consumer.

The supply voltages for the control cubicles within the central electronic rooms (CER & LER) shall preferably be 24 V DC and must be arranged as separately fused double infeeds. The individual feeders can serve either a single cubicle or several cubicles combined as a logical group.

Intelligent Battery health management system shall be provided for each set of 24VDC power supply system and UPS batteries (except mini-UPS). It shall be connected to DCS.

All battery systems shall be provided with a manual discharge resistance bank.



All equipment shall be adequately protected against overcurrent by means of fuses or other current protection devices. The main power supply fuses shall be located in functional groups within separate power distribution cubicles. Fuse ratings and time characteristics shall be such that in all cases, a fault within an individual item will cause the fuse associated with that item to rupture and thus disconnect that item from the power supply, before the main fuse is affected.

Failure of a main fuse shall affect the overall operation of the Plant as little as possible and shall be indicated in the central control room (CCR) by means of an alarm. This alarm shall state the identity of the failed main fuse.

Failure of an individual cubicle, module or component fuse shall be indicated by a general alarm and a detailed diagnostic message. The Section of the control cubicle in which the fuse is located shall be indicated. It shall also be possible to locate visually the fuse that has failed.

The design of the electrical power supplies and fusing system must ensure that any faults in modules or other devices, which may block sequence logic interlocks, automatic control systems or other control systems, are restricted to the system in which the fault has occurred.

All electronic devices shall be protected against transient voltage levels which would otherwise damage the device.

#### B0.6.19.8 Transmitters

All transmitters shall have an impressed output signal of 4 - 20 mA corresponding to zero to full range input. However, digital communication shall also be acceptable.

Generally, 2-wire transmitters shall be used. If for some special purposes (e.g. analyzers) 230 V AC power supply is required, the output circuit shall be isolated.

As far as possible, all transmitters shall be of the SMART-type. This applies also to field mounted temperature transmitters.

All transmitters shall be fitted with a local analog indicator displaying appropriate physical units which may be read clearly from an easily accessible position.

Transmitters with accuracy class "0" or better must be used. The repeatability shall be within a range of  $\pm 0.1\%$  of full span.

The output signal of all transmitters must be independent of the burden of the transmitter output circuit including cable resistance over a wide range.



The removal of connected devices must not open the transmitter output circuit or cause malfunction of this circuit. In the case of failure and return of the supply voltage within a measuring circuit, no false signals endangering the system shall be issued. All transmitters shall be individually fused. If not specified otherwise, local parameterization at the transmitter or via modem and PC/laptop or hand held communicator using HART-protocol shall be possible.

For the continuous remote position indication of valves, dampers etc. also transmitters with impressed output signal of 4- 20 mA shall be employed.

All transmitters shall be suitable for field installation and shall have strong, moisture and dustproof cases of IP 65 or better according to EN 60529. This applies also for temperature transmitters when installed in the field.

Diaphragm seals shall be provided to serve as a barrier for corrosive process fluids, slurries or highly viscous oils. The seal shall be of the flanged type, suitable for the same conditions as those for the transmitter. The material selection shall be according to the requirements of the fluids to be measured. The seal shall be provided with a flushing connection.

Transmitters to be used in hazardous areas shall be explosion proof. Suitable intrinsically safe circuits are to be provided in accordance with EN 60079-11.

All transmitters potentially subjected to vacuum shall be capable of withstanding 100% vacuum without damage.

No stress shall be imposed through the connections between Plant and the transmitter. As far as possible, the transmitters shall be grouped together into enclosed racks or panels for easy access. Sunshades shall be provided for all outdoor panels.

Individually installed transmitters shall have their own weather proof enclosure of robust construction and be suitable for the proposed environment. All field equipment terminals shall be wired to a terminal box using screwed connections.

Transmitters shall be provided with all necessary isolating, vent and blow-down valves and facilities shall be provided for the connection of test instruments at the input and output of each transmitter, to enable calibration to be carried out.

In general limits (for alarms or switching actions) shall be derived from the analogue measurement value in the DCS (use of switches shall be avoided). Where binary signals cannot be derived from an analog value, **binary transmitters** e.g. temperature switches, pressure switches etc. may be used. Indicators with integrated limit switches are allowed within package units. Preferably limit switches shall be of the proximity type.



All switches shall be of robust design and reliable performance. Temperature switches, pressure switches, level switches, and etc. shall be of the snap-action and change over type. The switches shall have an adjustable switching hysteresis. Parity checks shall be supplied for switches.

The set point and the deadband (reset point) of each switch shall be adjustable from inside the case, over the full range specified. The set point and reset point shall be indicated on the adjusting mechanism.

For the sensing of level in tanks, vessels or bunkers float switches, vibration level switches or other suitable switching devices with conductive or capacitive electrodes shall be provided.

For monitoring of machine coolant or lubricant flow (dry running protection) suitable flow or level sensors shall be employed.

The switches shall be housed in robust, dust and moisture proof cases having glanded cable entries and shall be suitable for the ambient conditions local to the equipment on which they are mounted.

#### B0.6.19.9 Temperature measurements

Glass thermometers, bi-metallic and capillary remote thermometers are to be used for local temperature measurement. For both, class 1 0 shall be provided.

Glass thermometers are to be inserted into pockets provided for the purpose. The use of mercury is forbidden.

Capillary remote thermometers shall be with a case diameter of preferably 160 mm and must be mounted on fixtures or instrument panels in such a way that they are protected from vibration, jarring and sprayed water. The capillary tube must be laid in a protected position.

If possible, resistance thermometers (Pt-100) in accordance with IEC 60751 shall be used for remote measurements. All resistance thermometers shall be wired according to the four-conductor principle.

Otherwise, thermocouples with appropriate heat resistance in accordance with DIN IEC 60584-1 or equivalent may be used for remote measurements.

All thermocouples shall be of the quick response type, ungrounded and preferably of double element type.

Thermocouples shall be arranged in such a way that the ambient temperature of the head is lower than 100 °C, and that the measuring inserts can easily be exchanged.

All thermocouples and extension leads shall be terminated with a suitable gland and the conductor to sheath resistance shall be greater than 100 M-Ohms when tested after termination.

Thermometers and thermocouples shall generally be fitted in protective wells. They shall be provided with weatherproof terminal heads and shall be installed so as to totally prevent the ingress of foreign matter.

High speed response pockets shall be provided for all applications involving control of critical process temperatures.

Where more than one temperature measurement e.g. for redundant loops, recording, indication, automatic control is to be made at one location, individual protective wells with sensors shall be provided at the common place of measurement. Protective wells for unoccupied test measuring points shall be arranged with the opening inclined downwards wherever possible and shall be provided with a screw-on protection cover.

Insofar as local conditions or extreme temperature do not require otherwise, screw-in immersion wells for exhaust gas and air shall meet the following requirements:

- nominal length not less than 0.5 m
- attachment of the well in the wall of the exhaust gas channel or air duct must be gas-proof.

For the measurement of temperature of other media the following requirements shall be observed:

For all pipework a minimum immersion depth of 55 mm in the internal pipeline cross-section and a minimum distance of 15 mm from the opposite pipe wall must be provided. If the diameter of the pipeline does not allow the thermometer to be inserted perpendicular to the pipe axis while still maintaining the above mentioned measurements, another solution must be found in cooperation with the Employer/ Engineer. When determining the lengths of the insertion and connecting tubes the insulation thickness is to be taken into consideration.

For all remote temperature measurements (i.e. for RTDs and TCs) transmitters shall be installed locally in a transmitter protecting box on a DIN rail.



## B0.6.19.10 Pressure measurements

Pressure gauges of class 1.6 or better must be used. The standard measuring ranges must be selected with regard to the maximum operating pressure.

A pressure instrument installed for measurement of steady pressure at varying pressure shall operate in a band centered on 60% of its maximum range.

When the pressure impulse line is liquid filled the measuring unit shall be compensated for static head. The head correction shall be stated on the unit.

Pressure gauges shall have a dial size of 160 mm and shall be located in such a way that they can be easily observed or shall be combined in groups on local gauge boards or cubicles.

Pressure gauges shall be resistant against vibrations. Furthermore, pressure gauges shall be designed in such a way that the measured value may reach the end of the indicating range without affecting the calibration of the gauge.

Pressures to be remotely indicated, recorded or used for automatic control loop inputs shall be measured by means of pressure transmitters (refer to relevant part of **Section B0**).

Pressure measurement tapping points shall generally be in accordance with the specification for the pipeline in which they are installed and shall be equipped with one, and for high pressure installations (45 bar) two, isolating valves arranged directly at the tapping point. Excluded from this stipulation are measuring points for vacuum and measuring points for combustion air and exhaust gas.

Piping shall be of approved quality and sized for the particular service. In all cases the pipe size shall be chosen to ensure strength and freedom from blockage. Instrument impulse pipework shall be manufactured from a suitable grade of stainless steel to the approval of the Employer/Engineer.

Pressure transmitters for remote measurement shall not be mounted directly at the tapping point, but shall be arranged at a distance from the tapping point by means of enclosures. The impulse line between tapping point and transmitter shall be arranged in such a way as to form a siphon loop, when steam pressure measurements are involved.

A valve combination or multiway cock shall be provided directly on each pressure gauge or transducer connection. They shall be equipped with a connection for test gauges, and it shall be possible to shut off the test connection without isolating the service pressure gauge at the same time.



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Open blowdown / drain connections shall not be arranged within panels and local equipment. Instead it shall be led to a drain external to the panel. All valves shall be installed so that they are accessible for in-situ maintenance from a floor or permanent structure landing.

Transmitters are to be protected from the measuring media, if required.

In addition to the above requirements, special valve block equipment shall be provided, where differential pressure is to be measured. Alternatively, differential pressure type transmitter can be considered.

#### B0.6.19.11 Flow measurements

Remote flow measurements of water, steam, combustion air, flue gas etc. shall, unless otherwise specified, be carried out by means of differential pressure, ultrasonic, electromagnetic, annubar, coriolis, turbine meters, oval-wheel flow meters.

The transmitters shall be as specified under **Section B0**. Changes in density, pressure or temperature of the measured medium shall be compensated wherever necessary.

Tags on orifice plates shall be stamped with the basic design information (i.e. flow rate, pressure and temperature of the passing fluid, the orifice diameter and the pressure differential generated).

Primary elements such as orifices or nozzles located in steam or high pressure feed water pipes shall be of the weld-in type. Material, dimensions and installation of orifices, nozzles and tapping points etc. shall be in accordance with the specification for the pipes in which they are installed.

Isolating valves shall be provided at the tapping points of the orifices/ nozzles. In the case of steam flow measurements condensing vessels (steam traps) shall be provided between the tapping point and the isolating valve.

The material and dimensions of the piping shall conform to those laid down for the piping concerned. The welds shall be executed in such a manner as to avoid turbulence that can affect the measurement.

In order to achieve exact installation, the vendor supplying the orifice plate or nozzle for high pressure pipes shall install the orifice plate or nozzle in its own works in a Section of pipe of about 3.5 times the pipe diameter (1.0 x NB in the outlet, 2.5 x NB in the inlet). For orifice plates or nozzles installed in pipes with a nominal bore smaller than 80 mm, complete meter runs shall be supplied.





Orifice plates and nozzles shall be manufactured of ANSI 316 Stainless Steel unless specified otherwise. Orifice plates shall be sized according ISO 5167-2.

Orifice plates shall be sized for a  $d/D$  ratio not less than 0.20 and not greater than 0.70. Higher rather than lower  $d/D$  ratio are preferred to minimize line restrictions. All sizing calculations shall be submitted to the Employer/Engineer for approval.

Tags on orifice plates shall be stamped with the basic design information (i.e. flow rate, pressure and temperature of the passing fluid, the orifice diameter and the pressure differential generated).

Venturi tubes according to ASME MFC-3M shall only be considered when operating economy requires low permanent pressure losses.

The erection welding seams shall be executed in such a manner that no turbulence, which will affect the measurement, can occur.

Rectangular venturi tubes may be considered where other measuring devices are impossible or impractical (e.g. in large rectangular air duct of boilers).

For flow measurements in LP-systems e.g. water or condensate, orifice plate installation using slip-on orifice flanges shall be provided. All orifice plates for installation between flanges shall have their own tapings for differential pressure measurements incorporated in the plate. Simple orifice plates with the tapings situated in the pipe are not allowed. The flow direction shall be consistently marked on the orifice or nozzle by means of an arrow.

Special conditions may dictate the use of devices such as:

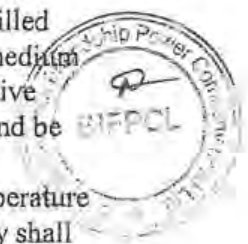
- venturi tubes for low pressure gases
- pitot tubes such as Annubar.



Ultrasonic flow sensors shall provide a double transmitter/ receiver system and be for installation with a calibrated pipe. The tube lining material shall be as required for the fluid and its temperature and be as specified in other chapters of this **Section B0**. The use of ultrasonic clamp on flow meters shall be avoided and requires dedicated approval of the Employer/ Engineer. The accuracy shall be 1% of the calibrated span. An overpressure security shall be provided of 50% above the maximum pressure range.

Electromagnetic measurements may be used for flow measurements of inhomogenous liquids with or without solids content in completely filled pipes. The limits of application of the measuring system due to the medium parameters planned on a case-by-case basis shall be observed. Inductive flow sensors shall be of alternating field or pulsating DC field type and be for inline installation with a pipe.

The tube lining material shall be as required for the fluid and its temperature and be as specified in other chapters of this **Section B0**. The accuracy shall



be 1% of the calibrated span. An overpressure security shall be provided of 50% above the maximum pressure range.

Coriolis measurements shall be used for mass flow measurements of homogenous liquids and gases without solids content in completely filled pipes, in particular for natural gases, fuel oils and solvents as well as other media with fluctuating densities. The accuracy shall be typically at 0.5% of the measured value.

#### B0.6.19.12 Level measurements

Where detection of discrete levels is required, the simple float operated switch should be used, however each switch shall have snap action with limited hysteresis to prevent contact bounce caused by small fluctuations in level. For sumps the level should be measured using non-contactive measuring principles such as ultra sonic with local control box.

Switches used for level detection shall provide facilities for testing the mechanical and electrical operation of the switch without its removal from the process. Isolation by means of shut-off valve will be allowable during testing.

Generally, the use of switches shall be avoided. Instead limit values shall be derived from analog transmitters.

For measurement of large storage tanks, the load indication and transmitting mechanism shall be located at the base of the tank.

For the measurements of boiler separator water level, feed water tank levels etc., differential pressure transmitters shall preferably be used.

The transmitters shall be as specified under **Section B0**.

For special applications such as chemical tanks, techniques such as ultrasonic, radar, capacitance probes, etc. should be considered. For level measurement in tanks with underpressure (vacuum) guided wave radar shall be used.

For level measurement of the fabric filter (FF) hopper dust radio frequency (RF) / Capacitance type level switch can be considered.

For measurements where a reference leg of process fluid is used, the design of the system shall ensure that the reference leg is fully maintained at its prescribed height during all conditions of process level change and changes in process conditions and the density of the reference leg does not vary from that of the process fluid due to temperature changes or other reasons.

All measurement transmitters for differential pressure shall be provided with:



- a. shut-off valves to be arranged directly at the condensing vessels and active pressure tapping points
- b. valve blocks enabling the transmitter to be isolated from the active pressure and enabling the transmitter zero point to be checked
- c. separate blow-off valves for cleaning the active pressure tubes.
- d. 2 ways for relative pressure, 5 ways for DP.

The aforementioned valves shall be of the weld-in type.

Where a standpipe exists, the level transmitters or level switches must be connected to the standpipe by means of shut-off valves, so that the units can be replaced easily in service.

Local level indicators for water shall be provided with an illumination device and indicators shall be designed so that the water column can be seen as whole, i.e. level indicators only showing the level as a point will not be accepted. Level indicators shall be equipped with shut-off valves which permit exchange or replacement of glasses or mica during operation.

The indicating range of local level indicators shall cover all switching points of level switches mounted on the tank or similar as a minimum requirement.

On all forms of measurement all parts of the switch, transmitter, etc. in contact with the process fluid shall be made of material compatible with the process fluid. Stainless steel shall normally be used for all corrosive duties.

#### B0.6.19.13 Analysers and monitoring systems

##### B0.6.19.13.1 Analyses of steam and water (SWAS)

The steam and water analyzer core instruments shall comply with EPRI (Electric Power Research Centre Inc.) guidelines.

The main analyzers for steam and water shall be arranged in groups in such a way that excessively long process pipes will not be necessary.

If required by the medium to be analyzed, all samples shall be adequately cooled and pressure reducing devices shall be provided where necessary. Manual sampling shall be possible.

A protective device shall be incorporated in the sample cooler to isolate the analyzer in the event of excessive temperature.

In order to eliminate the influence of conditioning agents on the conductivity measurement, cation filters shall be provided. The cation filters shall have visible colour indicators to show when they have to be regenerated.



For all analyzers temperature compensation shall be provided, with the temperature sensor being an integral part of the probe.

Chlorine residual monitors and hypochlorite concentration meters shall preferably be able to measure high and low concentrations. Measurement of hypochlorite concentration shall not be affected by the presence of other oxidizing components in the sample.

Individual or multiple prefabricated analyzer installations shall be used to reduce site installation work. This prefabrication shall include sample conditioners, analyzers, air and electrical distribution, cooling water distribution or coolant circulating system all piped and wired on a common frame. Interconnecting pipework and accessories shall be of stainless steel. The arrangement shall permit testing of the entire assembly before dispatch to site and shall be arranged for convenient removal from on-line operation to facilitate routine maintenance and calibration.

The sampling system shall include but not be limited to all probes, valves, filters, coolers, drainage facilities, flow regulators, flow meters, piping and pumps as necessary, to give the analyzer a representative and suitably conditioned sample.

Analyzers shall be provided as follows:

**Sample Point**

Condenser make up water  
Condensate pump discharge water  
Condensate at deaerator inlet water  
Deaerator effluent water  
Economizer inlet water  
Boiler blow down steam  
Saturated steam  
Main steam  
HP5 heater drain water  
Closed cooling water

**Analyzing Required**

specific Conductivity  
pH, cation Conductivity, DO  
pH, specific Conductivity  
pH, DO  
pH, cation Conductivity, DO  
pH, specific Conductivity  
cation Conductivity, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Na  
cation Conductivity  
pH, specific Conductivity  
pH, specific Conductivity

Note:

DO: Dissolved Oxygen

Chemical reagent for the sampling system commissioning period but not exceeding 180 days shall be provided.



Each automatic analysis sampling point shall be provided with a manual sampling point to permit a sample to be easily taken. Manual sampling shall not interrupt automatic sampling. All sampling lines shall be run to common sampling racks on which shall be fitted all the analysis associated equipment.

The sampled points of analyzers shall be indicated and monitored at the local panel.

The corresponding analogue measuring signals (4-20 mA) and the status signals (24V DC) shall be transmitted over serial link to the DCS.

The SWAS system, for both Units should be located at  $\pm 0.0$  meters in an air conditioned room.

#### B0.6.19.13.2 Effluent Monitoring

The operational philosophy of water supply/ distribution system shall be based on a continuous Possur river water quality analysis, potable water quality monitoring, sampling and analyzing concept and shall consider preventive and active measures against water pollution and adaption of operating mode(s) to changes in water conditions.

##### Sample Extraction for Laboratory Analyses:

A tapping shaft for extraction of samples for laboratory analyses shall be provided and installed at the various measuring locations, before the waste waters are mixed with the circulating cooling water and discharged to the sea.

##### Continuous Effluent Monitoring:

A continuous monitoring shall also be implemented for water quality measurements of all kinds of discharges to the river.

The sensors for continuous monitoring of effluent parameters shall be located within the sample-tapping shaft. Additionally flow and temperature sensors shall be mounted within the discharge lines.

Following kind of analyzers shall be considered at least:

- pH analyzer
- conductivity analyzer
- chemical oxygen demand (COD) analyzer
- biological oxygen demand (BOD) analyzer
- total suspended solid (TSS) analyzer
- oil in water (OIW) analyzer





The corresponding electronic equipment shall be mounted in a weatherproof container to be located nearby the point of measurement at the discharge pipes of waste water.

The corresponding analogue measuring signals (4-20 mA) and the status signals (24V DC) shall be transmitted by multicore cables to the DCS.

#### B0.6.19.13.3 Potable water quality monitoring system

Water quality control and monitoring of the Plant's drinking water shall be performed at the Plant interface (downstream the potable water tanks).

The water quality monitoring system shall at least consist of, but not be limited to the following online metering, measurement, sampling and analyzing equipment, including data acquisition and data storage facilities:

- alkalinity
- conductivity metering
- pH monitoring
- temperature measurement
- turbidity monitoring
- residual chlorine monitoring
- TDS (computed value)
- LSI (computed value)
- sampling points and equipment for potable water sampling at the online measuring units.



#### B0.6.19.13.4 Quality monitoring for fuel

For fuel oil a sampling point for discontinuous manual analysis shall be provided for the facility at the fuel oil storage tanks.

#### B0.6.19.13.5 Analysis of exhaust gas (CEMS)

The analysis of O<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, particulate matter (opacity) in the exhaust gas shall be performed by appropriate analyzers of proven type.

The equipment shall be constructed for operation in dusty and humid environments at high ambient and exhaust gas temperatures. The use of equipment capable of multi-parameter measurement shall be considered.

The reliability and response time of the O<sub>2</sub>-analyzer shall be of the quality required for closed-loop control. The accuracy of the system shall be better than 2.0% of the span and the drift shall be not more than 0.1% O<sub>2</sub> per week. A zirconium oxide measuring cell shall be used. Maintenance shall not be more than once a week.



Analyzers provided shall have auto-calibration for zero and span as well as self-diagnostic functions. Analyzers and sensors can be of extraction or insitu type.

All equipment of the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) shall be suitable for operation in dusty and humid environments at high ambient and flue gas temperatures. Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) shall be provided for each unit.

If sampling of exhaust gas is used, sampling probes shall preferably be vertically installed on the top of horizontal exhaust gas ducts, in order to avoid blockages.

In order to keep the sampling lays to acceptable limits the analyzers shall be located close to their sample take-off point, so that easy access to the sample take-off point and to the analyzers shall be provided for maintenance.

The exhaust gas sampling lines shall be heated to prevent condensation and shall not form a siphon in the case where condensate may be collected during heater failure. Condensate drainage facilities shall be provided at the analyzers.

Generally, the analyzers and the sampling probe equipment shall be suitable for mounting in ambient plant conditions, e.g. within a standard cubicle. However, if this is not feasible, the equipment shall be mounted in an air-conditioned room or container.

Power failure and system failures of analyzers shall be monitored in the DCS by a group alarm.

Measured values and certain status signals shall be processed by an emission evaluation computer via serial interface, to be installed within the central control room. The emission data shall be calculated, converted, printed out and stored according to the governmental requirements. Possibilities for on-line data readout for authorities shall be provided.

#### B0.6.19.13.6 Ambient air quality monitoring system (AAQMS)

An ambient air quality monitoring system shall be provided consisting AAQMS stations and metrological stations. A centralized data acquisition PC shall be installed to collect all information from the AAQMS. The AAQMS stations shall be suitably distributed on the Plant area.

The AAQMS stations shall contain at least the following:

- Analyzers for SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, mercury
- Multi gas calibration system
- PC based data logger



- UPS
- Suspended particulate monitors (TSP)
- Sampling inlet heads

Metrological station shall include at least:

- Metrological sensors such as wind speed, wind direction, air temperature, relative humidity (rH), solar radiation, rain gauge
- Metrological mast

All ambient gas analyzers and dust monitors shall conform to the US EPA reference of equivalent method. A proof of approvals and certificates of the compliance of internationally reputed agencies such as US EPA, German TUV, etc shall be provided.

A sampling system compatible with the analyzers shall be provided. The system shall be compatible with analyzers for Pb (which the Employer may procure in the future). The system shall have the facility for moisture removal.

Built-in calibration facilities shall be provided for all analyzers. To cross check the built-in calibration facilities of the analyzers/ monitors, a standard multi-gas calibration system for each AAQMS station with fast response time shall be provided.

The metrological sensors for wind speed and wind direction shall have an accuracy of 2% of full scale. The accuracy of the relative humidity sensor shall be 3% for the range between 10 and 90% rH.

The rain gauge shall be of self recording type and of reputed make. Electronic recording facilities shall be provided. The instrument shall have automatic functions for computing rainfall for pre-set time periods. The gauge shall be rugged and be of material resistant to atmospheric corrosion. The accuracy shall be 1% for rainfall ranges above 125 mm/hr and 5% below this value.

A metrological mast shall be provided for mounting of the metrological sensors. It shall be complete with all necessary hangers and holders along with electrical earthing for the installation of the sensors. Material and construction of the mast shall be robust and shall be resistant to atmospheric corrosion.

There shall be PC based data loggers for each AAQMS station. The entire data capture and mean value calculation as well as control of analyzers shall be through user friendly software and operate on the latest Windows operating system. Diagnostic features shall be included in the software and any unauthorized access shall be prevented by appropriate measures such as password protection.



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Data loggers for the metrological station shall be provided with the necessary analogue and digital inputs and internal memory for all collected parameters. The data loggers shall have the capacity for future extension with additional sensors.

#### B0.6.19.14 Electrical value measurements

For the processing of electrical values such as voltage, current, power, frequency etc. electronic type transmitters shall be provided to convert the output of current and voltage transformers into an impressed direct current in the range 4 - 20 mA. The transmitters shall be housed in the switchgear.

For power measurements precision electricity meters for asymmetrical three-phase networks are to be supplied. Connection of the meters shall generally be to 3 x 1 A current transformers and 3 x 110/ $\sqrt{3}$  V voltage transformers. The meter accuracy class is to be approximate to the respective transformer classes. Instrument transformers with an accuracy class of 0.5 or better shall be used for metering purposes.

For the purpose of billing for electrical energy and for acceptance tests, an instrument transformer of at least class 0.2 (precision) accuracy and high precision electricity meters of class 0.2 have to be provided. Meters for billing purposes shall be of the approved calibrated type (certified by independent testing stations). All meters for billing purposes are to be provided as double 2 x 100% meters.

At all points where power direction reversal is possible, the necessary meters for both directions are to be provided.

The meters in the local switchgear are to be arranged behind the clear plastic fronts of the cubicle doors so that the counter readings can be taken without opening the doors.

#### B0.6.19.15 Control valves

Control valve spindles and internals shall be made of chromium steel and shall have a high resistance to wear and corrosion. Cones and seats shall be hard faced with materials with a high resistance to wear and corrosion. Housings shall be made of forged or cast steel. A hand wheel, with provision for switching to manual operation and a local position indicator shall also be provided.

All control valves, orifices and nozzles shall comply with the relevant international standards such as DIN, BS or any other which may be agreed to by the Employer/Engineer.

Control valve characteristic shall allow smooth and continuous control of the control parameter.



Valves shall not generate noise in excess of 85 dB(A), measured at a point 1 meter downstream of the valve outlet and 1 meter from the pipe centerline. Where this requirement must be exceeded because of physical limitation, suitable sound attenuators shall be provided in terms of special valve trim, in-line attenuators, isolators and enclosures to satisfy the noise requirement.

Valves shall have trim designed to avoid cavitation damage. If an application cannot avoid cavitation entirely, material selection shall be such as to withstand the effects without damage.

Line strainers shall be provided upstream of control valves where required.

The valve sizing shall be suitable for obtaining maximum flow conditions with valve opening at approximately 80% of total valve stem travel and minimum flow conditions with valve stem travel not less than 10% of total valve stem travel. All the valves shall be capable of handling at least 120% of the required maximum flow. The design pressure drop across the valve should be 15 to 20% of the total available pressure drop at no flow.

Although control valves shall not be used for shut-off service, to provide reasonable shut-off performance, leakage through a closed control valve shall not exceed 1% for single ported valves or 2% for balanced ported valves.

All control valve materials shall be compatible with the fluid handled. Materials shall be in accordance with the piping materials standard and/or as approved by the Employer/ Engineer.

Valve characteristics shall be selected to suit the process and control system dynamics.

All the control valves for boiler feedwater services should be of anti-cavitation type with flash-flow trims and cage type to avoid cavitation problems.

The installation shall include upstream and downstream isolating valves and, for critical control valves, a bypass valve for each control valve on all services. Unless otherwise agreed by the Employer/Engineer the bypass valve shall have a similar characteristic as the control valve but shall provide tight shut-off. Any exceptions or variations to the requirement shall be subject to the approval of the Employer/ Engineer. Where a service is subject to a pressure above 3 bar a 25 mm vent valve shall be provided, between the upstream and downstream isolating valves, in order to relieve the pressure to enable maintenance to be carried out on the control valve. Control valves shall be adequately supported in all cases and shall be accessible for maintenance. Local pressure gauges shall be provided upstream and downstream of each control valve.

For normal duty globe type valves shall be used.



The use of butterfly valves shall be avoided in the main plant. Where very large sizes are involved (on high flows), or low pressure drops and low static pressure are a determining factor, making globe valves unattractive or impossible, butterfly valves may be used. They shall be of the "balanced torque" type disc usable to the fully open position (90° opening). The overall shaft rating shall be at least 25 % above the static pressure as differential across the closed valve.

Multi-stage valves (e.g. multi seat or multi cage valves) shall be used on services, e.g. steam and gas, having very high pressure drops which would result in supersonic velocity inside a conventional body and shock waves in the piping, creating unacceptable noise levels.

Angle valves shall be provided:

- for steam pressure reducing-de-superheating stations of the "combination" type,
- for erosive services, e.g. slurries,
- on applications where solid contaminants might settle in the valve body,
- on hydrocarbon services with a tendency for "coking".

Ball valves shall be used for on-off and throttling services under moderate operating conditions.

The control valves must be provided with all data important for their identification, such as flow direction, type, nominal diameter, nominal pressure, seating, CV value.

#### B0.6.19.16 Actuators

Intelligent drives with integrated power switch unit and further electronics shall be installed.

Unless otherwise specified actuators for modulating valves and dampers shall either be pneumatic or electrically operated. Self contained sealed hydraulic units may be considered where high thrusts or high speeds of operation are required.

Actuators for ON/OFF duty or manually positioned units shall generally be electrical motor and/or pneumatic driven, however the use of solenoid types on small valves shall be allowed dependent on duty.

The various types and sizes of actuators shall be rationalized and as far as possible each type shall be from a common manufacturer to facilitate interchangeability and spares.



In order to prevent the risk of fire or explosion pneumatic actuators shall be used in hazardous areas and associated equipment (e.g. positioners) must be intrinsically safe in accordance with IEC 60079-11.

Pneumatic actuators must be designed in such a way that in the event of air failure the actuator will remain in the position immediately prior to loss of power, or assume a position which is safe for the process.

With either action the failure mode shall be suitably monitored and the Plant operator informed by some form of alarm. The failure response of all actuators in the event of the loss of the prime mover (air pressure, oil pressure, electrical power) shall be indicated on the Piping and Instrumentation (P&I) diagrams, valve schedules, etc.

All pneumatic tubing to control drives or actuators shall, unless otherwise agreed to by the Employer/Engineer, be in copper which shall be sheathed in PVC or alternatively in stainless steel.

For all actuators of control valves and dampers of main systems local indicating pointer and position transmitters for remote indication and closed loop feedback shall be provided in accordance with the most severe operating conditions to be expected. The transmitters shall be designed to withstand conditions such as high temperature, vibrations and leakage of steam and of hot water wherever required. The protection class shall be IP 65 according to IEC 60529.

All actuators shall have a handwheel for direct manual operation. The diameter of the handwheel and geared effort shall be such that they can be reasonably operated by one man. A lockable mechanical clutch mechanism shall be provided to inhibit power control of the actuators when the handwheel is operated.

The speed of response of actuators used for modulating control shall be chosen to suit each particular application. Facilities shall be provided for limiting the actuator movement in each direction.

Special attention must be paid to adequately dimensioned drives and care must be taken to avoid any unintended displacement of the actuator on sudden rises of pressure in the piping.

Actuators shall have fail safe operation and actuator locking device in the event of abnormal conditions. Any abnormality on the valve shall be transmitted to the DCS.

All electrical actuator drives necessary for the safe operation and shut-down of the Plant in the event of 0.4 kV switchgear failure shall be connected to the UPS.

#### B0.6.19.17 Solenoid valves

In lines with nominal diameters of up to DN 25, as well as for piloting pneumatic actuators, suitable solenoid valves shall be used. Valves with power ratings up to 30 W shall be controlled directly at 24 V DC from the DCS. For powers over 30 W, solenoid valves for 230 V AC shall be employed. Solenoid valves for 110 V, 230 V AC and above shall be secured with blade fuses. Electrical connections are made by means of plug connectors, with the mating connector forming part of the scope of supplies.

#### B0.6.19.18 Cabling and wiring

The general requirements for cabling are as stated under relevant chapter in **Section B0**.

In particular, wiring within desks and panels shall be supported on trays and shall be segregated according to voltage level. Wiring carrying AC and D.C. voltage shall also be segregated.

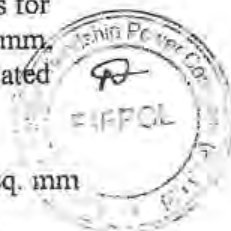
All desks, panels, cubicles and racks shall be factory-wired with regard to the internal connections. Where desks or panels will be supplied in more than one Section, electrical connections between the Sections shall be via terminal strips provided for this purpose.

All cables must be provided at both ends with identification in the form of numbered labels corresponding to the coding system. The individual cores will be numbered or identified by colour-coding. Instrumentation cables will be identified by colour codes and band marking, follow VDE 0815.

Spare cores shall be terminated at terminal strips in such a way as to give a maximum length of core and shall be ferruled in such a way as to indicate that they are spare cores.

All instrumentation cables including both prefabricated and non-prefabricated type shall be with Fire Retardant Low Smoke (FRLS) type Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) overall sheath. Shields for individual pair and overall shield shall be provided for cables for analogue signals. Cables for binary signals shall have an overall shield. Multipair cables of 0.5 sq. mm shall be used extensively for I&C cables, wherever required, prefabricated cables may also be used.

For thermocouple measurements compensation cable NiCr-Ni 2x0.5sq. mm or 4x0.5 sq. mm with silicone insulation and pair screen will be used. Fiber optic cables shall be provided for Remote I/O bus, CCTV, Station LAN etc.



The fiber and cable specifications shall comply with ITU-T Recommendation G652 and the relevant IEC standards. Each fiber cable shall be supplied with at least 50% spare cores. A minimum number of four spare cores are required.

Suitable fiber optic cable junction boxes, patch panels and patch leads shall be provided. These shall conform to the following:

- They shall support, organize, and protect the optical fibers and the fiber splices whilst ensuring that the optical fiber minimum-bending radius is not exceeded.
- The splice tray shall not have any sharp edges or protrusions that may damage the optical fiber cable.
- They shall provide entry for all cables.
- Include number tags for tube and fiber identification.
- They shall provide mounting positions for the bulkhead mounted connectors on which the cable will be terminated.
- They shall allow patching of fibers.
- Outdoor mounted boxes shall be rated to IP65 in accordance with IEC 60529.

The junction boxes/ patch panels shall have a fiber capacity equal to the total number of fibers (connected and spares) for all cables to be connected. Patch panels shall be designed for 19-inch rack mounting within a standard equipment cabinet.

All unused couplings shall have protective dust covers. The patch area in patch panels shall be accessible and covered behind a door or removable cover.

Sufficient factory manufactured patch cords with suitable colour coding shall be provided.

Fiber optic connectors shall be standardized for ease of maintenance.

#### B0.6.19.19 Instrument and measuring impulse piping

Instrument impulse piping shall be supported at intervals as defined in BS 6739. The correct size of tube clips shall be used to suit the tube outside diameter.

The Contractor shall fabricate and erect all mounting brackets for control and monitoring apparatus including all pressure switches and miscellaneous instrumentation. If it is found after commissioning that any mounting frame vibrates excessively under operating conditions, instruments within the frames shall be isolated with vibration dampers by the Contractor or moved to areas of low vibration.

Impulse lines shall have venting, draining and blowdown facilities. Impulse lines between process and sensor shall be as direct as possible and shall include allowance for vibration and vertical and horizontal movement. Joints in impulse lines shall be kept to a minimum.

All pneumatic instrument lines shall be soap tested and any leakage shall be rectified.

While process instrument lines are being pressure tested all instruments shall be completely isolated or disconnected.

## **B0.7 Inspection and Testing**

### **B0.7.1 General**

This Section contains general requirements for inspection of material, parts, equipment and workmanship of the Plant during manufacture, assembling and erection and upon completion to demonstrate compliance with specification, codes and standards and to ensure overall reliability of Plant operation and performance.

Development and implementation of test procedures for the construction inspection, start-up and performance testing and capacity demonstration of the Plant shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

The Contractor shall be responsible for providing all supplies required for carrying out such tests, except to the high speed diesel and coal used during Reliability Test Run and Performance Tests.

The overall testing program for the Project shall consist of the following:

- workshop inspections and testing
- construction inspections, and testing
- mechanical completion
- pre-commissioning tests
- tests on completion
- reliability test run and performance tests.



The Employer shall have the right to have their representatives present during inspections and tests of Plant equipment and systems in the workshops and during construction. The presence of the Employer's representatives during any inspection or test shall in no way relieve the Contractor of its responsibility for supplying the equipment or systems in accordance with the milestone dates.





The Employer will be notified by the Contractor in writing at least ten (10) days prior to such testing and inspection at workshop and two (2) days for test at site.

Three (3) months after effective date of Contract, the Contractor shall submit to the Employer all relevant test documents, which shall include:

- inspection and test program
- test standards
- type of inspection and tests
- tests which are to be witnessed by third parties.

Six (6) months prior to the proposed start of commissioning the Contractor shall submit to the Employer:

- commissioning test program
- commissioning procedures
- tests on completion.

Six (6) months after effective date of Contract the Contractor shall submit to the Employer for the Performance Tests:

- test program
- test standards
- manpower and deployment schedule of the Contractor for performing the tests forms of test records and report
- description of instrumentation to be used, including accuracy, and calibration test results
- method of data recording
- method and equations/correction curves used for adjustment of recorded data to the design conditions.

The results of all tests shall be certified by the manufacturer, Contractor or independent agency as appropriate.

Document files containing material certificates, welding procedures, test report etc. shall be compiled for each item of plant and shall be suitably identified (including equipment classification reference) and bound.

## B0.7.2 Testing during manufacturing

### B0.7.2.1 Material tests

#### Major steel forgings

Purchase specifications shall clearly state the quality and inspection requirements and should include:



- a. Chemical composition range
- b. Heat treatment
- c. Mechanical test specimen locations
- d. Mechanical properties
- e. Magnetic properties (when applicable)
- f. Non-destructive testing
  - methods and procedures
  - stage and extent of application
  - recordable indication size
  - allowable indication size

g. Thermal stability test (HP and reheat turbine shafts only).

Each forging shall be suitably marked with an identification number which shall transfer throughout all machining stages. The identification number shall be indicated on all documents relating to the forging.

Repair welding will not be permitted on rotating parts and on other components the proposal will be subject to approval by the Employer's Representative.

#### Rotor forgings

The profile of forgings at the stage of final ultrasonic inspection should be such as to minimize the regions where complete coverage is not possible. Ultrasonic indications should be measured by the equivalent flat bottomed hole or AVG (DGS) method.

The toughness of rim and core (where applicable) material shall be evaluated by testing Charpy V impact specimens over a range of temperatures and thus determining the 50% fibrosity fracture appearance temperature (FATT).

Allowable indication size and material toughness are interdependent design related criteria and the Contractor must be prepared, if requested by the Employer's Representative, to justify his proposals by reference to fracture mechanics calculations.

Bores, when provided, shall be magnetic particle inspected and a suitable intrascope used for examination.

Residual stress measurement shall be provided for rotor forgings.

#### Major steel castings

Purchase specifications shall clearly state the quality and inspection requirements and should include:

- a. Chemical composition range
- b. Heat treatment
- c. Mechanical test specimen locations



- d. Mechanical properties
- e. Non-destructive testing
  - methods and procedures
  - stage and extent of application
  - recordable indication size
  - allowable indication size
- f. Other tests
- g. Standard weld repair-procedure

Each casting shall be identified by hand stamped or cast-on reference numbers which shall be indicated on all documents relating to the casting.

### Non-destructive testing

Minimum requirements are as follows:

- a. Crack detection of critical areas of castings which in the case of castings to operate at high temperature or high pressure shall consist of 100% of all accessible areas. Magnetic particle inspection shall be used for ferritic steel castings.
- b. Ultrasonic inspection of all surfaces of castings to operate at high temperature or high pressure.
- c. Ultrasonic thickness check of critical areas.
- d. Radiographic examination adjacent to future butt weld regions (Acceptance Standard Level 1 of ASTM E446 or E186 as appropriate).
- e. Radiographic examination shall also be used to assist in defining defects indicated by ultrasonic inspection.
- f. Blue matching on the parting plane between upper half and lower of the turbine casing
- g. Creep test shall apply for high chrome casting and forging, in particular when used for more than 540°C.

In addition to being applied as necessary quality control on as cast items, inspections outlined in a) and b) above shall be applied to the finally heat treated casting.

Prior to non-destructive testing all surfaces shall be satisfactorily prepared and visually examined.

### Repair Welding

Unacceptable defects observed by visual examination or indicated by non-destructive testing shall be excavated by chipping or thermal gauging and grinding and their complete removal proved by crack detection.

In the case of excavations which penetrate more than 25 mm or 50% of the wall thickness or cover more than 10,000 mm<sup>2</sup> area the Employer's Representative written approval of the proposed repair must be obtained.

Only welders qualified by performance tests on similar cast materials shall be used.

On completion of repair welded areas shall be ground smooth and carefully blended into the surrounding material. The repaired areas shall be surface crack detected; magnetic particle inspection being used for ferritic steel castings and in addition ultrasonic inspection shall be used on castings to operate at high temperature or high pressure.

After repair weldings hardness shall be checked.

### Steel Plates and Sections

The following requirements, which may be supplementary to the applicable material standards, shall be considered when selecting material grades:

- impact testing of plate or Sections over 50 mm thick (impact requirements to be dependent on application).
- ultrasonic testing of plate where the presence of non-metallics may interfere with the interpretation of ultrasonic testing of future welds;
- ultrasonic testing and through thickness ductility measurement, where the application involves the risk of lamellar tearing in the material at regions of high restraint (e. g. at set-on nozzle locations or cruciform joints);
- ultrasonic testing clad materials to detect lack of bonding. (Proposed rectification procedures shall be submitted for the approval of the Employer's Representative).

### Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipes

Checks shall be made on all raw materials to ensure that they comply with the relevant ASTM Standard.

All deliveries of resin shall be checked for consistency by viscosity and reactivity. Any resins deviating from the manufacturer's published figures shall not be used.

Testing of reinforced thermosetting resin pipes:

- Long term hoop strength (type test for pressure pipes only)
  - In accordance with ASTM D2992 Procedure B with the exception that the test results shall be extrapolated to determine the stress which the pipe can withstand for a period of 60 years without failure. The lower 95 % confidence limit at 60 years shall also be calculated.
  - Hydraulic test
  - 100 % of the pipes shall be subjected to an internal hydraulic pressure test at the manufacturer's works prior to delivery. The test shall be applied to a pressure equal to 1.5 times the maximum working pressure stated for each classification of pipe. The test pressure shall be applied for a minimum period of 5 minutes without signs of leakage.
- In addition to the above the first pipe and every thirtieth thereafter of



each class and diameter shall be maintained at test pressure for a minimum of 4 hours without signs of leakage.

- Each pipe and fitting shall be subjected to an internal low pressure air test at the manufacturer's works prior to delivery. The test pressure shall be an overpressure of 0.1 bar and this shall be applied for a minimum period of 5 minutes without signs of leakage or distress. Fittings which are of mitred construction shall be manufactured from pipes which have successfully passed the tests defined above.

#### Dimensions

The dimensions and tolerances of all pipes shall be determined in accordance with the relevant standards (e.g. DIN 16965, DIN 16964, DIN 16867, DIN 16868, DIN EN 14364)

- Stiffness

A minimum of one pipe for every 30 pipes manufactured shall be tested for stiffness in accordance with AD 2000 HP110R and N1. A minimum of one pipe of each class and diameter of pipe shall be tested.

- Longitudinal and hoop tensile strength

- The tensile strength properties of a minimum of one pipe for every 100 pipes manufactured shall be measured in accordance with AD 2000 HP110R and N1. A minimum of one pipe of each class and diameter of pipe shall be tested.

- Cure

Curing, to be tested by the Barcol Hardness test determined in accordance with DIN EN 59: 100% of the produced pieces. Minimum acceptable hardness is 90% of the value recommended by the resin manufacturer of the particular resin used, when non-reinforced.

The sample pipe shall also withstand a commercial acetone test on the internal portion of the laminate.

- Loss on ignition

A minimum of one pipe for every 30 pipes manufactured shall be tested in accordance with ASTM-D 2584 "Standard Method of Test for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins".

- Joint tests

- A minimum of two pipes in every 100 pipes manufactured shall be jointed and tested in accordance with the requirements of **Section 7.2 of ASTM-D 3262**.

- Visual inspection

- Each pipe and fitting shall be subjected to a complete visual inspection before shipment in accordance with ASTM-D 2563.

- Vacuum test

- Vacuum test for those piping Sections being operated under vacuum shall be carried out for each diameter once at beginning of production. The vacuum to be applied shall be equivalent to the condition which occurs during full vacuum. The corresponding derated vacuum for this test shall be proved by the pipe manufacturer.

- Failure of tests on completed pipes





- In the event of a specimen not fulfilling the minimum requirements for strain corrosion resistance, all pipes of that class and diameter which have been manufactured shall be rejected and shall be replaced entirely.

Any pipe or fitting which fails any of the quality control tests which are to be carried out on each and every pipe or fitting shall be rejected. In the event of any pipe failing any of the remaining tests outlined above that pipe shall be rejected and the relevant test shall be carried out on a further ten pipes of that class and diameter. If any one of these ten pipes fails then the manufacture of pipes of that class and diameter shall cease and the Employer reserves the right to reject all the pipes of that class and diameter.

#### **Thermal insulating materials**

Materials shall be tested for bulk density, specific heat, compressive strength, fire resistance under pressure, service temperature limit in accordance with VDI 2055 or equivalent standards.

#### **HP Piping**

Ultrasonic inspection of all HP piping shall be performed at manufacturers place and proven by certificates.

### **B0.7.2.2 Manufacturing tests**

#### **B0.7.2.2.1 Welding tests**

##### **Non destructive examination of pressure and vacuum containment welds**

Welds shall be non-destructively tested in accordance with the construction standard applicable to the item of plant. In addition the requirements of the following Table 1 shall be observed. Table 1 shall also apply in cases where the standards used for design and construction of an item of plant does not specify the quality requirements for welds. Fault limitations to be subject of agreement with the Employer's Representative prior to fabrication.

Hardness testing shall determine the hardness for welds and heat affected zone according to Vickers (HV10).

The test procedure ISO 6507-1 or equivalent shall be used. Minimum 3 hardness locations shall be tested for the weld. On circumferential welds the test locations shall be located at 120° distance. Hardness tests shall be conducted after PWHT.

Following percentages of welds shall be hardness tested.

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| Carbon steels or low alloy steels (<2%Cr) | 10%  |
| 2.5% Cr steels                            | 50%  |
| 9 - 12% Cr steels                         | 100% |
| Austenitic steels                         | -    |





TABLE I

| Type of Steel                                                                                                                   | Design factor | Wall thickness (mm) | Inside diam (mm) | Type and Extent of non destructive testing |          |        | Remarks                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                 | (shell)       | (mm)                | (mm)             | Butt                                       | Nozzle   | Fillet |                                                                                                                     |
| C and C-Mn steels with C content not exceeding 0.25%                                                                            | $\leq 0.85$   | $\leq 10$           | all              | -                                          | -        | -      | Only applicable to:<br>Atmospheric systems (excluded systems, which handle chemicals, toxics or inflammable media). |
|                                                                                                                                 |               | 40                  | all              | 20% R                                      | -        | -      |                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                 | $> 0.85$      | $> 40$              | all              | 100% R                                     | 10% M    | 10% M  |                                                                                                                     |
| C-Mn steels with C content 0.25 to 0.35%, CrMoV steels, C 1/2 Mo steels, low alloy steels, and CrMo steels except 12% Cr steels | $> 0.85$      | $\leq 40$           | $\leq 100$       | 20% R                                      | -        | -      | Test after stress relief                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                 |               | $> 40$              | $> 100$          | 100% R                                     | 10% M    | 10% M  |                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                 |               | $\leq 30$           | all              | 100% R                                     | 100% M   | 100% M |                                                                                                                     |
| Low alloy steels except CrMoV and 2 CrMo                                                                                        | all           | $> 30$              | all              | 100% R                                     | 100% M   | 100% M | Test after stress relief                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                 | all           | all                 | all              | 100% R                                     | 100% U** | 100% M | Test after stress relief                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                 | all           | all                 | $\leq 100$       | 100% R                                     | 100% M   | 100% M | Test after stress relief                                                                                            |
| 12% Cr ferritic/martensitic steels                                                                                              |               |                     | $> 100$          | 100% R*                                    | 100% M   | 100% M | Test after stress relief                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                 |               |                     |                  | 100% U                                     | 100% U   | 100% U | Test after stress relief                                                                                            |

\* Radiographic examination may be omitted if done on as-welded joint

\*\* If feasible, otherwise 100% M.

| Type of Steel               | Design factor<br>(shell) | Wall<br>thickness<br>(mm) | Inside diam<br>(mm) | Type and Extent of non destructive testing |        |        | Remarks                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Austenitic Stainless Steels | ≤ 0.85                   | ≤ 15                      | all                 | Butt                                       | Nozzle | Fillet | Not applicable to:<br>Butt welds made from one side only<br>Operating temperatures exceeding<br>200 °C |
|                             |                          | ≤ 30                      | all                 | 20% R                                      | -      | -      |                                                                                                        |
|                             |                          | > 30                      | all                 | 20% R                                      | 10% D  | 10% D  |                                                                                                        |
|                             | > 0.85                   | ≤ 30                      | ≤ 100               | 20% R                                      | -      | -      |                                                                                                        |
|                             |                          | > 30                      | > 100               | 100% R                                     | 10% D  | 10% D  |                                                                                                        |
|                             |                          | > 30                      | all                 | 100% R                                     | 100% D | 100% D |                                                                                                        |

Legend: R = Radiographic examination  
 U = Ultrasonic examination  
 M = Magnetic particle examination  
 D = Dye penetrant examination

#### Note:

- Where 10% examinations are shown for pipework under 100 mm diam bore this shall be the circumference of 10% of the welds by each welder selected at random with a minimum of one per welder.
- Where 10% examinations are shown for vessels or large diameter pipework this shall be 10% of each weld length and must include all intersections of longitudinal and circumferential welds.
- Where partial examinations reveal rejectable defects, adjacent welds or areas of weld shall be examined. In the event of rejectable defects being found welds shall be subject to 100% examination.
- Welds in clad materials shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of the base material and the surface of the overlaid welds shall be dye penetrant tested throughout their length.

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#### Non-destructive examination of structural welds

Welds shall be non-destructively tested in accordance with the construction standard applicable to the item of plant. Where appropriate, the following requirements shall also be observed:

- magnetic particle testing of the tension side welds in major fabricated girders and Sections,
- ultrasonic examination of heavily restrained welds (e. g. cruciform joints) where there is a risk of lamellar tearing in the parent material.

#### Weld Repairs

Unacceptable defects observed by visual examination or indicated by non-destructive testing shall be completely removed by chipping or thermal gouging and grinding. The resulting excavation shall be crack detected prior to rewelding.

Details of the original defects and repair shall be recorded.

Repaired welds shall be subjected as a minimum requirement to the same inspection requirements as the original welds and test records should indicate that a repaired weld is referred to.

#### B0.7.2.2.2 Pressure testing

All items subjected in service to internal pressure or vacuum shall, unless otherwise agreed, be pressure tested in the manufacturer's works and at site and prior to any internal or external coating.

In case pressure test can't be executed at site NDT checking of welding shall be 100%.

#### Hydrostatic testing

Suitable water shall be used as the test media unless otherwise agreed. The test pressures shall be in accordance with ASME.

The test pressure shall be no less than the greater of

- the pressure corresponding to the maximum loading to which the pressure equipment may be subject in service, taking into account its maximum allowable pressure and its maximum allowable temperature, multiplied by the coefficient 1.25

$$P_{test} = 1.25 * PS * f_{test}/f$$

- maximum allowable pressure, multiplied by the coefficient 1.43,

$$P_{test} = 1.43 * PS * f_{test}/f$$

Where:

- $p_{test}$  test pressure (hydrostatic)
- $PS$  design pressure
- $f_{test}$  nominal design stress for design conditions at test temperature
- $f$  nominal design stress for design condition at design temperature

The design pressure shall be in any case not less than 3.5 bar overpressure.

Test pressure of vacuum containment items shall be agreed with the Employer's Representative. Any local legal requirement prevails.

The test pressure shall be maintained for sufficient time to permit complete visual examination of all surfaces and joints and in no cases less than specified in the applicable construction standard.

The chloride content of water used for testing austenitic stainless steel items shall not exceed 30 ppm unless immediate flushing with water of this quality is done after the test.

#### **Pneumatic testing**

The Contractor shall apply pneumatic testing in cases where hydrostatic testing is impractical or undesirable (e.g. oil pipes). Safety precautions, test pressures/duration and degree of prior non-destructive examination of the subject items shall be agreed with the Employer's Representative.

Pneumatic or gas leak testing supplementary to hydraulic testing shall be applied in appropriate cases where specified by the applicable construction standard.

### **B0.7.2.2.3 Testing of corrosion protection**

#### **Surface coatings**

Following tests have to be performed before, during and after coating:

- visual inspection of blasted surfaces according to ISO 12944
- test the blast profile with a profile gauge
- checking of coating material
- measurement of air humidity, air temperature and coating substrate temperature and determination of dew point
- visual inspection of coating
- checking of dry film thickness (DFT); All zinc rich paint used for such repairs must contain a minimum of 81% by mass of zinc in the dry film.
- checking of adhesion with a dolly pull adhesion tester in accordance with ASTM D4541-09 type A1





#### **Galvanized zinc coatings**

Surfaces shall be visually inspected. Bare patches, lumps blisters or inclusions of foreign matter shall be cause for rejection.

Zinc coating thickness shall be determined non-destructively in accordance with ISO 2178 or coulometrically in accordance with ISO 2177 (or ASTM equivalent). For coatings with a weight exceeding 900 g/m<sup>2</sup> the coulometric test method specified in ISO 2177 shall be used.

#### **Hard rubber linings**

Surfaces shall be visually inspected. Uneven surfaces, splits, blisters or inclusion of foreign matter shall be cause for rejection.

The thickness of linings shall be measured in accordance with EN 14879 or equivalent. A tolerance of + 10 % is permitted for rubber coatings of 3 mm nominal thickness.

Hardness tests shall prove compliance with the rubber manufacturer's standards.

The absence of pores shall be proved by the induction sparking test method. The potential used shall be 5000 Volts for each mm of thickness plus an additional 5000 Volts (i. e. potential of 20,000 Volts for 3 mm thick lining).

#### **B0.7.2.2.4 Testing of pressure part assembly**

Trial assembly shall be checked at the manufacturing place before shipment.

#### **B0.7.2.2.5 Testing of auxilliary and ancillary systems**

The Contractor shall provide in his ITPs the specialised checks for various equipments like idlers, pulleys, conveyor belts, coal crusher, stacker reclaimer, coal unloaders, vacuum pumps, air compressors, bottom ash handling equipments, pumps, valves, pipes, EOT & hoists, inert gas system, deluge valves, foam system

The Contractor shall also follow the requirements for testing in the Sections B1 to B12.

#### **B0.7.2.2.6 Hangers**

Load Test for hangers (in particular spring type) and supports in particular for HP piping shall be executed. All hangers shall be pre-loaded at the manufacturing place.

### B0.7.2.3 Mechanical equipment

#### Rotating units

##### Balance testing of rotating units

Each rotating unit shall be first statically balanced and then dynamically balanced according to ISO 1940 (in the case of impellers this shall be done before and after mounting of the service rotor shaft). A check balance of items that have undergone overspeed test shall also be made.

##### Vibration testing of rotating units

The vibration characteristics of rotating units shall be measured during performance tests. Locations of measurement and standards to be achieved shall, on request, be subject to agreement by the Employer's Representative.

#### Pumps

Running tests and performance tests shall be conducted on all pumps: Performance tests shall be conducted through the full operation range of the pump to closed valve conditions. Graphs indicating flow/head, flow/ power absorbed, flow/ efficiency, flow/NPSH and speed shall be produced. Results for feedpumps shall be assessed with reference to ISO 9906 class I (without construction tolerances), and results for other pumps to class II or III as agreed. No negative tolerance on head, capacity and efficiency and no positive tolerance on power are accepted.

The lubricating oil used in the test shall be of the same brand and grade as that recommended by the manufacturer for service use.

Dismantling of the pump for visual examination of parts for damage following test shall be done when required by the inspection standard, when considered necessary by the manufacturer, or when requested by the Employer's representative witnessing the running or performance tests. Replacement of parts following test shall necessitate repeat testing.

Clearance check of the pumps and balancing test of the impeller (acc. to VDI 20160 or eq.) shall be conducted before pump commissioning.

Pump tests shall be carried out with the motor, as supplied with the pump. In case several pumps of same size and type are supplied, test can be carried out with the same motor.

Full load full speed/back to back locked rotor torque test for one gearbox shall be ensured.

No-load mechanical run test for boiler feed pump drive turbine as per API 612 / ISO 10437 to be ensured.



### Steam turbines

The turbines shall be completely assembled with their control, stop and governing valves on a suitable erection rig at the manufacturer's works and shall be carefully inspected and measured for manufacture and assembly tolerances. Functional tests shall be performed on the safety equipment (running with steam is not requested).

Important items of turbine control equipment which cannot be adequately tested during the main tests shall be separately bench tested.

Furthermore, testing shall be in accordance with IEC 60953-1 and comprise:

- balancing and overspeed test of the assembled rotor,
- measurement of radial and axial clearances,
- assembling inspection.

Testing of free standing blades natural frequency and moment weight shall be performed for IP & LP blades.

### Air compressors

Air compressors shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of ISO 1217 or equivalent standards. Any request for deviation from the test conditions shall be accompanied by the manufacturers' proposals for the adjustment of the correction factors contained in the standard.

Tolerances will be allowed according to ISO 5167-1.

### Cooling towers

One Cooling Tower per unit shall be tested on site to an appropriate CTI standard. Any request for deviation from the test conditions shall be accompanied by the manufacturers' proposals for the adjustment of the correction factors contained in the standard.

In addition performance testing to be carried out for the whole system (all cells).

### Cranes and hoists

Where size permits cranes and hoists shall be completely assembled at the manufacturers works and functional tests without load conducted.

### Flue gas (IDF) and air fans (FDF, PAF, SAF)

Axial and radial fans shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14694 or equivalent standards for vibration. ISO 12499 shall also apply. Any request for deviation from the test conditions shall be accompanied by the manufacturers' proposals for the adjustment of the correction factors contained in the standard.

Performance tests shall follow VDI 2044, ISO 5801 or equivalent standard.



Before commissioning, the following tests shall be conducted: NDT, trial assembly of casing, blue matching, and clearances.

#### **Dampers and Gates**

Large dampers and valves shall be leakage / tightness tested (type test) in the workshop and at site the whole system shall be tested.

#### **Rotary air preheater (RAPH)**

Before commissioning, the following tests shall be conducted: NDT, trial assembly of casing, blue matching, and clearances.

#### **Coal Pulverizer**

Before commissioning, the following tests shall be conducted: NDT, trial assembly, blue matching, and clearances.

### **B0.7.2.4 Electrical equipment**

Electrical equipment and material which is not covered by the tests specified elsewhere in this document shall be inspected and tested in accordance with the latest edition of standards listed hereafter. Alternatively, equivalent standards approved by the Employer's Representative may be used.

Type tests shall be carried out if type test certificates certified by an independent test authority are not available.

#### **Installation Material**

|           |                                                                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IEC 60130 | Connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz                                      |
| IEC 60364 | Low voltage electrical installations/ Electrical installations of buildings |
| IEC 60423 | Conduits for electrical purposes                                            |

#### **Materials for earthing and lightning protection**

|          |                                                                                                        |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IEEE 80  | Guide for safety in AC Substation Grounding                                                            |
| IEEE 81  | Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance and Earth Surface potentials for Ground system |
| NFPA 780 | Installation of lightning protection systems                                                           |

#### **Insulators and Bushings**

|           |                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IEC 60383 | Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1000 V              |
| IEC 60507 | Artificial pollution tests on high voltage insulators to be used on AC systems |
| IEC 60137 | Insulating bushings for AC voltages above 1000 V                               |



### Surge Protection Equipment

The surge protection equipment shall be tested in accordance with IEC 60099.

### AC Switchgear for voltages above 1 kV

IEC 62271

High-voltage switchgear and control gear

IEEC37.013

IEEE standard for AC-High-Voltage generator circuit breakers on a symmetrical current.

At least the following tests shall be performed in the manufacturer's workshop on the individual apparatus and on the complete installation, respectively, all in accordance with IEC Standards:

- Visual inspection
- Power frequency HV tests
- Dielectric tests of the auxiliary circuits
- Measurement of the main contacts resistance with dc
- Temperature rise test on circuit breakers (type test certificate)
- Test of mechanical endurance (type test certificate)
- Measurement of the contact opening period (type test certificate)
- Functional tests of the control circuits
- Check of the operational sequence
- Measurement of the instrument transformer's angle and ratio errors (according to IEC-standards 60044)
- Check of the denominations.

**Note 1:** All MV switchgear shall be type tested according IEC 62271-1, IEC62271-100 and IEC 62271-200 including internal arc classification IAC = AFLR. Related type test certificates shall be provided with the Tender. If the test has already been carried out on similar type switchgear, type test certificates may also be accepted.

**Note 2:** All GIS above 52 kV shall be tested according IEC 62271-1, IEC 62271-203.

**Note 3:** Generator circuit breakers shall be tested according IEEE Std C37.013.

### High voltage fuses

IEC 60282

High voltage fuses

IEC 60644

Specification for high voltage fuse links for motor circuit applications

### Oil-immersed power transformers

IEC 60076

Power transformers

IEC 60214

On-load tap-changers

IEC 60404-2

Magnetic materials



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a) Tanks

- Inspection of weld preparations, approved crack detection of major strength welds.
- Hydraulic test and vacuum test
- Visual and dimensional checks
- Certification of test results.

b) Cores

- Material
  - Checks on flatness
  - Checks for absence of burrs such as may be caused by slitting, cropping and punching
  - Electrical insulated tests
  - Visual and dimensional checks.
- Assembly
  - Inspection during assembly stage, whilst core is still horizontal
  - Visual and dimensional checks on complete core
  - Checks on straightness of clamps
  - Checks on clamp welding
  - High voltage tests between core packets, clamps and belts in all relevant combinations
  - Check actual weight of core steel in magnetic circuit against design weight
  - Check that all block and sheet insulation and all spacers are in position
  - Check earthing of core packets to clamps.

c) Windings

- Windings
  - Copper checks
  - Fewest possible number of welds
  - Quality of weld and finishing
  - Insulation on copper
  - Check for correct material
  - Check correct application to conductor
  - Visual and dimensional checks
- Winding of turns
  - Checks during winding of different Sections of winding
  - Checks on positions of starts and finishes of Sections
  - Checks on correct directions of windings of turns (Polarity)
  - Visual checks
- Assembly of windings together
  - Check on relative positions and numbers of leads
  - Check that vertical and horizontal coolant ducts are clear and to full design dimensions
  - Visual checks
- Assembly of windings on core



- Visual and dimensional checks.

d) Leads

- Checks on disposition, insulation and support of tapping leads
- Checks on insulation support and positioning of bushing leads and provision for connection to bushings
- Checks on lead connections (crimping, brazing etc.)
- Checks on interphase connections
- General visual checks.

e) Insulation

- Checks on arrangement of petalling
- Checks on inter-phase and earth barriers
- Checks on shields
- Checks on clearance and creepage distances
- General visual checks.

f) Coolant flow ducts

- Check that vertical and horizontal passages are clear and to full design dimensions
- General visual checks.

g) Current transformers, links and connections

- Check that built-in current transformers are in the correct leads
- Check that the connections and alternative connections are clearly marked and that the marked ratios are correct.

h) Assembly of transformer in Tank

- Check insulation between transformer and tank
- Check security of fixing of transformer in tank and of any packing used
- Check electrical clearances between tank and leads and windings
- Checks for cleanliness and freedom from debris of inside of tank
- General visual check.

i) Valves

- Check action of valves after welding into position (especially butterfly valves)
- Checks for leaks under pressure.

j) Paint work

- Checks for preparation of surfaces
- Checks for use of correct paint system
- Visual checks on general finish.



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k) Conservator

- Check for leakage
- Check capacity
- Visual checks.

l) Bushings

- Check against standards
- Check that routine tests have been done
- Checks for leakage when mounted on transformer
- Checks for distortion, flaws and chips.

m) Tap-changers (on-load and off-circuit as appropriate)

- Inspection on completion of manufacture, including a review of manufacturer's stage test records and procedures
- Mechanical and electrical checks in the manufacturer's works
- Tests in accordance with the appropriate IEC or other standard as applicable
- Check ten complete cycles from end to end of the range
- Check five cycles on full current
- Check five cycles at full voltage
- Check transmitters for correct number of steps and impedance values
- Check interlocks
- Check warning, alarm and trip contacts
- Visual and dimensional checks.

n) Pumps and fans

- Checks for direction of rotation against motor terminal markings
- Visual and dimensional checks.

o) Heat exchangers

- Checks on radiators for leaks
- Checks on radiators for paint finish and inner cleanliness
- Checks on oil-to-water heat exchangers for leaks at manufacturer's works
- Checks on oil-to-water heat exchangers for cleanliness of oil chambers and passages
- General visual and dimensional checks.

p) Processing

Checks on pressures and temperatures with manufacturer's process charts available.



q) Control cubicles, kiosks and terminal boxes

- Checks on functioning of contactors, overloads isolators and general operation of control circuits for cooling gear
- Checks on operation of circuits for thermometers, thermal images, pressure relief valves, oil and gas operated relays, flow detectors, heaters, lights and power output sockets
- Checks on wiring arrangements and terminal boards
- Checks on weather sealing of doors, cable glands and other external features
- Visual and dimensional checks.

r) Workshop tests on complete transformer

The following routine test in accordance with IEC 60076:

- Measurement of winding resistance
- Measurement of voltage ratio and check of voltage vector
- Measurement of impedance voltage, short circuit impedance and load loss
- Measurement of no-load loss and current at  $U_r$ ,  $1.05 \times U_r$  and  $1.1 \times U_r$
- Dielectric routine tests in accordance with IEC 60076-3
- Transformers having  $U_r \leq 300$  kV will be tested to Method 1
- Test on on-load tap changers
- Insulation resistance
- Separate source voltage withstand test
- Induced over voltage test & PD test
- Frequency response analysis.

The above tests shall be carried out on all transformers.

The following tests in accordance with IEC to be carried out as type tests (type tests shall not be repeated if type test certificates of an identical transformer issued by a recognized test laboratory are available):

- Temperature rise test including direct measurement of hot-spot temperature
- Measurement of the harmonics of the no-load current
- Dielectric type tests in accordance with IEC 60076-3
- Measurement of zero sequence impedance
- For the above type tests, test certificates may be accepted at the discretion of the Employer/Engineer, in place of tests on the first transformer of each basic type excepting the generator transformer. In the case of generator transformers the type tests must be carried out
- Noise measurements.



- The generator step-up transformer, the 400/230 kV interconnection transformer, the unit auxiliary and the auxiliary transformers shall be dynamic short circuit withstand tested according IEC 60076-1 & -5 either in the manufacturers workshop or in a recognized 3<sup>rd</sup> party test lab (as special test).

In addition to the above tests, the following tests shall be made as routine tests:

- Tangent delta measurements on the insulation, the method to be agreed with the Employer/Engineer
- Core insulation test on magnetic circuit
- On windings of 30 kV rating or above either:
  - ration influence voltage tests, the method to be agreed with the Employer/Engineer or
  - partial discharge measurements in accordance with IEC
- Transformer oil analysis according to IEC 60296, IEC 60567 and according IEC 62535 for detection of potential corrosive sulphur in mineral oils
- Transformer tanks, conservators, oil pipework and air cooled cooling plant shall withstand without leaking or permanent distortion, the application for 24 hours of a pressure which is such that the test pressure at any point in the equipment is twice the working pressure at that point or 0.7 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> plus the working pressure at the point or 0.3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> plus the pressure exerted at that point when the pressure relief is opened slowly by oil pressure whichever is the greatest.
- Tank vacuum & pressure test
- Pressure test of radiators
- Oil leakage test
- Pressure relief device, Buchholz relay, oil, winding meters, oil level indicator, dry cool breather, dissolved gas analyzer test / check.

Fault withstand (fault versus time) curve for all transformers shall be submitted by the Contractor.

Over-excitation curves shall be provided by the manufacturers for the station transformers.

Separate type and routine tests shall be carried out for all accessories like bushings, bushings CTs, tap changers, cooling fans, control panels, etc.

#### Dry type transformers

The following routine tests in accordance with IEC 60076 shall be carried out on all transformers:

- Measurement of winding resistance
- Measurement of voltage ratio and phase displacement





- Measurement of short circuit impedance and load loss
- Measurement of no-load loss and current
- Separate source AC withstand test
- Induced AC voltage test
- Lightning Impulse test
- Partial discharge measurement.

The following tests in accordance with IEC 60076 to be carried out as type tests (type tests shall not be repeated if type tests certificates of an identical transformer issued by a recognized test laboratory are available);

- Temperature rise test
- Measurement of sound level
- Short circuit test
- Environmental Test according Class E2
- Climatic test according Class C1
- Fire behaviour test according to Class F1.

Fault withstand (fault versus time) curve for all transformers shall be submitted by the Contractor.

Separate type and routine tests shall be carried out for all accessories like bushings, bushings CTs, tap changers, etc.

#### **Current and voltage transformers**

The current and voltage transformer shall be tested in accordance with IEC 61869

#### **Generators**

IEC 60034, IEEE 115, ISO 1680 and ISO 10816.

##### **a) Generator test report**

Comprehensive test reports for the generators are to be compiled and submitted by the Contractor, which shall include:

- Description of the test method, equipment used and any limitations of the test plant.
- Copies of the oscillographs recorded with appropriate calibration data
- Open circuit saturation, short circuit and loss curves for the generator
- A performance chart of the generator (being a diagram of constant stator and rotor current curves plotted on rectangular axis of MVar and MW load) The recommended loading, stator core end heating and stability limits shall be shown on the chart.
- Calculations of full load temperature rise for the stator, rotor and exciter. Any correction factors used to allow for different voltage current and cooling conditions shall be justified by reference to published literature or to previous type tests.



- Calculations of the efficiency of the complete generator at 100%, 75% and 50% load. Any correction factors for losses that could not be measured at routine tests shall be justified by reference to published literature or to previous type tests.
- Calculations of machine parameters (according to IEC 60034-4) such as transient reactance and time constant, sub-transient reactance and time constant, short circuit ratio, synchronous reactance, negative phase sequence reactance, zero sequence reactance, capacitance and also the harmonic analysis of the neutral current.
- Calculation of full load excitation of the machine at rated power factor lagging and at unity power factor, excitation V curves.

b) Routine tests on generator

- Generator stator frame
  - hydrostatic test (if H2 cooling)
  - resistance check of temperature detectors
- Generator rotor
  - ultrasonic examination
  - mechanical balance coupled with exciter rotor
  - over-speed test coupled with exciter
  - measurement of 50 Hz rotor impedance.
- Stator core laminations
  - magnetic
  - layer resistance
- Generator H2 cooler (if H2 cooling)
  - hydrostatic test
- Generator assembled:
  - three phase short circuit characteristic test and current balance check
  - dielectric test
  - measurement of insulation resistance
  - measurement of winding resistance
  - open circuit characteristic test and voltage balance, phase sequence check
  - segregation of mechanical loss and core loss
  - segregation of stray load loss
  - efficiency calculation
  - unbalanced load test for negative-phase sequence and zero sequence reactance
  - shaft voltage measurement
  - oscillographing of verified voltage wave form and harmonic analysis
  - measurement of vibration
  - polarization index
  - tan delta measurement of complete winding
  - bearing insulation resistance.



- c) Type tests on generator (as far as type test certificates are not available)
- Sudden short circuit test at reduced voltage (30%, 50% and 70% of rated voltage), extrapolated to 100% voltage
  - Equivalent heat run test consisting of:
    - windage and friction heat run, open circuit heat run at 105% rated voltage, short-circuit heat run at rated line current, open-circuit heat run at rated line voltage
    - measurement of open-circuit direct-axis transient time constant
    - noise measurement
    - moment of inertia
  - Measurement of excitation response time\*)
    - overall characteristic coupled with generator and AVQC cubicle at no load\*)

\*) applicable to assembled unit consisting of generator, exciter and voltage regulator, may be carried out on site

d) Routine tests on generator exciter

- Resistance of windings
- Insulation resistance
- High voltage tests
- Short-circuit characteristic
- No-load characteristic.

**Motors**

IEC 60034, ISO 1680, ISO 10816

- Type tests (each motor type) as far as type test certificates are not available
  - measurement of starting (locked rotor) current and torque
  - power factor and efficiency measurement
  - heat run test
  - noise measurement
  - temperature rise measurement
- Routine tests (each motor)
  - measurement of winding resistances
  - measurement of shaft current
  - no-load and current measurement
  - no-load short circuit measurement
  - open circuit secondary induced voltage test at stand still (wound rotor)
  - dielectric test (high voltage test)
  - measurement of insulation resistance
  - overspeed tests (120% for 2 minutes)
  - check of motor vibrations
  - oscillographic measurement of starting current.

