

***Generation Interconnection
Feasibility Study Report***

For

***PJM Generation Interconnection Request
Queue Position X4-009***

Cumberland-W. Shore #1 69kV

April 2012

Preface

The intent of the feasibility study is to determine a plan, with ballpark cost and construction time estimates, to connect the subject generation to the PJM network at a location specified by the Interconnection Customer. The Interconnection Customer may request the interconnection of generation as a capacity resource or as an energy-only resource. As a requirement for interconnection, the Interconnection Customer may be responsible for the cost of constructing: (1) Direct Connections, which are new facilities and/or facilities upgrades needed to connect the generator to the PJM network, and (2) Network Upgrades, which are facility additions, or upgrades to existing facilities, that are needed to maintain the reliability of the PJM system.

In some instances a generator interconnection may not be responsible for 100% of the identified network upgrade cost because other transmission network uses, e.g. another generation interconnection, may also contribute to the need for the same network reinforcement. The possibility of sharing the reinforcement costs with other projects may be identified in the feasibility study, but the actual allocation will be deferred until the impact study is performed.

The Feasibility Study estimates do not include the feasibility, cost, or time required to obtain property rights and permits for construction of the required facilities. The project developer is responsible for the right of way, real estate, and construction permit issues. For properties currently owned by Transmission Owners, the costs may be included in the study.

General

The Interconnection Customer (IC), has proposed a solar generating facility located in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The installed facilities will have a total capability of 20.0 MW with 7.6 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as capacity. This means that the remaining 12.4 MW will be curtailable should a system reliability constraint occur.

Point of Interconnection

X4-009 will interconnect with the PPL EU's 69KV Transmission system by tapping the Cumberland – W. Shore #3 69KV network line with approximately 2 miles of 69KV tap.

Attachment Facilities

No attachment facilities required.

Direct Connection Cost Estimate

The total preliminary cost estimate of Direct Connection Facilities needed to connect Queue X4-009 to the Cumberland-W. Shore #3 69 kV line is:

\$3,377,160 (Transmission Cost) + (Siting/rights of way Cost) + (Substation Cost) (excluding any applicable state or federal taxes).

The 69 kV connection estimate is based on the assumptions stated in the following Transmission and Substation Direct Connection Work sections. This estimate may vary depending upon the Queue X4-009 substation location and orientation.

The transmission and substation costs given above exclude any applicable state or federal taxes. If at a future date Federal CIAC (cost in aid of construction) taxes are deemed necessary by the IRS for this project, both PJM and PPL EU shall be reimbursed by the Interconnection Customer for such taxes.

The total preliminary cost estimate for Direct Connection work is given in the following tables below:

For PPL EU building Direct Connection cost estimates:

Description	Total Cost
New ~2 Miles of 69 kV tap to X4-009	\$ 2,426,646
Line Siting/rights of way for new 2 miles of 69 kV tap to X4-009	\$ 615,977
Cumberland 230-69 kV Substation work to accommodate X4-009	\$ 175,662
W. Shore 230-69 kV Substation work to accommodate X4-009	\$ 158,875
Total Direct Connection	\$ 3,377,160

Note: Before the Impact Study stage, the exact location of the Interconnection Substation must be identified by the X4-009 IC in order to refine the cost estimate.

The estimated time frame for direct connection is approximately 40 months after the PJM three-party Interconnection Service Agreement (ISA) and Construction Service Agreement (CSA) are signed. PPL EU will commence siting, engineering design, material purchase and construction of the facilities identified above after receiving written authorization by PJM to begin work. This time frame is contingent upon the acquisition of all rights of way in the stated time frame before the start of construction and detailed design.

69 kV Transmission Tap Direct Connection Work

\$ 2,426,646 New ~2 Miles of 69 kV tap to X4-009

The transmission direct connection work includes tapping the Cumberland-W. Shore #3 69 kV line in the vicinity of PPL EU grid block 175S3324 and building approximately 2 miles of 69 kV tap line using 556.5 Kcmil ACSR conductors with ½” EHS overhead ground wire (OHGW). The tap line will be a 69 kV steel pole design. The estimated cost of the transmission tap work is \$2,426,646 and is included in the above estimate. See figure in Attachment 1 (at the end of the document) for the connection schematic.

69 kV Transmission Siting/rights of way Work

\$ 615,977 Line Siting/rights of way for new 2 miles of 69 kV tap to X4-009

The transmission cost estimate includes the cost to site and acquire a 100 ft. wide right-of-way for an approximate length of 2 miles from the PPL EU 69 kV line to IPP X4-009 dead-end structure. **The tap will be designed and operated at 69 kV and therefore will not require PUC certification. PUC certification is required only on overhead transmission lines built for 100kV and above.** Siting and rights of way study will be undertaken with a cost of approximately \$615,977 and is included in the total estimate. The estimate does not include costs to litigate or mitigate extraordinary environmental situations.

The time required for siting and right-of-way acquisition is estimated to be 12 months assuming only a few landowners are involved and are willing to provide the necessary right-of-way. If not, this work could take longer than 12 months if there are many landowners are involved or if any unforeseen litigation takes place.

The time needed to complete the transmission tap design and construction work is estimated to be approximately 25 months. All rights-of-way will need to be acquired prior to the start of construction. The PPL EU substation work may require approximately 10-12 months and can be completed simultaneously with the 69 kV tap construction. This assumes that suitable line outages can be scheduled as required to terminate the new tap onto the existing Cumberland-W. Shore #3 69 kV line. Failure to meet a scheduled line outage may result in project delays. Additionally, this estimate assumes that all rights-of-way are acquired within 12 months or are available prior to the start of construction of the new transmission tap. If right of way acquisition is delayed, the project may take longer than 40 months to complete.

Substation Direct Connection Work at Cumberland 69 kV Source Substation

\$ 175,662 Cumberland 230-69 kV Substation work to accommodate X4-009

To accommodate X4-009, the following upgrades are required at PPL EU’s Cumberland 69 kV Substation.

- Install one telephone line based Direct Transfer Trip (DTT) Cabinet
- Install new telephone line protection equipment
- Install a Synch Check Relay on the W. Shore #3 69 kV circuit breaker
- Modify the controls for the W. Shore #3 69 kV Circuit breaker for trip and close
- Modify SCADA for new alarms
- Modify AMS (Alarm Management system)

- Install new cables and modify control wiring for the above
- Perform system checks and test equipment before placing in service

This work includes installation of phone line based DTT equipment and control design modifications for the W. Shore #3 69 kV circuit breaker at the PPL EU Cumberland Substation. X4-009 will be required to provide a matching set of DTT equipment at their site. The scheme will provide a trip signal to X4-009 for any line fault, or any other condition that will cause both the PPL EU Cumberland and W. Shore circuit breakers to trip (both circuit breakers must trip due the line being in network operation between the two substations) or open or any other condition that will result in the formation of an island. This trip signal to X4-009 will be maintained for as long as the both PPL EU breakers at Cumberland and W. Shore substations remain open or the island condition exists. No automatic reclosing of the Interconnection Customer's isolation breaker will be permitted.

Once the Interconnection Customer's isolation breaker is open, a return signal via the X4-009 DTT set will be sent to PPL EU Cumberland and West Shore breakers indicating that the X4-009 Isolation Circuit Breaker is now open and reclosing can take place. This return DTT signal will permit PPL EU Cumberland and W. Shore circuit breakers to close sequentially in an attempt to reenergize the line. If the line is successfully reenergized and the other customer loads connected to this line are picked up, the X4-009 Project can restart and reconnect to the PPL EU system.

The X4-009 DTT scheme also provides a block-closing signal to the breakers at Cumberland and W. Shore substations to block auto reclosing until the X4-009 breaker has tripped or all X4-009 generation is offline. **NOTE: these DTT (telephone company type PRDA) telephone circuits are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and may not be provided by the telephone company. The IPP will be required to provide suitable alternate communications system, for example, fiber optic, or possibly radio.**

The estimated total cost for the work at Cumberland Substation is approximately \$175,662 and is included in the above estimate.

The lead time required for the substation direct connection work is approximately 10-12 months. This schedule assumes that suitable line/equipment outages can be scheduled as required. Failure to meet a scheduled line outage may result in project delays.

Substation Direct Connection Work at W. Shore 69 kV Source Substation

\$ 158,875 W. Shore 230-69 kV Substation work to accommodate X4-009

To accommodate X4-009, the following upgrades are required at PPL EU's W. Shore 69 kV Substation.

- Install one telephone line based Direct Transfer Trip (DTT) Cabinet
- Install new telephone line protection equipment
- Install a Synch Check Relay on the Cumberland #3 69 kV circuit breaker
- Modify the controls for the Cumberland #3 69 kV Circuit breaker for trip and close

- Modify SCADA for new alarms
- Install new cables and modify control wiring for the above
- Perform system checks and test equipment before placing in service
- Install new conduit and a telephone pole for the new telephone line entrance
- Install new hi-dielectric telephone cable from the new pole to the control cubicle

This work includes installation of phone line based DTT equipment and control design modifications for the Cumberland #3 69 kV circuit breaker at the PPL EU W. Shore Substation. X4-009 will be required to provide a matching set of DTT equipment at their site. The scheme will provide a trip signal to X4-009 for any line fault, or any other condition that will cause tripping of both the PPL EU Cumberland and W. Shore circuit breakers (both circuit breakers must trip due the line being in network operation between the two substations) or open or any other condition that will result in the formation of an island. This trip signal to X4-009 will be maintained for as long as the both PPL EU breakers at Cumberland and W. Shore substations remain open or the island condition exists. No automatic reclosing of the Interconnection Customer's isolation breaker will be permitted.

Once the Interconnection Customer's isolation breaker is open, a return signal via the X4-009 DTT set will be sent to PPL EU W. Shore and Cumberland breakers indicating that the X4-009 Isolation Breaker is open. This return DTT signal will permit PPL EU W. Shore and Cumberland circuit breakers to close in an attempt to reenergize the line. If the line is successfully reenergized and the other customers loads connected to this line are picked up, the X4-009 Project can restart and reconnect it to the PPL EU system.

The X4-009 DTT scheme also provides a block-closing signal to the breakers at Cumberland and W. Shore substations to block auto reclosing until the X4-009 breaker has tripped or all X4-009 generation is offline. **NOTE: these DTT (telephone company type PRDA) telephone circuits are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and may not be provided by the telephone company. The IPP will be required to provide suitable alternate communications system, for example, fiber optic, or possibly radio.**

The estimated total cost for the work at W. Shore Substation is approximately \$158,875 and is included in the above estimate.

The lead time required for the substation direct connection work is approximately 10-12 months. This schedule assumes that suitable line/equipment outages can be scheduled as required. Failure to meet a scheduled line outage may result in project delays.

Preliminary PPL EU Direct Connection Work Schedules

The estimated PPL EU elapsed time to complete the 69 kV **direct connection** transmission tap and the substation upgrades is approximately **40 months** after the receipt of a fully executed ISA/CSA.

The schedule for the 69 kV transmission and substation work to accommodate X4-009 would depend on the project start date. The work to accommodate X4-009 will require transmission line

outage. PPL EU’s outage windows for construction are typically available in the spring and fall of the year. Missing an outage window could result in project delays.

Assumptions and Notes

- Long lead-times for leased telephone lines may be encountered. Therefore, the X4-009 Interconnection Customer should investigate as soon as possible the availability of leased telephone facilities to meet its in-service schedule.
- The IPP will be able to obtain the required DTT (type PRDA) telephone lines from the local telephone service provider. These lines are no longer a tariffed service, and therefore may not be available in these locations.
- For the custom-designed steel transmission poles, the lead-time is approximately 32 to 42 weeks. It is estimated that approximately 16 custom designed steel poles will be needed for this project.
- During construction, if extreme weather conditions or other system safety concerns arise, field construction may need to be rescheduled, which could possibly delay the schedule.
- Excepting any operational, governmental, and/or environmental regulatory delays, the use of additional resources, such as overtime, premiums for expedited material, and/or contractor labor, may enable PPL EU to decrease this construction period but no guarantees can be made. It is also assumed that all rights-of-way and easements are secured by the anticipated construction start dates.
- PPL EU recommends that an Interim ISA be completed during the Facilities Study stage to address critical path items, such as long lead-time purchases and any other compressed project schedule issues.
- The ISA/CSA or an Interim Interconnection Service Agreement (IISA) must be signed by the X4-009 Interconnection Customer, PJM, and PPL EU before any PPL EU design and construction activities may commence.

Non-Direct Connection Cost Estimate

The total preliminary cost estimate for Non-Direct Connection work is given in the following tables below:

69 kV Transmission Network Upgrade Work- Install an LSAB on the Cumberland - W. Shore #3 69kV line

Description	Total Cost
One LSAB switch	\$ 188,151
Total Non-Direct Connection	\$ 188,151

The transmission network upgrade work includes installation of one LSAB (Load Sectionalizing Air Break) switch on the PPL EU Cumberland - W. Shore #3 69 kV line on the Carlisle substation side of the interconnection point for the isolation of X4-009 tap. The switch would be installed on a custom designed steel pole with concrete foundations. The estimated cost for the installation of the LSAB switch work is **\$188,151**. See Attachment 1 (at the end of the document) for the connection schematic.

Revenue Metering and SCADA Requirements

PJM Requirements

The Interconnection Customer will be required to install equipment necessary to provide Revenue Metering (KWH, KVARH) and real time data (KW, KVAR) for IC's generating Resource. See PJM Manuals M-01 and M-14D, and PJM Tariff Sections 24.1 and 24.2.

PPL EU Requirements

SCADA Equipment Requirements

PPL EU will require installation of PPL EU approved SCADA equipment that will connect to its existing SCADA system to provide real time values of KW, KVAR, and kV metering data at the POC. SCADA equipment will also provide capability to trip and the status monitoring of the POC isolating circuit breaker. In addition to that, monitoring of other abnormal conditions at developer's plant will be provided where deemed necessary. This connection will be a 4-wire dedicated FDDA-type phone line. PPL EU will provide detailed specifications and design drawings for this equipment.

Revenue Metering Equipment Installation at the Point of Interconnection

Installation of revenue grade Bidirectional Metering Equipment will be required at the Queue X4-009 Point of Interconnection (POI) to measure KWh and KVARh. PPL EU will design and supply the required metering equipment but all the installation cost would be borne by the developer including CT/PTs. All metering equipment must meet applicable PPL EU tariff requirements as well as being compliant with all applicable requirements of the PJM agreements. The equipment should be housed in a control cabinet or similar enclosure and must be accessible to PPL EU metering personnel.

Interconnection Customer Facility Requirements

Queue X4-009 Interconnection Customer will be responsible for the construction of all their generating station facilities on the X4-009 side of the POI (Point of Interconnection).

Telephone Circuit Requirements

PPL EU will require communication paths between the X4-009 customer substation and PPL EU's Cumberland and W. Shore Substations for Voice, SCADA, and DTT. **NOTE: these DTT (telephone company type PRDA) telephone circuits are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and may not be provided by the telephone company. The IPP will be required to provide suitable alternate communications system, for example, fiber optic, or possibly radio.**

For the telephone communication path, the Interconnection Customer will be responsible to procure the following to communicate with PPL EU substations Cumberland and W. Shore:

- a) Protective relay-grade telephone circuits for the DTT communication requirements, type PRDA.
- b) A 4-wire dedicated FDDA-type phone line for SCADA.
- c) A normal dialup telephone line for voice communication.

The DTT phone lines (one each for Cumberland and W. Shore) will originate at the X4-009 Substation and terminate at PPL EU Cumberland and W. Shore Substations. The SCADA phone line will go to one of our Service centers, to be determined during the Facility study. Phone lines tend to be long lead-time items and must be in place and operational for DTT equipment testing. The Interconnection Customer should secure the necessary phone lines as soon as possible.

All installation, maintenance, and monthly lease or billing charges for communications facilities for SCADA, Voice, DTT, Metering, etc., are the responsibility of the Interconnection Customer.

Intertie and POC Protective Relaying Equipment

The Interconnection Customer will need to install suitable protection and control equipment at its facilities based on PPL EU parallel generation requirements. This includes both Intertie Protective Relaying (IPR) and Point of Contact (POC) relaying. Please refer to the PPL EU web site for the IPR and POC requirements. The website addresses are shown below:

IPR Requirements:

<http://www.pplelectric.com/Business+Partners/Tools+and+Reference+Center/Customer-Owned+Generation/>

POC Requirements:

http://www.pplelectric.com/NR/rdonlyres/B0937C7E-B6E9-40AD-AE8C-ED3C9558E528/0/point_of_contact.pdf

DTT Equipment Requirements

Telephone line based audio tone DTT (Direct Transfer Trip) equipment will be required to communicate circuit breaker tripping and status monitoring between the X4-009 and the PPL EU Cumberland and W. Shore Substations. (See 'Telephone Circuit Requirements' section of this Study for details on phone circuit requirements). These telephone lines would originate from the X4-009 Substation and are special dedicated 4 wire analog telephone lines, type PRDA. PPL EU will provide detailed specifications and design drawings for this equipment.

PPL EU will need signals to both Cumberland and W. Shore Substations from X4-009 that will indicate:

- The X4-009 isolation breaker is open (a breaker 'b' switch)

Or

- A contact that will indicate when ANY inverter is operating in parallel or still connected with the PPL EU system (contact is in OPEN STATE when any inverter is in parallel and X4-009 system normal) - this contact will change to a close status when ALL inverters are OFF line (disconnected from the PPL EU system).

Isolation Breaker Requirement at the Developer's Substation

Per the customer's preliminary sketches, the customer is planning to provide an high side circuit breaker at 69 kV with a manually operated 69 kV disconnect switch on the PPL EU line side of this breaker, unless otherwise indicated it is assumed that this be will be the "Isolation Circuit Breaker" and will be operated by the IPR relay and the DTT signal. It is requested that the customer confirm this or provide alternate isolation breaker.

X4-009 Inverter and GSU modeling Data

Per the X4-009 supplied data, the following was used in modeling the inverters and GSUs:

X4-009 Inverter Units:

Total number of Inverters: Not provided yet by the customer

Rating of each Inverter in kW: Not provided yet by the customer

Gross MW injected in to the PPL EU system: Not provided yet by the customer

Net MW injected in to the PPL EU system: 20

Note: All inverters to be used for connecting generation to the PPL EU system are required to be certified to UL1741 and IEEE 1547. The term certified is understood to indicate that the device has been tested to meet the above standards by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Any inverter not meeting a nationally recognized testing laboratory certification will either not allowed to connect to PPL EU system or the customer will be required to install additional suitable external protection equipment to maintain the same level of system protection.

The inverter supplier must provide upon request copies of the certification of inverter equipment testing by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, self certification or certification by a third party that is not listed on the OSHA web site will not be accepted.

Inverter step up transformers or GSU:

No. of Transformers: 20

Each Transformer Rating and Ratio: 1.15 MVA and 34.5/0.69kV

Z = 5.75% at 1.15 MVA base, X/R ratio = 7.5

Intertie Transformers:

Intertie Step-up transformer: One 69/34.5 kV, 15/20/25 MVA

Impedance- 9% at 25 MVA base, X/R ratio = 38

MVA base- Not provided yet by the customer

In the customers one line diagram the intertie transformer is shown as Wye grounded delta. PPL EU requires that this transformer connection be Delta (69kV) and Wye grounded (34.5kV). This is a special requirement only for this location due to the configuration of the system

The X4-009 Interconnection Customer must provide PPL EU and PJM with the intertie transformer test reports and a model of the inverters once they are available in order to perform a more detailed short circuit analysis.

X4-009 Generator Harmonic and Flicker Requirements

On the PPL EU 69 kV system, the total harmonic distortion to the fundamental voltage wave from a single customer is limited to 1.5% of nominal. In addition, no individual harmonic component can exceed 1.0% of the fundamental system voltage.

If PPL EU discovers that objectionable harmonics in excess of the stated limits are being injected into the system from X4-009's equipment, the Queue X4-009 Interconnection Customer will be responsible for taking corrective measures to mitigate harmonic currents.

Concerning voltage flicker, the X4-009 Project must limit the severity of their voltage variation to within a level which will not cause objectionable flickers to other customers. A voltage drop greater than 5% at the point of interconnection is generally not acceptable. The frequency and severity of the voltage variation will be considered when determining whether a customer's equipment is violating PPL EU flicker guidelines. PPL EU uses the General Electric flicker-irritation curves as a guideline to determine if the system is operating within acceptable limits. PPL EU will require corrective actions by the X4-009 customer if their operation causes flickers that exceed PPL EU guidelines. One such correction could be the installation of static var compensators (SVC) to hold a constant voltage.

Distribution Service Requirements

The Interconnection Customer must submit a request for electric service through PPL EU's Industrial and Commercial Services (ICS) group if the X4-009 solar park requires back-up electric service at a voltage less than 69 kV. The ICS Help Desk can be reached at 1-888-220-9991. Cost for distribution electric service is NOT included in the PPL scope of work transmission or substation estimates below.

PPL EU phase rotation at 69 kV

PPL EU 69kV phase rotation in this region is CBA and will require connection of POC transformer high side bushings in a certain way. Please refer to the below mentioned POC document for phase rotation and transformer connection requirements.

POC Requirements:

http://www.pplelectric.com/NR/rdonlyres/B0937C7E-B6E9-40AD-AE8C-ED3C9558E528/0/point_of_contact.pdf

Intertie 69-34.5 kV Transformer Turns Ratio

PPL EU typically procures the transformers with the following high side (69 kV) taps:

70.6 kV, 68.8 kV, 67.0 kV, 65.2 kV, 63.4 kV with nominal midpoint voltage is 67 kV, this provides a range of 5% above (in two 2.5% steps) and 5% below (in two 2.5% steps) to the midpoint range of 67 kV. The PPL 69 kV system is operated at around 67.9 kV at the PPL EU Cumberland and W. Shore substations.

Network Impacts

The Queue Project #X4-009 was studied as a(n) 20.0MW(Capacity 7.6MW) injection at Carl Tap3 69kV substation in the PPL area. Project #X4-009 was evaluated for compliance with reliability criteria for summer peak conditions in 2015. Potential network impacts were as follows:

Generator Deliverability

(Single or N-1 contingencies for the Capacity portion only of the interconnection)

None.

Multiple Facility Contingency

(Double Circuit Tower Line, Line with Failed Breaker and Bus Fault contingencies for the full energy output)

None.

Short Circuit

(Summary form of Cost allocation for breakers will be inserted here if any)

Not required.

Contribution to Previously Identified Overloads

(This project contributes to the following contingency overloads, i.e. "Network Impacts", identified for earlier generation or transmission interconnection projects in the PJM Queue)

None.

Steady-State Voltage Requirements

(Results of the steady-state voltage studies should be inserted here)

To be determined during System Impact Study phase.

Stability and Reactive Power Requirement

(Results of the dynamic studies should be inserted here)

Stability is to be determined during System Impact Study phase.

Attachment O, Appendix 2 - Section 4.7.1.1 of the PJM OATT (Open Access Transmission Tariff) indicates that the interconnection customer must maintain a composite power factor at the point of interconnection in between .95 leading (absorbing 6.6 MVARs) or .95 lagging (supplying 6.6 MVARs). If this capability cannot be met, the X4-009 Project must provide a STATCOM or SVC device at its substation.

PPL EU preliminary load flow studies have indicated that the X4-009 Project may require to operate at .95 pf leading that is **absorbing** vars from the PPL EU system. If this operation can't

be tolerated by the inverters then an SVC would be required to maintain the required voltage regulation on the Cumberland-W. Shore #3 69 kV line within its required range.

X4-009 will need to verify that its inverters can adjust to the required power factor range or purchase inverters that can. In future studies, PPL EU will calculate and issue a table of MW versus MVAR for various levels of generation output for operating purposes. Further, X4-009 must provide details on how these requirements will be met at the POC (the 69 kV point of contact). Most inverters monitor to their output terminals, but the voltage, frequency, and power factor must also be monitored at the 69 kV level.

New System Reinforcements

(Upgrades required to mitigate reliability criteria violations, i.e. Network Impacts, initially caused by the addition of this project generation)

None.

Contribution to Previously Identified System Reinforcements

(Overloads initially caused by prior Queue positions with additional contribution to overloading by this project. This project may have a % allocation cost responsibility which will be calculated and reported for the Impact Study)

(Summary form of Cost allocation for transmission lines and transformers will be inserted here if any)

None.

Delivery of Energy Portion of Interconnection Request

PJM also studied the delivery of the energy portion of this interconnection request. Any problems identified below are likely to result in operational restrictions to the project under study. The developer can proceed with network upgrades to eliminate the operational restriction at their discretion by submitting a Merchant Transmission Interconnection request.

Only the most severely overloaded conditions are listed. There is no guarantee of full delivery of energy for this project by fixing only the conditions listed in this section. With a Transmission Interconnection Request, a subsequent analysis will be performed, which will study all overload conditions associated with the overloaded element(s) identified.

None.

Attachment 1
System Configuration