

Muskrat Falls Generation Project

Dam Safety Weekly Monitoring Summary Report September 2 to September 8, 2019



Purpose

This report provides a summary of the monitoring and instrumentation readings for the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric generating facility. The report will be issued weekly during impoundment of the Muskrat Falls reservoir.

Dam Performance Monitoring Overview

The safety of our dams and facilities is our priority. The Muskrat Falls facility has been built to the highest standards of dam safety and is constructed and monitored to meet Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Dam Safety Guidelines.

We have a comprehensive Dam Safety Program for Muskrat Falls developed by SNC-Lavalin. This program includes detailed inspections, monitoring, analysis and reporting for all dams and water retaining structures at the Muskrat Falls site. In addition, our Dam Safety Management Program has been independently reviewed and audited by Hatch Inc. In its fourth Dam Safety Review & Audit (April 2019) Hatch noted that the Dam Safety Management Program is in compliance with the CDA guiding principles and continues to meet or exceed good industry practice.

Our dam safety monitoring is designed to assess the effects of the force or pressure of the water from the reservoir on permanent structures including the South Dam, Powerhouse, Spillway, North Dam, North Spur and three Transition Dams. The following illustration shows the various structures and explains their function.



South Dam	Powerhouse	Intake &	Spillway	Transition	North Dam	North Spur
		Tailrace		Dams		
Conventional	Houses the	The Intake	Primary	Concrete dams	Concrete	This is a
rock-fill till-	four	draws water	function is to	to make the	dam used to	natural
core	generating	from the river	pass the	connection	close the	dam that
dam that	units.	into the	water that is	between	north part of	has been
closes the		Powerhouse.	not required	the South Dam	the reservoir.	reinforced.
south part of			to generate	& Powerhouse;		
the reservoir		Water exits	electricity in	Powerhouse &		
between the		the	the	Spillway; and		

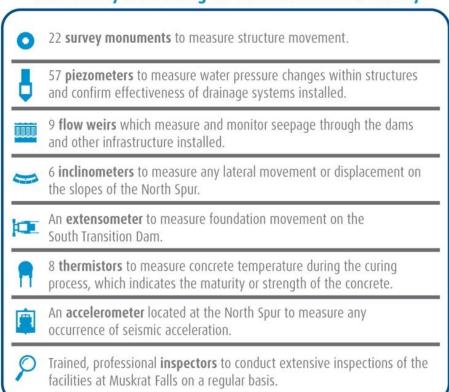
south bank	Powerhouse	Powerhouse.	Spillway &	
and	through the		North Dam.	
Powerhouse.	Tailrace.			

Dam Safety Monitoring of the Muskrat Falls Facility

Our dam safety team uses a combination of manual and automated processes to frequently monitor the generation facilities to confirm that the structures are performing as designed.

Our trained staff frequently walks around the structures inspecting, observing and recording the structures' behaviour. They also travel by helicopter to survey the entire reservoir area. Our automated monitoring includes a variety of instruments that measure and record conditions such as water pressure and seepage, structure movement, water level and temperature. The image below lists the instruments installed for the generation structures and the conditions they monitor.

Dam Safety Monitoring for the Muskrat Falls Facility



Summary of Dam Safety Monitoring Observations

Our monitoring indicates that all of the structures are behaving as expected in response to reservoir impoundment. There are no safety concerns with the Muskrat Falls dams and facilities.

Noteworthy observations or conditions that changed during this reporting period are summarized in the following tables.

Observations (September 2 to September 8, 2019)						
	Conditions Average		Maximum	Minimum		
	Temperatures (Muskrat Falls MET; reference NLENLC0006)	12°C	21°C	6°C		
Weather & Water Levels	Reservoir (Churchill River Above Upper Muskrat Falls; reference 030E001)	el. 38.4 m	el. 38.9 m	el. 37.2 m		
	Inflow to reservoir	1950 m³/s	2280 m ³ /s	1670 m ³ /s		
	Spillway discharge	1720 m ³ /s	2300 m ³ /s	1260 m ³ /s		
	Downstream water level (6.15 km below the Muskrat Falls facility; reference 030E014)	el. 2.6 m	el. 3.0 m	el. 2.2 m		
Structure	Summary of Dam Safety Observations		Comments	Action		
Reservoir Rim	 Reservoir survey is done every day of impoundment, and every other day until operational level achieved. As superficial sloughing was observed of slopes. 	No change to the reservoir rim	No action required			
North Spur	 Water levels in piezometers are as e Average Kettle Lake flow was 1.9 m³ No accelerometer trigger during this No deformation¹ 	As expected	No action required			
 Water levels in the piezometers have stabilize expected. In total, drainage gallery seepage is less than a litre/s. The seepage is lower than the accuracy of the flow measurement device. No deformation observed¹. 			As expected	No action required		

 $^{^{1}\,\}mathrm{No}$ deformation measurements were planned for concrete structures during this reporting period.

Structure	Summary of Dam Safety Observations	Comments	Action
Spillway	 Water levels in both piezometers are stable. No deformation observed¹. 	As expected	No action required
Centre Transition Dam (CTD)	 Water levels in the piezometers have stabilized as expected. Total seepage from the drainage is less than 1 litre/s. Seep between the CTD and powerhouse requires an average of 3.3 pump cycles per hour. No deformation observed¹. 	As expected	No action required
Powerhouse	 Average intake gallery seep rate was approximately 2.0 litres/s in total. Water is clear, turbidityⁱⁱ is 1. Seepages from joints and cracks in the concrete noted in the Intake drainage gallery, and along the north and south walls of the northernmost and southernmost stairs of the Powerhouse have not changed. Intake drainage gallery efflorescenceⁱⁱⁱ deposit remains unchanged. Dewatering gallery flow is 16 litres/s on average and still includes leakage from temporary bulkheads in Units 3 and 4. No deformation observed¹. 	As expected	No action required
South Transition Dam (STD)	 No flow within South Transition Dam gallery. Water levels in the piezometers are stabilizing, as expected. No deformation. 	As expected	No action required
South Dam	 Average flow from drainage along South Dam is 1.9 litres/s. Water is clear, turbidity is 1. No deformation observed². 	As expected	No action required

CONTACT US

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ⁱ Deformation/deflection is when there is a change in shape of the structure following the application of pressure or force from the load of the water levels.

ⁱⁱ Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by suspended solids that are usually invisible to the naked eye.

iii Efflorescence deposit is the migration of a salt to the surface of a porous material where it forms a coating.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ No deformation measurement was planned for the South Dam during this period.