

1 Q. Reference: *Probabilistic Based Transmission Reliability Summary Report*, Appendix  
2 A, Page 2 of 56.

3 *“The purpose of this study is to assess the adequacy of Newfoundland and Labrador*  
4 *Hydro’s Interconnected Island System (IIS) generation and transmission equipment*  
5 *under critical N-1 and N-2 contingencies on a probabilistic basis.”*

6 Does Teshmont agree with Hydro’s assessment that the loss of the Labrador Island  
7 Link bipole be treated as an N-2 contingency? In the response, please address if  
8 Teshmont has assessed whether or not the failure of the Labrador Island Link bipole  
9 is plausible, likely enough, and critical enough to be treated as a single N-1  
10 contingency (ie. require power flow in all other elements of the power system to be  
11 at or below normal rating).

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14 A. Based on NERC transmission System Planning Requirements TPL-002 (April 2005,  
15 and adopted for this study), a HVdc bipole outage is classified as a Category C event,  
16 which is a loss of two or more bulk system elements. The newly adopted TPL001-4  
17 considers the loss of a HVdc bipole as Category P<sub>6</sub> - multiple contingency (two  
18 overlapping singles) or Category P<sub>7</sub> - multiple contingency (common structure).  
19 Regardless of the criticality or the frequency of such an outage, system  
20 performance needs to be assessed based on the NERC TPL rules. From a NERC  
21 perspective, interruption of firm transmission services and non-consequential load  
22 loss are allowed post these types of events.