

1 Q. Reference: Extreme Weather Studies by Using Modern Meteorology (B2-202 CIGRE
2 2012) prepared by Fikke et al

3 Is Hydro familiar with the following remarks on page 7 of the article, Extreme
4 Weather Studies by Using Modern Meteorology (B2-202 CIGRE 2012) prepared by
5 Fikke et al. which states:

6 *“It has been shown in this paper that up-to-date meteorological weather forecasting*
7 *models can be applied for detailed studies of atmospheric icing in remote areas*
8 *where no adequate data for such icing is available. The content of liquid water and*
9 *droplet sizes within clouds are calculated from physical methods. Although local*
10 *field measurements always will be valuable to check and to complete model results,*
11 *no such data are in principle necessary. In order to establish design loads with*
12 *certain return periods of occurrence such model studies should be linked with long*
13 *time series of regular meteorological data whenever possible.*

14 *Potential events of wet snow are relatively easy to obtain from regular weather*
15 *data. Rime icing cases are less obvious to detect from the similar data and*
16 *therefore great care should be taken for this selection.”*

17 Please explain in detail, if Hydro agrees that data for any long time series of
18 meteorological data should be used in the design of transmission lines that would
19 experience icing in remote areas and whether or not any such data was used to
20 design the Labrador Island Link. If no long time series data has been used, please
21 explain why not.

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24 A. Hydro agrees that relevant long-term data should be used where available, and
25 noted in its response to NP-NLH-004 that available data was used along with
26 relevant operational history of existing structures.

- 1 In areas where long-term data does not exist, design criteria were increased to
- 2 address model uncertainties. This was particularly the case with rime ice loading in
- 3 the Long Range Mountains.