Q. **Reference: Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study 2022 Update, Volume I, page 11.**

Provide a description of the time frames and risks on resumption of transmission following trips caused by converters versus resumption following line failures.

A. The timeframes and risks relating to resumption of transmission following trips caused by converter or line failures would be dependent on the mode of failure. While a direct comparison of the timeframes and risks for restoration following converter or line failures is not possible on this basis, some primary considerations are provided herein.

These failure modes would more frequently affect a single pole. Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro ("Hydro") system operators would proceed to dynamically operate the healthy pole and dispatch/start available generation to meet supply requirements. There would be no customer impact in such cases. In the event that a converter or line failure resulted in a bipole outage on the Labrador-Island Link ("LIL"), customer outages would typically be expected.

In all cases, operator-initiated restarts of the LIL would be attempted unless there were unacceptable system conditions for restarts or if there were confirmation of a permanent fault and/or equipment failure. If restart attempts were unsuccessful or no restart could be attempted, an operational and/or engineering review of the failure would be required. In most instances, such a review would extend well beyond the timelines for operational reserves. Therefore, system operators would need to avail of other sources of supply to meet demand.

The resumption of full LIL operation following such an event would require the provision of confirmation from the asset owner/operator to the Newfoundland and Labrador System Operator that the failure was been repaired or mitigated and that there is no risk to safe and reliable operation. Such repairs or mitigations could range from hours to weeks or longer, depending on the extent of the repair required, repair procedures, the accessibility of the site of the failure, the availability of spare equipment, and other factors.