

Ontario Transmission System



Power to Ontario. On Demand.

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Table of Contents

Ontario Transmission System	i
Table of Contents	iii
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Transmission Zones	2
2.1 Zone Characteristics	2
3.0 Transmission Interfaces	5
3.1 Interface Definitions	5
3.2 Interface Characteristics	5
3.3 Interface Capability Limits	7
4.0 Transmission Interconnections	13
4.1 Interconnection Definitions	13
4.2 Interconnection Characteristics	13
4.3 Interconnection Flow Limits	17

List of Tables

Table 3.3 Interface Base Limits	7
Table 4.3 Interconnection Total Transfer Capability (TTC) Limits	18

List of Figures

Figure 2.1.1 Geographical Zones in Ontario's Power Transmission System	4
Figure 3.3.1 Ontario's Major Internal Transmission Interfaces	8
Figure 3.3.2 One Year Rolling (Oct. 2012 – Oct. 2013) Historical Flow Distribution - Interfaces	9
Figure 4.3.1 Ontario's Points of Interconnection with Neighbouring Areas	19
Figure 4.3.2 Ontario's Zones, Interfaces and Interconnections	20
Figure 4.3.3 One Year Rolling (Oct. 2012 – Oct. 2013) Historical Flow Distribution - Interconnections	21

1.0 Introduction

The Ontario Electricity Market Rules (Chapter 5) require that the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) provide forecasts and assessments of the reliability of the existing and committed resources and transmission facilities of the Ontario Market. These forecasts and assessments of the Ontario Electricity System are contained in the IESO 18-Month Outlook, which is released quarterly.

The Ontario Transmission System document is intended to complement the transmission assessments contained in the 18-Month Outlook by providing specific details on the Ontario transmission system, including the transfer capabilities of major internal transmission interfaces and interconnections with neighbouring jurisdictions. Unless indicated otherwise, these transfer capabilities are representative of both the present transfer capability as well as the anticipated transfer capability during the time horizon of this Outlook.

This document is published twice a year in the second and fourth quarters, alongside the 18-Month Outlook, and is organized in three sections:

The first section discusses the geographical zones of the power transmission system in Ontario. The primary characteristics of each zone are summarized.

The second section discusses Ontario's major internal transmission interfaces. Transfer capability limits of each interface are provided. The historical flow distribution on each interface during the previous twelve months is provided in graphical format.

The third section discusses Ontario's transmission interconnections with neighbouring jurisdictions. Transfer capability limits of each interconnection are provided. The historical flow distribution on each interconnection during the previous twelve months is provided in graphical format.

Readers are invited to provide comments and/or suggestions on this document. To do so, please contact us at:

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- End of Section -

2.0 Transmission Zones

The Ontario transmission system is mainly comprised of a 500 kV transmission network, a 230 kV transmission network, and several 115 kV transmission networks. It is divided into ten zones whose characteristics are described in Section 2.1. Zonal boundaries have been chosen to correspond with the major interfaces described in Section 3.0. Figure 2.1.1 shows the geographical zones in Ontario's power transmission system.

2.1 Zone Characteristics

Bruce Zone

- The total resources are much greater than the zone peak demand.
- The generation is mostly nuclear with some wind.

East Zone

- The total resources exceed the zone peak demand.
- The generation is a mix of hydroelectric, oil, gas, and some wind.
- The zone is connected to the Quebec grid via ties that are used to switch load or generation radially onto either system.
- The zone is also connected to the St. Lawrence interface with New York via phase angle regulator control.

Essa Zone

- The total resources are much less than the zone peak demand.
- The generation is totally hydroelectric.
- For analytical purposes, Des Joachims generation and load, which is physically located in the East zone, has been modelled to be part of the Essa zone.

Niagara Zone

- The total resources are much higher than the zone peak demand.
- The generation is mostly hydroelectric with some gas.
- There is a free-flowing interconnection with New York.

Northeast Zone

- The total resources exceed the zone peak demand.
- The generation is mainly hydroelectric with some cogeneration, wind, and wood waste.
- Two 115 kV circuits connect radially to Quebec.

Northwest Zone

- The total resources generally exceed the zone peak demand.
- The generation is mainly hydroelectric with some coal, wind, and biomass.
- The zone is connected to the Manitoba and Minnesota systems.
- The 230 kV Manitoba interconnections and the Minnesota 115 kV interconnection are controlled by phase angle regulators. The Manitoba 115 kV interconnection is radial.

Ottawa Zone

- The total resources are much less than the zone peak demand.
- The generation is cogeneration.
- The interconnections with Quebec consist of two 115 kV circuits and five 230 kV circuits. Two of the 230 kV circuits connect Ontario and Quebec via bidirectional back-to-back HVDC converters located at Outaouais in Quebec.

Southwest Zone

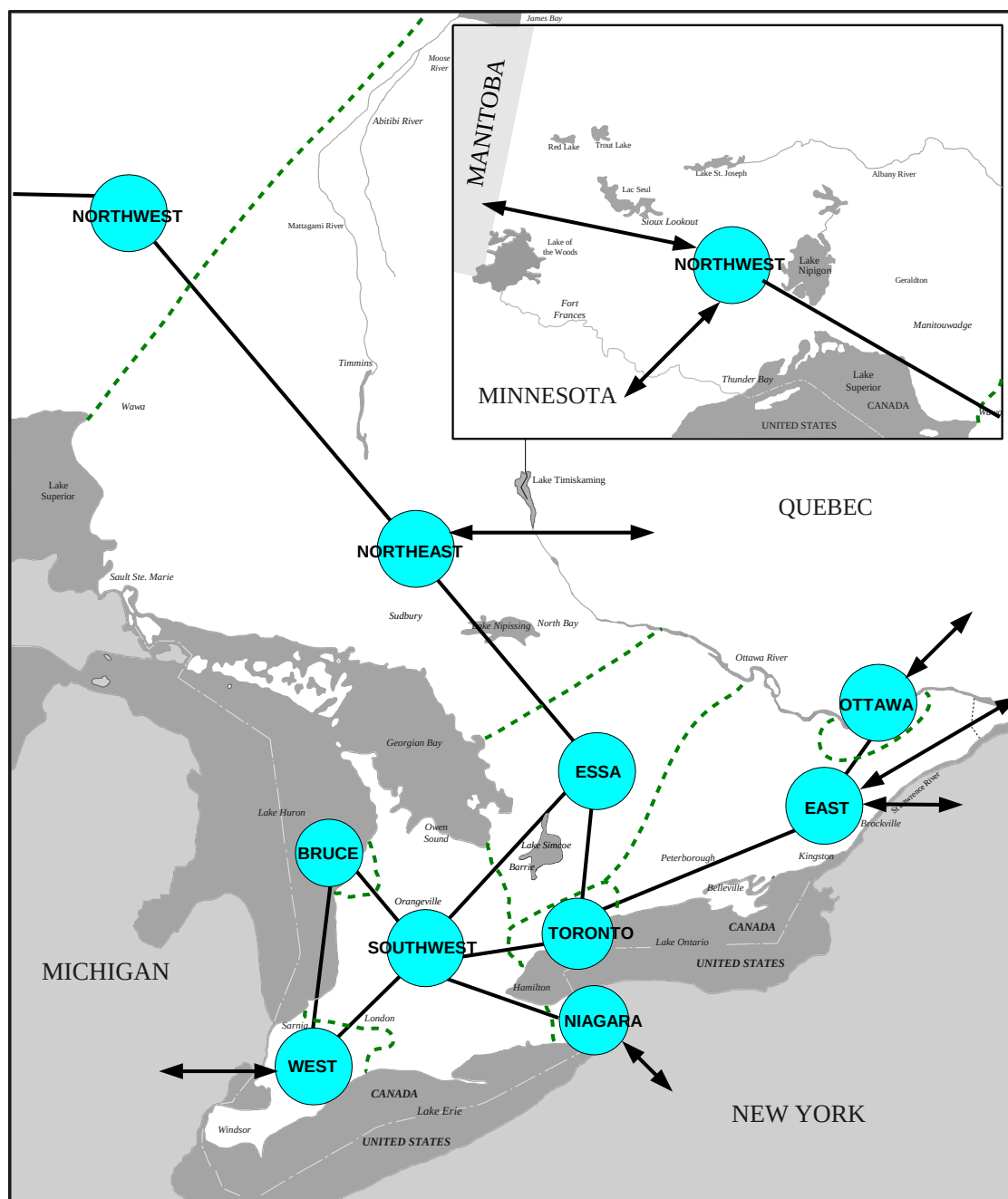
- The total resources are generally balanced with the zone peak demand.
- The generation is mostly coal with some wind.

Toronto Zone

- The total resources are less than the zone peak demand.
- The generation is mostly nuclear with some gas.

West Zone

- The total resources generally exceed the zone peak demand.
- The generation is mostly coal and gas with some wind.
- The zone is connected to the Michigan system via two 230/345 kV circuits, one 230/115 kV circuit, and one 230 kV circuit. All four circuits have in-service phase angle regulators.

Figure 2.1.1 Geographical Zones in Ontario's Power Transmission System

- End of Section -

3.0 Transmission Interfaces

There are nine major internal interfaces in the Ontario transmission system. The characteristics of each interface are described in Section 3.2. Figure 3.3.1 provides a geographic depiction of Ontario's internal transmission zones and major transmission interfaces. Operating security limits for these interfaces are also included in Figure 3.3.1 as well as in Table 3.3. The interface limits are used to ensure system stability, acceptable pre-contingency and post-contingency voltage levels, and acceptable thermal loading levels.

Detailed information on interface definitions and limits can be found in IESO System Control Orders (SCOs). The release of SCO limit related information to market participants will be considered by the IESO on a need to know and case by case basis. Requests for further information should be directed to the IESO Customer Relations.

3.1 Interface Definitions

Interfaces are defined by grouping one or more lines for the purpose of measuring their combined flow and enforcing a power flow limit or, as it is more commonly called, an interface limit. Interface limits are directional and interfaces may have limits imposed in one or both directions.

3.2 Interface Characteristics

The EWTE/EWTW Interface

The East-West Transfer East (EWTE) and East-West Transfer West (EWTW) flows are functionally related to the power flows between Ontario and Manitoba, and Ontario and Minnesota. In this relationship, the Ontario – Manitoba and Ontario – Minnesota flows can be generally thought of as the independent variables as they are under phase angle regulator control and can be adjusted to permit increased EWTE or EWTW flows.

The maximum limits on the East-West tie are 325 MW to the east and 350 MW to the west. The EWTE and EWTW interfaces are constrained by voltage and stability limitations. A sample of the historical flow duration curve on the East-West Interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

The FN/FS Interface

The Flow South (FS) limit is 1,550 MW and the Flow North (FN) limit is 1,500 MW. The Flow North interface limit is a boundary condition since historical flows have never reached the voltage constrained limit of 1,900 MW. The Flow South interface is limited by transient stability. A sample of the historical flow duration curve on the FN/FS interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

The CLAN/CLAS Interface

The Claireville North (CLAN) limit is 2,000 MW and the Claireville South (CLAS) limit is 1,000 MW. These limits have been defined to determine the boundary conditions for which the other system limits, in particular FABCW, are valid. A sample of historical flow distribution on the CLAN/CLAS interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

The FABCW Interface

Flow Away from Bruce Complex plus Wind (FABCW) is the sum of power flows away from the Bruce Complex plus the power output from the wind farms near the Bruce zone. The limit depends on the number of Bruce units in service, the BLIP/NBLIP interface flow, the sum of the QFW interface flow and the output of Nanticoke generating station, as well as a number of other system parameters. The FABCW limit is required for preserving system and/or plant transient stability and to protect against post-contingency voltage collapse in Southwestern Ontario. Separate stability and voltage limits are defined for each recognized contingency. The FABCW interface limit is 6,650 MW based on the most restrictive contingency with all eight Bruce units in service. The unavailability of transmission elements and other system parameters such as reactive support provided from major generating stations and reactor switching may result in a lower limit.

The FABCW limit can be improved through the use of generation rejection (G/R) of Bruce 500 kV units. The resulting limit improvements with G/R are not specified in this document, but are described in detail in the appropriate SCO.

A sample of historical flow distribution on the FABCW interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

The BLIP/NBLIP Interface

The Buchanan Longwood Input (BLIP) interface is limited to 2,800 MW to the west due to stability and voltage limitations. The Negative Buchanan Longwood Input (NBLIP) interface limit is a function of a variety of parameters, but is normally about 1,500 MW. The interface is typically constrained by voltage limitations. A sample of historical flow distribution on the BLIP interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

The QFW Interface

The Queenston Flow West (QFW) interface is limited to approximately 1,900 MW for flows to the west in the winter. In the summer, the limit is approximately 1,600 MW to the west. These limits are reduced from 2,080 MW and 1,780 MW respectively due to a thermal rating reduction on a QFW circuit. There is no limit specified for flows to the east (towards New York), as the level of flows expected in that direction will not cause system concerns. A sample of historical flow distribution on the QFW interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

The FETT Interface

The Flow East Towards Toronto (FETT) interface limit was defined to prevent voltage collapse in the Toronto Area. Based on historical and expected flows, it was determined that the FETT interface is no longer limiting under normal conditions. As a result, the FETT interface limit becomes a boundary condition for which the other Southern Ontario limits are valid. The limit of this interface is 5,000 MW.

There is no limit specified for flows to the west, as the current level of flows expected in that direction is low. A sample of historical flow distribution on the FETT interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

The TEC Interface

The Transfer East from Cherrywood (TEC) interface does not have a predefined limit for up to any one single element out of service. The TEC interface is included to provide a boundary between the Toronto and East transmission zones. With these zones defined, specific studies can be conducted to consider the impact of varying resource dispatch scenarios on reliability.

The FIO Interface

With the addition of the new interconnection between Ontario and Quebec, the Flow Into Ottawa (FIO) interface is limited to 2,900 MW to control pre-contingency and post-contingency voltage instability in the Ottawa zone. There is no limit specified on this interface for flows to the East zone. Under certain conditions, the FIO limit can be improved with the use of load rejection in the Ottawa zone. A sample of the historical flow distribution on the FIO interface is shown in Figure 3.3.2.

3.3 Interface Capability Limits

Table 3.3 summarizes the base limits for the major interfaces in Ontario; normal system (all transmission elements in service) limits under normal conditions are shown.

Note that some limits are simple constants (e.g. BLIP, FETT) whereas others are more complicated and may depend on parameters such as the status of specific generator units, other transmission flows, Ontario demand, etc. (e.g. NBLIP, FABCW). In cases where interface limits are based on thermal capability, separate ratings are shown for summer and winter conditions.

Table 3.3 Interface Base Limits

Interface	Operating Security Limits (MW)			
BLIP	2,800			
NBLIP	1,500			
QFW	1,600	Summer,	1,900	Winter
FABCW	6,540	to	6,650	up to eight Bruce units in service*
FETT	5,000	**		
CLAN	2,000			
CLAS	1,000			
FIO	2,900			
FN	1,500	**		
FS	1,550			
EWTE	325			
EWTW	350			

Summer Limits apply from May 1 to October 31. Winter Limits apply from November 1 to April 30.

(*) FABCW limit varies according to BLIP flow and QFWN (QFW plus Nanticoke) flow.

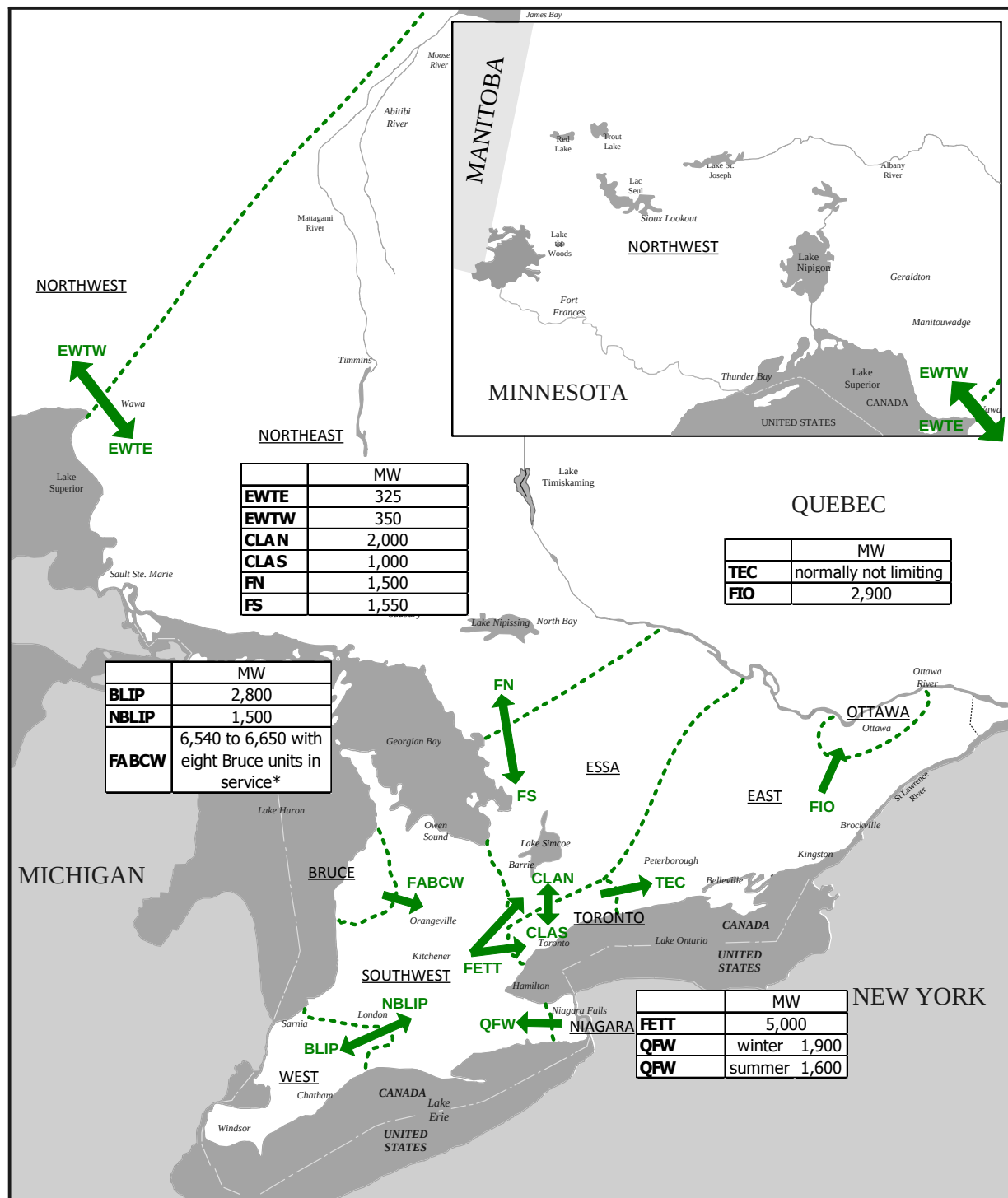
For each recognized contingency, separate voltage and stability limit ranges are defined.

Published limit range based on the most restrictive contingency under optimal Bruce System Conditions in SCO-South Tab1.

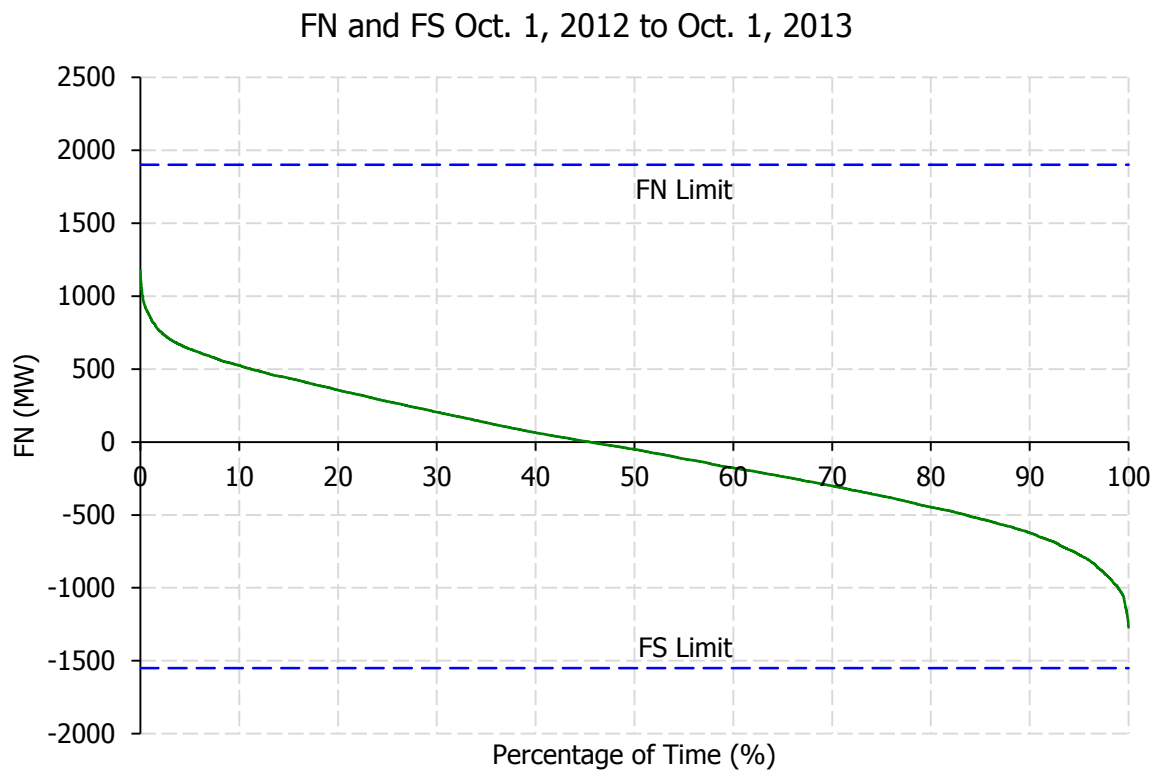
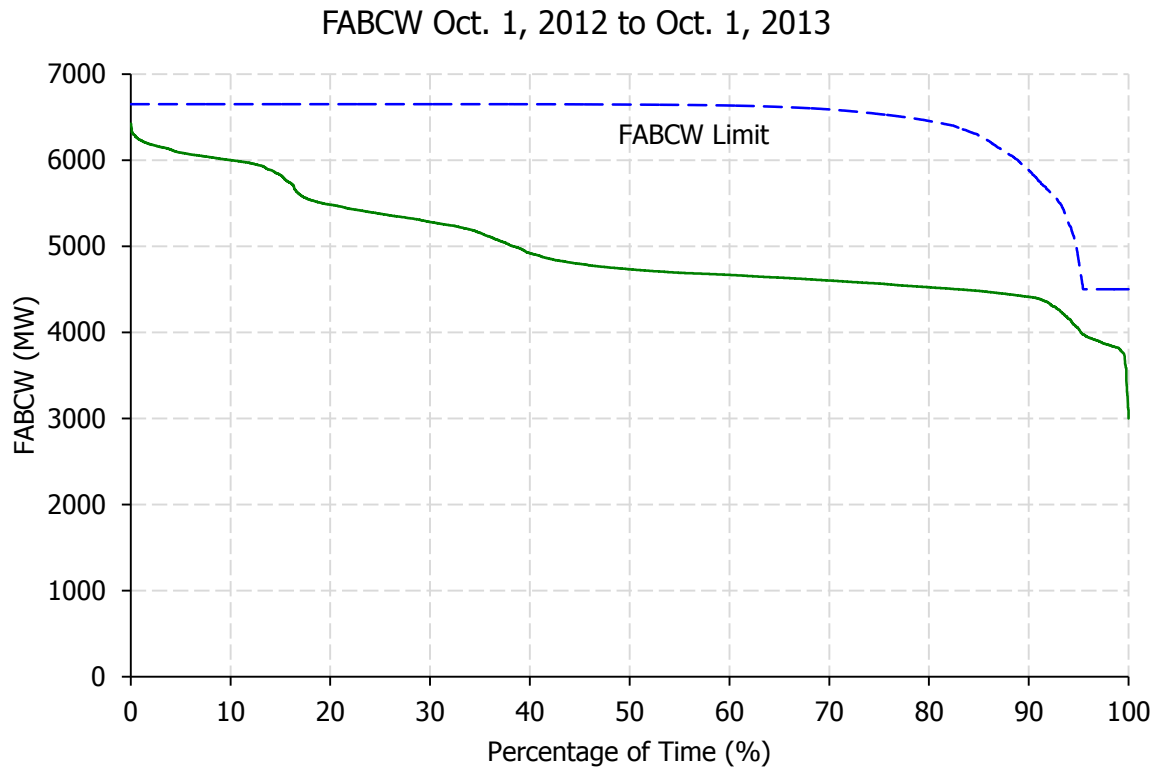
Lower limit based on NBLIP @ 1500 MW and QFWN @ 4000 MW.

Upper limit based on BLIP @ 3000 MW and QFWN @ 4000 MW.

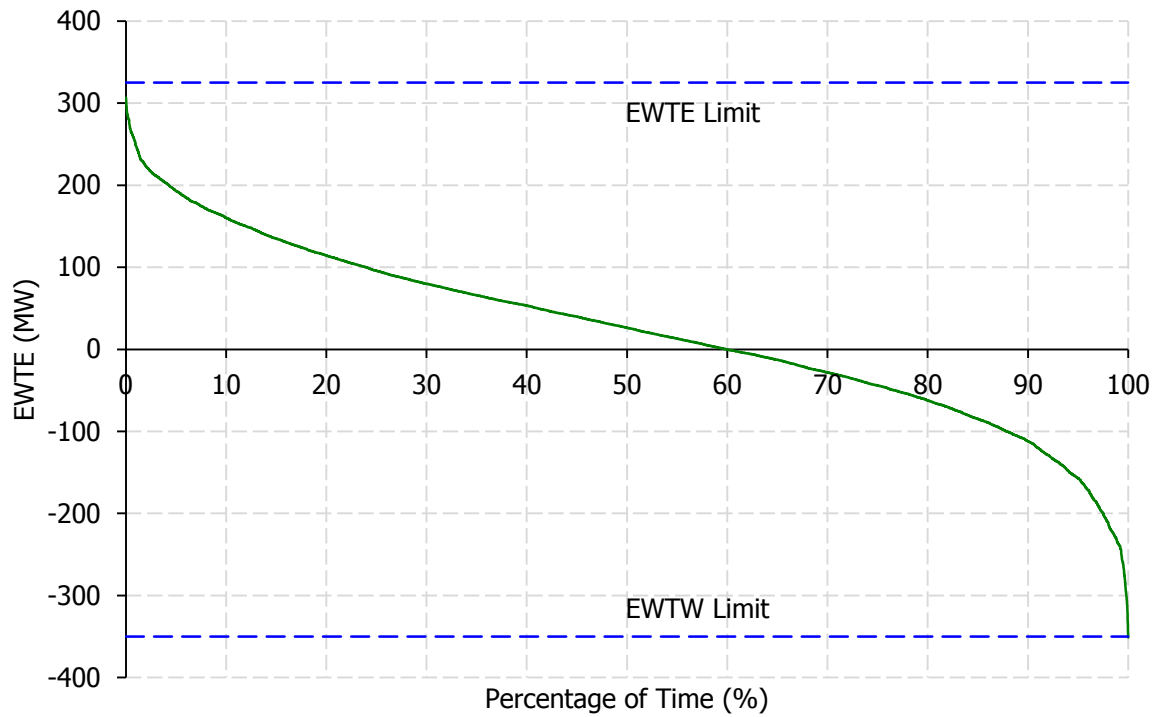
(**) Fixed boundary condition limit.

Figure 3.3.1 Ontario's Major Internal Transmission Interfaces**Notes to Figure 3.3.1:**

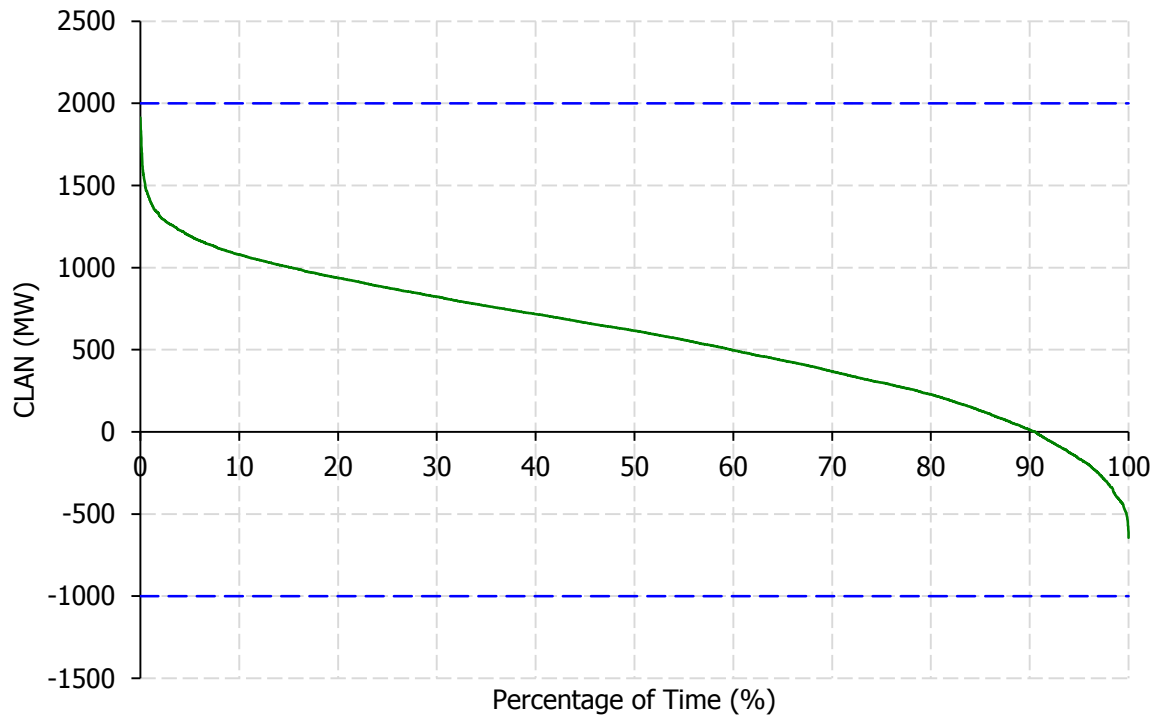
1. Tables indicate interface base limits (all transmission elements in service).
2. FABCW = FABC + MW Output of Wind Farms near Bruce Zone

Figure 3.3.2 One Year Rolling (Oct. 2012 – Oct. 2013) Historical Flow Distribution - Interfaces

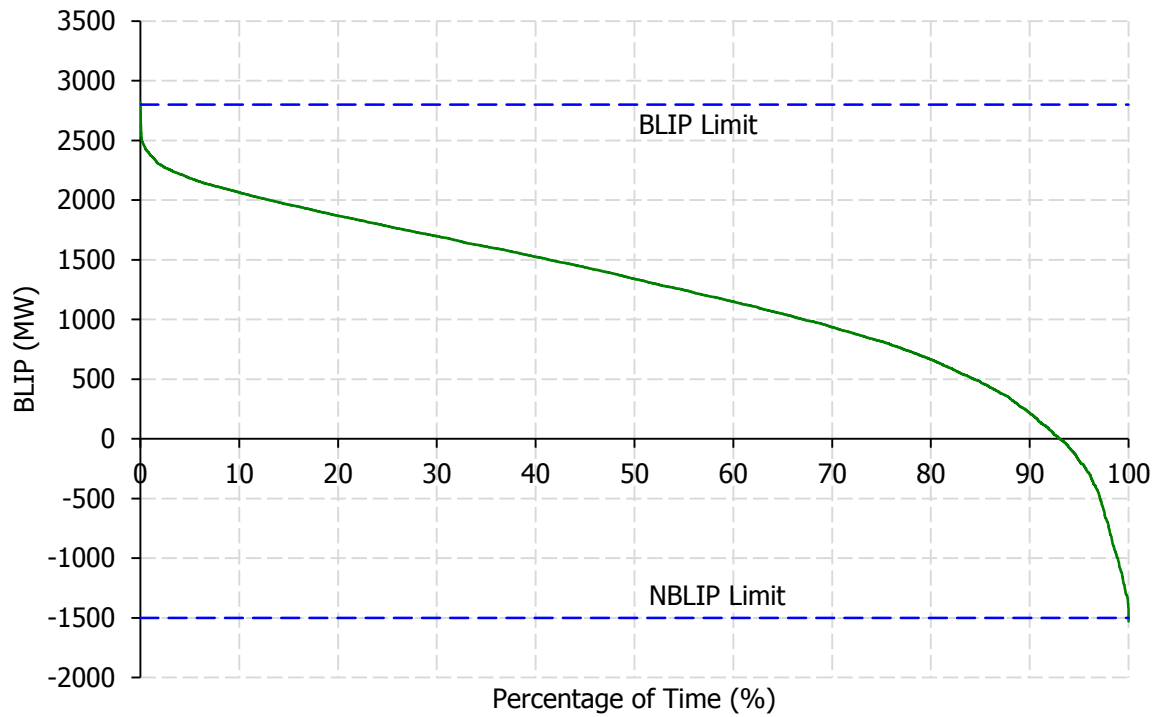
EWTW and EWTE Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



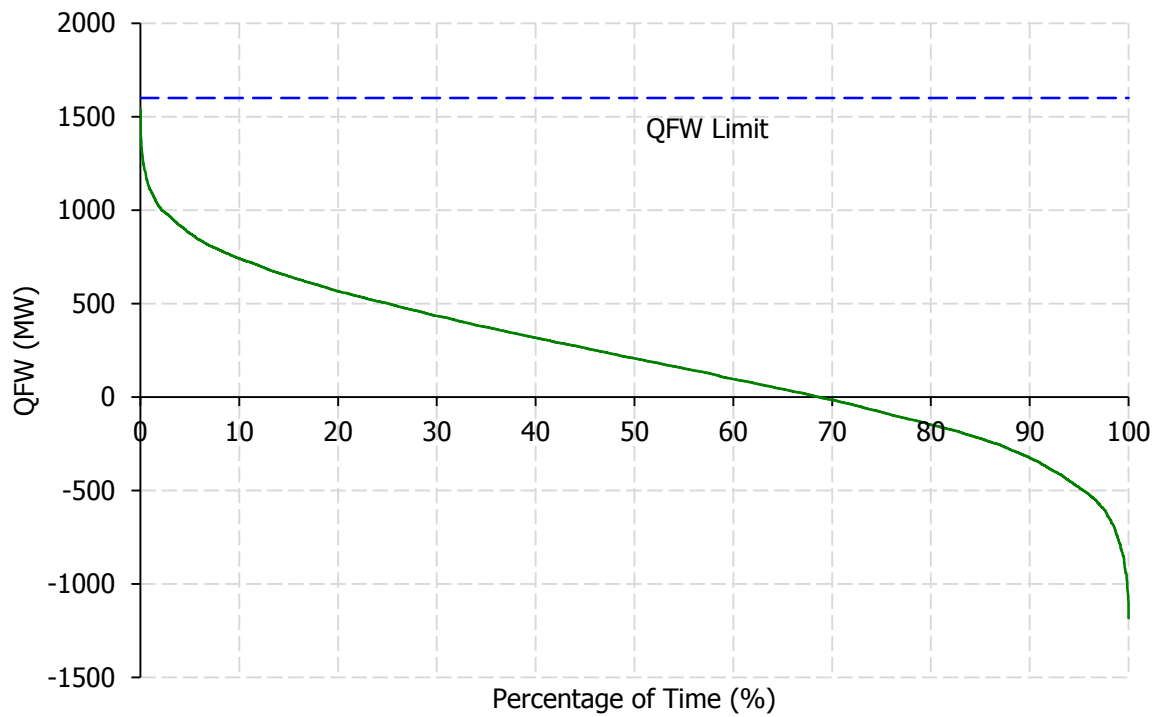
CLAN and CLAS Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



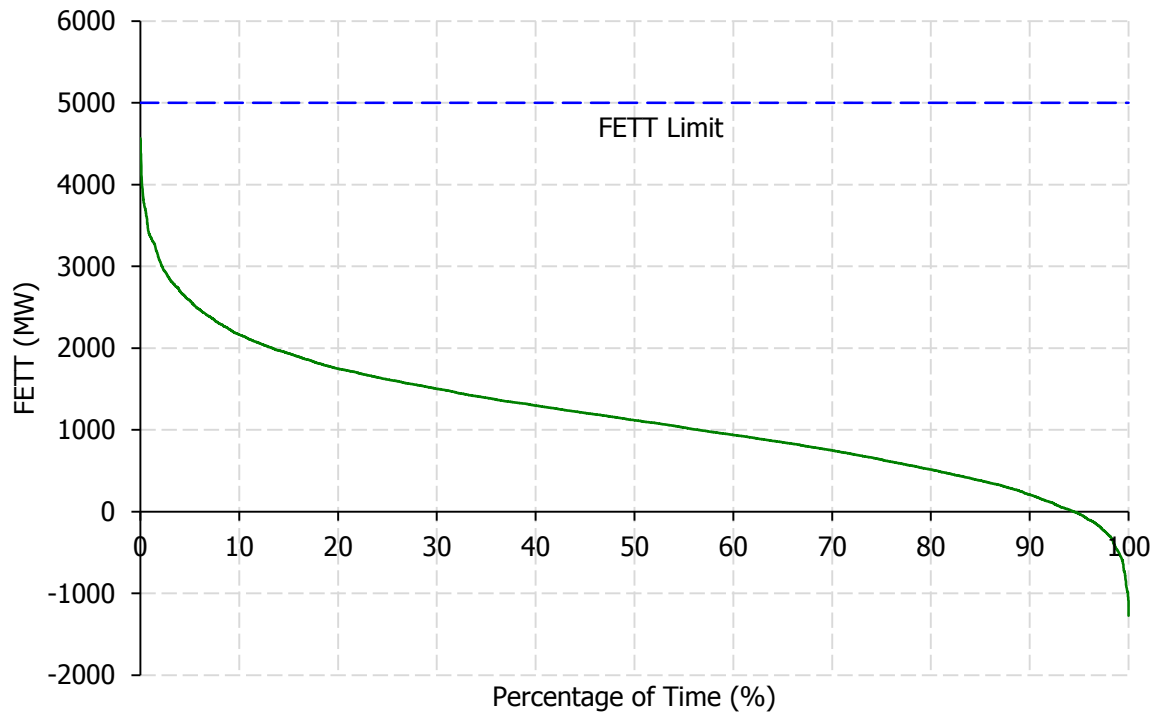
BLIP and NBLIP Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



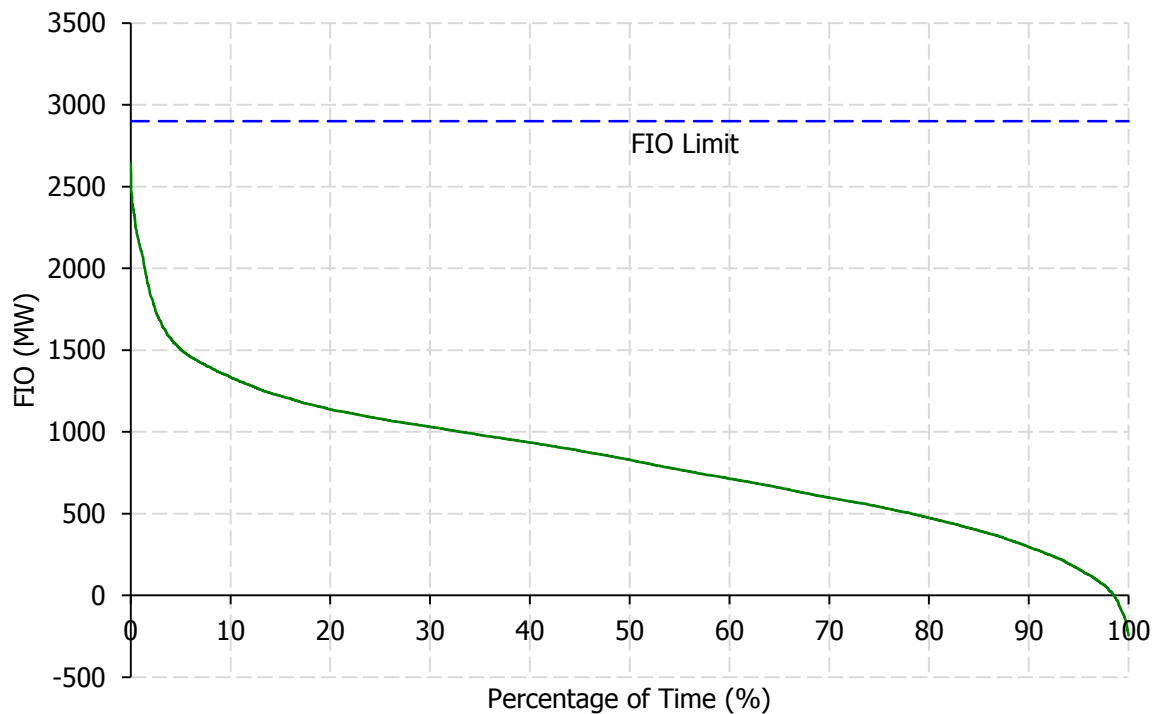
QFW Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



FETT Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



FIO Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



- End of Section -

4.0 Transmission Interconnections

The term interconnection is used to describe interfaces that join Ontario to other jurisdictions (external control areas).

Ontario has interconnections with Manitoba, Minnesota, Quebec, Michigan, and New York. The characteristics of each interconnection are described in Section 4.2. Figure 4.3.1 provides a geographic depiction of Ontario's internal transmission zones and transmission interconnection points with these jurisdictions. Operating security limits for these interconnections are also included in Figure 4.3.1 as well as in Table 4.3. Figure 4.3.2 summarizes the relationship between Ontario's zones, major internal interfaces and interconnections in a single diagram. The interconnection limits are used to ensure system and/or plant stability, acceptable pre-contingency and post-contingency voltage levels and/or acceptable thermal loading levels.

4.1 Interconnection Definitions

Like transmission interfaces, interconnection definitions are formed by grouping one or more lines for the purpose of measuring their combined flow and enforcing a power flow limit. Interconnections limits are defined for flows into Ontario (imports) and out of Ontario (exports).

4.2 Interconnection Characteristics

All of Ontario's synchronous interconnections are normally linked with phase angle regulators (PARs), except for the radial interconnections and the New York – Niagara interconnection. A sample of historical flow distribution on the Ontario interconnections is shown in Figure 4.3.3.

The Ontario – Manitoba Interconnection

The Ontario – Manitoba interconnection consists of two 230 kV circuits and one 115 kV circuit.

The 230 kV interconnection is defined as the Ontario – Manitoba Transfer. The transfers on this interconnection are the Ontario – Manitoba Transfer East (OMTE) and the Ontario – Manitoba Transfer West (OMTW), and are constrained by stability and thermal limitations. The OMTW and OMTE limits are 300 MW in the winter and 288 MW in the summer. These limits do not include the deadband margins associated with the phase angle regulator taps.

The 115 kV interconnection is limited to 68 MW for flows into Ontario in the winter and summer. No flow out of Ontario is allowed on the 115 kV interconnection.

Ontario and Manitoba are synchronously connected on the 230 kV interconnection, while the 115 kV interconnection is operated normally open.

The Ontario – Minnesota Interconnection

The Ontario – Minnesota interconnection consists of one 115 kV circuit. The transfers on this interconnection are the Minnesota Power Flow North (MPFN) and the Minnesota Power Flow South (MPFS).

The MPFN and MPFS limits are 100 MW and 150 MW respectively and are constrained by stability and thermal limitations. These limits do not include the deadband margins associated with the phase angle regulator taps. Ontario and Minnesota are synchronously connected.

The Ontario – Michigan Interconnection

The Ontario – Michigan interconnection consists of two 230/345 kV circuits, one 230/115 kV circuit and one 230 kV circuit. The interconnection is constrained by thermal limitations.

Presently all four phase angle regulators are in service. From Ontario to Michigan, the winter limit is 1,750 MW and the summer limit is 1,700 MW. From Michigan to Ontario, the winter and summer limits are both 1,550 MW. These four limits are reduced from 1,910 MW, 1,900 MW, 1,650 MW, and 1,600 MW respectively as a result of a study relating to the online limit derivation project.

B3N will be out of service from January 2014 to April 2014 for maintenance. The Ontario to Michigan winter transfer capability will be approximately 1,250 MW and the Michigan to Ontario winter transfer capability will be approximately 1,300 MW during the outage. The planned outage to L24L may further reduce the transfer capability based on an ongoing ad hoc study.

The Ontario – New York Niagara Interconnection

The Ontario – New York Niagara interconnection consists of two 230/345 kV circuits, two 230 kV circuits, and one 115 kV circuit.

The scheduling limits for flows out of Ontario in the winter and summer are 2,090 MW and 1,500 MW respectively. Scheduling limits for flows into Ontario in the winter and summer are 1,570 MW and 1,500 MW respectively. The summer Ontario import limit was changed from 1,320 MW to 1,500 MW and the summer Ontario export limit was changed from 1,760 MW to 1,500 MW as a result of an annual study relating to the online limit derivation project.

The Queenston Flow West (QFW) interface is in series with the NY Niagara interconnection. All flows entering Ontario on the NY Niagara interconnection will also appear on the QFW interface; this includes imports and parallel path flows. Based on past experience and studies, the QFW interface would reach its limit before the limit is reached on the NY Niagara interconnection for flows entering Ontario; as a result, the capability of the NY Niagara interconnection could be constrained by thermal limitations in the QFW interface, which are dependent on weather conditions.

Ontario and New York Niagara are synchronously connected.

The Ontario – New York St. Lawrence Interconnection

The Ontario – New York St. Lawrence interconnection consists of two 230 kV circuits. The interconnection is constrained by thermal limitations and is under the control of phase angle regulators.

The limit on this interconnection is 300 MW for flows into Ontario and out of Ontario. The interconnection is constrained by thermal limitations in the winter and summer or NY scheduling limits.

Ontario and New York St. Lawrence are synchronously connected.

The Ontario – New York Total

The power transfers on the Niagara and St. Lawrence interconnections could be further limited by the New York scheduling limits on the Ontario – New York flowgate. When all transmission circuits are in service, the scheduling limits are 1,650 MW into Ontario and 1,900 MW out of Ontario.

The Ontario – Quebec North Interconnection

The Ontario – Quebec North Interconnection consists of two radial 115 kV circuits (D4Z, H4Z) and is thermally limited.

For flows into Ontario from radial generation in Quebec, the limit is 85 MW in the winter and 65 MW in the summer. For flows out of Ontario, the limit is 110 MW in the winter and 95 MW in the summer.

The Ontario – Quebec South Interconnection

The Ontario – Quebec South Interconnection consists of two 230 kV circuits in the East zone, five 230 kV circuits in the Ottawa zone, and two 115 kV circuits in the Ottawa zone. This includes the 230 kV interconnection from Hawthorne to the HVDC converters located at Outaouais station in Quebec.

The Quebec South Interconnection limit for flows into Ontario is 2,710 MW, constrained by the transmission limitations and generation availability. For flows out of Ontario, due to stability and thermal limitations, the limits are 2,040 MW in the summer and 2,060 MW in the winter.

Parallel Path flows between Michigan & New York Niagara

Parallel path flows may occur between Michigan and New York Niagara, north of Lake Erie through Ontario, and south of Lake Erie through Pennsylvania due to a combination of transmission system impedance with interconnection-wide load/generation dispatch. As a result, the actual flows on the Michigan and New York Niagara interconnections may not equal the scheduled flows. For scheduled Ontario – Michigan power flows, part of the scheduled flows may flow on the NY Niagara interconnection due to parallel path flows. Likewise, for scheduled Ontario – New York power flows, part of the scheduled flows may flow on the Ontario – Michigan interconnection.

With full phase angle regulator control on the interties between Ontario and Michigan the inadvertent power flow across the interface is expected to be mitigated. When full PAR control of the Ontario – Michigan interconnection is utilized, parallel path flows of up to 600 MW in either direction are expected to be controlled. Control of parallel path flows should allow scheduled power flows to be maintained most of the time between Ontario, Michigan, and New York, and should also greatly reduce the incidence of constrained operation of the QFW interface.

Without full PAR control of the Ontario – Michigan interconnection, power flows across the Michigan interconnection are comprised of scheduled direct flows, scheduled New York Niagara parallel path flows, and LEC. Likewise, power flows across the New York Niagara interconnection are comprised of scheduled direct flows, scheduled Michigan parallel path flows, and LEC. This means that the total transfer from these two areas is usually limited to a flow that is less than the sum of the two interconnection flow limits.

Lake Erie Circulation (LEC) is a measure of the use of the Ontario transmission system by external parties in neighbouring jurisdictions. It is calculated using measured flows on the Michigan interconnection, measured flows on the New York interconnection, scheduled Michigan transactions, scheduled New York transactions, and measured internal generation located close to these interconnections. The flow can circulate through Ontario in a clockwise direction, in at Michigan and out at New York, or in counterclockwise direction, in at New York and out at Michigan. LEC flows also appear on the BLIP and QFW interfaces as they are in a direct series path.

Ontario Coincident Import/Export Capability

In the summer with all transmission elements in service the theoretical maximum capability for exports is up to 6,070 MW and for imports is up to 6,510 MW; in the winter the theoretical maximum capability for exports is 6,270 MW and for imports is 6,390 MW respectively.

These values represent theoretical levels that could be achieved only with a substantial reduction in generation dispatch in the West and Niagara transmission zones. In practice, the generation dispatch required for high import levels would rarely, if ever, materialize. Therefore, at best, due to internal constraints in the Ontario transmission network in conjunction with external scheduling limitations, Ontario has an expected coincident import capability of approximately 5,200 MW.

Previous studies have shown that when full PAR control is available on the Ontario – Michigan interconnection, flow control of up to about 600 MW in either direction could be achieved. When circulation is limiting, this control will act to improve the coincident import/export capability.

From January 2014 to April 2014 the planned outage to B3N will reduce the winter coincident import and export transfer capabilities from 5,200 MW to 4,950 MW and from 6,270 MW to 5,770 MW respectively. The planned outage to L24L may further reduce these transfer capabilities based on ad hoc studies.

4.3 Interconnection Flow Limits

Table 4.3 summarizes the flow limits for the interconnections; normal system (all transmission elements in service) limits are shown. In addition, emergency transfer limits are shown when they differ from the normal system limits. All limits provided are total transfer capability (TTC) values.

For Michigan and New York, flow limits are given for summer and winter flows into and out of Ontario. With favourable conditions, the flow capabilities of the interconnections will not be affected by internal limitations in the transmission network. The amount of power that can be transferred may be lower than the table values under unfavourable dispatch and weather conditions. With unfavourable conditions, the flow capabilities may also be affected by internal limitations in the transmission network, in Ontario or in external areas.

When ambient weather conditions permit, flow limits over paths restricted by thermal considerations may be increased during real-time operation.

Table 4.3 Interconnection Total Transfer Capability (TTC) Limits

Interconnection	Limit - Flows Out of Ontario MW	Limit - Flows Into Ontario MW
Manitoba – Summer*	288 ⁽³⁾	288 ^(3,5)
Manitoba – Winter*	300 ⁽³⁾	300 ^(3,5)
Minnesota	150	100 ⁽³⁾
Quebec North (Northeast) – Summer*	95	65
D4Z	0 ⁽⁴⁾	65
H4Z	95 ⁽⁴⁾	0
Quebec North (Northeast)– Winter*	110	85
D4Z	0	85
H4Z	110	0
Quebec South (Ottawa) – Summer*	1570	1910
X2Y	0	65
Q4C	120	0
P33C	0	345
D5A	200	250
H9A	60	120
HVDC	1250	1250
Quebec South (Ottawa) – Winter*	1590	1910
X2Y	0	65
Q4C	140	0
P33C	0	345
D5A	200	250
H9A	60	176
HVDC	1250	1250
Quebec South (East) – Summer*	470	800
B31L + B5D	470	800
Quebec South (East) – Winter*	470	800
B31L + B5D	470	800
New York St. Lawrence – Summer*	300	300
New York St. Lawrence – Winter*	300	300
New York Niagara – Summer*	1,500 ⁽¹⁾	1,500 ^(1,6)
Emergency Transfer Limit - Summer*	2,160 ⁽¹⁾	1,860 ^(1,6)
New York Niagara – Winter*	2,090 ⁽¹⁾	1,570 ^(1,6)
Emergency Transfer Limit - Winter*	2,200 ⁽¹⁾	2,200 ^(1,6)
Michigan – Summer*	1,700 ^(2,3)	1,550 ^(2,3)
Emergency Transfer Limit - Summer*	2,520 ^(2,3)	1,950 ^(2,3)
Michigan – Winter*	1,750 ^(2,3,7)	1,550 ^(2,3,7)
Emergency Transfer Limit - Winter*	2,450 ^(2,3)	2,000 ^(2,3)

* Summer Limits apply from May 1 to October 31. Winter Limits apply from November 1 to April 30.

(1) Flow limits depend on generation dispatch outside Ontario.

(2) Normal limits are based on LT ratings and phase shifters bypassed and Emergency limits are based on ST

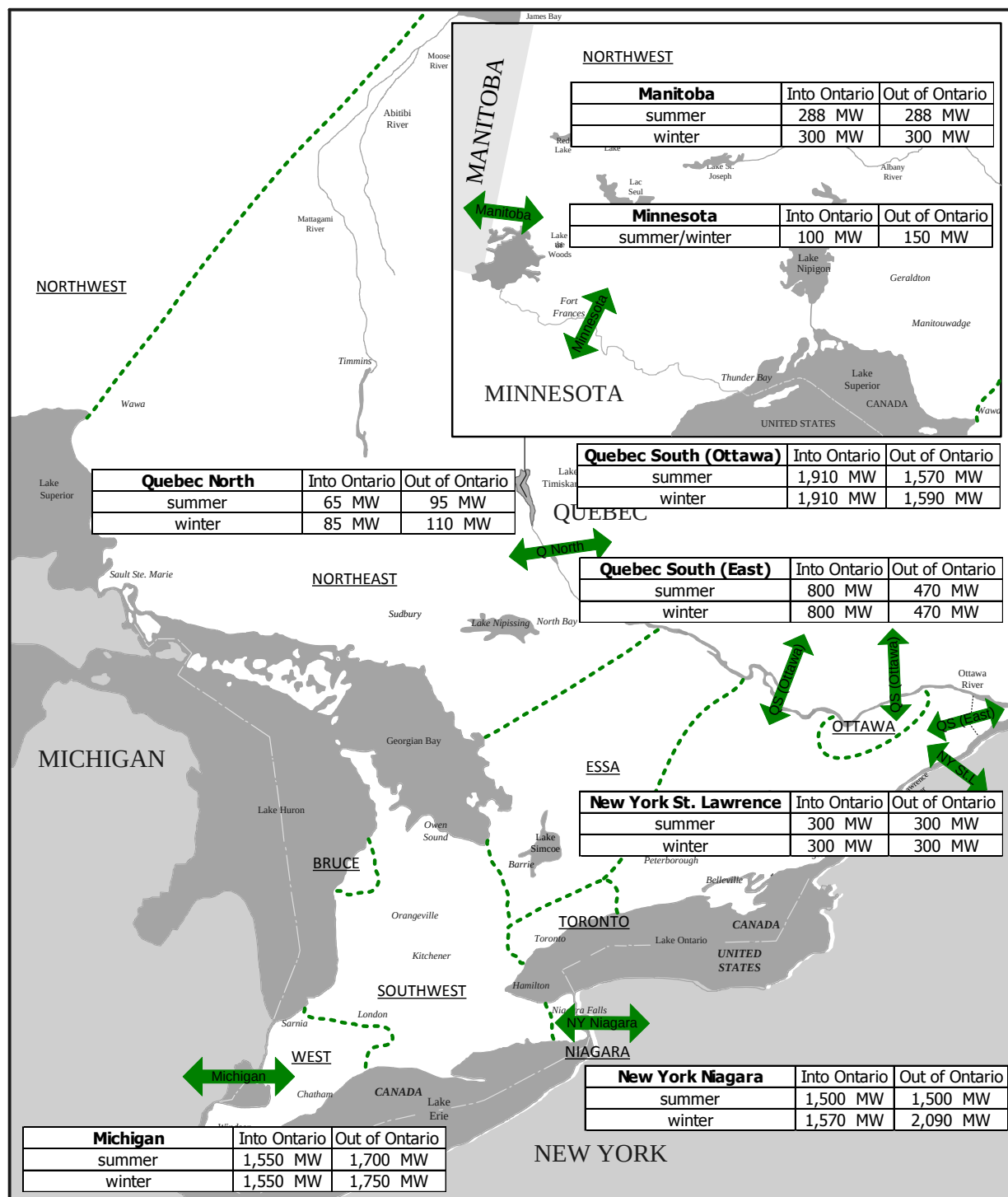
(3) For real time operation of the interconnection, limits are based on ambient conditions.

(4) Limit based on 0 to 4 km/h wind speed and 30 °C ambient temperature.

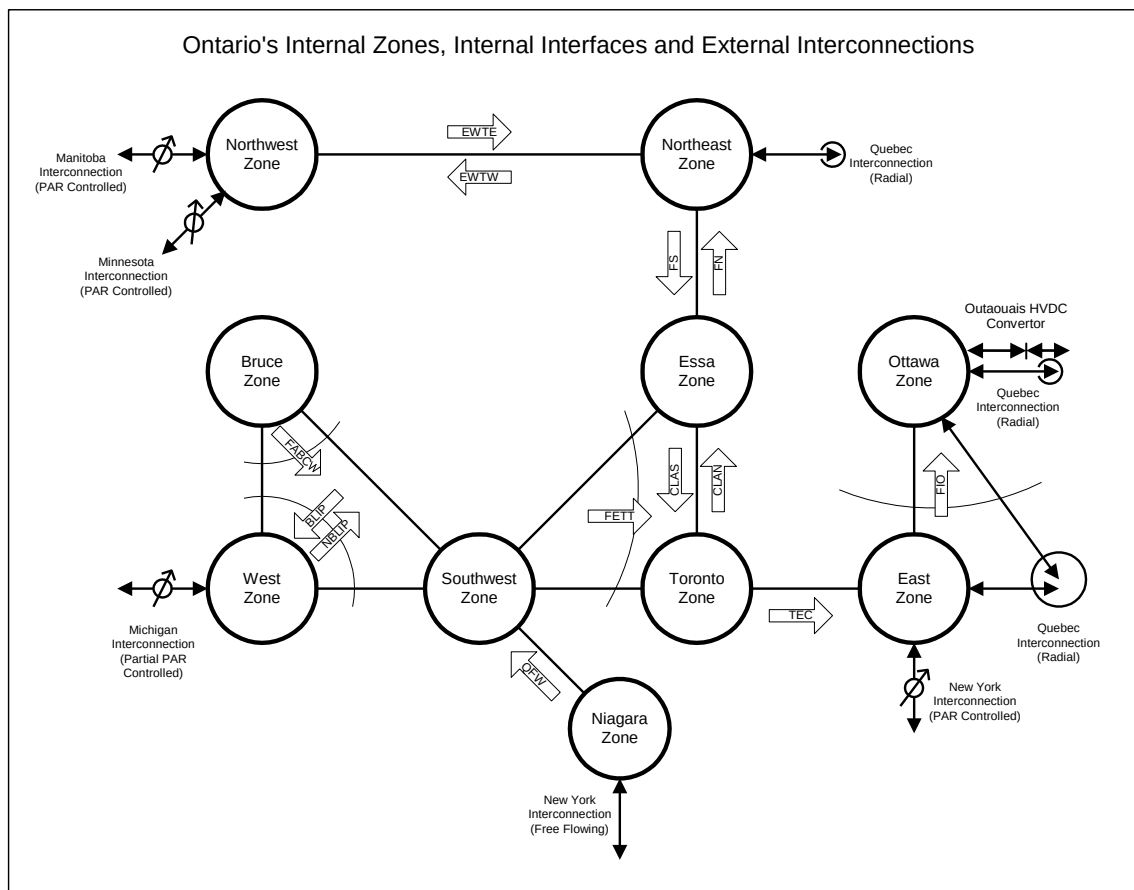
(5) Flows into Ontario include flows on circuit SK1.

(6) Flow Limits into Ontario are shown here without considering QFW transmission constraints within Ontario.

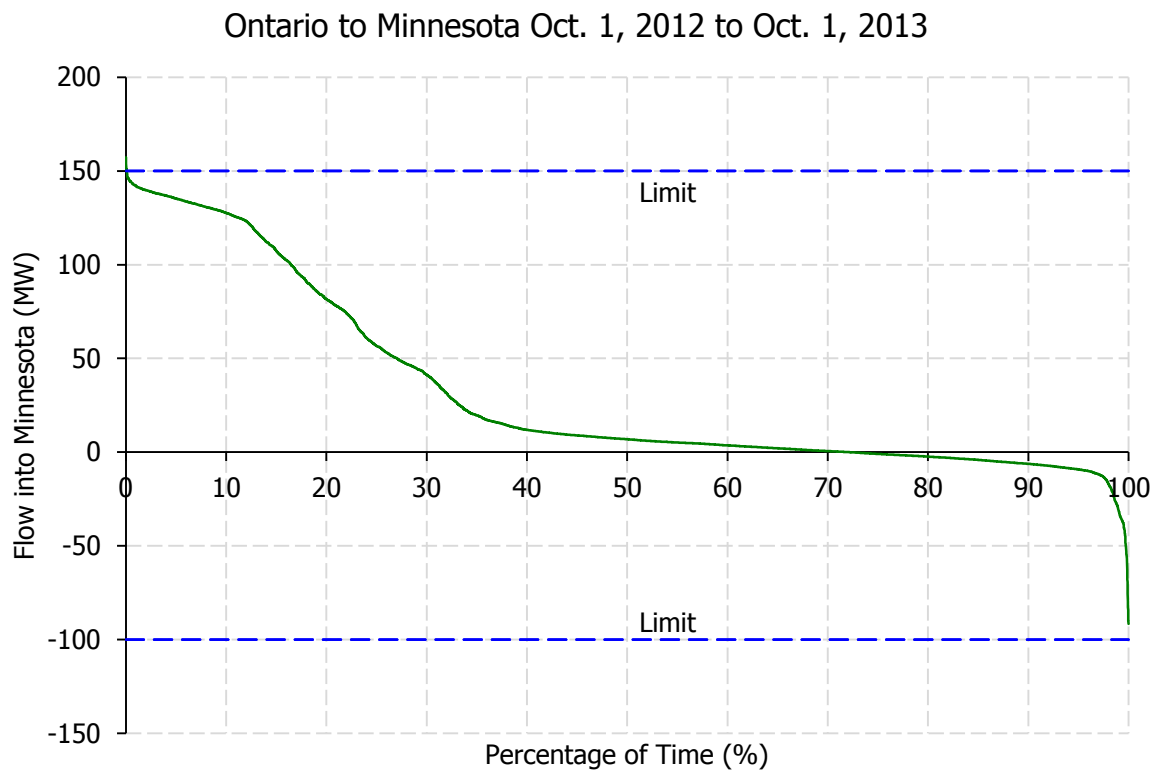
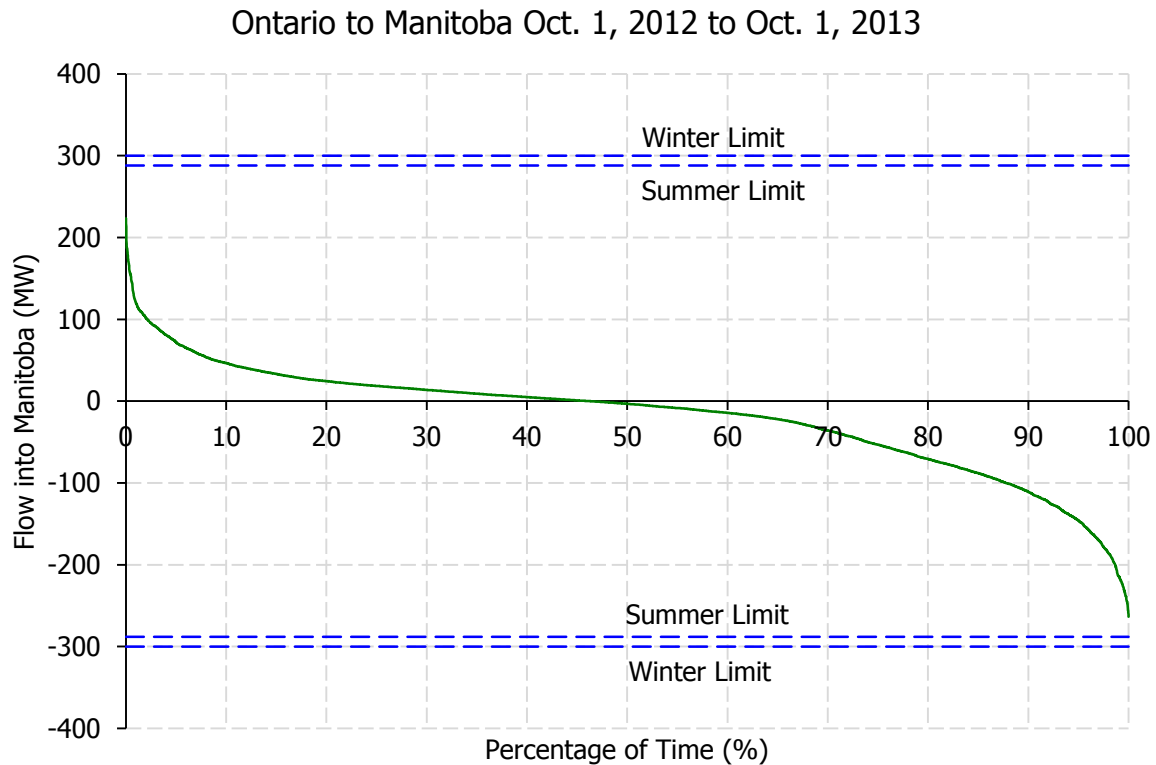
(7) The Michigan-Ontario transfer capability may be reduced for planned outages based on ad hoc studies.

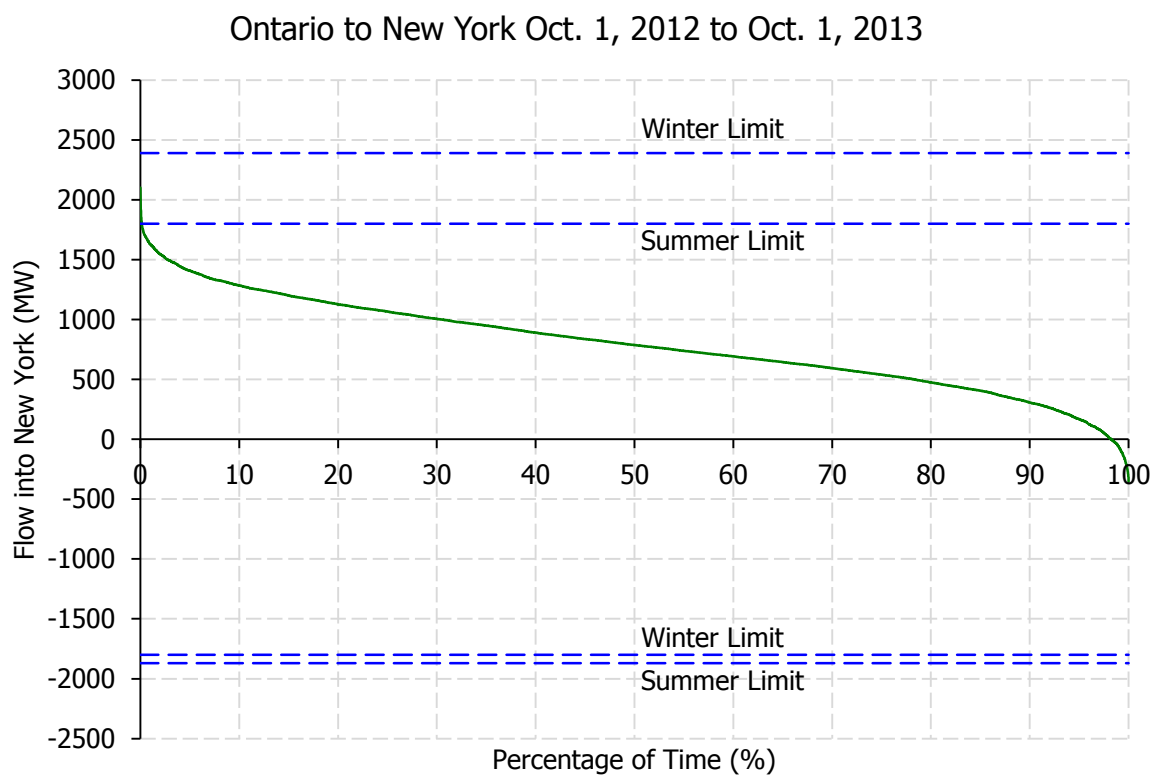
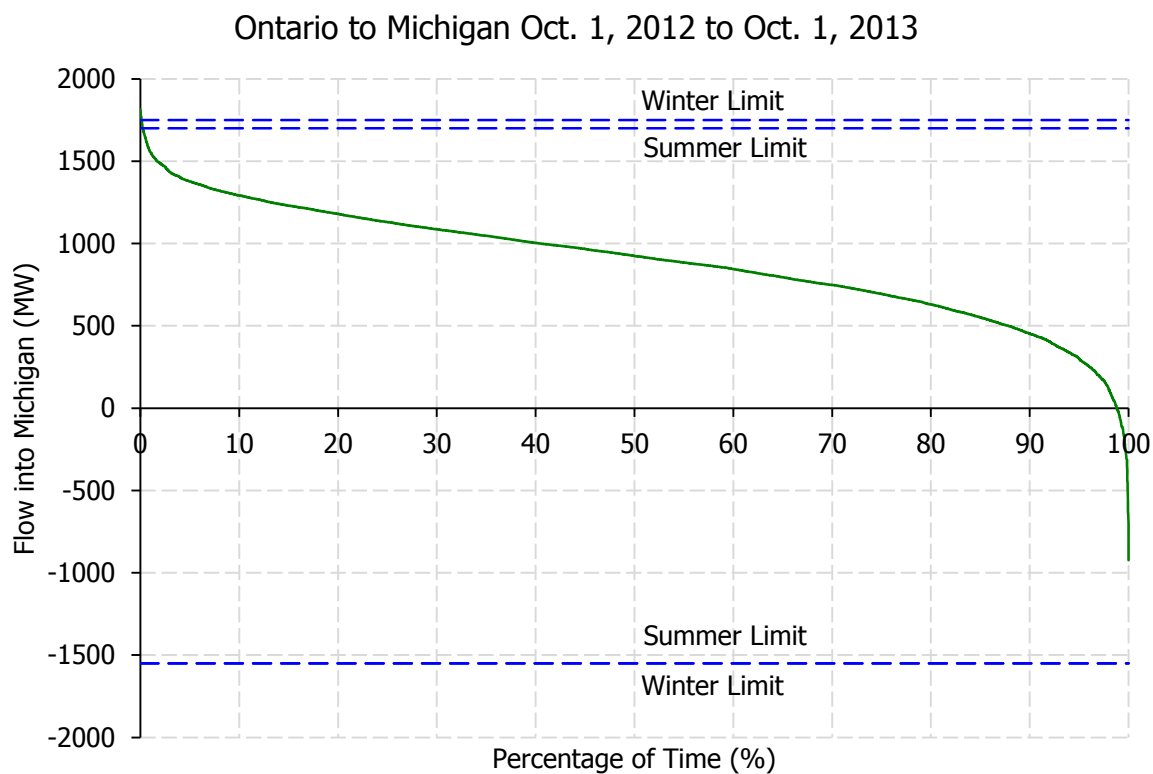
Figure 4.3.1 Ontario's Points of Interconnection with Neighbouring Areas**Notes to Figure 4.3.1:**

1. Tables indicate flow limits for each interconnection. Note the Ontario coincident import/export capability is not necessarily the arithmetic sum of the individual flow limits.

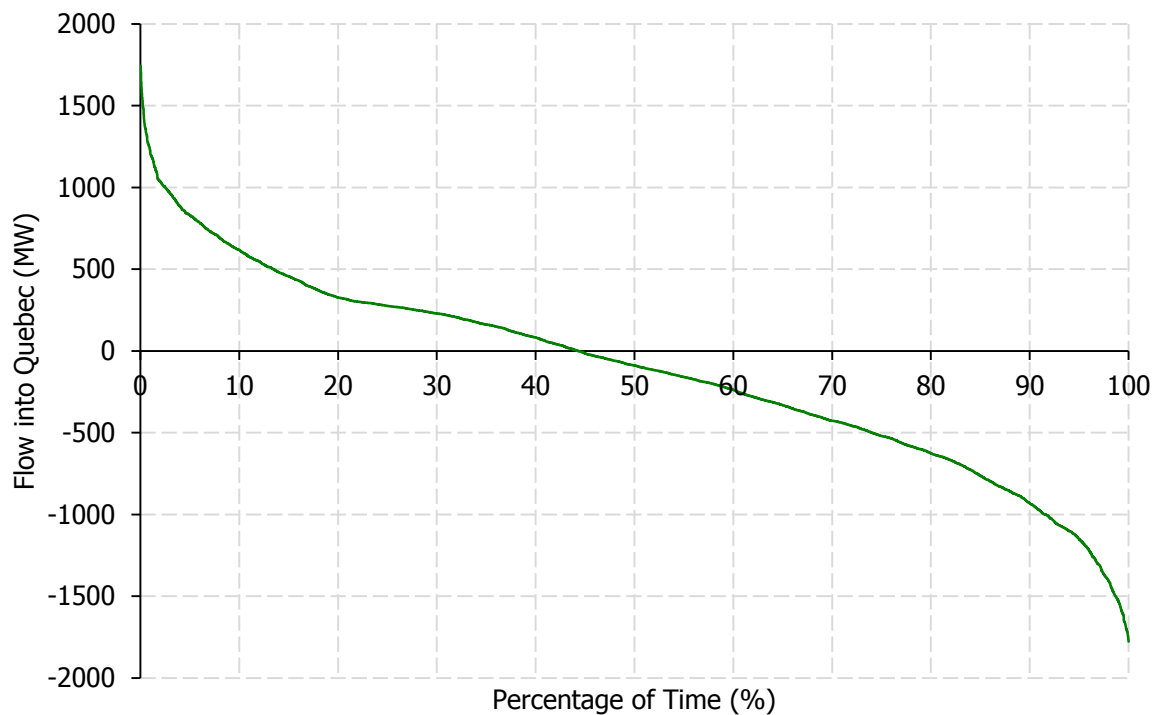
Figure 4.3.2 Ontario's Zones, Interfaces and Interconnections**Notes to Figure 4.3.2:**

1. FABCW = FABC + MW Output of Wind Farms near Bruce Zone

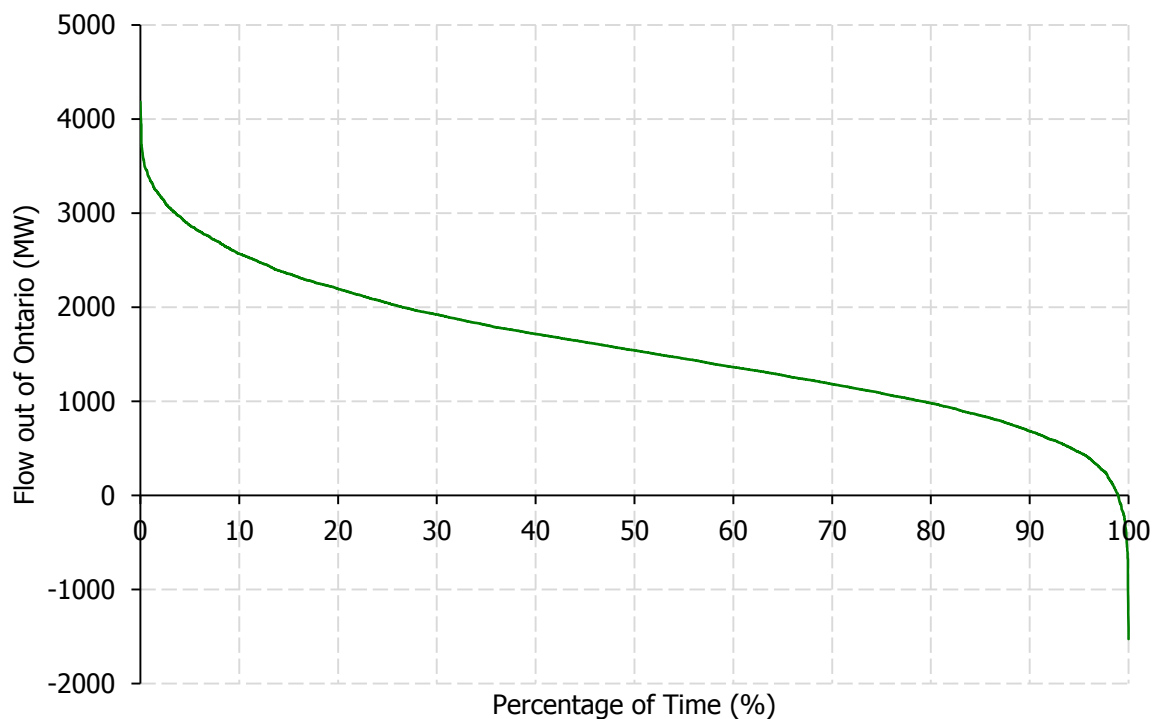
Figure 4.3.3 One Year Rolling (Oct. 2012 – Oct. 2013) Historical Flow Distribution - Interconnections



Ontario to Quebec Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



Ontario Net Export Oct. 1, 2012 to Oct. 1, 2013



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