

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 54 OPG hydroelectric generating facilities are subject to OEB regulation, representing an installed capacity of approximately 6,566 MW.¹ These facilities are operated and maintained by three regions within OPG's Renewable Generation ("RG") organization: Eastern, Western, and Niagara. Attachment 1 provides an overview of the regional breakdown of OPG's regulated hydroelectric facilities.

Hydroelectric facilities typically include: generating equipment (e.g., turbine assembly, generator, governor, excitation, transformers, protections and controls), related civil works (e.g., powerhouses, dams, headworks, spillways, water conveyance canals, diversion tunnels), and are supported by the facilities required to operate and maintain the generating stations (e.g., control centres, work centres,² and headquarters). An overview of the standard systems and components of a hydroelectric facility and typical hydroelectric dam and water conveyance structures is provided in Attachment 2.

Chart 1 presents information on OPG's Regions and regulated hydroelectric generating stations ("GS").

¹ Installed capacity values provided in this exhibit are as of the date of filing and do not reflect any incremental changes to installed capacity expected to result from the projects contemplated in the capital project forecast as described in Ex. D1-1-1.

² A work centre may be physically located at a generating station or at a standalone location.

1

Chart 1 - Regulated Hydroelectric Facilities General Information

Region	Generating Station	In-Service Year	Number of Units In-Service	Net In-Service Installed Capacity (MW)
Eastern	Abitibi Canyon	1933	5	344.8
	Arnprior	1976	2	81.6
	Barrett Chute	1942	4	176.1
	Bingham Chute	1923	2	1.0
	Calabogie	2023 ³	2	10.7
	Chats Falls ⁴	1931	4	96.0
	Chenault	1950	8	143.7
	Chute ⁵	1923	2	2.9
	Coniston	1905	2 ⁶	2.7
	Crystal Falls	1921	4	8.4
	Des Joachims	1950	8	428.8
	Elliott Chute	1929	1	1.6
	Lower Notch	1971	2	274.2
	Matabitchuan	1910	4	9.6
	McVittie	1912	2	2.8
	Mountain Chute	1967	2	170.2
	Nipissing	1909	0 ⁷	0
	Otter Rapids	1961	4	182.4
	Otto Holden	1952	8	242.8
	R.H. Saunders	1958	16	1,045.0
	Stewartville	1948	5	182.1
	Stinson	1925	2	5.4
Western	Aguasabon	1948	2	47.1
	Alexander	1930	5	68.9
	Auburn	1911	3	1.9
	Big Chute ⁸	1993	1	10.0
	Big Eddy	1941	2	8.0
	Cameron Falls	1920	7	91.6
	Caribou Falls	1958	3	91.3

³ Calabogie GS was originally placed in service in 1917 and was redeveloped in 2023.

⁴ Total station installed capacity is 192 MW; OPG is entitled to 50% of the capacity (96 MW) – see Section 2.1.

⁵ Formerly Indian Chute GS.

⁶ Coniston GS is currently in redevelopment and will have two units in service following project completion.

⁷ Nipissing GS has no units currently in service.

⁸ Big Chute GS was originally placed in service in 1909, then subsequently redeveloped and placed in service in 1993.

Region	Generating Station	In-Service Year	Number of Units In-Service	Net In-Service Installed Capacity (MW)
	Eugenia	1915	3	6.1
	Frankford	1913	4	2.6
	Hagues Reach	1925	3	3.6
	Hanna Chute	1926	1	1.4
	High Falls	1920	3	2.7
	Kakabeka Falls	1906	4	24.6
	Lakefield	1928	1	1.8
	Manitou Falls	1956	5	73.1
	Merrickville	1915	2	1.7
	Meyersburg	1924	3	5.2
	Pine Portage	1950	4	145.9
	Ragged Rapids	1938	2	8.3
	Ranney Falls	1922	3	19.5
	Seymour	1909	5	5.7
	Sidney	1911	4	4.4
	Sills Island	1900	2	1.8
	Silver Falls	1959	1	52.4
	South Falls	1907	3	5.9
	Trethewey Falls	1929	1	1.8
	Whitedog Falls	1958	3	67.8
Niagara	DeCew Falls 1	1898	4	22.8
	DeCew Falls 2	1943	2	144.0
	Sir Adam Beck 1	1922	10	557.9
	Sir Adam Beck 2	1954	16	1,499.2
	Sir Adam Beck PGS	1957	6	174.0

1

2 2.1 Eastern Region

3 The Eastern Region was created through the organizational realignment implemented across
4 OPG in 2020. The Eastern Region combines the 22 regulated hydroelectric facilities on the
5 Abitibi, Madawaska, Matabitchuan, Montreal, Ottawa, South, St. Lawrence, Sturgeon, and
6 Wanapitei river systems.

1 The R.H. Saunders GS is a 16-unit hydroelectric station on the St. Lawrence River in Cornwall,
2 Ontario. The R.H. Saunders GS is connected to the 16-unit St. Lawrence - Franklin D.
3 Roosevelt Power Project, which is owned and operated by New York Power Authority
4 ("NYPA"). Together, the two generating stations span the St. Lawrence River. Associated
5 facility structures include: the powerhouse, dams, headworks, dykes, bridges, and ice booms.
6 Under the Memorandum of Understanding between OPG and NYPA, both parties equally
7 share the costs associated with joint works at the St. Lawrence facilities (including the Iroquois
8 Control Dam and Long Sault Dam, headworks, dykes, and the Barnhart Island bridge). The
9 R.H. Saunders GS is maintained and controlled from a work centre and control centre located
10 at the R.H. Saunders GS.

11
12 There are four generating stations on the Ottawa River (Otto Holden GS, Des Joachims GS,
13 Chenaux GS, and Chats Falls GS) and five on the Madawaska River (Mountain Chute GS,
14 Barrett Chute GS, Calabogie GS, Stewartville GS, and Arnprior GS). The nine regulated
15 stations on the Ottawa and Madawaska river systems are maintained by six work centres and
16 are remotely controlled from a control centre located at the R.H. Saunders GS.

17
18 The eight units and joint works (dams, sluices, and bridges) associated with the Chats Falls
19 GS on the Ottawa River are jointly owned with Hydro-Québec. Four generating units are owned
20 by OPG, and four are owned by Hydro-Québec, with output shared between the two
21 organizations in accordance with the *Ontario Energy Board Act*.⁹ OPG operates and maintains
22 the entire station through an Operating Service agreement with Hydro-Québec which was
23 renewed in 2019 and amended in 2025 to contemplate the Chats Falls Expansion project (see
24 Ex. F1-1-1, Section 3.2.6).

25
26 There are 12 other regulated hydroelectric facilities in the Eastern Region: three on the South
27 River (Elliott Chute GS, Bingham Chute GS, and Nipissing GS); three on the Wanapitei River
28 (Stinson GS, Coniston GS, and McVittie GS); two on the Abitibi River (Abitibi Canyon GS and
29 Otter Rapids GS); two on the Montreal River (Chute GS and Lower Notch GS); one on the

⁹ Ontario Regulation 53/05: *Payments Under Section 78.1 of the Act*, s. 6(2)13(ii), made under the *Ontario Energy Board Act*, 1998.

1 Matabitchuan River (Matabitchuan GS); and one on the Sturgeon River (Crystal Falls GS).
2 These facilities are maintained by four work centres and are remotely controlled from a control
3 centre located in Timmins.

4 **2.2 Western Region**

6 The Western Region was created through the organizational realignment implemented across
7 OPG in 2021.¹⁰ The Western Region combines the 27 regulated hydroelectric facilities on the
8 Aguasabon, Beaver, English, Kaministiquia, Mississippi, Muskoka, Nipigon, Rideau, Severn,
9 Trent, and Winnipeg river systems.

11 The Western Region operates nine regulated hydroelectric facilities in northern Ontario: three
12 on the Nipigon River (Pine Portage GS, Cameron Falls GS, and Alexander GS); two on the
13 English River (Manitou Falls GS and Caribou Falls GS); two on the Kaministiquia River (Silver
14 Falls GS and Kakabeka Falls GS); one on the Aguasabon River (Aguasabon GS); and one on
15 the Winnipeg River (Whitedog Falls GS). These generating stations are maintained from three
16 work centres and are remotely controlled from a control centre located in Thunder Bay.

18 The Western Region also operates 18 regulated hydroelectric facilities in southern Ontario:
19 five on the Muskoka River (Ragged Rapids GS, Big Eddy GS, South Falls GS, Trethewey Falls
20 GS and Hanna Chute GS), one on the Beaver River (Eugenia GS), one on the Severn River
21 (Big Chute GS), seven on the Trent River (Ranney Falls GS, Meyersburg GS, Sidney GS,
22 Hagues Reach GS, Seymour GS, Frankford GS and Sills Island GS), two on the Otonabee
23 River (Auburn GS and Lakefield GS), one on the Mississippi River (High Falls GS) and one on
24 the Rideau River (Merrickville GS). These generating stations are maintained from two work
25 centres and are remotely controlled from the control centre at the Sir Adam Beck complex.

¹⁰ In 2020, the RG organization was realigned into two operating regions, Eastern and Western Region, with the Sir Adam Beck and DeCew Falls facilities included in the Western Region. In 2021, the Niagara Region was formed that included the Sir Adam Beck and DeCew Falls facilities, leaving the Western Region with 27 regulated hydroelectric facilities.

2.3 Niagara Region

The Niagara area regulated facilities include three Sir Adam Beck facilities and two DeCew Falls facilities. The Sir Adam Beck facilities include Sir Adam Beck 1 GS, Sir Adam Beck 2 GS, Sir Adam Beck Pump Generating Station (“PGS”) and associated structures such as tunnels, the open cut canal and the International Niagara Control Works (“INCW”) 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 generating stations. Water is discharged from the generating stations into the lower Niagara River. Under a Memorandum of Understanding, OPG and NYPA equally share the costs associated with joint works at Niagara, including the INCW.

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

The Niagara area generating stations are controlled from a control centre located at the Sir Adam Beck complex and are maintained from three work centres. The INCW has its own control centre and is maintained by a work centre.

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 hydroelectric 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 and generators related to operational requirements, guidelines, joint works, water sharing, water diversions, and compensation settlements;
- Dam and public safety governance and programs; and
- Indigenous Relations.

A summary of the legislative and regulatory framework applicable to OPG's regulated facilities is provided at Ex. A1-6-1. Additionally, details on the gross revenue charge payable to the Province of Ontario, and water rental charges and other water agreement costs payable to other governments, agencies, or companies, are provided in Ex. F1-4-1.

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 ("MNR") prescribe water elevation and flow limits for many of Ontario's major rivers.

3.1.2 International Boundary Waters

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

1 resolve disputes over the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The
2 IJC established the International Niagara Board of Control to oversee water level regulation on
3 the Niagara River, and the International Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River Board ("ILO-SLRB")
4 to ensure Lake Ontario outflows meet IJC requirements, including dependable flow for
5 hydropower and adequate depths for navigation on the St. Lawrence River.

6
7 Since 1956, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River were managed following an IJC order of
8 approval termed Plan 1958-D with deviations from the plan allowed. Scientific studies revealed
9 this plan contributed to several negative ecosystem impacts and as a result a new plan was
10 introduced. Plan 2014 was recommended for use by the IJC's Great Lakes Adaptive
11 Management Committee and International St. Lawrence River Board of Control ("ISLRBC").
12 An IJC Order of Approval was issued in December 2016 creating the ILO-SLRB as a successor
13 to the ISLRBC and officially adopting Plan 2014 for use starting in 2017, after 14 years of
14 scientific study and public consultation.

15
16 The *Niagara Diversion Treaty of 1950* between Canada and the United States, among other
17 things, determines the priority of use for the waters flowing out of Lake Erie (Niagara River and
18 Welland Canal), sets minimum flow requirements over Niagara Falls, and provides for the
19 allotment of the waters available for power generation. It also recognizes that certain diversion
20 waters are to be excluded from determination of the water allotment.

21
22 The International Niagara Committee ("INC") was created by the Governments of Canada and
23 the United States pursuant to the *Niagara Diversion Treaty of 1950* to determine and report
24 the amounts of water available for purposes of the Treaty, including water used for power
25 diversions at Niagara. The INC is independent of the IJC, but works in collaboration with the
26 IJC's International Niagara Board of Control.

27
28 The *Niagara Parks Act* (Ontario) provides the Niagara Parks Commission with the authority to
29 grant certain rights to use the waters of the Niagara River for purposes of power generation.
30 By agreement executed in 2005, the Niagara Parks Commission has granted OPG sole rights

1 to take water from the Niagara and Welland Rivers for purposes of power generation until
2 December 31, 2056.

3
4 The DeCew Falls generating stations use water that is conveyed through the Welland Canal
5 from Lake Erie under an agreement between OPG and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management
6 Corporation that expires June 30, 2038, with rates subject to renewal every five years (see Ex.
7 F1-4-1, Section 4.0).

8
9 3.1.3 Interprovincial Rivers

10 Four of OPG's regulated hydroelectric generating stations are located on the Ottawa River
11 which forms the provincial boundary between Ontario and Québec. The *Ottawa River Water*
12 *Powers Act, 1943*, (concurrent legislation, Ontario and Québec) authorized the water power
13 developments at Otto Holden GS, Des Joachims GS, and Chenaux GS on the Ottawa River.
14 The fourth station, Chats Falls GS, is owned jointly by OPG and Hydro-Québec (Section 2.1).
15 The four generating stations are subject to water power lease agreements with the MNR. A
16 renegotiation of the *Agreement Regarding the Review of the Rent for the Water Powers of the*
17 *Ottawa River*, which sets the Province of Québec water rental rates for the *Ottawa River Water*
18 *Powers Act*, was completed on November 26, 2020. The updated agreement held the 2020
19 water rental rate constant until 2023 after which it rises annually with inflation.

20
21 *An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Basin Regulation*, dated March 2, 1983, between the
22 Governments of Canada, Ontario, and Québec, established the Ottawa River Regulation
23 Planning Board and Secretariat to oversee the integrated management of the waters within
24 the Ottawa River basin. OPG participates as a member of the Board.

25
26 Whitedog Falls GS is located on the Winnipeg River which flows from the Lake of the Woods
27 in northwestern Ontario to Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. Manitou Falls GS and Caribou Falls
28 GS are located on the English River which is a major tributary to the Winnipeg River just east
29 of the Manitoba-Ontario provincial border. These three generating stations are subject to water
30 power lease agreements with the MNR.

Concurrent federal and provincial (Ontario and Manitoba) legislation authorizes 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 17 interior Ontario rivers. Tenure at 31 of these sites is authorized by water power lease agreements with the MNR, or licence agreements with Parks Canada. The remaining 10 of these sites are owned by OPG.

In addition, OPG holds eight Crown Leases and 27 Licences of Occupation, issued by MNR, that provide additional land tenure and flooding rights for facilities associated with the regulated hydroelectric generating stations.

Water Management plans, authorized by the MNR, exist for 14 of the 17 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 NYPA, Hydro-Québec, and Manitoba Hydro 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 192 dams and special hydraulic structures associated with OPG's regulated hydroelectric stations.

1 In Canada, dams come under provincial jurisdiction, with the exception of dams situated in
2 boundary waters, on canals (e.g., the Trent Severn Waterway and the Rideau Canal), and
3 those owned by the Government of Canada. The majority of OPG's dams fall within the
4 jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario. The structures on the Ottawa River are also regulated
5 by the Province of Québec. OPG provides regular submissions to the Province of Québec to
6 demonstrate that these structures remain in compliance with the *Québec Dam Safety Act and*
7 *Dam Safety Regulation*.

8
9 For dams located on the Trent Severn Waterway and the Rideau Canal system, OPG is
10 required to meet Parks Canada dam safety criteria (2010 Directive), primarily as it applies to
11 upgrading structures.

12
13 The Province of Ontario currently governs dams under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*
14 ("LRIA"), administered by the MNR. In June 2019, OPG entered into an Agreement with MNR
15 that allows OPG to undertake repairs and alterations to OPG dams under OPG's Dam Safety
16 Program oversight and provides relief from obtaining LRIA Section 16 approval. The
17 Agreement with MNR requires that OPG have a robust dam safety program (i.e., a managed
18 system) and maintain a good LRIA compliance record.

19
20 Transport Canada also has regulatory approval authority over OPG dams under the *Canadian*
21 *Navigable Waters Act* as they may relate to alterations to the dams or approved works (e.g.,
22 safety booms, cofferdams, boat launches, etc.).

23
24 While the regulatory regime in Ontario continues to develop, OPG has well-established
25 programs based on the *Canadian Dam Association Dam Safety Guidelines* (2013) and the
26 *Canadian Dam Association Guidelines for Public Safety Around Dams* (2011), as well as other
27 industry guidelines that are, in many respects, a model for emerging standards and regulatory
28 requirements. OPG's Safe Operations Policy and the associated Dam Safety Program
29 Management Document directs that dams comply with all applicable legislation and take into
30 consideration best practices as recommended in guidelines published by the Canadian Dam
31 Association, or other appropriate national and international risk management practices.

1 The OPG Dam Safety Program represents a comprehensive framework, intended to integrate
2 the processes, practices, people and resources to achieve the overall objective to manage risk
3 and ensure safe and responsible management of OPG's dams. Within the program,
4 Performance Monitoring is a key component that provides assurance that the dams continue
5 to be operated and maintained in a safe manner. Routine dam safety activities include activities
6 such as, inspection, surveillance, instrumentation and monitoring, testing, and incident
7 reporting.

8 9 3.3.2 Waterways Public Safety

10 Currently there are no regulations covering public safety around dams, beyond the federal
11 requirements administered by Transport Canada under the *Canadian Navigable Waters Act*
12 (2019) or *Canada Shipping Act* (2001) and the associated regulations. Transport Canada's
13 involvement in public safety is primarily related to the installation of safety measures (e.g.,
14 safety booms, buoys) and enforcement of restrictions to navigation.

15
16 In keeping with OPG's Safe Operations Policy, OPG's Waterways Public Safety Program
17 aligns with industry best practices as recommended in guidelines, specifically the MNR Best
18 Management Practice *Public Safety for Dam Owners* (August 2011) and the Canadian Dam
19 Association *Guidelines for Public Safety Around Dams* (October 2011). The program includes
20 risk assessments, installation of physical control measures (e.g., booms, buoys, fencing,
21 signage, audible alerts), operating procedures, incident reporting, and employee training
22 requirements. A major element of the program is public education. For example, OPG has
23 worked to establish a "Stay Clear – Stay Safe" message. OPG actively engages other agencies
24 such as the MNR, Ontario Provincial Police, St. John's Ambulance, Life Saving Society, the
25 Ontario Waterpower Association, and numerous other stakeholders in water safety education
26 to partner in delivering the message to the public.

27 28 **3.4 Indigenous Relations**

29 OPG's hydroelectric assets are widely dispersed throughout Ontario, with many generating
30 stations and dams in close proximity to various Indigenous communities. This proximity to
31 dams and generating stations has had both direct and indirect effects on some Indigenous

1 communities during initial construction and from ongoing operations. OPG's Indigenous
2 Relations Policy and Reconciliation Action Plan formalize the Company's commitment to
3 working with Indigenous Nations and communities to foster positive and mutually beneficial
4 relationships that will create social and economic benefits through partnership and
5 collaboration.

6
7 OPG continues to undertake a number of activities and initiatives to maintain ongoing and
8 collaborative relationships with Indigenous Nations and communities proximate to OPG's
9 hydroelectric assets. This includes proactive and regular engagement with Indigenous Nations
10 and communities with respect to OPG's operations as well as undertaking the procedural
11 aspects of consultation for projects and activities that trigger the Crown's legal duty to consult.

12
13 For example, OPG is undertaking a project to redevelop the Kakabeka Falls GS, which
14 involves the construction of a new powerhouse extension, replacement of the surge system,
15 and replacement of the penstocks to ensure continued safe and reliable operations for
16 approximately the next 90 years (Ex. D1-1-2, Section 3.2.2). Through discussions between
17 OPG and the Fort William First Nation, an agreement in principle has been reached whereby
18 OPG would provide compensation to the Fort William First Nation in connection with the
19 project. The compensation is in the form of a redevelopment revenue payment to be made on
20 an annual basis, beginning when the Kakabeka Falls GS is returned to service following
21 redevelopment.¹¹

22
23 OPG has engaged in a past grievance settlement program since 1992 to address some of the
24 effects on Indigenous communities. The program is voluntary and non-adversarial. A
25 successful outcome of the program is a negotiated settlement acceptable to both parties. To
26 date, OPG (and formerly Ontario Hydro) has completed settlements with 21 First Nation
27 communities across Ontario. This has been key to advancing positive relationships with First
28 Nations.

¹¹ Since the planned in-service for the Kakabeka Falls GS redevelopment is in May 2028 and the proposed hydroelectric rate-setting framework is based on a forecast of 2027 OM&A expenses only, there is no direct cost associated with this redevelopment revenue payment in the revenue requirement proposed in this Application.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1

2

3 Attachment 1: OPG Regulated Hydroelectric Facilities Map

4

5 Attachment 2: Hydroelectric Facility Standard Systems

Renewable Generation Fleet Map

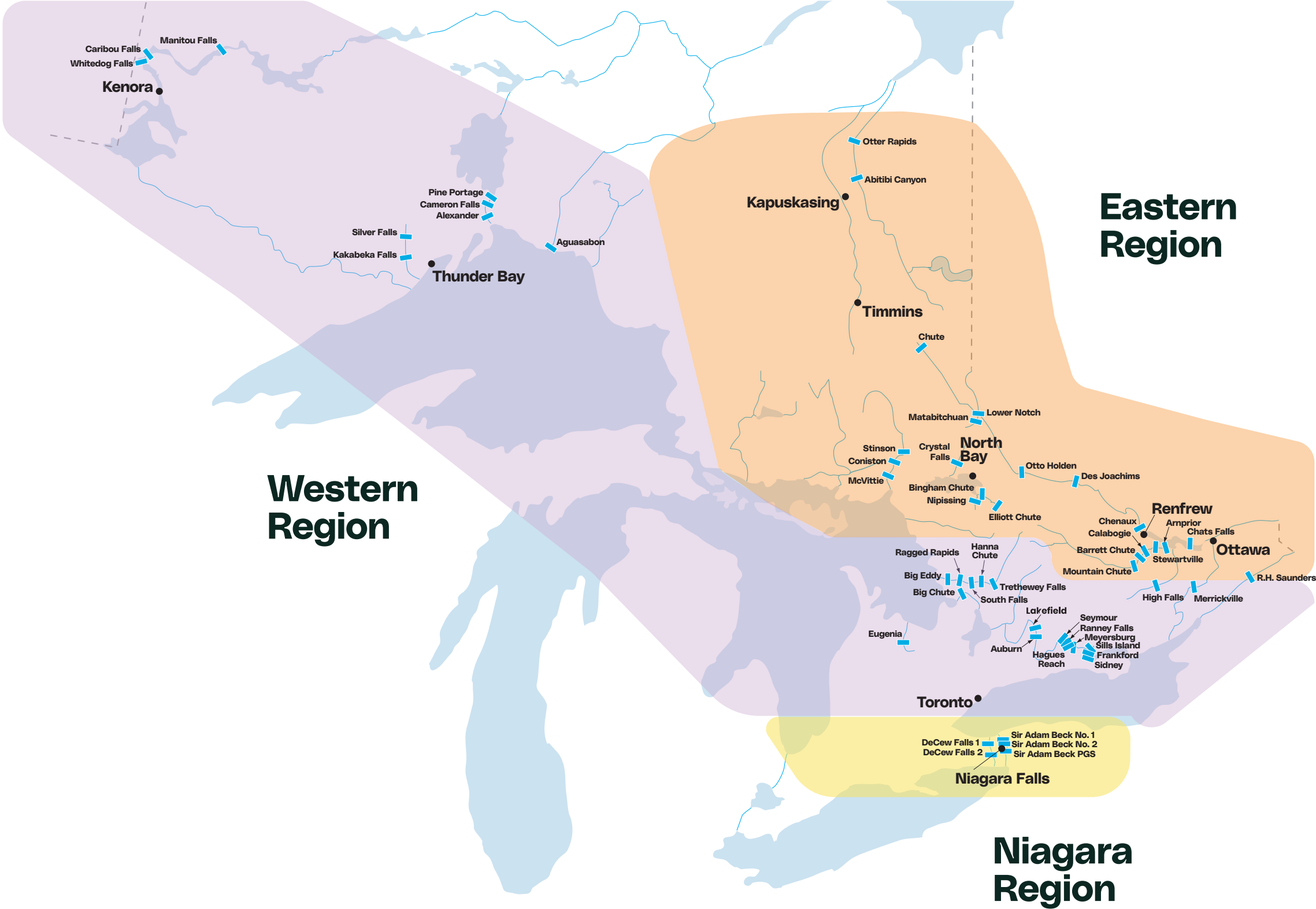
Legend



Regulated Hydro
Stations

ONTARIOPOWER
GENERATION

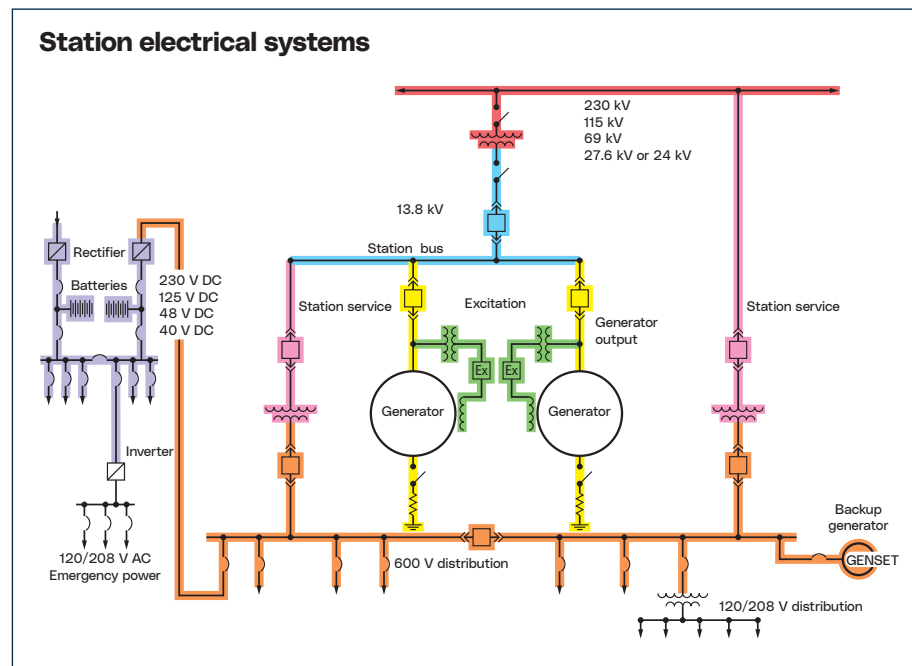
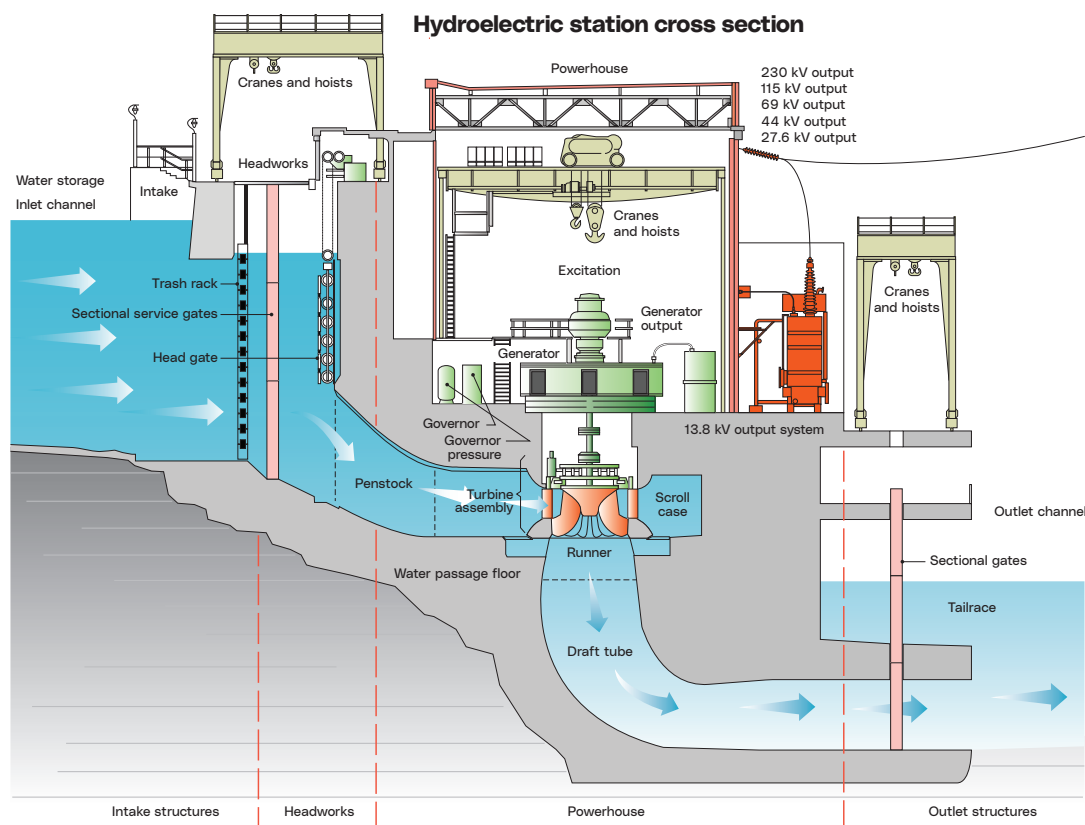
Revision date: April 2025



This map reflects OPG regulated hydro facilities only.

Hydroelectric facility standard systems

Filed: 2025-12-12, EB-2025-0297
Exhibit A1-4-2
Attachment 2
Page 1 of 2



This graphic illustrates a typical hydroelectric facility, though sites may vary.

Typical Dam and Water Conveyance Structures

Hydroelectric station site and associated systems



- 1 Powerhouse
- 2 Control dam
- 3 Intake structures/power dam
- 4 Outlet structures/tailrace
- 5 Sluiceway, spillway
- 6 Electric power structures
- 7 Reservoir
- 8 Boom
- 9 Site access
- 10 Site and yard

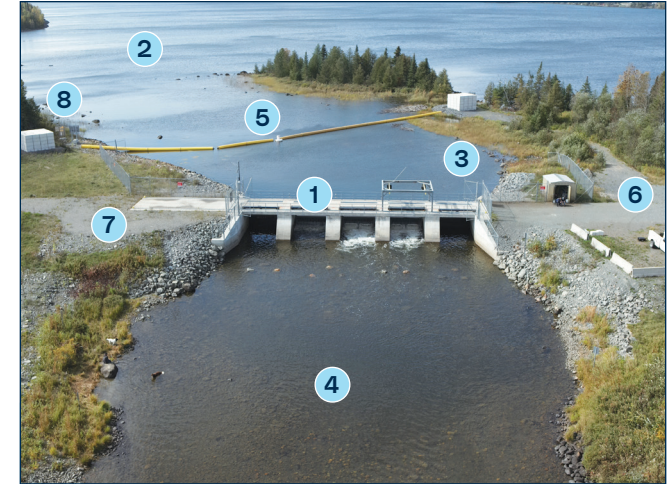
Intake and dams



- 1 Intake power dam
- 2 Control dam
- 3 Block dam/retaining structures
- 4 Sluice Gate
- 5 Headworks
- 6 Surge tank
- 7 Spillway
- 8 Log machine
- 9 Reservoir
- 10 Channel
- 11 Boom
- 12 Site access

Control dam

Filed: 2025-12-12, EB-2025-0297
Exhibit A1-4-2
Attachment 2
Page 2 of 2



- 1 Control Dam
- 2 Reservoir
- 3 Lifting Frame
- 4 Channel
- 5 Boom
- 6 Site Access
- 7 Earth Embankment
- 8 Public Safety Measures