Q. On page 12 of the Upgrade Transmission Line Corridor Report it states "As the 1 2 current power system is also unable to remain stable with a similar three phase fault at Holyrood, it was decided......" Please explain the reference to the three phase 3 4 fault at Holyrood. 5 6 7 A. At present, a three-phase fault at the Holyrood Thermal Generating Station results 8 in instability under peak load conditions. As illustrated in the figure below, such a fault has the effect of suppressing generator terminal voltages, as well as station 9 10 service voltages. 11 If a unit's terminal voltages are suppressed below 12.4 kV (0.775 pu), a portion of 12 13 the unit's auxiliary equipment will be tripped including one boiler feed pump, one 14 condensate extraction pump and one circulating pump. With only one boiler feed 15 pump, one condensate extraction pump and one circulating pump remaining in 16 service, the unit's output is limited to approximately 80 MW. As illustrated in Figure 17 2, a power reduction of this magnitude results in undamped oscillations. 18 19 It should be noted that if station service bus voltages are supressed below 12.8 kV 20 (0.8 pu) for a period exceeding 20 cycles, the units will be tripped altogether. As 21 illustrated in Figure 1, this limit is exceeded in the peak load case. The results of 22 such a disturbance are that all three units at the Holyrood Thermal Generating 23 Station are tripped and, as illustrated in Figure 3, voltages collapse on the Avalon 24 Peninsula.

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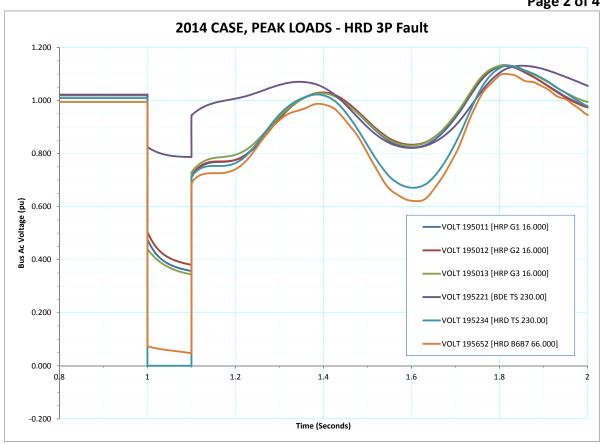


Figure 1 - 2014 CASE, PEAK LOADS - HRD 3P Fault - Bus Ac Voltage (pu)

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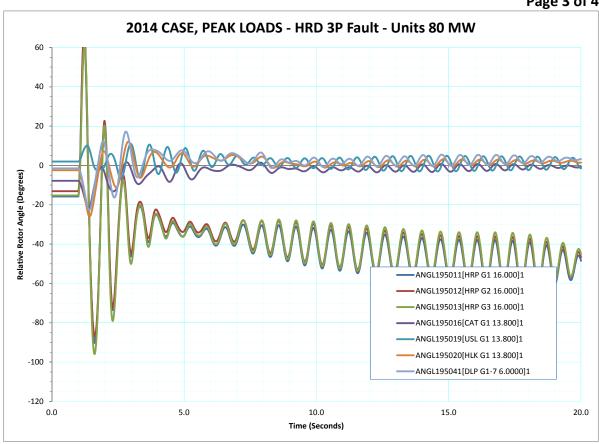


Figure 2 - 2014 CASE, PEAK LOADS - HRD 3P Fault – Units 80 MW – Relative Rotor Angle (Degrees)

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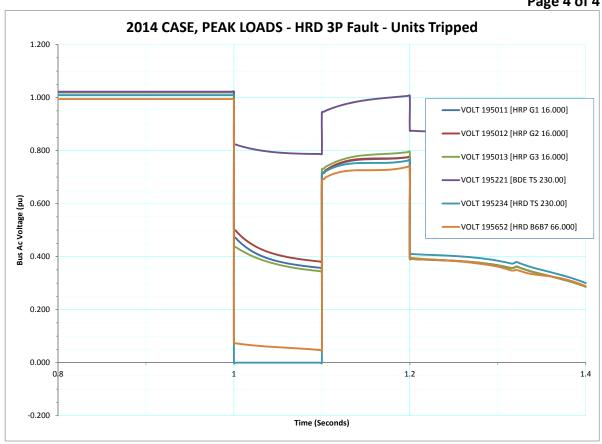


Figure 3 - 2014 CASE, PEAK LOADS - HRD 3P Fault – Units Tripped - Bus Ac Voltage (pu)