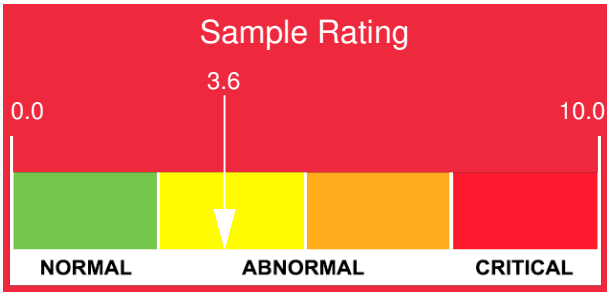
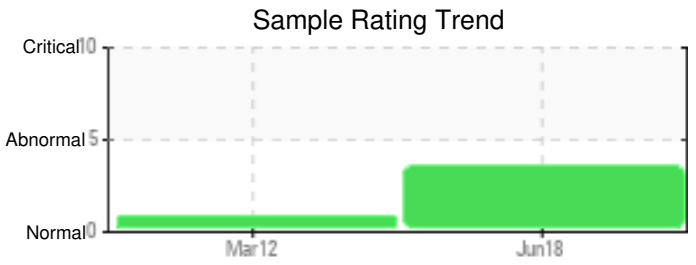




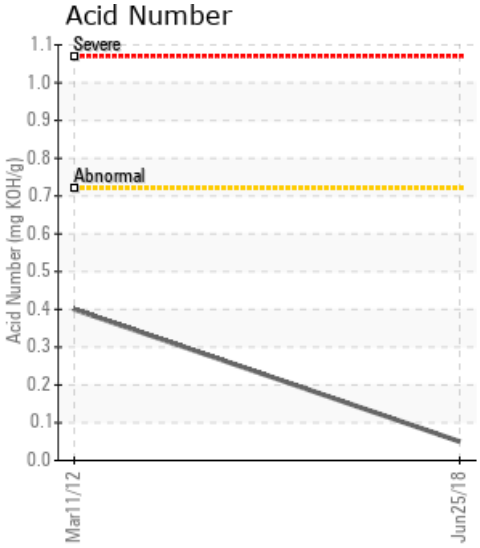
HEAT TRANSFER SYSTEM 03-14-12

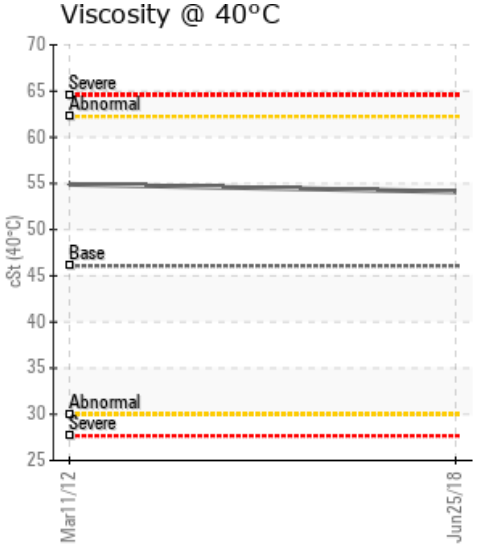
Customer: PTRHTF20097	System Information	Sample Information
FOOTHILLS FOREST PRODUCTS HWY 40 SOUTH MILLSITE GRANDE CACHE, AB T0E 0Y0 CANADA Attn: MURRAY BUNGAY Tel: (780)827-2225 E-Mail: mbungay@foothillsforestproduct	System Volume: 0 ltr Bulk Operating Temp: 490F / 254C Heating Source: Blanket: Fluid: ESSO THERMOIL 46 Make: SALTON/WELLONS	Lab No: 02227707 Analyst: Gordon Susinski Sample Date: 06/25/18 Received Date: 07/12/18 Completed: 07/21/18 To discuss this report contact Gordon Susinski at (587)582-4118

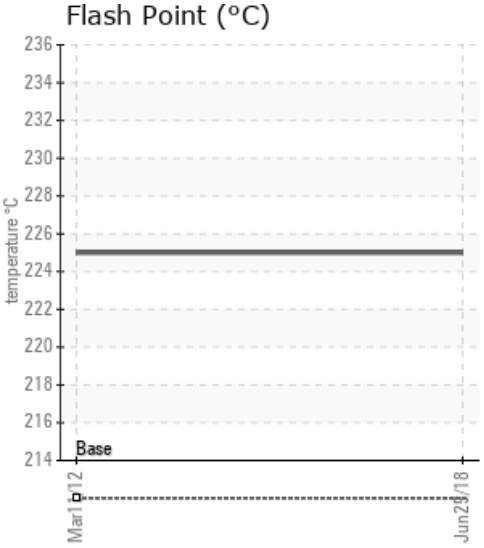
Recommendation: Based on the analysis results, it appears that the oil may have experienced some contamination or possibly some thermal degradation. This may be due in part to the length of service on the oil (5 years indicated). Thermal degradation results, In the presence of excess heat, the hydrocarbon molecules reach the breaking point of normally stable C-C covalent bonds and crack into lighter hydrocarbons chains. As the oil thermally degrades it may deposit heavy carbonaceous material by baking it on the tubes and then act as an insulation layer. These carbonaceous layers can flake away and produce hot spots on the tubes possibly resulting in a tube rupture. The carbon residues that get carried away can settle downstream and obstruct the flow in small lines and are typically indicted in higher than normal Pentane Insolubles. The Pentane Insolubles analysis is used for the determination of contaminants in used heat transfer oils, and determines the amount of insoluble materials such as oxidation by products, dirt, carbonaceous material, and system wear components. These contaminants as a group are called pentane Insolubles. Most pumps can handle some 'slurries', however, warning limits should be below <.5%. Improved filtration can help.

Comments: Pentane Insolubles levels are severely high. (GCD) 90% Distillation Point is severely low.

Sample Date	Received Date	Fluid Age	Sample Location	Flash Point (COC)	Water (KF)	Viscosity (40°C)	Acid Number	Solids	GCD 10%	GCD 50%	GCD 90%	GCD % < 335°C
	mm/dd/yy			°F/°C	ppm	cSt	mg/KOH/g	%wt	°F/°C	°F/°C	°F/°C	%
06/25/18	07/12/18	5y	MAIN HEADER INLET	437 / 225	49.5	54.1	0.05	0.937	736 / 391	818 / 437	911 / 488	0.00
03/11/12	03/14/12			437 / 225	70	54.9	0.4	0.544	743 / 395	843 / 451	924 / 496	1.553
Baseline Data				414 / 212		46.07			709 / 376		961 / 516	







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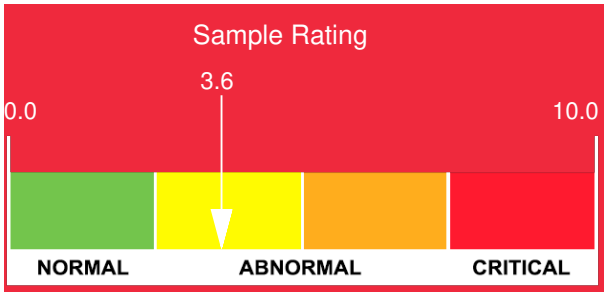
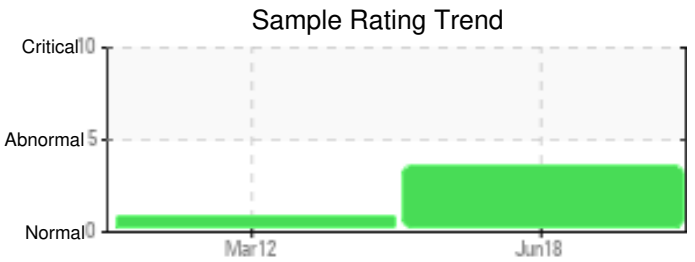
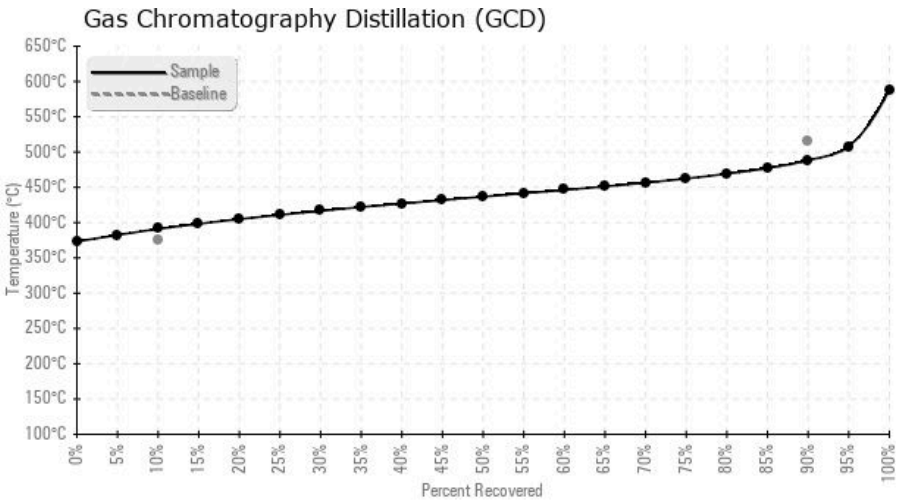
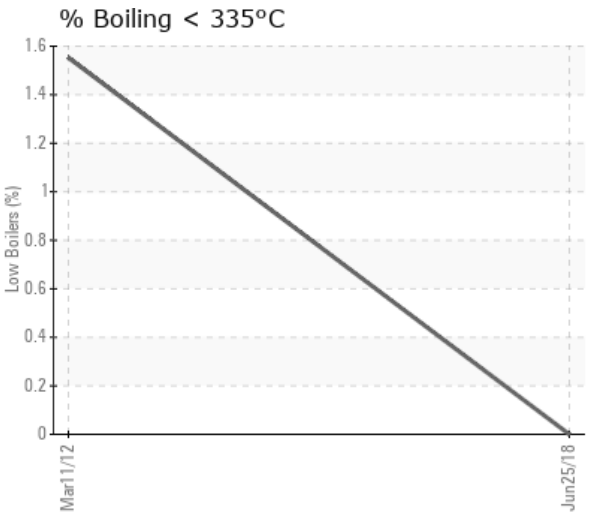




Sample Date	Iron	Chromium	Nickel	Aluminum	Copper	Lead	Tin	Cadmium	Silver	Vanadium	Silicon	Sodium	Potassium	Titanium	Molybdenum	Antimony	Manganese	Lithium	Boron	Magnesium	Calcium	Barium	Phosphorus	Zinc
06/25/18	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	2
03/11/12	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1
Baseline Data													0						0				0	

Elemental anaysis results (above) in parts per million (ppm). [10,000 ppm = 1.0%]





Historical Comments

03/11/12	Assuming the sample port was flush with plenty of oil before collecting the sample and this is a true representation of what is circulating in the system, we could say this fluid is in a moderate to high degree of degradation by oxidation. The TAN (Total Acid Number) is considered high and the concentration of insoluble solids in the oil is also hig hat 0.5% by weight. The fluid does not appear to be degraded thermally as the flash point remains strong, but there is degradation by oxidation. This fluid is approaching the end of its useful service life.

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