

Additional Questions from Tenaska and EON on ETT West Texas Arms Project

The purpose of these questions and answers is to provide additional insight to the currently-posted outage schedule for the ETT CREZ area outages. These outages are in ERCOT's Outage Scheduler software and have been discussed through the ERCOT stakeholder process. Due to contract and confidentiality agreements, no commercial terms or confidential information will be provided by ETT.

1. How many of the inspected pole flange joints and base flanges were found to need repairs? What is the status of completing these repairs?

Answer: The status as of July 5, 2019 is as follows:

- 198 Base Flanges (100%) have been inspected.
- 529 Pole Flanges (53.7%) have been inspected.

The number of repairs varies based on retesting and is subject to settlement agreement confidentiality.

2. Please explain how you are calculating the stated productivity figures in the June report. Does this apply to repair of tower arms, or tower flanges, or both?

Answer: The productivity figure refers to the overall productivity of crews based on available time during the day less wind-out, weather and other events that prevent work from taking place due to safety issues. For example, if crews were able to work 4 hours and wind-out for 6 hours, productivity would be calculated at 40%.

3. What specific "safety issues, extended outage requirements and impact on land owners" led to the decision to not perform work when one side of the line is hot?

Answer: The safety issues relate to the possibility of harm to work crews arising from work near energized lines. Attempting to perform work with one circuit energized would extend outage requirements (x2) because outages would have to be taken on the two circuits sequentially. Extended sequential outages would also increase the impact on landowners involving right-of-way damage, loss of revenue and livelihood, and interference with landowners' use of their land.

4. How is ETT prioritizing repairs for different lines, or sections of lines?

Answer: Those line sections in the Panhandle Generic Transmission Constraint ("GTC") were given the priority for scheduling. Wind farms indicated summer would be the least impactful on operations. Therefore, summer was dedicated to completing the most critical lines. Crew

productivity was also a key consideration and we wanted experience to improve techniques/processes on less critical lines before repairs began on the more critical lines. Landowners were consulted on how to approach each section to limit the impact on landowner businesses. Other inputs were received based on other required outages, generation interconnections, ERCOT reliability needs, coordination with other utilities, availability of craft, manufacturing availability, and seasonal wind rates.

5. Who is paying for the repair work, and what/who determines who pays?

Answer: The repair work cost is covered under the confidential settlement agreements.

6. What are the main constraints that are preventing faster completion of the repairs?

Answer: Wind, other weather conditions, new generation interconnections, arm production availability, inability to take multiple outages.

7. When looking at windy days for the outages can you clarify what a period would look like to determine if it could be put back during a wind-out period?

Answer: Four consecutive days (96 consecutive hours) of high wind, rain, lightning, flooding or other storm information at ground to 50 meters in the areas of the line segments.