

November 30, 2021

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

Attention: Ms. Cheryl Blundon
Director of Corporate Services & Board Secretary

Dear Ms. Blundon:

Re: Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study Review – Root Cause Analysis Report for the L'Anse au Diable Grounding Station Phase 2 Breakwater

In its correspondence dated September 24, 2021,¹ Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro ("Hydro") advised the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities that it would provide the results of a root cause analysis which was undertaken following significant damage to the breakwater at the Labrador electrode site located in L'Anse au Diable.

The results of this analysis, completed by Tiller Engineering Inc. ("TEI"), are provided in Attachment 1, "Labrador Island Link Limited Partnership Root Cause Analysis Report – L'Anse au Diable Grounding Station Phase 2 Breakwater" ("TEI Report"). TEI's review of the site conditions and design considerations determined that the root cause of the damage is the breakwater's crest not being high enough to protect against extreme site conditions. TEI recommended upgrades to mitigate the impact of significant wave events on the breakwater, better enabling it to protect the electrode site.

The TEI Report includes a design review and an updated wave study that was used to determine the cause of the washouts experienced at the site. The TEI Report recommends the use of different assumptions than those originally used with respect to the available wave data, including a larger design wave at site. Changing these assumptions will result in an increase in the required crest height of the breakwater to protect against these predicted values. TEI notes that its proposed design wave heights and related breakwater crest height are based on extreme conditions representing the worst-case design scenario. TEI recommends the following actions be taken prior to a final determination regarding the next steps:

1. Perform the nearshore wave/period modeling with a numerical model to re assess the worst-case scenario for a wave/period combination given the site geometry, wind generated surge and potential sea level rise for 100 years.
2. Raise the breakwater crest height to the appropriate elevation, thus determined from recommendation 1

¹ "Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study Review – Update Regarding the Design Review Pertaining to L'Anse au Diable Electrode Site," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, September 24, 2021.

3. Re-assess the armourstone sizes and internal geometry for the breakwater.
4. An inspection of the structure to determine that the deformation is limited or not occurring and evaluation of construction quality.²

Hydro is currently evaluating the above recommendations to determine the required actions to confirm both the recommended wave height and required increase in crest height and to refine the forecasts cost of upgrades. Determinations with respect to required upgrades at the L'Anse au Diable Electrode Site will be made in the first quarter of 2022 and would be completed prior to the end of 2022. Costs associated with this work will be borne by the Lower Churchill Project.

Should you have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HYDRO



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² "Labrador-Island Link Limited Partnership Root Cause Analysis Report – L'Anse au Diable Grounding Station Phase 2 Breakwater" Tiller Engineering Inc., November 12, 2021, s 8.0, at p. 20.

Labrador Island Link Limited Partnership Root Cause Analysis Report

L'Anse au Diable Grounding Station Phase 2 Breakwater

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Labrador Island Link Limited Partnership

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BREAKWATER STRUCTURE BACKGROUND.....	2
1.2 INDUSTRY STANDARDS & GUIDELINES.....	3
1.3 ACRONYMS.....	3
2.0 SCOPE	4
3.0 REFERENCES.....	5
4.0 EXISTING BREAKWATER DESIGN	6
4.1 CLIMATE DATA USED	6
4.2 DESIGN WAVE HEIGHT.....	7
4.3 EXISTING WATER LEVELS.....	8
4.4 WIND SPEED	9
4.5 DESIGN SUMMARY.....	9
5.0 CONSTRUCTION	10
5.1 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY	10
5.2 AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS	10
5.3 MATERIAL SIZES.....	12
5.4 COMPRESSED ROCK STRENGTH	12
5.5 CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY	12
6.0 INDEPENDENT WAVE ANALYSIS FINDINGS	14
6.1 CLIMATE DATA USED	14
6.2 WAVE HEIGHT	15
6.3 WAVE PERIOD.....	17
6.4 STILL WATER LEVEL	17
7.0 CONCLUSIONS.....	18
8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	20
 APPENDIX A: WAVE ANALYSIS REPORT	 #
APPENDIX B: DESIGN OVERVIEW & SECTIONS.....	#
APPENDIX C: AS-BUILT DRAWINGS	#
APPENDIX D: FILL PLACEMENT CHECKLIST	#

1.0 Introduction

Since its completion in 2016 the L'Anse Au Diable Grounding Station Phase 2 Breakwater which was purposed to provide protection for the HVDC shoreline electrodes has experienced significant damage requiring repairs and reinstatement. Damages include shifting armor stones, washouts and evidence of wave overtopping. Shoreline pond electrodes at L'Anse au Diable are protected behind a rubble mound breakwater, located on the southern Labrador coast in the Strait of Belle Isle as seen in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2. The electrodes provide protection to the HVDC transmission system from Muskrat Falls to Soldiers Pond. The breakwater is intended to protect these electrodes from damage caused by wave, current and ice forces in the Strait of Belle Isle. TEI was engaged by Labrador Island Link Limited Partnership to provide a root cause analysis report for the repeated damages to the structure and discuss remediation recommendations.



Figure 1.1 Breakwater Location (Google Earth, 2021)



Figure 1.2 Breakwater Location

1.1 Breakwater Structure Background

The client had specified the following criteria in the breakwater design. This criterion is documented in "Shoreline Pond Electrodes – Civil/Marine Design Criteria". The client had the following design criteria for the breakwater summarized below. On top of the specified criteria they had also requested that the breakwater be designed to accommodate "worst case scenario" loading.

Design Current	2 Knots
High Water	1.4m
Sea Level Rise	1.0m
Significant Wave	4.4m
PGA	0.038g
Design life	100 years

Inshore design wave development was documented SLI Document 505573-8610-41ER-001-01 "Wave Climate and Extremes at L'Anse Au Diable, Strait of Belle Isle. Physical design features and design water levels are documented in the as-built drawings and summarized in the table below and in Figure 1.3. All elevation data are in chart datum (CD), unless stated otherwise.

Low Water Level	0.0m	Design Stillwater	4.9m
High Water Level	1.5m	Crest	8.3m
Mean Sea Level	0.8m	Toe	-6.2m
Mean High Water Spring	1.6m	Back Berm	3.5m
Design Wave (AEP ₁₀₀)	4.1m	Maximum Height	14.5m(+/-)
Design Period	Not Specified	Crest Height	8.3m

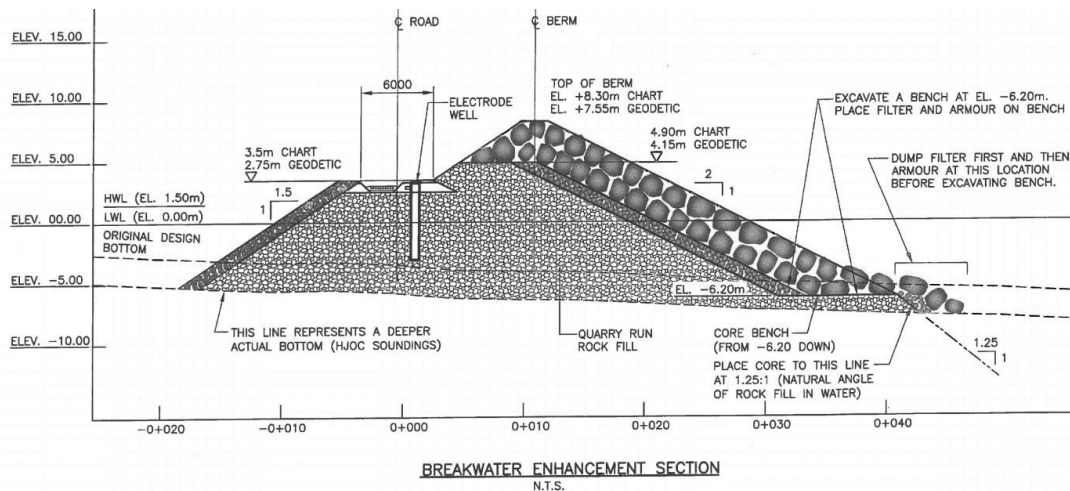


Figure 1.3 Typical Design Section

1.2 Industry Standards & Guidelines

Industry Standards, Guidelines, and data used by TEI in this review included:

- i) Shore Protection Manual (US Army Corps of Engineers, 1984)
- ii) Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC50 Hindcast data)

1.3 Acronyms

Table of Acronyms

TEI	Tiller Engineering Inc.
LILLP	Labrador Island Link Limited Partnership
SPM	Shore Protection Manual
MSC	Meteorological Service of Canada
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
SWAN	Simulating Waves Nearshore Software
MECO	Mitchelmore Engineering Company Ltd.



2.0 Scope

The L'Anse Au Diable Grounding Station Phase 2 Breakwater, known in this report as The L'Anse Au Diable Breakwater or The Breakwater, finished construction in 2016 and has experienced heavy damage in at least two separate storm events. The breakwater has experienced shifting armor stone and the electrode station has sustained heavy damage due to overtopping, including damage to the electrode well covers and exposure of the concrete encased duct banks. Labrador Island Link Limited Partnership (LILLP) believes that the current structure may require redesign and modification in order to withstand the wave forces experienced in the Strait. TEI's was engaged by LILLP to perform a root cause analysis report on damage sustained to the breakwater. In order to complete the root cause analysis TEI first completed the generation of a new site-specific wave analysis to determine the design wave for the breakwater. TEI's root cause analysis report then will define any potential problem areas in the original design, locate the root cause of the repeated washouts and find corrective and preventative issues that will be outlined in the accompanying SOW documents labeled: *L'Anse au Diable Phase 2 Grounding Station Break Water Design Re-Evaluation*.



Figure 2.0 Breakwater Damage Location



3.0 References

- [1] - *Technical Memorandum Report - Wind/Wave Analysis and Breakwater Design*
- [2] - *ILK-SN-CD-8610-CV-RP-0001001 - Wave Climate and Extremes at L'Anse au Diable, Strait of Belle Isle*
- [3] - *LCP-PT-MD-8610-EN-PR-0002-01 - L'Anse au Diable Grounding Station Phase 2 Breakwater Design Re-Evaluation Scope of Work*
- [4] - *MFA-SN-CD-6300-CV-DC-0001-01 - SHORELINE POND ELECTRODES CIVIL/MARINE DESIGN CRITERIA*
- [5] - *ILK-SN-CD-8610-CV-PL-0009-02 - Electrode Station Breakwater Section A, B, C & D*
- [6] - *ILK-HJ-SD-8610-CV-R02-0005-01 - Supply and Install Electrode Sites – L'Anse Au Diable BREAKWATER CONSTRUCTION*
- [7] - *ILK-SN-CD-8600-CV-TS-0001-01 - ELECTRODE SITES BREAKWATER INSTALLATION TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION*
- [8] – *SLI Document 505573-8610-41ER-001-01*
- [9] - *Shoreline Pond Electrodes – Civil/Marine Design Criteria*

4.0 Existing Breakwater Design

TEI evaluated the root cause of the washouts by reviewing the original design of the breakwater. Rubble mound breakwaters such as the one at L'Anse au Diable are designed with an armor stone size and a geometry to resist erosion from wave and ice action that are specific to that site. The geometry of a typical section in Figure 1.3 is governed by the design wave and a design water level. After a review of presented design documentation, it would appear that the breakwater at L'Anse au Diable is designed for a design wave with a 100 year return period, and a design water level with a 1 meter allowance for sea level rise.

The Shore Protection Manual (SPM), US Army Corp of Engineers, 1984 is the referenced standard for breakwater design. The SPM discuss two main types of design criteria for breakwaters; structural stability of the breakwater and functional performance but does not offer firm guidance with respect to values, leaving it with the designer to establish these based on economics. Design criteria from client reference documents further specified the breakwater should be designed to withstand the "expected worst case" site conditions.

4.1 Climate Data Used

During design, wave and wind data was taken from the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC50) wave hindcast data in the center of the Strait of Belle Isle. There is a total of nine (9) MSC50 data nodes located in the strait, each with 65 years of climactic data. Of the 9 the original design took wind data from the closest node M6018142, and wave data from 3 nodes, M6018212, M60180142 and M60180170 as seen in figure 4.0. The historical wave and wind data is then transposed to the project site at L'Anse au Diable.



Figure 4.1



4.2 Design Wave Height

The most crucial climactic value in determining a breakwater design is its design wave. The general guidance in calculating design waves according to the designer's reference document, the SPM 1984, is to generate a wave in the offshore environment and then analytically propagate those waves to the shoreline for an inshore design wave. An offshore wave should be defined by both the height (m) and the period (s). The original design which took wind data from node M6018142, and wave data from nodes, M6018212, M60180142 and M60180170 together yielded an offshore significant wave of 6.1 meters as illustrated in table 4.1.

Return Period (Years)	Existing Design (Offshore)	Existing Design (Inshore)
2	4.1m	2.5m
10	6.0m	3.3m
100	6.1m	4.1m

Table 4.1: Offshore/Inshore Significant Wave Extreme Values

As the offshore wave is transposed into an inshore wave at the breakwater, the wave is reduced in height due to factors the wave experiences approaching land such as near shore depth, angle of approach and the underwater topography. The original design used existing Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) bathymetric data of the project site along with Delft3D & Simulating Waves Nearshore Software (SWAN) to set up a spectral wave model to closely analyze the shore wave climates and project extreme inshore wave conditions at the site. After reviewing the original design values, it appears the significant wave height (H_s) used in the design of the breakwater was 4.1 meters for a 100-year return for a total reduction factor of 0.67 from the offshore wave as seen in table 4.1. The design documents do not specify an offshore or inshore design period.

Return Period (Years)	Extreme Wave, H_s (m)							
	Location							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2.2 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.1	2.3 ± 0.1	2.6 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.1
2	2.3 ± 0.1	2.4 ± 0.1	2.5 ± 0.1	2.8 ± 0.1	2.4 ± 0.1	2.3 ± 0.1	2.4 ± 0.1	2.5 ± 0.1
5	2.6 ± 0.1	2.7 ± 0.1	2.8 ± 0.1	3.1 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 0.1	2.6 ± 0.1	2.7 ± 0.1	2.7 ± 0.1
10	2.8 ± 0.2	2.9 ± 0.2	3.0 ± 0.2	3.4 ± 0.2	2.8 ± 0.2	2.8 ± 0.2	2.9 ± 0.2	3.0 ± 0.2
25	3.0 ± 0.3	3.1 ± 0.3	3.2 ± 0.3	3.7 ± 0.3	3.0 ± 0.2	3.0 ± 0.2	3.2 ± 0.3	3.2 ± 0.3
50	3.2 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.3	3.5 ± 0.3	3.9 ± 0.4	3.2 ± 0.3	3.2 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.4
100	3.4 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 0.4	4.1 ± 0.5	3.4 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.4	3.6 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 0.4
200	3.6 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 0.4	3.9 ± 0.5	4.4 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 0.4	3.6 ± 0.4	3.8 ± 0.5	3.9 ± 0.5

Table 4.2 - Significant Wave Heights From Existing Documents

4.3 Existing Water Levels

Another direct parameter for a breakwater's design is the design water level, which can vary due to many different factors including tides, storm surge, sea level rise and other seasonal variations. There is no direct discussion in the received documents regarding what water level should be used for the breakwater design but there is a mention of a predicted high-water level between 1.4 meters and 1.6 meters. In the received design drawings, it is indicated a water level of 1.5m is used in design.

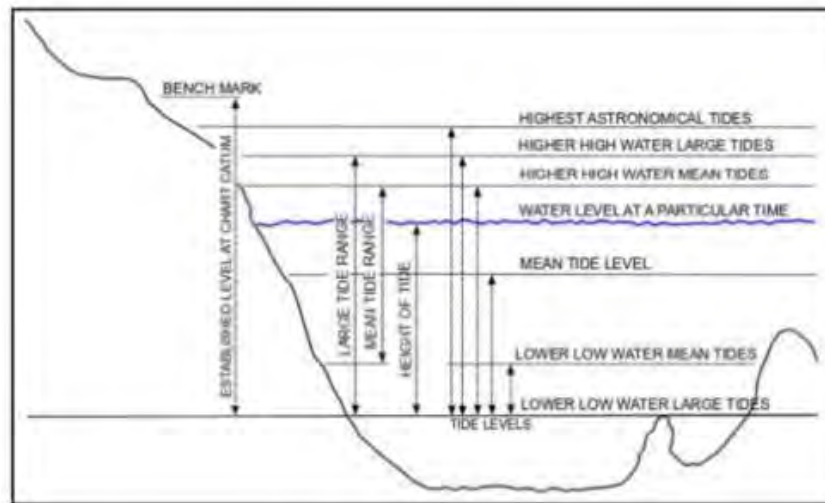


Figure 4.2

In addition to 1.5m high water level a one (1) meter increase for the allowance of sea level rise due to climate change was requested to be used by the client in Nalcor Document No. MFA-SN-CD-6300-CV-DC-001-01. A 1 meter increase in sea level rise is considered a reasonable assumption in the strait of Belle Isle over a 100-year period.

The SPM states that there can be an associated storm surge as a result of a passing low-pressure system that can raise the water level in addition to the raise from tidal levels and sea level rise. In design documents extreme storm surge water levels are not mentioned and it is not known if storm surge is considered in determining the design water level at the breakwater. A summary of the existing design water levels can be seen in Table 4.3 below. Accurate water levels, tidal ranges and storm surges are necessary in determining the elevation of the breakwater.

Breakwater Water Level			
Water Level Variable	Tidal Level	Sea level Increase	Storm Surge
Original Design	1.5m	1.0m	No mention

Table 4.3: Breakwater Water Level Summary



4.5 Design Summary

The L'Anse au Diable breakwater was designed using a design wave (H_s) with a 100-year annual exceedance probability. The offshore design wave chosen from the MSC50 data for the site was 6.1m, after transposing this to the breakwater site we see a wave reduction factor of 0.67 to an inshore design wave of 4.1 meters. At no point in the design documents is the 100-year design wave period mentioned or a wave height/period combination to represent a design condition suitable to a worst-case scenario. The breakwater was also with a design water level of 1.5 meter, with an additional 1 meter added on for sea level change. There is no documentation that extreme water levels associated with a storm surge were taken into account, however this may have been included in the delft 3D/SWAN model. It is these considerations that lead to the geometric design of the L'Anse au Diable breakwater as seen in table 4.4.

The following table summarizes all design values used for the breakwater:

Item	Value
Armor Stone Sizes	6 – 10 Tonnes
Filter Stone Sizes	0.6 – 1.0 Tonnes
Design Wave (AEP_{100}) (Inshore)	4.1 Meters
High Water Line	1.5 Meters
Crest Elevation	8.3 Meters
Filter & Core Stone Elevation	4.9 Meters

Table 4.4: Breakwater Design Summary



5.0 Construction

5.1 General Construction Methodology

Breakwater construction is a unique process to these structures that can have an impact on the structural integrity of the breakwater over its lifetime. Construction of a breakwater includes excavation of the sea bed, laying of the breakwater core, filter and then armor stones. In the case of L'Anse-au-Diable the same processes were undertaken with the additional construction of the electrode wells. Core stones are first placed on the seabed in sections and filter and armor stones are sequentially added to protect the core stones from wave action. This procedure continues until the breakwater is complete. Crest width is an important factor to consider as heavy equipment is needed to lay armor stones and the crest must be wide enough so the equipment can safely reach all points of the breakwater.

Core, filter, armor stone sizes and width layers are all determined through design and the construction requires the breakwater to be built as close as possible to the design to retain the structural resistance and performance against wave action. After reviewing the provided material it would seem the contractor followed standard construction methodology.

5.2 As-Built Elevations

Design documents include a site plan as well as cross sections at various points along the breakwater. Elevations on the design drawings include height for core, filter, and armor stones; as-built elevations are to be as close as possible to these elevations as these elevations are the determined heights for the breakwater to resist wave action.

When reviewing as-built elevations it appears that points along the breakwater have lower elevations than design. The low elevations are not limited to individual layers but are present in the core, filter, and armor stones. In Figure 5.1 the design section D-D is shown with design elevations. Figure 5.2 shows the as-built elevations in the same location as section D-D. When comparing the two section elevations it is apparent that the filter stones and armor stones did not reach the required design height. Filter stones on the seaward side of the breakwater are designed to reach a height of 4.15 meters with reference to the geodetic datum. However, the as-built survey indicates that it extended to approximately 3.2 meters. Elevation differences are not limited to these sections but appear to be present in most of the sections provided. The table below shows areas where as-built elevations do not appear to match with design elevations.



L'Anse au Diable Breakwater – Root Cause Analysis Report
Labrador Island Link Limited Partnership

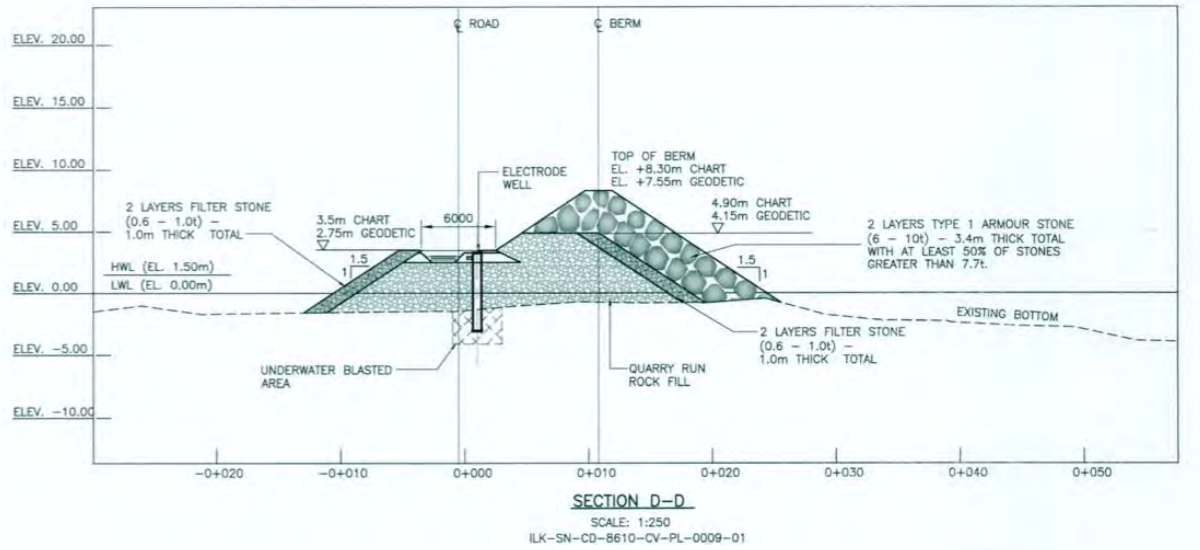


Figure 5.1 Section D-D Cross Section



Figure 5.2 Section D-D As Built Elevations

Station – Cross Section	Armor		Filter		Core Seaward		Core Landward	
	Design	Actual	Design	Actual	Design	Actual	Design	Actual
0+050 – A-A	7.55	7.75	4.15	4.50	4.15	4.25	-	-
0+075	7.55	7.75	4.15	4.50	4.15	4.00	-	-
0+125 – B-B	7.55	7.75	4.15	4.70	4.15	4.00	2.75	2.50
0+175 – C-C	7.55	7.75	4.15	3.95	4.15	4.10	2.75	2.75
0+225 – D-D	7.55	7.80	4.15	3.20	4.15	4.10	2.75	2.60
0+275 – E-E	7.55	7.20	4.15	4.5	4.15	4.15	2.75	2.60

Table 5.1 - As-Built Elevations versus Design Elevation (m)



5.3 Material Sizes

Armor stone size in breakwater design is directly related to the design criteria for the structure. Various rock sizes are used to promote interlocking of the structure and provide added structural integrity. As outlined in the L'Anse-au-Diable breakwater design, all armor stones must be a minimum size of 6 Tonnes and over 50 percent must be greater than 7.7 Tonnes. Throughout reviewing of the received documents TEI found two possible documentations that too small of armor stone was laid. First, in documents provided there are descriptions of an instance where two projectiles (boulders) crested the top of the breakwater and caused damage to the landward side, which could be an indication of undersized of armor stones. Furthermore, within the construction documents in the "Fill Placement Checklist" the engineer on site notes to "beware of rock sizes" (Appendix D). More investigation into these two documents are necessary to see if they are in fact a sign of too small of armor stone being used.

5.4 Compressed Rock Strengths

Within the Technical Specification for Breakwater Installation SLI defines the required compressed rock strength to be in exceedance of 170 Mpa [7]. Materials testing on numerous samples from L'Anse-au-Diable concluded the average compressed strength of the rock used was under capacity at just 153.6 Mpa [6].



ROCK CORE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT
ASTM C170

PROJECT NO:	TF1559802.2000	SAMPLE DATE:	30-Apr-15
PROJECT:	Electrode Site Breakwater Installation	SAMPLED BY:	A. Guest
	L'Anse Au Diable	ROCK TYPE:	Granodiorite
CLIENT:	H.J. O'Connell Construction	SPEC. COMP. STRENGTH (MPa)	70
SOURCE:	L'Anse Au Diable		

CORE NUMBER	DIAMETER (mm)	LENGTH (mm)	COND. (WET/DRY)	RATIO (L/D)	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (MPa)	AVERAGE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (MPa)
6384A	57.7	57.7	Wet	1.0	176.2	156.2
6384B	57.7	58.5	Wet	1.0	125.1	
6384C	57.4	59.3	Wet	1.0	166.4	
6384D	57.4	55.6	Wet	1.0	207.5	
6384E	57.6	57.0	Wet	1.0	178.5	
6384F	57.9	56.4	Wet	1.0	133.7	
6384G	57.8	55.2	Wet	1.0	189.6	
6384H	57.9	55.2	Wet	1.0	93.7	
6384I	57.6	57.6	Wet	1.0	202.3	
6384J	57.7	56.0	Wet	1.0	89.2	
6384K	57.9	58.3	Dry	1.0	113.4	150.6
6384L	57.5	55.0	Dry	1.0	181.3	
6384M	57.3	56.4	Dry	1.0	140.6	
6384N	57.8	57.7	Dry	1.0	173.9	
6384O	57.7	59.1	Dry	1.0	153.7	
6384P	57.7	56.7	Dry	1.0	177.0	
6384Q	57.3	59.0	Dry	1.0	105.7	
6384R	57.8	55.5	Dry	1.0	159.3	
Overall Average:						153.7

Table 5.2 Compressive Strengths

5.5 Construction Summary

After reviewing the provided construction material and reflecting on the topics above we believe the contractor followed standard construction methodology while working on the breakwater. Although there are some minor construction deficiencies in the elevations and the rock strength these seem to be insignificant.

6.0 Independent Wave Analysis Findings

TEI along with its sub-consultant Mitchelmore Engineering Company Ltd. (MECO) performed an independent Wave Analysis for the L'Anse-Au-Diable Breakwater to compare with the wave values which governed the breakwater design. The general wave design guidance in the Shore Protection Manuel (SPM 1984) is to generate waves for an offshore environment and then propagate those waves to the shoreline.

6.1 Climate Data Used

During the independent analysis wind and wave data was taken from all nine (9) of the MSC50 nodes in the Strait of Belle Isle, in contrast to just 3 in the existing design as seen again in Figure 6.1. It is our hope that gathering more climactic data, from more nodes may provide a better insight into wind and wave conditions in the Strait. A summary of the wind and wave data can be seen in table 6.1 below. More information into the climactic data used in the independent analysis can be summarized in Appendix A.



Figure 6.1



Values	Data Node								
	018069	018070	018071	018072	018073	018142	018211	018212	018213
Long	-57.00	-56.90	-56.80	-56.70	-56.60	-56.60	-56.60	-56.50	-56.40
Lat	51.40	51.40	51.40	51.40	51.40	51.50	51.60	51.60	51.60
Depth	50.22	76.22	77.08	78.23	39.13	51.12	76.75	65.99	56.96
Num Years	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Mean MaxW _s	20.73	20.80	20.86	20.94	21.02	20.96	20.90	21.02	21.14
StDev MaxW _s	1.42	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.38	1.42	1.49	1.51	1.55
Mean MaxH _s	4.13	4.24	4.06	3.68	3.33	3.23	2.67	2.91	3.10
StDev MaxH _s	0.79	0.82	0.78	0.70	0.55	0.52	0.46	0.48	0.48

Table 6.1 MSC50 Node Data

6.2 Wave Height

After reviewing the annual maximum data an extreme value analysis of the data we used a Gumbel distribution on all data sets for different return periods. The significant wave height (H_s) for the offshore wave at each node can be summarized below in table 6.2. For the desired design period of 100 years, we get a significant wave height from between 4.26 meters and 7.06 meters depending on the node, with an average between all nodes of 5.61 meters.

Return Period (Years)	Node								
	018069	018070	018071	018072	018073	018142	018211	018212	018213
2	4.00	4.11	3.94	3.57	3.24	3.15	2.60	2.83	3.02
10	4.00	4.11	3.94	3.57	3.24	3.15	2.60	2.83	3.02
50	6.37	6.57	6.27	5.68	4.88	4.72	3.99	4.26	4.46
100	6.83	7.06	6.73	6.09	5.21	5.03	4.26	4.54	4.74
1000	8.38	8.67	8.25	7.46	6.28	6.05	5.17	5.47	5.68

Table 6.2 MSC50 Node Offshore Waves

As the deep-water waves approach the shoreline, they will get smaller as the water depth decreases. Without having the capacity to complete a wave study with a more accurate numerical software like Delft 3D/SWAN or similar we can transpose the wave with the shoaling coefficient and refraction coefficient which will reduce the wave height as it approaches the coast. The waves shoaling coefficient can be approximated from the below Figure 6.2 from the SPM1984.

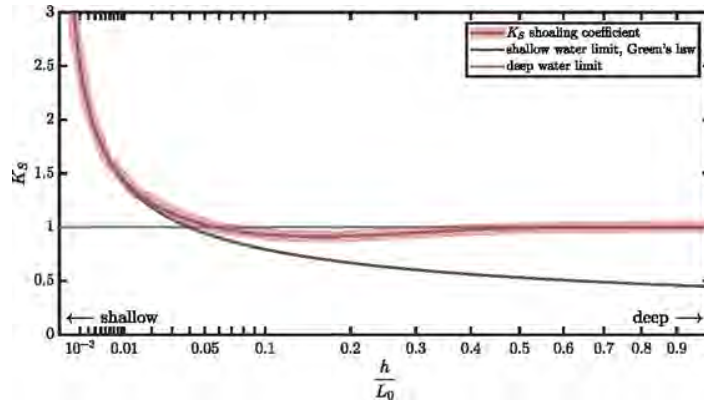


Figure 6.2

The deep water waves approaching the shore will also be reduced if the wave approach the shore at an angle, an effect known as refraction. The amount of wave refraction is further a function of the seaward seabed slope. For the L'Anse au Diable site, the offshore wave refracts approximately 34 degrees from the dominant wave direction, with a seabed slope of 4 to 5 %.

Using tables from the SPM1984 and making preliminary estimates we can get a shoaling coefficient (K_s) of 0.92 and a refraction coefficient (K_r) of 0.96 for an overall reduction factor of 0.88.

In summary we see different design waves from our independent analysis then what was used in the original design. The offshore wave was found from our MCS50 data to be anywhere from 4.3m to 7.1m, depending on the node you take the wave from in the strait. When comparing with the original design offshore wave of 6.1m this seem reasonable, however not the worst-case scenario as described in the design guidance from Nalcor reference documents which specified the breakwater should be designed to withstand the "expected worst case" site conditions. This would lead us to believe a design wave of closer to 7.1 would be a better choice in our opinion.

We also saw a much greater reduction in height as the original offshore wave was transposed into an inshore wave compared to our own investigation. The original offshore wave of 6.1m was reduced to a 4.1m inshore wave, a reduction of 0.67. From our estimates of the wave reduction according to the tables in the SPM1984 we use a reduction of 0.88 as the offshore wave became an inshore design wave. Without a numerical analysis like Delft3D/SWAN we cannot comment on how accurate a reduction of 0.67 is, however it is our opinion it is low, especially considering our estimate of 0.88.



Water Level Variable	Breakwater Wave Height			
	Offshore Wave	Reduction Factor	Reduction Factor Source	Inshore Wave
Original Design	6.1m	0.67	Delft3D/SWAN	4.1m
TEI/Meco (Average)	5.6m	0.88	SPM1984	4.9m
TEI/Meco (worst case)	7.1m	0.88	SPM1984	6.3m

Table 6.3: Breakwater Wave Height

6.3 Wave Period

The MSC50 data set records the period associated with wave height. The period is a measure of time between peaks and can be used to differentiate between wind generated waves and deep-water waves. The larger waves appear to be between 10s and 12s, but the data clearly demonstrate even small waves can have a large period. The design wave period is equivalent to the wave energy and is a significant factor in sizing the armorstone. The technical documentation acknowledged complexity in wave design, but did not provide any guidance on what is the suitable design wave period, such as an extreme value analysis of wave period, as was done for the significant wave.

6.4 Still Water Level

Breakwater design will also be heavily dependent on the depth of water adjacent to the structure. After reviewing the tidal and sea level rise values in the original design it is our belief that these are reasonable, but the inclusion of water level increase due to storm surge would have to also be included. There is no documentation to suggest design considered extreme water levels associated with storm surge, although this may have factored into the Delft3D/SWAN model.

Without performing a more in-depth numerical storm surge analysis of the site location it would be our opinion that for the strait of Belle Isle a storm surge of 1.5m-2.0m is adequate and should be included on top of the high tide level and storm surge.

Breakwater Water Level			
Water Level Variable	Tidal Level	Sea Level Increase	Storm Surge
Original Design	1.5m	1.0m	No mention
TEI/Meco	1.5m	1.0m	1.5-2.0

Table 6.4: Breakwater Water Level

7.0 Conclusions

The breakwater design for L'anse au Diable is developed using an extreme significant wave with an annual exceedance probability of 100 years. Breakwater design was documented in SLI Document 505573-8610-41ER-001-01, "Wave Climate and Extremes a L'Anse Au Diable, Strait of Belle Isle. The design wave was developed using the MSC50 hindcast dataset. There is no documentation to suggest design considered extreme water levels associated with storm surge which is important to consider under a "worst case scenario design".

The direction and wave height for an offshore significant wave was verified with the current dataset. There is some variation, depending on which station is selected as governing design, with a maximum 100-year wave of 7.1 m compared with the 6.1 m used in design of the breakwater. There are nine (9) nodes reported in the MSC50 data set, with the 100-year wave varying from 4.26 m to 7.06 m. The reported value of 6.1 m is considered reasonable, but not the worst case as required in the original design criteria.

The inshore design wave is developed in a Delft3D/SWAN numerical model that predicted a 100-year design wave of 4.1m. The predicted wave for design is approximately two-thirds of the offshore wave. The design document identified a complex wave environment and did not provide any guidance on the design wave period.

In the SPM1984 there is an additional guidance for the design of breakwaters with high economic consequences and adding additional capacity to the design. The additional capacity for these can be one of three options, depending on the economic risk the designer assigns to the breakwater;

- breakwaters be designed with an additional capacity of at least a 10% wave, that is 27% higher than the design wave
- an additional capacity up to a 5% wave that is 37% higher than the design wave.
- an additional capacity up to a 1% wave that is 67% higher than the design wave.

There is no mention of any of these additional design capacity's being considered on the design wave, given the economic importance of this breakwater in protecting the HVDC lines electrodes, it would have been wise to have some of this additional capacity was added but again there is no evidence this was done.

To meet the clients criteria of worst-case scenario for the site, the design wave and period should be one that corresponds to the most likely worst-case wave that will impact the structure for the depth of water at the actual site. This criterion would indicate an offshore wave larger than 6.1m and an inshore wave larger than 4.1m



The design documentation did not discuss storm surge as contributing to the design water level and the design wave that will impact the breakwater. Also, the design documentation did not provide clarification on what is a 100-year design wave period, or a wave height/period combination to represent a design condition suitable for a worst-case scenario.

The specified design requirements was for the “expected worst case site condition” for wave, tide and ice design. The document references the Shore Protection Manual (SPM 1984) as the guidance document which in turn offers guidance on wave design. A review of documents indicates three potential issues:

1. It is not possible to confirm from the given information that the worst-case scenario wave condition was considered, a more in-depth data analysis may yield a higher design wave, but additional information is required to confirm this.
2. There was limited discussion on the design wave period, which is complicated for the site and failure to consider all wave period/wave combinations may not have resulted in the worst-case site condition.
3. There was limited discussion on the design water level and little consideration of storm surge water levels.

With such an advanced numerical analysis being out of the current scope of this report the wave height and water level had to be estimated as worst-case values gathered from our independent analysis. Basing our conclusion off of this data we would conclude the root cause of the breakwater damage is the breakwaters crest is not high enough to protect against extreme site conditions.



8.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested to help mitigate the damage to the breakwater and confirm the root cause analysis.

The failure mode for the breakwater appears to be performance based rather than structural, i.e., wave overtopping, but no associated deformation. At this stage, the recommended action is to increase the crest elevation. Prior to a final determination, the following actions are recommended.

1. Perform the nearshore wave/period modelling with a numerical model to re assess the worst-case scenario for a wave/period combination given the site geometry, wind generated surge and potential sea level rise for 100 years.
2. Raise the breakwater crest height to the appropriate elevation, thus determined from recommendation 1
3. Re-assess the armourstone sizes and internal geometry for the breakwater.
4. An inspection of the structure to determine that the deformation is limited or not occurring and evaluation of construction quality.

Without performing another more in-depth numerical model to determine the most accurate design wave we can estimate the waves height using extreme values gathered from the independent wave analysis. We have designed remediation drawings to remediate the breakwater under these extreme conditions, using the worst-case design scenario as seen in *table 6.3* we take an offshore wave of 7.06m, reduce it by a factor of 0.88 for an inshore design wave of 6.3m. This gives us a design wave that is 53% larger than the 4.1m wave the existing breakwater was designed for. From this new design wave, we recommend increasing the crest height to a proposed 10.90m as shown in the accompanying drawings titled *L'anse au Diable Phase 2 Grounding Station Break Water Design Re-Evaluation*. However, these are based on the worst-case scenario of design conditions from tables in the SPM1984, we would recommend a re-evaluation of wave and water levels in the strait so these remediations can be designed to the most economical elevation.



Appendix A: Wave Analysis Report

WIND AND WAVE ANALYSIS DRAFT REPORT

L'ANSE-AU-DIABLE BREAKWATER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 AVAILABLE DATA

3.0 BREAKWATER DESIGN

APPENDIX A



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM REPORT

Project:	L'Anse-Au-Diable Breakwater	Date:	October 5, 2021
Subject:	Wind/Wave Analysis and Breakwater Design		
From:	Perry Mitchelmore, P.Eng., PMP	Title:	Principal
Review By:	Rick Tiller, M.Eng., P.Eng., FEC, FEIC	Title:	Senior Structural Engineer



1 INTRODUCTION

Shoreline pond electrodes at L'Anse au Diable, located on the Labrador coast in the Strait of Belle Isle, are constructed behind a rubble mound breakwater. The electrodes provide protection to the HVDC transmission system from Muskrat Falls to Soldier's Pond. The purpose of the breakwater is to protect the electrodes from damage due to wave, current and ice forces in the Strait of Belle Isle. The breakwater was constructed in 2015 as located in Figure 1.1.



Figure 1.1 As-Built Breakwater Location (Google Earth, 2021)



Since commissioning, the breakwater structure has experienced two incidents of large projectiles, i.e., boulders, cresting the top of the breakwater and causing damage on the landward side. The purpose of this interim technical memorandum report (TMR) is to update on initial assessment results with respect to the design wave and breakwater configuration.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The breakwater design criteria are documented in “Shoreline Pond Electrodes – Civil/Marine Design Criteria”, Nalcor Document No. MFA-SN-CD-6300-CV-DC-001-01, Revision B2, December 2012, and summarized as

Design Current	2 Knots
High Water	1.4m
Sea Level Rise	1.0m
Significant Wave	4.4m
PGA	0.038g
Design life	100 years

Inshore design wave development was documented SLI Document 505573-8610-41ER-001-01, “Wave Climate and Extremes at L'Anse Au Diable, Strait of Belle Isle (SNCLavalin, 2013). Physical design features and design water levels are documented in the as-built drawings and summarized below and in Figure 1.2. All elevation data are in chart datum (CD), unless stated otherwise.

Low Water level	0.0 m	Design Stillwater	4.9 m
High Water level	1.5 m	Crest	8.3 m
Mean Seal Level	0.8 m	Toe	-6.2 m
Mean High-Water Spring	1.6 m	Back Berm	3.5 m
Design Wave (AEP ₁₀₀)	4.1m	Maximum Height	14.5m (+/-)
Design Period	Not Specified		

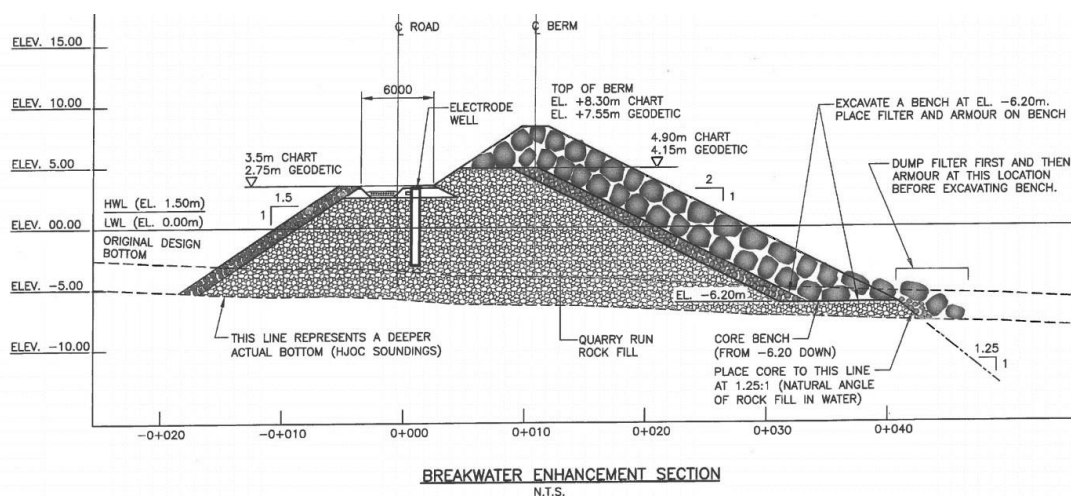


Figure 1.2 Typical Design Section (2015)



A drawing of the breakwater with three (3) seaward profiles are presented in Attachment A. The vertical elevations were contained in AutoCAD drawing provided and are assumed to be referenced to geodetic datum. The profiles indicate the central part of the breakwater is constructed to elevation 7.8m (+/-) geodetic (8.55m CD). They further indicate the seabed is relatively flat for 30 to 40 meters seaward, before gently sloping away at a 4 to 5 percent to beyond 300m from the structure. The extend of the gentle sloping bank is not known, other than the shoreline is steep beyond the bank.

1.2 BREAKWATER DESIGN CRITERIA

The Shore Protection Manual (US Army Corp of Engineers, 1984) is the referenced standard for breakwater design. The wave design criteria in the SPM discusses two criteria, (1) structural stability criteria and (2) functional performance criteria, but does not offer any firm guidance with respect to values, deferring to the developer to establish criteria, based on economics. Design guidance from Nalcor reference documents further specified the breakwater should be designed to withstand the “expected worst case” site conditions.

From a design perspective, the geometry of the typical section in Figure 1.2 is governed by the design wave and the design water level. The general guidance provided in the SPM is to determine the appropriate offshore design wave condition, then transpose that wave to the shoreline while considering shoaling, refraction, etc. effects that change the design wave. The offshore wave condition is defined by a wave height and period, although there is a full spectrum of height/period combinations during any storm event. The design water level is a function of tides, but also surge related to storm winds, hurricanes, etc.

As Waves approach the shoreline, they may be either nonbreaking, breaking, or broken waves, which have different impacts on the nearshore wave parameters and structure performance. For nonbreaking waves, rubble mound breakwaters that can absorb energy and deform without structural failure and the SPM indicates they can be designed for a smaller wave than and rigid structure, that might fail catastrophically. Waves transform from offshore waves in shallow water, generally starting at a depth equal to 50% of the wavelength and accelerating at 5% of the wavelength. The higher the period, the more likely the wave will transform before impacting the structure. For shallow water conditions, water depth may govern design.

From a structural perspective, the SPM indicates that rubble-mound breakwaters are typically design for a range of waves varying from the significant wave, H_s , to H_{10} , but that H_{10} is the more favored standard for coastal structures. The recommended design wave can be further increase to H_5 for if economic costs are excessive for damage. The different design wave standards are represented as follows

H_s	Average of highest one-third of all waves
H_{10}	Average of highest 10% of all waves, or $H_s \cdot 1.27$
H_5	Average of Highest 5% of all waves, or $H_s \cdot 1.37$
H_1	Average of Highest 1% of all waves, or $H_s \cdot 1.67$

A breaking wave will have a different impact on the structure than a non-breaking wave. The SPM indicates a wave will break on a structure if it is more than 30% higher than the depth of water at the toe of the structure, although this rule is not always applicable.

As noted, the depth of water at the structure will vary with tides and storm surge. There was limited guidance on design seaward water levels in the design documents. Two water levels are defined, (1) Mean Sea Level and (2) Mean High Water Spring. There was also a reference to Highest High Water as well, but no guidance is provided on when to use which level. The best estimate is the breakwater is designed for a maximum Stillwater level seaward of between 1.4m (CD) and 1.6m (CD).

Tidal elevations generally follow the Metonic lunar cycle with a cycle interval between 19 and 20 years. A list of normal reference water levels relative to chart datum are provided in Figure 1.3. While all documents do not agree, it appears the breakwater structural and functional criteria is based on a 100-year design life, or five (5) tidal cycles, which was translated into expected maximum loads with a 100 year return period, but this was not clearly articulated anywhere. There was no analysis of 100-year tide levels, other than the reference document recommended adding one (1) meter to the design water level to account for sea level rise.

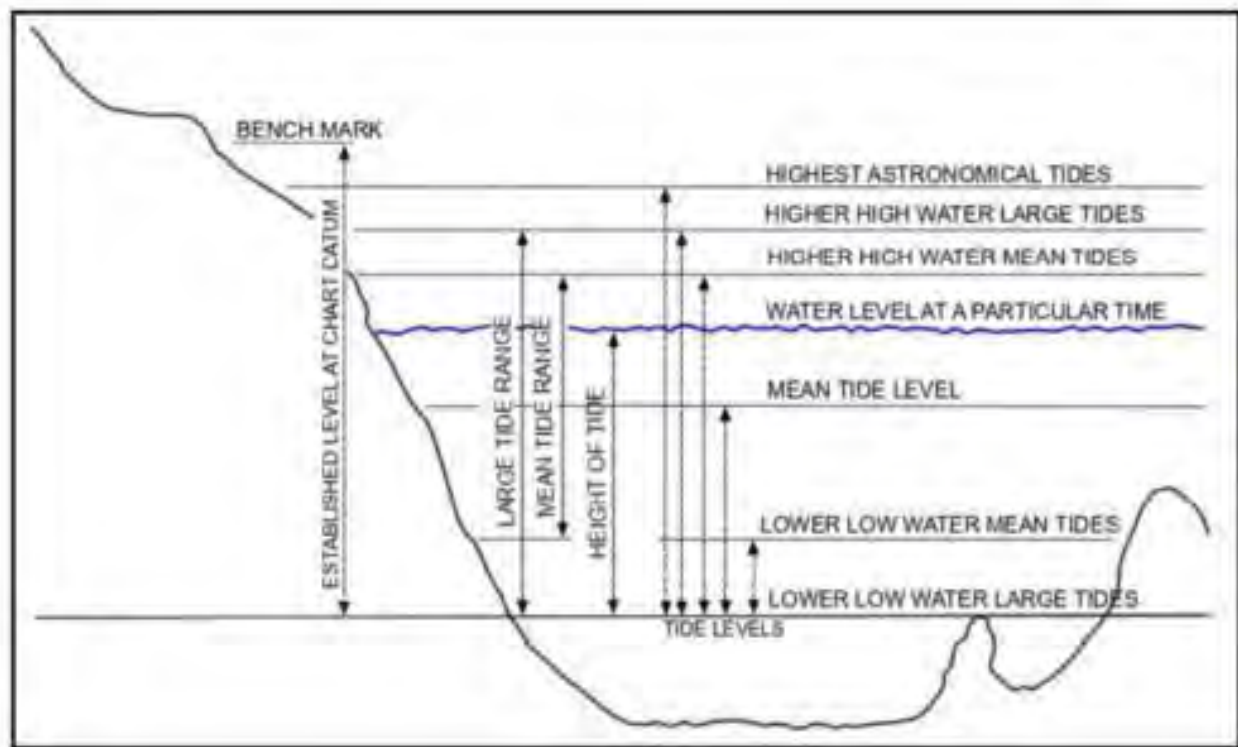


Figure 1.3 Relative Sea Level Terminology

1.3 OTHER COASTAL STRUCTURES DESIGN CRITERIA

For guidance on which water level to use in design, the Guidelines for *Safety of Coastal and Estuarine Dykes and Aboiteaux in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia* (AMEC Foster Wheeler, 2018(a)); was considered. Although these structures are different than breakwaters, they provide guidance for storm surge and wind speeds or different water levels and based on the consequences of damage to the structure, as outlined in Table 1.1. The classification is like the system for dam failures and is not transferrable to breakwaters, where the consequences are primarily economic.

Table 1.1 Target Water Levels for Coastal Dykelands

Classification	Return Period	
	Mean Tide level	Higher High Water Large Tide
Very Low	10	2
Low	100	10
Significant	100-1,000	25 – 250
High	2,500	500
Very high	5,000	1,000
Extreme	10,000	2,500

2 AVAILABLE DATA

Wave climate and extremes are documented in SLI Document 505573-8610-41ER-001-01, “Wave Climate and Extremes a L’Anse Au Diable, Strait of Belle Isle (SNC Lavalin, 2013). Some aspects of the data are also present in a related document prepared for the Labrador – Island transmission Link (AMEC, 2013). Both reports reference the Meteorological Services of Canada (MSC50 Hindcast data) to define the wind and wave environment in the Strait of Belle Isle. Another source of environmental loading data is the National Building Code of Canada (NBCC, 2015).

There are nine (9) MSC50 data nodes available in the Strait of Belle Isle, located as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, with 65 years of data represented for each node. A summary of data is Table 2.1. The hindcast model predicts the significant wave size tended to decrease from west to east but provides a consistent wind distribution. This may represent wave growth due to the narrow strait to the west, or some other feature. All MSC50 wave data was modified to remove null data, presented as “o” in the databases. The null data was not applicable to wind and wind direction but did have an influence on wave data. Only “o” data was removed, no other data were altered.

Table 2.1 Statistical Summary of MSC50 Data

Values	Data Node								
	018069	018070	018071	018072	018073	018142	018211	018212	018213
Long	-57.00	-56.90	-56.80	-56.70	-56.60	-56.60	-56.60	-56.50	-56.40
Lat	51.40	51.40	51.40	51.40	51.40	51.50	51.60	51.60	51.60
Depth	50.22	76.22	77.08	78.23	39.13	51.12	76.75	65.99	56.96
Num Years	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Mean MaxWs	20.73	20.80	20.86	20.94	21.02	20.96	20.90	21.02	21.14
StDev MaxWs	1.42	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.38	1.42	1.49	1.51	1.55
Mean MaxHs	4.13	4.24	4.06	3.68	3.33	3.23	2.67	2.91	3.10
StDev MaxHs	0.79	0.82	0.78	0.70	0.55	0.52	0.46	0.48	0.48



Figure 2.1 MSC50 Grid Points Used in Analysis

2.1 WIND SPEED

An extreme value analysis of the annual maximum series data was performed using a Gumbel distribution on all data sets. Results are presented in Table 2.2. The average wind speed for all sites with a 100-year return period is 25.8 m/s. Also presented in the far right column is extrapolated estimates of wind speed from the national Building Code of Canada. The NBCC winds are between 30 to 50 percent higher than the hindcast wind speeds. Wind direction is not available for the NBCC dataset.

Table 2.2 Extreme Value Analysis -Wind (m/s)

Return Period (Years)	Node									NBCC (2015)
	018069	018070	018071	018072	018073	018142	018211	018212	018213	
2	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	27.1
10	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.4	32.2
50	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.5	36.7
100	25.6	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.5	38.6
1000	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.9	29.1	29.5	44.9



2.2 WIND DIRECTION

The MSC50 data provides wind direction for corresponding wind speeds. The direction of wind in the Strait of Belle Isle is predominantly from the Southwest direction, and to a lesser extent in the Northwest. A wind rose of aggregated data for the Strait of Belle Isle is presented in Figure 2.2.

The wind is further evaluated by month in Figure 2.3. During the summer months, from June to September, the predominant wind is from the southwest and, to a lesser extent the Northeast. During the late Fall and through Winter, the wind direction is more varied, with a significant wind pattern from the Northwest, and even the Northeast. It is noted that after December, the Strait of Belle Isle is often filled with ice to May, and these winds may not generate any wave, or very small waves.

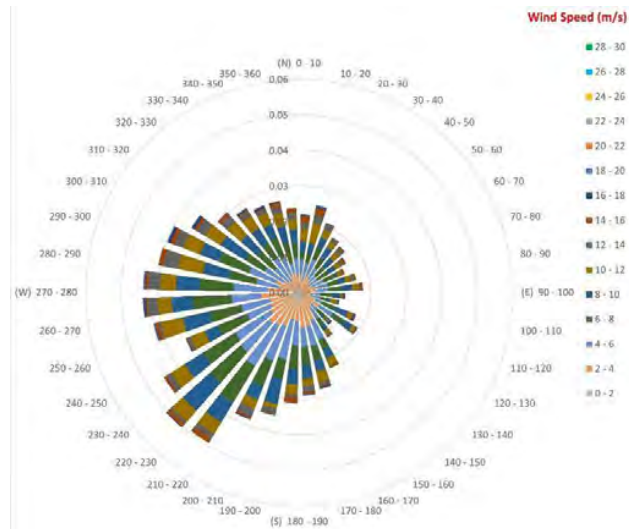


Figure 2.2 Annual Wind Rose – Strait of Belle Isle

2.3 WAVE HEIGHT

An extreme value analysis of the annual maximum series data was performed using a Gumbel distribution on all data sets. Results are presented in Table 2.3. The significant wave height (H_s), in meters, varies from 7.1 to 4.3 for the 100-year return period with an average over the area of 5.61 m,

Table 2.3 MSC50 Extreme Value Analysis – Significant Wave (m)

Return Period (Years)	Node								
	018069	018070	018071	018072	018073	018142	018211	018212	018213
2	4.00	4.11	3.94	3.57	3.24	3.15	2.60	2.83	3.02
10	4.00	4.11	3.94	3.57	3.24	3.15	2.60	2.83	3.02
50	6.37	6.57	6.27	5.68	4.88	4.72	3.99	4.26	4.46
100	6.83	7.06	6.73	6.09	5.21	5.03	4.26	4.54	4.74
1000	8.38	8.67	8.25	7.46	6.28	6.05	5.17	5.47	5.68

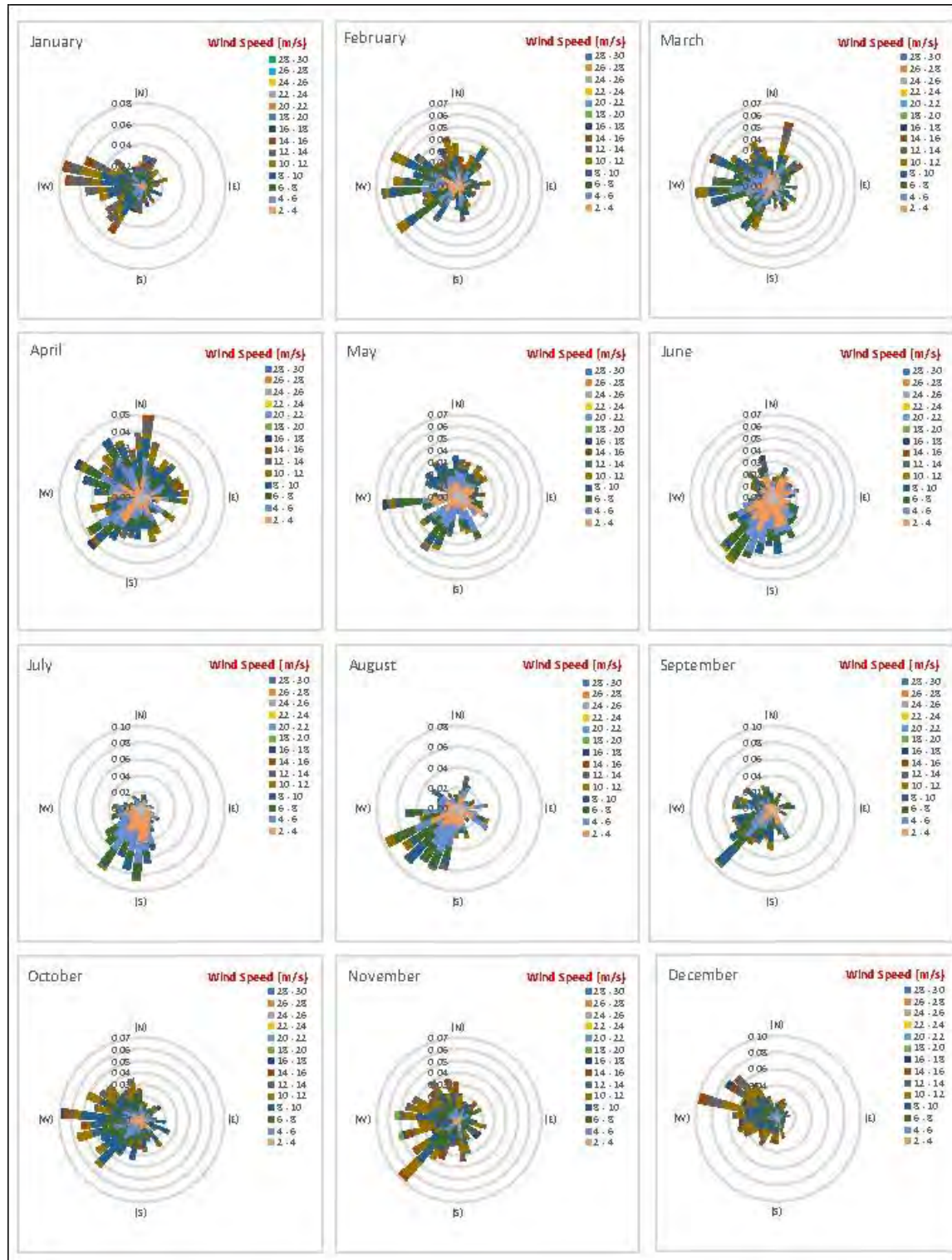


Figure 2.3 Monthly Wind Rose – Strait of Belle Isle

2.4 WAVE DIRECTION

The MSC50 data provides wave direction for corresponding wave height. The direction of a wave in the Strait of Belle Isle is predominantly from the Southwest direction, and to a lesser extent in the Northeast. The reason for the strong directional preference is due to ice cover in winter.

A wave rose of aggregated data for the Strait of Belle Isle is presented in Figure 2.4. For presentation purposes, wave direction is plotted in the opposite direction of the travel vector. For example, a southwest wind will generate a wave travelling in a northeast direction. By plotting the wave in the opposite direction, the reader will see the wave associated with the wind direction, not necessarily the direction the wave is travelling.

The wave rose is further evaluated by month in Figure 2.5. During the late Fall and through Winter, the wave direction is a little more varied, but much less so than for wind direction.

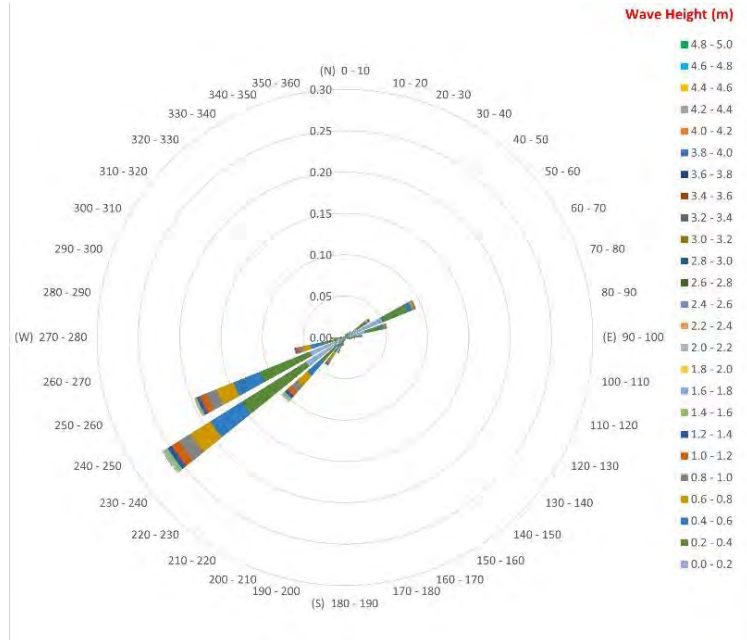


Figure 2.4 Annual Wave Rose – Strait of Belle Isle

Wave height distribution with respect to the directional is further assessed with respect to the annual exceedance probabilities. The colors represent AEP' of 2, 10, 25, 100, 250 and 1,000 years, increasing with the period. The southwest winds generate the larger waves within a fairly tight range, from about 220 degrees to 250 degrees, consistent with the wave rose. For a 100 year AEP significant wave, the calculated wave is 4.5 m for a northeast wave and 6.3 m for a southwest wave.

2.5 WAVE PERIOD

The MSC50 data set records the period associated with wave height. The period is a measure of time between peaks and can be used to differentiate between wind generated waves and deep-water waves. The full spectrum of wave period for all waves in the data set are plotted in Figure 2.6. The larger waves appear to be between 10s and 12s, but the data clearly demonstrate even small waves can have a large period. The design wave period is equivalent to the wave energy and is a significant factor in sizing the armourstone. Wave period is also significant in determining if a wave is a breaking wave or a non-breaking wave, with water depth seaward of the structure as the determining factor. The technical documentation acknowledged complexity in wave design, but did not provide any guidance on what is the suitable design wave period, such as an extreme value analysis of wave period, as was done for the significant wave.

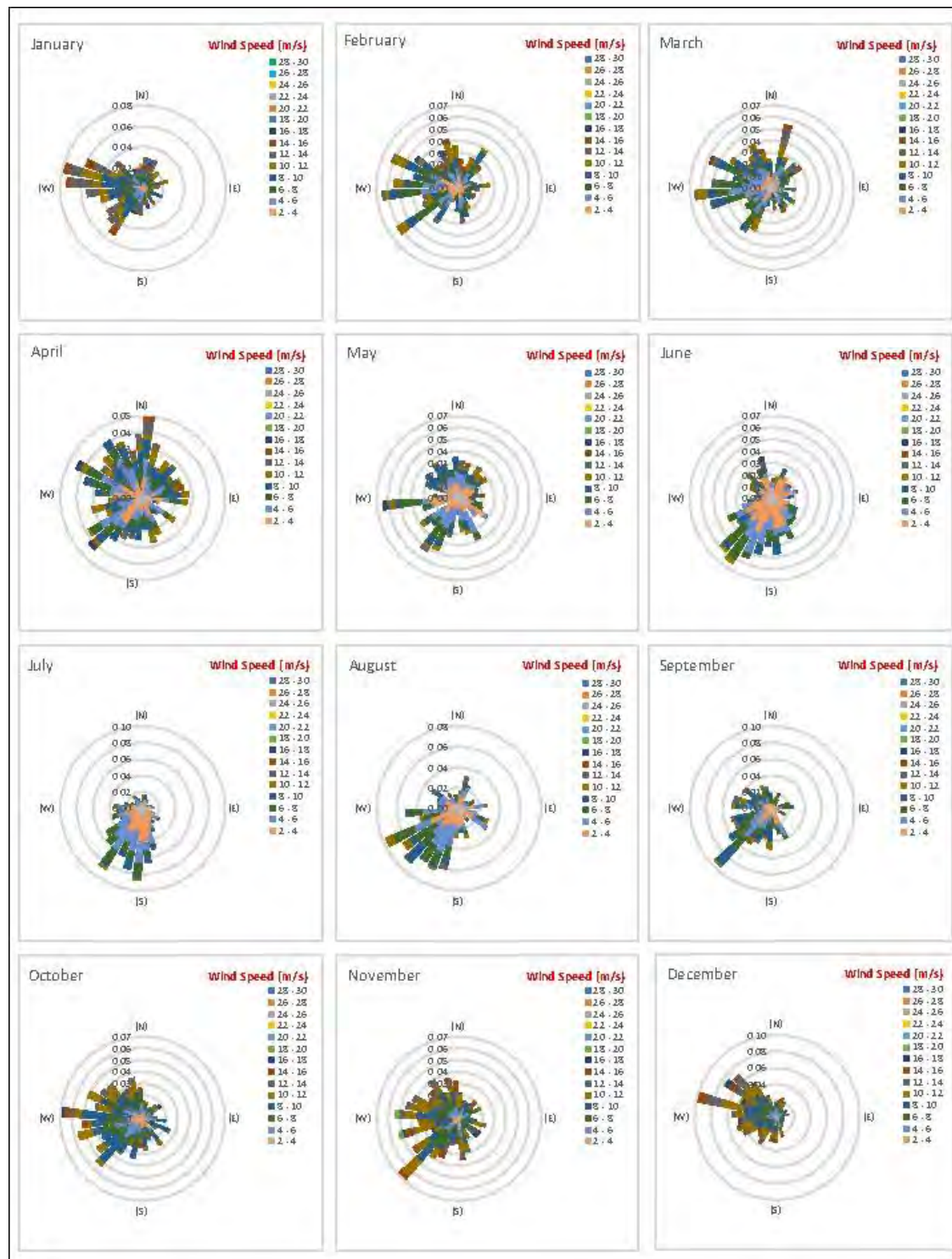


Figure 2.5 Monthly Wave Rose – Strait of Belle Isle

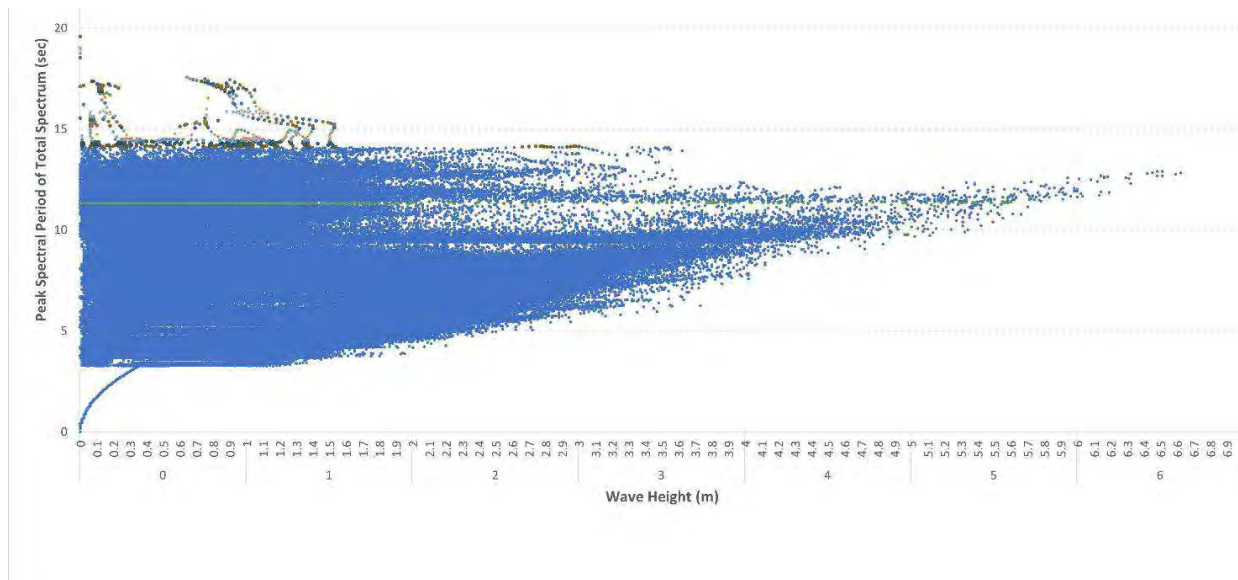


Figure 2.6 Wave Period vs Significant Wave

2.6 STILLWATER LEVEL

Design for shoreline protection may vary depending on the depth of water adjacent to the breakwater. AMEC report tide elevations for Pinware, but do not specify the datum, i.e., chart datum or geodetic. The reported tidal range is 1.45 compares with 1.91 at Blanc Sablon.

Minimum	2.22 m
Maximum	3.67 m
Average	2.93 m

The drawings indicate the following elevations are used for design

Low Water Level	0.00 m CD	-0.75 m Geodetic
High Water Level	1.50 m CD	0.75 m Geodetic

SNC Lavalin report the mean sea level is about 0.8m CD with a Mean Spring High Water Level 1.6m CD. There is a reference to High Spring Water Levels, 1.7m CD in the documentation, as well. The AMEC levels provide the same order of magnitude range as those used in design and the assumption is they are to some non-relevant datum.

There is no guidance provided as to when to use the different water levels in determining the top of the breakwater. Further, there is no documentation of storm surge in determining the design water level at the breakwater. Given the constriction presented by the strait between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf, storm surge is expected to be significant. Other areas of the Gulf of St. Lawrence predict storm surge residuals of a metre or more based on tide gauge data. We are not aware of tide gauge data near L'Anse au Diable that could be used for this type of analysis.



3 L'ANSE AU DIABLE BREAKWATER DESIGN

Rubble mound Breakwaters such as the structure at L'Anse au Diable are designed with a geometry and armourstone size to resist erosion from waves and ice action and overtopping from wave runup and maximum water levels. A review of design documentation indicated the breakwater at L'Anse au Diable is designed for a significant wave with a 100 year return period, and a mean high water tide. There is a one (1) meter allowance for sea level rise due to climate change over the life of the structure.

3.1 DESIGN WATER LEVELS

The drawings indicate the following elevations are used for design

Low Water Level	0.00 m CD	-0.75 m Geodetic
High Water Level	1.50 m CD	0.75 m Geodetic

There is no discussion on water level used for design, but the assumption is the mean high water tide was used to establish the crest elevation of the breakwater. The reference elevation datum is chart datum, which is standard for marine design. The chart datum reference applies to standard temperature and pressure and actual water levels at a site can vary based on air pressure and other factors. For wind generated waves, the SPM recommends there can be an associated storm surge as a result of the low pressure which is in addition to the tide. There is no discussion on storm surge in the design documents.

3.2 DESIGN WAVE CONDITIONS

The document references the Shore Protection Manual (SPM 1984) as the guidance document. The general guidance in the SPM is to generate waves for an offshore environment and then analytically propagate those waves to the shoreline. An offshore and nearshore wave should be defined by the height (m) and period (s). The design documents did not specify an offshore or nearshore design period.

The reported design offshore wind is based on observations at MSC50 station M6018142. When transposing the offshore wave to the nearshore, the design documentation referred to a Delft3D/SWAN model using three MSC50 stations; M6018212 for north to east wave, M1680142 for east-west waves and M1680170 for west to north waves. All analysis, both for the offshore waves and near shore wind generated waves appear to be based on significant wave height, as summarized in Table 3.1. The recommended inshore significant wave approximately 2/3rds the offshore wave. As noted, the design document was ambiguous on the design wave period, and recommended breakwater design be checked for a range of periods. There was no documentation to verify if this was considered.

Table 3.1 Inshore Significant Wave (Hs) Extreme Values

Return Period (years)	SNC Lavalin (Offshore)	SNC Lavalin (Inshore)
2	4.1	2.5
10	5.0	3.3
100	6.2	4.1

3.3 WAVE TRANSPOSITION

As deep water waves approach the shoreline, they will transform, getting smaller when water depth is less than one-half the offshore wavelength to about 5% of the offshore wavelength, then increasing in height for more shallow waters. Wavelength is a function of the wave period being considered. The wave shoaling coefficient can be approximated according to Figure 3.1. For example, using approximate lower bound coupling of height and period is recommended in **Error! Reference source not found.**, a 4-meter significant wave with design period 8s, will reduce in size from approximately 50 meter deep water to about 5 meter deep water depth, at which point the wave height increases.

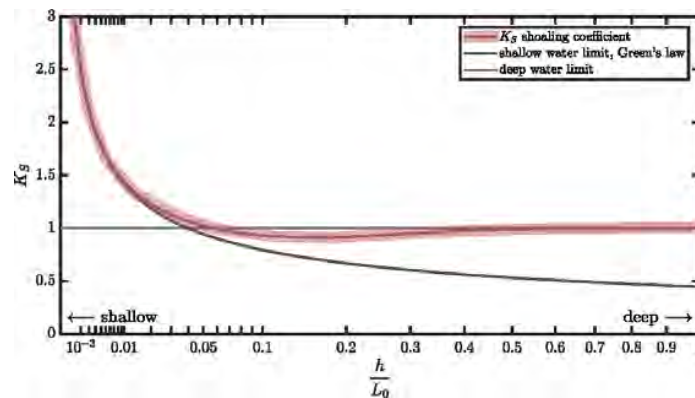


Figure 3.1 Shoaling Coefficient, K_s

Deep water waves will also transform if they approach the shoreline at an angle, likewise getting smaller through a process known as refraction. The amount of wave refraction is further a function of the seaward seabed slope. For the L'Anse au Diable site, the offshore wave refracts approximately 34 degrees from the dominant wave direction, with a seabed slope of 4 to 5 %.

As a preliminary estimate, the shoaling coefficient, K_s , was estimated as 0.92 at the breakwater toe based on tables in the SPM. The corresponding refraction coefficient, K_r , was estimated as 0.96 for a combined reduction factor of 0.88. Shoaling and refraction may vary depending on many factors and it is noted that the Delft3D model had a design offshore wave transposition factor was 0.67.

3.4 BREAKING WAVES

Waves will also transform by breaking or not breaking as they approach the shoreline. Whether a wave breaks or not is a function of the offshore wave height and period. Based on the scatter of MSC50 observations of significant wave height and period, there are a mixture of possible wave height and period combinations that could impact the breakwater.

For the nearshore slope at L'Anse au Diable, the long wave deep-water waves are likely to break before encountering the breakwater. At mean sea level, water depth in front of the breakwater is 7 meters deep, and a significant wave greater than 3.5m with a short period is likely to break offshore from the breakwater and is unlikely to govern design of the structure. However, if the wave is associated with a storm surge, waves with a height of five (5) meters or more make each the breakwater before breaking. The possibility of different wave combinations was not discussed in the documentation.



3.5 WIND GENERATED WAVES

If the long period offshore waves do not govern design, then local wind generated waves are likely to have a greater influence of breakwater performance. Local wind generated waves, referred to as hurricane winds in the SPM, are developed as a function of fetch, wind speed and duration. The Strait of Belle Isles has a fetch of 17 kilometers (Distance across the strait). Sources of wind data include Environment Canada and the National Building Code.

The MSC50 hindcast presents wind data for each node. The MSC50 hindcast data is much lower than a typical wind growth for different on-land wind events (for example, those used for building design on land). A comparison of significant wave (H_s) predicted from MSC50 wind data and alternate sources of wind speed data are presented in Table 3.2. For example, a 2-year wind speed of 75 km/h will grow to only 92 km/h for a 100-year event using the MSC50 datasets. Using other data sources, alternate estimates of 100 km/h and 140 km/h are derived for the same events. The significant wave for the higher wind speeds are provided in the last column of Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Wave Development Based on MSC50 Hindcast

Return Period (years)	Wind Speed (m/s)	Deepwater Significant Wave (H_s)	Shallow Significant (H_s)	Water Wave	Wave Period (s)	Alternate Significant Wave (H_s)
2	20.7	1.9	1.5		4.3	2.0
10	23.0	2.2	1.7		4.5	2.3
100	25.8	2.6	1.9		4.7	2.7

3.6 WAVE RUN-UP

Waves wash up the slope of breakwaters and run-up is defined as the vertical projection of the wave momentum representing the parameter to design the height of wave above the maximum water level. The SPM guidance recommends runup of 85 to 90 percent of the offshore wave for rubble mound slopes. The impact of offshore waves on the shoreline may be depth controlled and large offshore waves may break before impacting the breakwater. When considering the shoreline and the breakwater structure, the following relationship between runup and wave at the breakwater is developed.

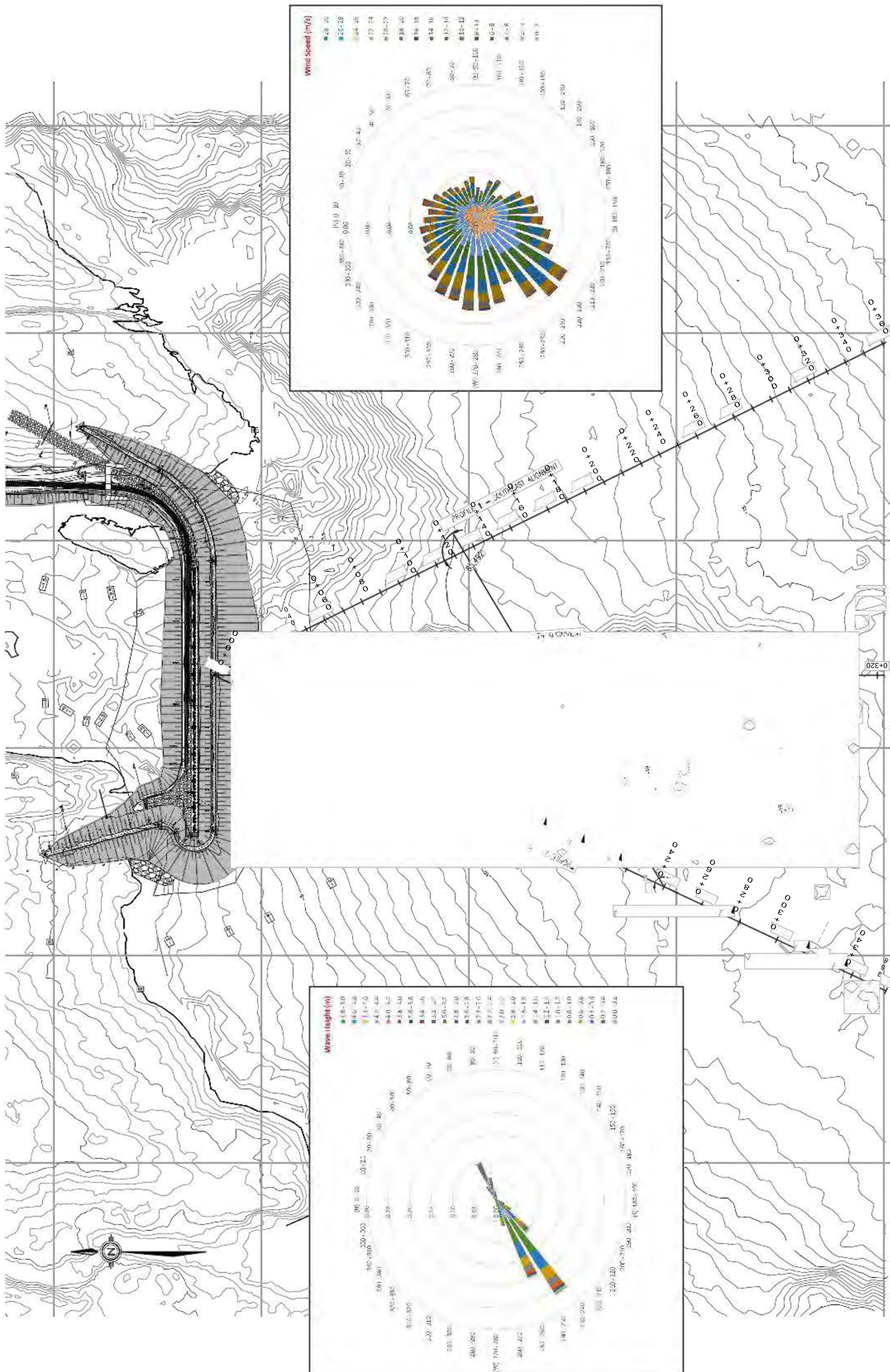
Table 3.3 Wave and Runup

Wave Impact Height (m)	Runup (m)
2	3.5
3	4.2
4	4.9
5	5.5
6	6.0

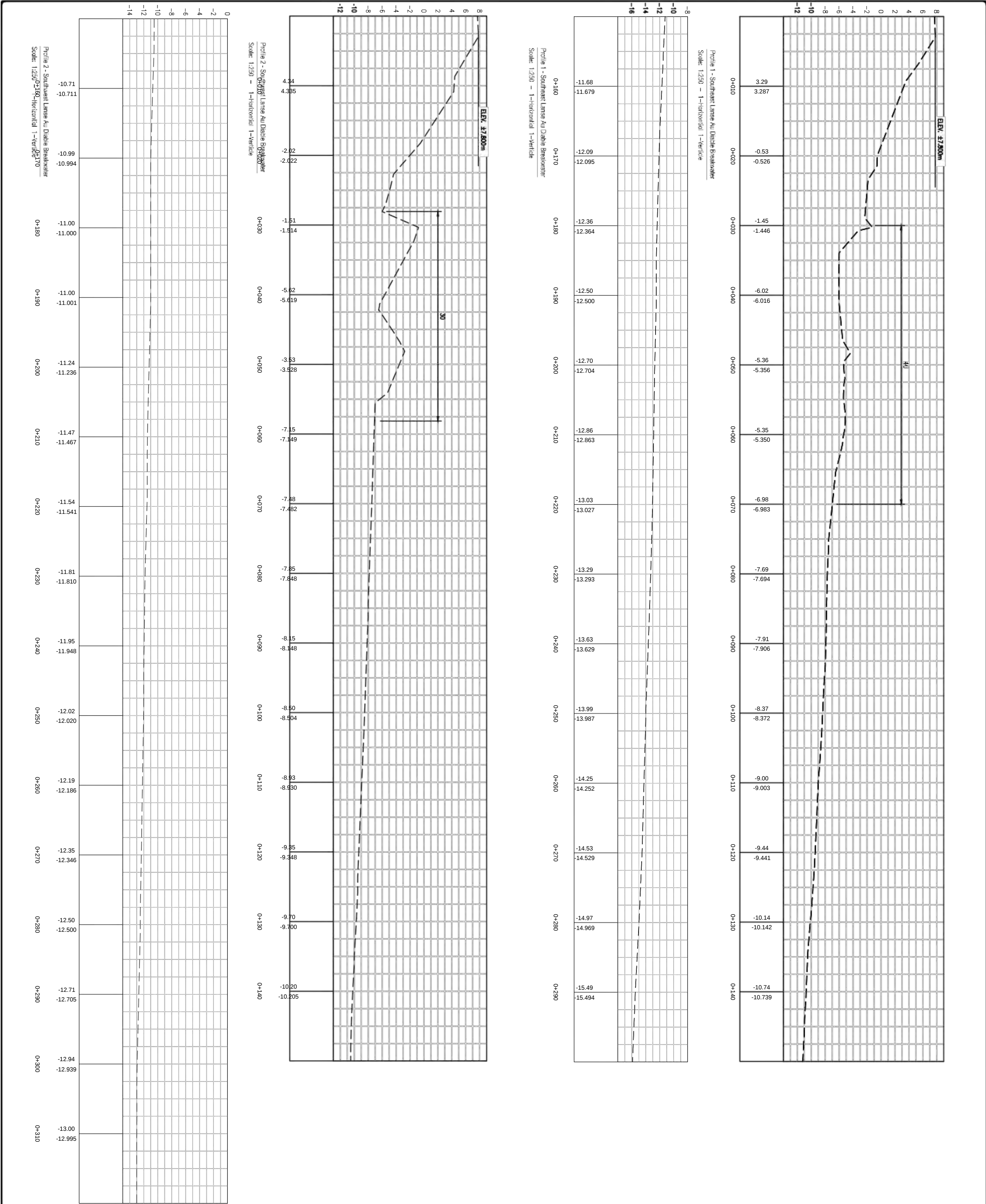
If the 4.1m significant wave with a 100-year return period is the design wave, the corresponding wave runup is 4.9m.



APPENDIX A – PROJECT SKETCHES



1-09-20 10:04:54 AM
PROJECTS\10641_Lanse Au Diabie Breakwater\5_CADD\2-Civil3D\10641_BreakwaterPlan&Sections_2021-09-03.dwg



LOCATION

NOTES

REASON	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A	FOR INFORMATION	2021-09-20

FOR INFORMATION

Meco
Innovation | Reliability | Performance

PROJECT: LANSE AU DIABIE BREAKWATER
ELEVATION: 1:250
DATE: 2021-09-20
SCALE: AS SHOWN

CLIENT

unalcot
énergie

PROJECT

LANSE AU DIABIE BREAKWATER

TITLE

LANSE AU DIABIE BREAKWATER -
PROFILE (1 OF 2)

DRAWN BY	DATE	CHECKED BY	DATE
P.M.	2021-09-03	P.M.	2021-09-03

DATE: 2021-09-03
SCALE: AS SHOWN

FIGURE-2



NOTES:

A	FOR INFORMATION	2021-09-20
REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE

FOR INFORMATION



ADDRESS: 109 Halsey Avenue, Unit #14
Dartmouth, NS 3B 1S8
PHONE: (902) 444-3131
FAX: (902) 464-7777
WEB: www.MECOnline.com

STAMPS.

CLIENT:



PROJECT:

TITLE: L'ANSE AU DIABLE BREAKWATER

BREAKWATER - PROFILE (2 OF 2)
L'ANSE AU DIABLE

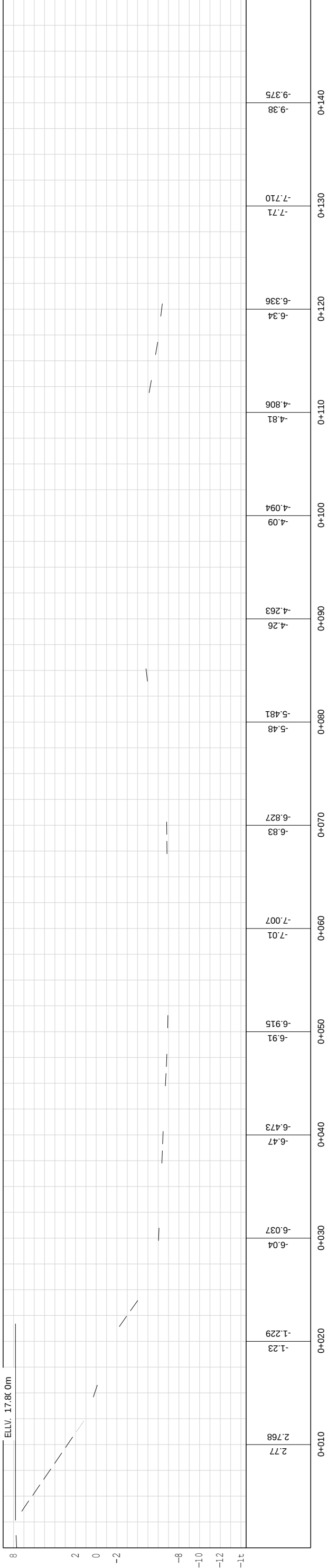
DESIGNED BY:	APPROVED BY:
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DRAFTED BY:	MANAGER:
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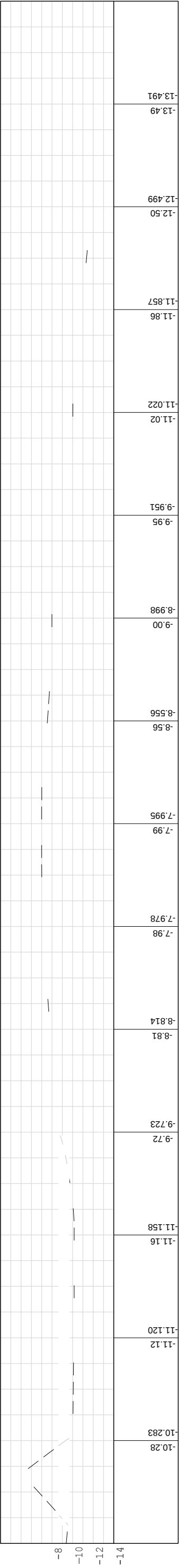
DATE:	F.M.	SCALE:
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DOO IFOT #:	N.J.M.
DRABINGO N-:	

FIGURE 3



Profile 3 - South Lanse Au Diabie Breakwater
Scale: 1:250- 1- Hori Zontiol 1—Verticle



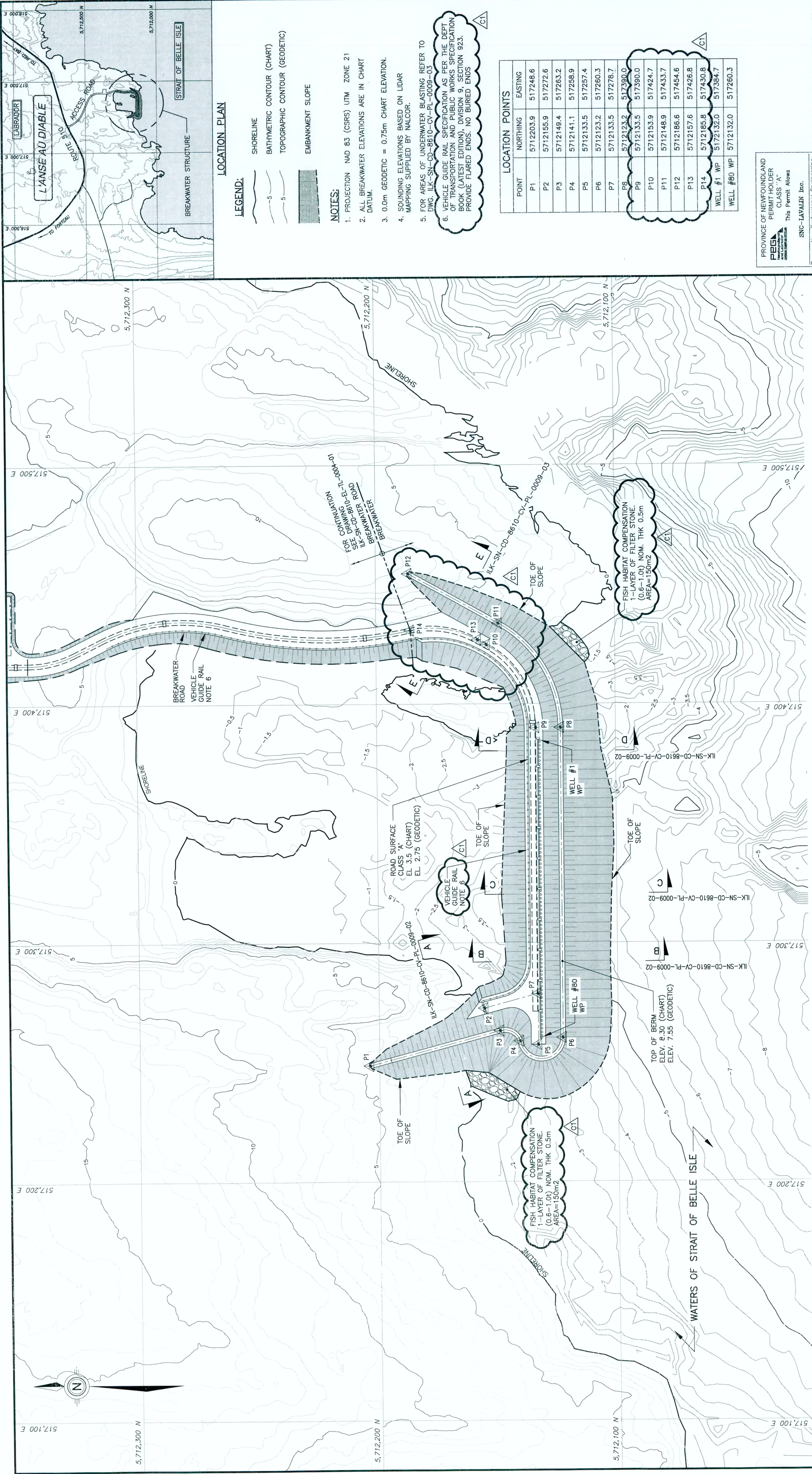
Profile 3 - South Lanse Au Diable Brealater
Scae: 1:250 1-Horizonia 1-Vectice



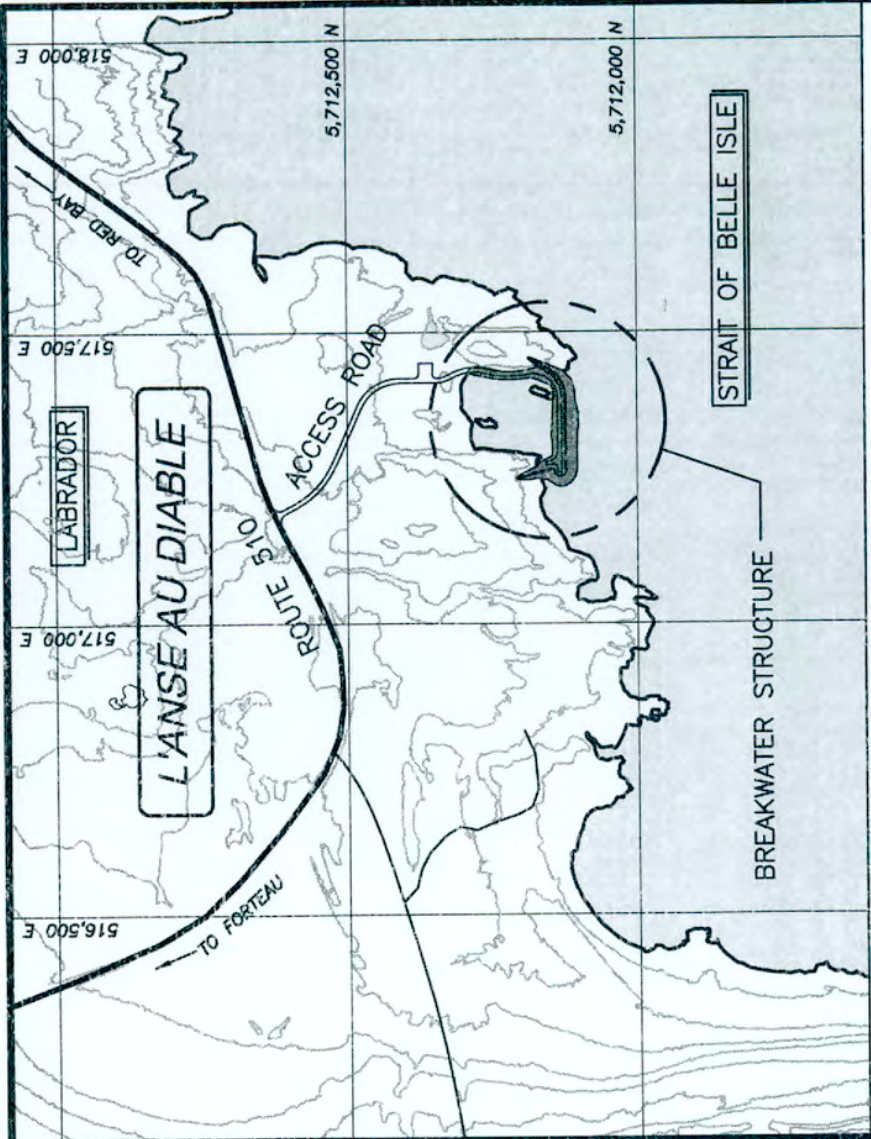
Appendix B: Design Overview & Sections

List of Documents:

ILK-SN-CD-8610-CV-PL-0009-01
ILK-SN-CD-8610-CV-PL-0009-02
ILK-SN-CD-8610-CV-PL-0009-03



BREAKWATER PLAN
SCALE: 1:750



LOCATION PLAN

LEGEND:

- SHORELINE
- BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR (CHART)
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR (GEODETIC)
- EMBANKMENT SLOPE

NOTES:

1. PROJECTION NAD 83 (CGRS) UTM ZONE 21
2. ALL BREAKWATER ELEVATIONS ARE IN CHART DATUM.
3. 0.0m GEODETIC = 0.75m CHART ELEVATION.
4. SOUNDING ELEVATIONS BASED ON LIDAR MAPPING SUPPLIED BY NALCOR.
5. FOR AREAS OF UNDERWATER BLASTING REFER TO DWG. ILK-SN-CD-8610-CV-PL-0009-03
6. VEHICLE GUIDE RAIL SPECIFICATION AS PER THE DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WORKS SPECIFICATION BOOK (LATEST EDITION), DIVISION 9, SECTION 923. PROVIDE FLARED ENDS, NO BURIED ENDS

LOCATION POINTS	
POINT	NORTHING EASTING
P1	5712203.9 517248.6
P2	5712155.9 517272.6
P3	5712149.4 517263.2
P4	5712141.1 517258.9
P5	5712133.5 517257.4
P6	5712123.2 517260.3
P7	5712133.5 517278.7
P8	5712123.2 517390.0
P9	5712133.5 517390.0
P10	5712153.9 517424.7
P11	5712148.9 517433.7
P12	5712186.6 517454.6
P13	5712157.6 517426.8
P14	5712185.8 517430.8
WELL #1 WP	5172132.0 517384.7
WELL #80 WP	5712132.0 517260.3

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND
PERMIT HOLDER
CLASS "A"
This Permit Allows
SNC-LAVALIN Inc.

PEGA
Professional Engineering
Associates Ltd.
Permit No. as issued by PEGNL NO456
which is valid for the year 2015.

To practice Professional Engineering
in the Province of Newfoundland
and Labrador, the holder of this
Permit must comply with the
requirements of the
Professional Engineers Act, R.S.N.S.
1988, c. 124, and the
regulations made thereunder.

CLIENT	SNC-LAVALIN	PROJECT	LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT
DESIGNED	N. GILLIS	TITLE	L'ANSE AU DIABLE ELECTRODE STATION BREAKWATER PLAN
DRAWN	B. MURRAY / B. BAING	APPROVED (Engineering Manager)	
VERIFIED	C. FUDGE	APPROVED (Engineering Manager)	
DATE	03-OCT-2013	SCALE	1:750
SU DOC No.	506573-8610-41DD-2002-SH1_02	NE DOC No.	ILK-SN-CD-8610-CV-PL-0009-01
PROJECT MANAGER		REV	C1

PROFESSIONAL STAMP	REVIEW CLASS: FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY	EQUIPMENT TAG NUMBER:
PEGA Professional Engineering Associates Ltd. CHRISTOPHER M. FUDGE 2015-02-21 NEWFOUNDLAND	REVIEW CLASS: FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY	EQUIPMENT TAG NUMBER:
REVIEW CLASS: FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY	REVIEW CLASS: FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY	REVIEW CLASS: FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

NO.	DATE	REVISION	APP.	MOD.	VER.	APP.
C1	25-FEB-2015	BREAKWATER REDUCED AT ROAD APPROACH. FISH HABITAT COMPENSATION ADDED				
B2	11-JUN-2014	DESIGN OPTIMIZATION - GENERAL REVISION				

NO.	DATE	REVISION	APP.	MOD.	VER.	APP.
C1	25-FEB-2015	BREAKWATER REDUCED AT ROAD APPROACH. FISH HABITAT COMPENSATION ADDED				
B2	11-JUN-2014	DESIGN OPTIMIZATION - GENERAL REVISION				

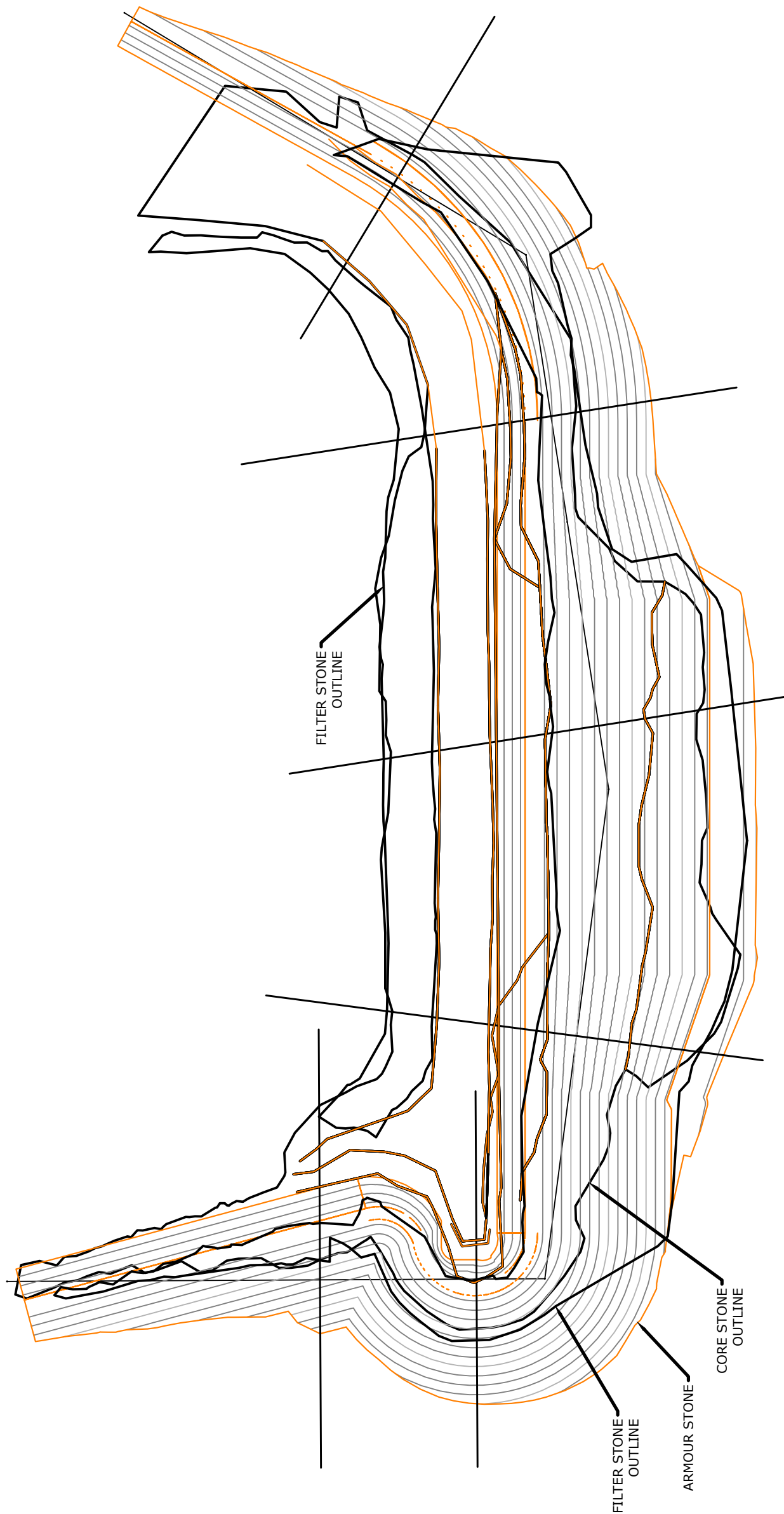
NO.	DATE	REVISION	APP.	MOD.	VER.	APP.
C1	25-FEB-2015	BREAKWATER REDUCED AT ROAD APPROACH. FISH HABITAT COMPENSATION ADDED				
B2	11-JUN-2014	DESIGN OPTIMIZATION - GENERAL REVISION				

NO.	DATE	REVISION	APP.	MOD.	VER.	APP.
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NO.	DATE	REVISION	APP.	MOD.	VER.	APP.
C1	25-FEB-2015	BREAKWATER REDUCED AT ROAD APPROACH. FISH HABITAT COMPENSATION ADDED				
B2	11-JUN-2014	DESIGN OPTIMIZATION - GENERAL REVISION				



Appendix C: As-Built Drawings



1. ALL **ITEMS ARE SHOWN IN METERS AND DECIMAL PLACES METERS, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE ON PLAN.**

2. **ITEMS BASED ON CORREL. PROVIDED BY MAJOR SURVEYS (TRIPOLI, TILMOR, & TILMOR) OR OTHERWISE ARE SHOWN TO NEAREST MM. TIME 21.**

3. **ALL MEASURES ARE GROUND UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.**

4. **MEASUREMENTS ARE USED FOR REFERENCE AND CROSS CHECKING.**

[illegible]

1. SWPLAN WAS COMPLETED ON 2015/09/25.
2. ALL REMEDIATION ARE SHOWN IN METERS AND DECIMAL PLACES THEREOF, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE ON PLAN.
3. SURVEYING BASED ON CONTROL PROVIDED BY MILCOG. BENCHMARKS 13LD001, 13LD002, 13LD003 AND 13LD004 COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO NAD 83 UTM ZONE 21. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE GEODESIC UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
4. SEE SHEET 2 FOR AD-BUILT INFORMATION FOR EACH ELECTRODE WELL AND JACKSON PIT BOX LOCATION.

ASBUILT
JUNCTION
BOX #10 (TYP)

WELL 01

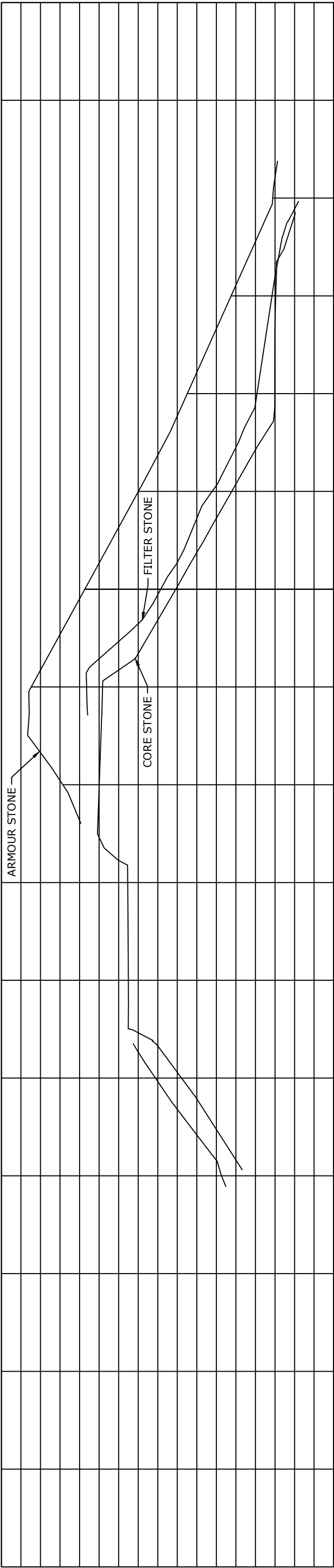
TOP OF BERM
EL 7.65 (GEODETIC)

ASBUILT
JUNCTION
BOX #1 (TYP)

WELL 8

AS-BUILT LOCATIONS OF
ELECTRODE WELLS (QTY 80)
SEE SHEET #2 FOR WELL LOCATION TABLE

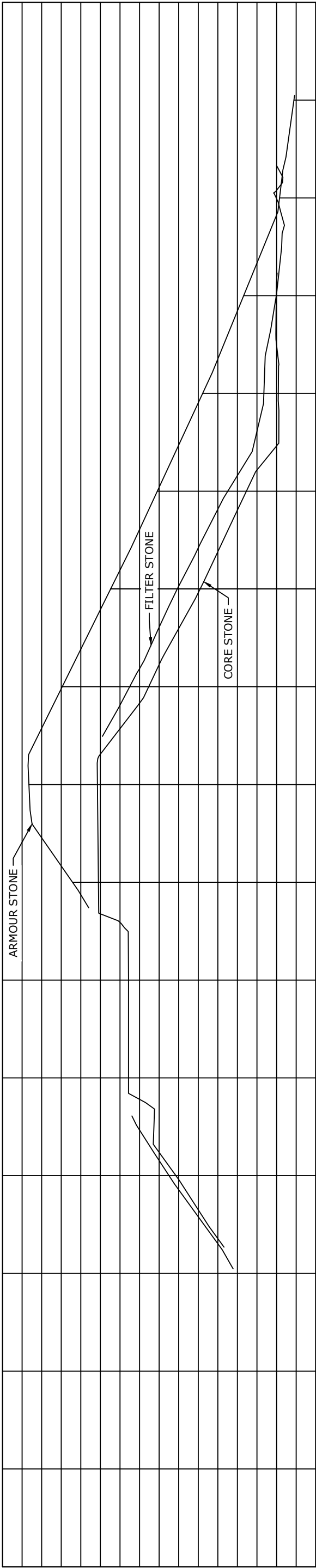
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SITE/SURVEY NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN METERS AND DECIMAL PLACES THEREOF, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE ON PLAN.
2. SURVEY BASED ON CONTROL PROVIDED BY NALCOR. BENCHMARKS 13LD001, 13LD002, 13LD003 & 13LD004, COORDINATES ARE REFERRED TO NALCOR DATUM. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE GIVEN IN METERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
3. BREAKWATER HAL USED FOR REFERENCE AND CROSS SECTIONS.

***** DATUM REFERENCE. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN METRES REFERENCED TO GROUNDFTIC. COORDINATE REFERENCE: UTM 6° (UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR) PROJECTION, MADRS, ZONE 21 CENTRAL MERIDIAN 6° 00' W LONGITUDE. *****

H.J. O'CONNELL CONSTRUCTION LTD. 10000 Highway 100, Suite 100 Abbotsford, BC V2T 1P2 Tel: (604) 781-78-0001 Fax: (781) 728-0108										CLIENT					
DESIGNED										APPROVED (Deadline Lead Engineer)		PROJECT LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT			
DRAWN SJ										APPROVED (Engineering Manager)		TITLE AS-BUILT			
VERIFIED GH										DATE 30-NOV-2015		L'ANSE AU DIABLE BREAKWATER			
SCALE NTS										NE DOC No.		SHT 4 OF 7			
SUPPLIER DOC No.										ES-000508001-01-AB-0003-004_01		ILK-HJ-SD-8610-CV-B02-0004-04			
REVISION REGISTER										MOD.		VER.		APP.	
REFERENCE DRAWING										No.		REVISION REGISTER		Rev. L2	
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L2 01 06-JAN-2016										01 06-JAN-2016		REMOVE SECTIONS		1. REVIEWED - INCORPORATE COMMENTS, REVISE & RESUBMIT	
L1 00 30-NOV-2015										00 30-NOV-2015		FINAL AS-BUILT		2. REVIEWED - INFORMATION ONLY	
ISSUE REV. DATE DISTRIBUTION & STATUS										No.		DATE		3. NOT REVIEWED	
PROJECT MANAGER:										NE-CCP MANAGEMENT		DATE (dd/mm/yyyy)		DATE (dd/mm/yyyy)	



SITE/SURVEY NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN METERS AND DECIMAL PLACES THEREOF, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE ON PLAN.
2. SURVEY BASED ON CONTROL PROVIDED BY MALCOR. BENCHMARKS 13LD001, 13LD002, 13LD003 & 13LD004. COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO NAD83 UTM ZONE 21. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE GEODETIC UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
3. BREAKWATER HAL USED FOR REFERENCE AND CROSS SECTIONS.

***** DATUM REFERENCE: ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN METRES REFERENCED TO CRODDETIC COORDINATE REFERENCE: UTM 8° (UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR) PROJECTION, NAD83, ZONE 21 CENTRAL MERIDIAN 6° 00' W LONGITUDE. ***** SECTIONS.															
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										DRAWN		SJT		AS-BUILT	
										VERIFIED		GH		L'ANSE AU DIABLE BREAKWATER	
										DATE		30-NOV-2015		SHT 5 OF 7	
PROFESSIONAL STAMP ***** FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY ***** REVIEW CLASS: _____ REVIEW TAG NUMBER: _____ REVIEW DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL OF DESIGN DETAILS, CALCULATIONS, TEST METHODS OR MATERIAL DEVELOPED AND/OR CONSTRUCTION. THE REVIEWER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROJECT OR FOR FULL COMPLIANCE WITH CONTRACTUAL OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS. ☐ 1. REVIEWED AND ACCEPTED NO COMMENTS ☐ 2. REVIEWED - INCORPORATE COMMENTS, REVISE & RESUBMIT ☐ 3. REVIEWED AND NOT ACCEPTED ☐ 4. INFORMATION ONLY ☐ 5. NOT REVIEWED LEAD REVIEWER: _____				DATE (dd-mm-yyyy) DATE (dd-mm-yyyy)		SCALE NTS		SUPPLIER DOC No. ME DOC No.							
										DATE		30-NOV-2015		DATE	
										DATE		30-NOV-2015		DATE	
										DATE		30-NOV-2015		DATE	
REVISION REGISTER REVISION REGISTER REVISION FINAL AS-BUILT				REVISION REGISTER REVISION		REVISION REGISTER REVISION		REVISION REGISTER REVISION							
										MOD.		VER.			
										DATE		DATE			
										DATE		DATE			
REFERENCE DRAWING REFERENCE DRAWING ISSUE REGISTER				REFERENCE DRAWING ISSUE REGISTER		REFERENCE DRAWING ISSUE REGISTER		REFERENCE DRAWING ISSUE REGISTER							
										No.		No.			
										No.		No.			
										No.		No.			

1. SWPLAN WAS COMPLETED ON 2015/09/25.
2. ALL REMEDIATION ARE SHOWN IN METERS AND DECIMAL PLACES THEREOF, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE ON PLAN.
3. SURVEYING BASED ON CONTROL PROVIDED BY MILCOG. BENCHMARKS 13LD001, 13LD002, 13LD003 AND 13LD004 COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO NAD 83 UTM ZONE 21. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE GEODESIC UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
4. SEE SHEET 2 FOR AS-BUILT INFORMATION FOR EACH ELECTRODE WELL AND JACKSON PIT BOX LOCATION.

ASBUILT
JUNCTION
BOX #10 (TYP)

WELL 01

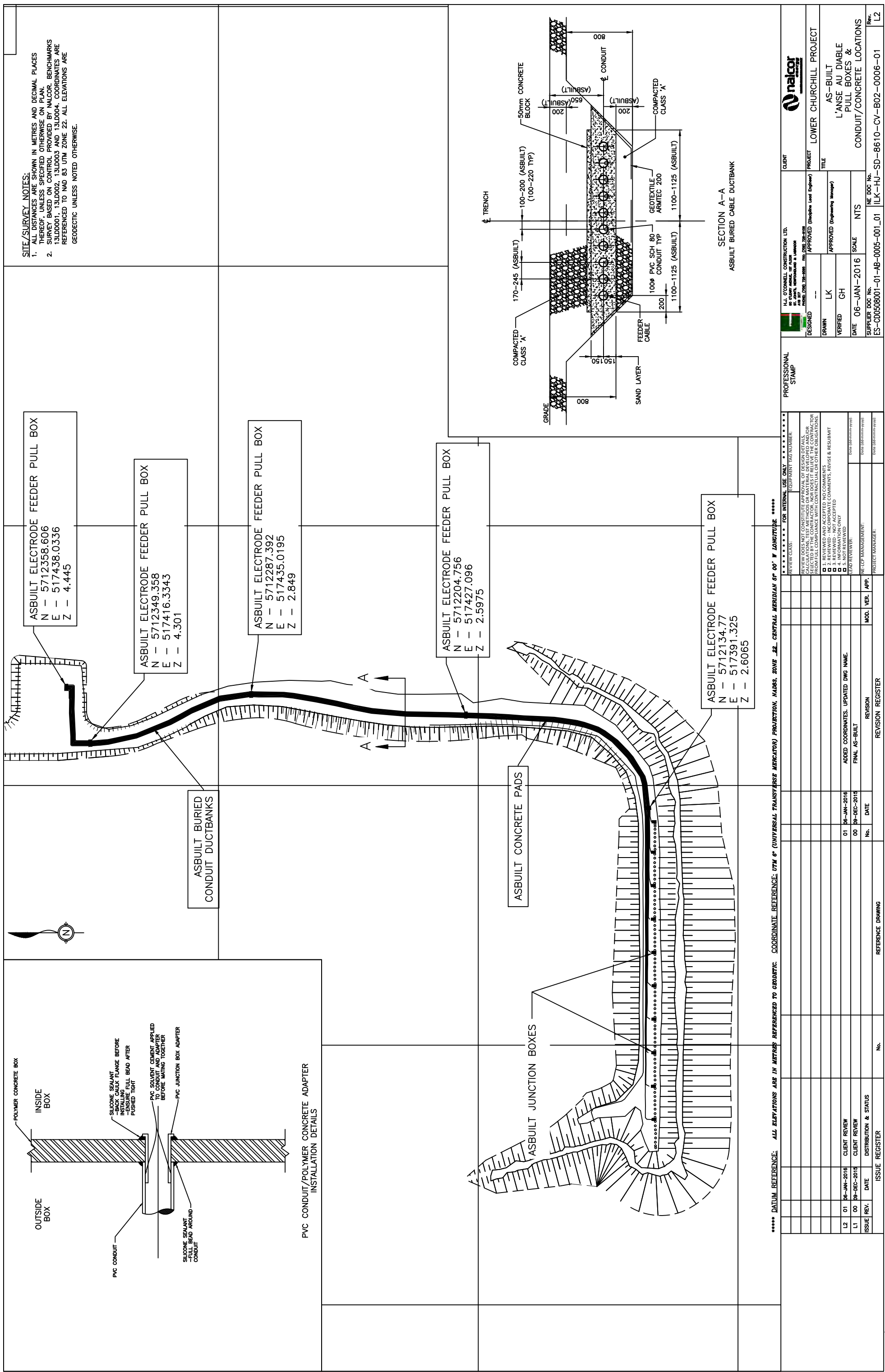
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EL 7.65 (GEODETIC)

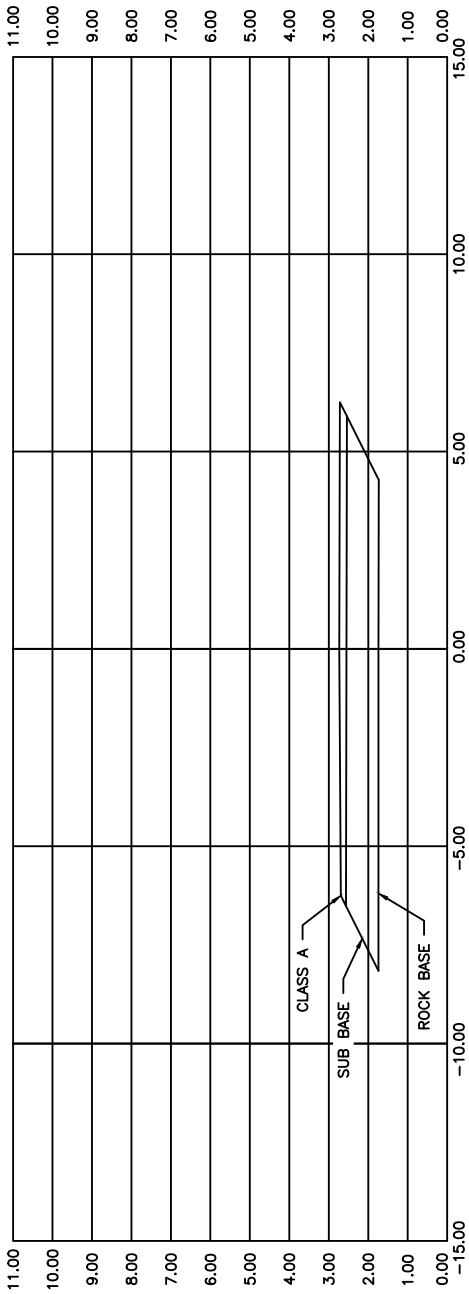
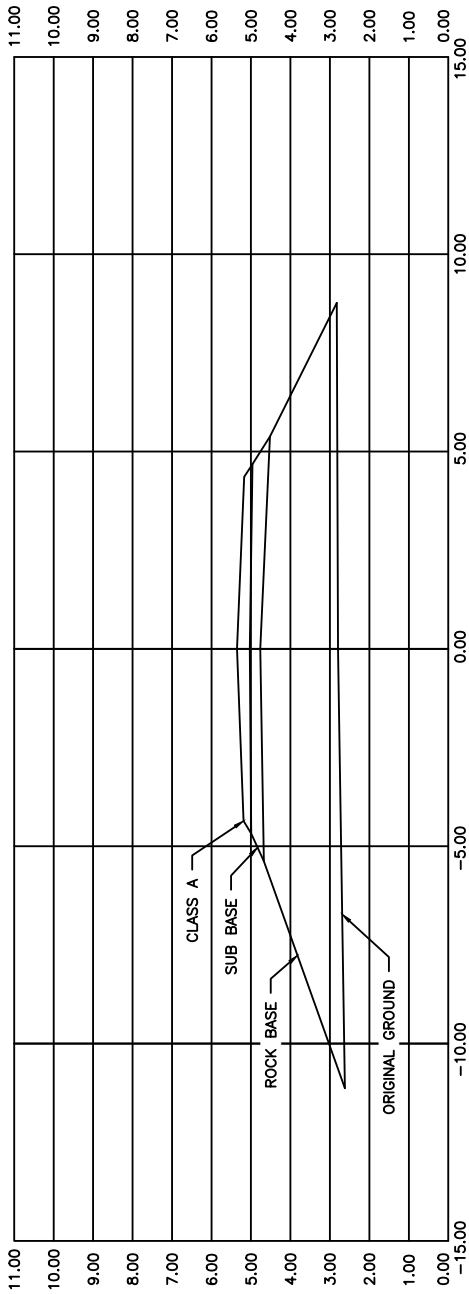
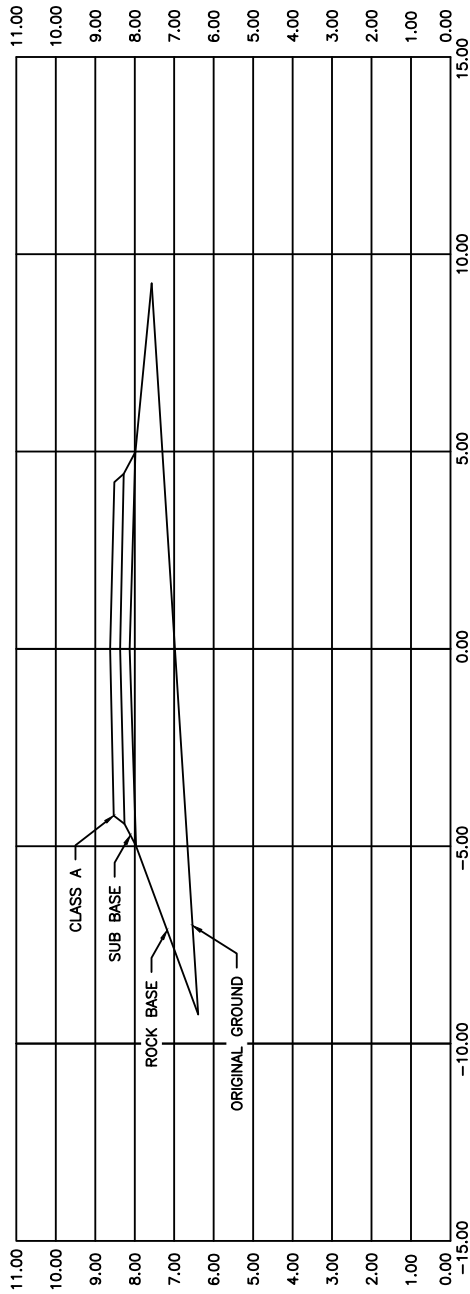
ASBUILT
JUNCTION
BOX #1 (TYP)

WELL 3

AS-BUILT LOCATIONS OF
ELECTRODE WELLS (QTY 80)
SEE SHEET #2 FOR WELL LOCATION TABLE

2021.11.10/11:00am

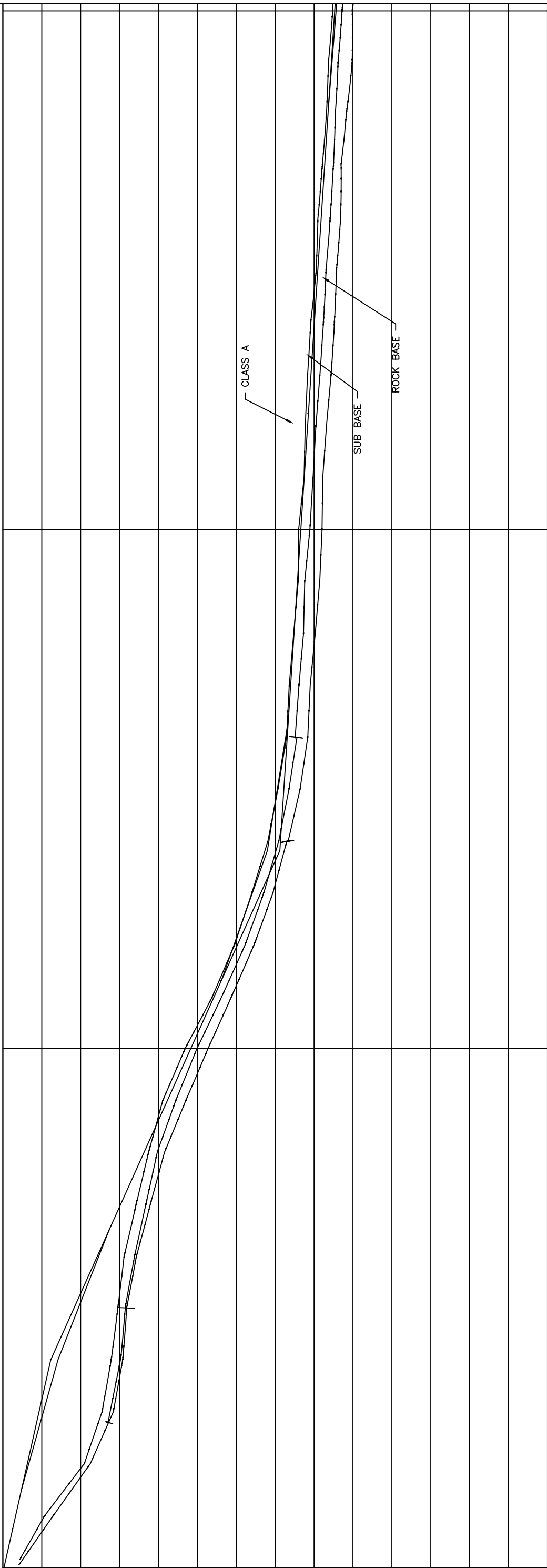




SITE/SURVEY NOTES:

1. ALL DISTANCES ARE SHOWN THEREOF, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE.
2. SURVEY BASED ON CONVENTIONAL DATUM OF 1980. POINTS REFERENCED TO NAD 83 SHALL BE IDENTICAL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

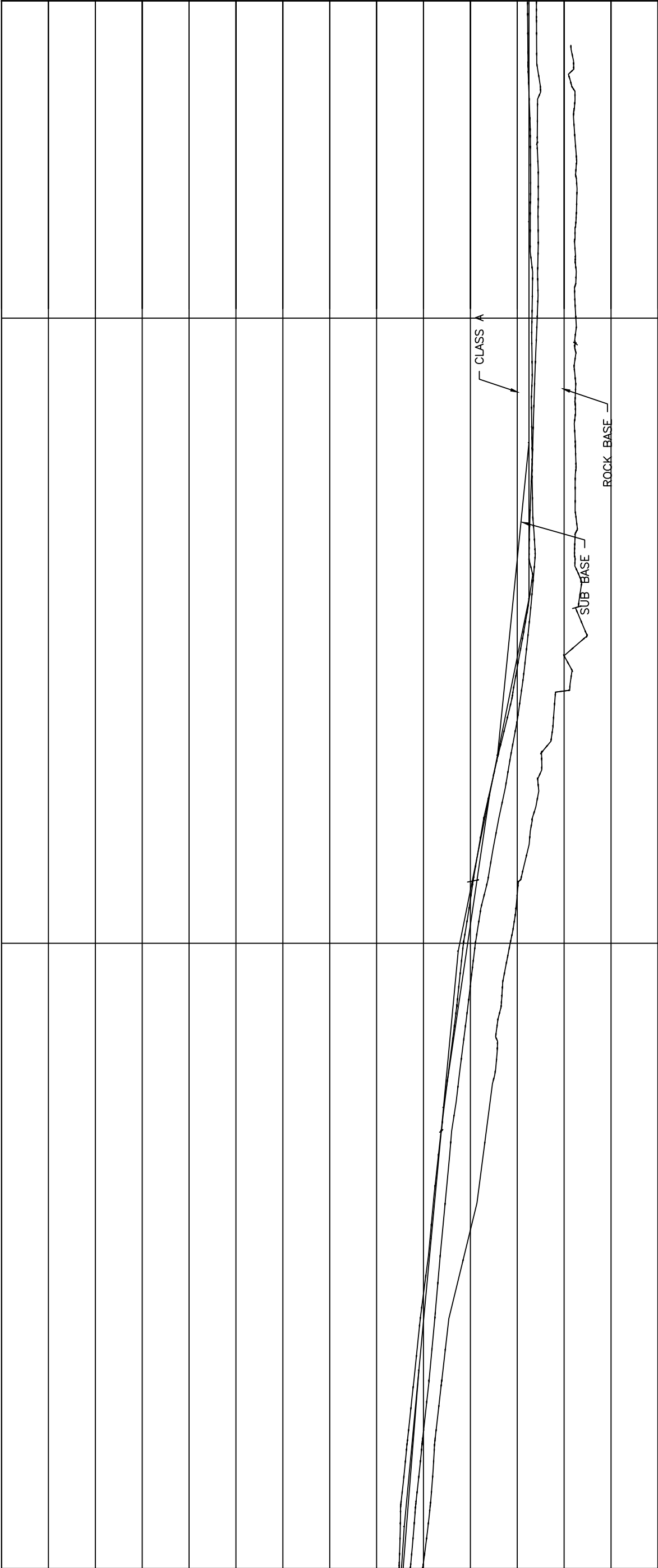
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SITE/SURVEY NOTES:

1. ALL DISTANCES ARE SHOWN IN METRES AND DECIMAL PLACES THEREOF, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE ON PLAN.
2. SURVEY BASED ON CONTROL PROVIDED BY NALCOR. BENCHMARKS ARE 13LD0001, 13LD002, 13LD003 AND 13LD004. COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO NAD 83 UTM ZONE 21. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE GEODETIC UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

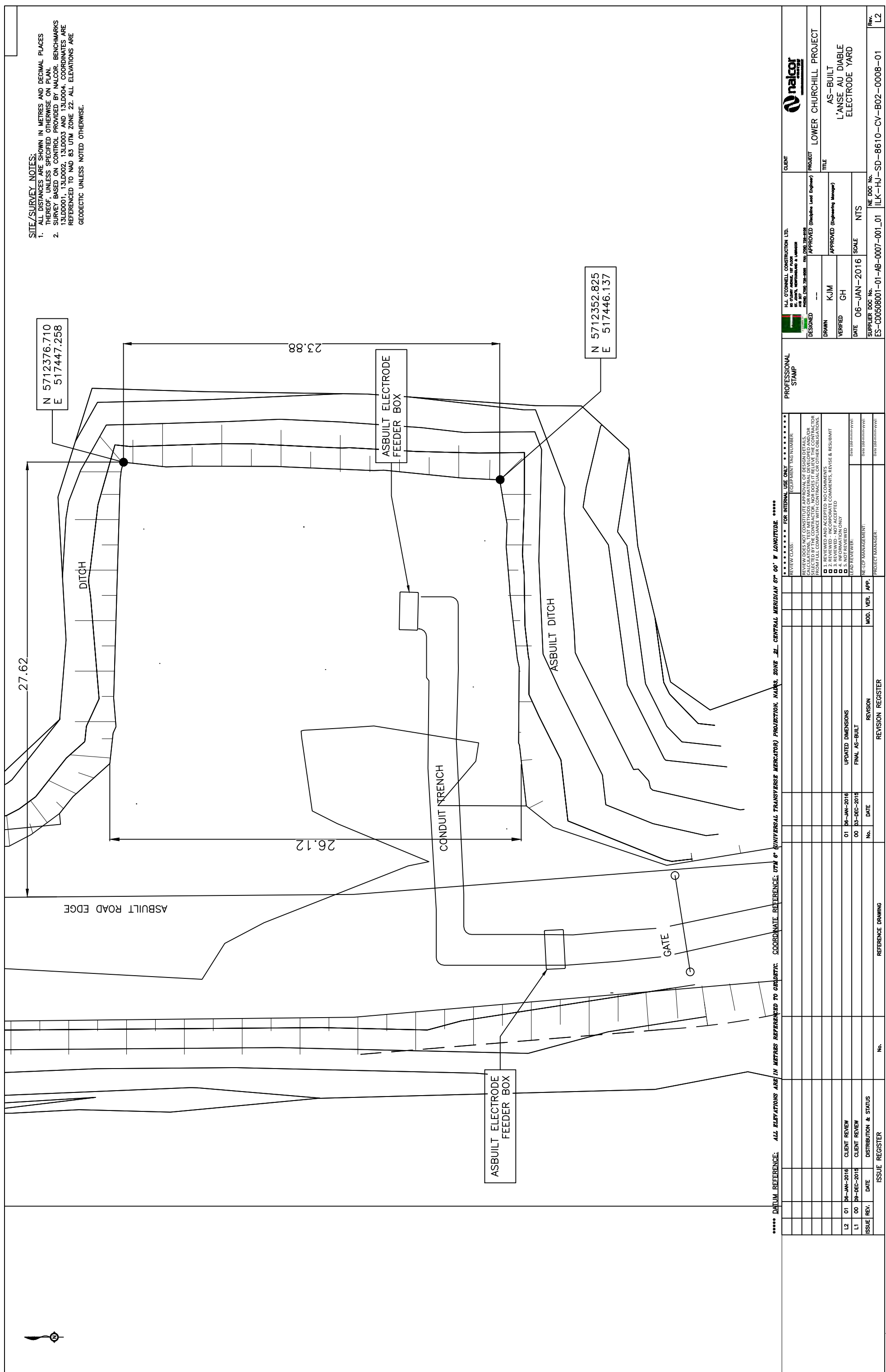
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										 H.J. O'CONNELL CONSTRUCTION LTD. 30 QUARRY ROAD, 1ST FLOOR DUBLIN 15, IRELAND A/E 307 DESIGNED APPROVED (Discipline Lead Engineer)										H.J. O'CONNELL CONSTRUCTION LTD. 30 QUARRY ROAD, 1ST FLOOR DUBLIN 15, IRELAND A/E 307										LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT									
										DRAWN										TITLE																			
										VERIFIED										AS-BUILT																			
										DATE										L'ANSE AU DIABLE																			
										07-JAN-2016										ACCESS ROAD - PROFILE																			
										SCALE										SHT 3 OF 4																			
										SUPPLIER DOC No.										REV.																			
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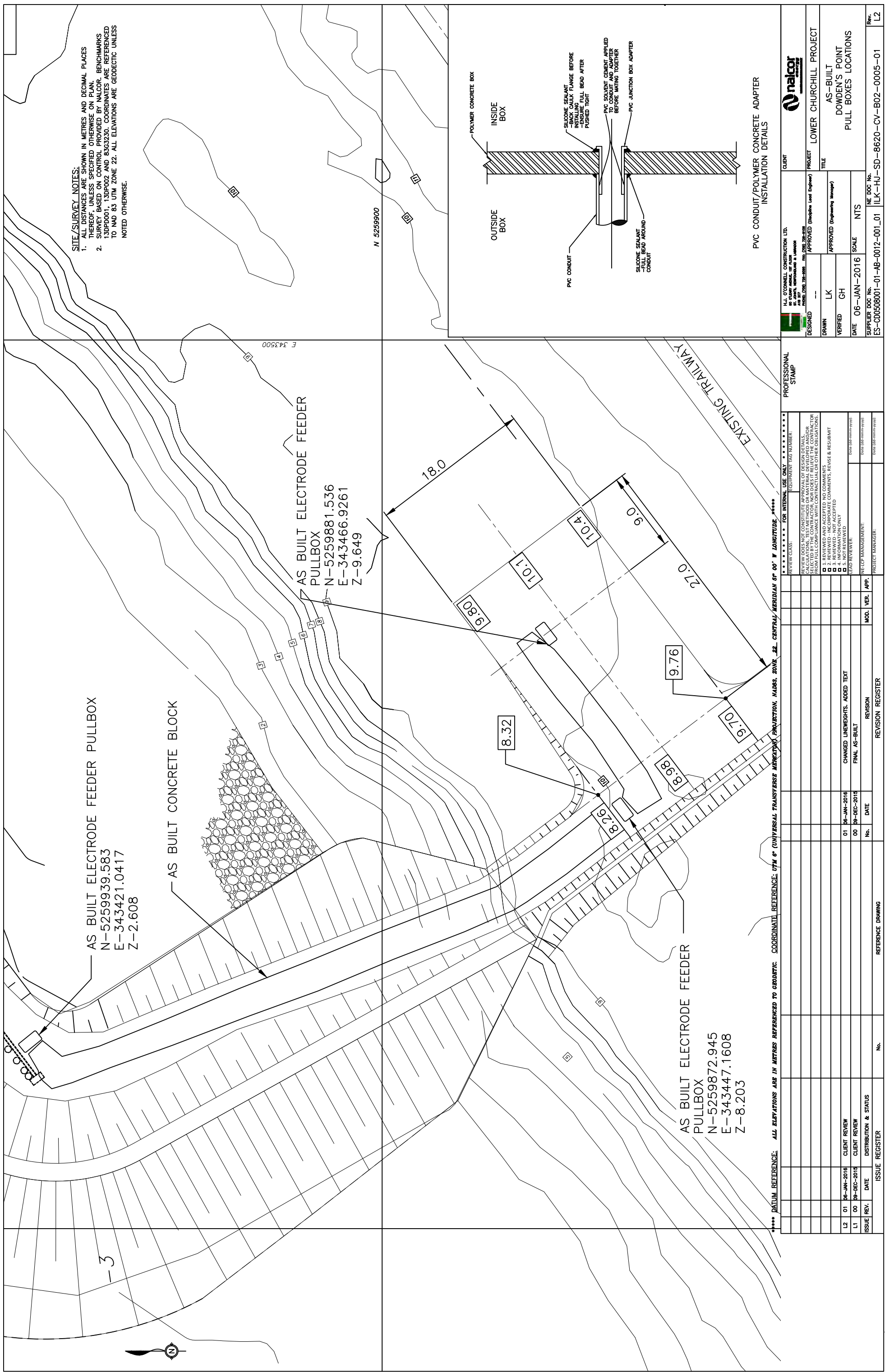


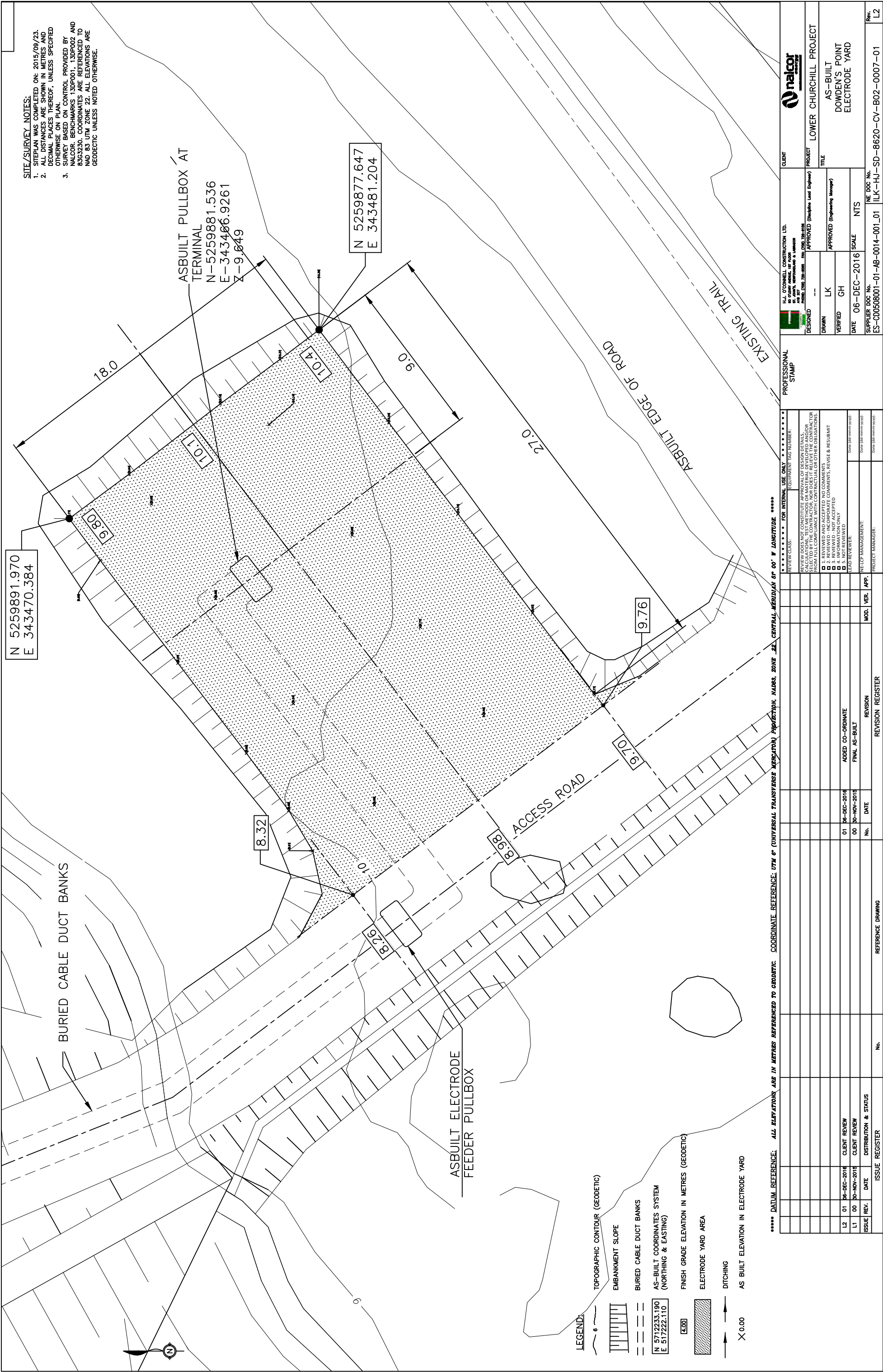
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1. ALL DISTANCES ARE SHOWN IN METRES AND DECIMAL PLACES
THEREOF, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE ON PLAN.
2. SURVEY BASED ON CONTROL PROVIDED BY NALCOR. BENCHMARKS
13LD0001, 13LD002, 13LD003 AND 13LD004. COORDINATES ARE
REFERENCED TO NAD 83 UTM ZONE 21. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE
GEODECTIC UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

***** DATUM REFERENCE: ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN METRES REFERENCED TO GROUND. COORDINATE REFERENCE: UTM 8° (UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR) PROJECTION, NAD83, ZONE 21. CENTRAL MERIDIAN 67° 00' W LONGITUDE. *****

		CLIENT			
DESIGNED		APPROVED (Single Line Engineer)		PROJECT	
DRAWN		APPROVED (Engineering Manager)		TITLE	
VERIFIED		SCALE		AS-BUILT	
DATE		NE		ACCESS ROAD - PROFILE	
SUPPLIER DOC No.		NE DOC No.		SHT 4 OF 4	
ES-000508001-01-AB-0006-004_00		07-JAN-2016		ILK-HJ-SD-8610-CV-B02-0007-04	
REVISION REGISTER		REVISION REGISTER		Rev.	
L1		00		L1	









Appendix D: Fill Placement Checklist

List of Documents:

ILK-HJ-SD-8610-CV-R02-0005-01

Pg. 356 & 357



CHECKLIST - FILL PLACEMENT

CONTRACTOR: HJOC		STRUCTURE: Breakwater		DATE: July 23 rd /15	SHEET 1 OF 1
CLIENT: NALCOR		LOCATION: L'Anse au Diab		WEATHER: Cloudy, Cold	
CONTRACT NO.: CD0509		ELEVATION: Init: Varies Final: Varies		SHIFT: Night ☐ Day ☒	
AREA:	☒ Breakwater	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
REFERENCE DRAWINGS:					
Footing ☐ Grade Wall ☐ Pier ☐ Slab ☐ Other ☒					
DESCRIPTION: Placement of Armor in Breakwater					
NO.	ITEMS TO BE INSPECTED	TESTING AGENCY (As Req)	HJOC	CLIENT REP (As Req)	
1	Placement on approved foundation or lift and alignment		NH	R.J.	
2	Fill materials conforming to specification requirements		NH	R.J.	
3	Sampling for gradation tests as per specification		N/A	N/A	
4	Area free from snow, ice and debris. Frost protection measures in place if required		NH	R.J.	
5	Lift thickness as per drawings and/or specification		NH	R.J.	
6	Placement of material to lines and grades		NH	R.J.	
7	Control of material segregation		NH	R.J.	
8	Placement provided homogeneous embankment and structures		NH	R.J.	
9	Compaction as per specification requirements		N/A	N/A	
10	QC survey conducted and reviewed, as-built completed		N/A	N/A	
11	Corrective measures as required		N/A	N/A	
OBSERVATIONS					
DEFICIENCIES					
CORRECTED:					
NAME:		SIGNATURE:		DATE:	
EQUIPMENT USED: 2x 390, 203 x 769, 998					
REMARKS: - As built w/ 390 - Be aware of rock sizes.					
HJOC FIELD REPRESENTATIVE			CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE		
NAME: NATHAN HIGGINS			NAME: Bob John		
SIGNATURE: [Signature]			SIGNATURE: [Signature]		
DATE: July 23 rd /15			DATE: JULY 23-2015		

