

October 14, 2025

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Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities Prince Charles Building 120 Torbay Road, P.O. Box 21040 St. John's, NL A1A 5B2

Attention: Jo-Anne Galarneau

Executive Director and Board Secretary

Re: Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study Review – Avalon Remedial Action Scheme Feasibility Study

Please find enclosed Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro's ("Hydro") Avalon Remedial Action Scheme ("RAS") Feasibility Study, provided in accordance with the 2024 Resource Adequacy Plan Settlement Agreement.¹

As outlined in Hydro's response to Question 11 of the additional information² filed within the 2025 Build Application proceeding, Hydro had indicated that it would file this report along with the Transmission Expansion Feasibility Study after its completion in Q4 2025. In the interest of regulatory efficiency, Hydro has advanced the filing of its Avalon RAS Feasibility Study to provide more information on the solution for transmission constraints within the Avalon 230 kV corridor.

Should you have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HYDRO

Shirley A. Walsh Senior Legal Counsel, Regulatory SAW/kd

Encl.

ecc:

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Dominic J. Foley Douglas W. Wright Regulatory Email

¹ "2025 Build Application – Bay d'Espoir Unit 8 and Avalon Combustion Turbine," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, March 21, 2025, sch. 2.

² "2025 Build Application – Request to Hydro to Provide Additional Information – Hydro's Reply," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, September 11, 2025.

Avalon Remedial Action Scheme Feasibility Study

Overview

October 14, 2025

A report to the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities



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List of Attachments

Attachment 1: Avalon Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) Feasibility Study



Context within the RRA Study Review 1.0

- 2 Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro ("Hydro") filed the initial "Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study"
- 3 ("RRA Study") with the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities ("Board") in November 2018 ("2018
- 4 Filing"). Since the 2018 Filing, throughout the continued Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study
- 5 Review proceeding ("RRA Study Review"), Hydro has filed regular updates to the RRA Study, including
- 6 numerous technical notes, additional studies, and third-party reports. The regulatory record for this
- 7 proceeding is robust, with good reason. The provincial electrical grid is in the midst of unprecedented
- 8 change—it is evolving from an isolated to an interconnected system, some of the assets the province
- 9 has historically relied on most are aging and nearing retirement, there are significant new assets
- 10 integrated into the electrical system and being proven reliable, and the province is facing an increase in
- 11 demand driven by electrification.

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- 12 Hydro's most recent study submitted to the Board on July 9, 2024, is its 2024 Resource Adequacy Plan,²
- containing Hydro's recommended Minimum Investment Required Expansion Plan. Subsequent to filing 13
- 14 its 2024 Resource Adequacy Plan, Hydro and its experts participated in a series of technical conferences
- 15 in the fall of 2024 with Board staff and intervening parties, along with their experts. These technical
- conferences provided an opportunity for fulsome discussion and enhanced understanding of Hydro's 16
- RRA Study Review and Expansion Plans. As a result of these proceedings, Hydro and the Intervenors 17
- gained consensus on a number of issues ("Settled Issues") which were enumerated in a Settlement 18
- 19 Agreement.³ The Settled Issues include agreement that the recommendation to build a new 150 MW
- 20 unit at Bay d'Espoir (Unit 8) and a 150 MW Combustion Turbine ("CT") on the Avalon Peninsula ("Avalon
- 21 CT") is appropriate as part of the first step in addressing the requirements for additional capacity for the
- 22 Island Interconnected System, and applications for these projects should be filed for evaluation. In line
- 23 with the Settled Issues, Hydro filed its 2025 Build Application for both of these assets in March 2025; the
- 24 regulatory proceeding is ongoing.

³ "2025 Build Application – Bay d'Espoir Unit 8 and Avalon Combustion Turbine ("2025 Build Application")," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, March 21, 2025, sch. 2.



¹ "Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, rev. September 6, 2019 (originally filed November 16, 2018).

² "2024 Resource Adequacy Plan – An Update to the Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, rev. August 26, 2024 (originally filed July 9, 2024).

- 1 The RRA Study Review has included numerous rounds of requests for information and technical
- 2 conferences, providing for ample discourse and exchange of information between Hydro, the Board, and
- 3 the parties.
- 4 In the coming years and decades, beginning with the recommended assets within its Minimum
- 5 Investment Required portfolio, Hydro will have to make significant investments to maintain its
- 6 legislative obligation of the provision of safe, least-cost, reliable electrical service in an environmentally
- 7 responsible manner to the province.⁴ As such, through the RRA Study Review, Hydro is modelling its
- 8 system expansion in consideration of various forecast scenarios and within the context of continuously
- 9 evolving energy policy. The numerous studies that Hydro has completed and planned are all necessary
- 10 to validate and justify the information that Hydro inputs into its models, which produce critical
- information on which timely, prudent decisions are to be made.
- While the enclosed study provides valuable, necessary information, it cannot and should not be
- 13 considered independent of the rest of the studies and analyses ongoing through the RRA Study
- 14 Review. Rather, the study is an input that will—along with other studies completed and ongoing—
- inform Hydro's broader system resource planning process now and into the future.

2.0 Background

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- 17 The Avalon Remedial Action Scheme ("RAS") Feasibility Study, provided as Attachment 1, was performed
- 18 by TransGrid Solutions Inc. to determine the technical viability of the Avalon RAS to facilitate increased
- 19 power flow from Bay d'Espoir ("BDE") to Soldiers Pond ("SOP") during a Labrador-Island Link ("LIL")
- 20 bipole outage. The cost of the Avalon RAS is expected to be significantly lower than that of constructing
- 21 a new transmission line, ⁵ which was previously identified as a potential upgrade requirement to the
- 22 Minimum Investment Required Expansion Plan; however, additional load shedding would be required in
- the event that an AC⁶ transmission line contingency were to occur during a bipole outage in periods of
- 24 elevated load. The goal of the study was to assess the feasibility of the Avalon RAS by ensuring that it
- 25 would provide an acceptable response to system contingencies.

⁶ Alternating current ("AC").



⁴ Electrical Power Control Act, 1994, SNL 1994, c E-5.1, s 3(b)(iii).

⁵ A new transmission line between Western Avalon ("WAV") Terminal Station and SOP Terminal Station was estimated to cost approximately \$150 million (Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering Class 5 estimate).

- The majority of electrical load on the Island Interconnected System is consumed on the Avalon Peninsula 1
- 2 and is supplied by three 230 kV lines (TL202, TL206 and TL267) originating at BDE, the LIL, the Holyrood
- 3 Thermal Generating Station ("Holyrood TGS") and the existing Holyrood CT. Figure 1 is a diagram
- 4 depicting the BDE-SOP 230 kV transmission System.

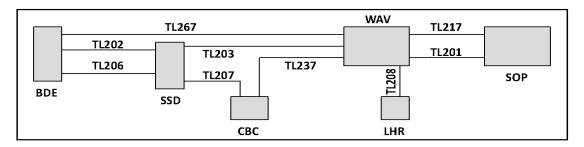


Figure 1: BDE-SOP Transmission System

- 5 The 230 kV power flow from BDE to SOP is typically low during normal operation, or could even flow in
- 6 the opposite or western direction (SOP-BDE), when LIL imports and/or Holyrood TGS generation are
- 7 high. The power transfer capacity of the BDE-SOP transmission system while the LIL is in operation is
- 8 680 MW as measured at BDE. As shown in the 2025 Newfoundland and Labrador System Operator
- 9 Annual Assessment Report,8 the expected power flow east out of BDE is only anticipated to be 340 MW
- 10 during normal operation when the LIL is in service during the 2034/2035 peak season. Therefore, it can
- 11 be concluded that there are no BDE-SOP transmission system violations while operating under normal
- 12 conditions during a peak scenario for the foreseeable future.
- 13 During a LIL bipole outage (or "LIL Shortfall Scenario"), there would be increased power flow from BDE
- 14 to SOP, since there would be no supply from the LIL to help serve the Avalon load. The BDE-SOP power
- 15 transfer would further increase at higher Avalon loads and/or if less generation is dispatched on the
- Avalon in the form of thermal generation, Fermeuse Wind or Newfoundland Power Inc. ("Newfoundland 16
- Power") Generation. The extended outage scenario is considered Hydro's worst-case scenario, and 17

⁹ Avalon RAS Study assumed 39 MW of Newfoundland Power Avalon Generation and 6 MW of wind generation at Fermeuse.



⁷ The Avalon RAS study assumed 39 MW of Newfoundland Power Avalon Generation and 6 MW of wind generation at Fermeuse. The analysis assumed the retirement of the Hardwoods Gas Turbine.

^{8 &}quot;NLSO Report – 2025 Annual Planning Assessment – Doc # TP-R-092," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, May 6, 2025, app. B.

- assumes a cascading failure of towers, ¹⁰ which results in the LIL being unavailable for six weeks ¹¹ during
- 2 the coldest period of the year (i.e., January and February). To date, Hydro has experienced incidents of
- 3 damage caused by icing on tower components of the LIL, but it has not experienced a complete tower
- 4 failure. As a result, Hydro considers this scenario unlikely; however, it is prudent to plan for the worst-
- 5 case scenario, and Hydro is ensuring its readiness should it occur.
- 6 Table 1 provides a summary of the 230 kV line contingencies between BDE–SOP during a LIL Shortfall
- 7 Scenario while experiencing peak load conditions. The table provides the percentage of the Avalon load
- 8 that can be served during peak conditions. It is noted that in the scenario presented in Table 1, the LIL is
- 9 out of service, and the system must be re-postured to guard against the next contingency. The
- 10 transmission lines are not fully loaded prior to 230 kV line contingencies; however, power transfer must
- 11 be limited to ensure that thermal overloads do not occur in the event of the next contingency. The
- result is that additional Avalon load must be pre-emptively shed.
- 13 A transmission line thermal overload must be avoided as it causes the conductor to sag beyond the
- critical clearance distance, which poses a safety and fire risk to the public. It is evident from Table 1 that
- Avalon peak load can not be fully served during a LIL Shortfall Scenario without avoiding thermal
- 16 overloads following any 230 kV line contingency between BDE-SOP. The thermal overloads can be
- 17 mitigated by applying transmission reinforcements between BDE-SOP or implementing an RAS, where
- 18 the 230 kV transmission lines would be protected from overloads by automatic load shedding.

 ¹⁰ The LIL extended outage is intended to simulate an icing situation that causes a tower collapse in a remote segment of the transmission line; however, the extended outage scenario could generally apply to any prolonged outage event.
 ¹¹ Hydro used the output of the assessments completed by Haldar in combination with the information provided in the Emergency Response and Restoration Plan as the basis for considering the potential length of a significant outage of the LIL.
 Please refer to "Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study – 2022 Update," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, October 3, 2022,



vol. III, sec. 5.2.

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Table 1: BDE-SOP 230 kV Contingencies - LIL Shortfall Scenario

Contingency	Limiting Criteria	Avalon Load That Can Be Served During Peak ¹² (%)	Required Avalon Load Shedding Amount During Peak ¹³ (MW)
TL217	TL201 Overload	70	284
TL207	TL203 Overload	75	234
TL206/TL202	TL202/TL206 Overload	77	218
TL237	TL202/TL203/TL206 Overload	77	218
TL201	TL217 Overload	85	138
TL203	TL207 Overload	90	96

- 1 These violations were addressed in the Minimum Investment Required Expansion Plan proposed within
- 2 the 2024 Resource Adequacy Plan by constructing a new transmission line. ¹⁴ The scope of the
- 3 transmission reinforcements included the following:

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- Construct a third line from the WAV Terminal Station to SOP to run in parallel with TL201 and TL217; and
 - Implementing Dynamic Line Ratings ("DLR") on various 230 kV lines between BDE to SOP.
- 7 The purpose of the Avalon RAS Feasibility Study was to investigate the technical viability of a RAS in
- 8 preventing the overloads presented in Table 1. The Avalon RAS would be a lower-cost solution in
- 9 comparison to the transmission investment assumed for the Minimum Investment Required Expansion
- 10 Plan proposed in the 2024 Resource Adequacy Plan.

11 3.0 Hydro's Emergency Transmission Planning Criteria

- 12 Hydro's Transmission Planning department is responsible for the planning of the Island and Labrador
- 13 interconnected transmission systems. This involves the development and completion of appropriate
- 14 studies to determine transmission and terminal equipment requirements to maintain a reliable supply of
- 15 power and energy for customers at the lowest possible cost, today and into the future. This involves

¹⁴ "2024 Resource Adequacy Plan – An Update to the Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, rev. August 26, 2024 (originally filed July 9, 2024), app. C, sec. 7.3.2.



¹² Assumed Island Peak of 1,835 MW.

¹³ Assumed Island Peak of 1,835 MW.

- 1 comparing the present capability of each interconnected transmission system against load forecasts and
- 2 predetermined planning criteria by means of load flow, short circuit and power stability analysis.
- 3 The transmission planning process requires the use of computer software to perform power system
- 4 studies in order to demonstrate that the power system meets planning criteria for the present and
- 5 future states of the system. When the simulations of the power system indicate that the system is not
- 6 meeting the stated planning criteria, the transmission planning process is used to develop cost-effective
- 7 transmission system enhancements to ensure the system meets the planning criteria. The adherence to
- 8 stated transmission planning criteria is critical in ensuring a long-term, reliable transmission system.
- 9 Within the electric utility industry, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation and the
- 10 Northeastern Power Coordinating Council standards provide the North American and regional reliability
- standards and criteria, respectively. While not a registered member of either entity, Hydro aligns its
- 12 planning criteria with the recognized reliability organizations where practicable for the Island and
- 13 Labrador Interconnected System. Hydro's Transmission Planning Criteria sets out the specific acceptable
- 14 pre- and post-contingency (n-0 and n-1) responses of the elements within the Newfoundland and
- 15 Labrador Interconnected System rated 46 kV and above. 15
- 16 Hydro has developed Emergency Transmission Planning Criteria in the event of a LIL bipole outage
- following the retirement of the Holyrood TGS. In such a scenario, elevated power flows in the corridor
- 18 between BDE and SOP would result in violations of normal Transmission Planning Criteria. The
- 19 application of normal Transmission Planning Criteria would therefore trigger a requirement for extensive
- 20 transmission system upgrades. Further, these upgrades cannot be readily confirmed as they would be
- 21 contingent on the magnitude and location of future generation additions.
- 22 On this basis, Emergency Transmission Planning Criteria have been developed with the goal of ensuring
- an acceptable level of reliability in a severe operating scenario that considers a reasonably low
- 24 probability of a LIL bipole outage and a low probability of further contingencies occurring during a bipole
- 25 outage, particularly during peak load conditions. The Emergency Planning Criteria makes the following
- 26 exceptions to the Transmission Planning Criteria:

¹⁵ NLSO Standard TP-S-007 - Transmission Planning Criteria is available on the OASIS website: https://www.oasis.oati.com/woa/docs/NLSO/NLSO/NLSOdocs/TP-S-007.pdf.



Steady State Voltage Levels:

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- Pre-contingency limits: All bus voltages shall be maintained between 90% and 110%.¹⁶
- O Post-contingency limits: For contingency, there are no restrictions for bus voltage levels, assuming the system remains stable and voltage collapse is avoided.¹⁷

Transient Under-Voltage Criteria:

 Violation of the transient under-voltage criteria¹⁸ is deemed acceptable following a contingency event, assuming the system remains stable.

Three-Phase Faults:

 System instability is deemed acceptable following a three-phase fault, given the rarity of such an event and the cost associated with mitigating.

Thermal Overloads:

 Marginal temporary thermal overloads may be deemed acceptable and would be assessed on a case-by-case basis to ensure no risk to public safety.

Under/Over Frequency Criteria:

- o Frequency must remain above 58 Hz following a contingency event.
- o Frequency must remain below 63 Hz following a contingency event.

17 4.0 Avalon RAS Feasibility Study

4.1 Assumptions

- 19 This study simulated the contingencies in Table 1 to see if the allowable pre-contingency power flow
- 20 could be increased such that peak demand could be served with a corresponding RAS that would cross-
- 21 trip a sufficient amount of load on the Avalon. The following were the key assumptions for the Avalon
- 22 RAS Study:

• Base Case Assumptions:

o The proposed Avalon CT and the existing Holyrood CT are in service.

¹⁸ Hydro's Transmission Planning Criteria states that post-fault recovery voltages on the AC system shall be as follows: (i) transient under voltages following fault clearing should not drop below 70%; and (ii) the duration of the voltage below 80% following fault clearing should not exceed 20 cycles.



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¹⁶ Hydro's Transmission Planning Criteria states that all bus voltages shall be maintained between 95% and 105%.

 $^{^{17}}$ Hydro's Transmission Planning Criteria states that all bus voltages shall be maintained between 90% and 110% following a contingency event.

- The analysis was performed with and without the Maritime Link frequency controller
 support.
 - The analysis was performed on the 2025 peak (1,850 MW) and the 2033 peak (2,000 MW) cases.

• Sensitivity Analysis:

- The 123.5 MW Holyrood CT is unavailable. The third SOP synchronous condenser ("SC")
 was put online for this scenario.
- o The proposed Avalon CT is unavailable. Two SOP SCs were online for this scenario.

4.2 Results

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- 10 The Avalon RAS Feasibility Study results, including the RAS load shed requirements to prevent post-
- 11 contingency thermal overloads, are summarized in Table 2. The highlighted rows represent the base
- 12 case scenarios, and the other rows represent multiple-contingency scenarios where on-Avalon CT
- 13 generation is not available, which are more unlikely to occur.

Table 2: Avalon RAS Feasibility Study Results

Island Demand (MW)	Avalon CT (IN/OUT)	Holyrood CT (IN/OUT)	Range of Load Shedding Requirement for 230 kV Transmission Line Contingencies (MW) ¹⁹	Worst Contingency ²⁰
1 025	INI	IN	0-179	TL202/TL206
1,835	IN	OUT	72 –288	TL202/TL206
1,800 to 1,840 ²¹	OUT	IN	76– 302	TL202/TL206
		IN	41 –291	TL202/TL206
2,000	IN	OUT	Maximum demand limited to 1835 MW due to ste contingency voltage at Sunnyside ("SSD"), with T loading also nearing 100%.	

¹⁴ The results demonstrate that the Avalon RAS is an effective solution in a LIL Shortfall Scenario, as all

²¹ Reactive power support is required in the SSD/Come By Chance ("CBC") area to avoid voltage collapse for the loss of TL267. Preliminary analysis suggests a minimum of a 50 MVAr STATCOM would be required.



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¹⁵ Emergency Transmission Planning Criteria can be met in all cases. As stated above, Hydro believes that

reasonable controlled load shedding, as outlined in Table 2, is an acceptable outcome in the event of a

¹⁹ The amount of load shed is dependent on which 230 kV line is tripped.

²⁰ Worst contingency means the contingency requiring the largest amount of load shed, not the most restrictive contingency.

- 1 LIL bipole outage to balance the cost of additional transmission upgrades and reliability for customers,
- 2 given the rarity of the multiple-contingency scenario.
- 3 The implementation of the RAS would enable increased flows to the Avalon Peninsula to meet Island
- 4 peak demand of up to 2,000 MW in the event of a LIL bipole outage with the proposed Avalon CT online,
- 5 and when activated in the event of a further contingency, it would ensure that the system remains
- 6 intact and that there is no risk to equipment. Such a solution could be implemented in concert with BDE
- 7 Unit 8 and the Avalon CT to eliminate the need for additional transmission upgrades in the Minimum
- 8 Investment Required Case. However, increased dynamic voltage support would likely be needed if Hydro
- 9 were not to develop the Avalon CT.
- 10 Based on the developments regarding the RAS, Hydro will not need to pursue the construction of a new
- 11 transmission line in the corridor between BDE–SOP at this time. While transmission line construction will
- 12 not be required in support of the proposed projects in the 2025 Build Application, Hydro will continue
- 13 with its commitment to work with a consultant on the Transmission Feasibility Study to refresh cost
- 14 estimates.

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- 15 The following are the key takeaways from the Avalon RAS Study results:
 - When Holyrood CT and proposed Avalon CT are online:
 - 1,835 MW Island Demand can be served during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 179 MW.
 - 2,000 MW Island Demand can be served during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 291 MW.
 - No reactive power support is required in the SSD/CBC area at an Island Demand level of less than or equal to 2,000 MW.
 - When Holyrood CT is offline and the proposed Avalon CT is online:
 - 1,835 MW Island Demand can be served during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 288 MW.²²

²² A peak demand of 1,900 MW may be achievable under this scenario. Further analysis would be required to confirm.



- o No reactive power support is required in the SSD/CBC area at an Island Demand level of 1 2 less than or equal to 1,835 MW. Reactive power support would be required in SSD/CBC 3 to facilitate a 2,000 MW under this scenario. 4
 - When Holyrood CT is online and the proposed Avalon CT is offline:
 - o 1,800 to 1,840 MW Island Demand can be served during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 302 MW.
 - Reactive power support would be required in SSD/CBC to facilitate a 2,000 MW under this scenario.
 - o A STATCOM of approximately 50 MVAR is required in the SSD area to maintain system stability for a 1P fault trip of TL202 or TL206.
 - When Maritime Link frequency controller support is not available: There are three contingencies in the 2,000 MW peak demand scenario—TL267, TL202 or TL206—that result in system frequency greater than 63 Hz due to the amount of RAS load shed required. The loss of TL202 or TL206 results in cross-tripping of two BDE units, while the loss of TL267 results in crosstripping of one BDE unit. The BDE generating units (Units 1–6) can restore the system frequency to a maximum peak of 63 Hz.
 - When the proposed Avalon CT is out-of-service: The frequency goes just above 63 Hz (to 63.07 Hz) following a trip of TL202 or TL206 with the RAS load shed. Tripping 1 BDE unit brings the frequency below 63 Hz.

5.0 Conclusion

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- 21 The Avalon RAS Study confirmed the technical viability of the Avalon RAS as an effective solution in a LIL
- 22 Shortfall Scenario, as all Emergency Transmission Planning Criteria can be met in all cases. Therefore,
- 23 the Avalon RAS constitutes an alternative solution to address transmission constraints at a cost that is
- expected to be significantly lower than that of constructing a new transmission line, 23 which was 24
- 25 previously identified as a potential upgrade requirement for the Minimum Investment Required

²³ While cost estimates have not yet been developed, it is understood that implementation will involve modifications to protection and controls relaying. A new transmission line between WAV Terminal Station and SOP Terminal Station was estimated to cost approximately \$150 million.



Page 10

- 1 Expansion Plan. As a result, Hydro will not need to pursue the construction of a new transmission line in
- 2 the corridor between BDE-SOP at this time.
- 3 Analysis was performed as part of the Avalon RAS Study to determine the maximum amount of
- 4 automatic load shedding required following each 230 kV line contingency during a LIL bipole outage
- 5 while experiencing peak load conditions. The largest amount of load shed would be 290 MW for the loss
- 6 of TL202 or TL206, assuming an Island peak of 2,000 MW, assuming the existing Holyrood CT and
- 7 proposed Avalon CT are online at full capacity. The required amount of load shedding to avoid thermal
- 8 overloads increases with less generation dispatched on the Avalon Peninsula. This provides further
- 9 justification for the construction of the new Avalon CTs to help reduce BDE–SOP power transfer to
- minimize customer impact for loss of a 230 kV line during a LIL bipole outage over peak.
- 11 The study also determined that as the Island demand increases and/or Avalon generation is reduced,
- there could eventually be a requirement for additional reactive power support in the SSD/CBC area to
- maintain acceptable voltage levels to avoid a violation of Hydro's Emergency Transmission Planning
- 14 Criteria. Reactive power support in the SSD/CBC area would be required to facilitate the Avalon RAS if
- the proposed Avalon CT is not installed.

6.0 Next Steps

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- 17 The following are the next steps as they pertain to the implementation of the Avalon RAS:
 - Hydro will continue to engage Newfoundland Power on how the RAS can be implemented on its
 electrical system. Consideration will be given to balancing the complexity of implementation
 with refinements that would allow for reduced customer impact.
 - Hydro to develop a cost estimate and schedule for the Avalon RAS project. Hydro is recommending advancing the submittal of the Avalon RAS proposal prior to the retirement of the Holyrood TGS. Although the Avalon RAS is not mandatory until the retirement of the Holyrood TGS, it would provide some immediate value as it could reduce Hydro's dependency on Holyrood TGS generation in helping to offload the BDE–SOP transmission system during a LIL bipole outage while experiencing higher Island Demands.
 - Hydro to investigate the potential reduction of load shedding associated with the Avalon RAS with the implementation of DLR on the 230 kV lines between BDE and SOP.



Attachment 1

Avalon Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) Feasibility Study

TransGrid Solutions Inc.





Report for:

Avalon Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) Feasibility Study

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR HYDRO



Attention: Matthew Carter
Technical Note no.: TN1943.01.05
Date of issue: October 7, 2025

Prepared By: TransGrid Solutions Inc. 100-78 Innovation Dr. Winnipeg, MB R3T 6C2 CANADA



Disclaimer

This technical note was prepared by TransGrid Solutions Inc.(part of Ramboll) ("TGS"), whose responsibility is limited to the scope of work as shown herein. TGS disclaims responsibility for the work of others incorporated or referenced herein. This technical note has been prepared exclusively for Newfoundland & Labrador Hydro and the project identified herein and must not be reused or modified without the prior written authorization of TGS.

Revisions

Project Name:	Avalon Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) Feasibility Study
Document Title:	Avalon Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) Feasibility Study
Document Type:	Technical Note
Document No.:	TN1943.01.05
Last Action Date:	October 7, 2025

Rev. No.	Status	Prepared By	Checked By	Date	Comments
00	DFC	R. Brandt	R. Ostash	November 20, 2024	Preliminary draft for review.
01	DFC			June 2, 2025	Updated draft for review – with 3x50 MW HRD units as base case assumption
02	DFC			July 30, 2025	Updated draft for review – added sensitivity with 3x50 MW HRD units off-line
03	IFA			July 31, 2025	Updated report to include results related to 3PFs in its own Section 6.
04	IFA			August 15, 2024	Updated report to address final set of NLH comments.
05				October 7, 2025	Updated report to read "2025" peak instead of "2023" peak.

Legend of Document Status:

Approved by Client	ABC
Draft for Comments	DFC
Issued for Comments	IFC
Issued for Approval	IFA

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1. Executive Summary

The Bay d'Espoir (BDE) to Soldiers Pond (SOP) 230 kV transmission system is critical to the Island Interconnected System (IIS), in particular when the Labrador Island Link (LIL) is unavailable. Once the Holyrood (HRD) thermal generating station and Hardwoods (HRD) gas turbine are retired, the BDE-SOP transmission system must supply the majority of the Avalon Peninsula demand since there are no LIL imports delivered to SOP. A previous study¹ identified appreciable transmission constraints that will limit the amount of BDE-SOP flow, as shown in Table 1-1. These constraints are defined based on single contingency events causing thermal overloads or low voltage conditions. The contingencies listed in Table 1-1 are in order from most restrictive (TL217) to least restrictive. This will result in customer impact at higher Avalon loads when the LIL is unavailable.

Table 1-1. BDE eastward power flow limits during a LIL bipole outage

Contingency	Limiting Criteria	Power transfer Eastward out of BDE (MW)	Power transfer TL201+TL217 (MW)	HRD CT ² (MW)	Island Demand (MW)
TL217	Rate C TL201	603	343	123.5	1285
TL207	Rate C TL203	659	384	123.5	1375
TL206/TL202	Rate C TL202/TL206	679	396	123.5	1400
TL237	Rate C TL203	679	396	123.5	1400
TL267	Rate C TL202 & TL206 & TL203	683	398	123.5	1410
TL201	Rate C TL217	780	459	123.5	1550
TL203	Rate C TL207	836	493	123.5	1630

This report evaluates the feasibility of a Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) that aims at mitigating thermal overloads and low voltage conditions that limit BDE-SOP flow when the LIL is out of service. The objective of the RAS is to shed load on the Avalon in the event of a 230 kV line contingency between BDE-SOP in order to offload the lines remaining in service to avoid thermal overloads or abnormal voltage conditions. This RAS will be referred to as the "Avalon RAS" and will only be armed to facilitate more power flow to Avalon during a LIL bipole outage.

This study simulated the contingencies³ listed in Table 1-1 to see if the allowable pre-contingency power flow could be increased such that peak demand could be served with a corresponding RAS that would cross-trip a sufficient amount load on the Avalon. The goal was to determine the amount of load shed that would be needed such that the Avalon RAS would successfully mitigate all post-contingency thermal

¹ TGS report TN1817.01.05 "Assessment of the BDE/SOP Transmission Constraints", dated October 25, 2023.

² The new 3x50 MW HRD CTs were not considered in the previous study. These limits refer to today's system.

³ This study focused primarily on the effectiveness of the RAS to overcome the transmission line ratings concerns and to demonstrate acceptable performance for line trips and 1P faults. 3P faults during a LIL bipole outage are expected to be exceedingly rare, and for this reason, dynamic performance criteria are not applicable for this type of fault. For information purposes, Section 6 of this report summarizes the system's response to 3P faults in the 230 kV BDE-SOP corridor.

overloads and steady state voltage violations while maintaining system stability and avoiding overfrequencies greater than 63 Hz when the load is cross-tripped via the Avalon RAS.

The following important study assumptions are noted:

- Base case assumptions:
 - The new 3x50 MW HRD CTs⁴ and the existing 123.5 MW HRD CT are in-service.
 - The analysis was performed with and without the Maritime Link (ML) frequency controller support.
 - The analysis was performed on the 2025 peak (1850 MW) and the 2033 peak (2000 MW) cases.
- Sensitivity analysis was performed to evaluate the impact under the following scenarios:
 - The 123.5 MW HRD CT is unavailable. The 3rd SOP synchronous condenser (SC) was put on-line for this scenario.
 - The new 3x50 MW HRD CTs are unavailable. Two SOP SCs were on-line for this scenario.

Conclusions 1.1

The Avalon RAS study results, including the RAS load shed requirements to prevent post-contingency thermal overloads and the approximate STATCOM size needed to maintain stability, are summarized in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2. RAS study results at peak demand scenarios

			Thermal loading		Stability	
Demand (MW)	HRD 3x50 MW in/out	HRD 123.5 MW in/out	Loadshed to prevent overload on adjacent line (MW)*	Worst Contingency⁵	STATCOM needed for no fault or 1P fault trip (MVAR)	Worst Contingency
1835	IN	IN	0 - 179	TL202 or TL206	0	TL267
1033	IIN	OUT	72 - 288	TL202 or TL206	0	TL267
1800-1840*	OUT	IN	76 - 302	TL202 or TL206	50	TL267
		IN	41 - 291	TL202 or TL206	0	TL267
2000 IN Maximum demand limited to 1835 MW due to steady so contingency voltage at SSD, with TL201 thermal loading a 100%.						

^{*}depends on the contingency

⁴ A preliminary version of this study was first performed in November 2024 without the new 3x50 MW HRD CTs inservice. The results of this study are preliminary and are included in Appendix 2 for information only.

⁵ Worst contingency means the contingency requiring the largest amount of loadshed.

With the RAS in place, the following observations are made:

If the HRD 123.5 MW CT is in-service:

 It is possible to serve 2000 MW demand during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 291 MW.

• If the HRD 123.5 MW CT is out-of-service:

 It is possible to serve 1835 MW⁶ demand during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 288 MW. Pre-contingency voltage at SSD (0.935 pu) is the limiting factor, with TL201 nearing 100% loading being the next limiting factor (93% loading).

If the HRD new 3x50 MW CTs are out-of-service:

- It is possible to serve 1800-1840 MW demand during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 302 MW. Pre-contingency voltage at SSD (0.93 pu) is the limiting factor, with TL201 nearing 100% loading being the next limiting factor (95% loading).
- A STATCOM of approximately 50 MVAR is required in the SSD area to maintain system stability for a 1P fault trip of TL202 or TL206.
- If the ML frequency controller support is not available, there are three contingencies in the 2000 MW peak demand scenario (TL267, TL202 or TL206) that result in frequency > 63 Hz due to the amount of RAS loadshed required. Cross-tripping 2 BDE units (loss of TL202 or TL206) or 1 BDE unit (loss of TL267) BDE generating units (from units 1-6) can bring the system frequency back to a maximum peak of 63 Hz.
 - Additionally, if the HRD new 3x50 MW CTs are out-of-service, the frequency goes just above 63 Hz (to 63.07 Hz) following a trip of TL202 or TL206 with the RAS load shed. Tripping 1 BDE unit brings the frequency below 63 Hz.

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⁶ It may be possible to serve 1900 MW demand with the addition of an extra capacitor at CBC, at which point SSD pre-contingency voltage becomes 0.927 pu and TL201 is loaded to 100% Rate C pre-contingency. Further analysis would be required to confirm.

2. Study Cases & Criteria

2.1 Study Cases

The power flow cases were set up from the 2033-34 base cases.

Please note the following key assumptions related to power flow case setup:

- Extended LIL bipole outage.
- New HRD CTs 3x50 MW are in-service. Sensitivity analysis is performed with the HRD CTs 3x50 MW unavailable.
- HRD U3 available as only a SC.
- No real power supplied by HRD thermal units.
- The HRD CT is assumed available at maximum power of 123.5 MW. Sensitivity analysis is performed with the HRD CT unavailable.
- HWD CT available as only a SC.
- All 230kV lines are in-service pre-contingency.
- Two SOP SCs are in-service unless otherwise noted.
- ML is adjusted as needed to help meet system demand. ML frequency controller enabled.
 Sensitivity analysis is performed with ML frequency controller disabled.

2.2 Criteria

The applicable Transmission Planning Criteria for this study is summarized below:

- Steady state voltage: 0.95 pu 1.05 pu during n-0 conditions
- Steady state voltage: 0.90 pu 1.1 pu during n-1 conditions
- Post fault recovery voltages on the ac system shall be as follows:
 - Transient undervoltages following fault clearing should not drop below 70%
 - The duration of the voltage below 80% following fault clearing should not exceed 20 cycles
 - Under normal operating scenarios, no single contingency event should lead to system instability, including a 3PF
 - Under emergency operating scenarios (e.g. LIL bipole outage during higher load conditions), system instability or voltage collapse is allowed following a 3PF.
- Post fault system frequencies shall not drop below 59 Hz and shall not rise above 63 Hz

3. **Study Methodology**

The following process was followed for the Avalon RAS Study.

- 1) Set up the cases at 1850 MW demand (2025 peak) and 2000 MW demand (2033 peak). Assume 3x50 MW new HRD CTs and the 123.5 MW HRD CT are in-service.
- 2) Ensure there are no pre-contingency steady state voltage or thermal violations.
- 3) Perform dynamic analysis of the 230 kV line contingencies between BDE and SOP, with the RAS in place to cross-trip Avalon load to determine the amount of loadshed required to prevent thermal overloading (Rate C7) of the line adjacent to the tripped line.
- 4) The dynamic analysis of each 230 kV line contingency is performed without a fault, with a SLGF (no autoreclose for simplicity), and with a 3PF to monitor the system frequency and stability.
- 5) If stability issues (i.e. voltage collapse near SSD) are observed, determine the approximate size of STATCOM needed to maintain stability.
- 6) Repeat steps (2) to (5) with ML F/C disabled. When applicable, make recommendations for generation rejection to avoid frequency from exceeding 63 Hz (use BDE units).
- 7) Repeat steps (2) to (4) with HRD 123.5 MW CT unavailable and 3 SOP SCs in-service.
- 8) Repeat steps (2) to (4) with HRD new 3x50 MW CTs unavailable and 2 SOP SCs in-service.

⁷ Rate A and B are not applicable for the SPS because system and weather conditions (i.e. higher demand conditions) will not be there when SPS is armed.

Study Results 4.

The goal of the analysis was to increase the allowable BDE-SOP power flow such that the IIS demand could reach peak by applying a sufficient amount of RAS load shed for the 230 kV contingencies in the corridor.

The following steps were taken to perform the study:

- No fault and 1PF tripping of the 230 kV corridor lines were simulated, followed by corresponding RAS load shed 250 ms later, and results were recorded.
- 3PFs were also simulated but for information only. These results are summarized in Section 6 "Special Considerations".
- Mitigation was evaluated where needed.
- Analysis was repeated with ML frequency controller out-of-service to observe worsened impact to system overfrequency.
- Analysis was repeated with HRD 123.5 MW CT unavailable and 3 SOP SCs in-service.
- Analysis was repeated with HRD 3x50 MW CTs unavailable and 2 SOP SCs in-service.

The main issues observed in the study are summarized below:

- Load shed requirements ranged widely depending on the contingency, demand level and status of HRD CTs:
 - 1835 MW peak 0 to 179 MW (HRD 123.5 MW CT in-service)
 - 1835 MW peak 72 to 288 MW (HRD 123.5 MW CT unavailable)
 - 2000 MW peak 41 to 291 MW (HRD 123.5 MW CT in-service)
 - 1800-1840 MW peak 76 to 302 MW (3x50 MW new CTs unavaliable, HRD 123.5 MW CT in-service)
- Overfrequencies greater than 63 Hz were observed in some scenarios after the RAS load shed occurred with the ML frequency controller disabled, for which tripping of BDE unit(s) was evaluated as mitigation.

Appendix 1 contains the full tables of study results and the plots corresponding to these results.

Base Case Results - HRD 123.5 MW CT In-service 4.1

The base case study results with the HRD 3x50 MW and 123.5 MW CTs in-service are given in Table 4-1. With the RAS in place, it is possible to serve the 2000 MW peak demand during a LIL bipole outage.



Table 4-1. Base Case HRD 123.5 MW in-service - RAS results at peak demand scenarios

	Leadahad to provent		imum frequ		STATCOM
Contingency	Loadshed to prevent overload on adjacent line (MW)	ML F/C In	ML F/C Out	Generation Cross-trip (MW)	needed (MVAR)
	1850 MW	demand (2	2025 peak)		
TL217	129	60.78	61.95	-	0
TL201	0	60.05	60.05	-	0
TL207	111	60.76	61.77	1	0
TL237	75	60.66	61.13	1	0
TL203	0	60.03	60.03	1	0
TL202/TL206	179	61.02	62.75	-	0
TL267*	116	60.8	61.76	1	0
	2000 MW	demand (2	2033 peak)		
TL217	193	61.19	62.87	-	0
TL201	52	60.6	60.78	-	0
TL207	180	61.17	62.88	-	0
TL237	150	60.91	62.48	-	0
TL203	41	60.55	60.62	-	0
TL202/TL206	291	62.83	64.24	2 BDE units	0
TL267	228	61.94	63.45	1 BDE unit	0

The results are summarized as follows:

- The amount⁸ of RAS load shed needed to keep thermal loading on the line adjacent to the tripped line at or below 100% of Rate C depends on the demand level and contingency:
 - 1835 MW demand: load shed ranges from 0 to 179 MW
 - 2000 MW demand: load shed ranges from 41 to 291 MW
- If the ML frequency controller support is not available, there are three contingencies in the 2000 MW peak demand scenario (loss of TL267, TL202 or TL206) that result in frequency > 63 Hz due to the larger amount of RAS loadshed required. Cross-tripping 2 (TL202 or TL206) or 1 (TL267)

⁸ Please note the RAS activation thresholds will require adjustments as system load increases.

BDE generating units (from units 1-6) can bring the system frequency back to a maximum peak of 63 Hz.

4.2 Sensitivity Case Results - HRD 123.5 MW Unavailable

The sensitivity analysis study results with the 123.5 MW HRD CT unavailable (and 3 SOP SCs in-service) are summarized in Table 4-2.

In this scenario with the RAS in place, a maximum demand of around 1835 MW can be served. The limiting factor is the pre-contingency steady state voltage at SSD which is 0.935 pu. Additionally, TL201 is loaded to 93% which is approaching its thermal rating and is the next limiting factor.

It may be possible to increase the maximum demand to 1900 MW if an additional 38.45 MVAR capacitor is installed at Come by Change (CBC). In this case the pre-contingency SSD voltage becomes 0.927 pu and TL201 is fully loaded at 100% of its rating. Further analysis would be required to confirm the RAS requirement for the 1900 MW peak demand scenario with additional reactive power support at CBC.

Table 4-2. HRD 123.5 MW unavailable - RAS results at 1835 MW peak demand scenario

Contingency	Contingency		STATCOM needed (MVAR)
	1850 MW demand (2	025 peak) ³	
TL217	216	61.52	0
TL201	82	60.69	0
TL207	209	61.63	0
TL237	177	61.16	0
TL203	72	60.68	0
TL202/TL206	288	62.75	0
TL267	236	61.96	0

The results are summarized as follows:

RAS load shed requirements for the 1835 MW peak case with the HRD 123.5 MW CT unavailable range from 72 MW to 288 MW and are significantly increased compared to the case with the 123.5 MW HRD CT in-service.



4.3 Sensitivity Case Results - HRD 3x50 MW Unavailable

The sensitivity analysis study results with the 3x50 MW HRD CT unavailable and the 123.5 MW HRD CT in-service (and 2 SOP SCs in-service) are summarized in Table 4-3. The results are very similar to the scenario with 3x50 MW HRD CT in-service and the 123.5 MW HRD CT unavailable.

In this scenario with the RAS in place, a maximum demand of around 1800-1840 MW can be served. The limiting factor is the pre-contingency steady state voltage at SSD which is around 0.93 pu. Additionally, TL201 is loaded to approximately 95% which is approaching its thermal rating and is the next limiting factor.

Table 4-3. HRD 3x50 MW new CTs unavailable - RAS results at 1800-1840 MW peak demand

Loadshed to prevent Contingency overload on adjacent line (MW)		Maximum frequency (Hz) ML F/C In	STATCOM needed (MVAR)
	1800-1850 MW demand	I (2025 peak) ³	
TL217	236	62.0	0
TL201	96	60.78	0
TL207	226	62.1	10
TL237	194	61.5	10
TL203	87	60.78	10
TL202/TL206	288	62.75	50
TL267	236	61.96	10

The results are summarized as follows:

- RAS load shed requirements for the 1800-1840 MW peak cases with the HRD new 3x50 MW
 CTs off-line range from 76 MW to 302 MW, which are similar when compared to the case with the
 123.5 MW HRD CT unavailable.
- Loss of TL202 or TL206 due to a 1PF⁹ requires a 50 MVAR STATCOM in the SSD area to maintain system stability.

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⁹ No single pole autoreclose was simulated in this study. It was simply simulated as a high impedance fault with line tripping. Future investigations will perform a more detailed investigation into the reactive power requirements for all types of faults and outages.

5. Conclusions

The Avalon RAS study results, including the RAS load shed requirements to prevent post-contingency thermal overloads and the approximate STATCOM size needed to maintain stability, are summarized in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. RAS study results at peak demand scenarios

			Therma	lloading	Stal	oility
Demand (MW)	HRD 3x50 MW in/out	HRD 123.5 MW in/out	Loadshed to prevent overload on adjacent line (MW)*	Worst Contingency	STATCOM needed for no fault or 1P fault trip (MVAR)	Worst Contingency
1835	IN	IN	0 - 179	TL202 or TL206	0	TL267
1655	IIN	OUT	72 - 288	TL202 or TL206	0	TL267
1800-1840*	OUT	IN	76 - 302	TL202 or TL206	50	TL267
		IN	41 - 291	TL202 or TL206	0	TL267
2000	IN	OUT		emand limited to 18 Itage at SSD, with T 100	L201 thermal loadi	•

^{*}depends on the contingency

With the RAS in place, the following observations are made:

• If the HRD 123.5 MW CT is in-service:

 It is possible to serve 2000 MW demand during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 291 MW.

• If the HRD 123.5 MW CT is unavailable:

 It is possible to serve 1835 MW¹⁰ demand during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 288 MW. Pre-contingency voltage at SSD (0.935 pu) is the limiting factor, with TL201 nearing 100% loading being the next limiting factor (93% loading).

• If the HRD new 3x50 MW CTs are unavailable:

 It is possible to serve 1800-1840 MW demand during a LIL bipole outage with a maximum load shed amount of 302 MW. Pre-contingency voltage at SSD (0.93 pu) is the limiting factor, with TL201 nearing 100% loading being the next limiting factor (95% loading).

¹⁰ It may be possible to serve 1900 MW demand with the addition of an extra capacitor at CBC, at which point SSD pre-contingency voltage becomes 0.927 pu and TL201 is loaded to 100% Rate C pre-contingency. Further analysis would be required to confirm.

- A STATCOM of approximately 50 MVAR is required in the SSD area to maintain system stability for a 1P fault trip of TL202 or TL206.
- If the ML frequency controller support is not available, there are three contingencies in the 2000 MW peak demand scenario (TL267, TL202 or TL206) that result in frequency > 63 Hz due to the amount of RAS loadshed required. Cross-tripping 2 BDE units (loss of TL202 or TL206) or 1 BDE unit (loss of TL267) BDE generating units (from units 1-6) can bring the system frequency back to a maximum peak of 63 Hz.
 - Additionally, if the HRD new 3x50 MW CTs are out-of-service, the frequency goes just above 63 Hz (to 63.07 Hz) following a trip of TL202 or TL206 with the RAS load shed. Tripping 1 BDE unit brings the frequency below 63 Hz.

Special Considerations 6.

This section of the report is for information only as it pertains to the system's performance following 3P faults (3PFs) during a LIL bipole outage. These faults are expected to be exceedingly rare, and for this reason, dynamic performance criteria are not applicable.

However, for information purposes, 3PFs were simulated in this study to observe the system's response to this rare event.

The following observations are made regarding 3PFs during a LIL bipole outage:

- While operating under emergency conditions of a LIL bipole outage, a line trip due to 3PF was found to be significantly more limiting than a no-fault or 1P fault trip and required a large amount of dynamic reactive support to maintain system stability. The stability issue arises because the voltage near Sunnyside (SSD) violates transient undervoltage criteria and/or collapses after this fault is cleared. This is worst during high demand and high BDE-SOP power flow.
- The table below lists the approximate STATCOM sizes needed to maintain system stability if a 3PF occurs. The worst case fault location is a 3PF on line TL267.

	HRD	LIDD	STATCO	M needed for 3PF (MV	AR)
Demand (MW)	3x50 MW CTs in/out	HRD 123.5 MW CT in/out	TL267/TL202/TL206 corridor	TL203/TL207/TL237 corridor	TL201/TL217 corridor
1835	IN	IN	350	0	0
1033	IIN	OUT	>400	200->400	10
1800-1840*	OUT	IN	>400	220-290	0
2000	IN	IN	350	50-120	0

^{*}depends on contingency

Please note that this study only evaluated the approximate STATCOM size needed to maintain system stability. Further evaluation of other reactive power support solutions (including capacitors, synchronous condensers, etc.) would be warranted in a future study.

It is noted that Hydro will not need to invest to resolve the issue of the 3PF response at this time as it is outside of Hydro's criteria. Hydro will continue to monitor this issue and explore solutions. It is possible that as new sources of supply are added or as new wind proponents are interconnected, there may be opportunities presented to support system voltages and mitigate this issue.



APPENDIX 1

TABLES & PLOTS OF STUDY RESULTS

.

		STATCOM			ĺ						1	2									09		6	20	30									
		Fault / Type ST	no fault	SLGF 3PF	no fault	SLGF	3PF	no fault	3PF) fault	SLGF	Stault	SLGF	3PF	no fault	SLGF 3PF) fault	SLGF	fault	I GF	3PF) fault	LGF 2DF	fault .	SLGF	Stault	LGF	3PF) fault	LGF 3PF	Sault	SLGF	3PF	no tault
		Avalon Faul	969.2 no		Ł	_	+				1043.8	╀	961.1	_	1044.3 nc	-	961.1 nc		+	10445		L	941.4	ł		╀	996		10442 no		ł		+	1044.8 no
		Island Ava	1847.5 96		ľ	_		1837.2 96			2000.5 10	l.			2001.7 10-		l	1832 96				1802 94							2001.3 104				.	2002.8 10
Setup		Power Ist East Out of BDE	855.2 18					849.2 18		955.5 20		ı	843.7 18		956.3 20		845.5 18			9566			840.2 18	1	956.9 20		837.2 18:			956.1 20		837.7 18.		867.1
Intial Case Setup		Spinning Eas Reserve of	64.6 8		H	_	-		94.37 84	87.91 96		+		_	_	86.64	33 84	99.33	$^{+}$	_		Н	193.9 84	+		۰	110.73 83	_	91.75 96		ł		+	4.7
Inti		Voltage Spir (SOP) Res		0.975 6	ľ	0.975 86	1		0.975 94		0.975 87	ı	0.975 99		0.975 86		36 9/6	0.975		0.975 76			0.983 15		0.983 86		0.975 11			0.975 91	ľ	0.975 11		0.975
		ML Vo		-200	ľ	320 0.	1		220 0.3		320 0.3	ı		-220 0.3			l	-220		320			310		320 0.3		-220 0.			320	l	-220 0.		320
	SPS	Shed (MW)	116.9		ŀ.	181.9	4	101	_	169.9	-	H	173.5	4	272.1	+	- 1.99	_	+	140.7	_	110.9		+	214.2	۰	0			48	H	0	Ť	9.8
		TL203	52.5	52.5	52.9	67.9	52.9	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	32.2	32.2	_	28.1	+	100.4	100.4	100	8 8	100	9.98	86.7	╀		╀	92	65.1	69.3	69.3	С	0	0 0	0 0
	(5	7 TL237						13.9	13.9	13.5	13.5			21.3			0	0 0	0		0				53.2		43.1			45.8		84.2		90.6
	Loading (%	TL267 TL207	48.6 46.5	8.6 46.5 8.6 46.6	512 46.9		- 1		56.3 0	8.7 0	58.7 0			62 36.3			l	57.4 13.8				0 70.1	70.1	0 66.6	0 66.7		56.2 53.4	-		62 55.9	ı	64.1 93	1	71.5 1002
	Post-contingency Loading (%)	TL 206 TL		70.3	1				67.4 5	71.1 5	71.1 5	L	0 6	0	9 0	9	ı	70.1				1001	100.1	100.1	100.1	L	79.2 5			87.4			1	82.5
ine	Post-con	TL202	70.2	702	74.1	74.1			673		77	ı	100		666		l	2 8			74.3		100		99.9	ı	79.1		2	2 87.3	ı		1	82.4
2s On-I		TL201 TL217	0 6%	100	0 6%	0 6.66			57 42.4		56.6 42.2		44.6 33.2	1.5 33.2	39.4 29.3		l	62 462		62.2 46.3			57.6 42.9		51.2 38.2	ı	0 92.5	0 92.5	0 100.2	100.0		70.4 52.5	П	70.9 58.8
SOP S		TL203 TL	65.6 98		۰		+	_	8 8	H	73.8 56	٠		\dashv	73.9 38	-	64.7 6	64.7 6	+	73.9 65	_	Н	65.4 57	٠	74 74	64.1	64.1	64.1	73.8	73.8	٠	_	64.1 70	73.9
line / 2		TL237	43.3	43.3	48.6	48.6	48.6	42.9	42.9	48.6	48.6	42.8		42.8			42.8	42.8	48.6	48.6	48.6	43.2	43.2	48.7	48.7	42.4	42.4	42.4	48.6	48.6	42.4	42.4	42.4	48.7
CT On-	Pre-contingency Loading (%)	TL267 TL207	1.7 55.1		١.		1		56.3 54.7		64.5 60.8		55.9 54.5		1.5 60.8		l	54.6		645 608			55.4	١.		١.				64.5 60.8		_	.1.	90.8
V HRD	ingency Lo	TL206 TL	80.1 56.7		90.4 64.4		1		79.6 56		90.4 64	L	79 55		90.5 64.5		l	79.2 5		90.6			78.5 55.7			١.	78.4 55.4			90.5 64		78.4 55.4	1	90.6 64.6
23.5 MV	Pre-cont	TL 202	80	8 8	30.3	_		6.6	0.00	80.3	90.3	- 6.82	78.9		90.4		79.1	6. E	00.4	8 8	90.2	78.4	85 k	30.3		ı	78.3	78.3	90.4	9.08	78.3	78.3	78.3	9.0
line / 13		01 TL217		52.9	l.		- 1		3 52.4	L	7 61.6			8 52			ı	9 52.1	ı				52.8		2 62		51.4			8 61.7		1 51.5	1	9 61.8
RD On		Bus TL201	195249 7	195221 71	L	195221 82.7	_	195221 70	195221 70.3	Н	195221 82.7	٠	195221 69.8	-	95249 82.8	195249 82	95249 69.9	195221 69.9	÷	195221 82.8	_	_	195249 70.8	+	195249 83.2	۰	195249 69	-	_	195249 82.8 195221 82.8	L	_	-	195249 82.9
H WW 0		Min Frequency E (Hz)	61 09					80.02			59.9 19	Г			59.99 19		60.01 19		50.73 10				60.01	ľ		ľ	59.88 19	•		60.04	ľ			56.98
)-3×5		Bus Freq	195249 (L			195221 60			195249 51	ı			195249 55		l	195249 60					195249 60						195249 58				1	195249 56
isabled					ľ							ľ					3 195		ľ			ľ		i		ľ		•			ľ			
on (ML F/C Disabled) - 3 x 50 MW HRD On-line / 123.5 MW HRD CT On-line / 2 SOP SCs On-line		Max Frequincy (Hz)		29 61.94	L			22 61.77		2	22 62.88	4 6			29 6424		1.19 61.1	29 61.12	ļ	62 48		L	22 61.76	L		60.05			82.09 62		Ļ		_	1909 60.61
tion (M		ge Bus	196229	195229	195229	195229	195229	195222	195222	19522	195222	19522	195229	195229	195229	195229	195229	195229	105223	195229	195229	195222	195222	195222	195222	195229	195229	195229	195225	195229	19622	195229	195229	195229
Results with SPS Acti	230 kV Voltages (pu)	Min Voltage (Steady State		0.972				0.955			0.949				1960		0.951						0.951							0.903			0.951	0.925
ults wi	230 KV Ve	Bus (i	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	105221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	19522	195221	195221	195221
Res		Max Voltage (Steady State)	1.024	1.024	1.033	1.033	1.032	1.019	1.019	1.03	1.03	1,038	1.038	1.036	1.036	1.034	1.021	1.021	103	103	1.029	1.016	1.016	1.029	1.027	1.017	1.017	1.018	1.003	1.003	1019	1.019	1.019	1.004
		Bus	195229	195229	195229	195229	195229	195222	195222	195222	195222	195222	195222	195222	195222	195222 md	195229	195229	105222	195222	195222	195222	195222	195222	195222	195229	195229	195229	195229	195229	195229	195229	195222	195229
		Min Voltage (Transient)	0.947	0.967	0.903	0.921	0.852	0.935	0.787	0.895	0.837	0.925	0.896	0.657	0.852	195249 0.729 and increased load shed	0.933	0.928	0.000	0.854	0.559	0.872	0.863	0.726	0.581	0.91	0.926	0.916	0.842	0.869	0.933	0.935	0.845	0.896
		Bus	196221	195221	195221	195221	195249	196221	195227	195221	195221	195221	195221	195227	195221	195249 A and incres	195221	195221	105221	195221	195249	195221	195221	195221	195249	195221	195221	195221	195221	195221	196221	195221	195227	196221
		Max Voltage (Transient)	1.072	1.094	1.082	1.081	1.116	1.063	1.122	1.069	1.085	1.076	1.087	1.18	1.095	1.138 ar STATCOM	1.061	1.064	1.080	108	1.162	1.071	1.075	1.132	1.206	1.026	1.027	1.067	1.043	1.039	1.024	1.036	1.082	1.033
		Gase	_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3x50MW	_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3x50MW 2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL217-TL201 2000MW 3x50MW	2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_2000MW_3x50MW	2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_2000MW_3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL207-TL203 1800MW 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_T800MW_3x50MW 2033-34 Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL207-TL203 2000MW 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL207-TL203 2000MW 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL206-TL202 1800MW 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL206-TL202 1800MW 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL206-TL202 1800MW 3x50MW	4_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_2000MW_3x50MW	2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_2000MW_3x50MW 2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_2000MW_3x50MW	2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 1800MNV 3x50MW	2023-34 Base-Peak T1237-11-203 1000MM 3×50MM	4 2033-34 Base-Peak T1237-T1203 2000MM 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 2000MW 3x50MW STATCOM	_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-1800MW_3X50MW	6_2033-34_Base-Peak_TI_267WAV-1800MW_3X50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL267WAV-2000MW 3X50MW STATCOM	15 2033-34 Base-Peak TL267WAV-2000MW 3X50MW STATCOM	6 2033-34 Base-Peak TL201-TL217 1800MW 3x50MW	6_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3x50MW	2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3x50MW	6_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_2000MW_3x50MW	16_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_2000MW_3x50MW 16_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_2000MW_3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak T1203-T1207 1800MW 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL203-TL207 1800MW 3x50MW	2033-34 Base-Peak TL203-TL207 1800MW 3x50MW	07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TLZ03-TLZ07_2000MW_3x50MW

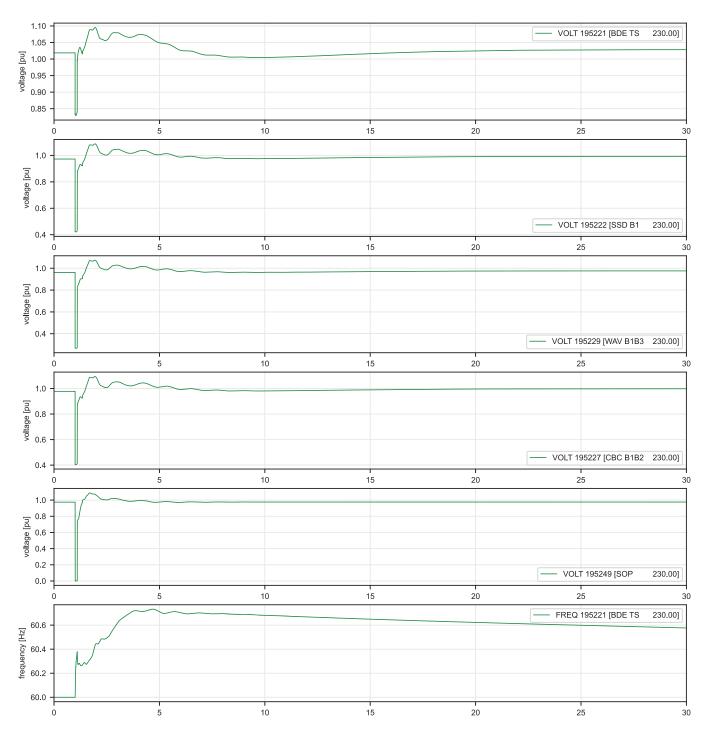
																		,	Action (me 170 entation) - 0 x of min 1110 on all 1110 or of min 1						ī	Intial Case Setup	Setup				
					230	230 kV Voltages ((nd) s						Pre-o	Pre-contingency Loading (%)	(Coading ((%			Post-cont	Post-contingency Loading (%)	(%) Bulpec		SPS								
9890	Max Voltage Transient)	Bus	Min Voltage Transient)	Bus (Sh	Max Voltage (Steady State)	Bus (Stead	oltage y State)	Bus Freq	Max reqeuncy Bi	Min Bus Frequency (Hz)	ncy Bus	п.201 т	TL217 TL20.	TL202 TL206 T	TL267 TL207	П.237	TL203	TL201	TL202	TL206 TL267	TL207	TL237 TL203	Load 03 Shed	(MM)	Voltage Spi	Spinning East Reserve of I	East Out Demand of BDE	nd Avalon and Load	Fault / Type	e STATCOM*	* may be able to adjust statcomfoad shed ratio
01_203334_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_peakMW_3x80MW	1.074	195221	0.949	195229	1.028 15	195221		95229 60		95249 60	195249	F #	52.9 80	1.08	56.7 56.1	433	95.6	0 287	689	69.9 48.4	46.6	35.1 52.7	7 1243	-200	ı	64.6 85	855.2 1847	1847.5 969.2	NoFault		
01 203334 Base-Peak TL217-TL201 peakinty 2x50MW	1005	195221	0.942	195229		95221	0.976						62.9	8 8	567 55.1	433		36			466	35.1 52.7		902	0.975	_					
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_2000MW_3x50MW	1.079	195221	0.905	1952.29		95221	Î		Ĺ		ľ	-	71.6 90.3	90.4	64.4 60.3	9 48.6	73.9 96	9.8	L			35 52.9	9 188.6	-320		-	Ľ	ľ	No Fault		
01_203334_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_2000MW_3x50MW	1081	195221	0.923	195229	1.026	195221		9 62236	61.19 195		-	82.7 6	81.6 90.3	90.4	64.4 60.:	9 48.6	_	99.8	73.5	73.6 50.8	8 47.2	35 52.9	192.6	-320		_	955.8 2002.3		SLGF		
01_Z03334_Base+Feak_1LZ17-1LZ01_Z000NfV_3x50MW	1118	195249	0.855	186228		1228		_			1	/78	51.6 90.3	80.4	66.4 60.5	9 48.6	_	0 88	J	1	1	35 523	188.5	-300	8 9/80	2		1	dis		
02_203334_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW	1066	195221	0.937	195222		95221			-		-	_		9 9	963	7 429		56.1 41.8			0	14.1 99.0	-	Ŗ					_		
02_203334_Base-Peak T_207-T_203_1800MW_3x50MW	1124	195221	0.32	195222	1001	195221	0.958	95222 60	50.76	95249 60.06	19527	25.6	52.4 79.5	5 6	283	7 429	6 6	61 418	999	667 557	00	14.1 99.6	103	3 2	0.975	94.37	8492 1837.	837.2 963.8	97.0t		
OZ 2033-34 Base-Peak TL207-TL203 2000MW 3x50MW	1068	195221	0.897	1952.22	L	195221	ľ	L	1	95249 60.03	3 195249	I.	L	90.4	645 602	9 48.6	73.8 56	69 424	70.4	L	3 0	13.7 100	4 1793	330	l	ľ	355.5 2000.	Ĺ	No Fault		
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW			0.839	195222		195221					-	82.7	51.6 90.3	90.4	64.5 60.8	8 48.6	73.8		70.4		0 8	13.7 100	4	989		_					
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW_STATCOM	1.174	195249	0.535	195222	1.018 15	195221	0.943 15	195222 6	61.07 195	195249 60.02	2 195249	82.2 €	81.3 90.1	90.3	642 60.	5 48.5	73.7 9.	56.8 42.3	70.2	70.3 58.2	2 0	13.7 100.	3 157.1	-320	0.975 8	89.18 95	954.6 1996	1999.3 1043.4	3PF	110 MVAr	
03_203334_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3x50MW			926.0	1952.22		95221	Ĺ	_	-			_	52 78.9	5.0	299 647	5 42.8	_			0 61.1	9 36.7	21.5 32.1	H	-220		H			No Fault		
03 203334 Base-Peak TL206-TL202 1800MW 3x50MW	1.088	195221	0.897	195222	1.004	195221	0.97	95229 6	61.03 195	95249 60.06 95249 60.04	195249	888	52 789	6 6	559 54	5 428	64.7 4	45 33.5	8 8 9	0 0	36.7	21.5 32.4	179.4	ŖŖ	0.975	88.79	843.7 1831.6 843.7 1831.6	831.6 961	SLGF		
03 203334 Rase-Peak TL206-TL202 2000MW 3x50MW		L	0.862	195222		195221	ľ	Ļ	62.83 195	952.49 59.99	ľ	٠	817 904	90.5	L	L	٠	L	L	0 613	1	18.2 27.2	290.9	-330		ľ	3563 2001	7	2		
03 203334 Base-Peak TL206-TL202 2000MW 3x50MW	1.139		0.741	195222		195221			_	95249 60	195249	82.8	61.7 90.4	90.5		8 48.6	73.9 37	37.2 27.7		0 61.3	2 33.8 1	18.2 27.3	2823	-320		_			_		
03 2033-34 Base-Peak TL206-TL202 2000MW 3x50MW STATCOM		195249	0.593	195222		95221	0.954 19		66.12 195	95249 59.94	195249	823	61.3 90.2	803		5 48.6	73.7			0 49.8	_	11.1 19.4	4 457.2	-320		87.95 95	55.4 200.	0.4 1044	3PF	320 MVAr	
04_203334_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW	1.063	195221	986.0	195229		95221		_	ľ		-		L	79.2	26 54.	6 428	H		L	70 57.2	3 13.9	0 100	╙	·220		Ŀ			NoFaut		
04 203334 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 1800MW 3x50MW	986	195221	0.83	195229	88	19527	0.951	195229	80.08	95249 60.05	198221	688	52.1	29.50	88	6 428	64.7 61	61.8 46.1	688	26	3 139	0 0	747	Ş E	0.975	99.33	945.5 1832	881	SLGF		
Of 2022 24 Base Base Trong Trong 2000MM 240MM	1003	100000	0000	1000000		9000	ľ	1	ľ	90249 90.04	ľ	П		700	90 04.0	0 45.0	+	1	79.4	L	П	000	ľ	97.		+	П	П	N		
Of 203334 Base Deak T1237 T1203 2000MW 3v50MW	188	105221	0.856	195222		96221			60 93 195		-	828	617 904	8 9	645 805	8 486	_	624 465	73.4	734 696	133	000	1487	9.5		_	9566 2002 1				
04 203334 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 2000MW 3x50MW STATCOM		195249	0.519	195222	1,015	195221	0.941 15		_		_		813 902	803	64.3 60.1	5 48.6			73.2			0 993		320	0.975	77.83 95				50 MVAr	
OS_203334_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-1800MW_3X50MW	1.072	195221	0.875	1952.22		95221	ĺ	L	Ĺ	549 59.9°	195248	L		5.87	56.7 56.	4 43.2	65.4 5,	7.3 42.7	L	98.7 0	02	98 /9	L	-310		18 655.	10.2 18.	32 941.4	NoFault		
05_2033.34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-1800MW_3X50MW	1.076	195221	0.865	195222	1,016	195221		95222	60.8 195	195249 60.01	195249	20.8	52.8 78.4	28.5	56.7	4 432	65.4 57	57.3 42.7	988	99.7 0	2 3	57 86.5	116.1	-310	0.983	193.9	8402 1802	22 9414	SLGF		
US 20334 Base-Fear ILZO/WAV-10UMMY 3X3UMY	1.185	65269	0.000	7777		2007	0000	4	T		ľ	907		0.00	ı		004	200 41.6	П	983	_	ľ	+	+	ľ	-			100		
OF 2022-24 Base-Peak IL26/TVAV-20UMMY SASUMMY		190220	8/10	100222		3022		193222	61.94	907545 08754 082740 80754	100240	3 8	610 903	8 8	644 613	2 40.7	4 4 4	1970 2070	8 8	3 6	8000	52.0 00.2	-	98		00.30	S00.7 Z00Z	27 1044.7	Moreau.		
05 203334 Base-Peak TL267WAV-2000MW 3X50MW STATCOM	1.124	195249	0.558	195222	1.034	195221			_	_	_	83.2		90.4	64.4 61.3		74	50.6 37.6	8	992 0	663 6		8 227.5	320	0.983	_	9569 2002 9			350 MVAr	
06_203334_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3x50MW		185221	16.0	1952.29		95221	Ĺ	L	Γ	95249 59.86	3 195245	69	51.4 78.3	78.4	55.4 54.1	1 42.4	64.1	0 92.5	78.1	L.	2 53.4	43.1 65	0	-220		H	Ĺ	L	NoFault		
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3x50MW	1.027	195221	926	1952.29		195221	0.942 18		_	95249 59.88	-	8	51.4 78.3	78.4	55.4	424	64.1	0 925	ž.		2 53.4	43.1	0	83		_		929	SLGF		
06 203334 Base-Peak TL201-TL217 1800MW 3x50MW	1.067	195221	0.916	195229		195221		_	-		-	8	51.4 78.3	78.4		1 42.4	64.1	0 92.5	79.2	79.3 56.2	2 53.4	43.2 65.	0	.280		10.73 83	~		+		
06_203334_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_2000MW_3x50MW	1047	18521	0.845	195229	0.985	195221		195229	60.6	95249 59.96	195249	_	51.7 50.4	888	645 608	8 48.6	738	0 99.7	888	86.9 61.6		45.3 686	205	8	0.975	21.75	956.1 2001.3	1.3 10442	_		
OF 203334 Base Deak T1201-T1217 2000MW 3450MW	282	105240	0.87	195220		105221						828	117 904	8 8	645 805	8 40.0	738	000	86.7	868 615	556	45.2 68.5		9 6		_			100		
07 2033-34 Base-Peak TL203-TL207 1800MW 3x50MW	1,024	195221	0.933	195229	1,019	195221	ĺ	L	ľ	95249 59.91	195249	69.1	51.5 78.3	78.4	55.4 54	1 42.4	64.1 70	0.4 52.5	74.2	742 64.1	1 88	84.2 0	٥	-230	0.975	110.09 83	837.7 1820	0.7 944.4	NoFault		
07_2033:34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_3x50MW	1.036	195221	0.935	1952.29	1.019 18	195221	0.951 15		60.09 195	195249 59.9	195249		51.5 78.3	78.4	55.4 54.1	1 42.4	64.1 70	70.4 52.5	742	742 64.1	8	84.2 0	0	-230	0.975 1	110.09 83	837.7 1820.	0.7 944.4	SLGF		
07 2033:34 Base-Peak TL203-TL207 1800MW 3x50MW	1.082	195227	0.845	195222		195221			_	95249 59.88	8 195249	69.1	71.5 78.3	78.4	55.4 54.	1 42.4	64.1	-	_	74.3 64.5	93.1	84.3 0	0	2,00				_			
07_203334_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_2000NfvL3x50MW			968'0	195229		95221					_	_	11.8 90.5	9'06	94.6 60.4	8 48.7	-		82.1	L	100	90.3 0	41.1	-320		H			4		
07_203334_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_2000MW_3x50MW	1.048	195221	0.853	196222	100	196221	0.924	195229	80.98	195249 60.02	2 195249	829	61.8 90.5	988	64.6	8 48.7	73.9	78.7 58.7	852	823 712	8 5	803	40.7	8 8	0.976	75.7	957.1 2002.8	2.8 1044.8	SLGF		
U/ AUSSS Base+eak ILAS-ILZU/ 2000mV SXSAMV SIAICAM																															

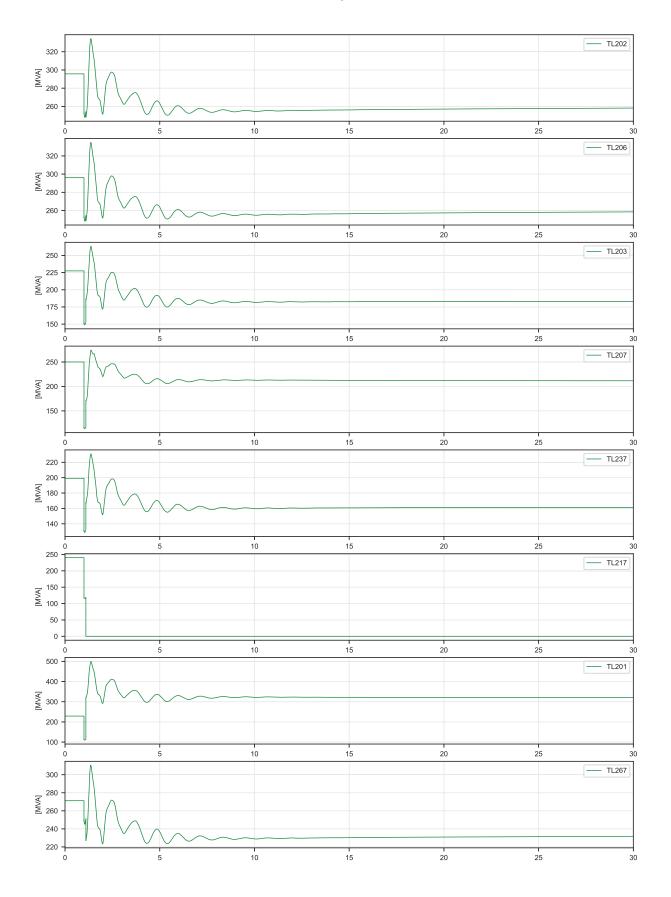
		may be able to adjust statcomfoad shed ratio																					
		STATCOM*						230												9			300
		ault/ Type	nofault	SLGF	3PF	nofaut	SLGF	3PF	nofault	SLGF	3PF	nofault	SLGF	3PF	nofaut	SLGF	3PF	nofault	SLGF	3PF	nofault	SLGF	305
Г		Avalon Fa	9452	9452	9452	546.7	946.7	946.4	547.4	947.4		947.3	947.3		H	946.7		847.5	947.5	947.2	H	946	944.8
		I sland J	1832.5	1832.5	1832.5	1834.3	1834.3	1833.4	1835.8	1835.8		1835.7	1835.7		1834	1834		1836.1	1836.1	1835	1831.1	1831.1	1830.4
Setup	•	Power East Out of BDE	9582	9582	958.2	9'096	980.5	8688	961.5	961.5		981.5	961.5		296	3962		963.4	963.4	962.6	8696	929.8	9593
Initial Case Setup		Spinning	72.14	72.14	72.14	70.4	70.4	71.35	89.02	69.02		69.04	69.04		19:07	70.67		68.67	68.67	69.74	73.52	73.52	74.22
ī		g Voltage D) (SOP)	8 0.975	5 0.975	5 0.975		5 0.975	9 0.975	2/6'0 \$	5 0.975		S 0.975	5 0.975		2963 €	6 0.983		S 0.975	5 0.975	9 0.975	l.	5 0.975	9.0975
		ML Voltag MW) e (SSD)	320 0336	-320 0.936	-320 0.936	320 033	-320 0.935	-320 0.939	-320 0.935	-320 0.935		-320 0.935	-320 0.935		-320 0.939	-320 0.939		-320 0.935	-320 0.935	-320 0.939	-320 0.936	-320 0.936	-320 0.939
	SPS	Shed (a	208.7	216.4	201.2	209.3	208.1	190.8	287.8	280.1		- 441	174.9		Н	235.7		79.3	_	92	H	71.6	988
		57 TL 203	95	25	35	100	1001	100.4	31.2	31.2		1002	1002		83.7	83.7		8 69.3	8 69.3	9 69.4	0	0	0
	(%) Bi	TL207 TL237	47.2 35.5	47.2 35.9	47.2 36	0 14	0 14	0 13.8	352 21	35.2 21		13.7 0	13.7 0		68.4 55.1	68.4 55.1		58.1 45.8	56.1 45.8	56.1 45.9	998 90.4	99.8 90.4	898 904
	Post-contingency Loading (%)	T1267	49.8	49.8	49.9	8.88	86.8	57.1	61.9	61.9		8'29	57.8		0	0		60.3	60.3	60.2	69.2	69.2	69 2
line	ost-contings	11202 11206	71.8 71.9	71.8 71.9	71.9 72	68.1 68.1	68.1 68.2	68.0	100 0	100 0		70.6 70.7	70.6 70.7			99.9 100		84.6 84.7	84.5 84.6	84.5 84.6	79.3 79.4	79.3 79.4	79.1 79.2
cs On-	PC	П.217	0 9	. 0	0	414	41.4	42	31.1	31		45.8	45.8		40.5	40.5		868		906	ı	57.8	679
3 SOP 8		1L203 TL201	77.5 100.3	77.5 100.5	77.5 100.6	3.56 8.77	77.6 55.6	77.5 56.4	77.7 41.7	77.7 41.7		77.7 61.5	77.7 61.5		77.6 54.4	77.6 54.3		0 474	77.7	0 97.2	77.4 77.6	77.4 77.6	773 777
ff-line /		7 TL237 TL203	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.2	- 1.0	51.2	51.2		51.2	51.2		51.1	51.1		51.2		51.2	- 61	. 19	ic
RD CT C	Pre-contingency Loading (%)	1267 11207	65 62.8	65 62.8	65 62.8	65.2 62.9	65.2 62.9	65 62.7	65.3 63	65.3 63		66.3 63	65.3 63		65.2 63.4	65.2 63.4		65.4 63	65.4 63	65.2 62.8	65.1 62.5	65.1 62.9	65 62.7
3 MW H	ontingency	2 TL206 TL267	90.4	90.4		906	906	90.5	2'06	206		106	90.7		906	906		606	606	808		90'8	808
F/C Enabled)- 3 x 50 MW HRD On-line / 123.5 MW HRD CT Off-line / 3 SOP SCs On-line	Prec	TL217 TL202	64.6 90.3	64.6 90.3	64.6 90.3	64.8 90.5	64.8 90.5	64.6 90.4	64.9 90.6	64.9 90.6		64.9 90.6	64.9 90.6		65.6 90.5	65.5 90.5		65.1 90.8	65.1 90.8	64.8 90.7	64.8 90.4	64.8 90.4	646 903
D On-lin		TL201	198 69	298.7	288.7	18 6	87	986	1.78	87.1		17/8	87.1		678	87.9		49 87.3	87.3	87	6'96	698	88.7
MWHR		ncy Bus	1952	3 195249	195221	3 195249	5 195249	3 195249	195249	5 195249		195249	195221		195249	3 195249		1982	195249	195249	195249	195221	195221
-3 x 50		Min Frequency (Hz)	49 60	49 60.06	49 60.22	49 60.00	49 60.05	49 59.93	49 59.99	49 59.95		49 60.02	49 60.04		49 59.95	49 59.96		49 59.97	49 60.01	49 60.09	49 59.96	49 60.01	49 59.87
nabled]		Max reqeuncy Bus (Hz)	32 1952	195249	195249	33 1952	195249	35 195249	74 195249	75 195249		195249	195249		36 195249	195249		39 1952	39 195249	195249	35 195249	38 195249	37 195249
		4	195229 6152	1952.29 61.51	1952.29 61.48	L	1952.29 61.62	195222 61.65	195249 62.74	195249 62.75		95229 61.16	229 61.16		L	195222 61.94		229 60.69	195229 60.69	195229 60.73	L	195229 60.68	195229
Action ((n	_	0.976 195		0.976 195		0.962 195	0.947 195		0.977 195		0.948 195	48 195229			0.951 195		315 19522		0.918 195		0.934 195	0.933 195
Results with SPS Action (MI	230 kV Voltages (pu)	Bus (Steady State	221 0.5	195221 0.9	195221 0.9	221 0.1	195221 0.9	195221 0.9	195221 0.977	195221 0.9		195221 0.9	195221 0.948		195221 0.951	195221 0.9		5221 0.0	195221 0.9	195221 0.9	95221 0.9	195221 0.9	195221 0.5
Results	230 K	Max Voltage Steady State)	141 195	141 195	195	136 196	.036 195	1.035 195		1,063 195	increased load shed	1,022 195	1.022 195	increased load shed		1.041 195	pays people	105 196	.006 195	1,006 195	1.008 195	1,008 195	1008 195
Ī		Ŭ	729 1.0	95229 1.0	1952.29 1.0	222 1.0	_				ndincreased	229 T.					Still unstable with 400+Mvar STATCOM and increased load shed	229 T.	195229 1.0		ĺ	195222 1.0	
		Min Voltage Bus Fransient)	1952	195,	0.755 1952	.9 195 ₄	0.825 1952.22	0.582 195222	0.859 1952.22	0.69 195222	STATCOM and	11.1 195.	344 1952.22	unstable with 400 + Mvar STATCOM and	0.864 1952.22	0.798 1952.22	STATCOMA	95 195 ₄		61 1952.29	308 1952.25	0.848 1952	0.588 195227
		Min Bus Voltage (Transien	7221 0.S	95221 0.9	195249 0.7	95221 0.	195221 0.8	195249 0.5	95221 0.8	195227 0.6	400+ Mvar 1	5221 0.S	195221 0.844	400 + Myar \$	95221 0.8	7.0 12ZS61	400+Mvar 5	5221 0.k	195221 0.871	195249 0.61	95221 0.9	195221 0.8	95249 0.5
		Max Voltage Bi	196 195	195	1,159 195	976 195	195	1,156 195	1.093 195	1.14 195	til unstable with 400+ Mvar STAT	1.072 195	1,086 195	nstable with	974 195	1,088 195	nstable with	967 193	1,065 195	1.139 195	Γ	1.071 195	1139 195
<u></u>		N Voi (Tran	۴	÷	+-	ĺ	÷		ľ	-	Stille	ľ	÷	Salla	TOOM 1.		TOOM Still to	ľ	÷	_	+	÷	
			38OPSC	3SOPSC	380PSC	380PSC	3SOPSC	02_203334_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3SOPSC_STATCOM	380PSC	3SOPSC	380PSC	38OPSC	380PSC	380PSC	05_203334_Base-Peak_TL267WAV_1800MW_3SOPSC_STATCOM	05_203334_Base-Peak_TL267WAV_1800MW_3SOPSC_STATCOM	05_203334_Base-Peak_TL267WAV_1800MW_3SOPSC_STATCOM	38OPSC	3SOPSC	06_203334_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3SOPSC_STATCOM	3SOPSC	3SOPSC	07 203334 Base-Peak TL203-TL207 1800MW 3SOPSC STATCOM
			1 1800MW	1 1800MW	1 1800MW	3 1 800 MW	3 1800MW.	3 1800MW.	2 1800MW	2 1800MW	2 1800MW	3 1800MW	3 1800MW	3 1800MW.	1800MW_3c	1800MW_3;	1800MW_3:	7 1800MW 3SOPS/	7 1800MW	7 1800MW	7 1800MW.	7 1800MW	7 1800MW.
		Case	2033-34 Base-Peak TL217-TL201 1800MW 3SOPSK	2033-34 Base-Peak TL217-TL201 1800MW 3SOPSC	2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3SOPSC	2033:34 Base-Peak TL207-TL203 1800MW 3SOPS(02 2033:34 Base-Peak TL207-TL203 1900MW 3SOPSC	TL207-TL203	2033:34 Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3SOPSC	03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3SOPSC	03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3SOPSC	04 203334 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 1800MW 3SOPS0	2033-34 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 1800MW 3SOPSC	34 2033-34 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 1800MW 3SOPSC	TL267WAV	TL267WAV_	TL267WAV_	06 2033-34 Base-Peak TL201-TL217	06_203334_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3SOPSC	TL201-TL21;	203334 Base-Peak TL203-TL207 1800MW 3SOPSC	07 2033:34 Base-Peak TL203-TL207 1800MW 3SOPSC	TI 203-TI 200
			Rase-Peak	Base-Peak	Base-Peak.	Sase-Peak	Sase-Peak	Rase-Peak	Base-Peak	Base-Peak	Base-Peak.	9ase-Peak	Rase-Peak	Rase-Peak	Sase-Peak	Base-Peak	Base-Peak	9ase-Peak	Base-Peak	Base-Peak	Pase-Peak	Sase-Peak	Sam-Peak
			203334 b	2033-34 E	2033-34 E	203334 E	2033-34 E	203334 E	203334 E	2033-34 E	2033-34 E	203334 E	203334 b	2033-34_E	X3334 E	303334 E	203334 E	203334 E	2033-34 E	2033-34 E	203334 E	203334 E	X3334 E

is demert in trea case is – 182 MM. Peccintoping values at SSD is USE p. and TL20 loading is.
They broade at a security SSD Michigans you become for security solves the recommendation of the security of the security of SSD Michigans you have been secured in the security of the security of SSD and TL20 is barg as at (DM, M adder an addition of such recomparation).

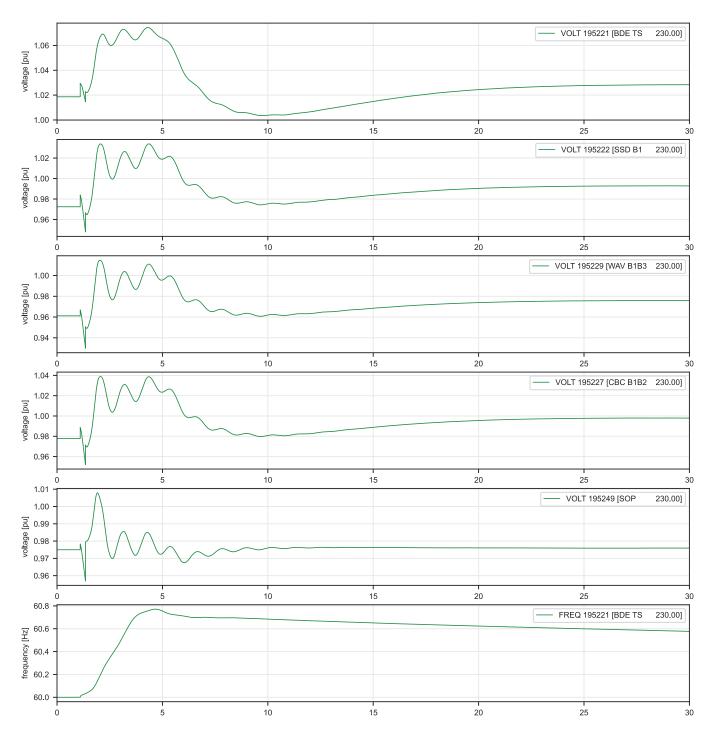
or now, we have only run the analysis at the 1825 MW demand level since it is rean'ty pasted in capability pre-continuency.

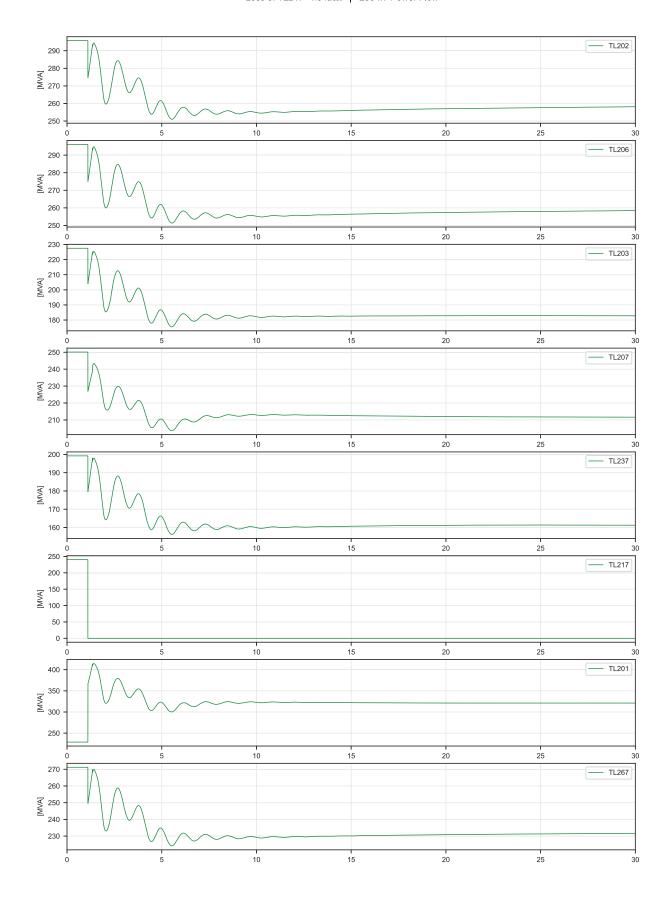
					_	Results	s with :	Results with SPS Actio	ion (ML F/C Enabled)- 3 x 50 MW HRD Off-line / 123.5 MW HRD CT On-line / 2 SOP SCs On-line	nabled)	-3×50	Σ	RD Off	-line/	123.5 N	₩ HR	DCTC	on-line	/280	P SCs	on-i	Je								Initi	ial Cas	Initial Case Setup				
					23	230 kV Voltages (pu)	(nd) sabs	,						Pre-c	ontingent	Pre-contingency Loading	(%) Bt					Post-con	Post-contingency Loading (%)	Loading	(%)		S	SPS								
Саво	Max Voltage (Transient)	Bus (Tran	Min Voltage (Transient)	Bus (S	Max Voltage (Steady State)	Bus (Min Voltage (Steady State)	Bus Frequ	wax Bus	Min Frequency (Hz)	cy Bus	11201	1 1217	7 TL202	T1206	TL267	70217	TL237	112.03	TL201	1 7171	TL202 1	TL206 T	TL267 T	TL207 TL	л. 237	TL203 Load	Load Shed N	ML Vol	Voltage Spi (SOP) Res	Spinning Por Reserve Ou	Power East Out of BDE	Island	Avalon Load	Fault / s	STATCOM*
11_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW	1.091	195221	0.894	195229	1.052	195221	0.978	195249	62.01 195249	69	60 195249	249 97.9		73 93.1	1 93.2	67.1	69.5	56.4	86.2	100	0	723	72.4	50.1	6'94	35.8	53.7	229.5	-320	0.975	45.14	984.2	1842	947.5 no faul	o fault	
11_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW		195221	0.897	195229	1.051	195221	0.978										69.5	56.4	86.2	100.1	0	723	72.4	50.1	46.9	35.8	~	235.5		0.975	45.14	984.2	1842	947.5 \$	SLGF	
11_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW	1.198	195249	0.702	195229	1.052	195221	0.978	195249	61.94 195249		60.15 195249	249 97.9		73 93.1	1 93.2	67.1	69.5	56.4	86.2	100.1	0	723	72.4	50.1	46.9	35.8	53.7	215.8	-320	0.975	45.14	984.2	1842	947.5 3	3 PF	
12_2033-34_Bsse-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_STATCOM	1.082	195221	1060	195222	1.038	195221	96.0	1952.29	62.1 195249		60.04 195249		96 71.5	.5 92.4	1 92.5		6.79	55.7	84.8	55.5	41.4	68.2	68.3	56.8	0	14.1	8.66	226.1		0.975	47.27	983.5	1840	ue1 on 9.7 20	o fault	10
12_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_STATCOM	1.13	195227	0.802	195222	1039	195221	0.965	1952.29	62.09 1952.21		60.08 195249		96 71.5	.5 92.4	1 92.5	66.4	6.79	55.7	84.8	55.5	41.3	683	68.3	26.8	0	14.1	8.66	218.2	320	0.975	47.27	983.5	1840	947.9 S	SLGF	10
12_2033-34_Bsse-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_STATCOM	1.187	195249	0.56	195229	1.036	195221	0.947	1952 22	62.09 195249		60.01 195249		96 71.5	.5 92.4	1 92.5	66.4	67.9	55.7	84.8	9'95	42.1	683	68.4	57.3	0	13.9 1	100.3	192	320	0.975	47.27	983.5	1840	947.93	3 PF	290
3_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_STATCOM	1.106	195249	0.842	195222	1001	195221	9260	1952.29	63.07 195249		59.97 195249	249 96.	.7 72	.1 92.6		2.99	8.89	95	85.4	413	30.8	866	0	618	35.4	20.5	9.06	238.7	-320	0.975	50.12	981.3	1836.9	945.7 n	nofault	10
3_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_STATCOM	1.097	195221	0.864	195222	1.045	195221	0.971	1952.29	62.38 195249		59.94 195249	249 96.7					8.89	8	85.4	42.3	31.5	99.5	0	61.7	36.1	20.5	31	301.5		0.975	50.12	981.3	1836.9	945.7 no fault	ofault	92
3_2033-34_Base-Reak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_STATCOM	1.197	195249	0.63	195222	1.06	195221	0.967	1952.29	63.07 195249		59.92 195249	249 96.7	72.1			. 66.7	8.89	8	85.4	42.5	31.7	666	0	62.2	37.1	8	30.9	283.6	320	0.975	50.12	981.3	1836.9	945.7 \$	SLGF	S
3_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_STATCOM	1.162	195249	0.726	195222	1.044	195221	0.962	1952.29	62.41 195249		59.91 195249	249 96.7	.77 72:	.1 92.6	5 92.7	. 66.7	8.89	8	85.4	43.7	32.5	99.5	0	62.1	37.8	20.3	31.5	288.3	-320	0.975	50.12	981.3	1836.9	945.7 S	SLGF	S
33_2G33-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_STATCOM	Still unstable with 400+ Mvar STATCOM and increased load shed	h 400+ Mvar S.	TATCOM an	d increased is	pays peo,																													m	PF.	
4_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_STATCOM	T-077	195221	806'0	195229	1029	195221	0.952	1952.29	61.5 195249		60.04 195249	L	8 71.4	.4 922	8 92.3	66.3	6'29	9'5'5	84.6	61.4	45.7	71.4	71.5	582	13.9	0	100.3	193.9		0.975	49.85	981.6	1837.3	946.5 no faul	o fault	10
4 2033-34 Base-Peak TL237-TL203 1800MW STATCOM	1.106	195249	0.829	195222	1029	195221	0.952	1952.29	61.49 195249		60.08 195221	221 95.8	8 71.4		92.3	663	67.9	55.6	84.6	61.4	45.8	71.5	71.6	58.2	13.9	0	1003	188.7	320	0.975	49.85	981.6	1837.3	946.5	SLGF	9
4_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_STATCOM	1.181	195249	0.572	195229	1.026	195221	0.944	1952.29	61.47 195249		60.02 195249	249 95.8	8 71.4	.4 922		99	6.79	9'2'9	84.6	62.6	46.6	713	71.4	58.7	13.4	0	100.1	166	320	0.975	49.85	981.6	1837.3	946.5	3 PF	220
15_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_1800MW_STATCOM	1.104	195221	0.783	195222	1.038	195221	0.962	1952.22	61.9 195249		59.93 195249	249 94.1					8.79	54.3	83	54.7	40.7	100.3	100.4	0	2.89	55.8	84.7	222		0.983	18.69	960.1	1806	931 n	nofault	10
15_2033-34_Btse-Peak_TL267NAV-TL202-203-206_1800MN_STATCOM	1.174	195249	0.614	195222	1.037	195221	0.955	195222	61.82 195249		59.92 195.249	249 94.1	1.1 70.2	2 89.9	90	64.8	67.8	543	83	55.2	41.1	100.4	100.5	0	8	55.9	6.48	219.3	-310	0.983	69.81	960.1	1806	931 S	SLGF	8
35_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267VAV-TL202-203-206_1800MW_STATCOM	Still unstable with 400+ Mvar STATCOM and increased load shed	h 400+ Mvar S.	TATCOM an.	dincreased b	pays peo,																													8	H	
6_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW		195221	0.838	195229	1.004	195221	0.911	1952.29			59.96 195249	L						26.3	98	0	100.4	85.1	85.2	60.7	295	99	9'69	93.1		526'0	47.6	983.3	1839.4	946.8 no faul	o fault	
6_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW	1.075	195221	0.853	195229	1.004	195221	0.91	1952.29	60.78 195249		60.04 195249	249 97.7	7.7 72.8	.8 929	93.1	. 67	69.4	56.3	86	0	100.5	85.2	85.3	809	295	98	9:69	95.5		0.975	47.6	983.3	1839.4	946.8 SLGF	LGF	
16_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW	1.171	195249	0.605	195229	1.008	195221	0.921	1952.29	60.99 195249		60.12 195249	249 97.7						56.3	86	0	6.96	83.3	83.4	59.2		44.7	67.5	103		0.975	47.6	983.3	1839.4	946.8 3PF	PF	
17_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_STATCOM	1.064	195221	8060	195229	1.009	195221	0.935	1952.29	60.71 195249	49	60 195249	L	5.2 70.9	.9 91.7	91.8	629	67.7	55.3	84.2	77.7	57.9	79.4	79.5	69.2	666	90.7	0	86.5		0.975	56.93	976.3	1847.5	942.8 no fau	o fault	10
17_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_STATCOM	1.08	195221	0.832	195222	1.009	195221	0.935	1952.29	60.78 195249		60.04 195221		2 70.9		7 91.8	629	67.7	55.3	84.2	77.6	57.8	79.4	79.5	69.2		90.7	0	84.4	320	0.975	56.93	976.3	1847.5	942.8 S	LGF	10
37_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_STATCOM	1.148	195249	0.583	195229	1.008	195221	0.933	1952.29	60.74 195249		60.02 195249	249 95.2	2 70.9	9 91.7		629	67.7	55.3	84.2	77.9	58.1	79.4	79.5	69.4	100	906	0	75.7		0.975	56.93	976.3	1847.5	94283	3 PF	250



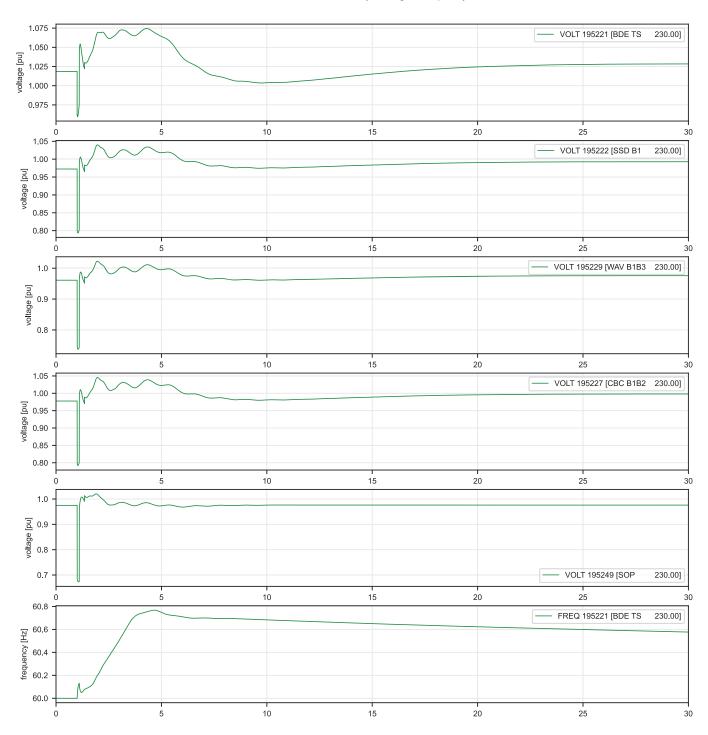


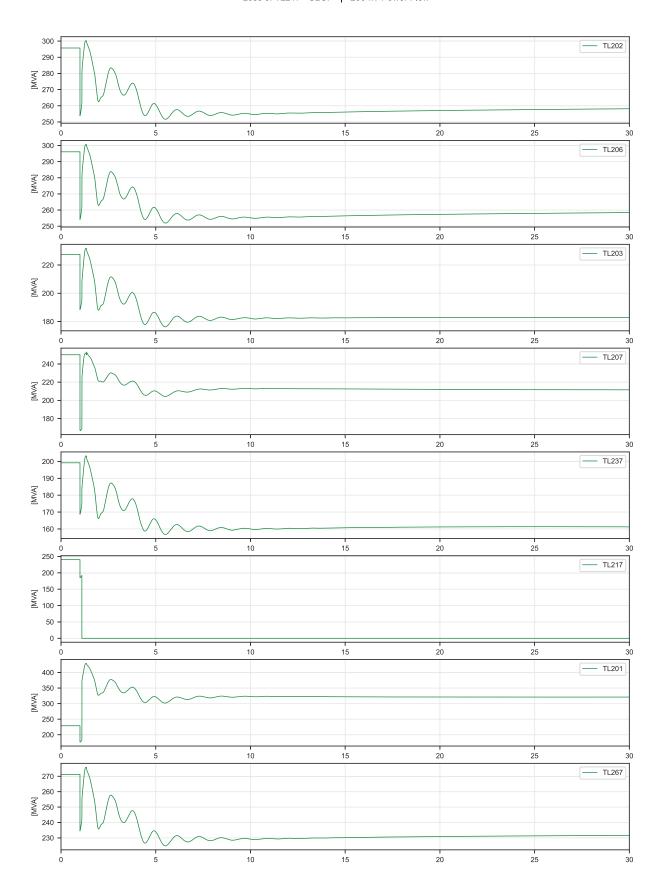
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL217 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency

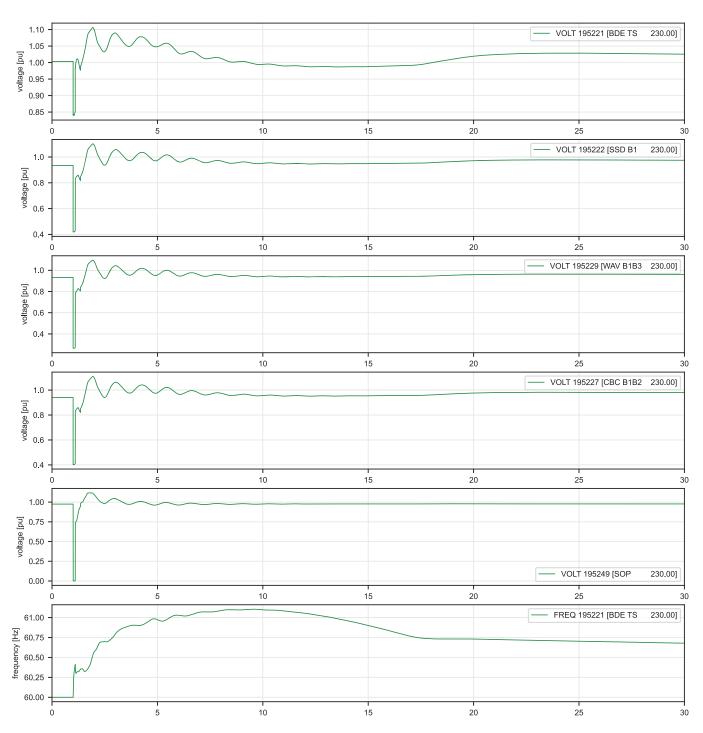


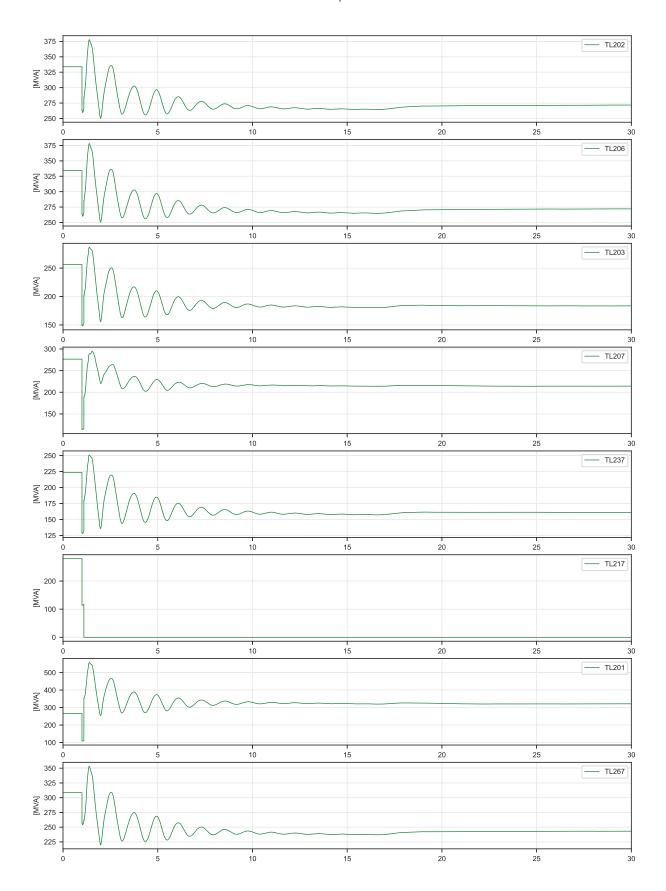


01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL217 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency

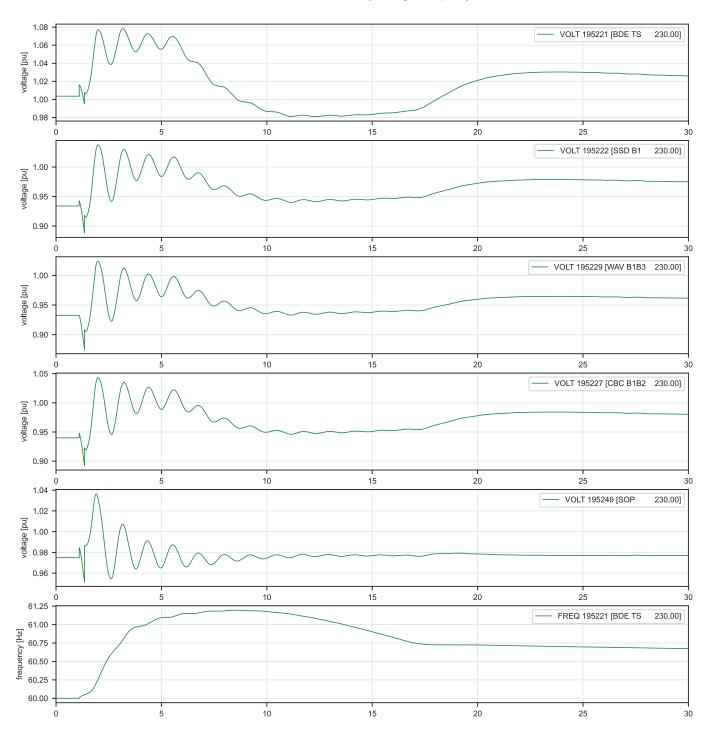


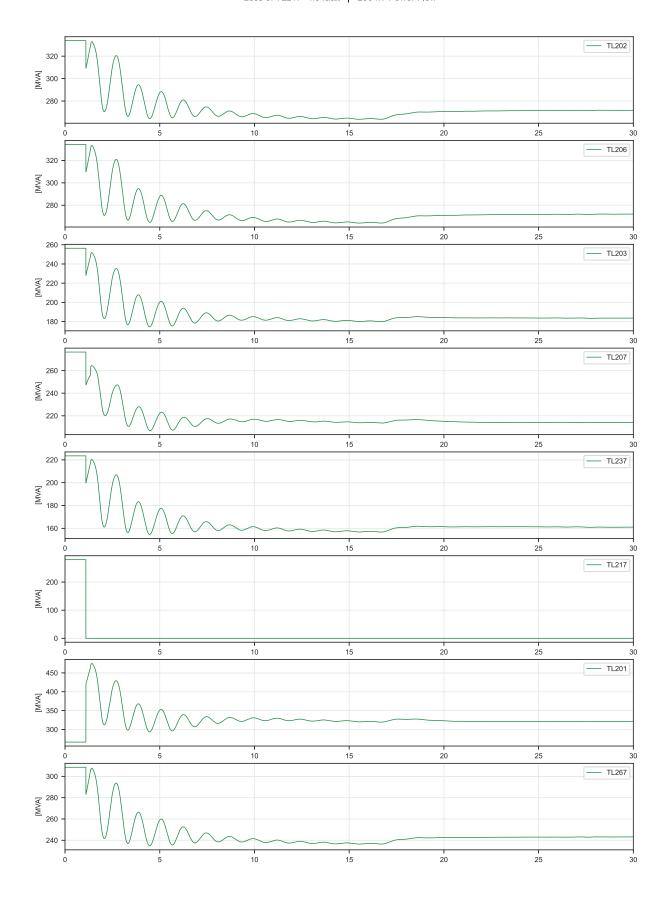




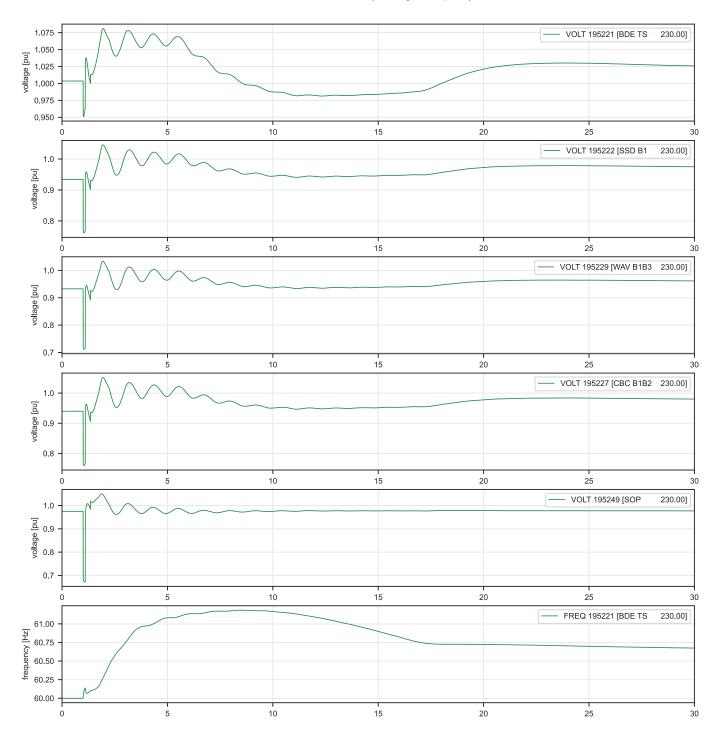


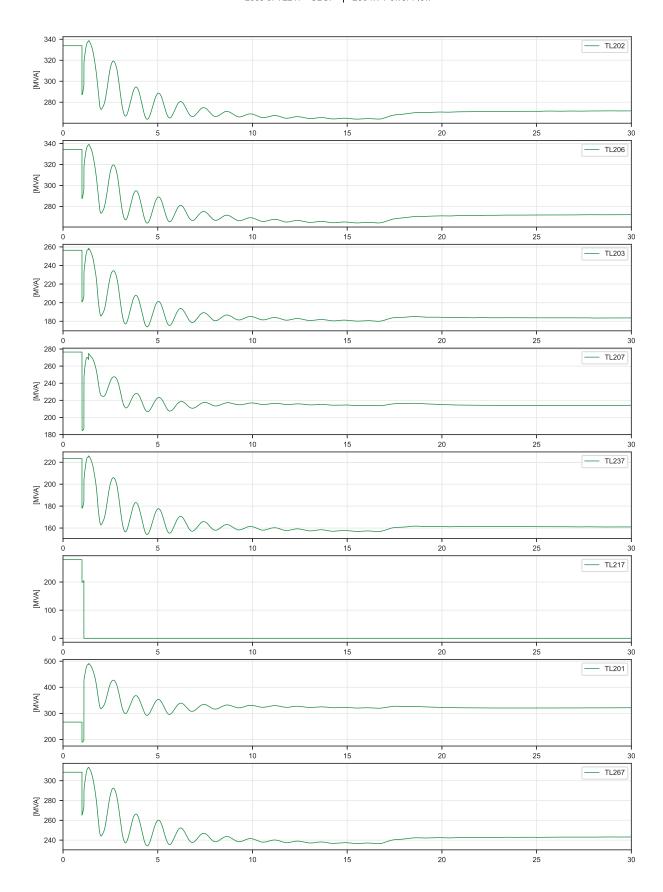
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL217 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency

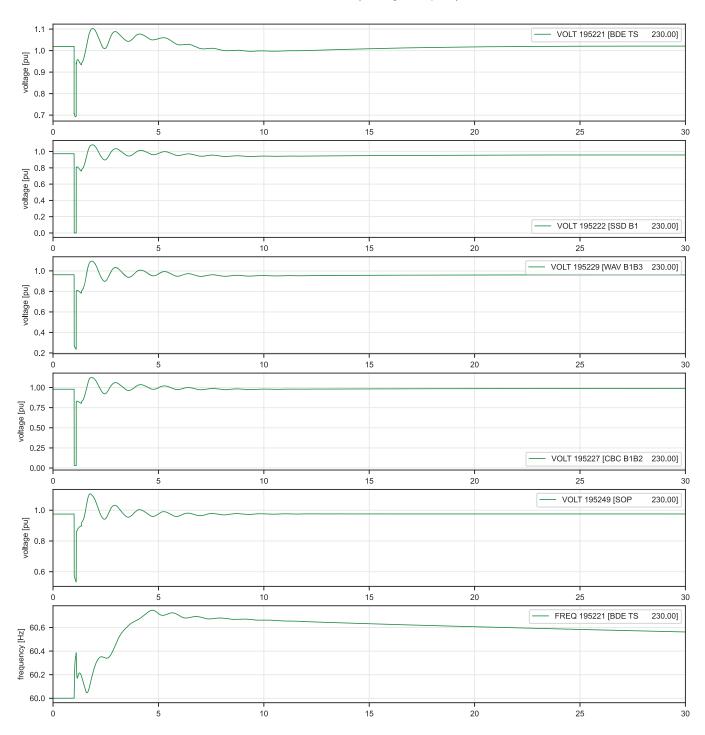


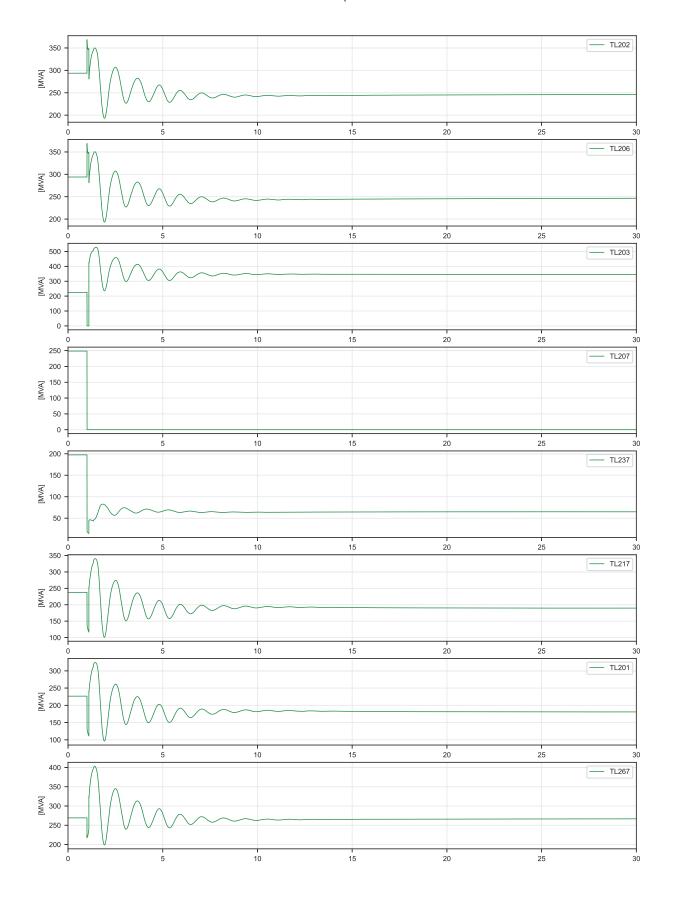


01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL217 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency

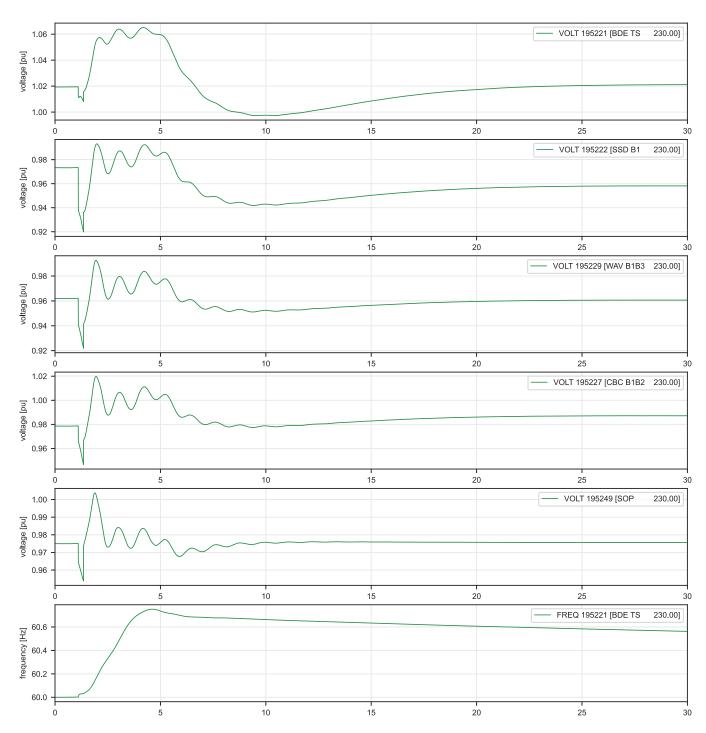


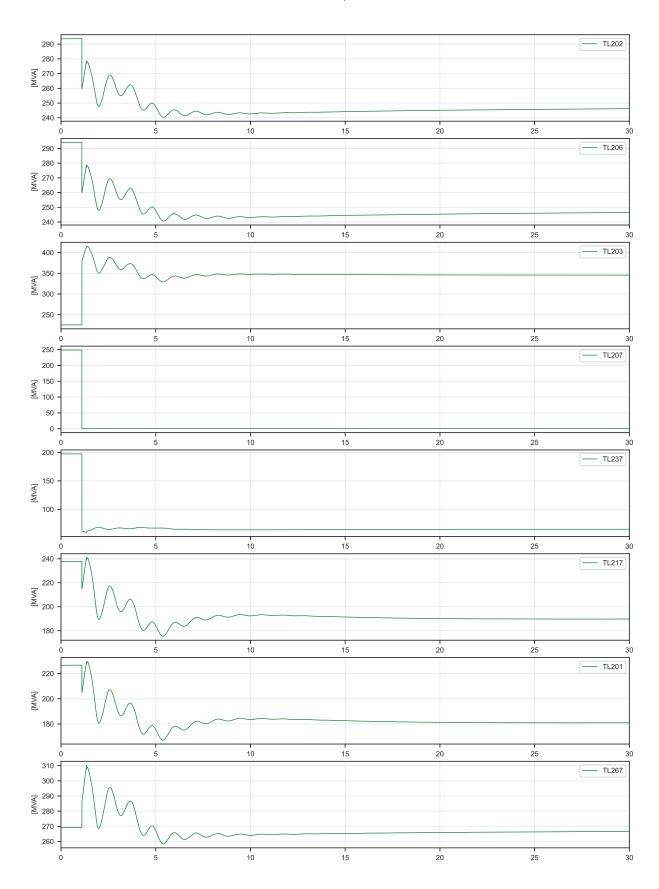




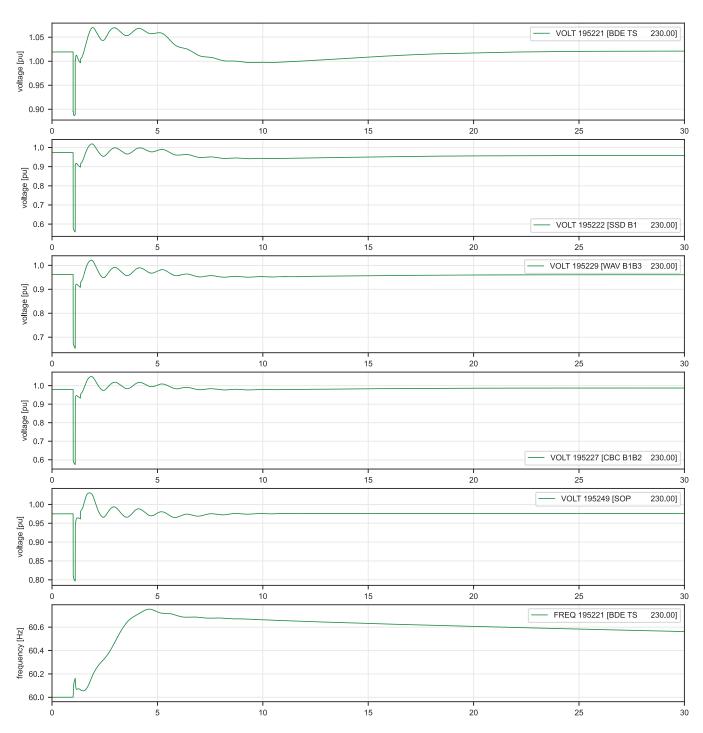


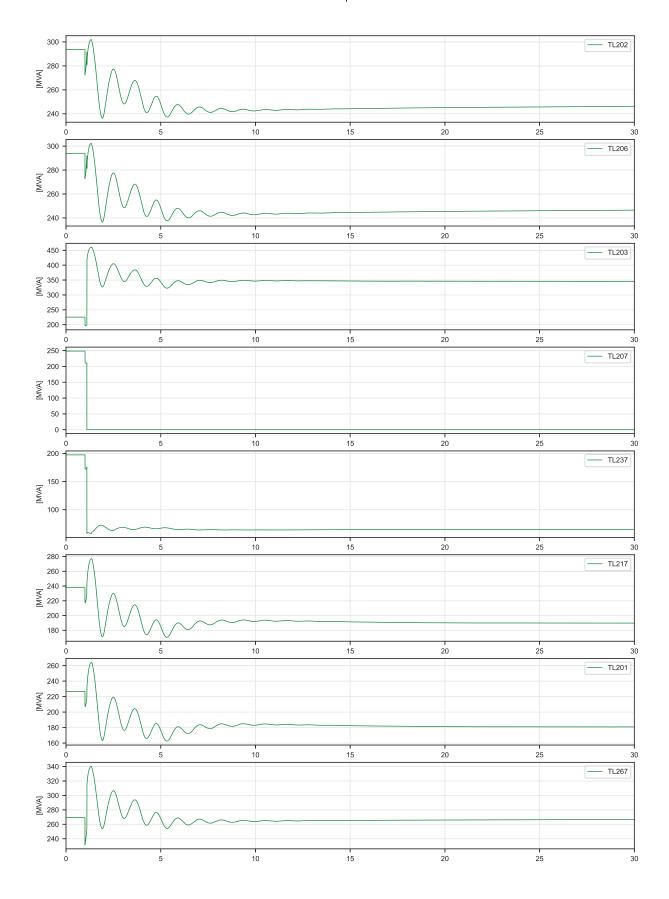
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL207 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



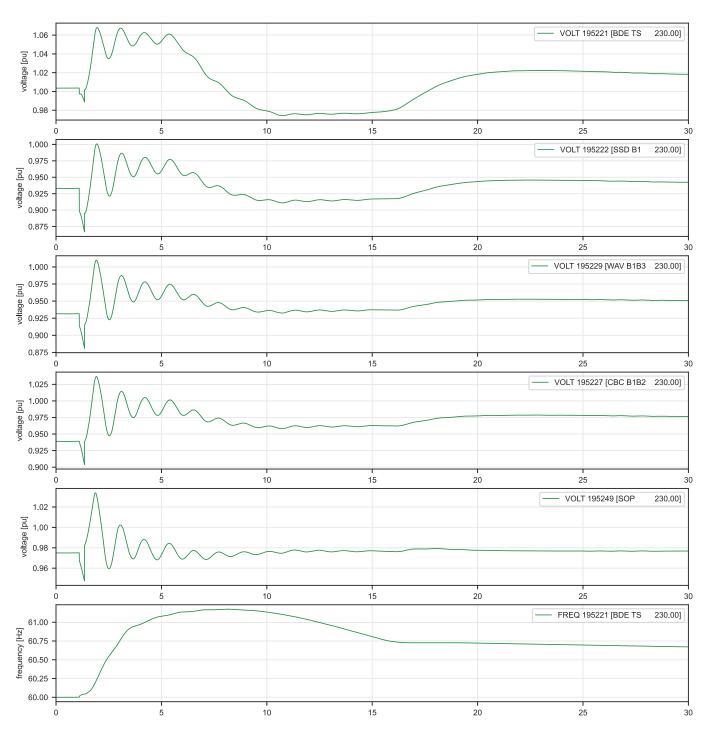


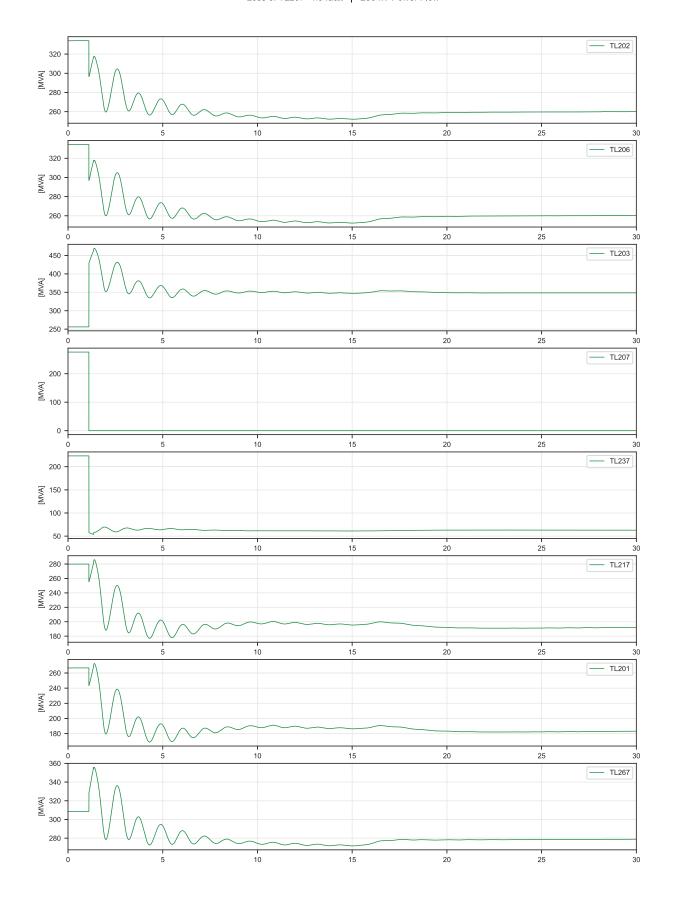
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL207 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



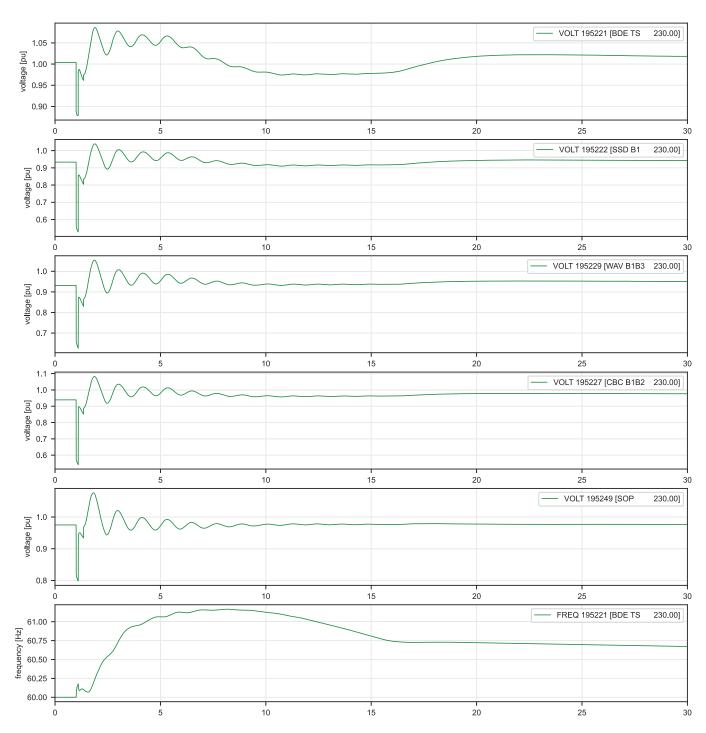


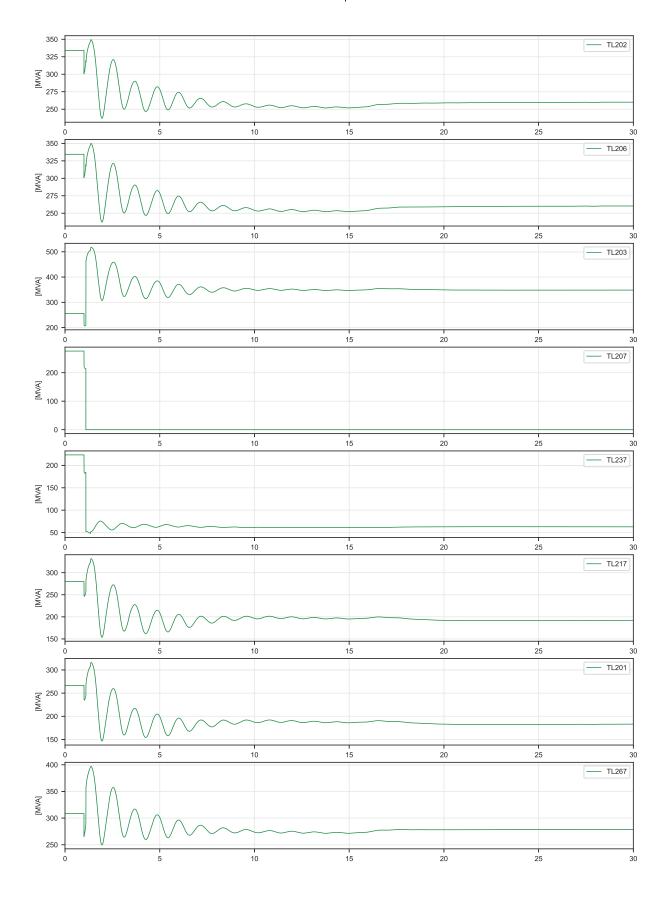
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL207 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



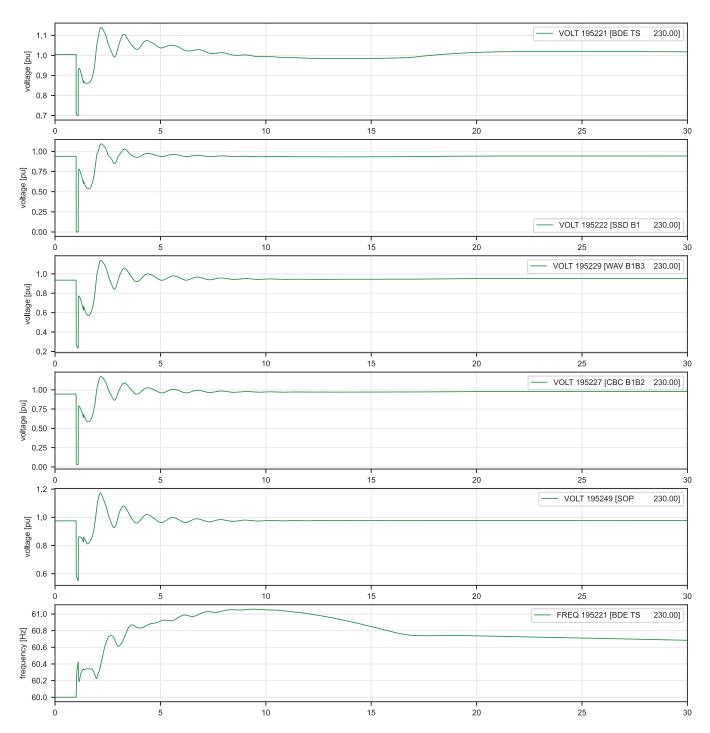


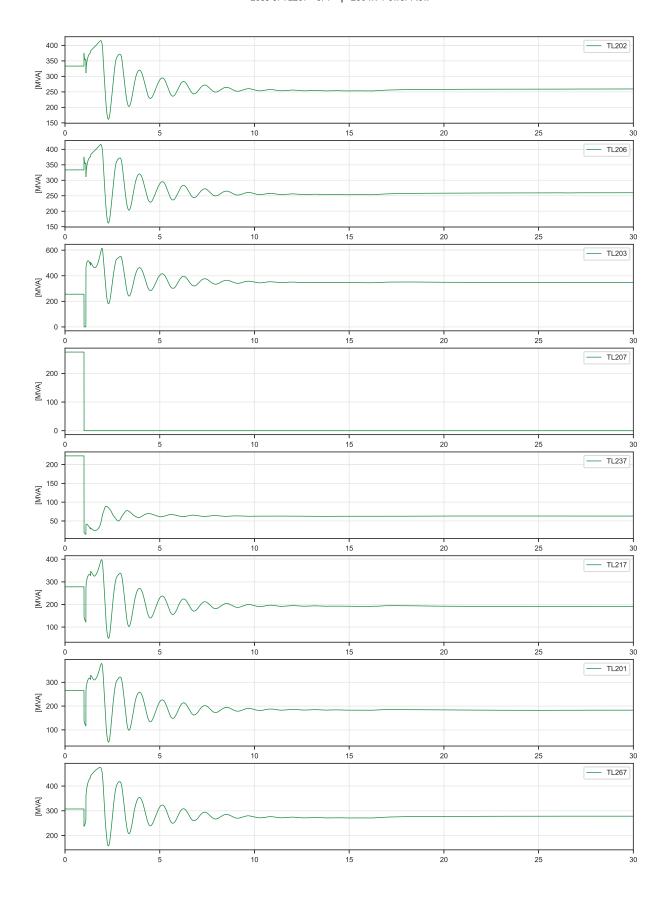
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL207 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency

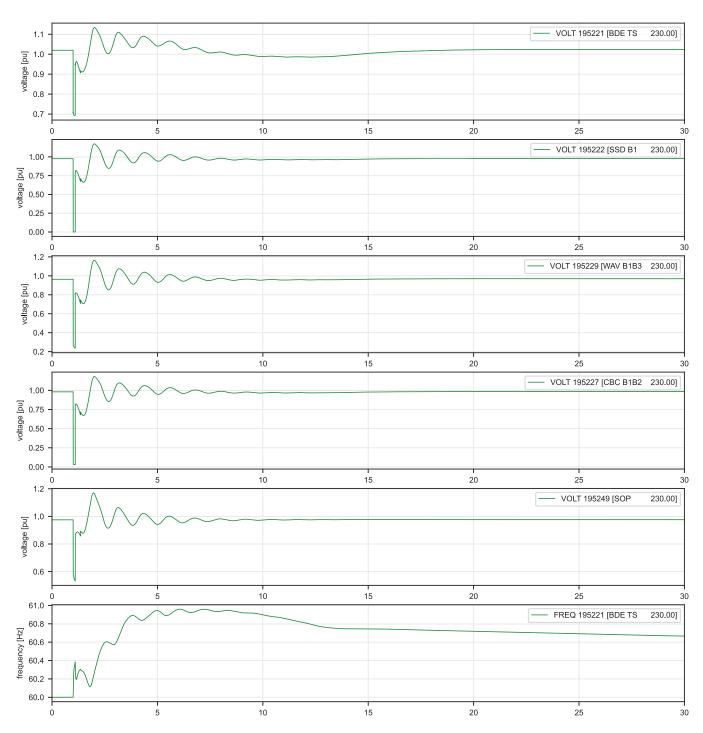


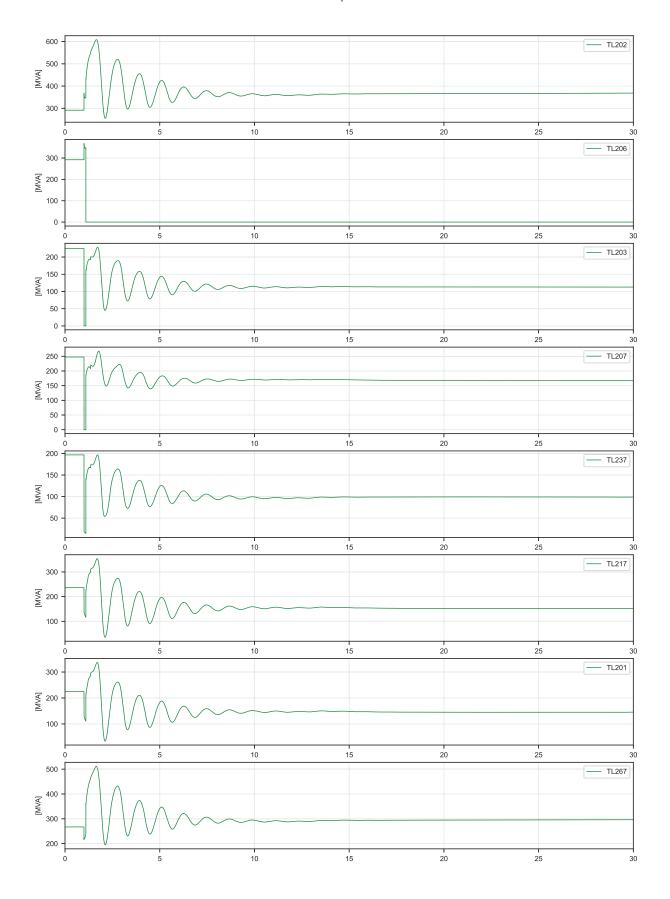


02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW with STATCOM Loss of TL207 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency

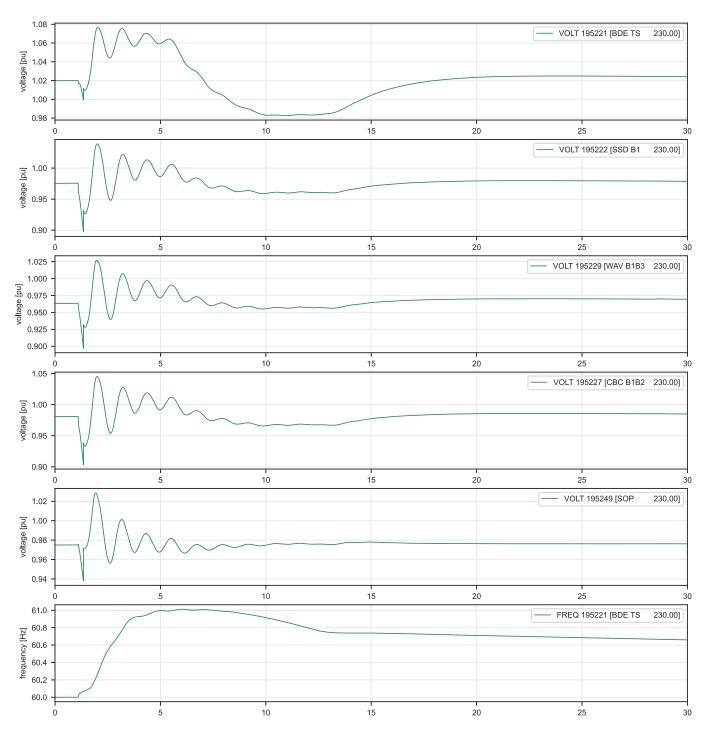


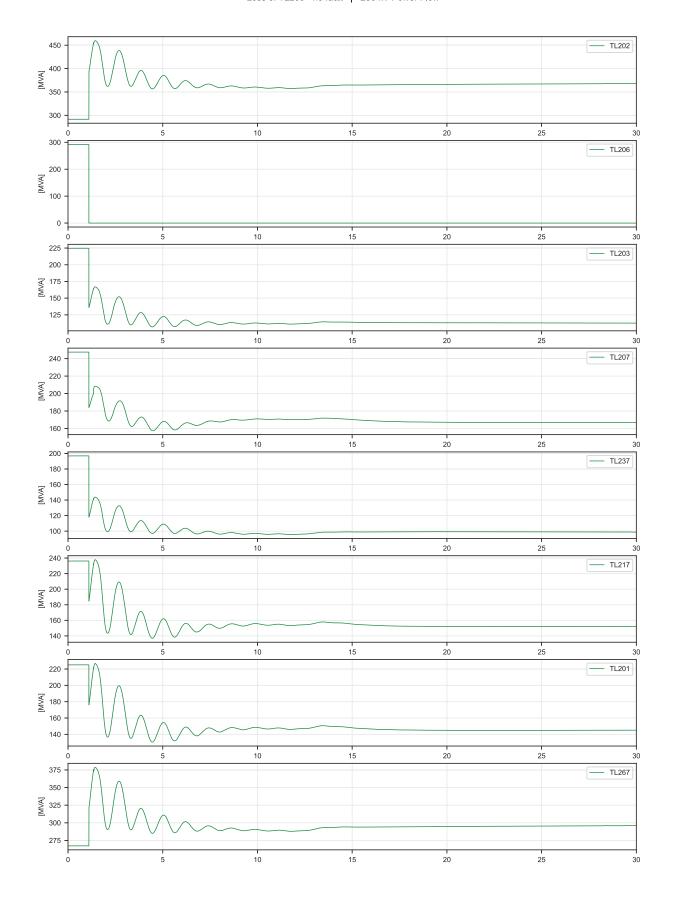


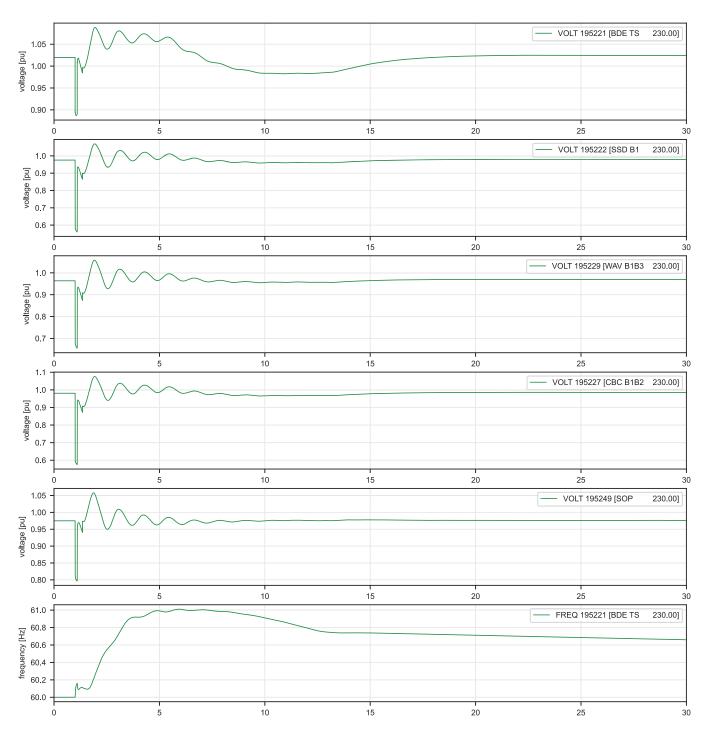


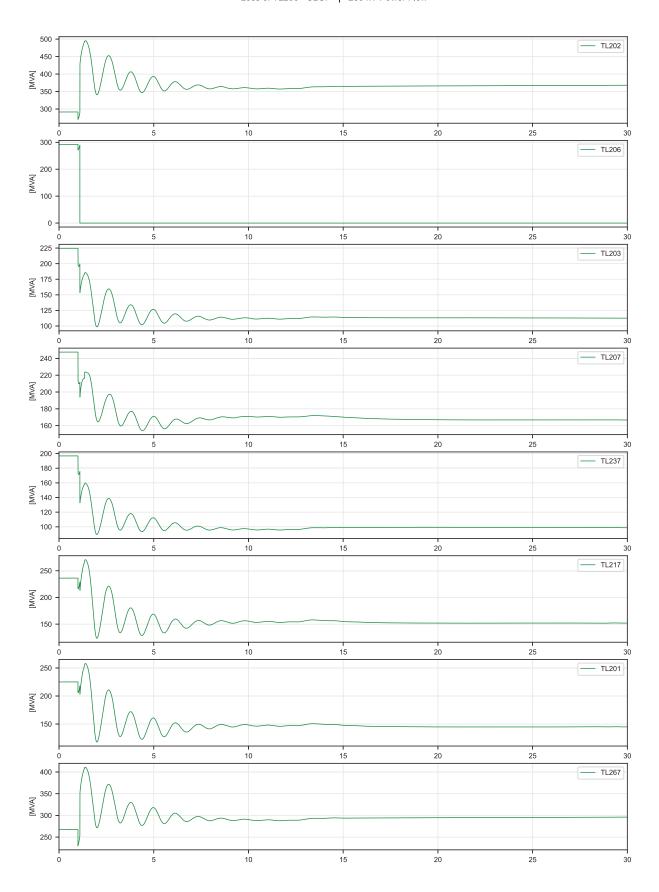


03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL206 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency

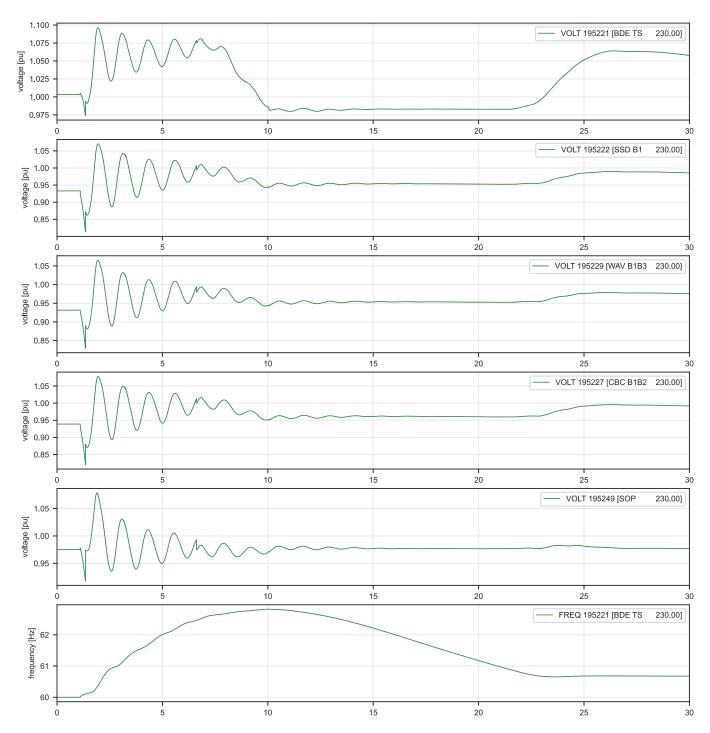


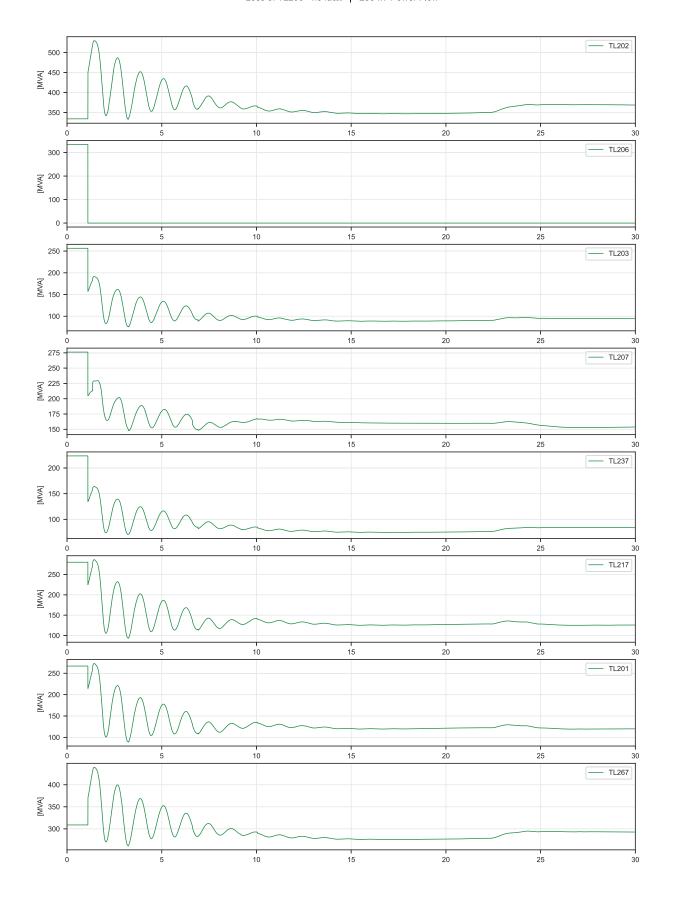


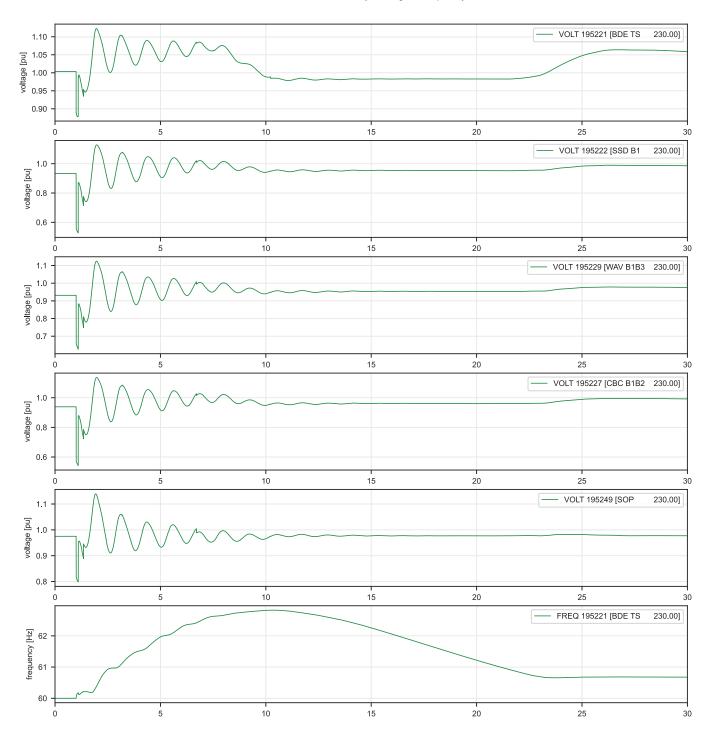


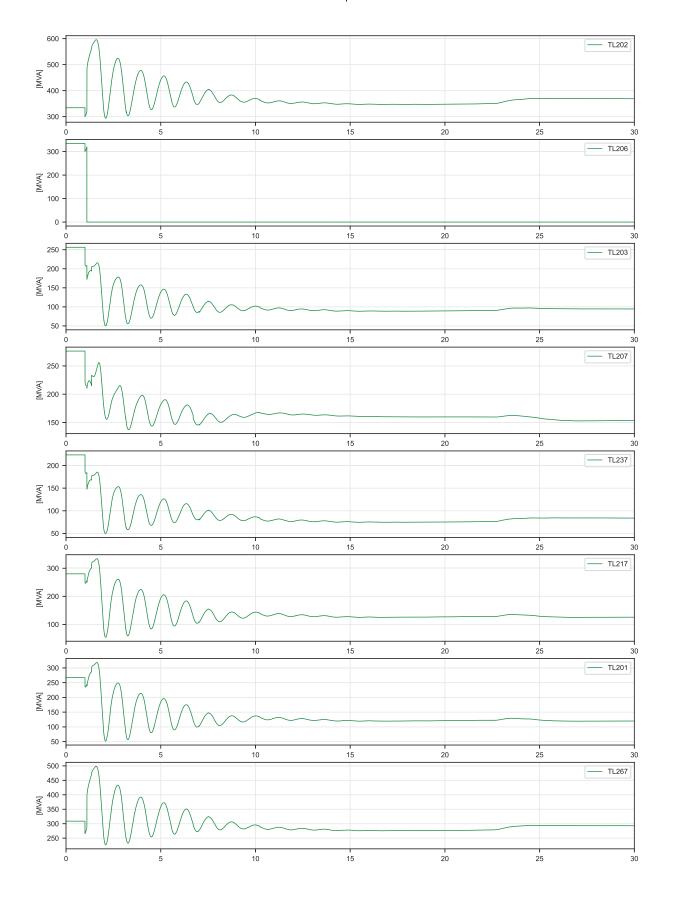


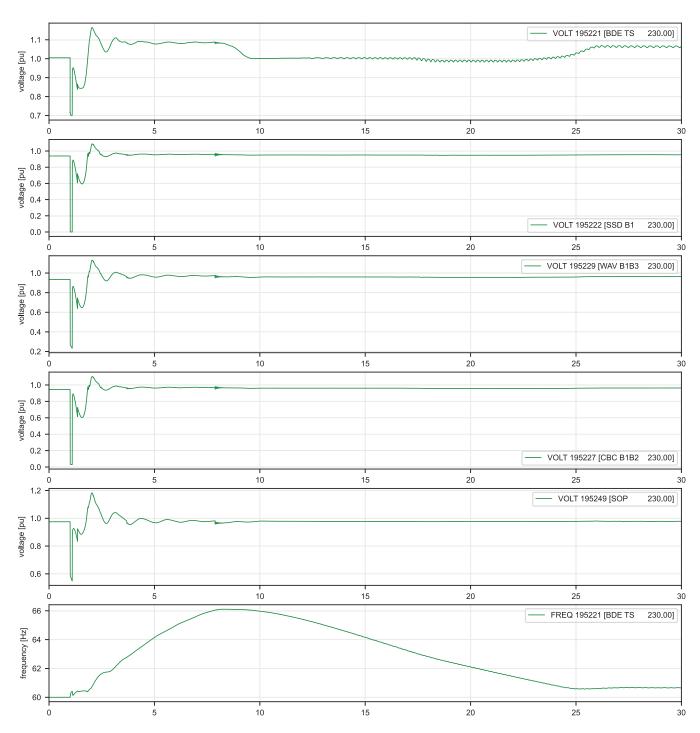
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL206 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency

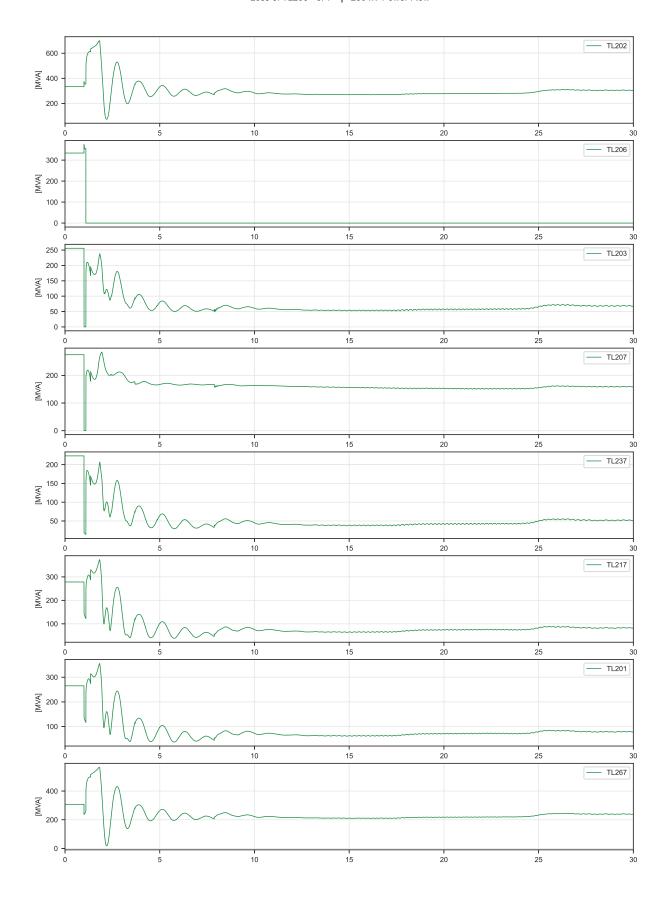


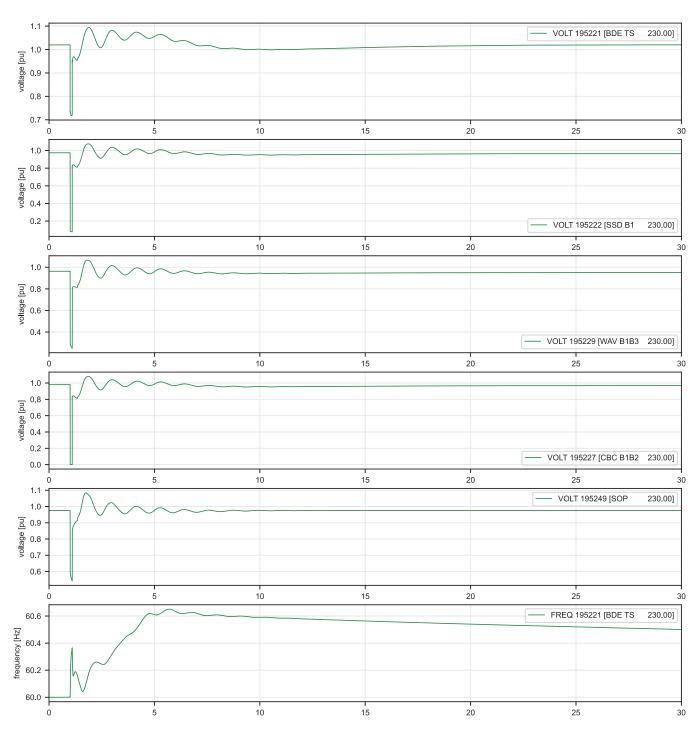


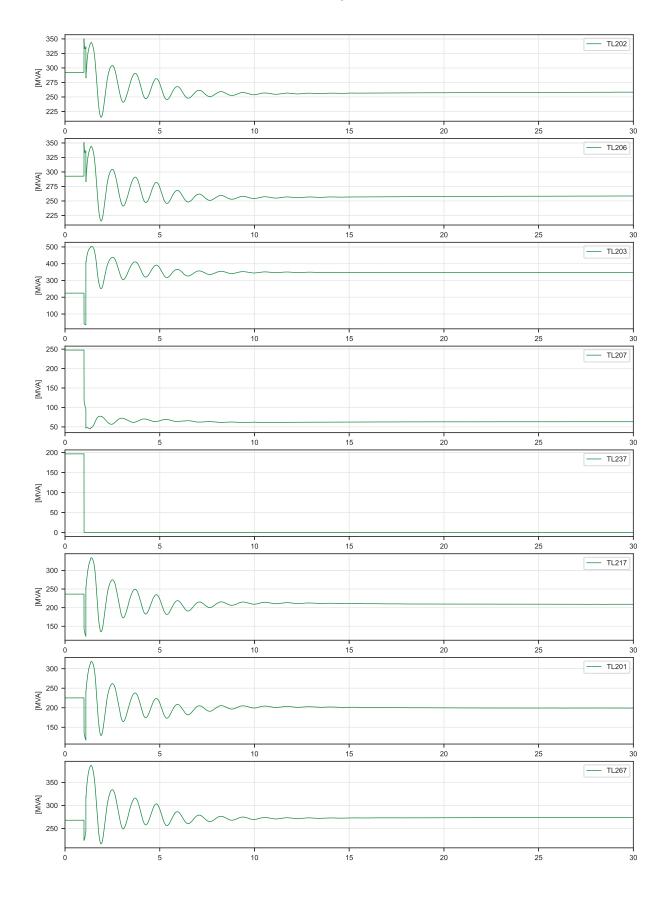




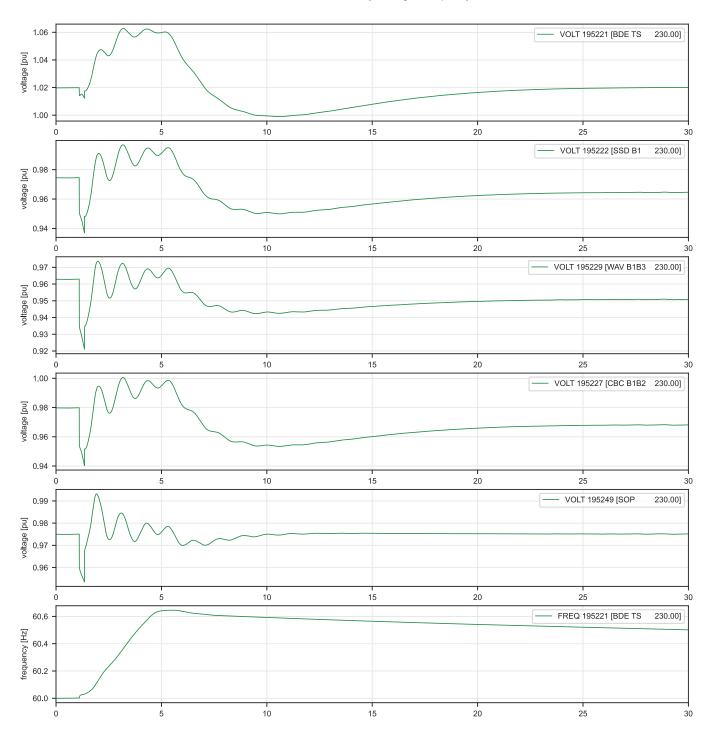


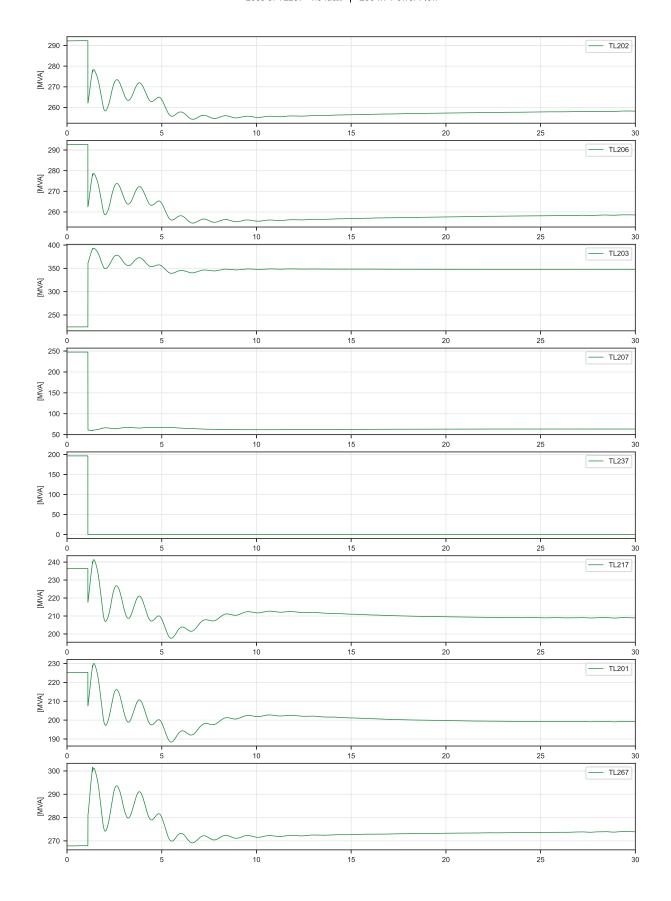




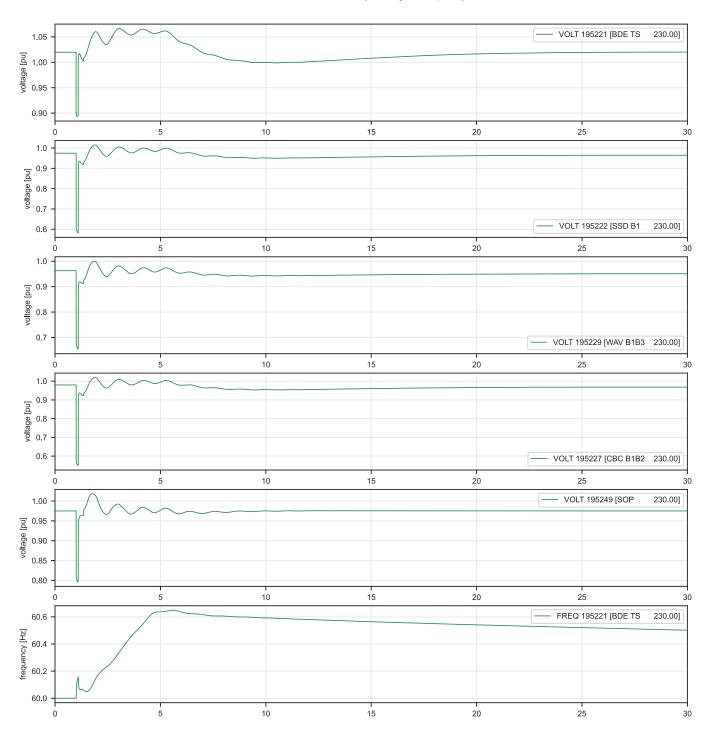


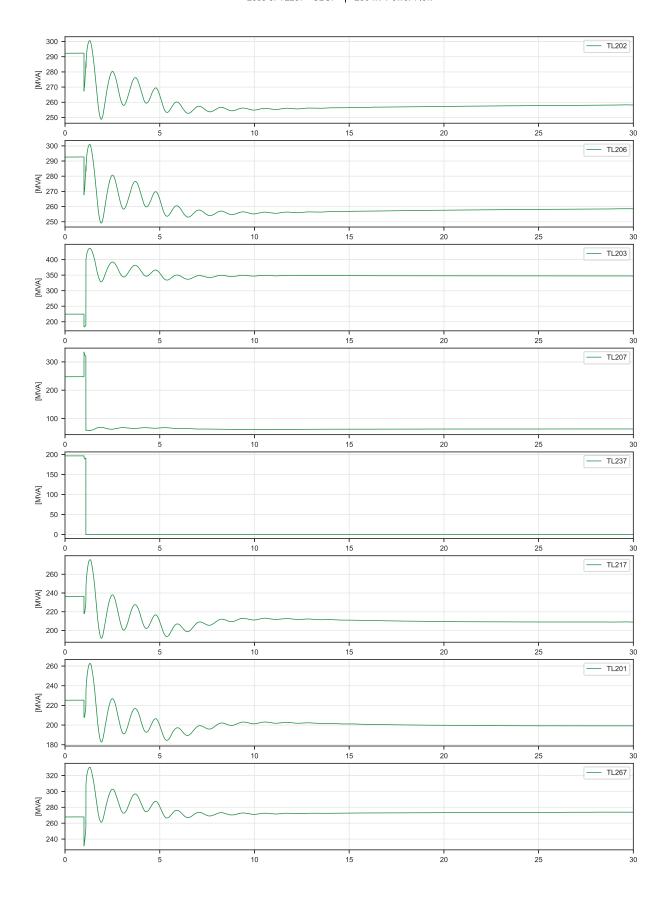
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL237 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



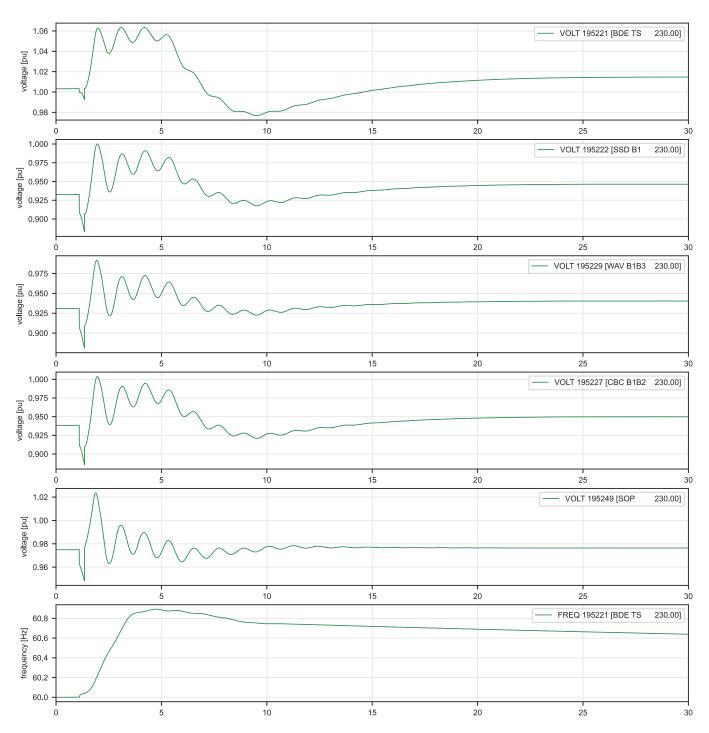


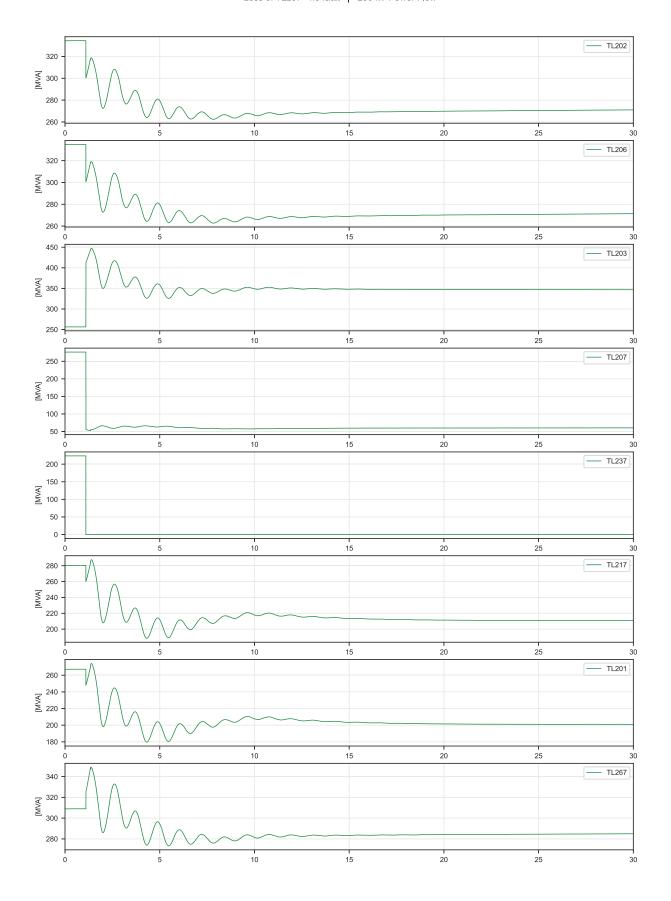
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL237 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



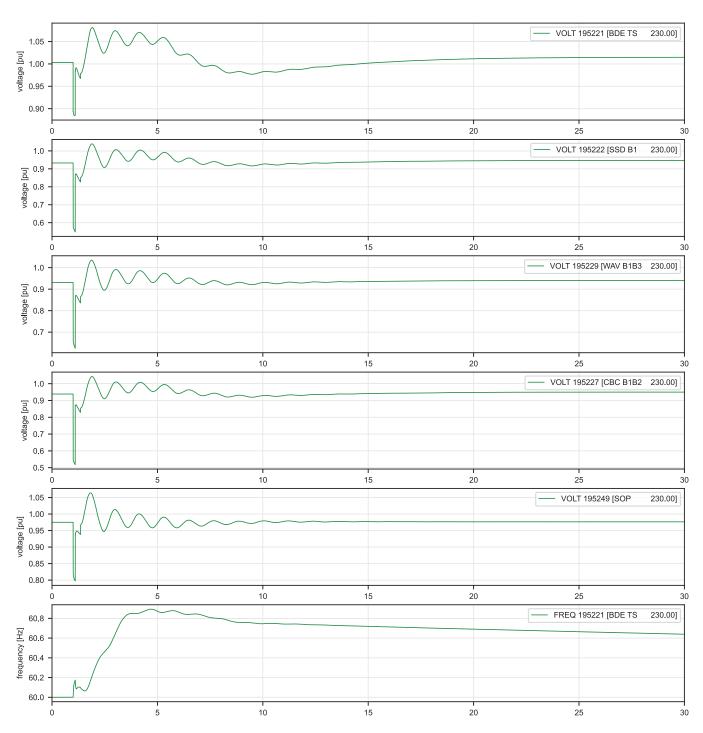


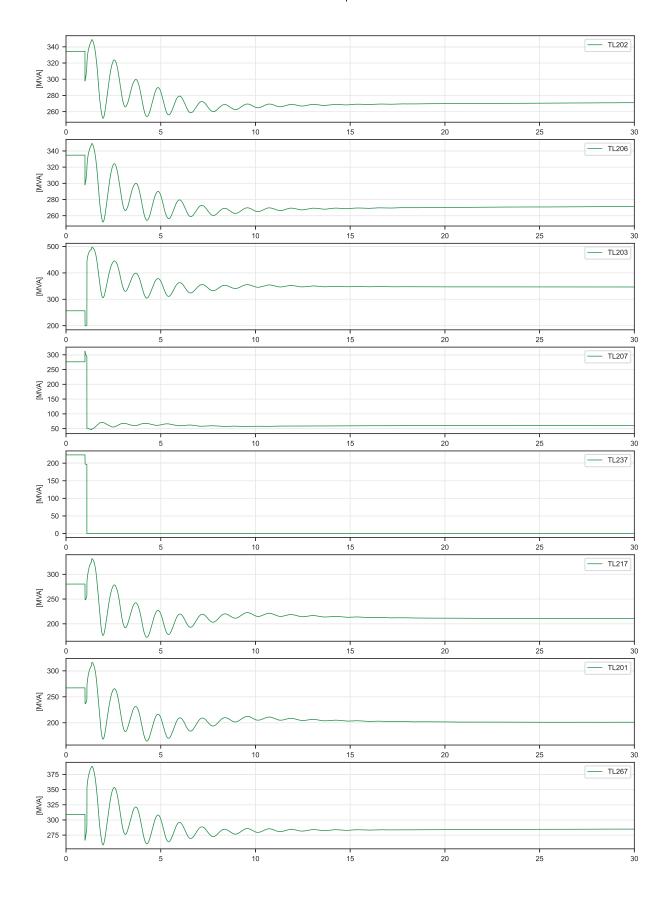
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL237 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



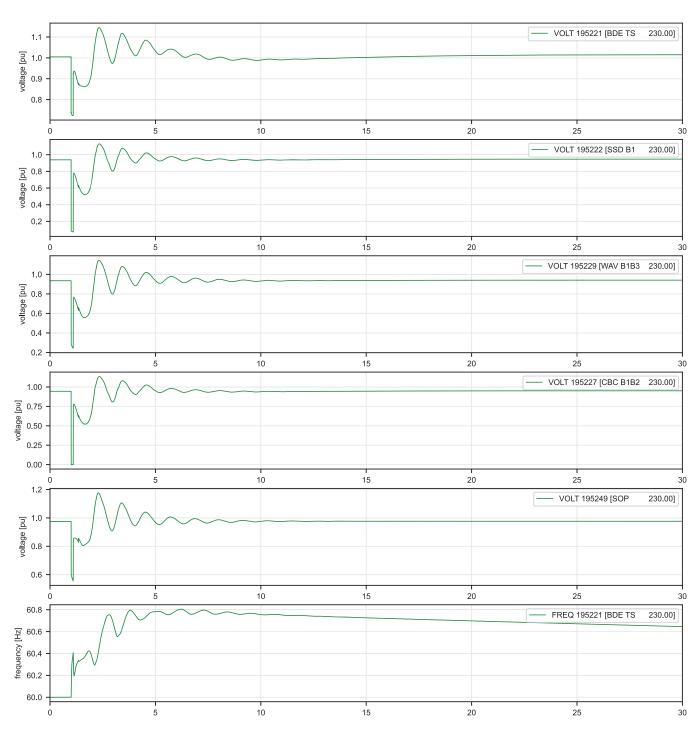


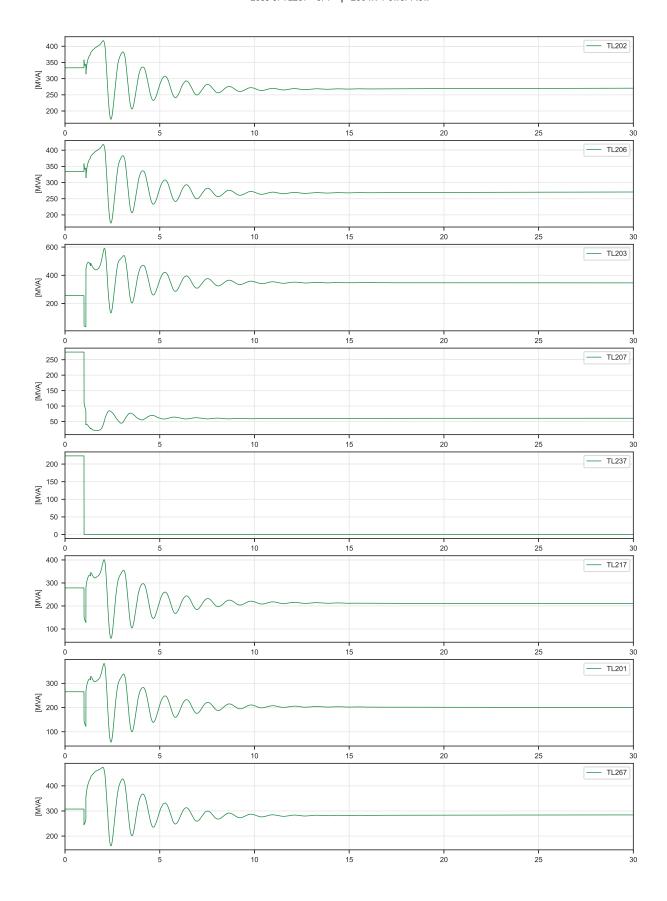
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL237 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



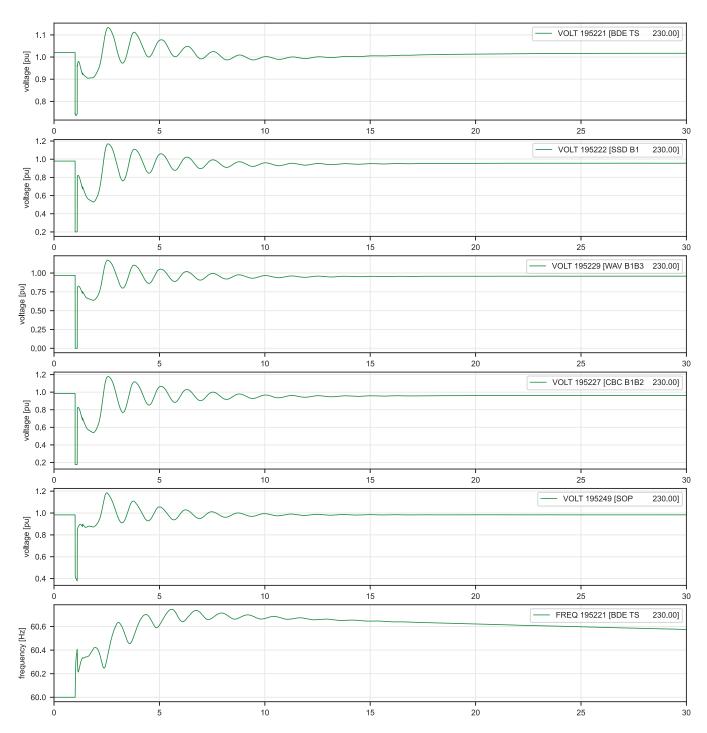


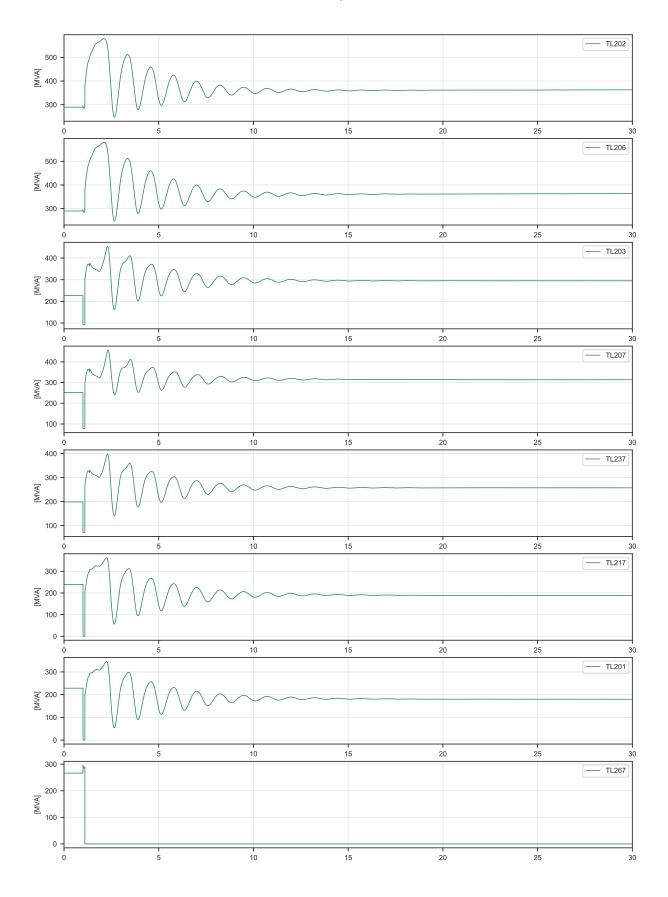
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_2000MW_3x50MW with STATCOM Loss of TL237 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency



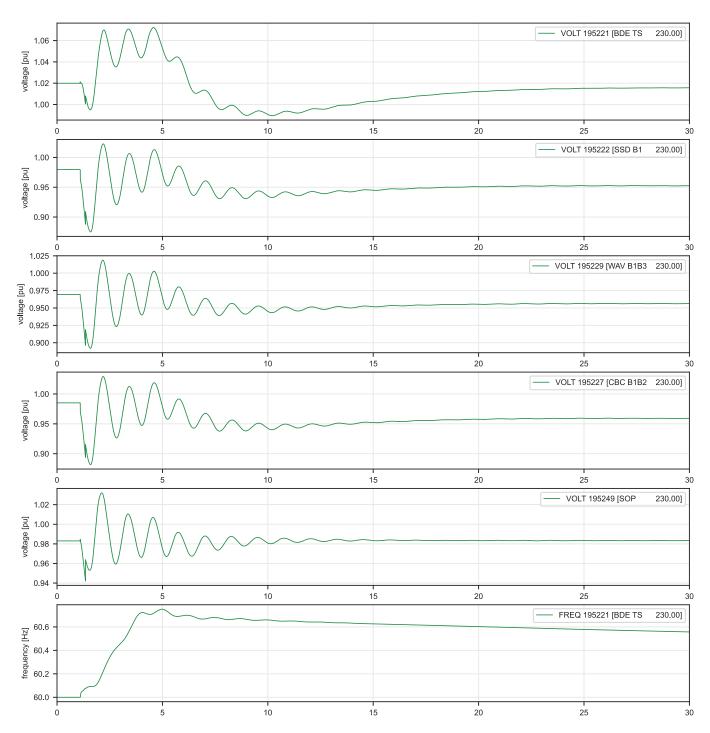


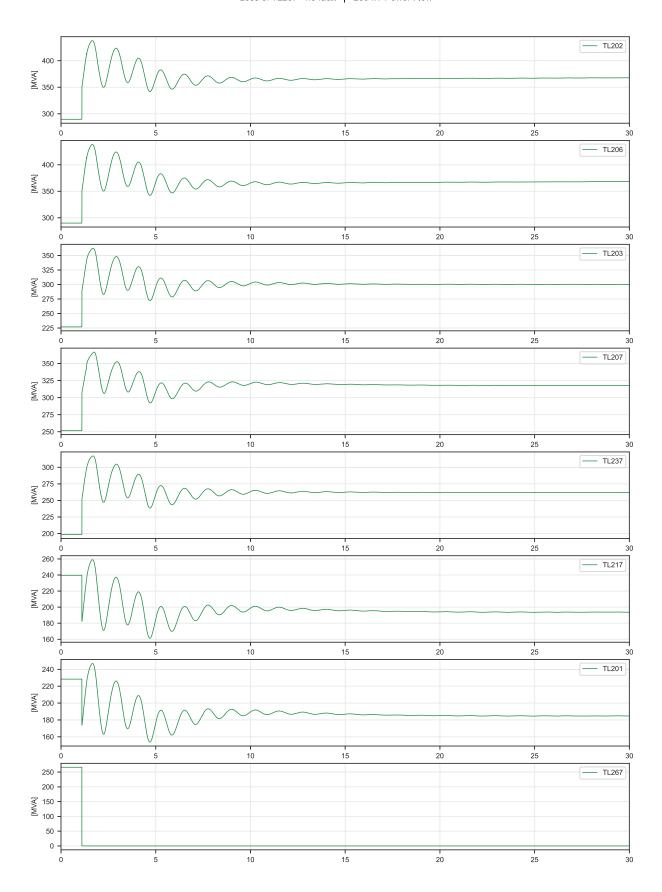
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-1800MW_3X50MW Loss of TL267 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency



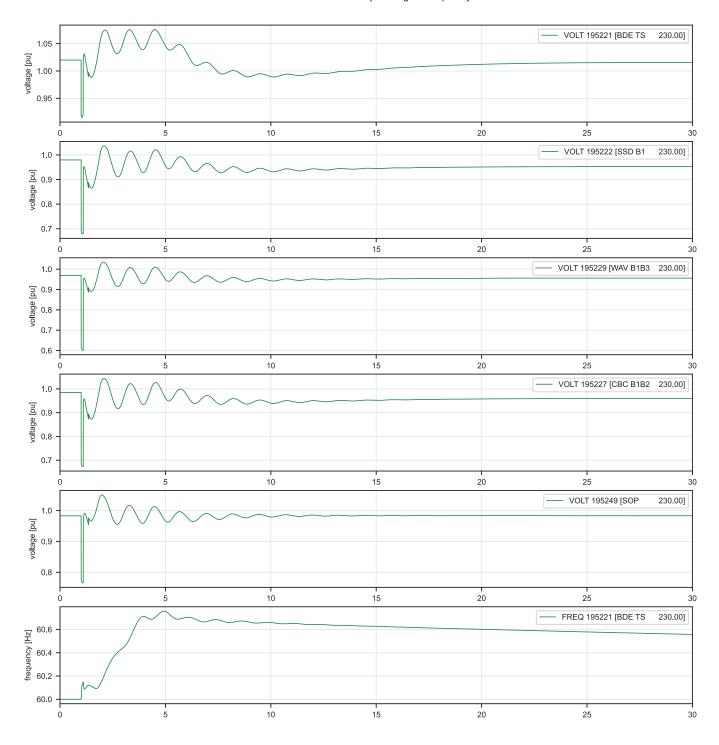


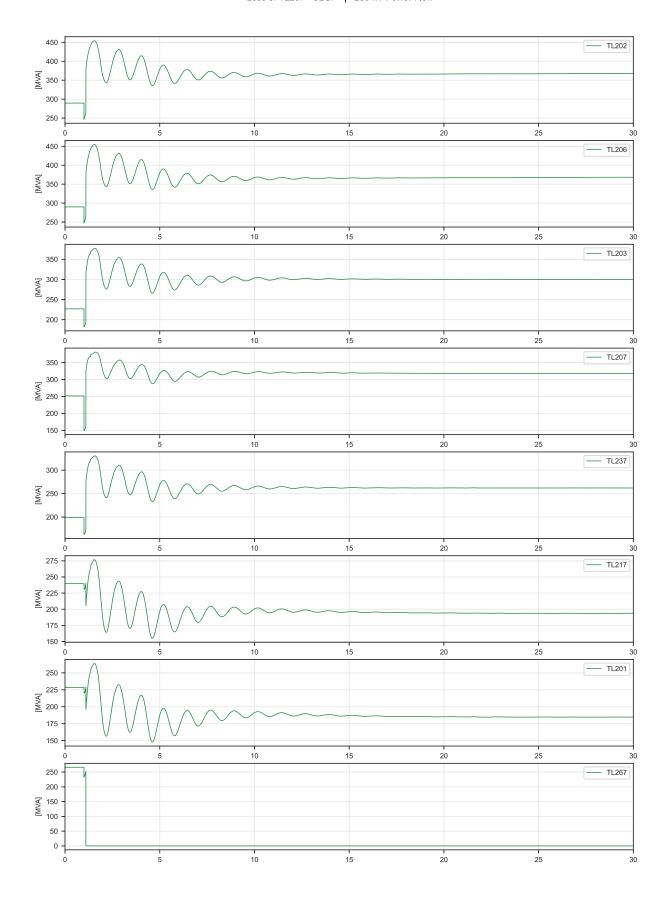
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-1800MW_3X50MW Loss of TL267 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



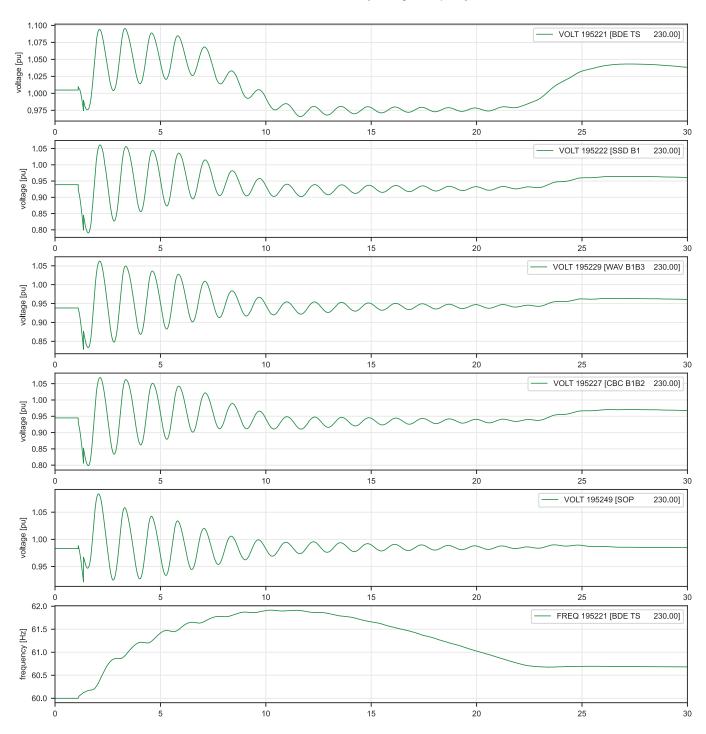


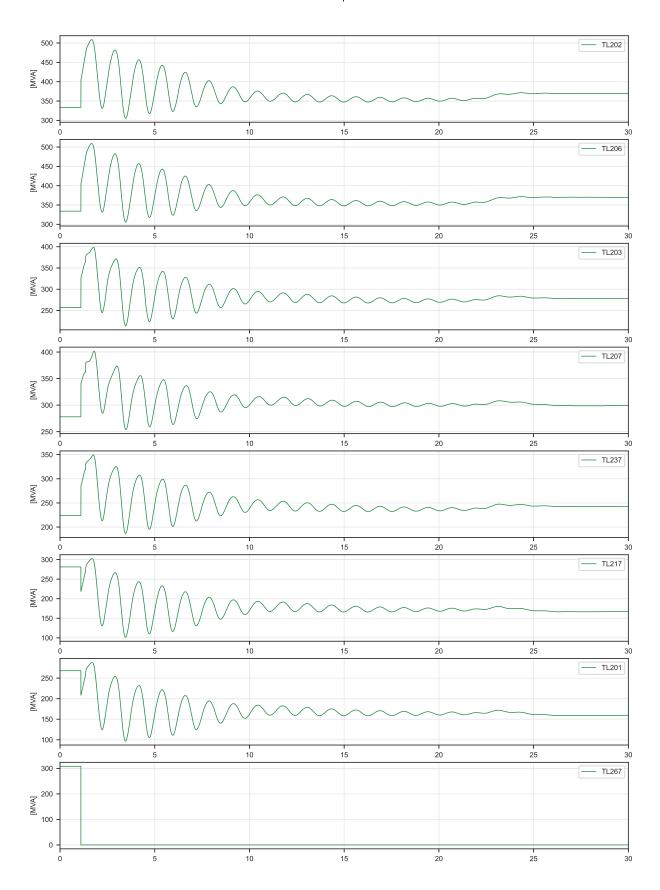
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-1800MW_3X50MW Loss of TL267 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



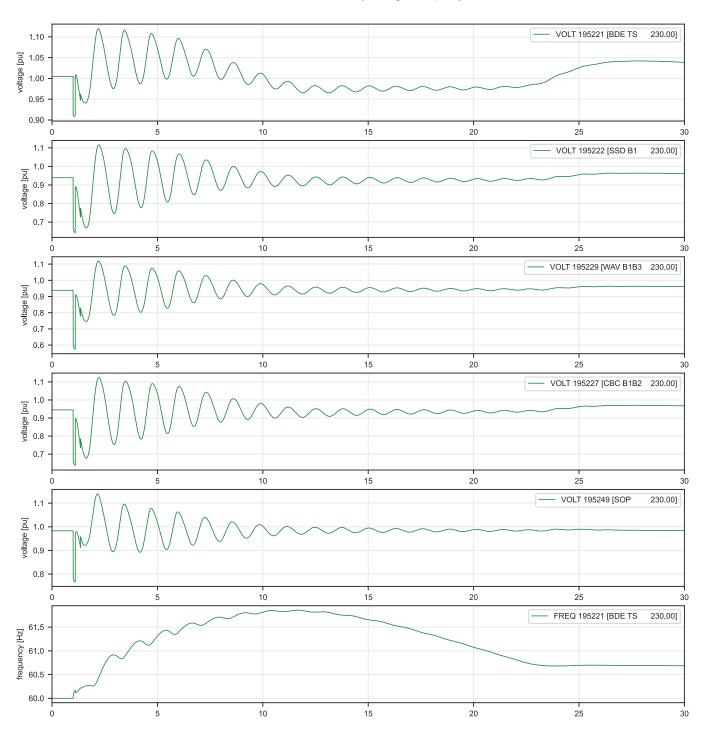


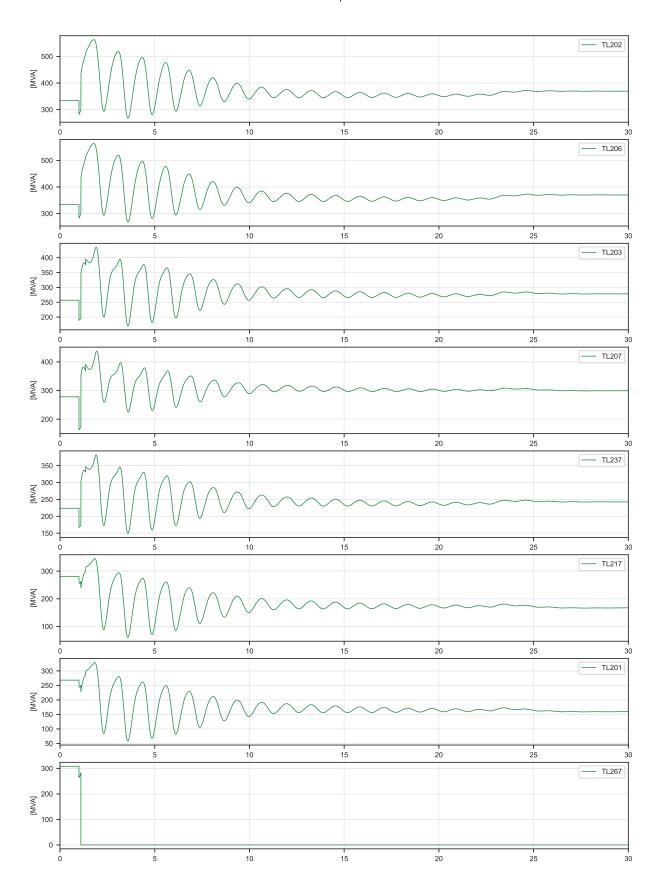
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-2000MW_3X50MW Loss of TL267 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



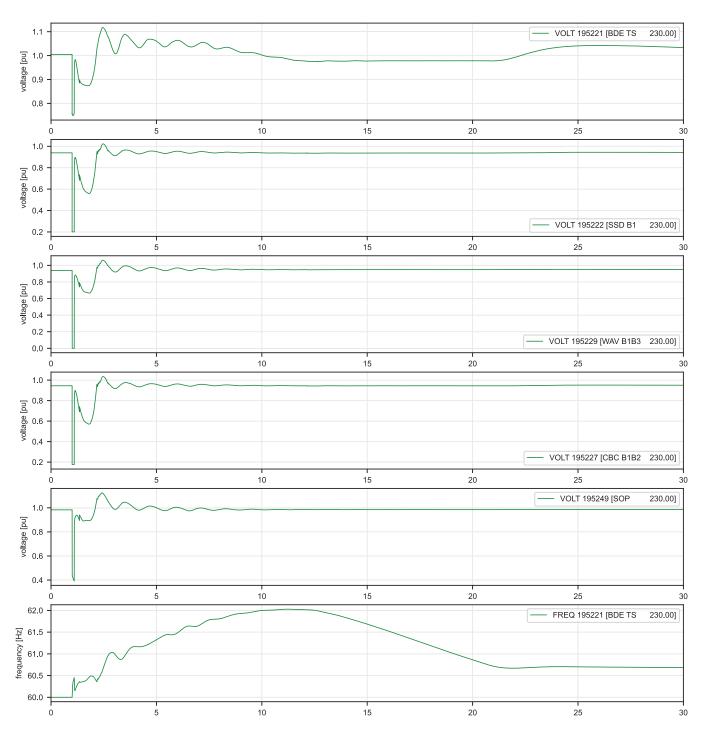


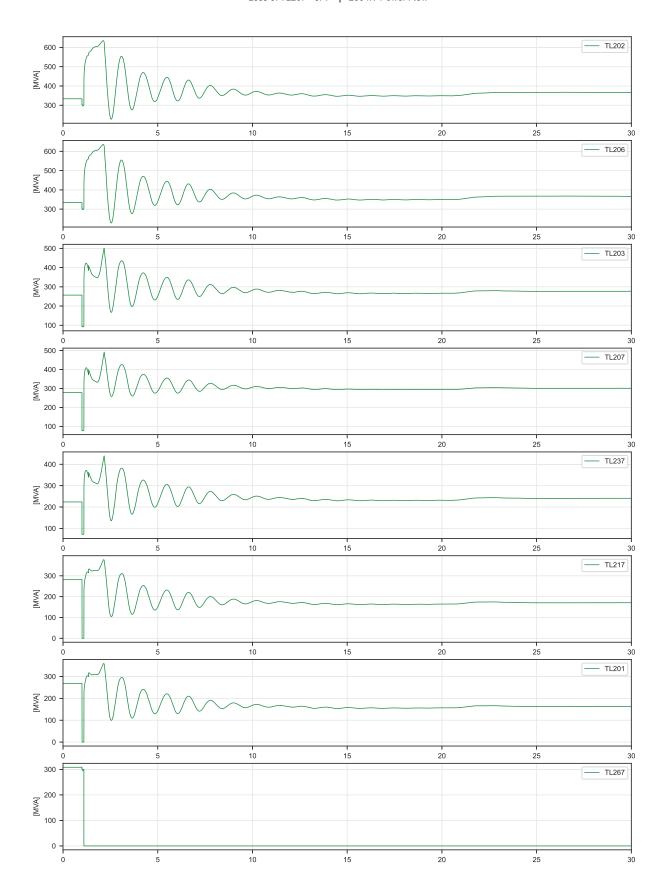
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-2000MW_3X50MW Loss of TL267 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency

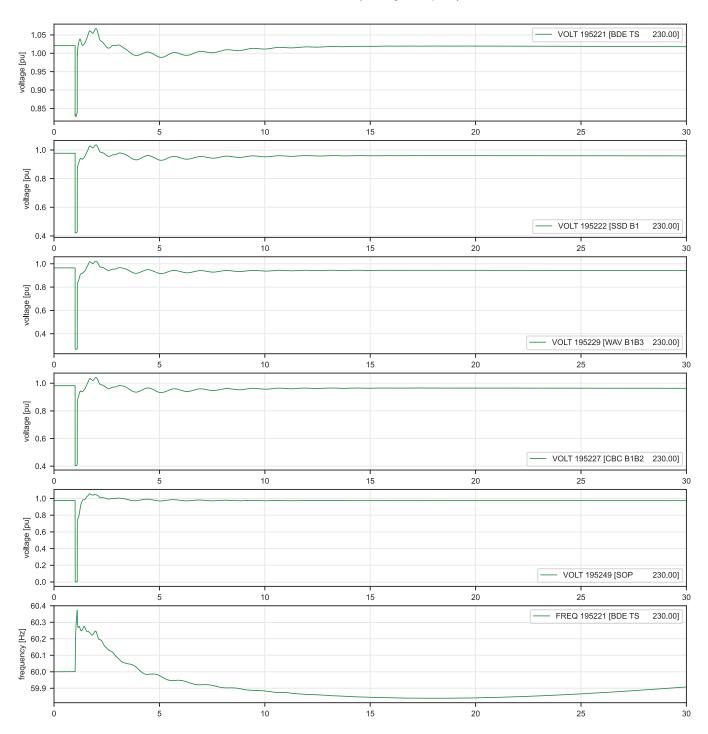


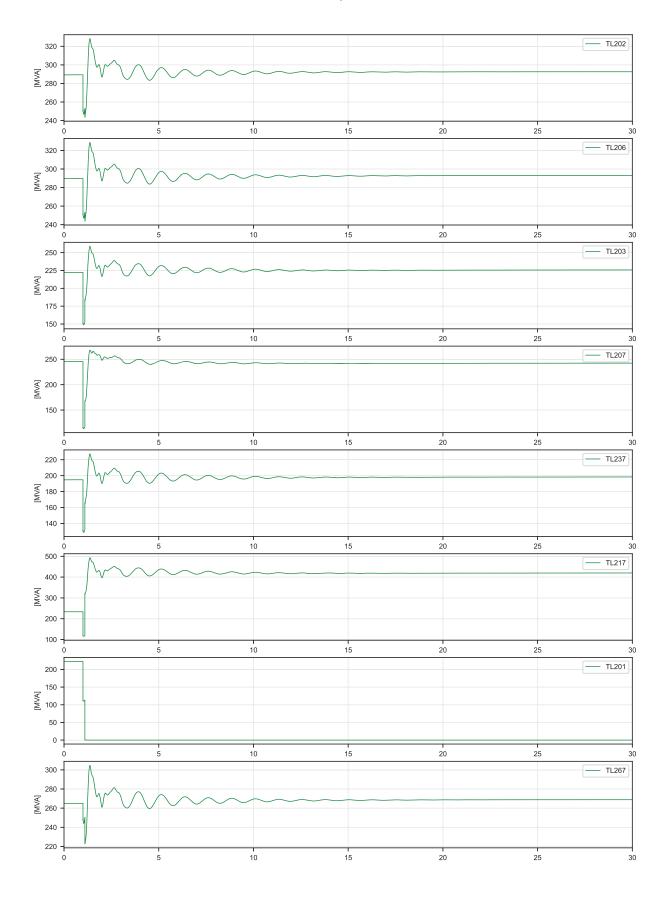


05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-2000MW_3X50MW with STATCOM Loss of TL267 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency

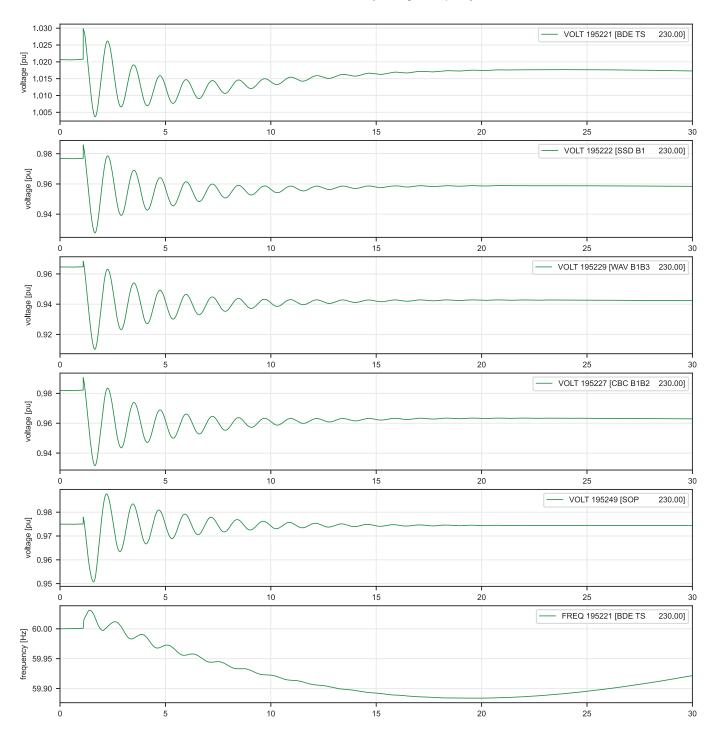


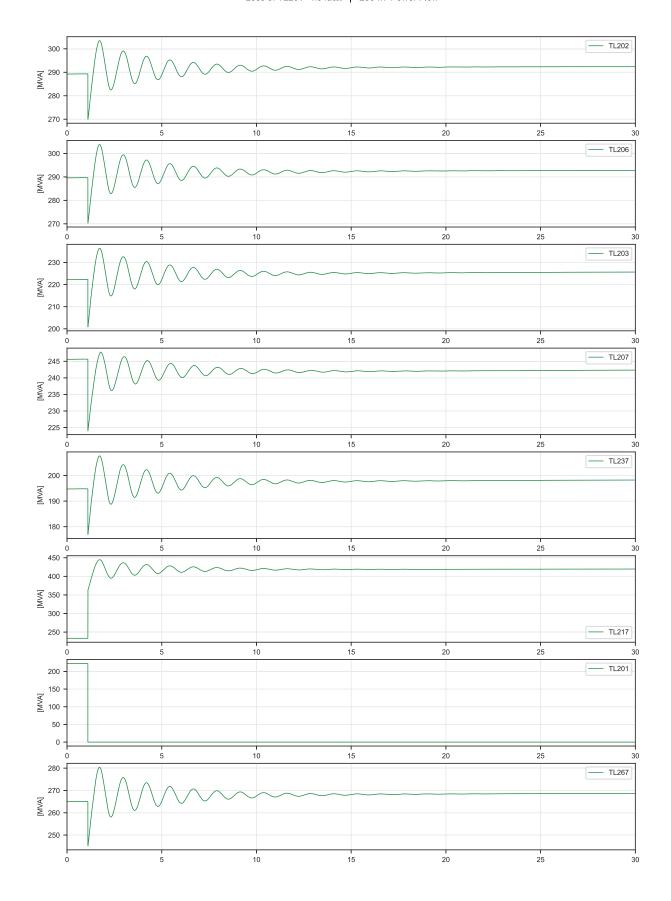




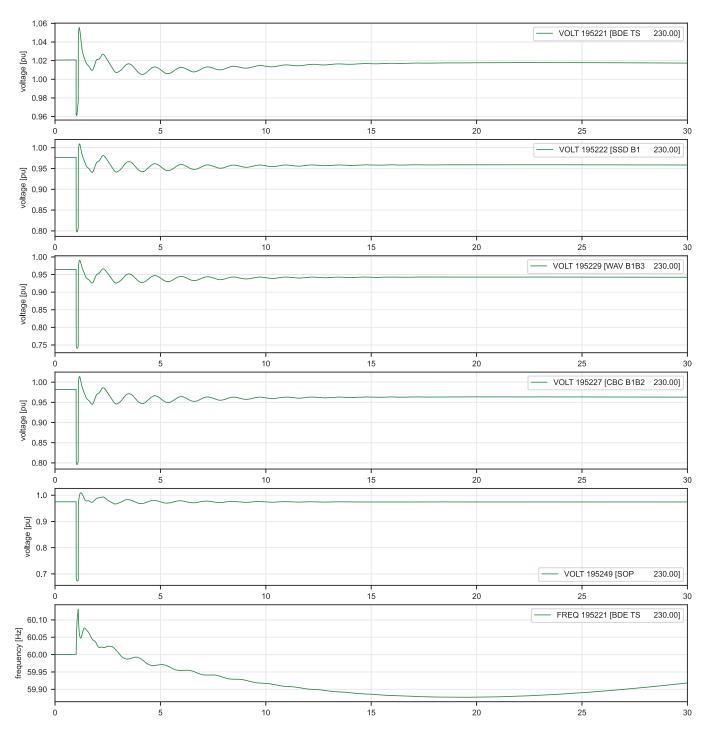


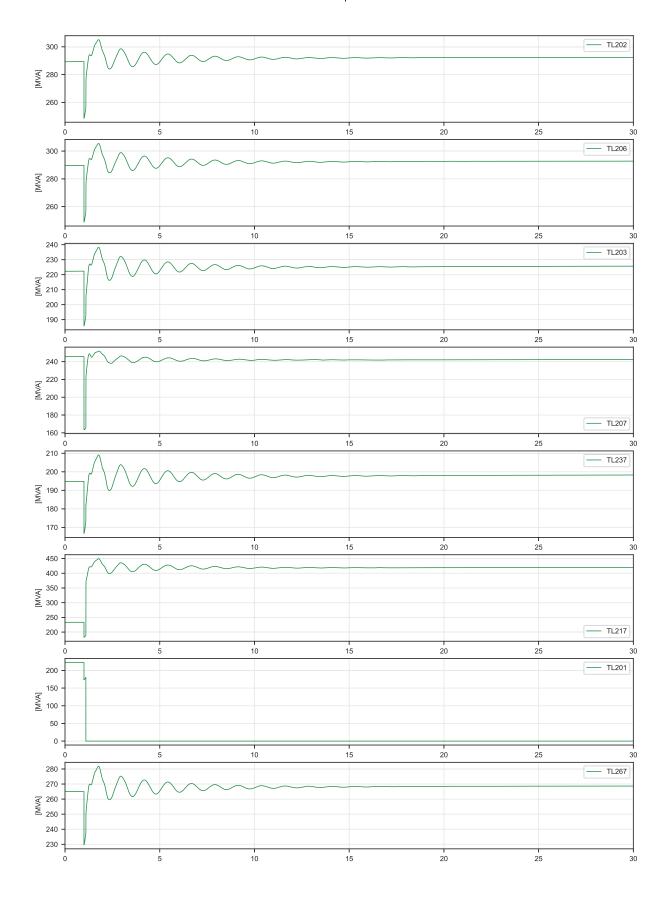
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL201 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency

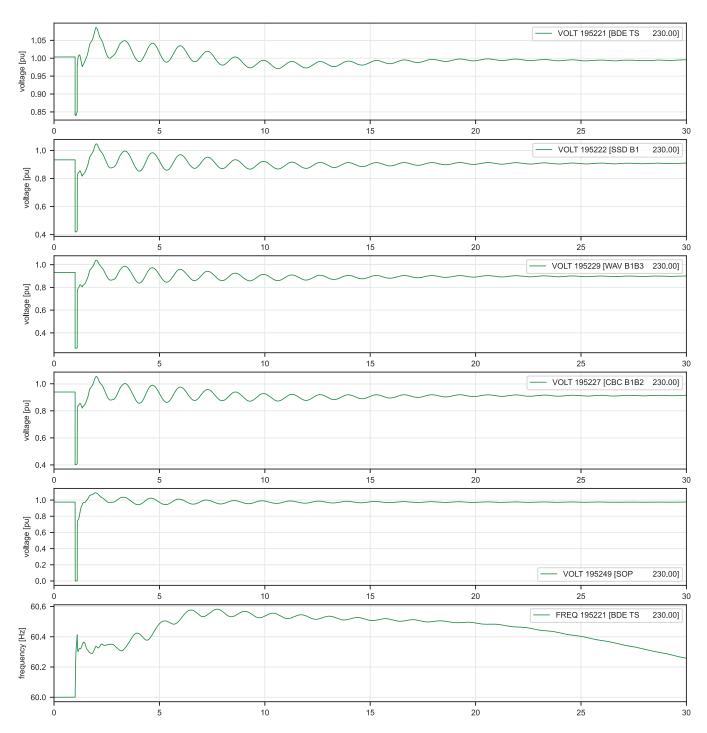


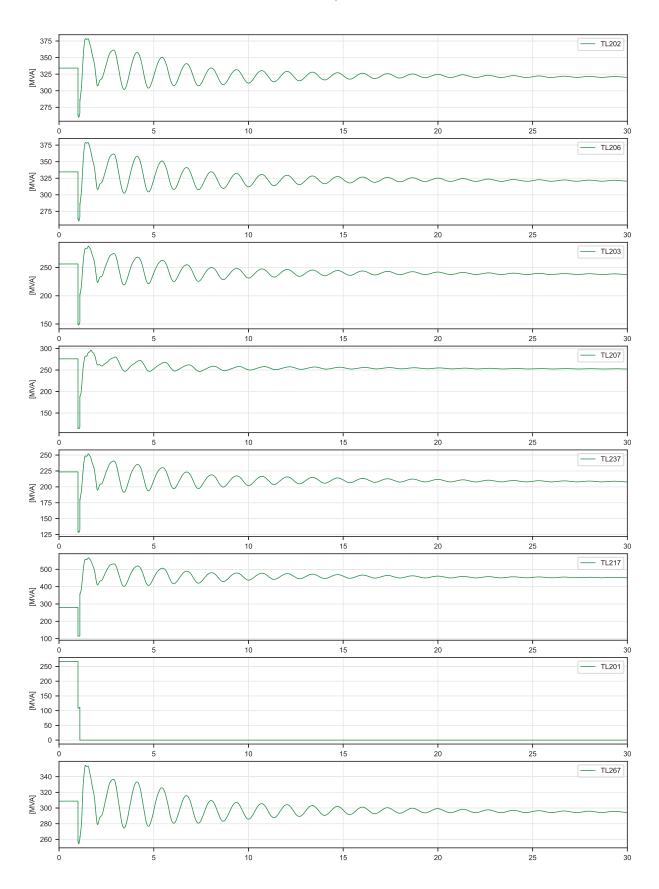


06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL201 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency

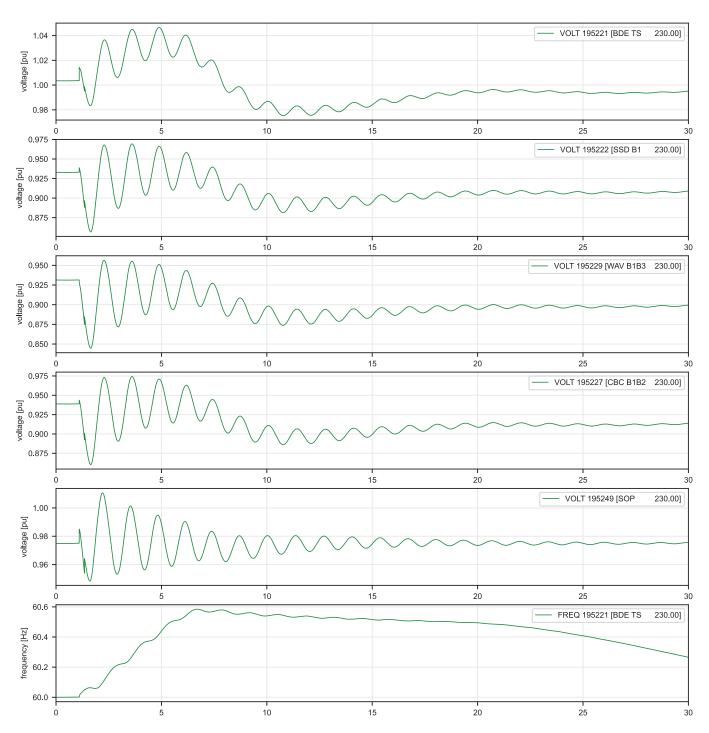


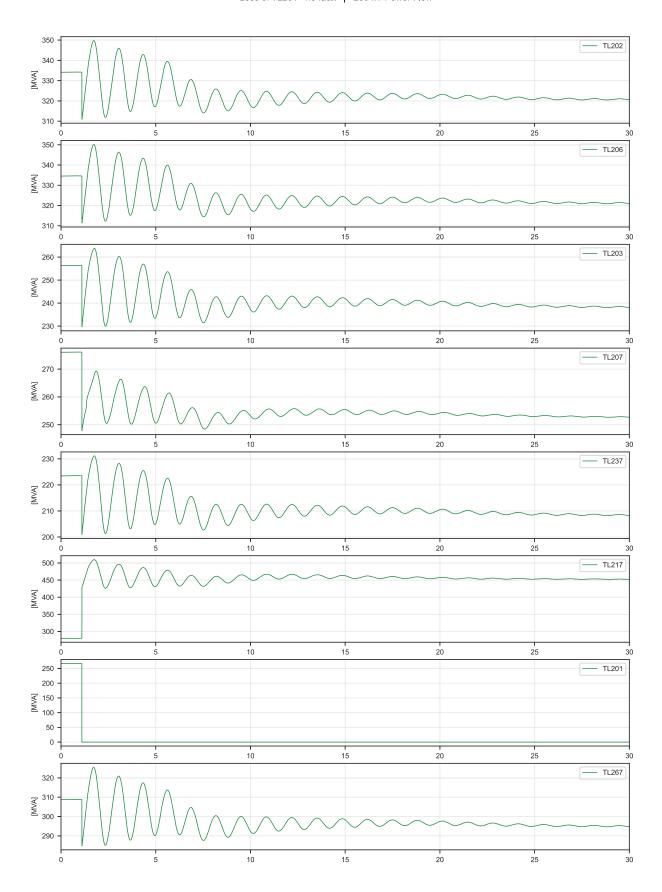




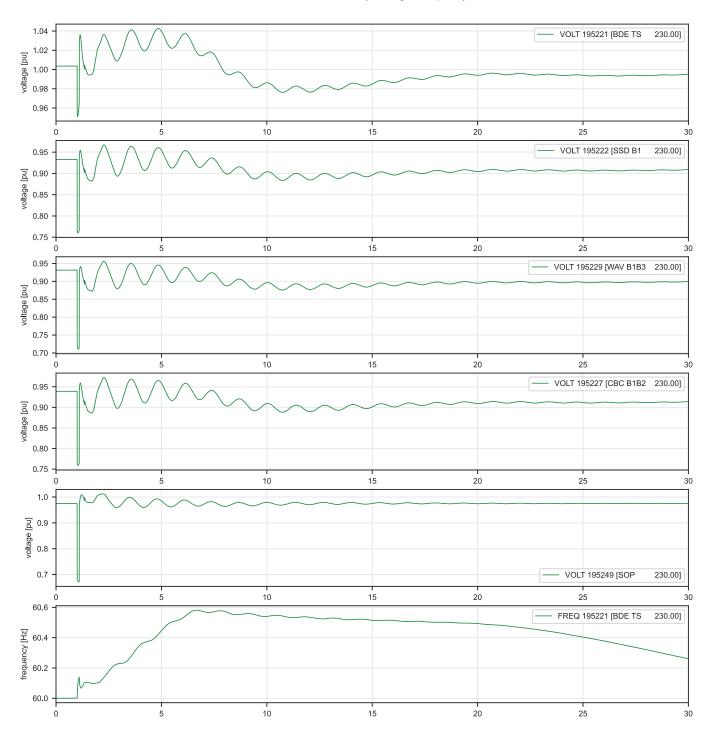


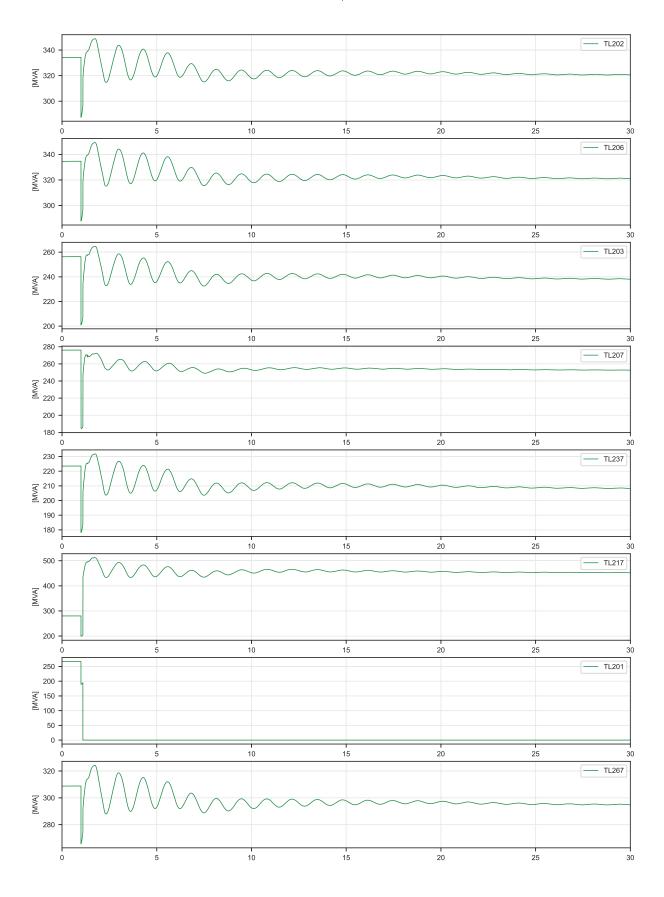
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL201 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency

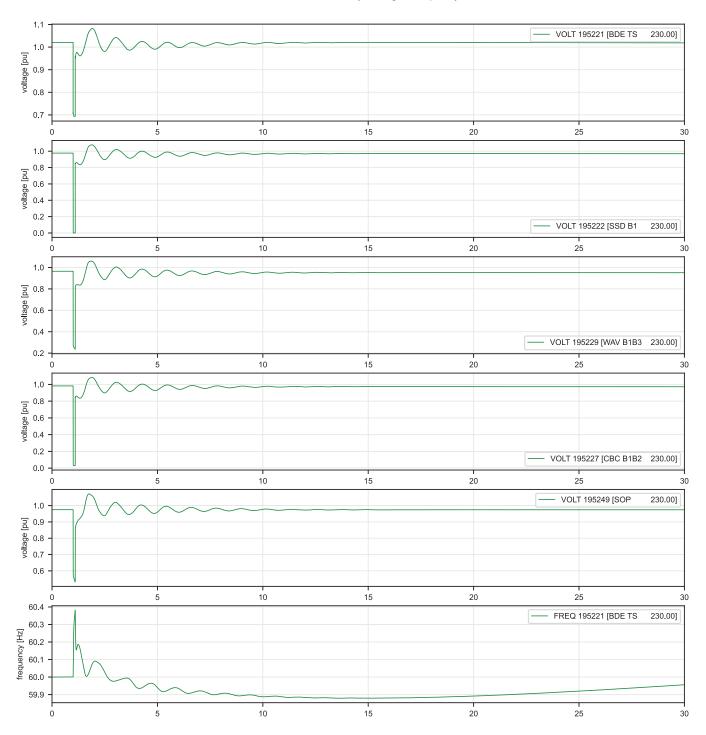


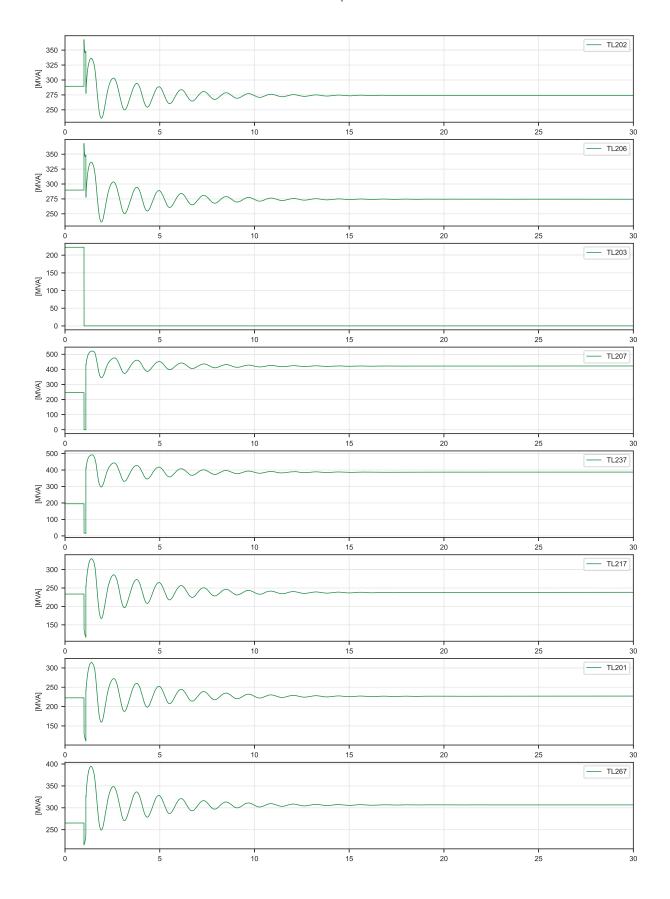


06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL201 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency

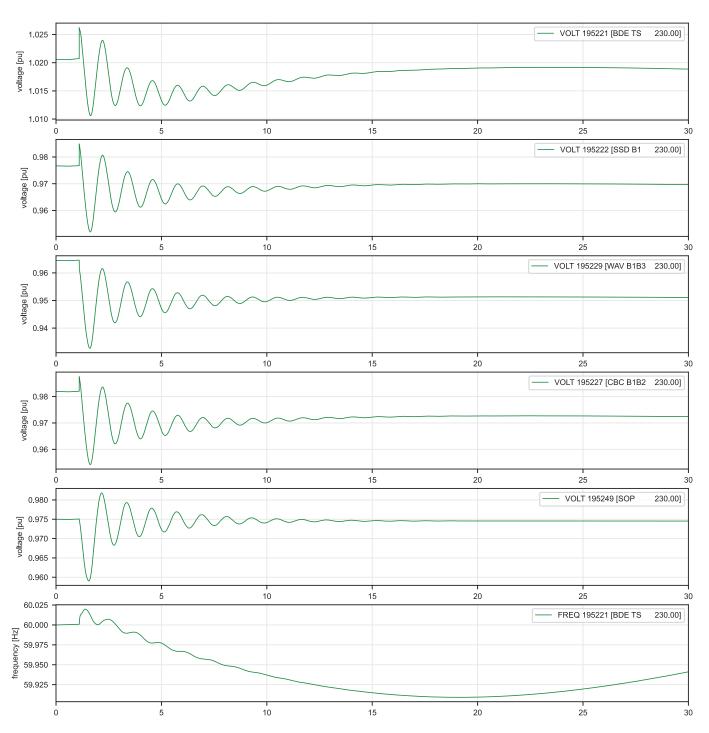


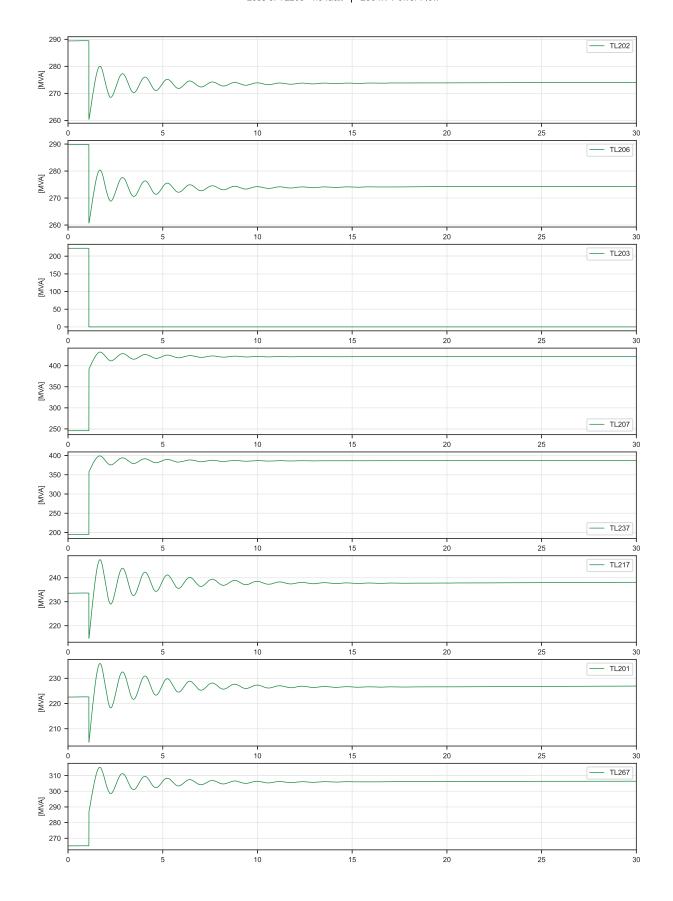


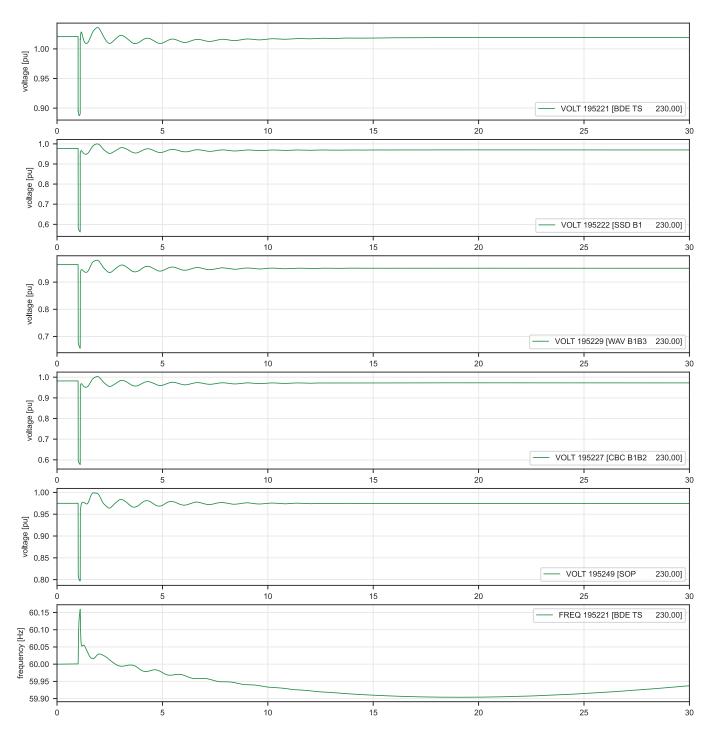


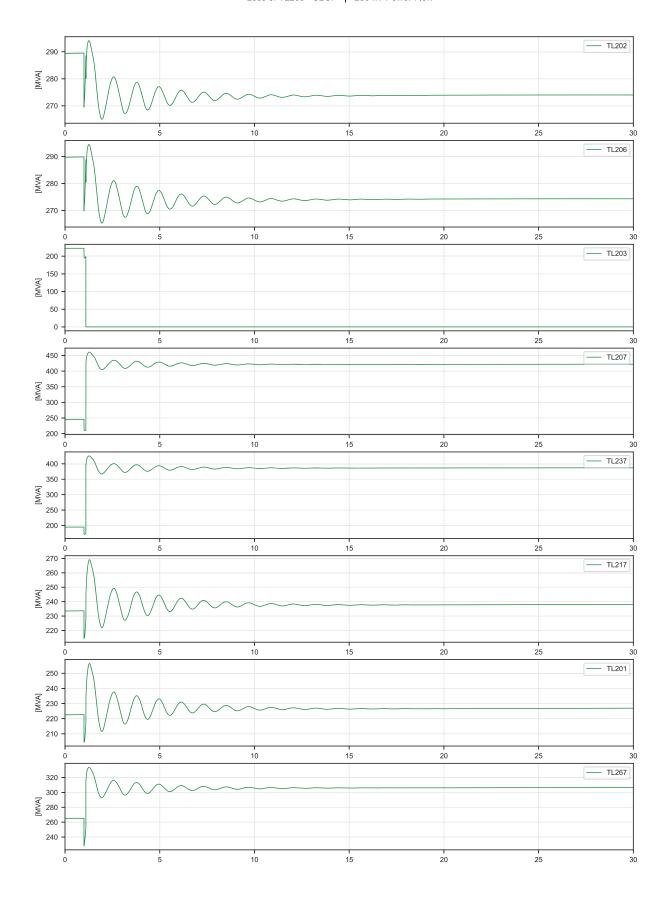


07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_3x50MW Loss of TL203 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency

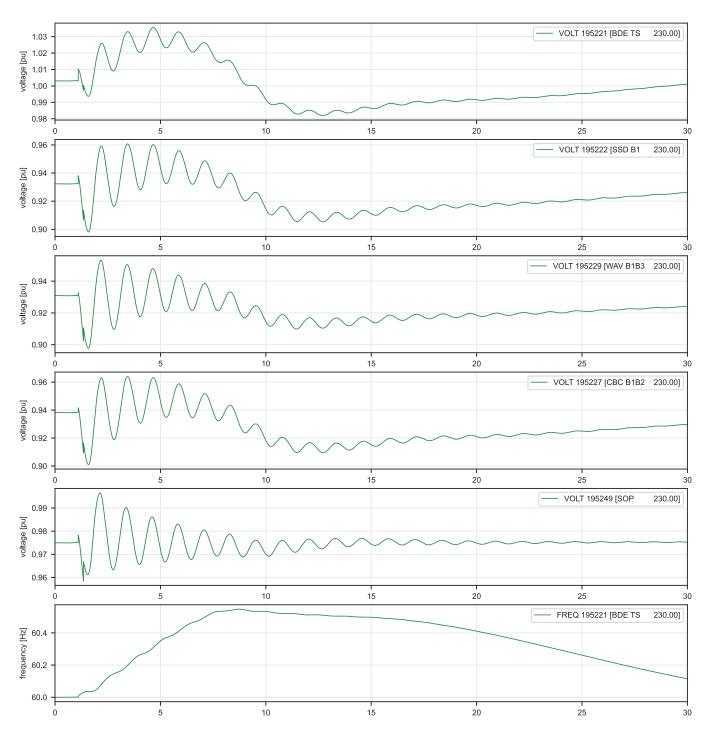


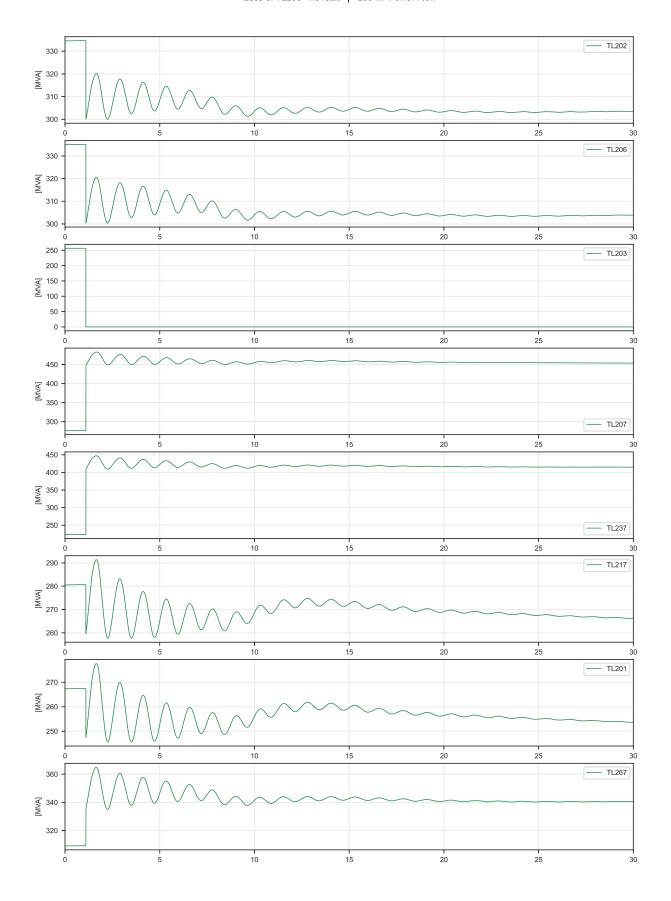




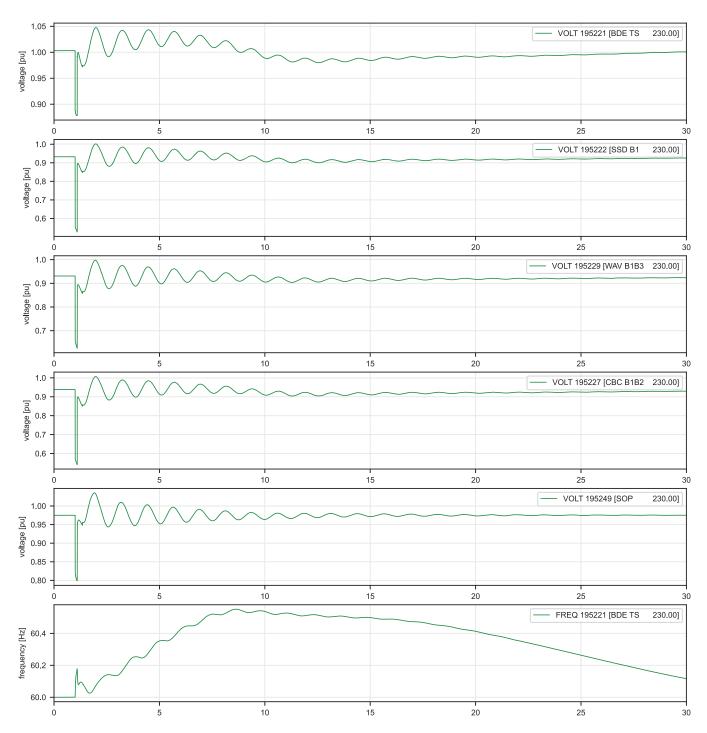


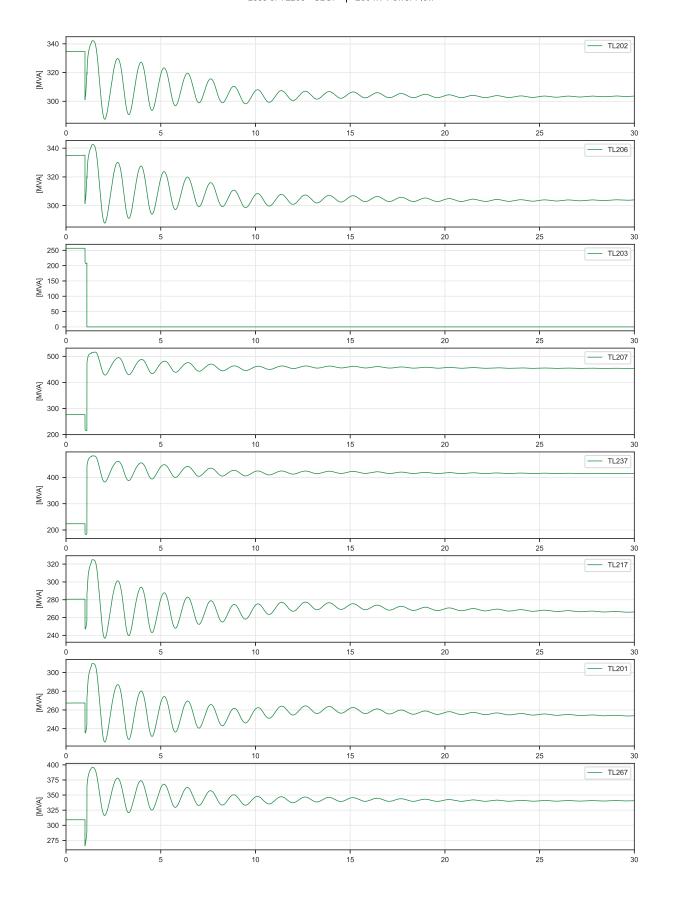
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL203 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



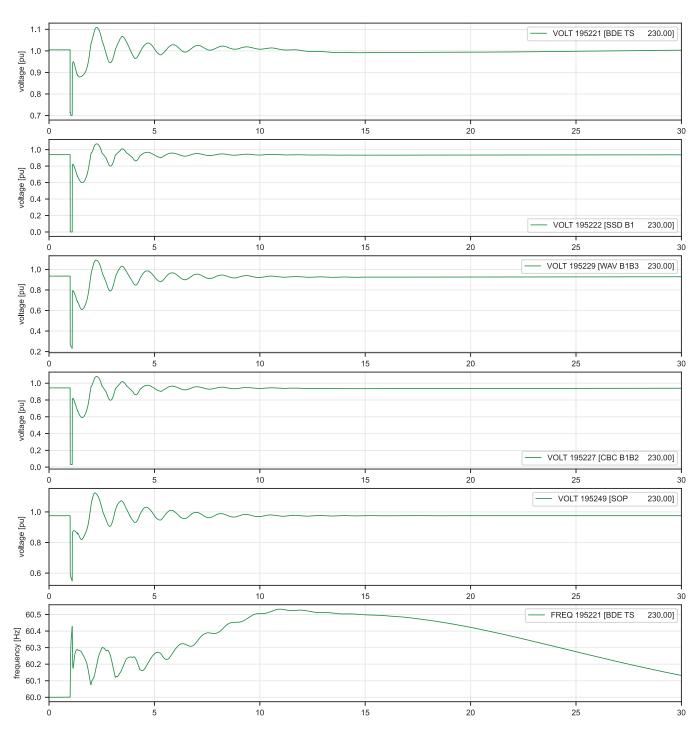


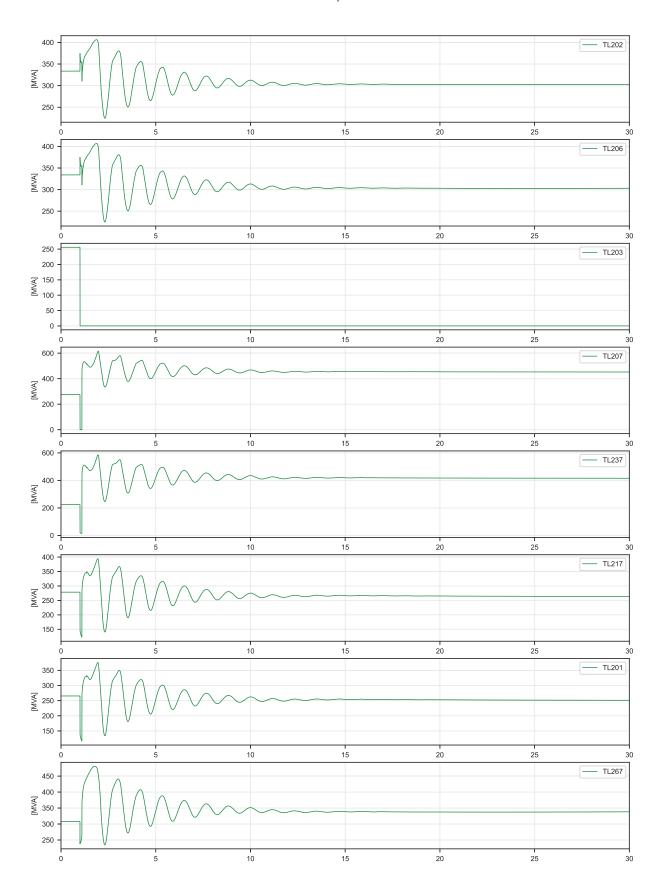
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_2000MW_3x50MW Loss of TL203 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



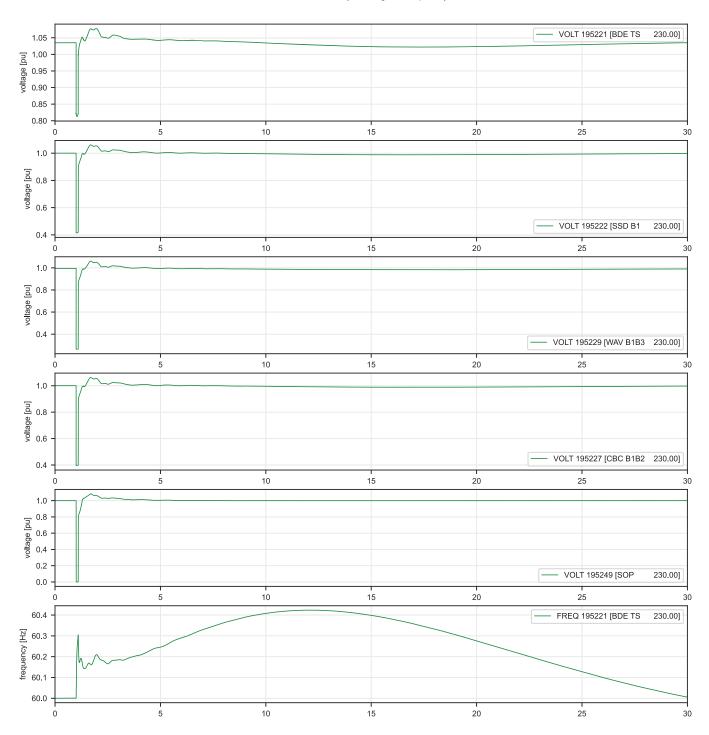


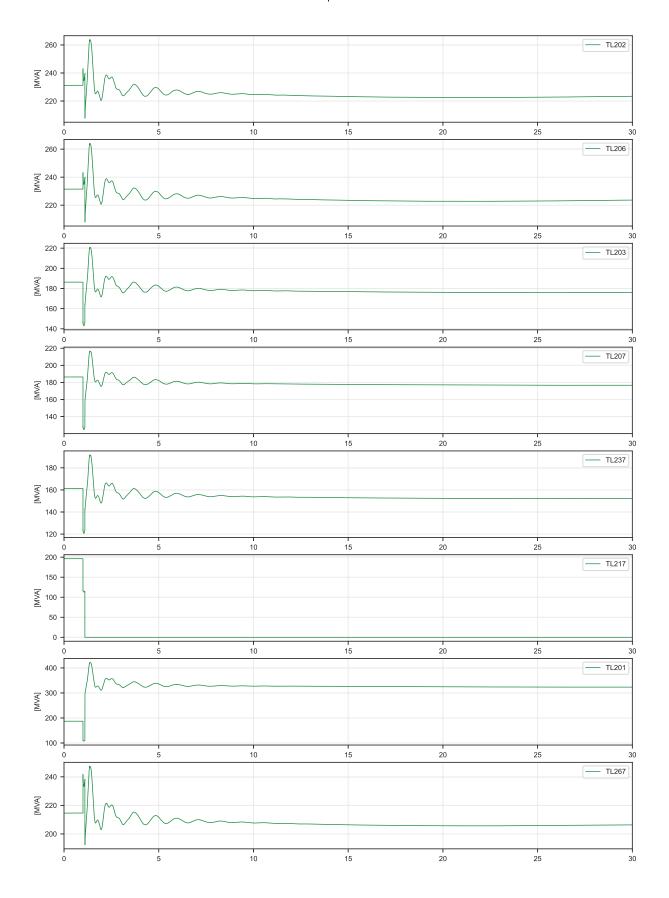
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_2000MW_3x50MW with STATCOM Loss of TL203 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency



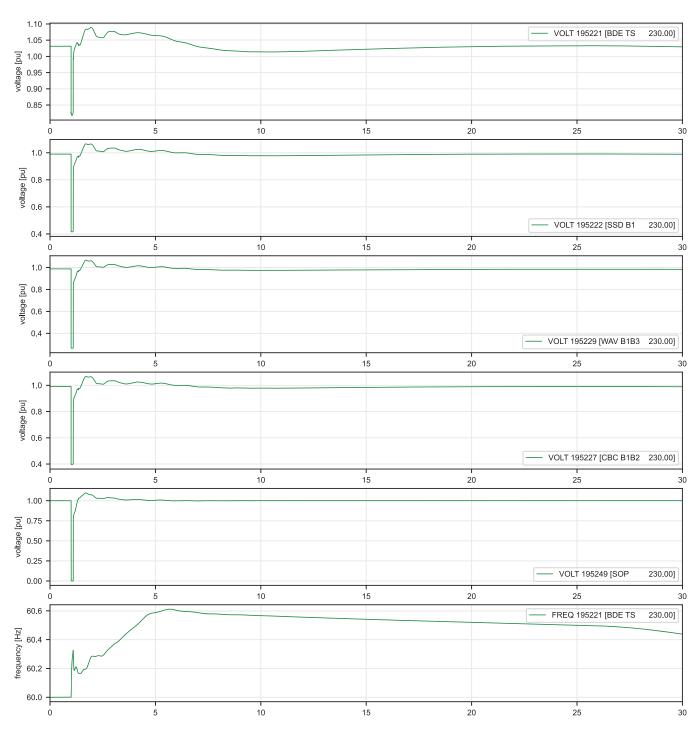


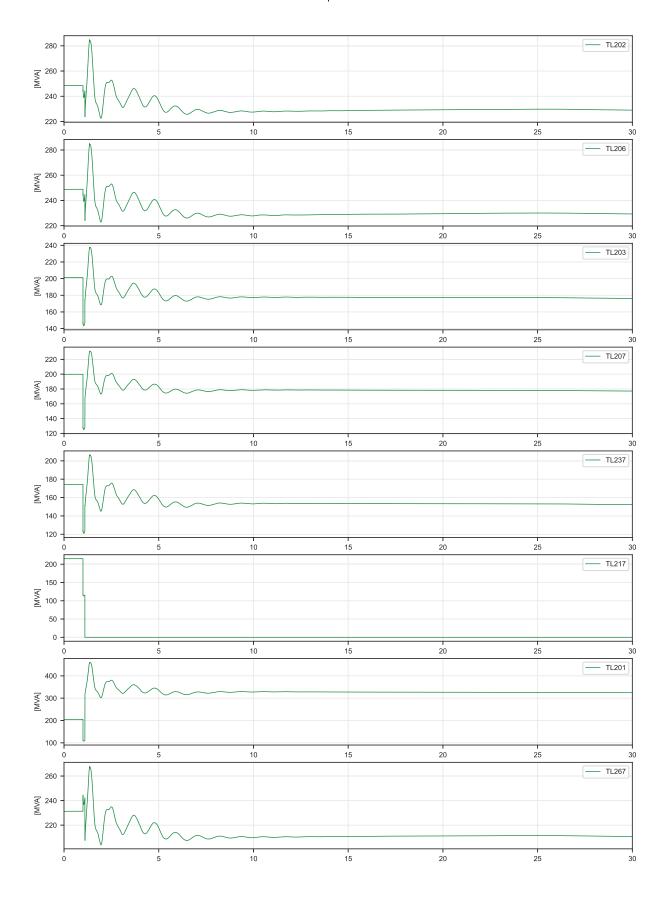
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_050MW Loss of TL217 | Voltage / Frequency



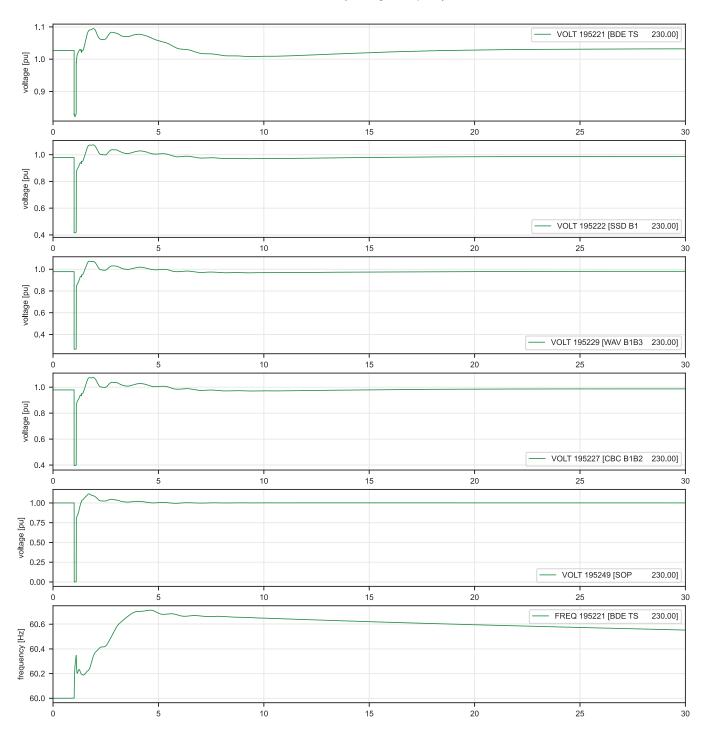


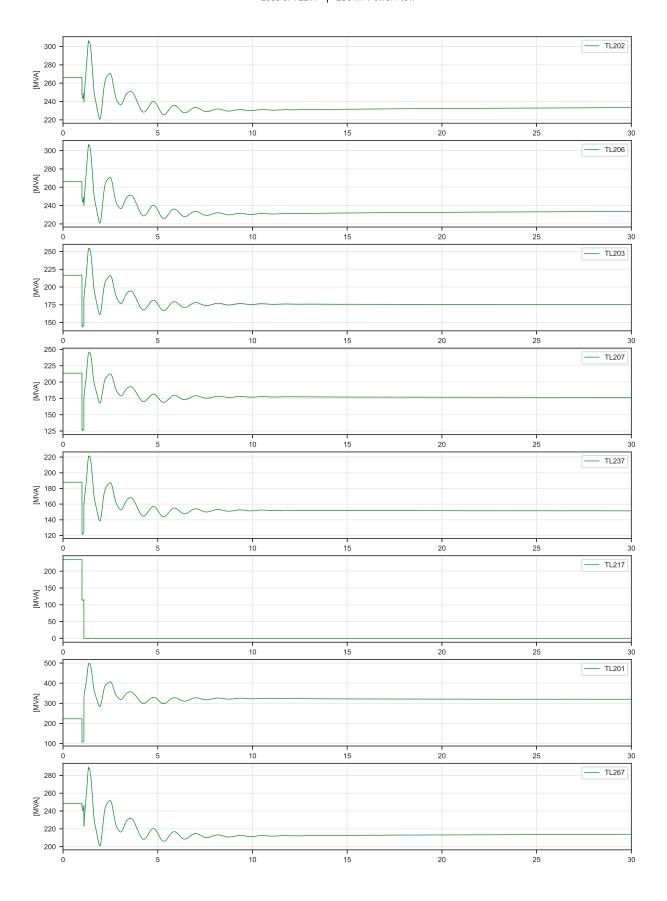
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_100MW Loss of TL217 | Voltage / Frequency



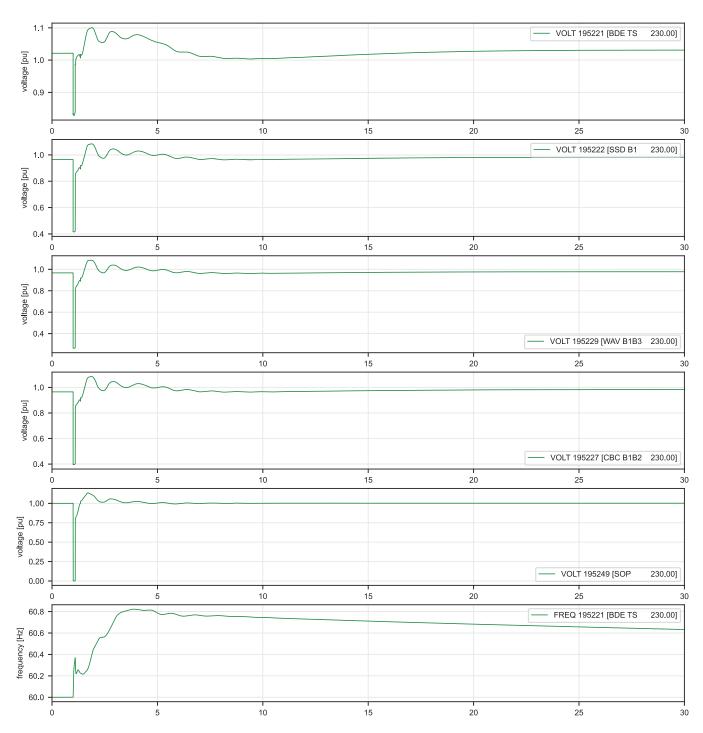


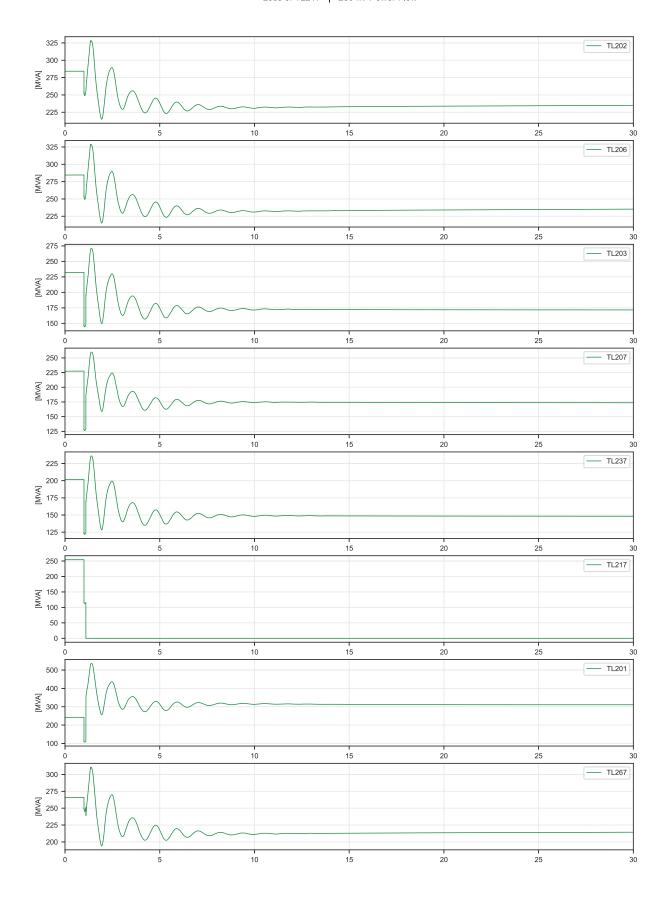
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_150MW Loss of TL217 | Voltage / Frequency



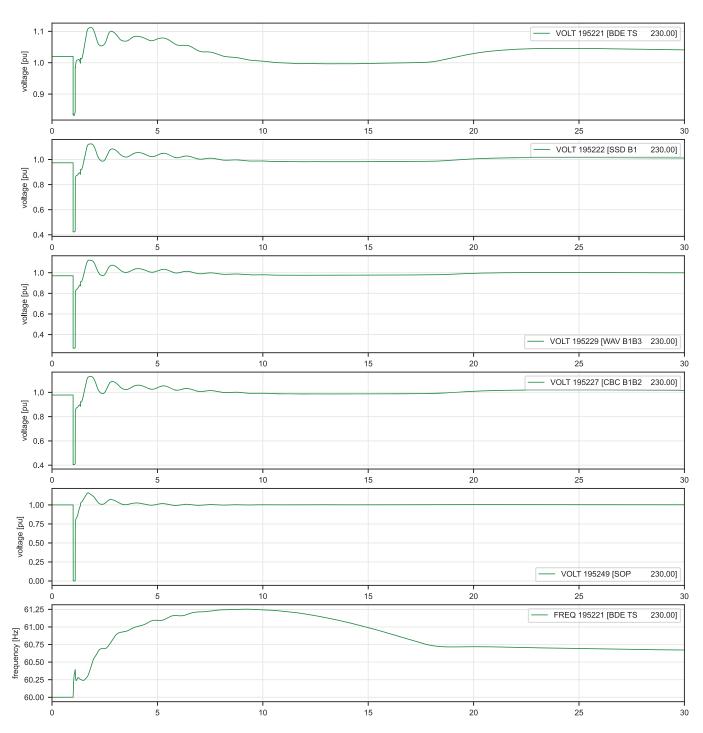


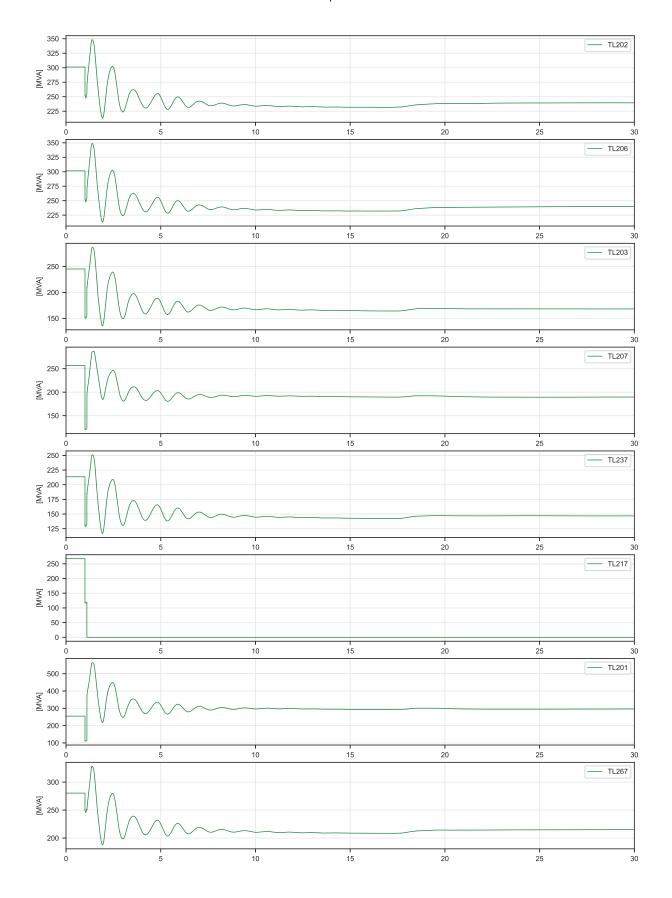
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_200MW Loss of TL217 | Voltage / Frequency



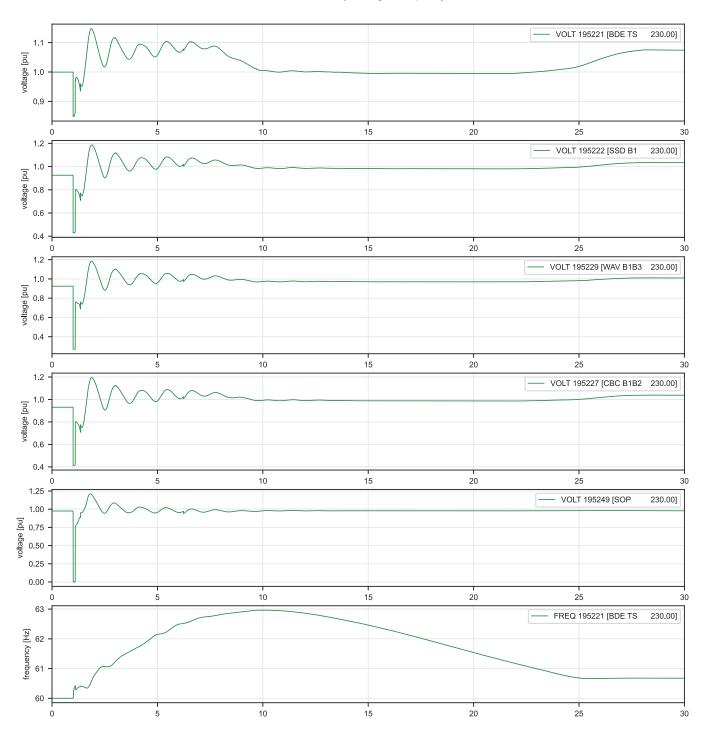


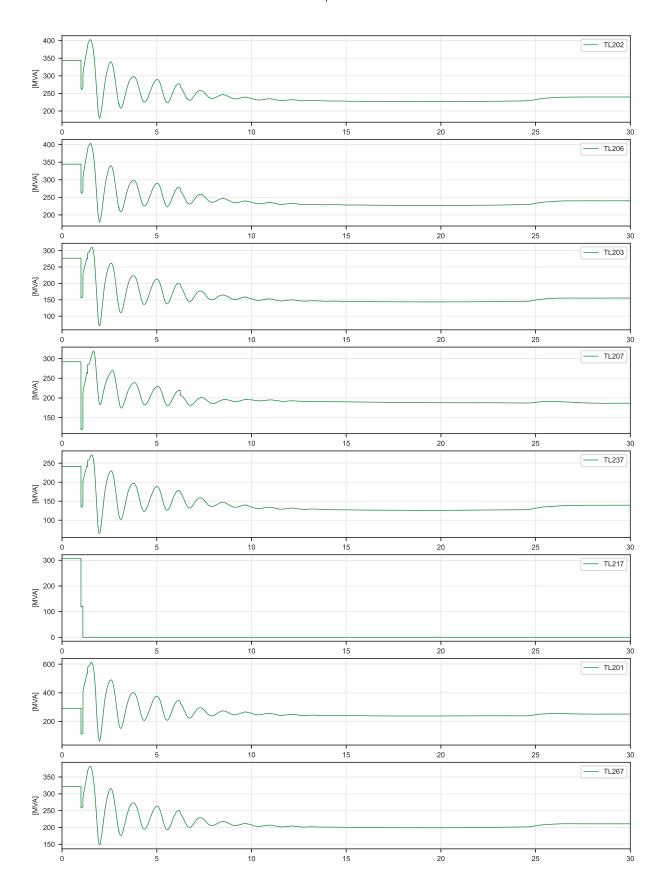
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_250MW Loss of TL217 | Voltage / Frequency



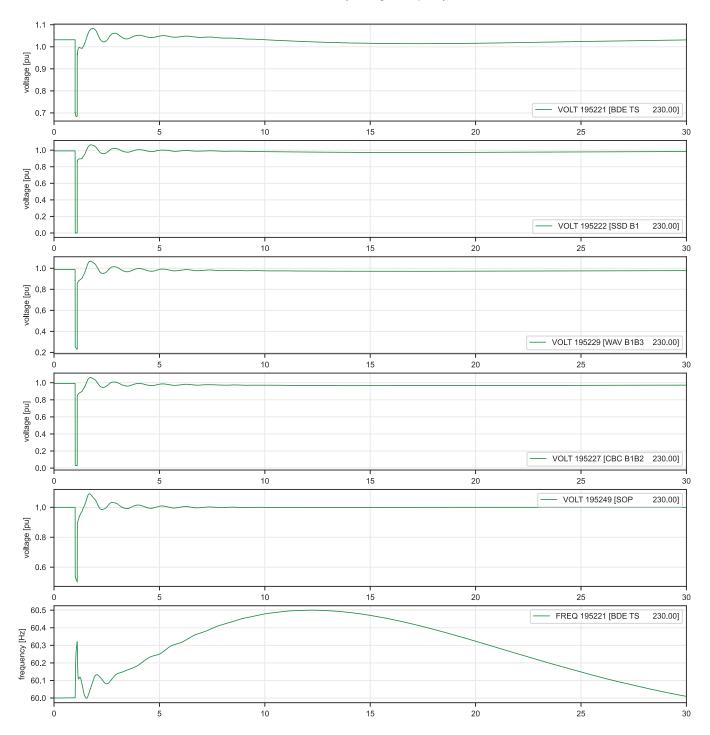


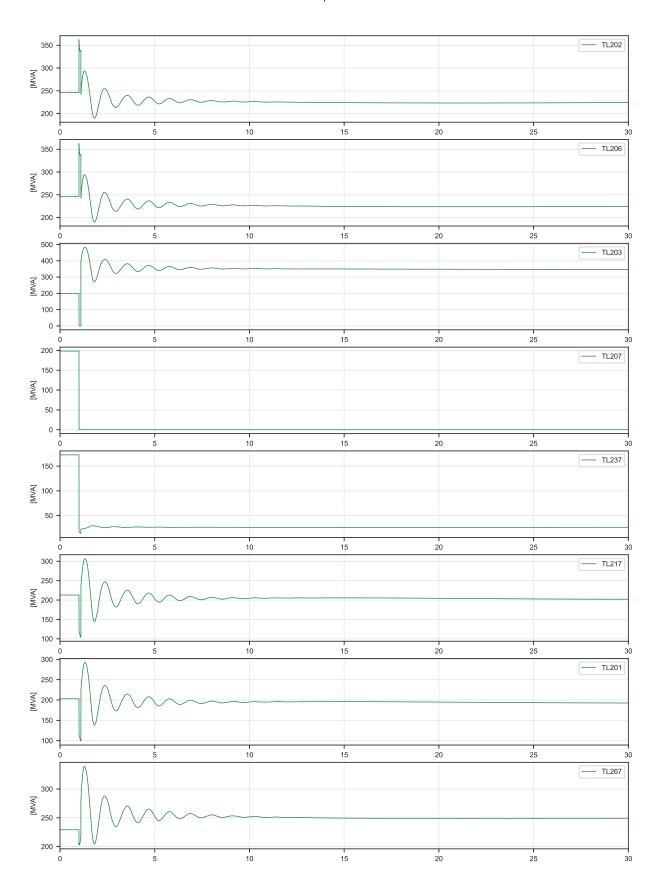
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_peakMW Loss of TL217 | Voltage / Frequency



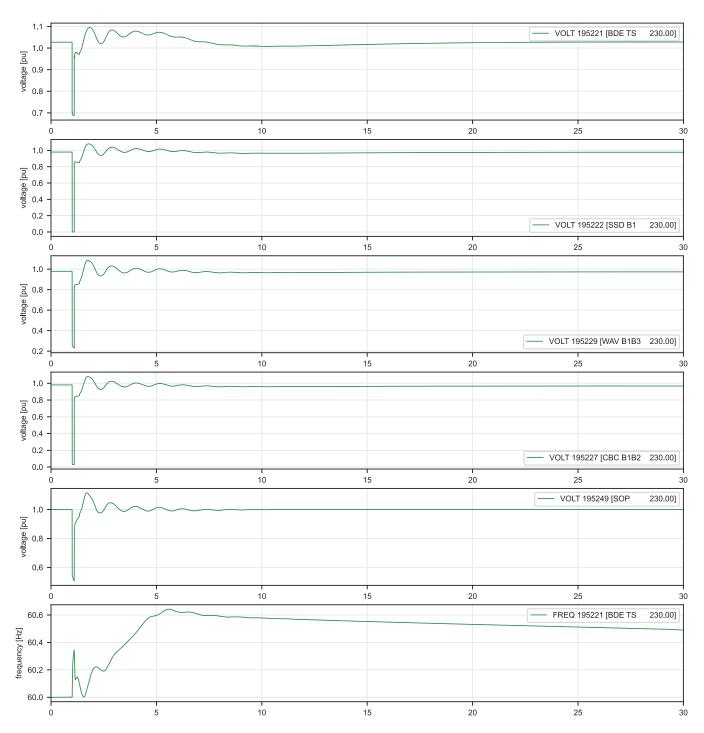


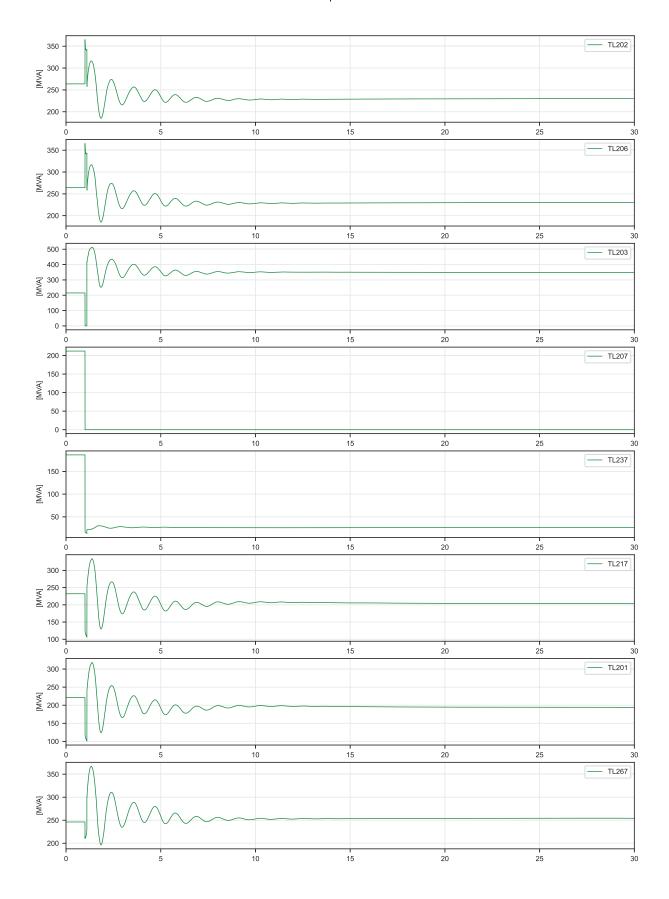
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_050MW Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency



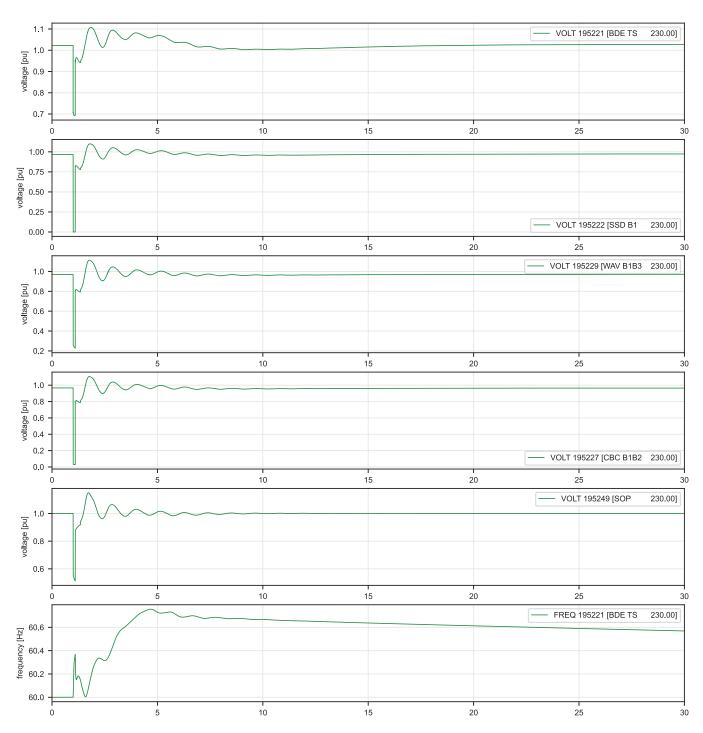


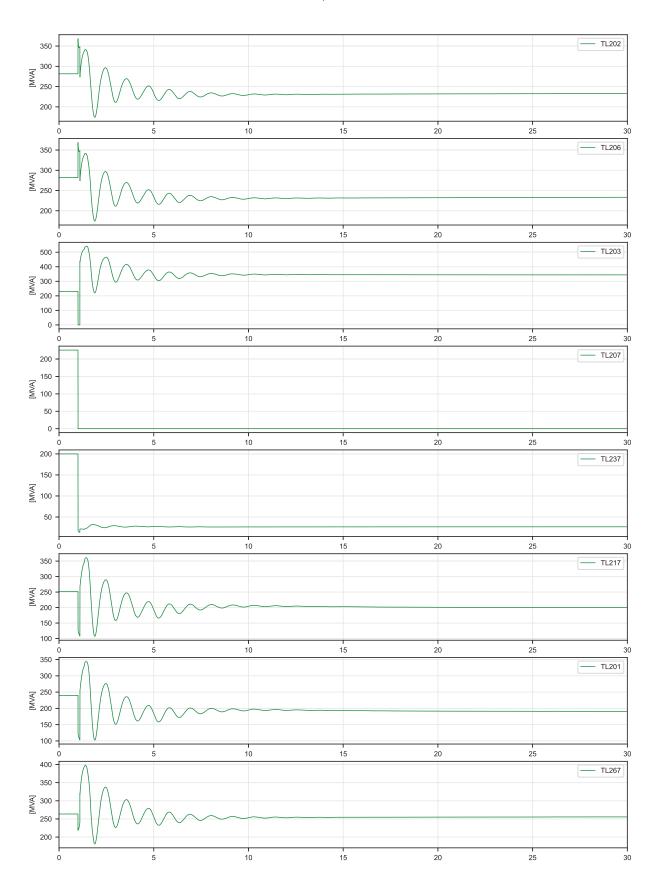
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_100MW Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency



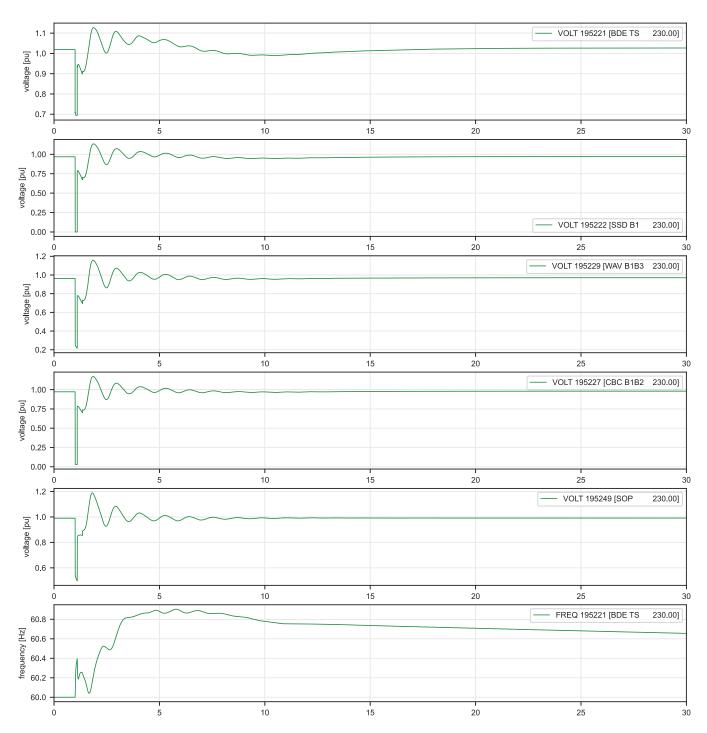


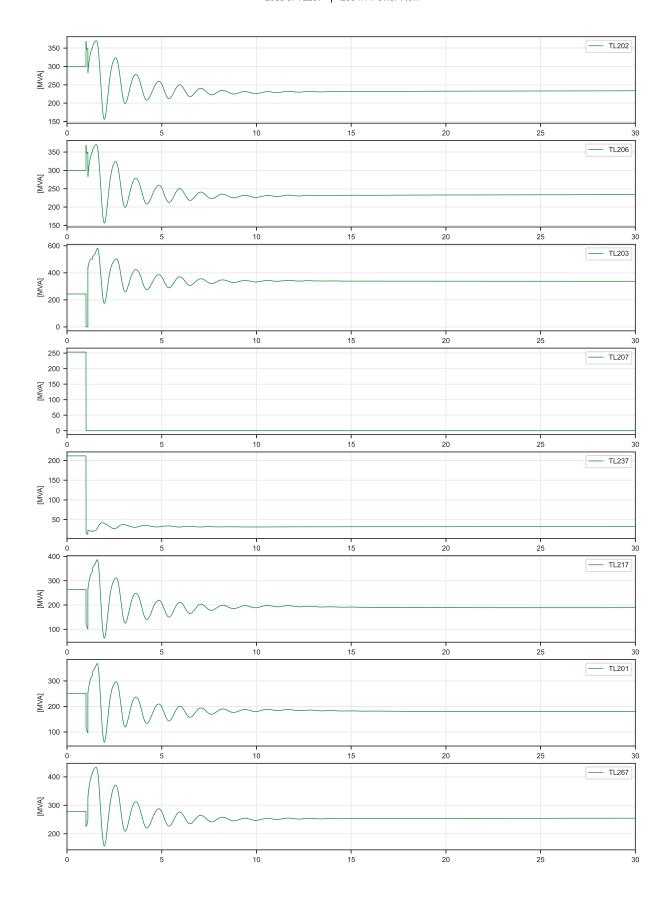
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_150MW Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency



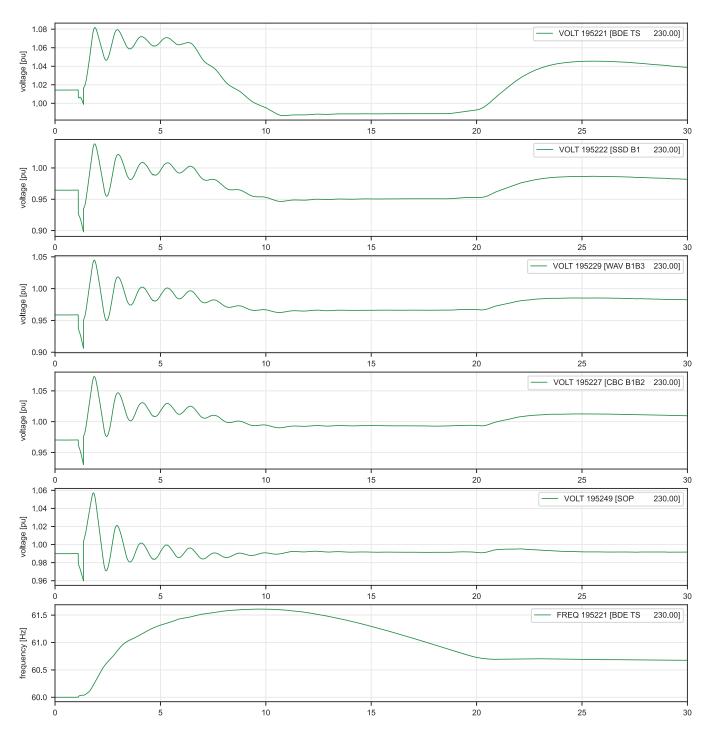


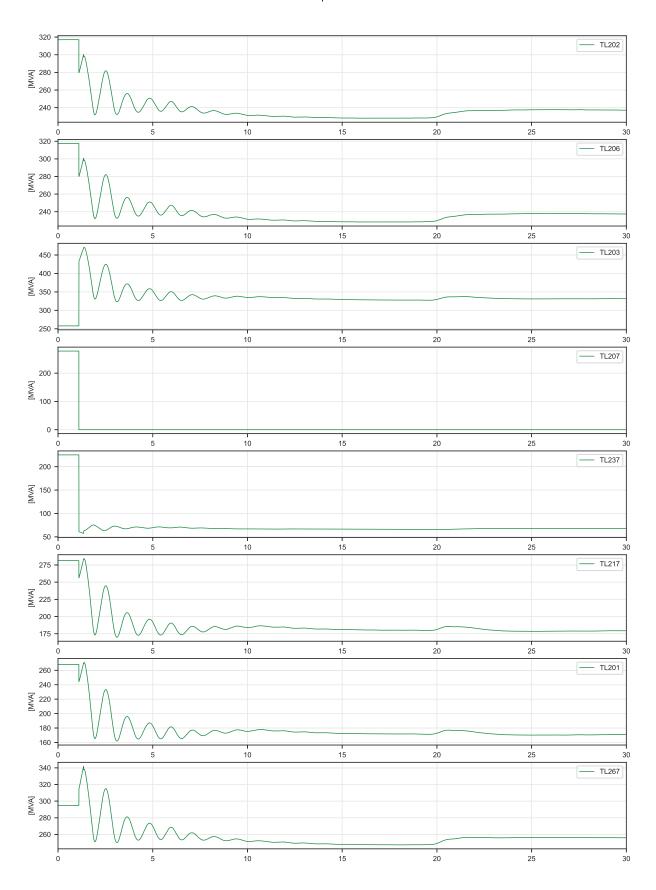
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_200MW Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency



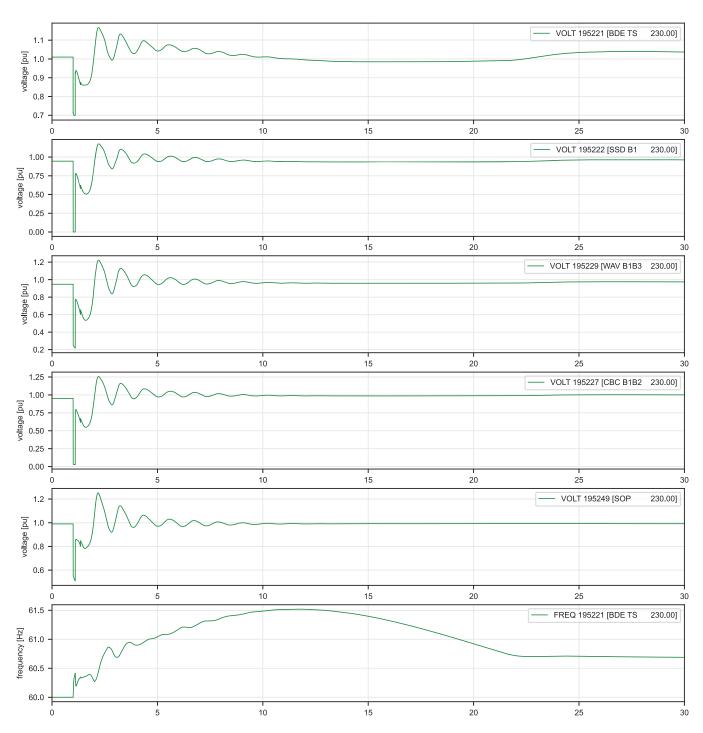


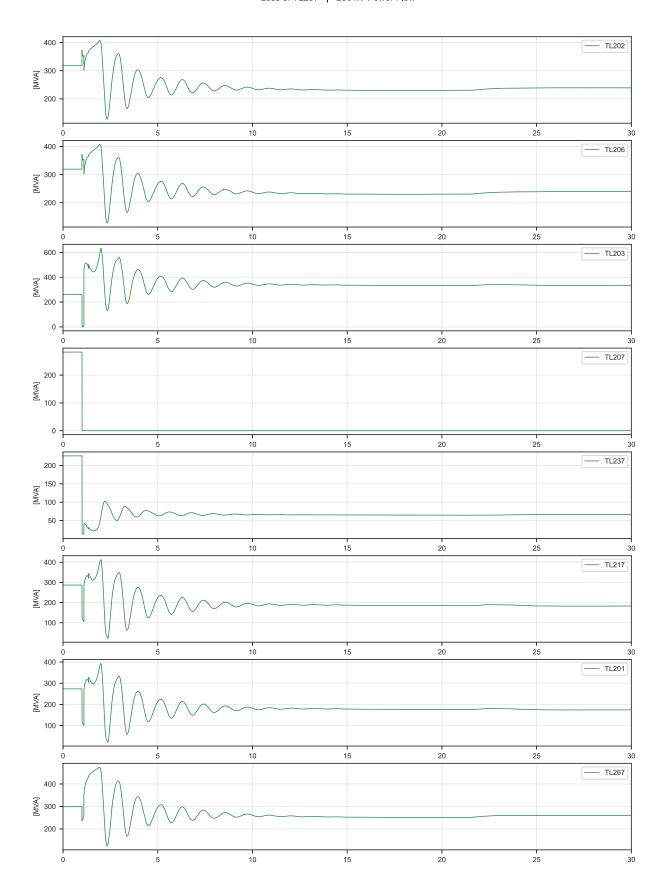
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_250MW Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency



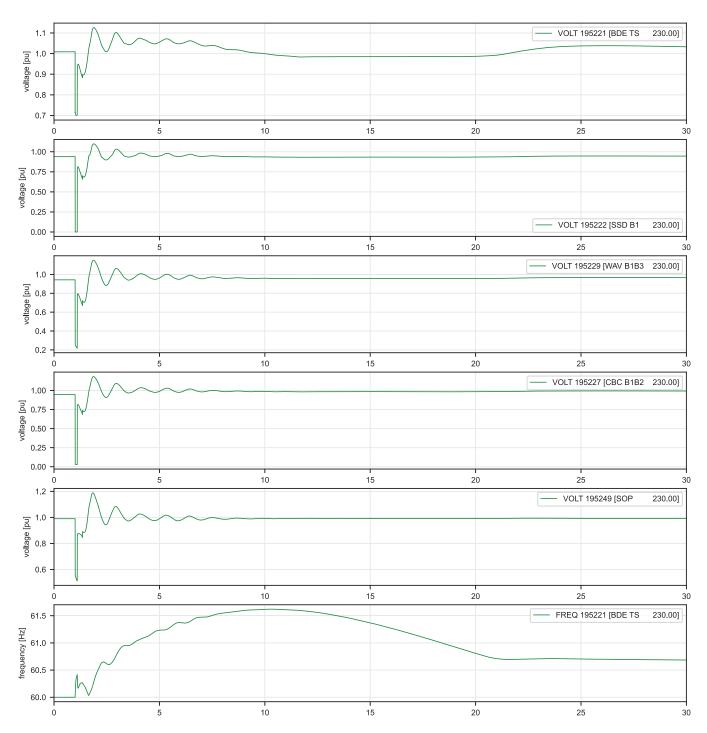


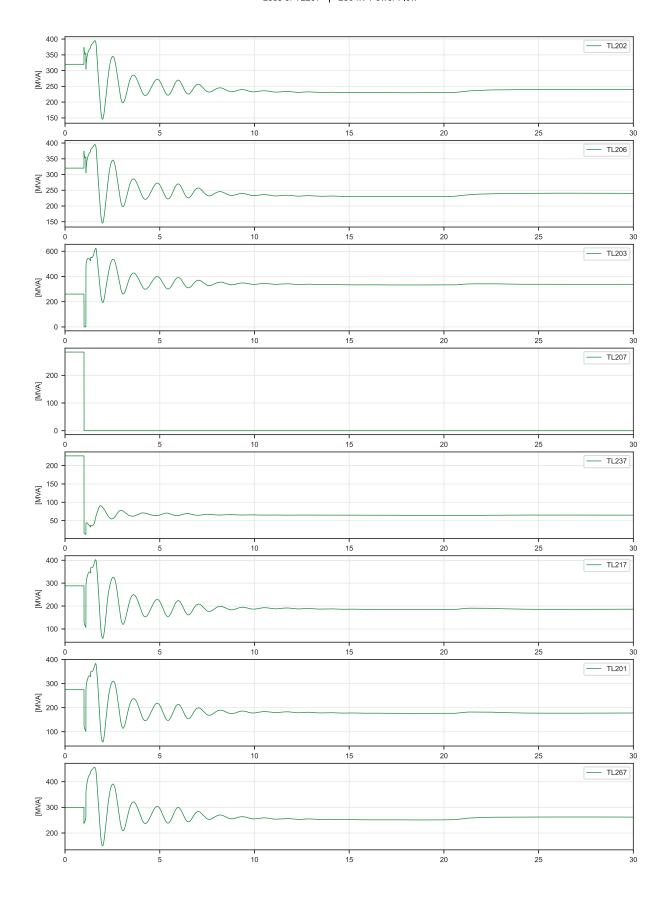
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_250MW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency



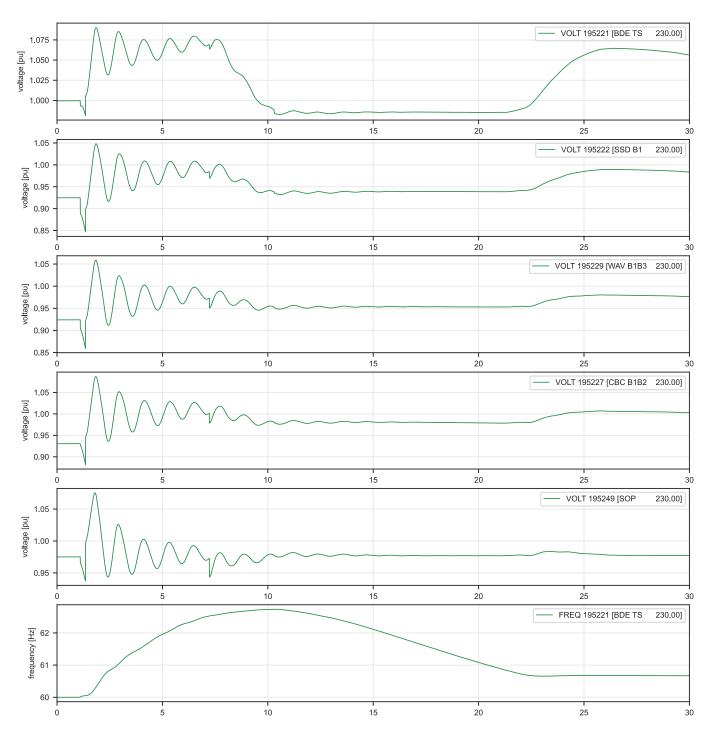


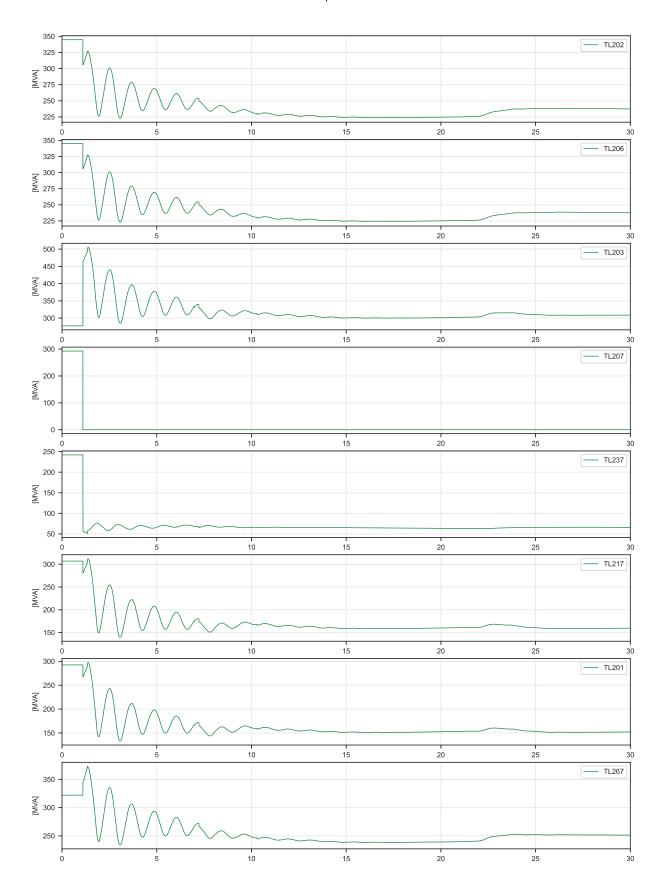
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_250MW with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency

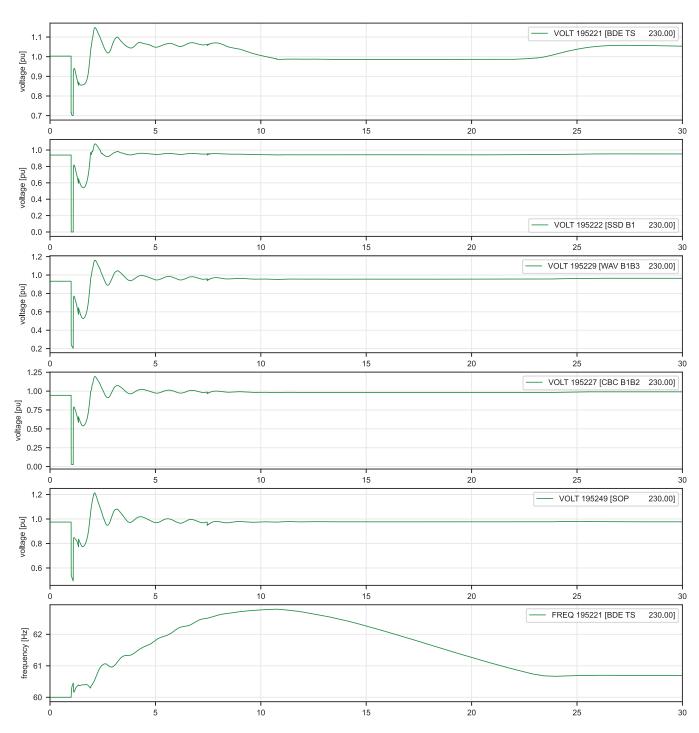


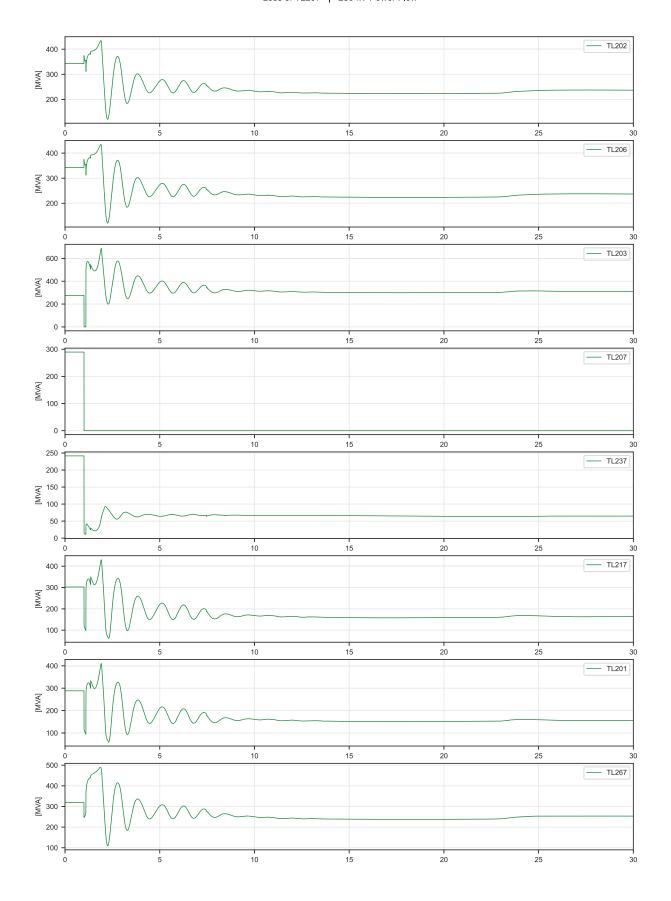


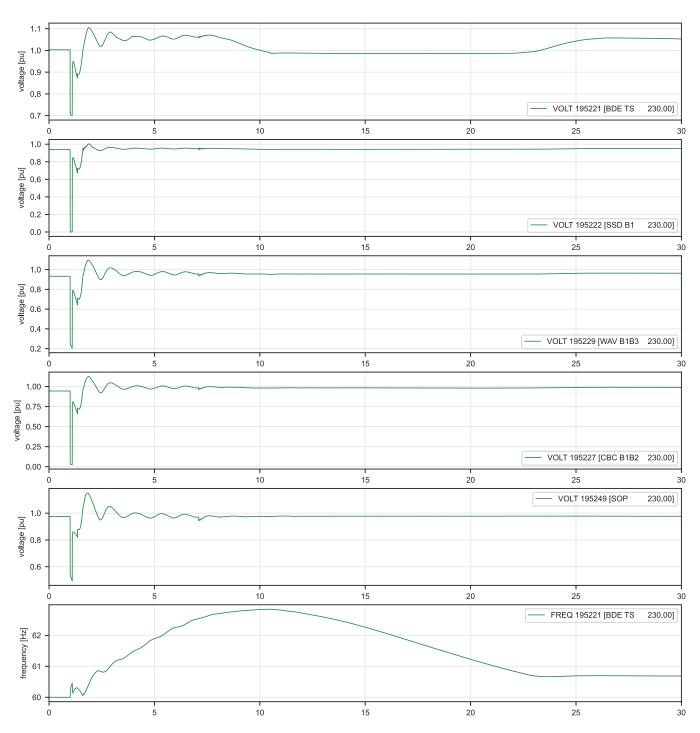
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_peakMW Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency

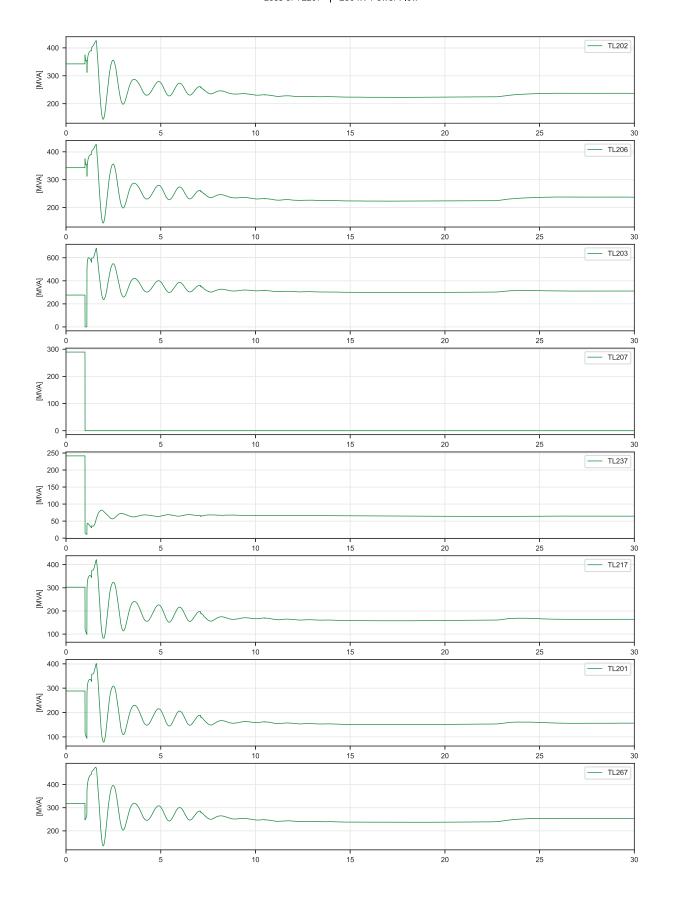




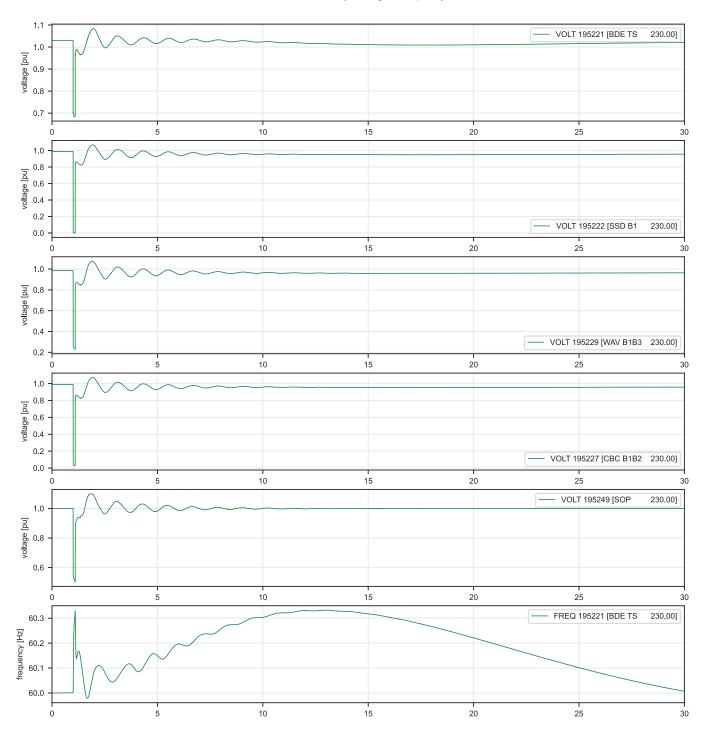


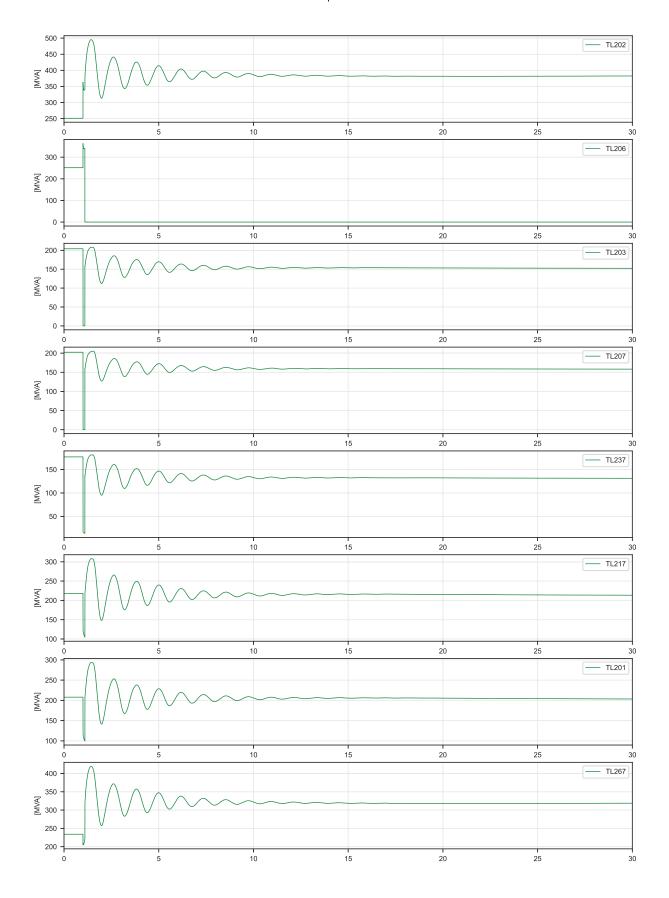




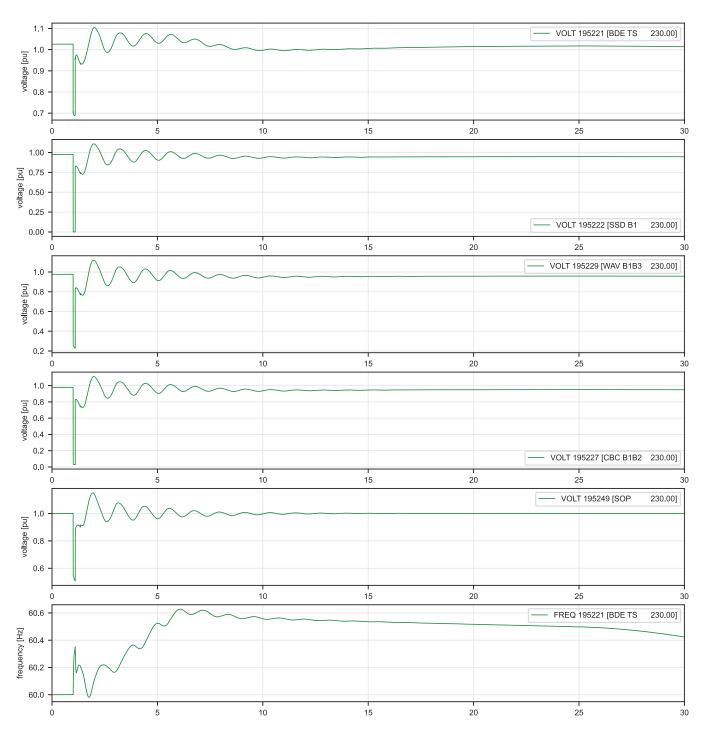


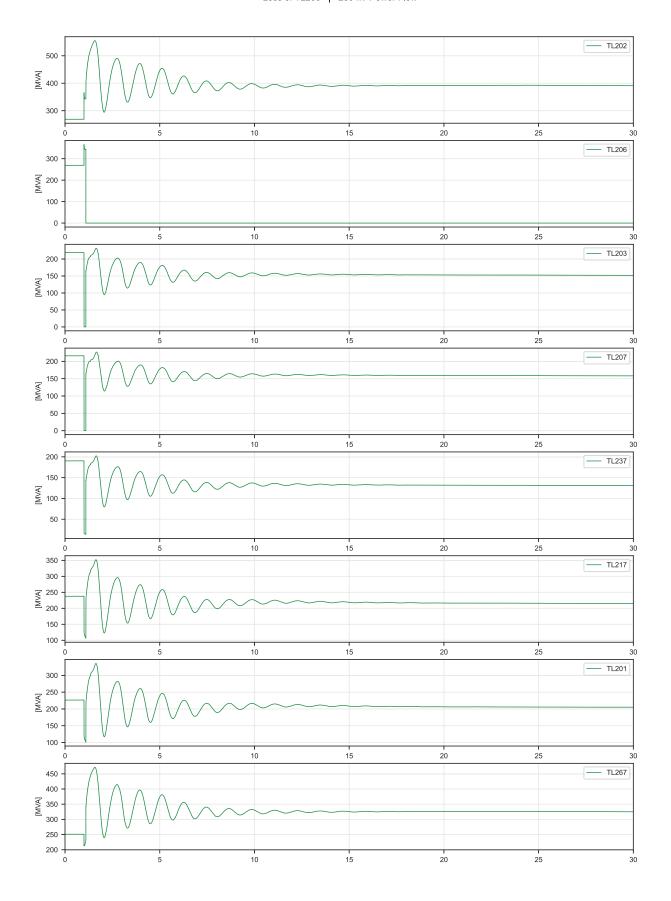
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_050MW Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency



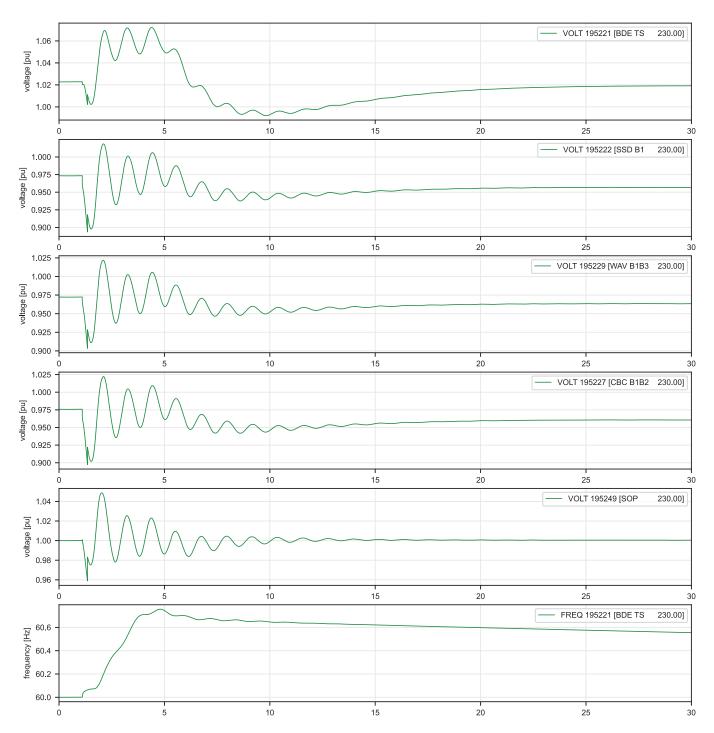


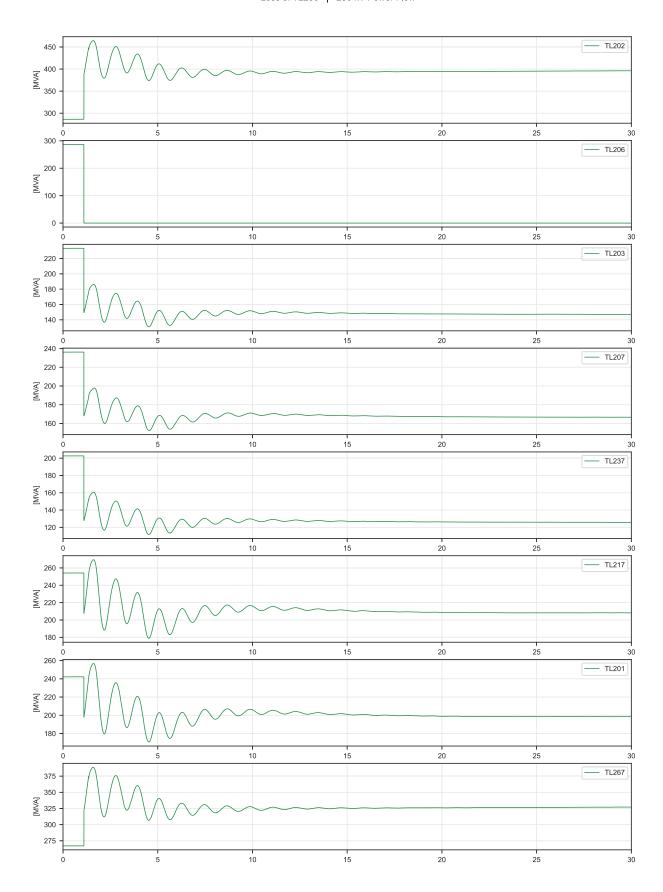
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_100MW Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency



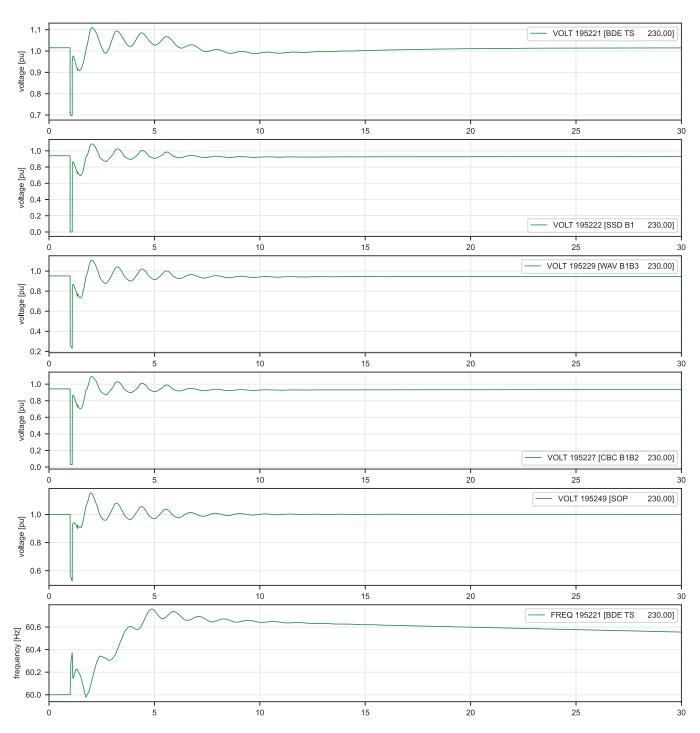


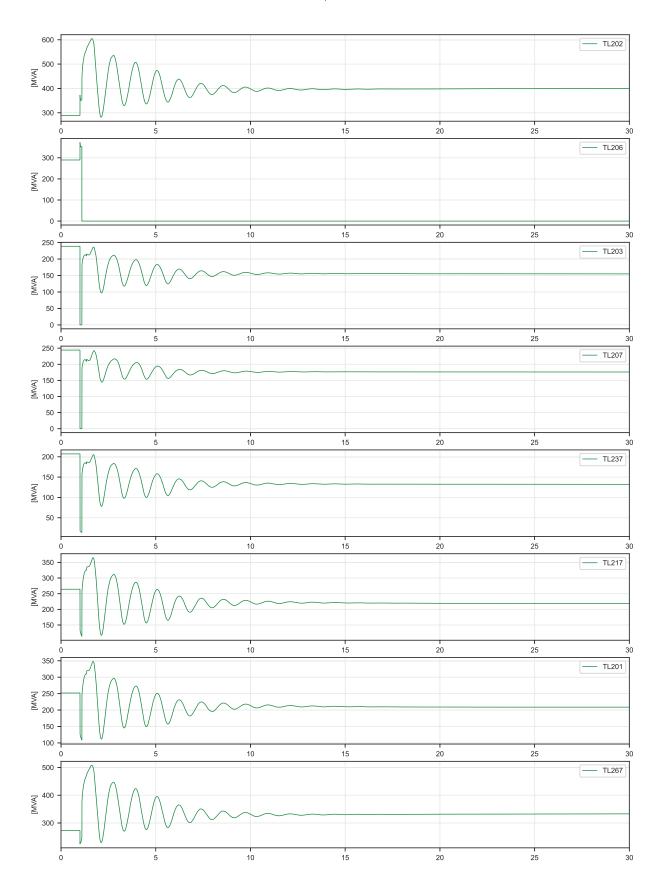
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_150MW Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency



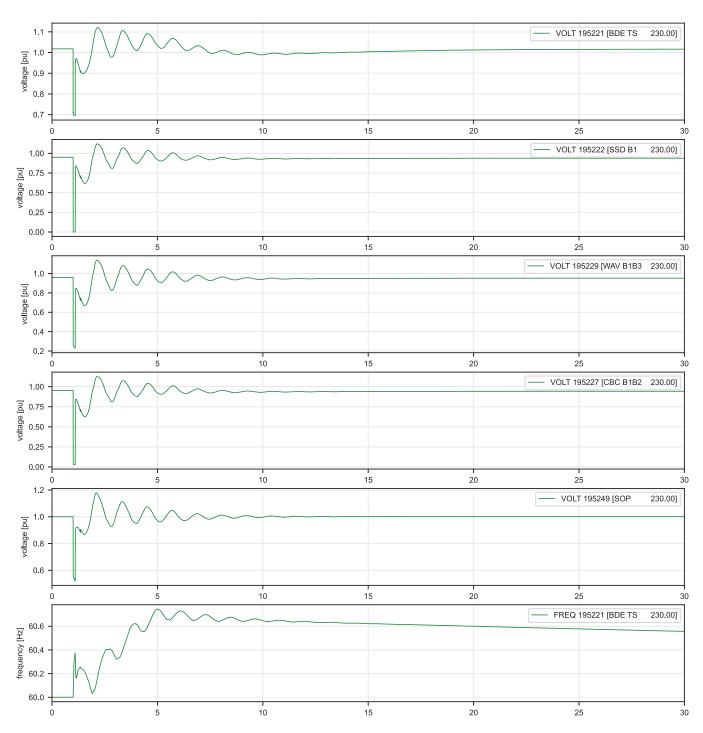


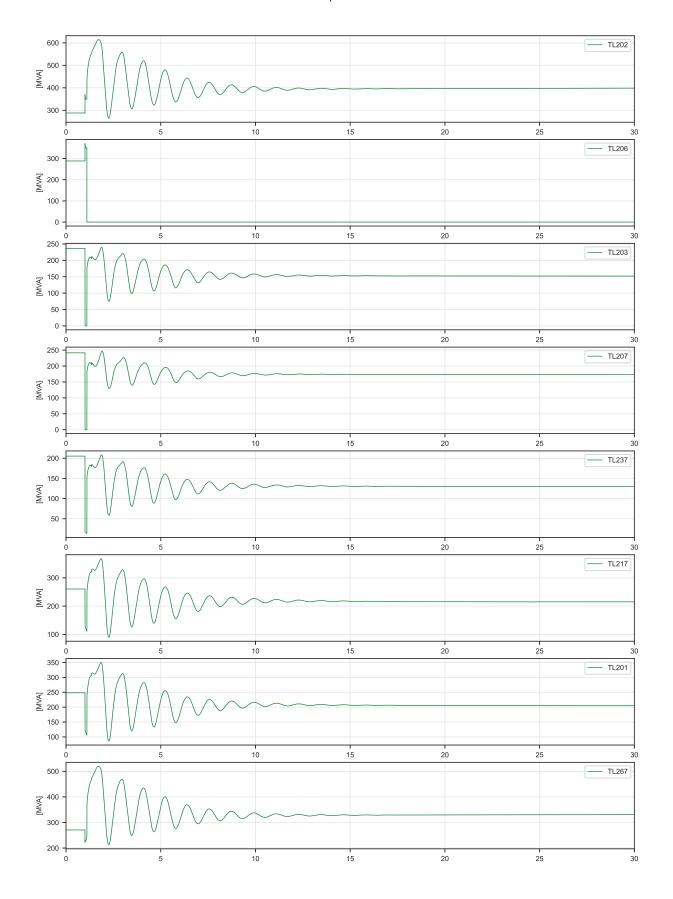
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_150MW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency



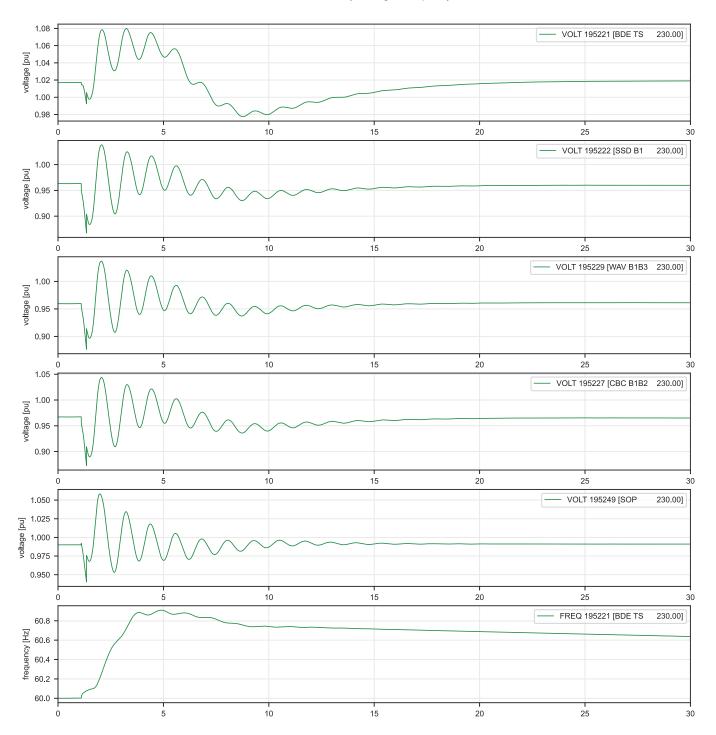


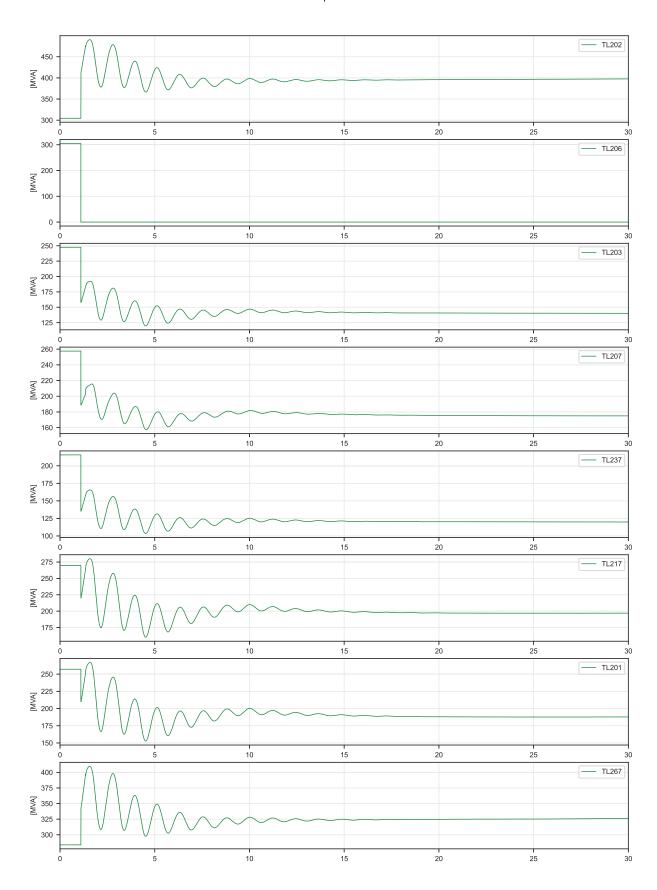
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_150MW with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency



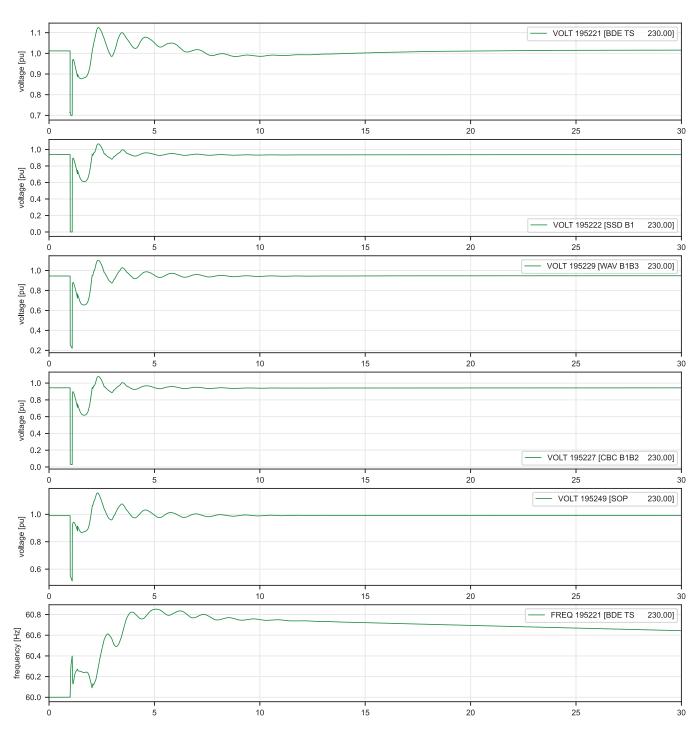


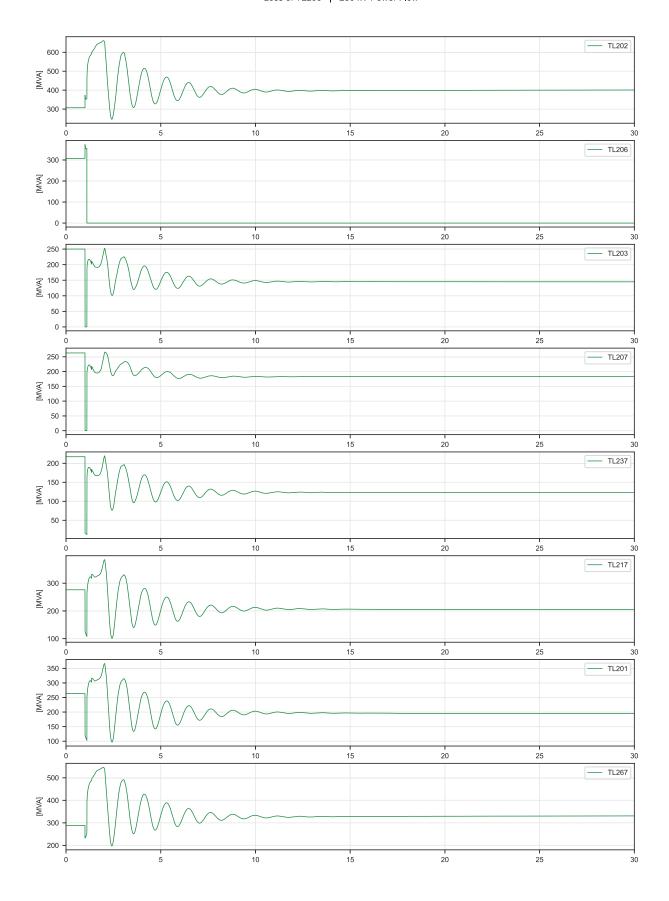
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_200MW Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency

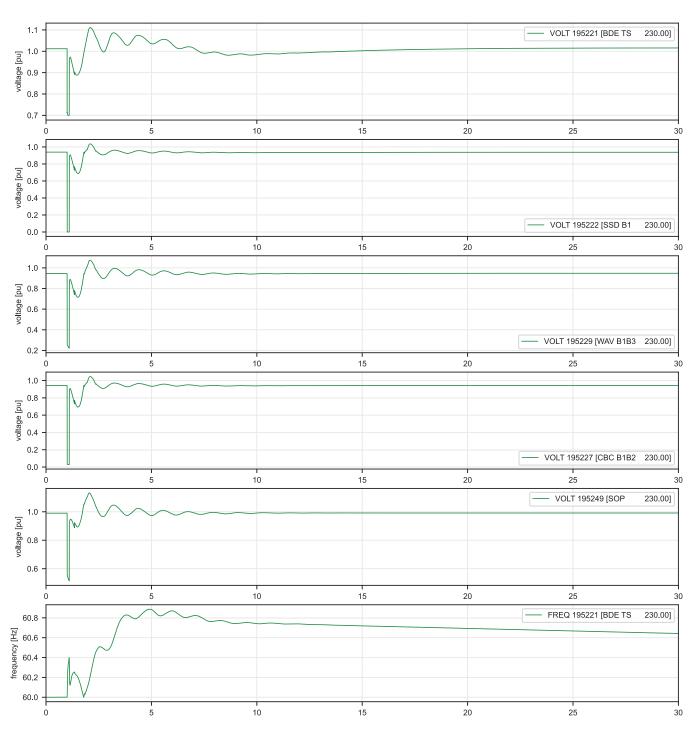


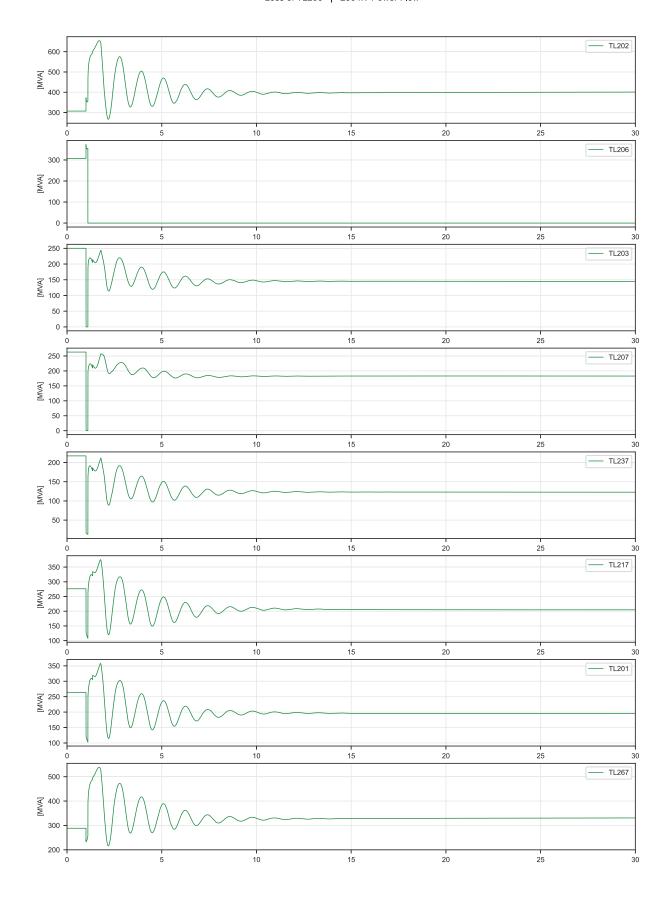


03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_200MW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency

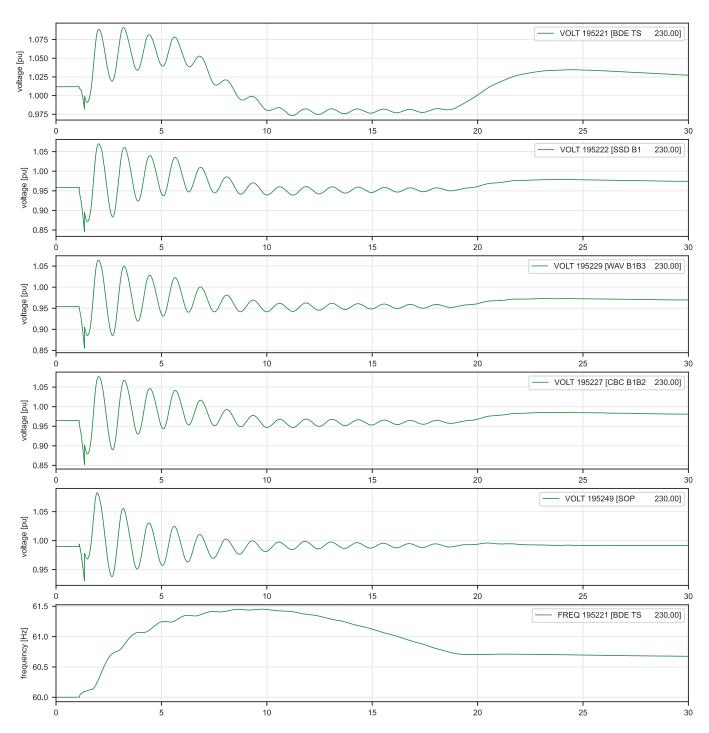


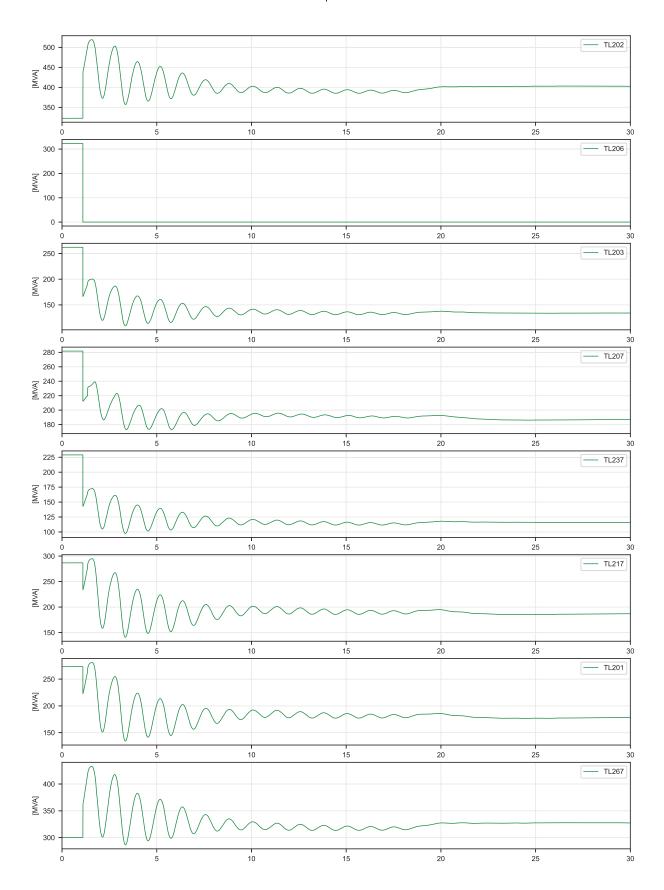




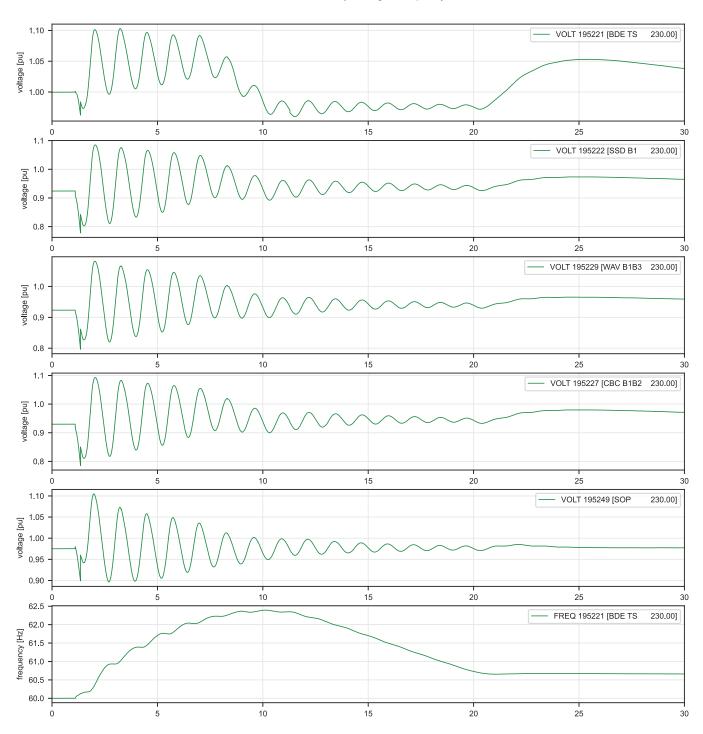


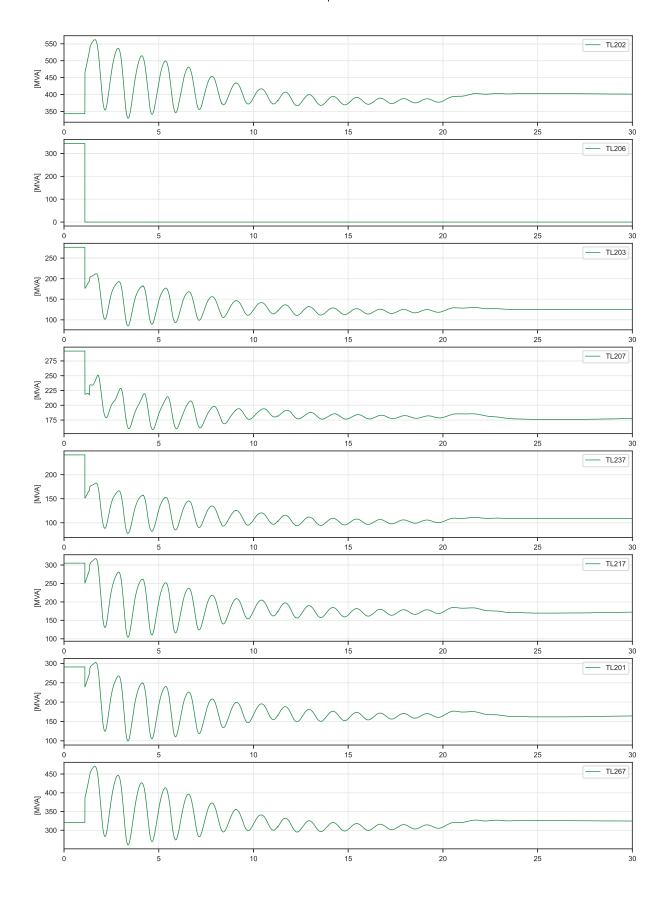
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_250MW Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency



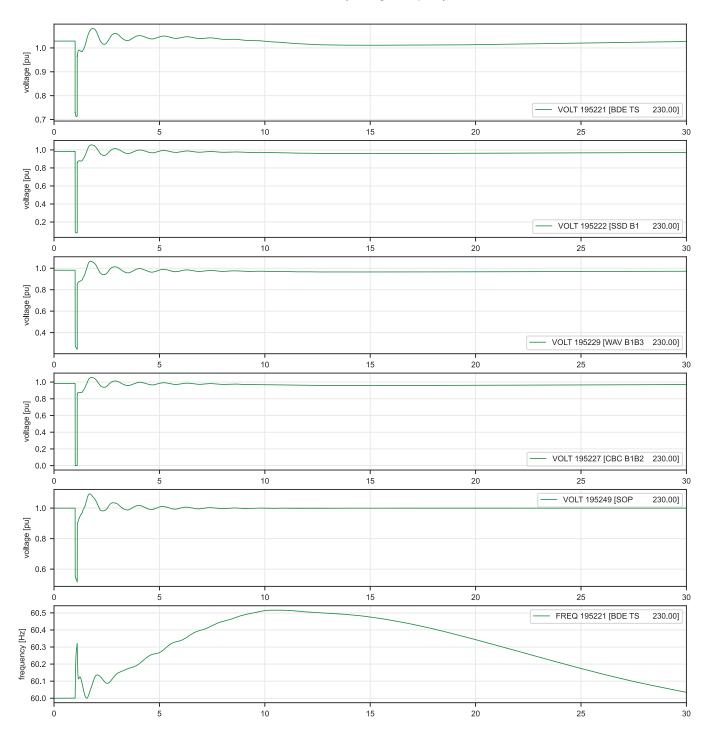


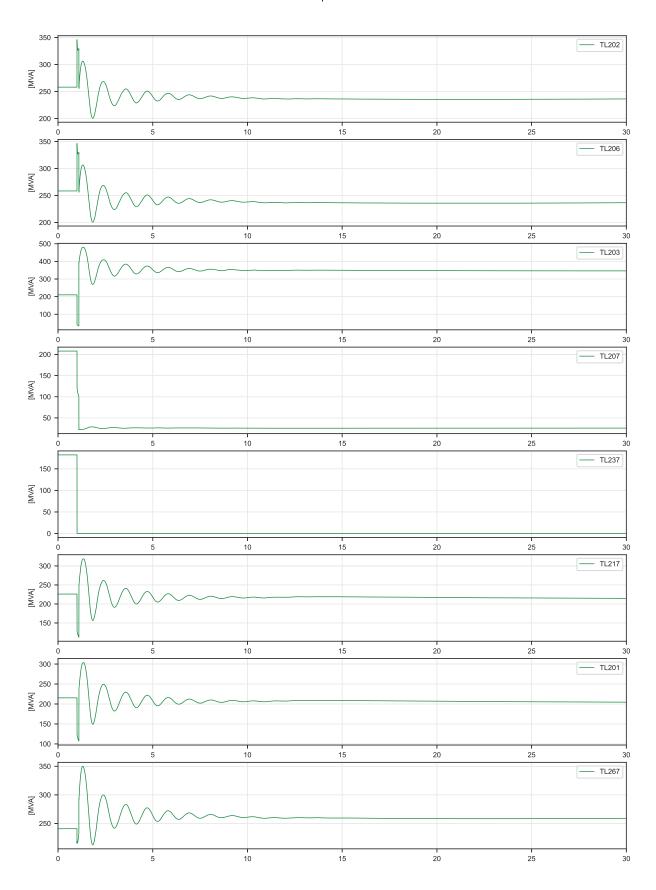
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_peakMW Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency



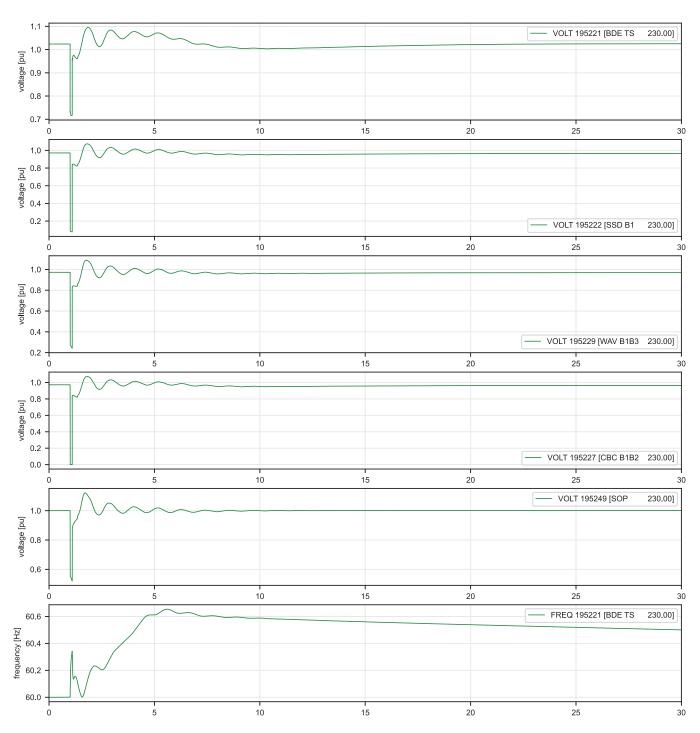


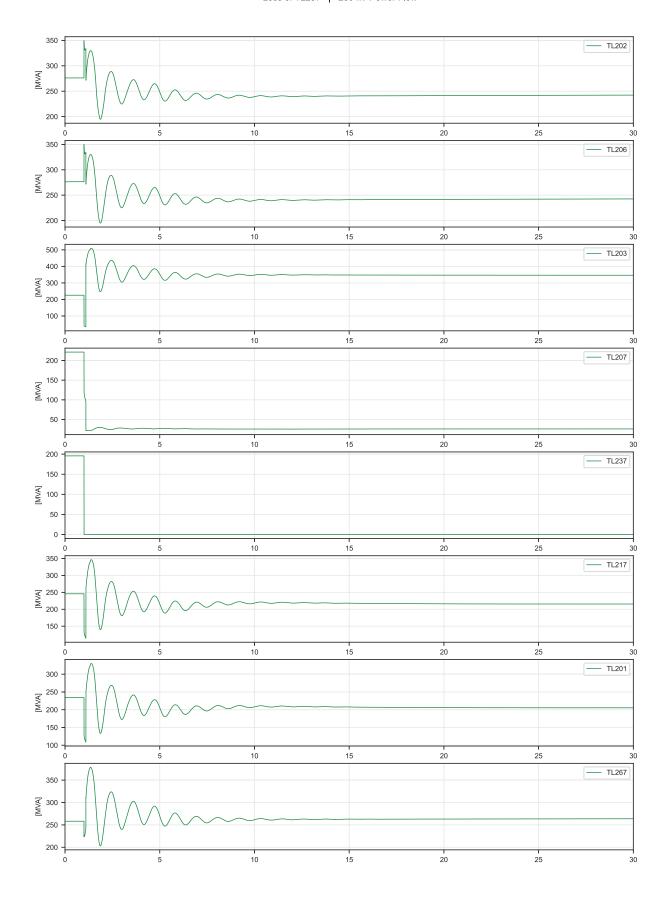
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_050MW Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency



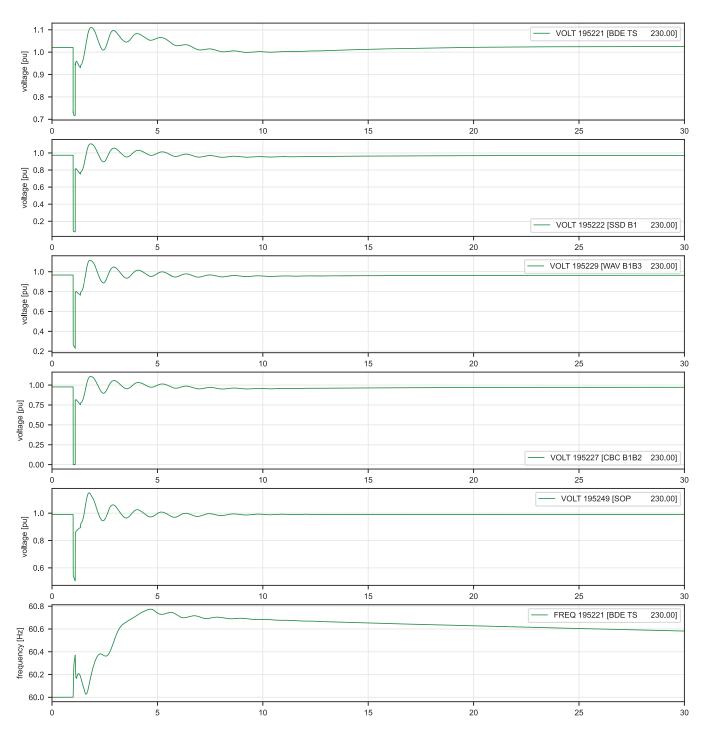


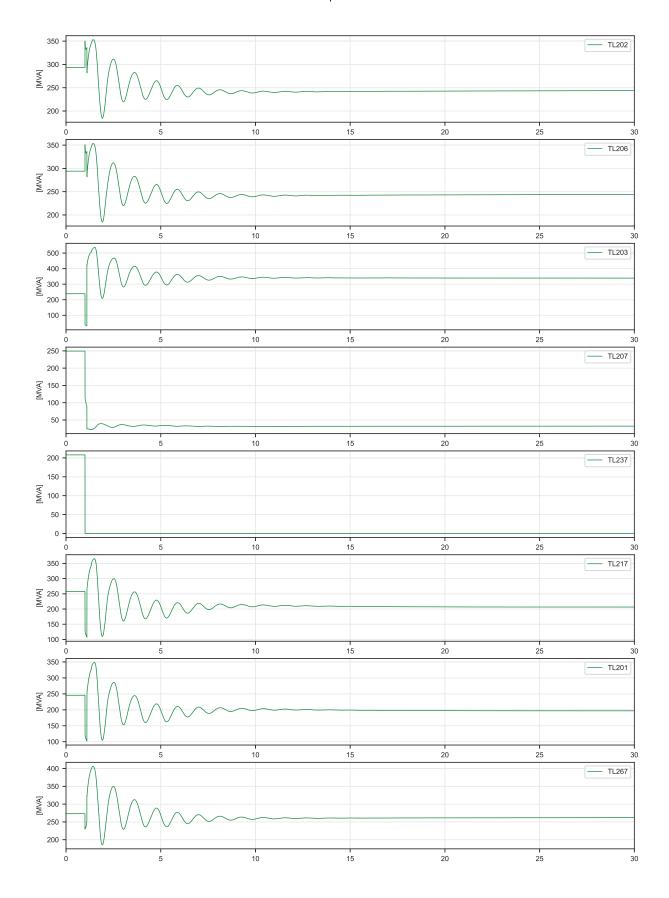
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_100MW Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency



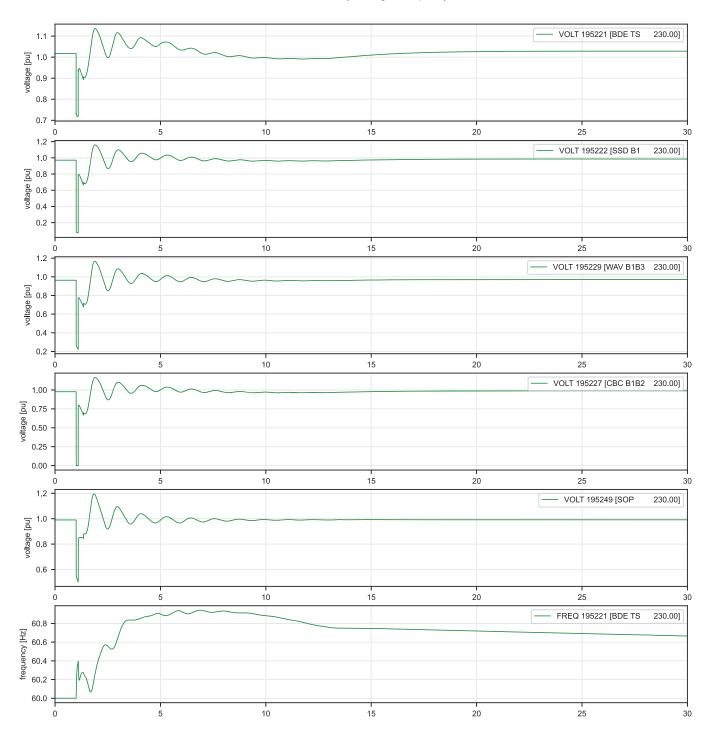


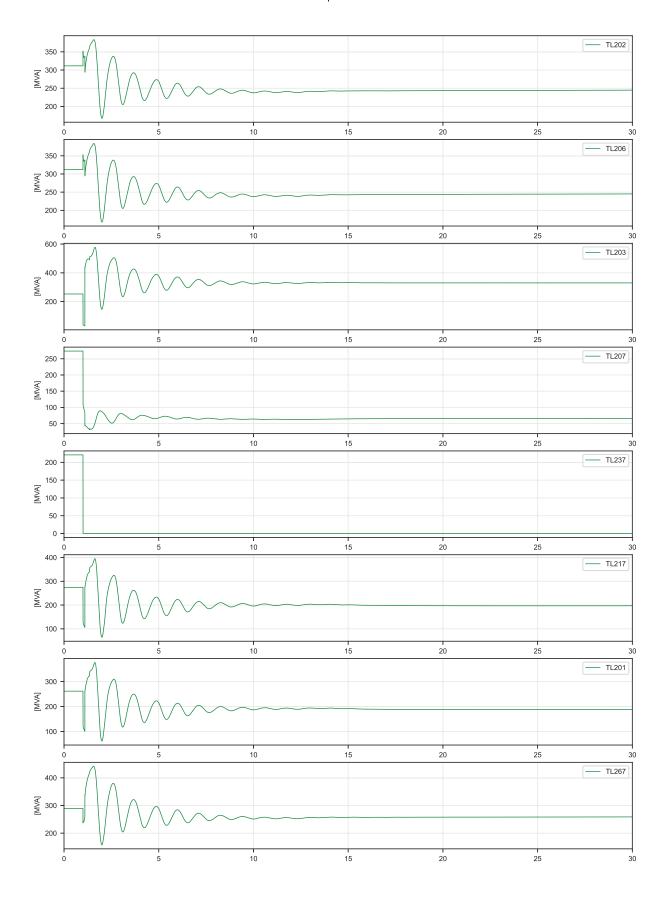
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_150MW Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency



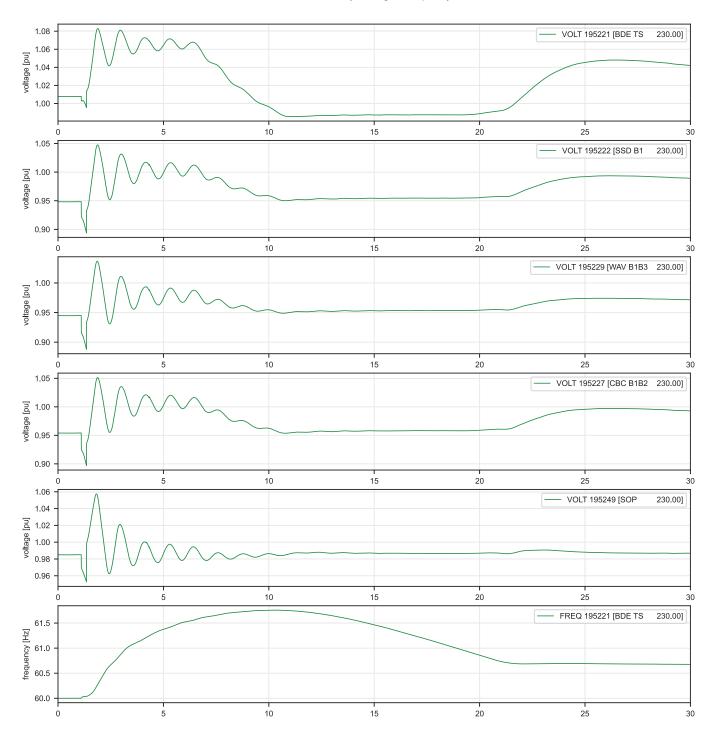


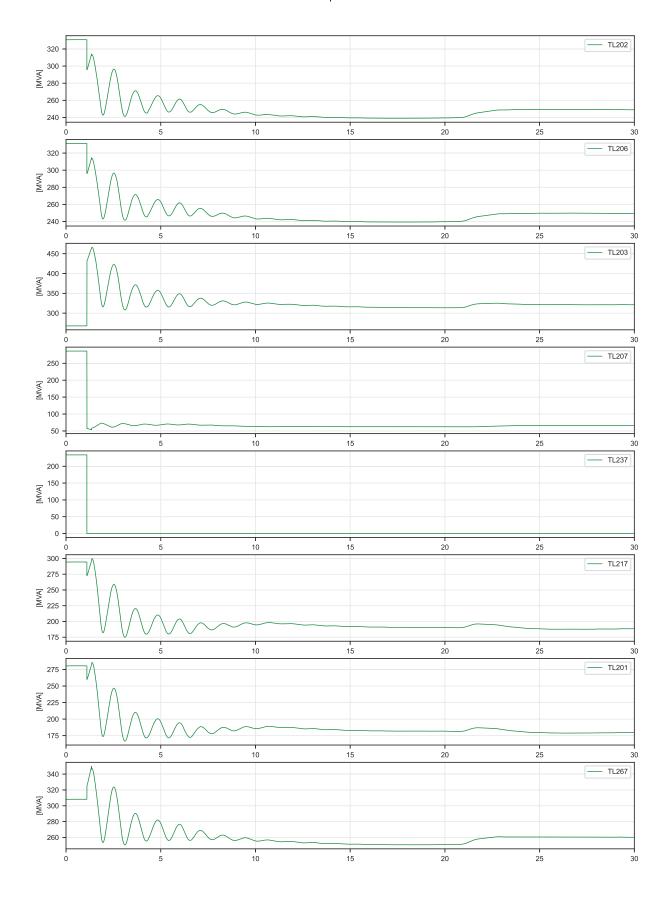
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_200MW Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency



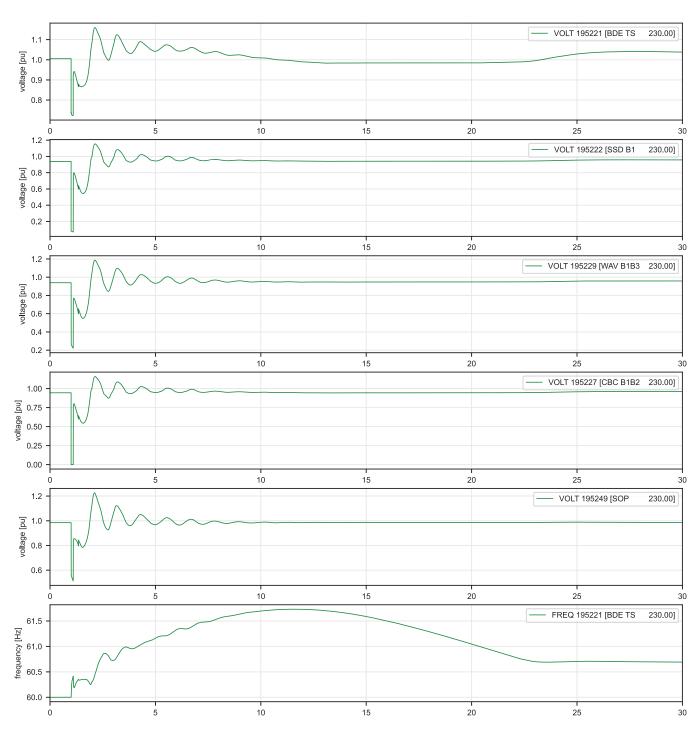


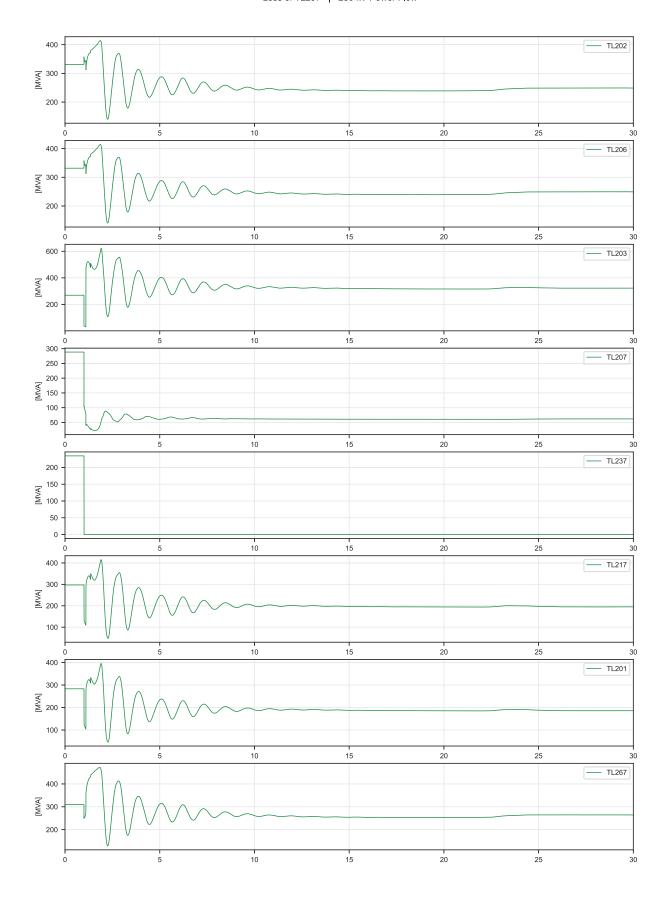
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_250MW Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency

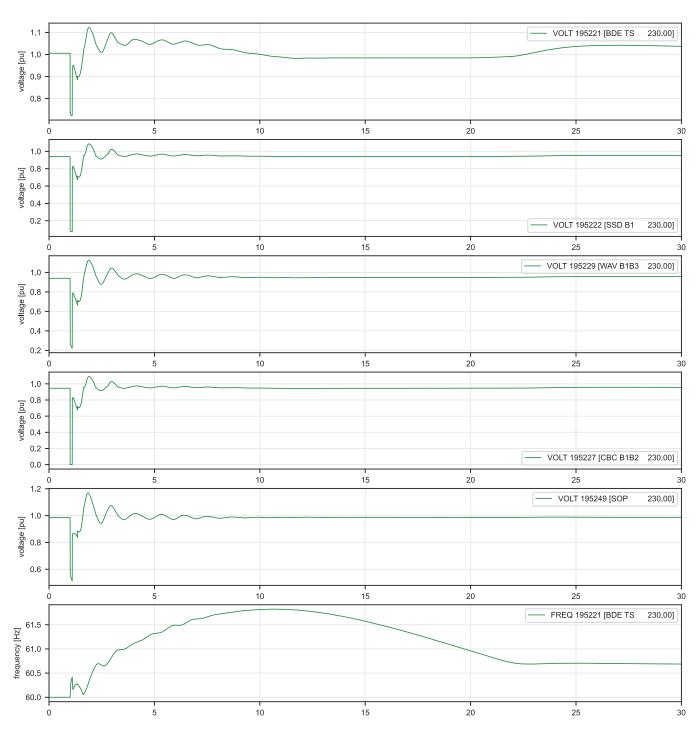


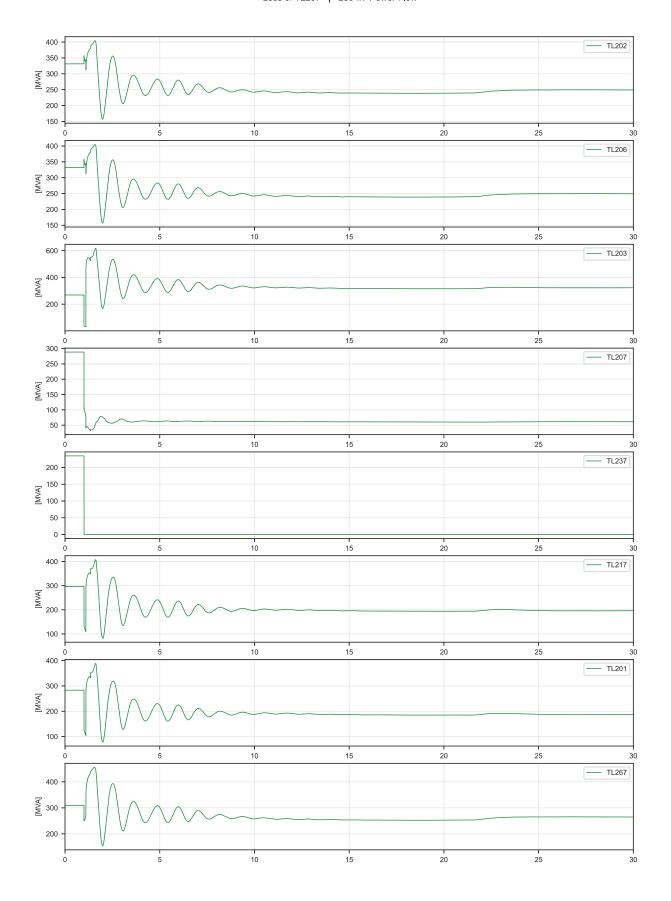


04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_250MW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency

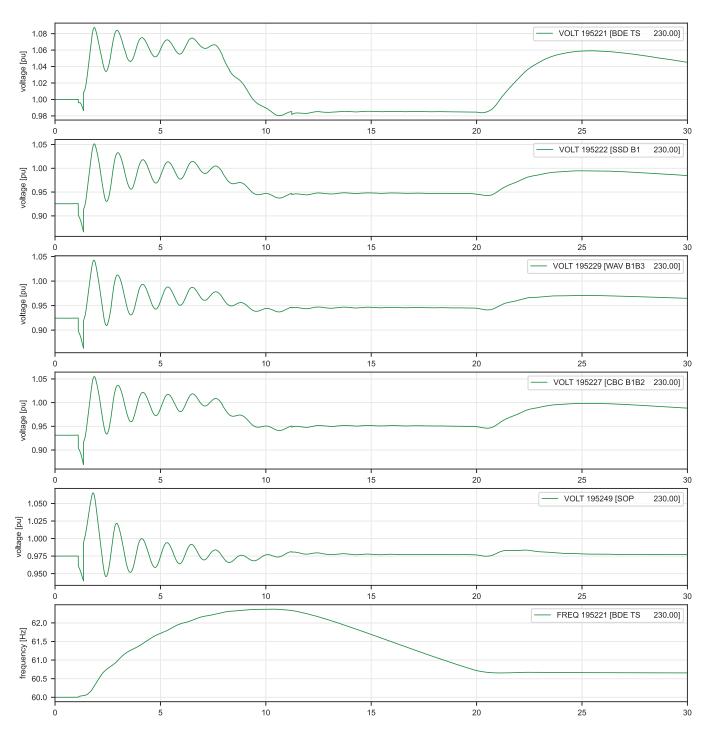


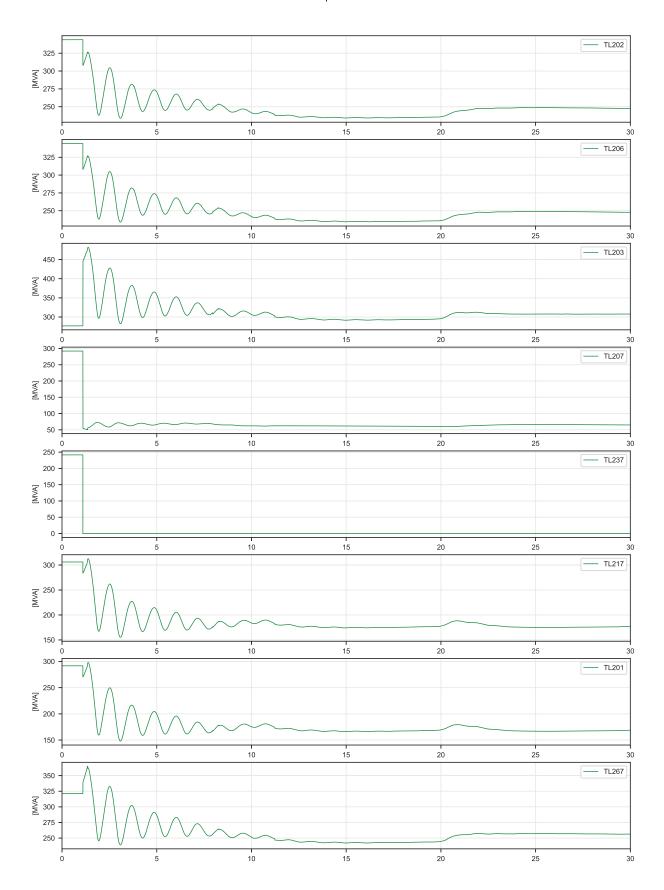




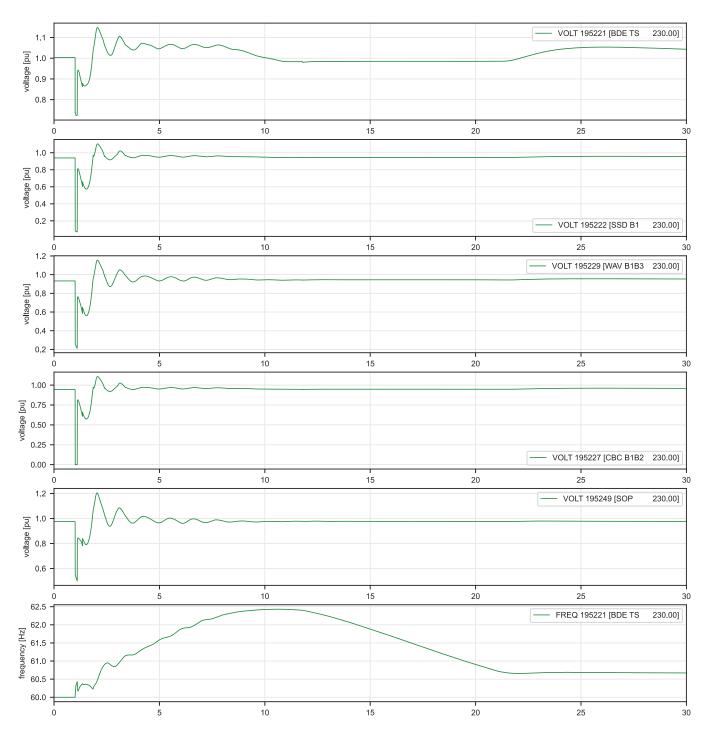


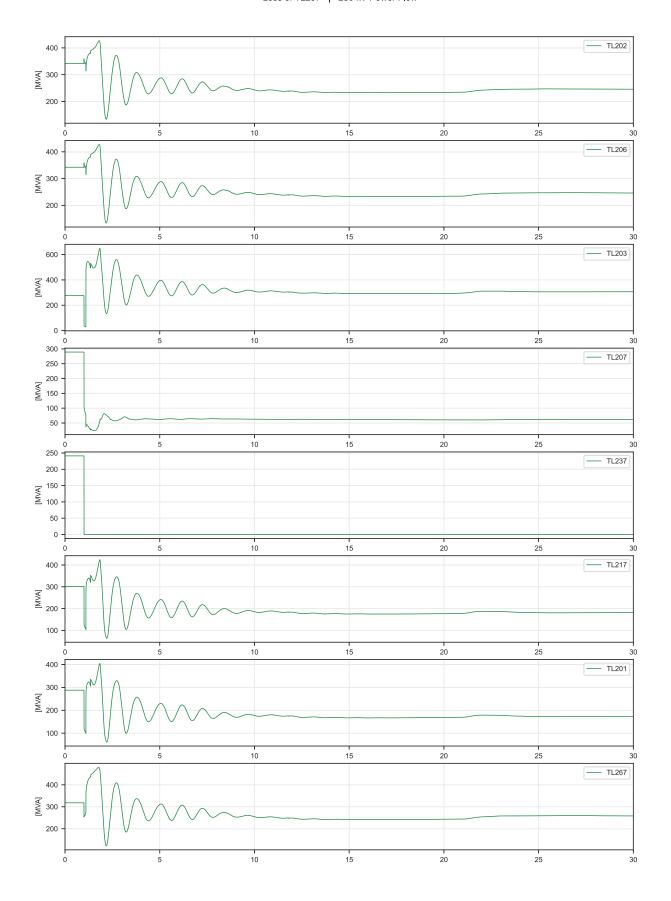
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_peakMW Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency

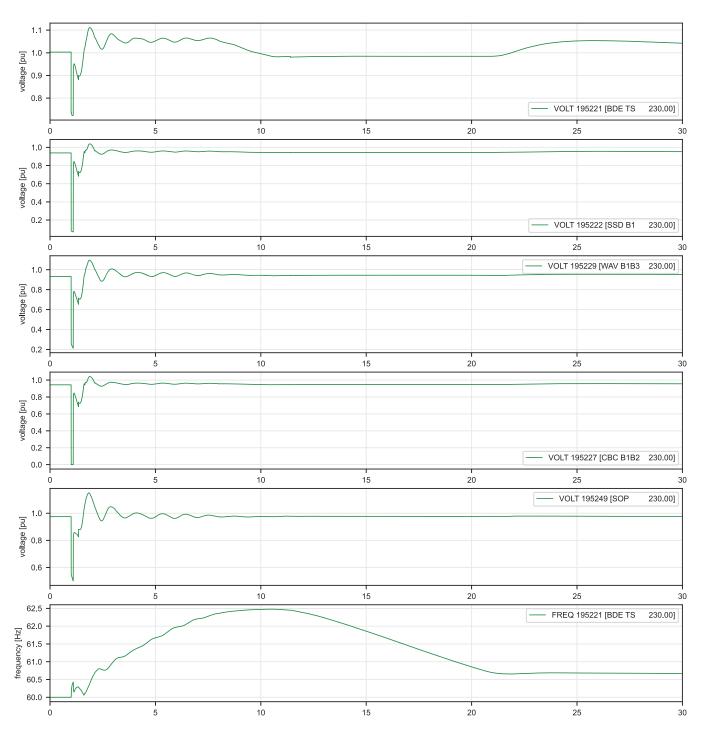


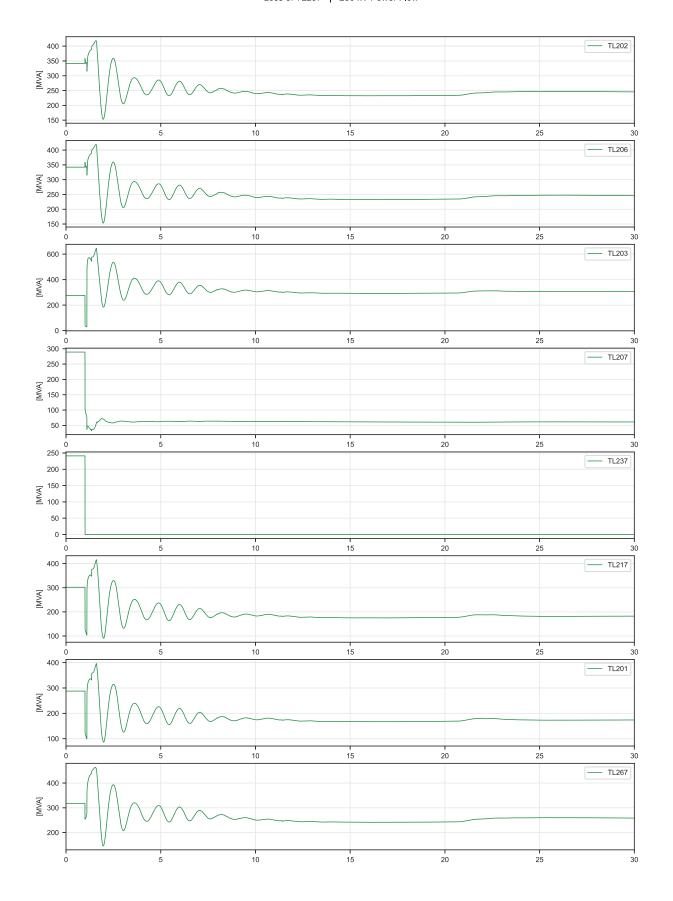


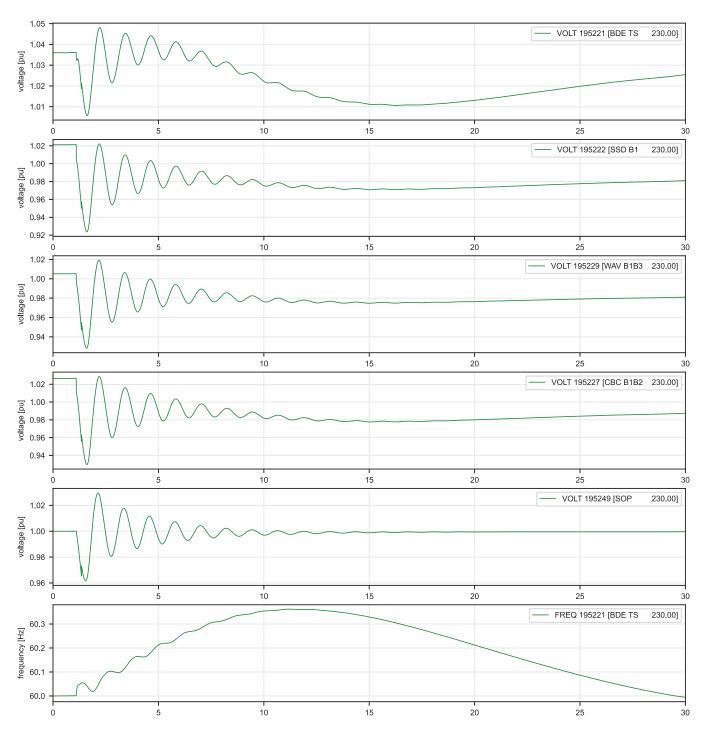
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_peakMW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency

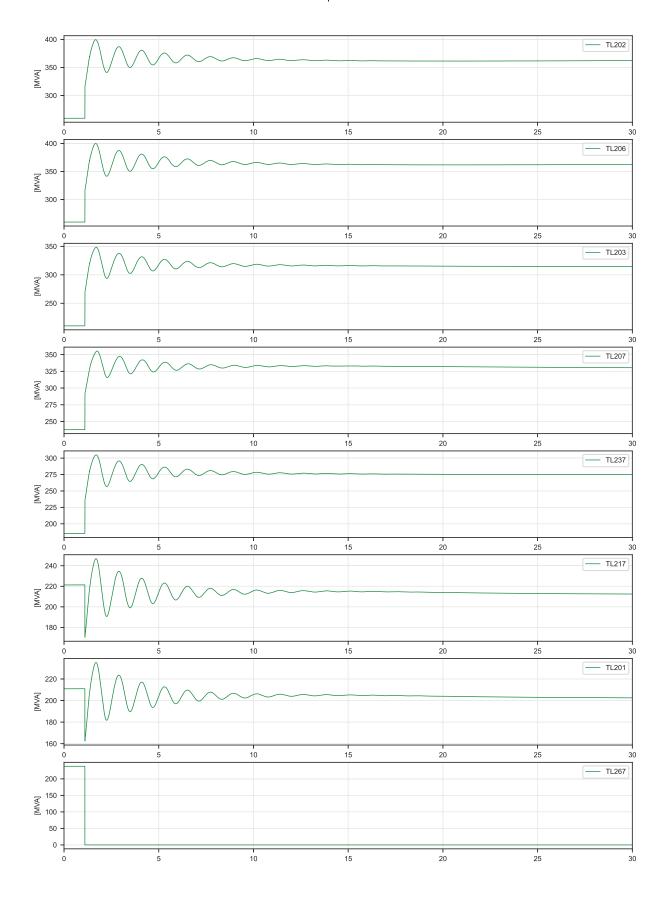


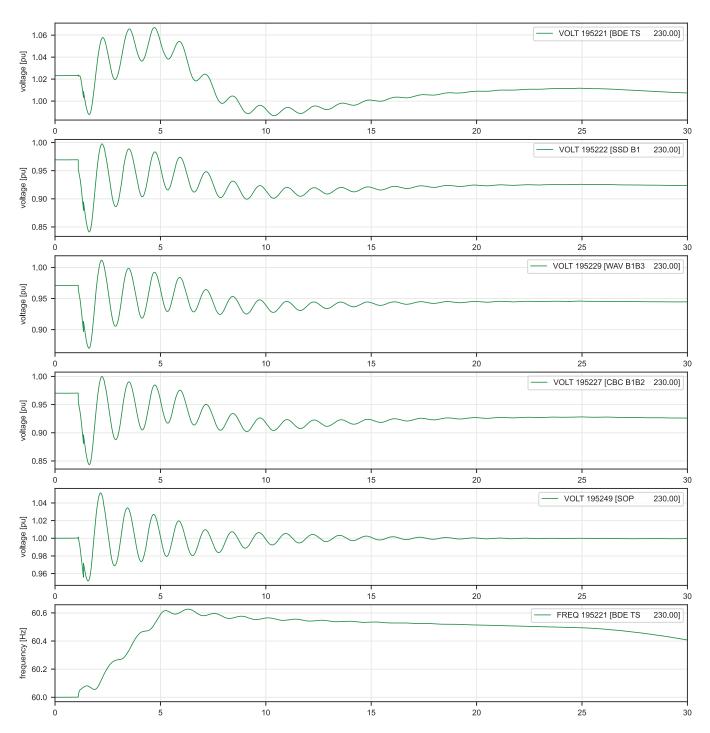


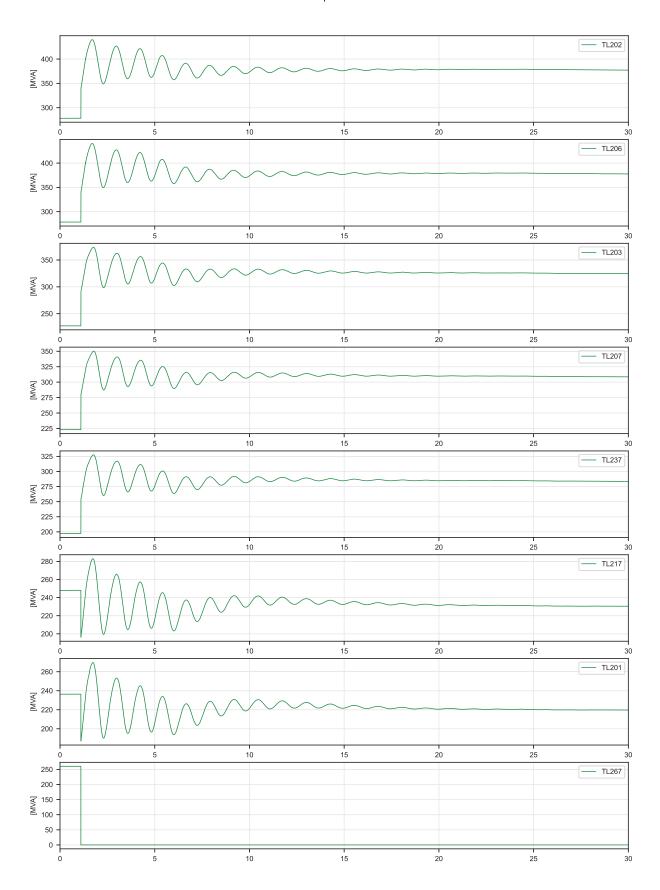


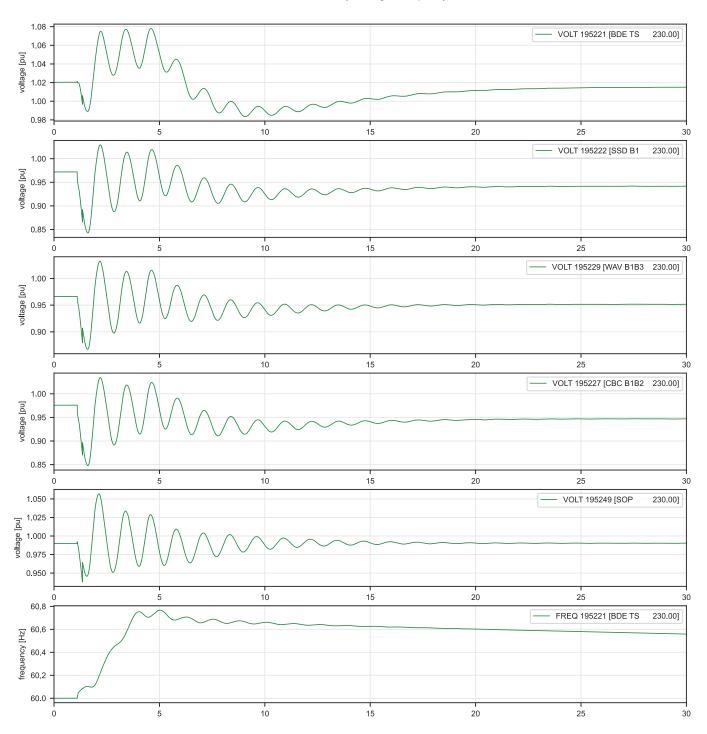


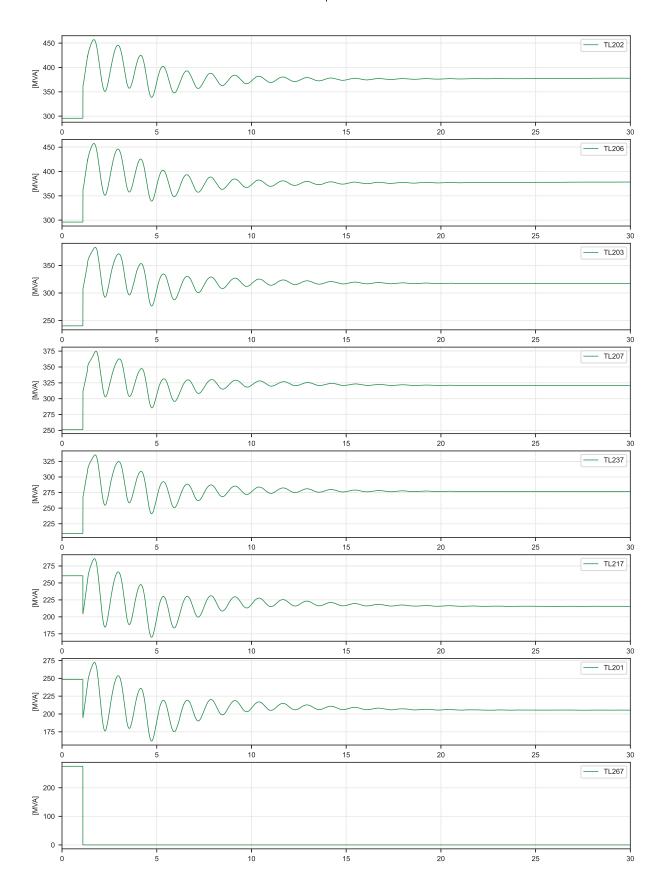


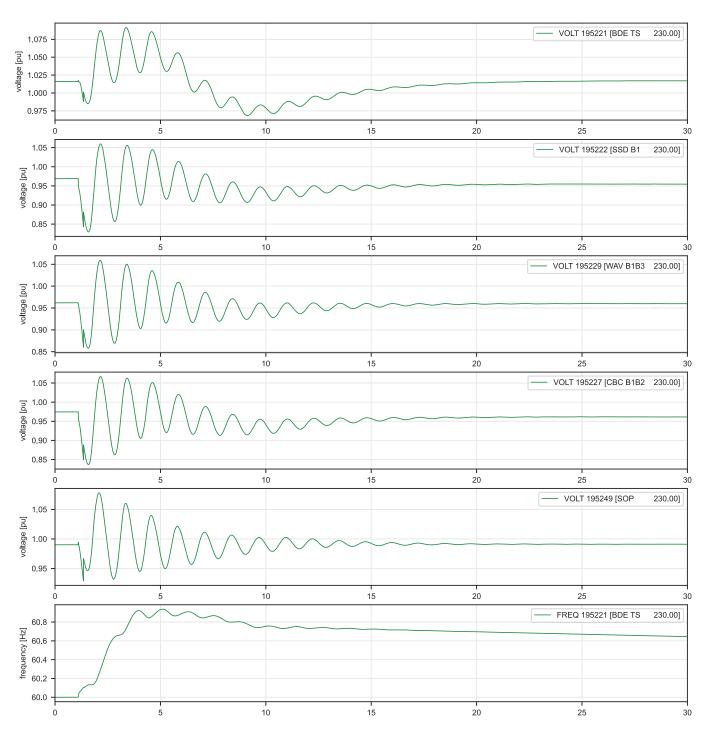


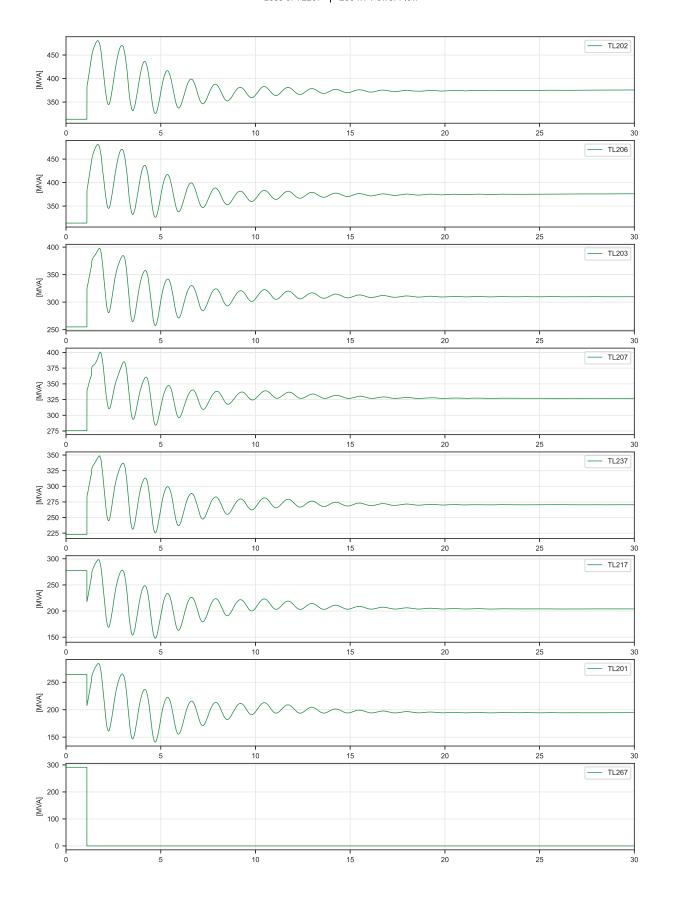


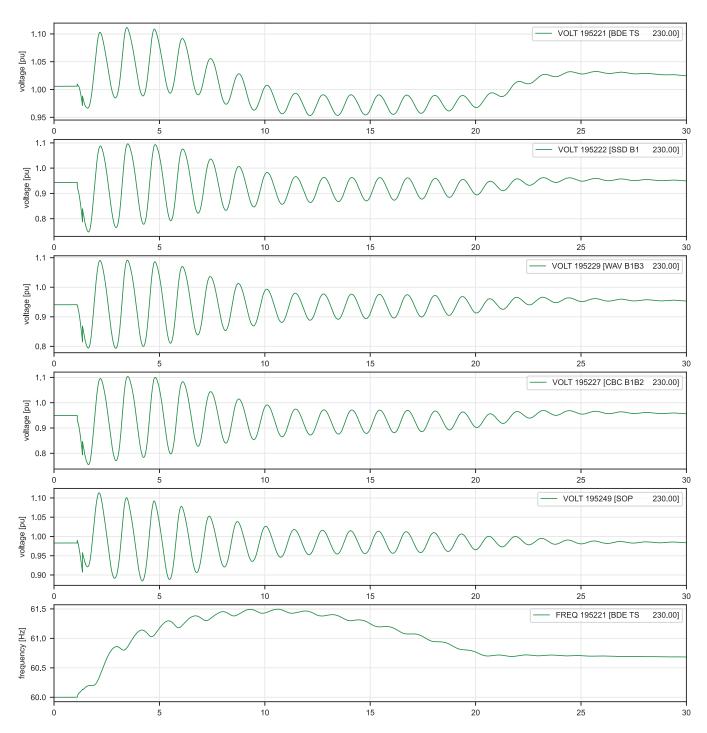


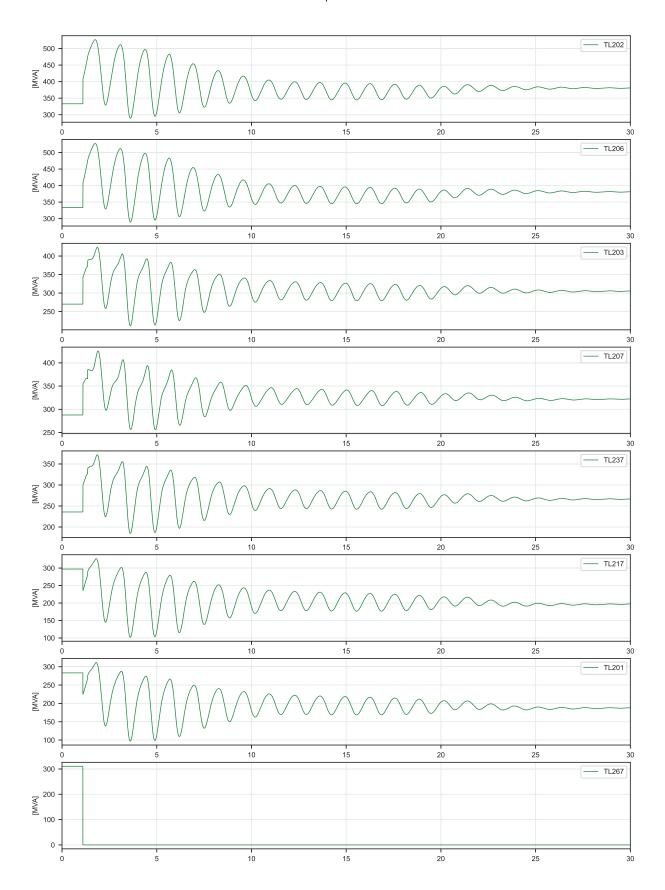


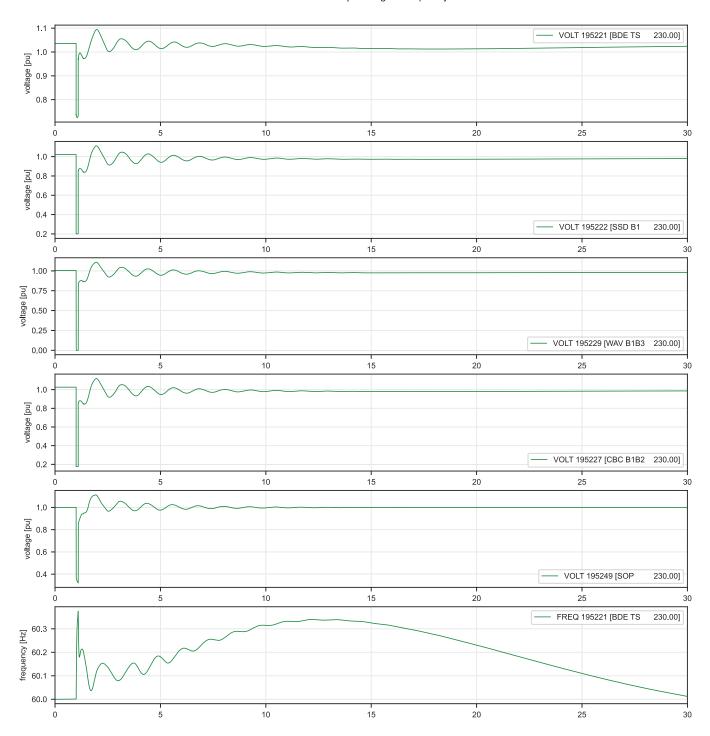


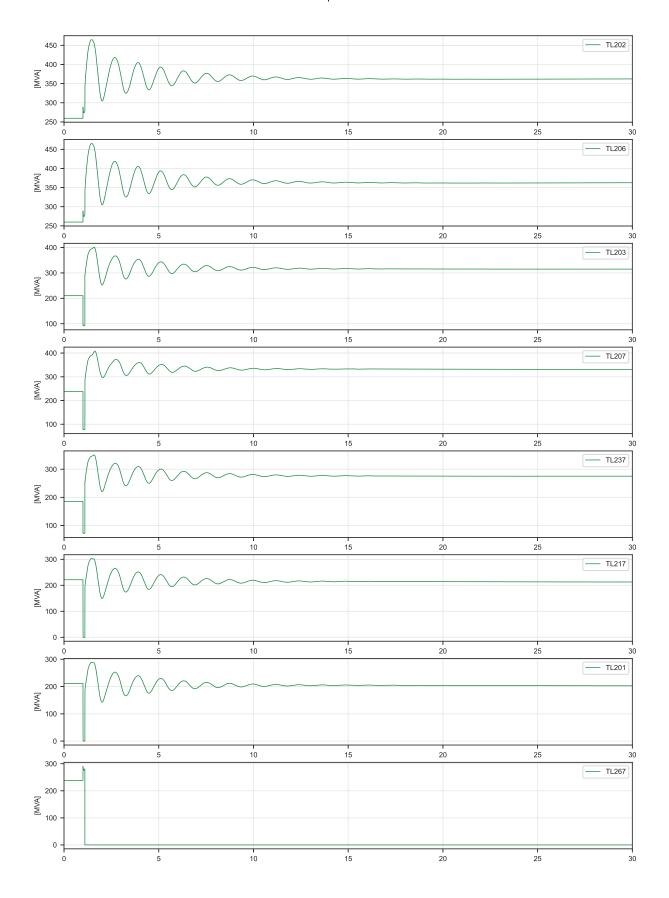




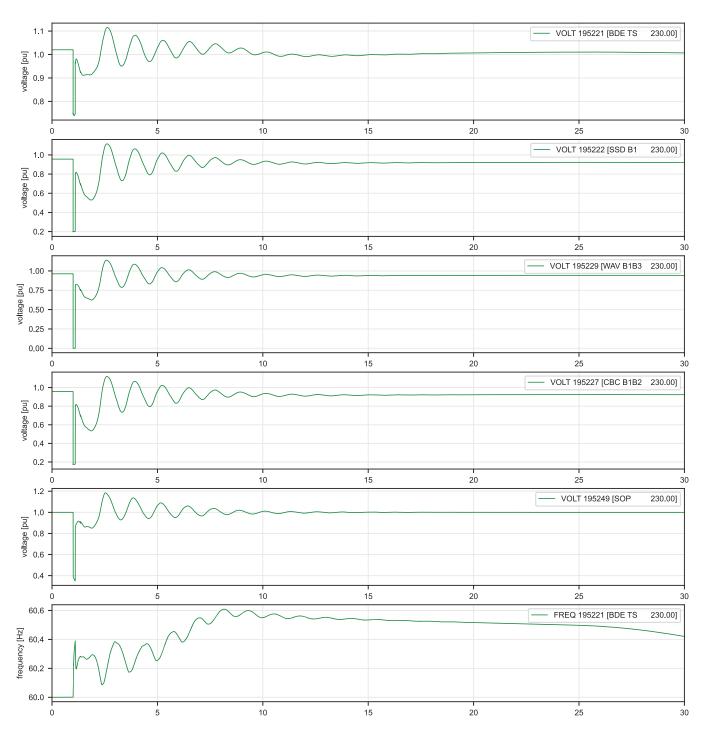


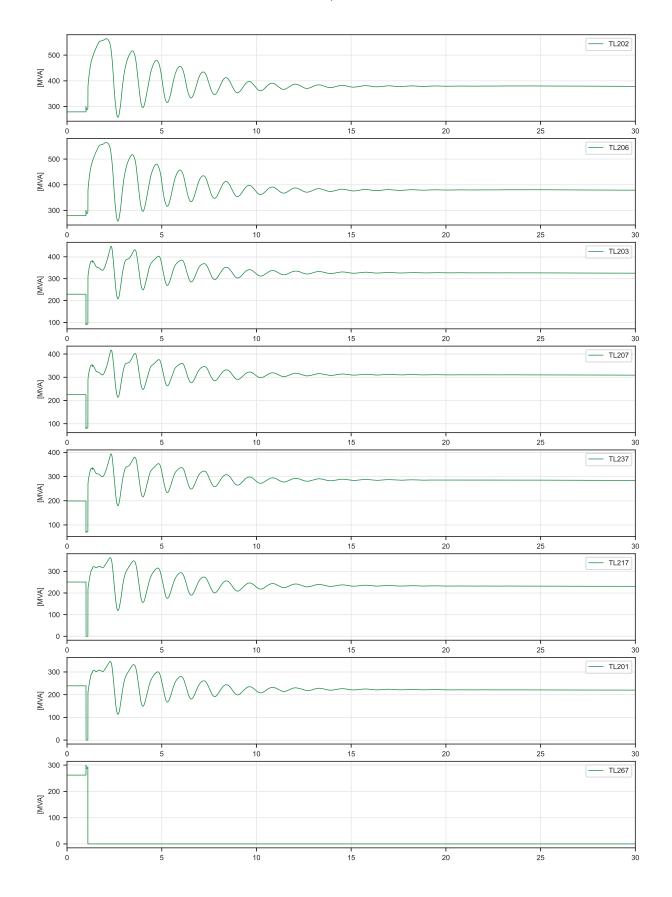




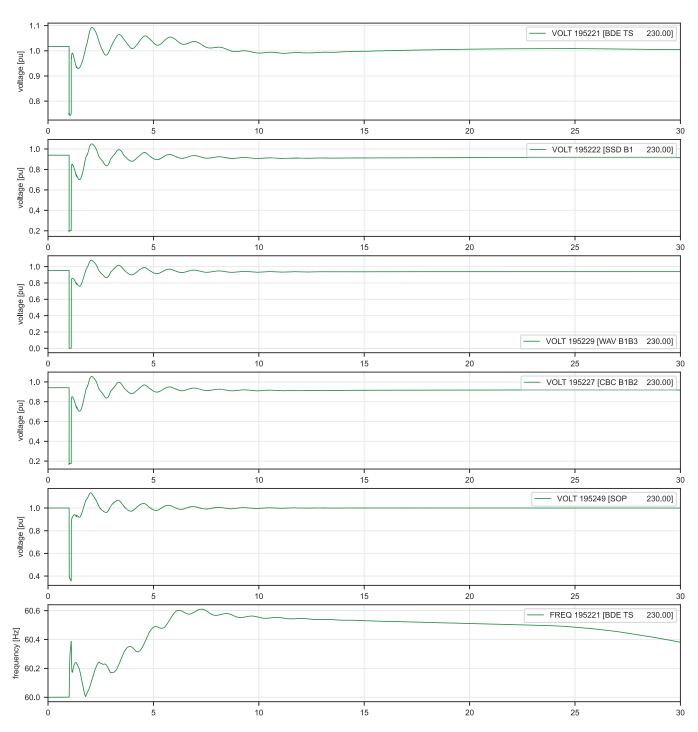


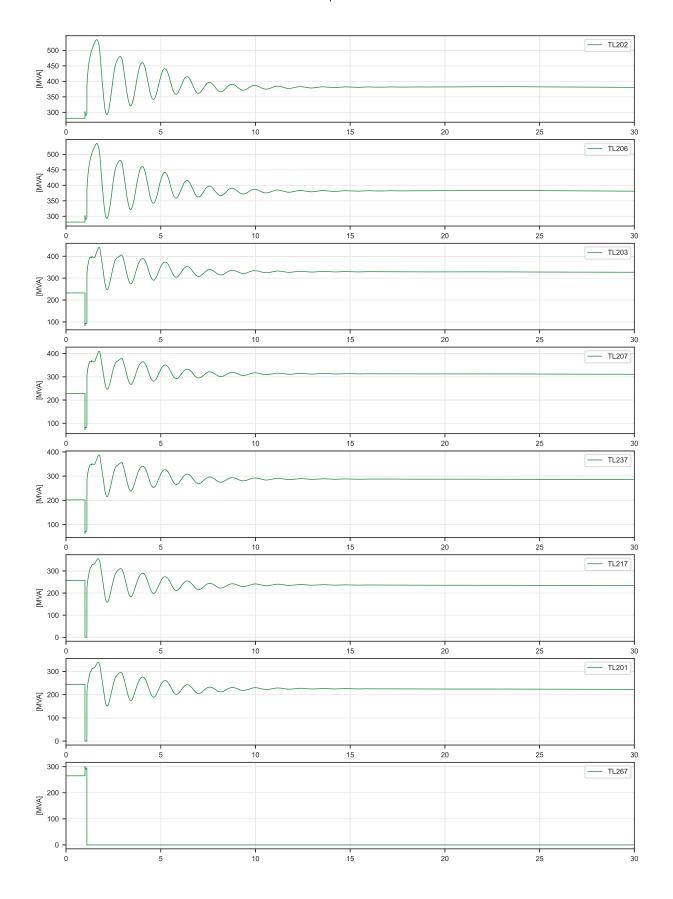
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_100MW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency



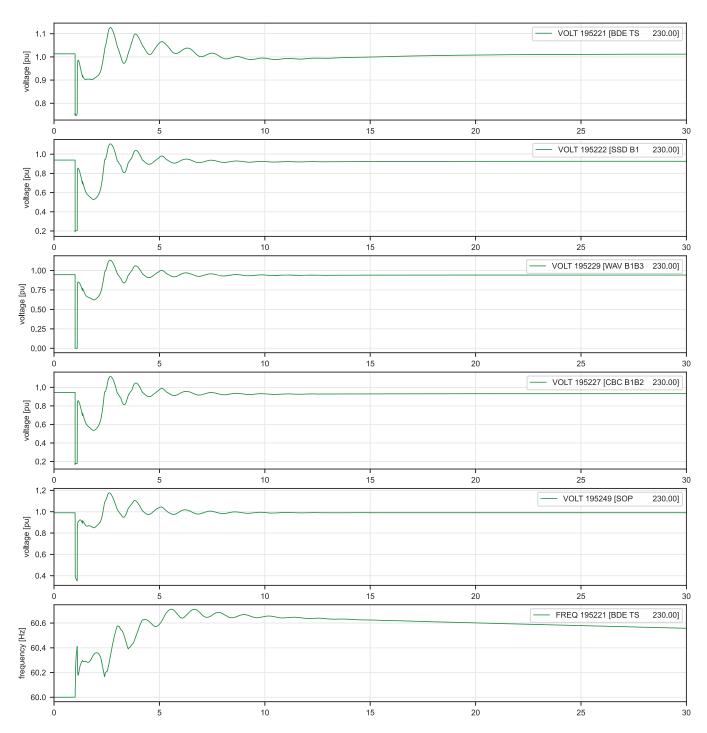


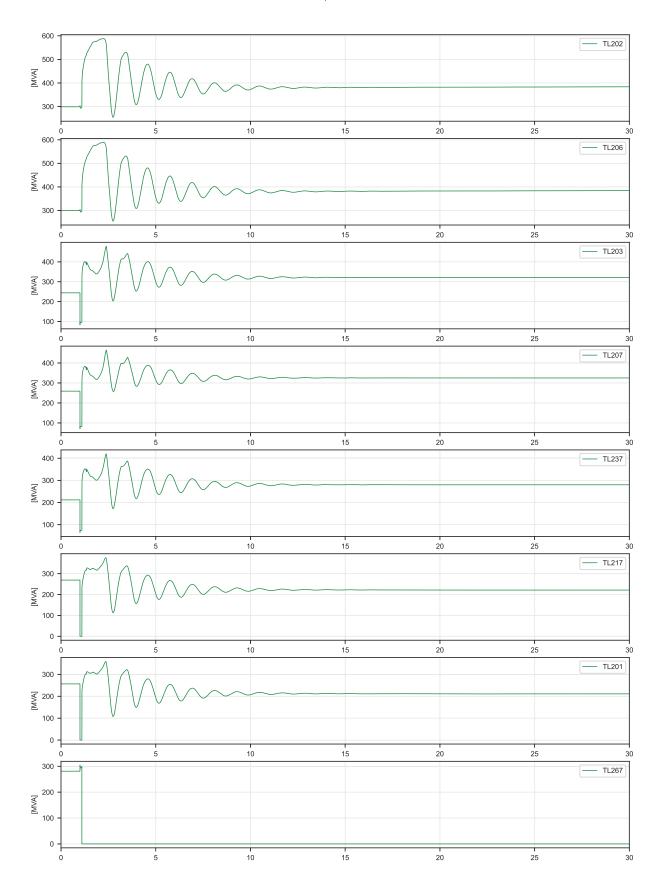
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_100MW with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency

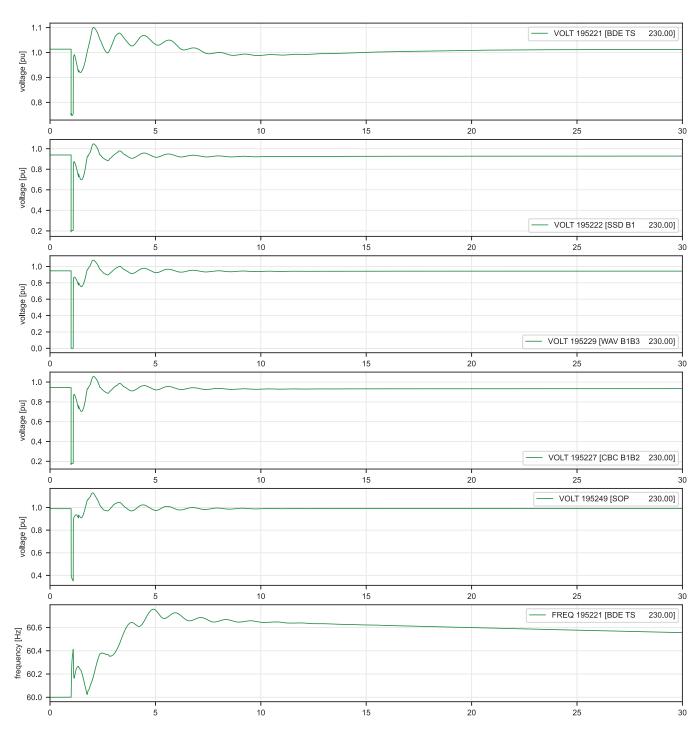


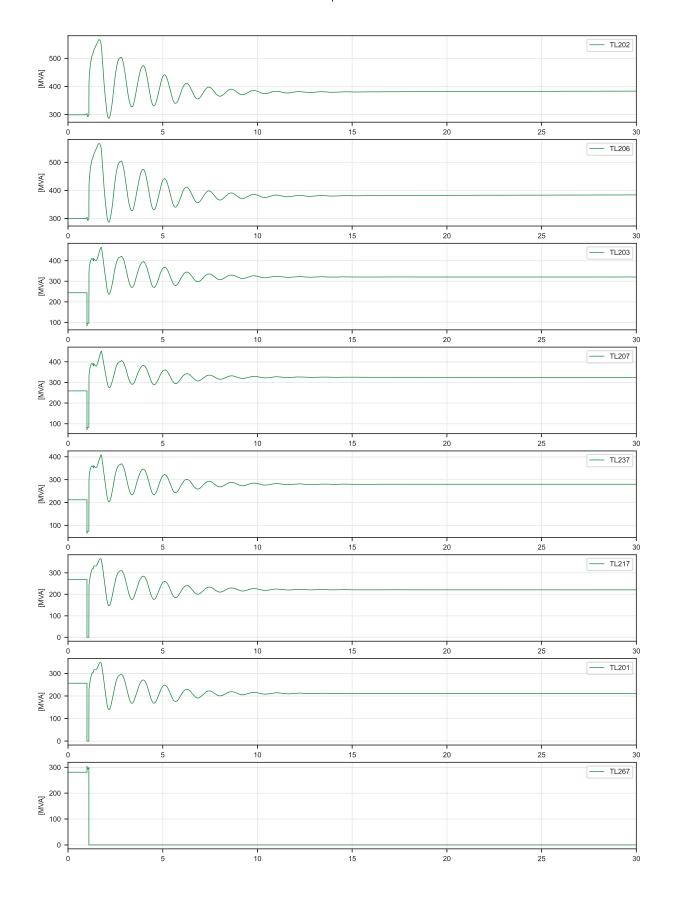


05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_150MW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency

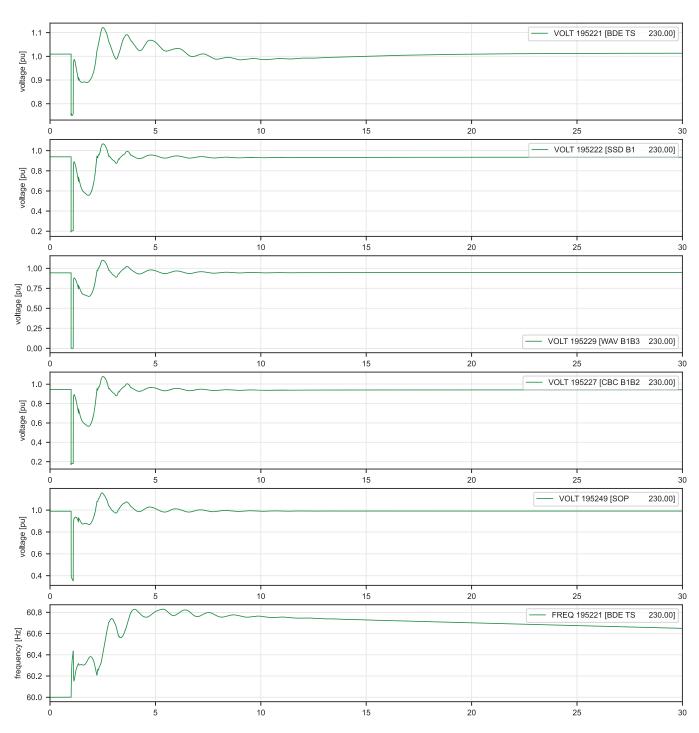


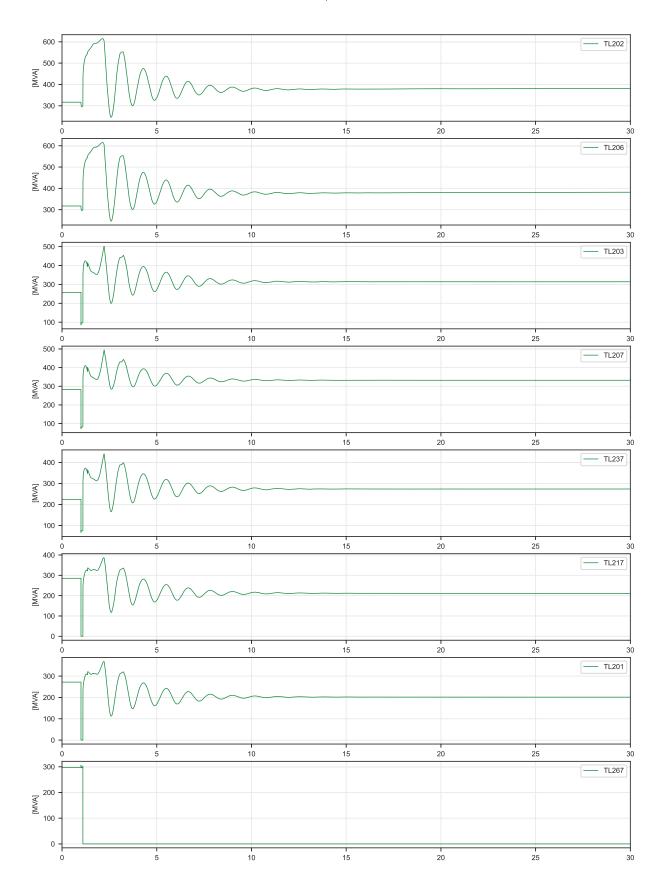




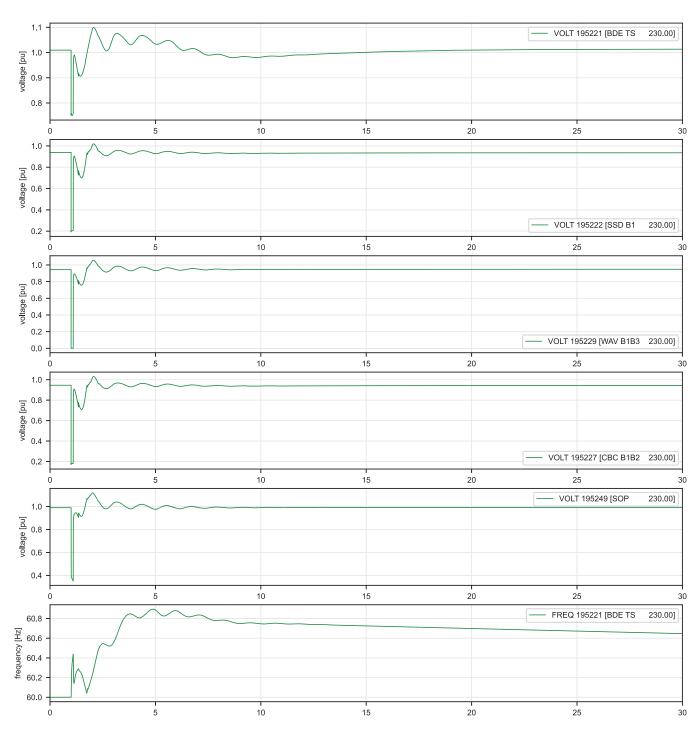


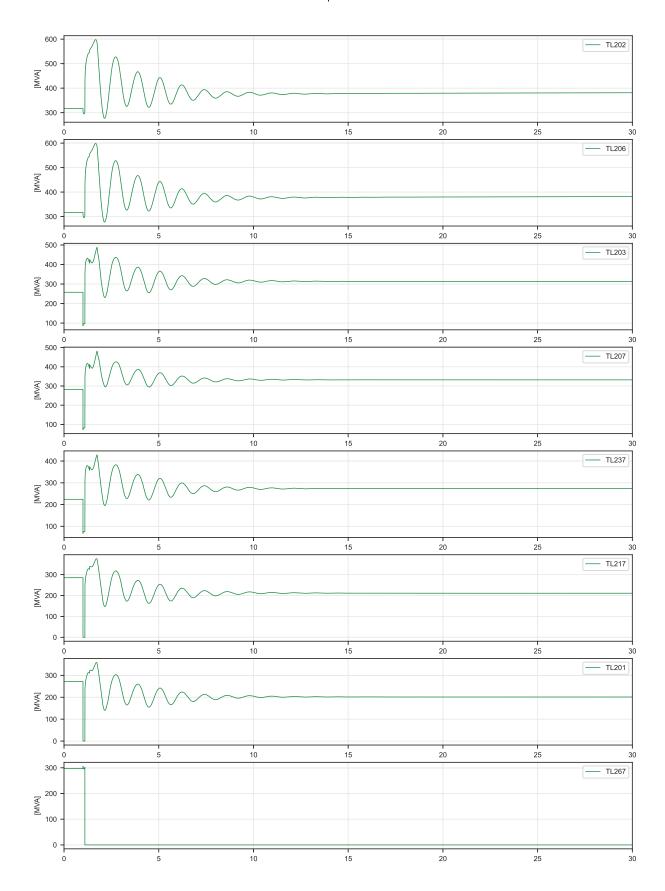
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_200MW with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency



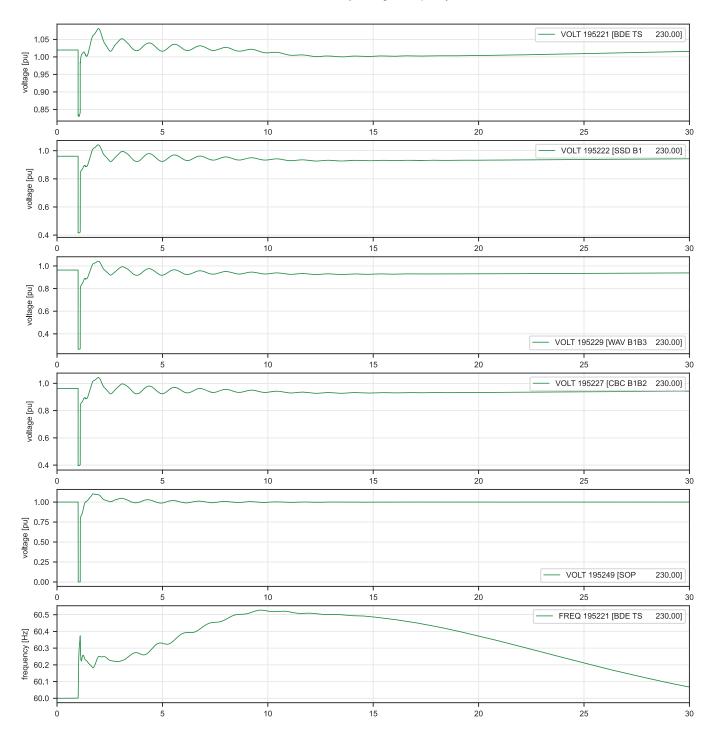


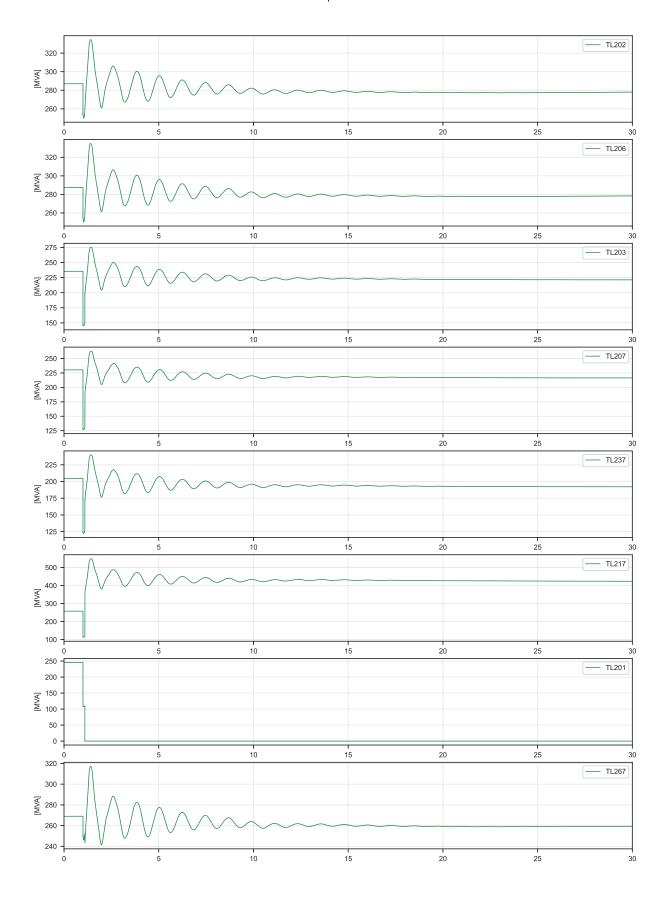
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_200MW with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency



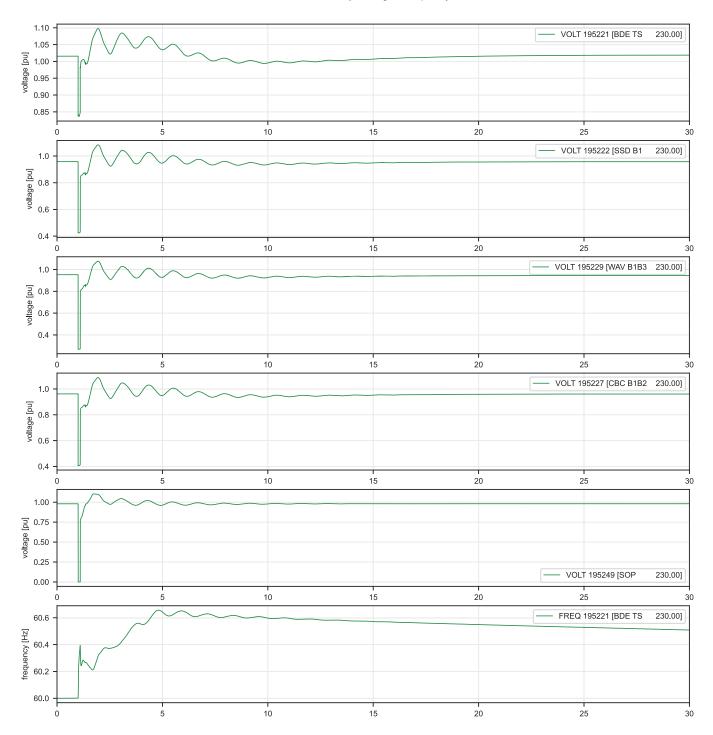


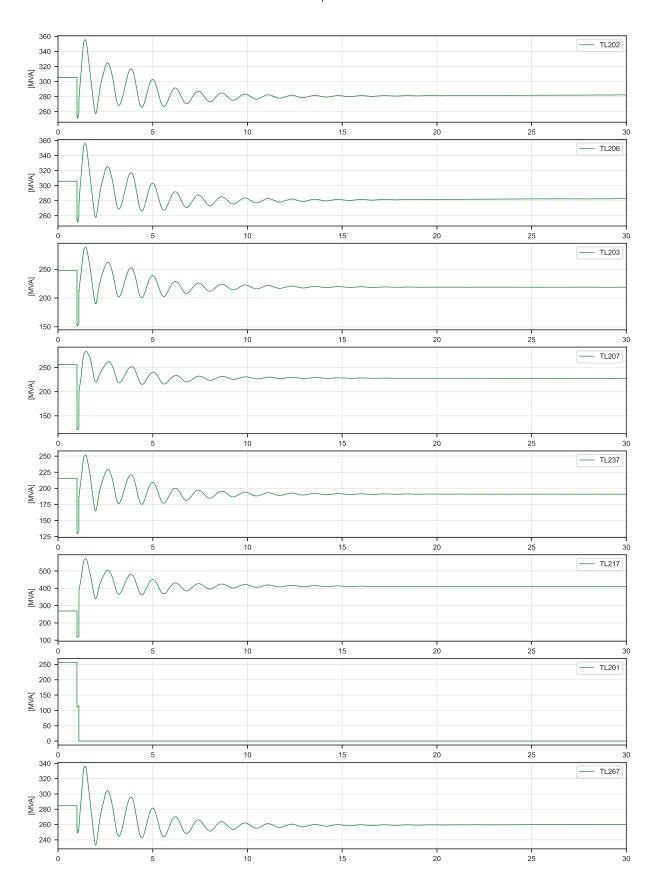
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_050MW Loss of TL201 | Voltage / Frequency



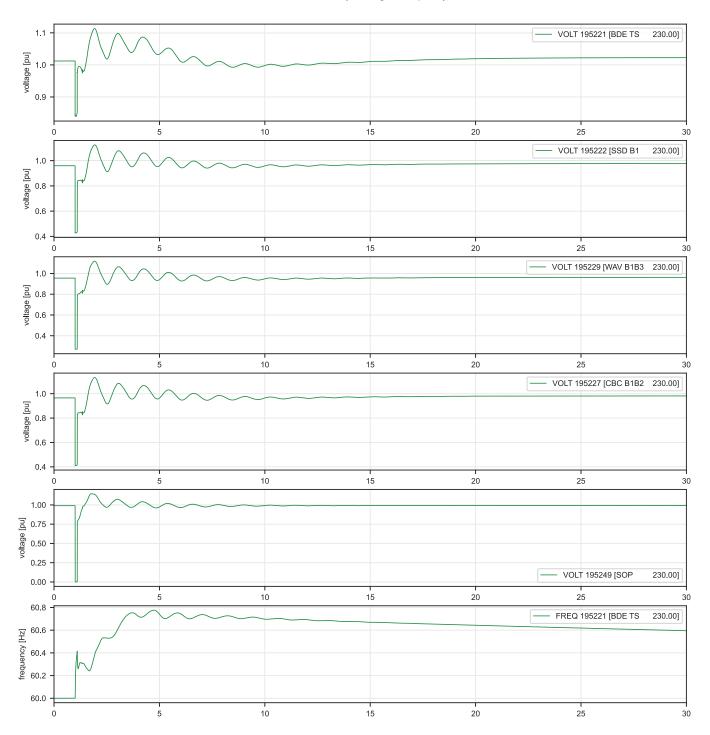


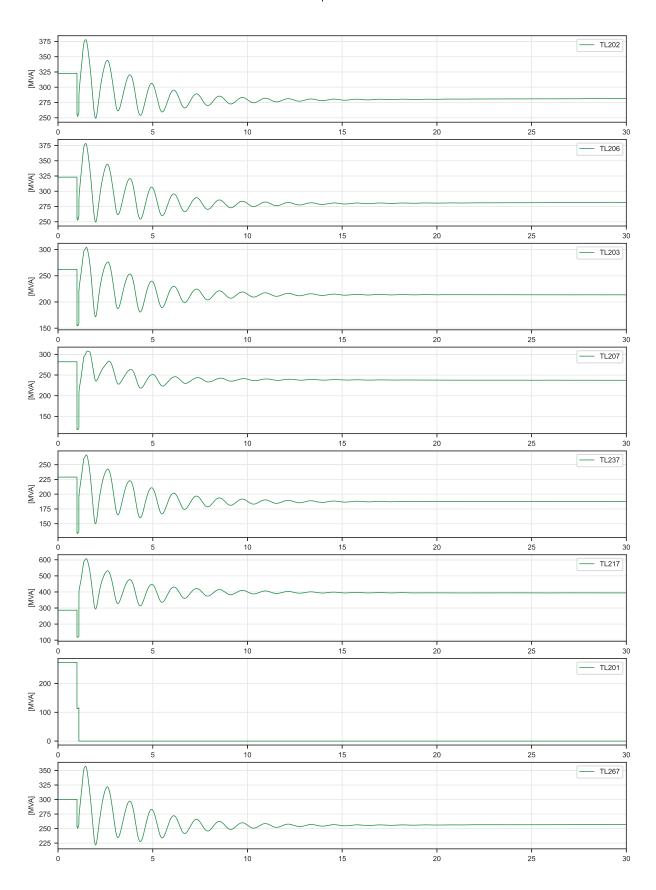
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_100MW Loss of TL201 | Voltage / Frequency



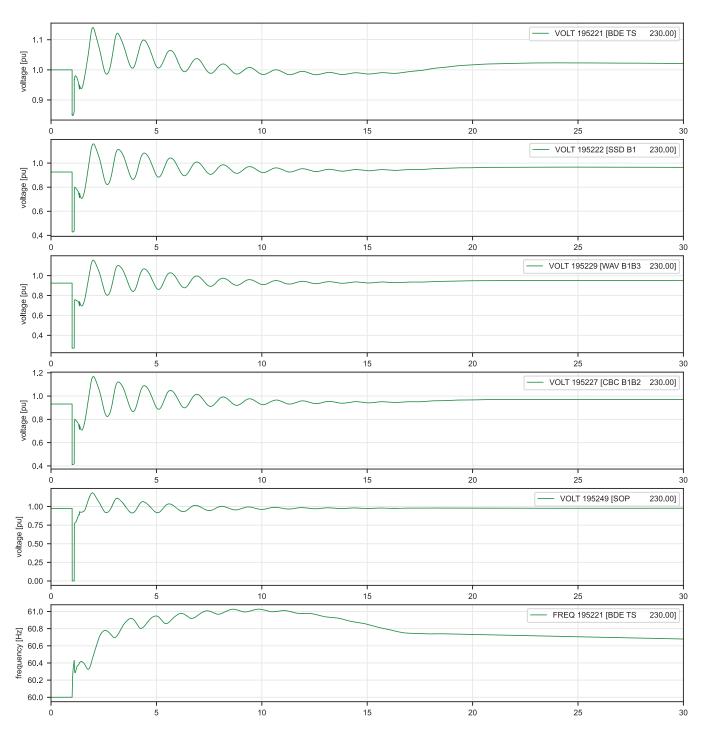


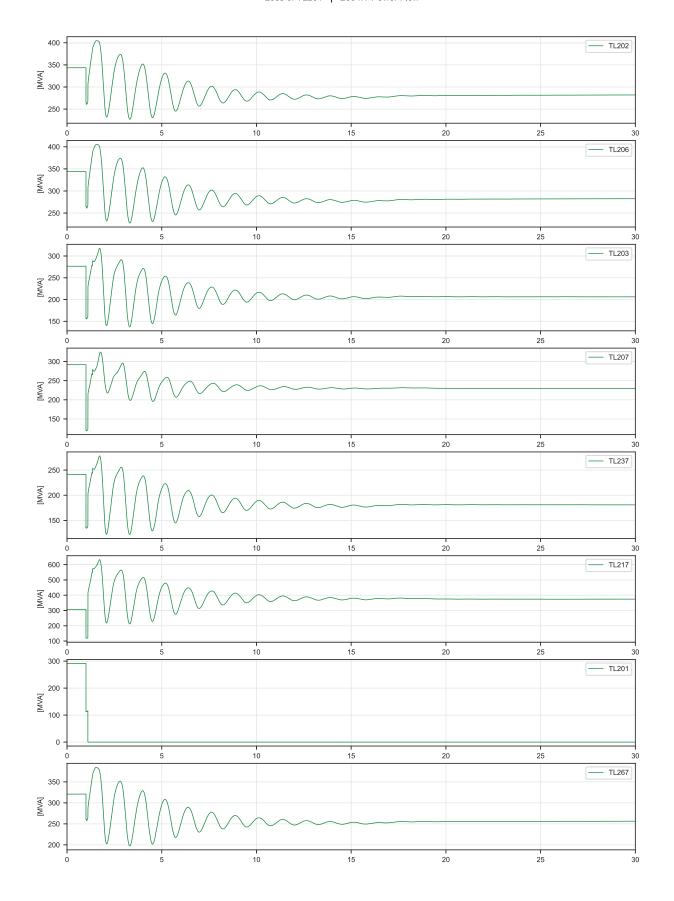
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_150MW Loss of TL201 | Voltage / Frequency



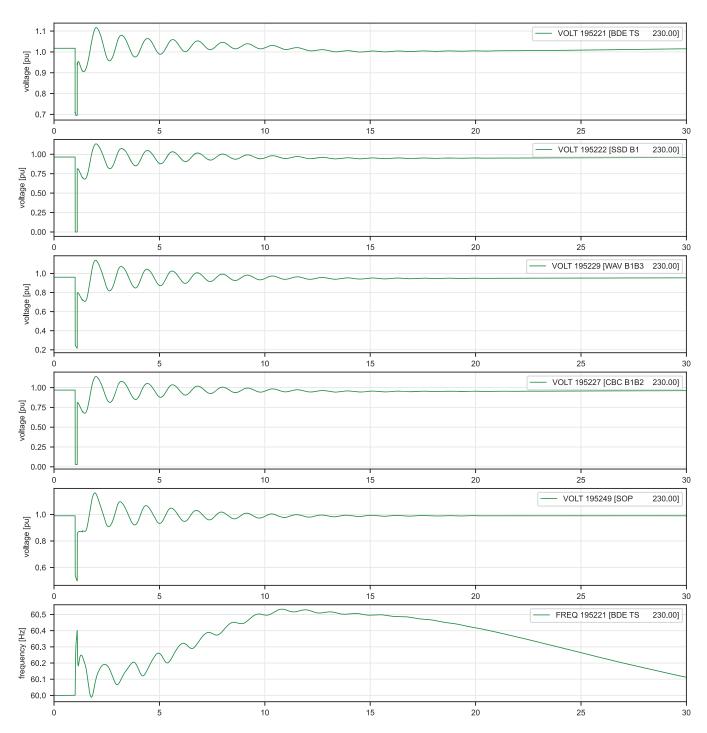


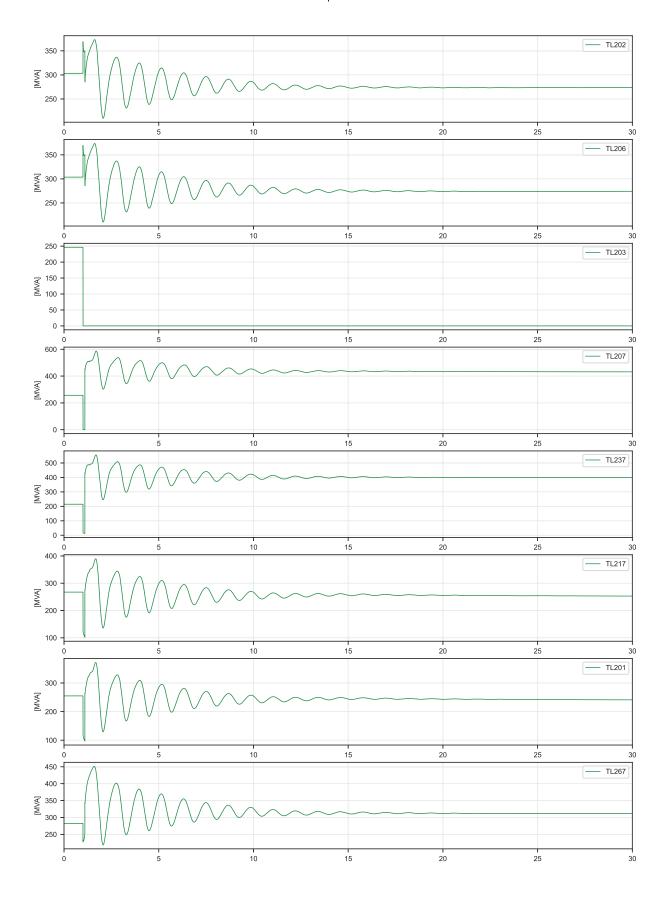
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_200MW Loss of TL201 | Voltage / Frequency



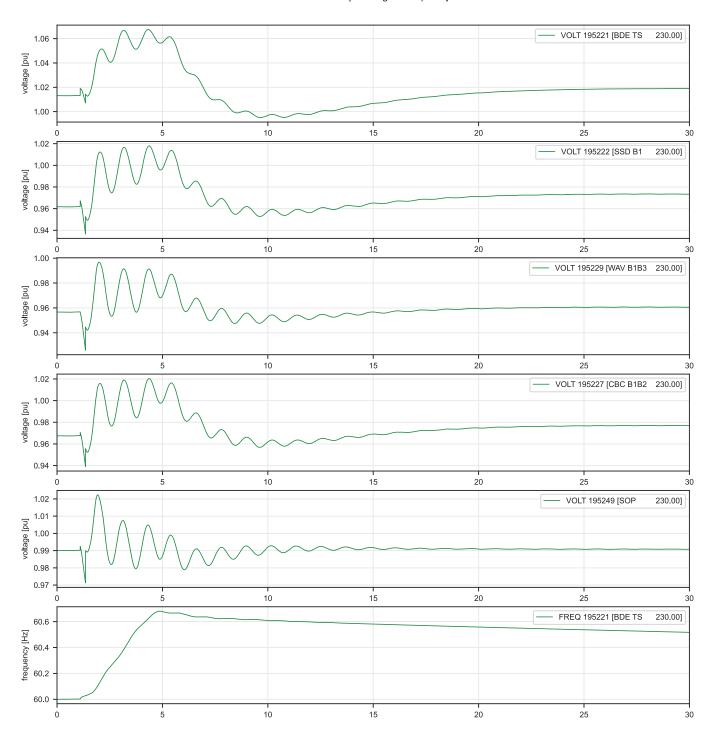


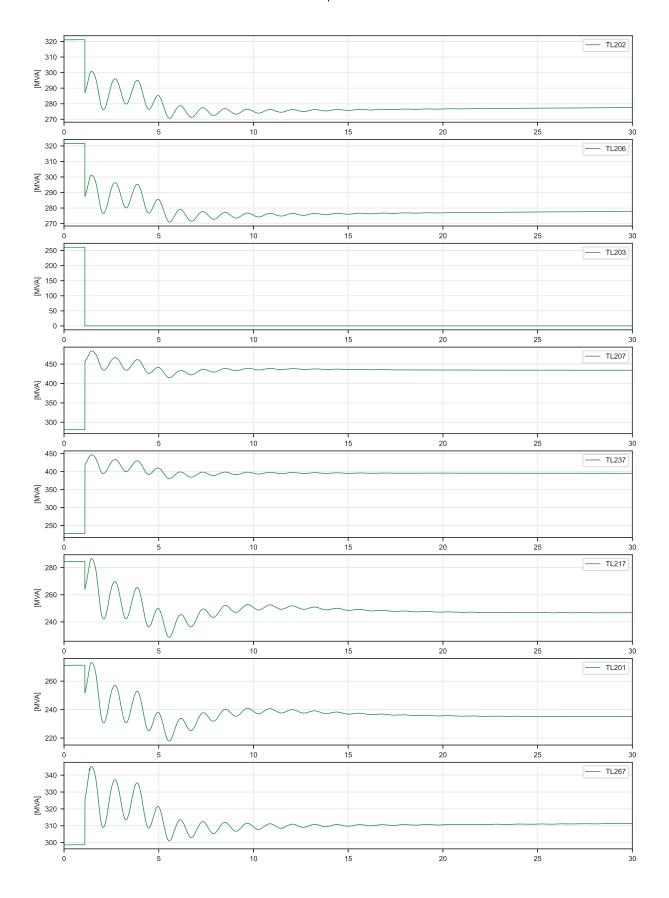
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_050MW Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

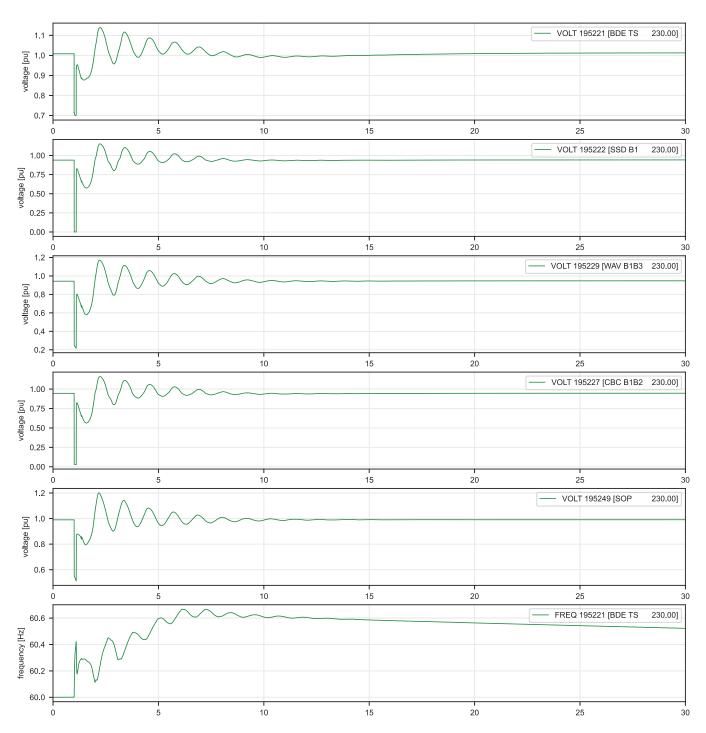


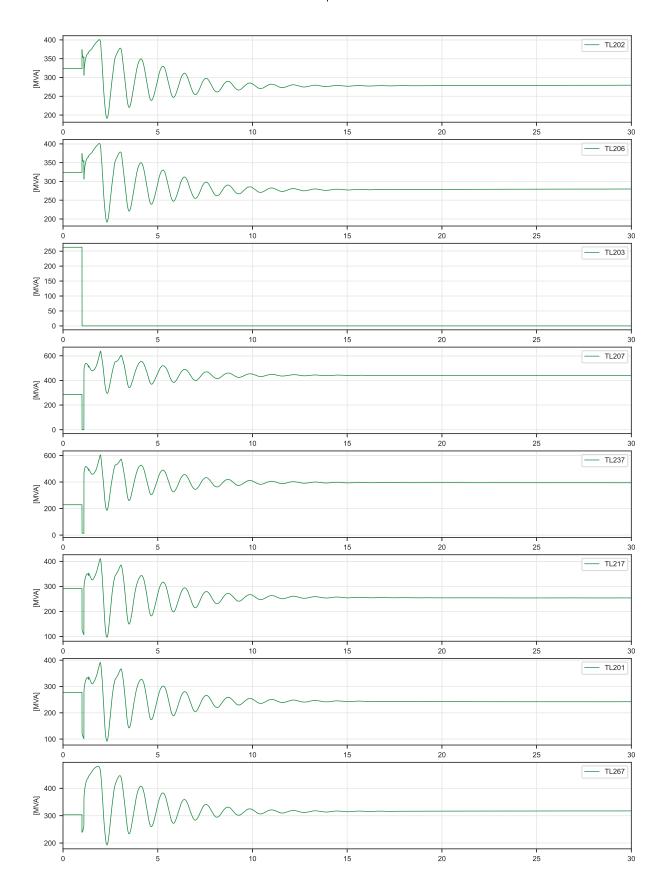


07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_100MW Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

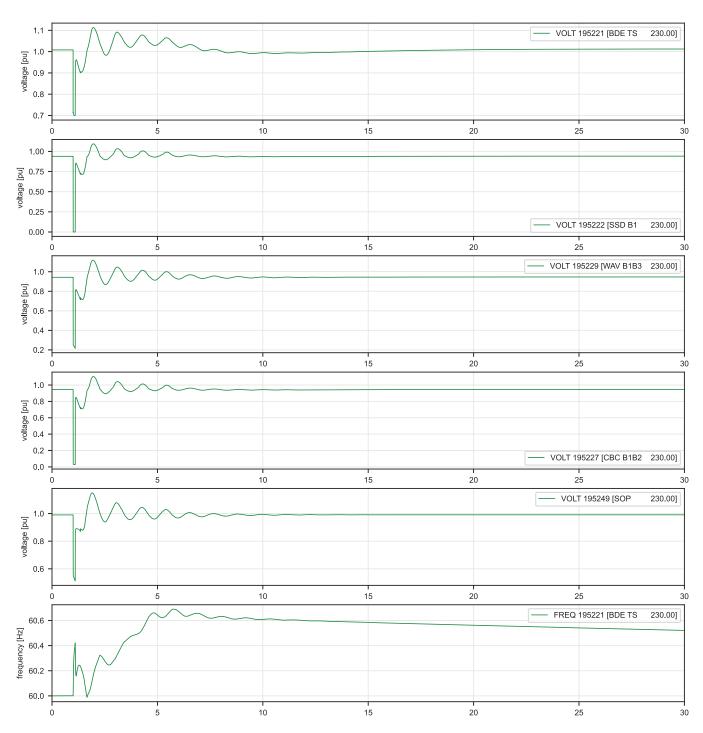


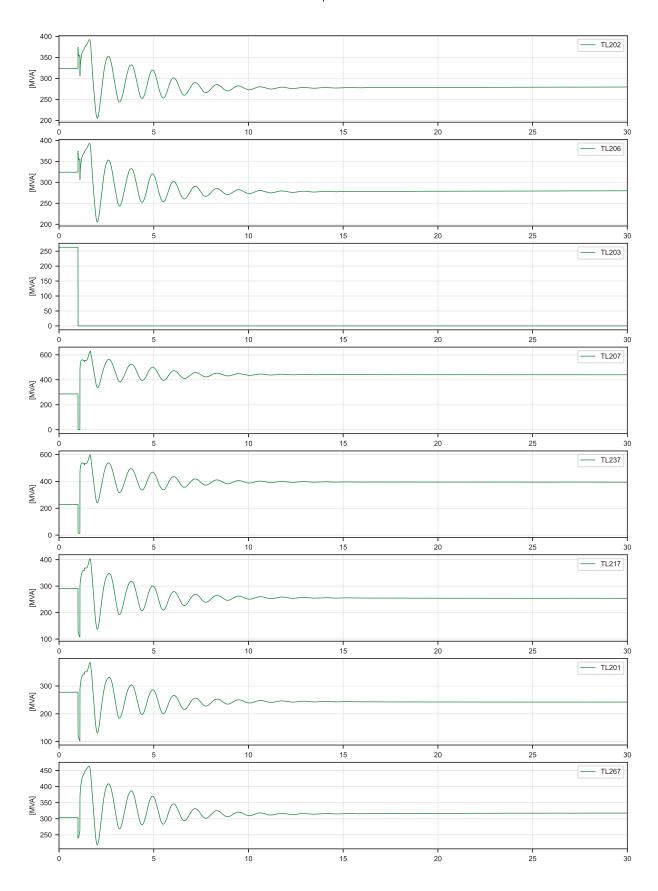




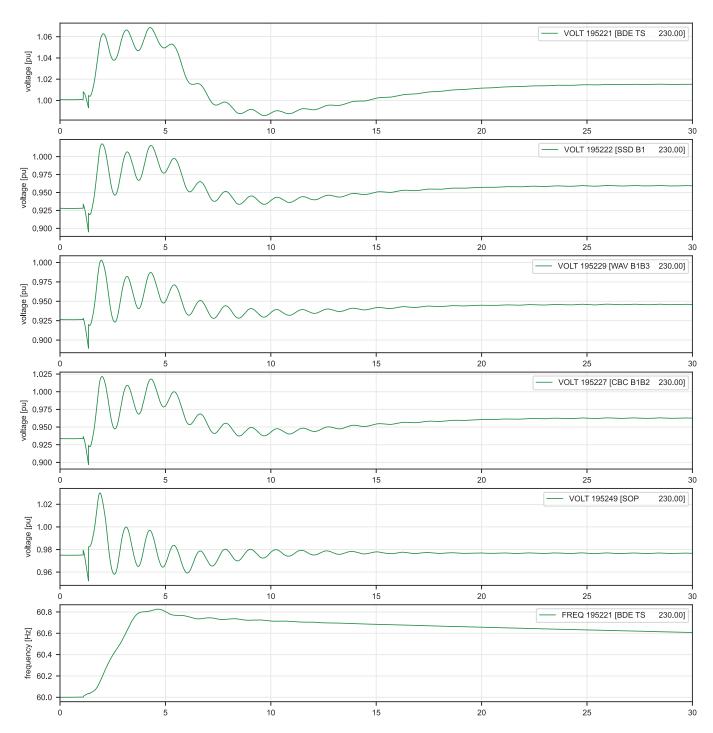


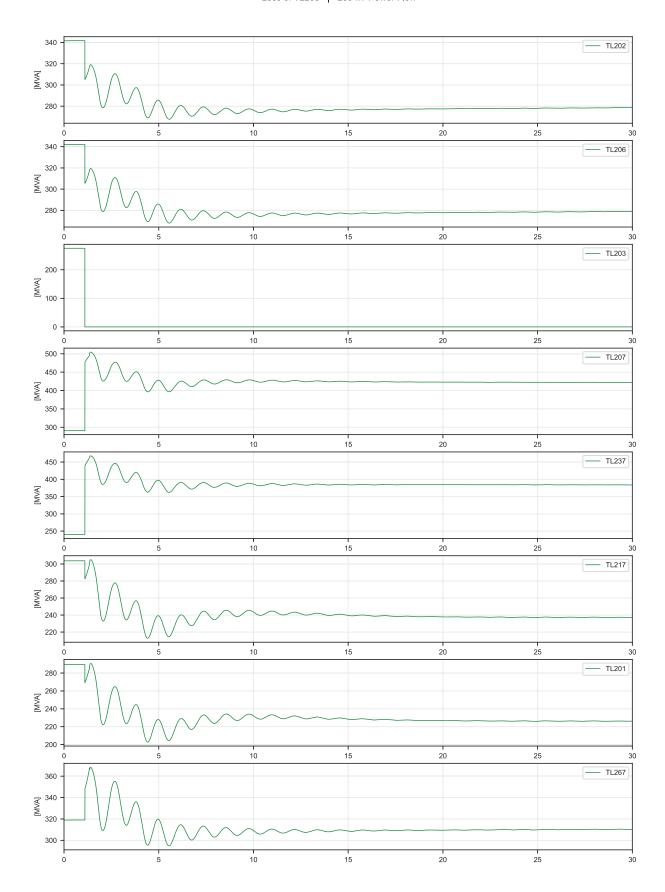
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_100MW with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

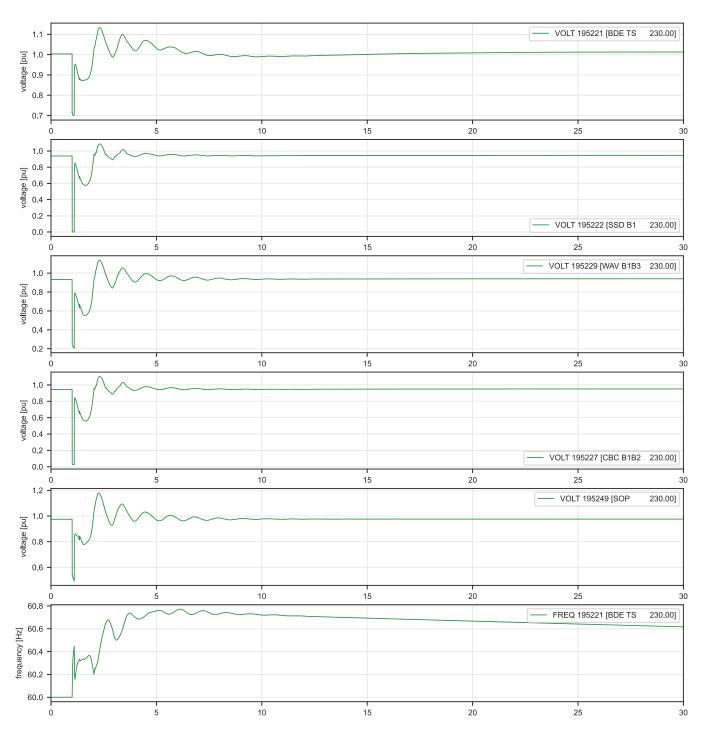


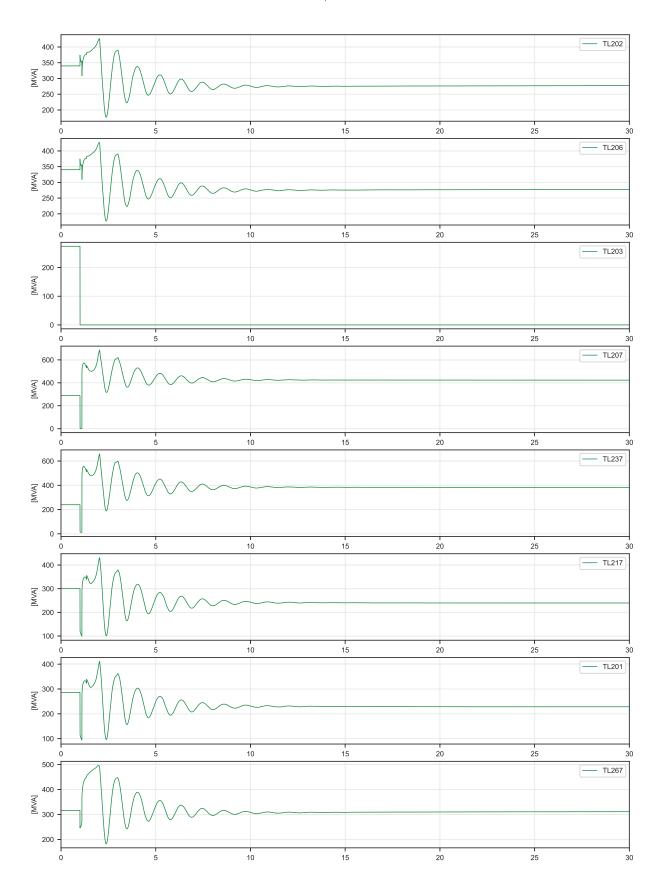


07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_150MW Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

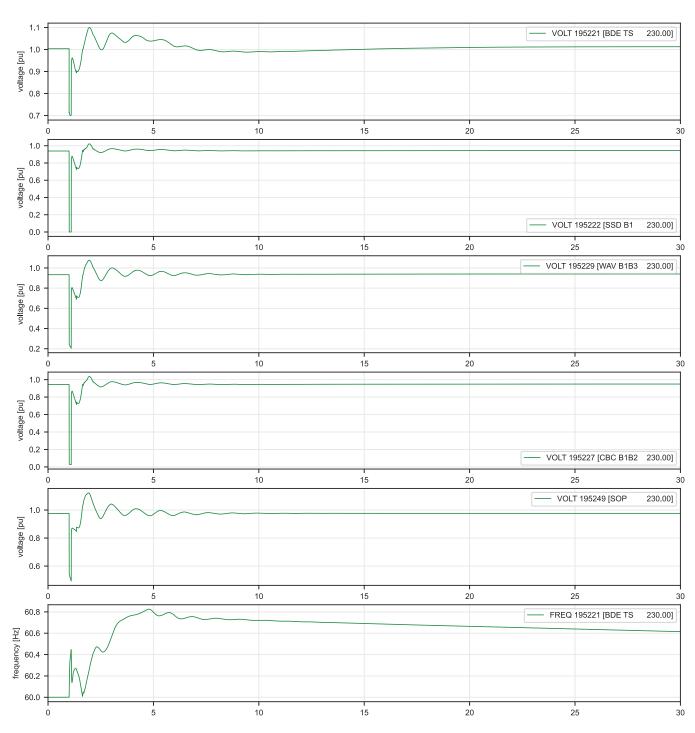


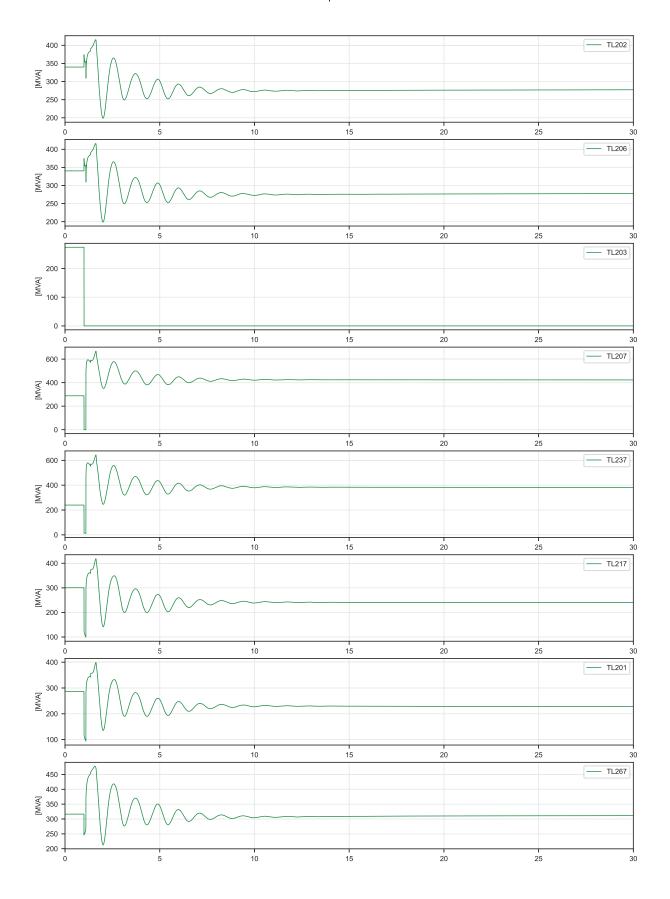


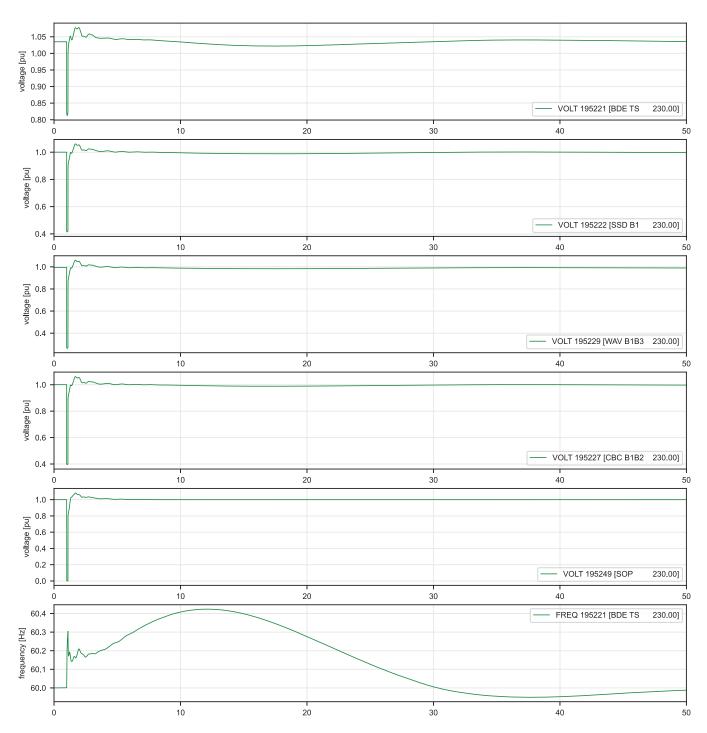


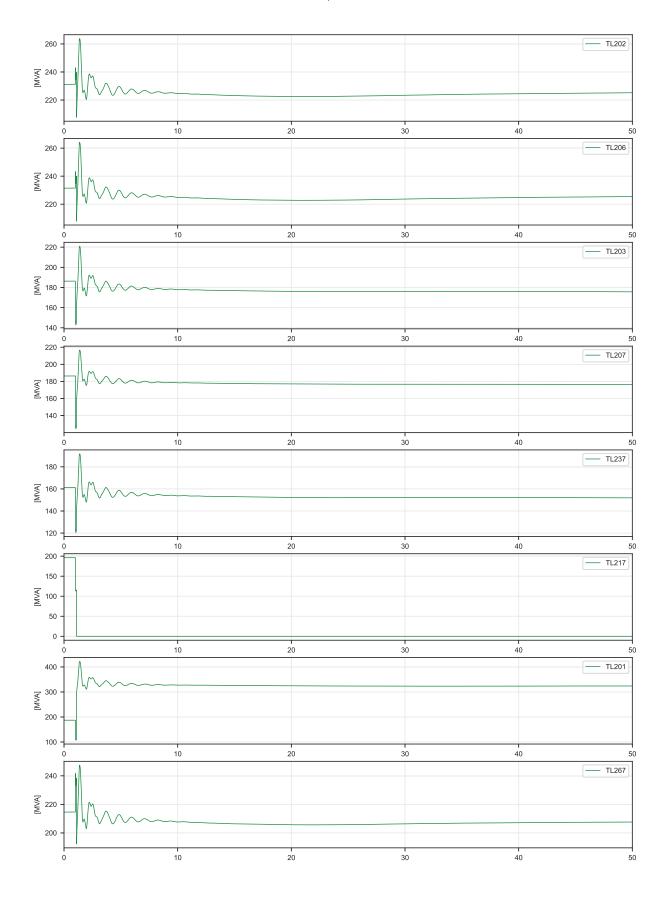


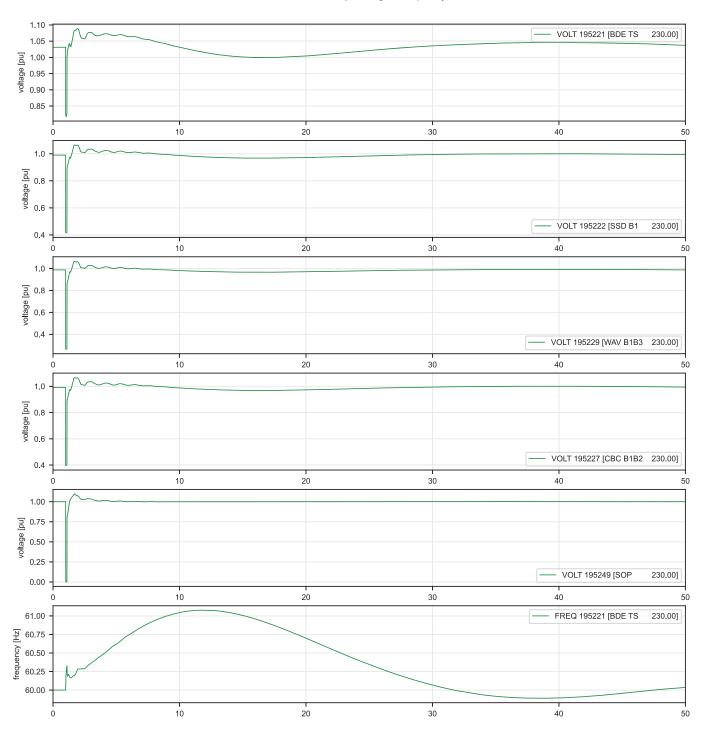
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_150MW with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

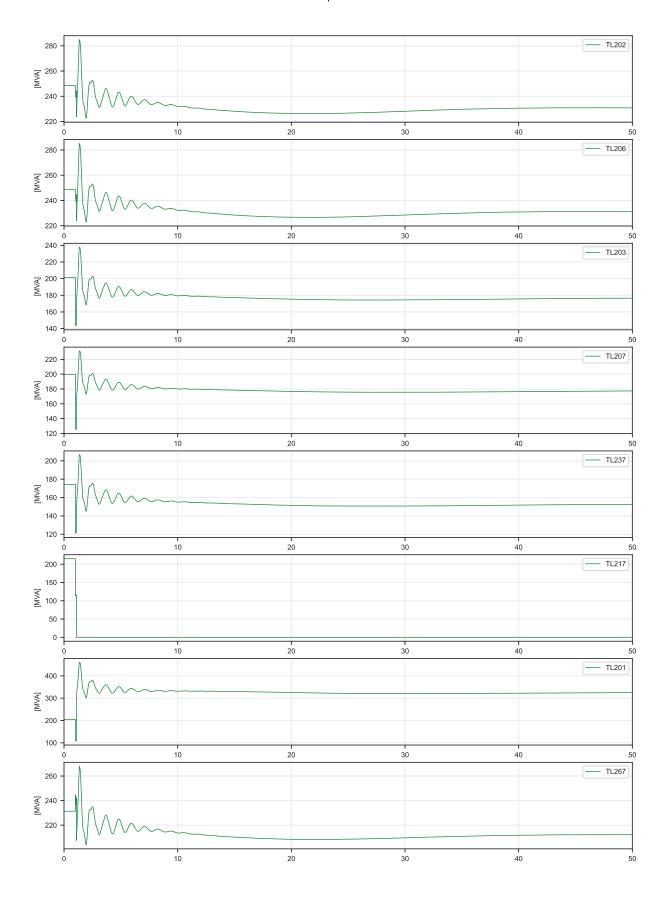


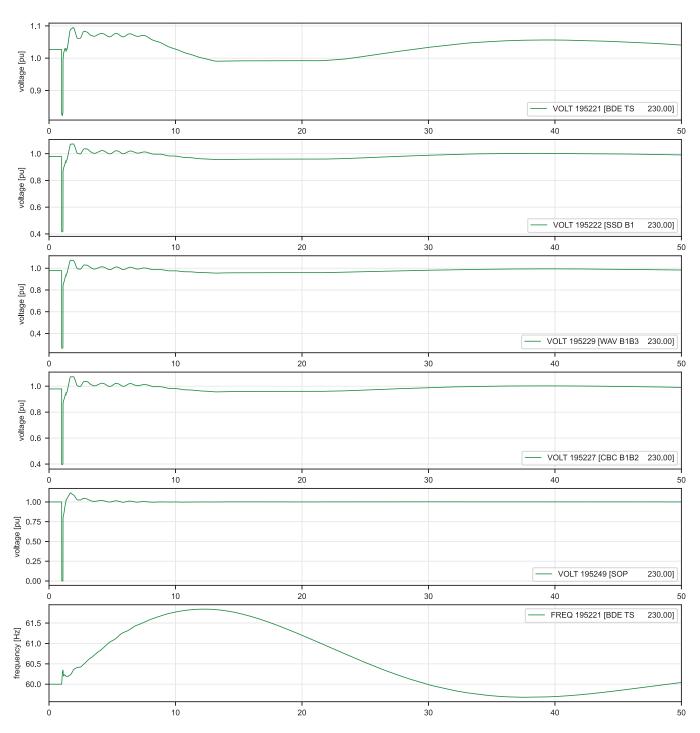


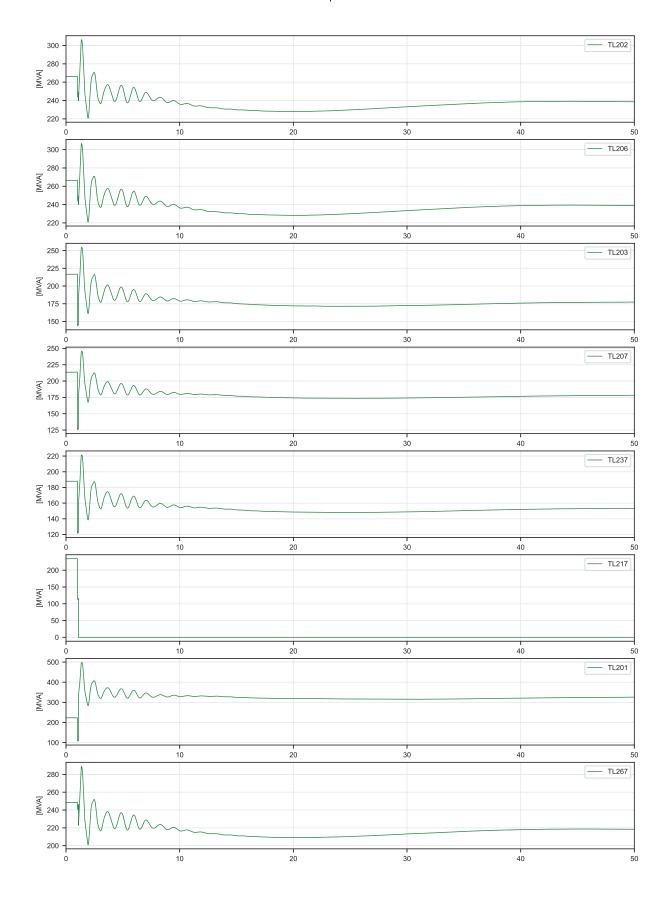


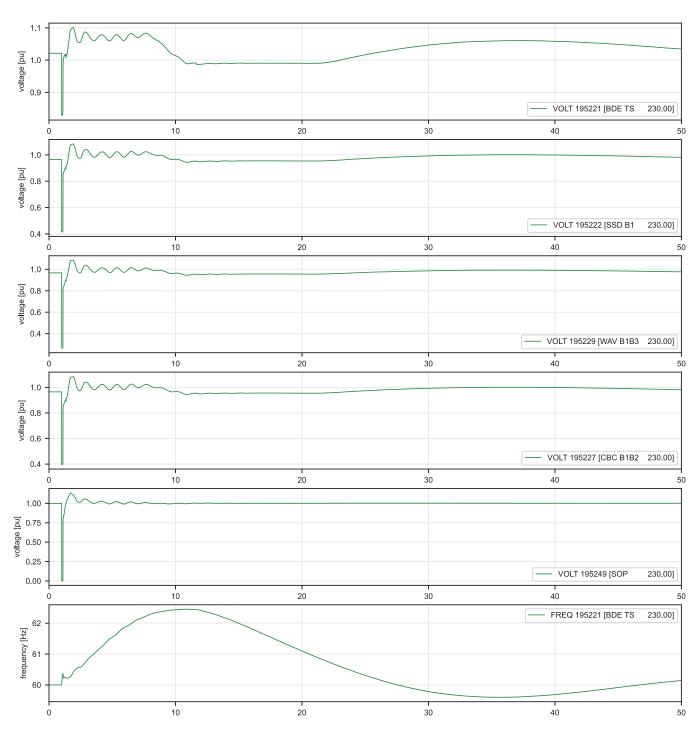


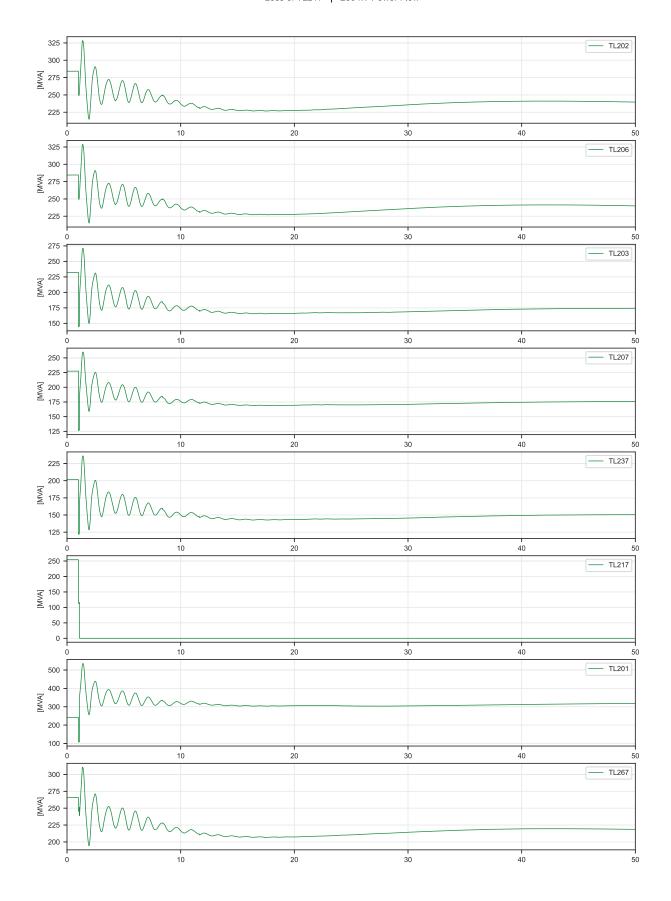


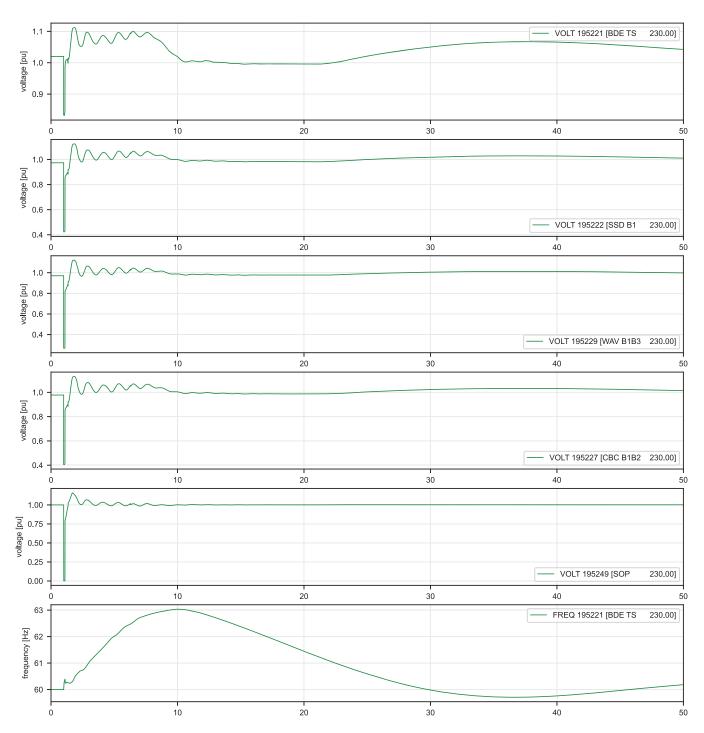


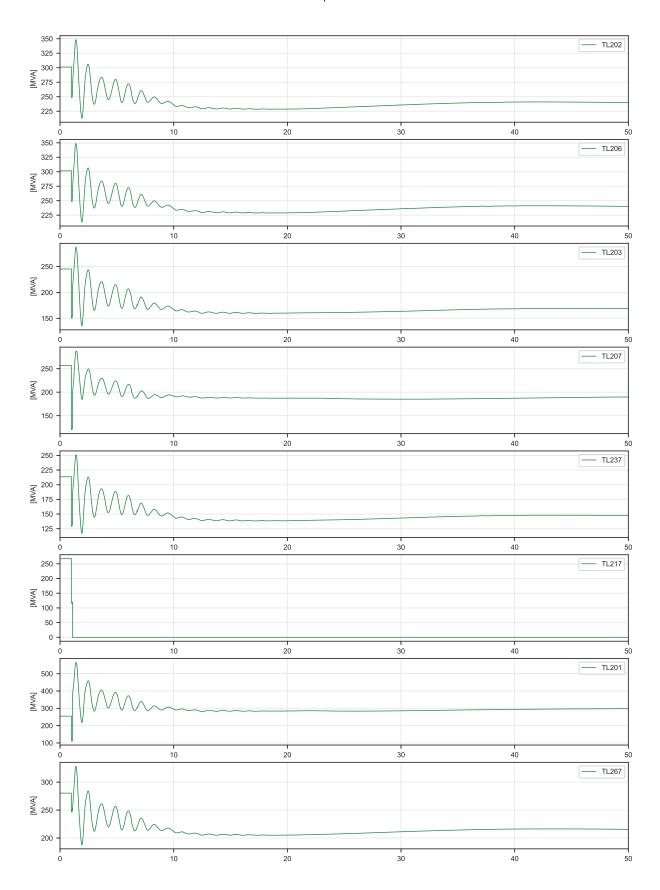




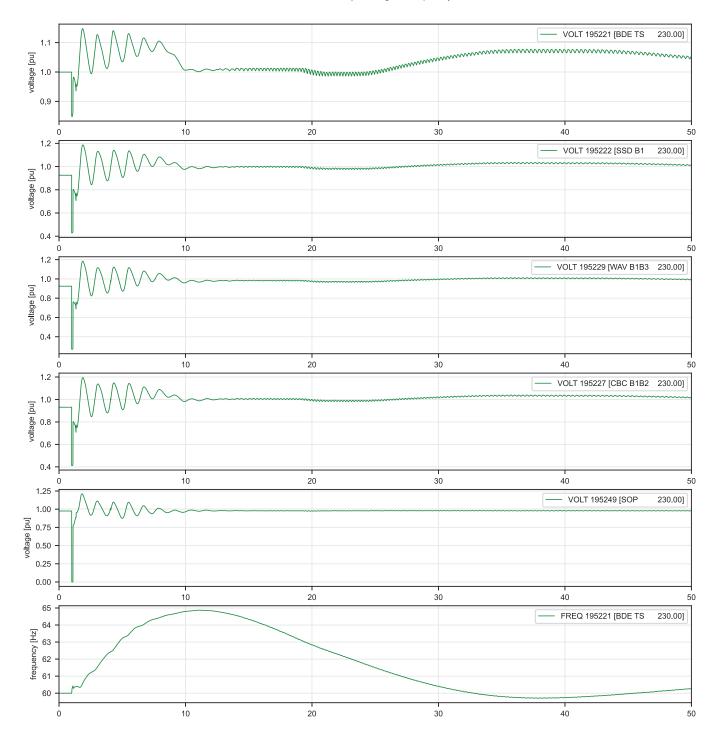


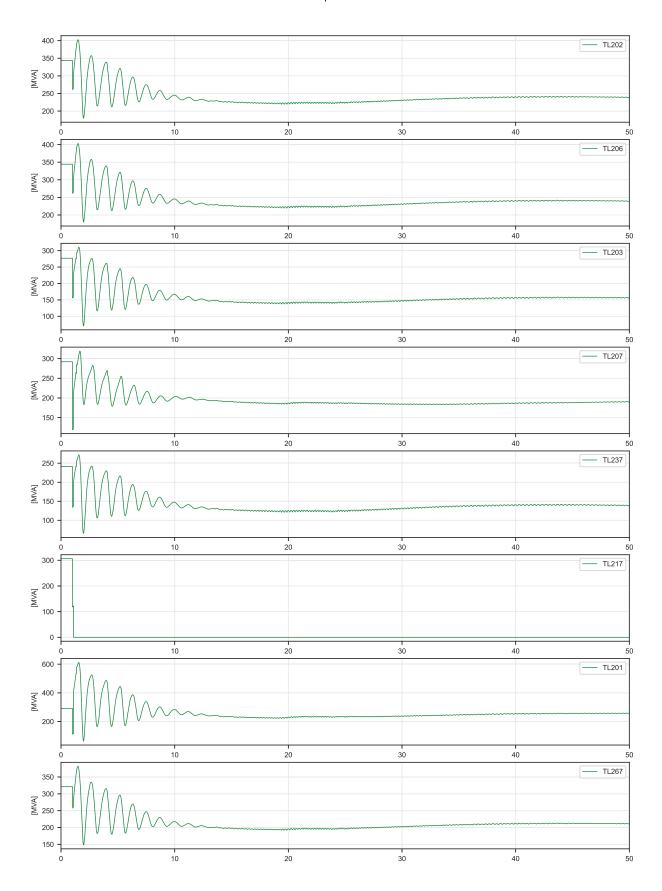


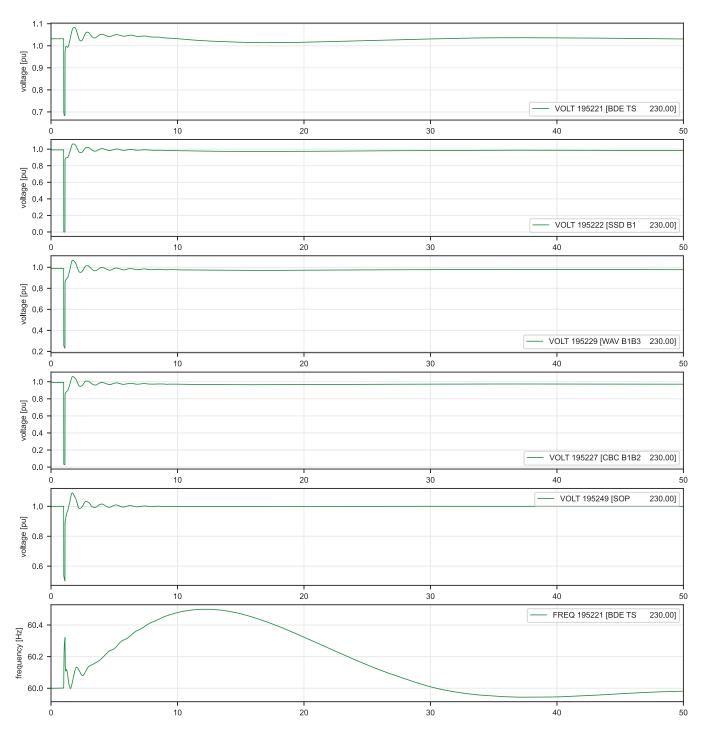


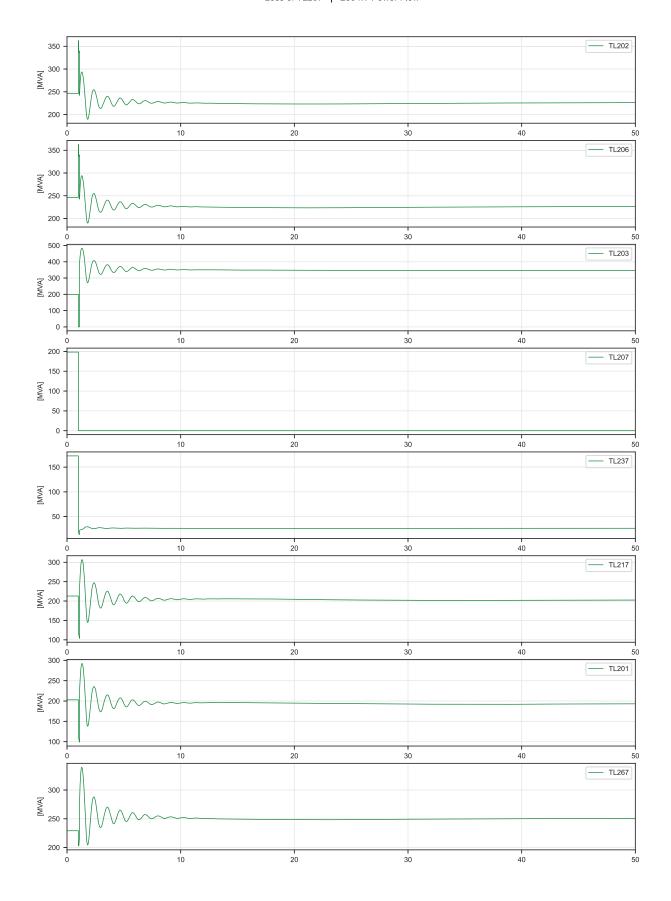


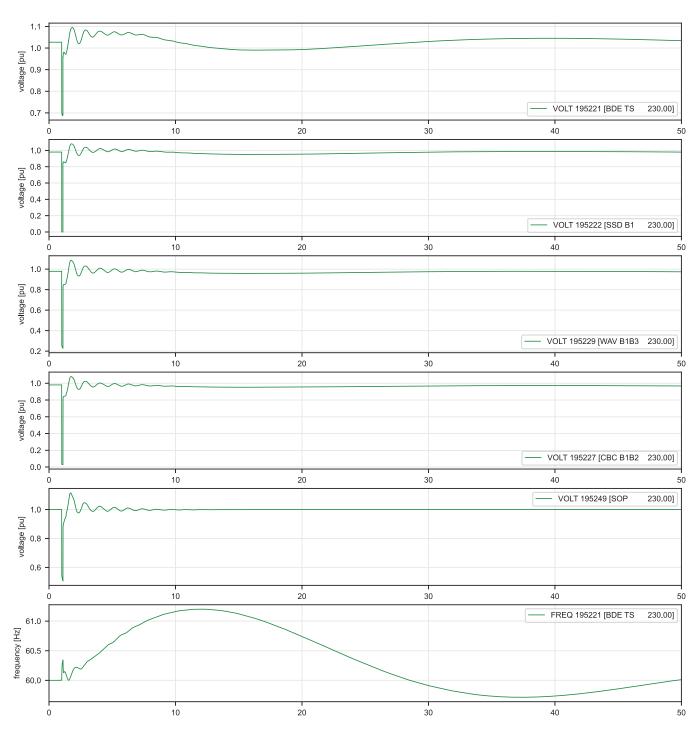
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_peakMW_MLFC_off Loss of TL217 | Voltage / Frequency

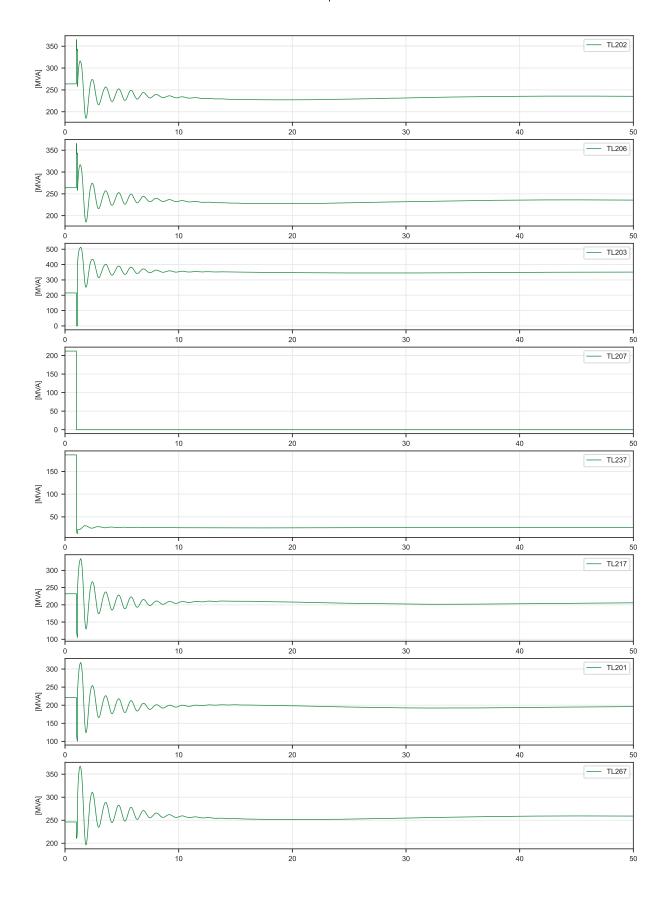


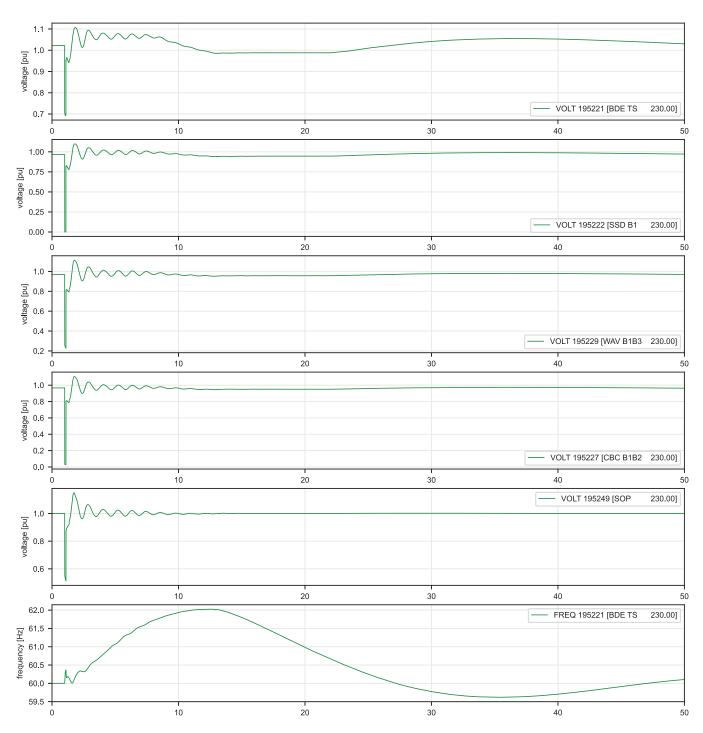


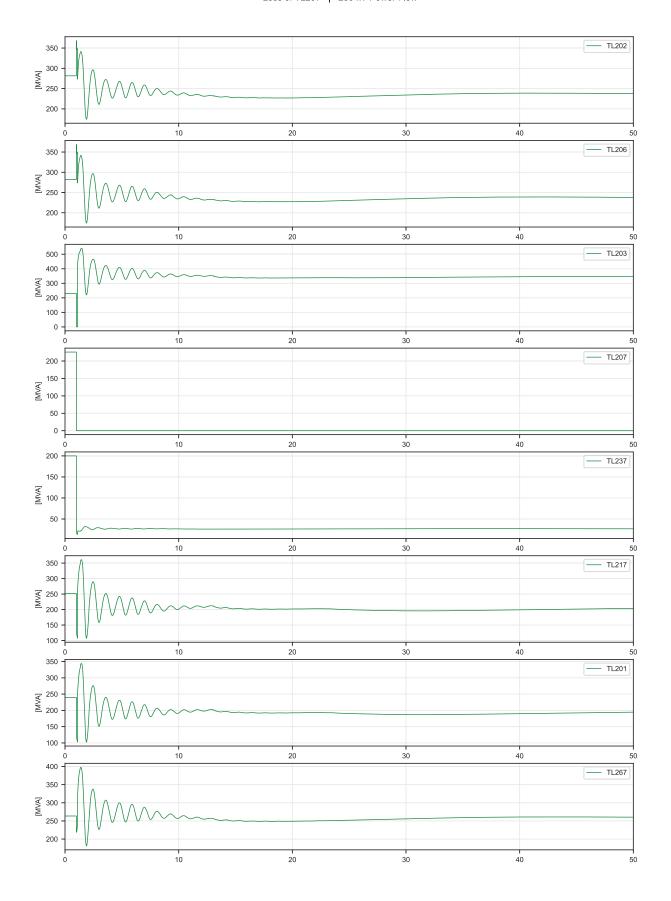


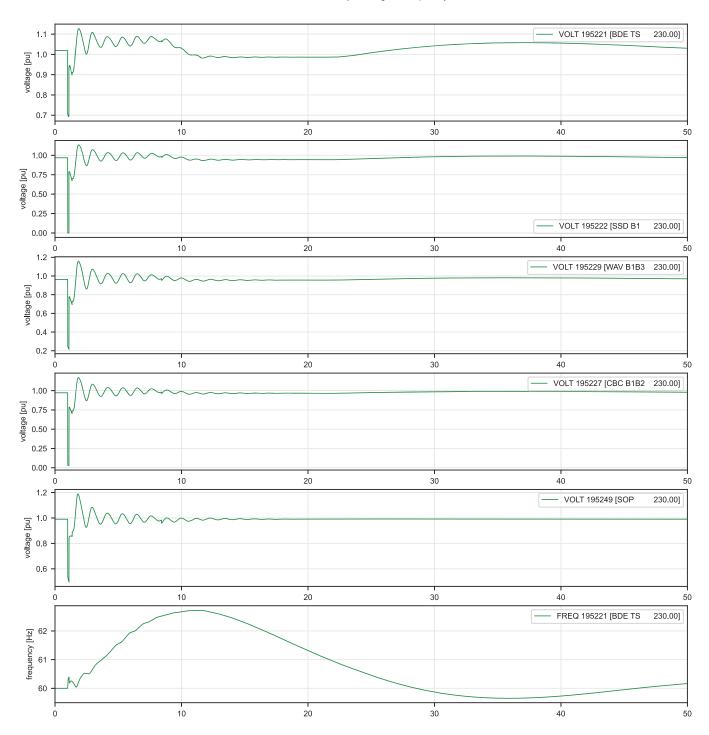


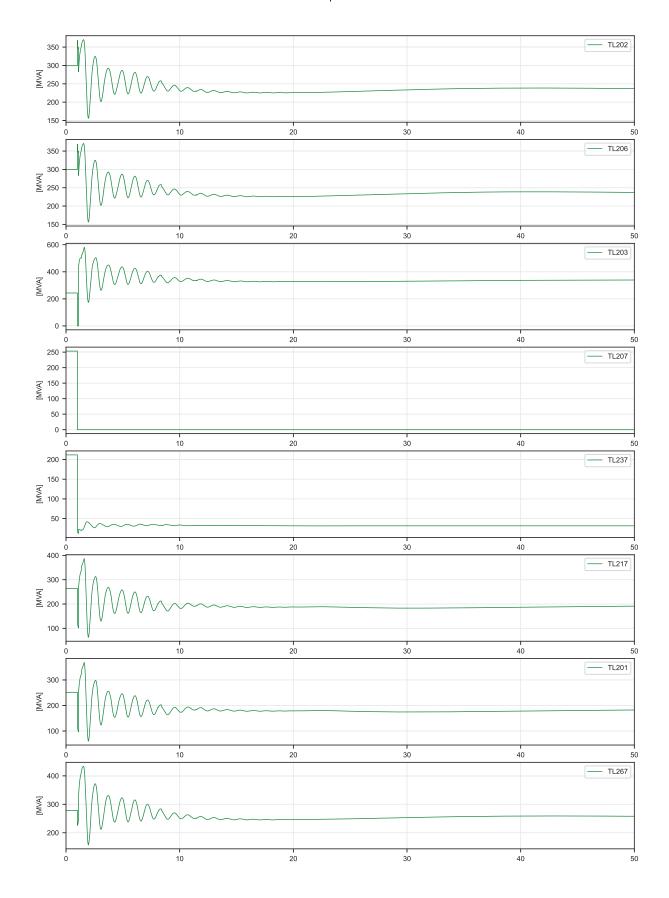


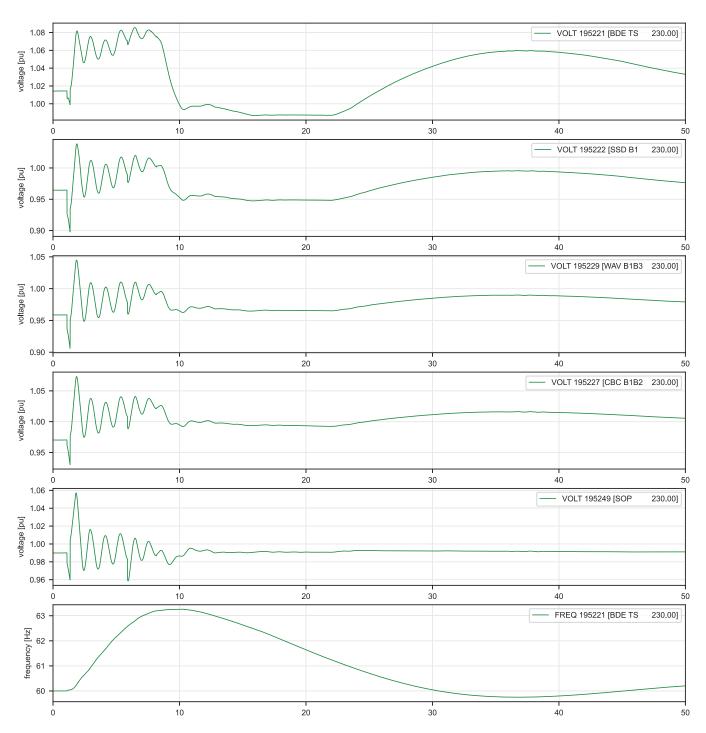


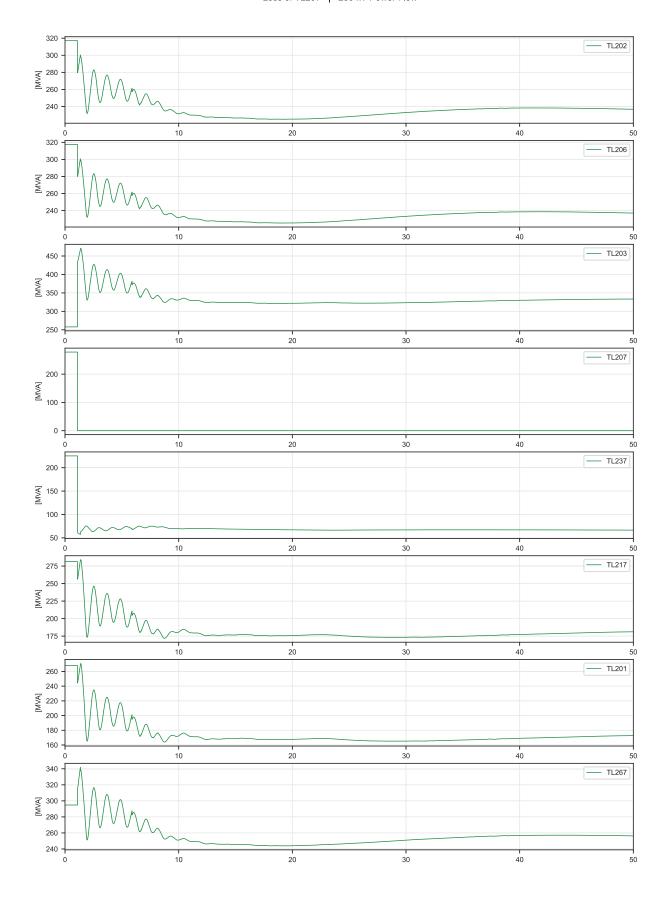




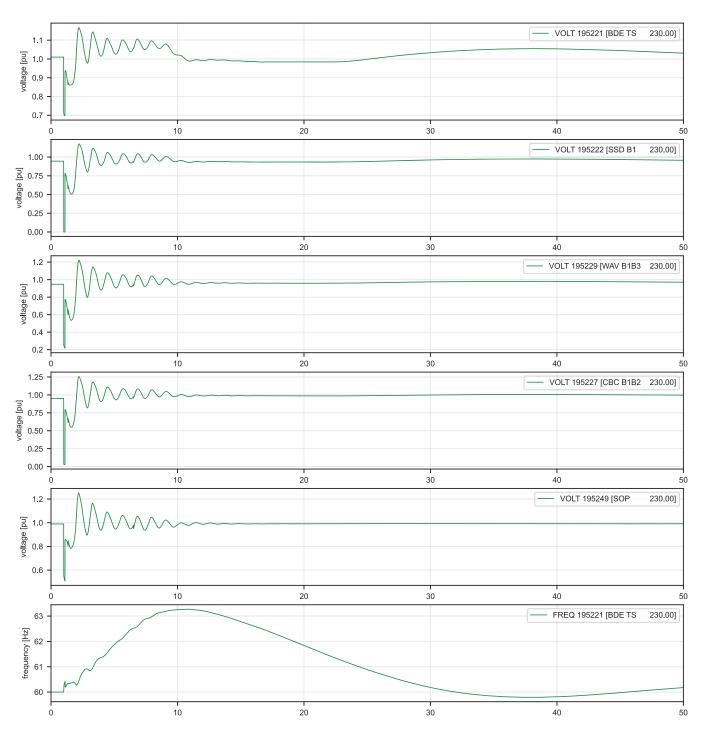


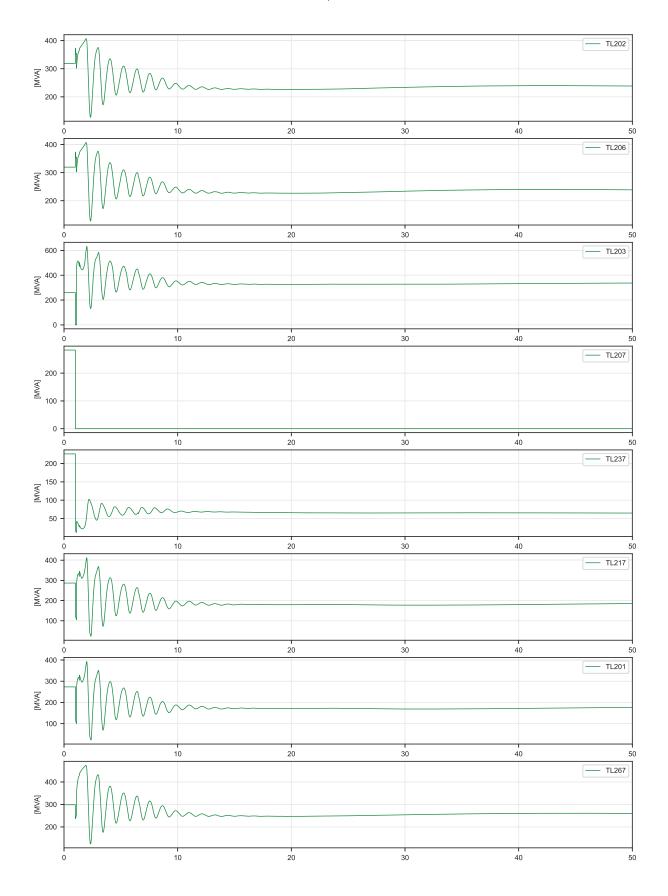




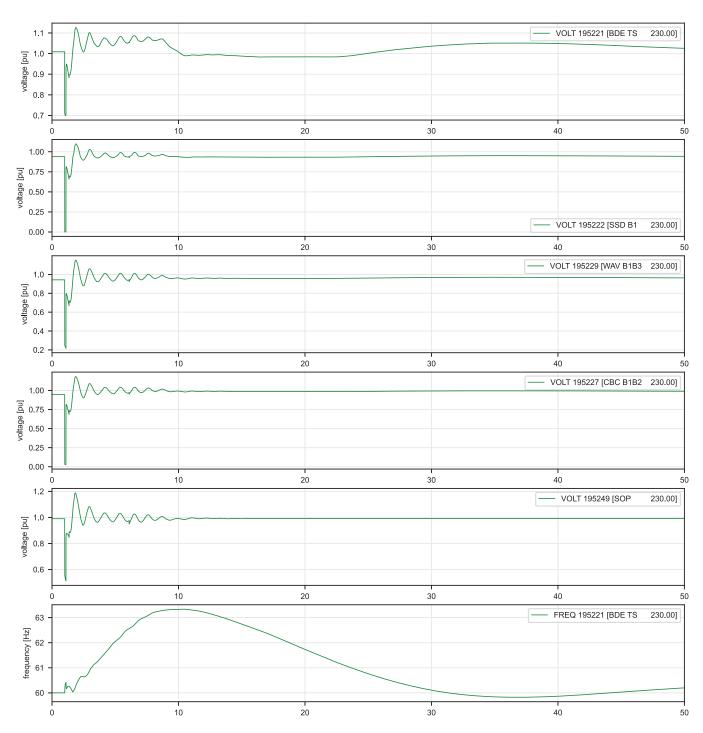


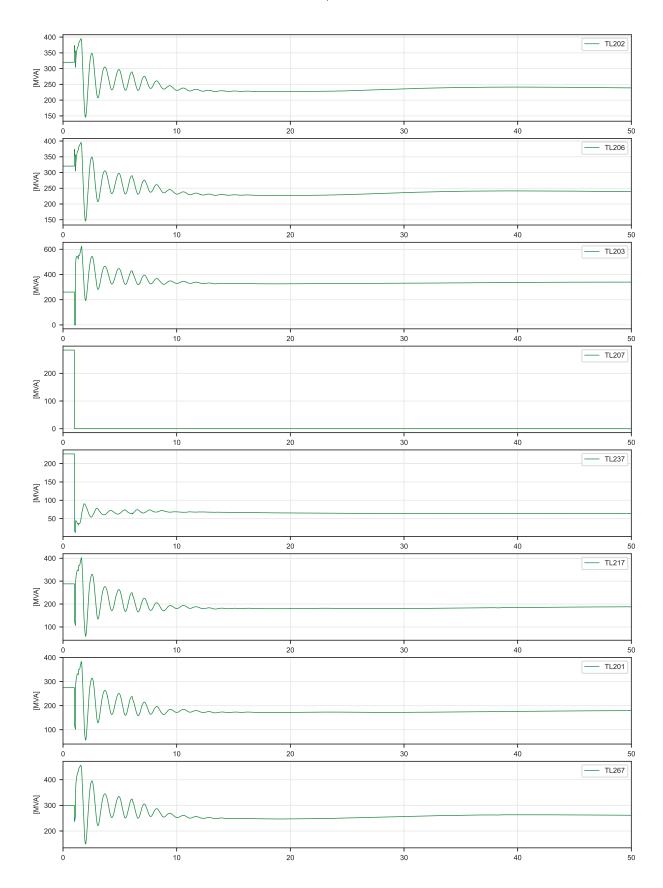
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_250MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency



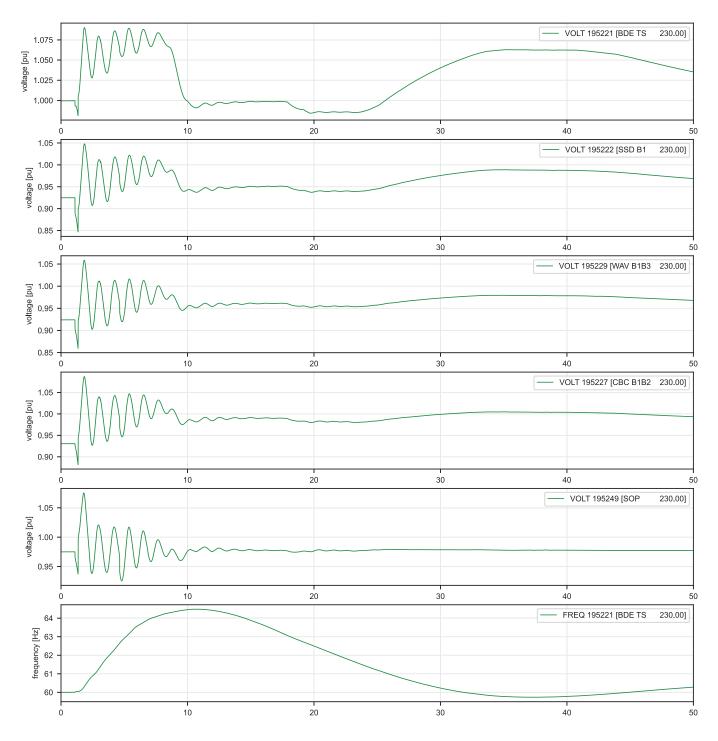


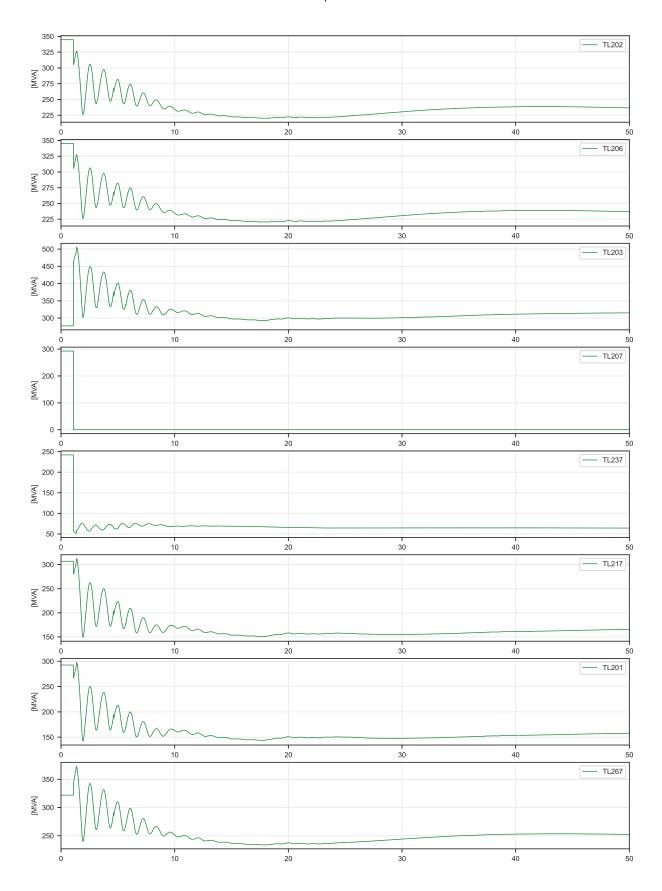
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_250MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency

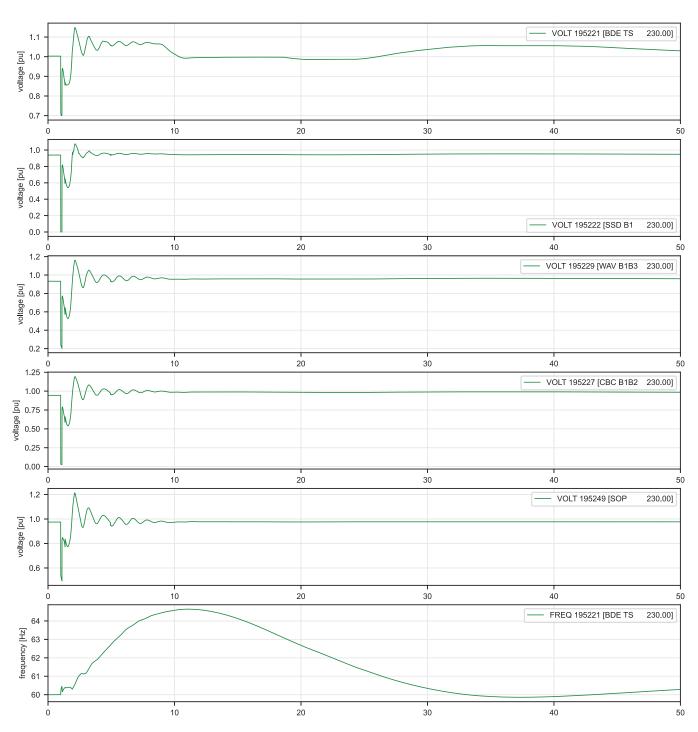


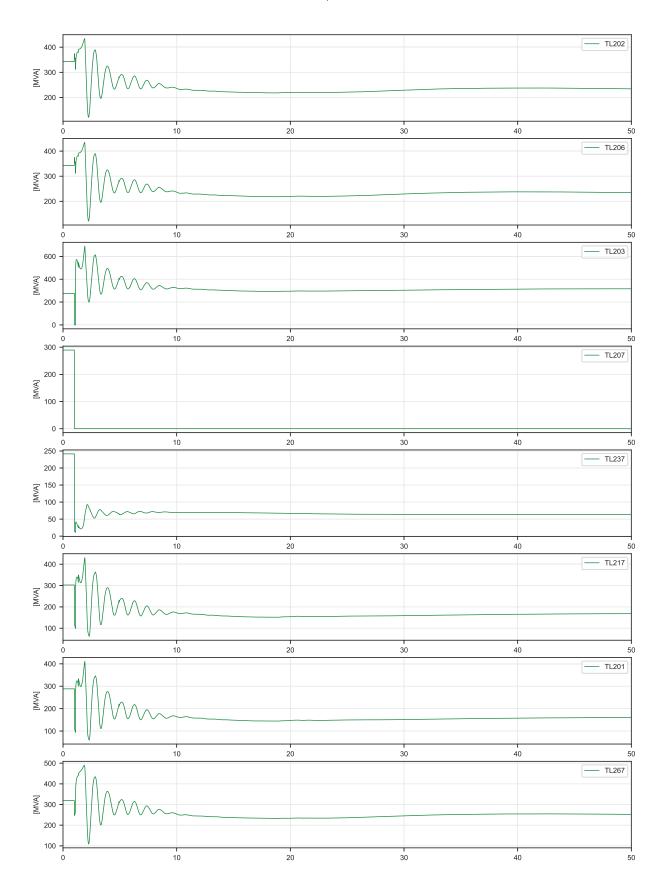


02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_peakMW_MLFC_off Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency

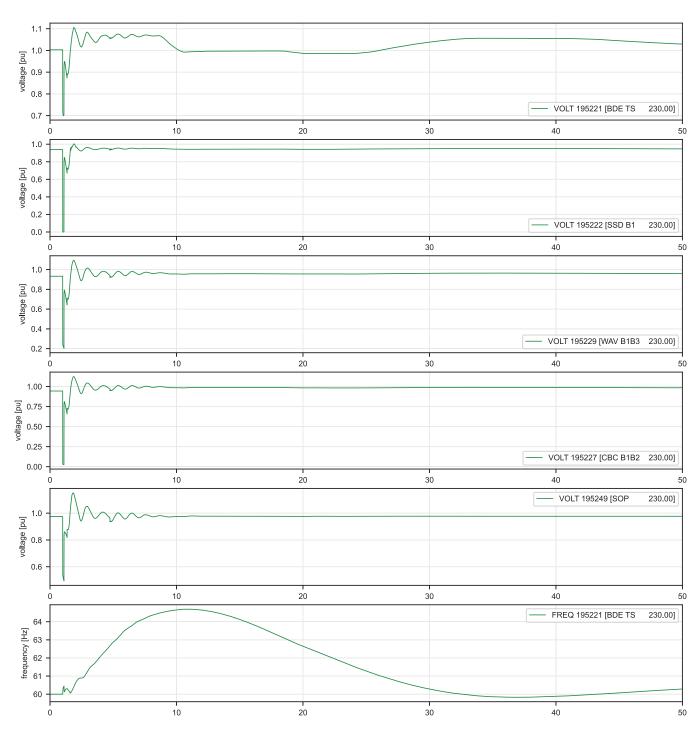


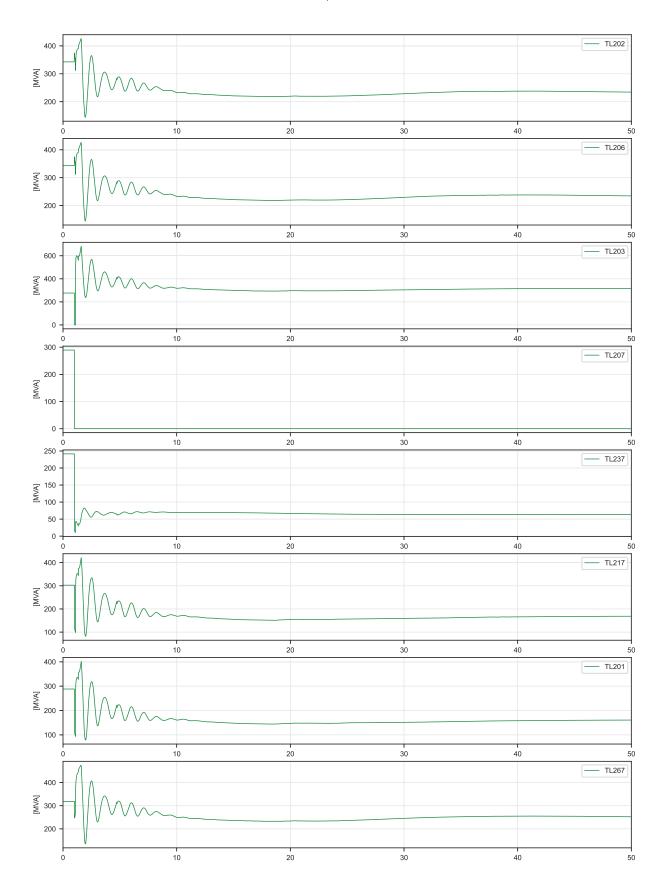


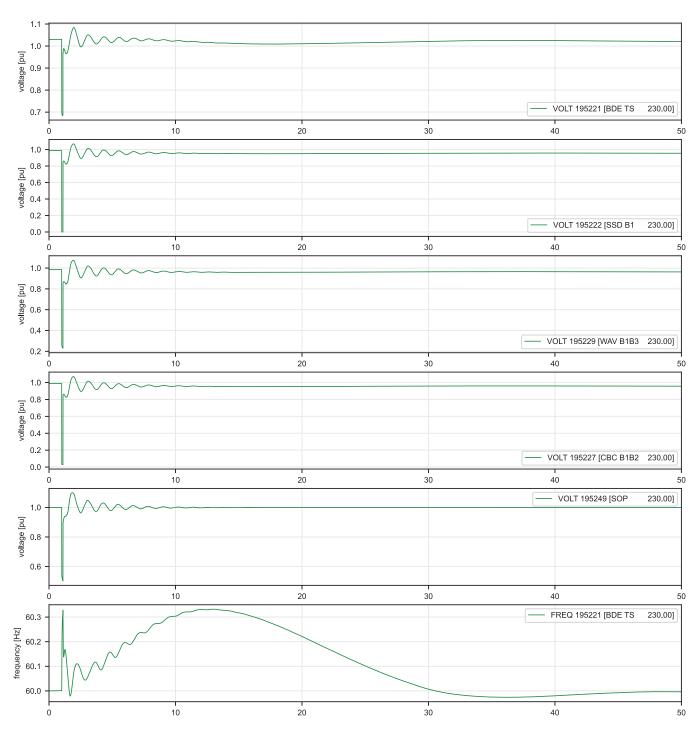


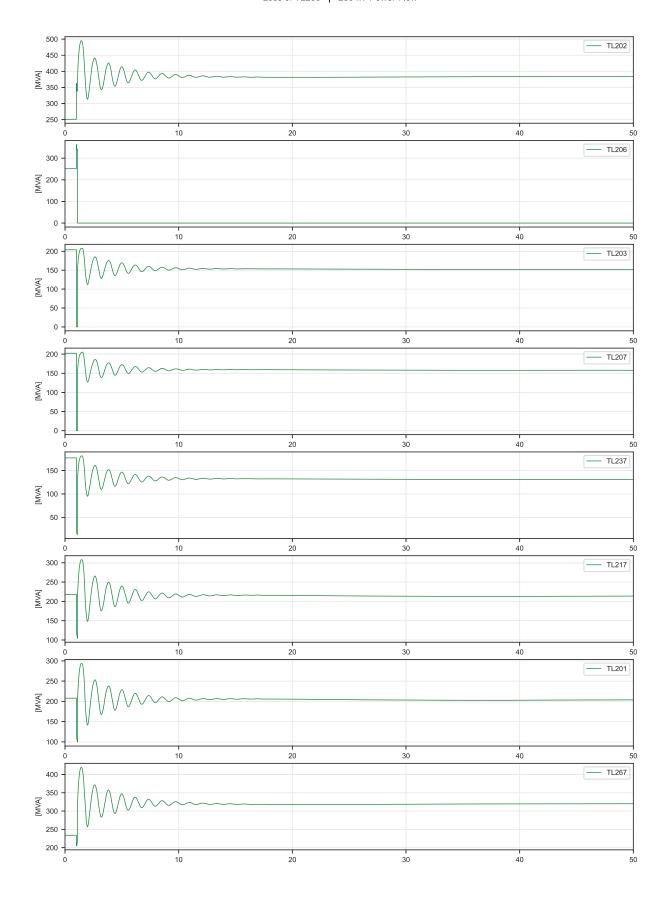


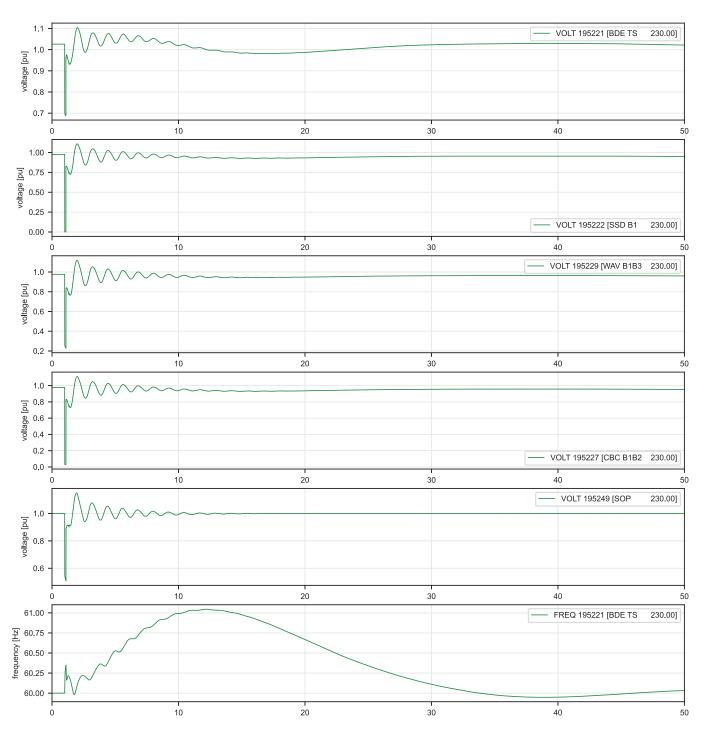
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_peakMW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL207 | Voltage / Frequency

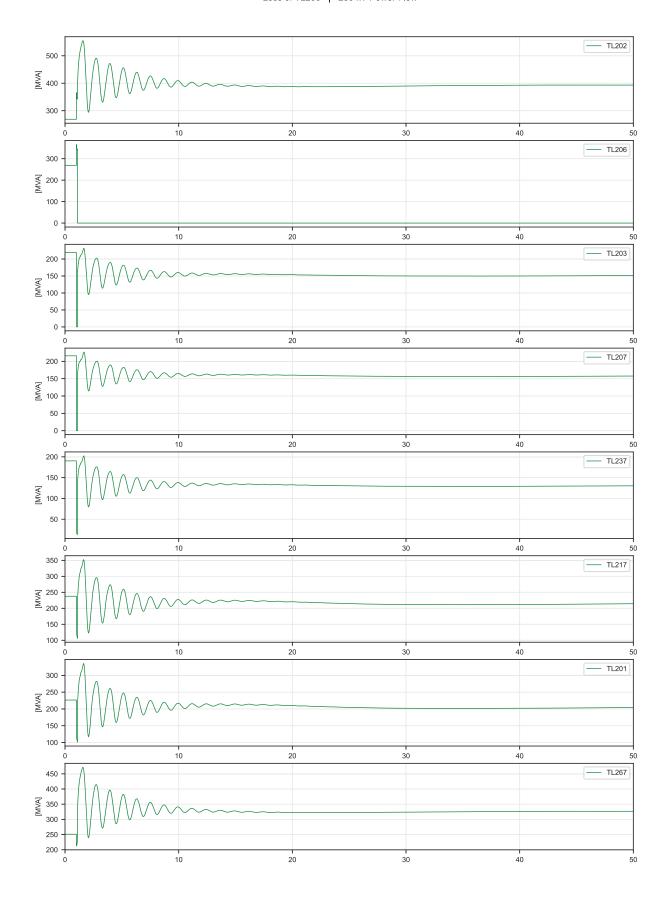


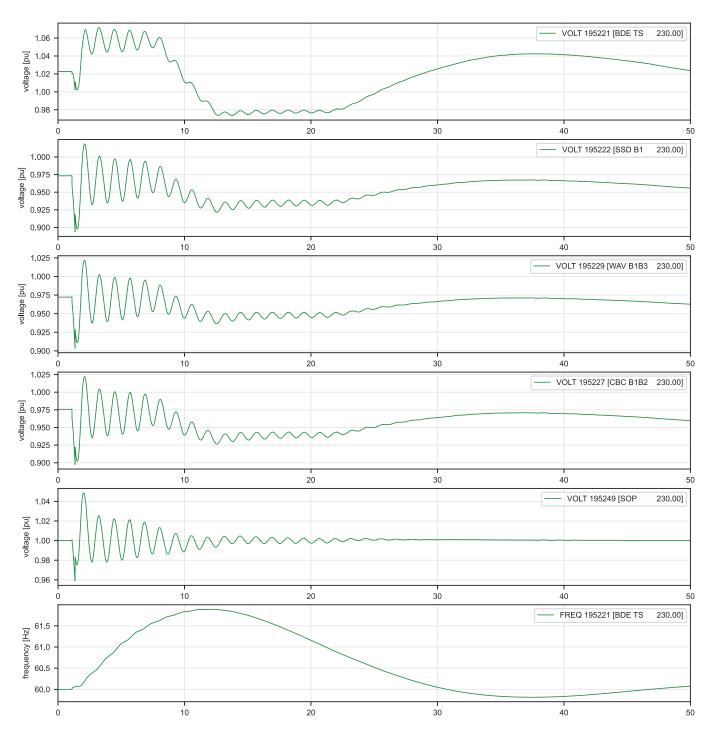


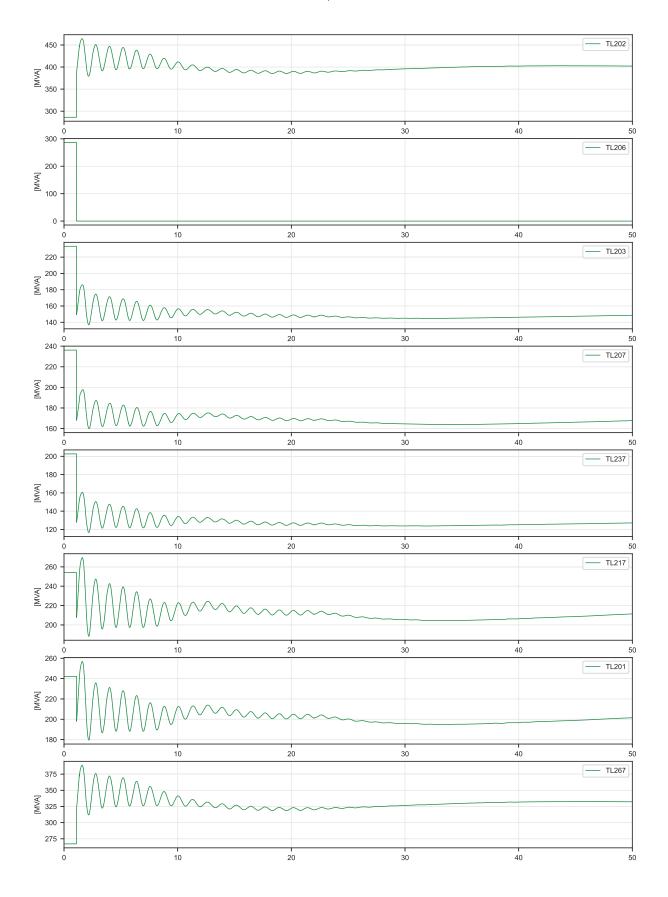




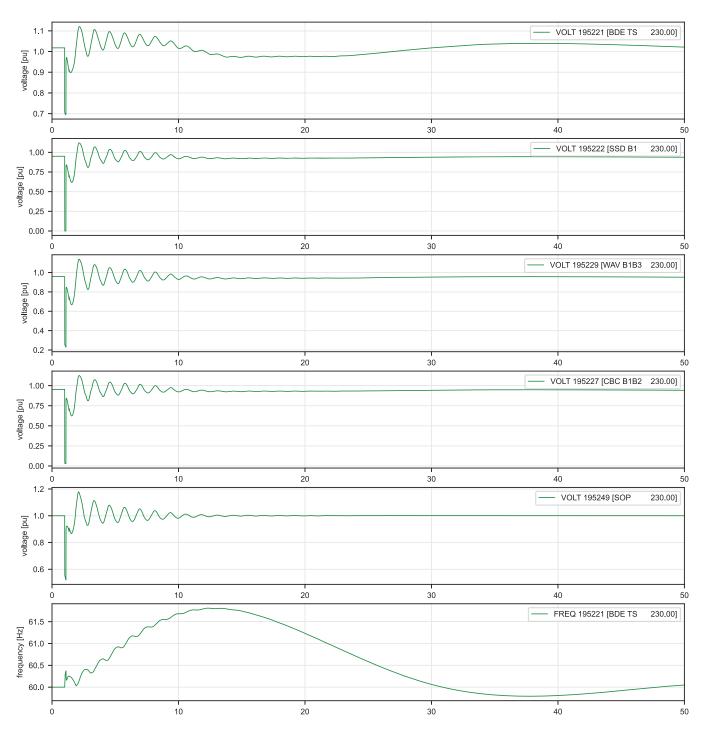


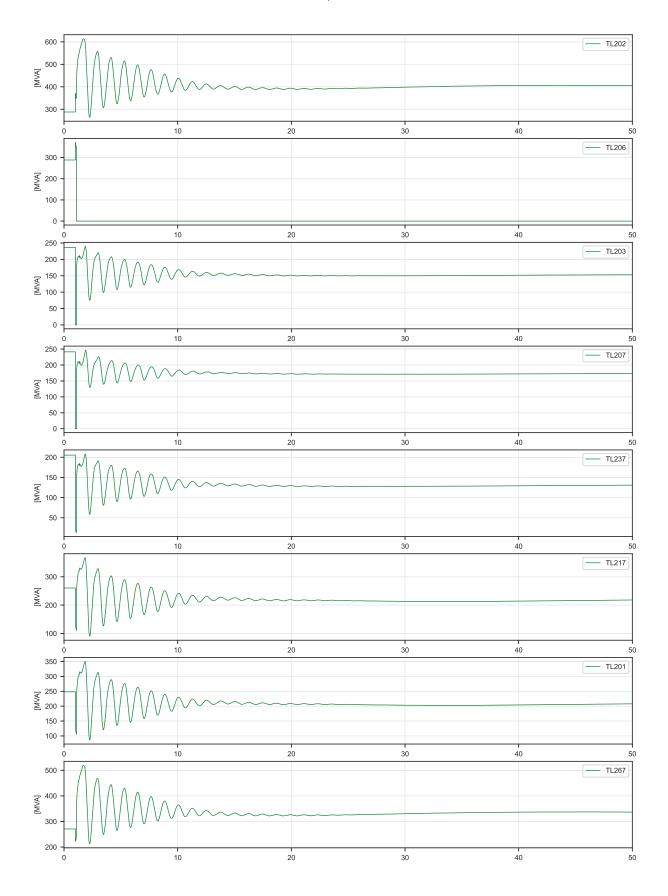




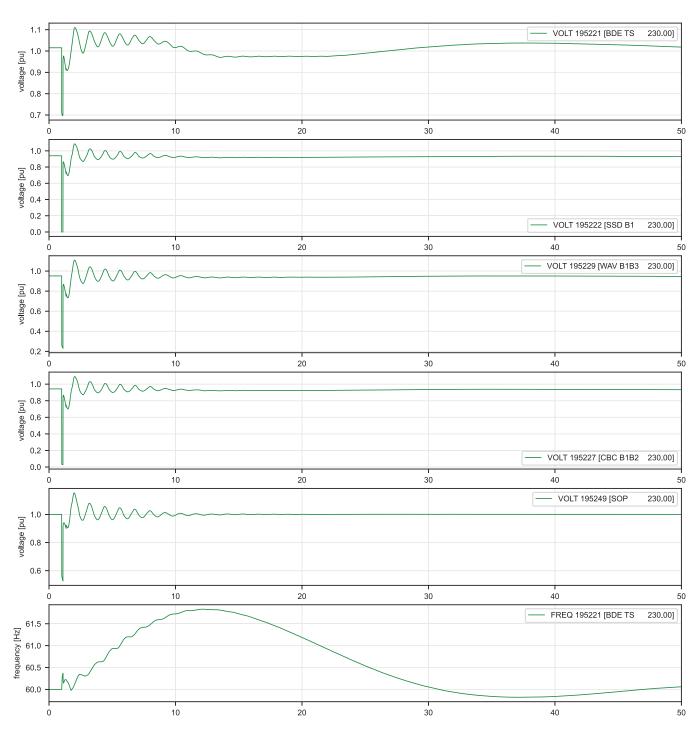


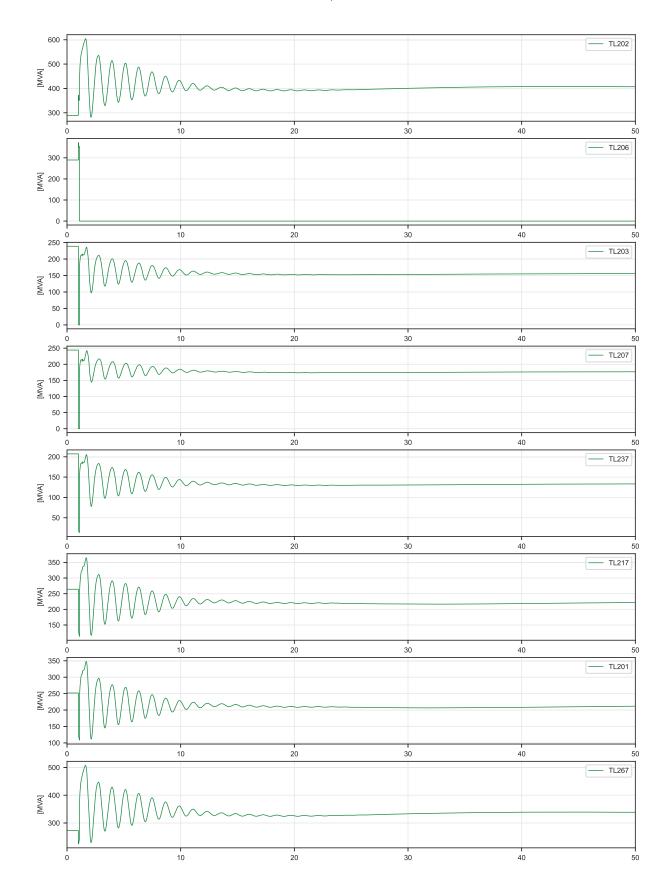
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_150MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency

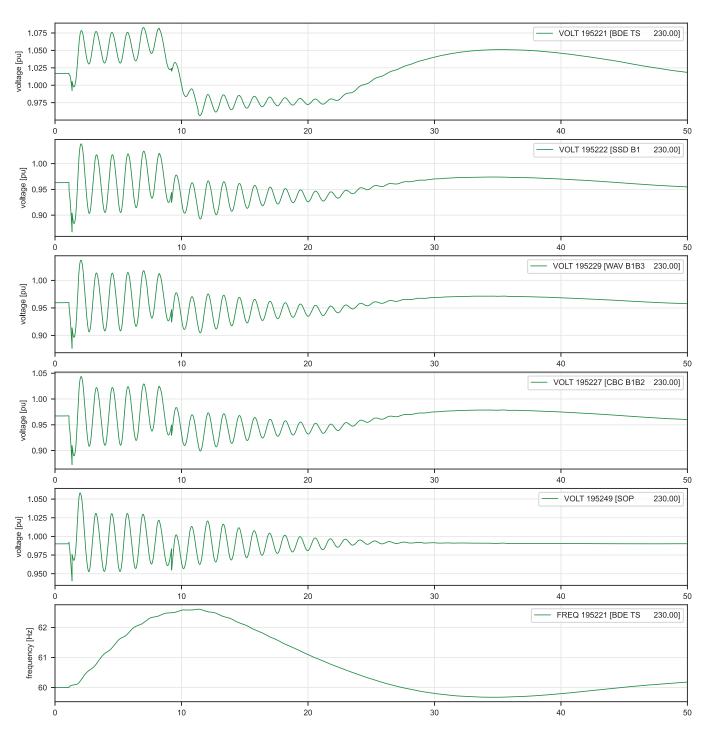


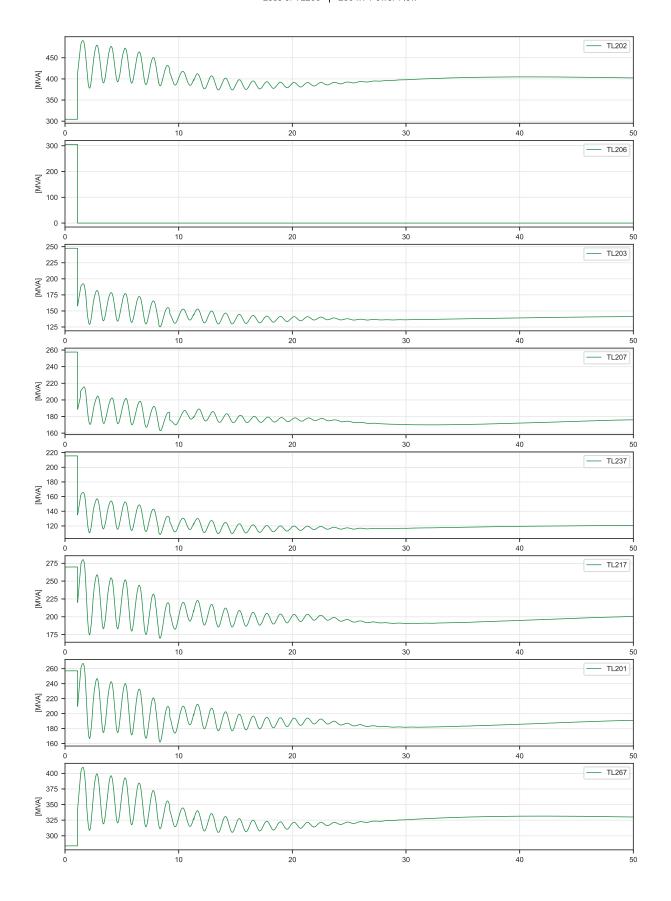


03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_150MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency

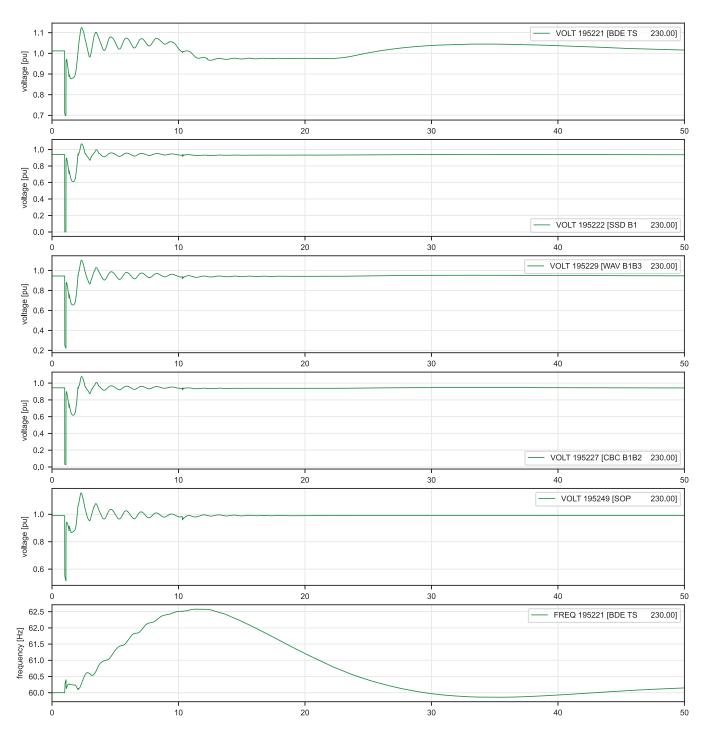


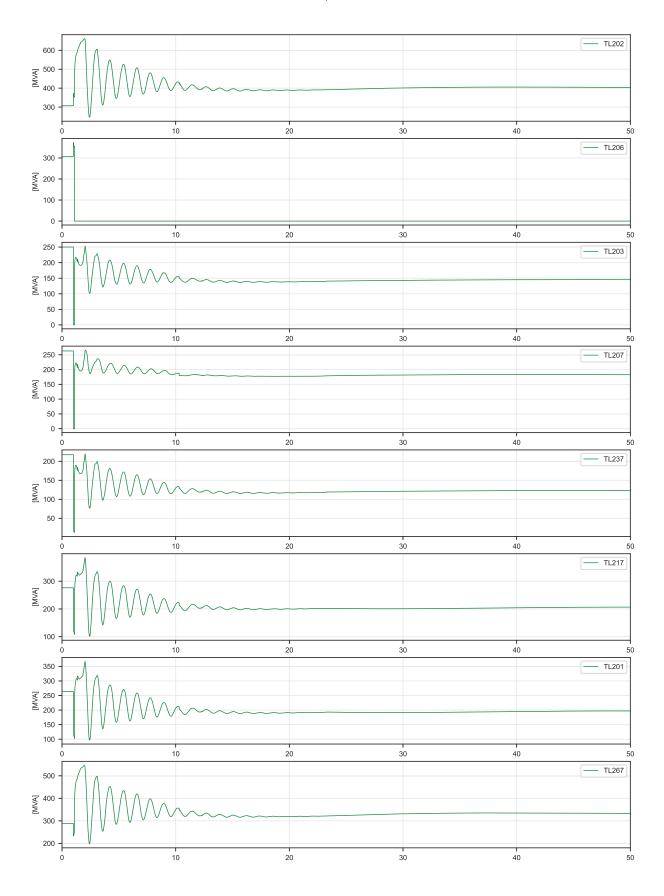




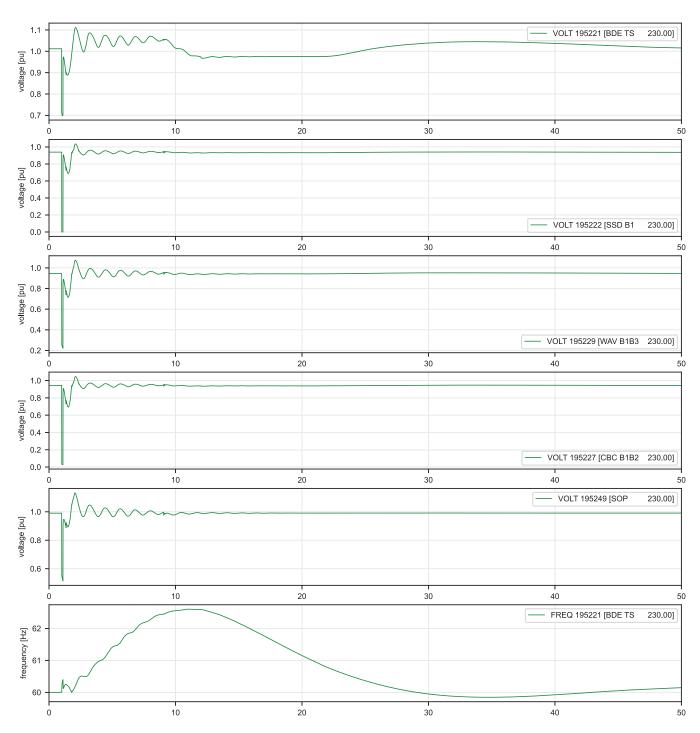


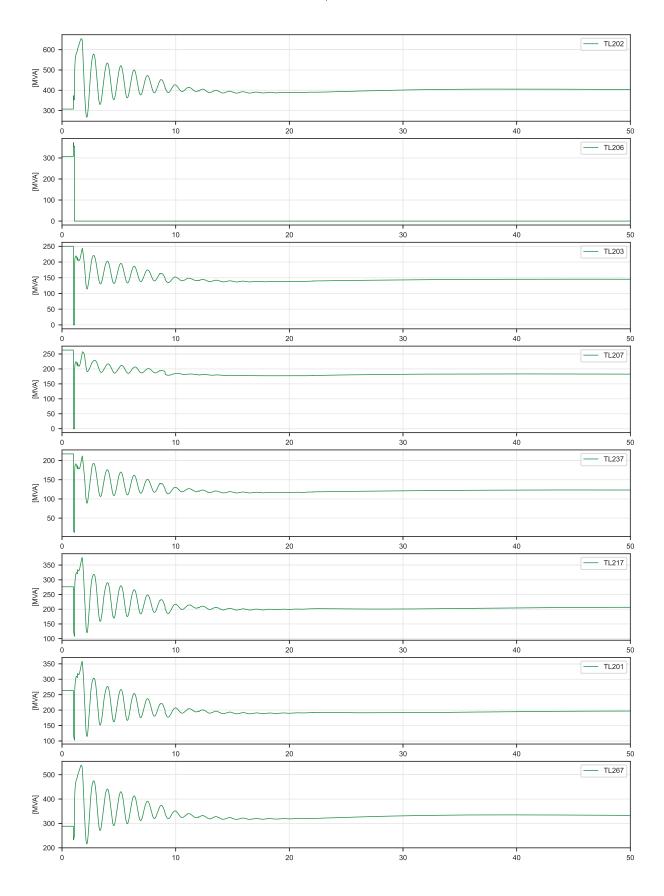
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_200MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency

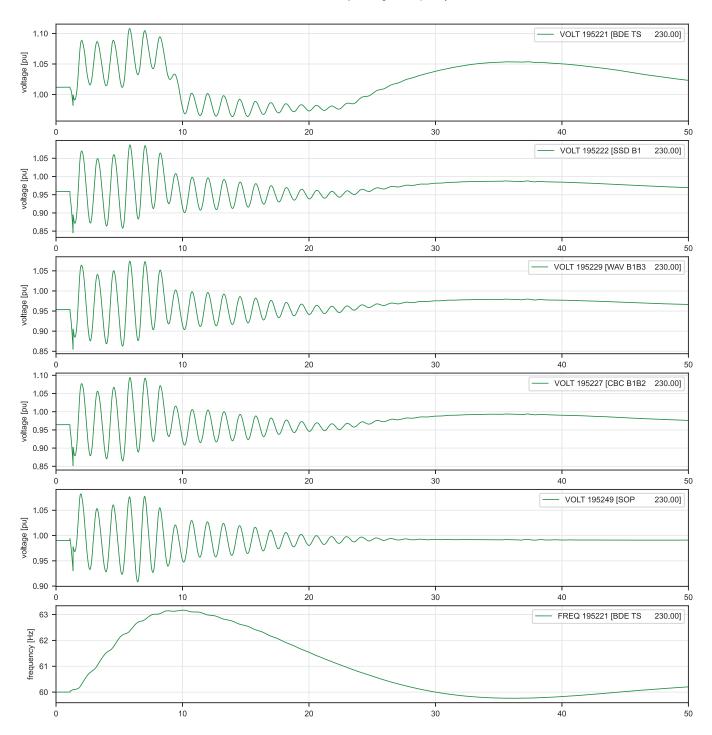


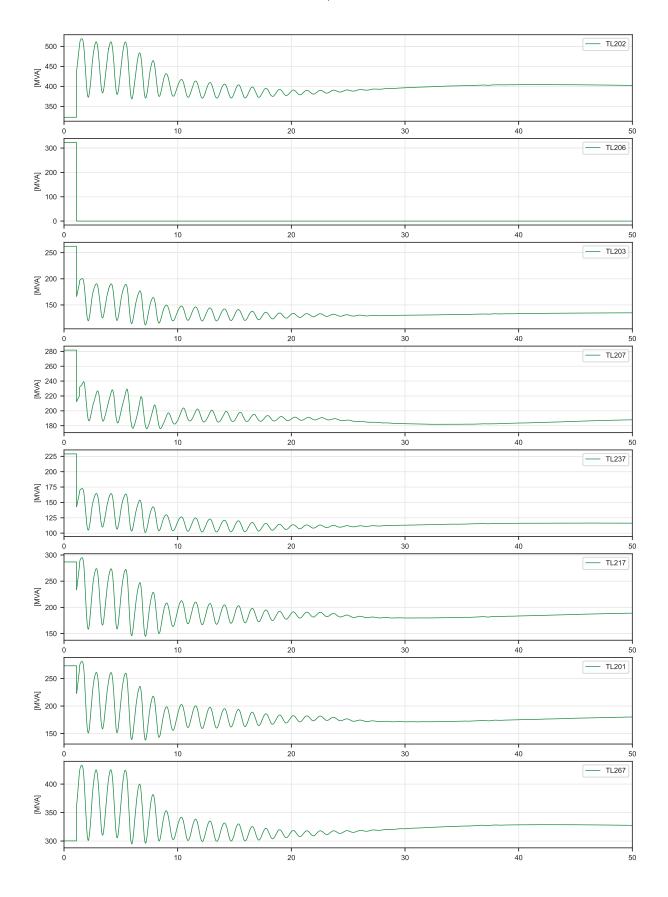


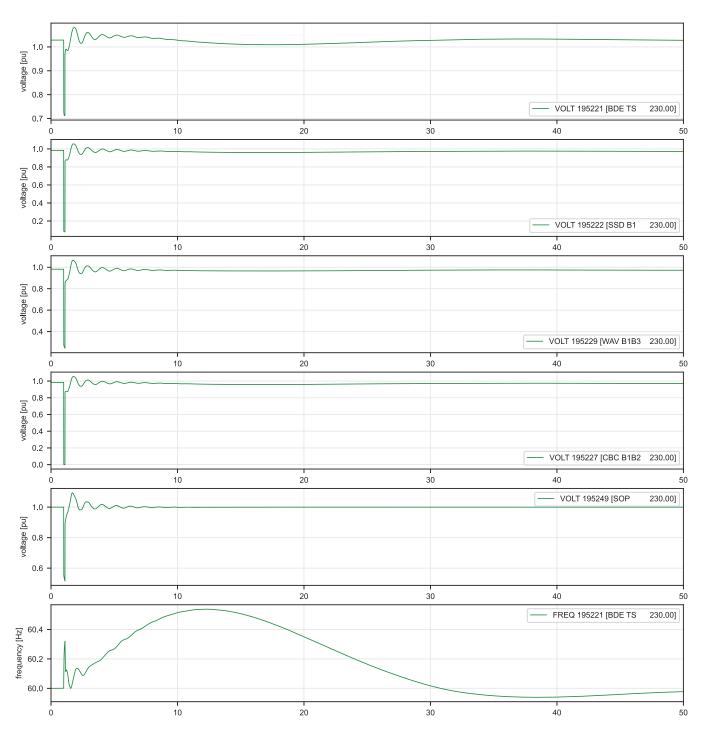
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_200MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL206 | Voltage / Frequency

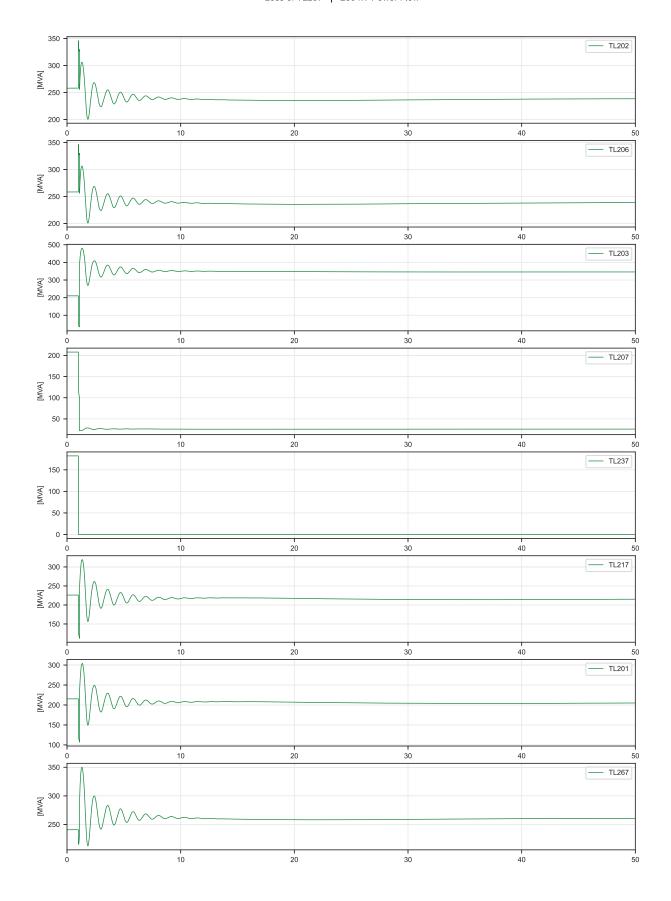


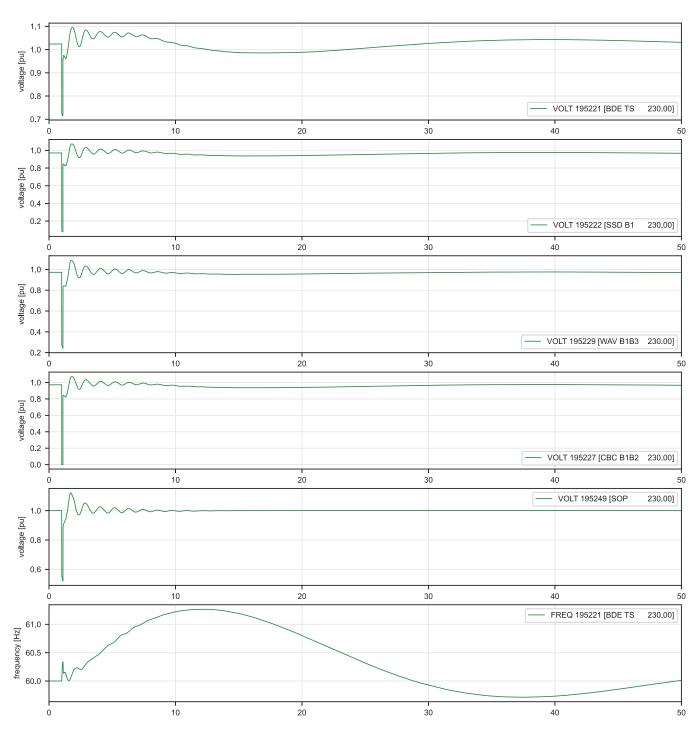


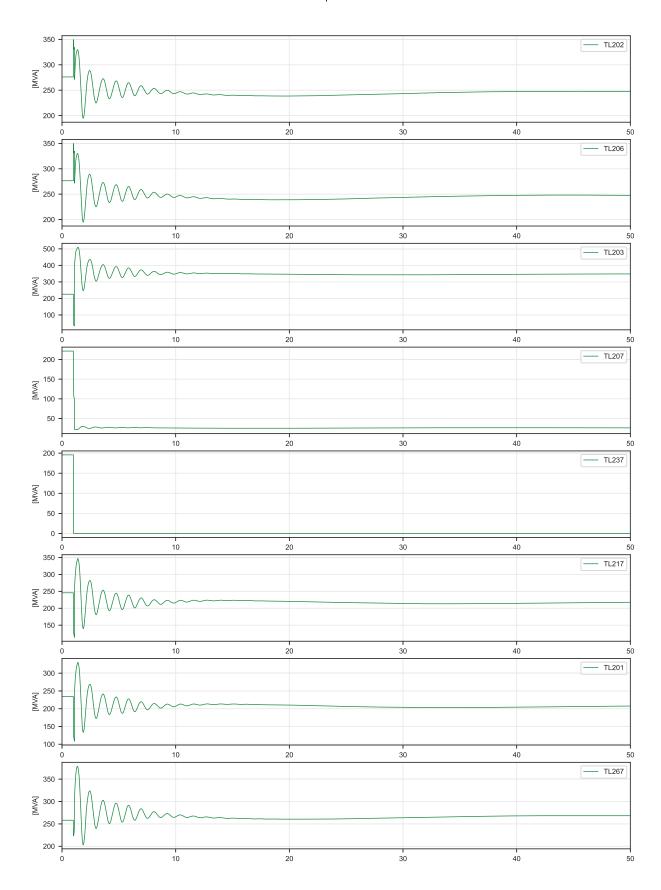


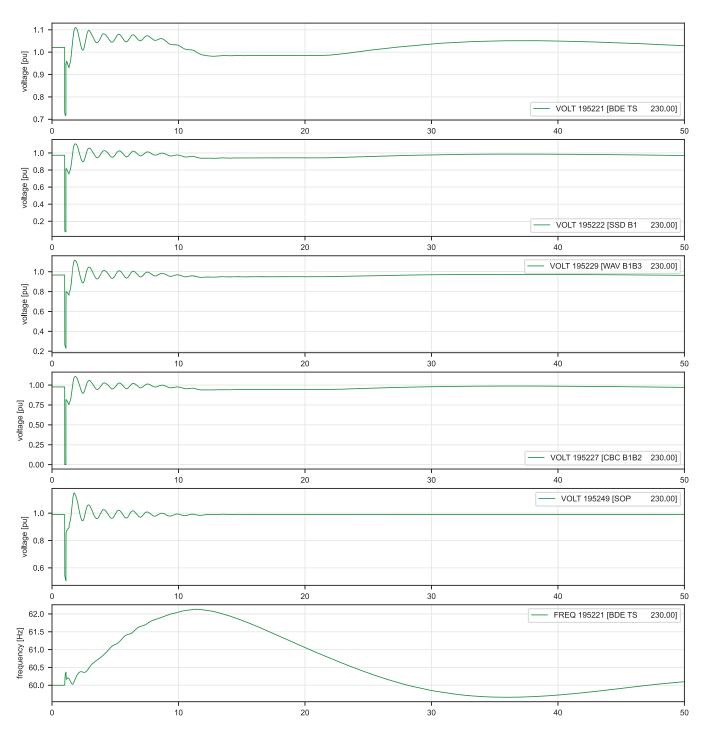


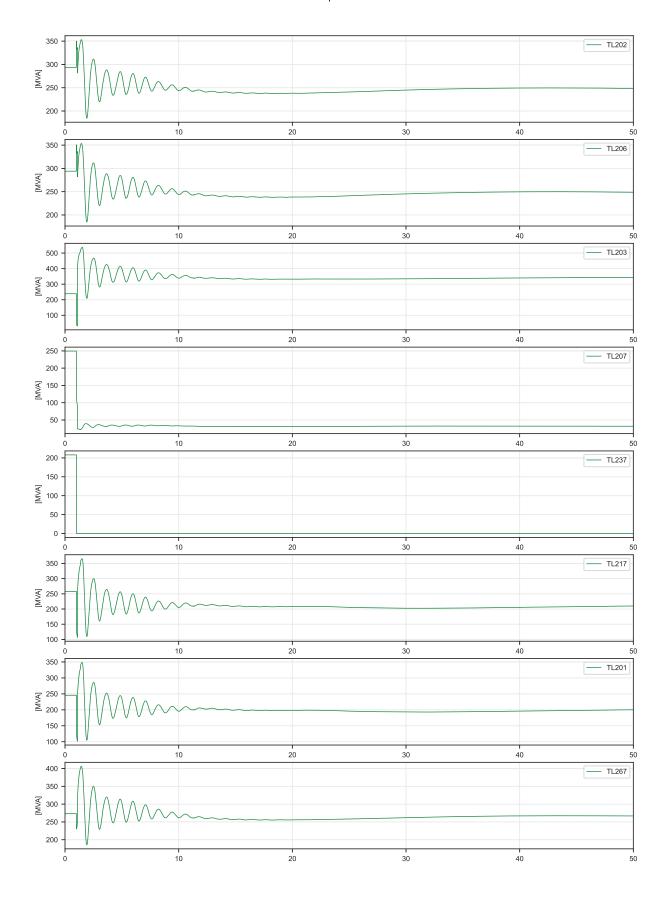


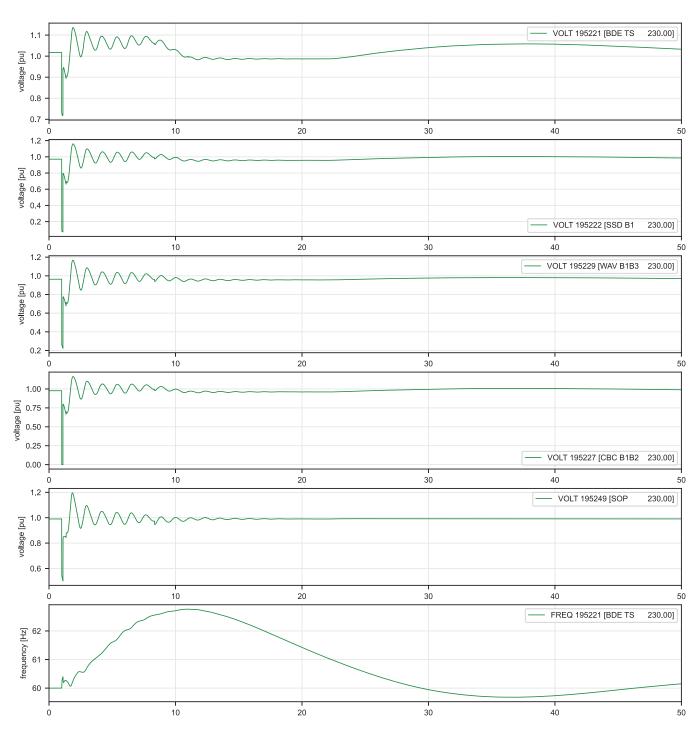


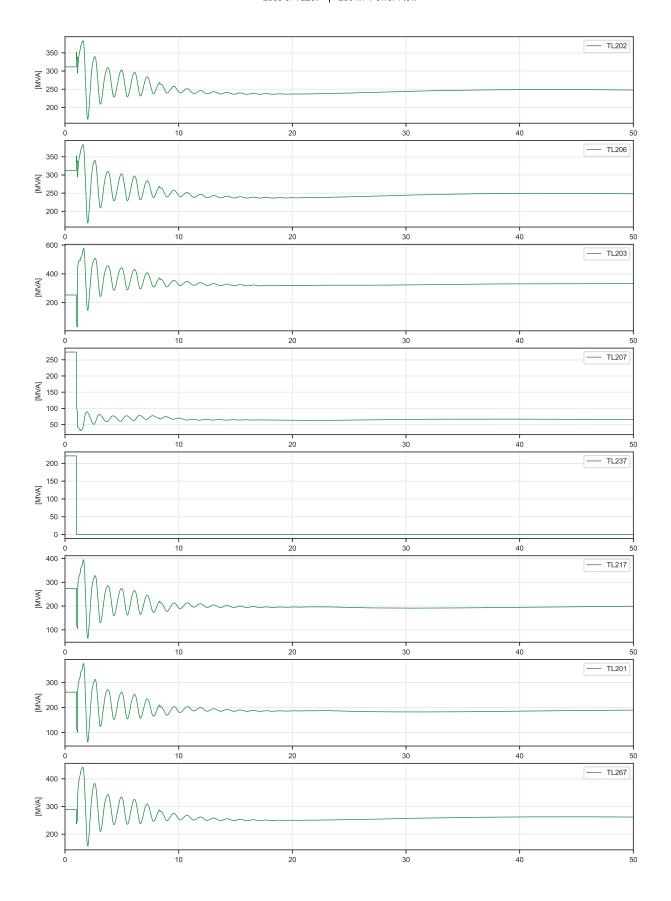


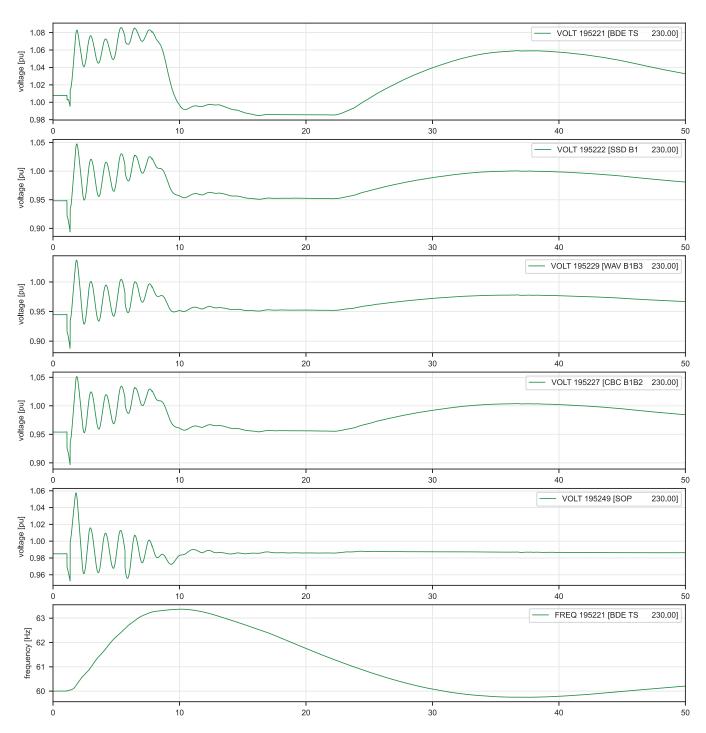


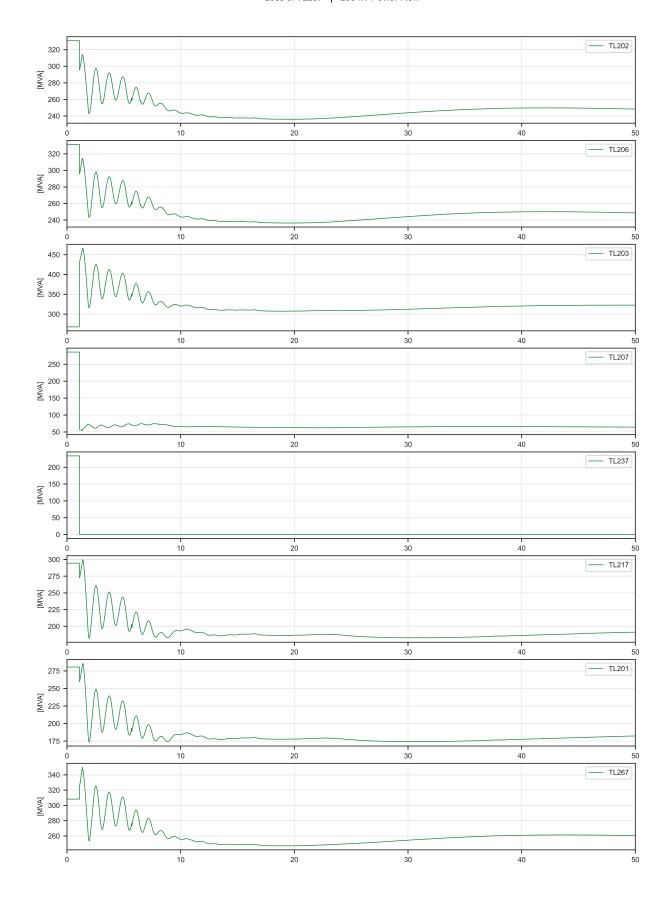




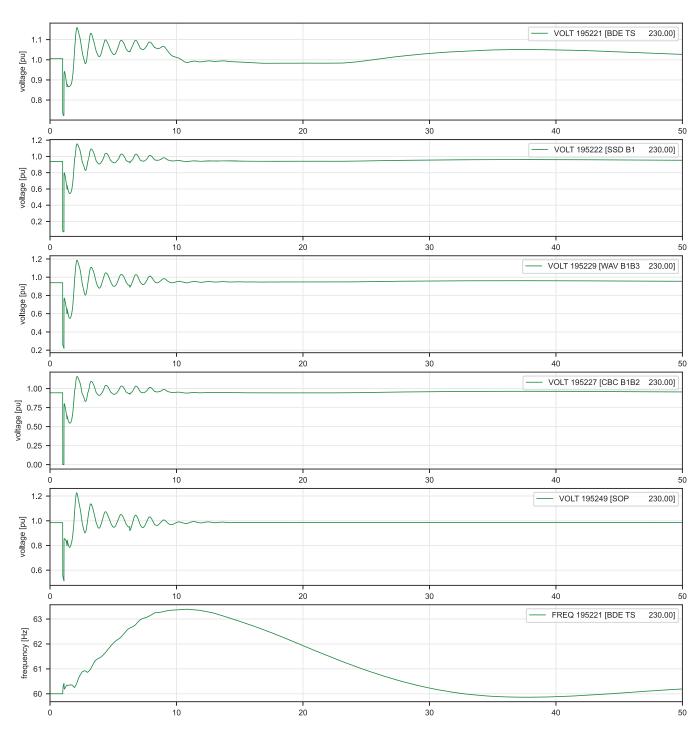


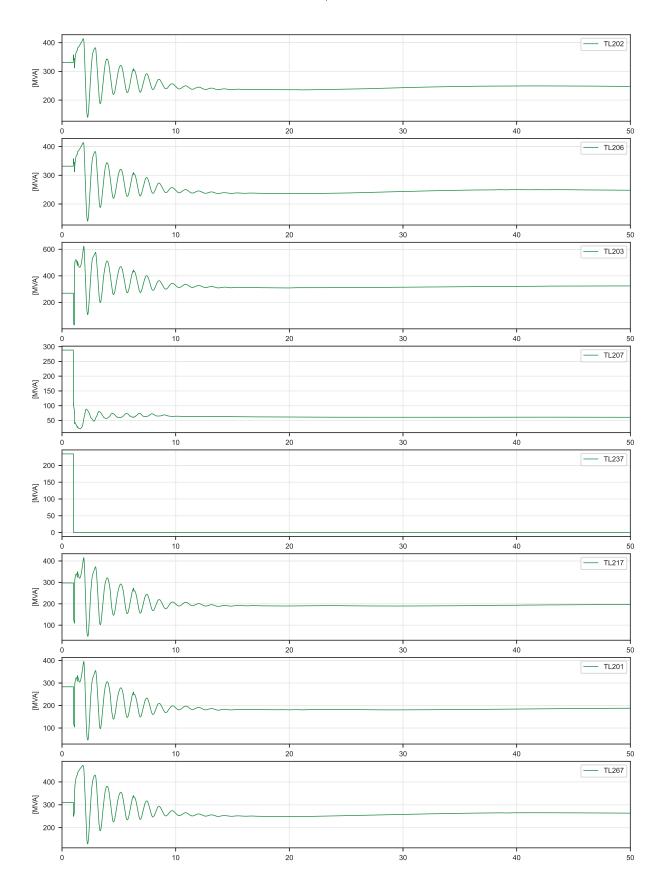




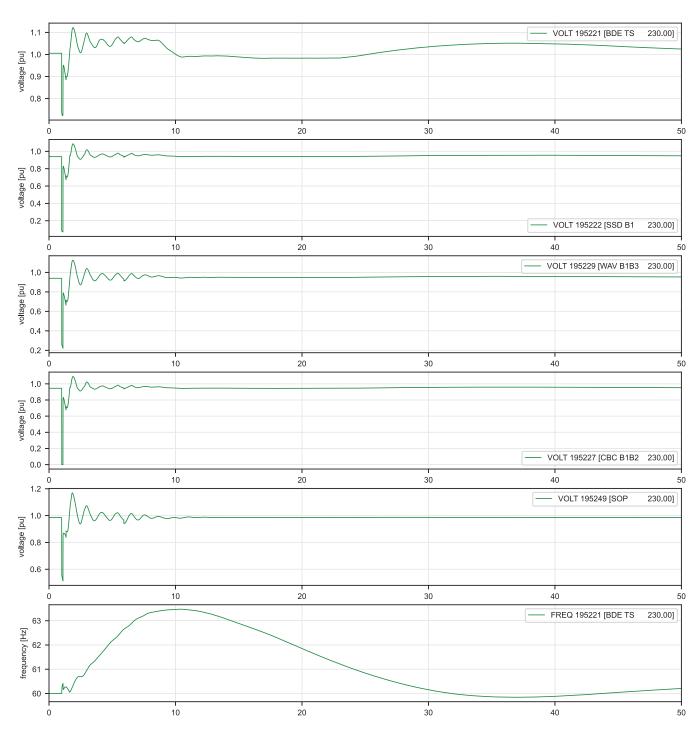


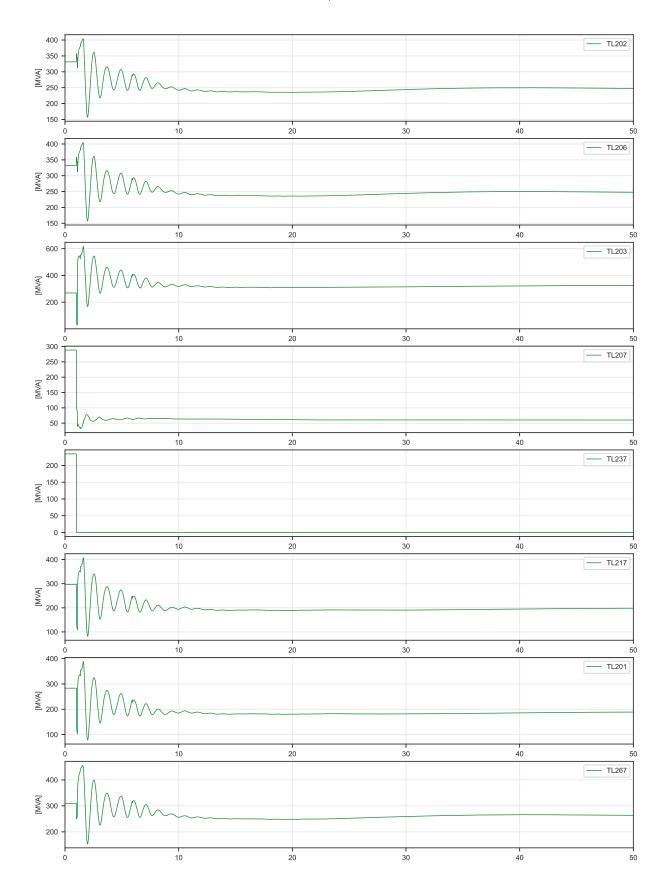
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_250MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency



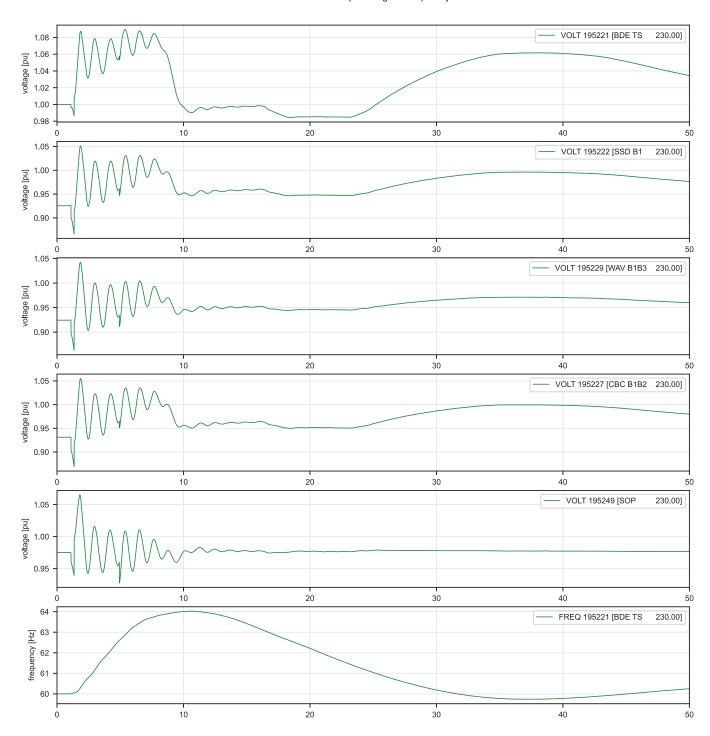


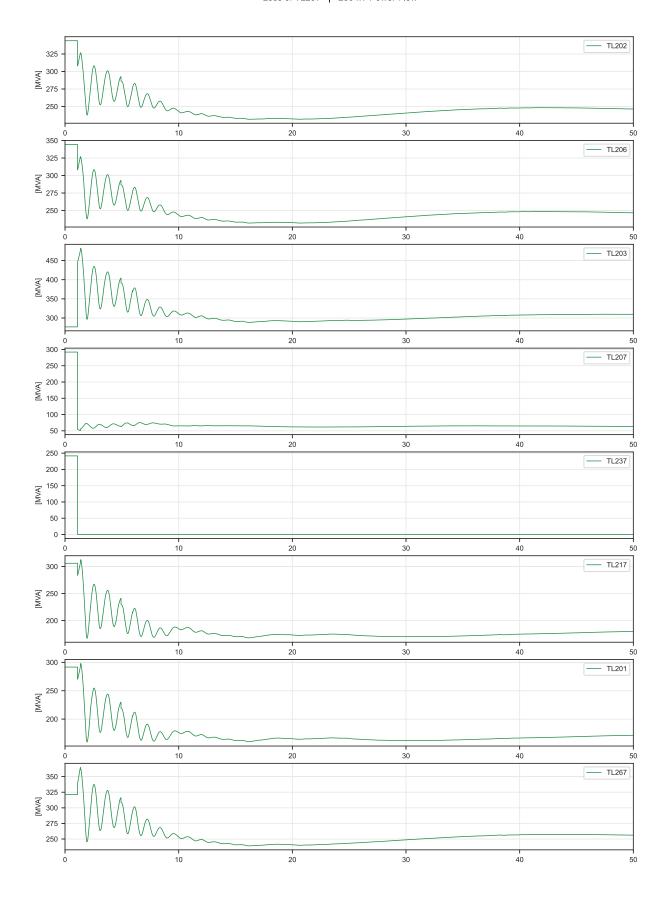
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_250MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency

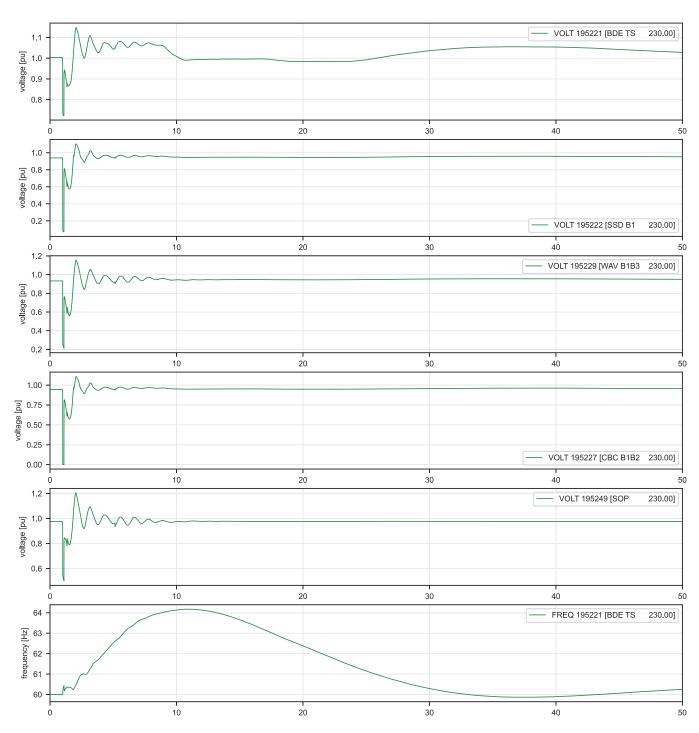


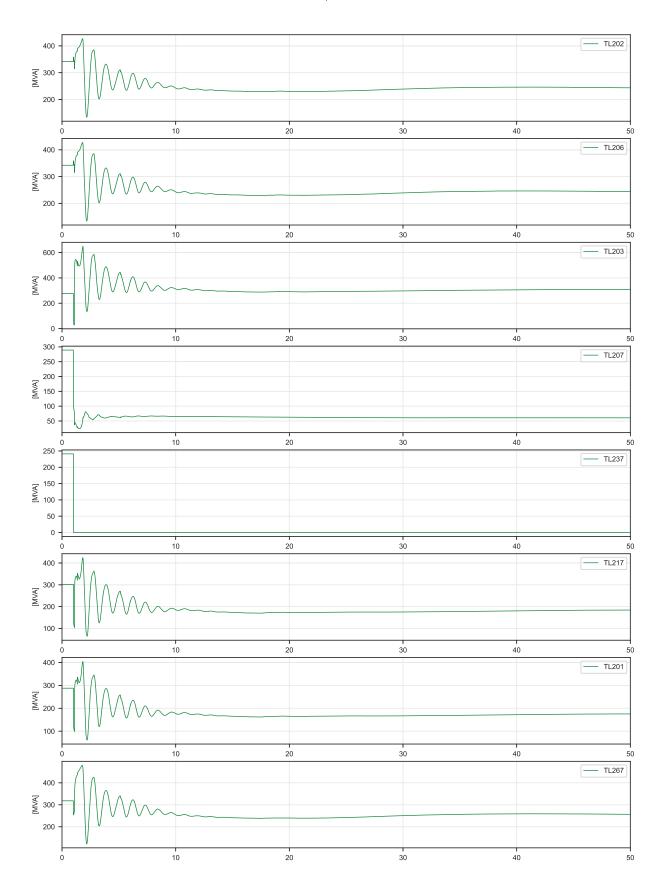


04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_peakMW_MLFC_off Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency

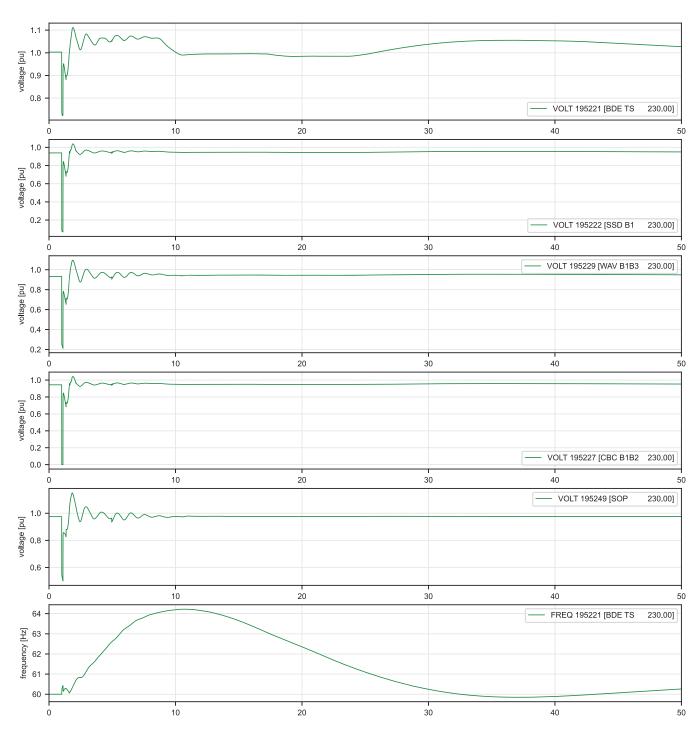


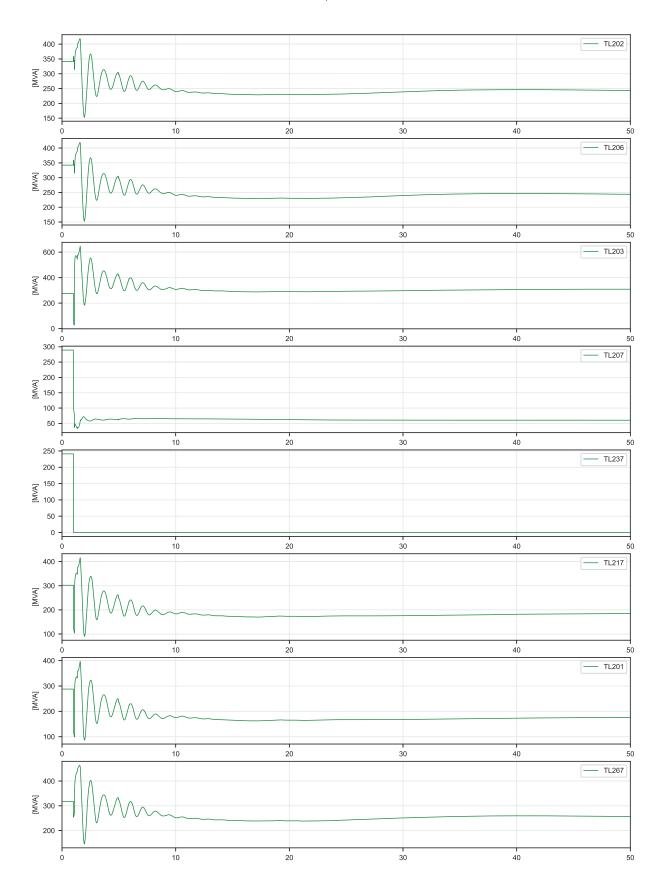


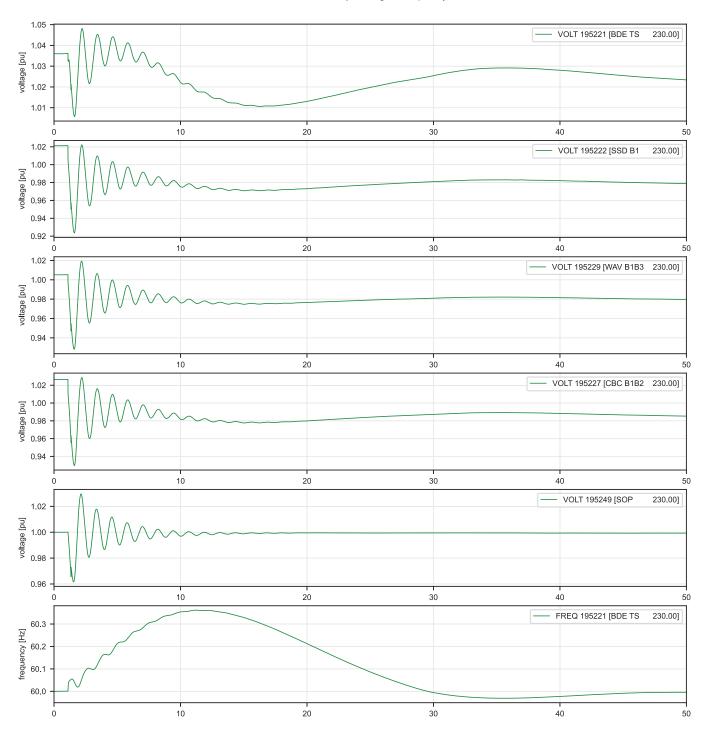


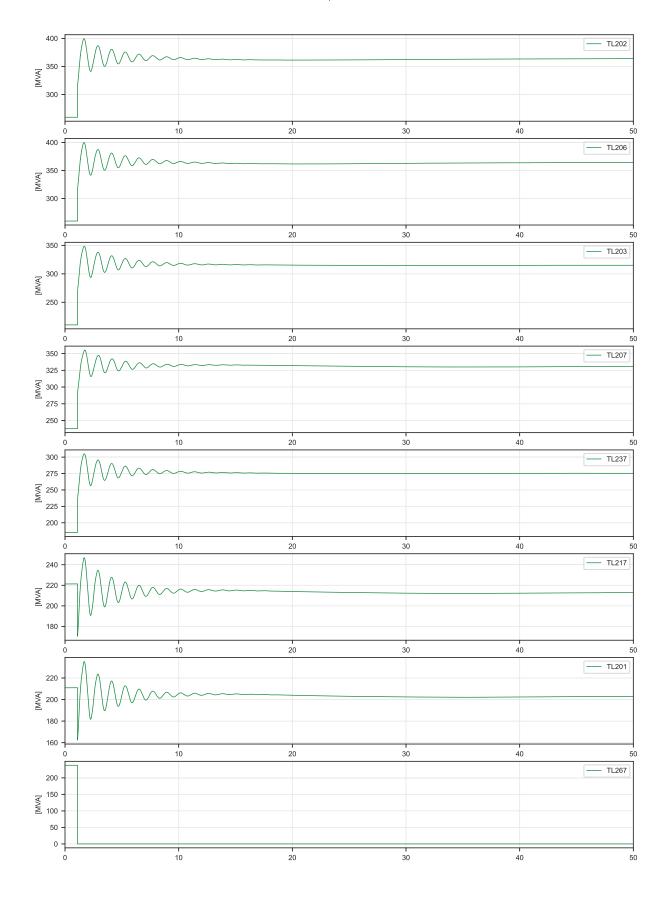


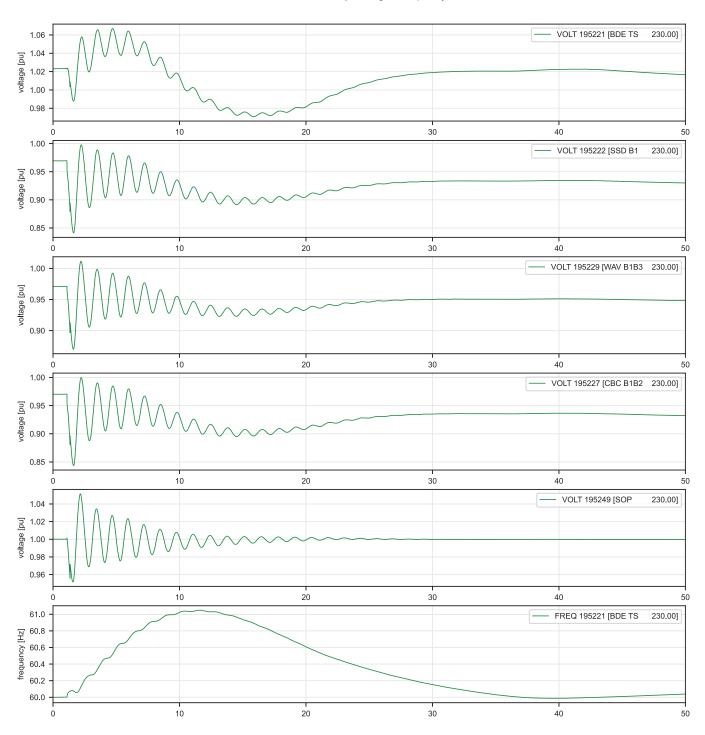
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_peakMW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL237 | Voltage / Frequency

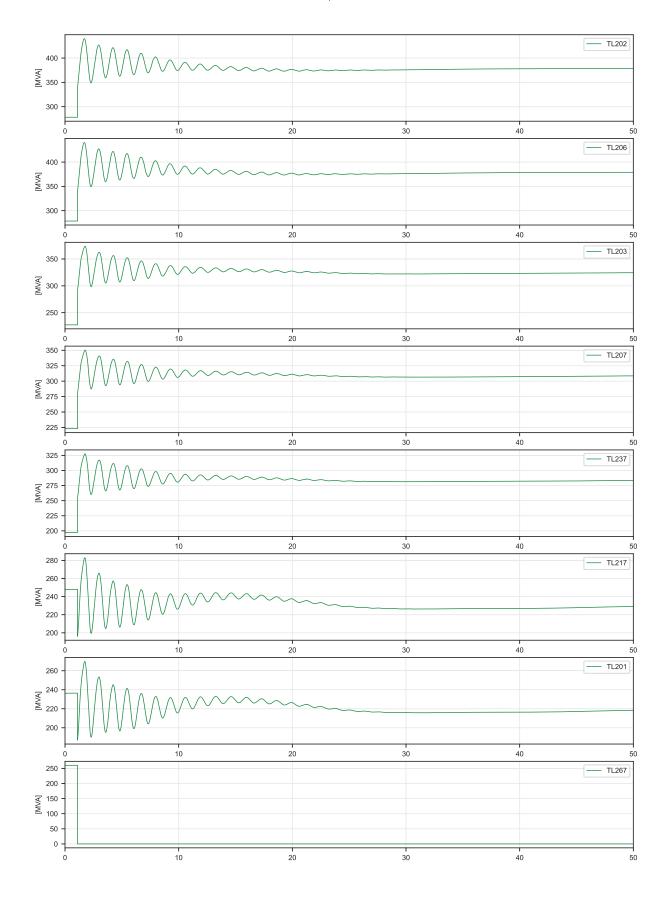


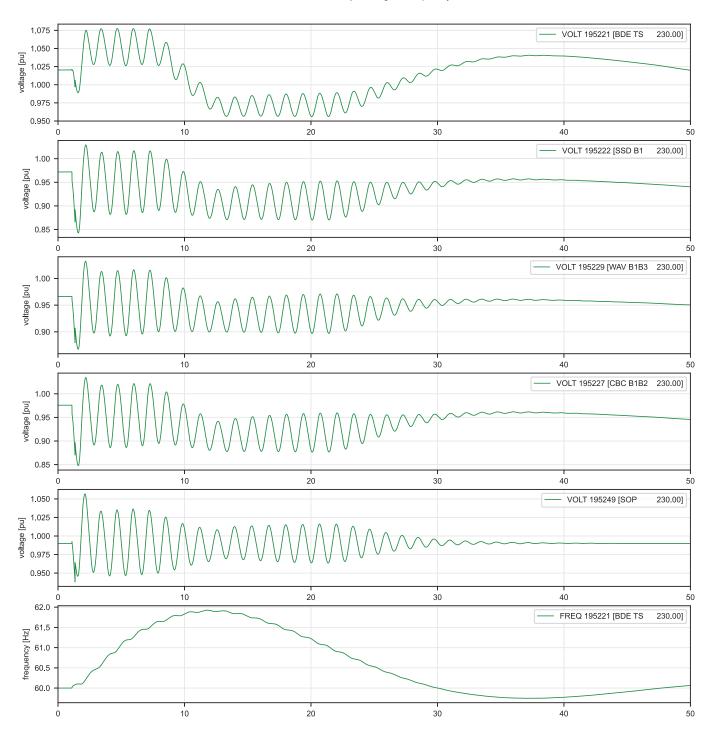


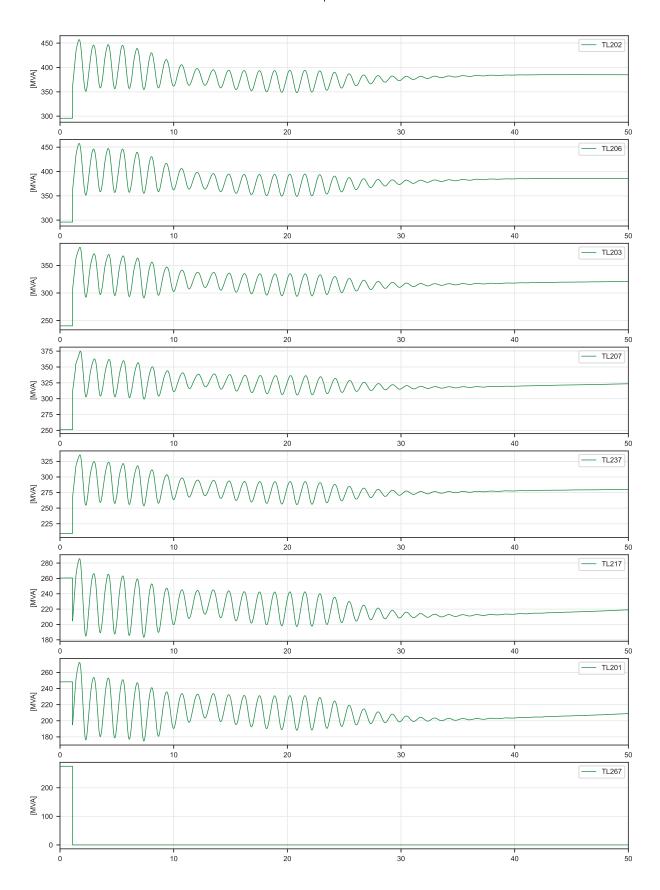


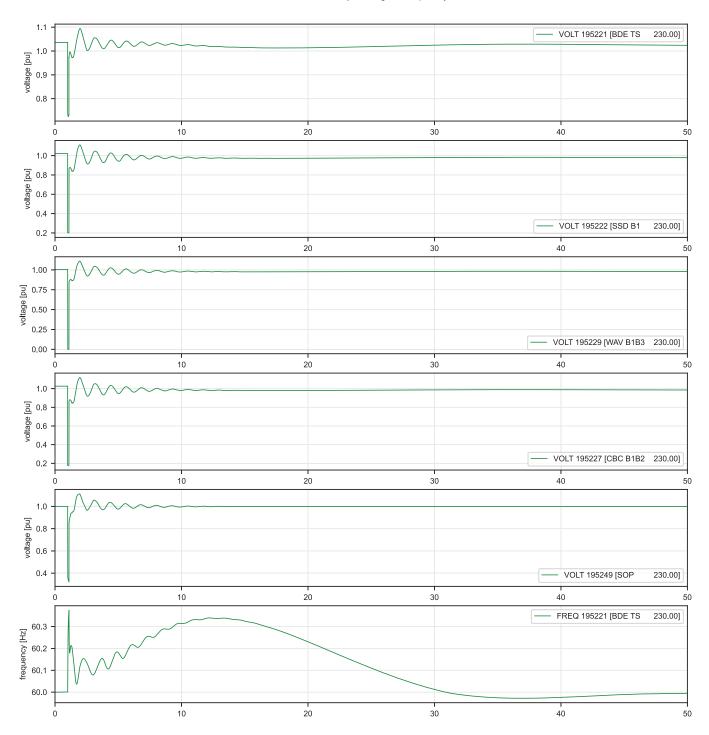


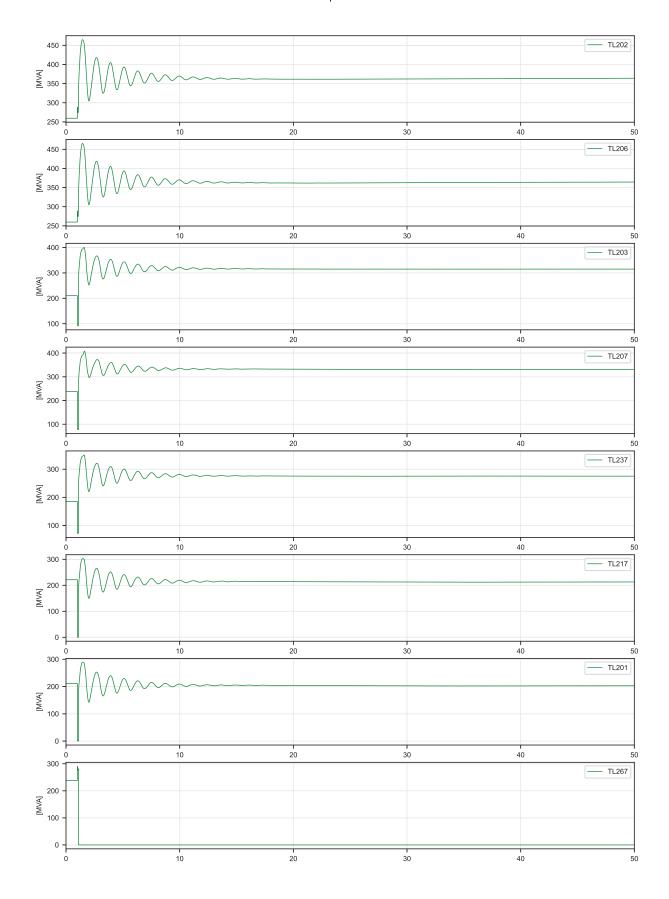




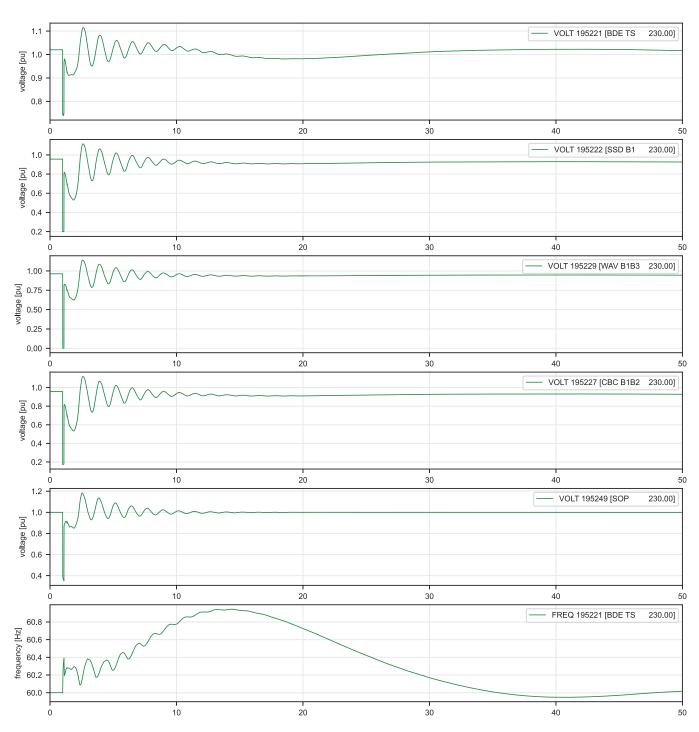


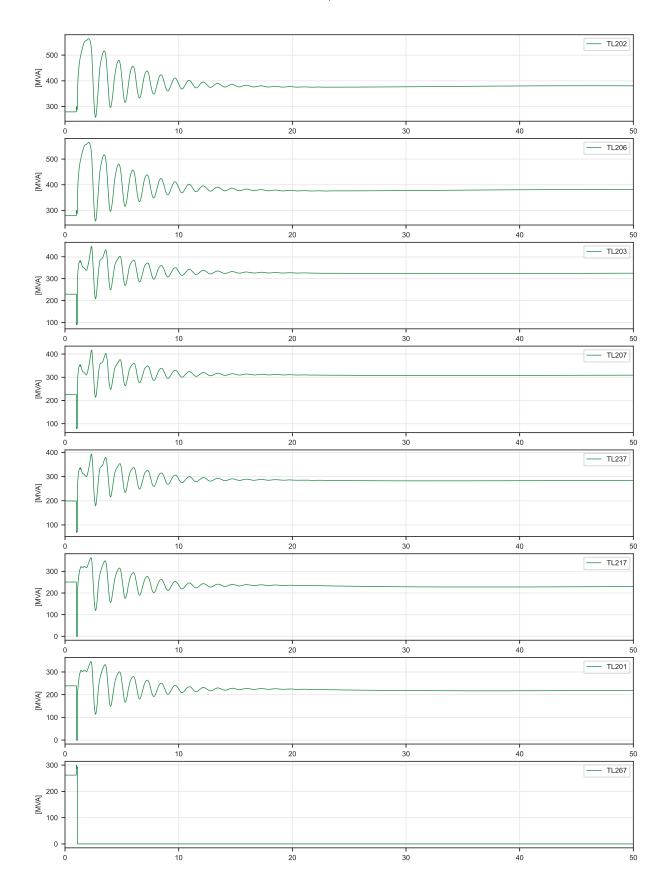




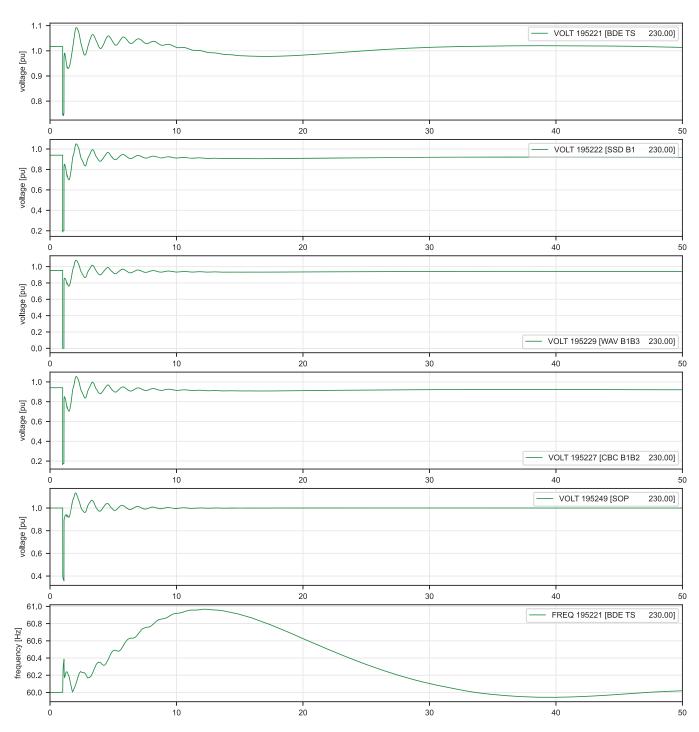


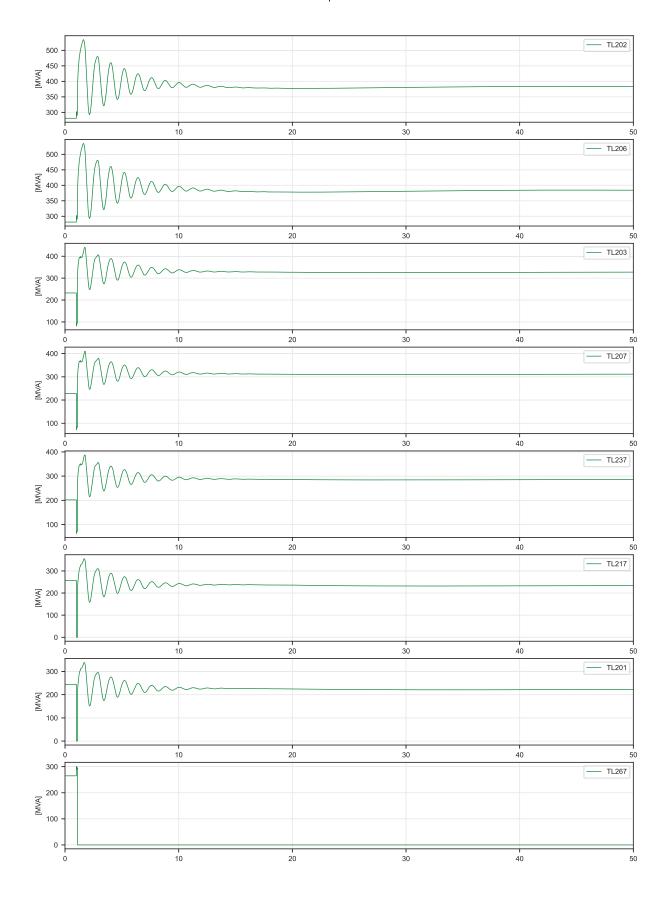
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_100MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency



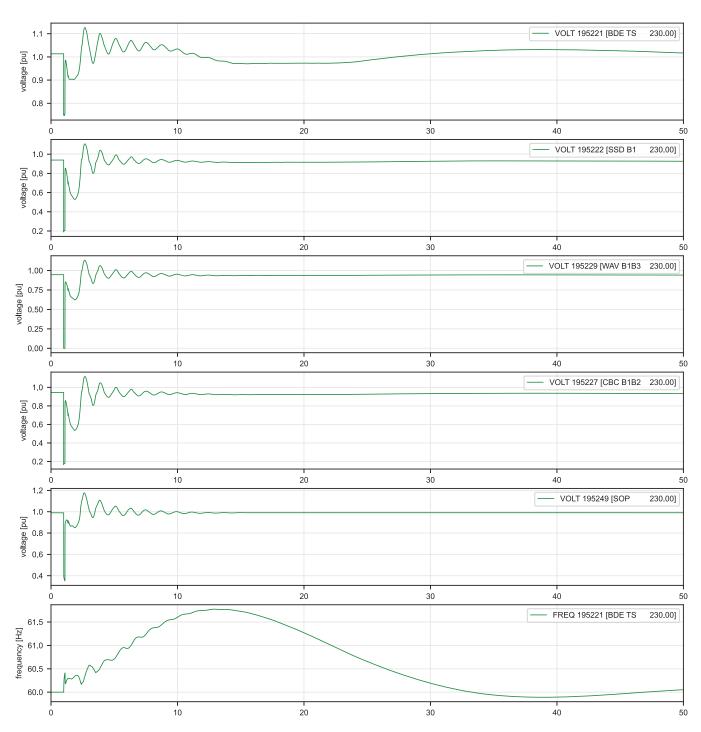


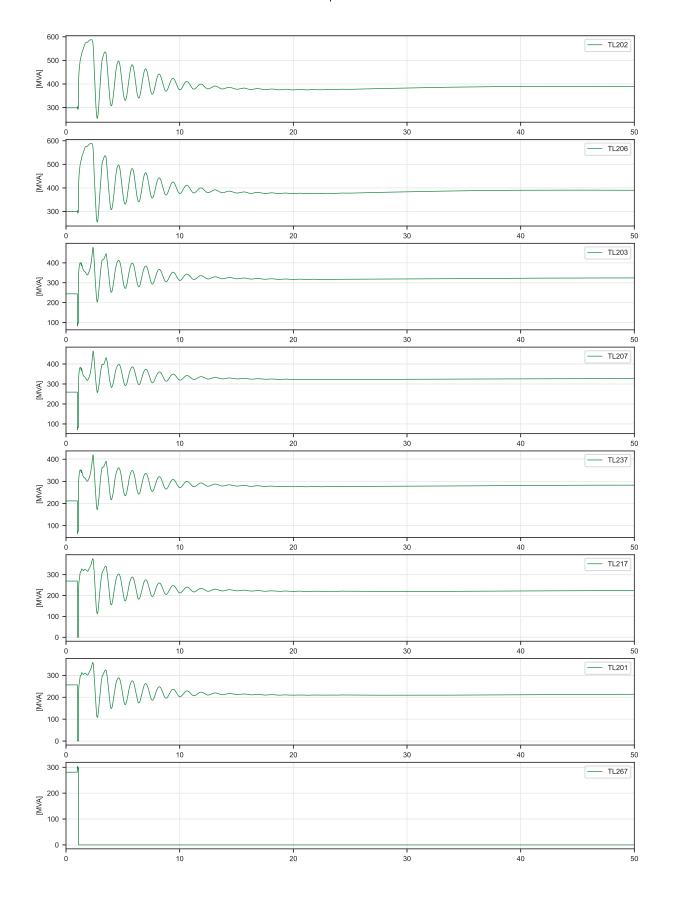
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_100MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency



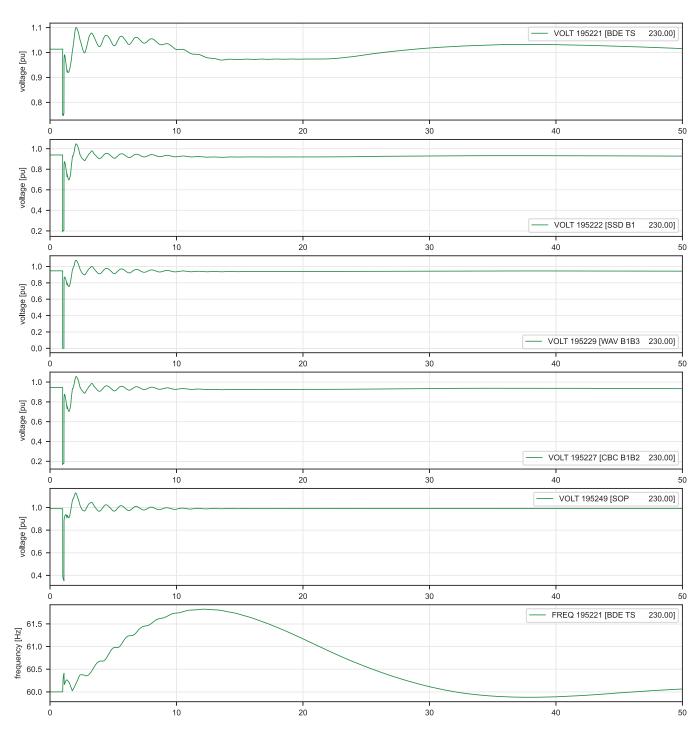


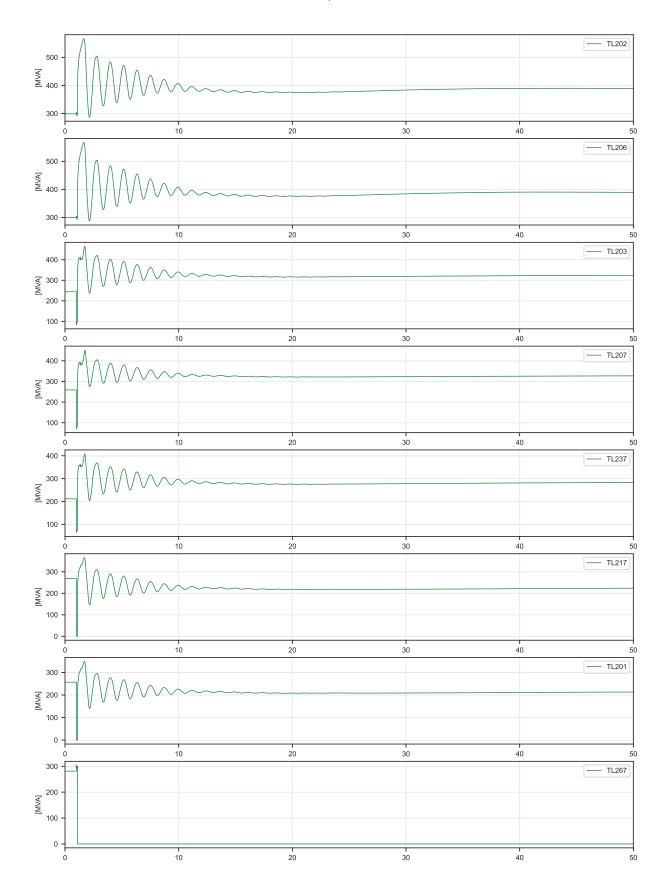
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_150MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency



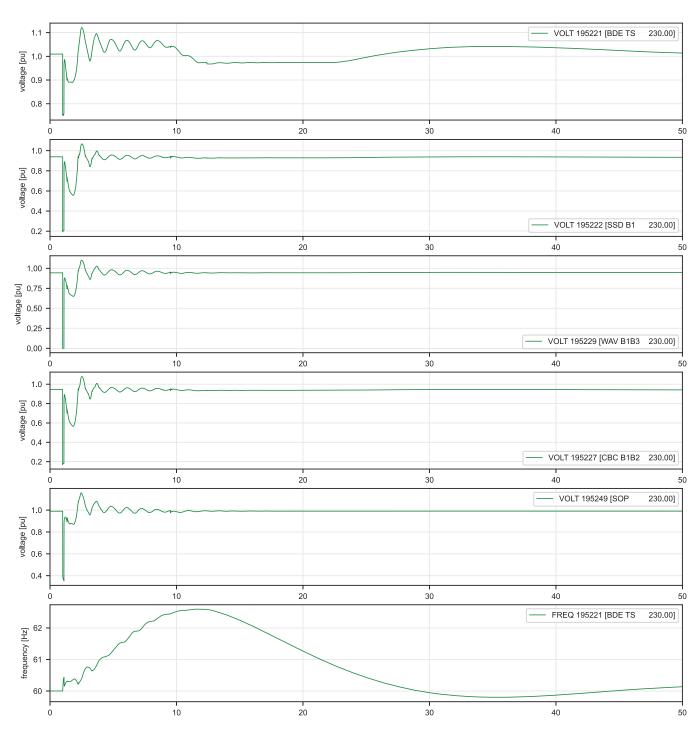


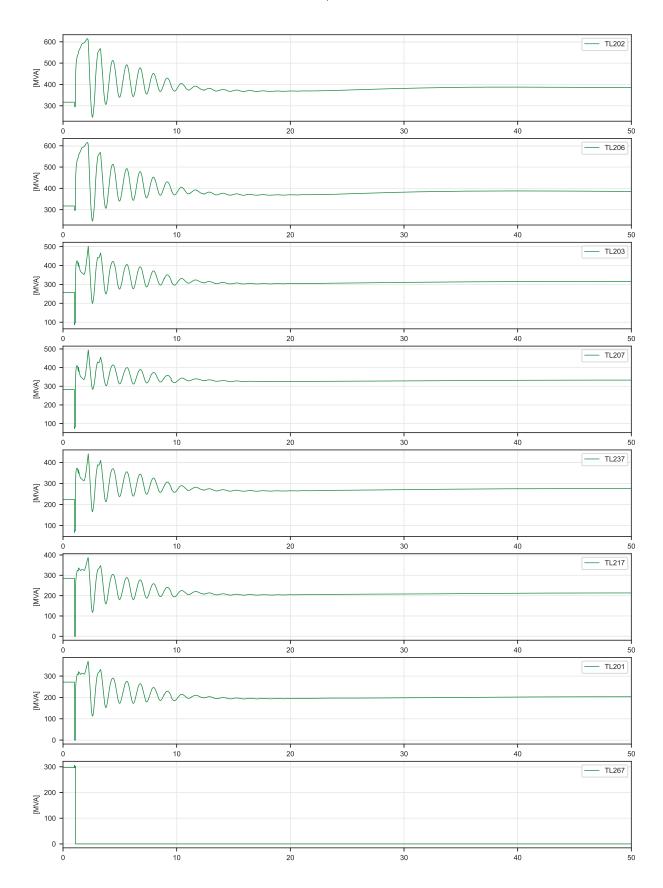
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_150MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency



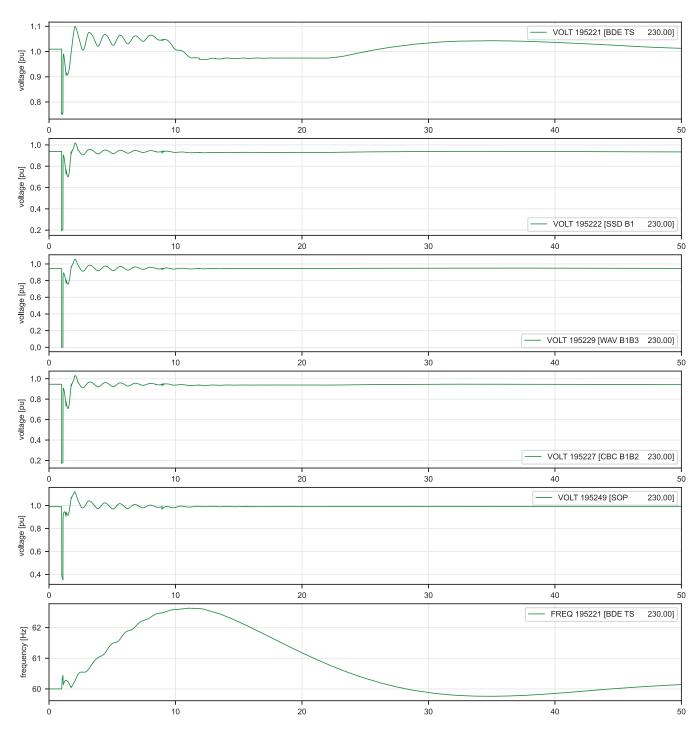


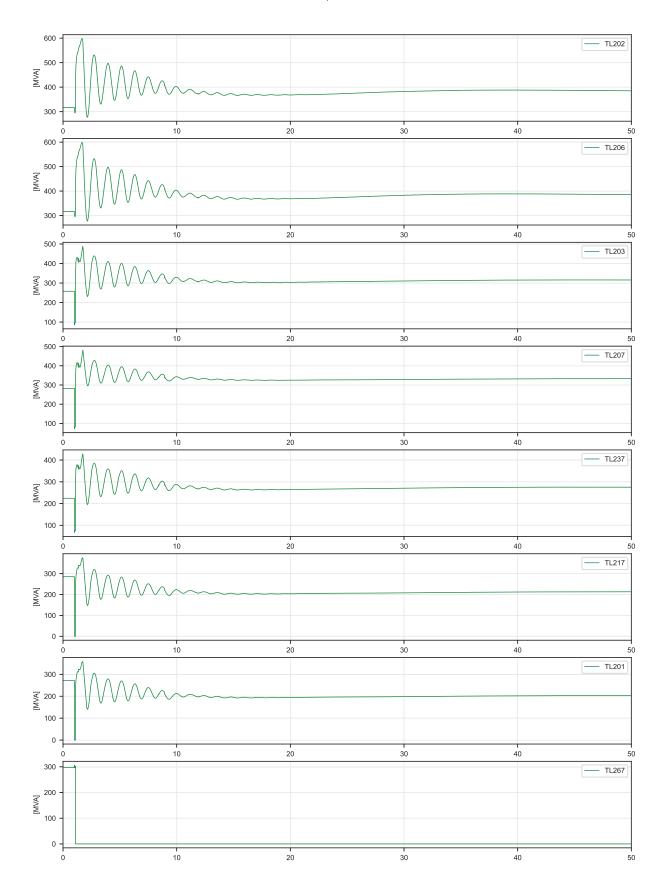
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_200MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency

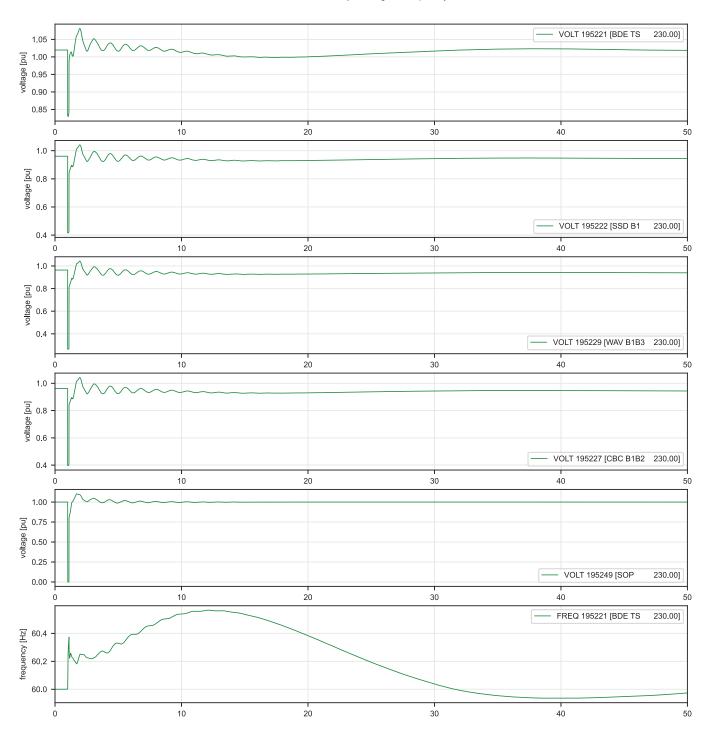


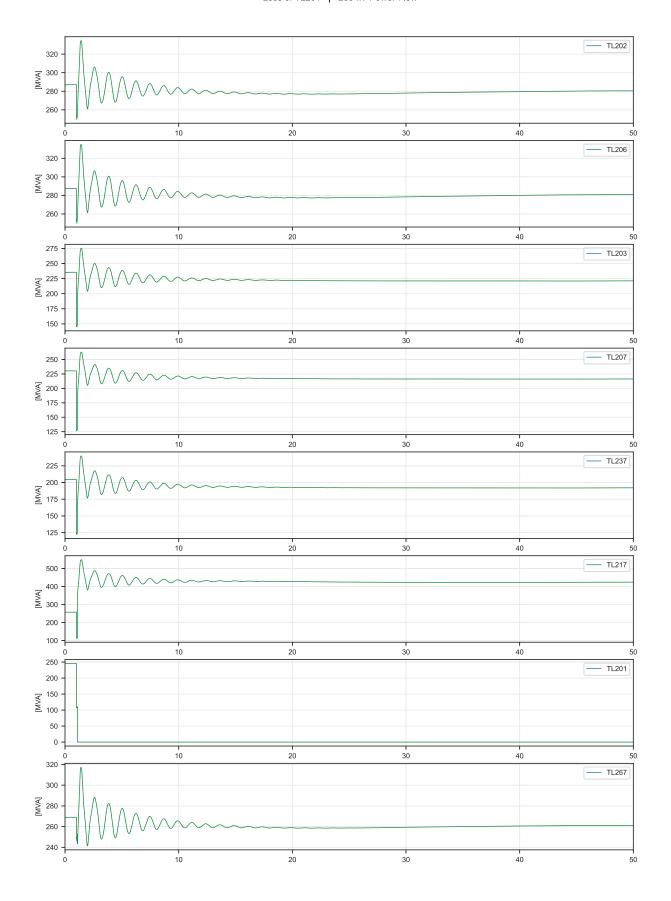


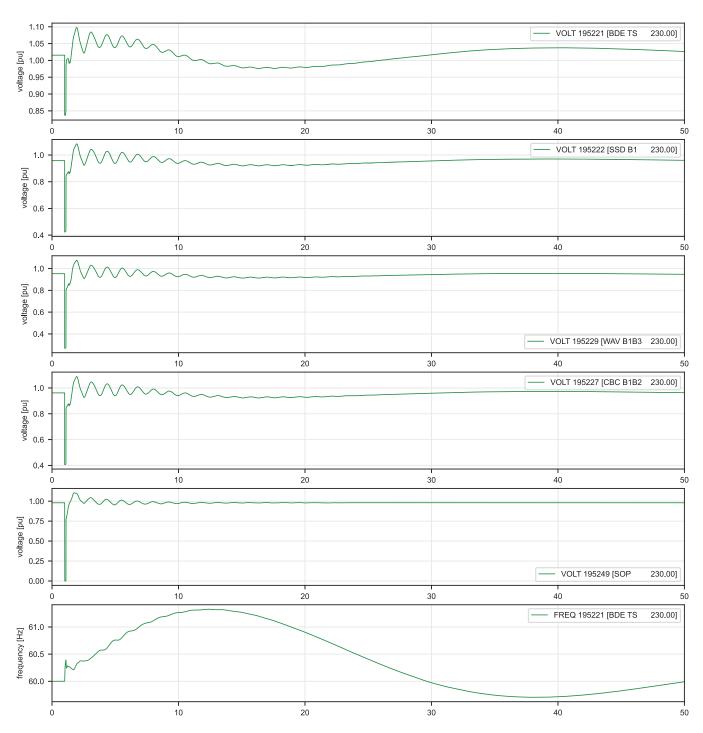
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV-TL202-203-206_200MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL267 | Voltage / Frequency

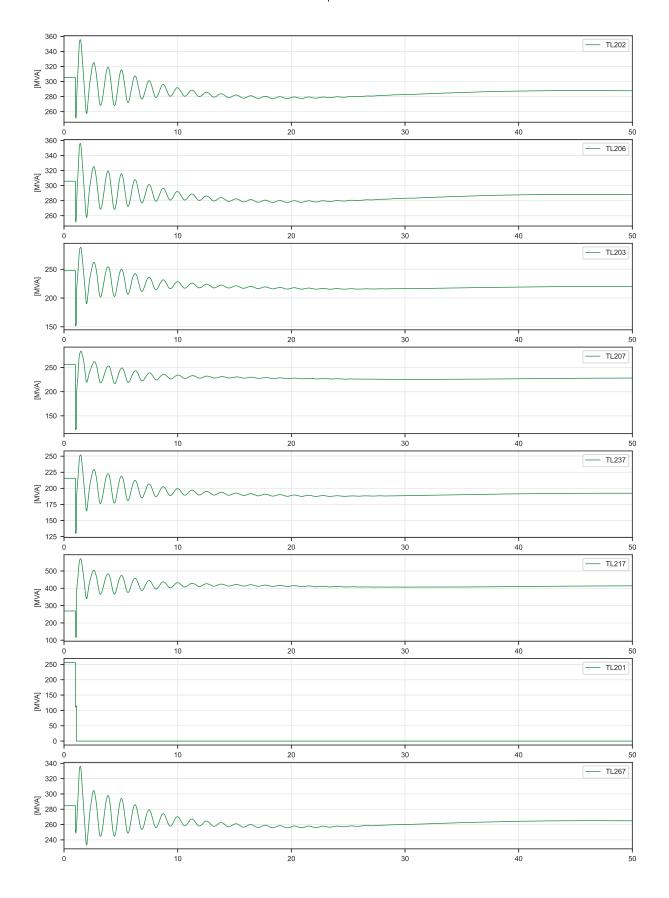


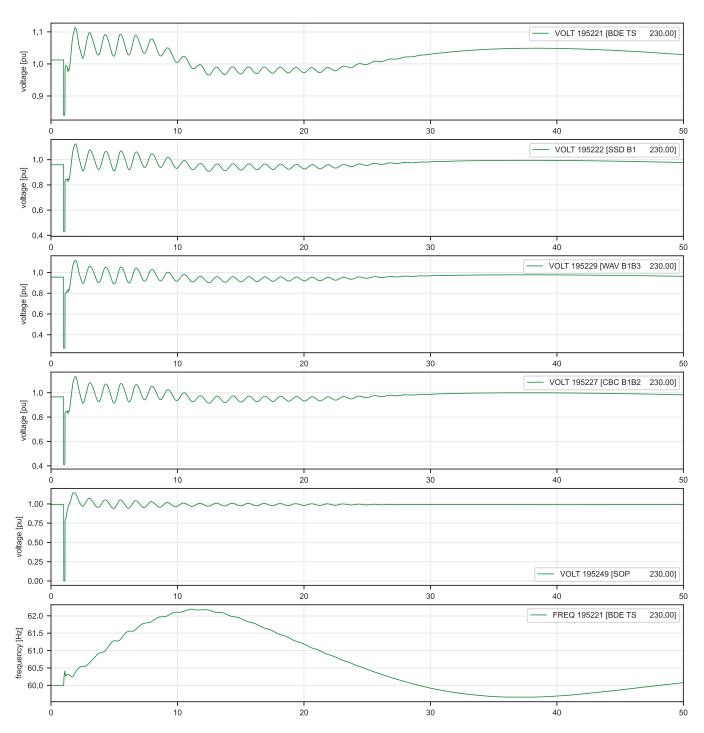


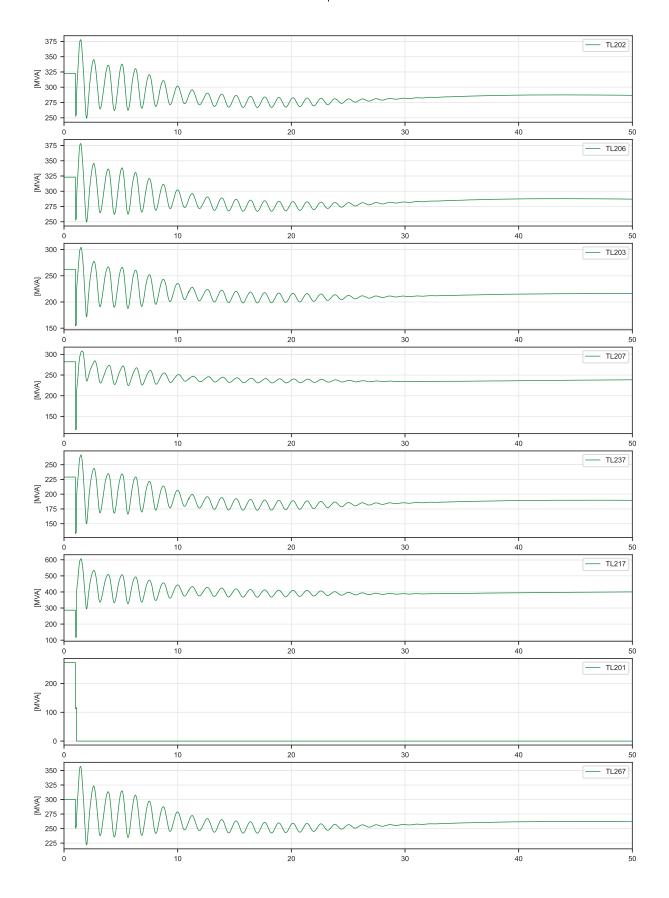


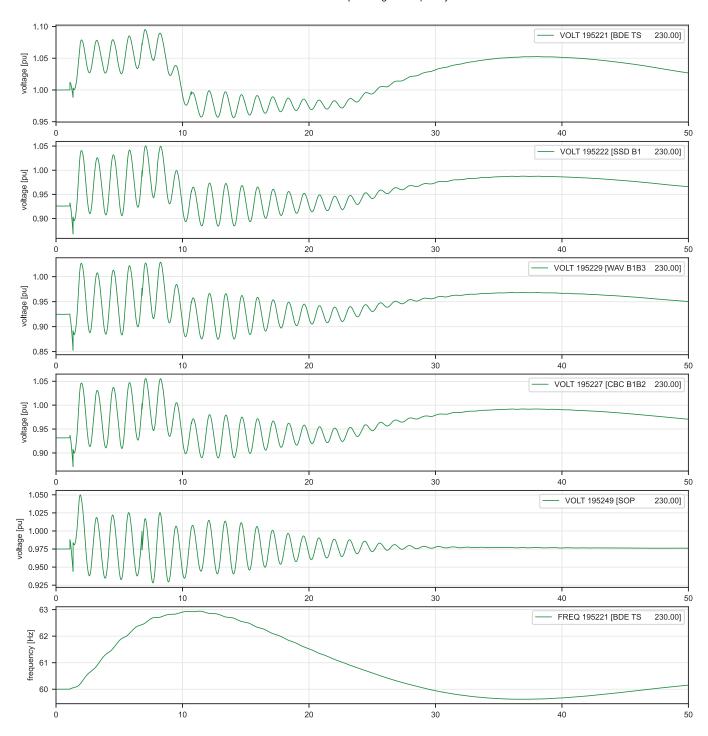


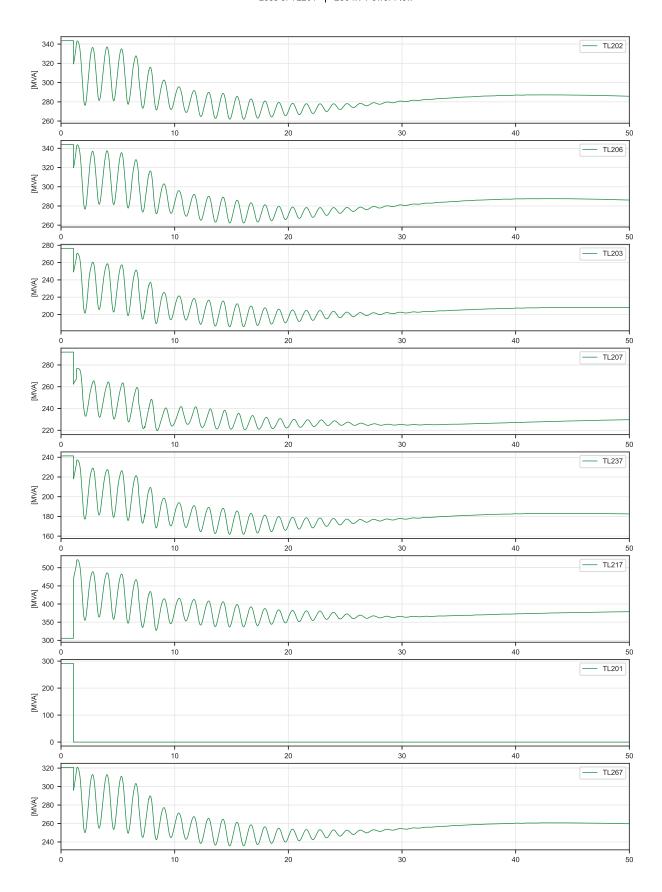




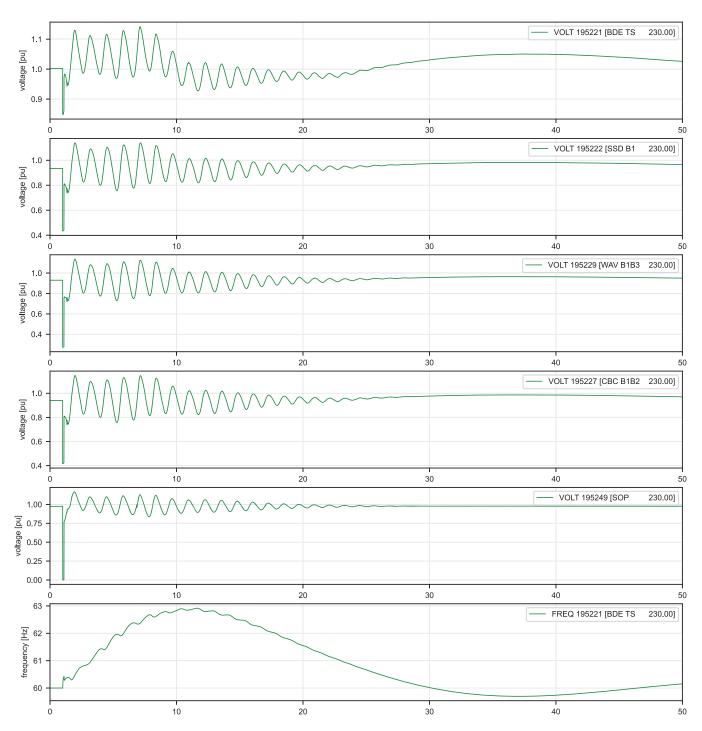


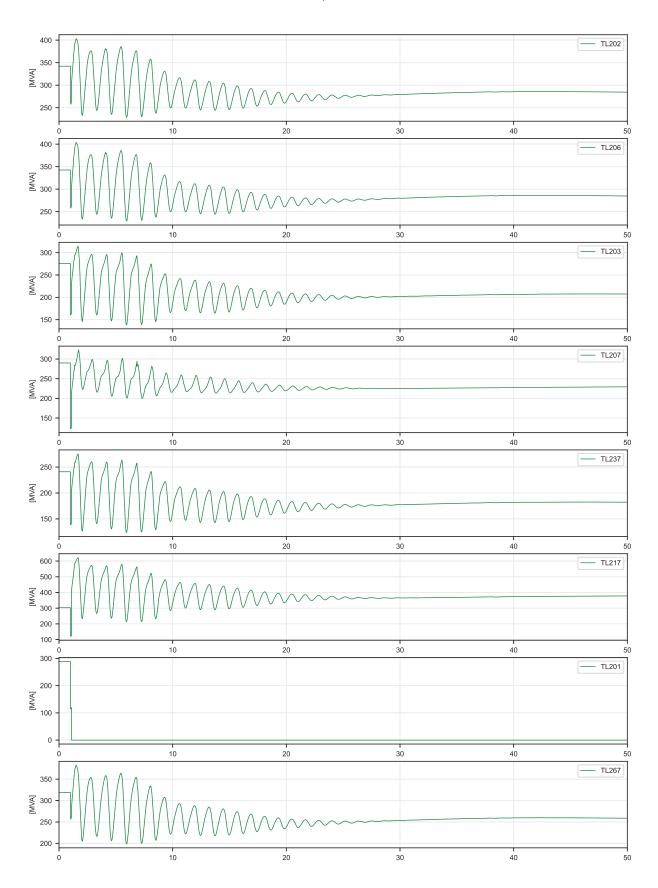


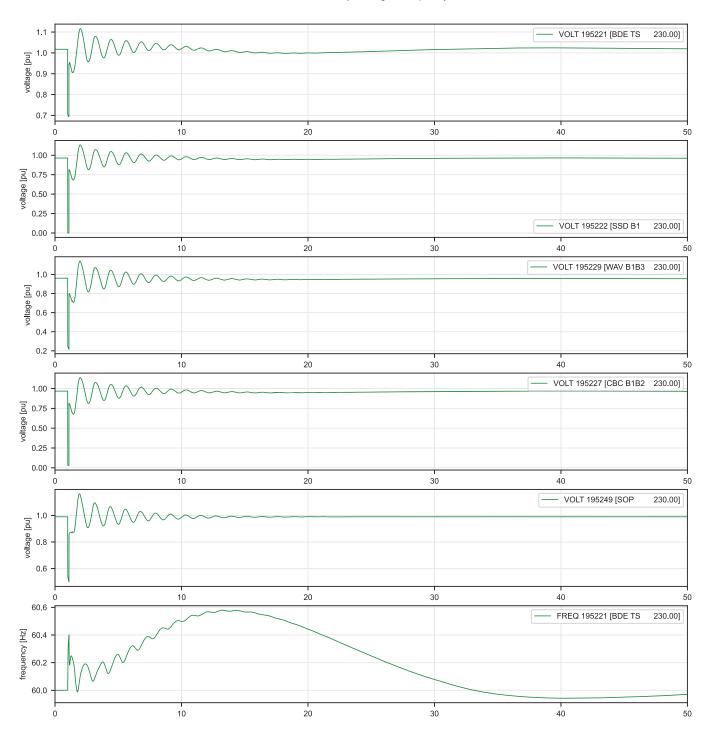


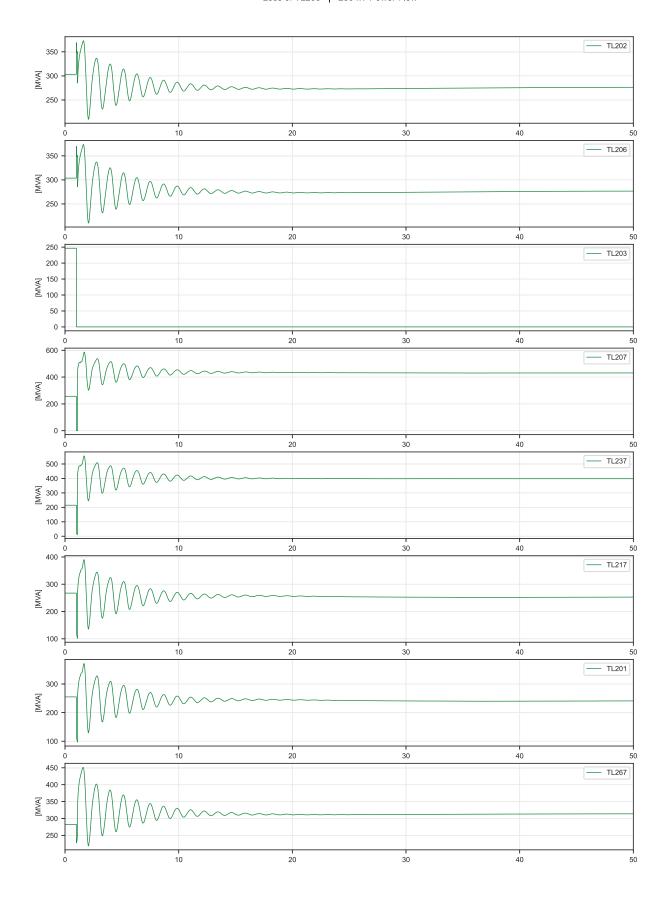


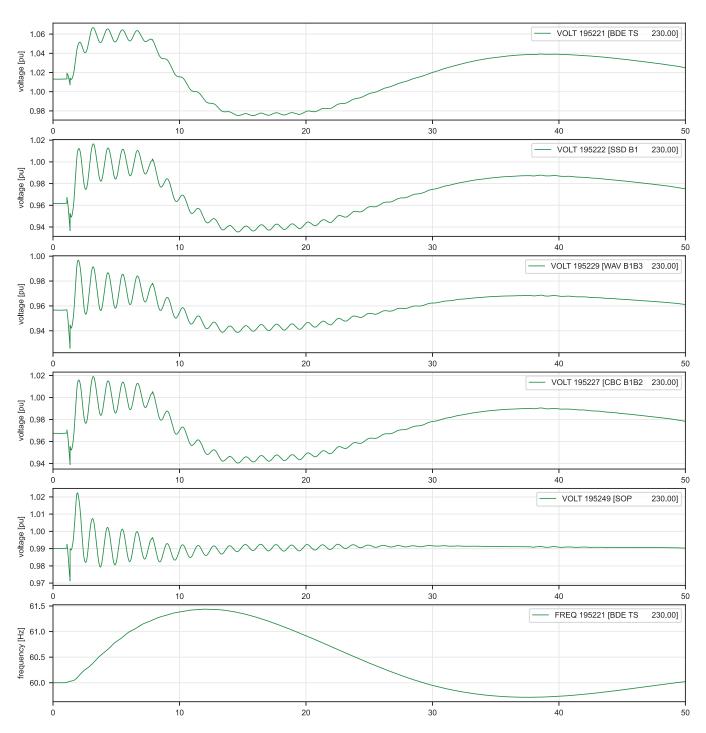
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_200MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL201 | Voltage / Frequency

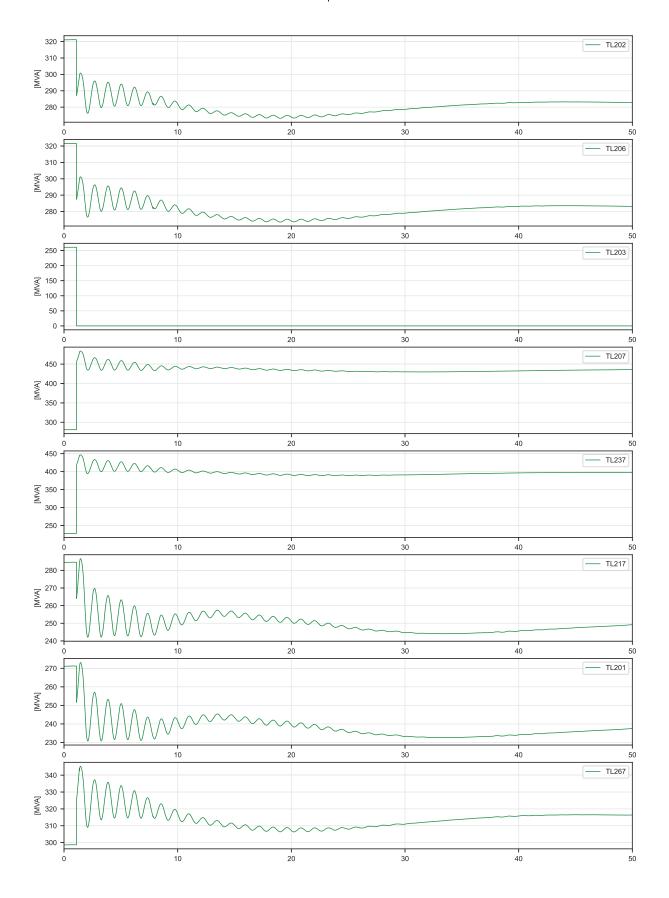




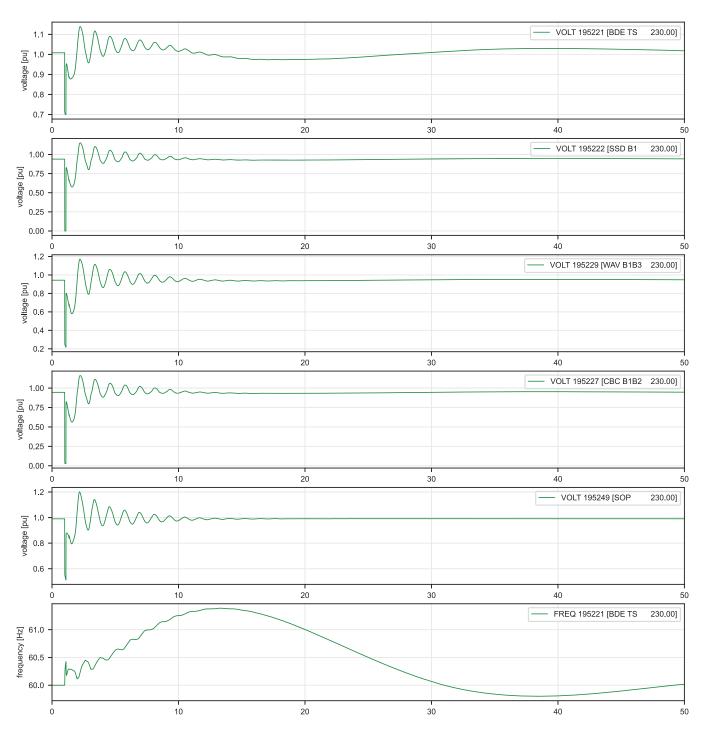


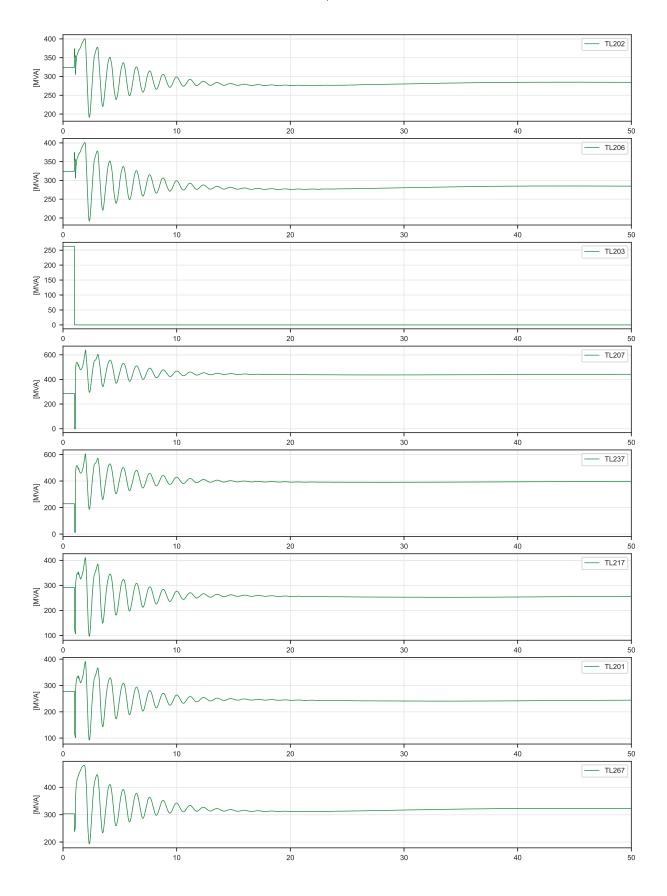




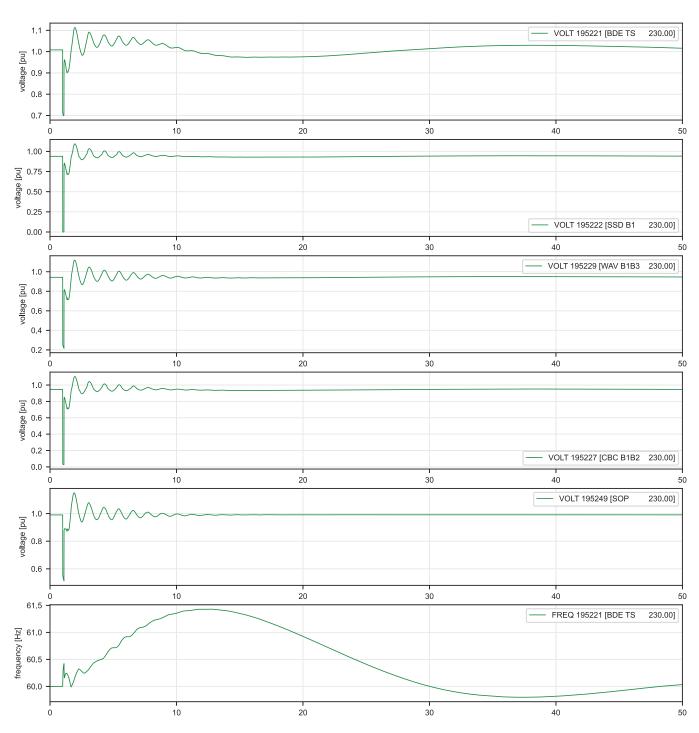


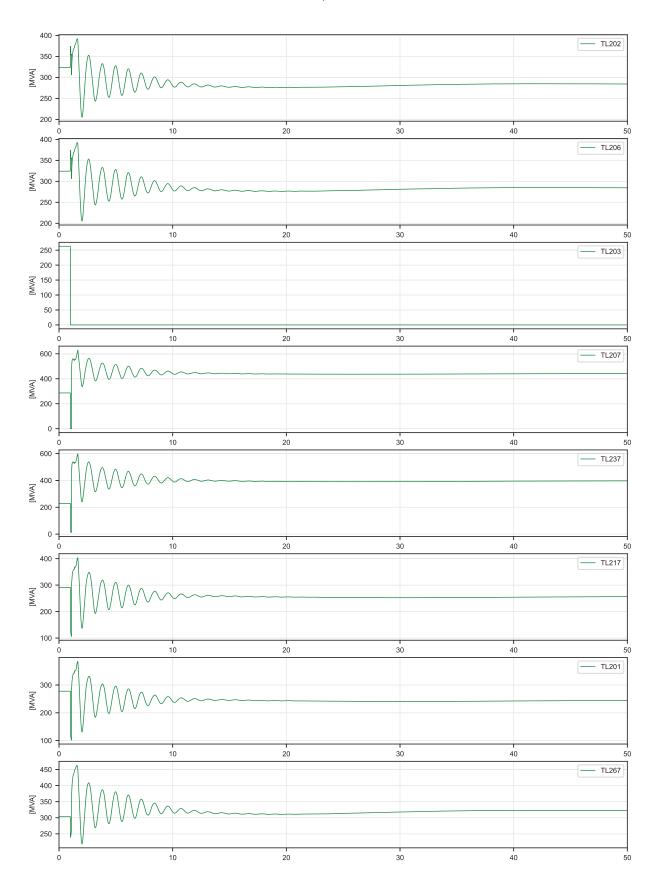
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_100MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

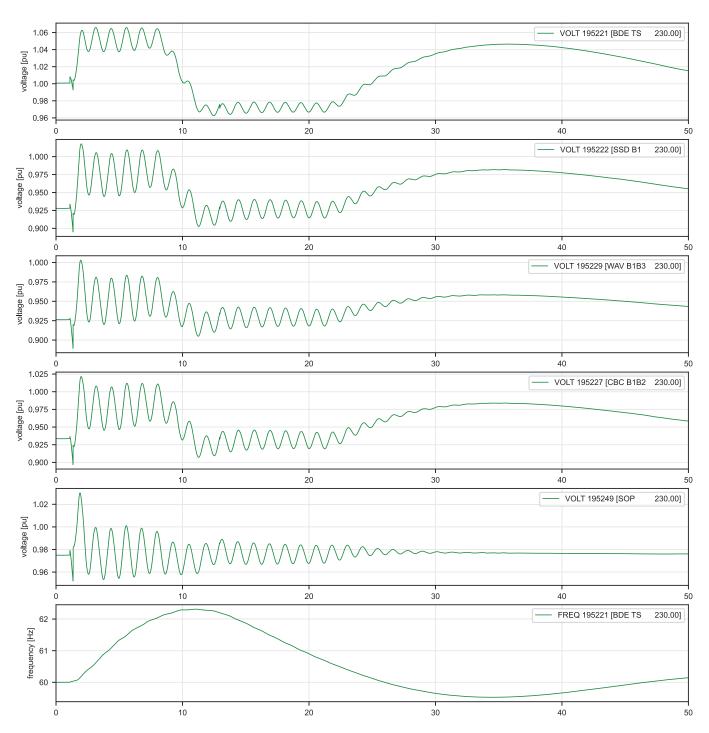


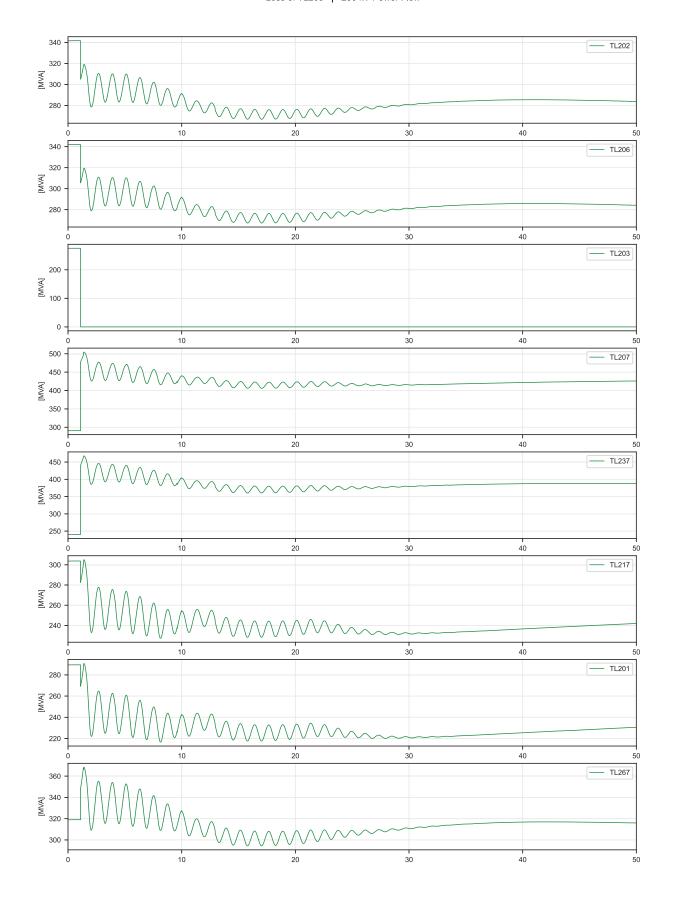


07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_100MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

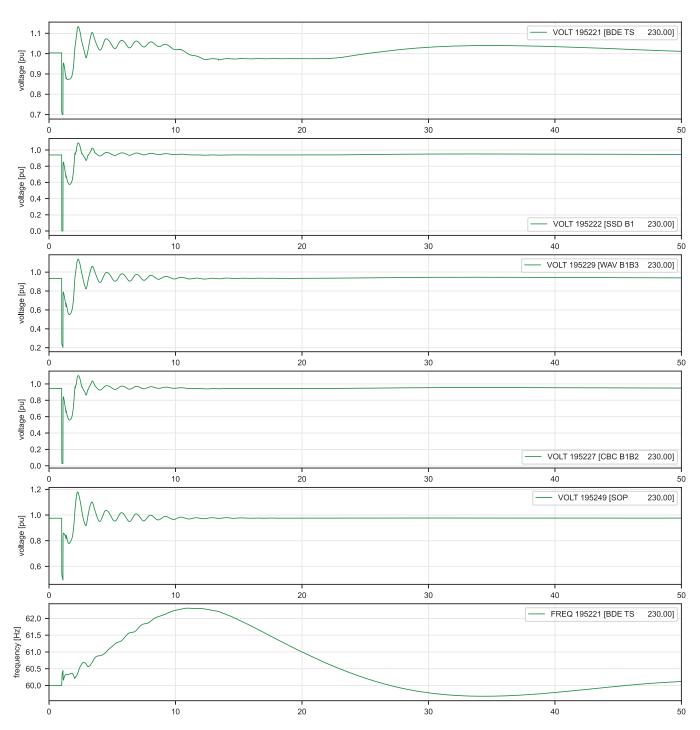


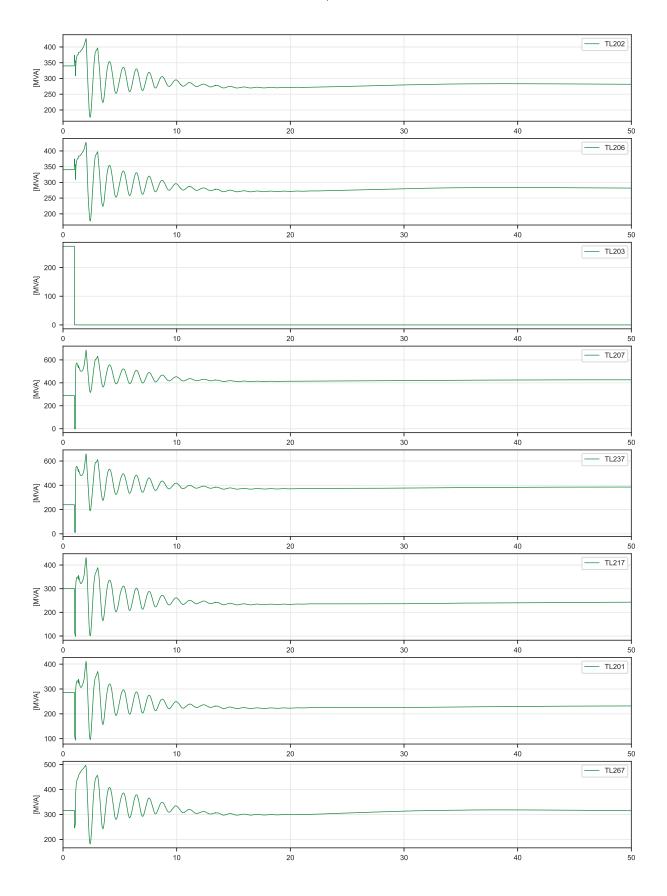




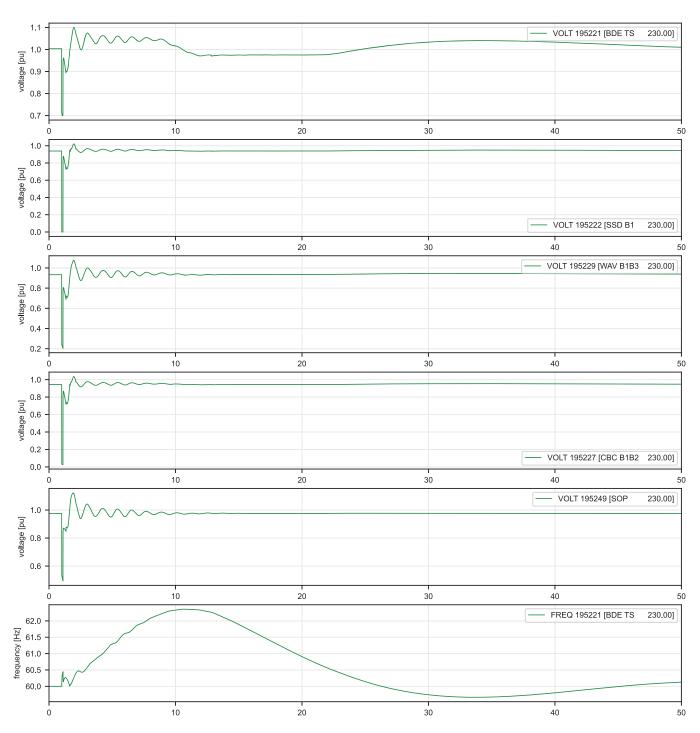


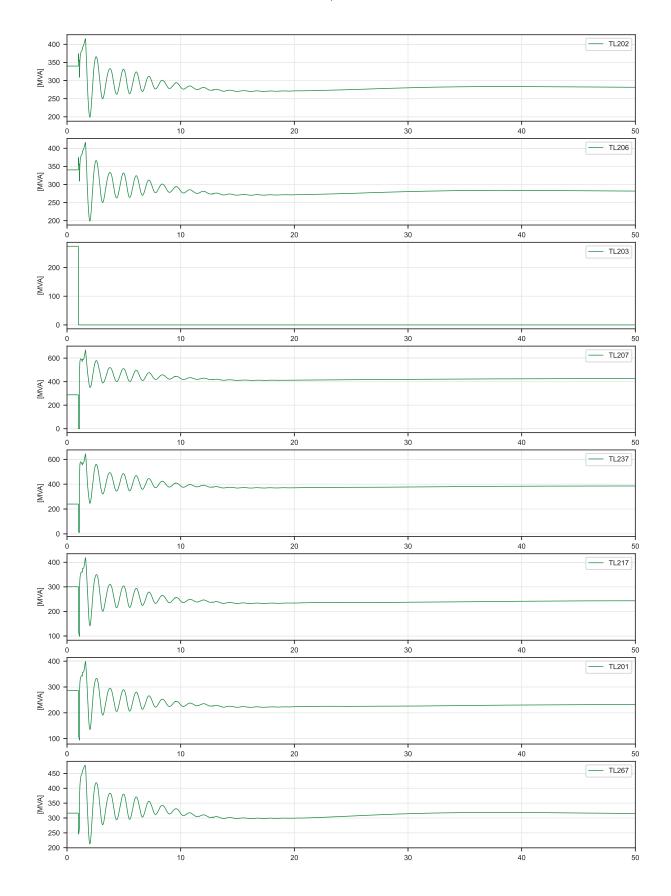
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_150MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (violates voltage criteria) Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

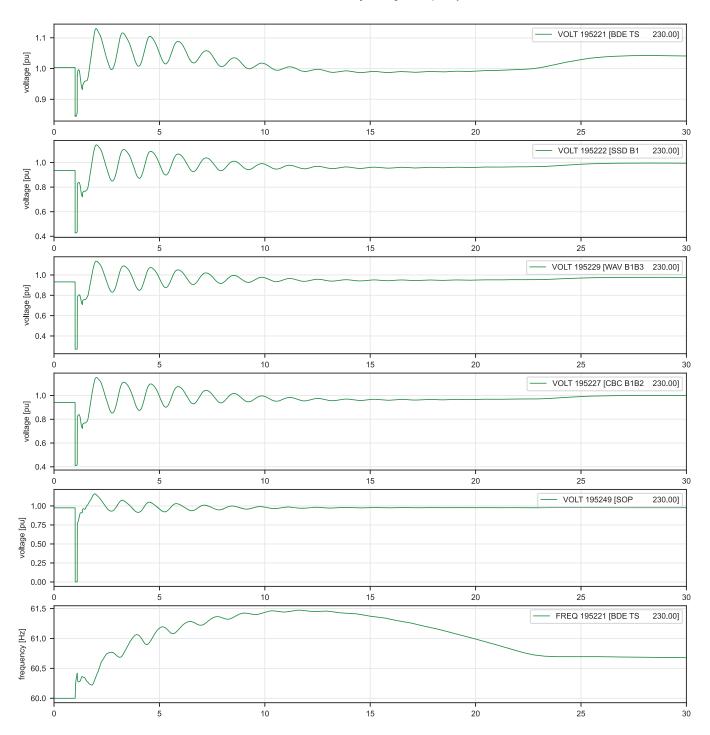


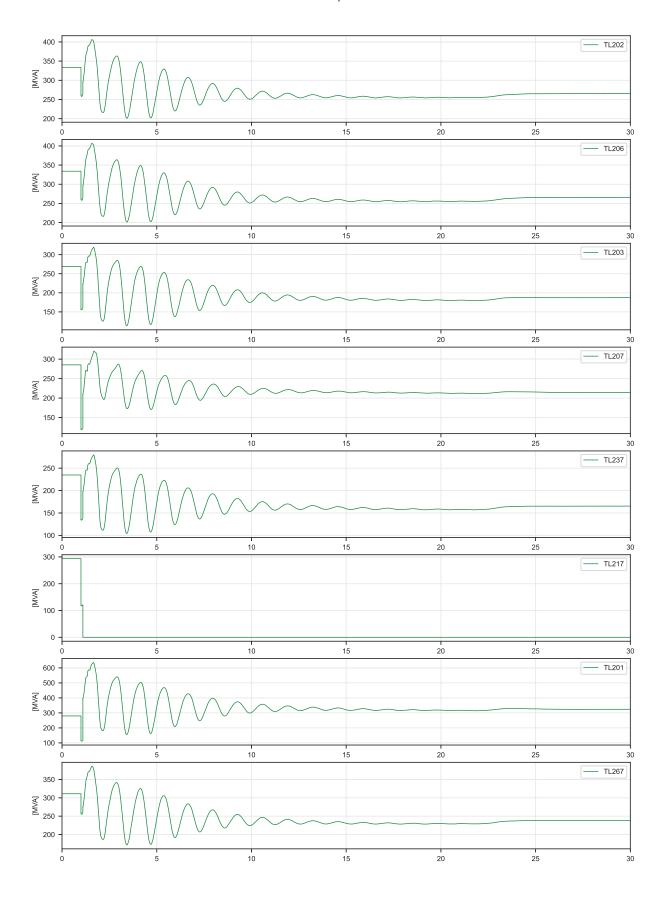


07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_150MW_MLFC_off with STATCOM (meets voltage criteria) Loss of TL203 | Voltage / Frequency

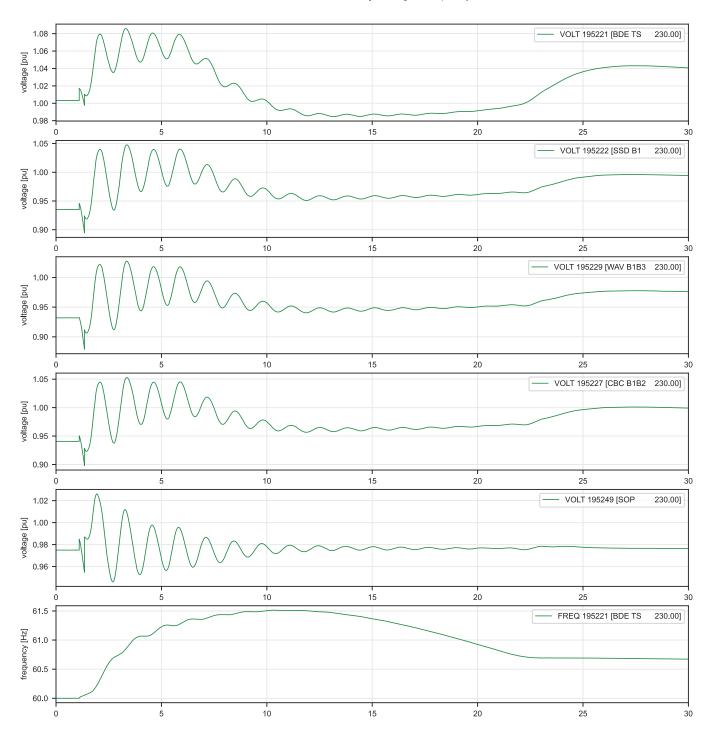


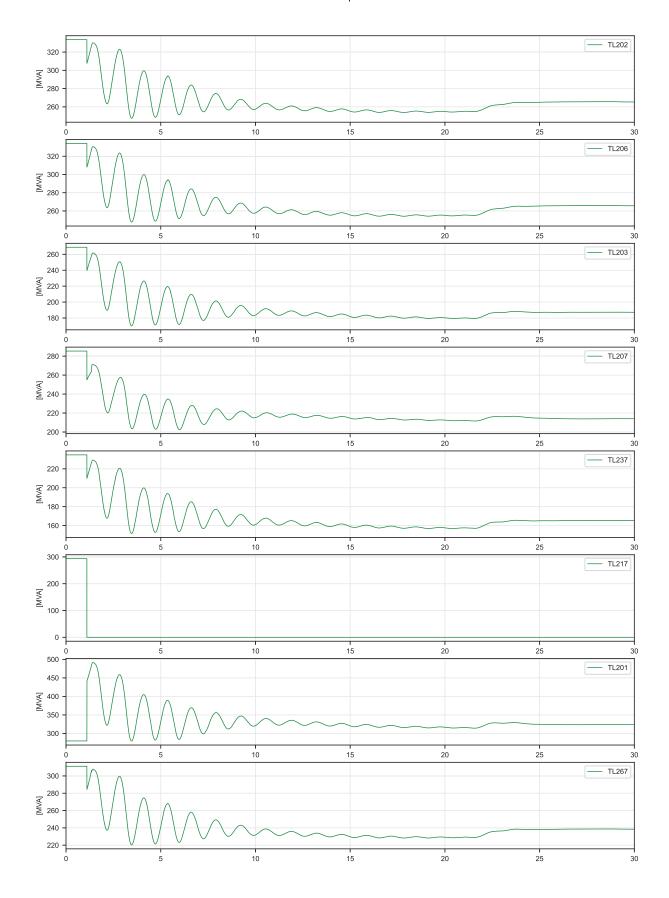




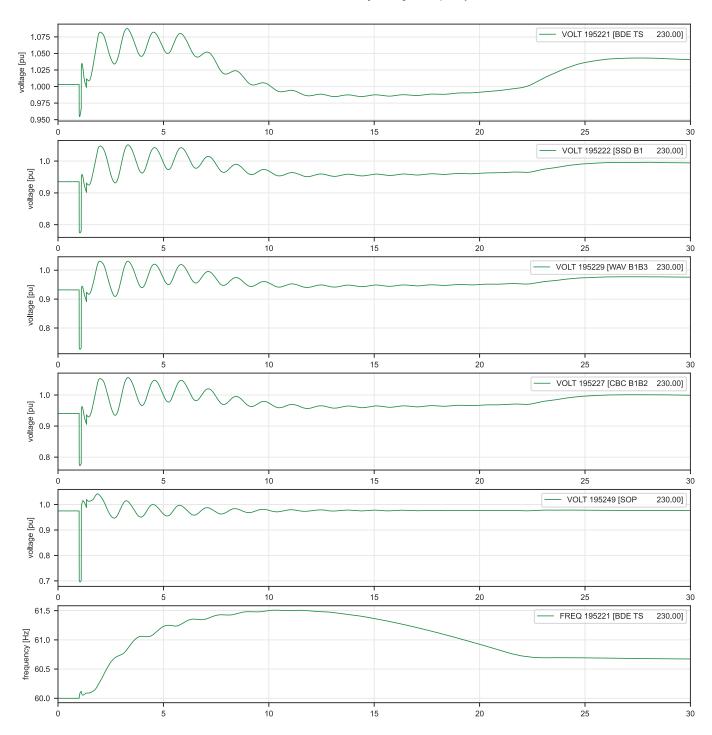


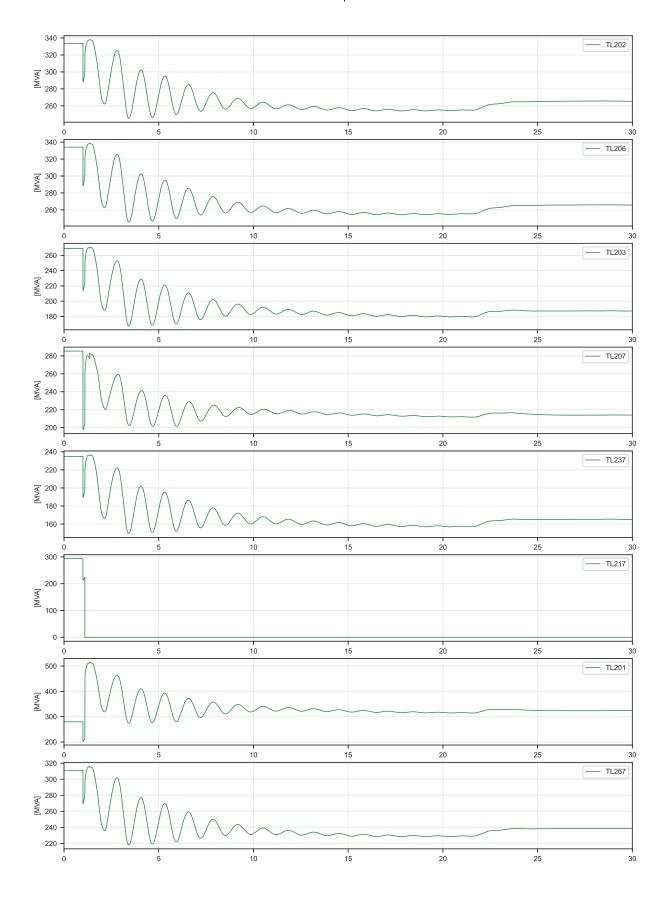
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL217 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



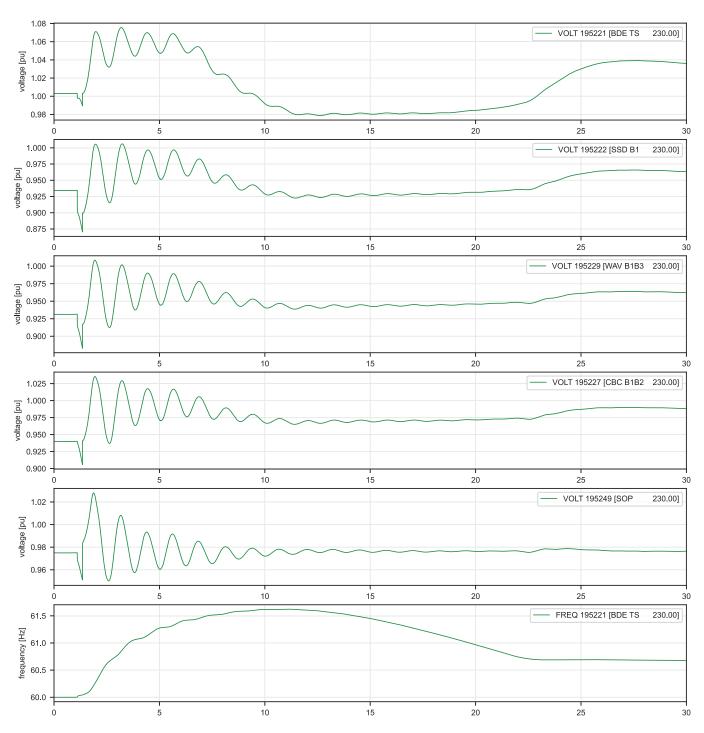


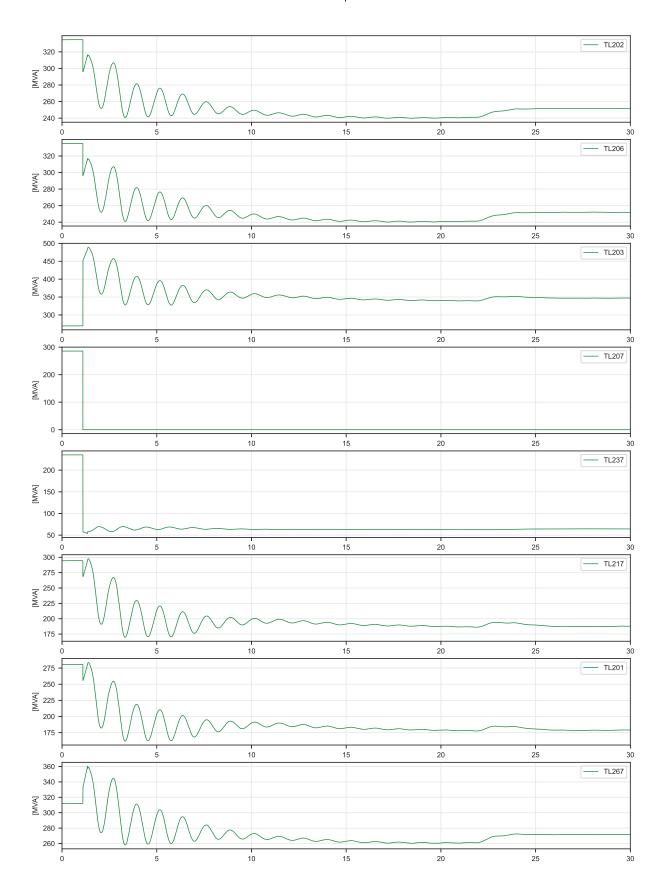
01_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL217-TL201_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL217 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



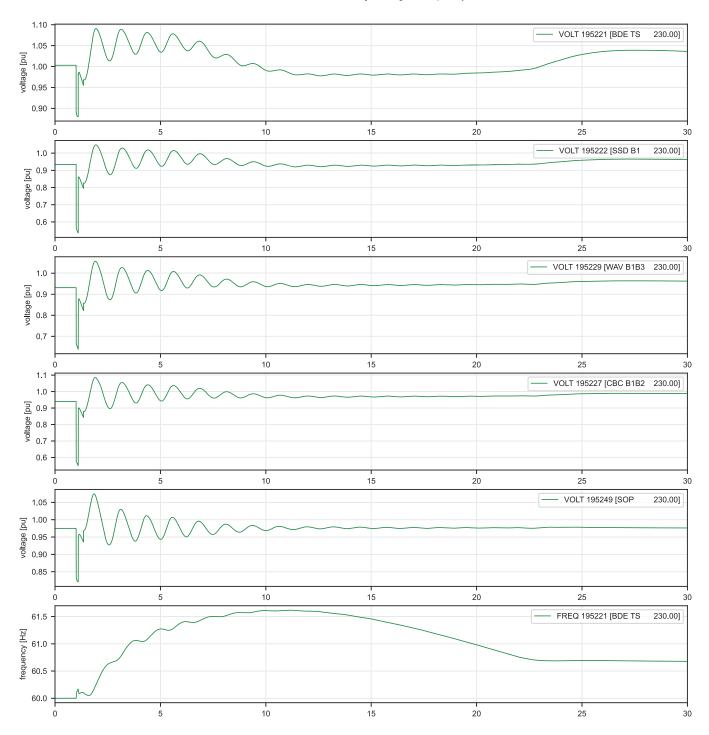


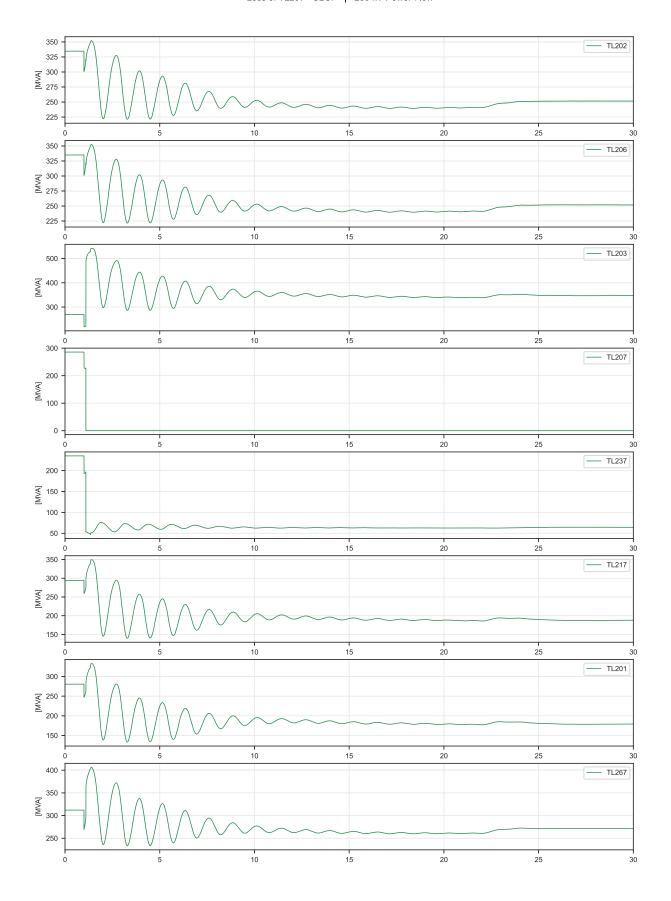
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL207 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



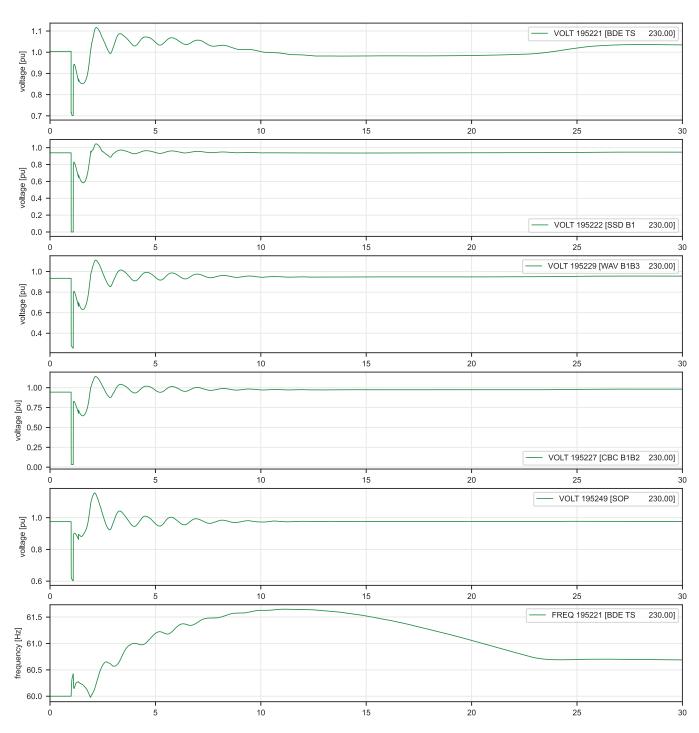


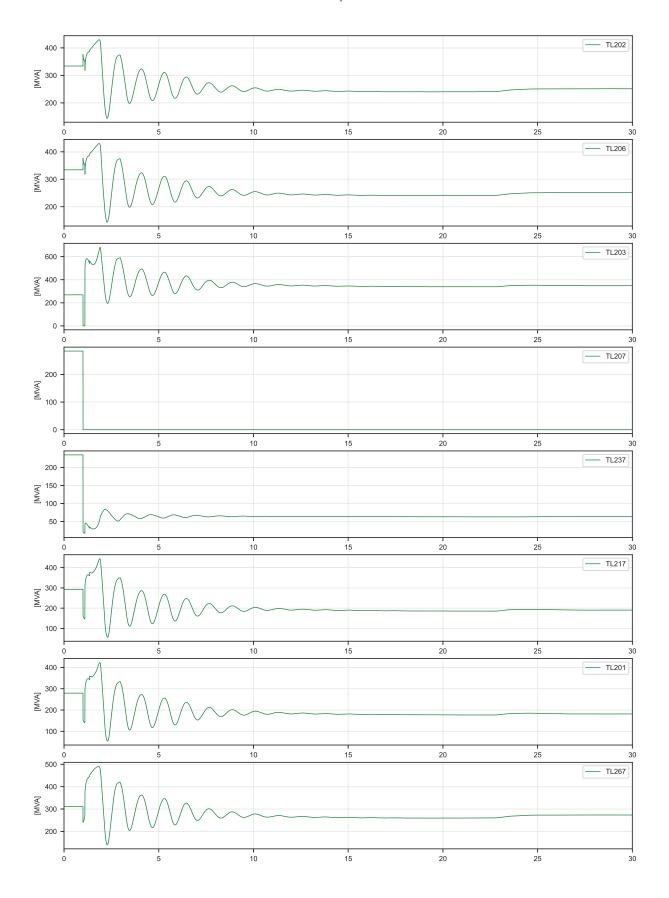
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL207 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



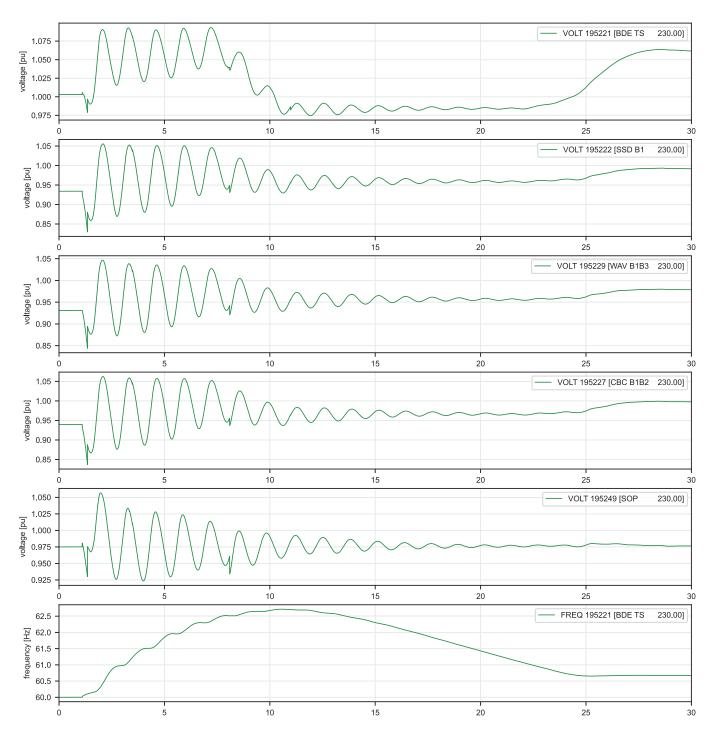


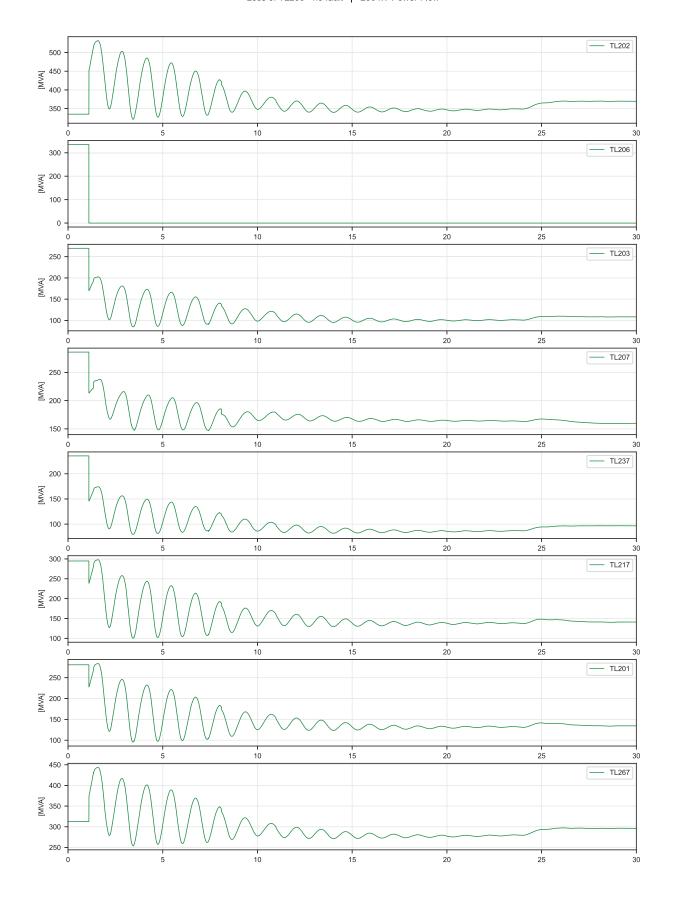
02_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL207-TL203_1800MW_3SOPSC with STATCOM Loss of TL207 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency



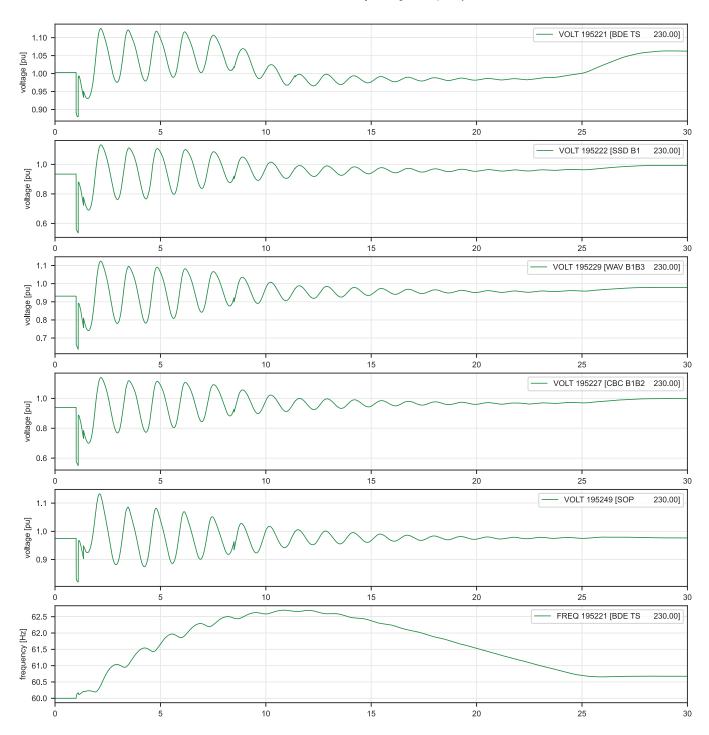


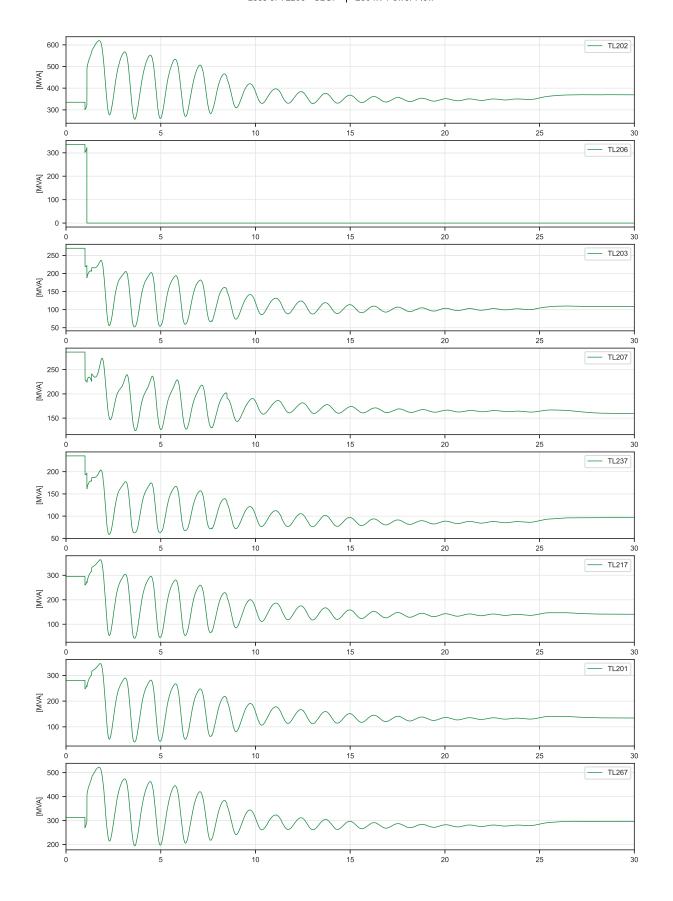
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL206 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



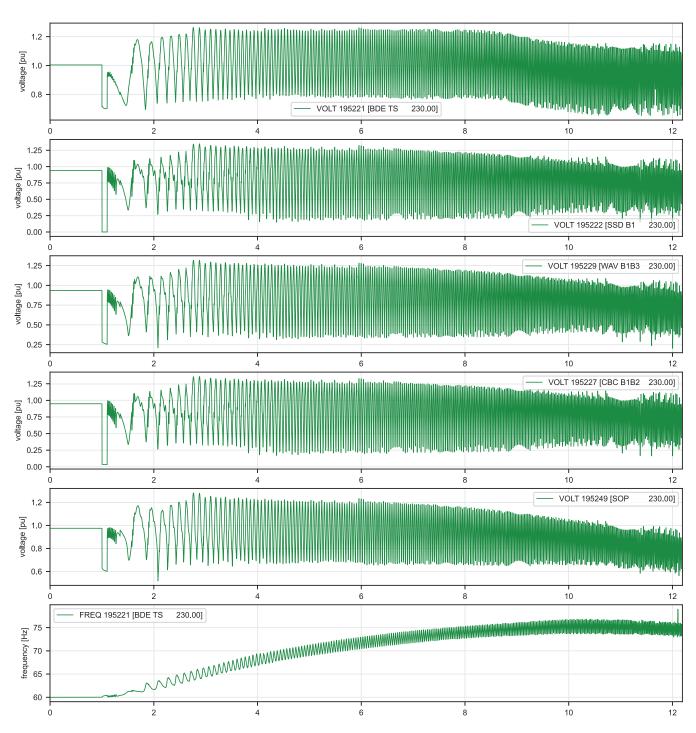


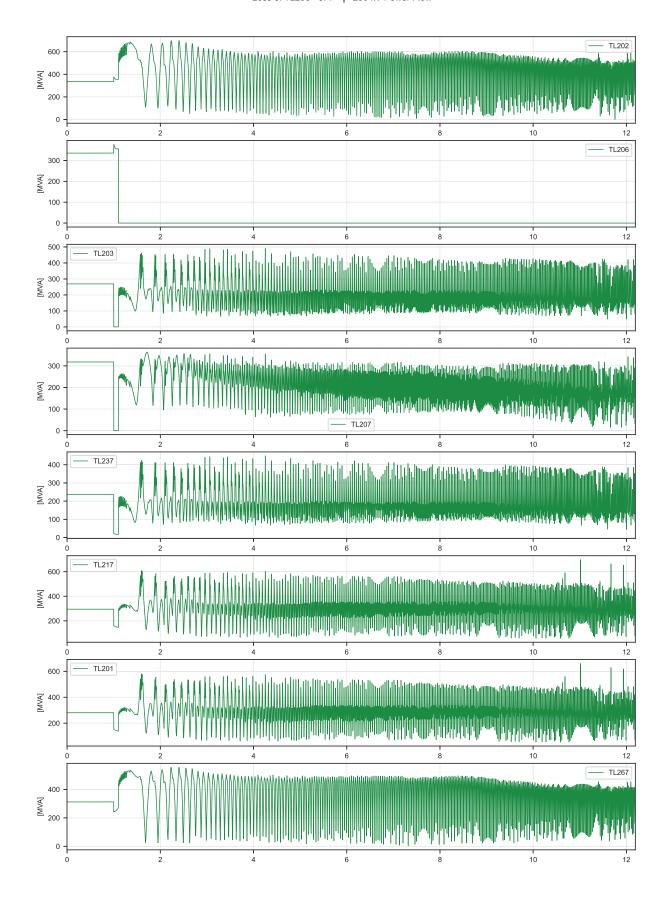
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL206 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



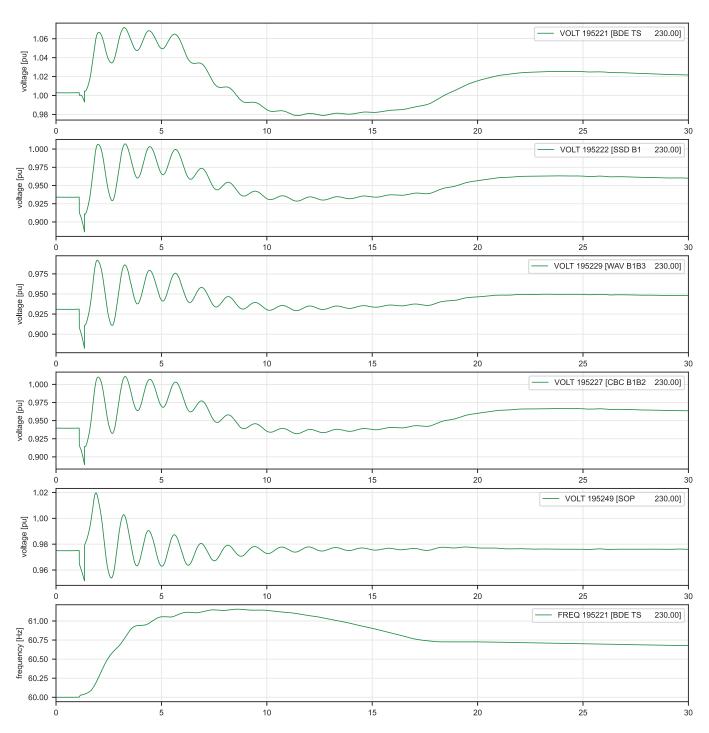


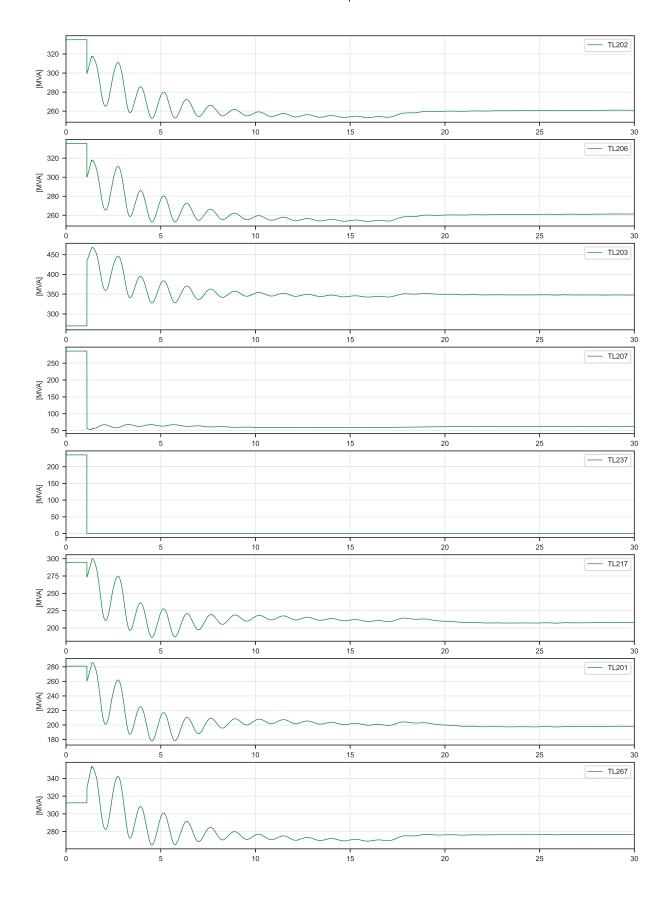
03_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL206-TL202_1800MW_3SOPSC with STATCOM Loss of TL206 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency



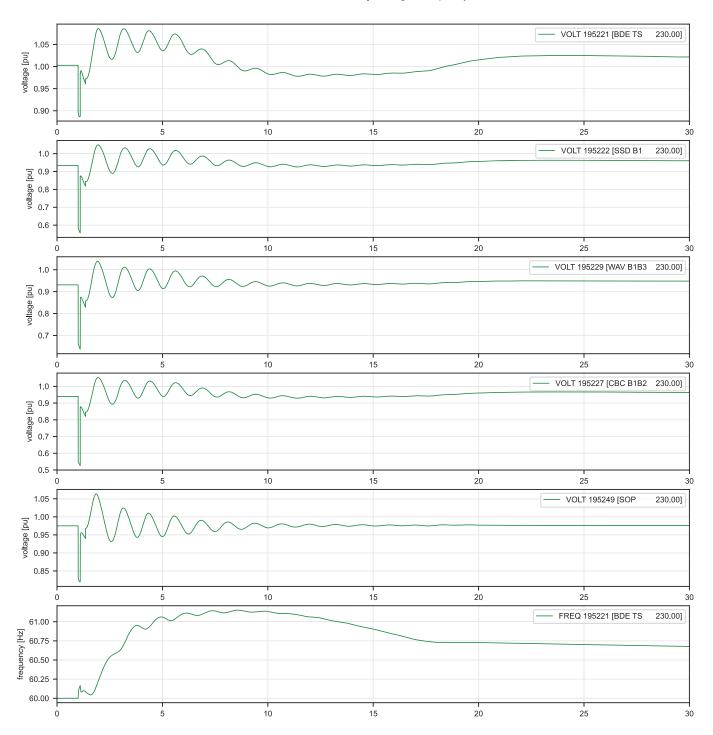


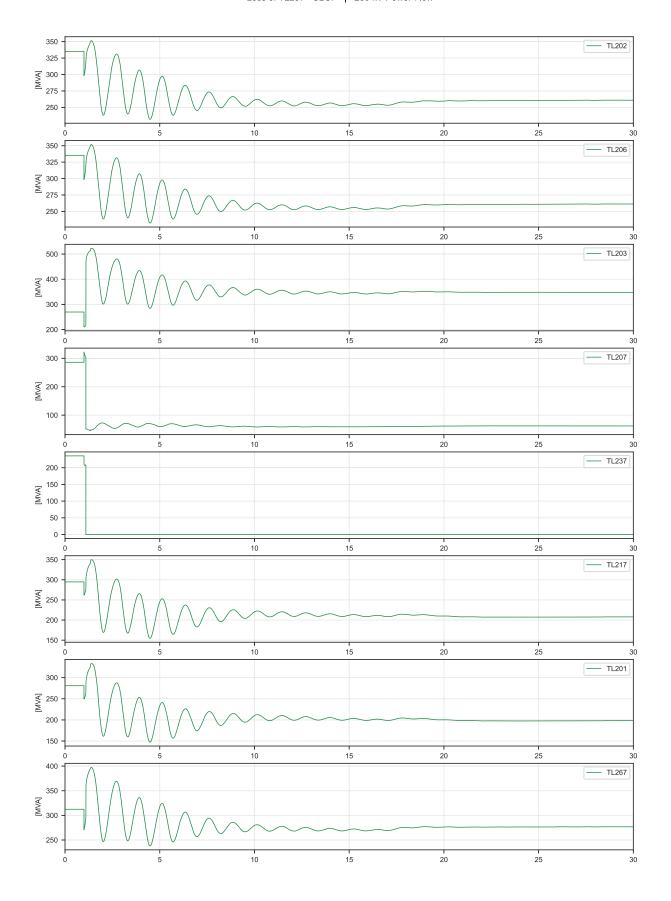
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL237 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



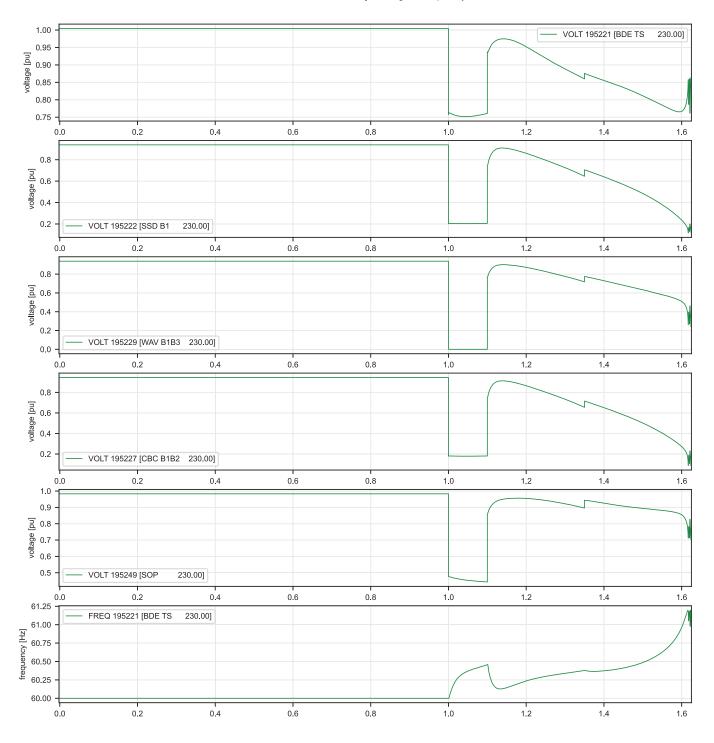


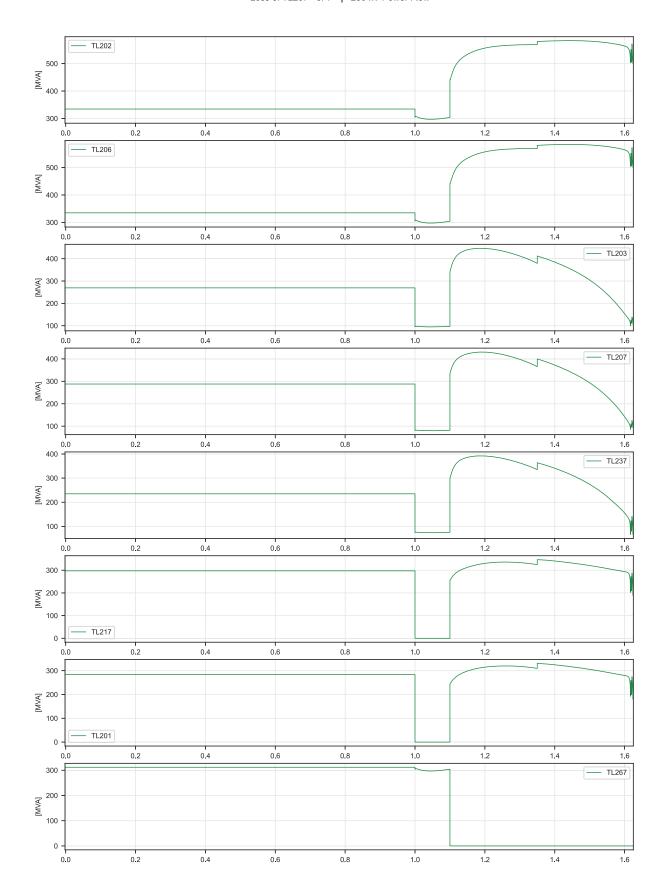
04_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL237-TL203_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL237 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



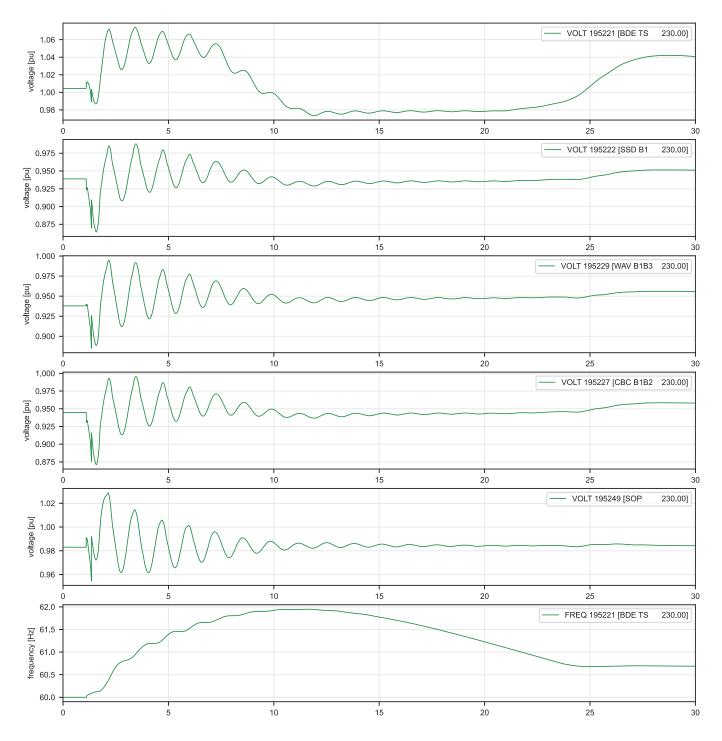


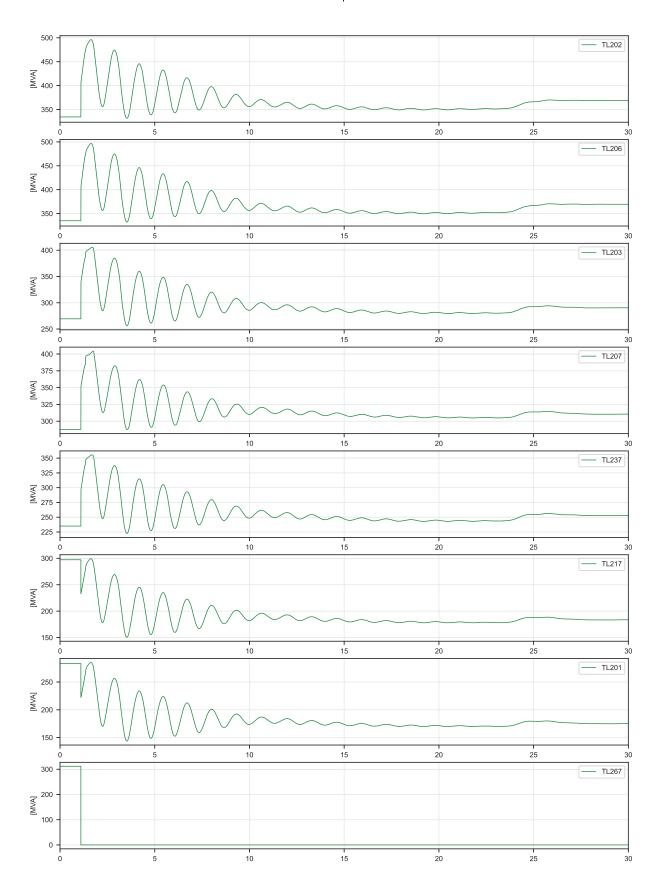
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV_1800MW_3SOPSC with STATCOM Loss of TL267 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency



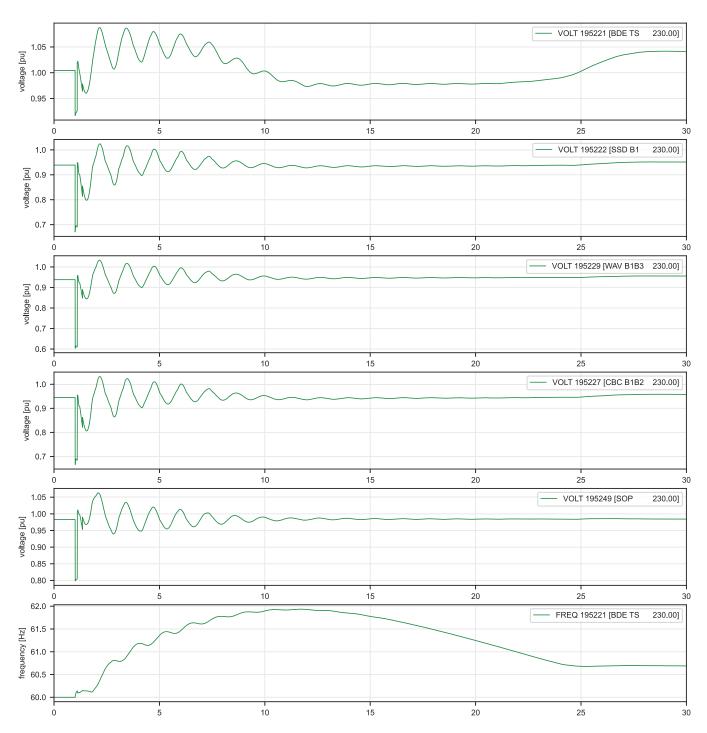


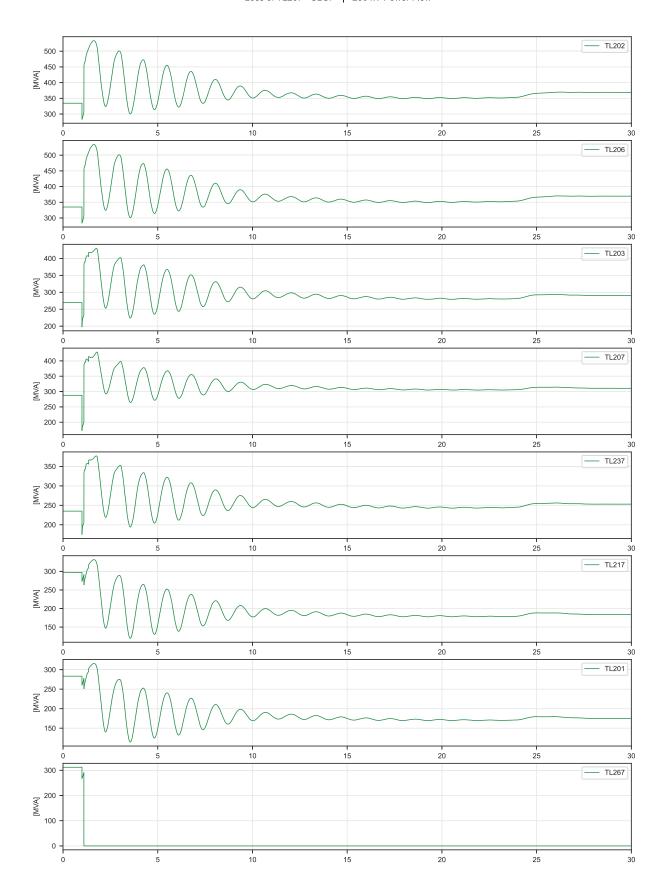
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV_1800MW_3SOPSC with STATCOM Loss of TL267 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



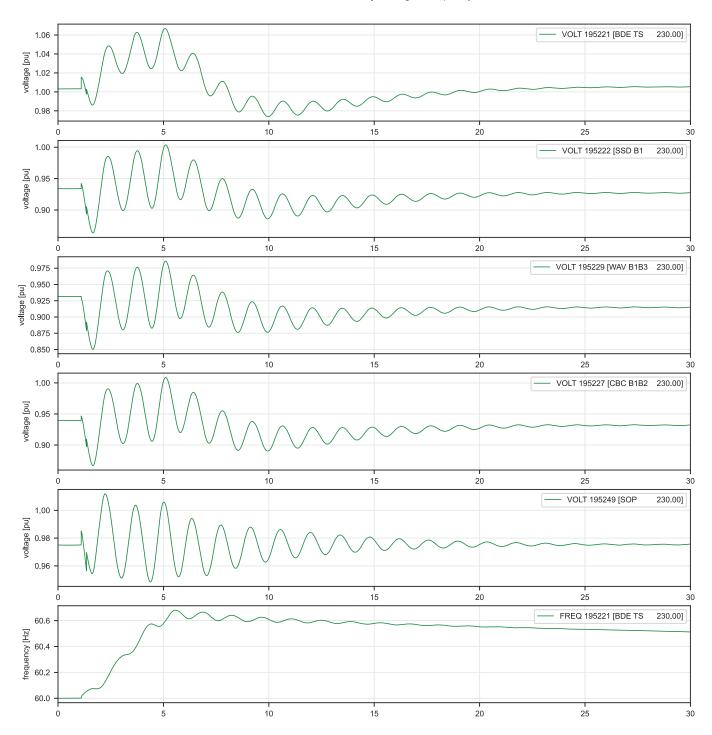


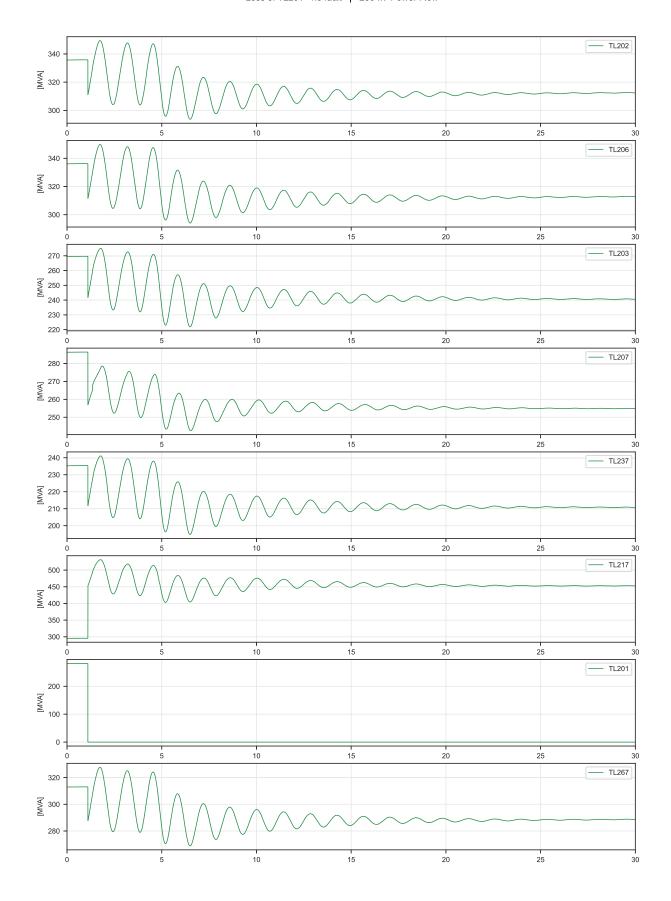
05_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL267WAV_1800MW_3SOPSC with STATCOM Loss of TL267 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



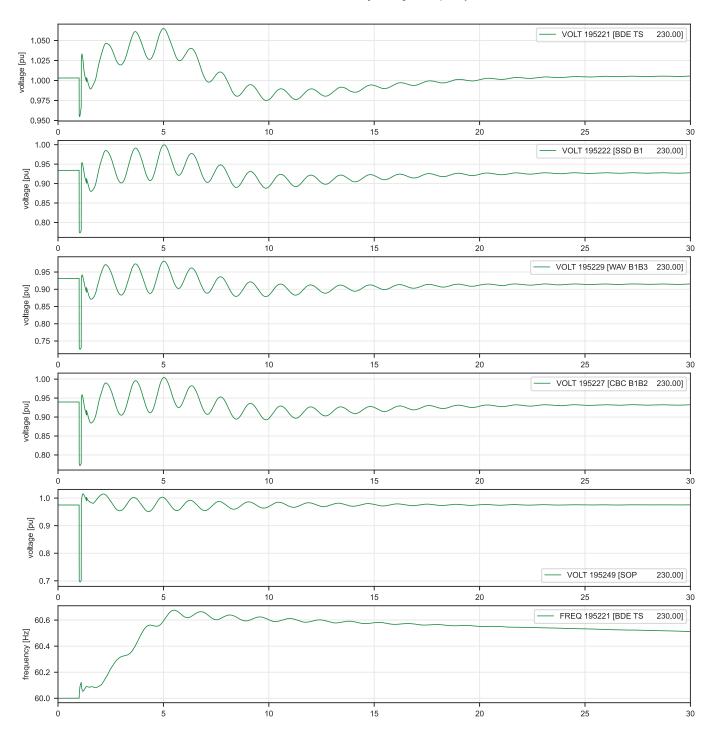


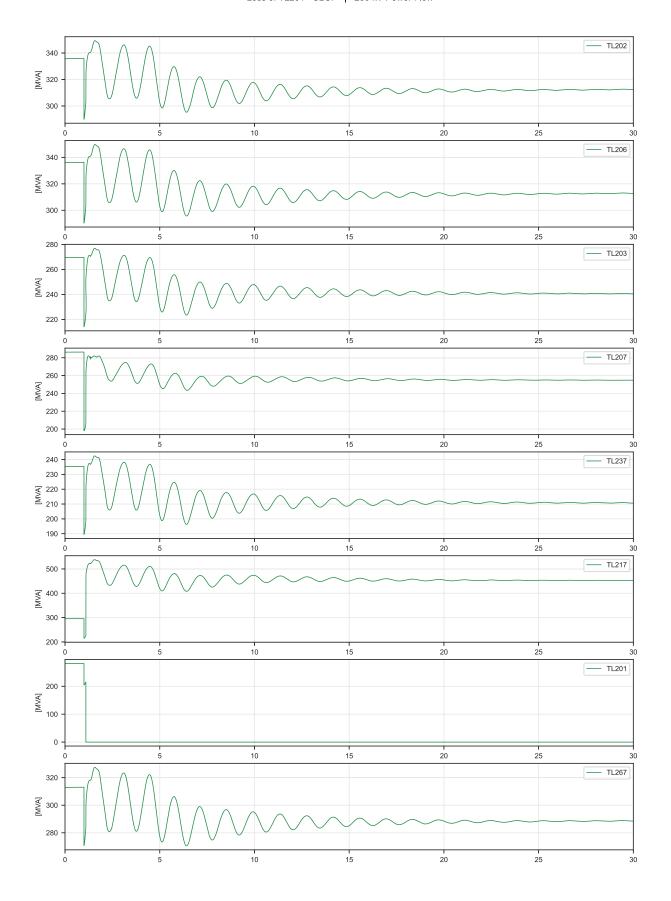
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL201 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency



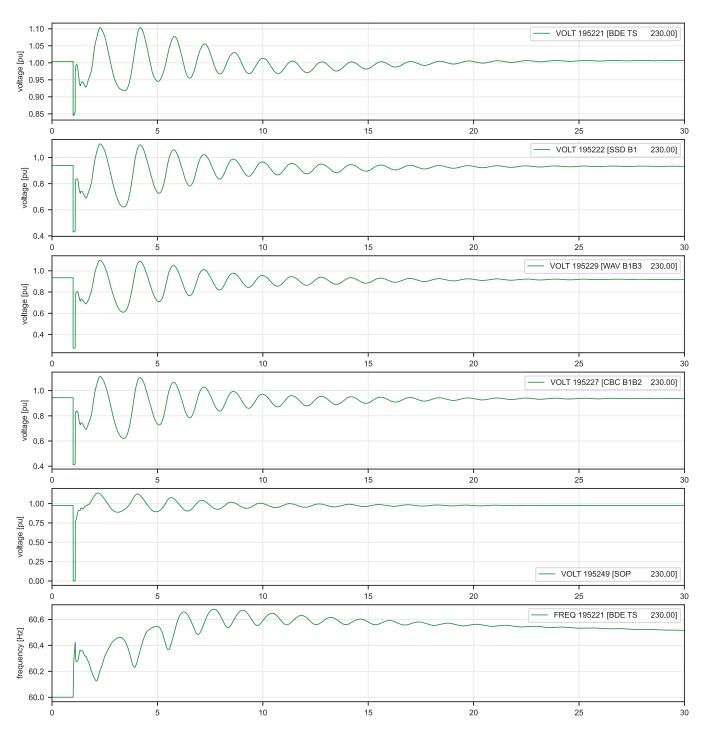


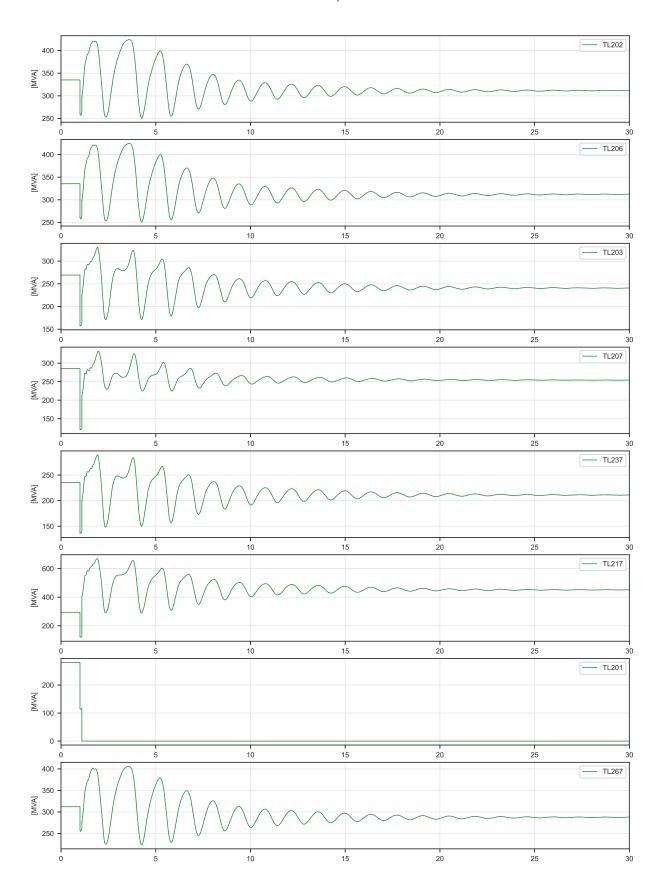
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL201 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency



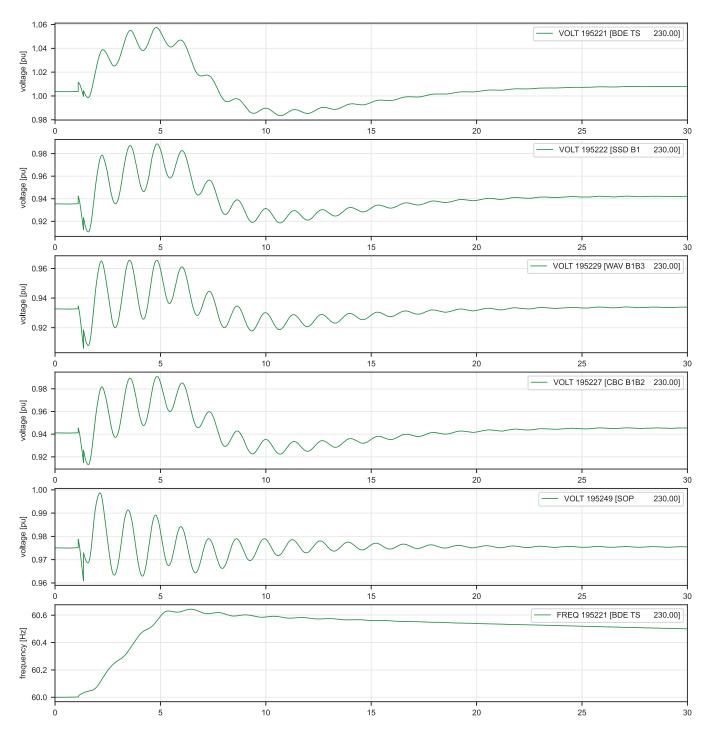


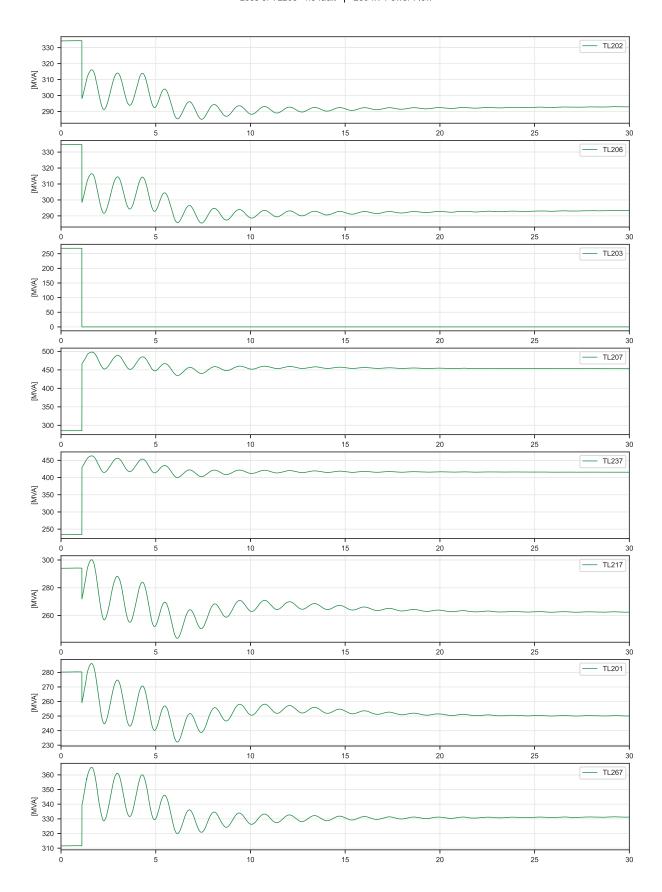
06_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL201-TL217_1800MW_3SOPSC with STATCOM Loss of TL201 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency



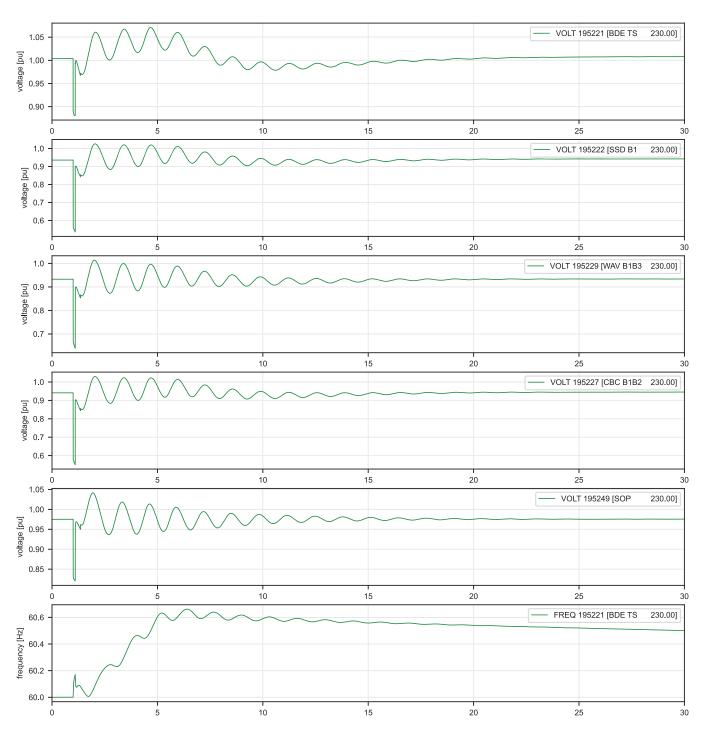


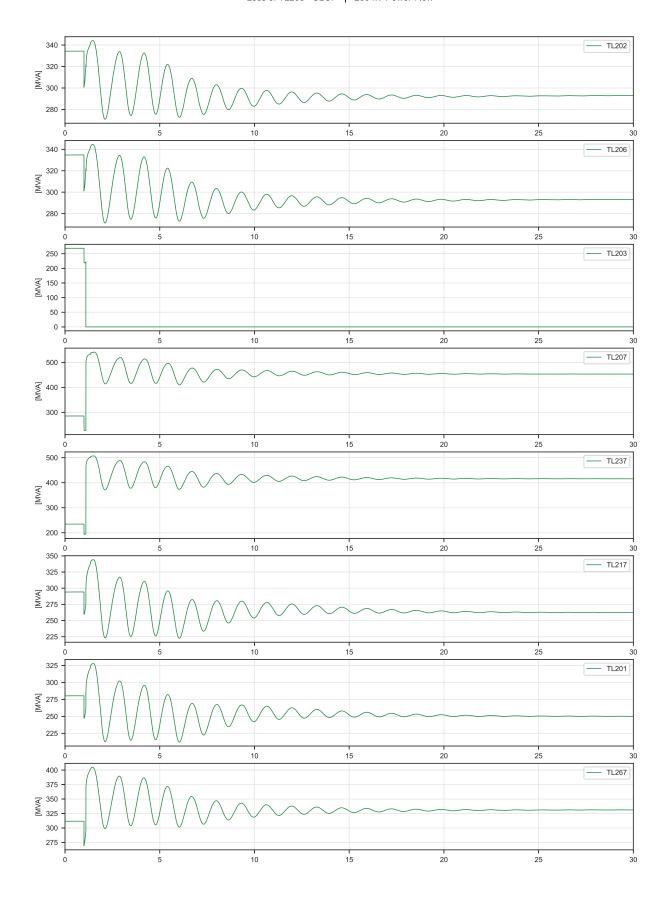
07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL203 - no fault | Voltage / Frequency





07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_3SOPSC Loss of TL203 - SLGF | Voltage / Frequency





07_2033-34_Base-Peak_TL203-TL207_1800MW_3SOPSC with STATCOM Loss of TL203 - 3PF | Voltage / Frequency

