| 1 | Q. | Consumer Question: Reliance on a 900 MW link from Labrador to |
|----|-----|---|
| 2 | | Newfoundland could substantially increase the operating reserve |
| 3 | | requirements on the island. |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | (a) Please explain how operating reserves are managed on the island |
| 6 | (b) | today and how this will change under the interconnection scenario. |
| 7 | | (b) How do Nalcor's plans with respect to operating reserve in an |
| 8 | | interconnected scenario compare with NPCC requirements? |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | A. | (a) Please refer to Exhibit 106 for a review of this matter. |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | (b) To the extent that disturbances to Newfoundland's electrical system are not |
| 14 | | expected to affect the operation of other NPCC member systems, Nalcor does |
| 15 | | not anticipate NPCC to require changes to the operational approach to the |
| 16 | | Newfoundland system as a result of the interconnection of the Island with |
| 17 | | Labrador through the Labrador Island Transmission Link. |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | As indicated in Nalcor's response to PUB-Nalcor-140, the HVdc link provides a |
| 20 | | high degree of control over the interconnection between the Labrador and |
| 21 | | Island systems for many events. In effect, the Newfoundland electricity system |
| 22 | | is 'firewalled' from the Labrador system by the HVdc interconnects, thus |
| 23 | | preventing events on the Newfoundland system from cascading into Labrador. |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | The same would be true for the case of the Maritime Link with Nova Scotia. |