Q. (page 53, report entitled Upgrade Transmission Line Corridor - Bay d'Espoir to Western Avalon) It is stated "*Without this new transmission line, imports from Nova Scotia during a LIL outage will be limited*". The report identifies the technical limit of 300 MW via Nova Scotia to NL, but does not identify for planning studies how much capacity Hydro will rely on via the Maritime link from Nova Scotia. What is the amount of capacity will Hydro depend on for planning purposes via the Maritime link, and what is the basis for this calculation?

A. Under normal operation, the Maritime Link (ML) will be configured to deliver the Emera Block from Muskrat Falls to Nova Scotia. In other words, there will be a scheduled export of approximately 158 MW at Bottom Brook Terminal Station on ML to Nova Scotia.

For transmission planning purposes, Hydro will be able to curtail the ML exports to Nova Scotia when there are issues with the Labrador – Island HVdc Link (LIL) operation during the event. These issues include permanent loss of a LIL pole and permanent loss of the bipole. During the event, the ML will be curtailed to assist with ensuring stable operation of the Island Interconnected System. Once the system stabilizes, the exports via ML are re-established on a prorata basis with the island deliveries and the reduced LIL capability in the cases of a permanent pole outage. For the permanent bipole outage, the ML can be configured to supply power to the island in reverse power mode and act as an import, or source of supply, to the Island Interconnected System. The ML has the capability to be loaded to 500 MW in either direction. However, existing ac transmission system constraints in the Maritimes limits the ML load to 300 MW in the reverse power flow mode. To this end, for transmission planning purposes Hydro is assuming 300

MW of emergency power import via the ML during a permanent loss of the LIL bipole contingency.