OVERVIEW OF
REGULATED HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES

1.0 PURPOSE

This evidence describes the regulated hydroelectric facilities. It also identifies the regulations, agreements and programs key to these facilities.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF REGULATED HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES

A total of fifty-four OPG hydroelectric generating stations are subject to OEB regulation. These facilities are operated and maintained by five Operations Groups: Niagara Operations (formerly Niagara Plant Group), Eastern Operations (formerly Ottawa/St. Lawrence Plant Group), Northeast Operations (formerly Northeast Plant Group), Northwest Operations (formerly Northwest Plant Group) and Central Operations (formerly Central Hydro Plant Group). The Operations Groups are responsible for operation and maintenance of regulated hydroelectric stations as well as OPG's thermal stations.

Hydroelectric facilities typically include: generating equipment (i.e., turbines, generators, transformers, protections and controls, etc.), related civil works (powerhouses, dams, headworks, spillways and water conveyance canals and tunnels), and the facilities required to operate and maintain the generating stations (control rooms, work centres, and headquarters).

Chart 1 presents information on OPG's regulated hydroelectric stations.

Chart 1

Regulated Hydroelectric Facilities General Information

Plant Group	Generating Station	Number of In-Service Units	Net In-Service Capacity (MW)	Original Unit In-Service Dates
Niagara Operations	Sir Adam Beck I	8	436	1922 – 1930
	Sir Adam Beck II	16	1,499	1954 – 1958
	Sir Adam Beck PGS	6	174	1957 – 1958
	DeCew Falls I	4	23	1898
	DeCew Falls II	2	144	1948
Eastern Operations	R.H. Saunders	16	1,045	1958 – 1959
	Arnprior	2	82	1976-1977
	Barrett Chute	4	176	1942-1968
	Calabogie	2	5	1917
	Mountain Chute	2	170	1967
	Stewartville	5	182	1948-1969
	Chats Falls (OPG owns 4 of 8 units)	4	96	1931-1932
	Chenaux	8	144	1950-1951
	Des Joachims	8	429	1950-1951
	Otto Holden	8	243	1952-1953
Central Operations	Auburn	3	2	1911-1912
	Big Chute	1	10	1909-1919 (rebuilt 1993)
	Big Eddy	2	8	1941
	Bingham Chute	2	1	1923-1924
	Coniston	3	4	1905-1915
	Crystal Falls	4	8	1921
	Elliot Chute	1	2	1929
	Eugenia Falls	3	6	1915-1920
	Frankford	4	3	1913
	Hagues Reach	3	4	1925
	Hanna Chute	1	1	1926
	High Falls	3	3	1920
	Lakefield	1	2	1928
	McVittie	2	3	1912
	Merrickville	2	2	1915-1919
	Meyersberg	3	5	1924

	Nipissing	2	0	1909
	Ragged Rapids	2	8	1938
	Ranney Falls	3	10	1922-1926
	Seymour	5	6	1909
	Sidney	4	4	1911
	Sills Island	2	2	1900
	South Falls	3	5	1916-1925
	Stinson	2	5	1925
	Trethewey Falls	1	2	1929
Northeast Operations	Abitibi Canyon	5	349	1933-1959
	Otter Rapids	4	182	1961-1963
	Lower Notch	2	274	1971
	Matabitchuan	4	10	1910
	Indian Chute	2	3	1923-1924
Northwest Operations	Aguasabon	2	47	1948
	Alexander	5	69	1930-1958
	Cameron Falls	7	92	1920-1958
	Caribou Falls	3	91	1958
	Kakabeka Falls	4	25	1906-1914
	Manitou Falls	5	73	1956-1958
	Pine Portage	4	145	1950-1954
	Silver Falls	1	48	1959
	Whitedog Falls	3	68	1958

2.1 Niagara Operations

The Niagara Operations ("NAO") includes three Sir Adam Beck facilities and two Decew Falls facilities. A map showing these facilities is provided as Attachment 1.

The Sir Adam Beck facilities include Sir Adam Beck I Generating Station ("Sir Adam Beck I"), Sir Adam Beck II ("Sir Adam Beck II"), Pump Generating Station ("PGS") and associated structures such as tunnels, the open cut canal and the International Niagara Control Works structure (also known as International Control Dam), as well as the PGS Reservoir. Water conveyance structures (i.e., tunnels and canals) divert water from the upper Niagara River to the Sir Adam Beck plants. Water is discharged from the plants into the lower Niagara River. Under a Memorandum of Understanding between OPG and the New York Power Authority

("NYPA"), OPG and NYPA equally share the costs associated with Joint Works at Niagara (including the International Control Dam).

The DeCew Falls facilities include DeCew Falls I, DeCew Falls II and associated water conveyance structures such as Intakes 1 and 2, and the Waterworks canal. Water conveyance structures divert water from the Welland Ship Canal, through Lake Gibson and Lake Moodie, to the DeCew generating stations. Water discharged from the plants flows through the Twelve Mile Creek to Lake Ontario.

The Niagara Operations facilities (Sir Adam Beck and DeCew Falls) are controlled from a single control centre located at Sir Adam Beck I.

2.2 Eastern Operations

Eastern Operations ("EO") operates ten regulated hydroelectric generating stations. The EO headquarters is located in Renfrew. The regulated stations include RH Saunders Generating Station, and the Ottawa River and Madawaska River stations. A map showing the locations of these facilities is provided as Attachment 2.

R.H. Saunders Generating Station ("R.H. Saunders") is a 16-unit hydroelectric station on the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall, Ontario. R.H. Saunders is connected to the 16-unit St. Lawrence - Franklin D. Roosevelt Generating Station, which is owned and operated by the New York Power Authority ("NYPA"). Together, the two stations span the entire St. Lawrence River. Associated structures include: the powerhouse, dams, headworks, dykes, bridges, and ice booms. Under a Memorandum of Understanding between OPG and NYPA, OPG and NYPA equally share the costs associated with Joint Works at the St. Lawrence facilities (including the Iroquois Control Dam and Long Sault Dam, headworks, dykes, and the Barnhart Island bridge). The RH Saunders Generating Station has its own work centre and control centre.

There are four generating stations on Ottawa River (Otto Holden, Des Joachims, Chenaux, and Chats Falls) and there are five generating stations on the Madawaska River (Mountain

Chute, Barrett Chute, Calabogie, Stewartville, and Arnprior). The Ottawa River and Madawaska River stations are maintained from six work centres, and are remotely operated from a control centre located at Chenaux Generating Station.

The Chat Falls Generating Station on the Ottawa River is jointly owned with Hydro Quebec. There eight units and joint works (dams, sluices and bridges) associated with the Chats Falls Generating Station ("GS"). Four generating units are owned by OPG, and four are owned by Hydro Quebec. OPG operates and maintains the entire station through an Operating Services agreement with Hydro Quebec.

2.3 Central Operations

Central Operations ("CO") operates twenty-five regulated hydroelectric generating stations. The regulated CO stations are located on ten river systems in the centre of the Province (Beaver River, Mississippi River, Muskoka River, Otonabee River, Rideau River, Severn River, South River, Sturgeon River, Trent River, and Wanapitei River).

The CO headquarters is located in North Bay. The CO generating stations are maintained from four work centres, and they are remotely operated from a control centre located at the North Bay headquarters. A map showing the locations of these facilities is provided as Attachment 3.

2.4 Northeast Operations

Northeast Operations ("NEO") operates five regulated hydroelectric stations: two on the Abitibi River (Abitibi Canyon and Otter Rapids); two on the Montreal River (Indian Chute and Lower Notch); and one on the Matabitchuan River (Matabitchuan).

NEO headquarters is located in Timmins. The regulated NEO generating stations are maintained from two work centres, and are remotely operated from a control centre located in Timmins. A map showing the locations of these facilities is provided as Attachment 4.

2.5 Northwest Operations

Northwest Operations ("NWO") operates nine regulated generating stations: one on the Aquasabon River (Aguasabon); two on the English River (Manitou Falls and Caribou Falls); two on the Kamanistikwia River (Silver Falls and Kakabeka Falls); three on the Nipigon River (Pine Portage, Cameron Falls, and Alexander); and one on the Winnipeg River (Whitedog Falls).

The NWO headquarters is located in Thunder Bay. The NWO generating stations are maintained from four work centres and are remotely operated from a control centre located at the Thunder Bay headquarters. A map showing the locations of the NWO facilities is provided as Attachment 5.

3.0 KEY HYDROELECTRIC REGULATIONS, AGREEMENTS AND PROGRAMS

OPG's regulated hydroelectric facilities are subject to international treaties between Canada and the United States, federal and provincial legislation and regulatory requirements, as well as several contractual arrangements with third parties. Collectively these regulations, agreements and programs result in additional costs and program needs with respect to the operation and management of the regulated facilities.

This section provides an overview of:

- Regulations, treaties and agreements with regard to water rights for the regulated hydroelectric facilities.
- Agreements with other utilities/generators related to operational requirements/guidelines, joint works, water sharing, water diversions, and compensation settlements.
- Dam and public safety governance and programs.
- First Nations and Metis Relations.

A summary of the legislative and regulatory framework applicable to OPG's regulated facilities is provided at Ex. A1-6-1.

3.1 Water Rights

3.1.1 Regulation of Water Rights

Rights to and restrictions on the use of water are determined by international treaties between Canada and the United States, together with the application of interprovincial agreements, federal and provincial legislation, common law as it pertains to real property and riparian rights, as well as the terms and conditions of certain leases and permits with and from the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario. Water management plans authorized by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry prescribe water elevation and flow limits for many of Ontario's major rivers.

3.1.2 International Boundary Rivers

Through a series of agreements between the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario, OPG has been granted the right to exercise Canada's rights with respect to the construction, maintenance, and operation of hydroelectric generating facilities on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers under the *Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909*, the *Niagara Diversion Treaty of 1950*, the *Niagara Development Act of 1951*, and the *International Rapids Power Development Agreement Act of 1952*.

The *Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909* governs all boundary waters between Canada and the United States. Water rights on both the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers are subject to this treaty. The Treaty created the International Joint Commission ("IJC") to help prevent and resolve disputes over the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The IJC established the International Niagara Board of Control to oversee water level regulation on the Niagara River, and the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control to ensure Lake Ontario outflows meet IJC requirements, including dependable flow for hydropower and adequate depths for navigation on the St. Lawrence River.

The *Niagara Diversion Treaty of 1950* between Canada and the United States, among other things, determines the priority of use for the waters flowing out of Lake Erie (Niagara River and Welland Canal), sets minimum flow requirements over Niagara Falls, and provides for the allotment of the waters available for power generation. It also recognizes that certain

diversion waters are to be excluded from determination of the power generation water allotment.

The International Niagara Committee ("INC") was created by the Governments of Canada and the United States pursuant to the *Niagara Diversion Treaty of 1950* to determine and report the amounts of water available for purposes of the Treaty, including water used for power diversions at Niagara. The INC is independent of the IJC, but works in collaboration with the IJC's International Niagara Board of Control.

The *Niagara Parks Act* (Ontario) provides the Niagara Parks Commission with the authority to grant certain rights to use the waters of the Niagara River for purposes of power generation. By agreement executed February 2005, the Niagara Parks Commission granted OPG sole rights to take water from the Niagara and Welland Rivers for purposes of power generation until December 31, 2056.

The DeCew Falls stations use water that is conveyed through the Welland Canal from Lake Erie under an agreement between OPG and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation that has been renewed through June 30, 2038.

3.1.3 Interprovincial Rivers

Four of OPG's hydroelectric generating stations are located on the Ottawa River which forms the provincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec. The *Ottawa River Water Powers Act, 1943*, (concurrent legislation, Ontario and Quebec) authorized the water power developments at OPG's Otto Holden GS, Des Joachims GS, and Chenaux GS sites on the Ottawa River. The fourth station, Chats Falls GS, is owned jointly by OPG and Hydro Quebec. The four generating stations are subject to water power lease agreements with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

"An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Basin Regulation" dated March 2, 1983, between the Governments of Canada, Ontario, and Quebec, established the Ottawa River Regulation

Planning Board and Secretariat to oversee the integrated management of the waters within the Ottawa River basin. OPG participates as a member of the Board.

Whitedog Falls GS is located on the Winnipeg River which flows from the Lake of the Woods in northwestern Ontario to Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. Manitou Falls GS and Caribou Falls GS are located on the English River which is a major tributary to the Winnipeg River just east of the Manitoba-Ontario provincial border. These three generating stations are subject to water power lease agreements with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

Concurrent Federal and Provincial (Ontario and Manitoba) legislation, authorized regulation of the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, the English and Winnipeg Rivers, control of flows, and utilization of water diverted from the Lake St. Joseph. The Lake of the Woods Control Board is the regulating authority for managing these waters.

3.1.4 Provincial Rivers

Forty-one of OPG's regulated hydroelectric generating stations are located on seventeen interior Ontario rivers (see sections 2.3 to 2.6). Tenure at thirty-one of these sites is authorized by water power lease agreements with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, or licence agreements with Parks Canada. The remaining ten of these sites are owned by OPG.

In addition, OPG holds eight Crown Leases and twenty-seven Licences of Occupation, issued by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, that provide additional land tenure and flooding rights for facilities associated with the regulated hydroelectric generating stations.

Water management plans, authorized by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, exist for fourteen of the seventeen interior rivers and prescribe flow and water level elevation limits. The other three rivers (Rideau, Trent, and Severn) fall under federal jurisdiction and are not subject to Ontario Water Management Plans.

3.2 Agreements with Other Utilities

OPG also has agreements with the New York Power Authority, Hydro Quebec, Manitoba Hydro, and H2O Power LP to address issues such as operational requirements/guidelines, cost sharing and management of joint works, water utilization, and settlement of water/energy transactions.

3.3 Dam Safety and Waterways Public Safety

3.3.1 Dam Safety

There are 202 dams and special hydraulic structures associated with OPG's regulated hydroelectric stations. Of these, 25 dams are associated with OPG's stations in the Niagara Plant Group and two dams are associated with R.H. Saunders. A further 175 dams are in the Eastern Operations, Central Operations, Northeast Operations, and Northwest Operations.

In Canada, dams come under provincial jurisdiction, with the exception of dams situated in boundary waters, on canals (i.e., Trent-Severn Waterway ("TSW") and the Rideau Canal), and those owned by the Government of Canada. The majority of OPG's dams fall within the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario, or through Parks Canada for dams located on the TSW or Rideau Canal however the structures on the Ottawa River are also regulated by the Province of Quebec. OPG provides regular submissions to the Province of Quebec to demonstrate that these structures remain in compliance with the Act and Regulation.

The Province of Ontario currently governs dams under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* ("LRIA"), administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry ("MNRF"). Sections 14 and 16 of the Act require MNRF's approval for activities such as the construction, alteration, improvement, or repair of dams. In August 2011, the Province of Ontario issued new Technical Guidelines for Approval under the LRIA. These Guidelines are not formal regulations. However, they do form the standards to which dams in Ontario are expected to comply. Transport Canada also has regulatory approval authority over OPG dams under the Navigation Protection Act as they may relate to alternations ot the dams or approved works (e.g. safety booms, buoys etc.)

For dams located on the Trent Severn Waterway and the Rideau Canal system, OPG is required to meet Parks Canada dam safety criteria issues in 2010, primarily as it applies to upgrading structures.

While the regulatory regime in Ontario continues to develop, OPG has well-established programs based on the Canadian Dam Association ("CDA") – Dam Safety Guidelines (2013) and the CDA Guidelines for Public Safety Around Dams (2011), as well as other industry guidelines that are, in many respects, a model for emerging standards and regulatory requirements. OPG's Safe Operations Policy, approved by the OPG Board, and associated Dam Safety Program Management Document directs that dams be designed, constructed, operated and maintained in a manner that meets all regulatory requirements or, in the absence of regulations, the safety guidelines published by the CDA or other industry best practice.

Pursuant to OPG's dam safety program, dam safety reviews are completed periodically for all dams owned and operated by OPG.

3.3.2 Waterways Public Safety

Since 2002, OPG has developed a number of technical documents concerning public safety around dams, as well as materials to educate the public and raise awareness of the hazards associated with dams and hydroelectric facilities. Currently there are no regulations covering public safety around dams, beyond the federal requirements administered by Transport Canada under the *Navigation Protection Act* (2014) or *Canada Shipping Act* (2001) and the associated regulations. Transport Canada's involvement in public safety is primarily the installation of safety measures (e.g. safety booms, buoys) and enforcement of restrictions to navigation. However, the Province of Ontario has issued a Best Management Practice document in August 2011 to guide owners on improvements to safety around dams. In addition the Canadian Dam Association issued Guidelines for Public Safety Around Dams in October 2011.

In the absence of government regulations, OPG has developed a Waterways Public Safety Program to guard the public from risks associated with its dams and hydroelectric stations. The program includes: installation of physical control measures (e.g., booms, buoys, fencing, signage, audible alerts), operating procedures, and employee training requirements. A major element of the program is public education. For example, OPG has worked diligently to establish a "Stay Clear - Stay Safe" message. OPG actively engages other agencies such as the MNRF, Ontario Provincial Police, St. John's Ambulance, Life Saving Society, the Ontario Waterpower Association, and numerous other stakeholders in water safety education to partner in delivering the message to the public.

3.4 Indigenous Relations

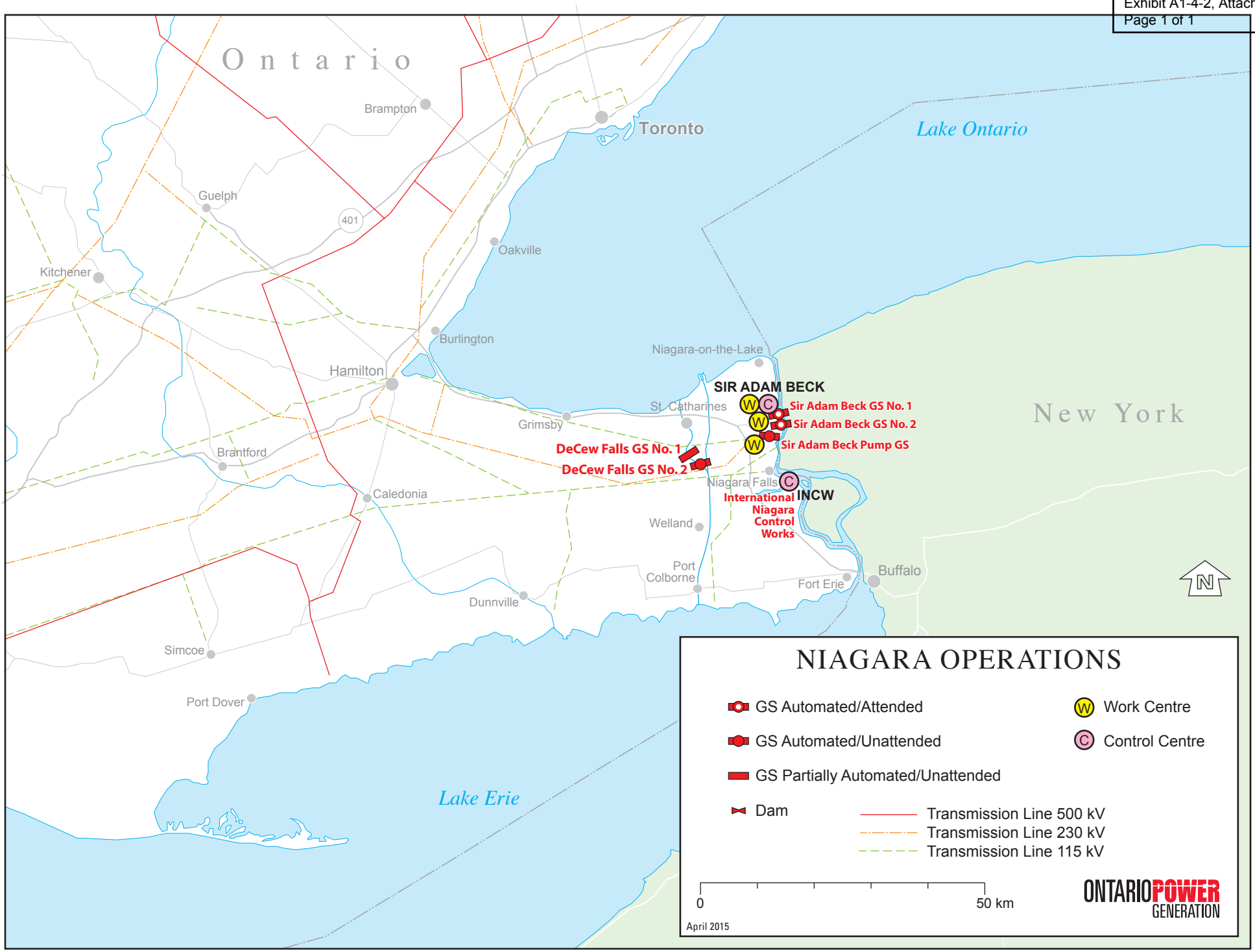
Ontario Power Generation's hydroelectric assets are widely dispersed throughout Ontario. Many of the stations and dams are in close proximity to various Aboriginal communities. This proximity to dams and generating stations has had direct and indirect effects on some First Nations communities during initial construction and from on-going operations.

OPG has engaged in a past grievance settlement program since 1992 to address some of these effects on Aboriginal Communities. The program is voluntary and non-adversarial. The successful outcome is a negotiated settlement acceptable to both parties. Within OPG, executive approval is required to enter into a settlement agreement. The program is backed by the OPG Board level Policy on First Nations and Metis Relations.

To date, OPG (and formerly Ontario Hydro) has completed 23 settlements with First Nation communities across Ontario.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1:	Niagara Operations - Overview
Attachment 2:	Eastern Operations - Overview
Attachment 3:	Central Operations - Overview
Attachment 4:	Northeast Operations - Overview
Attachment 5:	Northwest Operations - Overview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Toronto
Lake Ontario
Guelph
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Oakville
Kitchener
Burlington
Niagara-on-the-Lake
Hamilton
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Sir Adam Beck GS No. 1
Sir Adam Beck GS No. 2
Sir Adam Beck Pump GS
St. Catharines
Grimsby
New York
DeCew Falls GS No. 1
DeCew Falls GS No. 2
Brantford
Niagara Falls
International Niagara Control Works
INCW
Caledonia
Welland
Port Colborne
Buffalo
Fort Erie
Dunnville
Simcoe
Port Dover
Lake Erie
N
NIAGARA OPERATIONS
GS Automated/Attended
GS Automated/Unattended
GS Partially Automated/Unattended
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Work Centre
Control Centre
Transmission Line 500 kV
Transmission Line 230 kV
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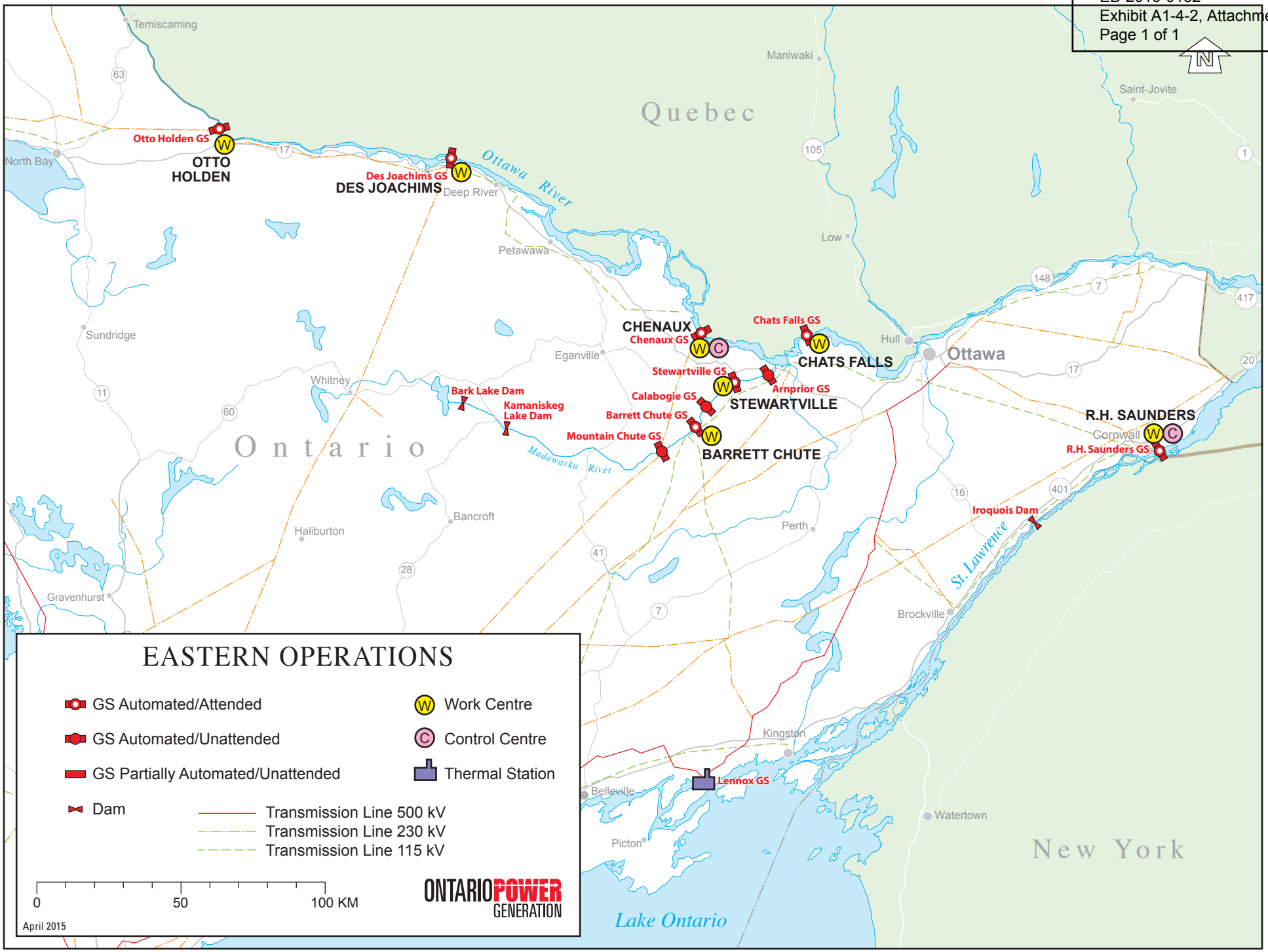
April 2015
ONTARIO POWER GENERATION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Chats Falls GS
CHATS FALLS
Hull
Ottawa
Sundridge
Eganville
Stewartville GS
Arnprior GS
STEWARTVILLE
Whitney
Bark Lake Dam
Kamaniskeg Lake Dam
Calabogie GS
Barrett Chute GS
Mountain Chute GS
BARRETT CHUTE
R.H. SAUNDERS
Cornwall
R.H. Saunders GS
Ontario
Madawaska River
Iroquois Dam
Haliburton
Bancroft
Perth
St. Lawrence
Gravenhurst
Brockville
Kingston
Lennox GS
Belleville
Watertown
Picton
New York
Lake Ontario
EASTERN OPERATIONS
GS Automated/Attended
GS Automated/Unattended
GS Partially Automated/Unattended
Dam
Work Centre
Control Centre
Thermal Station
Transmission Line 500 kV
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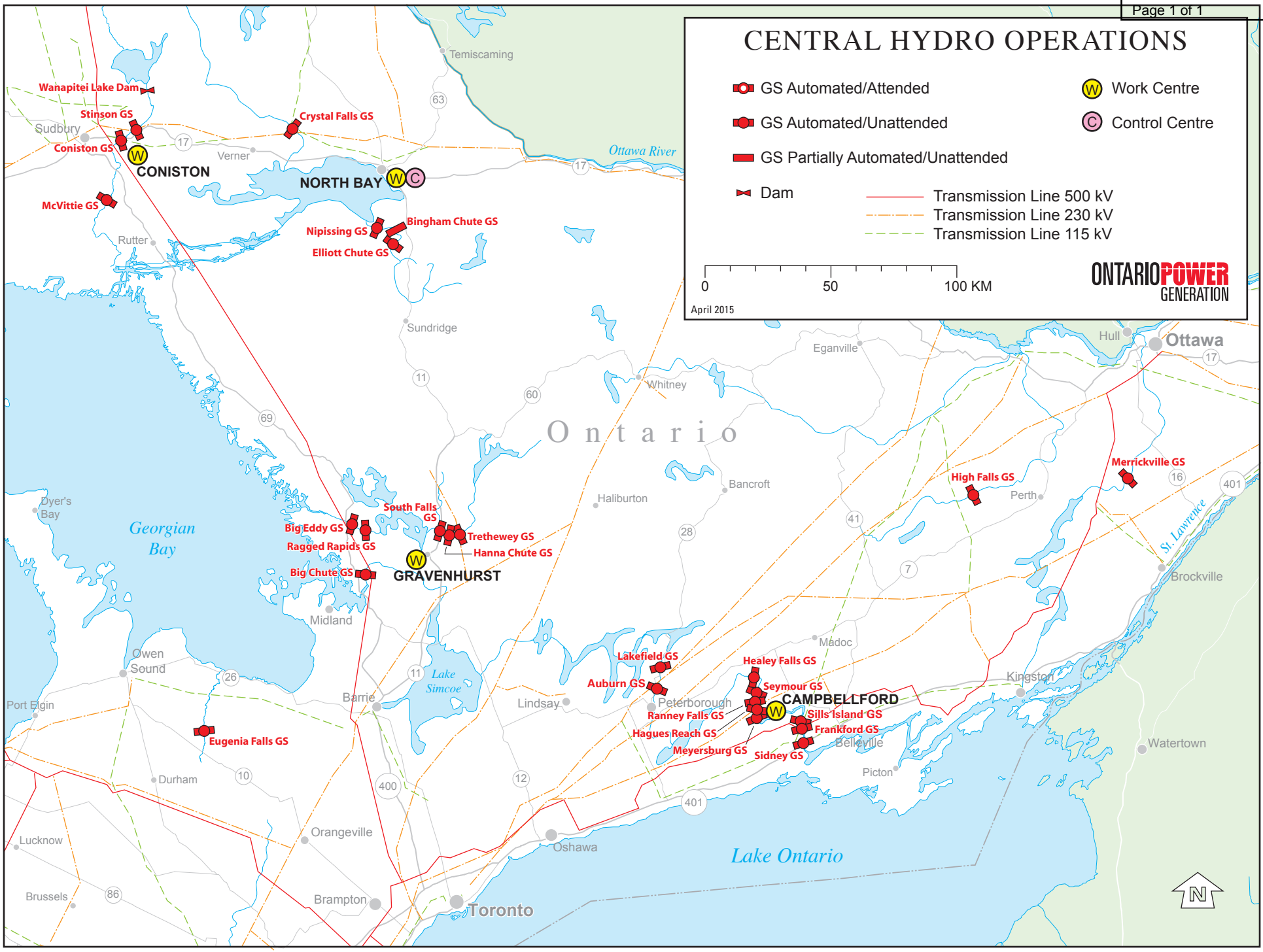
ONTARIO POWER GENERATION


CENTRAL HYDRO OPERATIONS
GS Automated/Attended
GS Automated/Unattended
GS Partially Automated/Unattended
Dam
Work Centre
Control Centre
Transmission Line 500 kV
Transmission Line 230 kV
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April 2015
ONTARIO POWER GENERATION
Wanapitei Lake Dam
Stinson GS
Coniston GS
CONISTON
McVittie GS
Crystal Falls GS
NORTH BAY
Nipissing GS
Bingham Chute GS
Elliott Chute GS
Sudbury
Verner
Rutter
Temiscaming
Ottawa River
Sundridge
Eganville
Whitney
Hull
Ottawa
Ontario
Haliburton
Bancroft
Perth
High Falls GS
Merrickville GS
St. Lawrence
Brockville
Dyer's Bay
Georgian Bay
South Falls GS
Big Eddy GS
Ragged Rapids GS
Big Chute GS
Trethewey GS
Hanna Chute GS
GRAVENHURST
Midland
Owen Sound
Port Elgin
Eugenia Falls GS
Barrie
Lake Simcoe
Lindsay
Madoc
Lakefield GS
Auburn GS
Peterborough
Healey Falls GS
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CAMPBELLFORD
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Meyersburg GS
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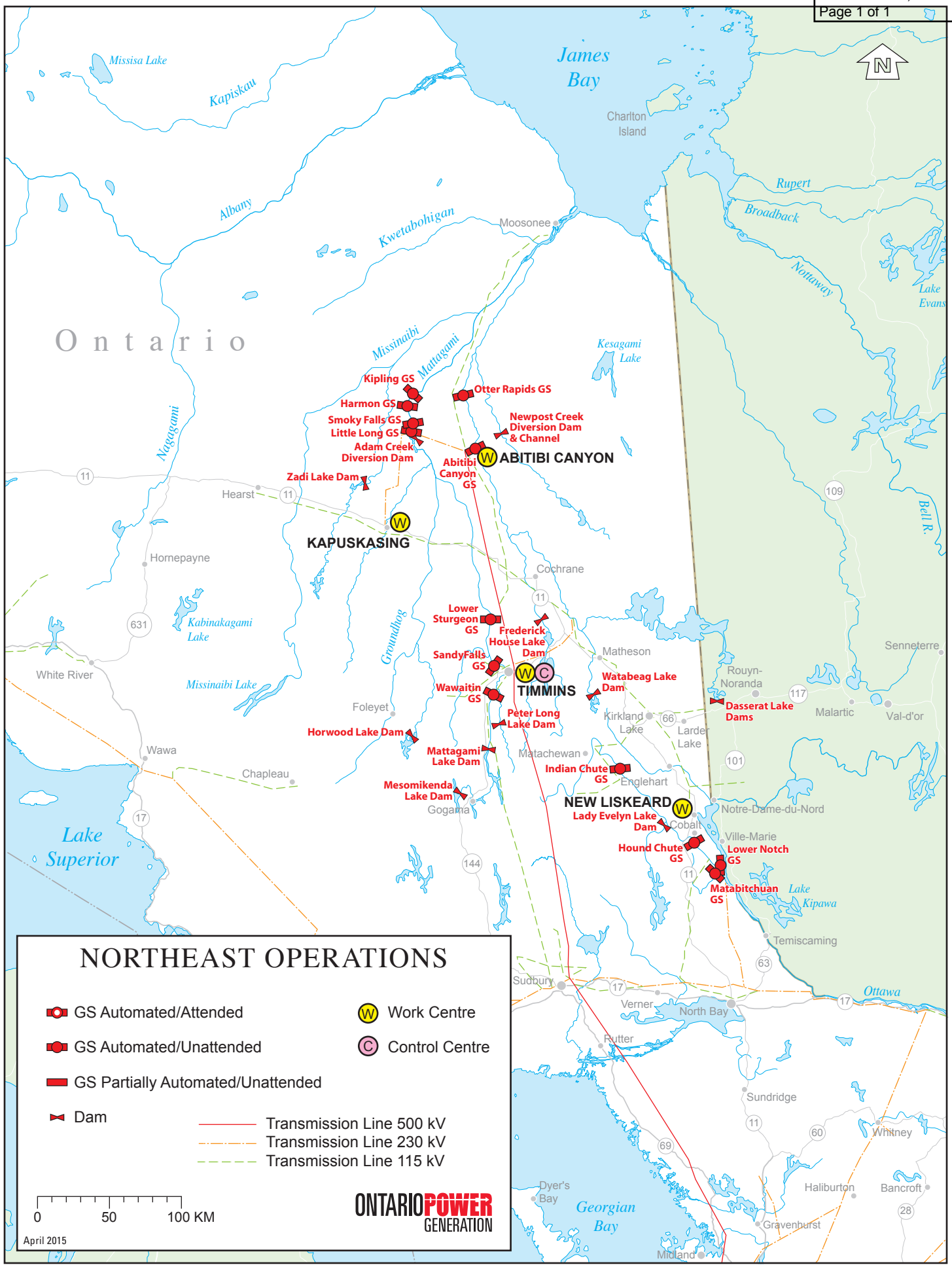
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Mattagami
Kesagami Lake
Nagagami
Kipling GS
Harmon GS
Smoky Falls GS
Little Long GS
Adam Creek Diversion Dam
Otter Rapids GS
Newpost Creek Diversion Dam & Channel
Abitibi Canyon GS
ABITIBI CANYON
Zadi Lake Dam
Hearst
KAPUSKASING
Hornepayne
Cochrane
Bell R.
Lower Sturgeon GS
Frederick House Lake Dam
Groundhog
Kabinakagami Lake
White River
Missinaibi Lake
SandyFalls GS
Wawaitin GS
TIMMINS
Matheson
Watabeag Lake Dam
Rouyn-Noranda
Dasserat Lake Dams
Malartic
Val-d'or
Senneterre
Foleyet
Peter Long Lake Dam
Horwood Lake Dam
Kirkland Lake
Larder Lake
Wawa
Mattagami Lake Dam
Matachewan
Indian Chute GS
Englehart
Chapleau
Mesomikenda Lake Dam
Gogama
NEW LISKEARD
Lady Evelyn Lake Dam
Notre-Dame-du-Nord
Cobalt
Ville-Marie
Hound Chute GS
Lower Notch GS
Matabitchuan GS
Lake Kipawa
Lake Superior
Temiscaming
Sudbury
Verner
North Bay
Ottawa
Futter
Sundridge
Whitney
Dyer's Bay
Georgian Bay
Haliburton
Bancroft
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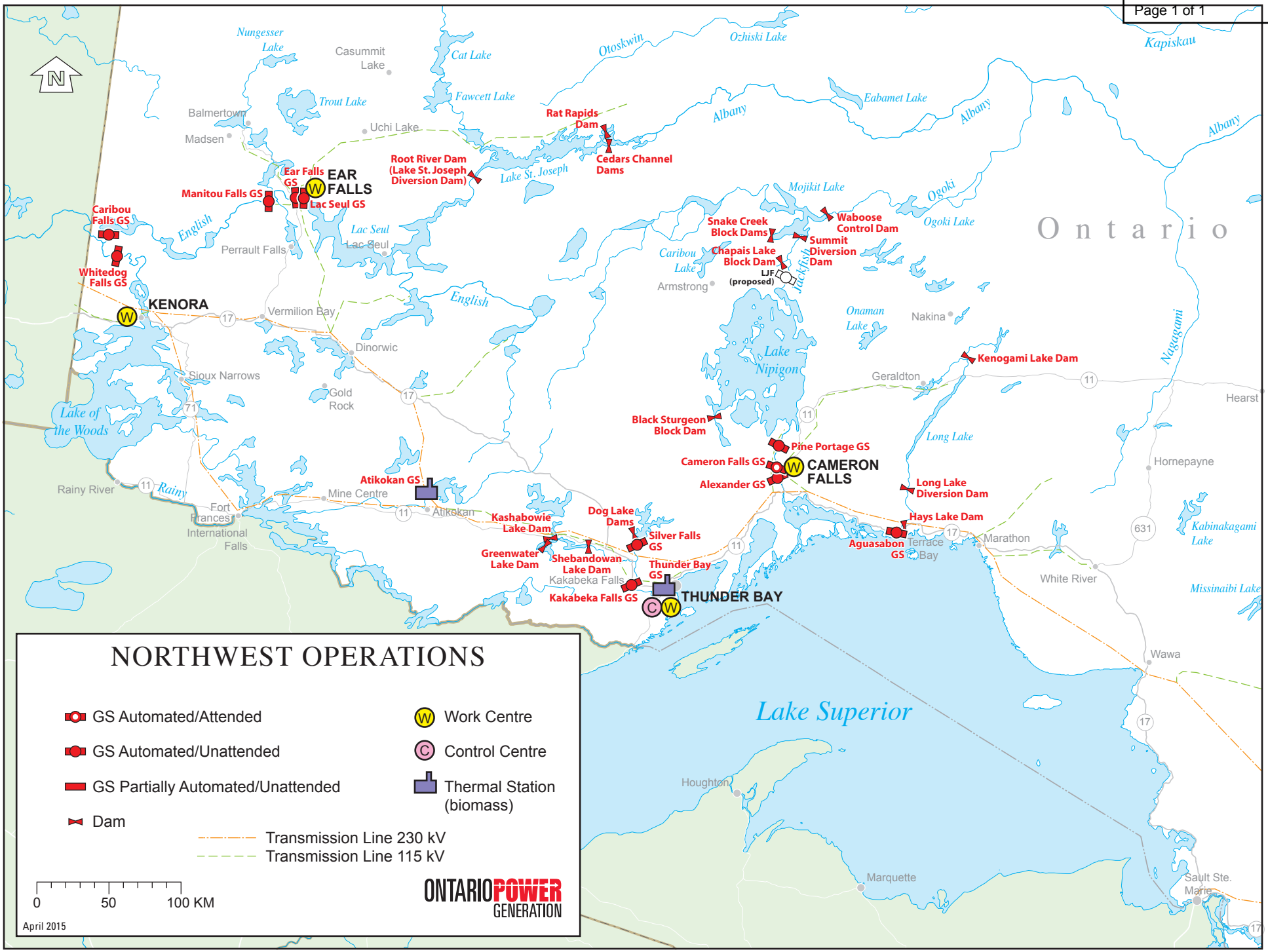
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Nungesser Lake
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Balmertown
Madsen
Uchi Lake
Rat Rapids Dam
Cedars Channel Dams
Root River Dam (Lake St. Joseph Diversion Dam)
Lake St. Joseph
Ear Falls GS
EAR FALLS
Manitou Falls GS
Lac Seul GS
Mojikit Lake
Ogoki
Ogoki Lake
Caribou Falls GS
English
Lac Seul
Perrault Falls
Snake Creek Block Dams
Waboose Control Dam
Summit Diversion Dam
Chapais Lake Block Dam
LJF (proposed)
Caribou Lake
Armstrong
Jackfish
Ontario
Whitedog Falls GS
KENORA
Vermilion Bay
Onaman Lake
Nakina
Nagagami
Dinorwic
Lake Nipigon
Kenogami Lake Dam
Sioux Narrows
Gold Rock
Geraldton
Hearst
Lake of the Woods
Black Sturgeon Block Dam
Pine Portage GS
Long Lake
Cameron Falls GS
CAMERON FALLS
Alexander GS
Hornepayne
Rainy River
Rainy
Atikokan GS
Mine Centre
Atikokan
Long Lake Diversion Dam
Fort Frances
International Falls
Kashabowie Lake Dam
Dog Lake Dams
Silver Falls GS
Hays Lake Dam
Aguasabon GS
Terrace Bay
Marathon
Kabinakagami Lake
Greenwater Lake Dam
Shebandowan Lake Dam
Thunder Bay GS
Kakabeka Falls
Kakabeka Falls GS
THUNDER BAY
White River
Missinaibi Lake
Wawa
Lake Superior
Houghton
Marquette
Sault Ste. Marie
NORTHWEST OPERATIONS
GS Automated/Attended
GS Automated/Unattended
GS Partially Automated/Unattended
Dam
Work Centre
Control Centre
Thermal Station (biomass)
Transmission Line 230 kV
Transmission Line 115 kV
0
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100 KM
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ONTARIO POWER GENERATION