

2026 10-Year System Outlook Report
(Nova Scotia Energy Board M12916)

Nova Scotia Independent Energy System Operator (IESO Nova Scotia)
Responses to Nova Scotia Energy Board (NSEB) Information Requests

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Request IR - 1

Referencing Table 1: Forecast System Peak and Net System Requirement, pdf page 6, IESO Nova Scotia stated that adjustments were made to net system requirements to account for Renewable-to-Retail customers, customers served by municipal utilities, and behind-the-meter solar load not served by NS Power.

a) Please explain whether any adjustments to the system peaks are also required.

Response IR - 1

Adjustments to system peak were not needed. NSPI is required to provide back-up capacity, including associated reserve margin, to the municipal electric utilities and renewable-to-retail customers taking supply from a third party and as a result their coincident peak demand was already included in the system peak forecast in the Load Forecast. Behind the meter solar is not assumed to have any impact on forecast system peak, as the peak design conditions are a weekday evening after the sun has set, so no adjustment to the peak is necessary to account for behind-the-meter solar.

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Request IR – 2

Referencing Table 2: 2026 Nova Scotia Generation Resources, pdf page 8.

- a) Please explain whether all generation facilities listed in the table are fully functional or whether any facilities are subject to planned or unplanned maintenance or service work that may affect resource planning and system operations.
- b) Please provide details about the duration of the unavailability and expected restoration.
- c) Please provide an update and explain what resources are available to compensate for the resulting shortage.

Response IR - 2

a-c) The 10-Year System Outlook assumes all resources listed in Table 2 are available during the Winter period, when the system's peak is experienced, unless explicitly stated otherwise in the report. Planned unit maintenance is normally scheduled for non-peak months so that all resources are available during the peak period. IESO Nova Scotia is unaware of any significant planned maintenance outages to resources listed in Table 2 that would impact available capacity during the Winter periods covered in the report.

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Request IR – 3

Please provide a table showing the 10-year Marginal ELCC Percentage for New Wind Additions table.

Response IR - 3

The table below provides the 10-year Marginal ELCC Percentage for new wind additions. These values are based on the 2026 ELCC Report¹.

Winter	Additions				
	Generation Type	Name	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity (MW)	Marginal ELCC
2026/2027	Wind	Rate Base Procurement	273	54.5	20%
	Wind	Renewable to Retail	36	7.2	20%
	Wind	Port Hawkesbury Paper Wind	168	33.6	20%
	Wind	Minas Highlands Wind	13	2.5	20%
2027/2028	Wind	Renewable to Retail	54	10.8	20%
2028/2029	Wind	Green Choice Wind	262	24.7	9%
2029/2030	Wind	Renewable to Retail	59	3.5	6%
	Wind	Green Choice Wind	350	21.0	6%
2030/2031	Wind	Wind - Future Procurements	300	18.0	6%
2031/2032	Wind	Wind - Future Procurements	200	10.0	5%
2032/2033	Wind	Wind - Future Procurements	200	10.0	5%
2033/2034	Wind	Wind - Future Procurements	200	10.0	5%
2034/2035	Wind	Wind - Future Procurements	150	7.5	5%
2035/2036	Wind	Wind - Future Procurements	150	7.5	5%

¹ Nova Scotia Effective Load Carrying Capability Study, Energy+Environmental Economics, June 2026.
<https://ieso-ns.ca/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/2026-Nova-Scotia-ELCC-Study-Report.pdf>

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Request IR – 4

Referencing Table 2, pdf page 8, all solar generation resources are assigned to a firm capacity value equal to 12% of nameplate capacity based on ELCC.

Referencing Table 3, pdf page 15, all solar generation resources from 2027/2028 to 2029/2030 are assigned a zero firm capacity value.

- a) Please explain the discrepancy between the firm capacity treatment of solar generation resources in these two tables.

Response IR - 4

- a) Solar ELCC is primarily a function of diversity benefit due to the presence of storage. Existing Solar (Table 2) has a 12% ELCC due to the presence of 150MW storage on the system. In Table 3, the firm capacity of solar storage is represented in the “Diversity Credit” line, which is the result of the interactive effects of solar, wind, and storage.

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Request IR – 5

Pdf page 13 of the report states that the fast-acting generation requirement changed from 600 MW to 450 MW compared to the last NS Power Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Please explain what changes in conditions resulted in this alteration.

Response IR - 5

The primary change in conditions was the execution of the agreement with NB Power to provide a 100 MW firm import from their Renewable Integration Grid Stability (RIGS) project for a 10 year period, as shown on row 25 of Table 4 in the 2026 10 Year System Outlook. The capacity from this firm import correspondingly reduced the needed capacity of fast acting generation that must be built in the near term. IESO Nova Scotia notes that the 2023 Evergreen IRP highlighted a capacity requirement range for fast acting generation which considered other key system parameters such as load and timing of other resource additions (see Action Item 3c); similarly, the requirement and timing for fast acting generation additions will be further refined in the 2026 IRP.

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Request IR – 6

If the new 450 MW of fast-acting combustion turbines generating capacity is not in service by 2030, please describe IESO Nova Scotia’s specific plan to meet projected system load, as well as maintain system reliability and Northwest Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) compliance.

- a) Please explain how this plan will meet NS Power’s legislated requirements to phase out coal generation and meet 80% renewables electricity generation by 2030.

Response IR - 6

- a) IESO Nova Scotia is currently focused on meeting the Province’s legislated requirement to phase out coal generation and meeting 80% renewable electricity generation by 2030. This focus includes advancing a request for proposals for 300 MW to 600 MW of fast acting generation to be built in Nova Scotia. The RFP closes in January 2027, at which time IESO Nova Scotia will have greater understanding of whether this generation capacity will be online by 2030. If it is likely following this procurement process that the 2030 timeline will not be achievable, IESO Nova Scotia will then begin looking at alternative plans to maintain system reliability in alignment with NPCC requirements which could include, but are not limited to, options such as requesting equivalency agreements to extend the use of coal until replacement capacity is online or converting all existing coal facilities to alternative fuels (fuel switching).

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Request IR – 7

Please describe IESO Nova Scotia’s contingency plan to meet projected system load, as well as maintain system reliability and NPCC compliance, if IESO Nova Scotia has not put 250 MW of battery storage in-service by 2029/2030.

Response IR - 7

If all other resource additions in the 2026 10-Year System Outlook identified for commissioning between now and 2030 are in service, then the target planning reserve margin of 20 percent can still be maintained during the 2029/2030 Winter even if the 250 MW of battery storage is not in-service prior to that winter. This is because the firm capacity contribution from the incremental 250 MW of battery storage forecast to be in-service by Winter 2029/2030 is 98.5 MW, as shown in Table 3 of the 2026 10-Year System Outlook, and the forecast reserve margin surplus in that year is 108 MW, as shown in Table 4 of the report.

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Request IR – 8

Table 3, pdf page 15, of the report identifies additions and retirements over the next 10 years.

Table 4, pdf page 18, of the 10-Year Load and Resource Outlook.

- a) Please explain whether the firm capacity values listed in Table 3 and the firm resource additions listed in Table 4 are based on Effective Load Carrying Capacity (ELCC) firm capacity values or nameplate values.
- b) As the ELCC firm capacity percentage values may change over time as renewable resource capacity changes, please also explain whether the firm capacities listed for each year over the 10-year period in Table 4 reflect changes in ELCC percentages.

Response IR - 8

a) The firm capacity values in Table 3 and Table 4 are based on Effective Load Carrying Capacity (ELCC) for variable renewable resources, like wind and solar, and energy limited resources, like batteries and demand response. For dispatchable thermal resources the firm capacity is expressed as the installed capacity of the unit. This is appropriate as the target 20% Planning Reserve Margin, is based on the installed capacity of thermal units. This is often referred to as an ICAP PRM, or installed capacity PRM.

b) The system average ELCC for a resource type would change over time as more of that resource is added; this is accounted for in Tables 3 and 4 by using the marginal ELCC for resource additions. As the penetration of a given resource type increases, the marginal ELCC for further additions of that type declines, because each new addition contributes less to resource adequacy than previous additions. The firm capacities in Table 4 reflect

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23 this declining marginal ELCC. The table in NSEB IR-03 shows the ELCC applied to each
24 wind resource addition.

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Request IR – 9

Pdf page 16 of the report states the following:

The PRM is a long-term planning assumption specific to the power system under study that is verified or updated periodically. NS Power studied the appropriate calculation of the PRM in Nova Scotia as part of the 2020 IRP, which confirmed that a 20% PRM target was appropriate for long-term planning. IESO Nova Scotia continues to use the 20% PRM target.

- a) Is the appropriate calculation of the Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) in Nova Scotia being re-assessed as part the IESO Nova Scotia 2026 IRP?
 - a. If not, why not?
- b) Please explain whether IESO Nova Scotia plans to undertake a new PRM study in the future.
 - a. If so, when such a study is expected to be completed.
 - b. If not, please explain.
- c) Regarding the periodic verification or update of the PRM, please quantify “periodic” and explain how that period is determined.

Response IR - 9

- a) No, the Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) is not being re-assessed as part of the 2026 IRP.

A re-assessment of the PRM was not included in the scope of work for the 2026 Effective Load Carrying Capability study, which was reviewed with stakeholders in 2025 prior to undertaking the study.
- b) Yes, IESO Nova Scotia anticipates undertaking a PRM study in the future, but has not set a date for one yet. As part of the 2026 ELCC study E3 provided the following recommendation:

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26 "While this study focuses primarily on ELCC accreditation for individual
27 resources, E3 recommends that Nova Scotia also consider refreshing its
28 Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) target using the same LOLP modeling
29 framework, along with the latest load forecasts, as part of a future IRP
30 update."¹

31

32 c) IESO Nova Scotia has not defined periodic. PRM studies are not needed on a regular basis,
33 as factors affecting the target planning reserve margin, like a changing system load shape,
34 tend to occur gradually over time. IESO Nova Scotia will consider the recommendation
35 from E3 noted in part b) above as part of assessing the timing of the next PRM study.

¹ [2026-Nova-Scotia-ELCC-Study-Report.pdf](#), p. 47

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Request IR – 10

Referencing Load and Resources Overview, pdf page 17 states:

Thermal conversions are reflected as firm capacity additions in the year they come into service: the Coal-to-Gas conversion (150 MW) represents the Point Tupper 2 conversion in 2028/2029, and Coal-to-HFO (459 MW) represents the Lingan units 1, 3, and 4 conversions to HFO.

- a) What are the anticipated start and end dates for each of these conversion projects?
- b) What alternative resources will replace their capacity and energy while these facilities are out of service during the conversion process?

Response IR - 10

a) IESO Nova Scotia does not have firm start and end dates for the conversion projects but understands that the identified conversion projects can be completed in between Winter periods. Based on the 2023 Evergreen IRP Scenario CE1-E1-R2, Point Tupper 2 conversion is anticipated to commence following Winter 2027/2028 and be completed in advance of Winter 2028/2029; the Lingan unit conversions are anticipated to commence following Winter 2028/2029 and be complete in advance of Winter 2029/2030. These dates will be refined as required as part of the 2026 IRP and in coordination with the generator owner.

b) The conversion projects are expected to occur outside of the Winter periods and therefore it is not expected that replacement energy and capacity will be needed.

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Request IR – 11

Referencing IESO Nova Scotia's 10-Year Load and Resource Outlook:

Pdf page 18 states that the PRM will fall below the 20% target in the final two years of the outlook, which indicates that additional firm capacity will be required in the outer years. Table 4 shows the PRM as 19% and 18% in those final two years.

- a) Please confirm whether the 2020 IRP analysis indicated that the NPCC Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) criteria could be satisfied in any year with a PRM less than 20%.
- b) Please reproduce Table 4 to show the amount of DSM that is forecast to reduce the system peak in each year.

Response IR - 11

- a) For Winters 2030/2031 to 2035/2036 the resource additions shown in Table 4 match those from 2023 Evergreen IRP scenario CE1-E1-R2. With the updated 2026 load forecast, the load and resource table now shows the PRM dropping below 20% in Winters 2034/2035 and 2035/2036. IESO Nova Scotia will procure resources as required to maintain the 20% PRM; where these two years are at the end of the ten year horizon, any such resources will be identified in the 2026 IRP and included in future 10 Year System Outlook reports.

- b) Rows 2 and 3 in the table below show the amount of DSM included in the System Peak forecast; the remainder of the table is consistent with Table 4 as published in the 2026 10 Year System Outlook.

	Winter	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	2028/ 2029	2029/ 2030	2030/ 2031	2031/ 2032	2032/ 2033	2033/ 2034	2034/ 2035	2035/ 2036
1	Load Forecast										
2	System Peak (No DSM)	2,515	2,561	2,599	2,627	2,670	2,718	2,770	2,826	2,885	2,938
3	DSM Peak Impact	18	35	50	64	77	98	118	137	155	173
4	System Peak (with DSM)	2,497	2,526	2,549	2,563	2,593	2,620	2,652	2,689	2,730	2,765

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5	Interruptible Load	(129)	(135)	(142)	(141)	(140)	(140)	(139)	(139)	(138)	(138)
6	Firm Peak (with DSM)	2,367	2,391	2,407	2,422	2,453	2,480	2,513	2,550	2,592	2,628
7	Required Capacity										
8	Required Reserve (20%)	473	478	481	484	491	496	503	510	518	526
9	Required Capacity	2,841	2,869	2,888	2,907	2,944	2,976	3,015	3,060	3,111	3,153
10	Existing Firm Resources										
11	Nova Scotia Power	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571
12	Independent Power Producer	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
13	Wholesale Market Resource	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
14	Demand Response	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	Total Existing Firm Resources	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724
16	Firm Resource Additions										
17	Wind - Rate Base Procurement	55									
18	Wind - Green Choice			25	21						
19	Wind - PHP	34									
20	Wind - Minas Highlands	3									
21	Wind - Renewable to Retail	7	11		4						
22	Wind - Future Procurements					18	10	10	10	8	8
23	Conversion - Coal to Gas			150							
24	Conversion - Coal to HFO				459						
25	Fast-Acting Generation				450						
26	Storage - Battery	48			99						
27	Firm Imports - New Brunswick			100							
28	Demand Response	4	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	0.5	0.2
29	Diversity Credit	17	2	7	18	2	1	1	1	1	1
30	Total New Resources	167	15	284	1053	23	15	13	12	9	9
31	Retirements										
32	Lingan 1				(153)						
33	Lingan 2				(148)						
34	Lingan 3				(153)						
35	Lingan 4				(153)						
36	Point Aconi				(168)						
37	Point Tupper 2			(150)							
38	Trenton 5				(150)						
39	Trenton 6				(154)						
40	Total Retirements	0	0	(150)	(1,079)	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Firm Capacity										
42	Net Firm Capacity Change	167	15	134	(26)	23	15	13	12	9	9
43	Cumulative Firm Capacity Change	167	182	316	290	314	328	341	353	362	370
44	Total Firm Capacity	2,890	2,906	3,041	3,015	3,038	3,053	3,065	3,078	3,086	3,095
45	Reserve Margin										
46	Surplus (+) /Deficit (-)	49	37	152	108	94	76	50	17	(25)	(58)
47	Reserve Margin	22%	22%	26%	24%	24%	23%	22%	21%	19%	18%

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Request IR – 12

Please provide graphs showing historical and predicted annual system peak and annual net system requirement values for review, including the past 10 years and next 10 years, similar to Figures 1 and 2 in the 2025 10-Year System Outlook.

Response IR - 12

Please refer to ¹ for graphs that show the past 10 years and next 10 years, similar to Figures 1 and 2 in the 2025 10-Year System Outlook report.

Please note the energy requirement in the 2026 Load Forecast Report does not include load served by the Renewable-to-Retail market, behind-the-meter solar, and some municipal utility load, which IESO Nova Scotia includes in the provincial energy requirement as detailed in Table 1 of the 2026 10 Year System Outlook report. The figures in the 2026 Load Forecast provide the closest comparison to Figures 1 and 2 in the 2025 10-Year System Outlook because they are analytically consistent with how load was forecast in the 2025 10-Year System Outlook.

¹ 2026 Load Forecast Report (M12861), Exhibit No N-1, May 15, 2026

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1 **Request IR – 13**

2 Please convert the existing Figures 1 and 2 graphs into a table that indicate firm capacity changes
3 for 2027 through 2036, including detailed resource types and capacities.

4 **Response IR - 13**

5 All data for Figures 1 and 2 are listed in *Table 3: Additions and Retirements in the 10-Year System*
6 *Outlook Resource Plan* on page 15 of the 2026 10 Year System Outlook report.

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Request IR – 14

Referencing Renewable Electricity Requirements and Figure 3:

- a) Please provide a table showing the percentage of RES compliance expected during each year from 2026/2027 to 2035/2036 inclusive.

Response IR - 14

Year		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Energy Requirements (GWh)											
Energy Requirement (GWh)		11,951	12,142	12,220	12,284	12,400	12,535	12,637	12,803	13,000	13,224
Losses		837	850	855	860	868	877	885	896	910	926
Sales		11,114	11,292	11,365	11,424	11,532	11,658	11,752	11,907	12,090	12,298
RES (%) Requirement		40%	40%	40%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Res Requirement (GWh)		4,446	4,517	4,546	9,139	9,226	9,326	9,402	9,525	9,672	9,839
Renewable Energy Sources (GWh)											
Behind-the-Meter Solar	Solar	184	222	311	362	426	491	559	631	704	769
Amherst Solar Garden	Solar	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Community Solar	Solar	5	19	86	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
NSP Wind	Wind	224	224	208	197	193	174	174	182	175	169
Wind IPPs	Wind	1,077	2,244	3,604	4,517	5,113	5,249	5,819	6,269	6,338	6,662
COMFIT Wind	Wind	481	481	430	415	420	392	392	395	382	377
NSP Hydro	Hydro	925	925	977	998	992	875	875	937	941	949
Hydro IPPs	Hydro	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Biomass IPPs	Biomass	139	139	114	124	71	57	57	50	59	60
PH Biomass	Biomass	198	198	265	250	227	136	136	172	177	177
COMFIT Non-Wind	Biomass & Hydro	13	13	29	33	31	8	8	23	24	24
Maritime Link	Compliant Imports	2,237	2,093	2,092	2,091	2,091	2,089	2,089	2,090	2,080	2,078
RES Compliance											
Forecast Renewable Energy (GWh)		5,489	6,564	8,121	9,142	9,719	9,625	10,262	10,903	11,034	11,417
Forecast Surplus or Deficit (GWh)		1,043	2,047	3,575	3	493	299	860	1,377	1,362	1,579
Forecast RES Percentage of Sales		49%	58%	71%	80%	84%	83%	87%	92%	91%	93%

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Request IR – 15

Referencing Large Load Interconnection Requests and Table 8 Large-Load SIS, pdf page 23.

For each project listed:

- a) identify whether the large load is commercial or industrial;
- b) describe the predominant type of load proposed for each facility;
- c) identify the proposed interconnection point (i.e., transmission line or substation); and
- d) provide the anticipated in-service date.

Response IR - 15

IESO Nova Scotia has expanded Table 8 included in the 2026 10 Year System Outlook Report to provide additional information requested where possible. Please note that:

- Facility Proposed Peak Demand (MW) represents the maximum load that the interconnection customer has requested for transmission interconnection study; this may not reflect the anticipated operation of the facility during the coincident system peak.
- Points of Interconnection have not been determined for all facilities; all proposed Points of Interconnection are subject to refinement through the study process.
- IESO Nova Scotia has attempted to suggest potential tariff classes in response to part a) based on its understanding of the facility; tariff class will be determined by the Load Serving Entity and this indicative categorization is not binding.
- In the table below, ISD represents In Service Date.

Please refer to the following table:

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Project	Facility Proposed Peak Demand (MW)	POI	Proposed In-Service Date	Load Type (e.g. Commercial / Industrial / etc.)
IRL01	325	122C	Q2 2028	Commercial
IRL02	5.1	L-5551	Phased - Full ISD Q3 2029	Municipal
IRL03	95	1C	Q4 2027	Commercial
IRL04	10.5	L-5528	Phased - Full ISD Q4 2028	Industrial
IRL05	25	51V	Phased - Full ISD 2050	Mixed Residential and Commercial
IRL06	100	TBD	Q3 2028	Commercial
IRL08	60	TBD	Q3 2029	Industrial
IRL09	230	122C	Q4 2029	Commercial
IRL10	4	24C	Q4 2027	Industrial

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Request IR – 16

Referencing the OATT Transmission Service Queue, on pdf page 24, IESO Nova Scotia stated:

As of June 4, 2026, there are three requests in the Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT) Transmission Queue.³⁹

- a) The link provided in footnote 39 lists only two requests. Please provide details about the third request and explain why it no longer appears in the queue.

Response IR - 16

- a) The quote from the 10-Year System Outlook report was correct at the time of writing. TSR 400 has since been completed and removed from the list of queued System Impact Studies.

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Request IR – 17

Referencing Planned Projects, on pdf page 24, IESO Nova Scotia stated:

The proposed projects are required to maintain system reliability and security and comply with System Design Criteria and other standards.

a) Provide the “System Design Criteria and other standards”.

Response IR - 17

- NERC standards: [Reliability Standards](#)
- NPCC Directories: [Regional Criteria - Standards | NPCC.](#)
- Transmission System Interconnection Requirements (TSIR): [transmission-system-interconnection-requirements.pdf](#)
- NSPI-TPR-003-6 System Design Criteria published as Appendix to NSPI’s Capital Expenditure Justification Criteria.

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Request IR – 18

Pdf page 25 of the report notes that at present, five synchronous condensers are required by 2030 to accommodate expected new generation and BESS resources.

- a) What is the estimated capital cost associated with each of these units, inclusive of their respective circuit breaker and substation terminals?
- b) What is the estimated lead time required to procure each of these units?
- c) What is the anticipated schedule to have each of these units in service?
- d) Please describe IESO Nova Scotia's contingency plan in the event that any of these units are not in services by the time the new generation and BESS resources are expected to be in service.

Response IR - 18

a-c) For System Planning purposes in Nova Scotia, a cost of approximately \$50M for each unit identified in Section 5.4.2 of the 10 Year System Outlook report has previously been assumed. IESO Nova Scotia anticipates this will be updated as part of any future capital application related to these projects. IESO Nova Scotia does not have estimates for equipment lead times or project schedules for these facilities.

d) Prior to the commissioning of these resources, IESO Nova Scotia will continue to dispatch the power system in a manner that positions it to operate reliably, which includes ensuring sufficient sources of fault current are available to maintain P&C system functionality and mitigating the potential for cascade tripping of grid-following inverter-based generation facilities.

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Request IR – 19

Referencing the Transmission Development Project List and Table 9, pdf page 26, IESO Nova Scotia stated:

Table 9 below lists the transmission system development projects identified by IESO Nova Scotia which must be completed over the 10-Year System Outlook horizon.

- Please explain what analysis produced that list of transmission projects.
- Have those projects been identified in NS Power's ACE Plan?
- For each listed project, identify the terminal points for the transmission lines and the names of the substations.
- Please elaborate on the status of each listed project (e.g., Project approved by the Board? Submitted for approval? Under construction? Being studied? etc.)

Response IR - 19

- See table below. Analysis noted as "NSPI" predates IESO Nova Scotia and was performed by NSPI. "IESO-NS Western Valley Load" is an IESO Nova Scotia analysis that identified the associated project.

Project Type	Location	Year	Analysis	Project Description
2026				
Line Upgrade	L6531	2026	NSPI	L6531 Thermal Upgrade to 60 deg C
2027				
Line Rebuild	L6004	2027	NSPI	L6004 Thermal Upgrade (75 deg C to 100 deg C)
Line Rebuild	L5021	2027	NSPI	L5021 Rebuild to 138 kV
New Capacitor Bank	22W-Barrington Passage	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Install a 9 MVAR cap bank at 22W- Barrington Passage
Line Separation	L7008/L7009	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Double Circuit Tower [7008] [7009] separation.
New Breaker	99W-600	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Add new 138kV breaker in series with 99W-600
New Breaker	50W-600	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Add new 138kV breaker in series with 50W-600
New Capacitor Bank	43V-C61	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: 43V-C61 capacitor bank relocation to 43V-B62 or B63.
2028				

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Line Upgrade	L6054	2028	NSPI	L6054 Thermal Upgrade (75 deg C to 100 deg C)
Transformer Upgrade	17V-T2	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: 17V-T2 Transformer upgrade
Transformer Upgrade	17V-T63	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: 17V-T63 Transformer upgrade
New Line	55V-Waterville	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: New 69kV line L5515 with 556 ACSR Dove Conductor between 55V-Waterville Tap and L6015 tap through new 138kV to 69kV sub near L6015.
New Line	51V-Tremont to 70V Bridgetown	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: New 138kV line L6617 with 795 ACSR Drake Conductor between 51V-Tremont and 70V-Bridgetown tap (35km) through new 138kV to 69kV sub near 70V-Bridgetown Tap
2030-2036				
New Line, Transformer Replacement	50V-Klondike	2030 - 2036	NSPI	Installation of new 138 kV Supply to 50V-Klondike and replace existing 69-25 kV transformer with new 15/20/25 MVA unit
New Bus	9W-Tusket	2030 - 2036	NSPI	Future 6-Breaker ring bus at 9W-Tusket to incorporate 9W-T2, 9W-T63, L6024, L6021, IR677 and Synchronous Condenser.
New Transformer	120H-Brushy Hill	2030 - 2036	NSPI	Add a third 392 MVA, 230kV - 138kV transformer at 120H-Brushy Hill

17

18 b) IESO Nova Scotia has not cross-checked the list of transmission projects in the 2026

19 10 Year System Outlook report with NS Power's 2026 ACE Plan. IESO Nova Scotia

20 notes that many projects in this list are in future years and may therefore not be reflected

21 in NS Power's ACE Plans until a later date.

22

23 c) See table below for the information requested:

Project Type	Terminal Points	Year	Analysis	Project Description
2026				
Line Upgrade	L6531, 50W Milton to 99W Bridgewater	2026	IR 677 SIS	L6531 Thermal Upgrade to 60 deg C
2027				
Line Rebuild	L6004, 101V McDonald Pond to 90H Sackville	2027	IR 673 SIS	L6004 Thermal Upgrade (75 deg C to 100 deg C)

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Line Rebuild	L5021, 43V Canaan Road to 50V Klondike	2027	NSPI	L5021 Rebuild to 138 kV
New Capacitor Bank	22W-Barrington Passage	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Install a 9 MVAR cap bank at 22W- Barrington Passage
Line Separation	L7008/L7009 99W Bridgewater to 120H Brushy Hill	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Double Circuit Tower [7008] [7009] separation.
New Breaker	99W-600, 99W Bridgewater	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Add new 138kV breaker in series with 99W-600
New Breaker	50W-600, 50W Milton	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: Add new 138kV breaker in series with 50W-600
New Capacitor Bank	43V-C61, 43V Canaan Road	2027	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: 43V-C61 capacitor bank relocation to 43V-B62 or B63.
2028				
Line Upgrade	L6054, 43V Canaan Road to 101V MacDonald Pond	2028	IR 673 SIS	L6054 Thermal Upgrade (75 deg C to 100 deg C)
Transformer Upgrade	17V-T2, 17V St. Croix	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: 17V-T2 Transformer upgrade
Transformer Upgrade	17V-T63 17V St. Croix	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: 17V-T63 Transformer upgrade
New Line	55V Waterville	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: New 69kV line L5515 with 556 ACSR Dove Conductor between 55V-Waterville Tap and L6015 tap through new 138kV to 69kV sub near L6015.
New Line	51V Tremont to 70V Bridgetown	2028	IESO-NS Western Valley Load	Western Valley Load Study: New 138kV line L6617 with 795 ACSR Drake Conductor between 51V-Tremont and 70V-Bridgetown tap (35km) through new 138kV to 69kV sub near 70V-Bridgetown Tap
2030-2036				
New Line, Transformer Replacement	50V Klondike	2030 - 2036	NSPI	Installation of new 138 kV Supply to 50V-Klondike and replace existing 69-25 kV transformer with new 15/20/25 MVA unit
New Bus	9W Tusket	2030 - 2036	NSPI	Future 6-Breaker ring bus at 9W-Tusket to incorporate 9W-T2, 9W-T63, L6024, L6021, IR677 and Synchronous Condenser.
New Transformer	120H Brushy Hill	2030 - 2036	NSPI	Add a third 392 MVA, 230kV - 138kV transformer at 120H-Brushy Hill

- d) Projects identified as part of the Western Valley Load study have been shared with NSPI. Other projects precede the formation of IESO Nova Scotia and are with NSPI.