

APPENDIX A AESO PLANNING STUDIES

807L Capacity Increase

Planning Study Report

Aug 19, 2016



Sami Abdulsalam
Aug 19, 2016

Role	Name	Signature	Date
Prepared	Ting Zhang, P. Eng	<i>Ting Zhang</i>	Aug 19, 2016
Reviewed	Pawan Vohra, P.Eng.	<i>Pawan Vohra</i>	Aug 19, 2016
Reviewed/Approved	Sami Abdulsalam, P.Eng	<i>Sami Abdulsalam</i>	Aug 19, 2016

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Executive Summary

The AESO performs system planning studies regularly to assess transmission system reliability in the near-term (5 years), and medium-term (10 years). The AESO's planning studies had identified that the existing 138 kV transmission system supplying load in the northeast of the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area ("Area 33") will be subject to constraints under certain system conditions. This report presents detailed planning studies that have since been performed based on the AESO's latest forecast to assess the transmission system constraints in this area, and propose a preferred transmission development option to address the identified constraints. The *AESO 2016 Long-term Outlook* ("2016 LTO") was used for the planning studies.

The study area, which is a sub-area of the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area, comprises four substations, Beamer 233S, Redwater 171S, Weasel Creek 947S, Abee 993S, and all the 138 kV transmission lines connected to these substation (the "Beamer Study Area"). The Beamer Study Area is a load centre, supplied through three existing 138 kV transmission lines, 708L (Lamoureux 71S – Beamer 233S), 807L (Josephburg 410S – 807AL t-tap – Beamer 233S), 808L (Deerland 13S – Redwater 171S). Planning studies has indicated thermal constraints to supply load in the Beamer Study Area. Therefore, studies were performed assuming summer conditions due to lower transmission line ratings as compared to winter conditions.

Planning study results demonstrate that the existing transmission network in the Beamer Study Area does not have sufficient capacity to reliably supply the forecast load growth in 2017 and is prone to overloading under a single contingency. Specifically, these studies indicated thermal overload on a section of the existing 807L from the Beamer 233S substation to the 807AL t-tap under single contingency events. Further, the planning study results indicate the identified thermal overload in the Beamer Area will aggravate following the assumed generation connections in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area, which affects the capacity requirements. Therefore, there is a need for transmission system development to enhance reliability of the power supply in the Beamer Study Area by mitigating thermal overload under certain system conditions. The studies also confirmed that the driver of the need for transmission system development in this area is the forecast load growth in the area and assumed generation connections in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area.

Based on the study results, the AESO recommends to increase the capacity of the existing 807L transmission line between the Beamer 233S substation and the 807AL t-tap to alleviate the identified thermal constraint. The 807L transmission line (Josephburg 410S – 807AL t-tap – Beamer 233S) is approximately 7 km long. The current summer/winter rating of 807L between the Beamer 233S substation and the 807AL t-tap is 85/90 MVA. The AESO is recommending to increase the capacity of this section of the line to 175/217 MVA summer/winter rating, consistent with the rating of the remaining sections of this line. System study results demonstrate the proposed transmission development will address the identified constraints in the Beamer Study Area for the 20-year planning horizon, and no new constraints arise as a result of the proposed transmission development. AltaLink Management Ltd. ("AltaLink") is the transmission facility owner ("TFO") in this area. AltaLink has advised the AESO that approximately 1 km of 807L between the Beamer 233S substation and the 807AL t-tap needs to be rebuilt to increase the summer/winter rating to 175/217 MVA.

The AESO has not considered any other options given that the proposed transmission development option is the minimum development required to address the identified need in the 20-year planning horizon. The proposed transmission development is independent of any other transmission developments that are currently planned within the Alberta transmission system in this timeframe. Future generation additions in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area may rely on the 807L capacity increase for their constraint-free connection to the grid depending on their impact on the 807L loading. Additionally, load

growth in the Beamer Study Area will rely on the proposed transmission development for reliable access to the grid.

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- Attachment B Need Assessment -2017SP Power Flow Diagrams
- Attachment C Need Assessment -2020SP Power Flow Diagrams
- Attachment D Need Assessment -2020SP Sensitivity Power Flow Diagrams
- Attachment E Need Assessment -2025SP Power Flow Diagrams
- Attachment F Proposed Transmission Development Assessment -Power Flow Diagrams
- Attachment G Short-circuit Study Results

1 Introduction

The AESO performs system planning studies regularly to assess transmission system reliability in the near-term (5 years), and medium-term (10 years). The AESO's planning studies had identified that the existing 138 kV transmission system supplying load in the northeast of the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area will be subject to constraints under certain system conditions. This report presents detailed planning studies that have since been performed based on the AESO's latest forecast, i.e., 2016 LTO, to assess the transmission system constraints in this area, and propose a preferred transmission development option to address the identified constraints.

The Beamer Study Area, the focus of the studies described in this report, is located within the AESO's Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area. For the purposes of the planning studies described in this report, the Beamer Study Area is defined as:

Beamer 233S substation,

Redwater 171S substation,

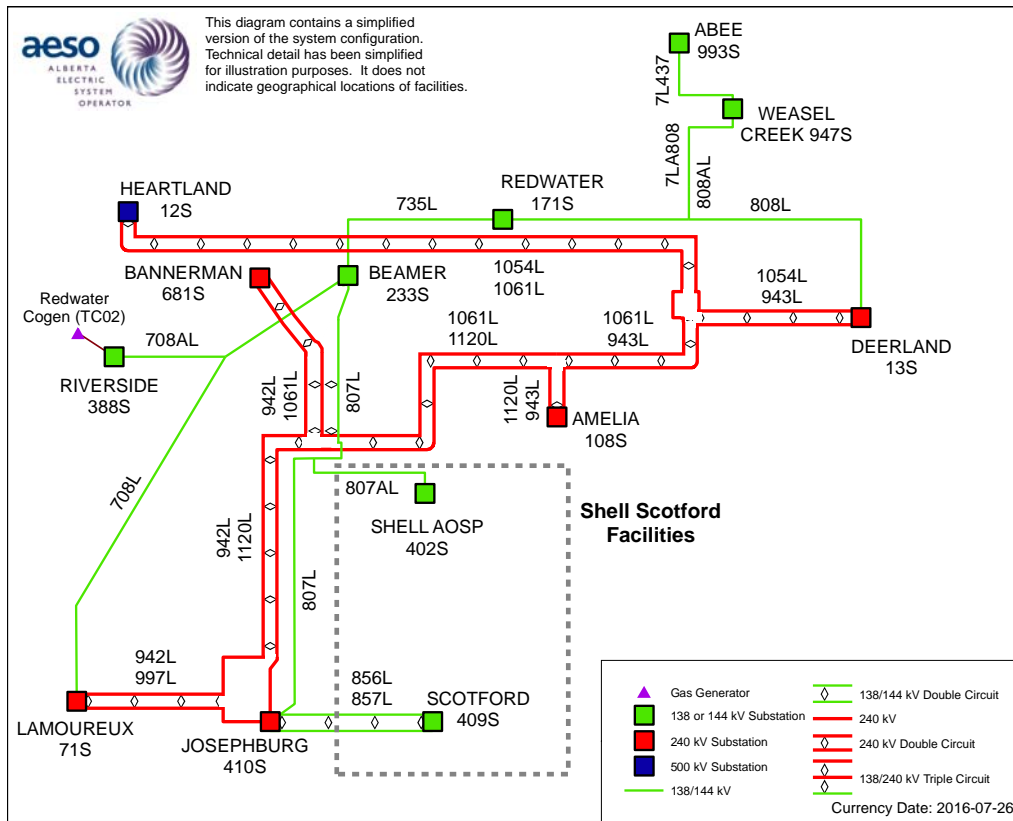
Weasel Creek 947S substation,

Abee 993S substation, and

All the 138 kV transmission lines that connect to the above mentioned substations.

Figure 1 illustrates the Beamer Study Area. There are three existing 138 kV transmission lines, 708L (Lamoureux 71S – Beamer 233S), 807L (Josephburg 410S – 807AL t-tap – Beamer 233S), 808L (Deerland 13S – Redwater 171S), supplying load in this area. Load in the Beamer Study Area is forecast to grow due to the industrial expansions. Abee 993S and Weasel Creek 947S substations were energized in 2013 to mainly serve pipeline load. In addition to the load growth in the area, there are several future generation additions in the vicinity of the Beamer Study Area, including 485 MW Heartland Generating Station connection to Josephburg 410S, that would increase power flow on the existing 138 kV transmission lines in this area. Study results indicate that the local network in the Beamer Study Area can experience thermal overload following a single contingency due to imminent load growth in the area. Additional load growth in the area as well as future generation connection in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area will exacerbate thermal overload in the Beamer Study Area. The existing transmission system in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area is depicted in Figure 2. The objectives of the planning studies in the Beamer Study Area and the scope of the studies are described below.

Figure 1: Transmission system in the Beamer Study Area



1.2 Study Scope

The following planning studies were performed in the study area to achieve the study objectives:

Power flow analyses were performed in various timeframes (Need Year, 2020 and 2025) to assess system performance prior to implementation of any system development in the Beamer Study Area under Category A system conditions and Category B contingencies. Such studies are referred to in this report as the Need Assessment, which establishes the need for transmission development in the Beamer Study Area through identification of system constraints.

Considering the Need Assessment study results, a transmission development option was planned to alleviate the identified constraints.

Power flow studies were performed following implementation of the identified transmission development option to assess its performance in various timeframes (Need Year, 2020, 2025, and 2035).

Short-circuit analyses were performed before and after transmission system developments in the near-term (Need Year).

1.2.1 Studies not included in the Study Scope

The following studies were not undertaken as part of the planning studies:

Voltage stability (PV) analyses were excluded given that there are significant reactive power supports in the vicinity of the Beamer Study Area, and therefore, voltage stability is not a concern.

Dynamic stability analyses were not performed as the Beamer Study Area is a load centre and there are no transient stability issues in this area.

Identification of any system constraints in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area, outside the Beamer Study Area, was excluded from the scope of the studies presented in this report.

The AESO may develop operational procedures and mitigation plans, including system reconfiguration or generation re-dispatch, to ensure reliable system operation until the proposed transmission developments are implemented. The investigation or the development of specific operational measures that could be applied in future by the AESO is beyond the scope of this planning report.

1.3 Report Overview

This planning report summarizes the studies conducted to assess system performance and capacity requirements in the Beamer Study Area. The transmission development option considered by the AESO to address the identified system constraints is evaluated and the study results are discussed. The report is structured as follows:

- The Executive Summary summarizes the report and its conclusions.
- Section 1 provides an introduction that includes the scope of the studies.
- Section 2 describes the reliability standards, criteria, and study assumptions.
- Section 3 presents the planning methodology.
- Section 4 discusses the Need Assessment.

- Section 5 presents the development of the transmission development option to address the identified constraints and the technical assessment of this option.
- Section 6 discusses project interdependencies.
- Section 7 presents the summary and conclusions.

2 Reliability Standards, Criteria, and Study Assumptions

This section discusses the applicable reliability standards, criteria, and study assumptions applied in the planning studies. Applicable information used to create the study cases, such as load and generation assumptions and system configuration, reflects the most current information available to the AESO.

2.1 Transmission Reliability Standards and Criteria

2.1.1 Alberta Reliability Standards¹ and Criteria

When developing long-term plans, the AESO applies the Transmission Planning (TPL) standards, which are part of the Alberta Reliability Standards, to ensure the transmission system is planned to meet applicable performance requirements under a defined set of system conditions and contingencies. A brief description of each of the standards relevant to this study is given below.

TPL-001-AB-0: System Performance under Normal Conditions

Category A represents a normal system condition with all elements in service (N-0). All equipment must be within its applicable rating, voltages must be within their applicable ranges and the system must be stable with no cascading outages. Under Category A, electric supply to load cannot be interrupted and generating units cannot be removed from service.

TPL-002-AB-0: System Performance Following Loss of a Single BES Element

Category B events result in the loss of any single element (N-1) under specified fault conditions with normal clearing. The specified elements are a generating unit, a transmission circuit, a transformer or a single pole of a direct current transmission line. The acceptable impact on the system is the same as Category A, with the exception that radial customers or some local network customers, connected to or supplied by the faulted element or by the affected area, may occur in certain areas without impacting the overall reliability of the interconnected transmission systems. No cascading outages can occur.

The TPL standards have referenced thermal and voltage limits within the applicable rating when specifying the required system performance. For the purpose of applying the TPL standards to the planning studies documented in this report, applicable ratings are defined as follows, in accordance with the AESO's *Transmission Planning Criteria – Basis and Assumptions*:

- Applicable thermal limits are 100% of continuous summer rating.
- Applicable voltage limits are the normal minimum and maximum limits as specified in Table 2-1 for Category A conditions, while the extreme minimum and maximum limits are used to identify Category B and Category C system violations.

¹ A complete description of these standards are available on the AESO website:
<http://www.aeso.ca/rulesprocedures/17004.html>

Table 2-1: Acceptable Range of Steady State Voltage

Nominal Voltage (kV)	Extreme Minimum (kV)	Normal Minimum (kV)	Normal Maximum (kV)	Extreme Maximum (kV)
500	475	500	525	550
240	216	234	252	264
260 (Northeast & Northwest)	234	247	266	275
144	130	137	151	155
138	124	135	145	152
72	65	68.5	75.5	79
69	62	65.5	72.5	76

2.2 Load Forecast and Generation Assumptions

The system planning studies were conducted using the AESO 2016 LTO. Historically load in the Beamer Study Area peaks in winter. However, considering that the most limiting factor in the area is thermal constraints, only summer peak load were studied as summer ratings of the transmission lines are typically lower than their winter ratings.

Load in the Beamer Study Area is primarily industrial load and forecast to grow. In 2013 two new substations, Abee 993S and Weasel Creek 947S, were energized to mainly serve pipeline load. Additionally, in 2014 and 2015, FortisAlberta increased its DTS contract by 29 MW at the Redwater 171S substation in two phases. Detailed load and generation assumptions for each of the study cases are provided in Section 3.1 of this report.

Appendix B to the *138 kV Transmission Line 807L Capacity Increase Needs Identification Document* contains further detail regarding the forecast information.

2.3 HVDC Assumptions

The Western Alberta Transmission Line (WATL) and Eastern Alberta Transmission Line (EATL) High-voltage Direct Current (HVDC) lines were dispatched economically in the study models to achieve minimum system losses under system normal conditions.

2.4 Transmission Facilities Assumptions

2.4.1 Transmission System and Customer Connection Projects

Table 2-2 outline system projects that were modeled in the study cases based on their estimated in-service date (“ISD”). Table 2-3 list the customer connection projects located in the Fort Saskatchewan area that have been included in the study models to represent future system topology in the corresponding years.

Table 2-2: List of Transmission System Projects

Project No	Project Name	Planning Area	Estimated ISD
1590	Fort McMurray West 500 kV line	25, 33	2019
-	Fort McMurray East 500 kV line	25, 33	2025

Table 2-3: List of Customer Connection Projects Applied for in Area 33

Project No.	Project Name	Planning Area	Customer Requested ISD
1421	ATCO Power Heartland Generating Station	33	November 2019 energization & Q1 2020 commercial operation
1289	Maxim Power Deerland Peaking Station	33	December 2017 energization
1666	TransCanada Redwater ISD DTS Increase	33	July 2017
1647	Williams Strathcona Cogeneration	33	November 2017 energization & January 2018 commercial operation

2.4.2 Facility Ratings

Table 2-4 summarizes the facility ratings in the Beamer Study Area. The current summer/winter rating of 807L from the Beamer 233S substation to the 807AL t-tap is limited to 85/90 MVA although sections of this line that are on a common tower with the 240 kV transmission lines 942L/1061L is already upgraded using Hawk 477 MCM conductors with a higher summer/winter rating of 175/217 MVA. The remaining sections of this line, from Josephburg 410S to the 807AL t-tap, is also upgraded using Hawk 477 MCM conductors with a summer/winter rating of 175/217 MVA.

Table 2-4: Summary of Ratings of Transmission Lines in the Study Area

Line ID	Line Description	Voltage Class (kV)	Nominal Rating (MVA)	
			Summer	Winter
807L	Beamer 233S to 807AL Tap	138	85	90
807L	Josephburg 410S to 807AL Tap	138	175	217
708L	Lamoureux 71S to Beamer 233S	138	121	148
808L	Deerland 13S to Redwater 171S	138	98	114
735L	Beamer 233S to Redwater 171S	138	96	94
808AL/7LA808	808L to Weasel Creek 947S	138	121	150
437L	Weasel Creek 947S to Abee 993S	138	121	150

3 Planning Methodology

The planning process included the following:

1. Develop credible stressed study cases considering the load and generation forecast. Summer peak load and high area generation dispatches were assumed in order to create stressed scenarios for the planning studies.
2. Perform Need Assessment studies in the near-term (Need Year and 2020) and medium-term (2025) to identify potential transmission system constraints in various timeframes.
3. Assess the sensitivity of study results and recommendations to uncertainty of key study assumptions, as required.
4. Develop transmission development option(s) to address the identified constraints.
5. Assess the transmission development option(s) to evaluate its performance and to ensure all identified constraints in the 20-year planning horizon are addressed.

The selected study years, system conditions, and methodology used for the study are described below.

3.1 Study Cases

Study scenarios were developed using the system conditions listed in Table 3-1 to stress the study area. Based on the 2016 LTO, there is a significant load growth in 2017 in the Beamer Study Area. Therefore, studies included a 2017 scenario. As explained earlier in Section 2.2, only summer peak loading conditions are considered in these studies to represent stressed conditions in the area. Detailed generation assumptions in the Area 33 that was used for each study scenario is provided in Attachment A. One of the Mahkeses units was assumed off-line in 2017 study scenario to model N-G condition for N-G-1 power flow studies. Similarly, the Redwater ISD unit was assumed off-line in the 2020, 2025 and 2035 study scenarios for N-G-1 power flow studies. Given assumptions creates a stressed system condition by increasing power flow on the transmission lines in the Beamer Study Area.

Table 3-1: Summary of Study Scenarios

Case	Year	Season	Area 33		
			Load	Beamer Area Load (MW)	Generation Condition
17_1a	2017	Summer	659	109	High generation
20_1a	2020	Summer	737	110	Co-gen high, Peaking units low*
25_1a	2025	Summer	756	112	High generation
35_1a	2035	Summer	785	115	High generation

* A variation of generation condition, assuming Redwater ISD in-service, was also considered as detailed in Appendix A.

3.2 Power Flow Analysis

Power flow analyses were performed under Category A system conditions with all transmission elements in service and Category B contingencies (N-1). These analyses were performed for all the study scenarios listed in Table 3-1 to identify any violation of the Reliability Standards, including thermal overloads and voltage issues in the Beamer Study Area. The contingency list included all the 138 kV and above transmission elements in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area to assess the impact on the Beamer Study Area.

3.3 Short-circuit Analysis

The objective of short-circuit analysis is to assess the impact of the proposed transmission development on the short-circuit levels by assessing the maximum fault currents before and after implementation of the proposed transmission development. To evaluate the maximum fault current under three-phase-to-ground faults and single-line-to-ground faults, all transmission elements were in service and all generators in and around the Fort Saskatchewan area were dispatched.

4 Need Assessment

The main objective of the Need Assessment studies was to determine transmission system constraints in various timeframes: 2017, 2020 and 2025. It is important to study system constraints in different timeframes to investigate if the nature of the constraint remains unaffected by planned changes in the system as well as to gain an understanding of the system capacity requirements through observing how the severity of the constraints changes over the time. Further, the Need Assessment indicates when the constraints in the Beamer Study Area arise based on the given load and generation assumptions.

4.1 Power Flow Analysis

Power flow studies for Category A (N-0) and Category B (N-1) contingencies were performed to identify any thermal or voltage violations in the Beamer Study Area for all the study scenarios listed in Table 3-1. The study results are discussed below.

4.1.1 2017 Summer Peak (2017SP):17_1a

The Power flow diagrams for 2017SP are provided in Attachment B.

Category A (N-0) Conditions – 2017SP

No voltage or thermal criteria violations were observed in this scenario.

Category B (N-1) Conditions – 2017SP

No voltage criteria violations were observed in this scenario. The overload on 807L (233S Beamer to 807AL t-tap) occurs under the contingency of 708L (Beamer 233S to Lamoureux 71S) as presented in Table 4-1. Considering the study results, the need for transmission development in the Beamer Study Area arises in 2017 if forecast load materializes in this timeframe. However, the reported thermal overload is minor and as such will not arise if the actual load is lower than the forecast load in 2017. Therefore, the timing of the need for transmission development in the Beamer Study Area is dependent on when the area load reaches 109 MW.

Table 4-1: 2017SP, Category B (N-1) Thermal Loading

Contingency	Overloaded Branch	Nominal Line Rating (MVA)	17_1a	
			Power Flow (MVA)	% Loading
708L (233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	87	101

4.1.2 2020 Summer Peak (2020SP):20_1a

The power flow diagrams for 2020SP are provided in Attachment C.

Category A (N-0) Condition - 2020SP

No voltage or thermal criteria violations were observed in this scenario.

Category B (N-1) Condition - 2020SP

No voltage criteria violations were observed in this scenario. The overloads on 807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap) occur under the contingencies of 708L and 808L as indicated in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: 2020SP, Category B (N-1) Thermal Loading

Contingency	Overloaded Branch	Nominal Line Rating (MVA)	20_1a	
			Power Flow (MVA)	% Loading
808L (Redwater 171S to Deerland 13S)	807L (233S Beamer to 807AL (Shell) Tap)	85	92	106
708L (Beamer 233S to Lamoureux 71S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	87	101

4.1.3 2020 Summer Peak Sensitivity (2020SP):20_1a_Sen

Sensitivity studies were performed to assess the impact of the future Heartland Generating Station on the Beamer Study Area. The customer’s requested ISD for generation connection is Q4 2019. The power flow diagrams for 2020SP sensitivity scenario are provided in Attachment D.

Category A (N-0) Condition – 2020SP_Sensitivity

Voltage criteria violations were not observed in this scenario. Due to load growth and the Heartland Generating Station connection, there is significantly higher power flow on the 138 kV transmission system in the Area 33. Specifically, overload on 807L line occurs under Category A conditions as presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: 2020SP Sensitivity, Category A (N-0) Thermal Loading

System Condition	Branch	Nominal Line Rating (MVA)	20_1a_Sen	
			Power Flow (MVA)	% Loading
All elements in-service (N-0)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	88	101

Category B (N-1) Condition – 2020SP_Sensitivity

No voltage criteria violations were observed in this scenario. Due to load growth and the Heartland Generating Station connection, there is significantly higher power flow on 807L resulting in thermal overload under several Category B contingency events as presented in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: 2020SP_Sensitivity, Category B (N-1) Thermal Loading

Contingency	Branch	Nominal Line Rating (MVA)	20_1a_Sen	
			Power Flow (MVA)	% Loading
706L (Josephburg 410S to Fort Saskatchewan 54S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	97	112
808L (Redwater 171S to Deerland 13S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	105	121
776L (Josephburg 410S to Albchem Beaverhill Creek 308S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	96	110
773L (Bruderheim 127S to Albchem Beaverhill Creek 308S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	96	110
997L (Lamoureux 71S to Josephburg 410S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	133	153
943L (Deerland 13S to Amelia 108S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	94	107
1120L (Josephburg 410S to Amelia 108S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap)	85	98	112

4.1.4 2025 Summer Peak (2025SP):25_1a

The power flow diagrams for 2025SP are provided in Attachment E.

Category A (N-0) Condition - 2025SP

No voltage criteria violations were observed in this scenario. Due to load growth and the Heartland Generating Station connection, there is significantly higher power flow on the 138 kV transmission system in Area 33. Specifically, overload on 807L line occurs under Category A conditions as presented in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5: 2025SP, Category A (N-0) Thermal Loading

Contingency	Branch	Nominal Line Rating (MVA)	25_1a	
			Power Flow (MVA)	% Loading
Category A Thermal Violation	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t- tap)	85	93	106

Category B (N-1) Condition – 2025SP

No voltage criteria violations were observed in this scenario. The overload on 807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t-tap) occurs under several contingencies as presented in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6: 2025SP, Category B (N-1) Thermal Loading

Contingency	Branch	Nominal Line Rating (MVA)	25_1a	
			Power Flow (MVA)	% Loading
706L (Fort Saskatchewan 54S to Josephburg 410S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t- tap)	85	109	124
808L (Redwater 171S to Deerland 13S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t- tap)	85	129	148
EXI-01L (Scotford Upgrader 879S to Shell AOSP1 402S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t- tap)	85	87	100
997L (Lamoureux 71S to Josephburg 410S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t- tap)	85	145	166
621L (Deerland 13S to Deerland Peaking Station 109S)	807L (Beamer 233S to 807AL t- tap)	85	100	115

4.2 Summary of the Need Assessment

The Need Assessment included power flow studies in the near-term (2017 and 2020) and medium-term (2025) using the study scenarios described in Table 3-1 in Section 3.1 under Category A system conditions (N-0) and Category B (N-1) contingencies.

The study results demonstrated that the existing 138 kV 807L transmission line (Beamer 233S – 807AL t-tap) will experience thermal overload under Category B events in all studied timeframes due to load growth in the Beamer Study Area. Further, these studies indicated power flow on the existing transmission system in the Beamer Study Area will increase significantly due to the assumed generation additions in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area, resulting in thermal overloads on 807L to arise under N-0 system conditions. Additionally, such generation additions will significantly increase thermal

overloads on 807L under N-1 contingency events. Therefore, there is a need for transmission system developments in the Beamer Study Area to alleviate the identified constraints. Additionally, different generation assumptions studied in different scenarios have an impact on the severity of the identified constraints and therefore, affect the capacity requirements. The driver of the need for transmission developments in this area is the forecast load growth in the area and assumed generation connections in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area.

Based on the study results, timing of the need will be dependent on the load growth in the Beamer Study Area reaching 109 MW and/or generation addition(s) in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area that would cause thermal overloads on the 807L transmission line. Considering the Need Assessment, Section 5 describes transmission development option that is required to address the identified constraint in the Beamer Study Area.

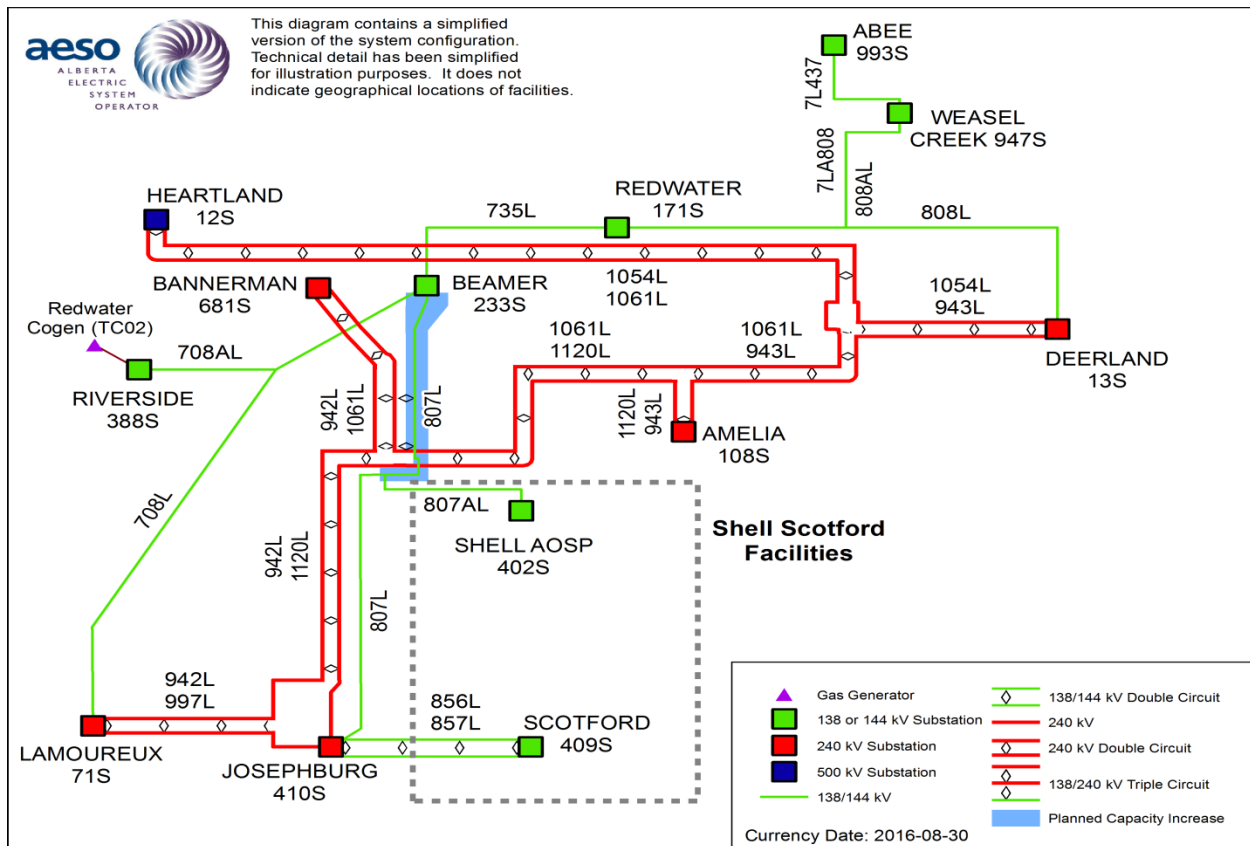
5 Proposed Development

Based on the Need Assessment, the AESO proposes to increase the capacity of sections of the existing 807L transmission line between the Beamer 233S substation and the 807AL t-tap from 85/90 MVA to 175/217 MVA (summer/winter rating) to alleviate the identified thermal constraint. The proposed capacity is consistent with the current capacity of the remaining sections of the 807L line. AltaLink has advised the AESO that approximately 1 km of 807L between the Beamer 233S substation and the 807AL t-tap needs to be rebuilt to increase the summer/winter rating of the line to 175/217 MVA. Figure 3 presents the proposed transmission development, which will not result in any changes to the existing transmission network configuration or any changes to the existing layout of the Beamer 233S substation.

The AESO did not consider any other transmission development options given that the proposed transmission system development option is the minimum development required to address the identified need.

The proposed transmission development option is assessed in near-term (2017, 2020), medium-term (2025), and long-term (2035) using study scenarios presented in Table 3-1. Study results are reported in the following sections.

Figure 3: 807L Capacity Increase



5.1 Technical Assessment of the Preferred Transmission Development Option

5.1.1 Power Flow Analysis

The Power flow diagrams for the proposed transmission development for all study years are provided in Attachment F.

Near-term (2017) Assessment

No overloads or voltage violations were observed in 2017 under the Category A (N-0) condition and Category B events for all studied scenarios assuming the proposed transmission development option is implemented.

Near-term (2020) Assessment

No overloads or voltage violations were observed in 2020 under the Category A (N-0) condition and Category B events for all studied scenarios assuming the proposed transmission development option is implemented.

Medium-term (2025) Assessment

No overloads or voltage violations were observed in 2025 under the Category A (N-0) condition and Category B events for all studied scenarios assuming the proposed transmission development option is implemented.

Long-term (2035) Assessment

No overloads or voltage violations were observed in 2035 under the Category A (N-0) condition and Category B events for all studied scenarios assuming the proposed transmission development option is implemented.

5.1.2 Short-circuit Analysis

Short-circuit analysis was performed using the near-term (2017) study case to determine the maximum short-circuit fault levels in the Beamer Study Area before and after the proposed transmission development option. The proposed transmission development does not have any material impact on the short-circuit levels in the study area.

Three-phase and single-phase (line-to-ground) fault currents were calculated.

The results of the short-circuit studies revealed that all fault levels were below the individual circuit breaker capabilities.

Short-circuit study results are provided in Attachment G.

5.2 Alignment with the AESO Long-term Plans

The AESO's *2015 Long-term Transmission Plan* (2015 LTP) was prepared using 2014 LTO forecast, and it includes increasing the capacity of 138 kV line between Beamer and Shell substations. Therefore, the proposed transmission development is aligned with the AESO's 2015 LTP.

6 Transmission Interdependencies

The proposed transmission development will alleviate the identified need in the 20-year planning horizon and is independent of any other transmission developments that are currently planned within the Alberta transmission system. Future generation additions in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area may rely on the 807L capacity increase for their constraint-free connection to the grid depending on their impact on the 807L loading. Additionally, future load growth in the Beamer Study Area will rely on the 807L capacity increase for reliable access to the grid.

7 Conclusions and Recommendation

The AESO performs system planning studies regularly to assess transmission system reliability in the near-term (5 years), and medium-term (10 years). The AESO's planning studies had identified that the existing 138 kV transmission system supplying load in the northeast of the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area will be subject to constraints under certain system conditions.

Planning study results demonstrate that the existing transmission network in the Beamer Study Area does not have sufficient capacity to reliably supply the forecast load growth in 2017 and is prone to overloading under a single contingency. Specifically, these studies indicated thermal overload on a section of the existing 807L between Beamer 233S and 807AL t-tap under single contingency events. Further, the studies also confirmed that the assumed generation additions in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area will aggravate the identified thermal overloads. Therefore, there is a need for transmission development in the Beamer Study Area to alleviate the identified constraints. The driver of the need for transmission system development is the forecast load growth in the Beamer Study Area and major generation additions in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning area. Based on the study results, timing of the need will be dependent on the load growth in the Beamer Study Area reaching 109 MW and/or generation addition(s) in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area that would impact thermal overloads on the 807L transmission line.

Based on the study results, the AESO recommends to increase the capacity of sections of the existing 807L transmission line between the Beamer 233S substation and the 807AL t-tap from 85/90 MVA to 175/217 MVA (summer/winter rating) to alleviate the identified thermal constraint. The proposed capacity is consistent with the current capacity of the remaining sections of the 807L line. AltaLink has advised the AESO that approximately 1 km of 807L between the Beamer 233S substation and the 807AL t-tap needs to be rebuilt to increase the summer/winter rating of the line to 175/217 MVA.

The AESO has not considered any other options given that the proposed transmission system development option is the minimum development required to address the identified need in the 20-year planning horizon.

The proposed transmission development will alleviate the identified need in the 20-year planning horizon and is independent of any other transmission developments that are currently planned within the Alberta transmission system. Future generation additions in the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area may rely on the 807L capacity increase for their constraint-free connection to the grid depending on their impact on the 807L loading. Additionally, load growth in the Beamer Study Area will rely on the proposed transmission development for reliable access to the grid.

Attachment A

Summary of Generation Dispatch in the Study Area

Table A-1: Summary of Generation Dispatch in the Study Area

Generator	2017SP Unit Net Generation (MW)	2020SP Unit Net Generation (MW)	2020SP Sensitivity Unit Net Generation (MW)	2025SP Unit Net Generation (MW)	2035SP Unit Net Generation (MW)
Scotford GT	70	70	70	70	70
Scotford ST	68	68	68	68	68
Air Liquide G1	68	68	68	68	68
Dow GTG	80	80	80	80	80
Dow STG	37	37	37	37	37
Dow Gen1	52	52	52	52	52
Dow Gen2	52	52	52	52	52
Redwater ISD	34	34 ¹	34 ²	34 ²	34 ²
P1289 Deerland	0	0	0	163	163
P1421 Heartland	0	0	448	430	430 ³
P1647 William Strathcona	0	72	72	72	72

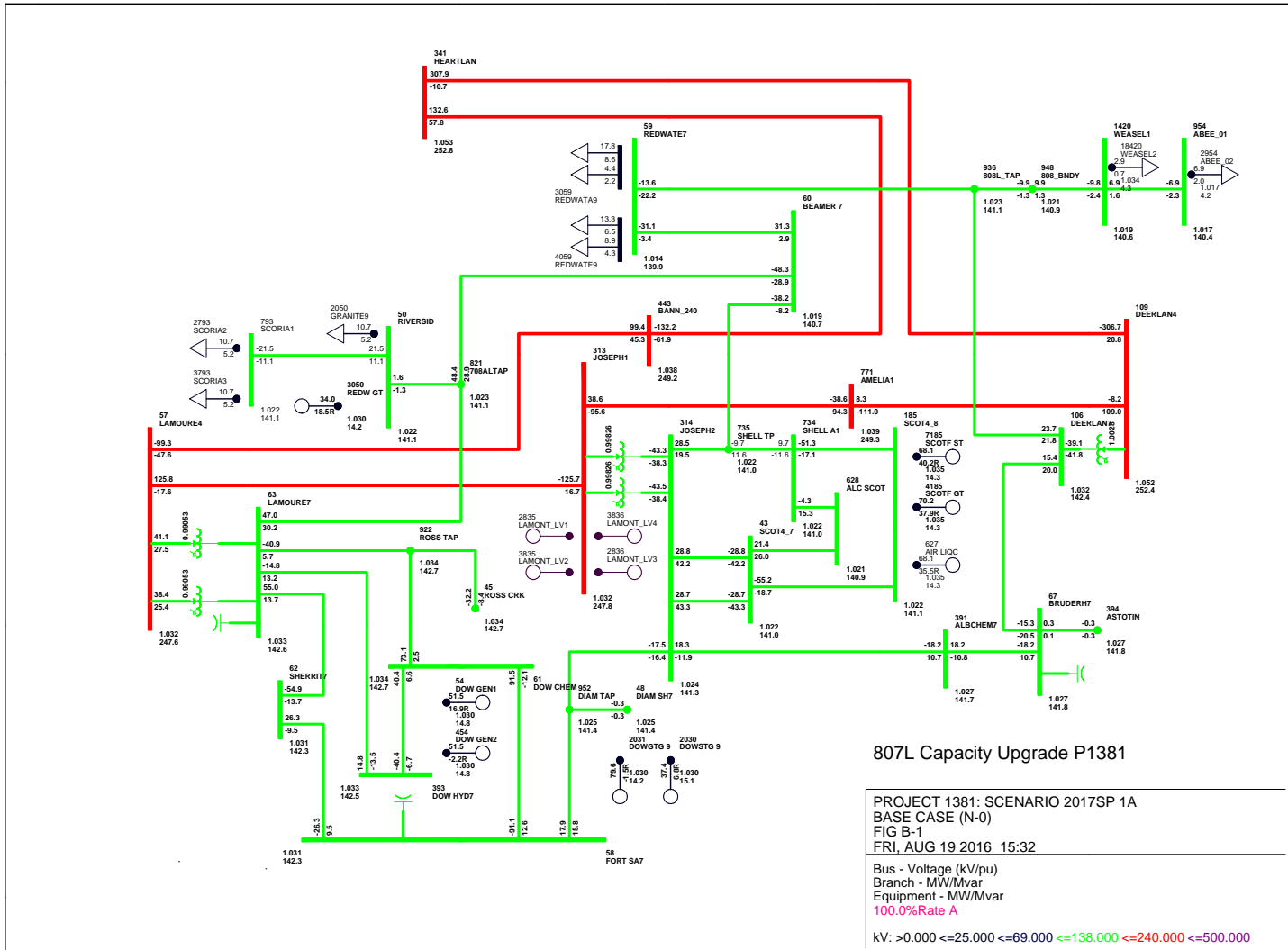
1. Redwater ISD was assumed off-line to model N-G condition. A variation of this scenario was also studied, which assumed Redwater ISD at 34 MW, as explained previously in Section 3.1.
2. Redwater ISD was assumed off-line to model N-G condition, as explained previously in Section 3.1.
3. In addition to 430 MW dispatched generation, another 430 MW forecast generation was modelled at Josephburg 410S 240 kV in 2035SP scenario with the assumption of 942L terminated In&Out at Josephburg 410S 240 kV.

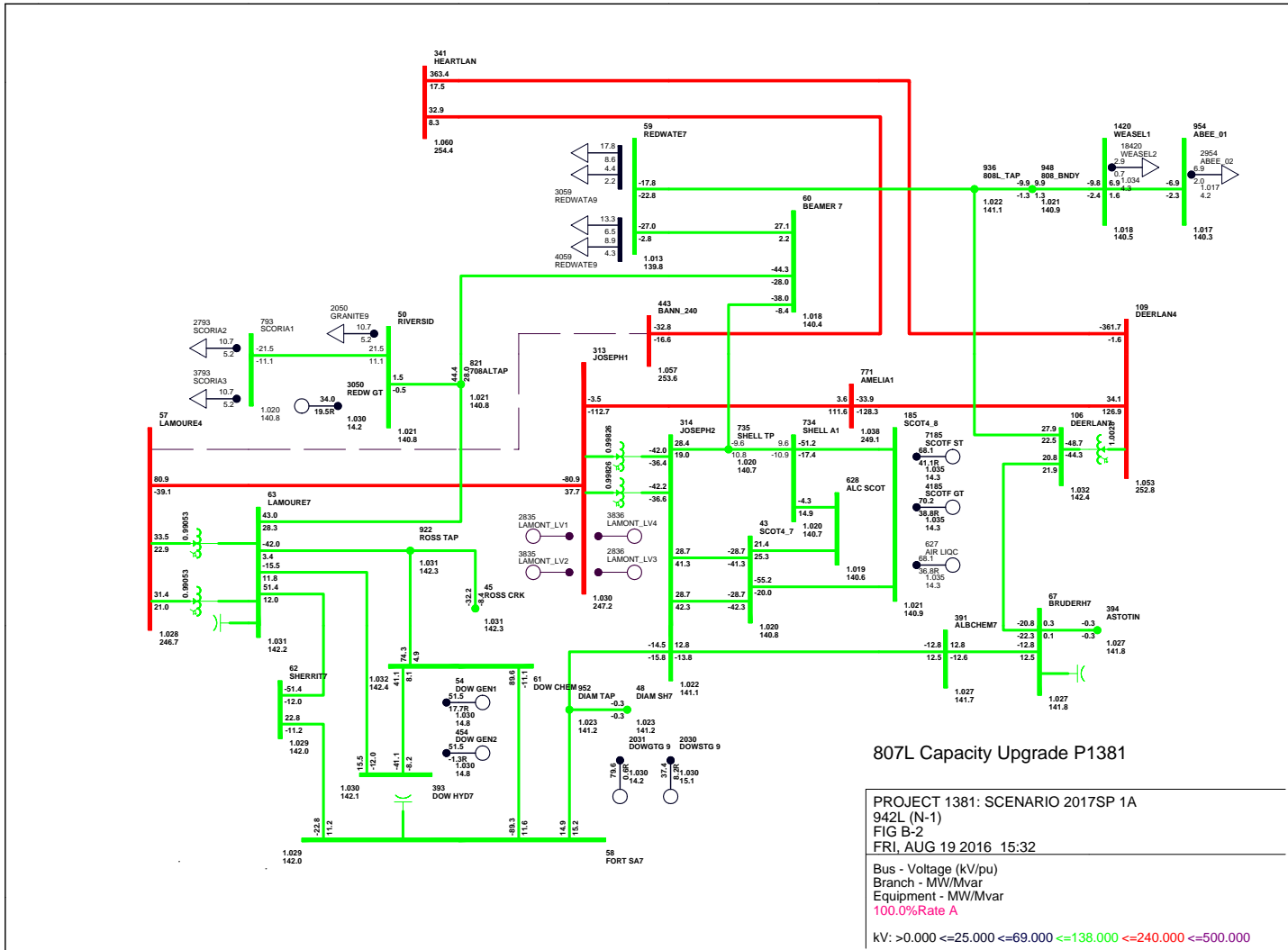
Attachment B

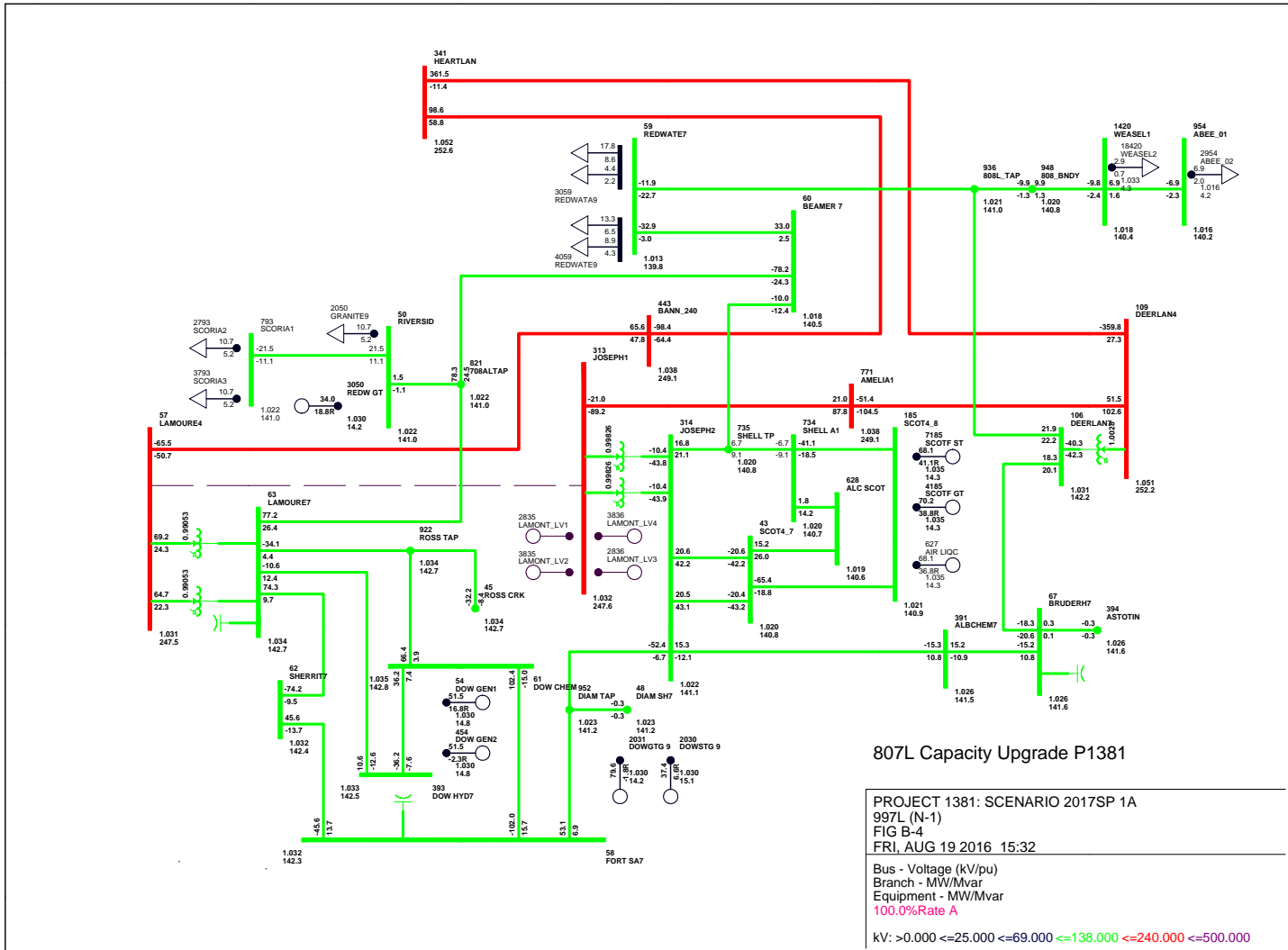
2017SP Power Flow Diagrams

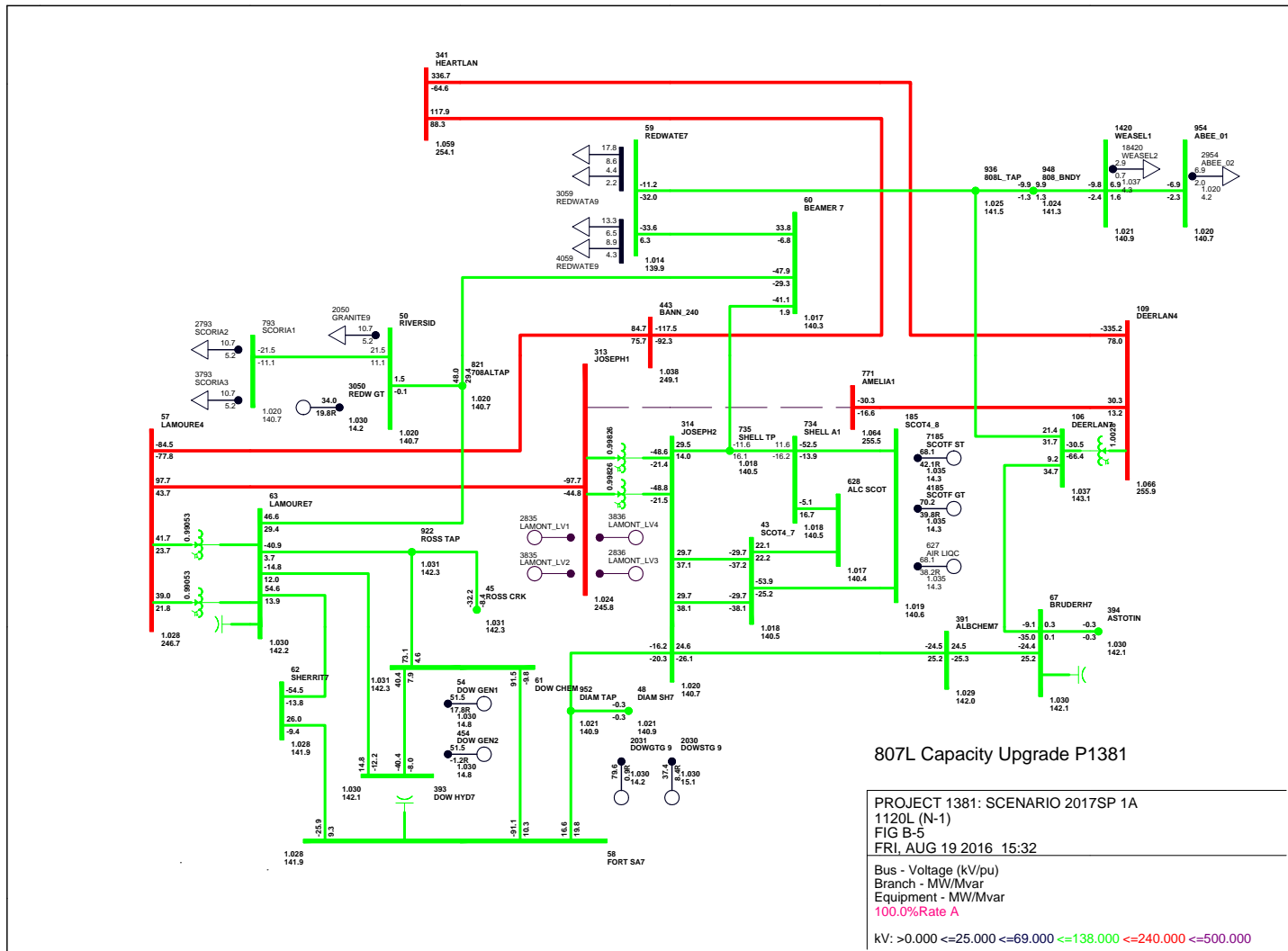
Table B-1: 2017SP Contingency Lists

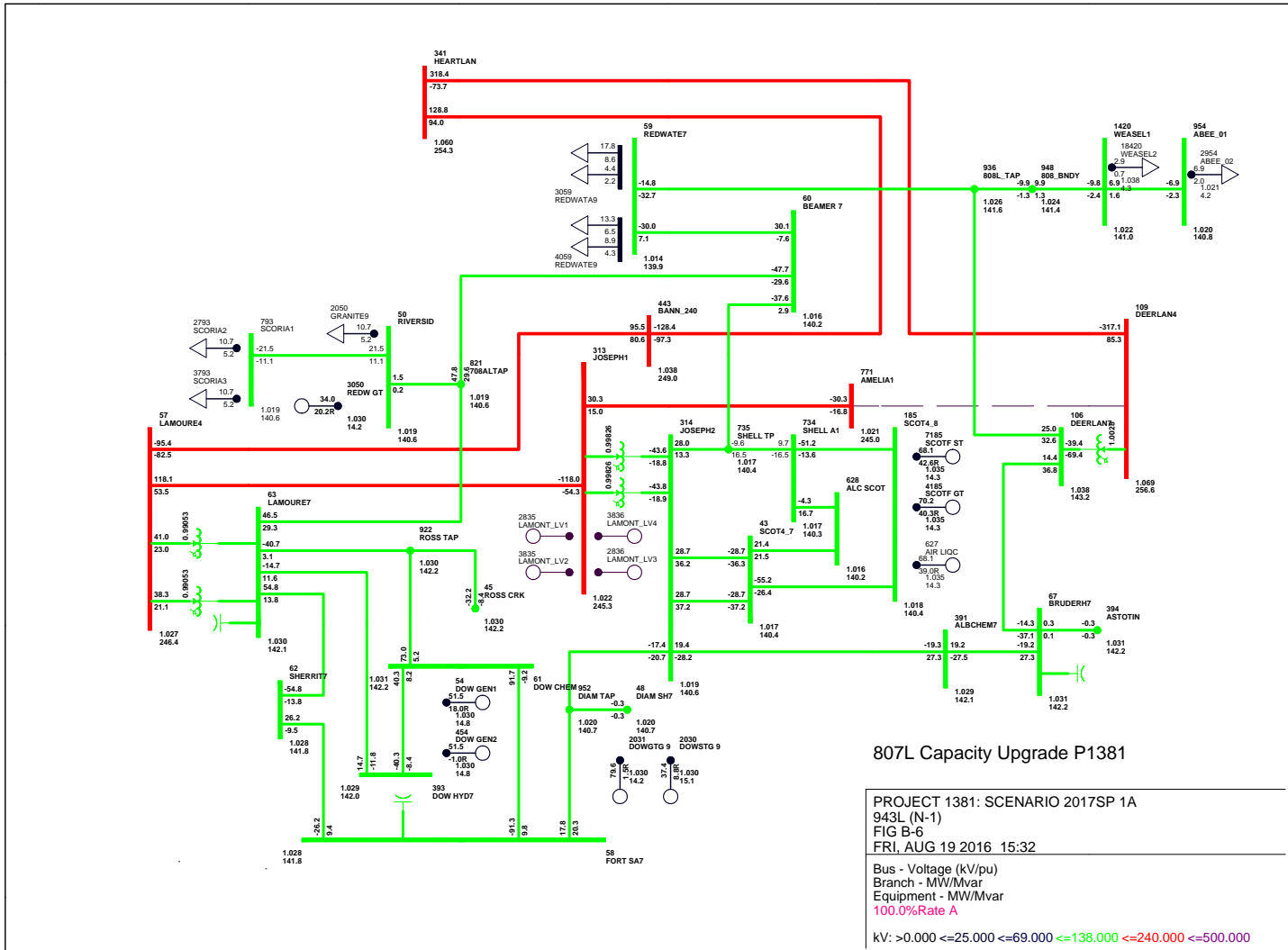
Figure #	Scenario	Condition
B-1	17_1a	Base Case (N-0)
B-2	17_1a	942L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 681S Bannerman
B-3	17_1a	1061L (N-1) 681S Bannerman to 12S Heartland
B-4	17_1a	997L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 410S Josephburg
B-5	17_1a	1120L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 108S Amelia
B-6	17_1a	943L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 108S Amelia
B-7	17_1a	1054L (N-1) 12S Heartland to 13S Deerland
B-8	17_1a	9L960 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
B-9	17_1a	9L961 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
B-10	17_1a	920L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 557S Castle Downs
B-11	17_1a	921L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 987S Clover Bar
B-12	17_1a	708L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
B-13	17_1a	807L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 233S Beamer
B-14	17_1a	735L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 171S Redwater
B-15	17_1a	808L (N-1) 171S Redwater to 13S Deerland
B-16	17_1a	621L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 109S Skaro
B-17	17_1a	815L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 127S Bruderheim
B-18	17_1a	846L (N-1) 127S Bruderheim
B-19	17_1a	773L (N-1) 127S Bruderheim to 308S Albchem Beaverhill Creek
B-20	17_1a	776L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 308S Albchem Beaverhill Creek
B-21	17_1a	856L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 409S Shell Scotford
B-22	17_1a	857L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 409S Shell Scotford
B-23	17_1a	ALCO2L (N-1) 879S Scotford Upgrader to 409S Shell Scotford
B-24	17_1a	EXI-01L (N-1) 879S Scotford Upgrader to 402S Scotford Expansion 1
B-25	17_1a	ALC03L (N-1) 402S Scotford Expansion 1 to Air Liquide
B-26	17_1a	ALC01L (N-1) Air Liquide to 409S Shell Scotford
B-27	17_1a	706L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 54S Fort Saskatchewan
B-28	17_1a	707L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
B-29	17_1a	787L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 166S Dow Chemical
B-30	17_1a	862L (N-1) 166S Dow Chemical to 258S Dow HydroCarbons
B-31	17_1a	861L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 258S Dow HydroCarbons
B-32	17_1a	781L (N-1) 172S Sherritt to 71S Lamoureux
B-33	17_1a	709L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
B-34	17_1a	694L (N-1) 54S Fort Saskatchewan to 422S Westwood
B-35	17_1a	700L (N-1) 422S Westwood to 746S Sherwood Park

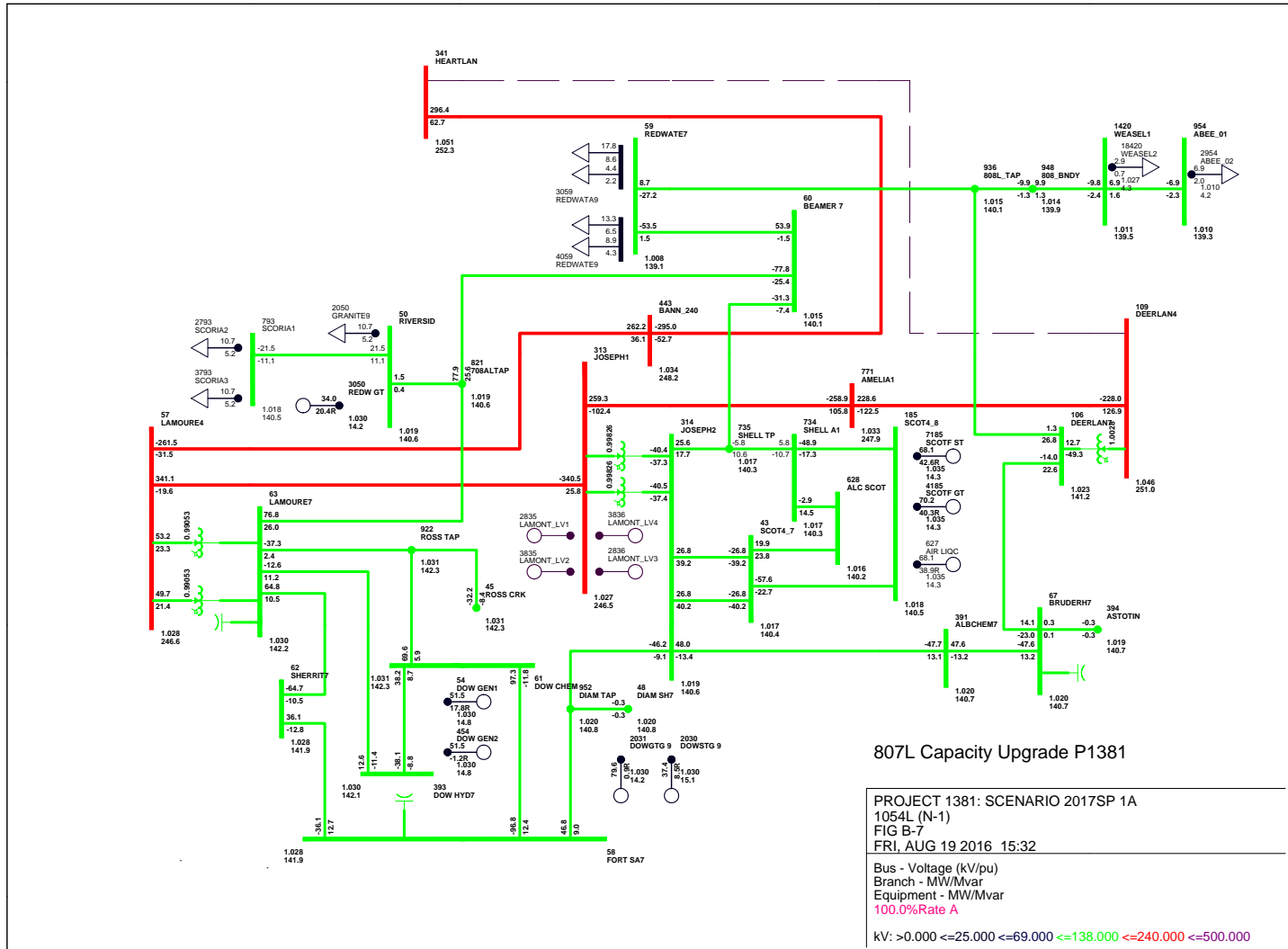


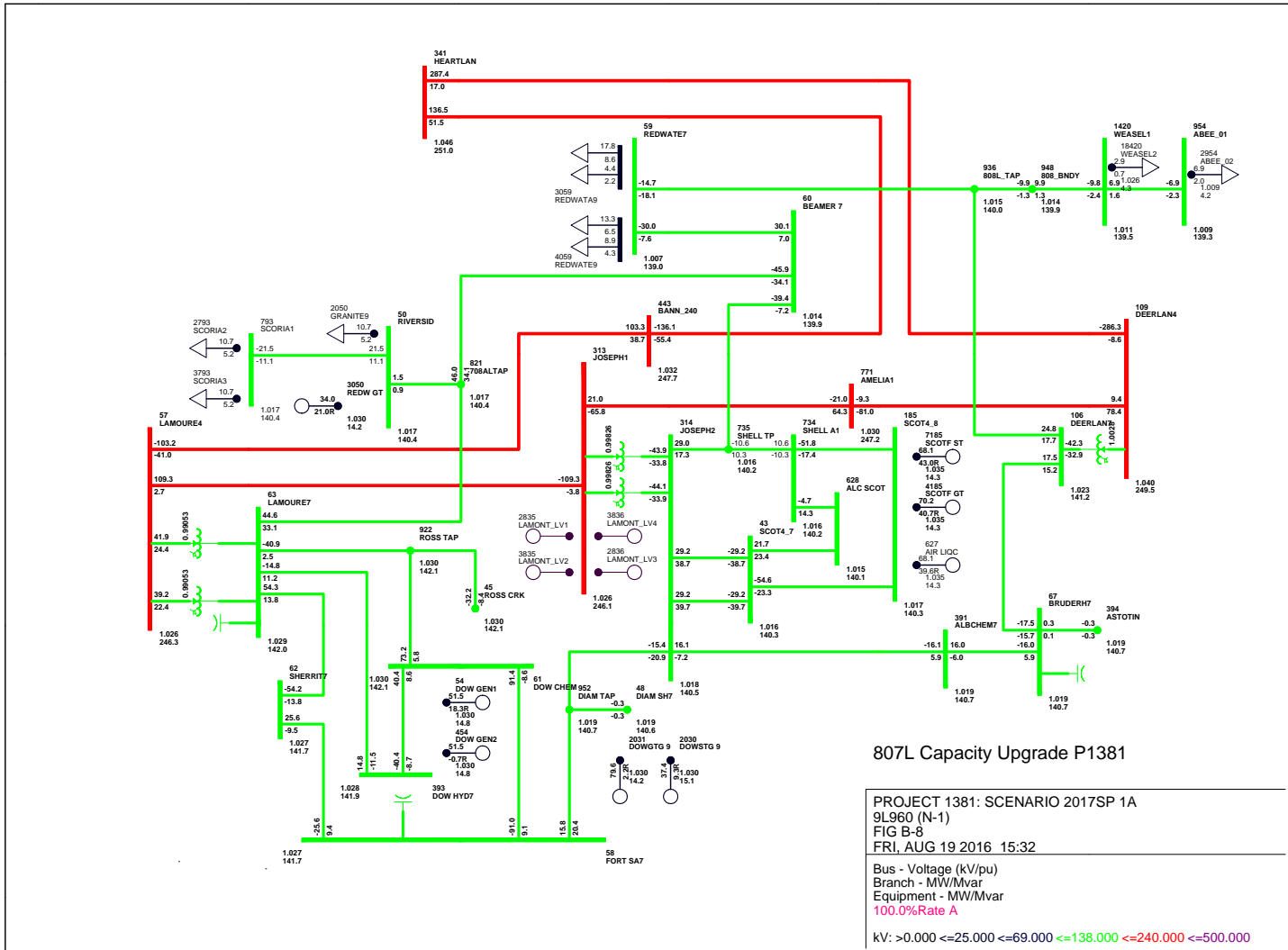


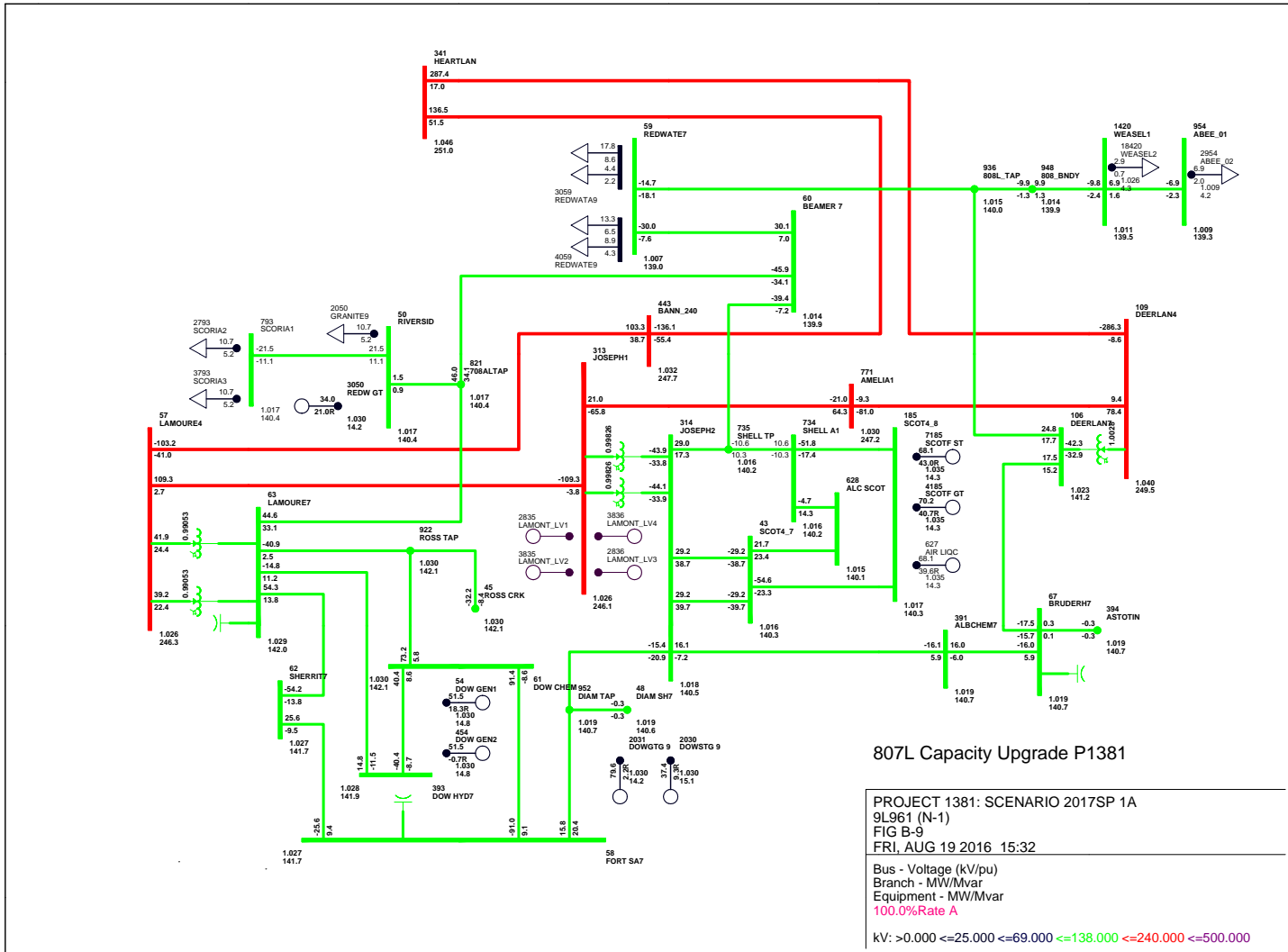


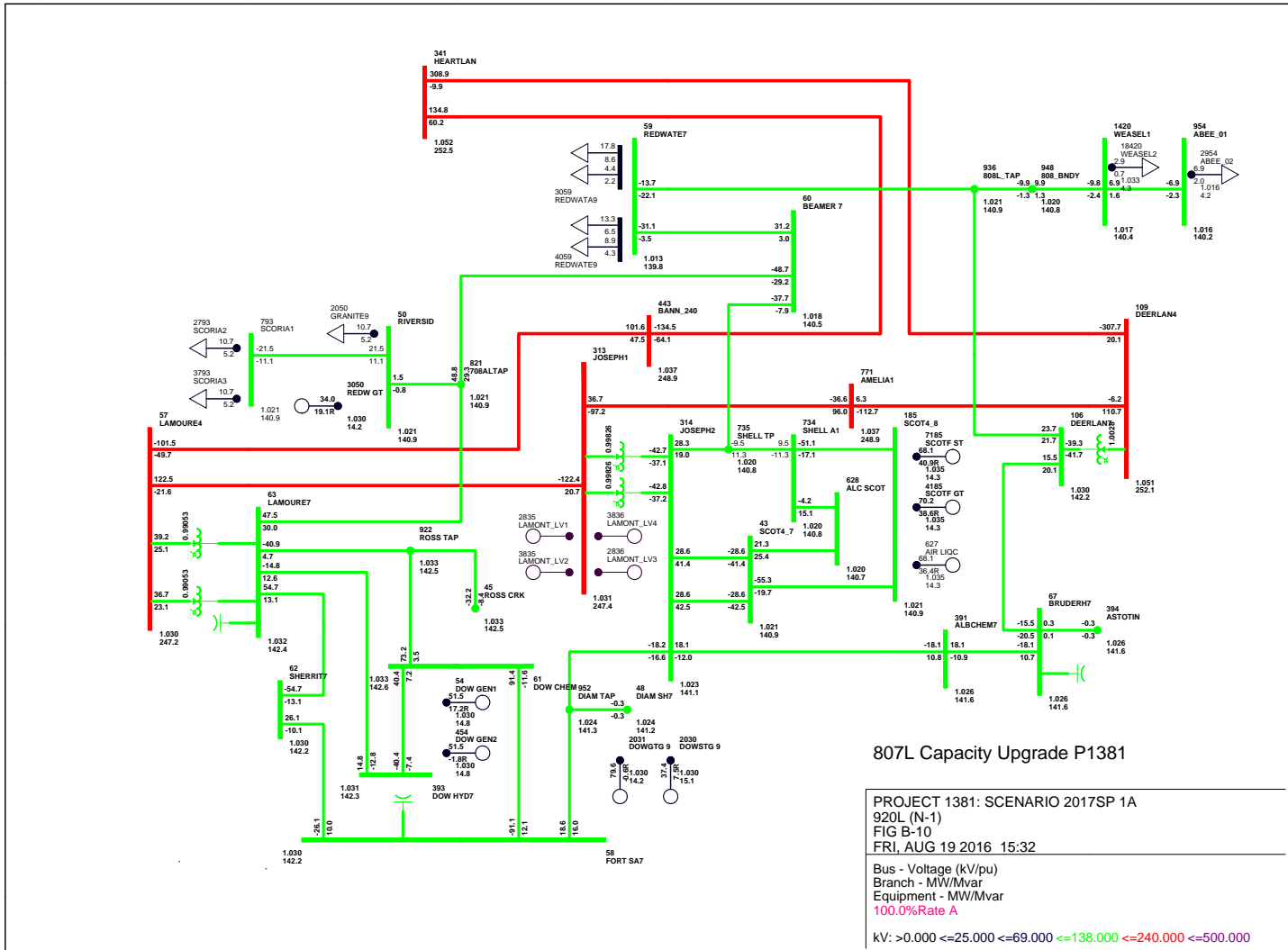


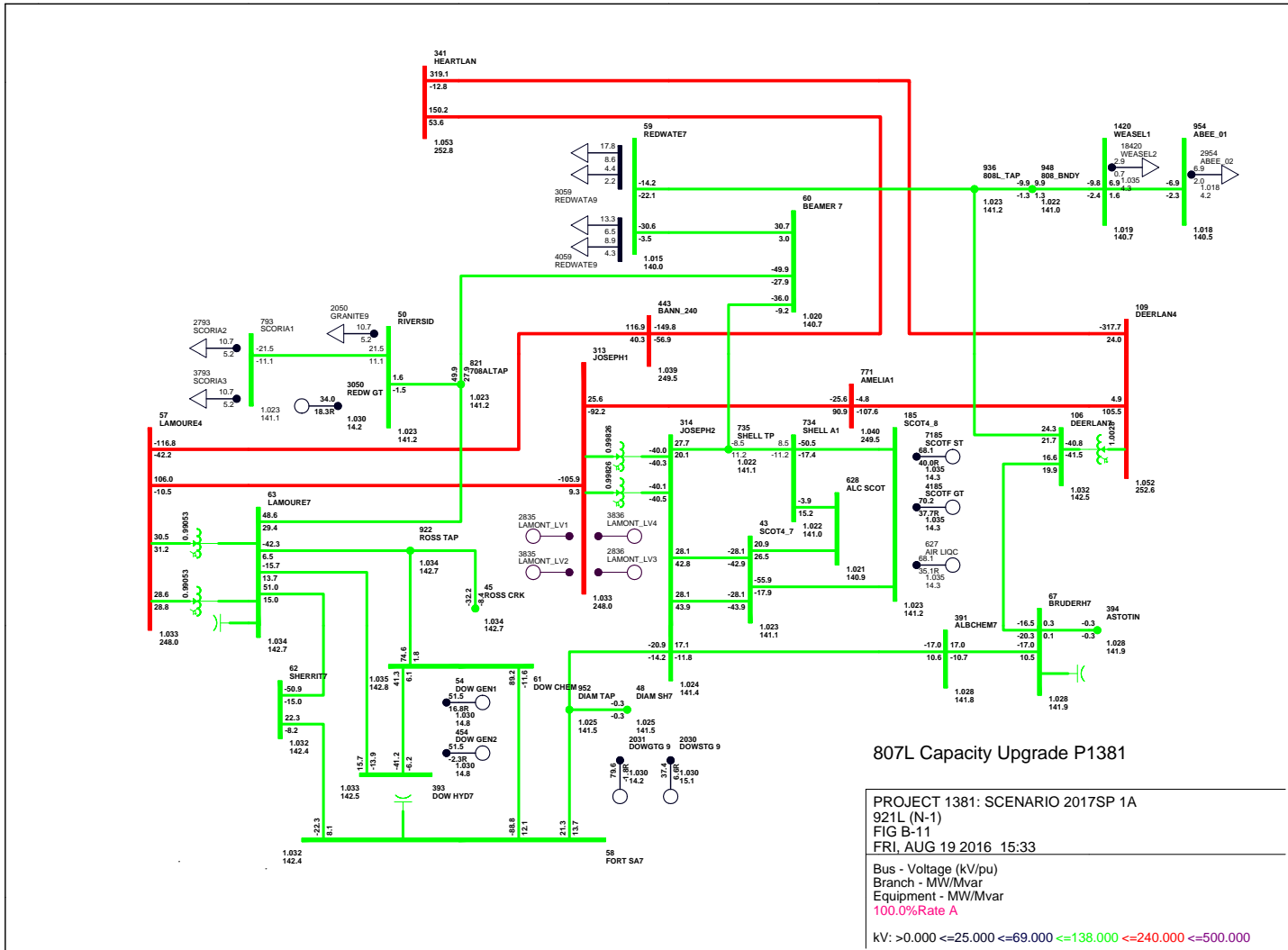


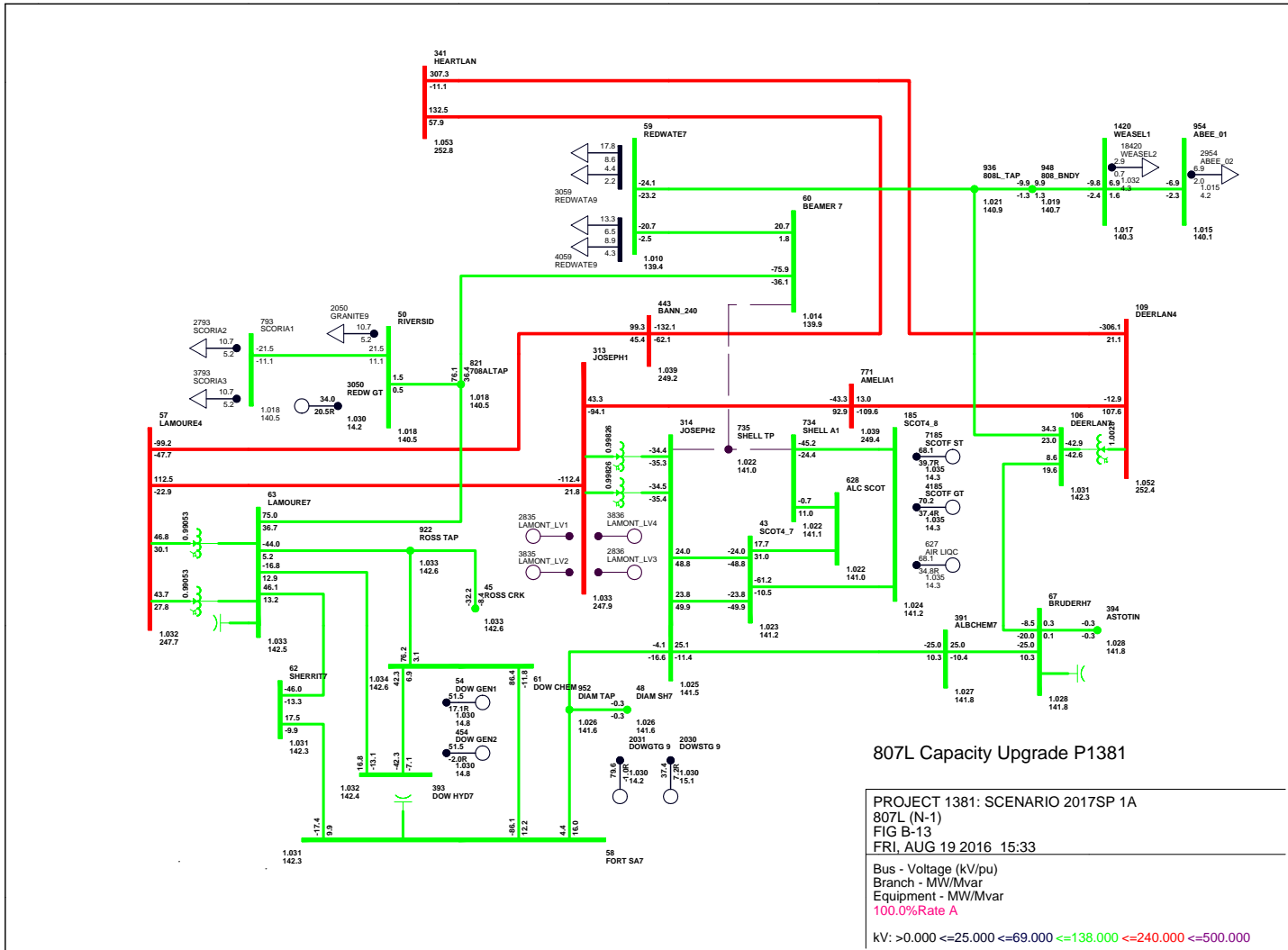


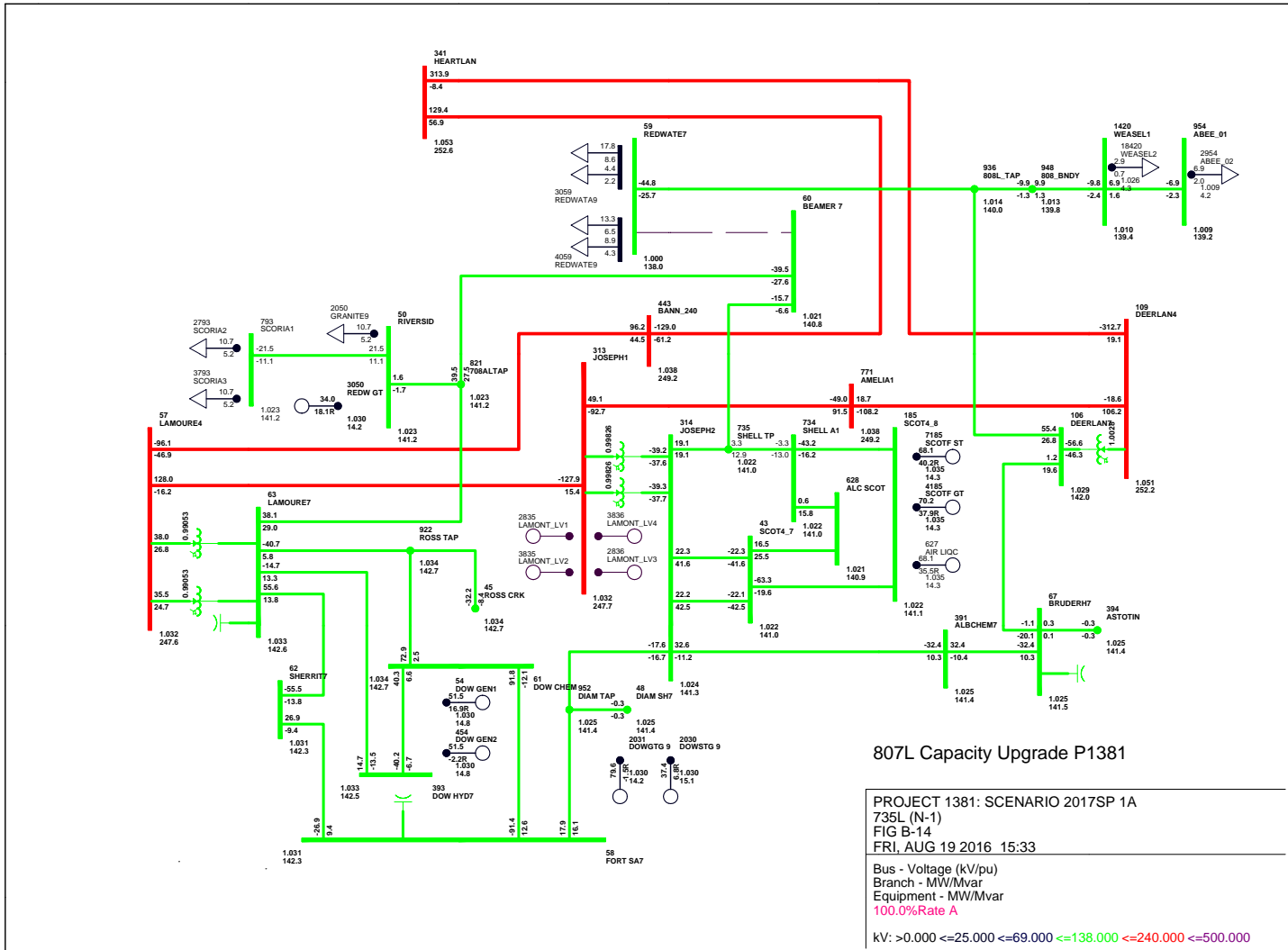


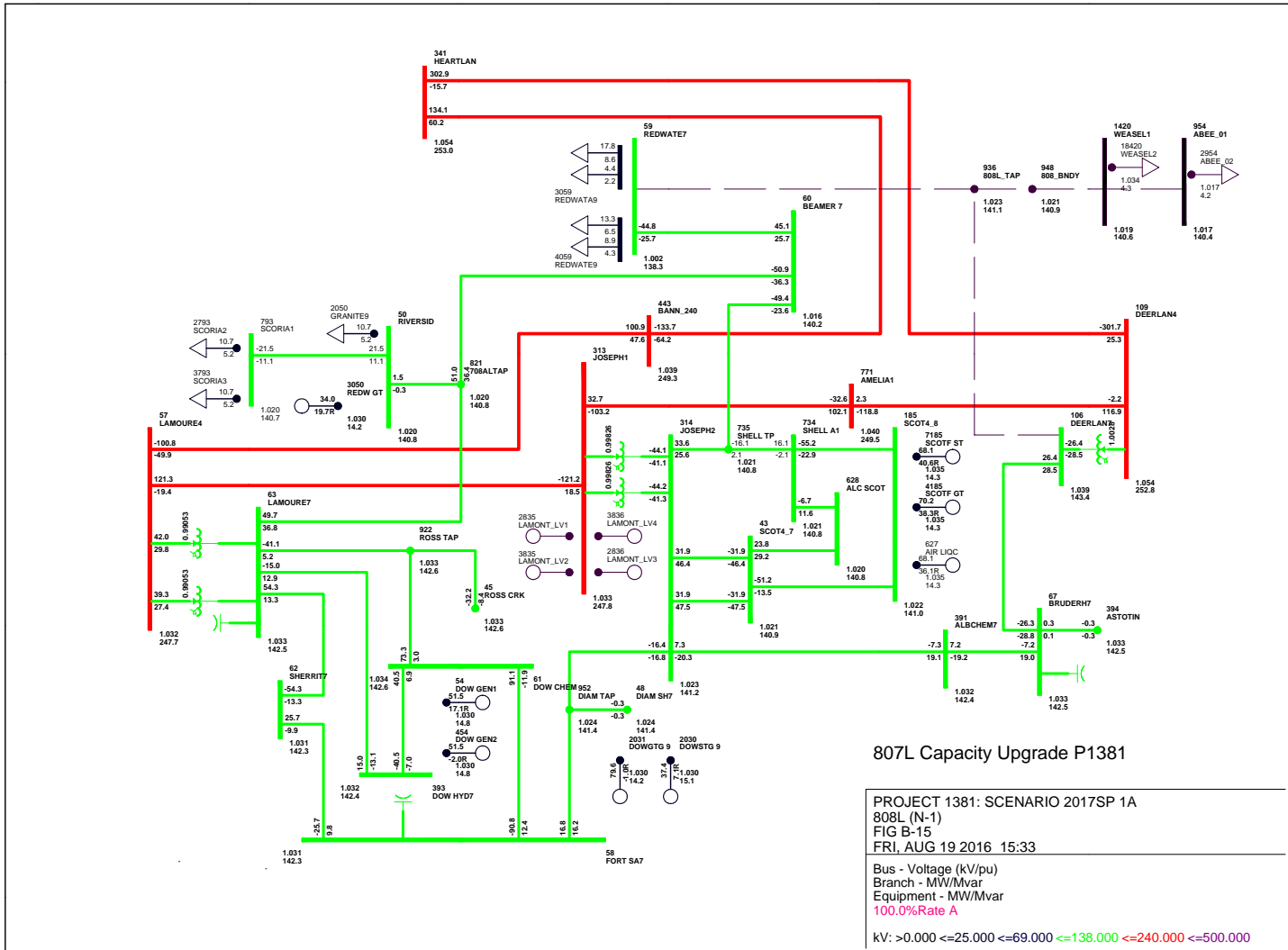


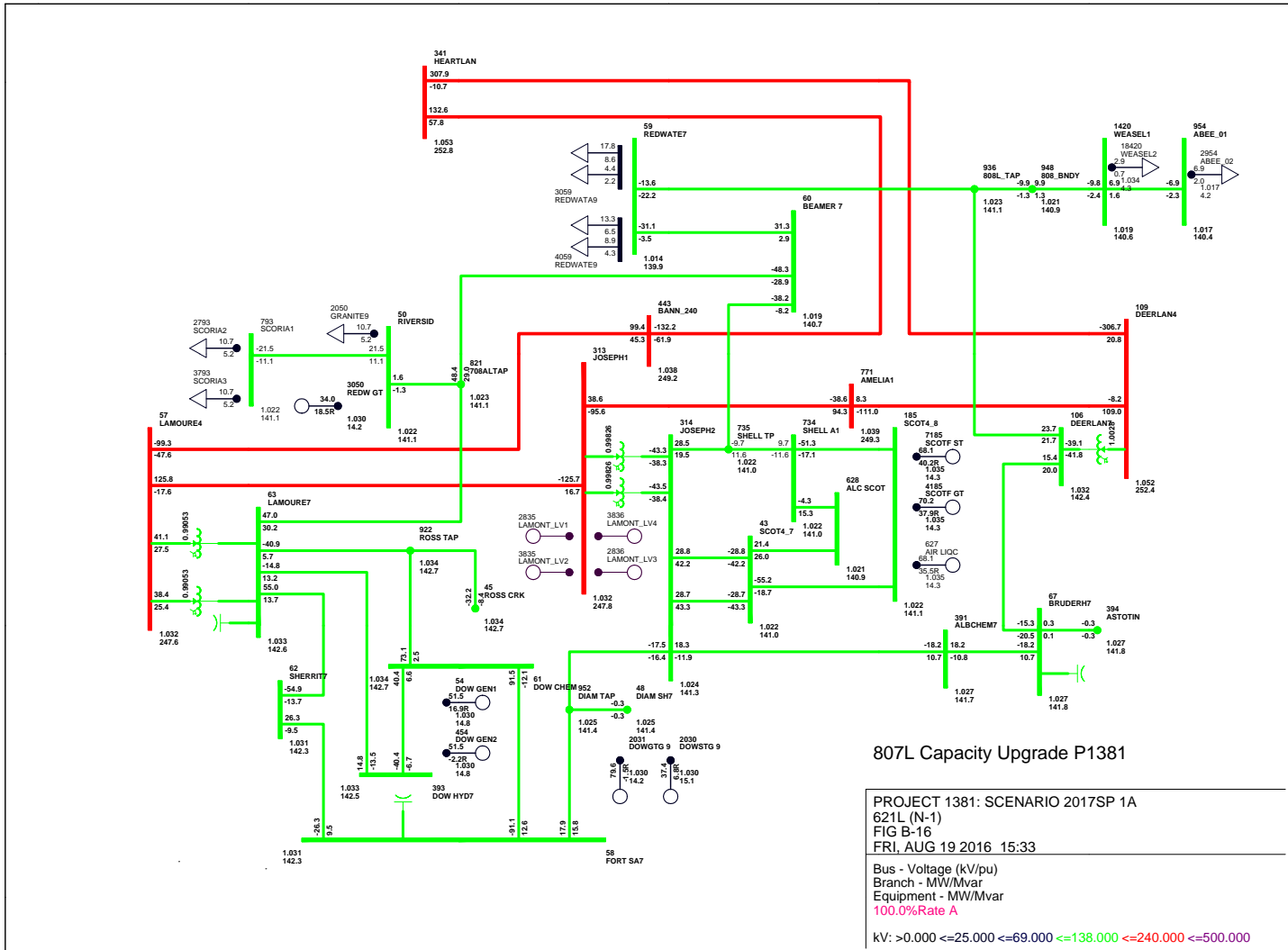


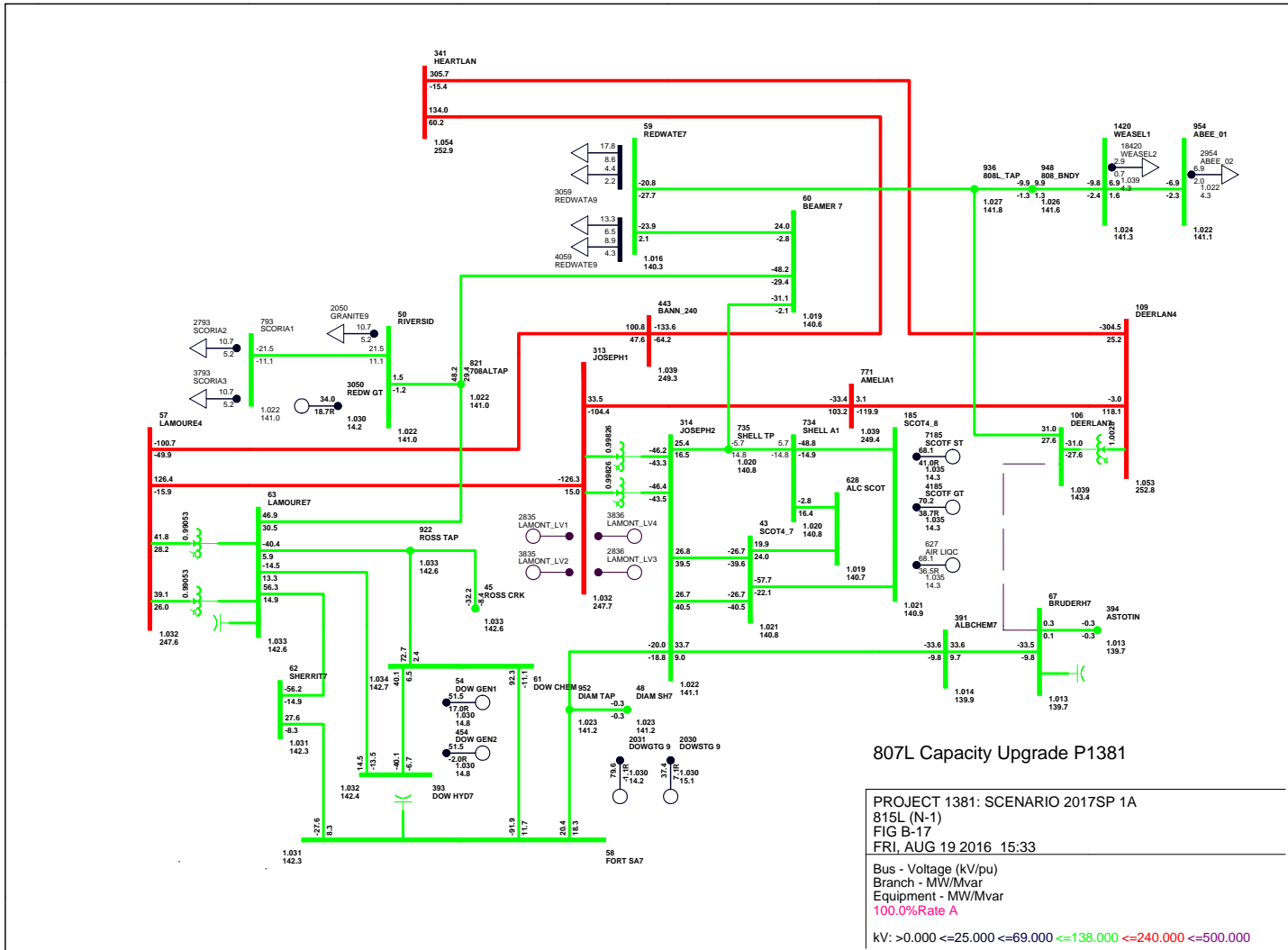


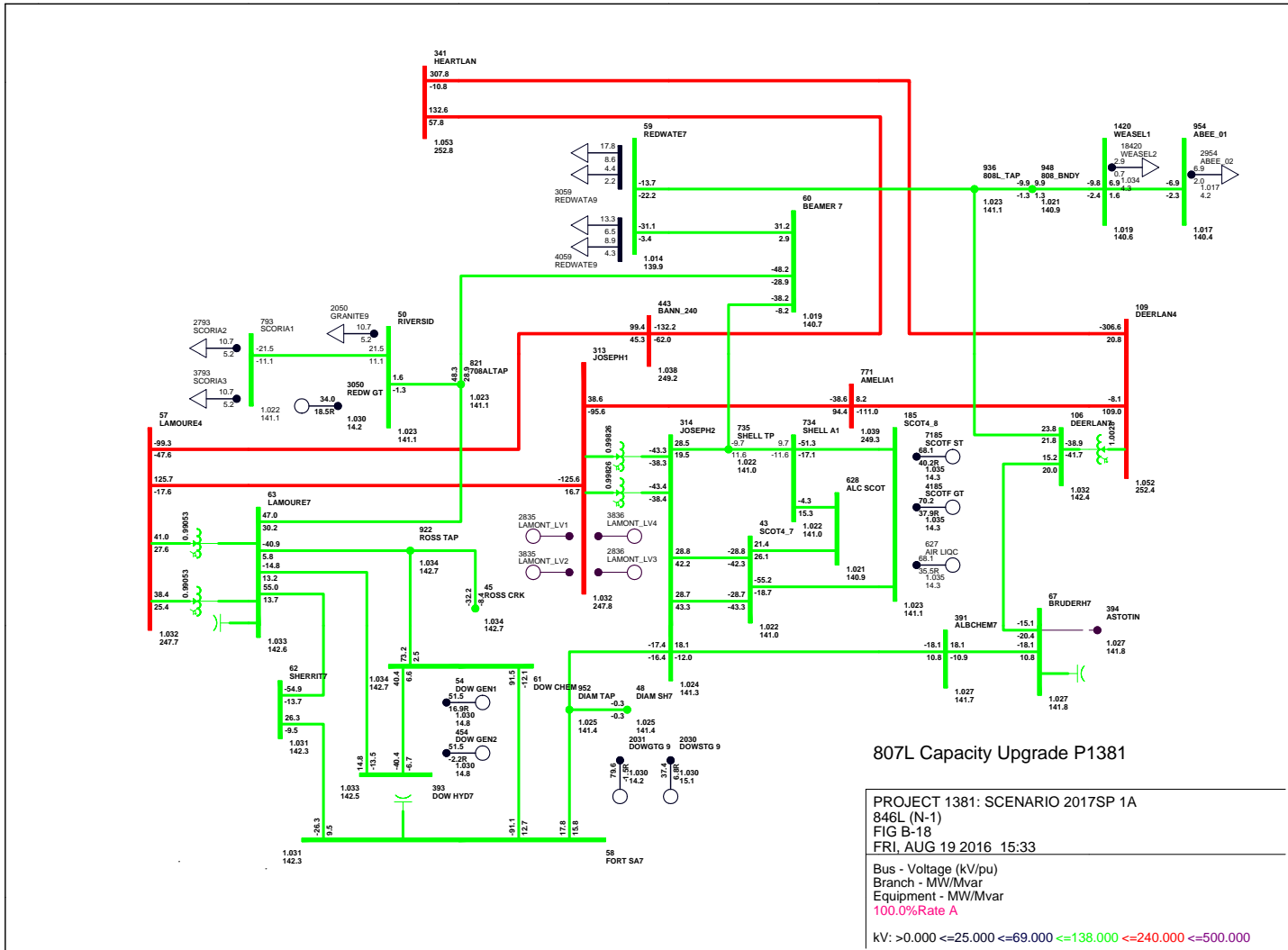


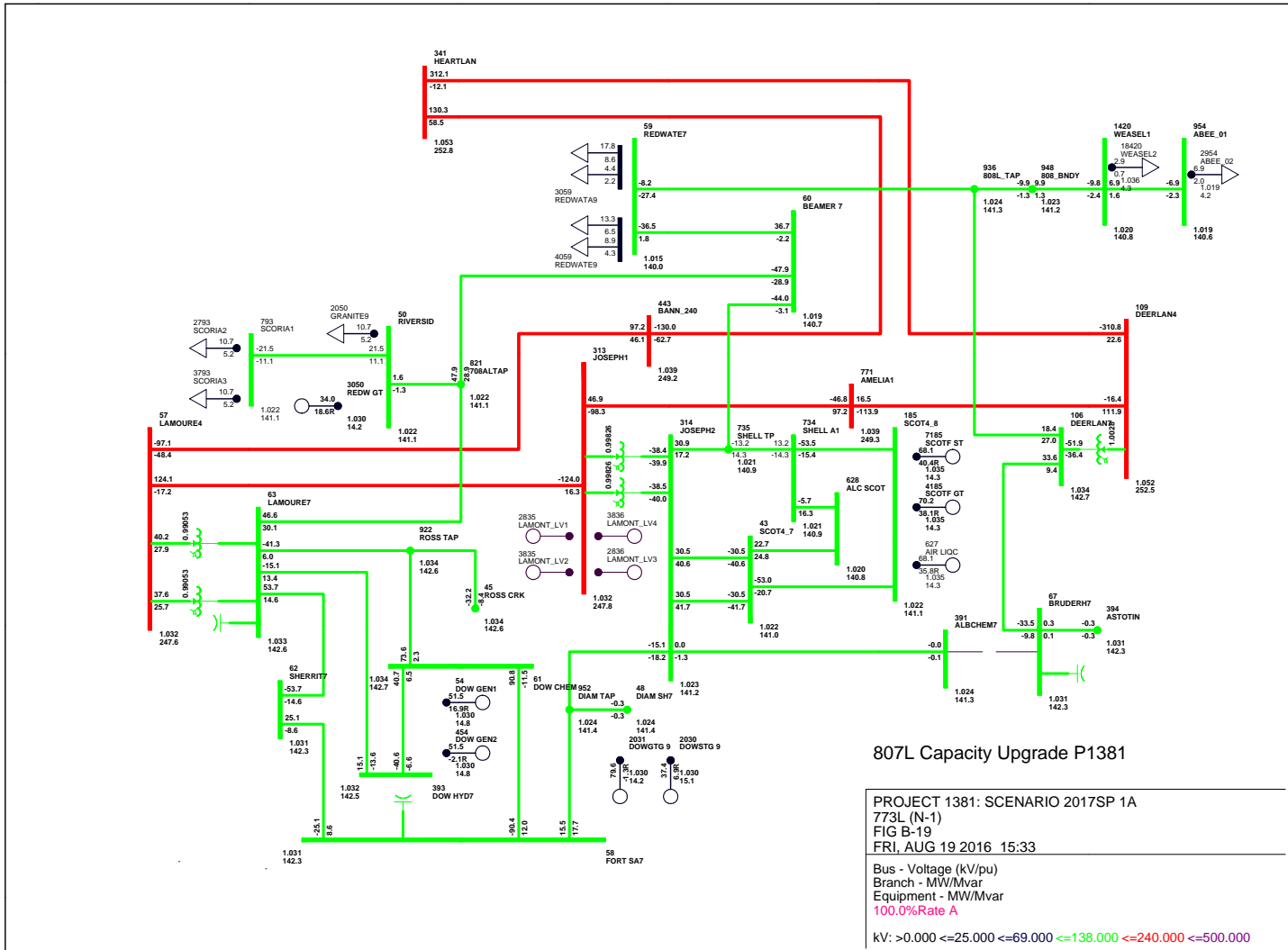


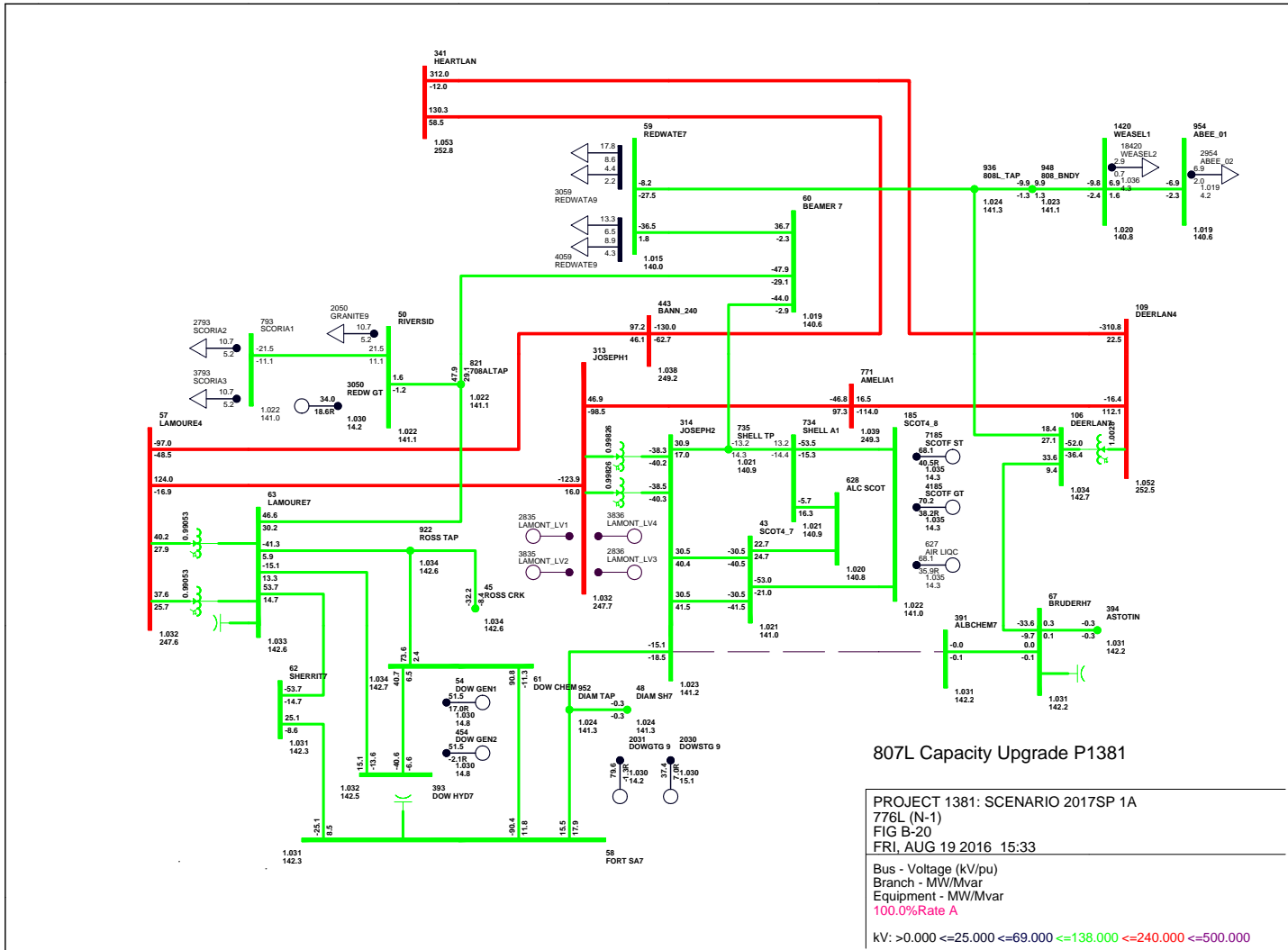


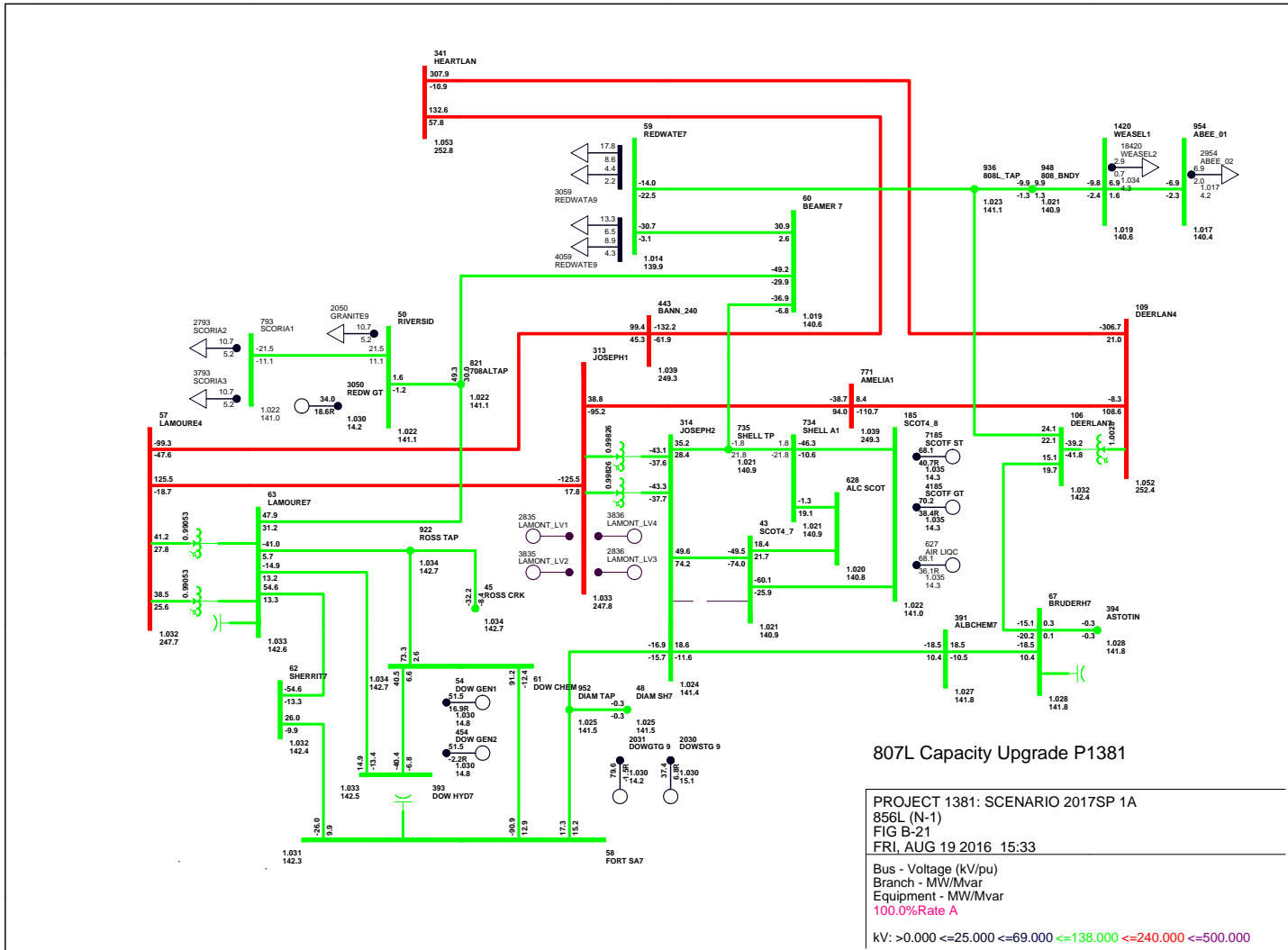


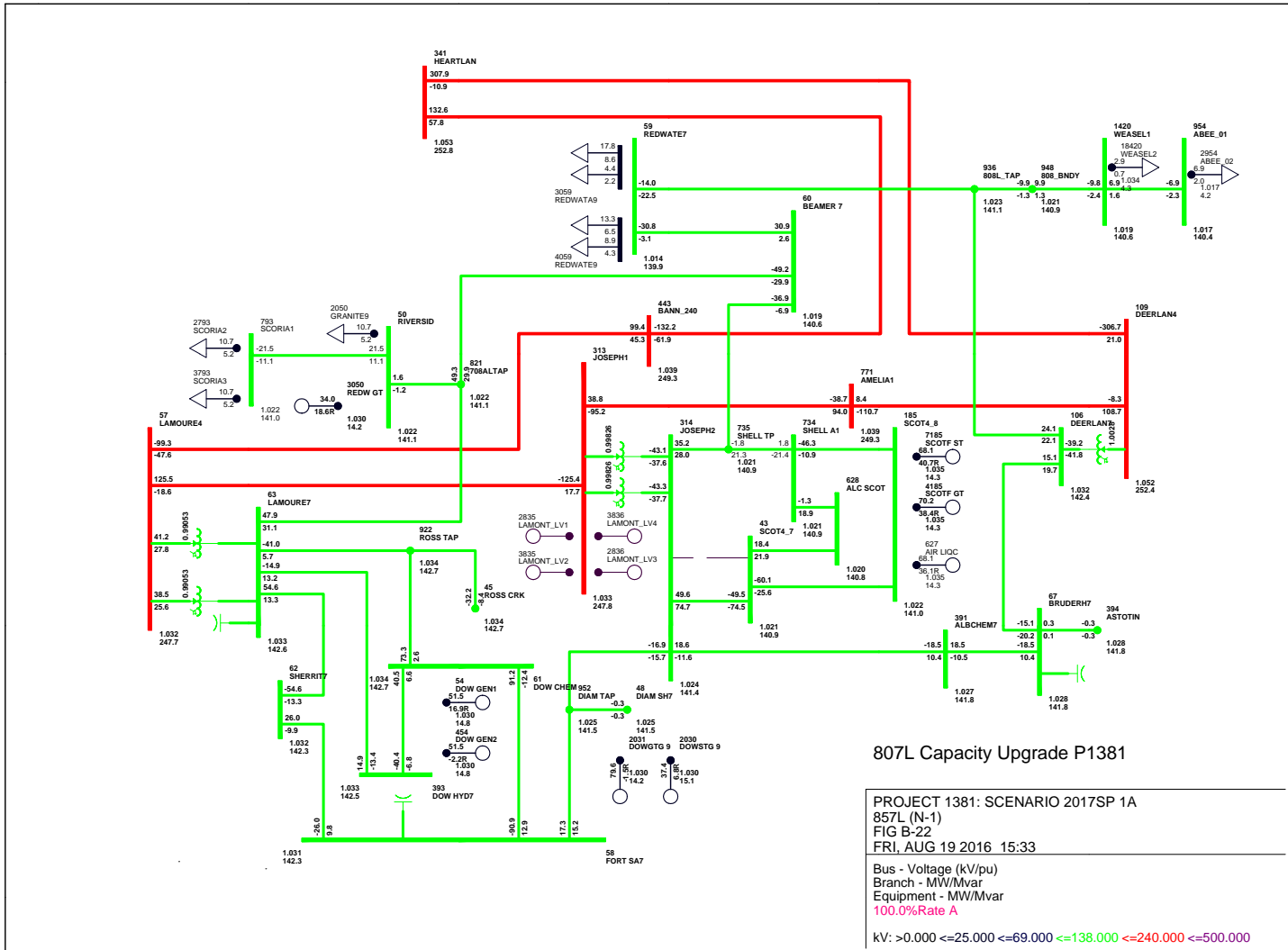


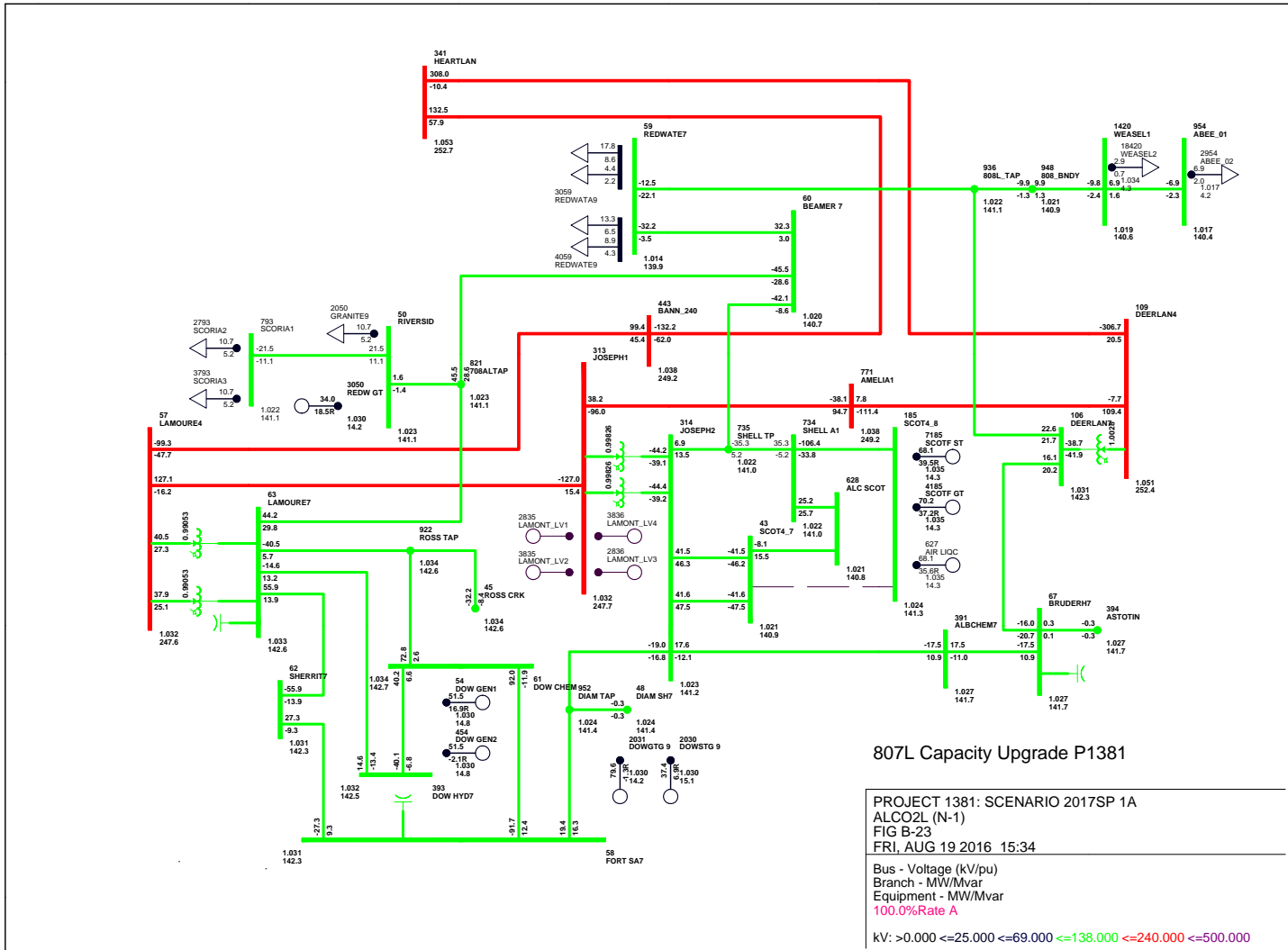


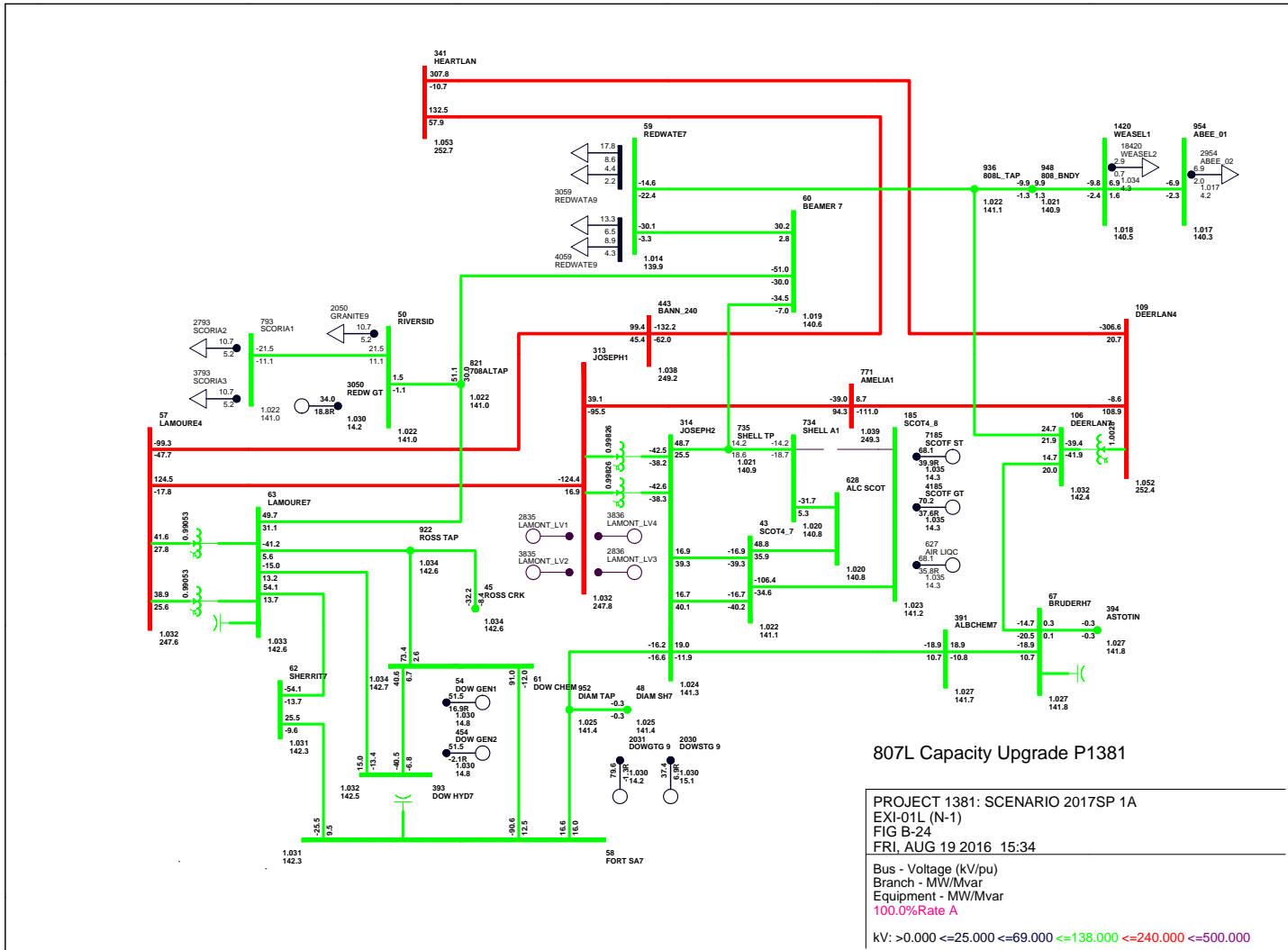


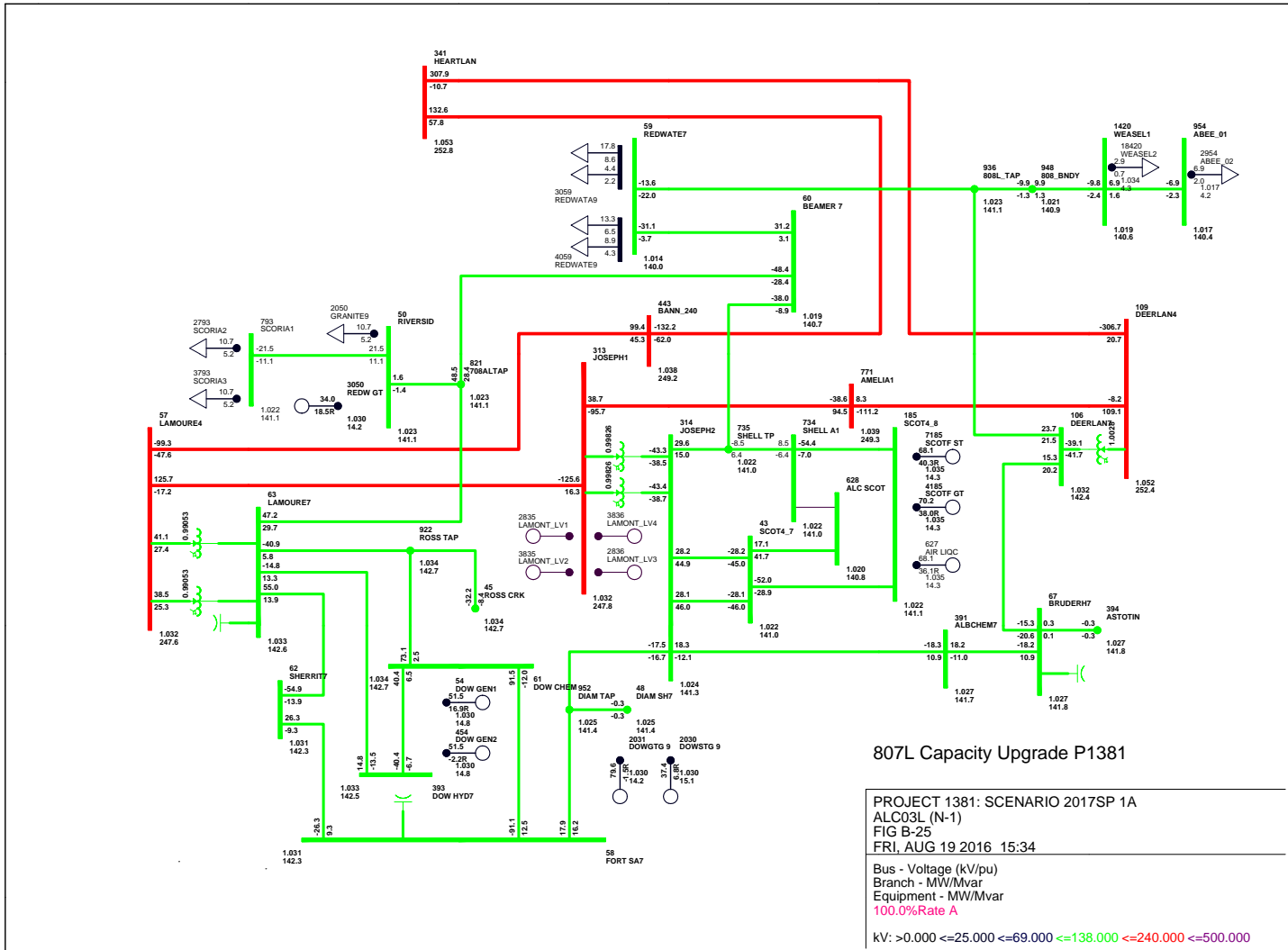


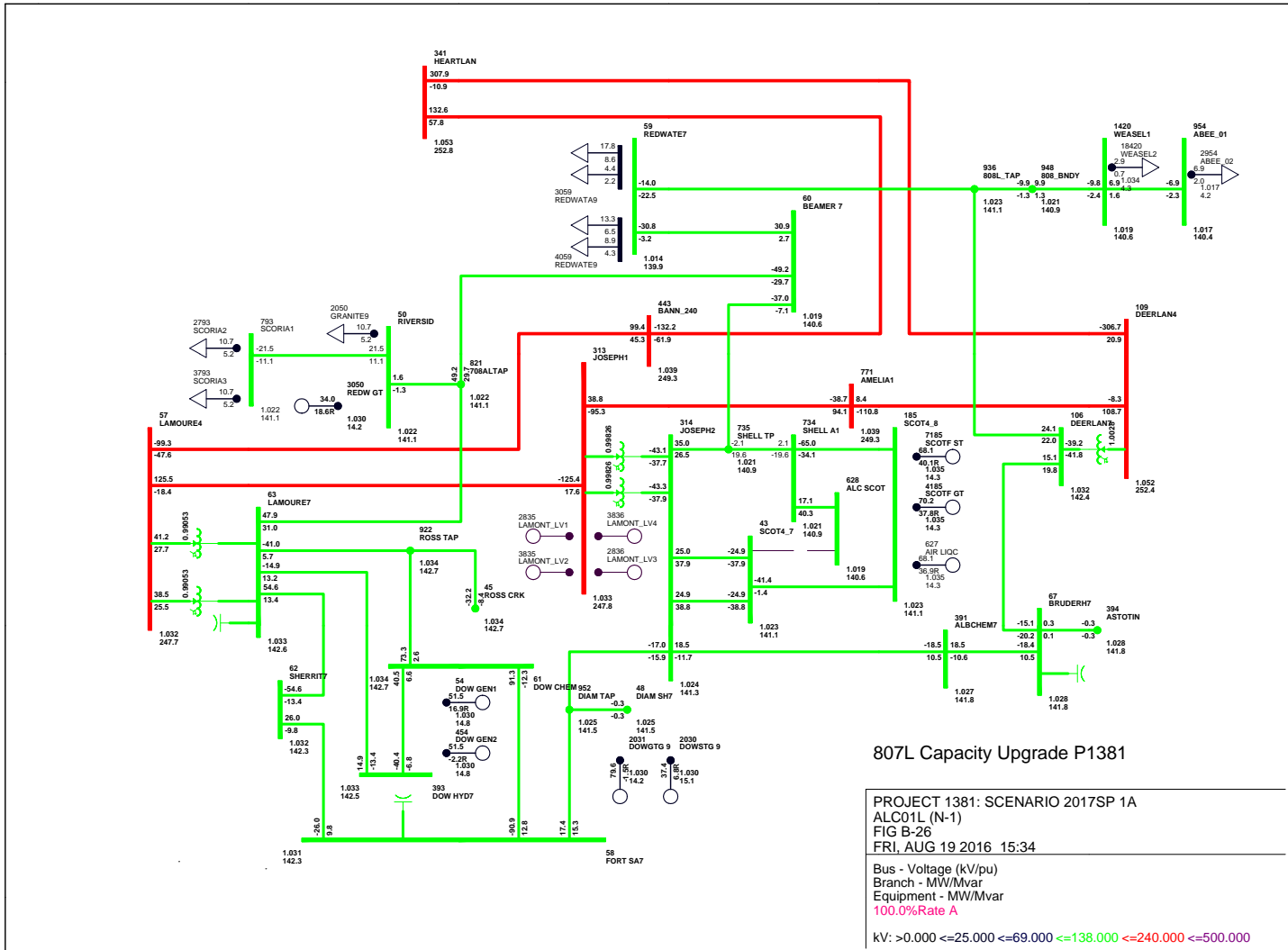


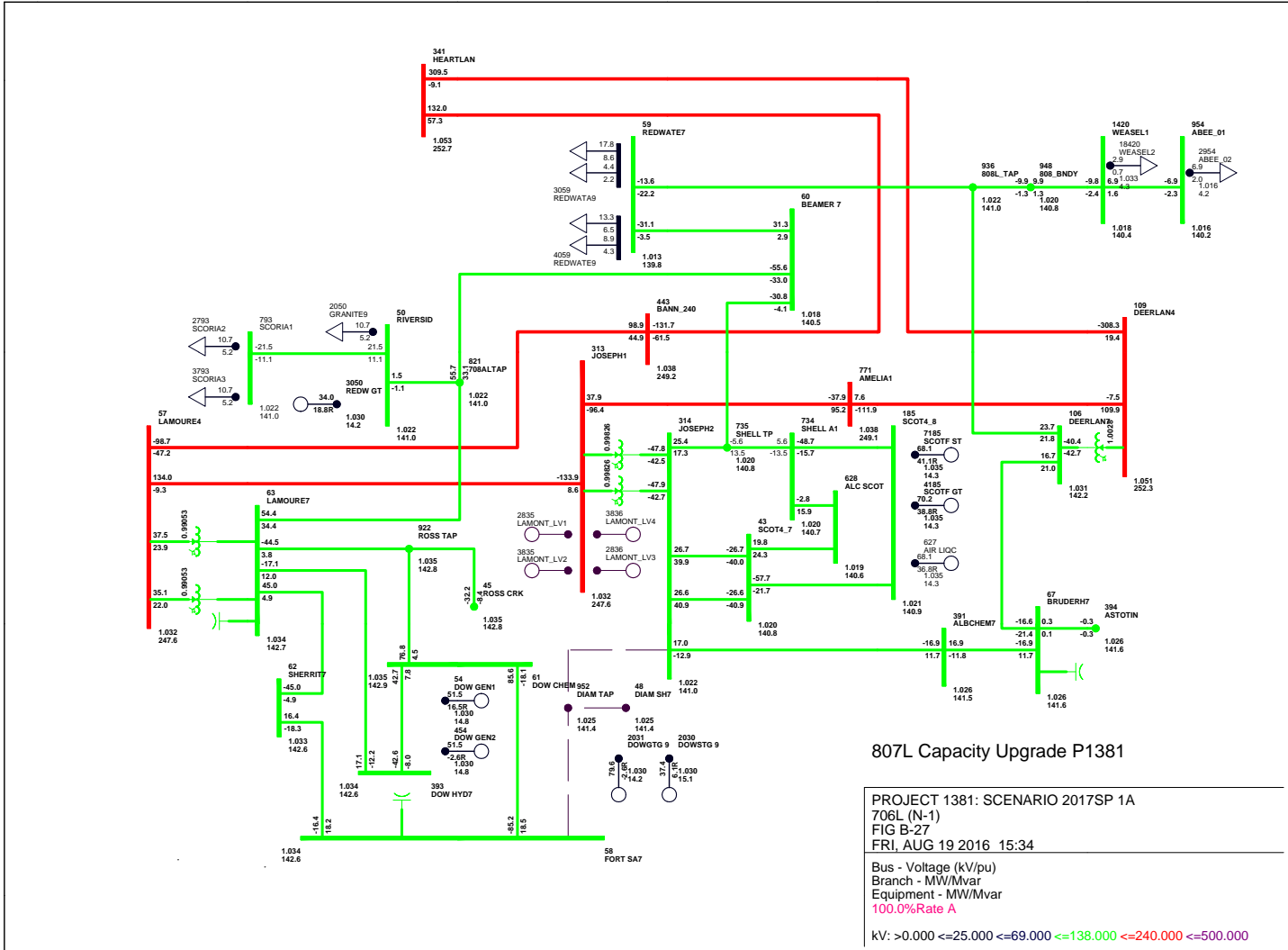


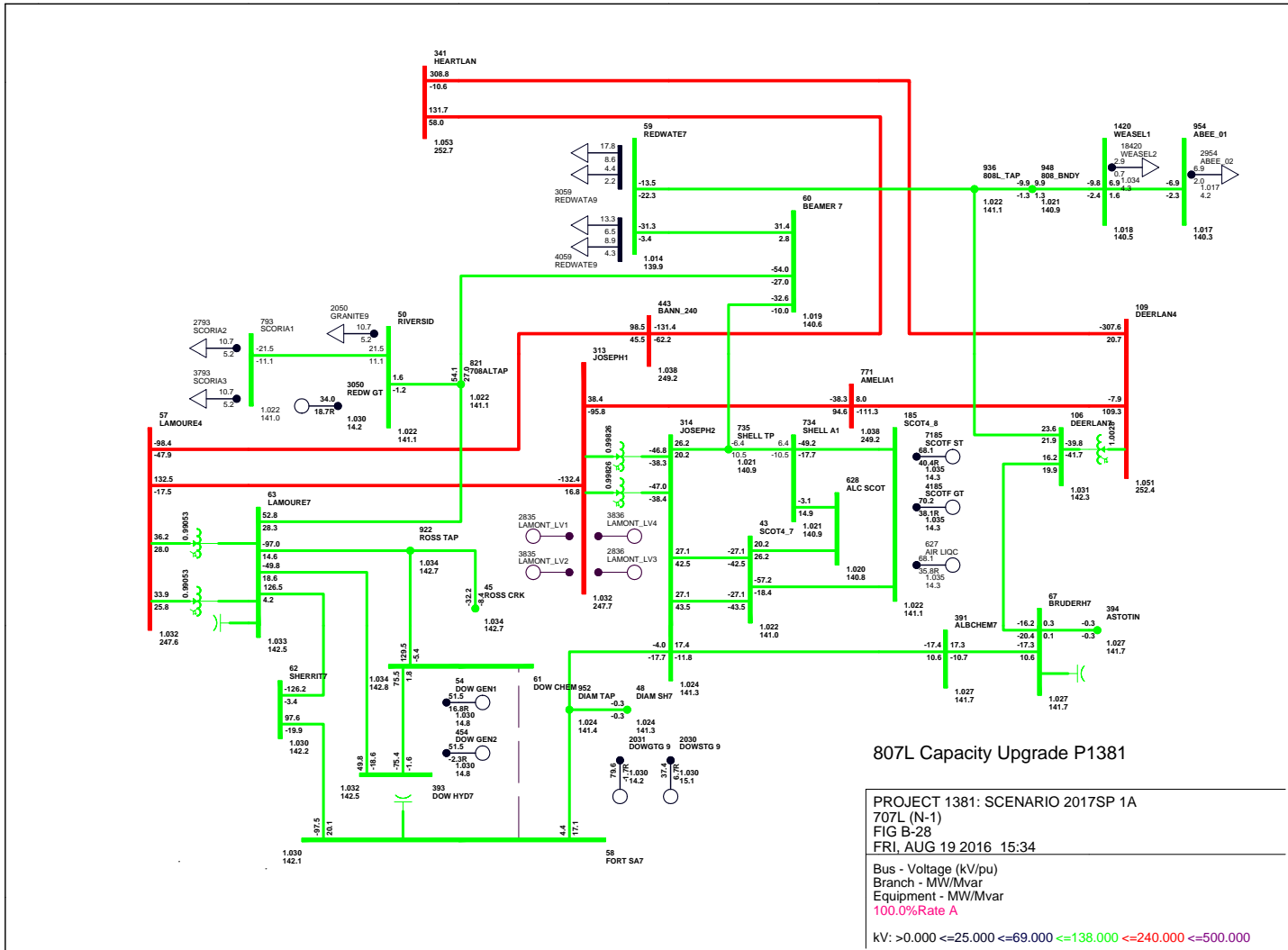


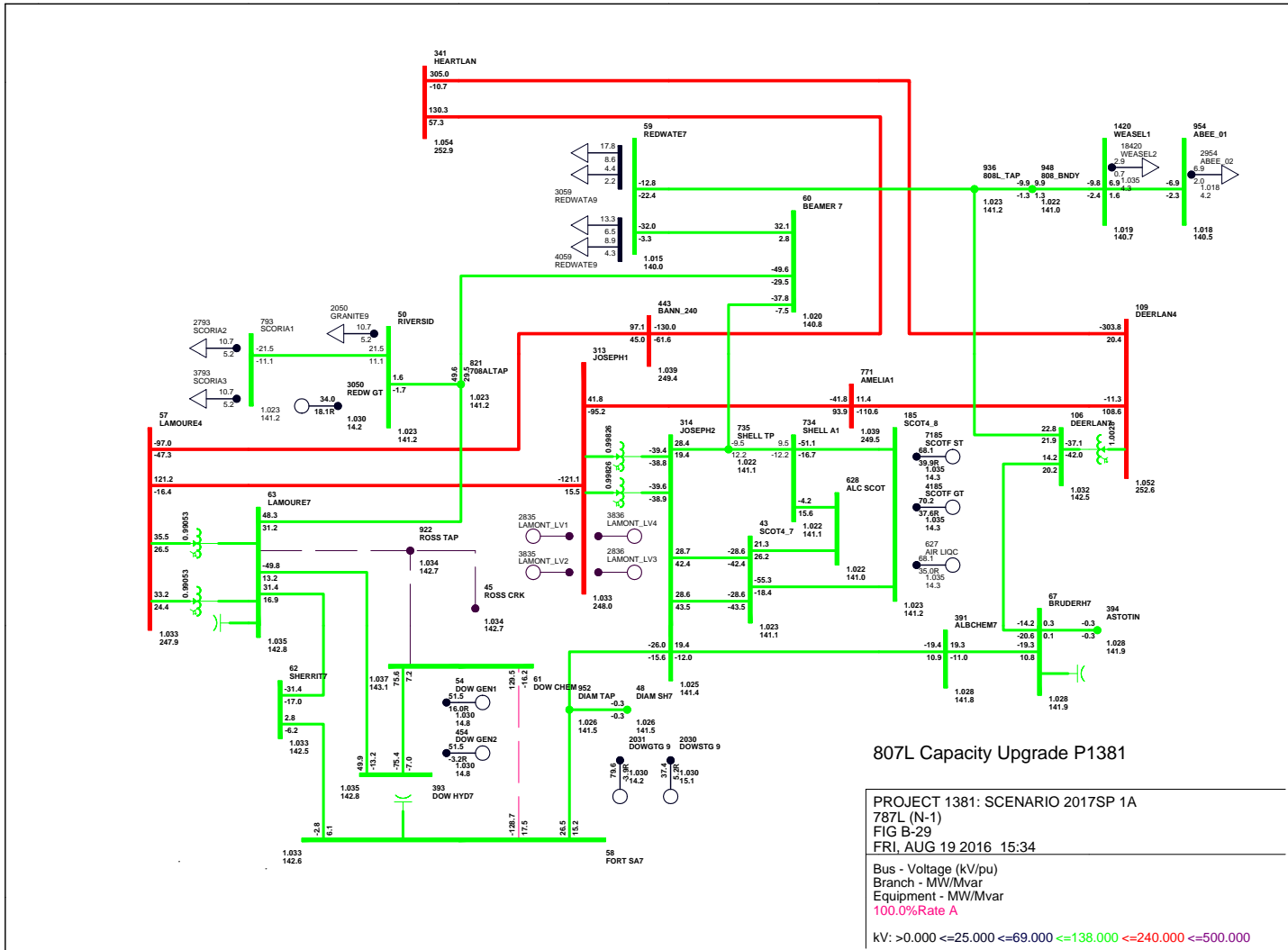


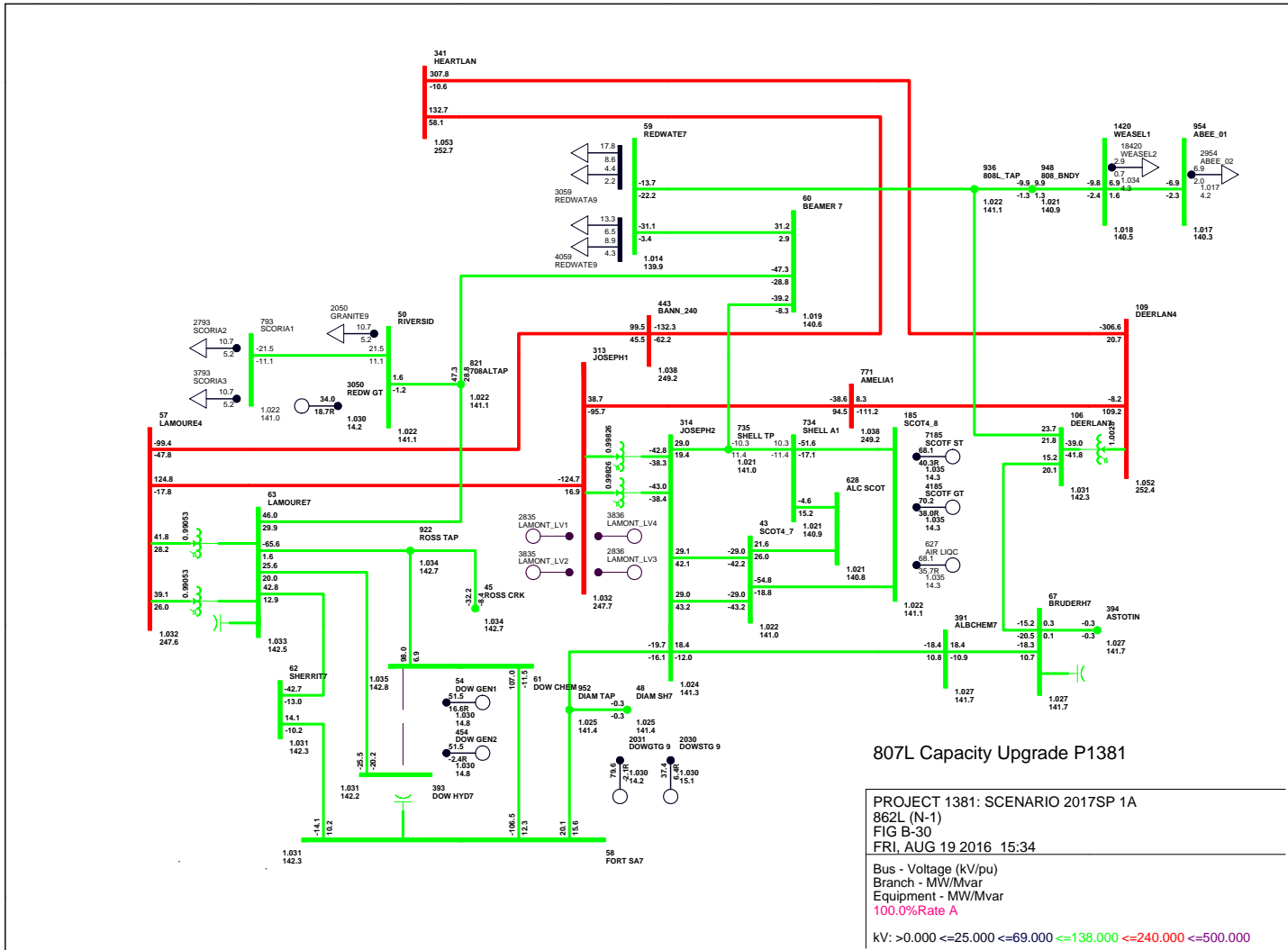


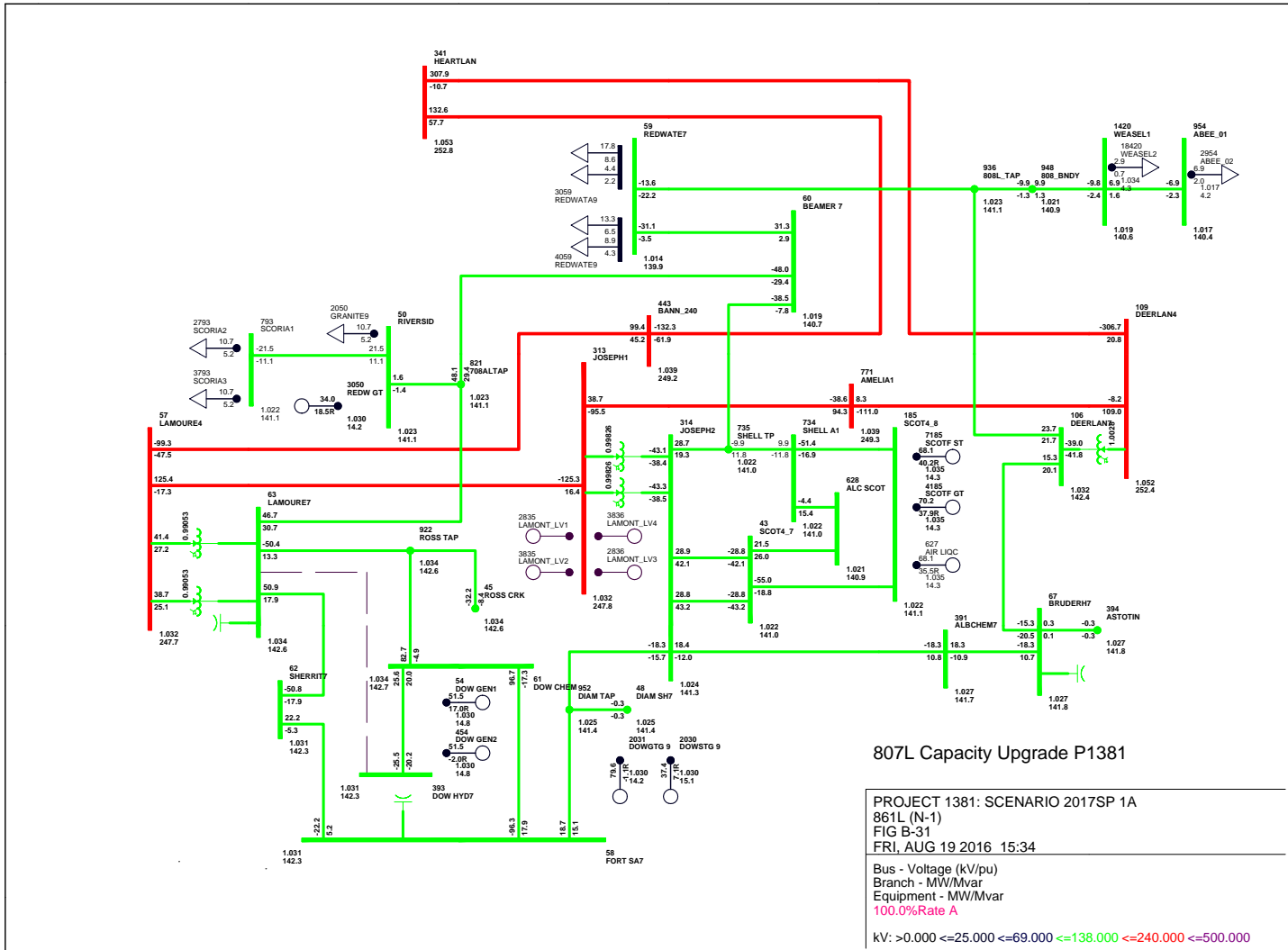


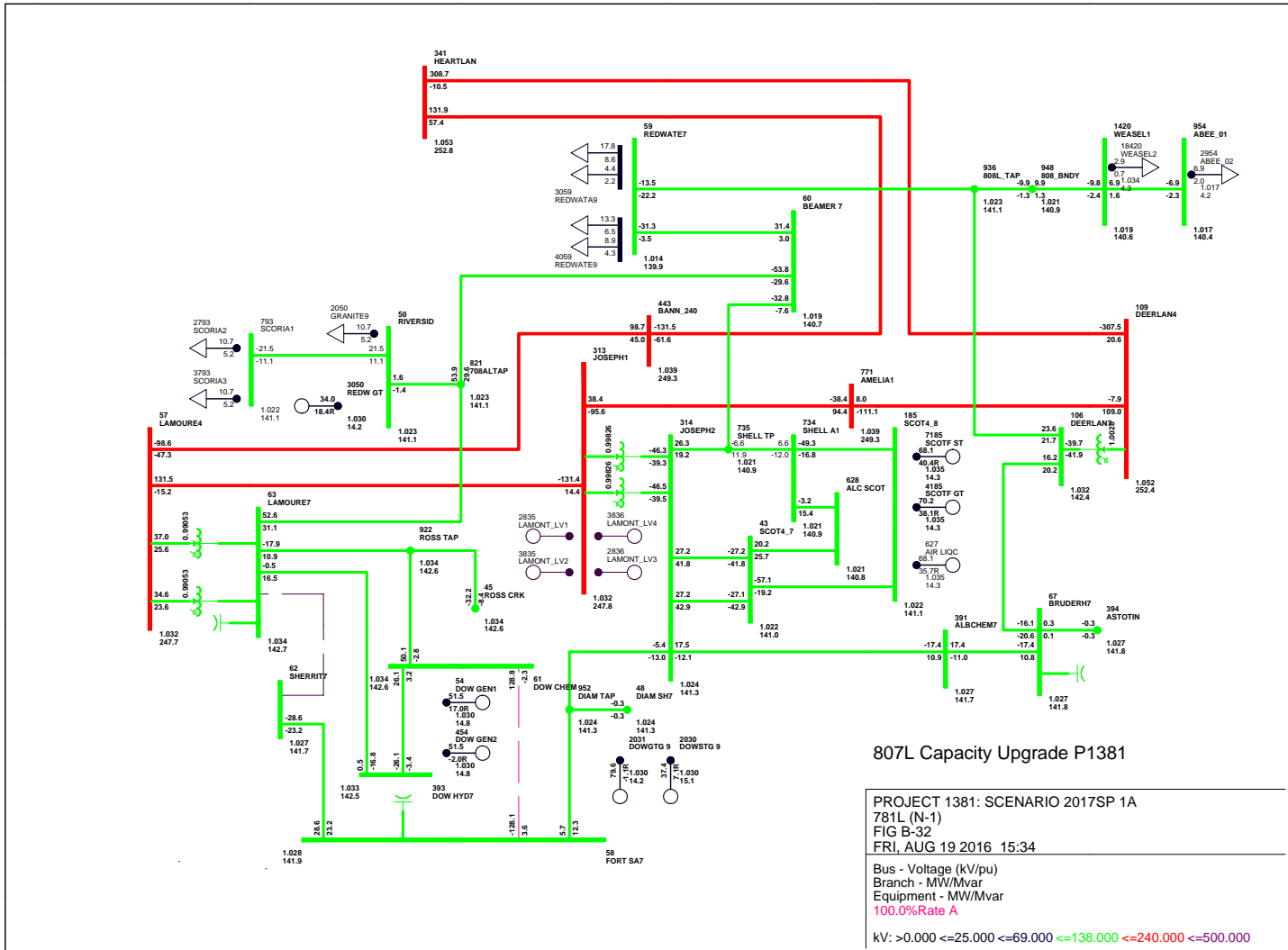


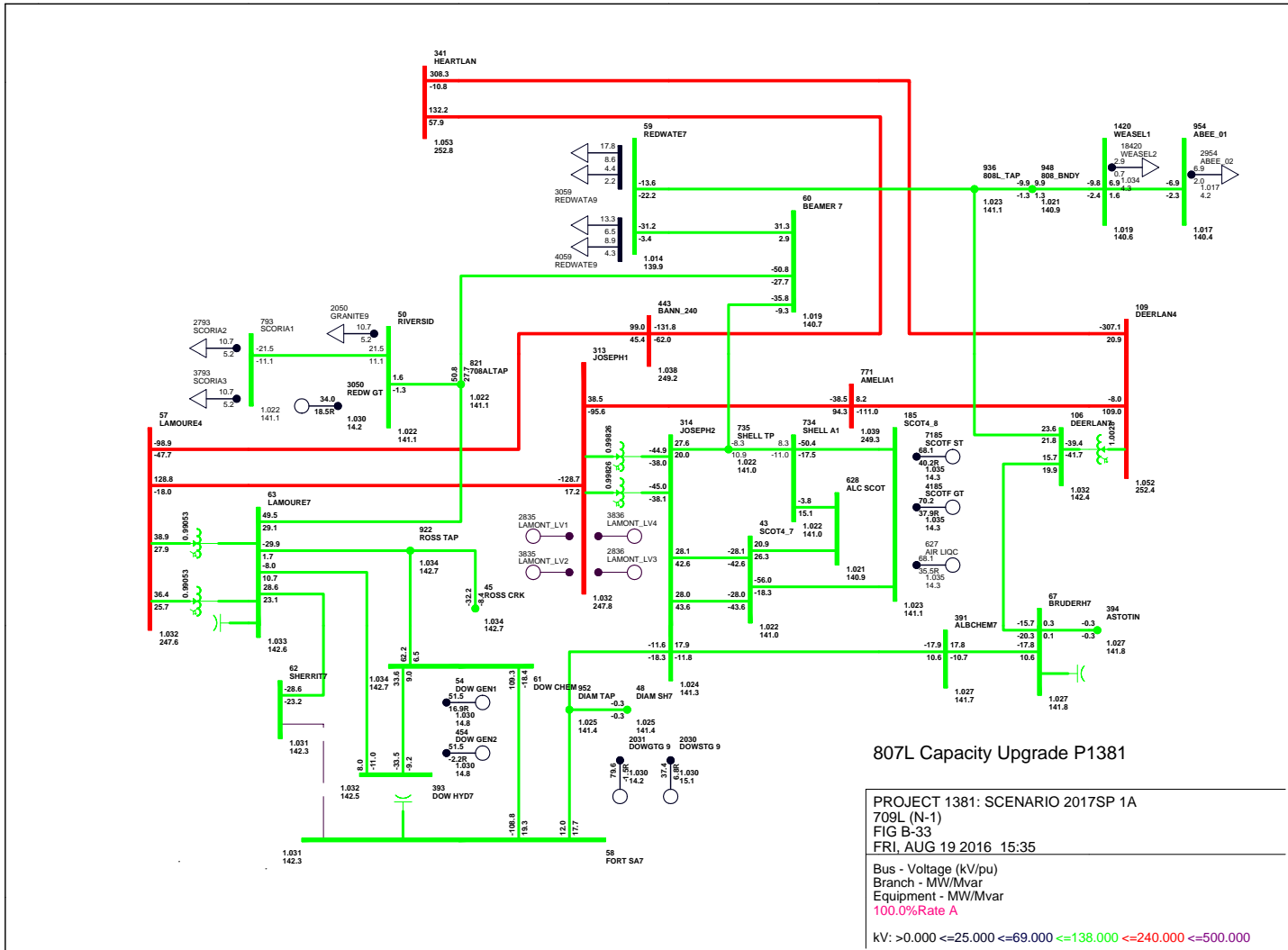


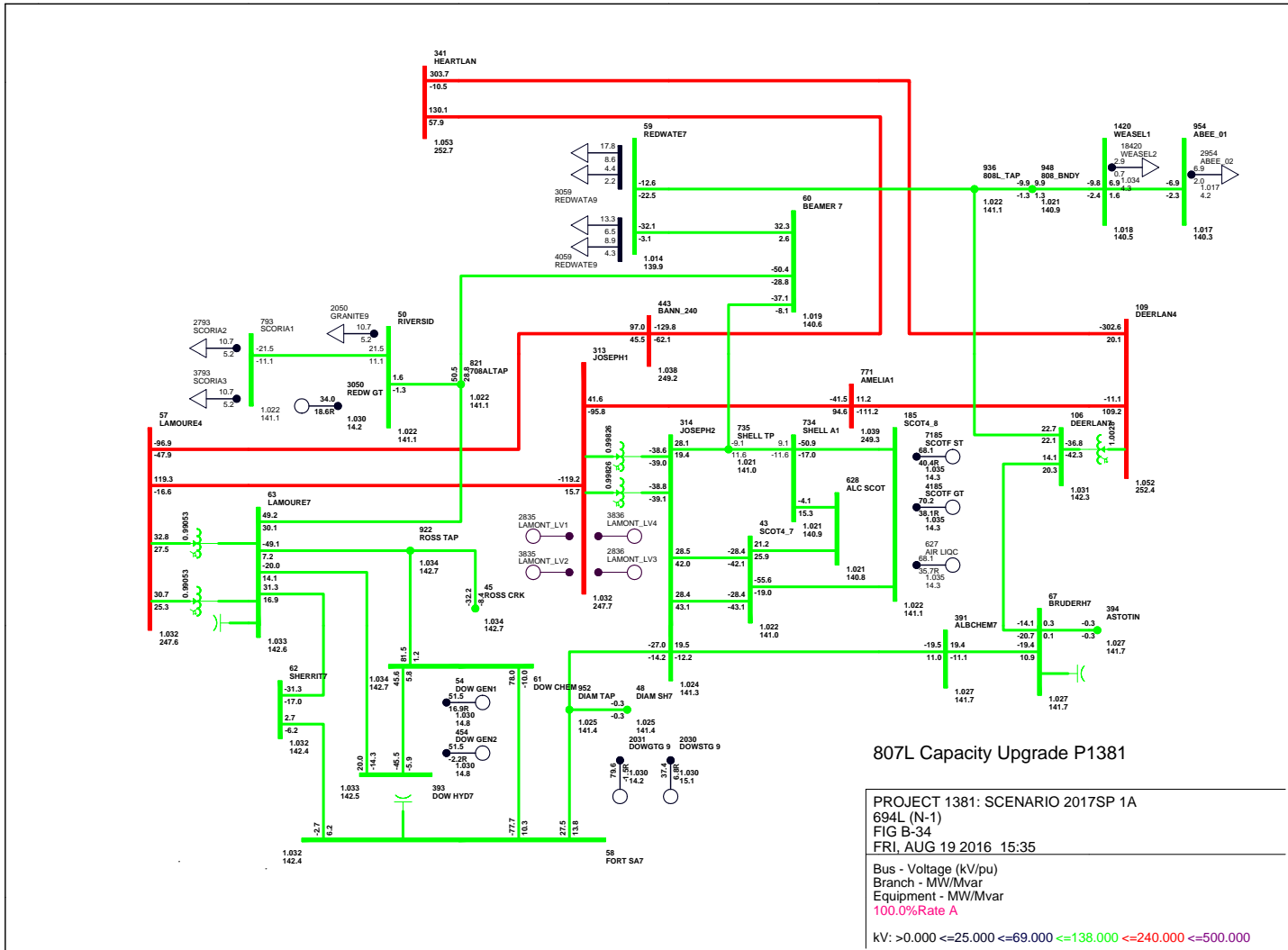


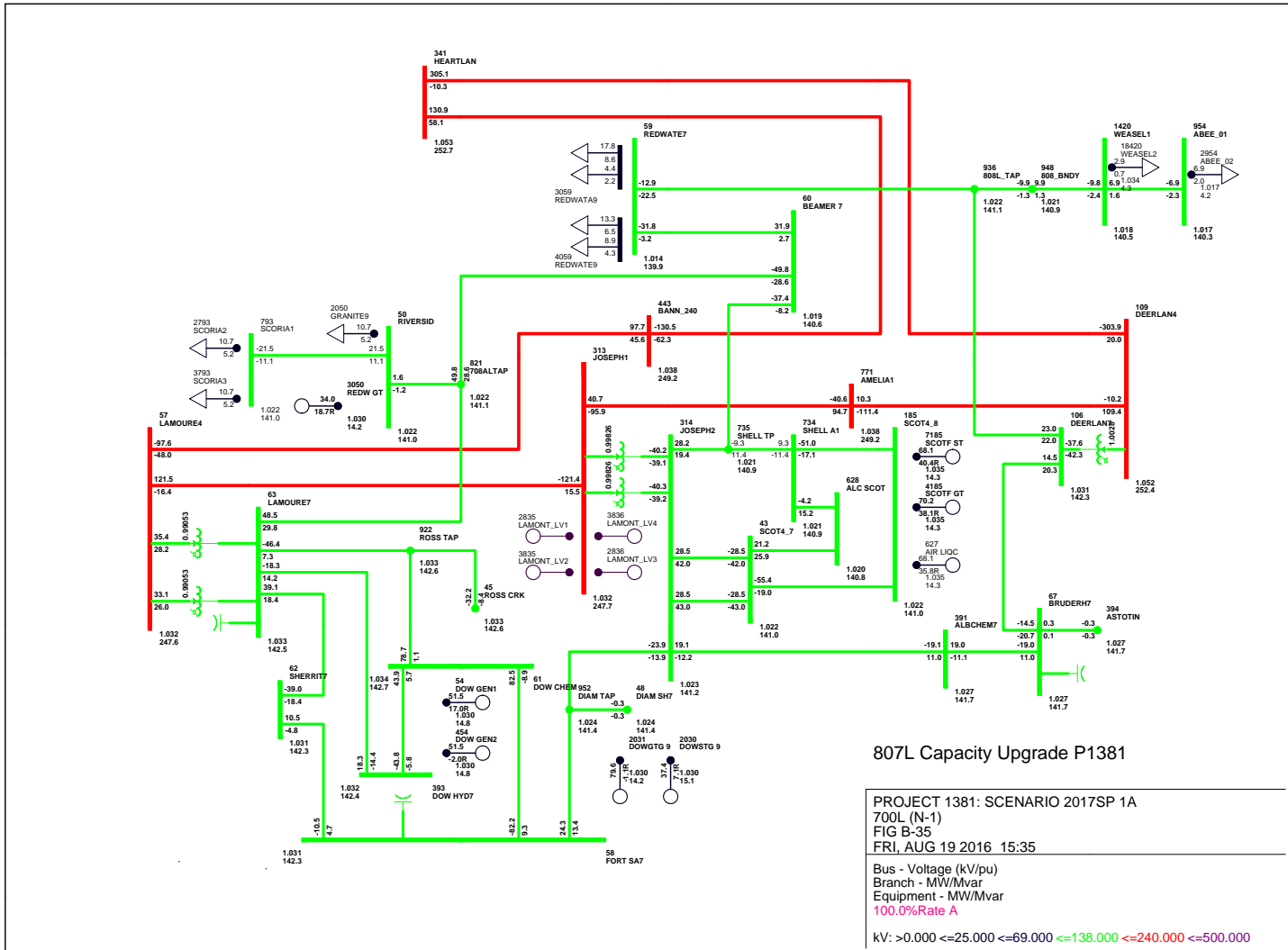










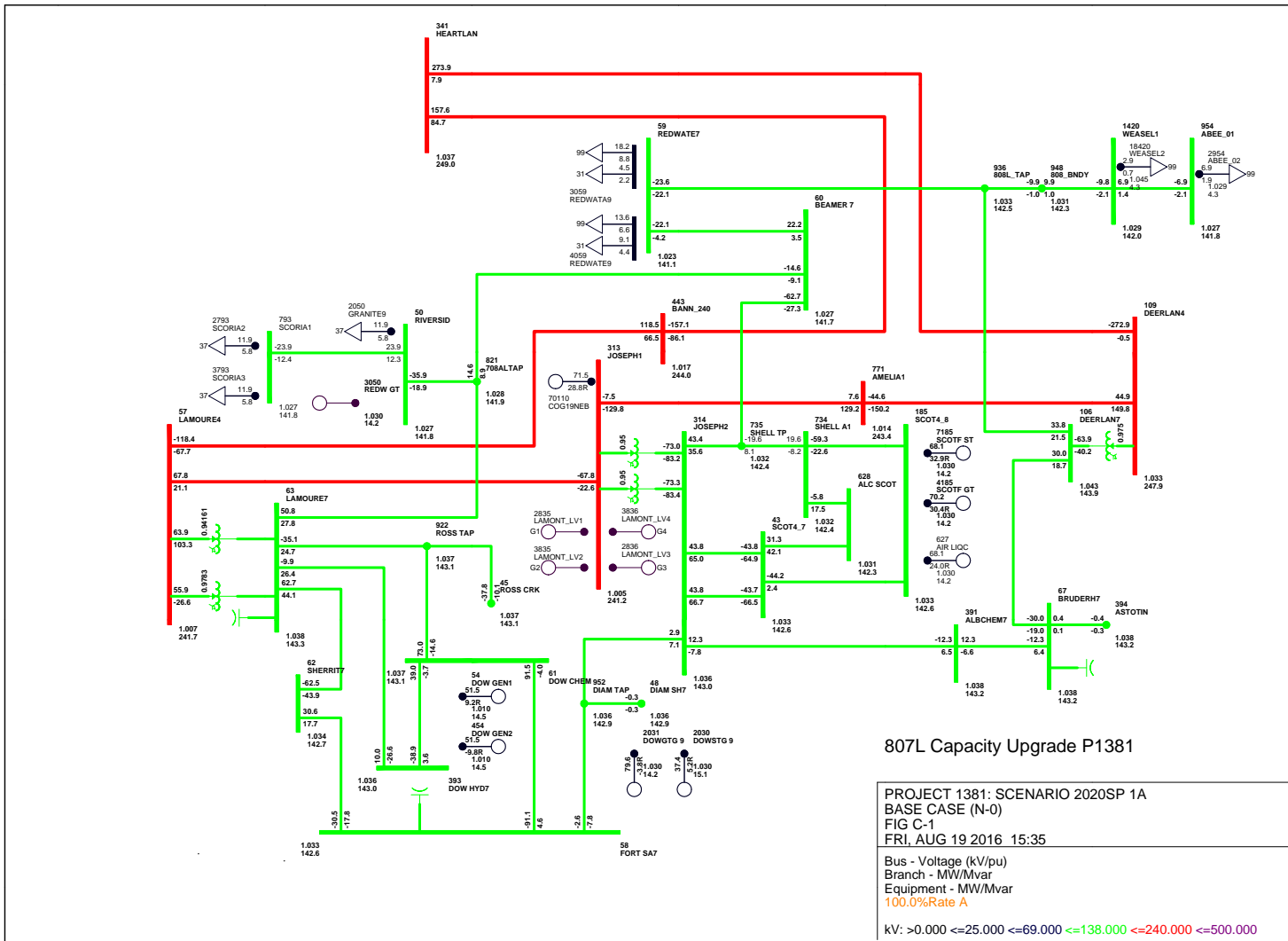


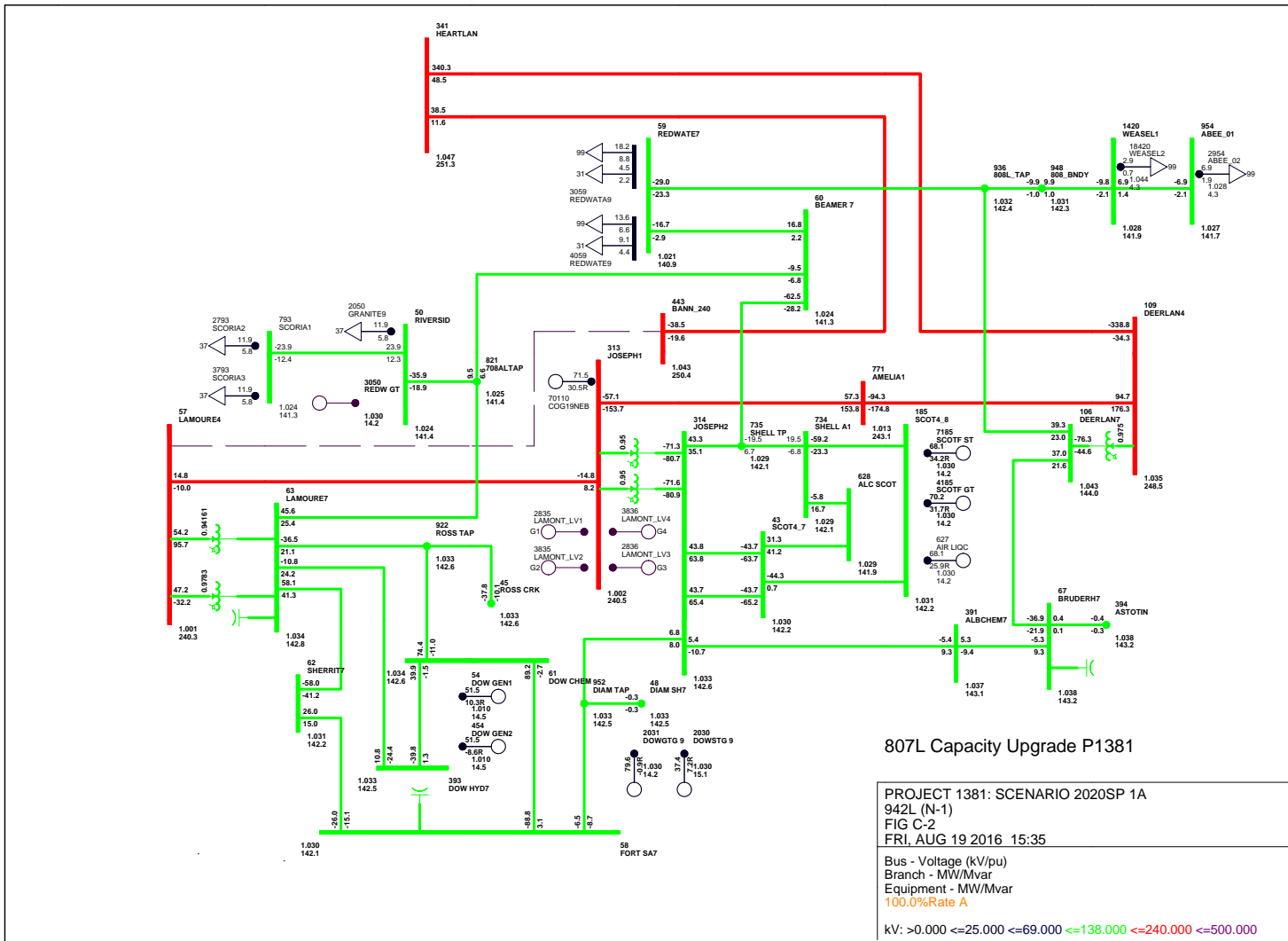
Attachment C

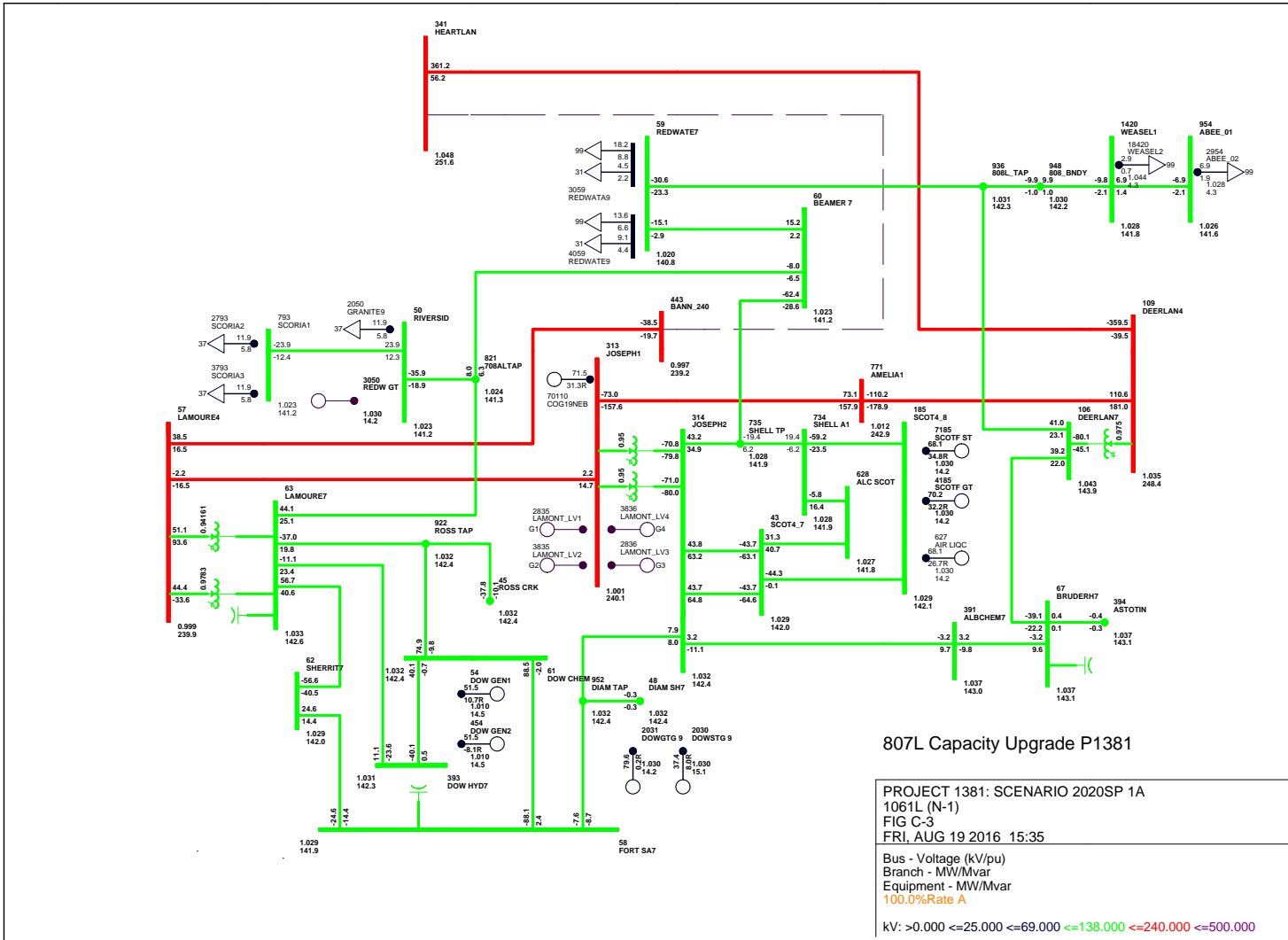
2020SP Power Flow Diagrams

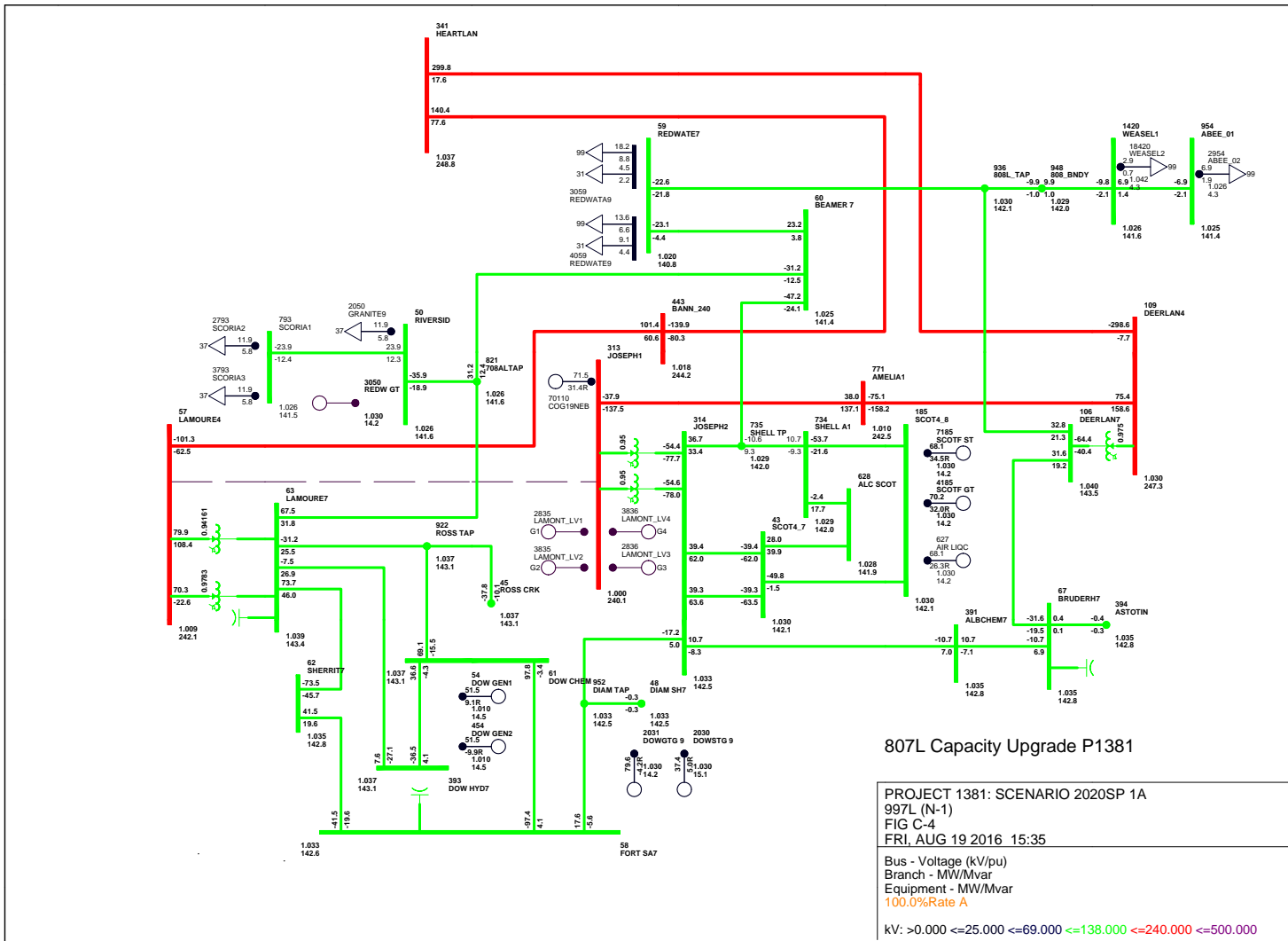
Table C-1: 2020SP Contingency Lists

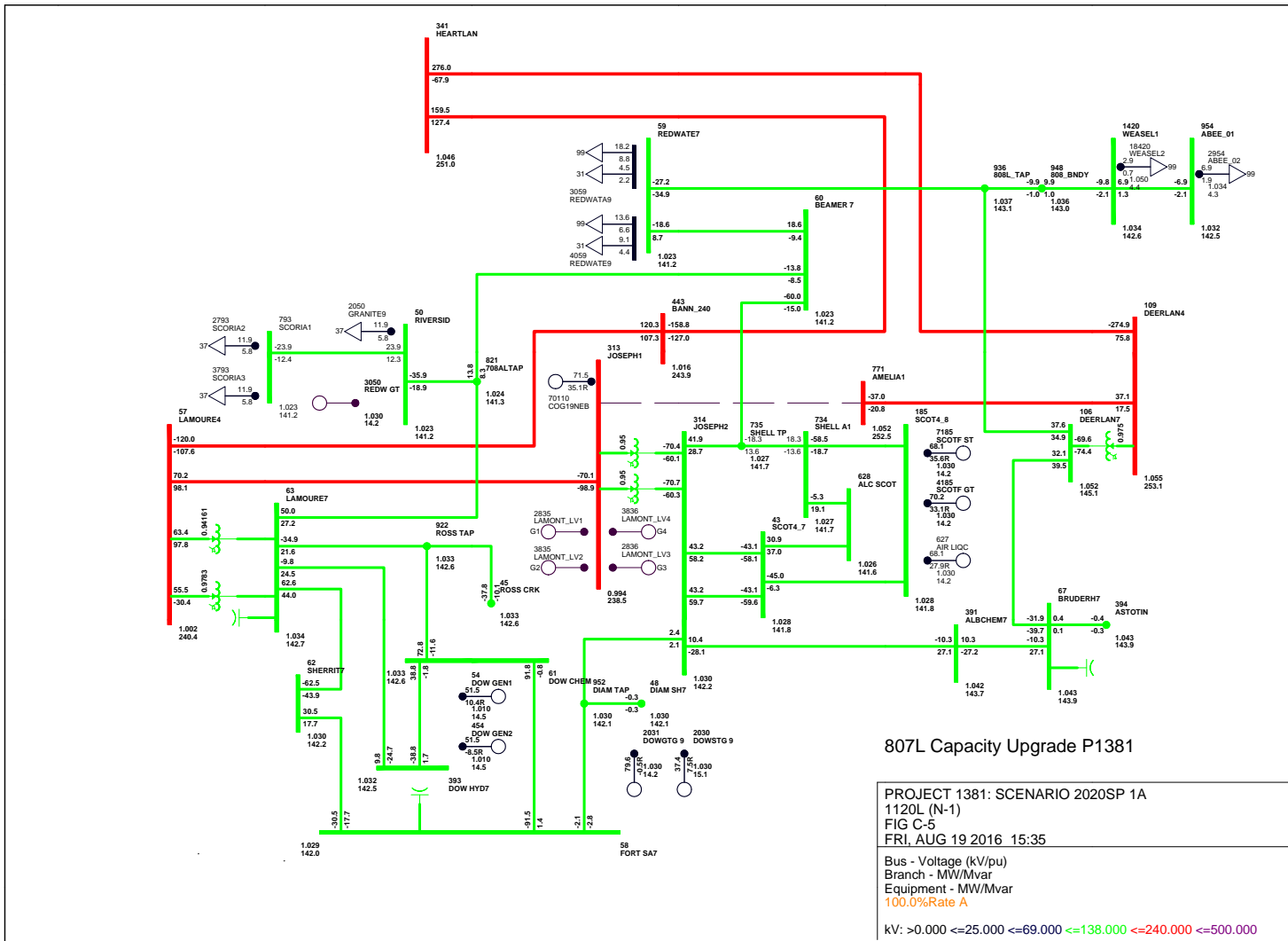
Figure #	Scenario	Condition
C-1	20_1a	Base Case (N-0)
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C-8	20_1a	9L960 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
C-9	20_1a	9L961 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
C-10	20_1a	920L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 557S Castle Downs
C-11	20_1a	921L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 987S Clover Bar
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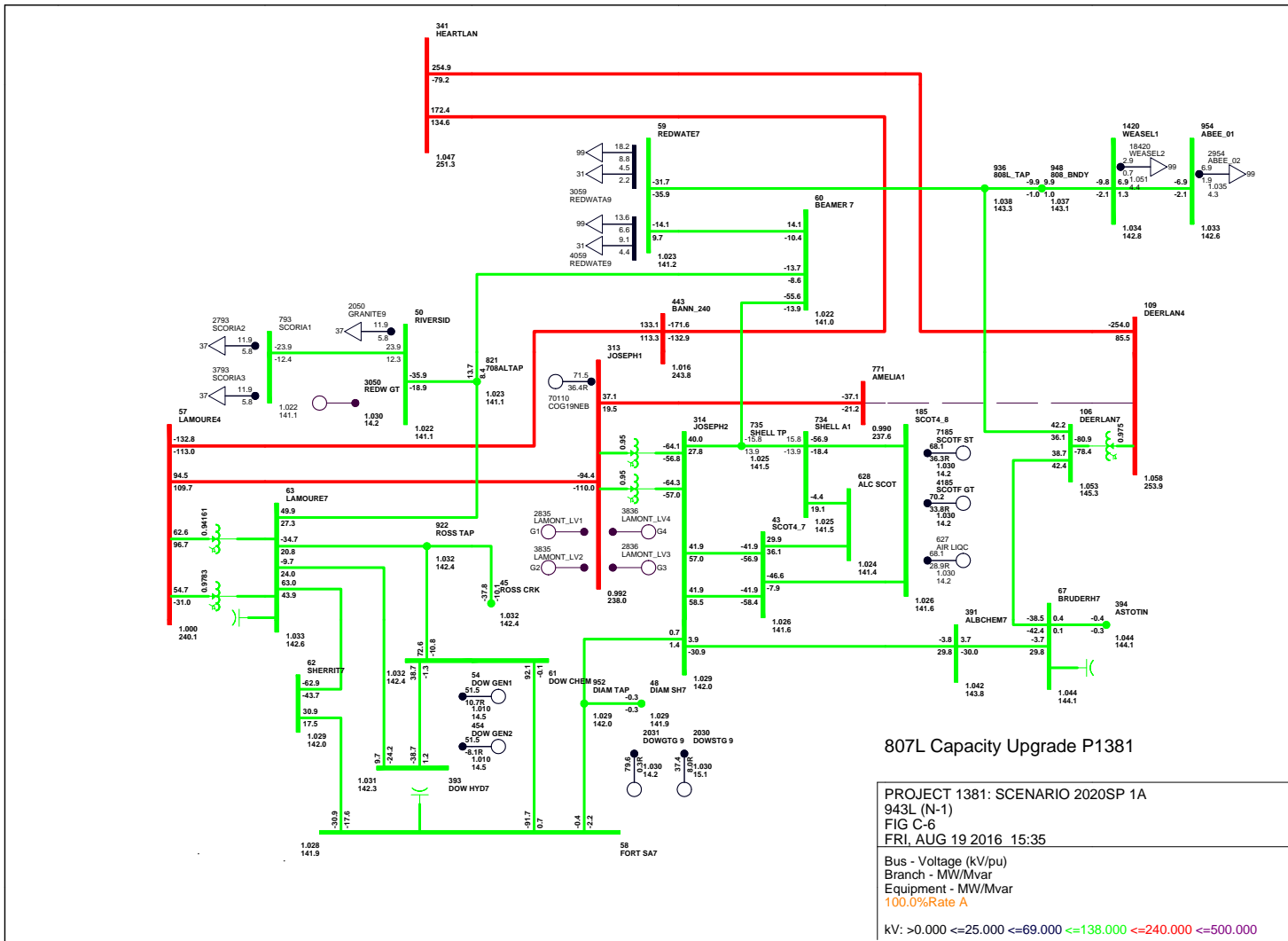


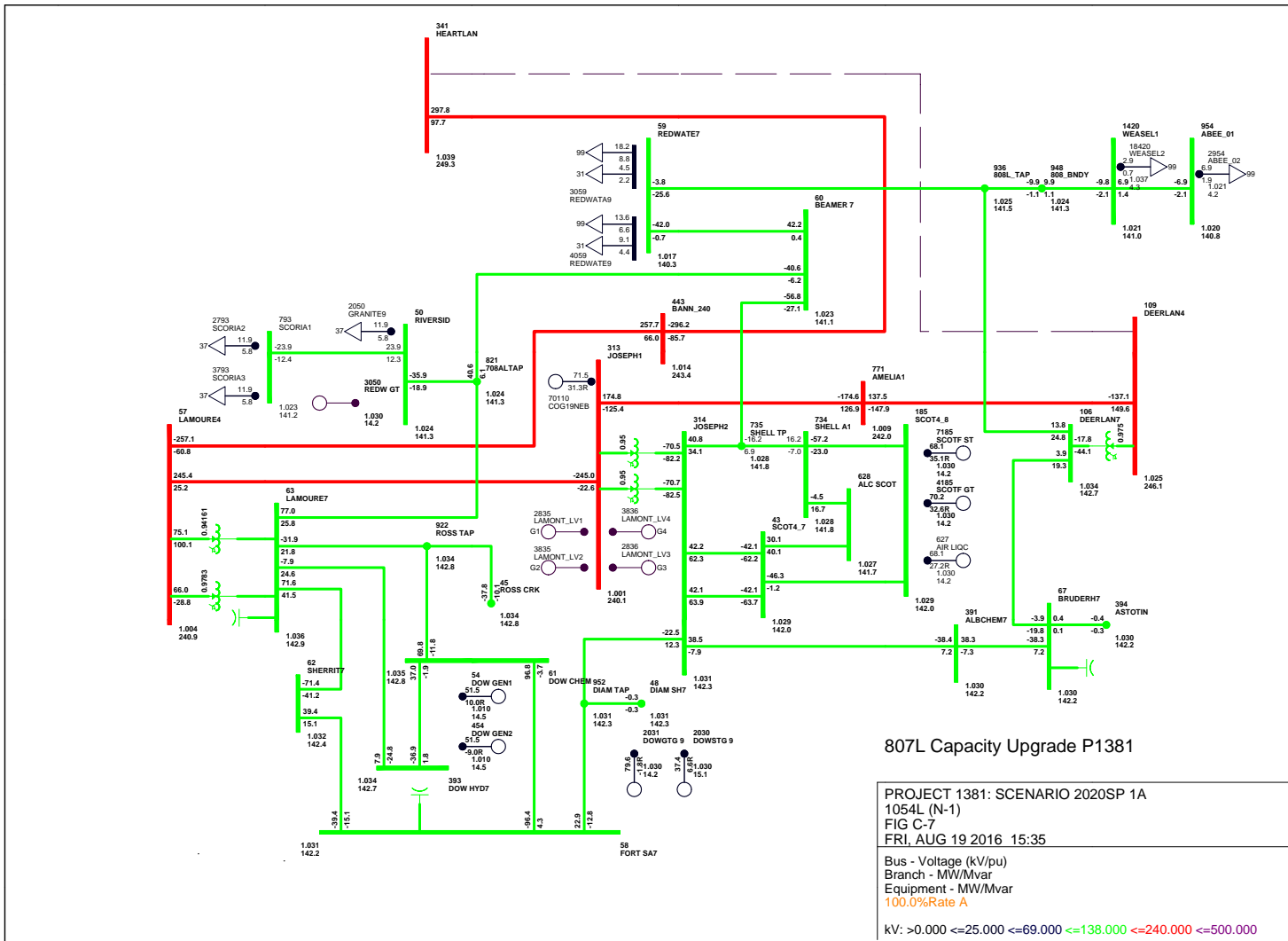


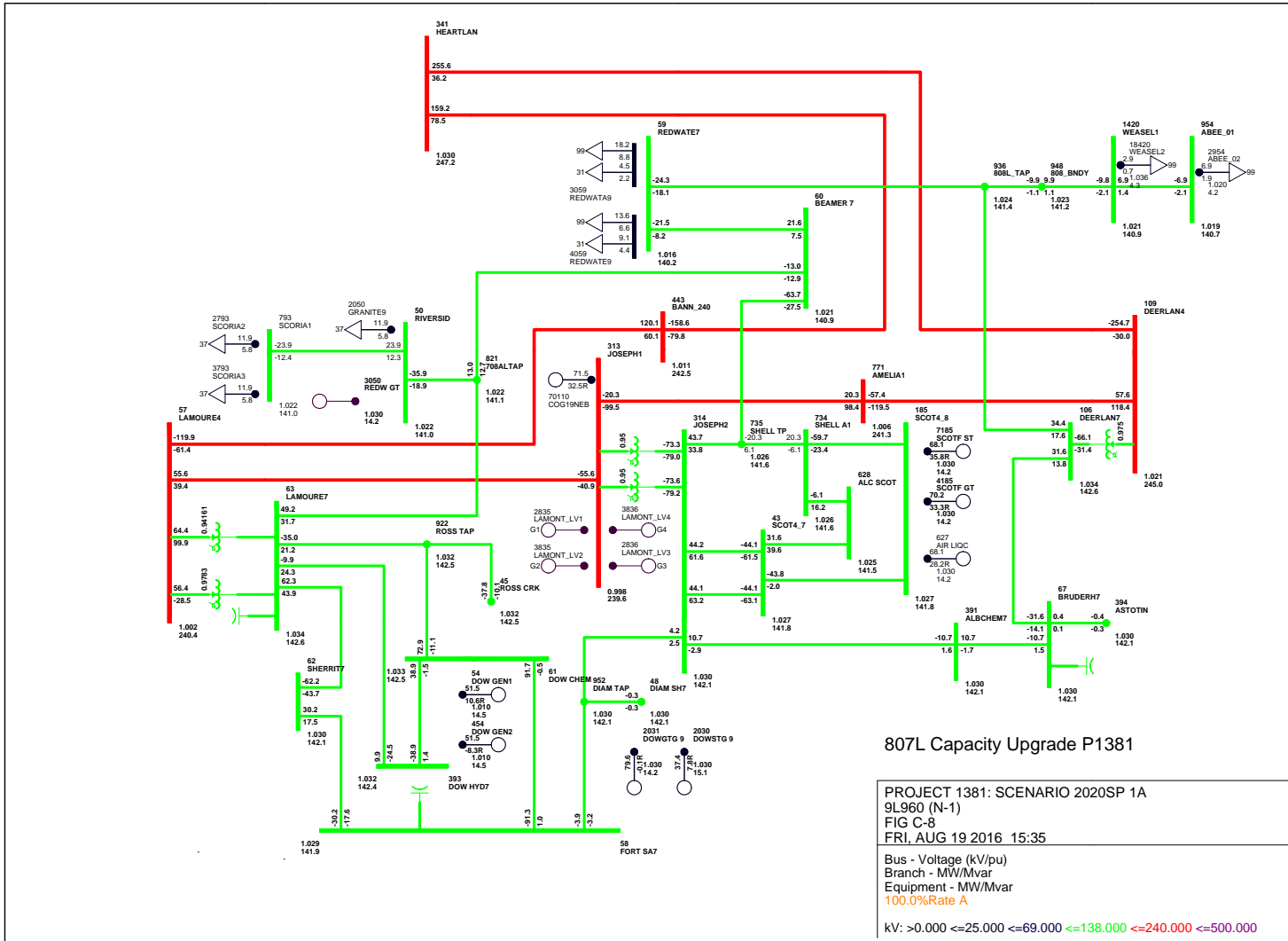


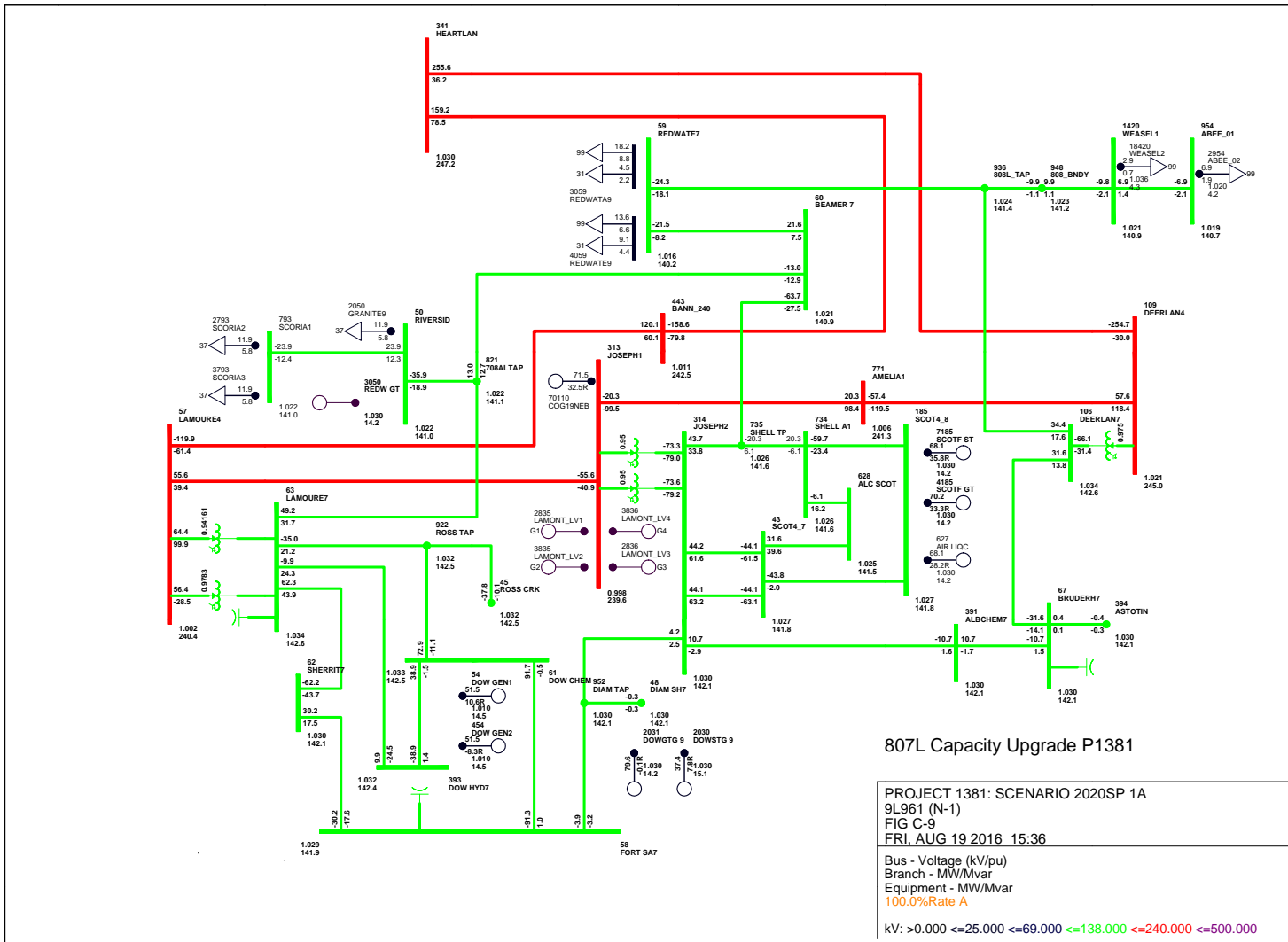


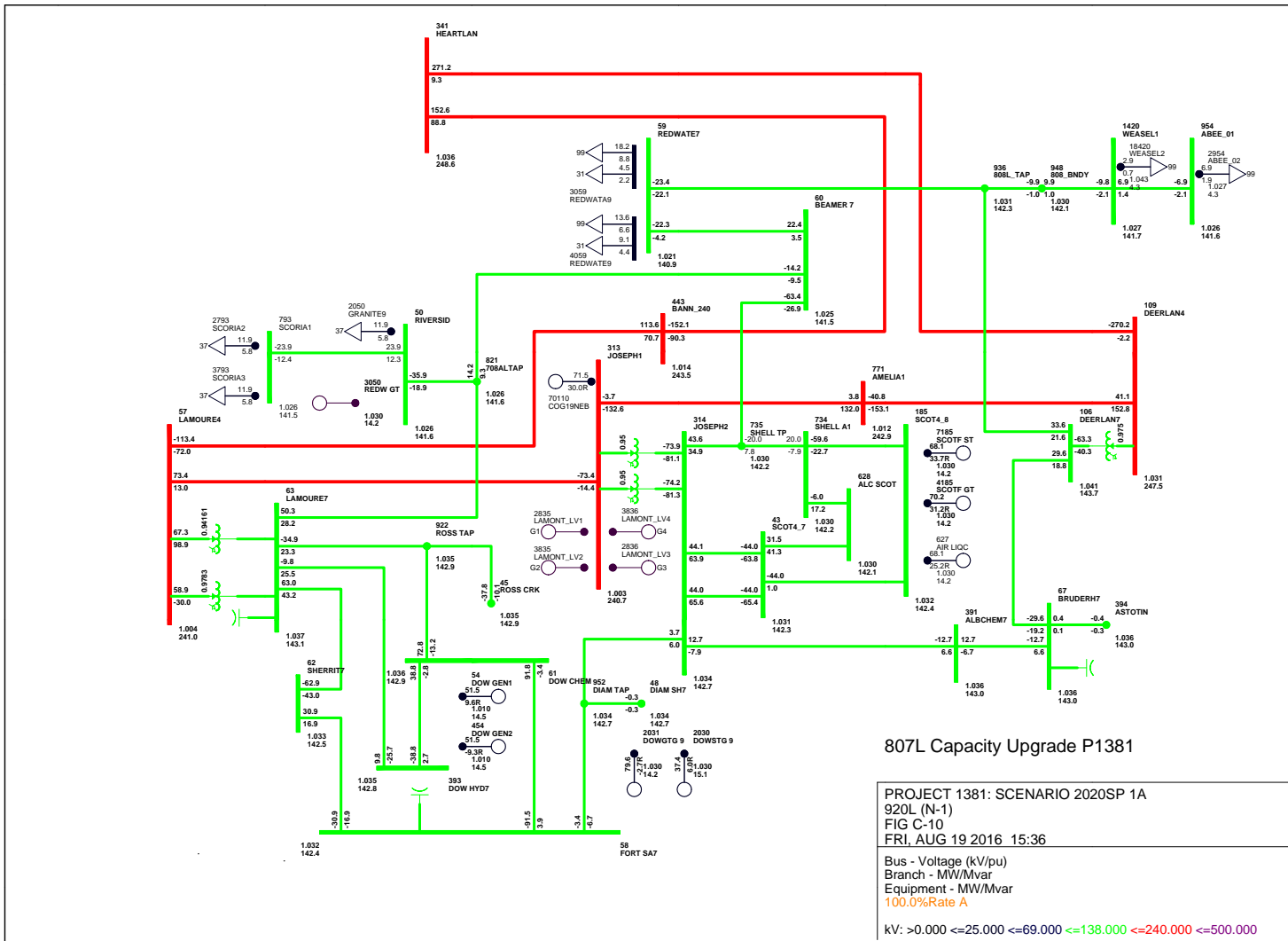


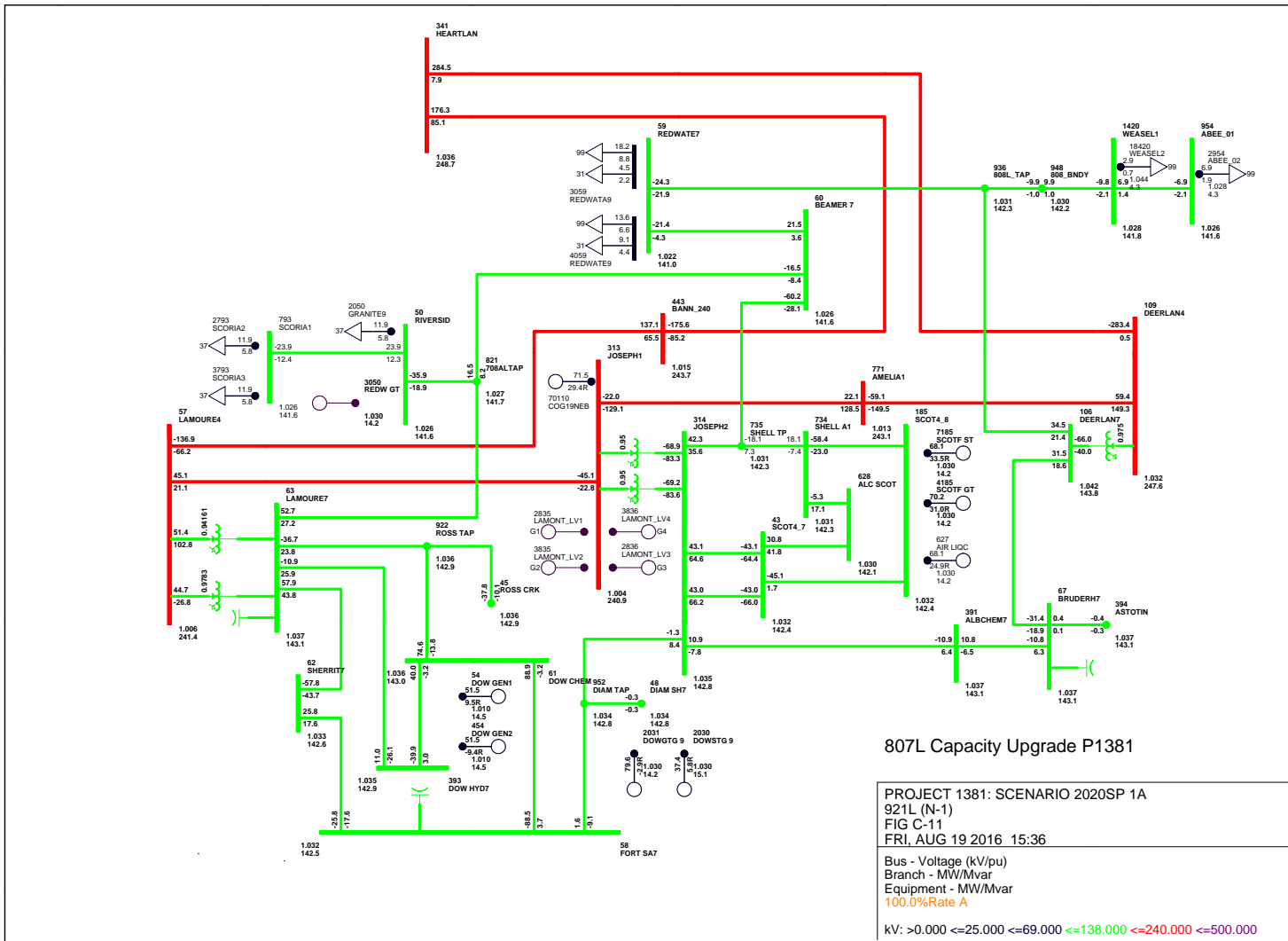


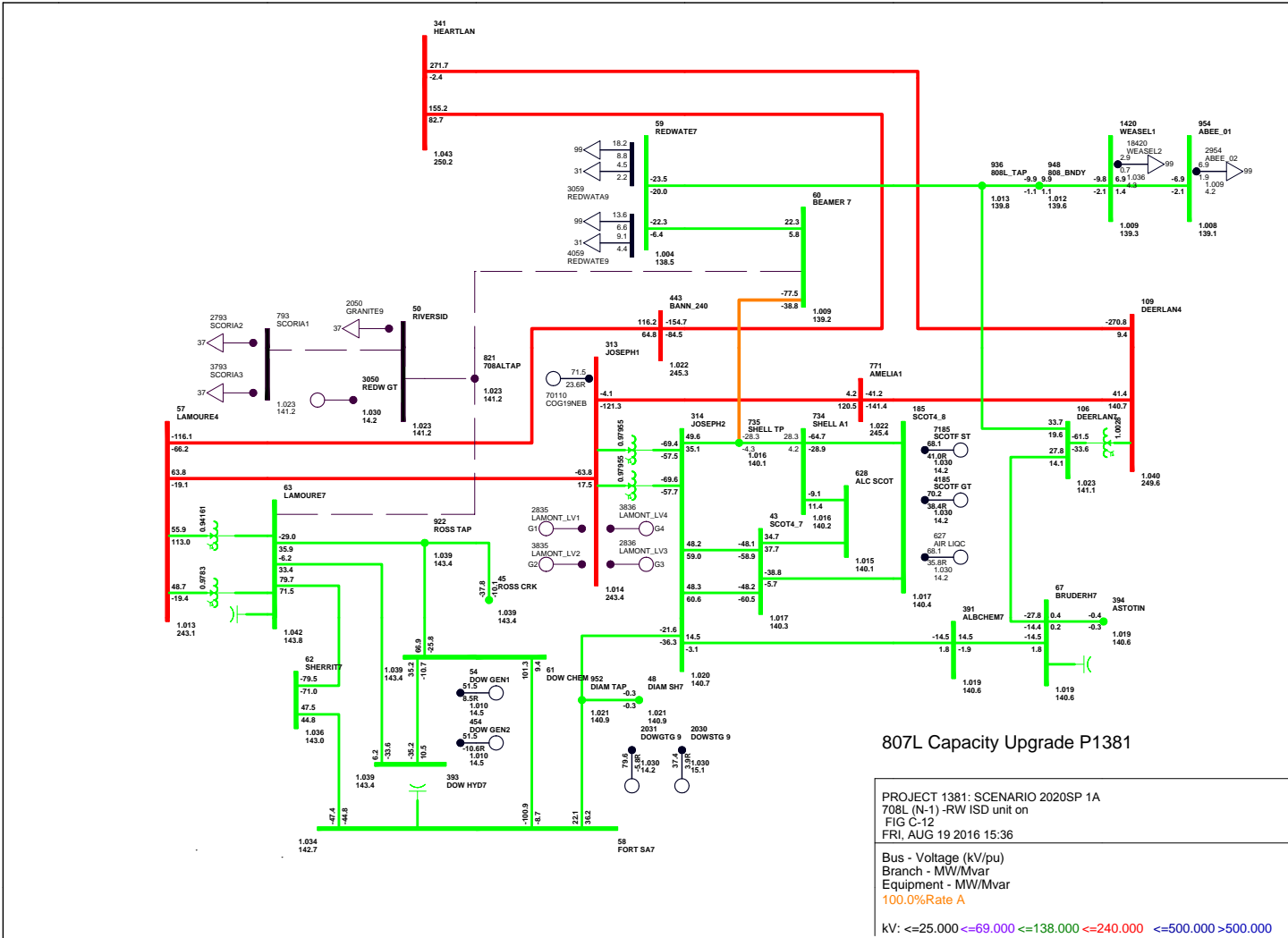


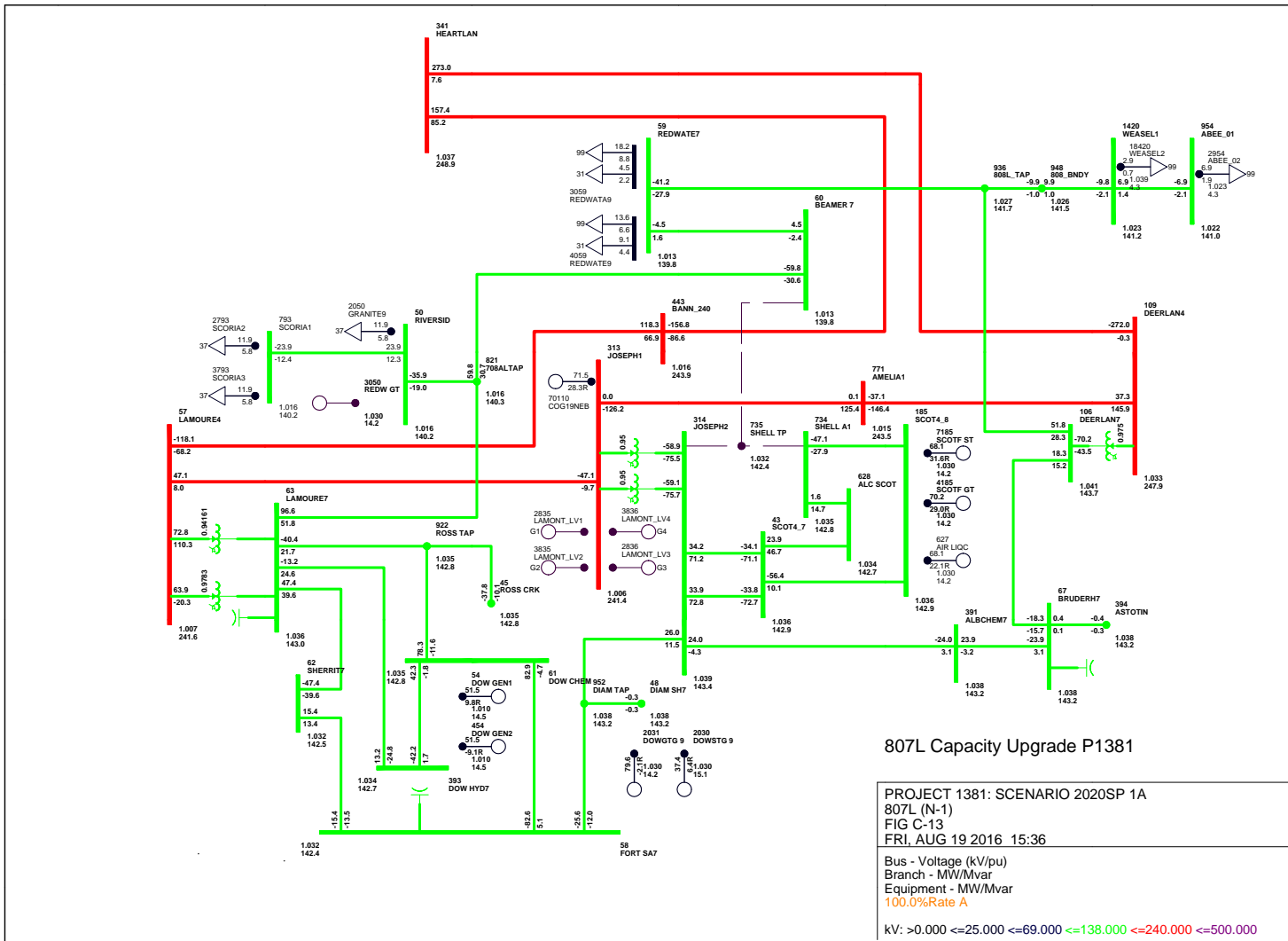


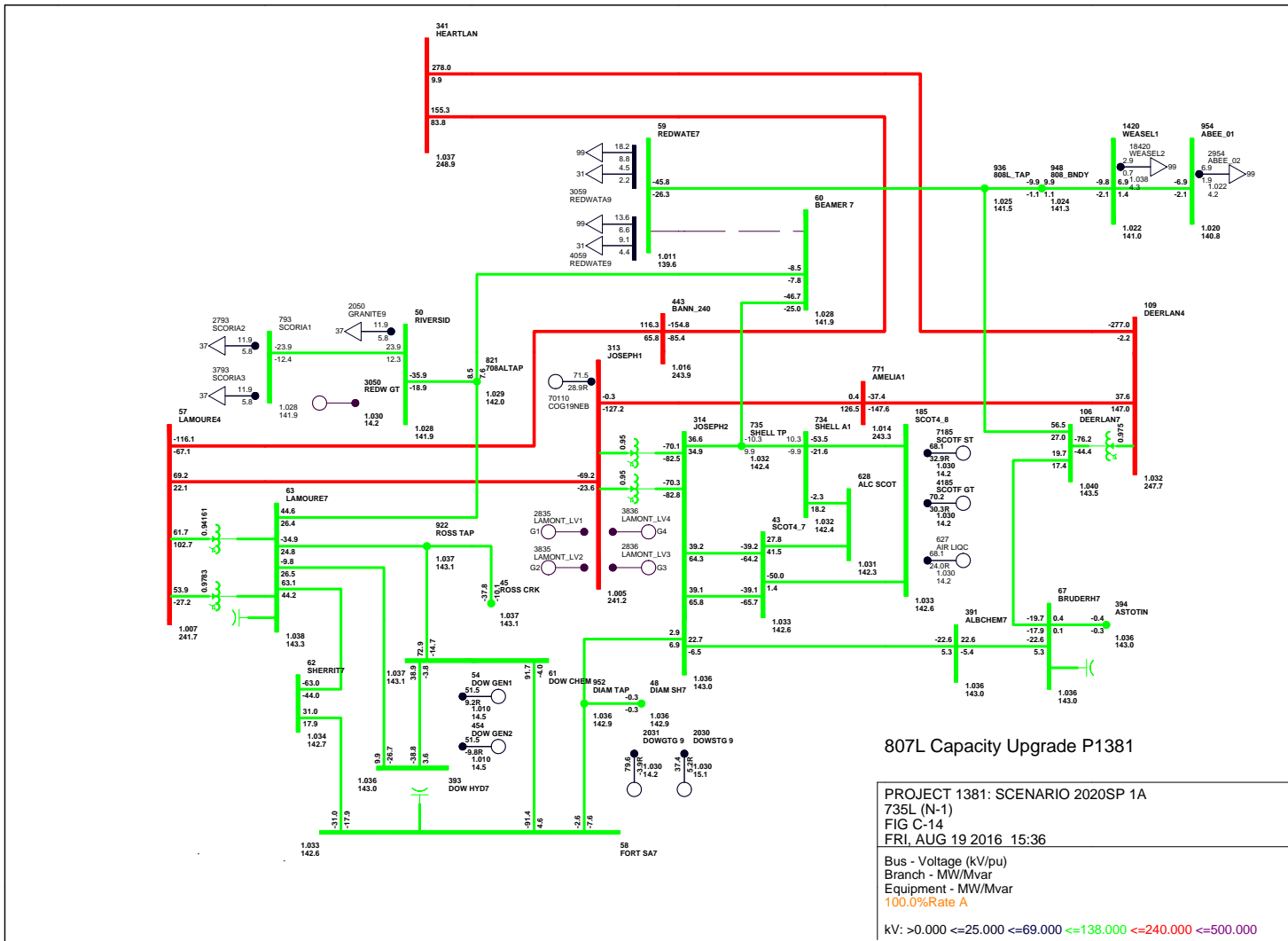


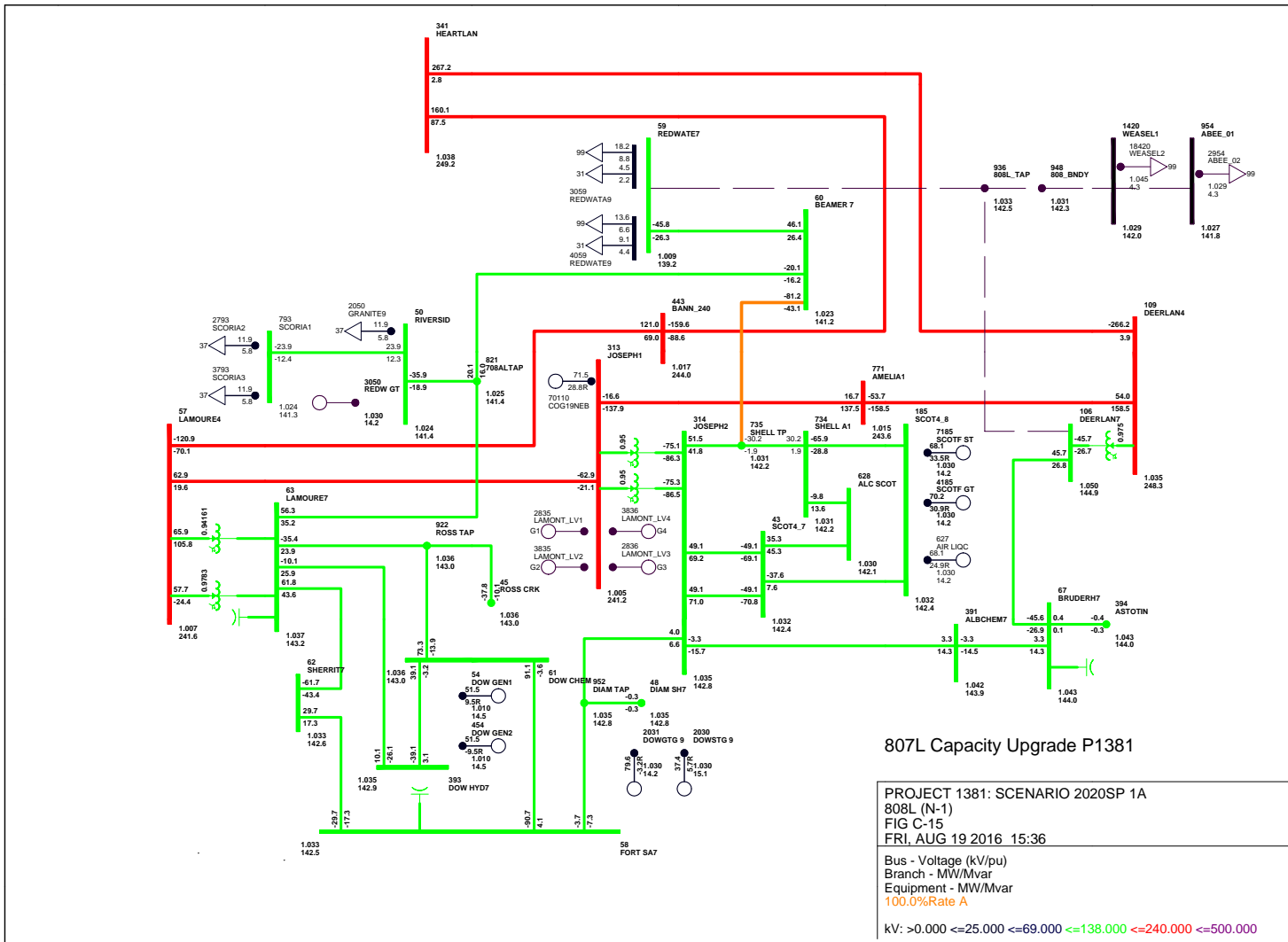


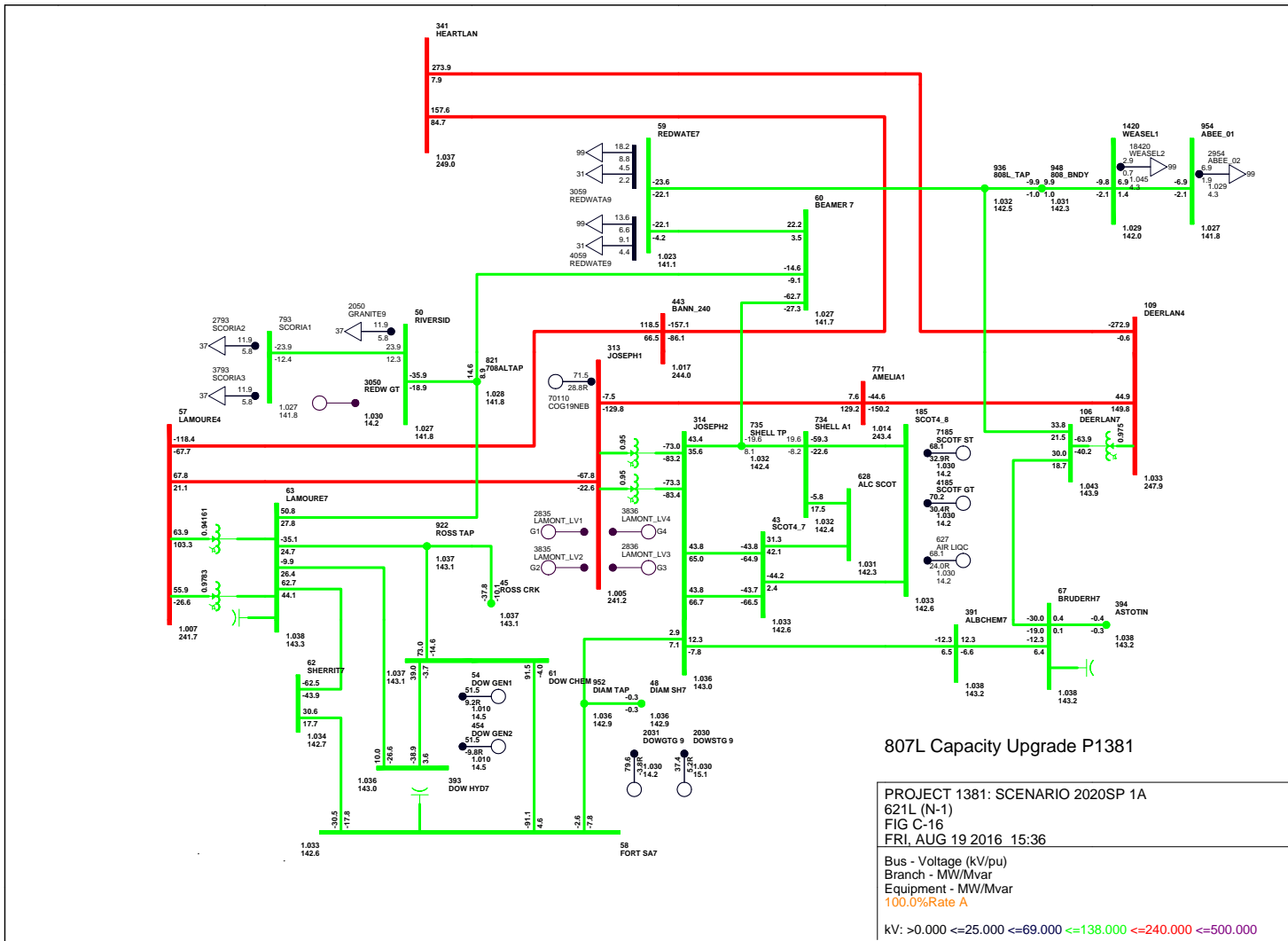


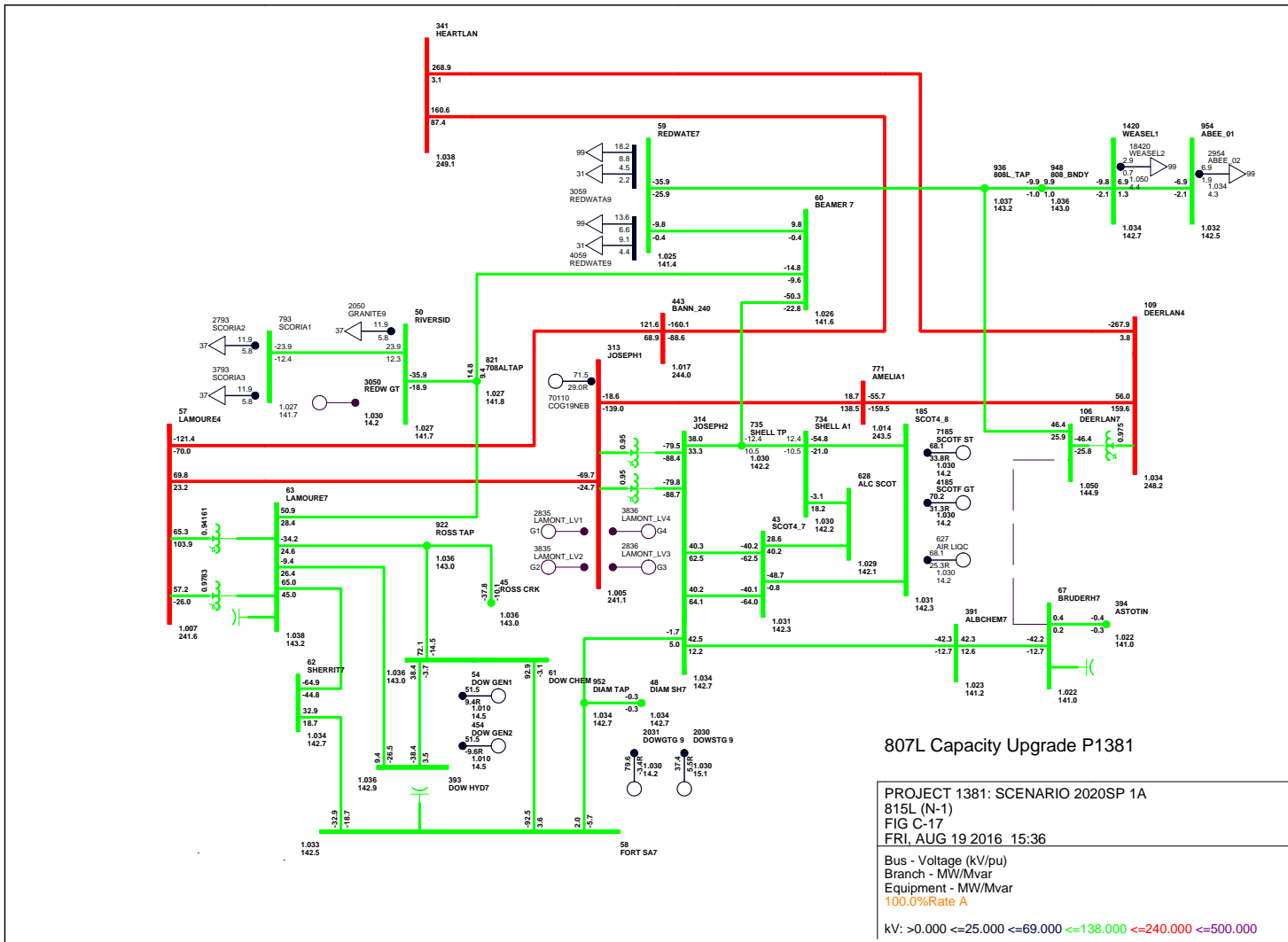


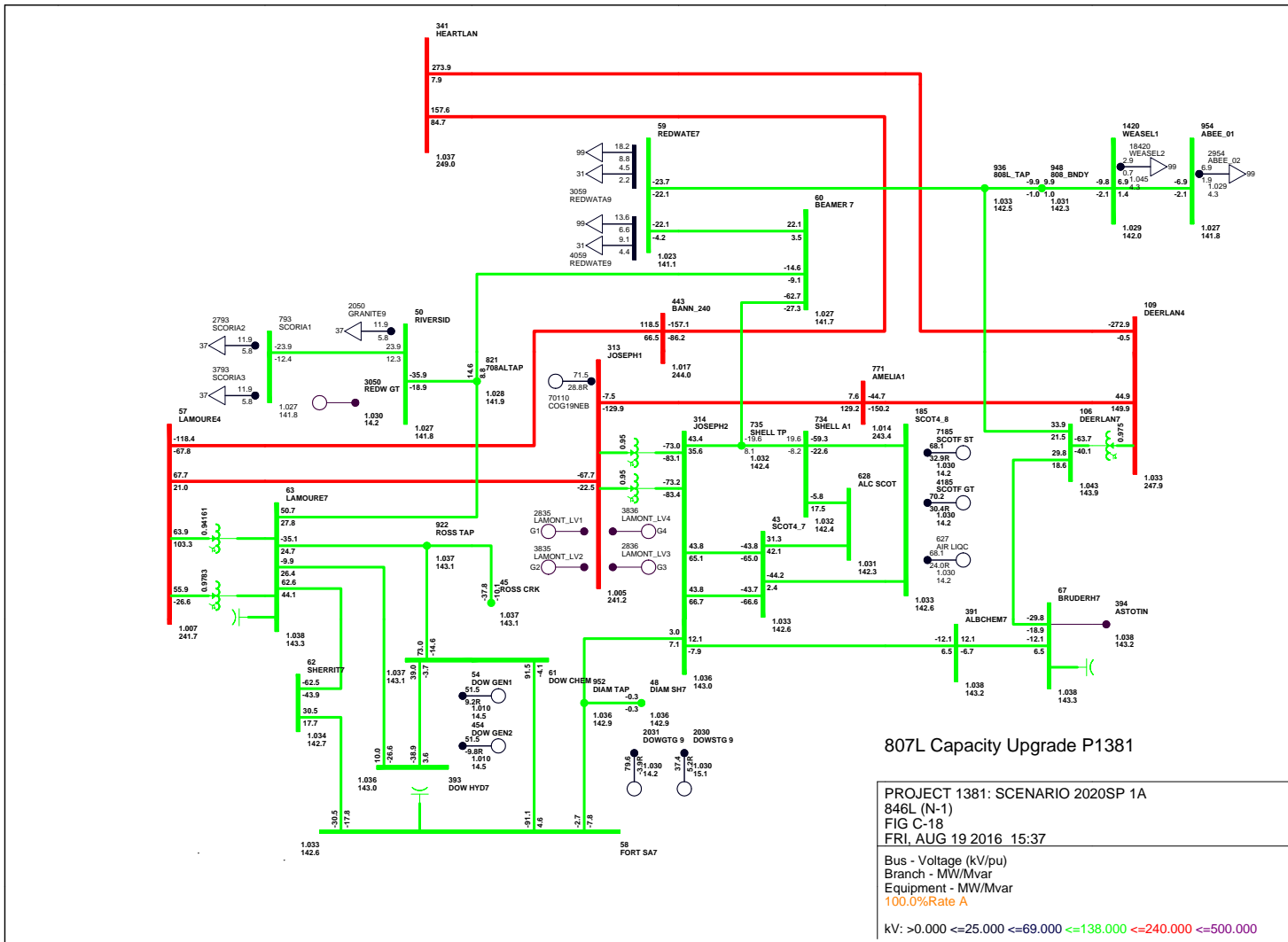


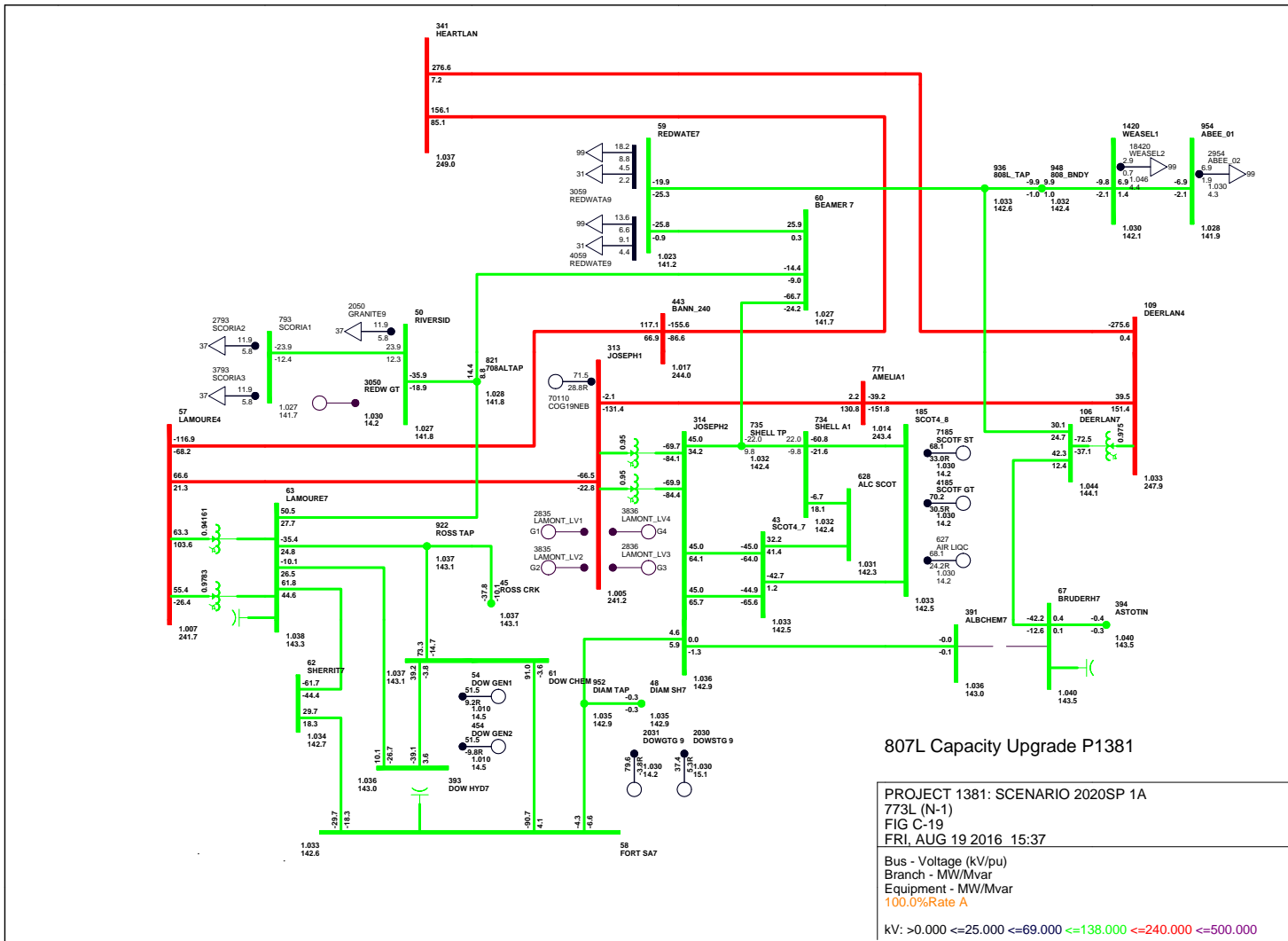


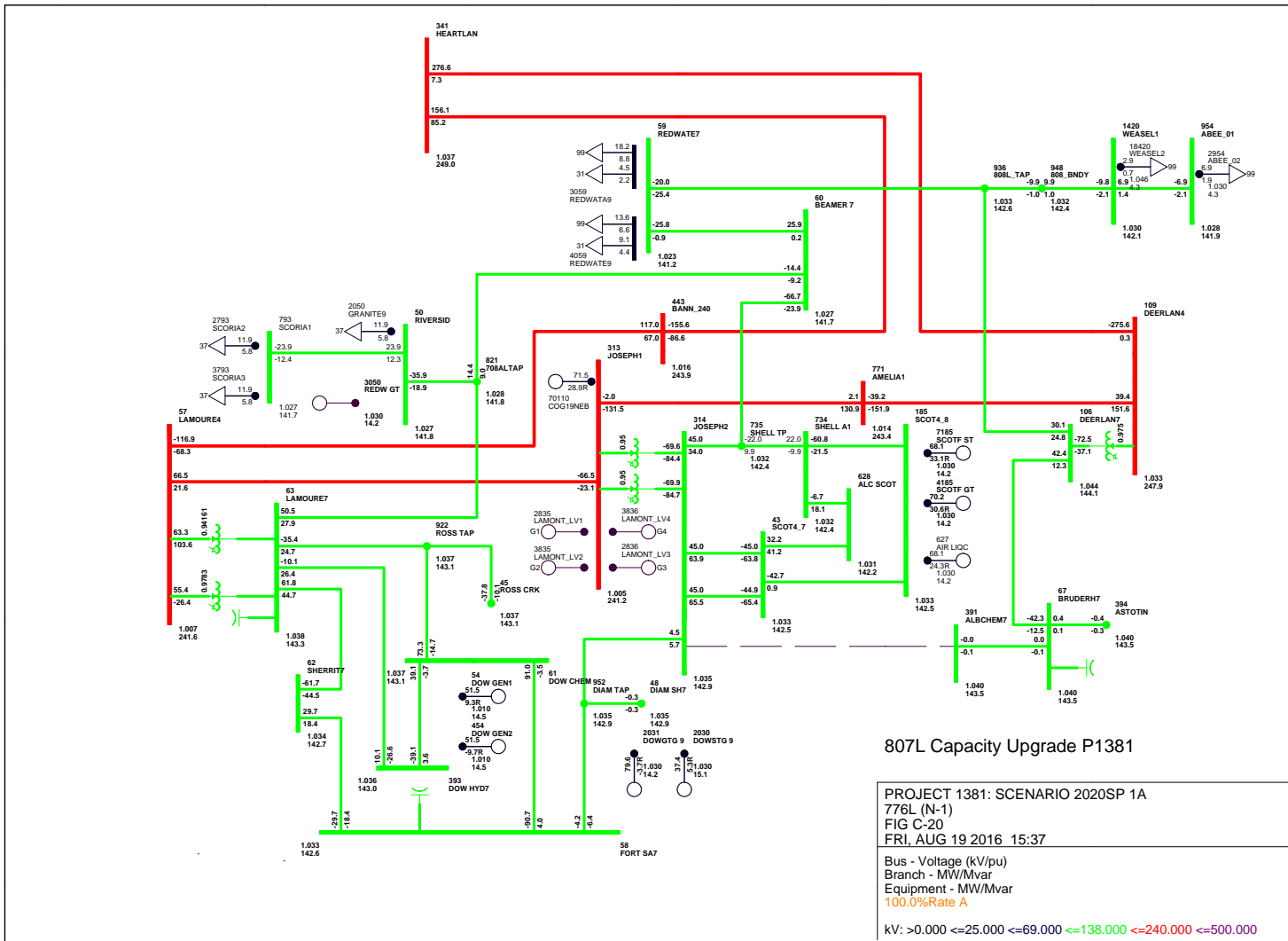


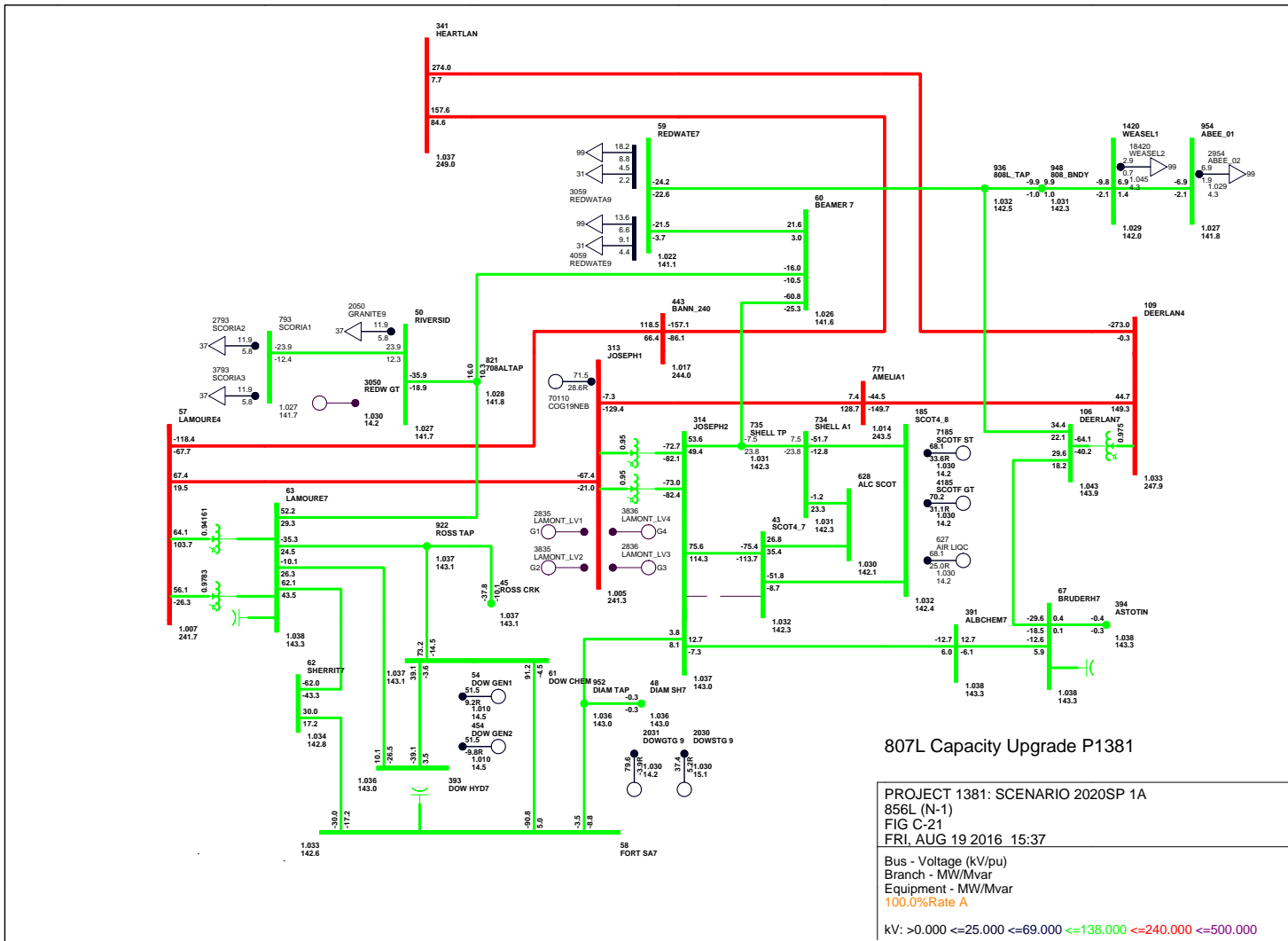


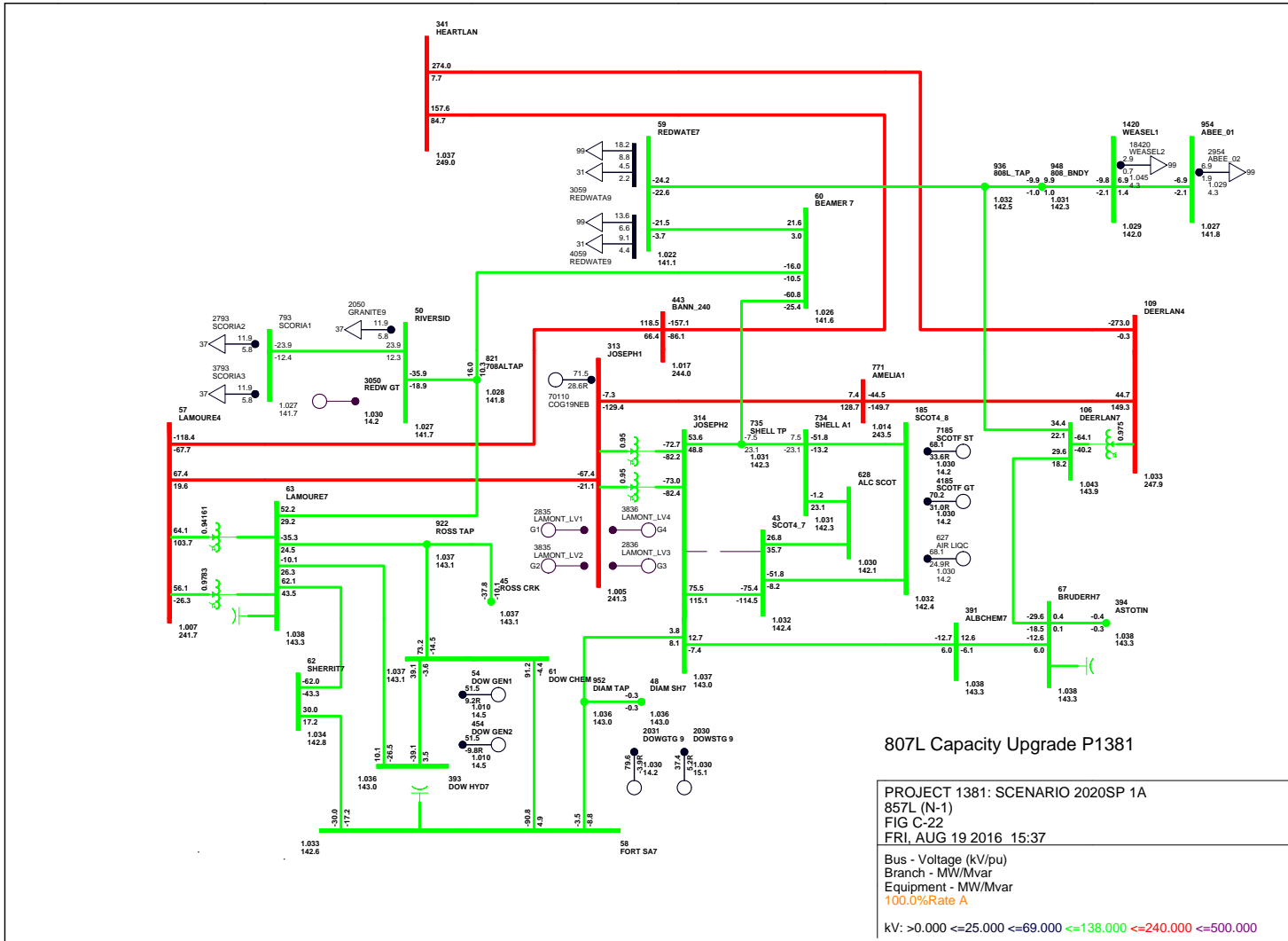


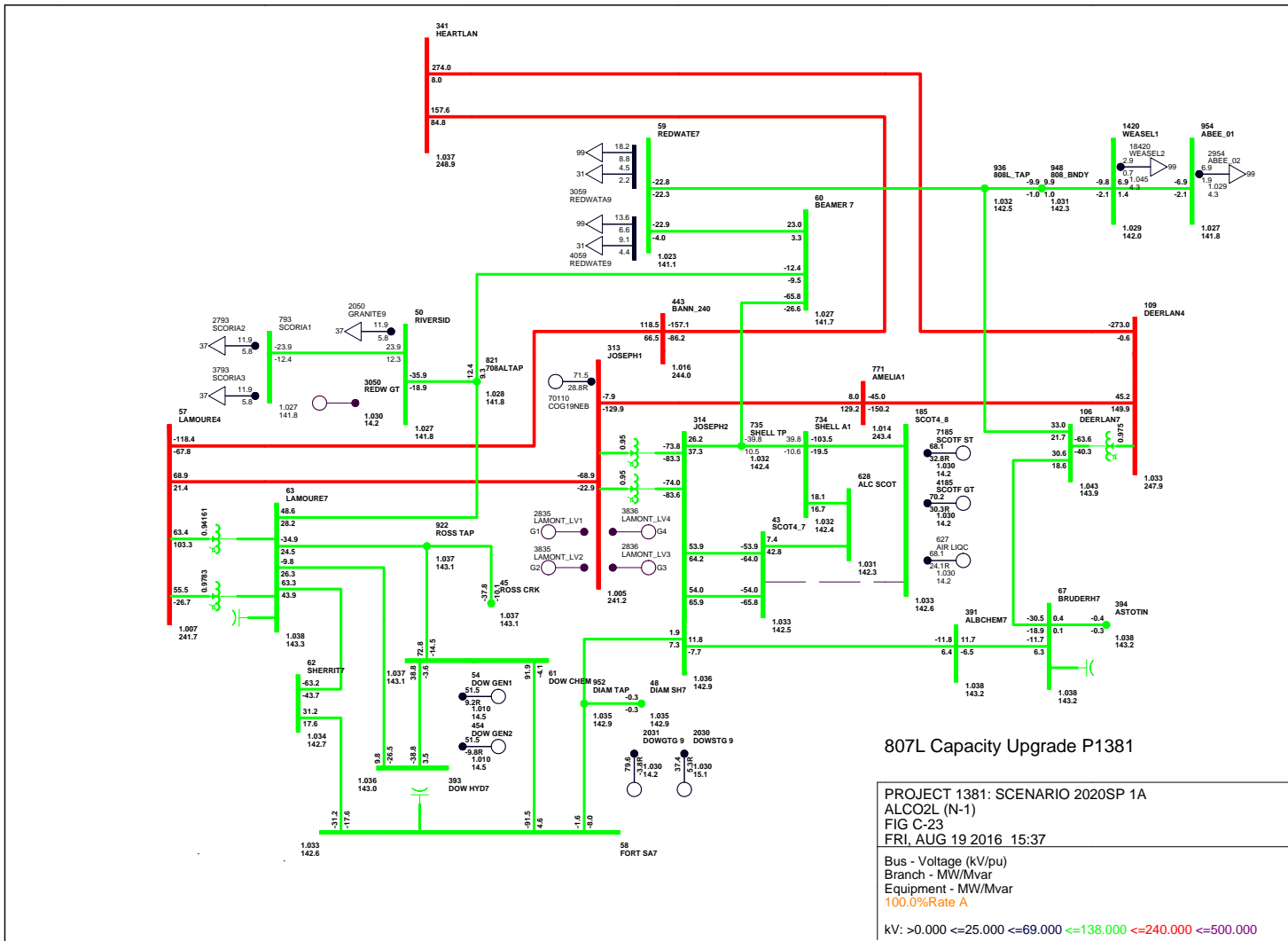


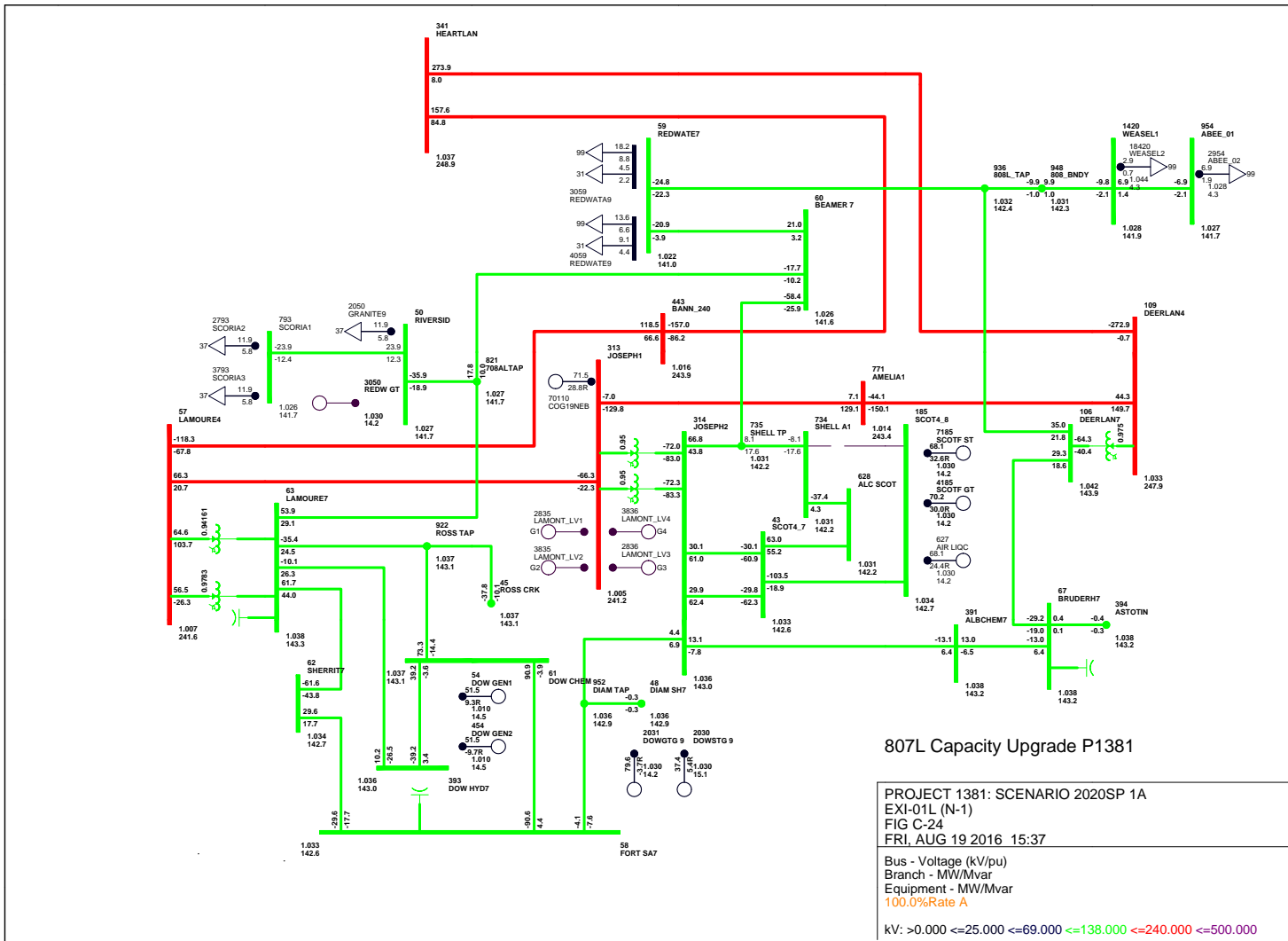


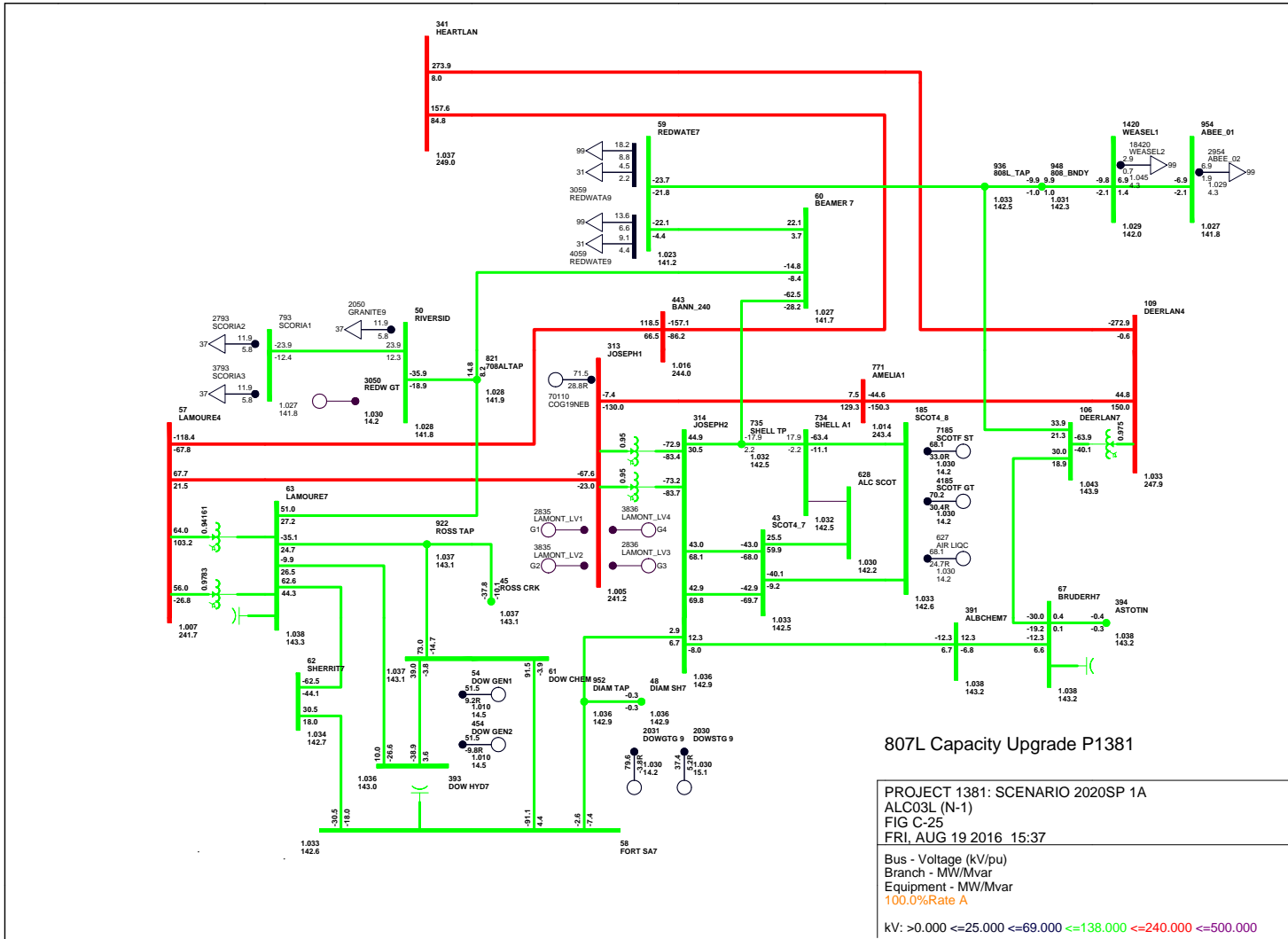


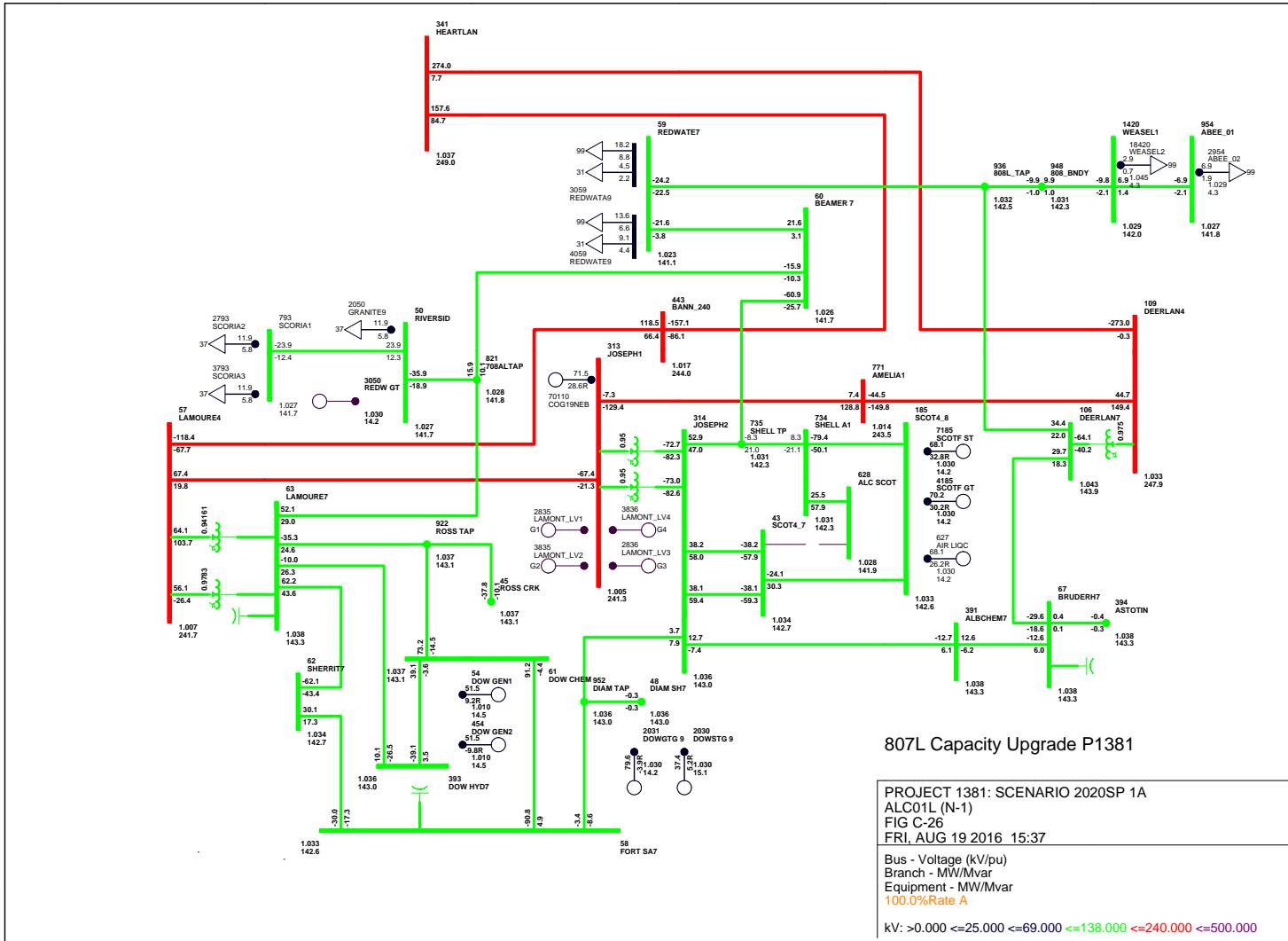


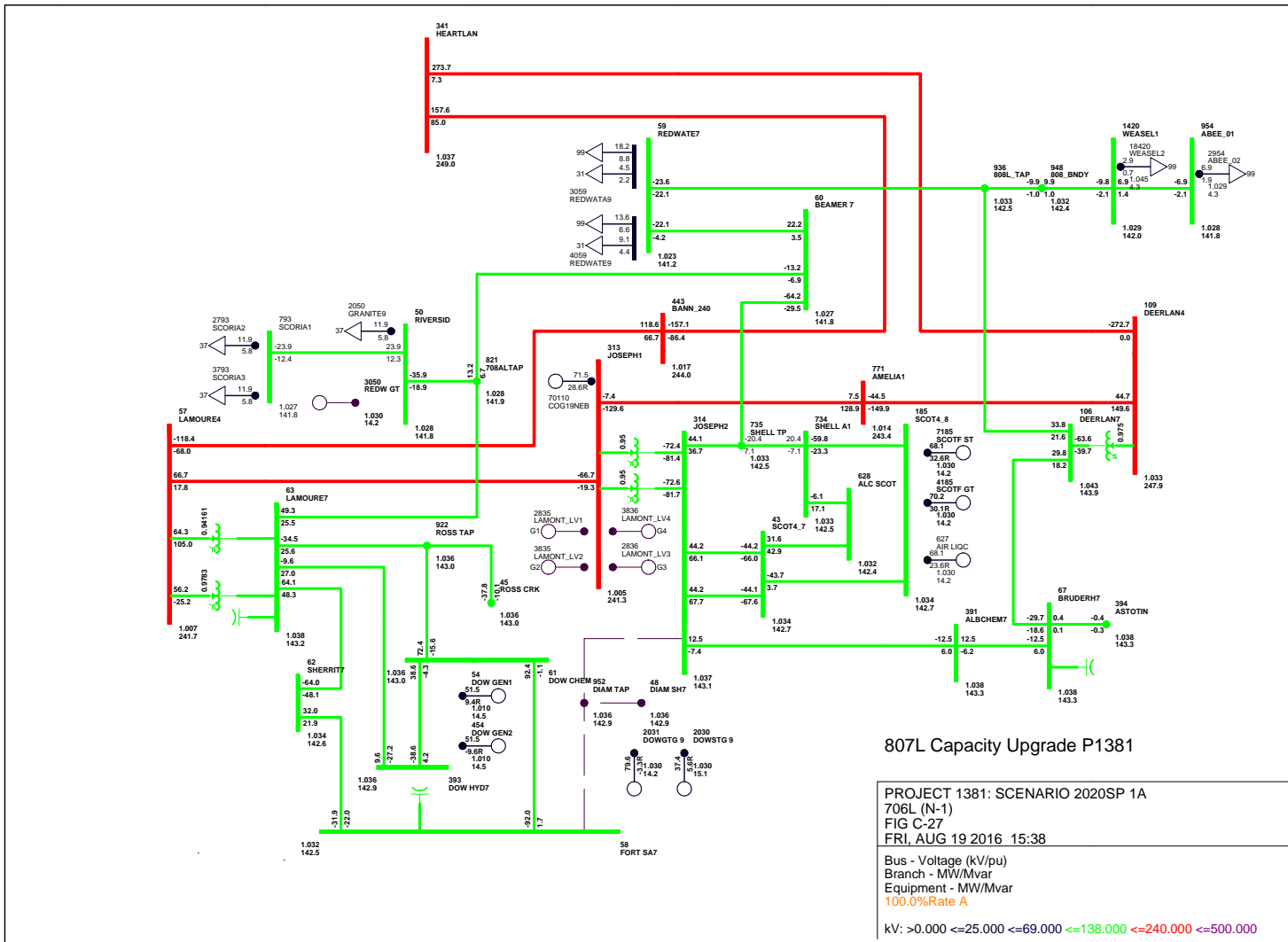


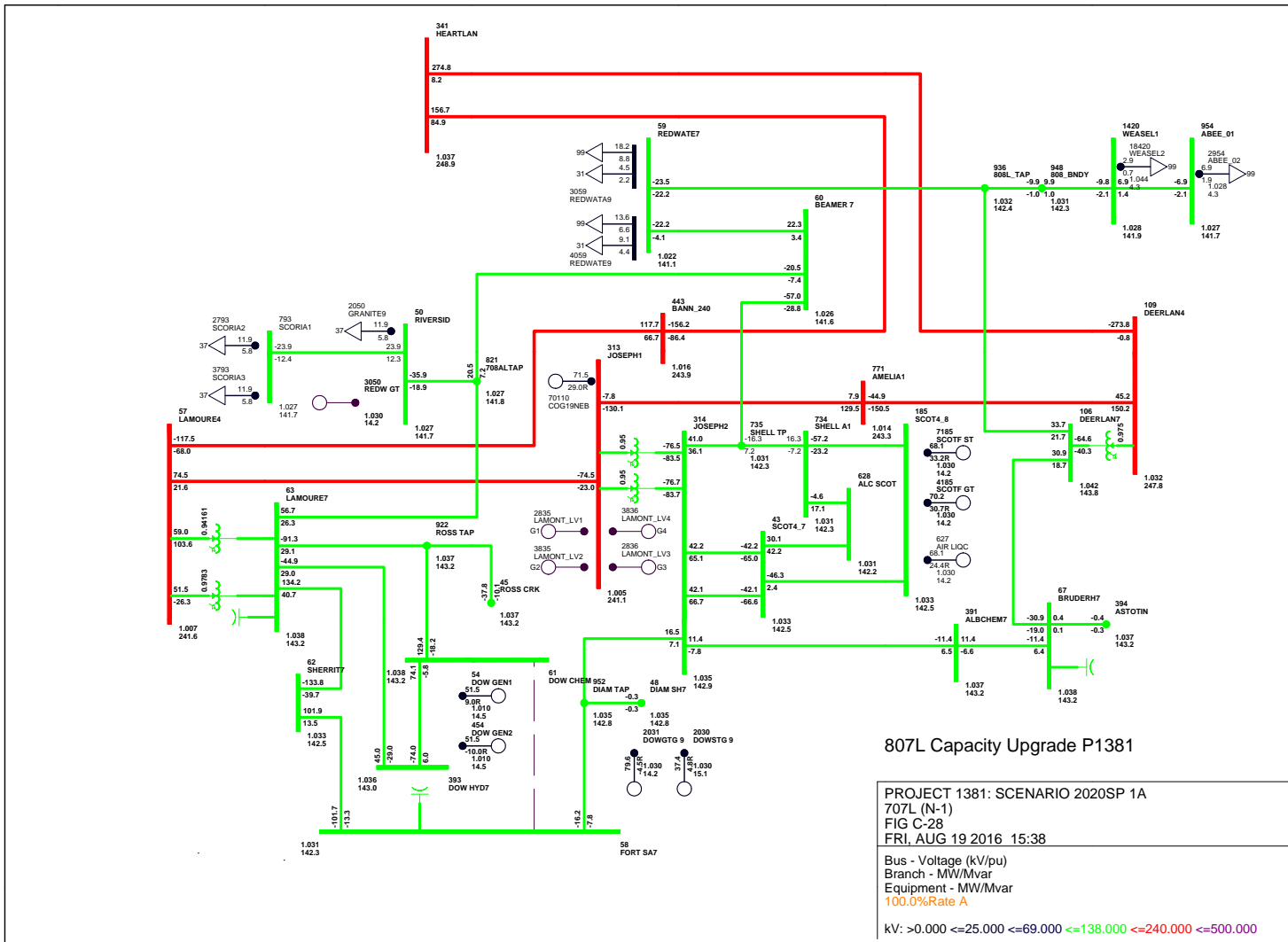


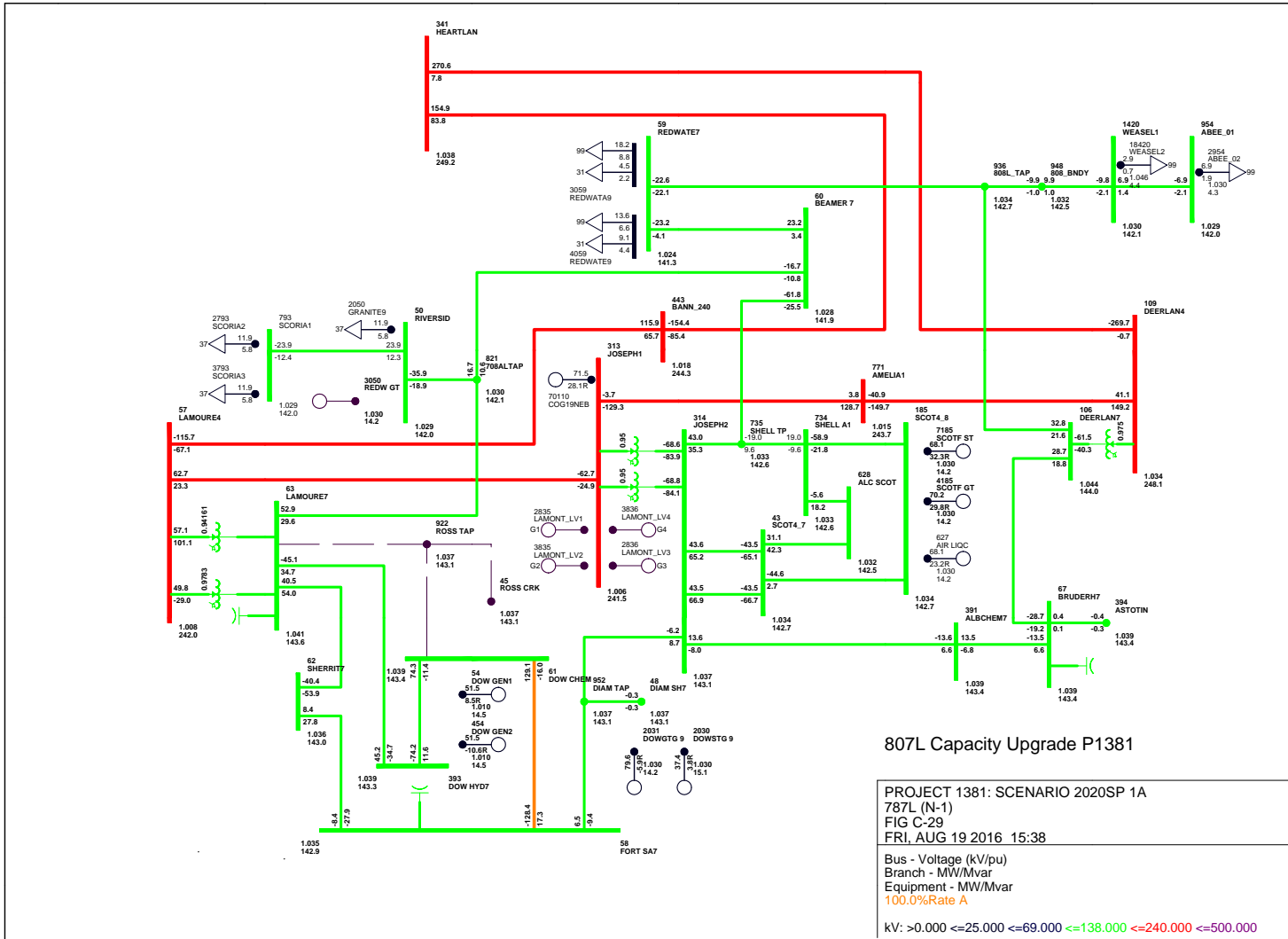


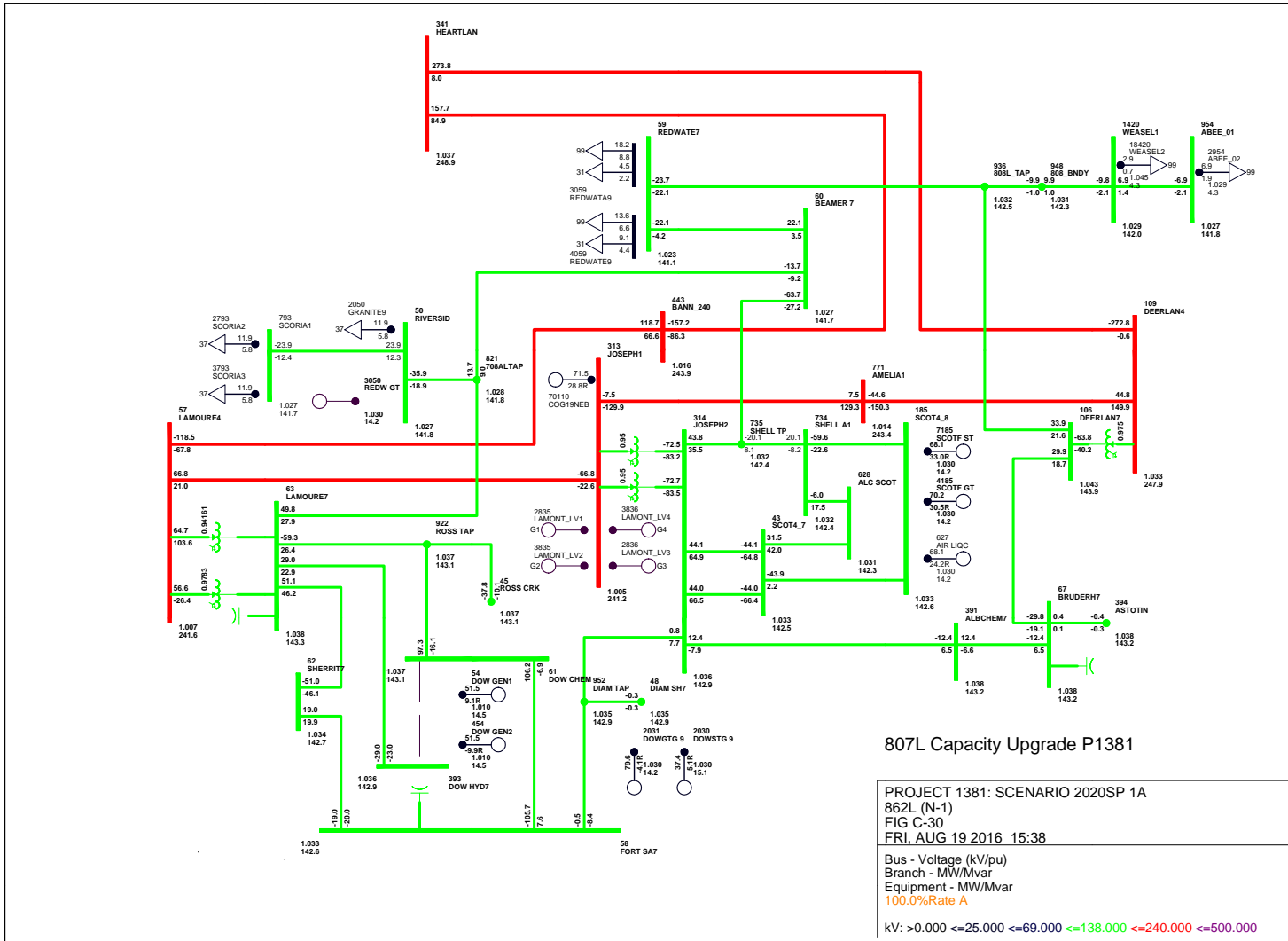


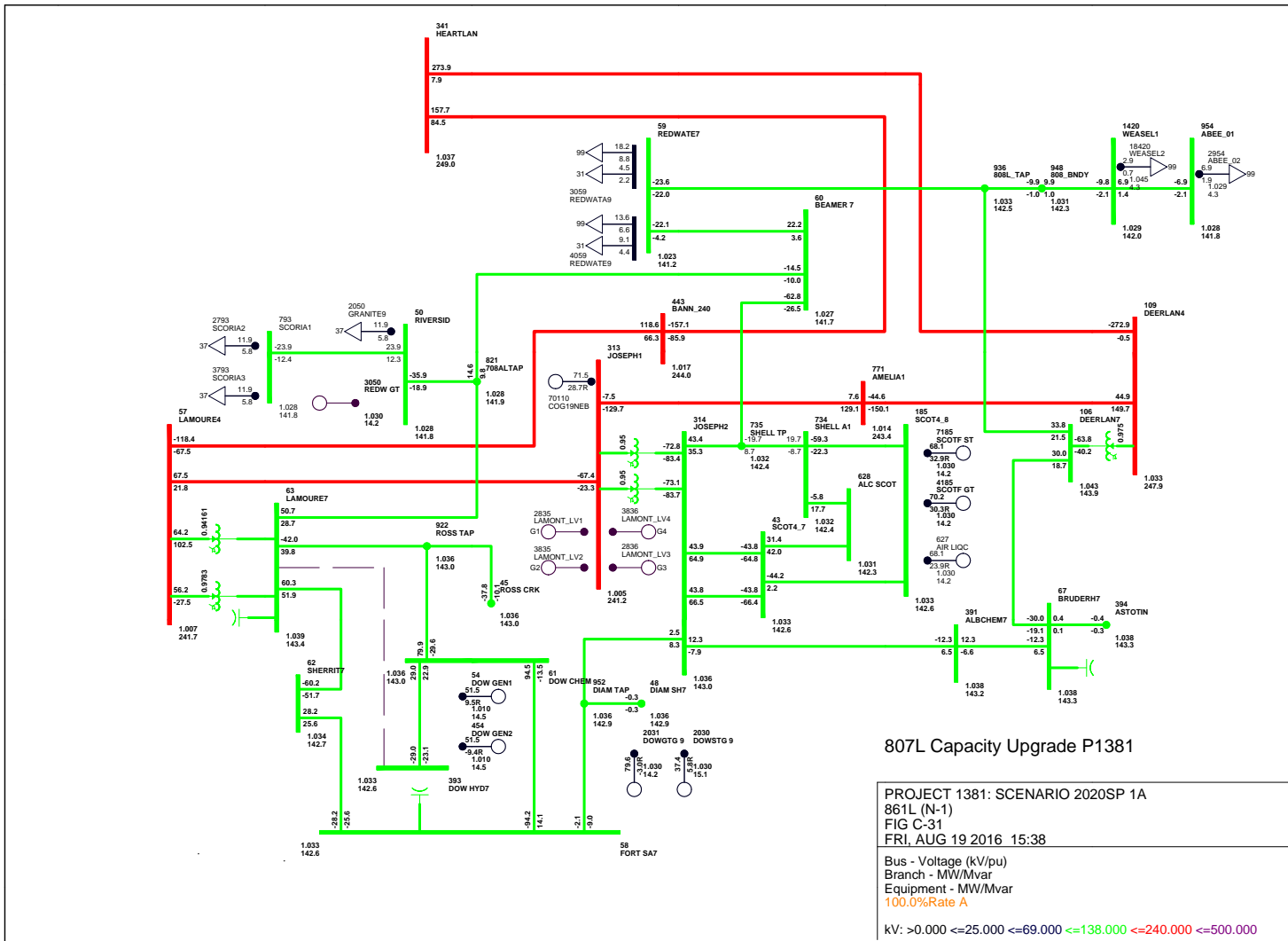


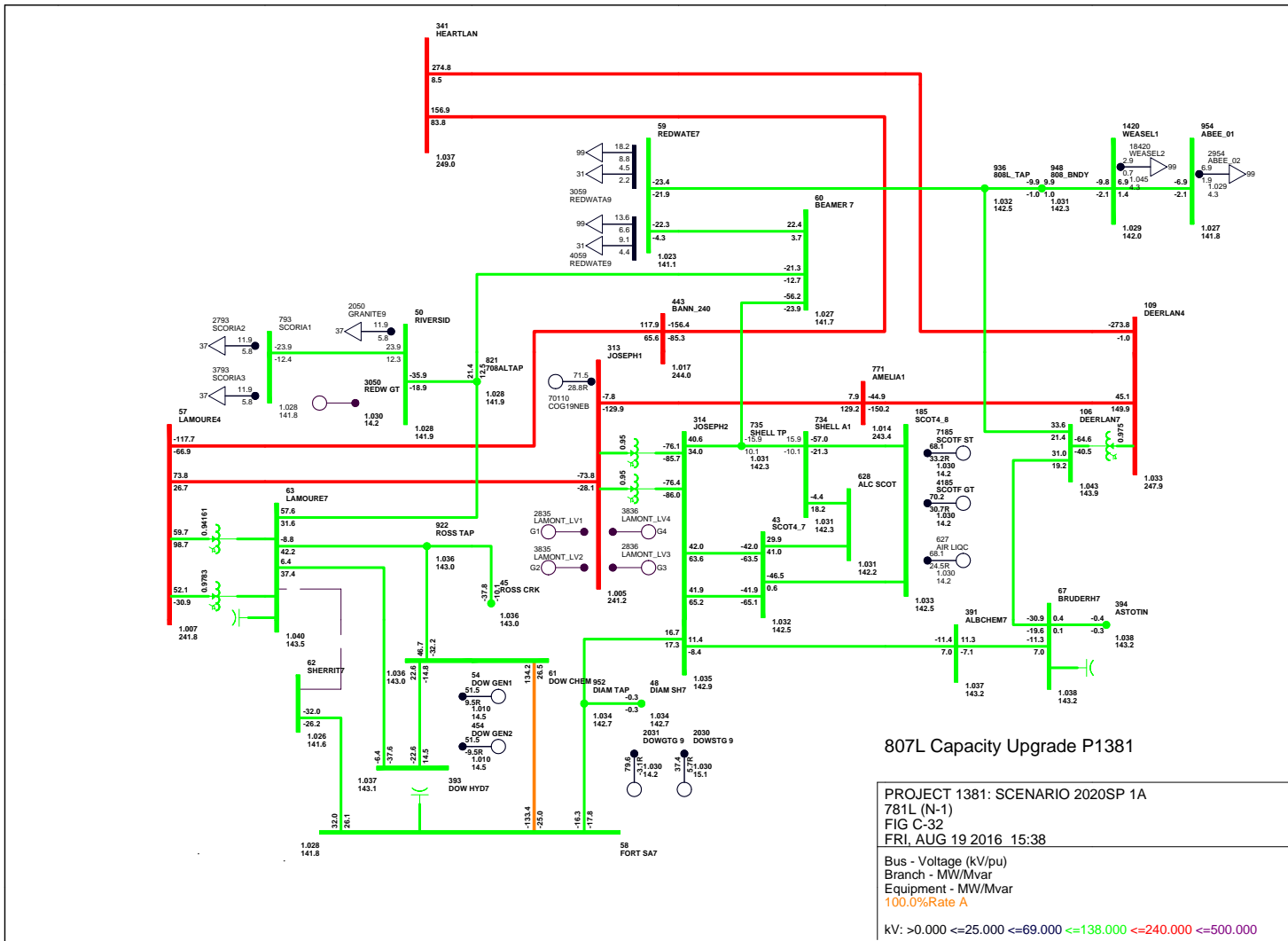


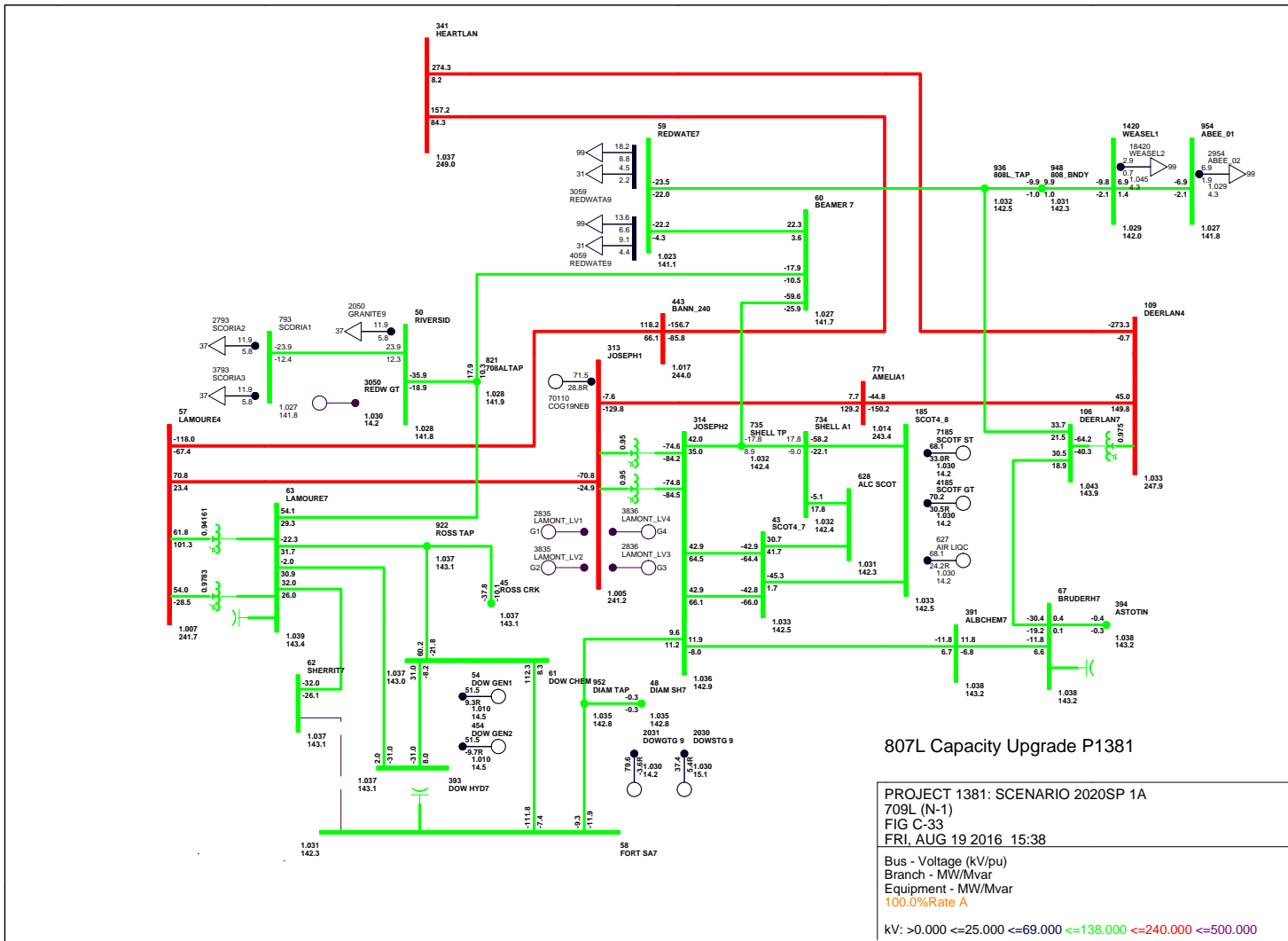


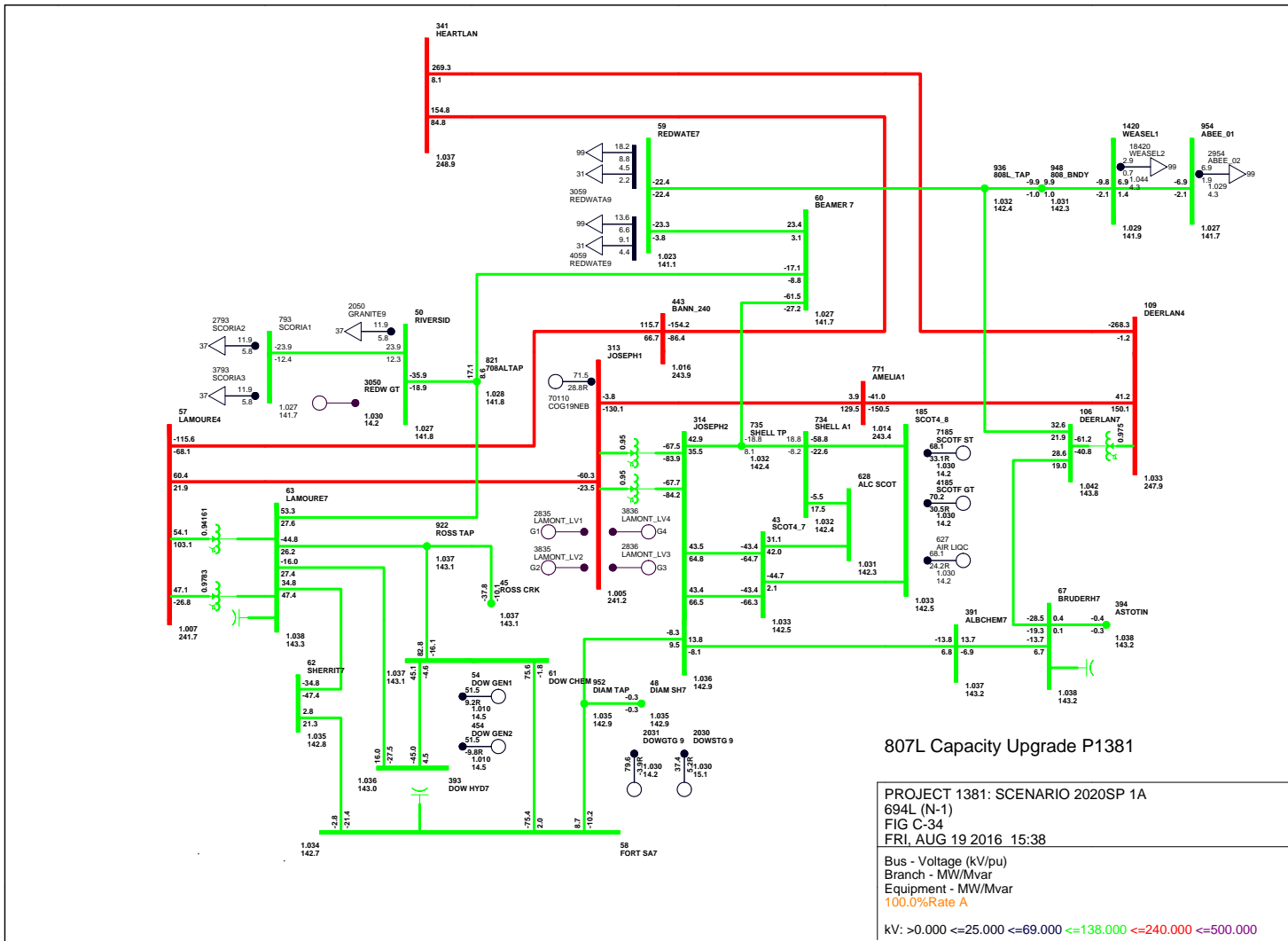


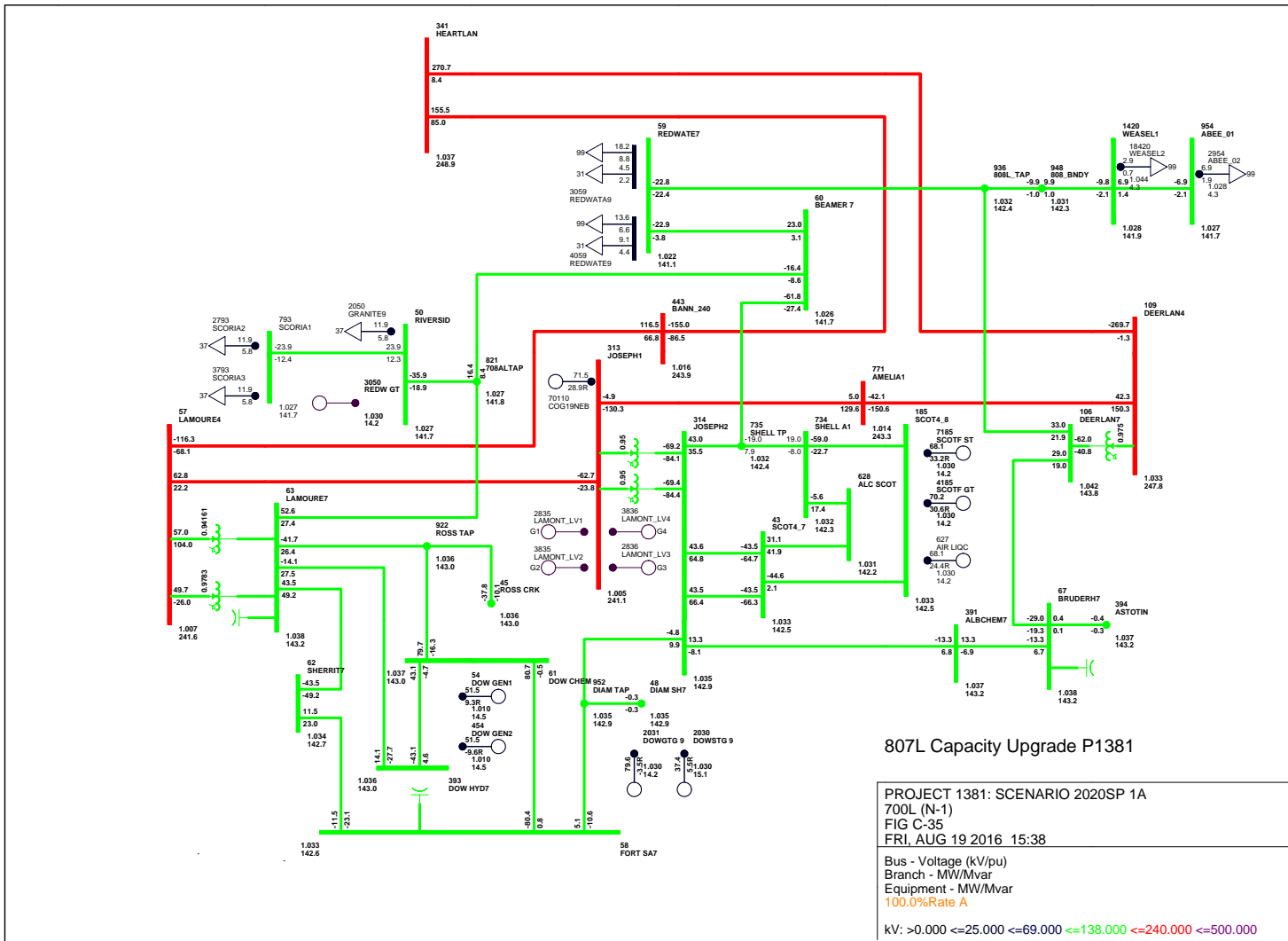










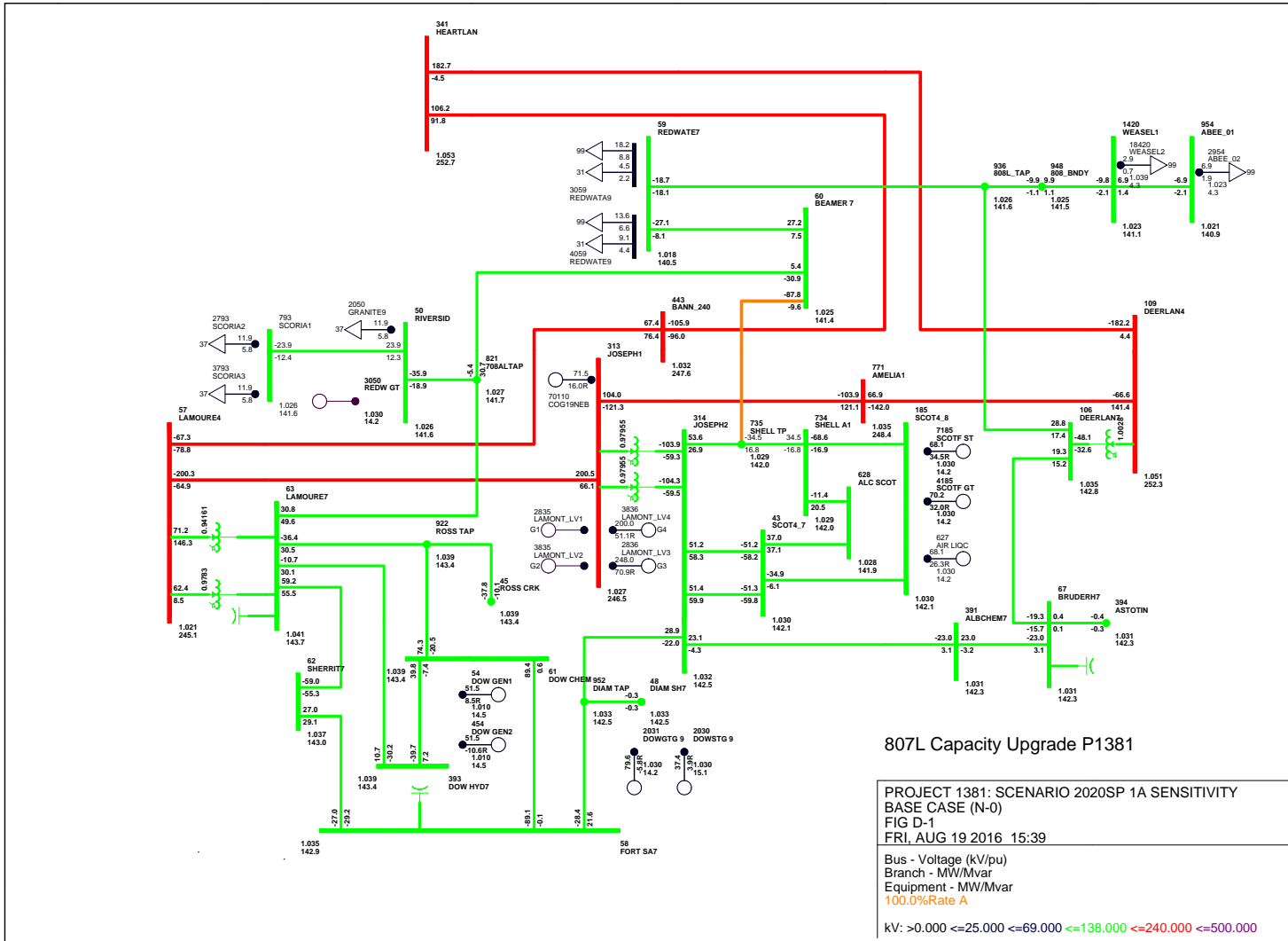


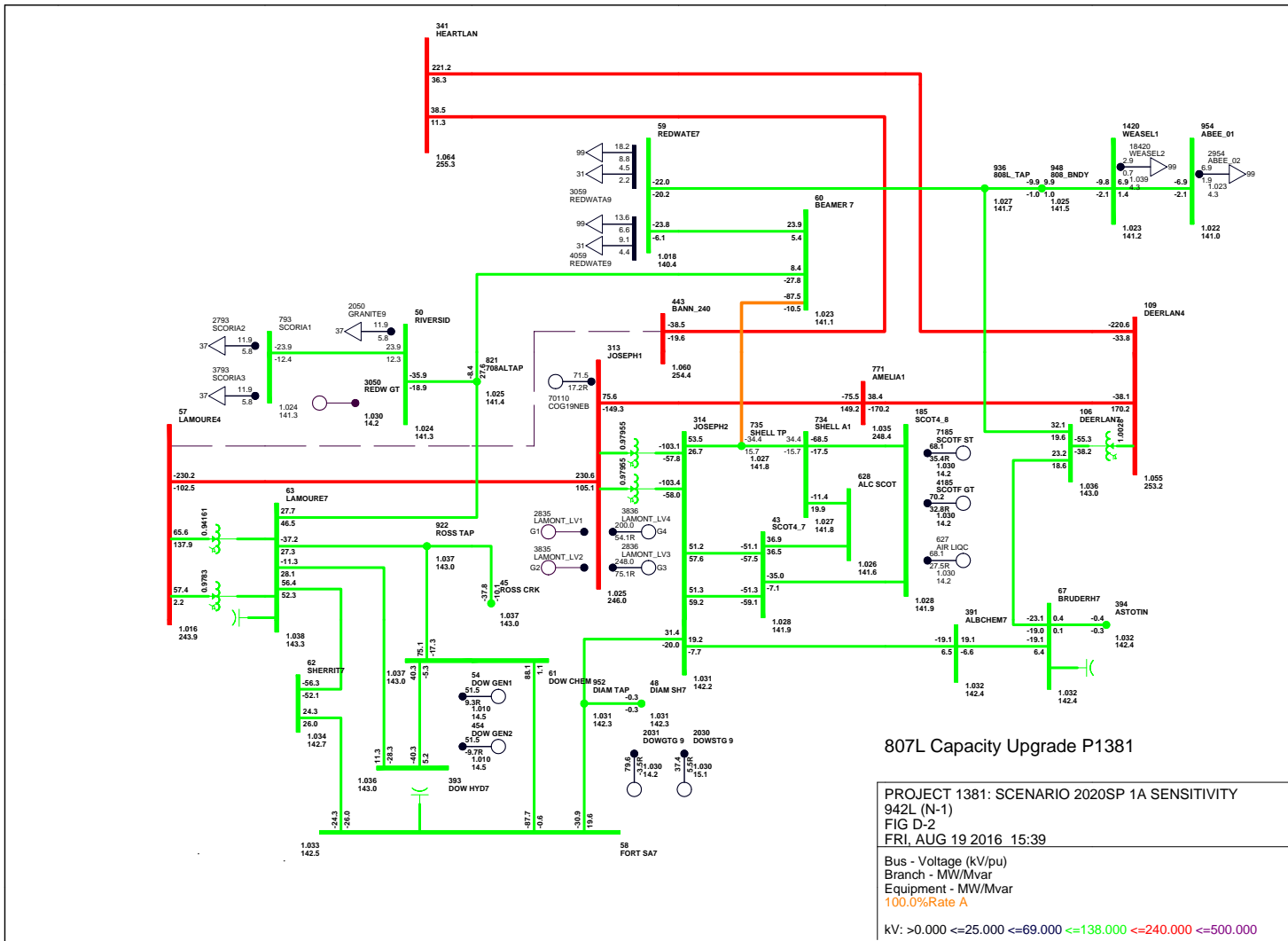
Attachment D

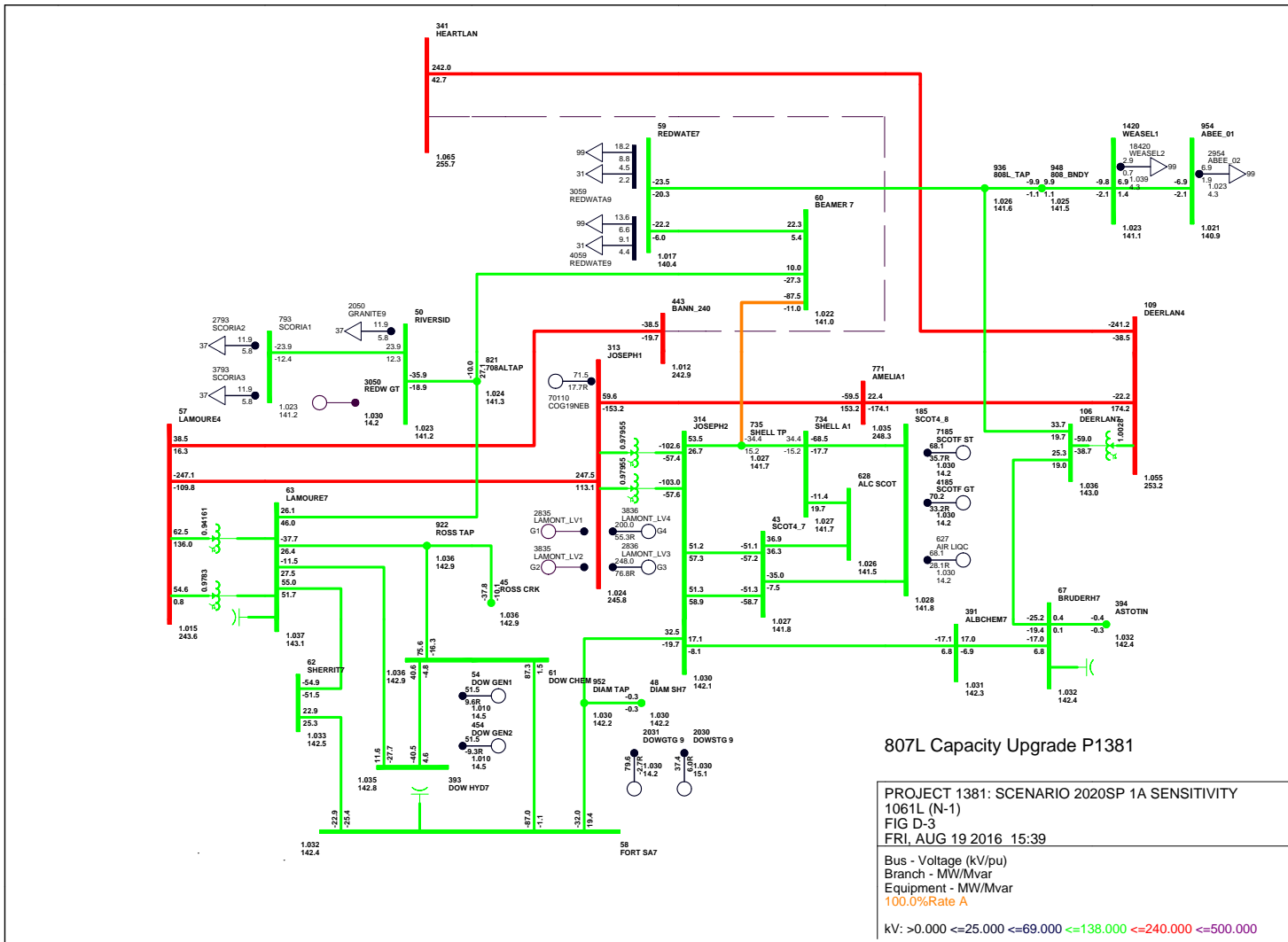
2020SP Sensitivity Power Flow Diagrams

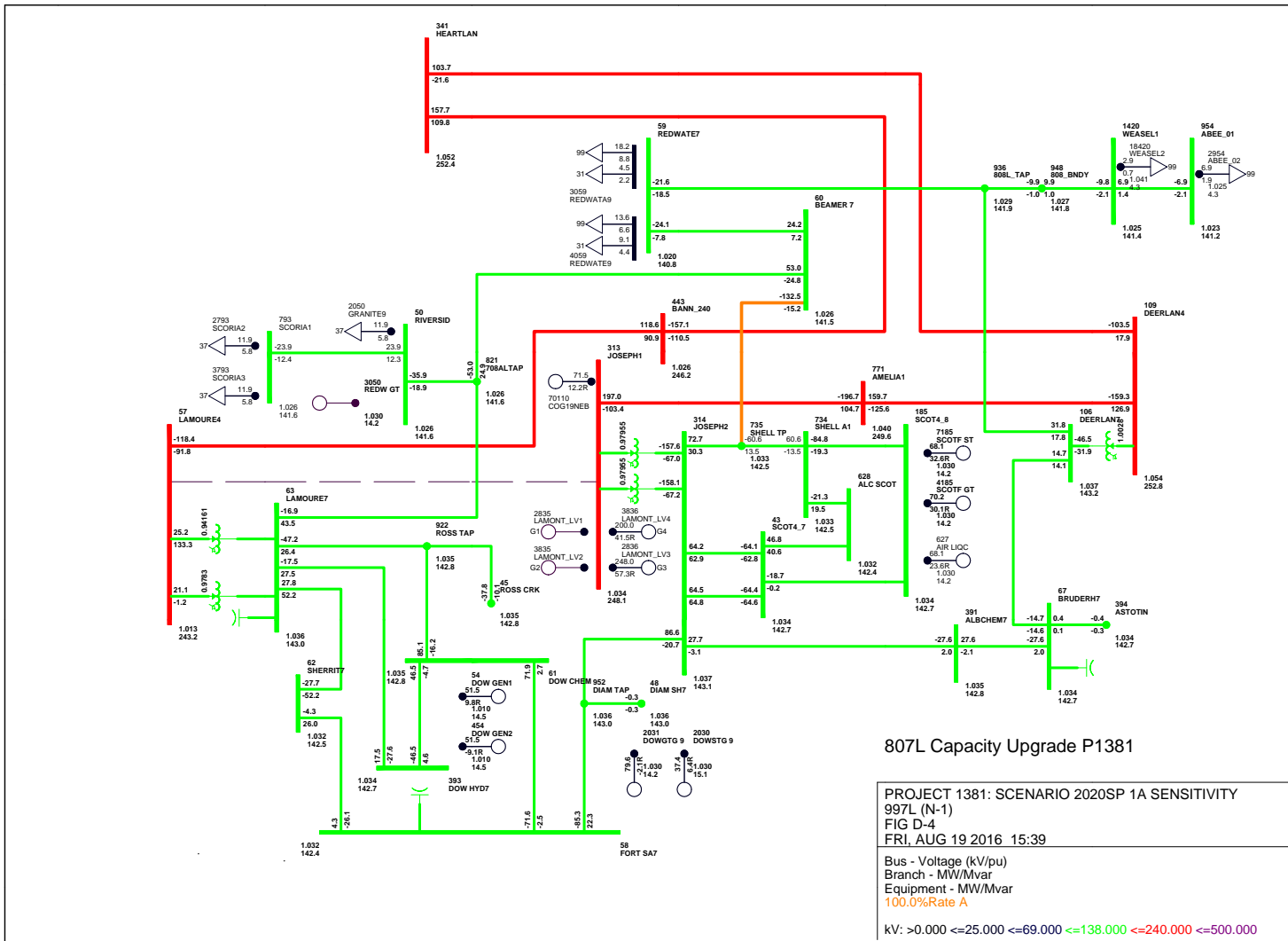
Table D-1: 2020SP Sensitivity Contingency Lists

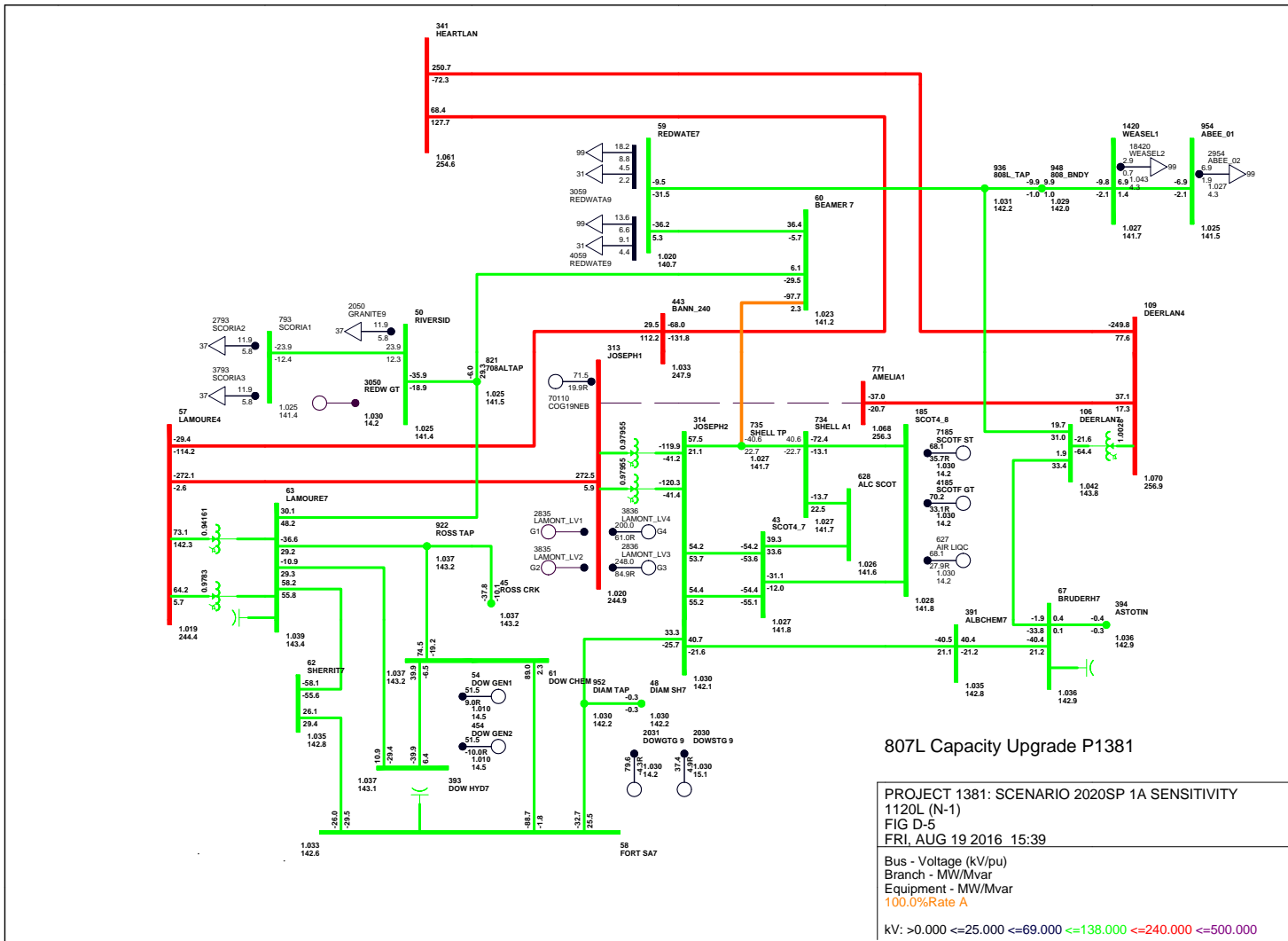
Figure #	Scenario	Condition
D-1	20_1a_Sen	Base Case (N-0)
D-2	20_1a_Sen	942L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 681S Bannerman
D-3	20_1a_Sen	1061L (N-1) 681S Bannerman to 12S Heartland
D-4	20_1a_Sen	997L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 410S Josephburg
D-5	20_1a_Sen	1120L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 108S Amelia
D-6	20_1a_Sen	943L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 108S Amelia
D-7	20_1a_Sen	1054L (N-1) 12S Heartland to 13S Deerland
D-8	20_1a_Sen	9L960 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
D-9	20_1a_Sen	9L961 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
D-10	20_1a_Sen	920L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 557S Castle Downs
D-11	20_1a_Sen	921L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 987S Clover Bar
D-12	20_1a_Sen	708L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
D-13	20_1a_Sen	807L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 233S Beamer
D-14	20_1a_Sen	735L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 171S Redwater
D-15	20_1a_Sen	808L (N-1) 171S Redwater to 13S Deerland
D-16	20_1a_Sen	621L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 109S Skaro
D-17	20_1a_Sen	815L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 127S Bruderheim
D-18	20_1a_Sen	846L (N-1) 127S Bruderheim
D-19	20_1a_Sen	773L (N-1) 127S Bruderheim to 308S Albchem Beaverhill Creek
D-20	20_1a_Sen	776L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 308S Albchem Beaverhill Creek
D-21	20_1a_Sen	856L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 409S Shell Scotford
D-22	20_1a_Sen	857L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 409S Shell Scotford
D-23	20_1a_Sen	ALCO2L (N-1) 879S Scotford Upgrader to 409S Shell Scotford
D-24	20_1a_Sen	EXI-01L (N-1) 879S Scotford Upgrader to 402S Scotford Expansion 1
D-25	20_1a_Sen	ALC03L (N-1) 402S Scotford Expansion 1 to Air Liquide
D-26	20_1a_Sen	ALC01L (N-1) Air Liquide to 409S Shell Scotford
D-27	20_1a_Sen	706L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 54S Fort Saskatchewan
D-28	20_1a_Sen	707L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
D-29	20_1a_Sen	787L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 166S Dow Chemical
D-30	20_1a_Sen	862L (N-1) 166S Dow Chemical to 258S Dow HydroCarbons
D-31	20_1a_Sen	861L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 258S Dow HydroCarbons
D-32	20_1a_Sen	781L (N-1) 172S Sherritt to 71S Lamoureux
D-33	20_1a_Sen	709L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
D-34	20_1a_Sen	694L (N-1) 54S Fort Saskatchewan to 422S Westwood
D-35	20_1a_Sen	700L (N-1) 422S Westwood to 746S Sherwood Park

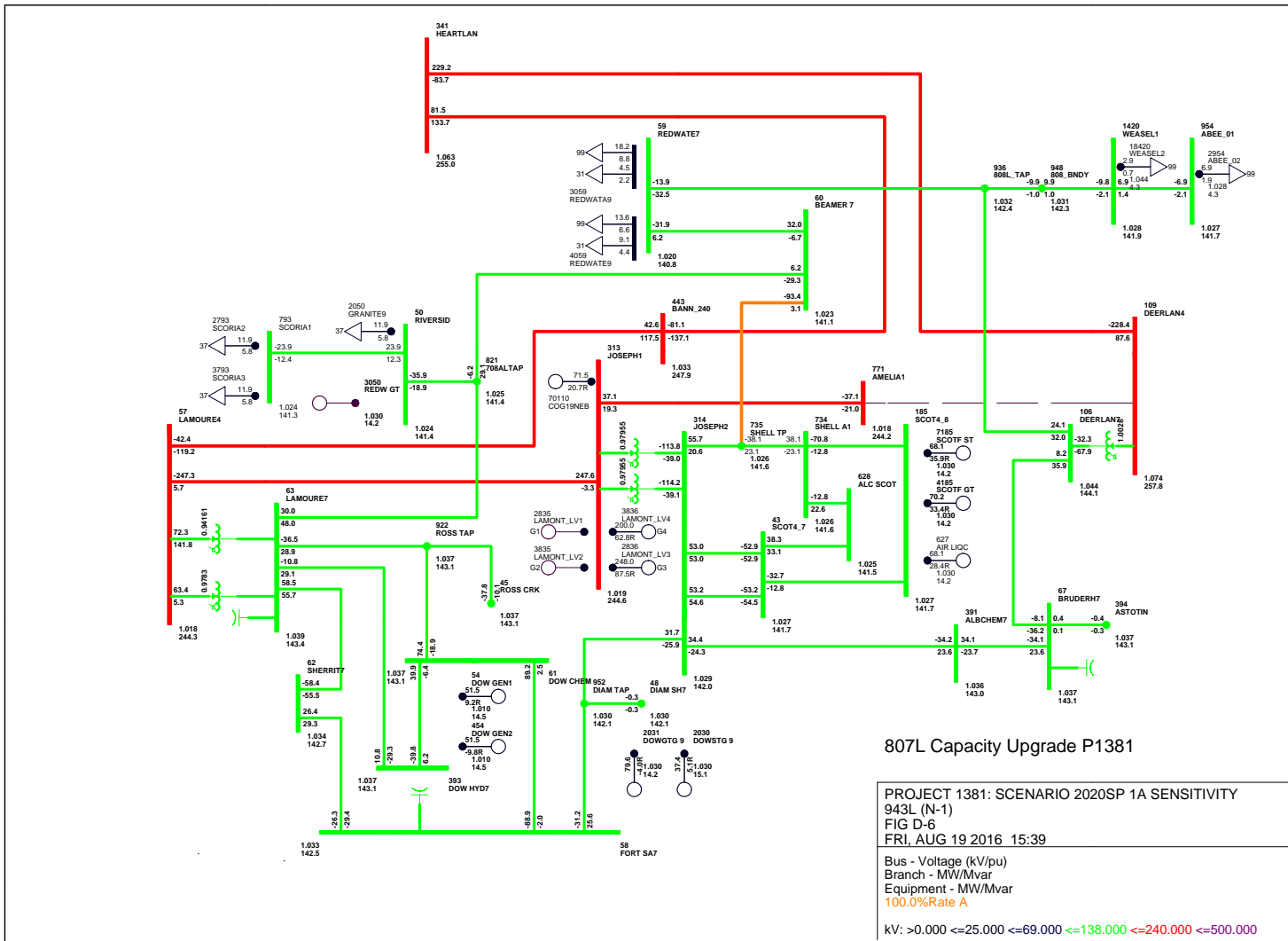


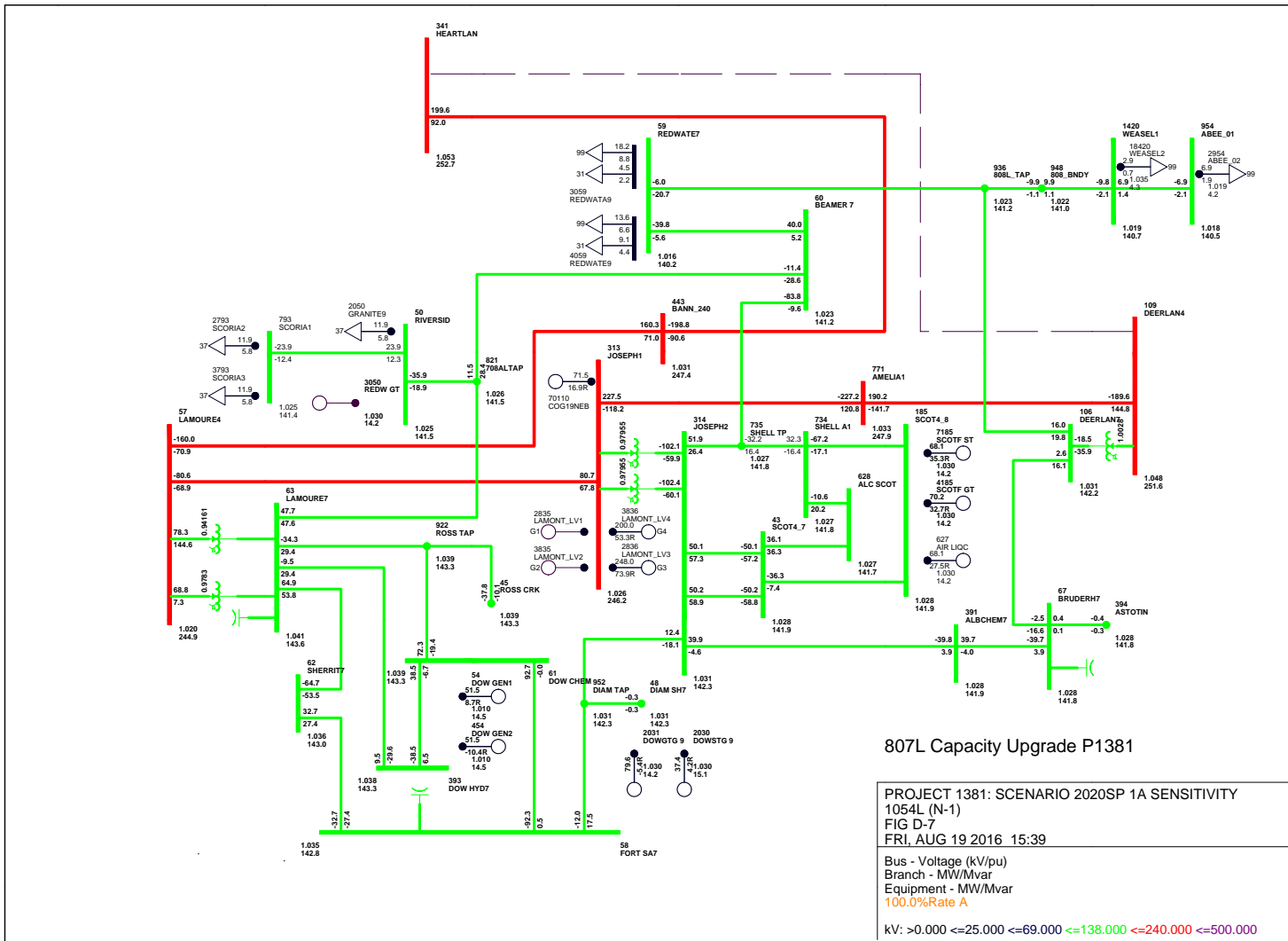


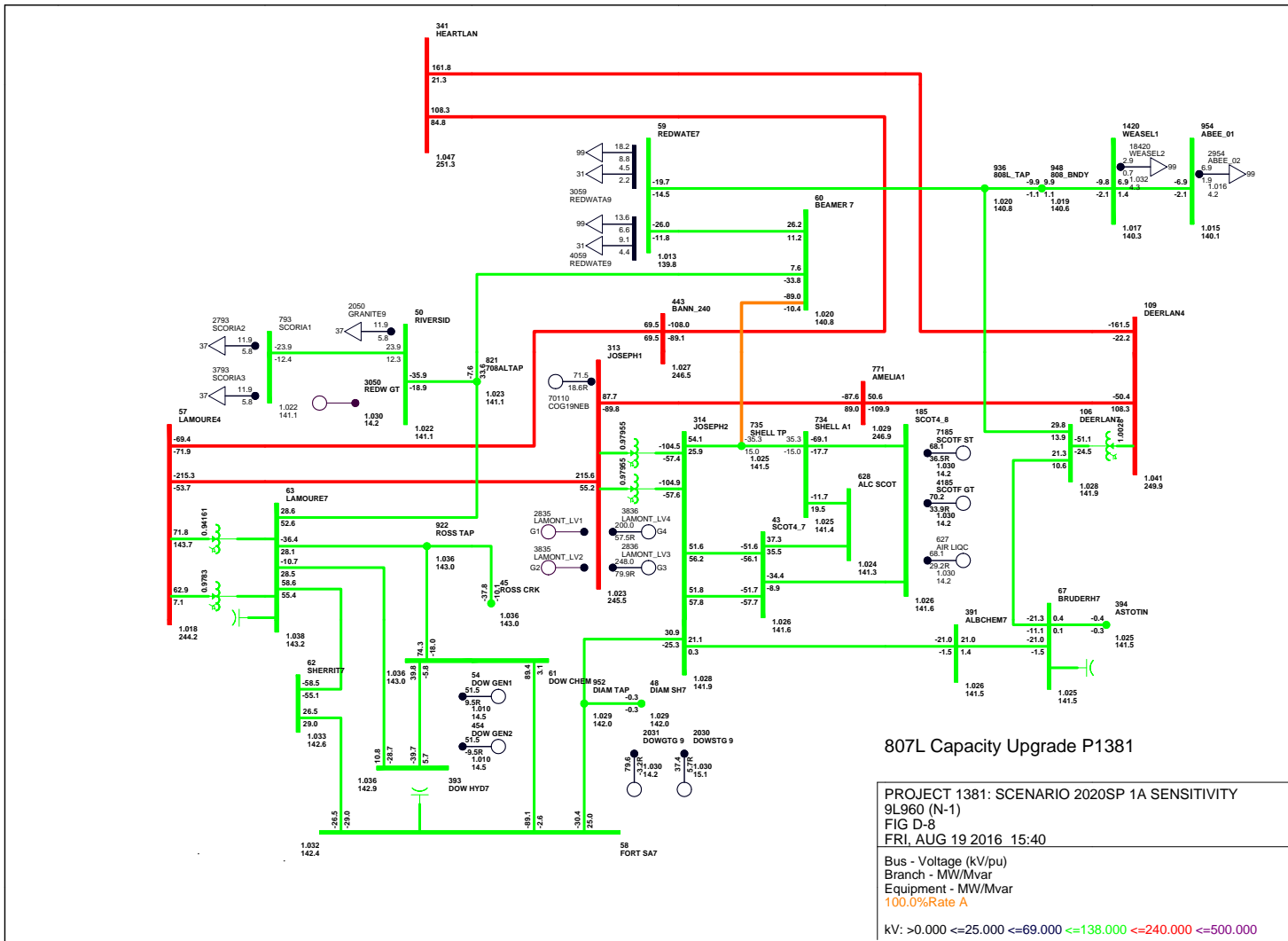


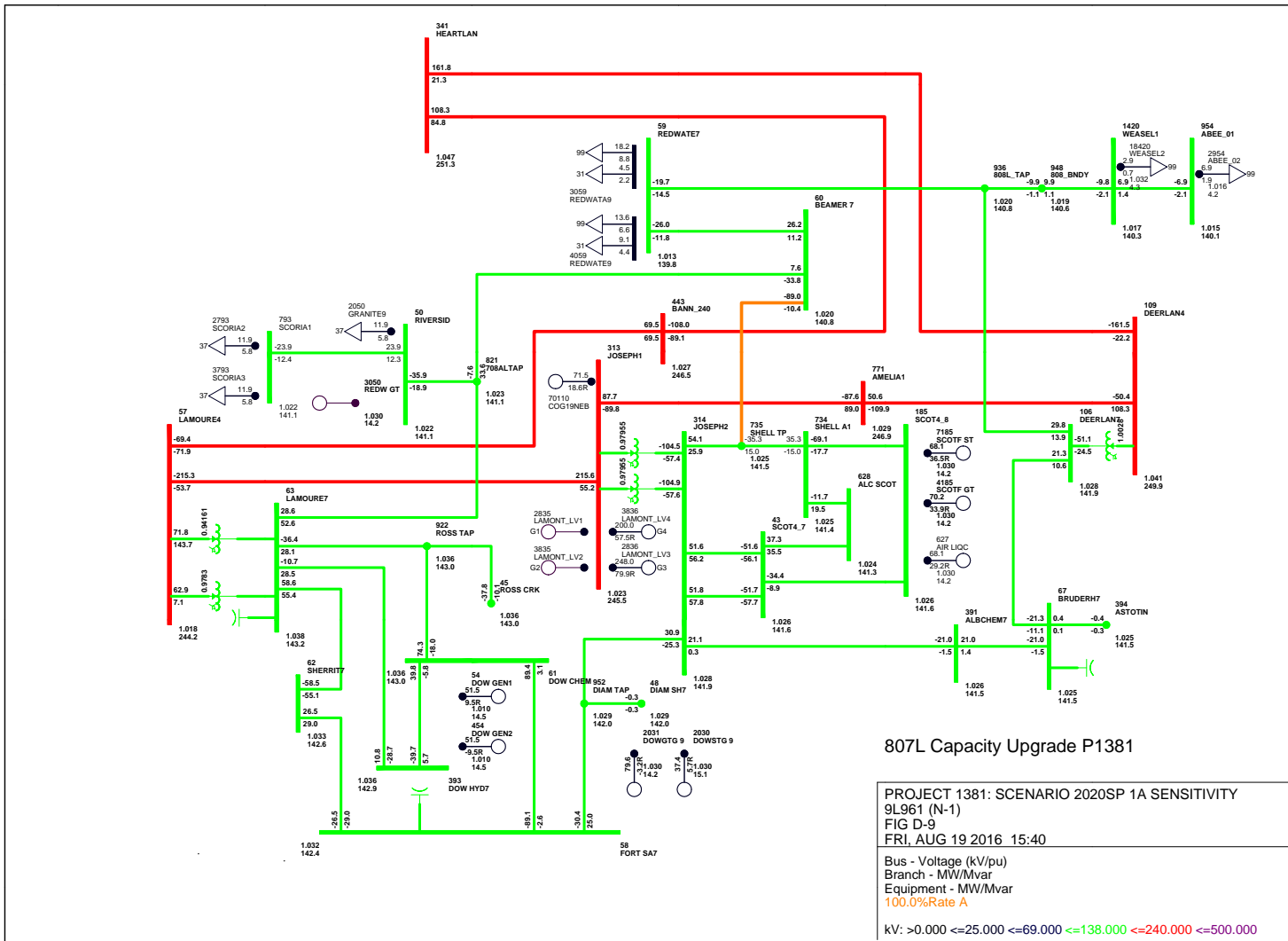


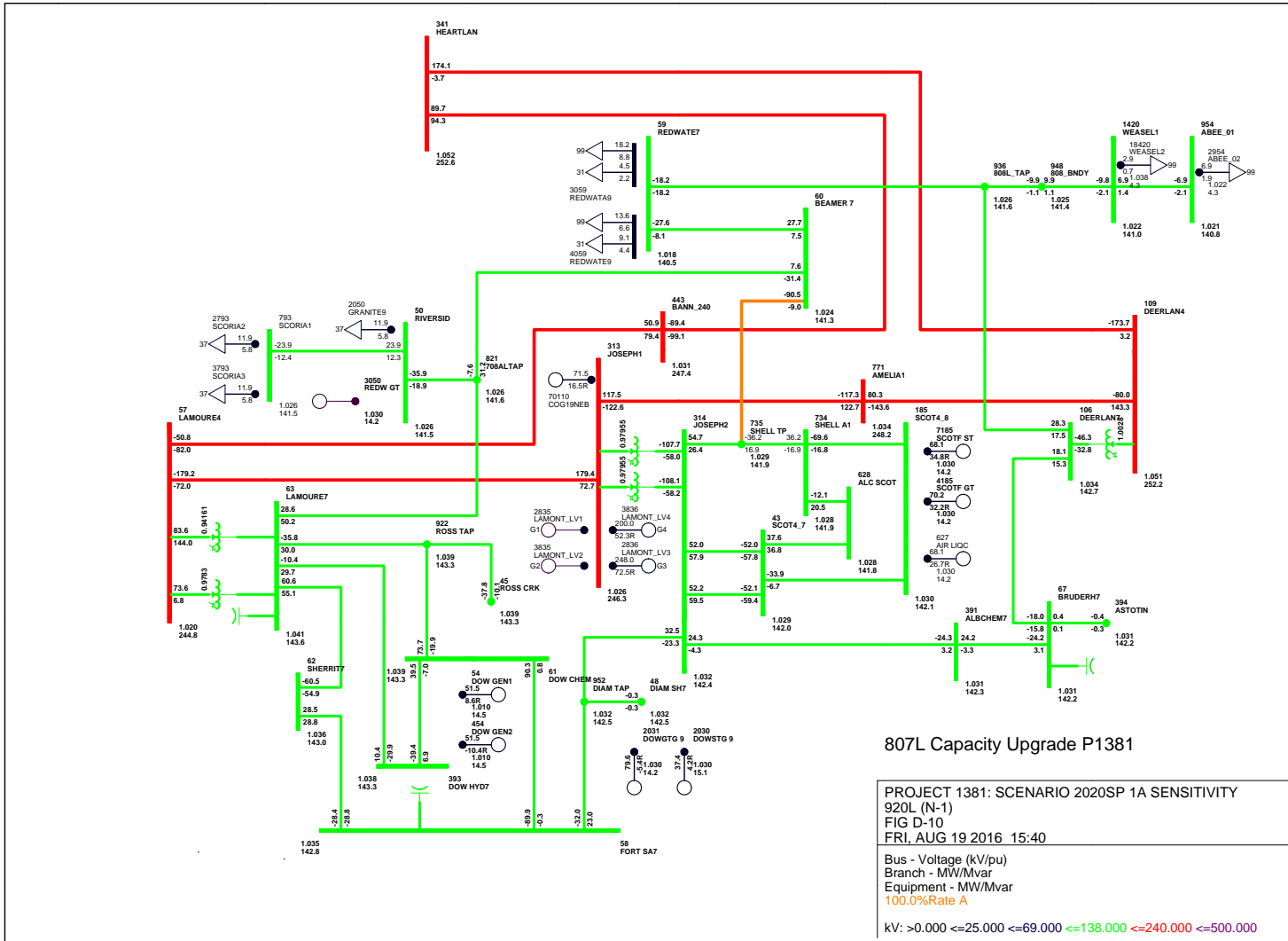


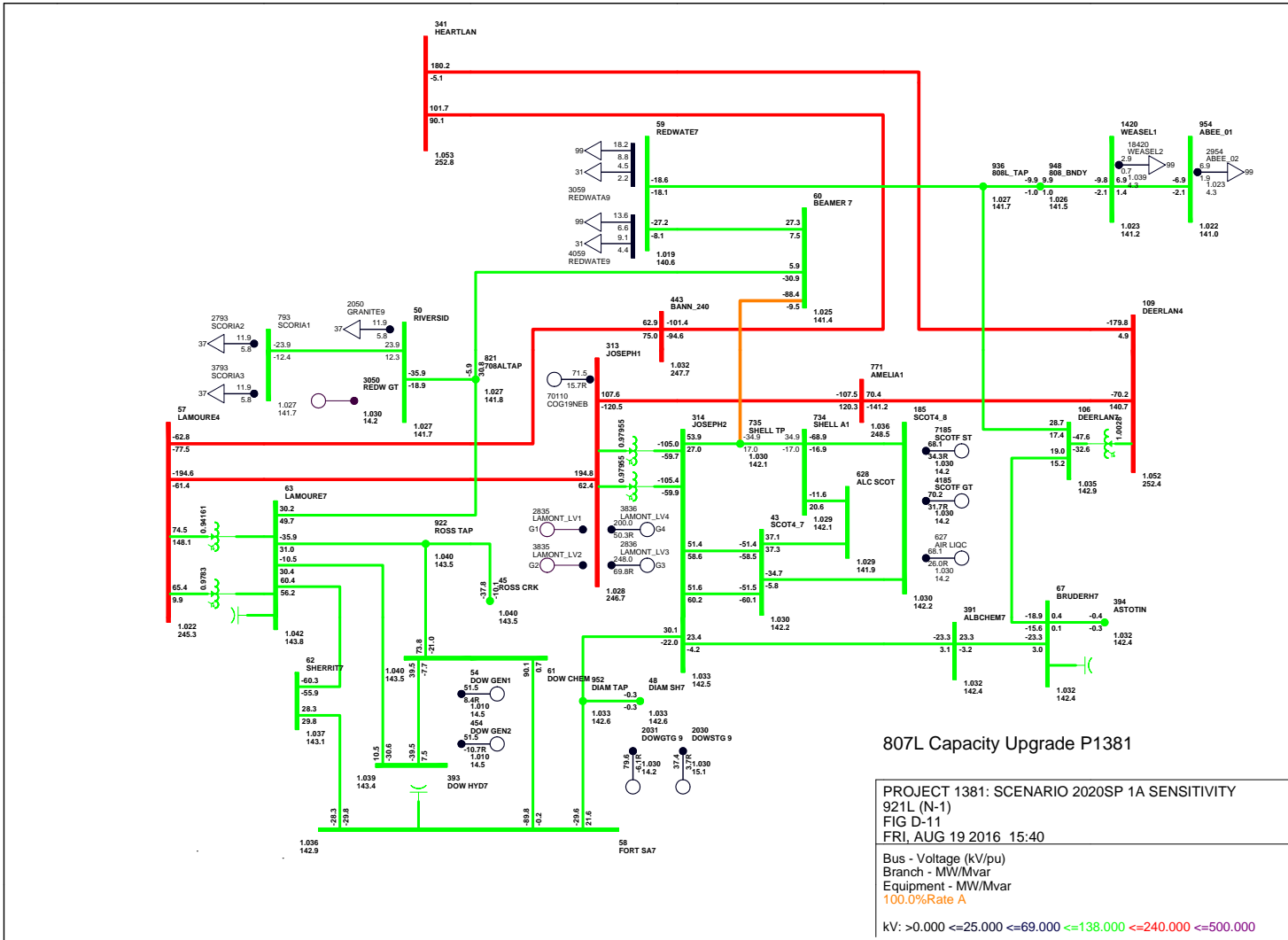


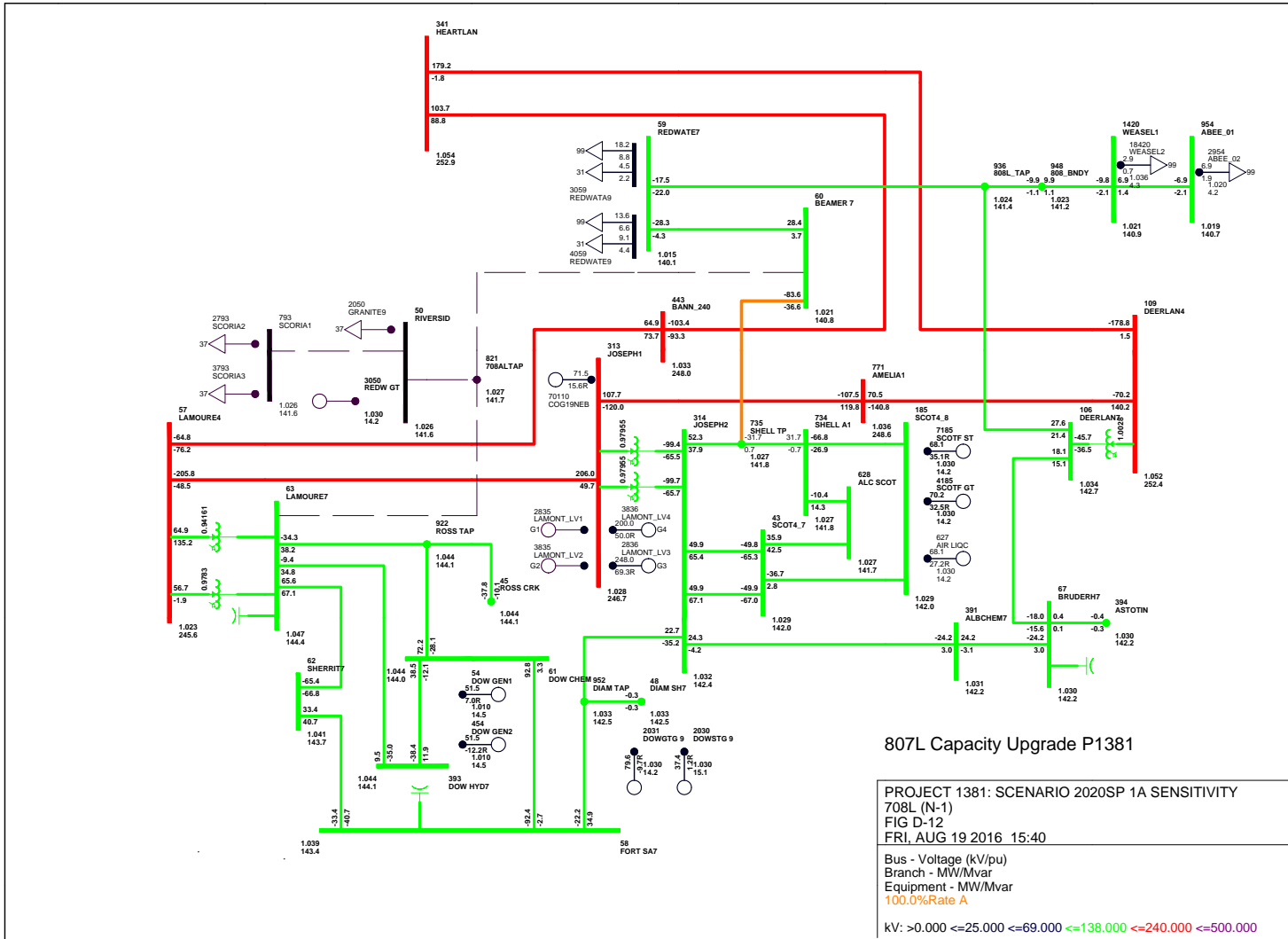


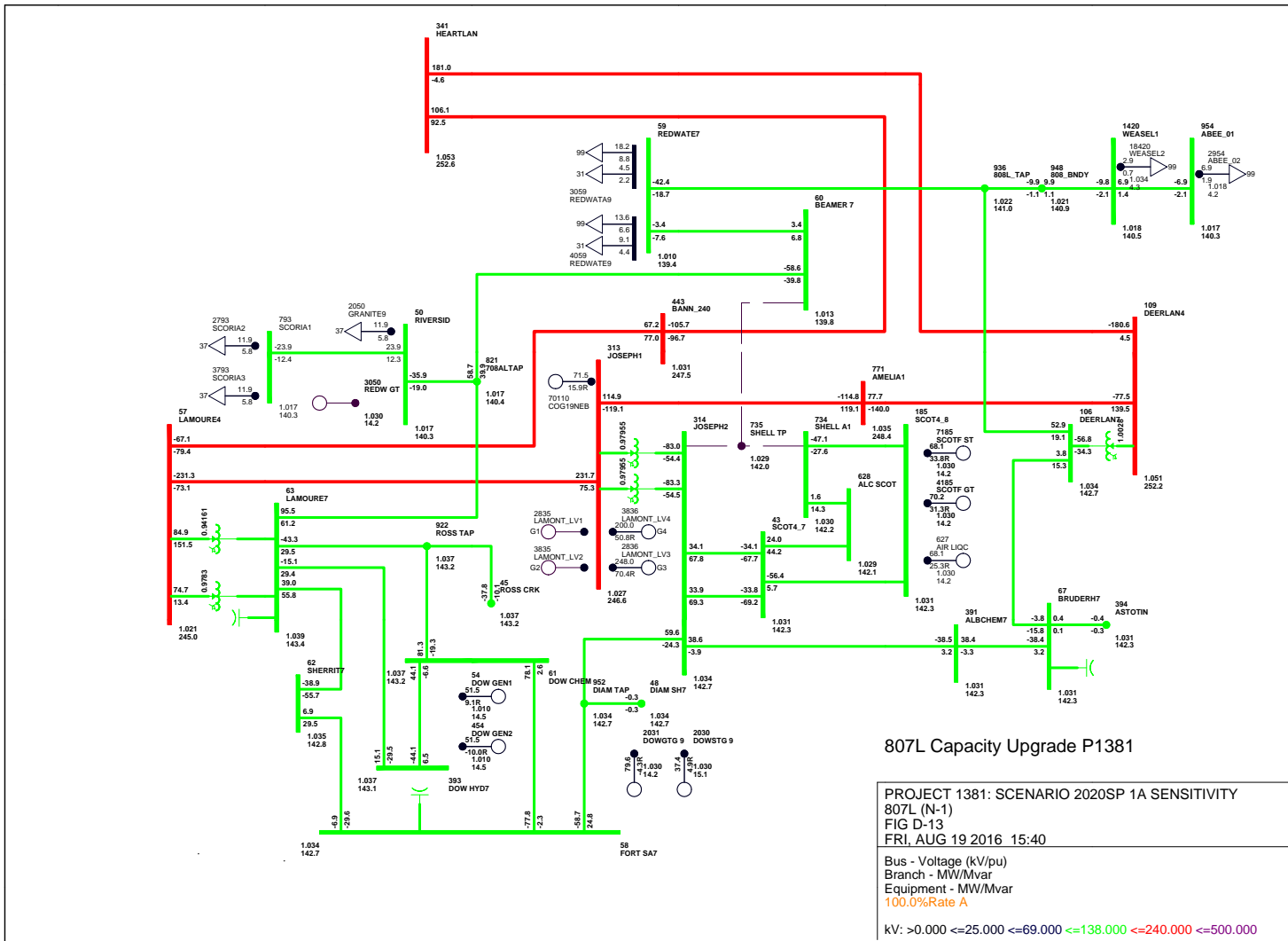


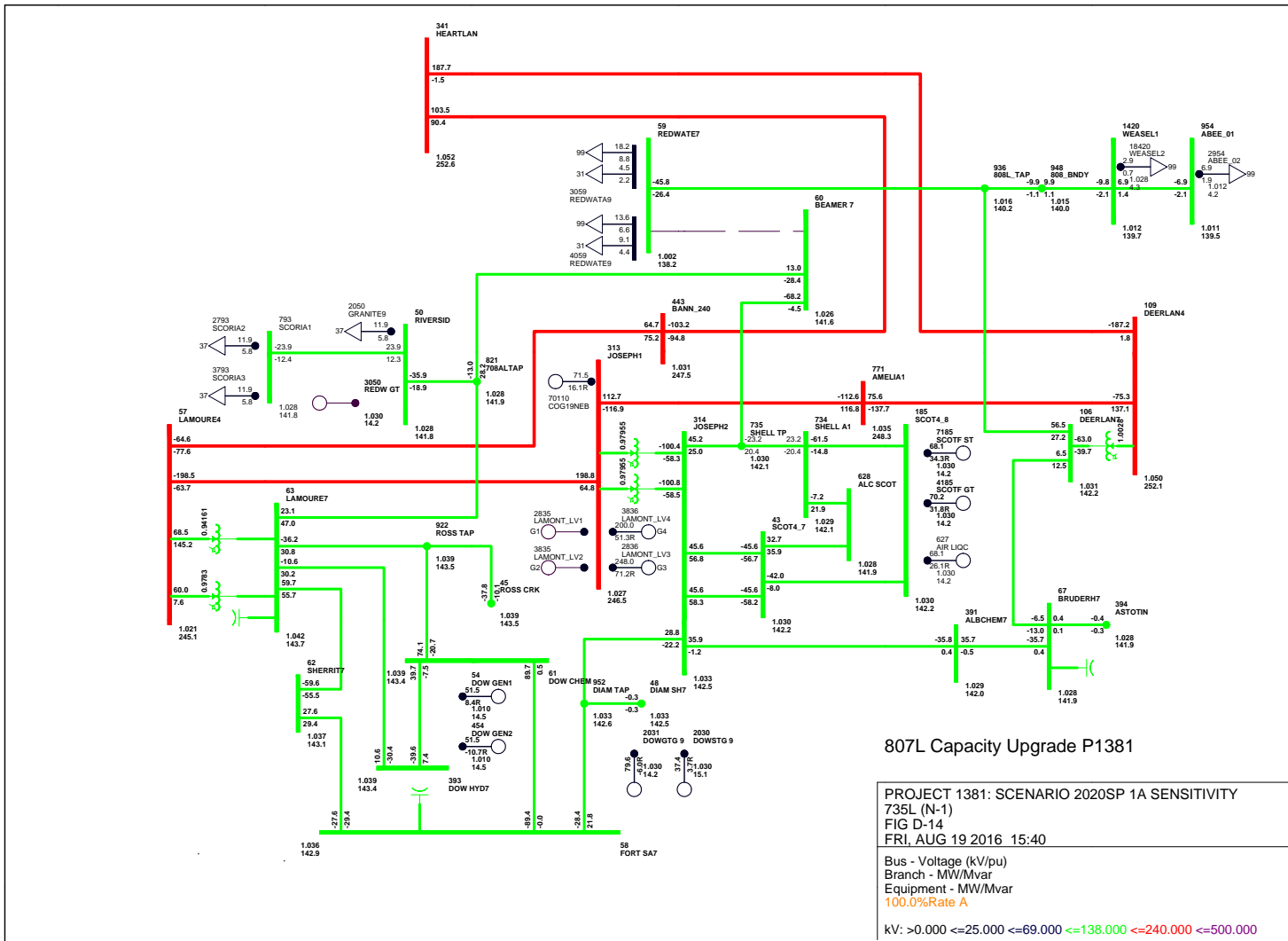


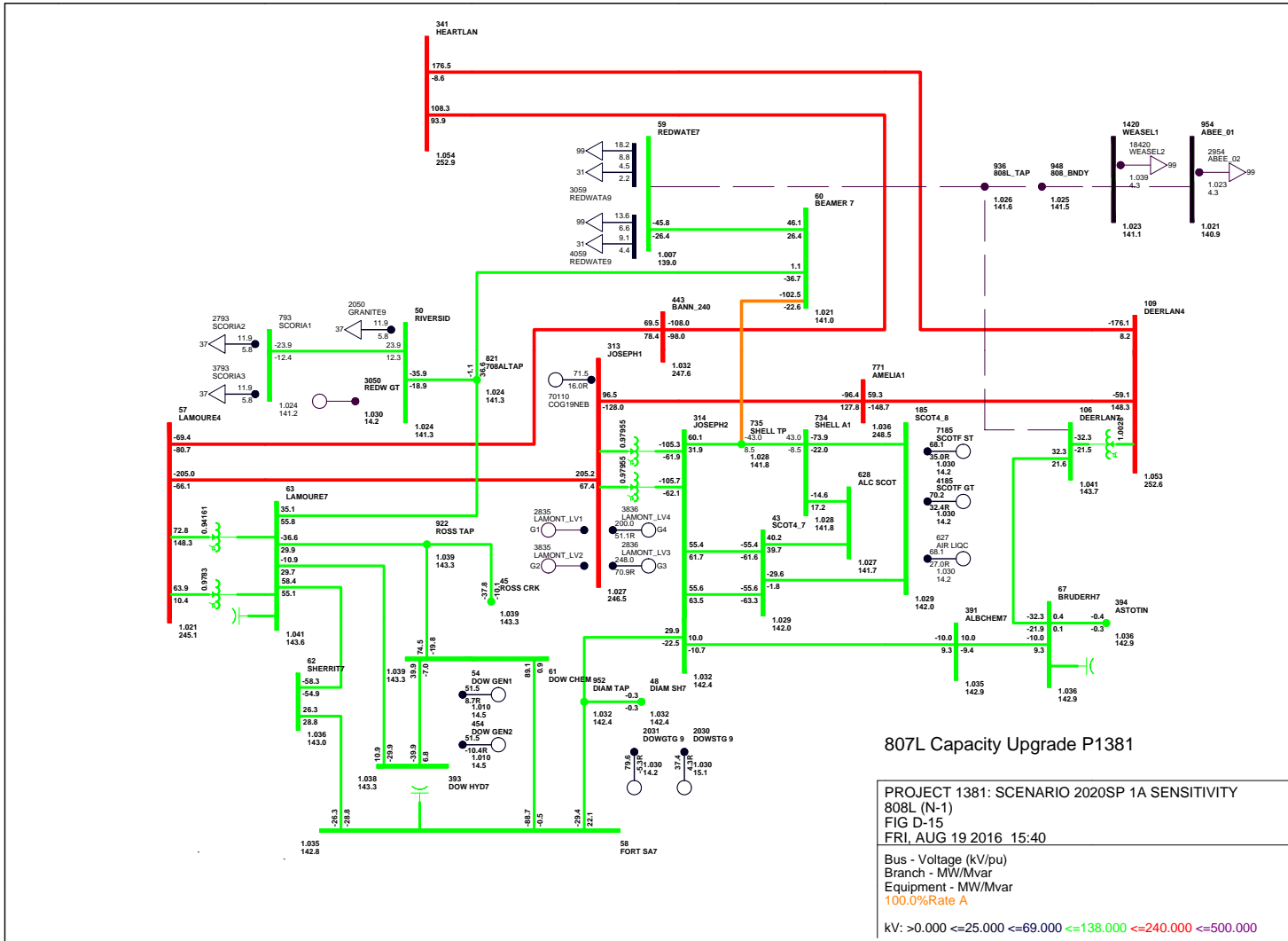


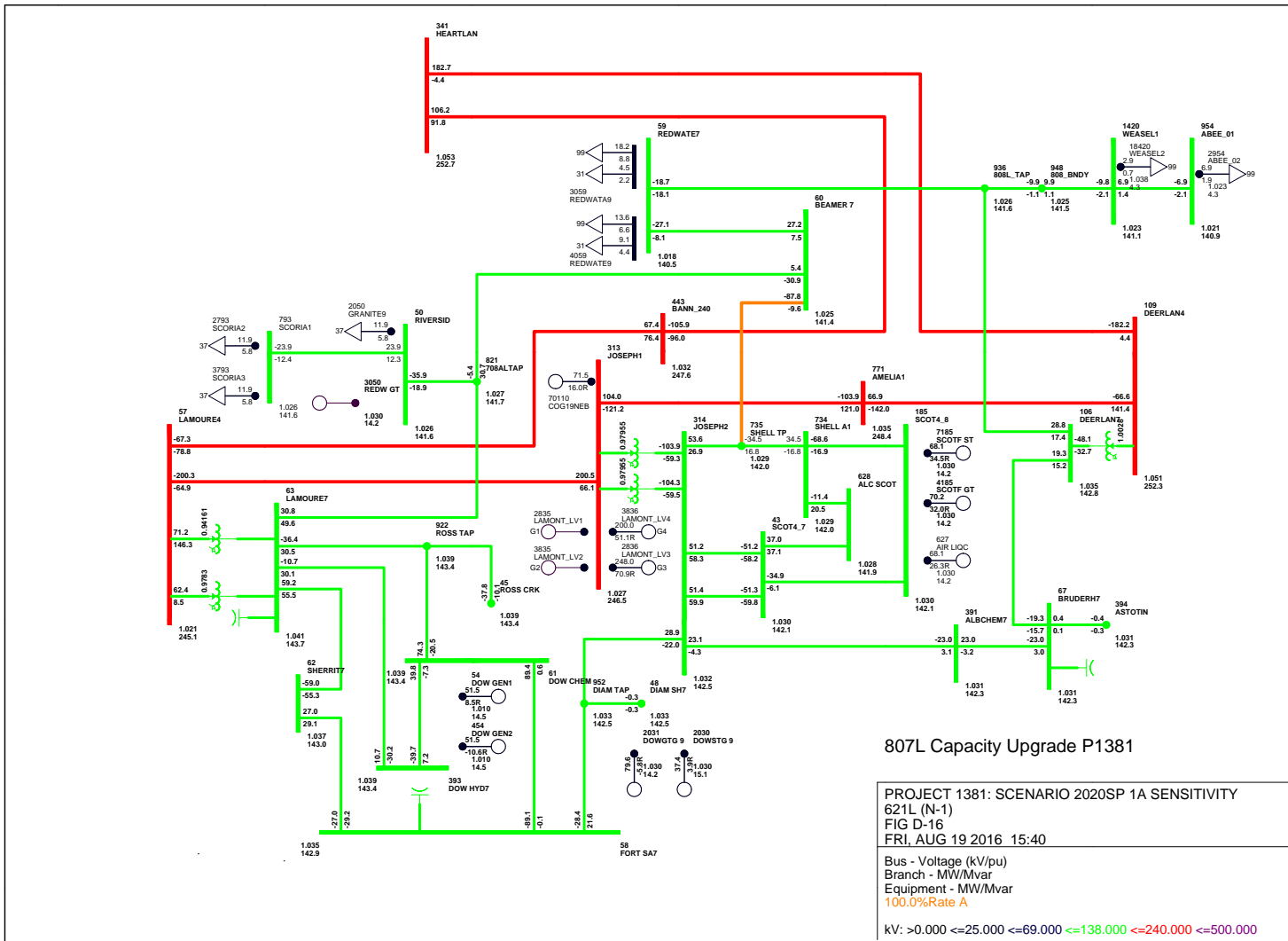


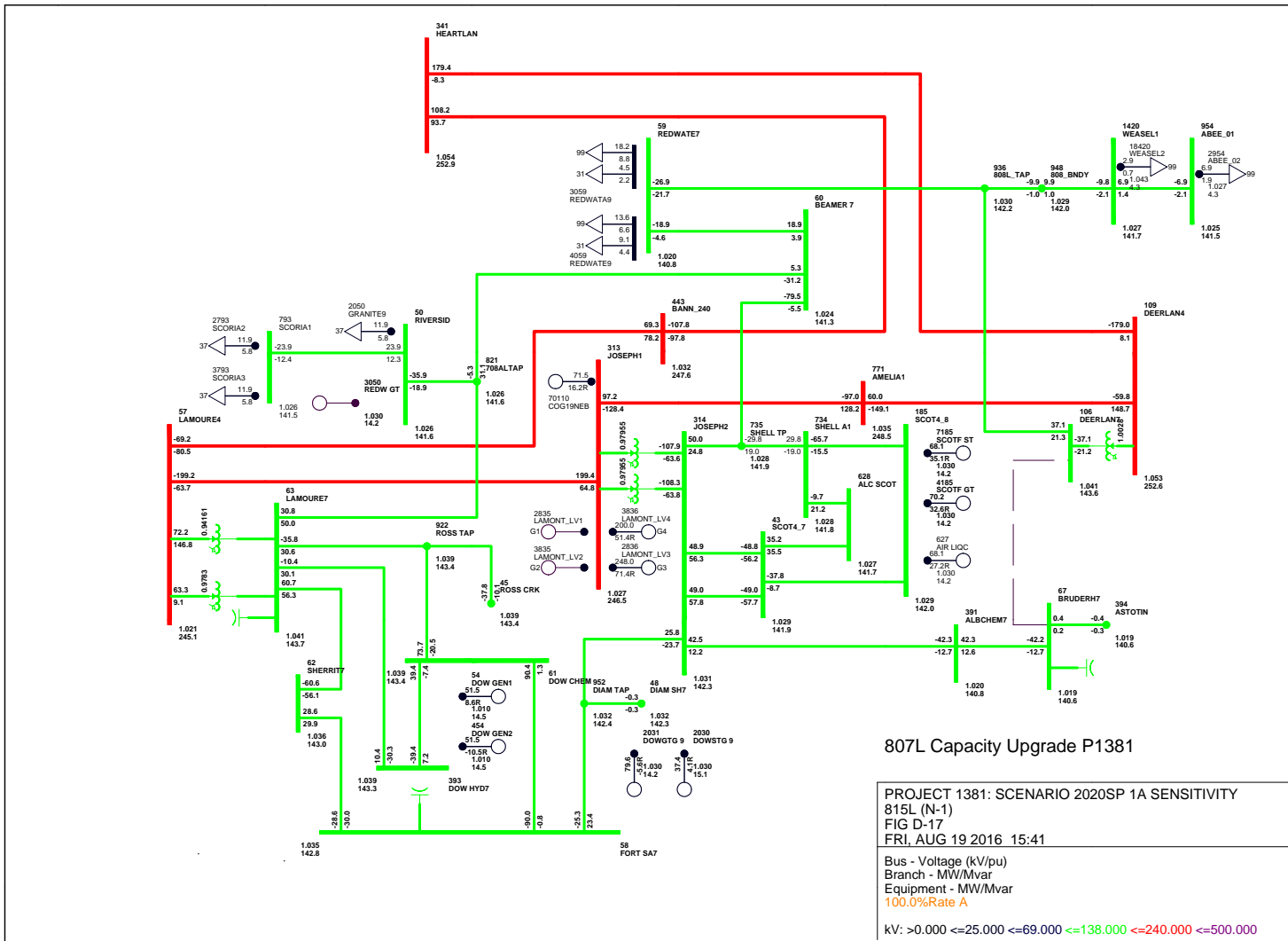


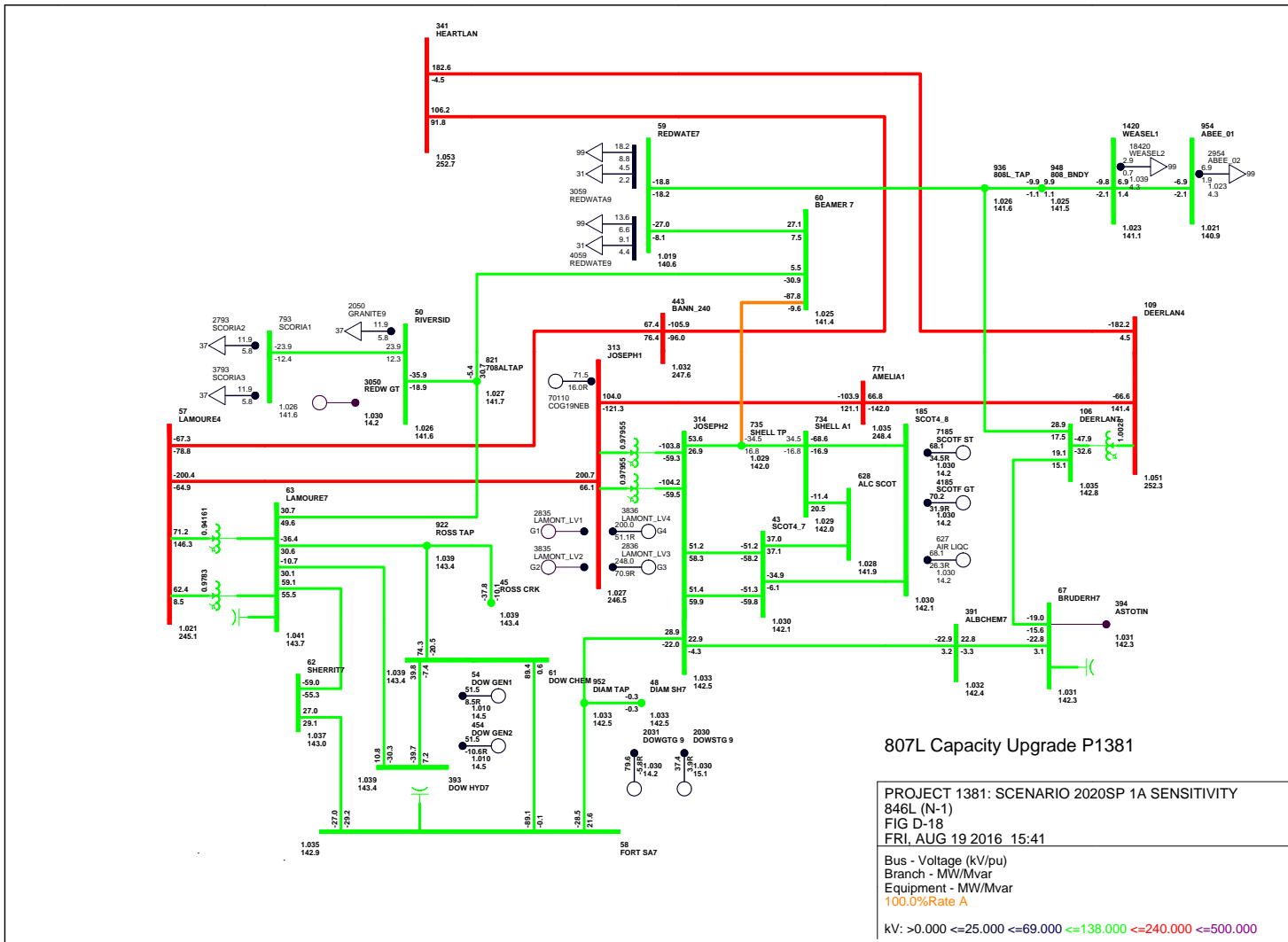


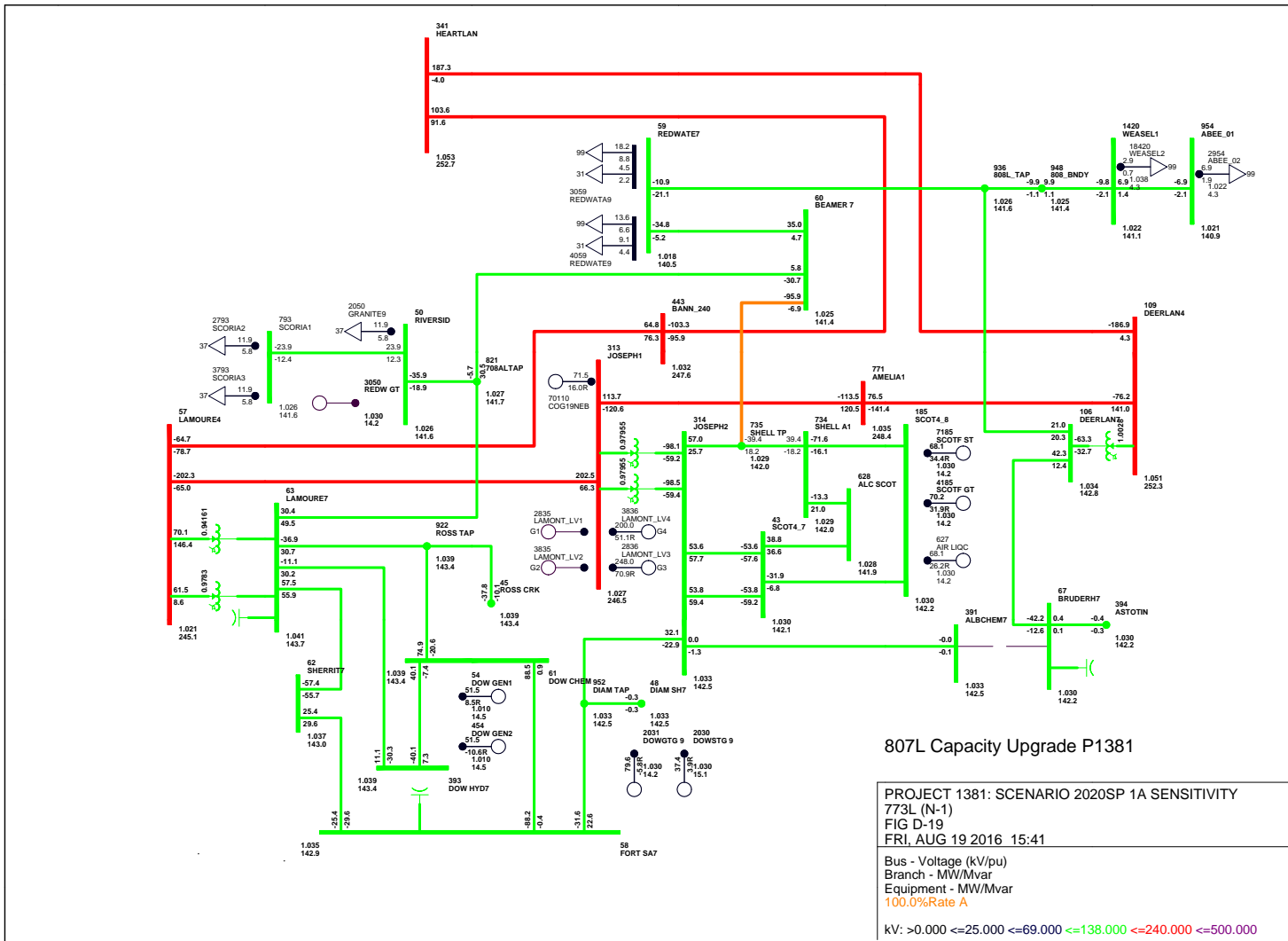


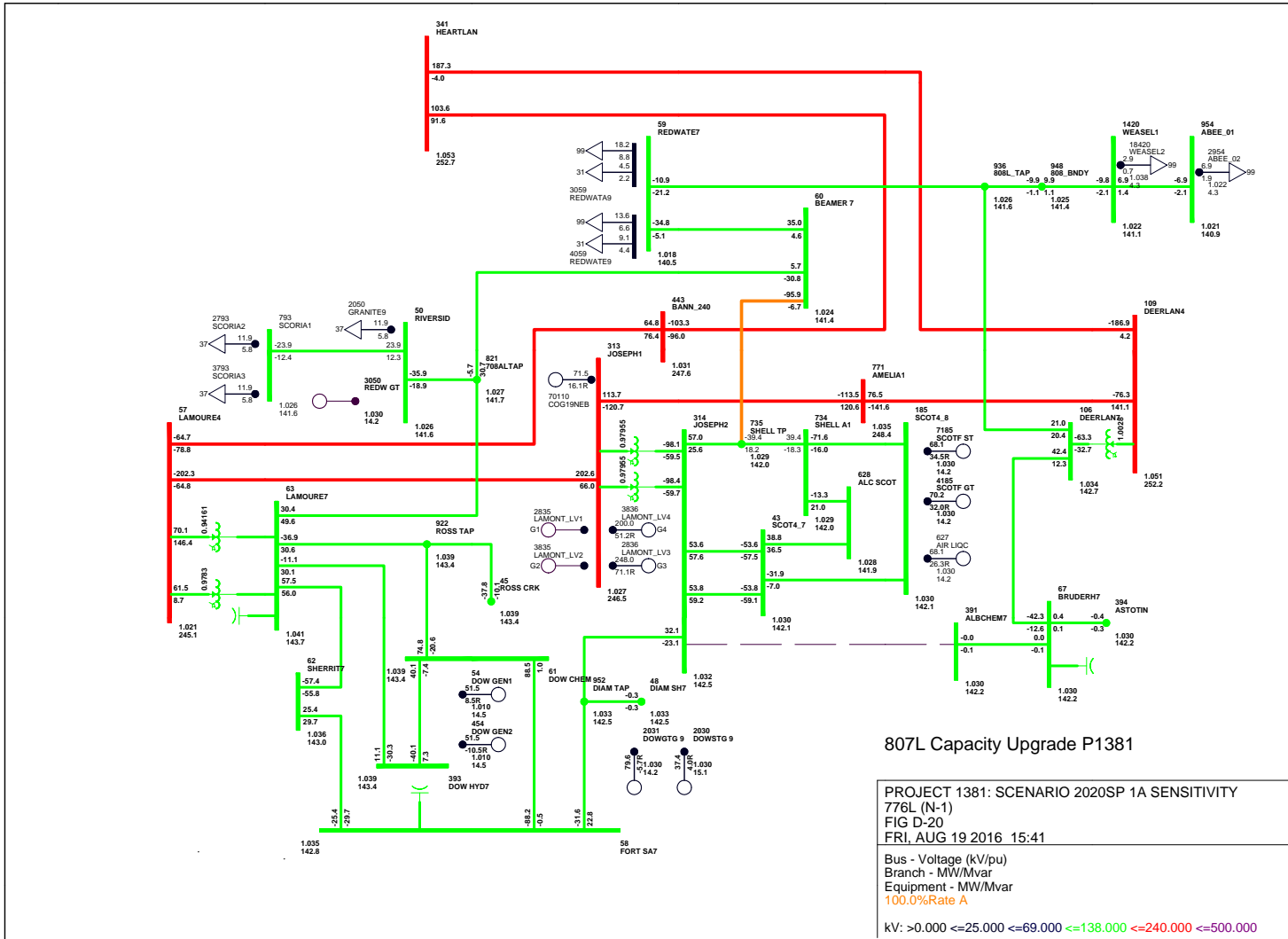


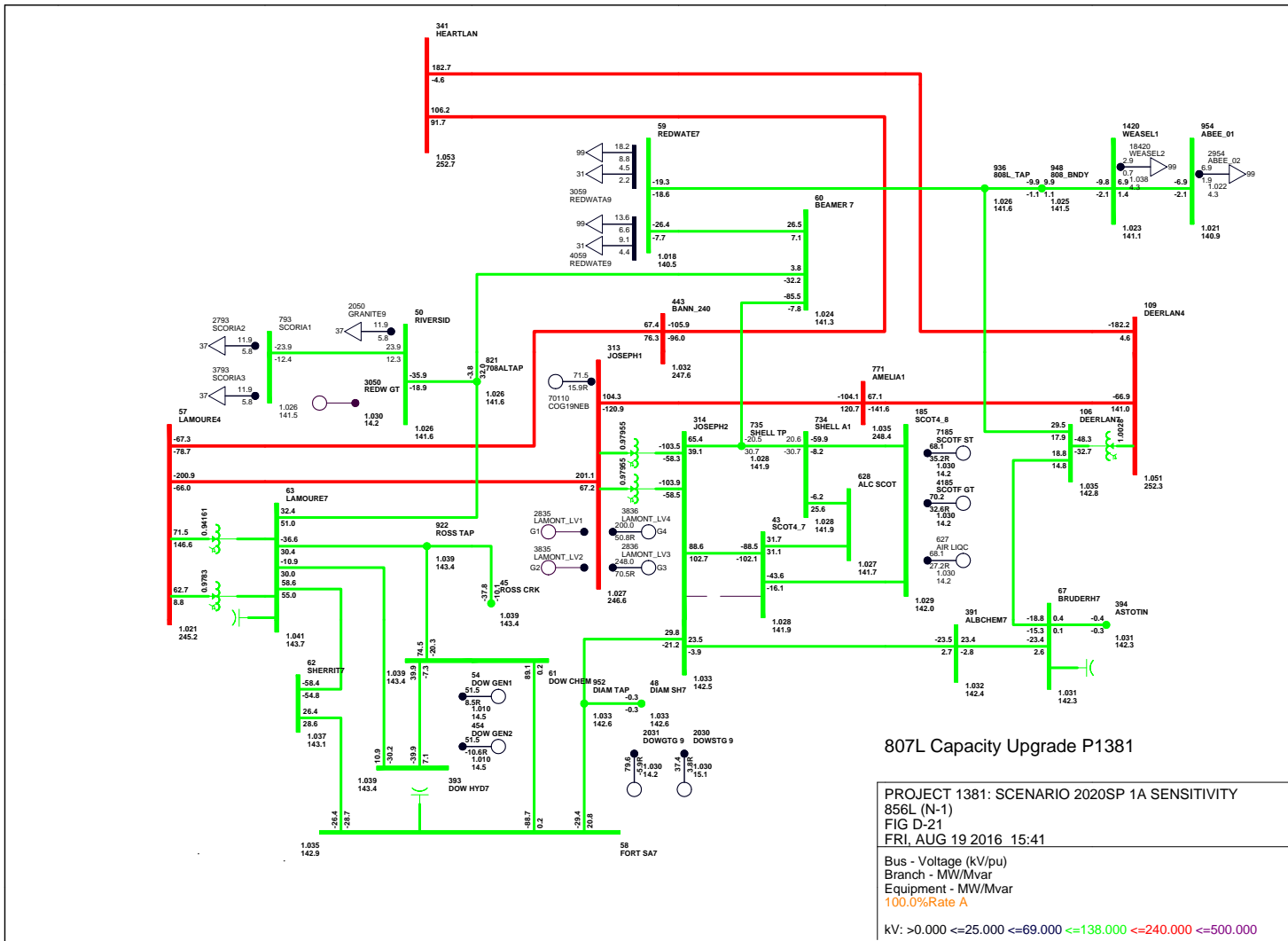


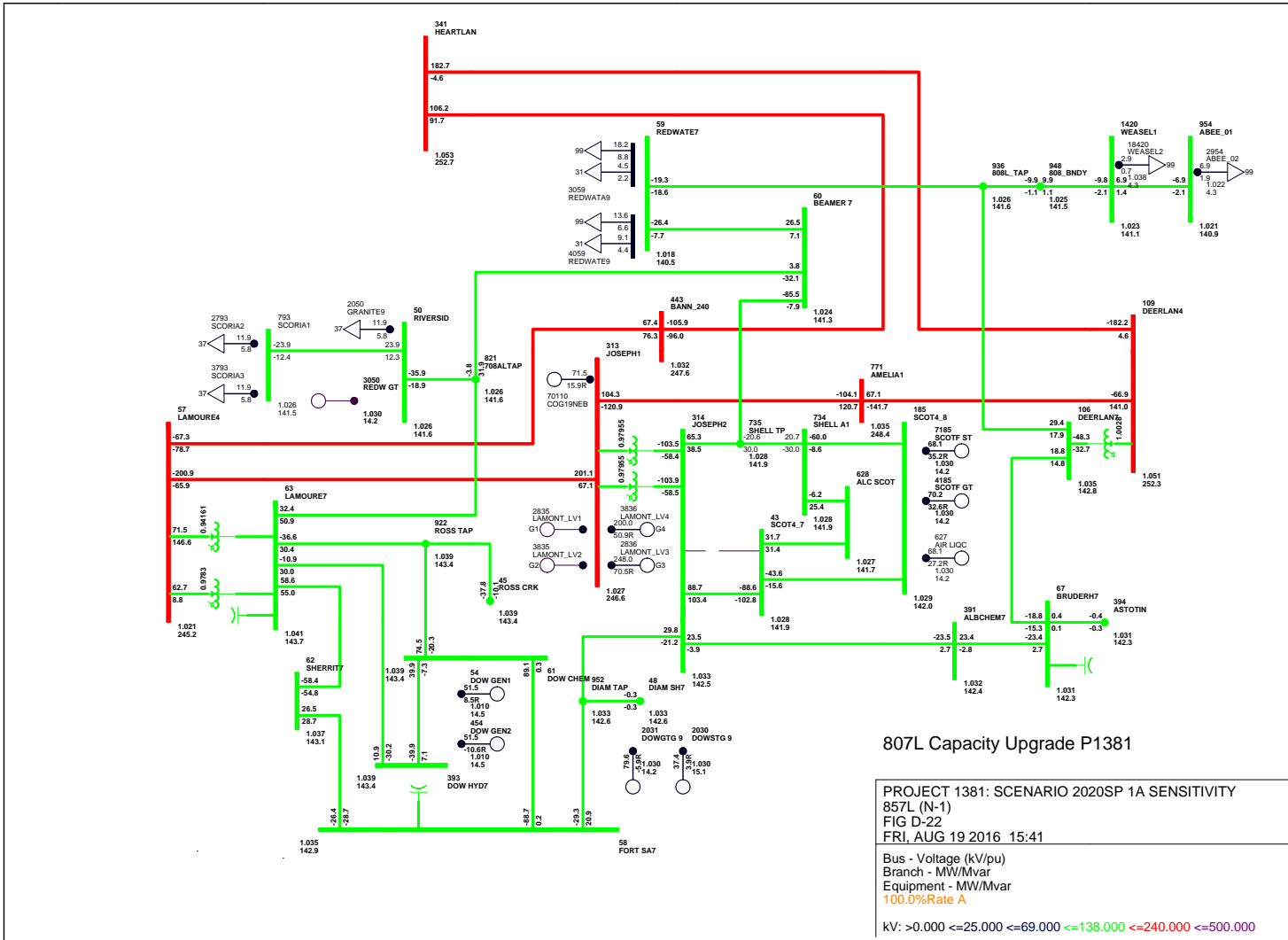


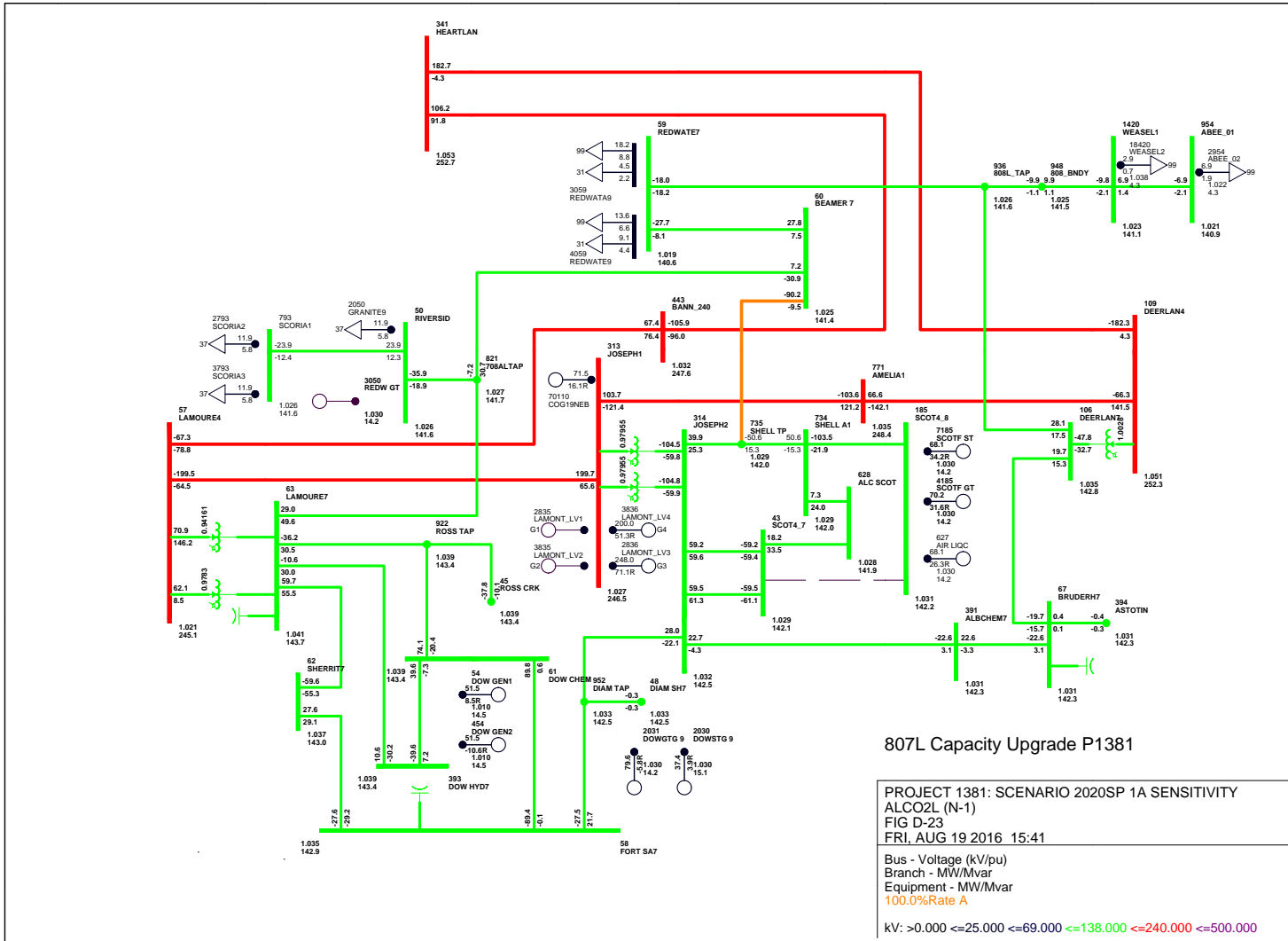


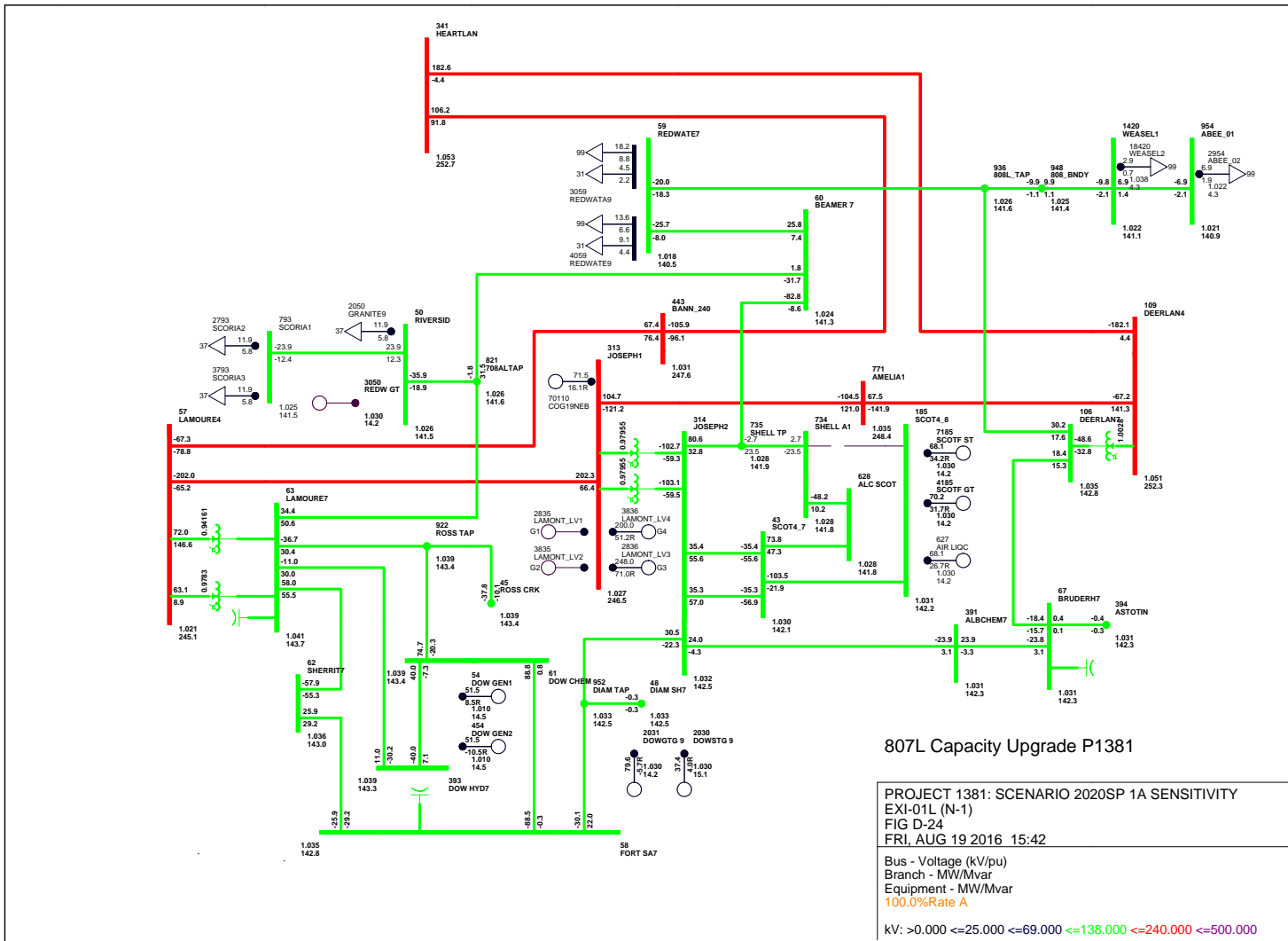


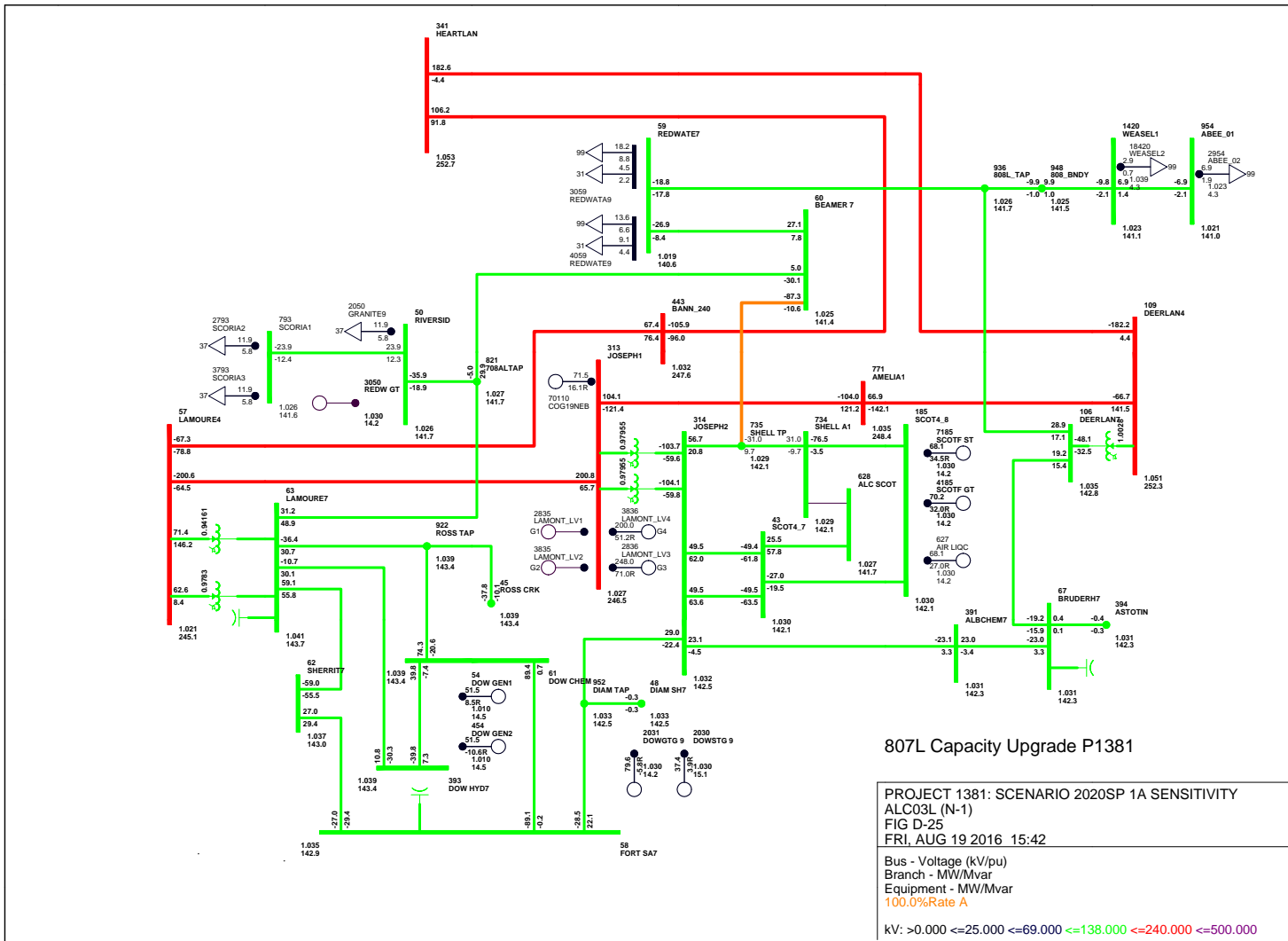


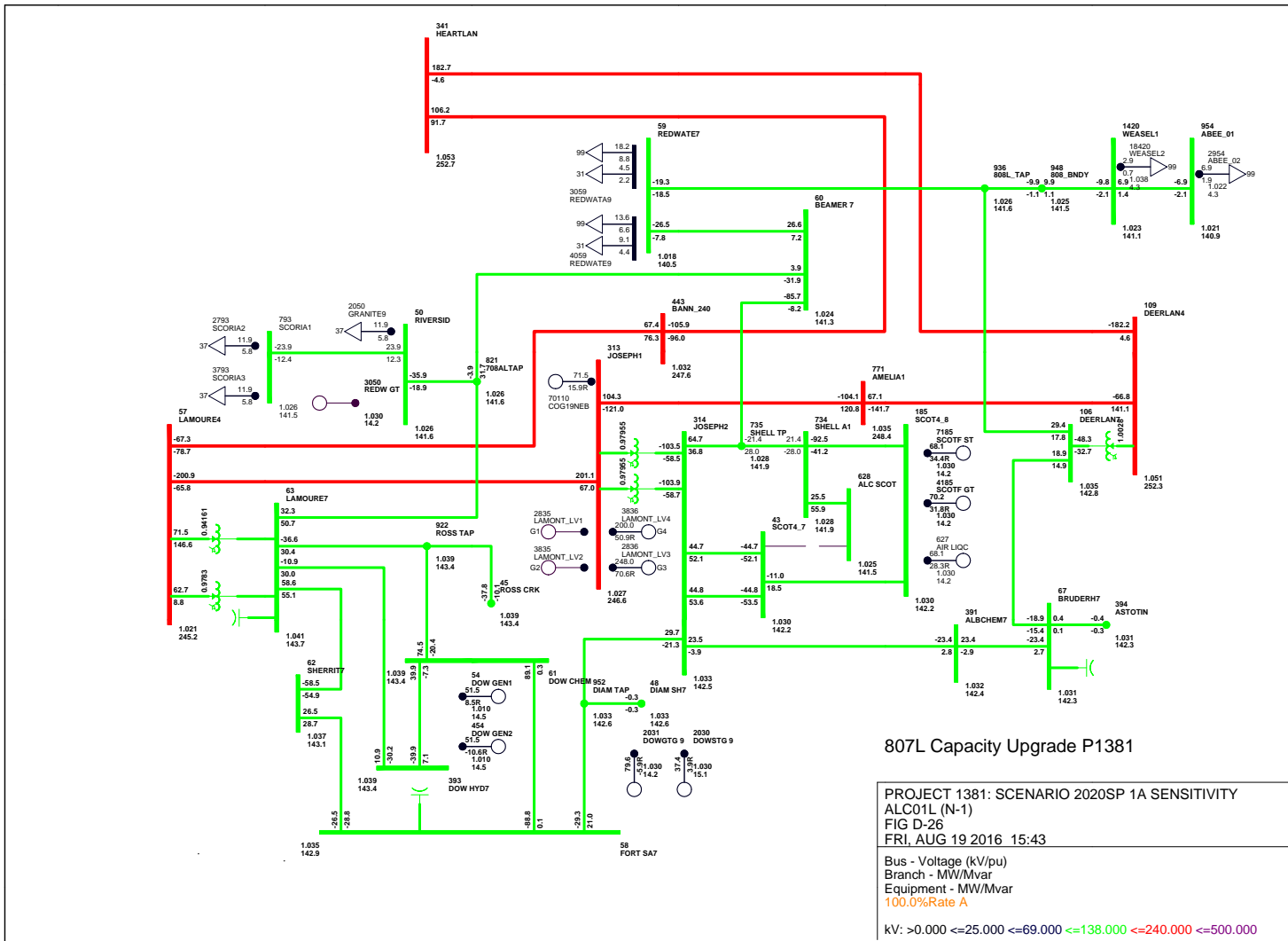


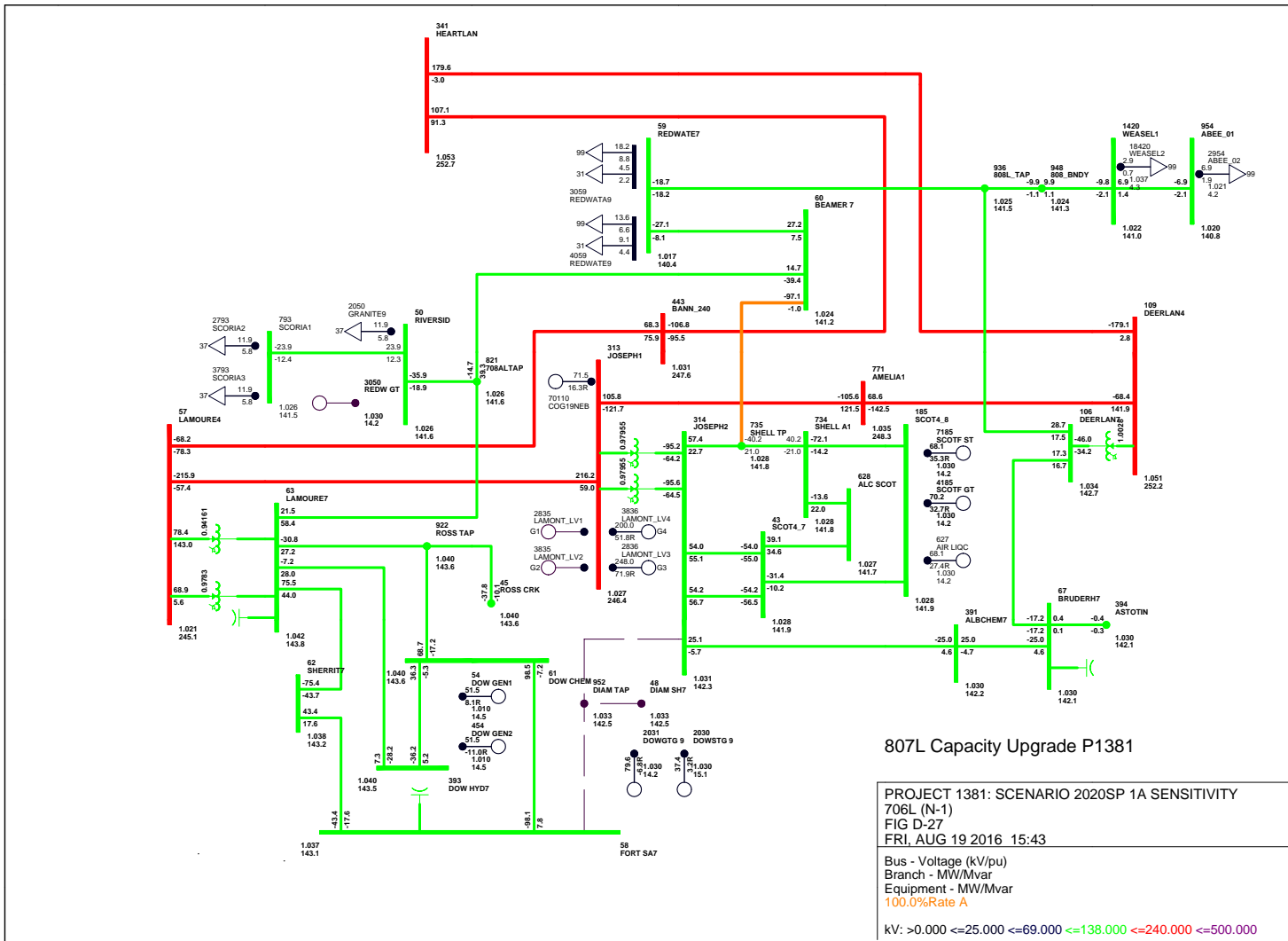


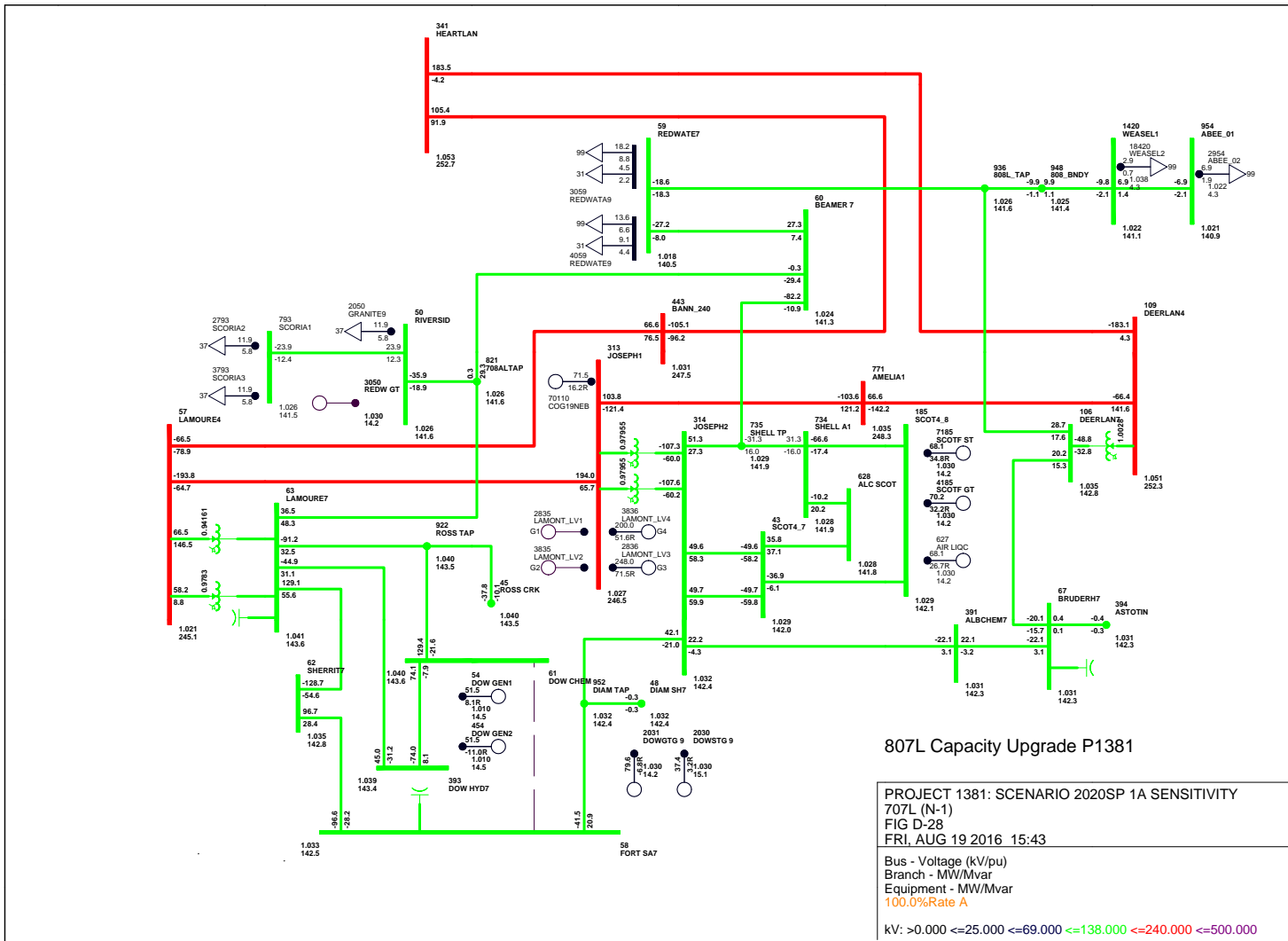


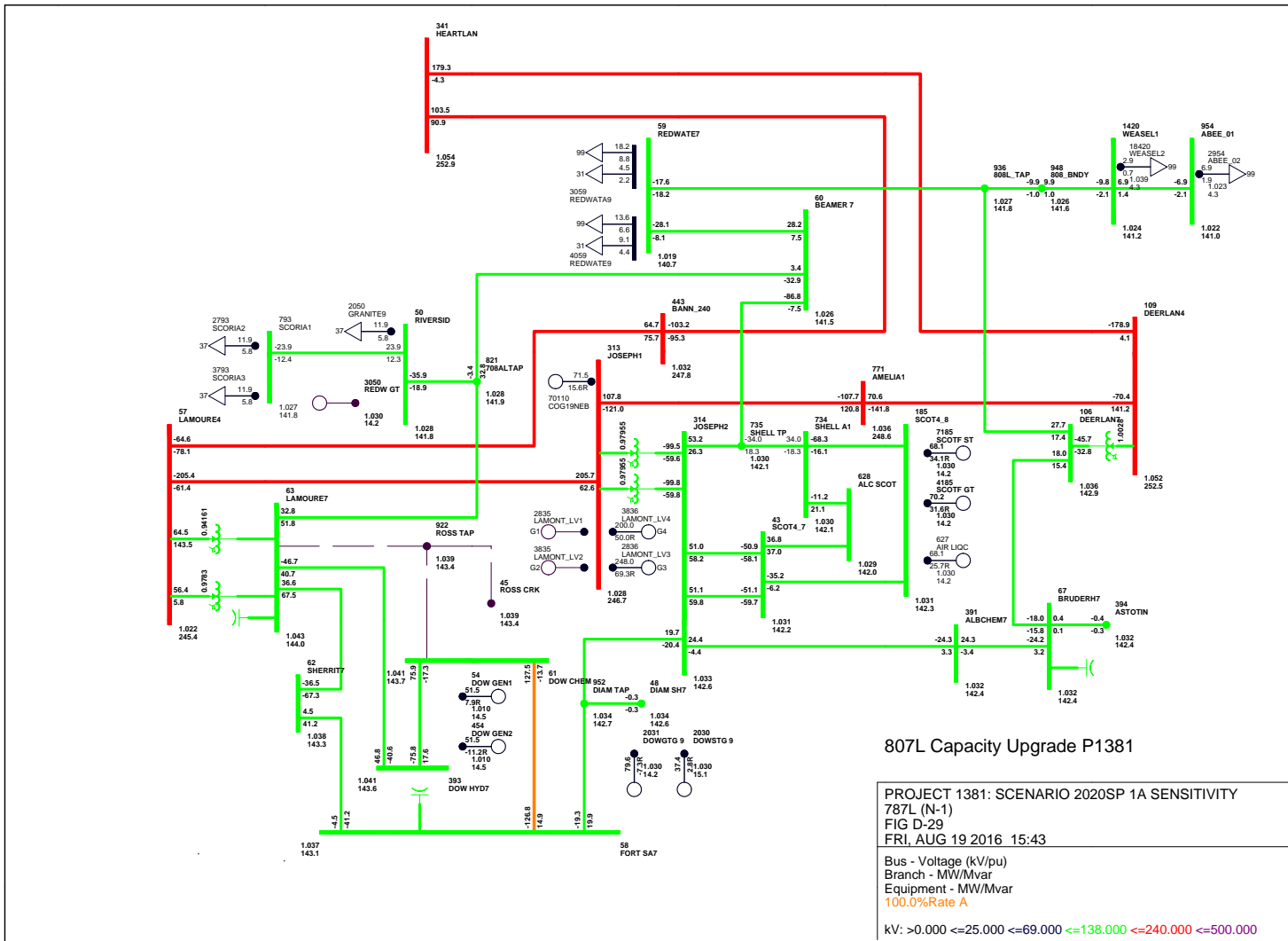


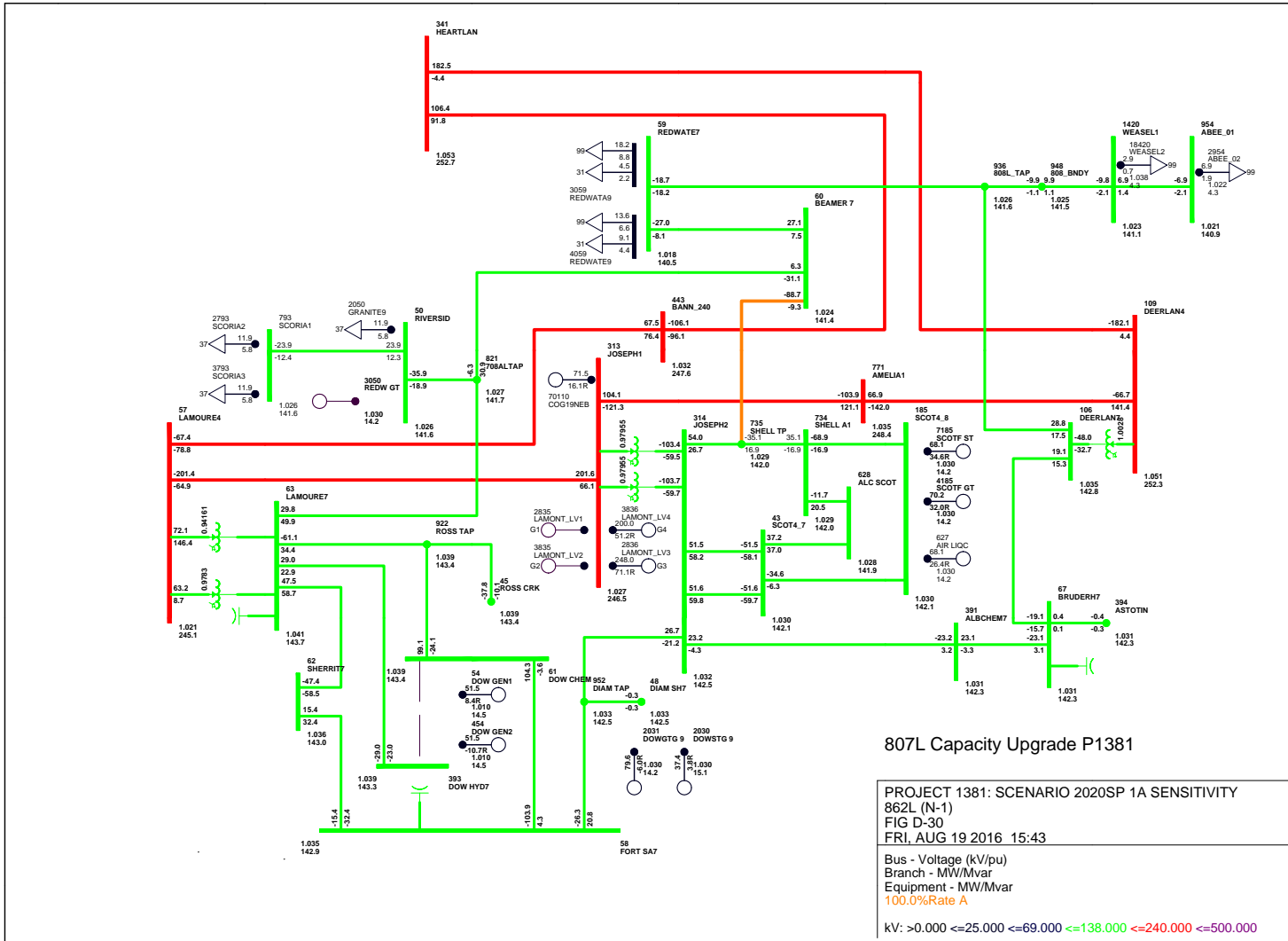


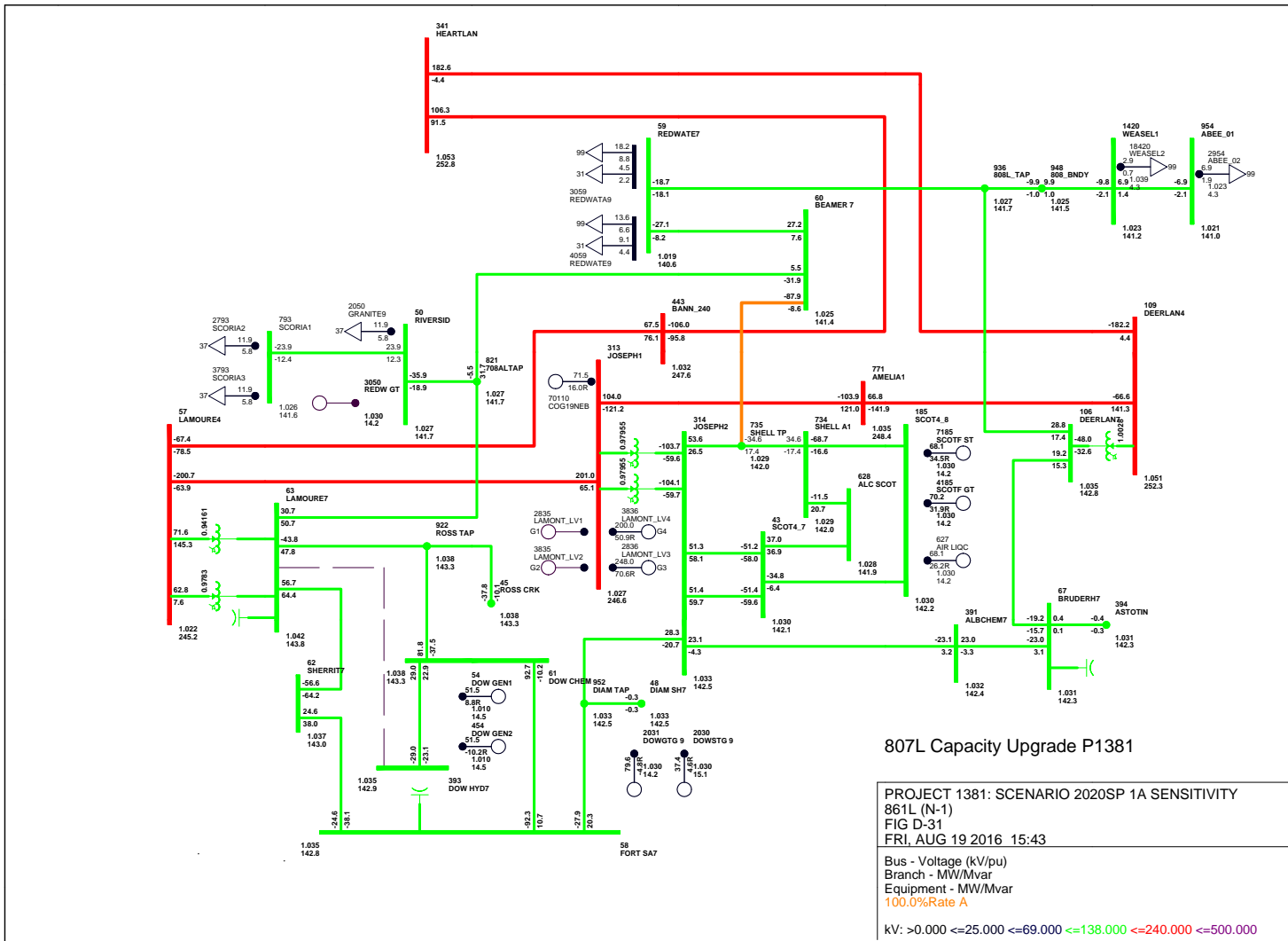


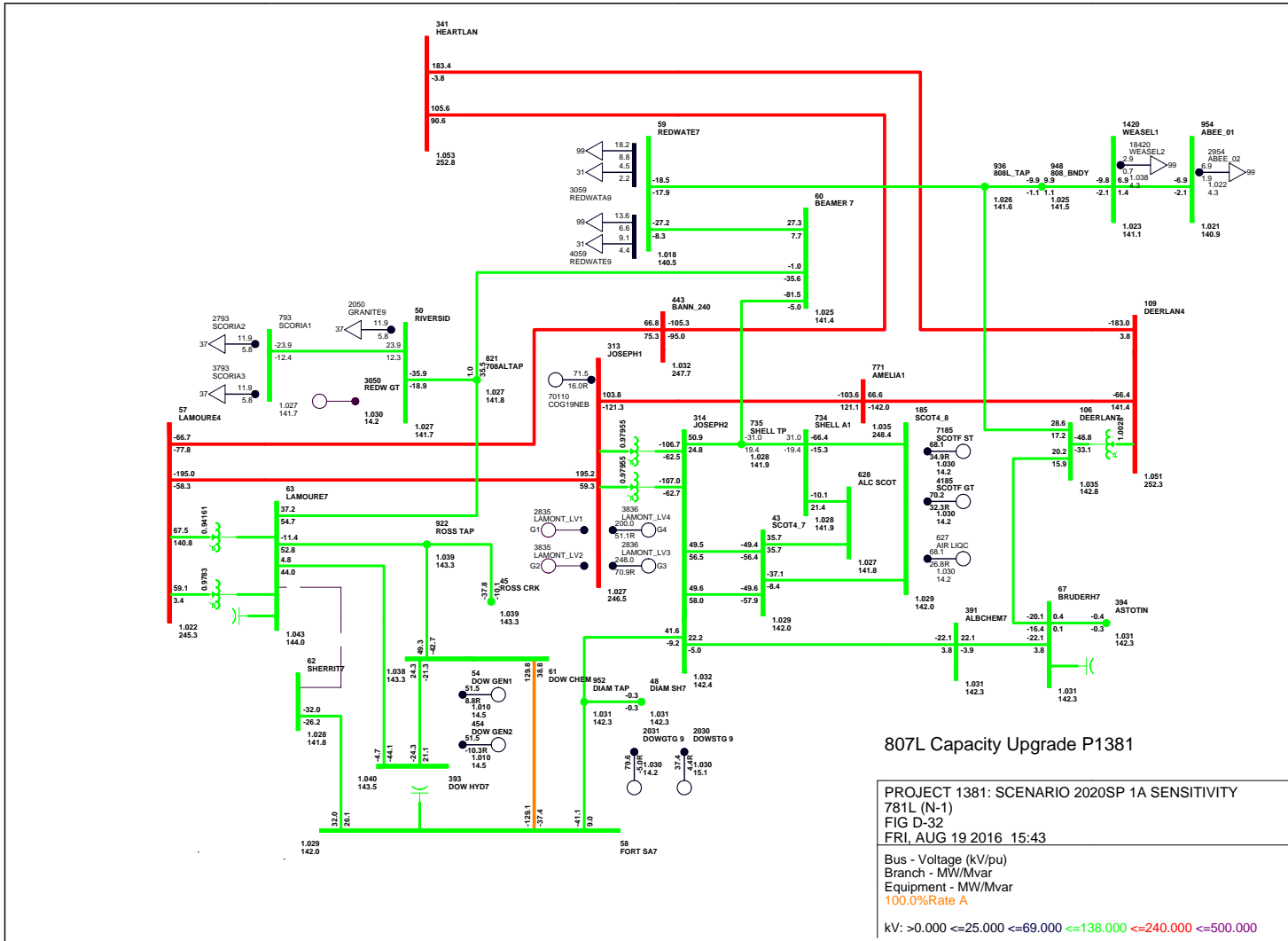


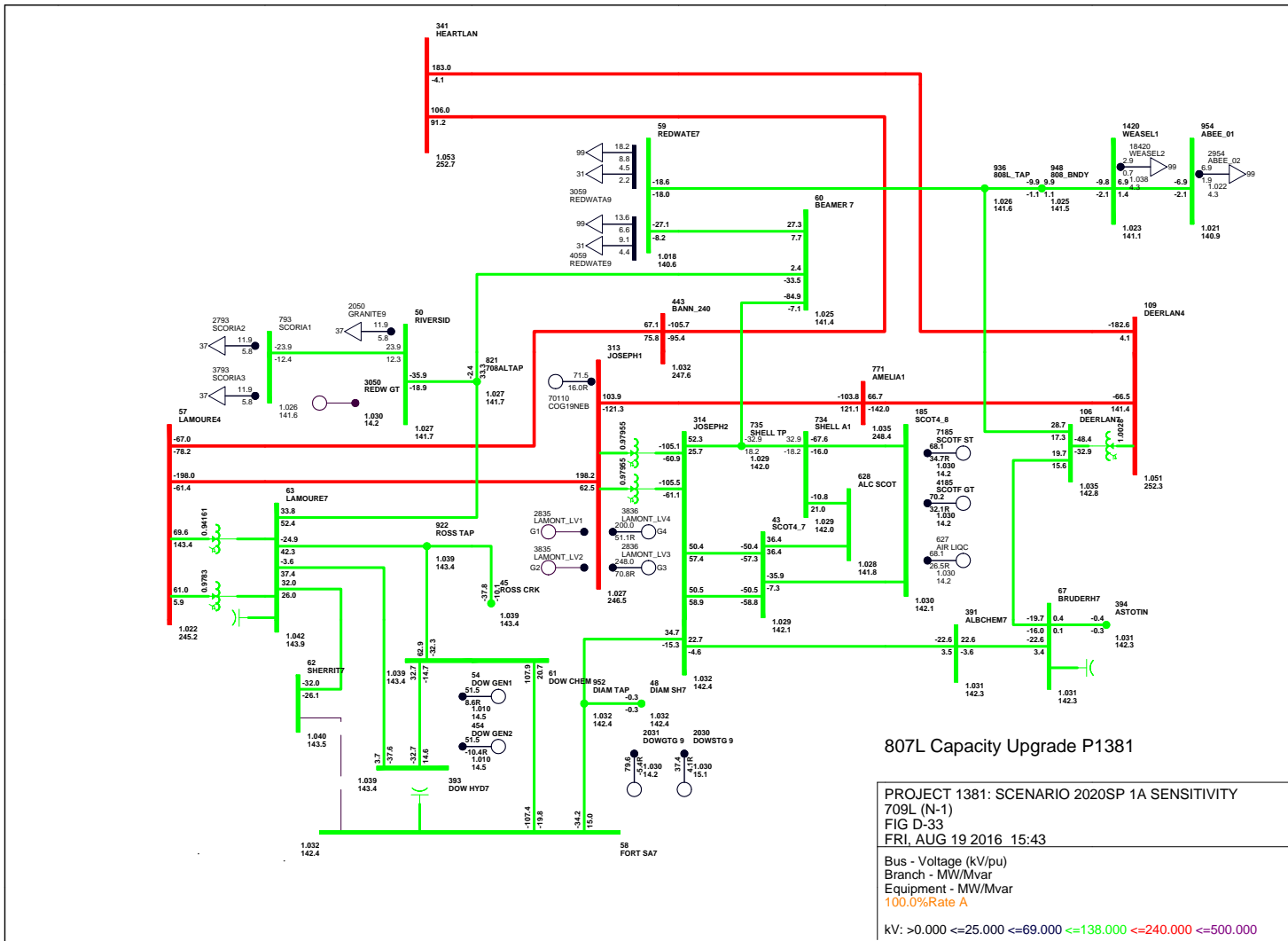


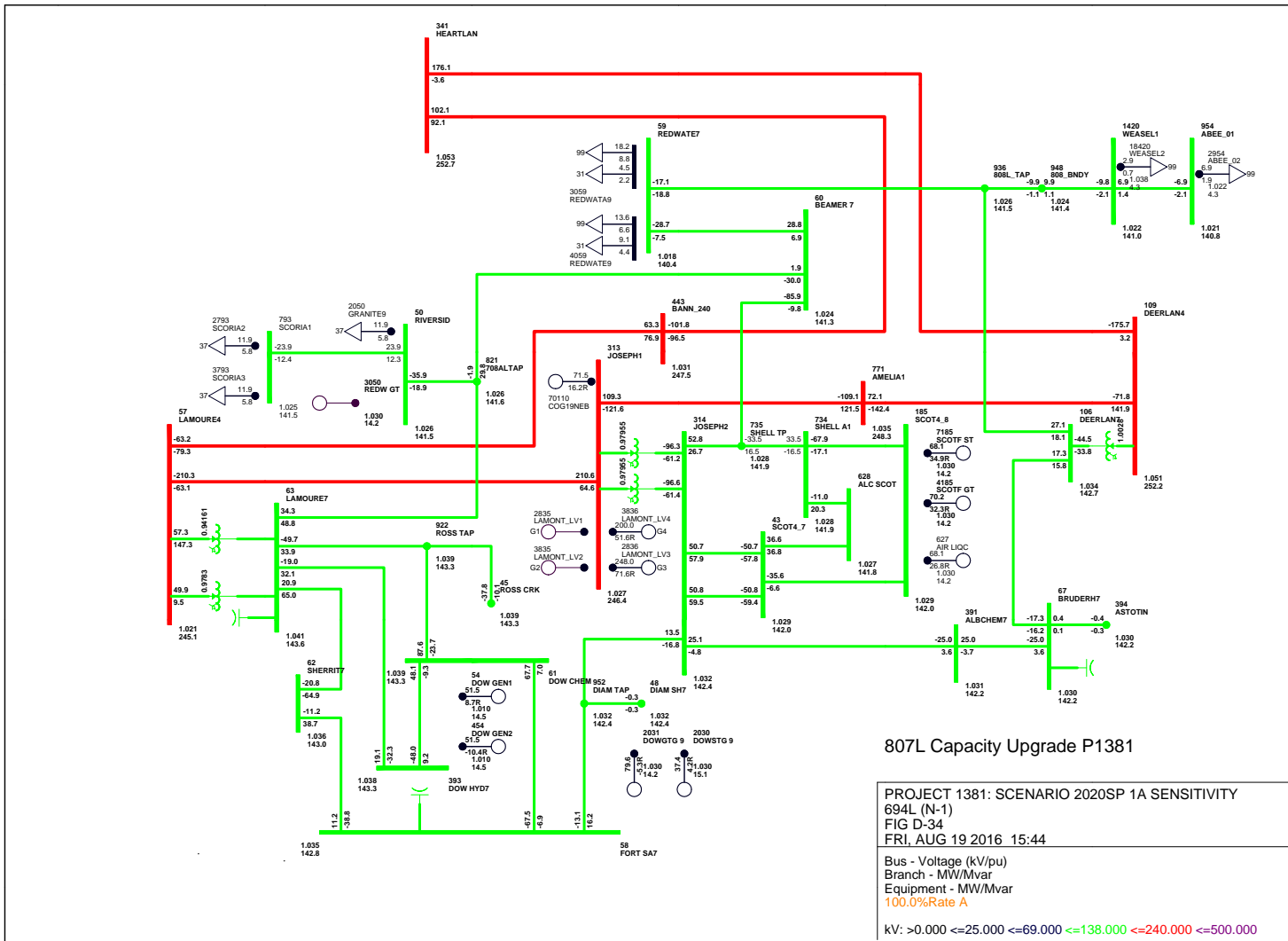


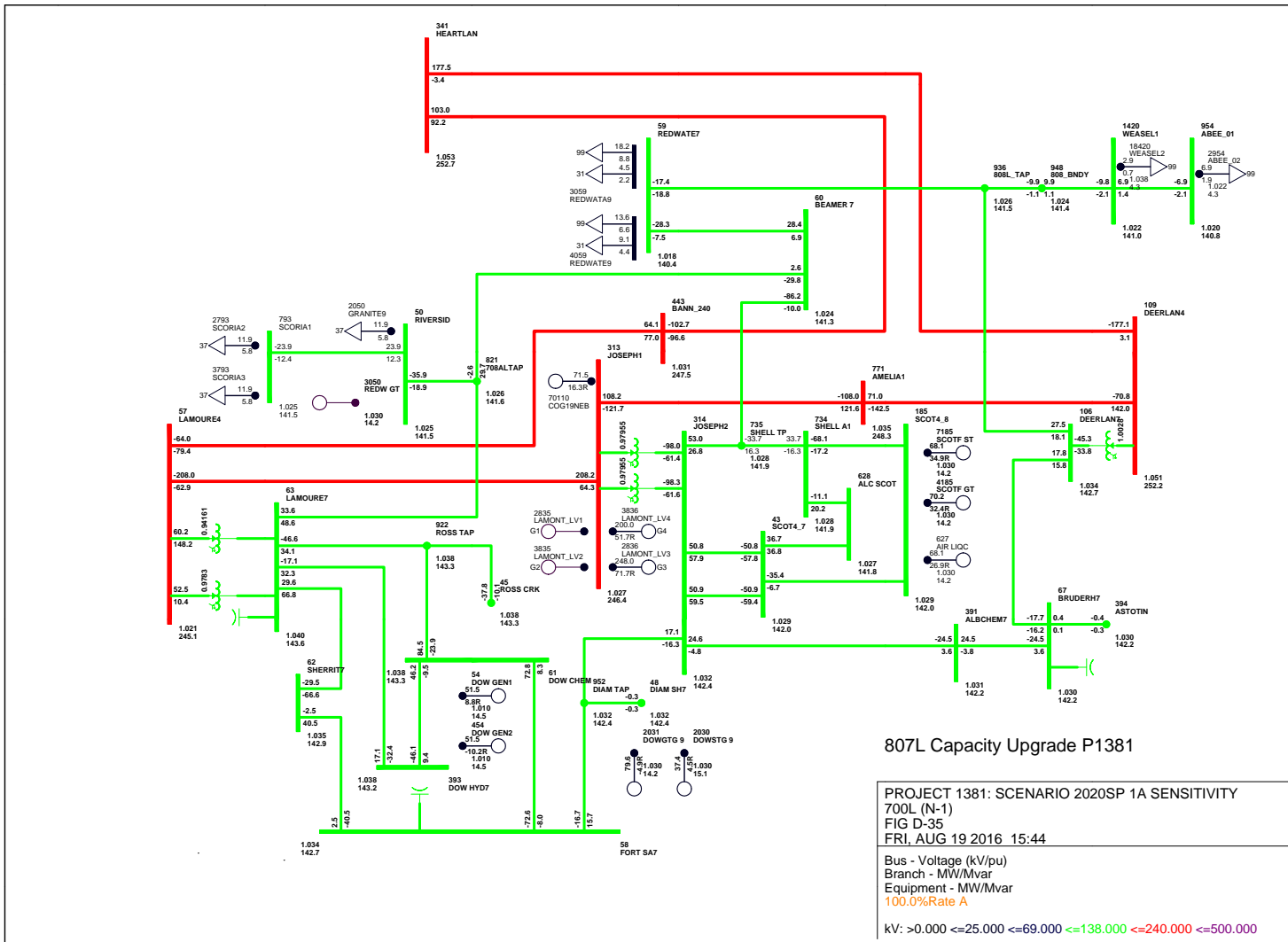










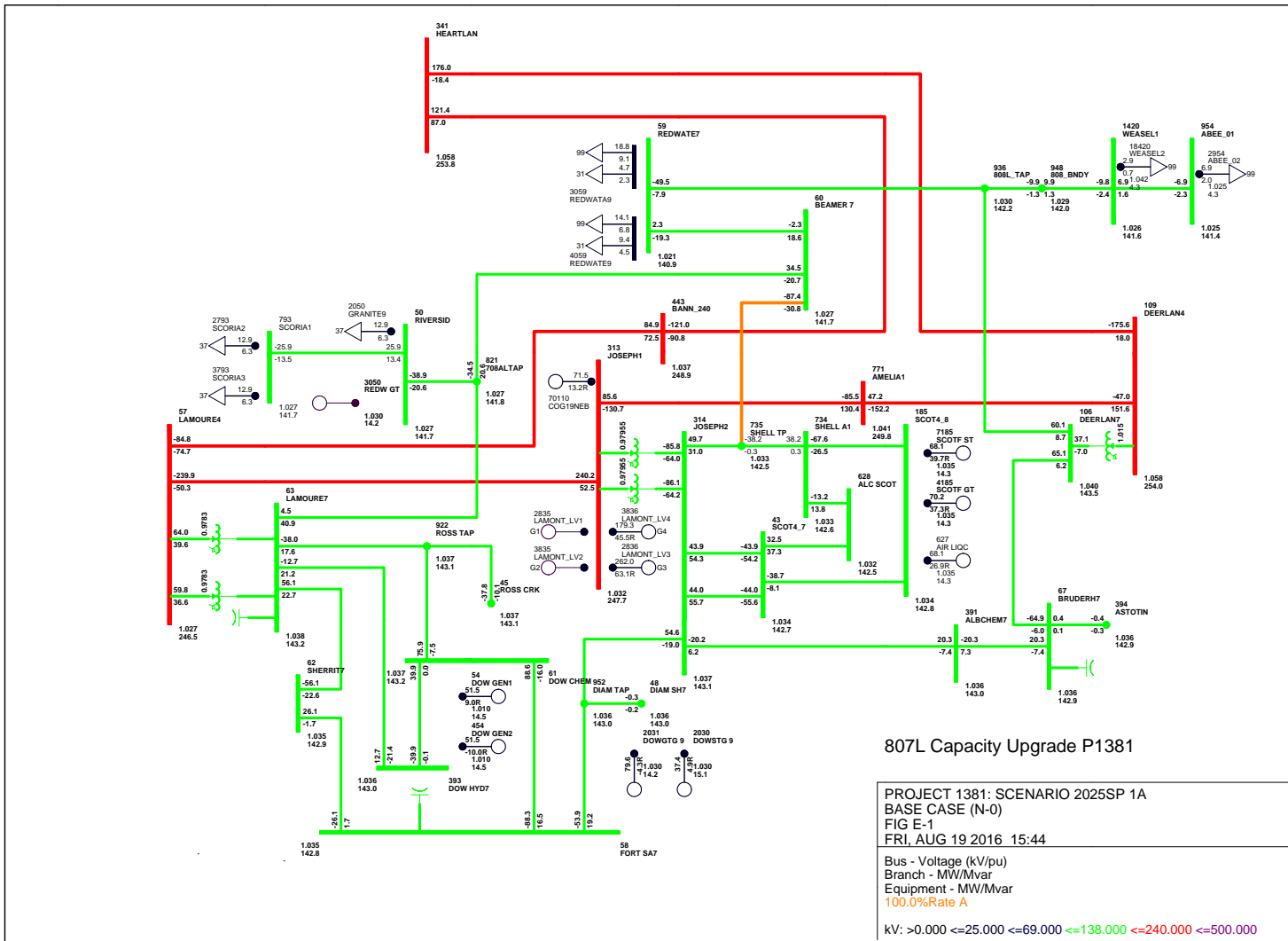


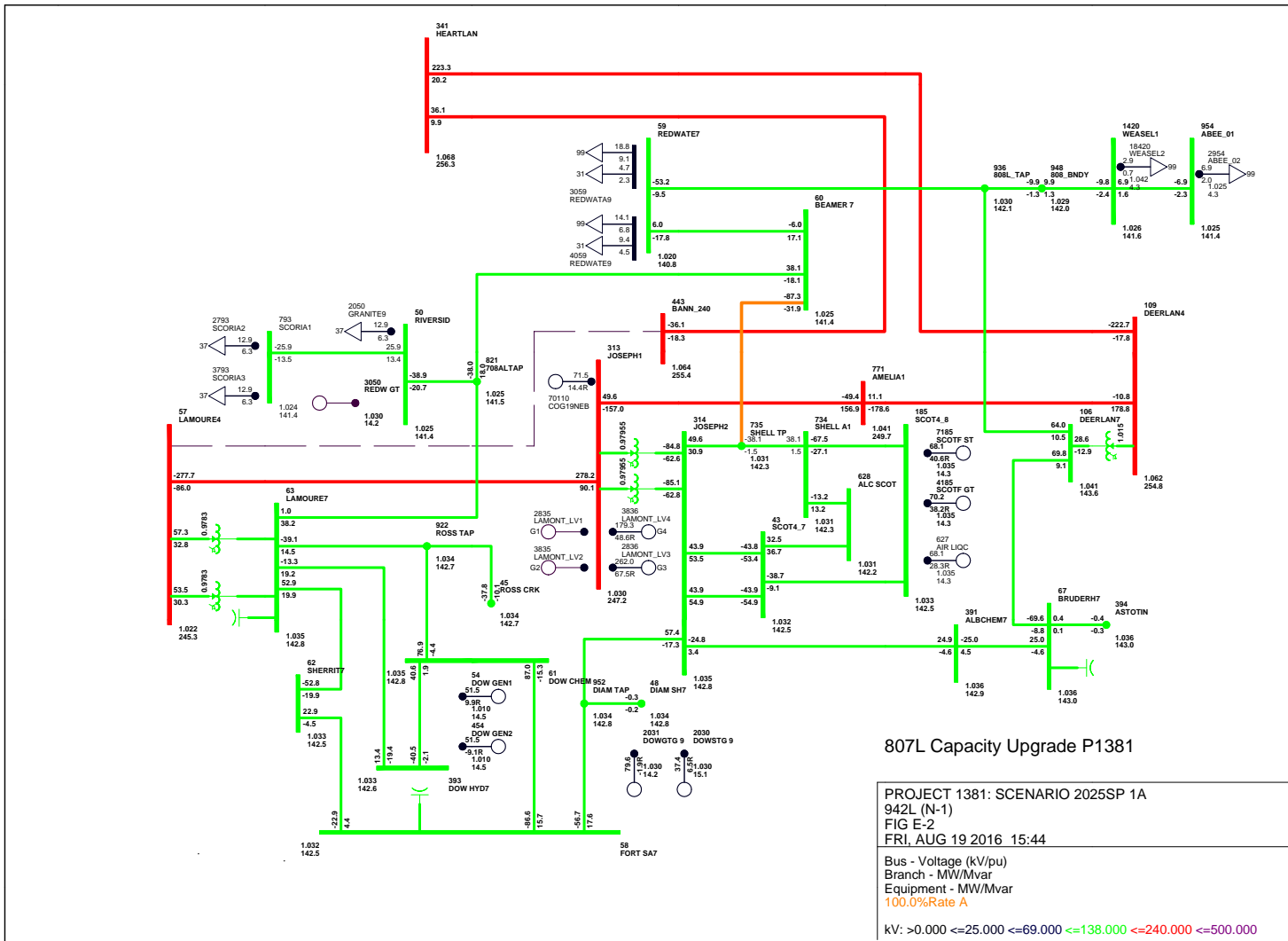
Attachment E

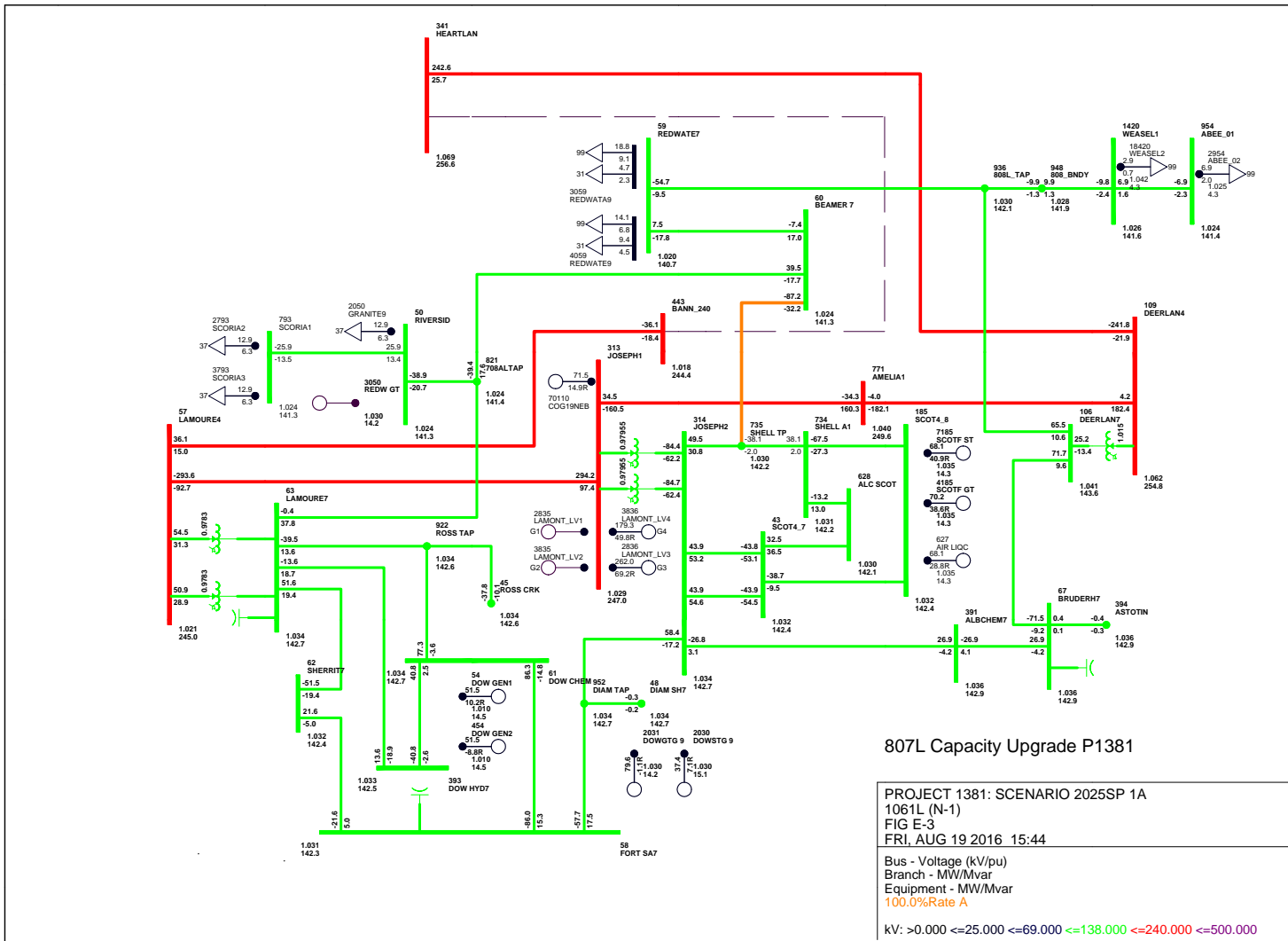
2025SP Power Flow Diagrams

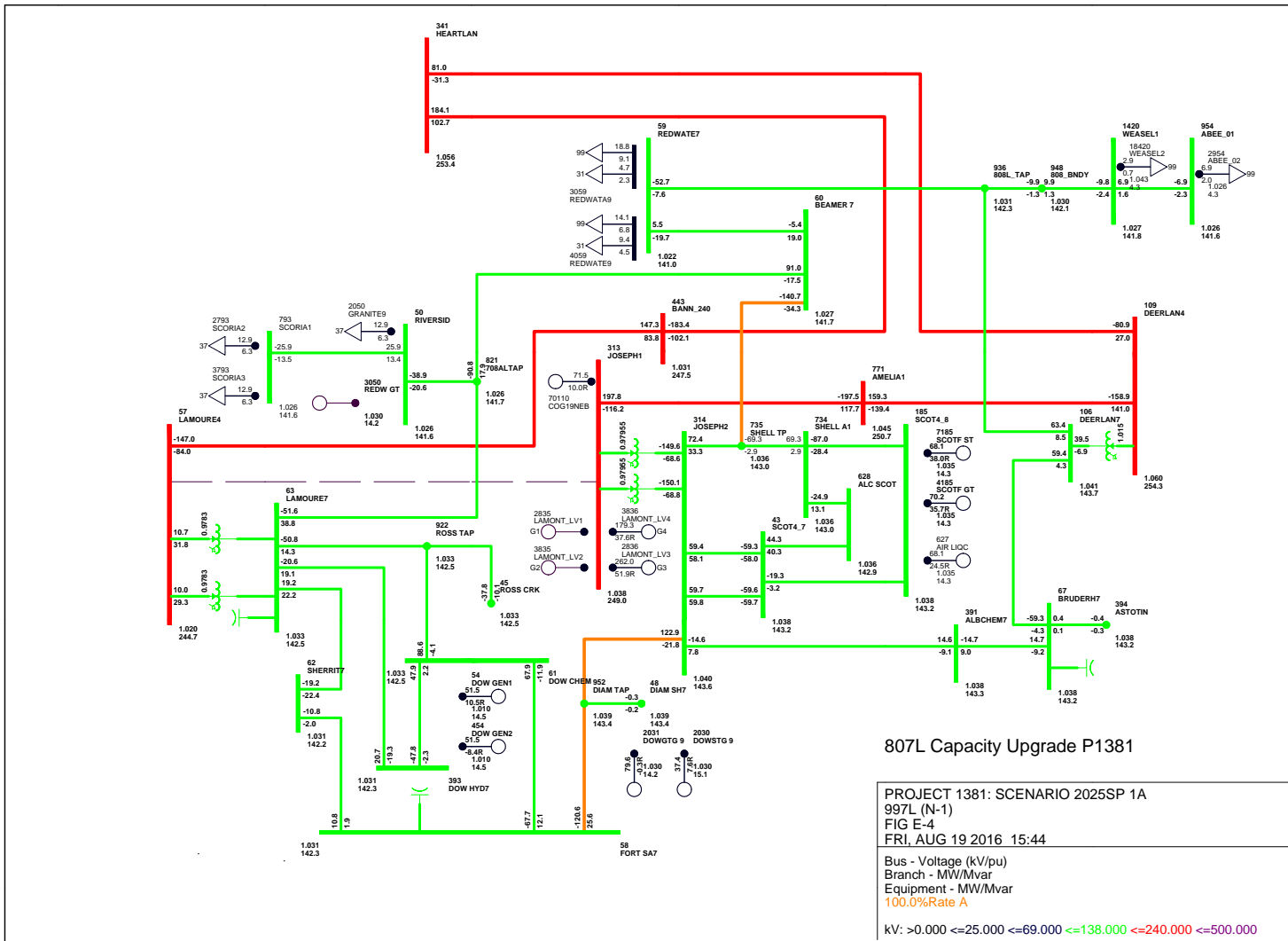
Table E-1: 2025SP Contingency Lists

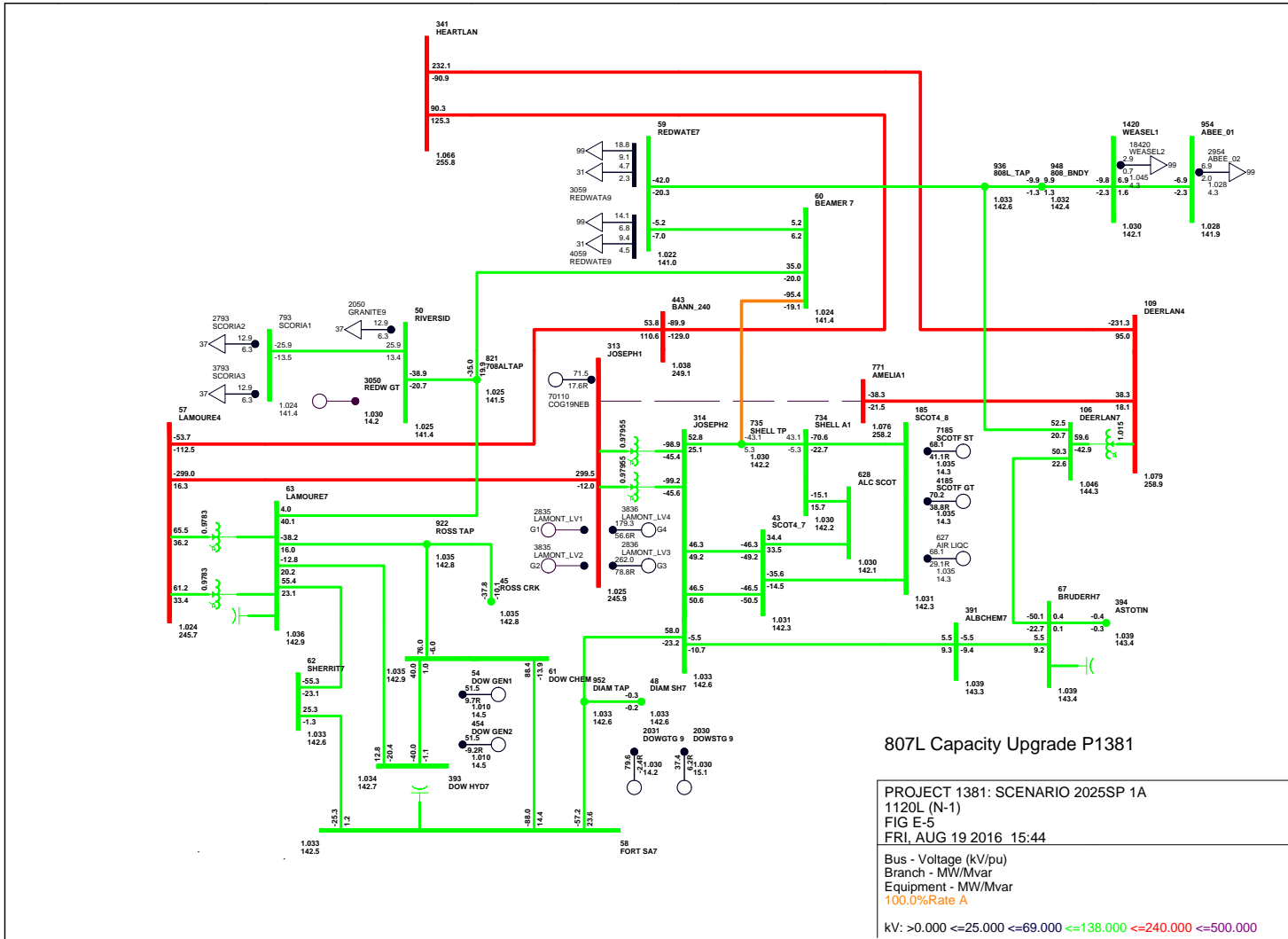
Figure #	Scenario	Condition
E-1	25_1a	Base Case (N-0)
E-2	25_1a	942L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 681S Bannerman
E-3	25_1a	1061L (N-1) 681S Bannerman to 12S Heartland
E-4	25_1a	997L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 410S Josephburg
E-5	25_1a	1120L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 108S Amelia
E-6	25_1a	943L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 108S Amelia
E-7	25_1a	1054L (N-1) 12S Heartland to 13S Deerland
E-8	25_1a	9L960 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
E-9	25_1a	9L961 (N-1) 13S Deerland to 825S Whitefish Lake
E-10	25_1a	920L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 557S Castle Downs
E-11	25_1a	921L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 987S Clover Bar
E-12	25_1a	708L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
E-13	25_1a	807L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 233S Beamer
E-14	25_1a	735L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 171S Redwater
E-15	25_1a	808L (N-1) 171S Redwater to 13S Deerland
E-16	25_1a	621L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 109S Skaro
E-17	25_1a	815L (N-1) 13S Deerland to 127S Bruderheim
E-18	25_1a	846L (N-1) 127S Bruderheim
E-19	25_1a	773L (N-1) 127S Bruderheim to 308S Albchem Beaverhill Creek
E-20	25_1a	776L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 308S Albchem Beaverhill Creek
E-21	25_1a	856L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 409S Shell Scotford
E-22	25_1a	857L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 409S Shell Scotford
E-23	25_1a	ALCO2L (N-1) 879S Scotford Upgrader to 409S Shell Scotford
E-24	25_1a	EXI-01L (N-1) 879S Scotford Upgrader to 402S Scotford Expansion 1
E-25	25_1a	ALC03L (N-1) 402S Scotford Expansion 1 to Air Liquide
E-26	25_1a	ALC01L (N-1) Air Liquide to 409S Shell Scotford
E-27	25_1a	706L (N-1) 410S Josephburg to 54S Fort Saskatchewan
E-28	25_1a	707L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
E-29	25_1a	787L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 166S Dow Chemical
E-30	25_1a	862L (N-1) 166S Dow Chemical to 258S Dow HydroCarbons
E-31	25_1a	861L (N-1) 71S Lamoureux to 258S Dow HydroCarbons
E-32	25_1a	781L (N-1) 172S Sherritt to 71S Lamoureux
E-33	25_1a	709L (N-1) 233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
E-34	25_1a	694L (N-1) 54S Fort Saskatchewan to 422S Westwood
E-35	25_1a	700L (N-1) 422S Westwood to 746S Sherwood Park

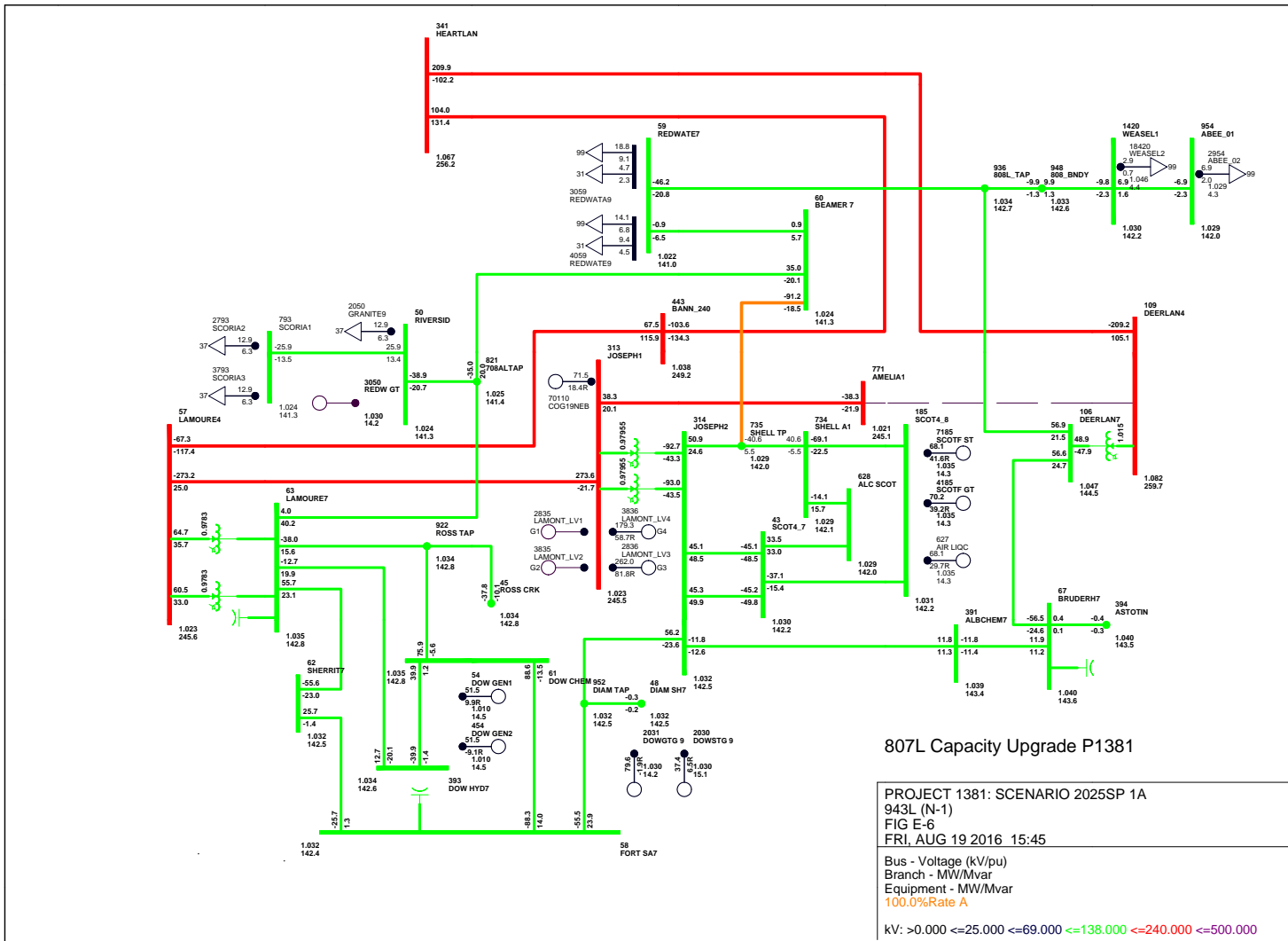


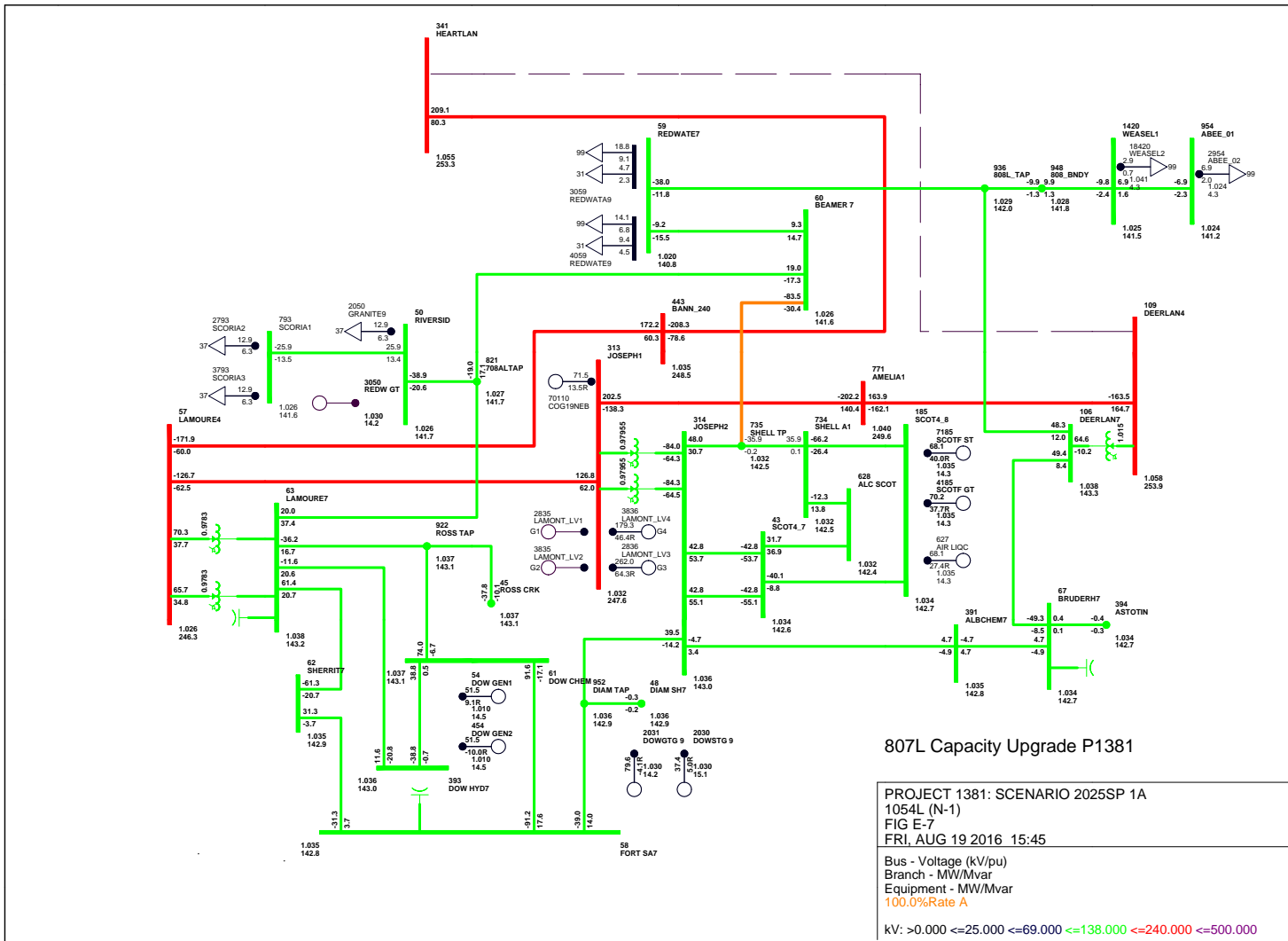


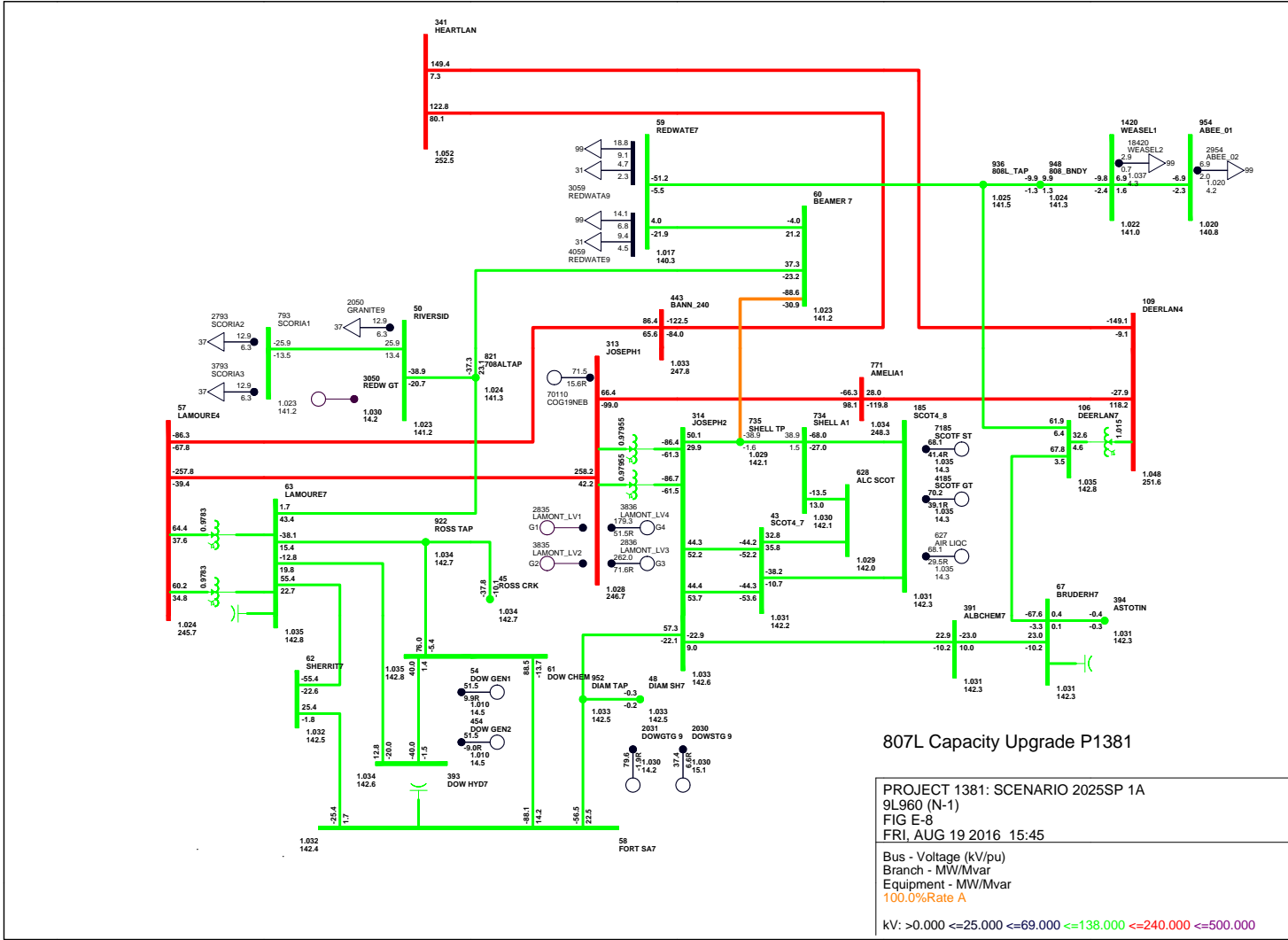


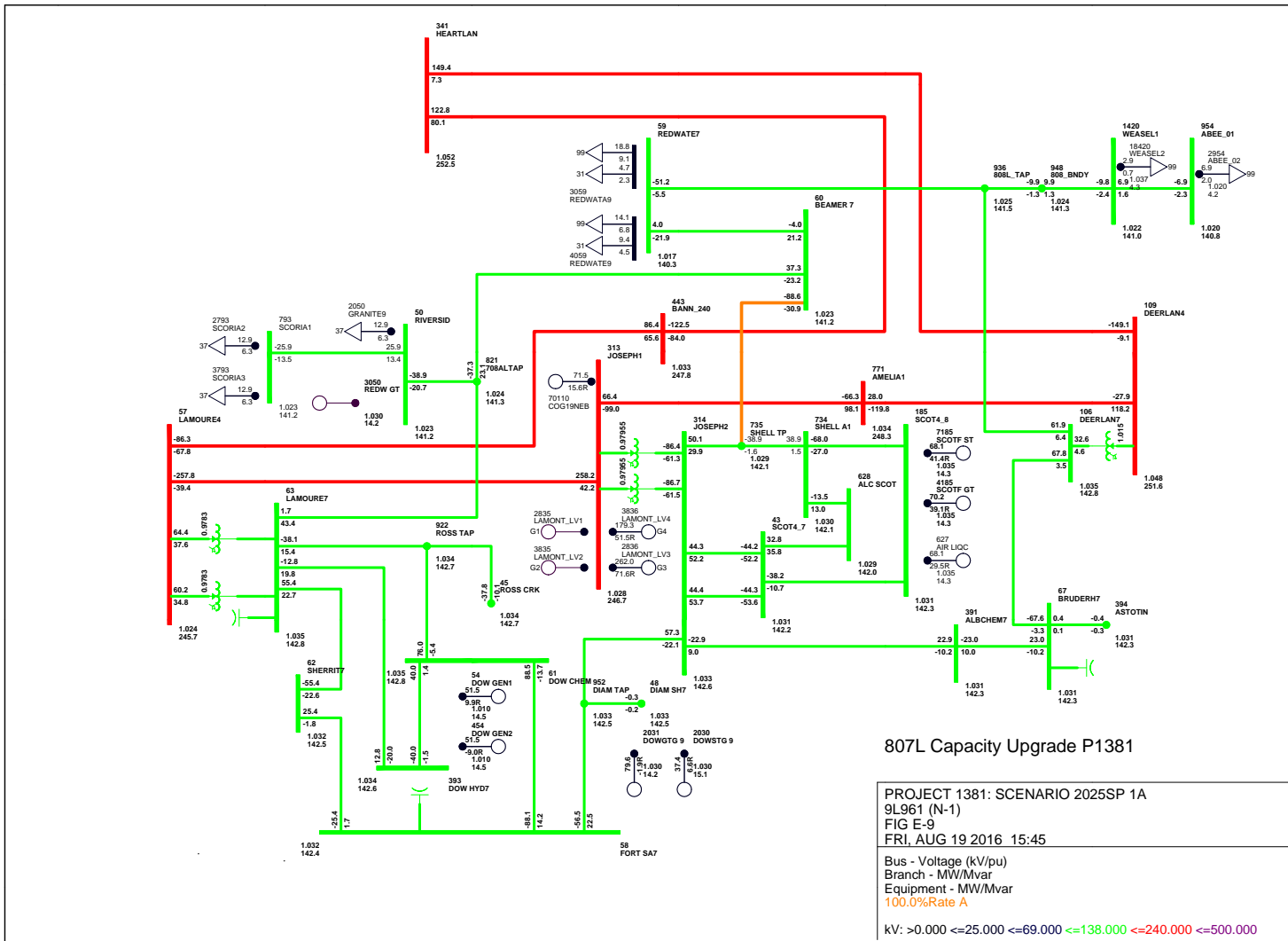


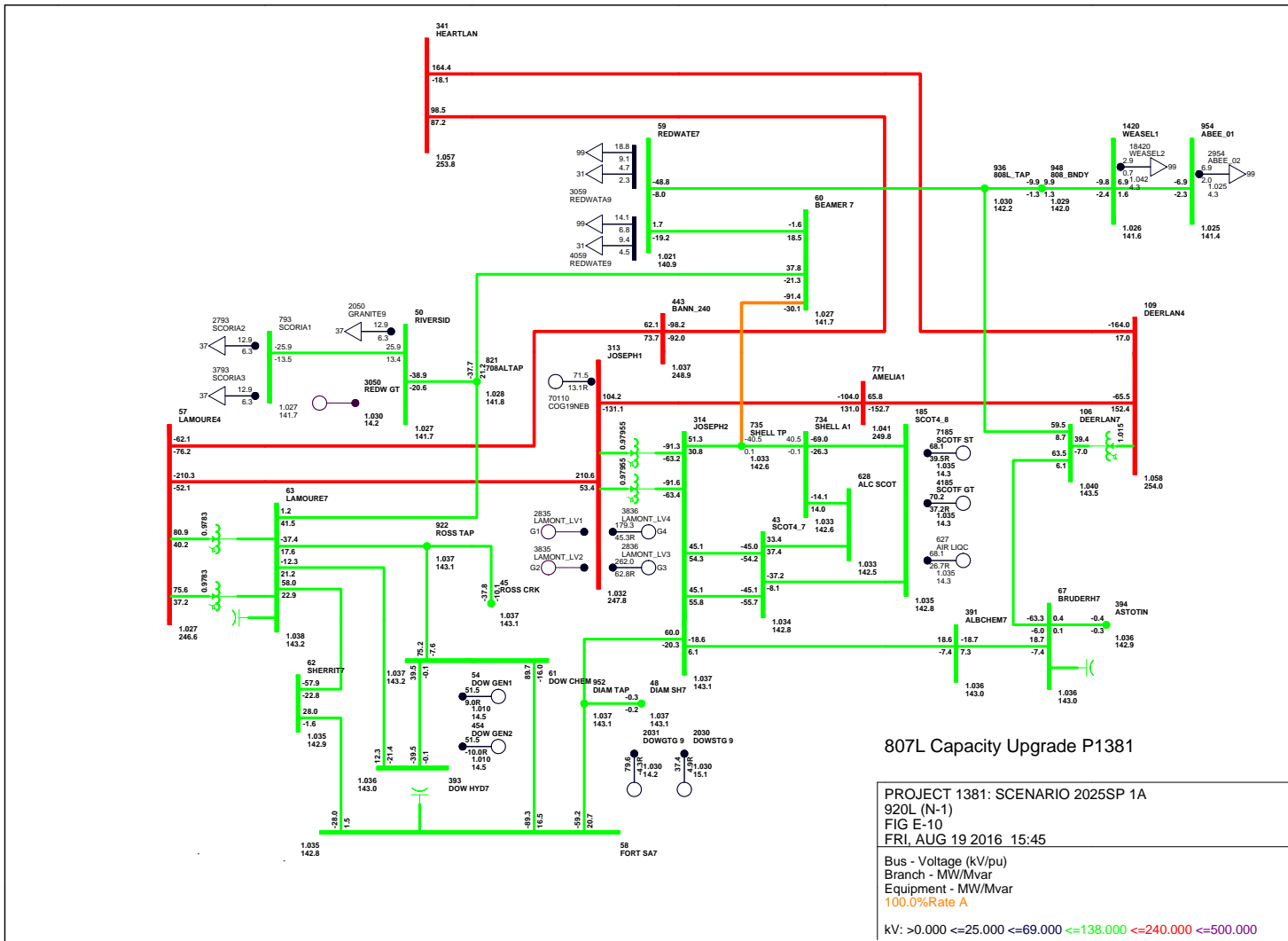


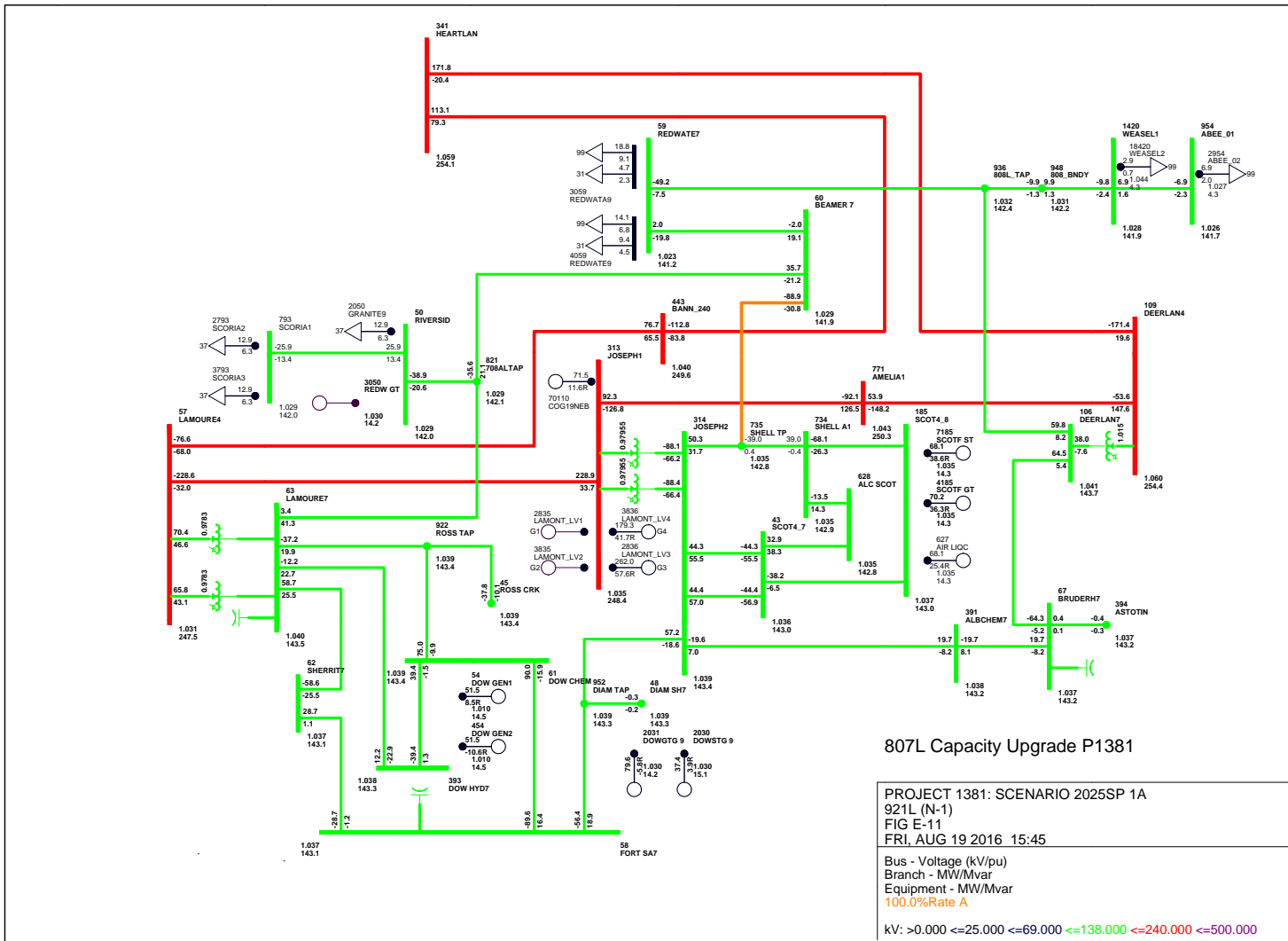


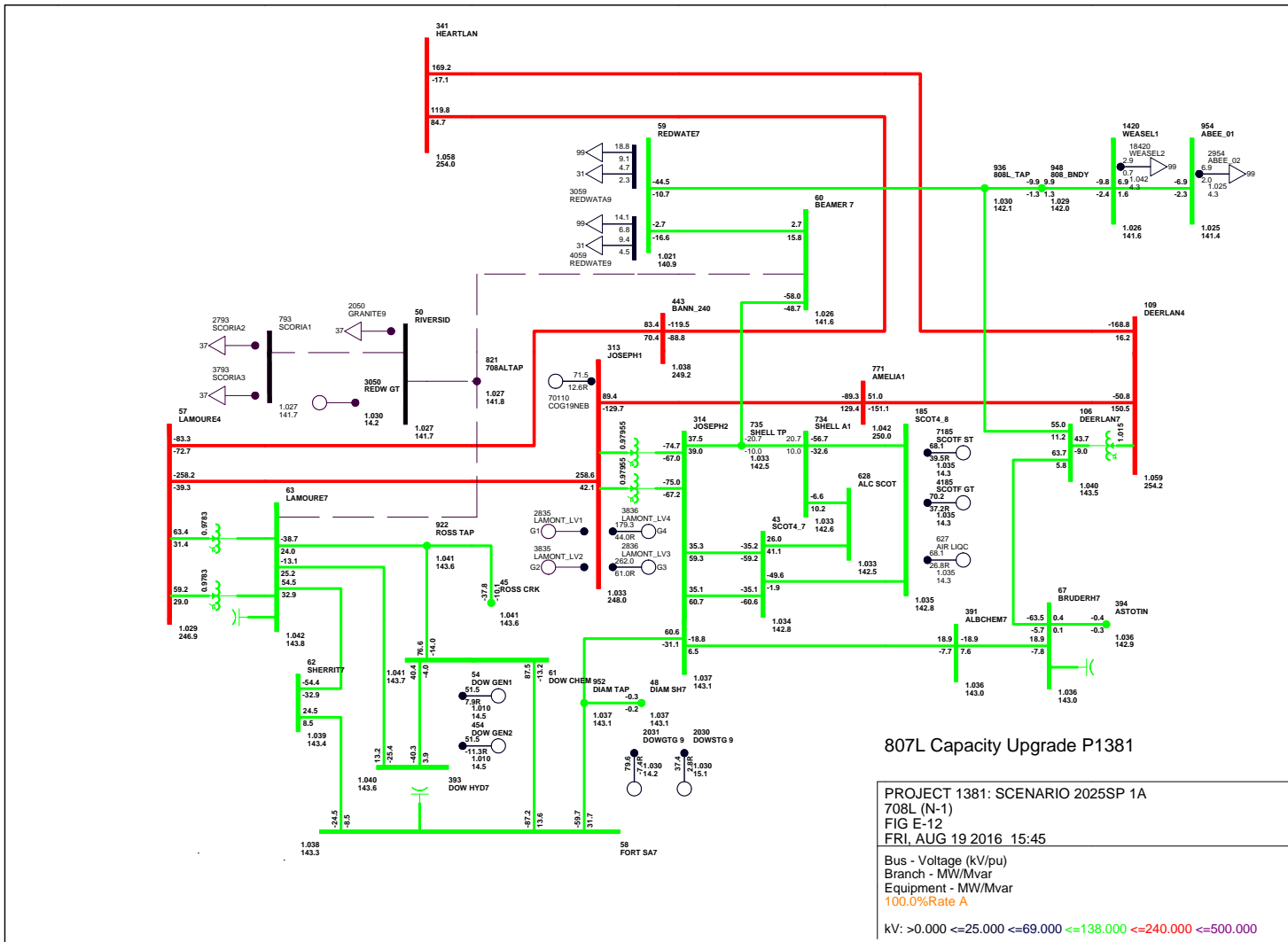


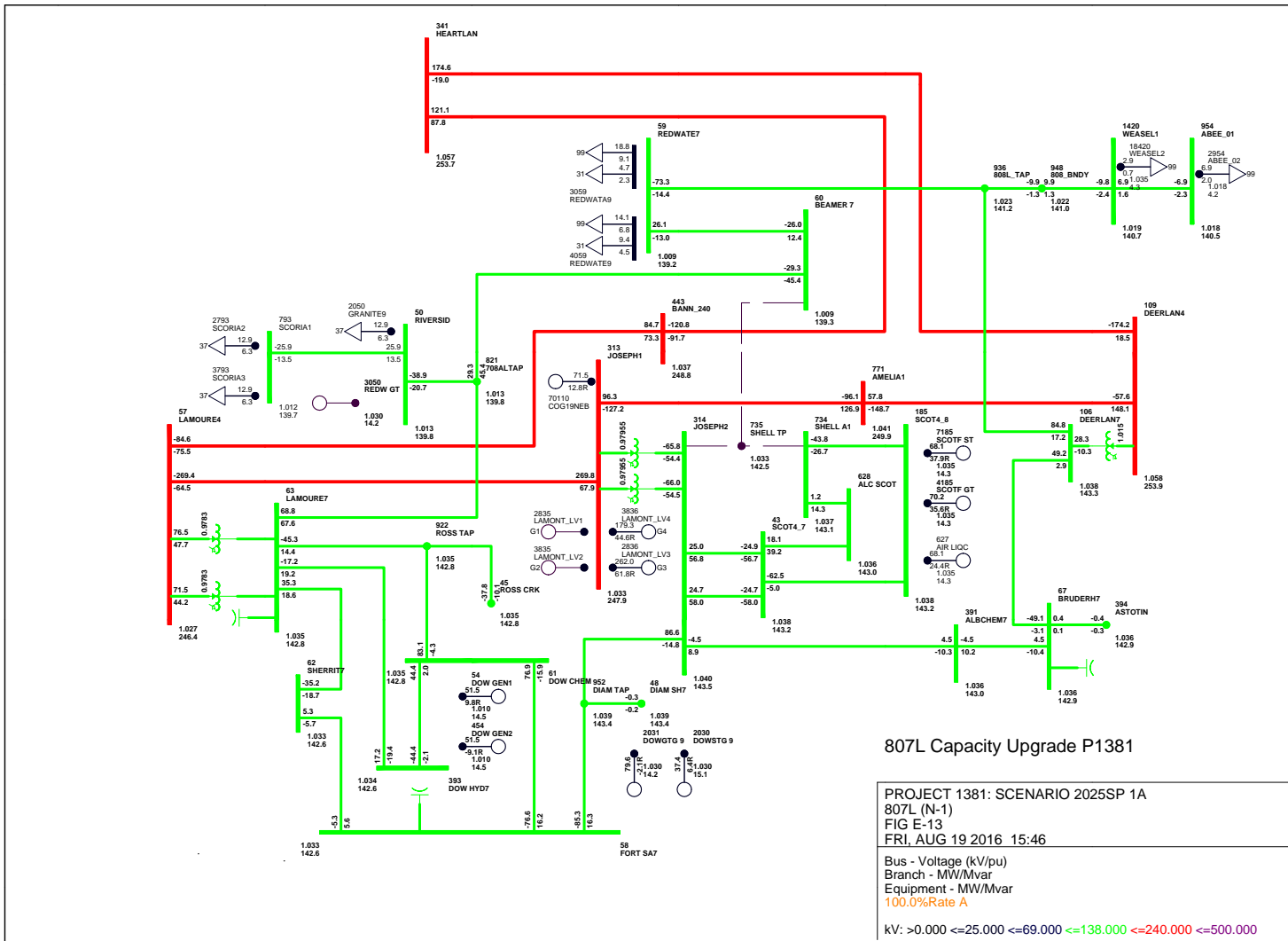


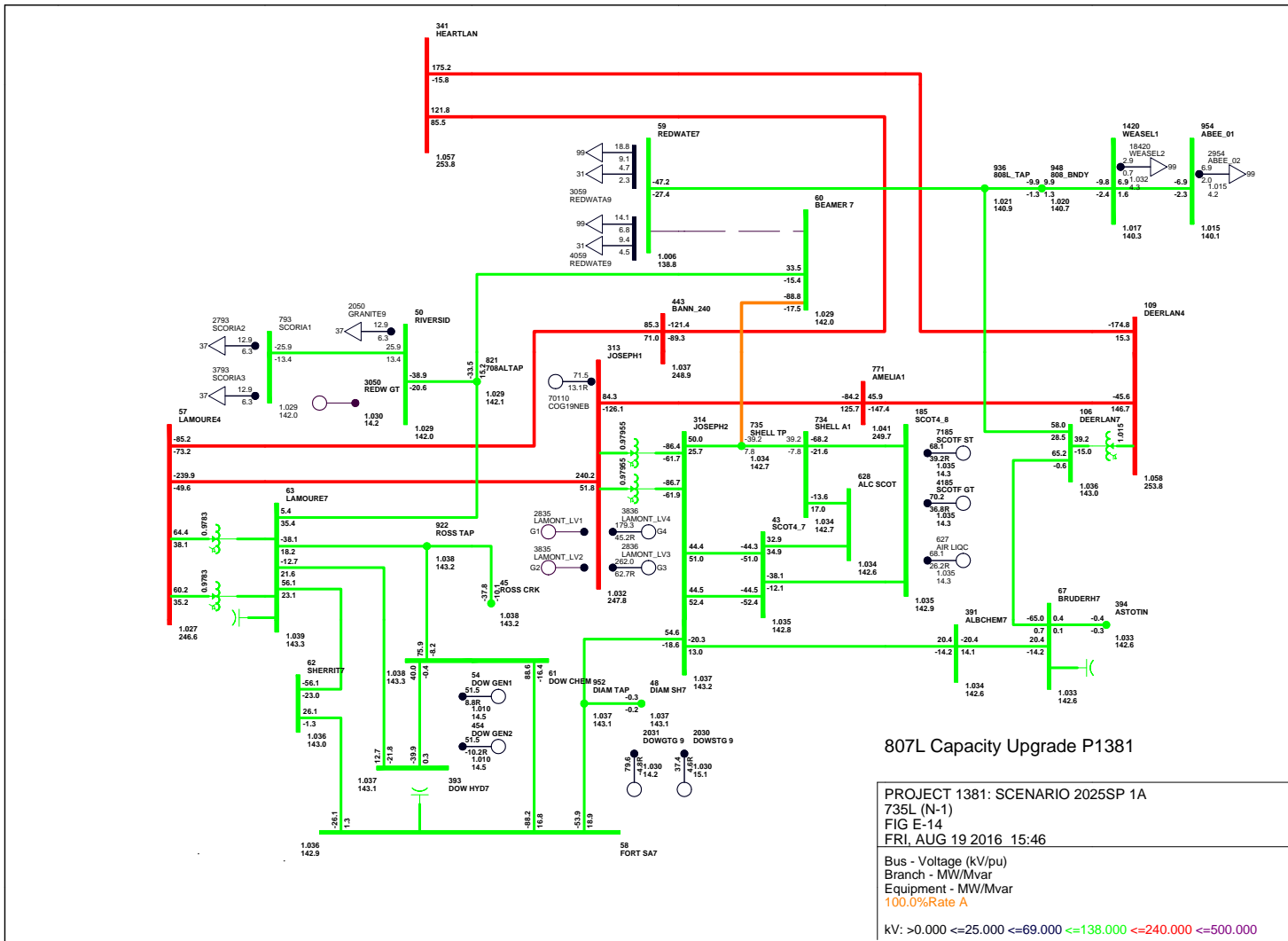


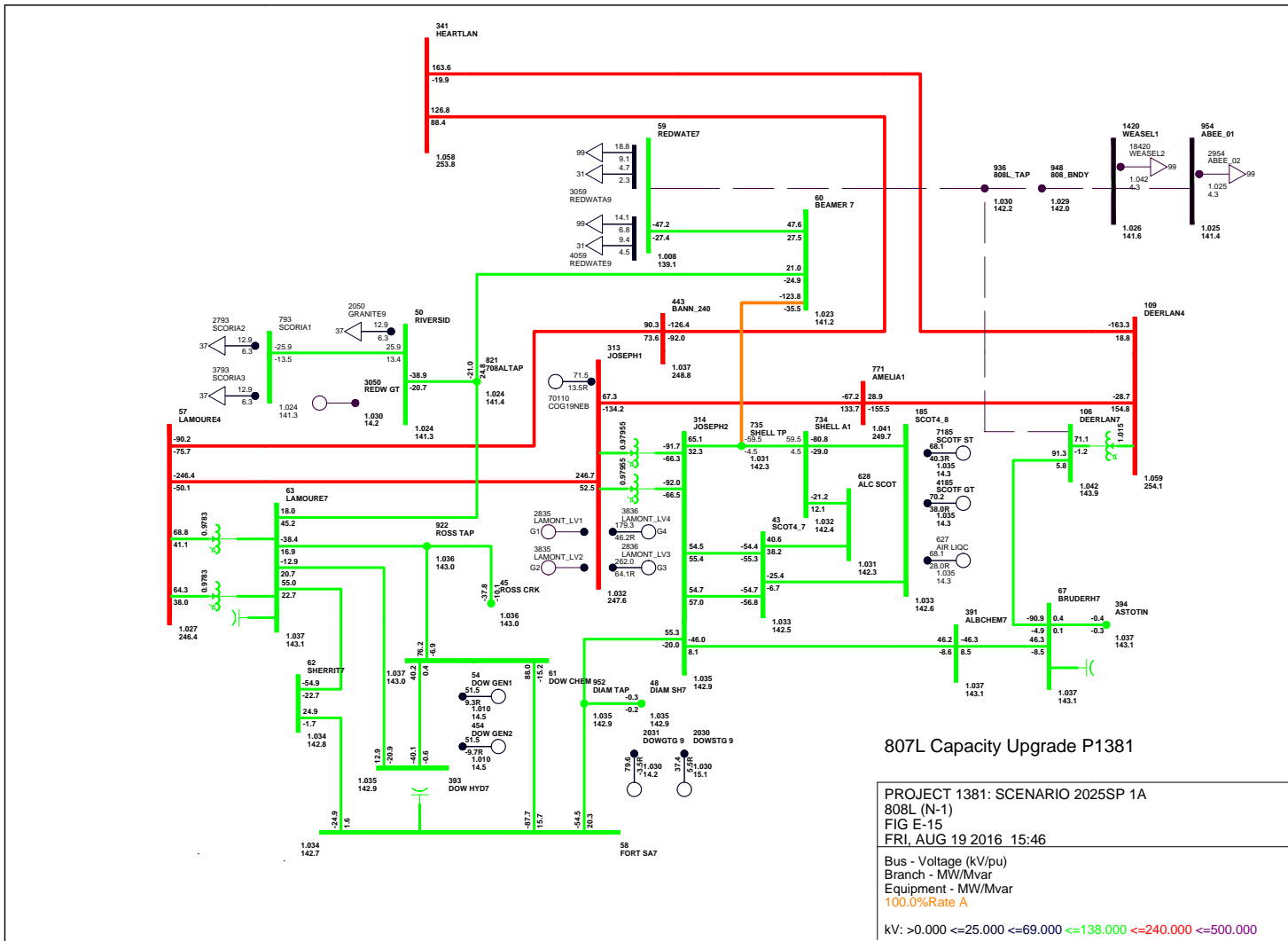


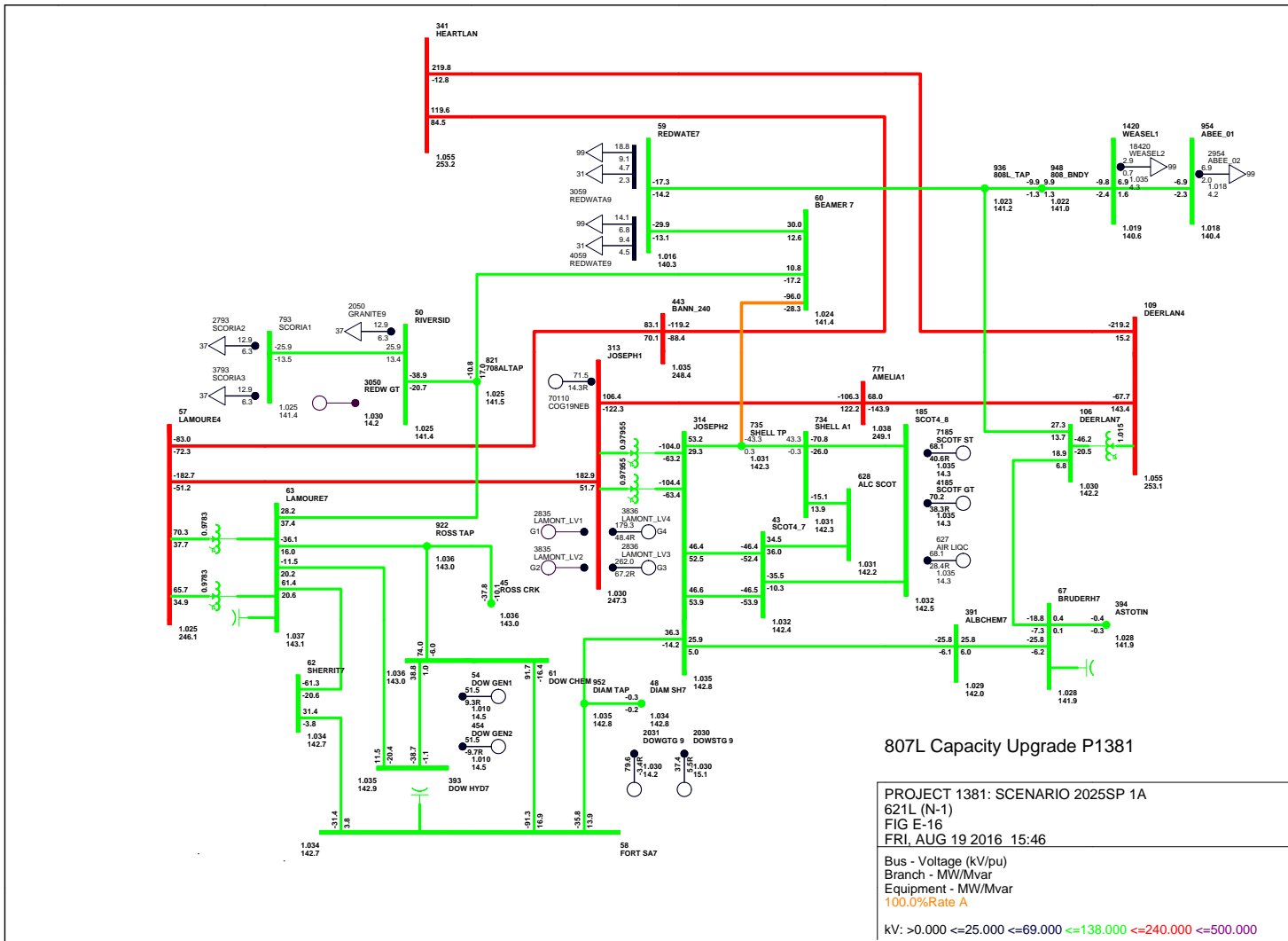


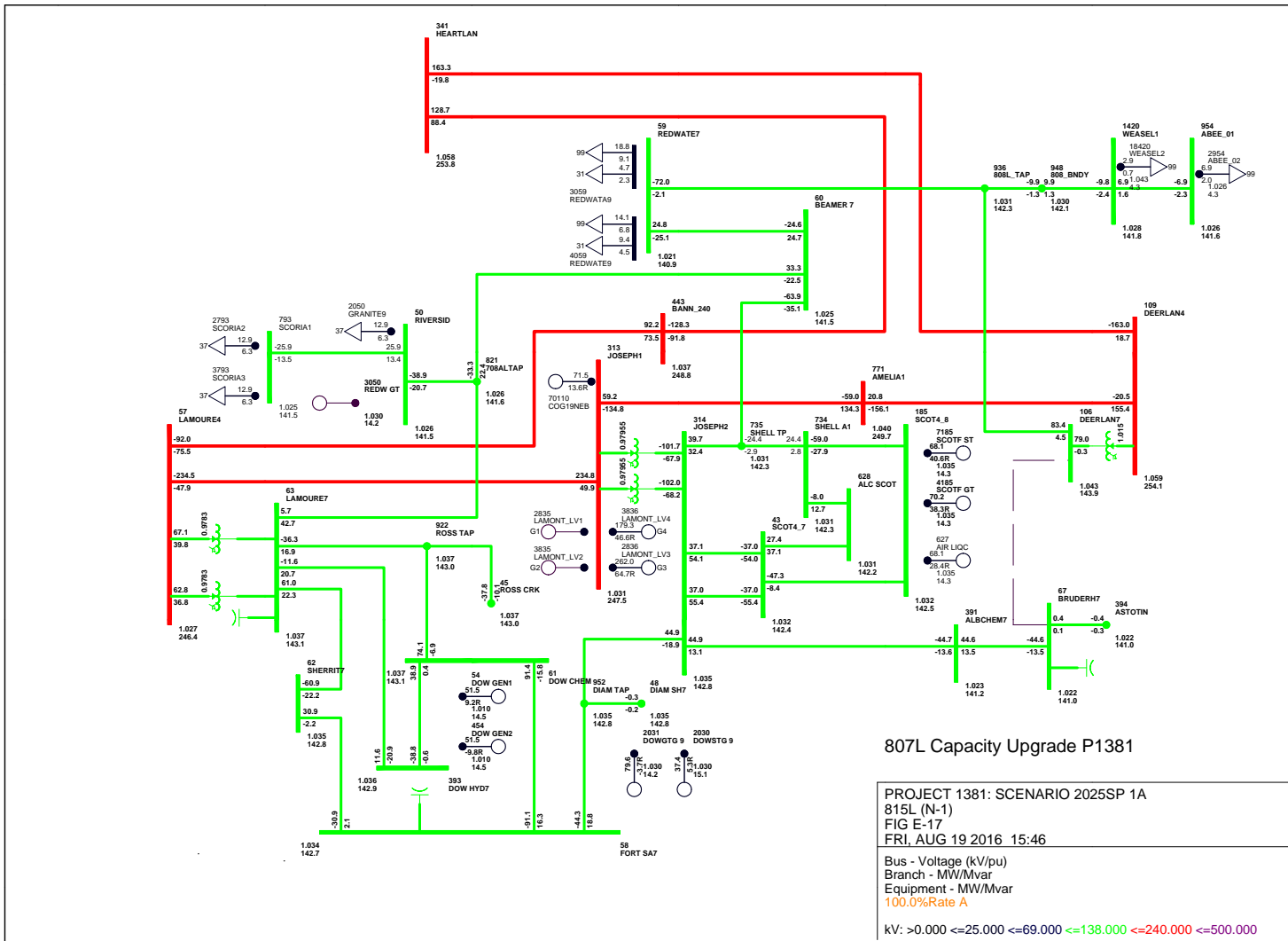


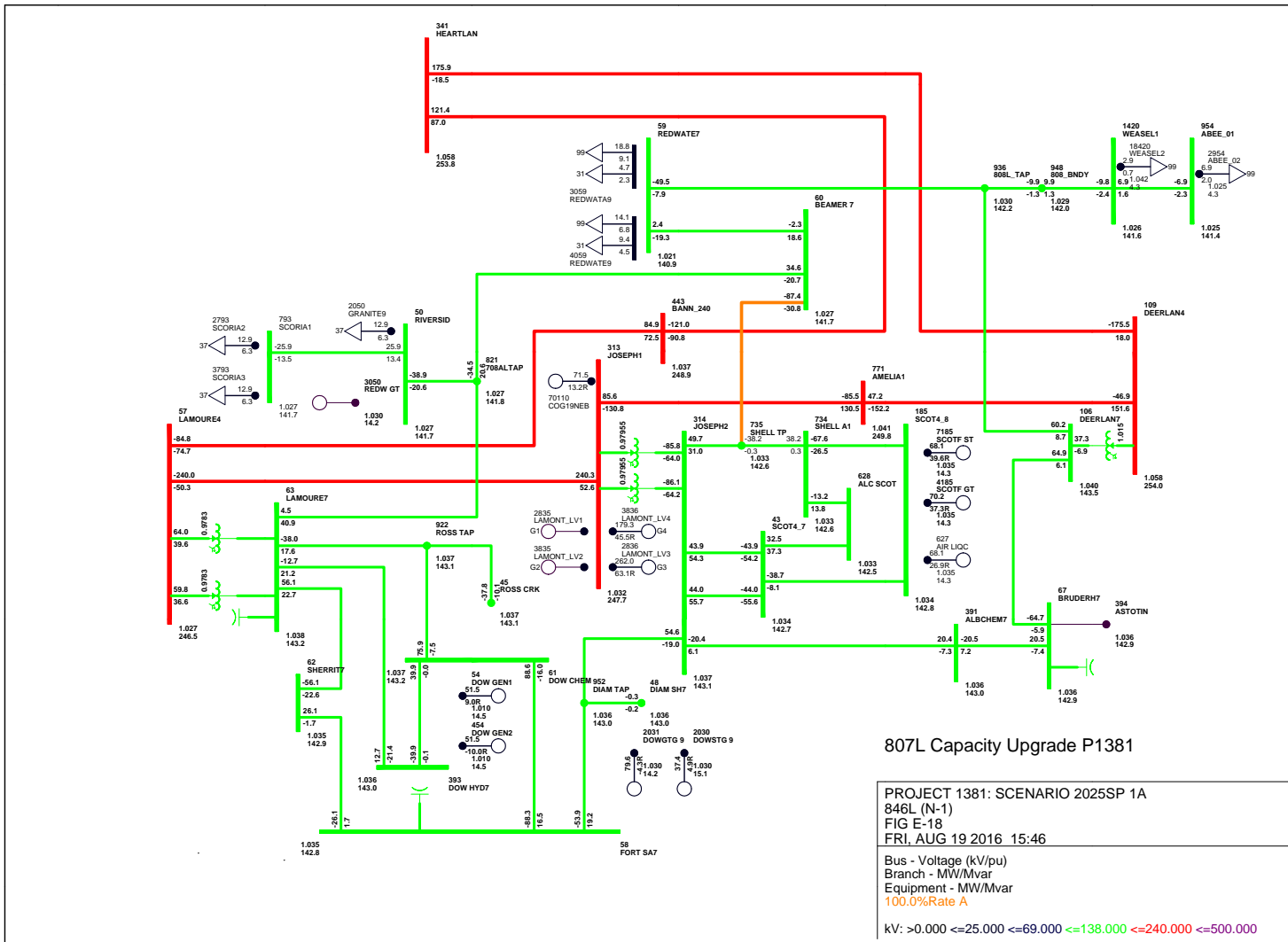


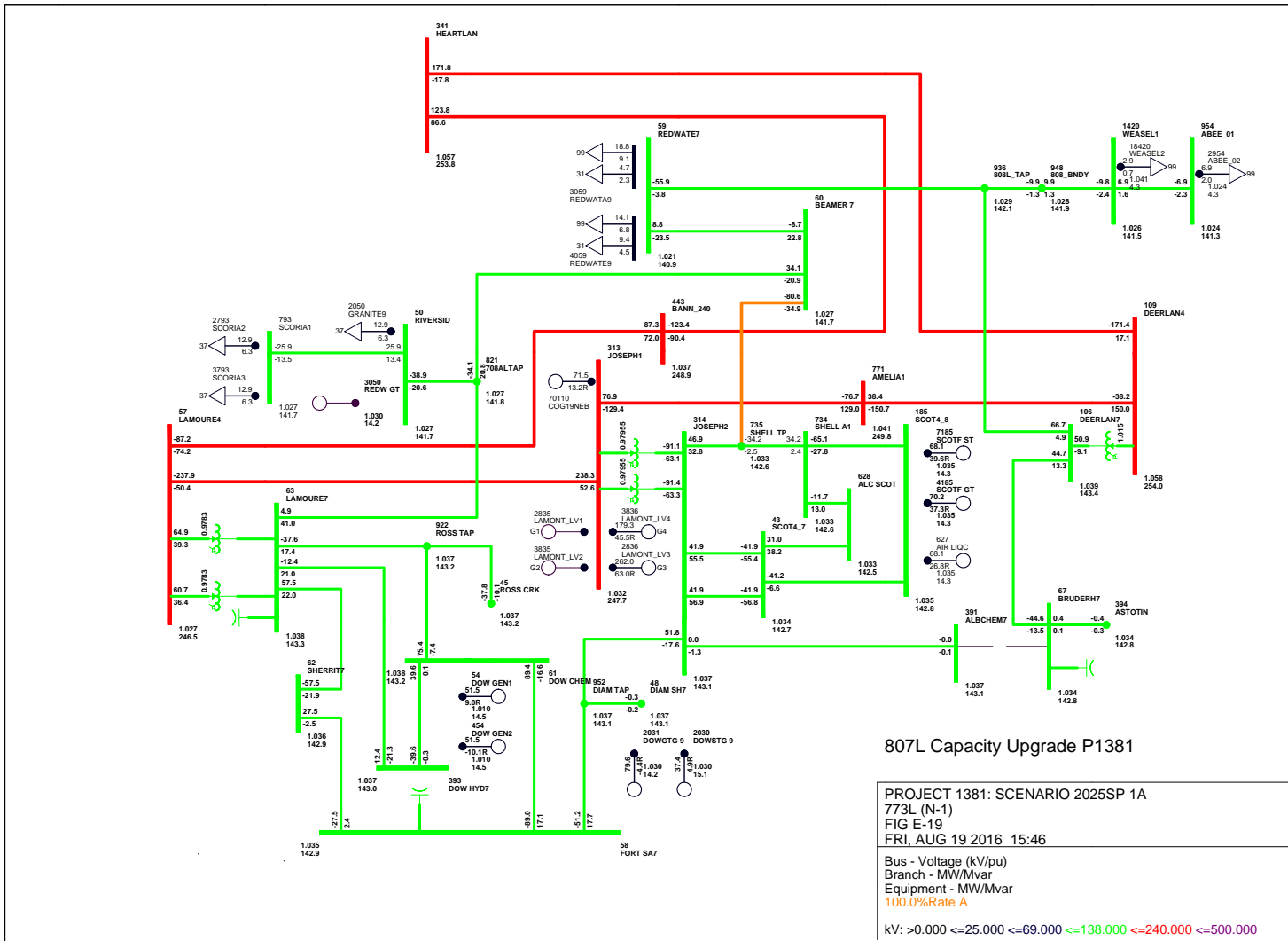


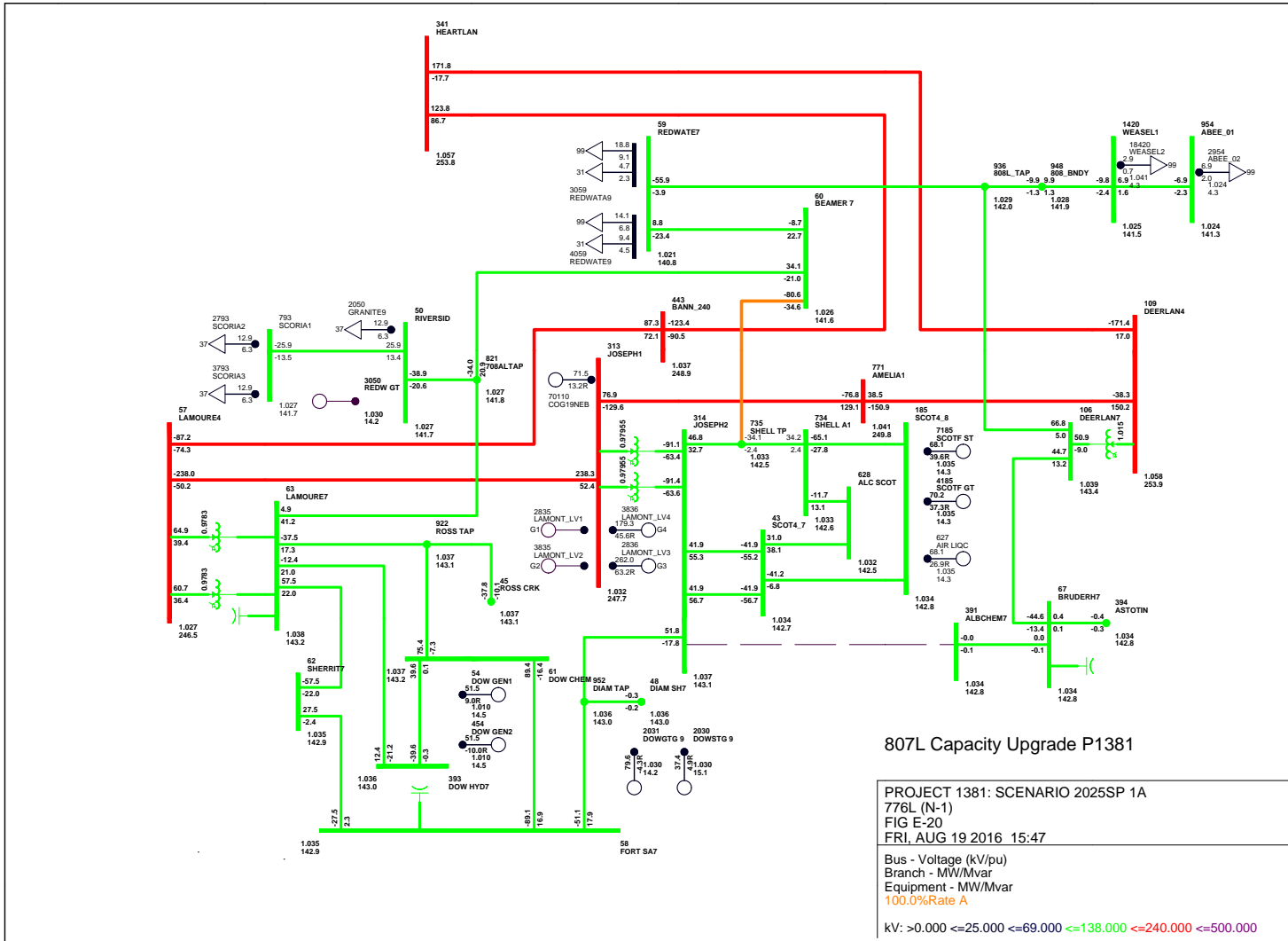


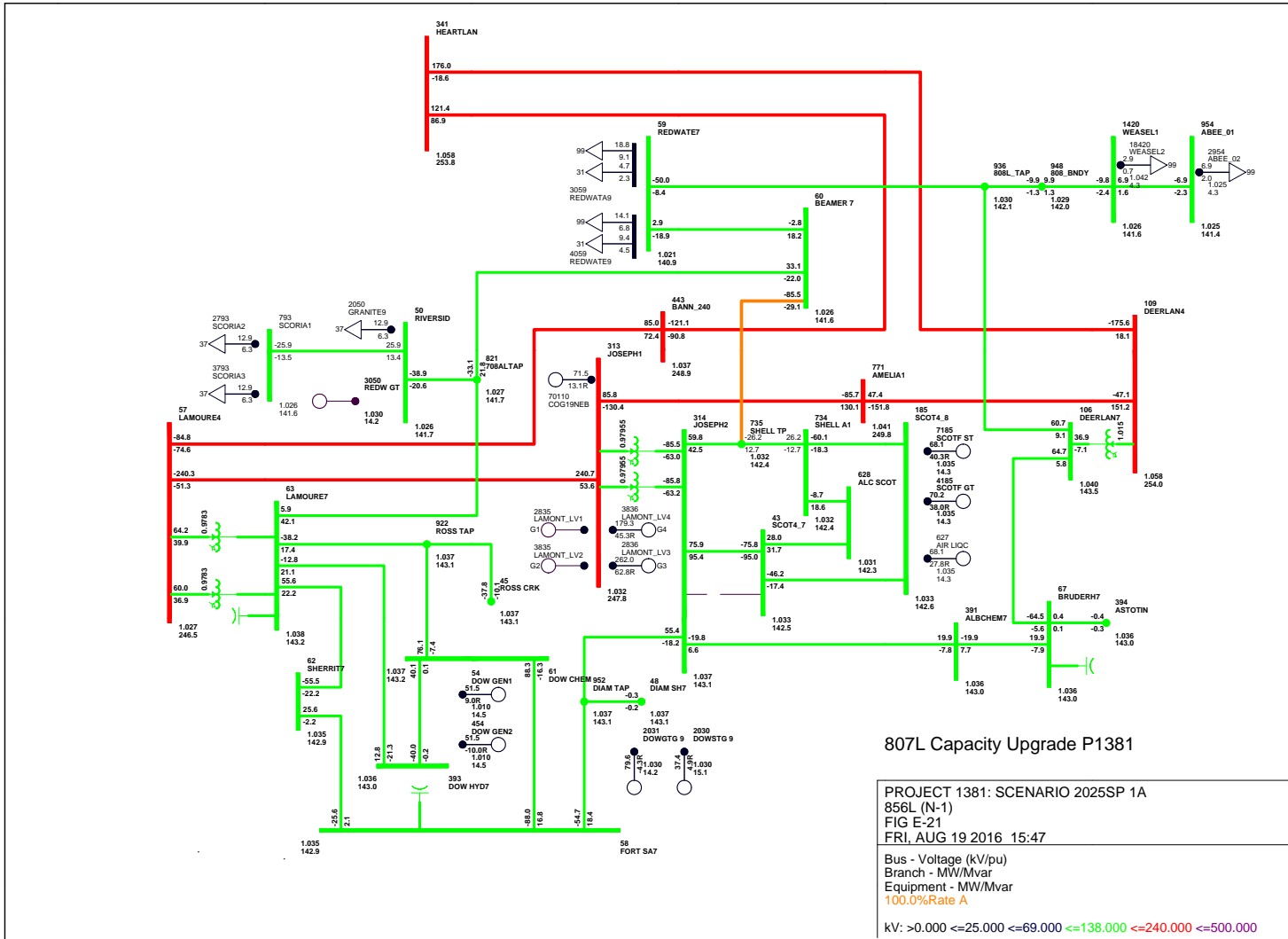


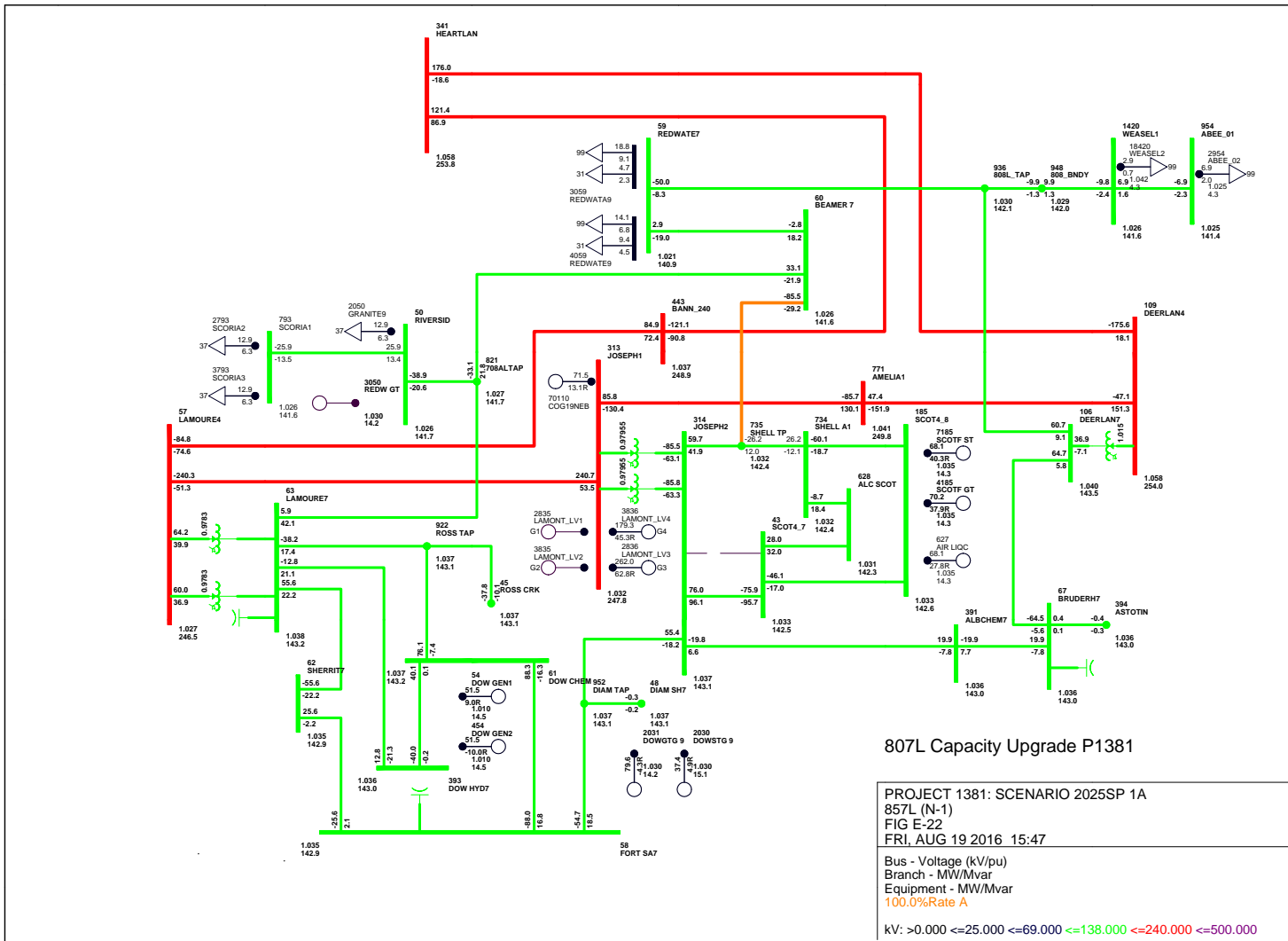


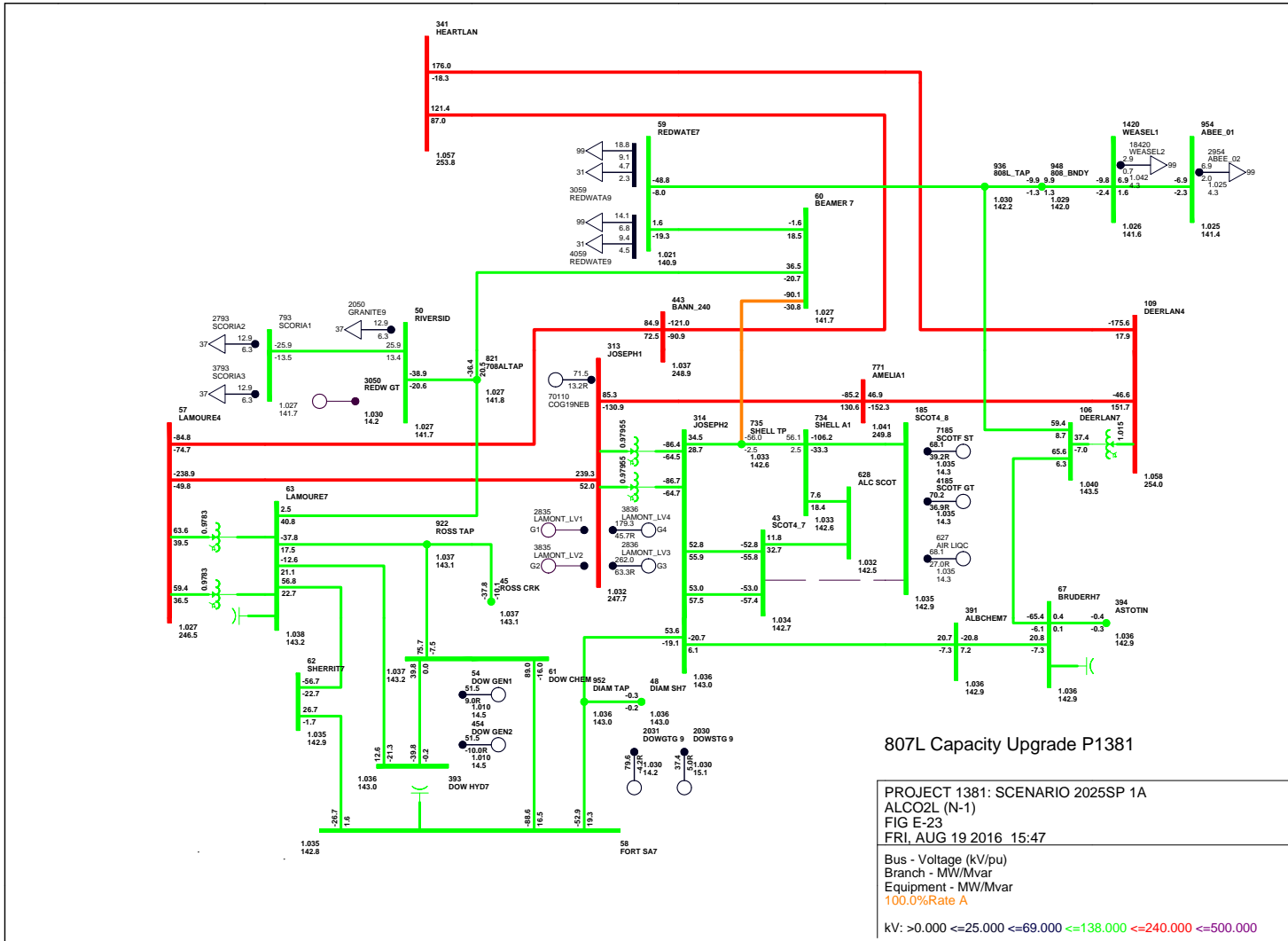


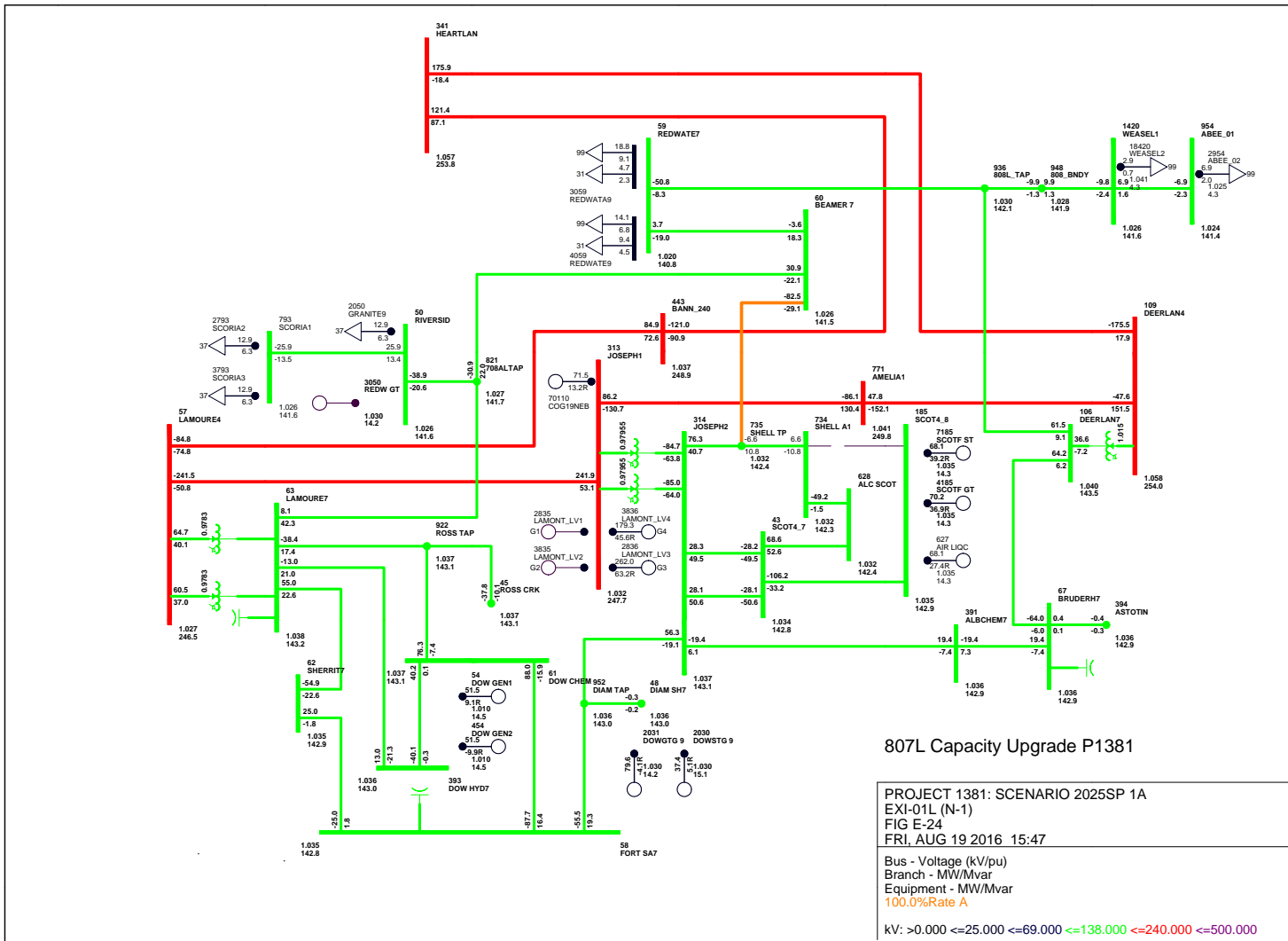


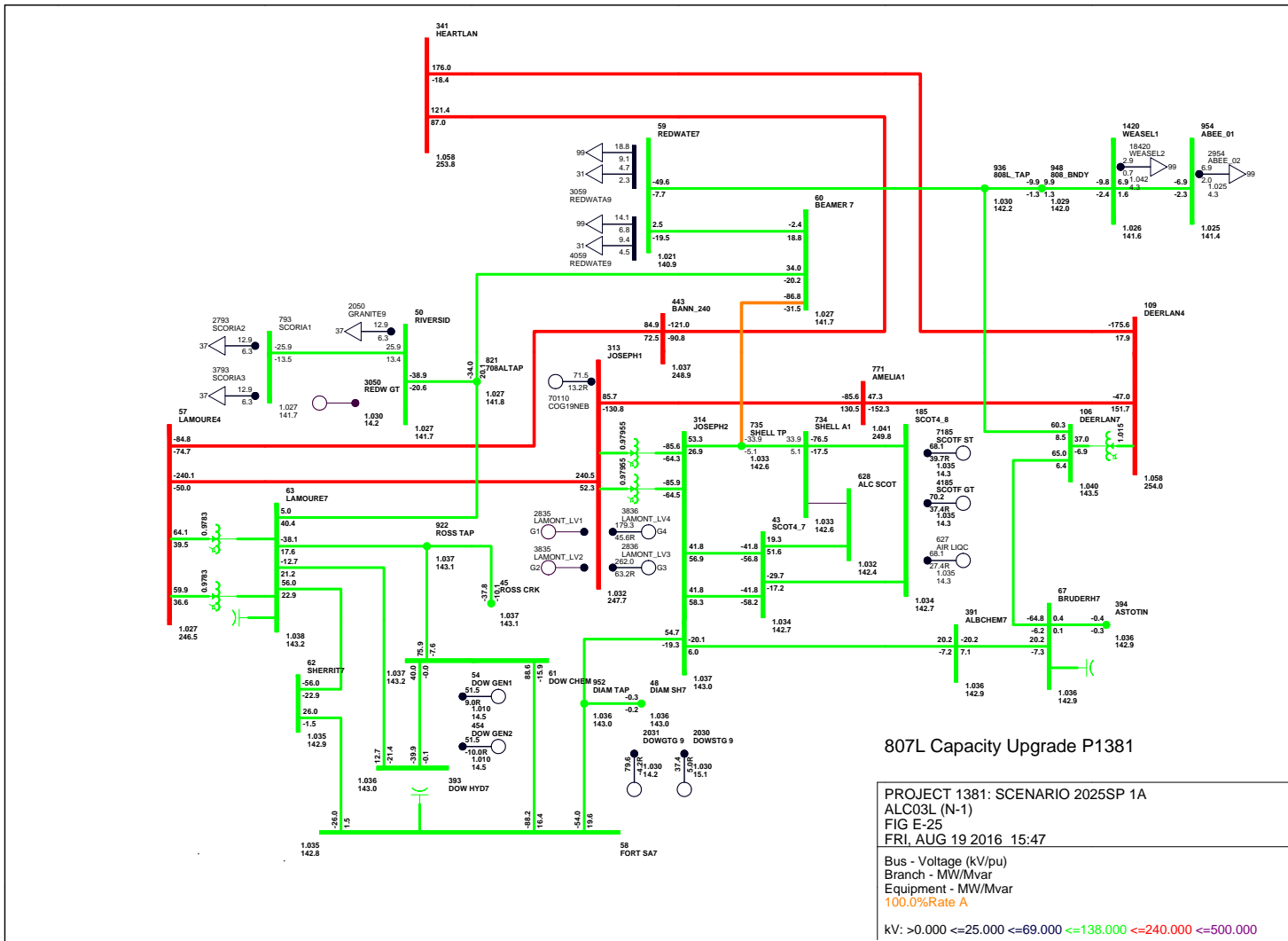


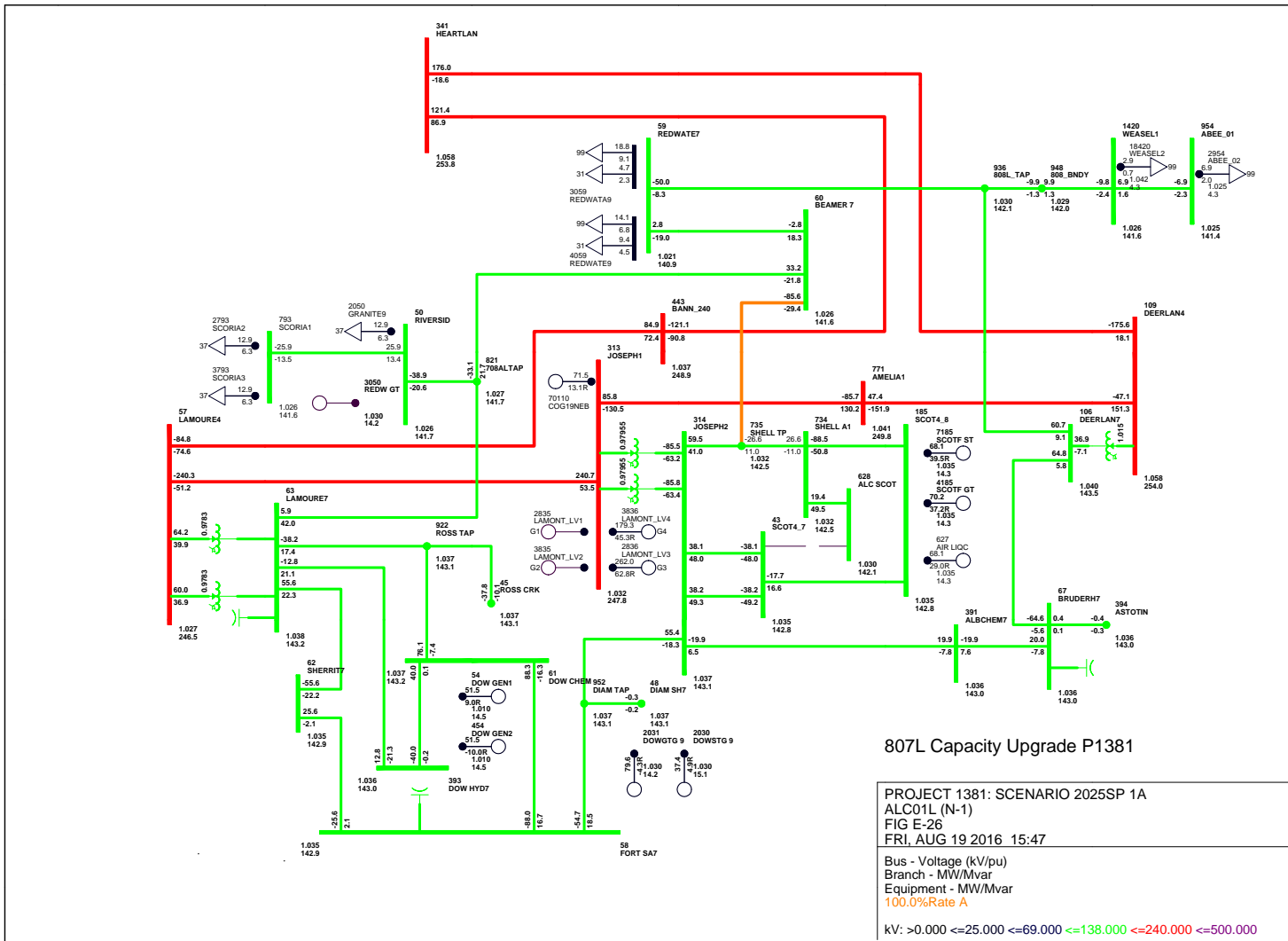


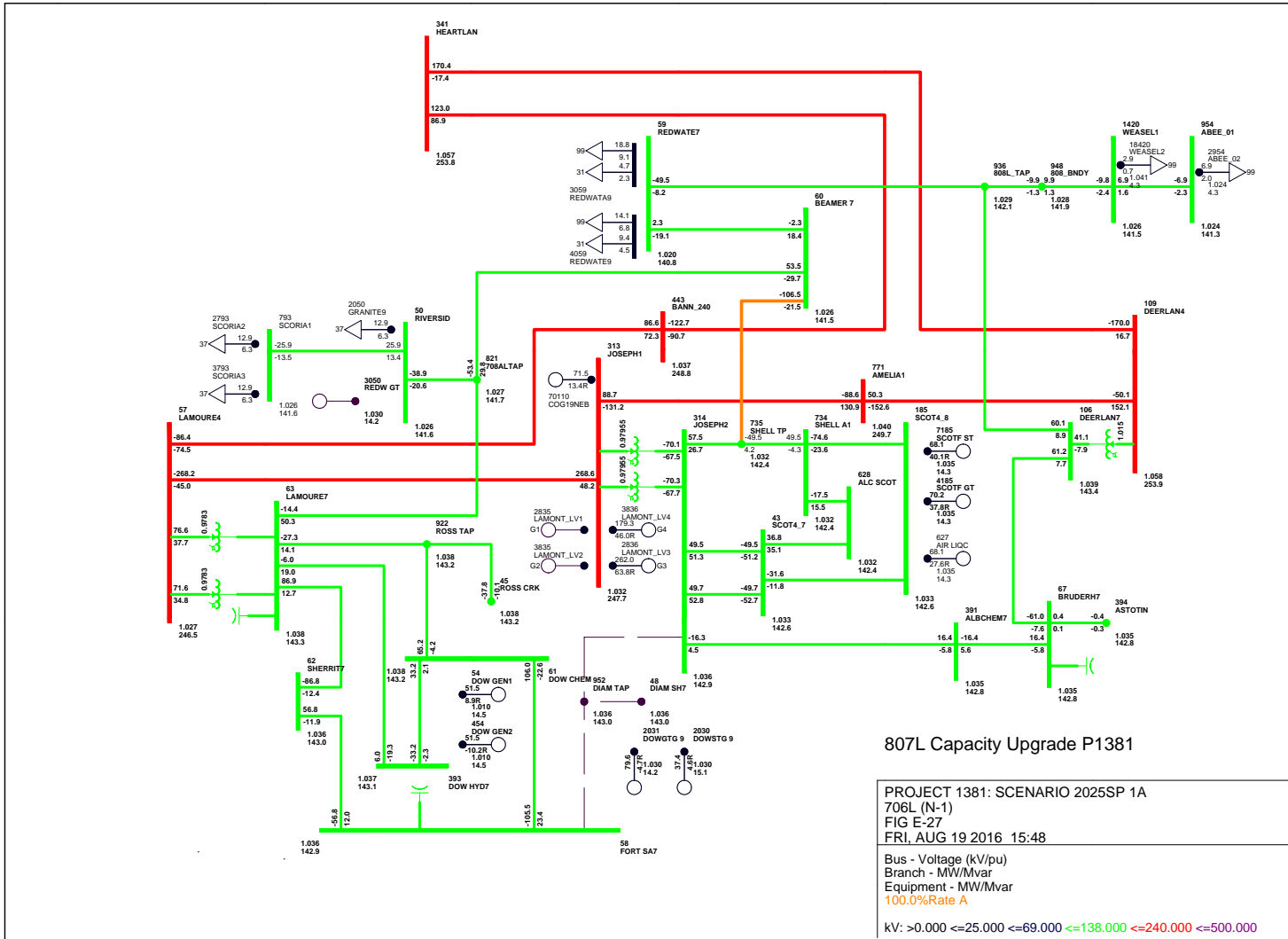


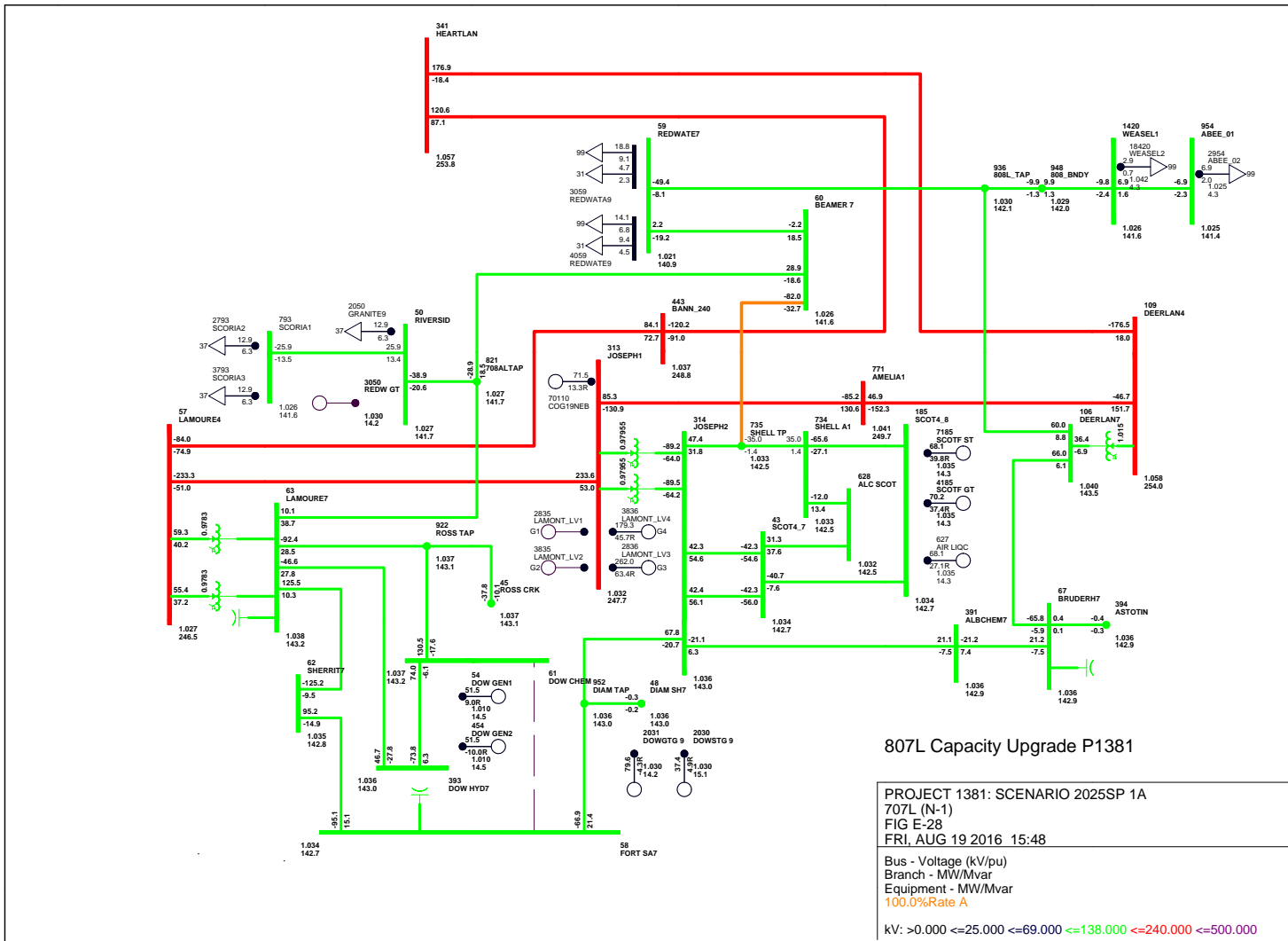


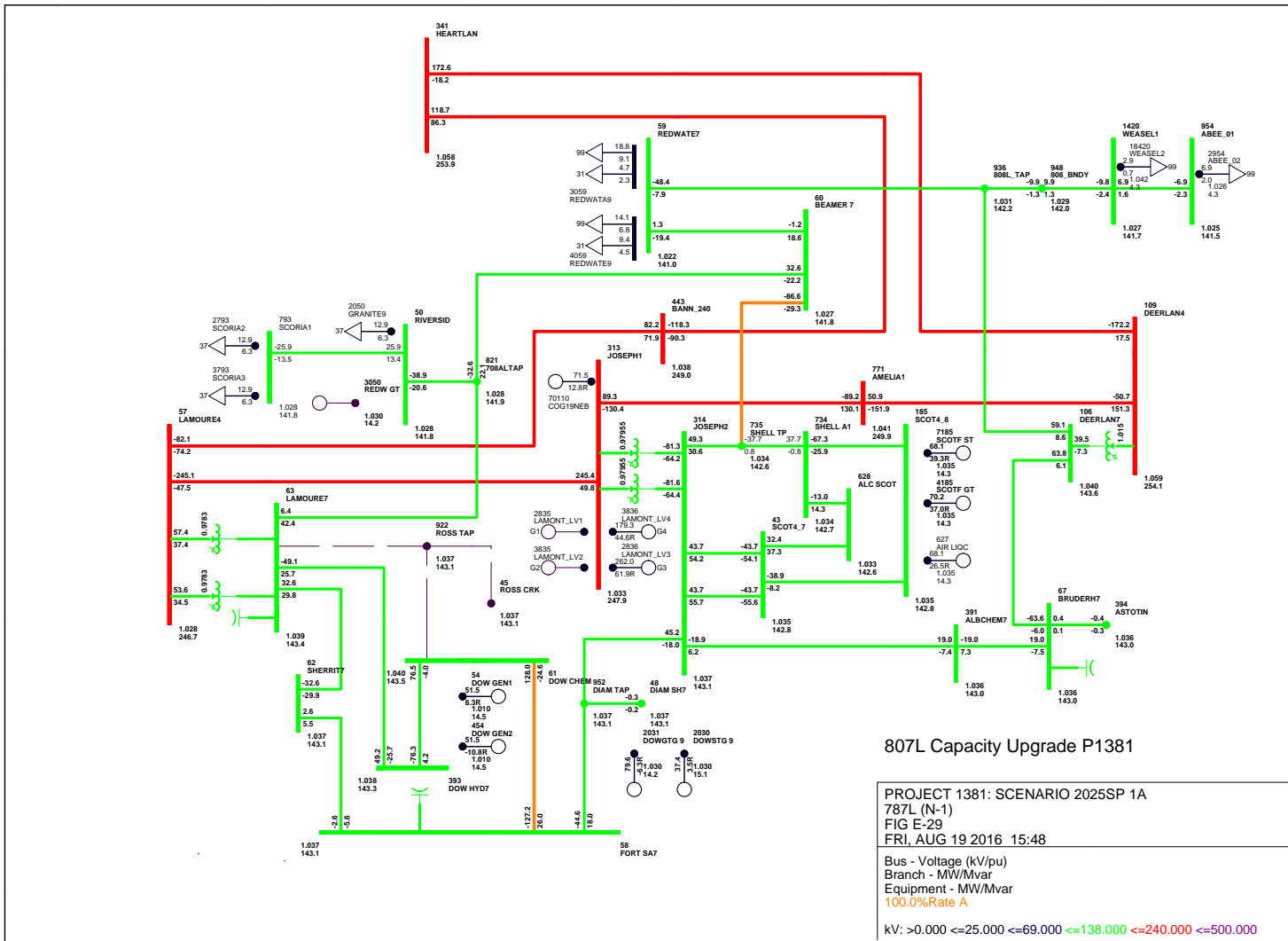


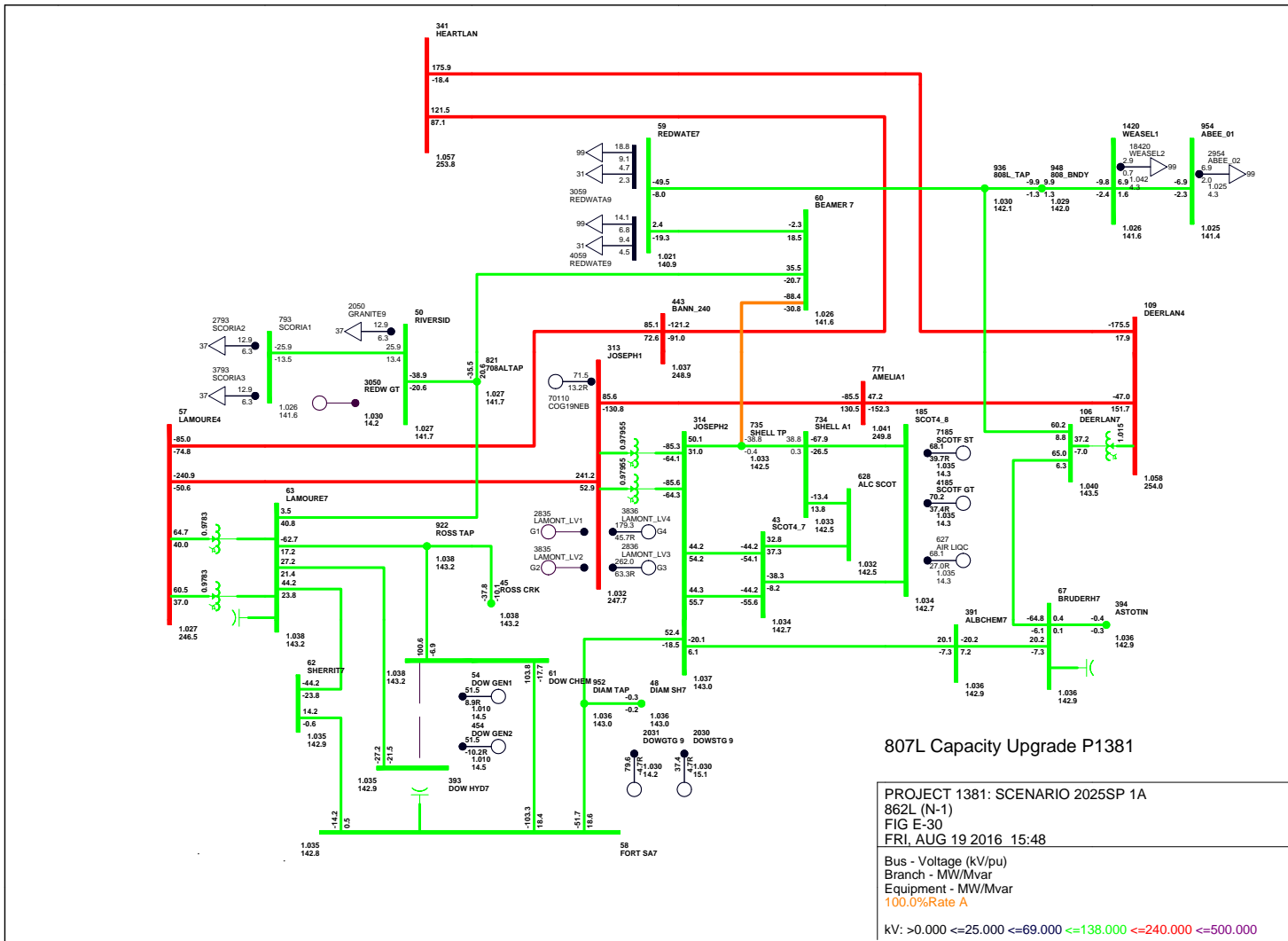


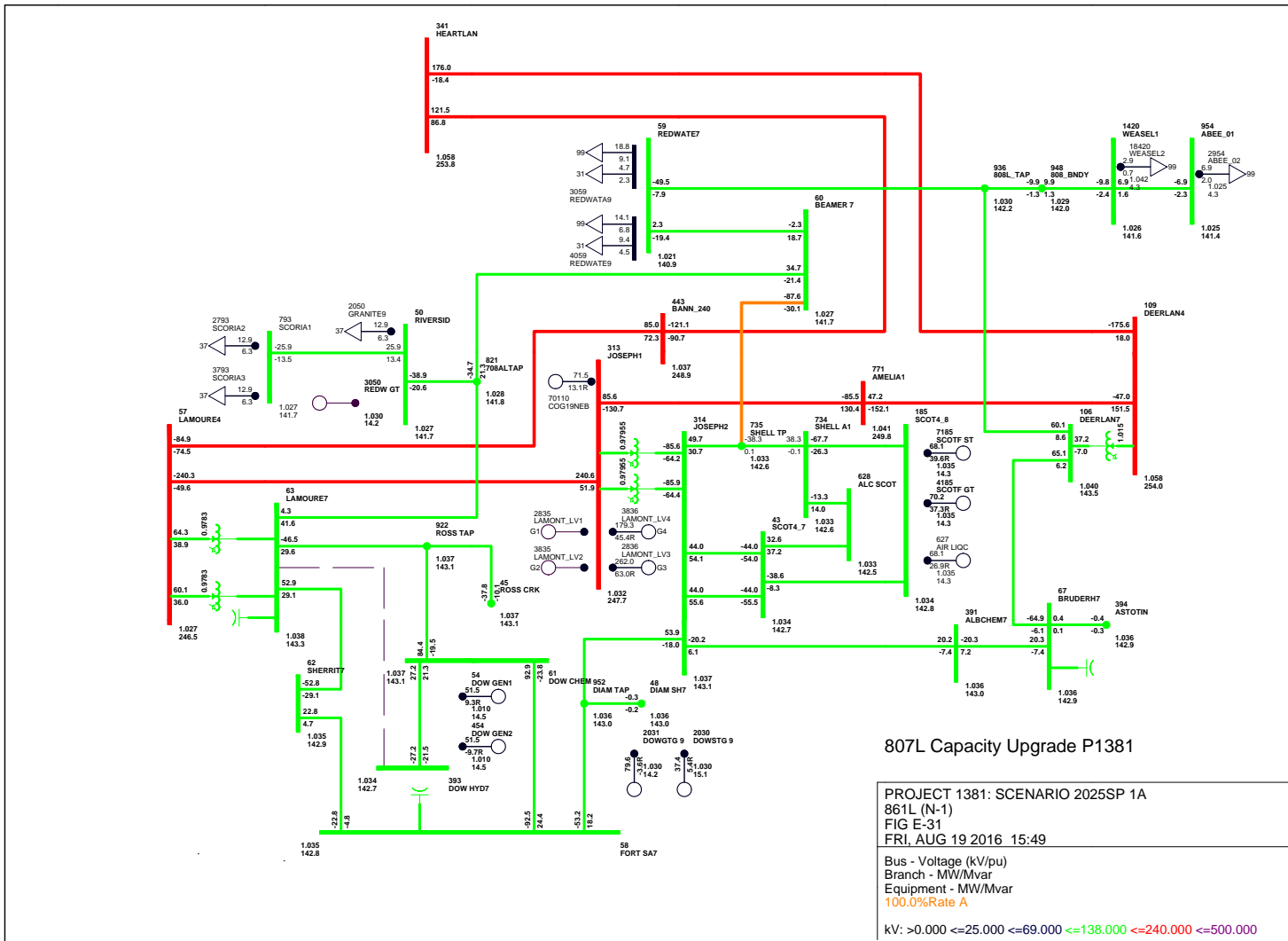


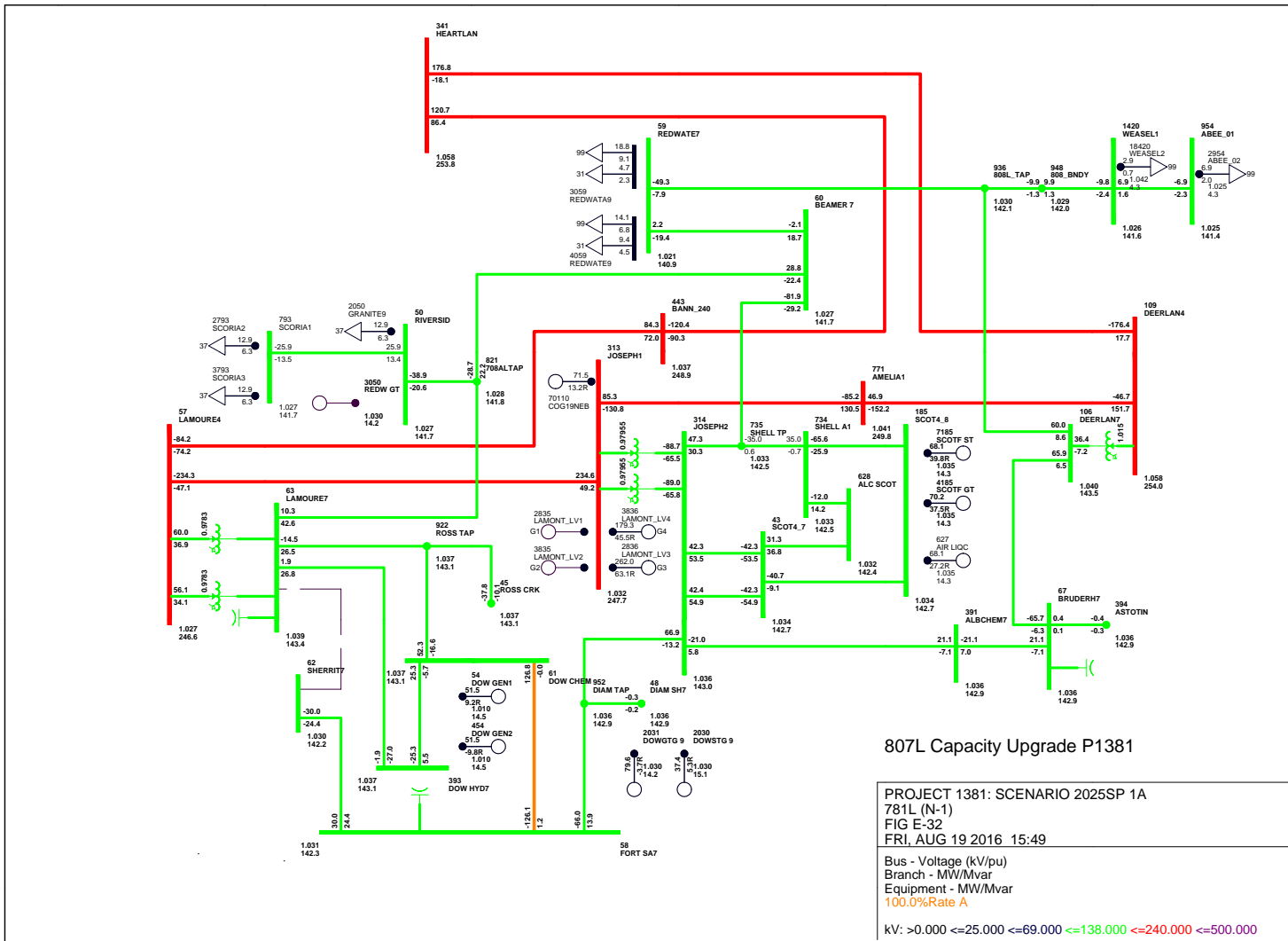


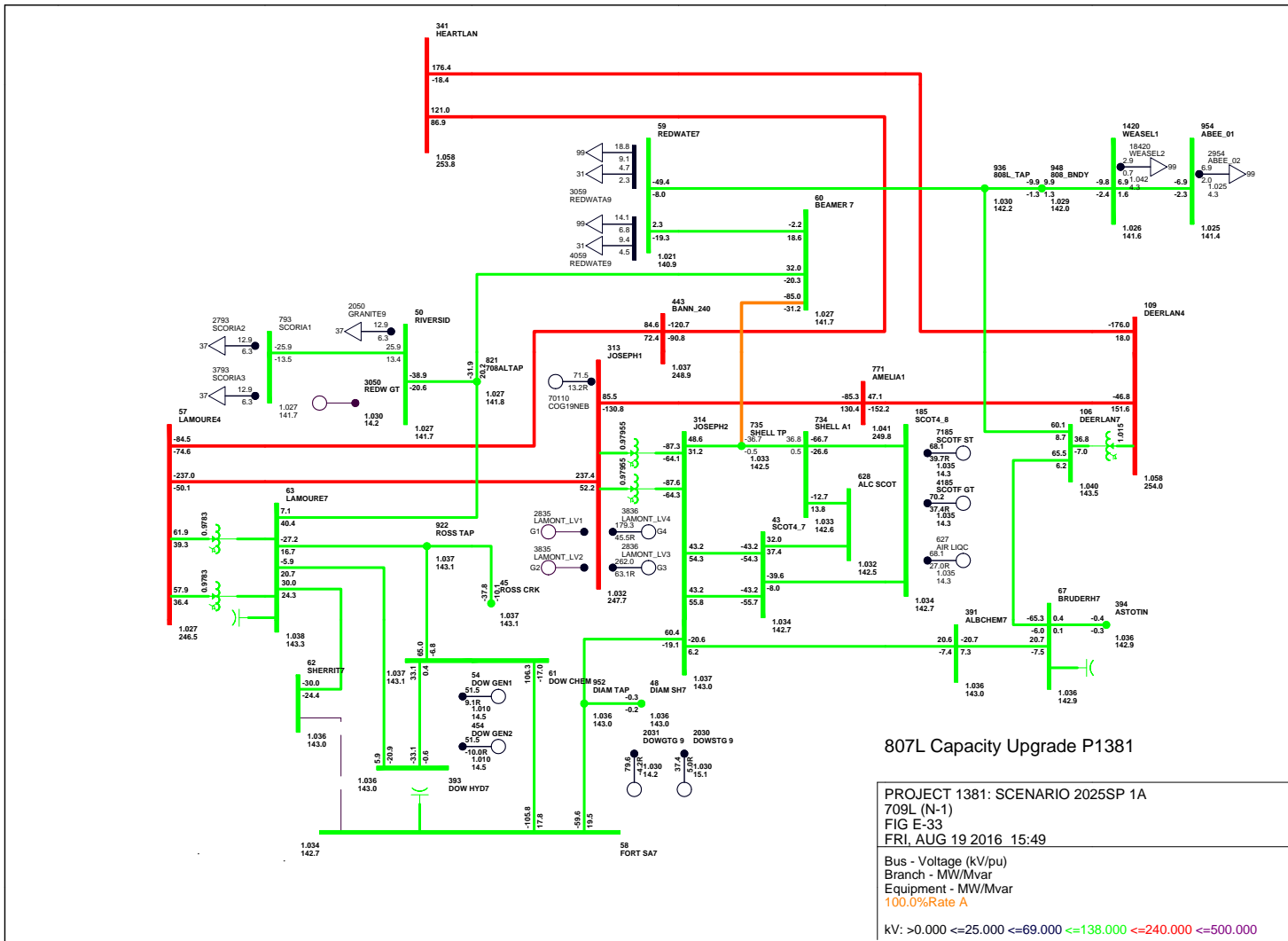


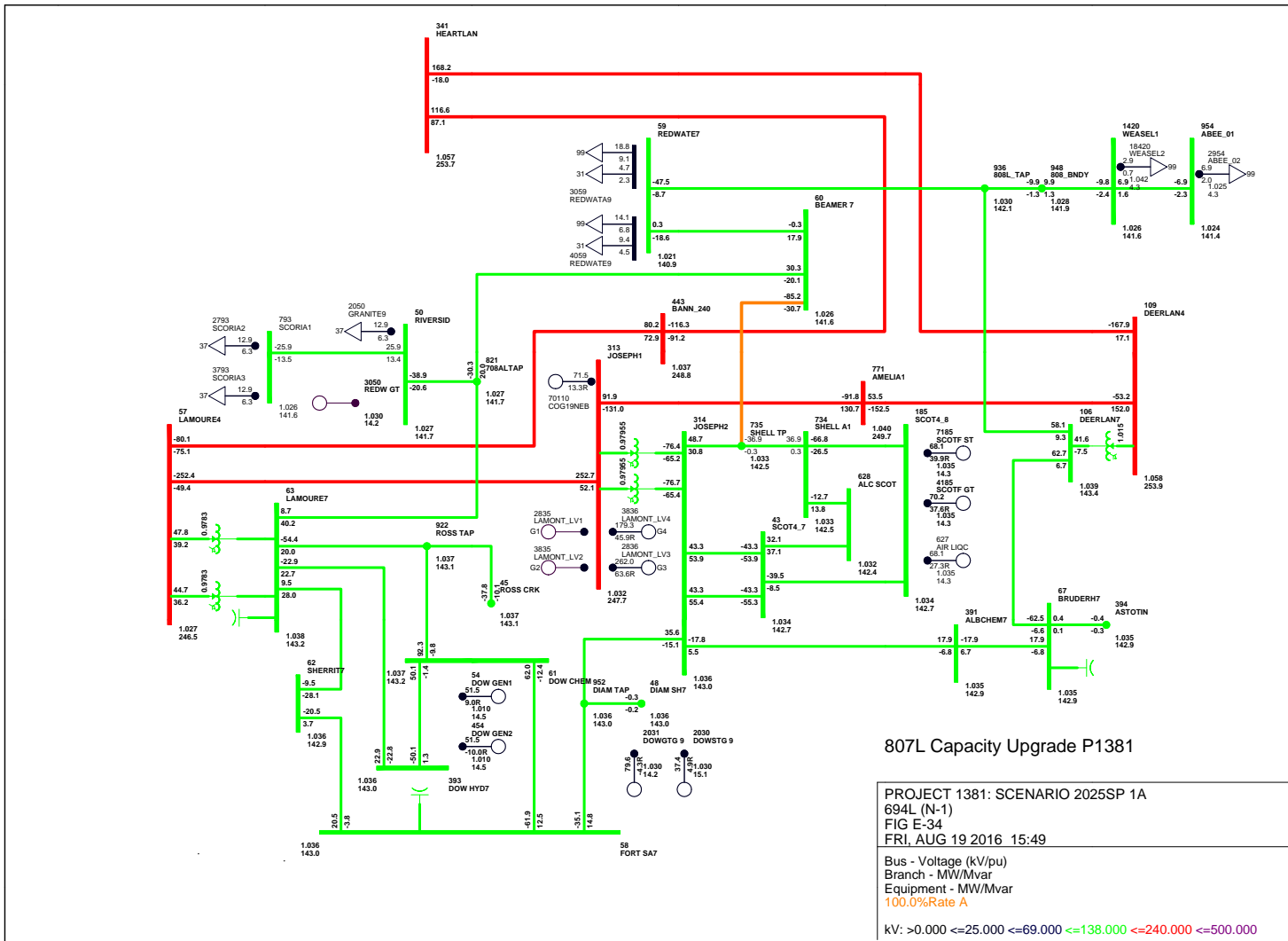


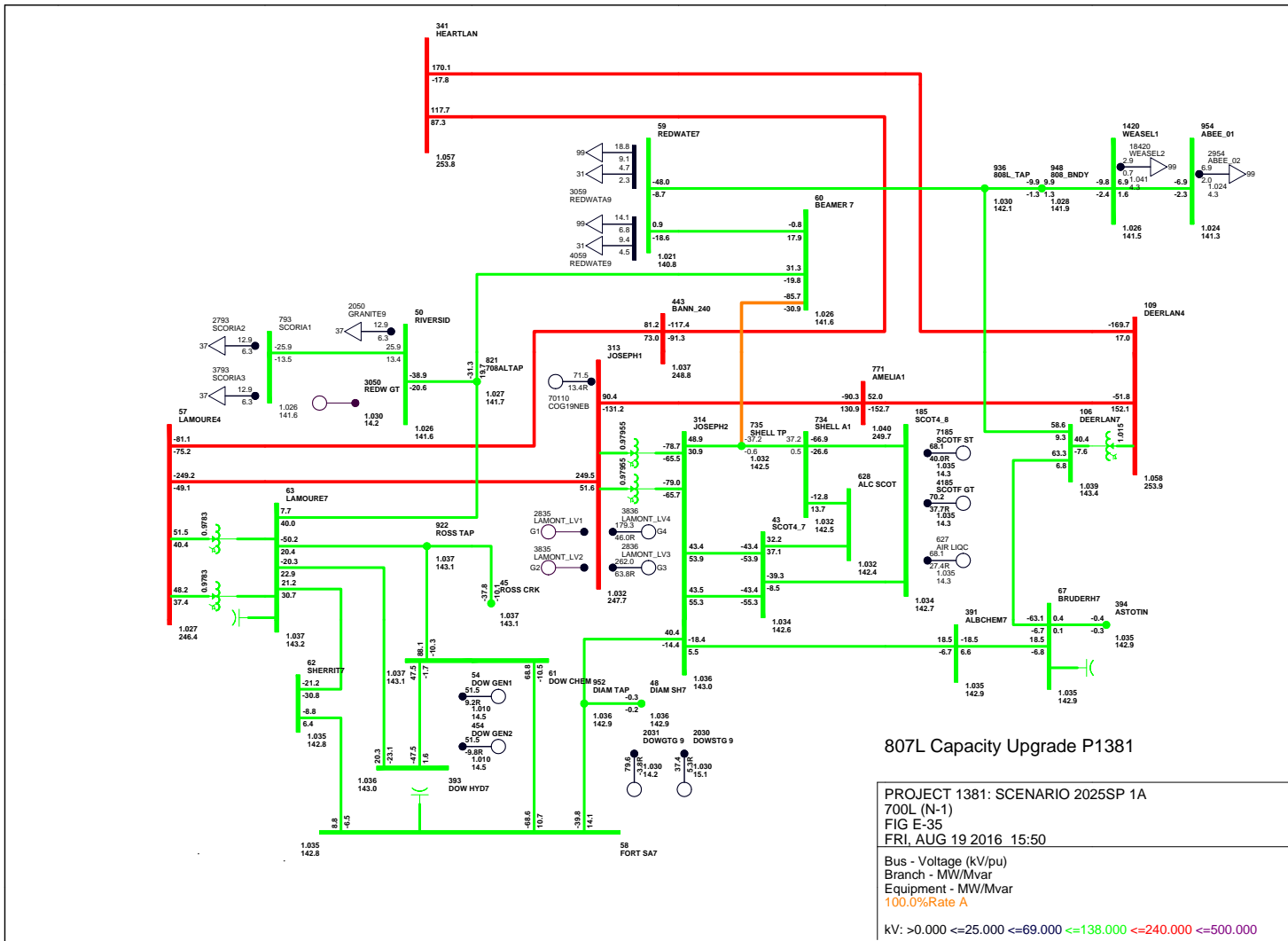










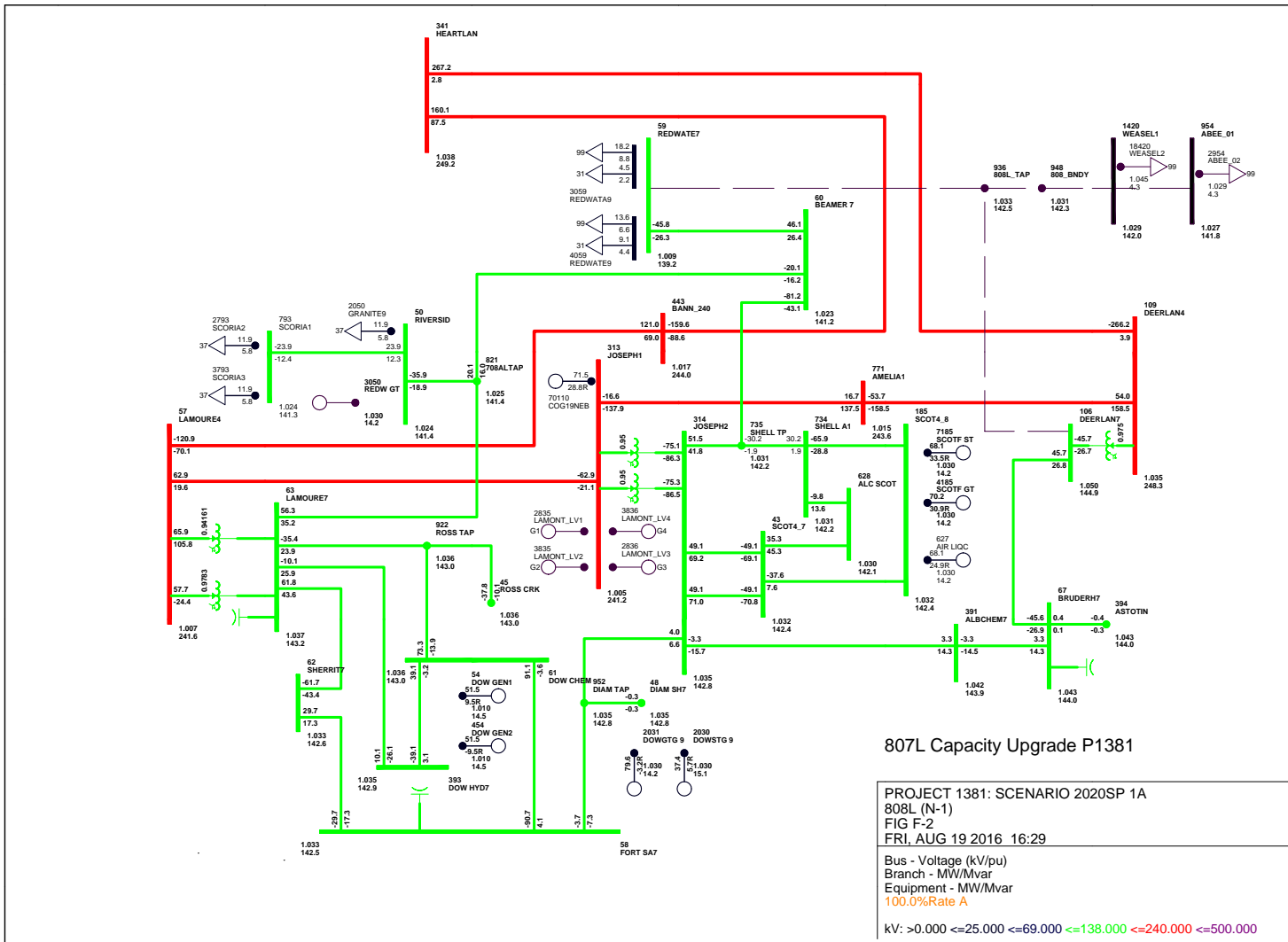


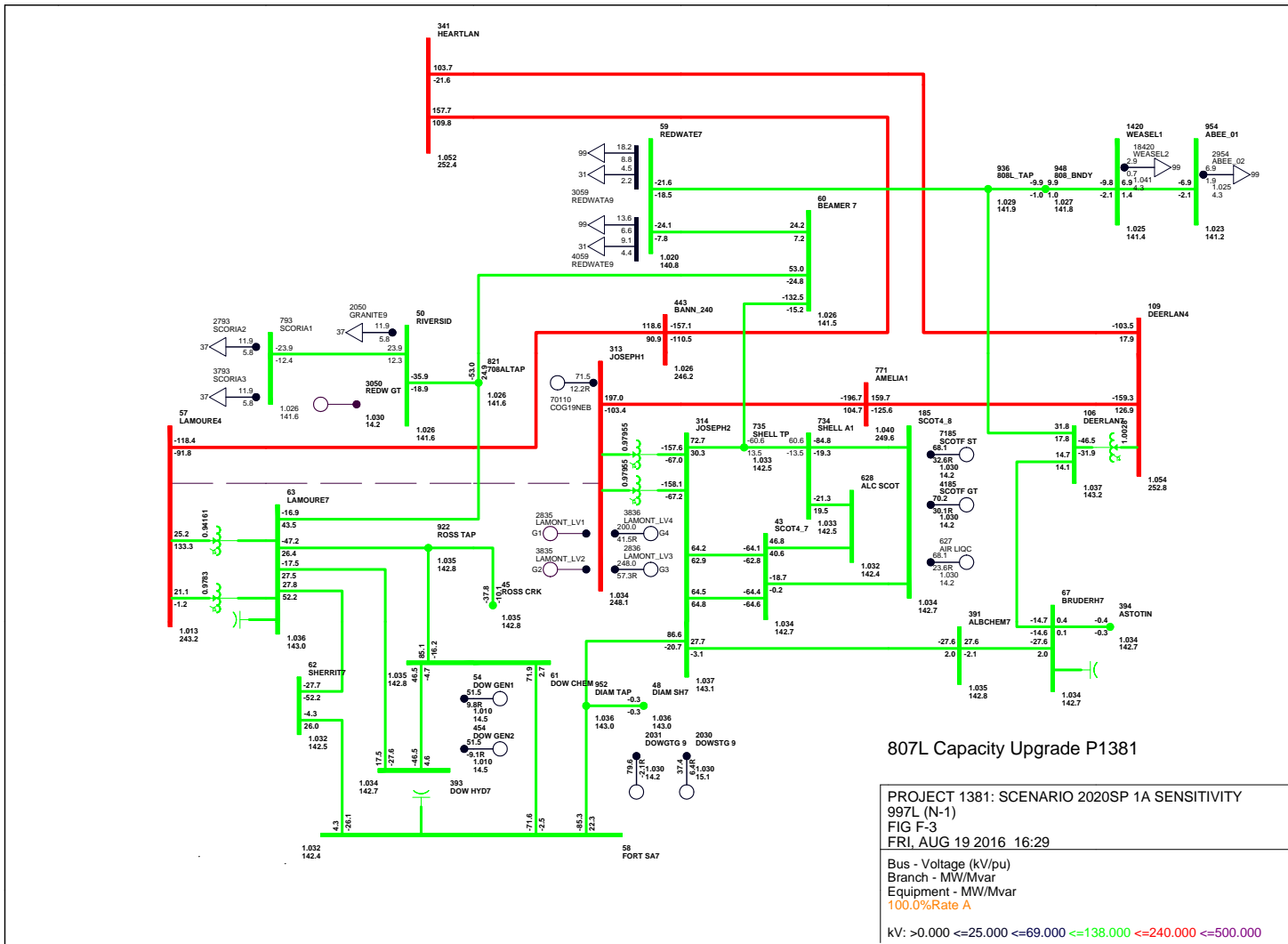
Attachment F

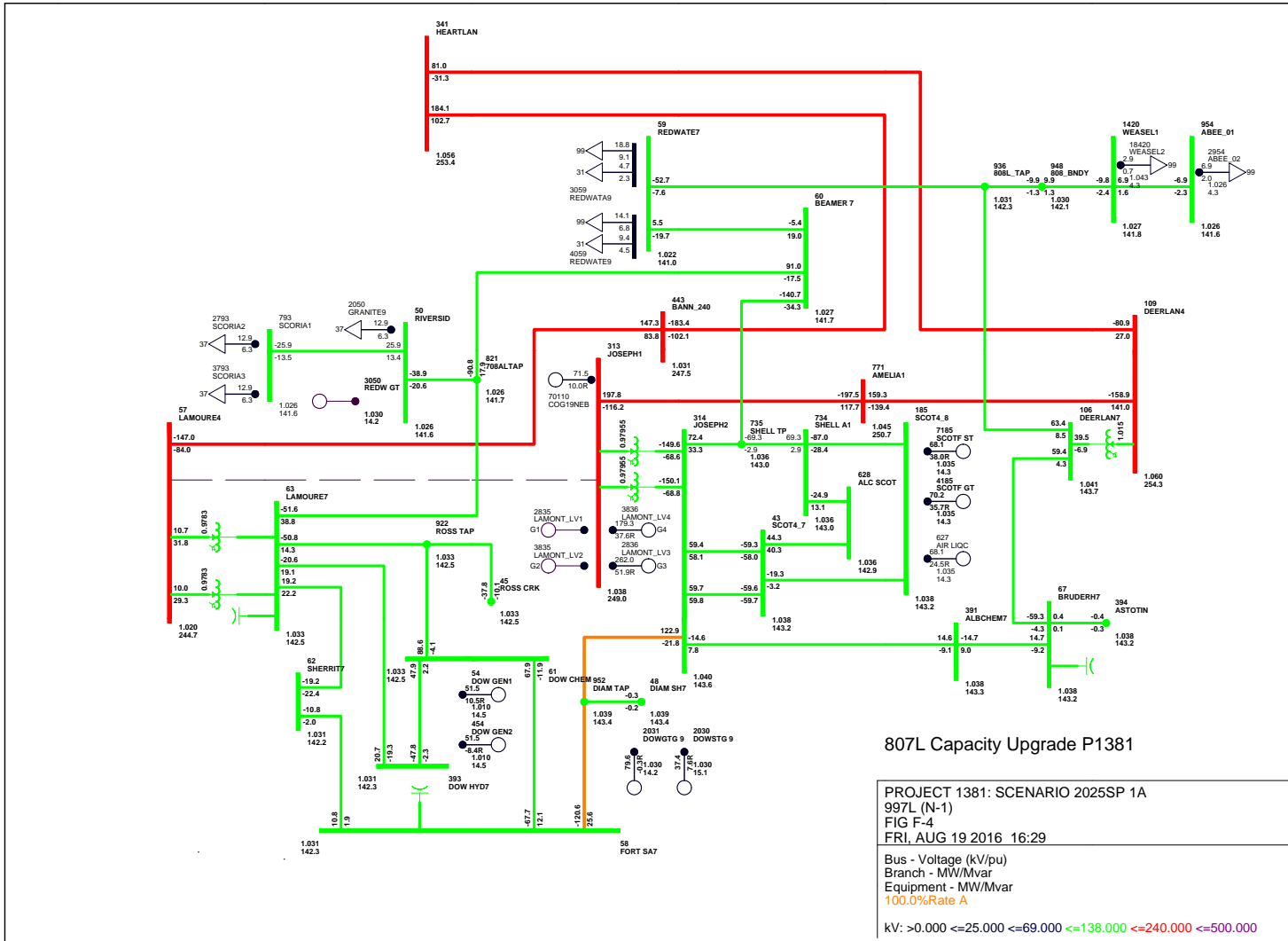
Proposed Transmission Development Assessment

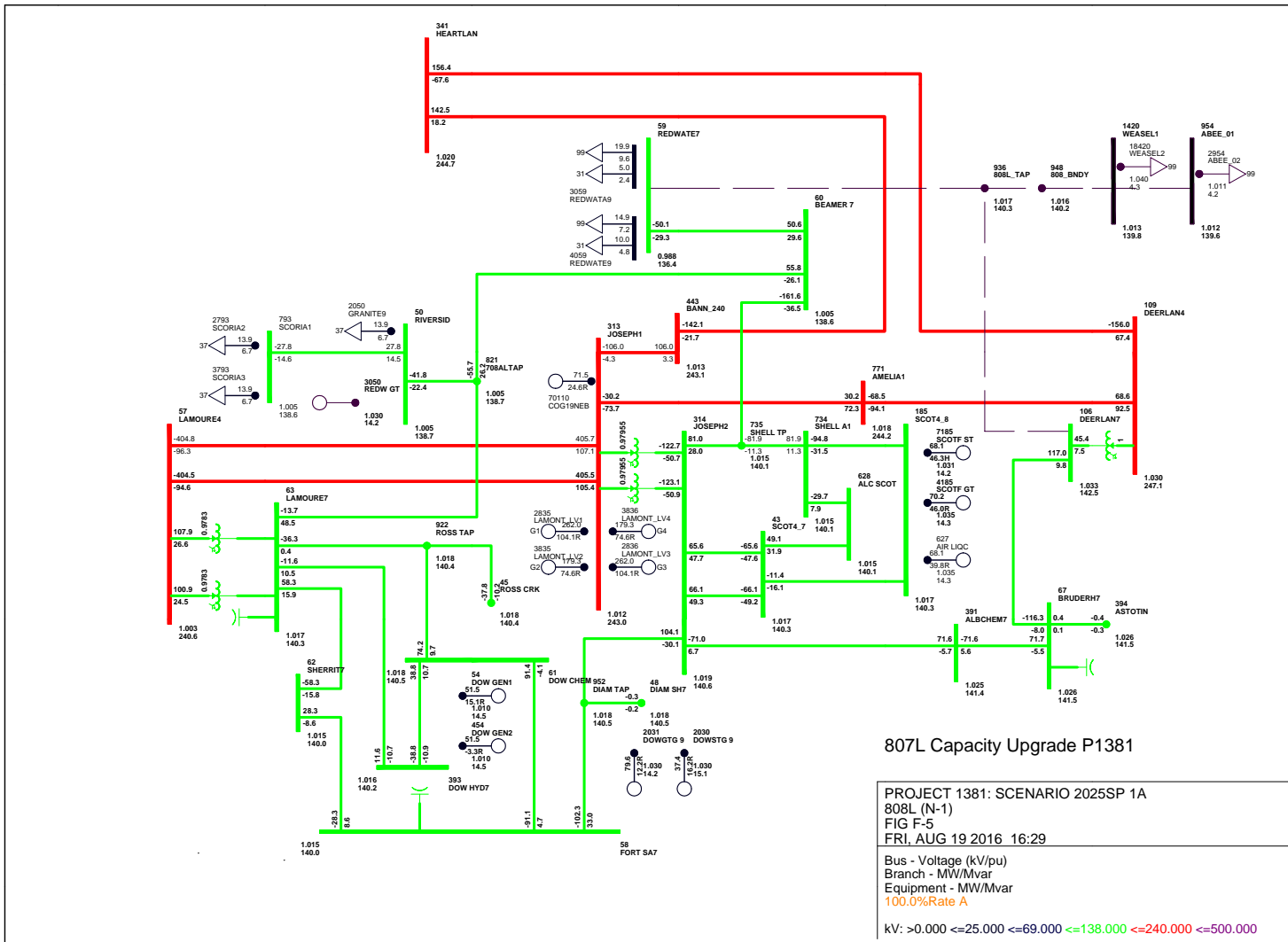
Table F-1: Worst Contingency Lists for Proposed Transmission Development Assessment

Figure #	Scenario	Condition	
F-1	17_1a	708L (N-1)	233S Beamer to 71S Lamoureux
F-2	20_1a	808L (N-1)	171S Redwater to 13S Deerland
F-3	20_1a_Sen	997L (N-1)	71S Lamoureux to 410S Josephburg
F-4	25_1a	997L (N-1)	71S Lamoureux to 410S Josephburg
F-5	35_1a	808L (N-1)	171S Redwater to 13S Deerland









Attachment G

Short-circuit Study Results

Short-circuit Analysis

Short-circuit analysis was performed based on system data² available to the AESO for the Fort Saskatchewan Planning Area. Listed below are the basic assumptions adopted in the short-circuit analysis:

Study Years

2017: System model consists of facilities assumed to be in service as of 2017

Study Cases Used: 2017SP

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 4. Generation dispatch: | All generators in and around Fort Saskatchewan Area dispatched |
| 5. All transmission elements: | In service |
| 6. Series capacitors: | In service |
| 7. HVDC: | Blocked |
| 8. PSS/E Version used: | Version 33 |

Three-phase faults and single line-to-ground faults were applied at the 240 kV and 138 kV substations for the aforementioned study years and system conditions. The tables below present the computed three-phase and single-phase fault currents as well as the associated positive sequence and zero sequence impedances at these substations for before and after the 807L Upgrades project. The proposed transmission development does not have any material impact on the short-circuit levels in the study area.

It should be noted that the short-circuit levels change as new facilities are added to the system and are sensitive to any generation additions or retirements in the area of interest. The short-circuit levels provided in this study are not intended to be used as the sole source of information for electrical equipment specification or the design of public safety or worker safety grounding systems.

² Short-circuit current calculation is based on modeling information provided to the AESO by third parties. Short-circuit estimation is subject to change.

Table G-1: Short-circuit Current Levels – Pre & Post 807L Increase (Year 2017)

Substation Name	Base Voltage (kV)	Pre-Fault Voltage (p.u.)	3- Φ Fault (kA)	1- Φ Fault (kA)	Positive Sequence Impedance (R1 + j X1) (p.u.)	Zero Sequence Impedance (R0 + j X0) (p.u.)
Josephburg 410S	240	1.042	16.9965	14.7919	0.002503+j0.014531	0.003154+j0.021179
Josephburg 410S	138	1.032	25.8449	23.6074	0.003269+j0.016377	0.002856+j0.021388
Lamoureux 71S	240	1.043	20.0133	17.6761	0.002294+j0.012325	0.002615+j0.017371
Lamoureux 71S	138	1.035	27.7503	26.0133	0.003247+j0.015267	0.002507+j0.018661
Deerland 13S	240	1.059	14.1763	11.6665	0.002789+j0.017754	0.004395+j0.029334
Deerland 13S	138	1.042	12.6743	12.8017	0.006553+j0.033753	0.003293+j0.033385
Beamer 233S	138	1.026	20.1309	15.7586	0.005292+j0.020647	0.007615+j0.038459
Redwater ISD	138	1.028	17.4343	13.8008	0.005814+j0.023964	0.008029+j0.043606
Redwater 171S	138	1.022	10.5030	7.4522	0.013433+j0.038416	0.025456+j0.087190