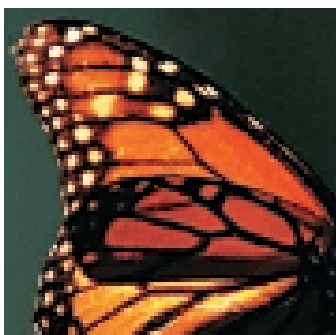




Towards Sustainable Development

OPG is committed to becoming a sustainable energy company. We intend to achieve sustainability by reducing our impact on the environment, by creating long-term shareholder value, and through community involvement.

Each year in this report, we inform stakeholders of our performance in meeting environmental, financial, and community and stakeholder goals. This edition of the report covers the year 2000.

Corporate Profile

Ontario Power Generation Inc. (OPG) is a major Ontario-based electricity generator. OPG's principal business is the generation and sale of electricity to the Ontario wholesale market, and to the interconnected markets of Quebec, Manitoba and the northeast and midwest regions of the United States.

As of December 31, 2000, the company owned five nuclear generating stations, six fossil-fuelled generating stations and 69 hydroelectric stations. Total available capacity was approximately 25,800 megawatts* (MW), consisting of 7,300 MW of hydroelectric capacity, 9,700 MW of fossil-fuelled capacity and 8,800 MW of nuclear capacity. OPG has an additional 5,100 MW of nuclear capacity laid-up and 138 MW of green power capacity.

OPG's customers in Ontario at the end of 2000 included local distribution companies and municipal utilities, large direct industrial customers, and Hydro One.

* One megawatt is one million watts. Megawatts are a measure of electricity demand at a point in time. A city with a population of one million people would have a peak demand of about 1,000 megawatts on an average Ontario winter day. Other measures of demand used in this report include: a kilowatt (1,000 watts); a gigawatt (one billion watts); and a terawatt (one trillion watts).





Achievements

Achieved lowest-ever air emission rates

Attained 100% of corporate environmental performance targets

Announced investments of \$250 million in Selective Catalytic Reduction clean air technology

Concluded Environmental Assessment for the restart of Pickering A Nuclear Station

Announced the launch of OPG Ventures Inc. to invest in new and emerging energy technologies

Committed to quadruple green power capacity by 2005

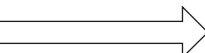
Announced \$15 million, 10 MW wind farm partnership

Received the National Hydropower Association Award for outstanding river stewardship

Launched a five-year program to plant 1.6 million native trees and shrubs

Visited more than 16,000 households as part of our Pickering Neighbourhood Walk

Achieved return on equity of 10.8% compared to 8.5% in 1999



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Roundtable



Chairman of the Board, Bill Farlinger and CEO Ron Osborne met recently with Helen Howes, OPG's Vice President of Sustainable Development to discuss the company's environmental goals.

Helen: Bill, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, could you tell us what the Board is doing to help OPG achieve its environmental goals?

Bill: The Board's role is chiefly one of governance, and holding accountable those individuals who are responsible for making sure the company meets its environmental goals. One example is the quarterly meetings that our Environmental Health and Safety Committee holds to review how we're doing in meeting our environmental targets for the year. Our Audit Committee also meets regularly to go over environmental audits performed by the Corporate Audit Group. Both committees help us gauge OPG's environmental success and enable us to evaluate senior management effectiveness including Ron's in implementing environmental policies.

Helen: Ron, from your position as CEO, where does the environment fit on OPG's scale of priorities?

Ron: Our goal is to be a sustainable energy company that is environmentally responsible, socially committed and financially strong. Some people may be surprised that we can make that commitment now, given all the other priorities and changes we are facing such as decontrolling our generating assets, upgrading our nuclear stations, and becoming more market-driven.

The bottom line is we all breathe the same air, we all live on the same planet, and we're all increasingly affected by smog and global warming. The environment is a constant, and so is our commitment to it. Improving our environmental performance will remain a permanent item on our agenda and a core value for our company.



Helen: One of my accountabilities, as Vice President of Sustainable Development, is to encourage a more proactive approach to environmental issues. Ron, how do you see that approach unfolding over the next several years?

Ron: As much as is economically possible, we must go beyond compliance and demonstrate environmental leadership and vision. Our new Sustainable Development Council will help us do that. We've put senior people on the Council because they are in the best position to generate commitment for our environmental goals across the company, and also to make sure that everybody is pulling together in a coordinated way.

Helen: The Council has been helpful in making OPG more proactive in areas such as alternative energy sources, environmental R&D and biodiversity. What else do you see as a priority?

Ron: The air quality issue especially with regard to our fossil-fuelled plants. OPG has a strong story to tell. Over the past five years, more than 75% of our generation has come from nuclear and hydroelectric sources, which produce virtually no emissions that contribute to smog or global warming. Our nuclear fleet has displaced millions of tonnes of acid gas and over one billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions since 1971. Our fossil plants are cleaner than most in our airshed, and we're making them cleaner all the time.

The fact remains that a significant portion of our generation comes from fossil-fuelled plants. Those plants produce emissions, and we are committed to continue reducing those emissions even further. But it's also important to keep in mind that more than half of Ontario's smog is generated in the U.S., and of the smog that's generated in Ontario, over 60% comes from cars, trucks and other motor vehicles; our fossil plants produce about 15% of Ontario's emissions.





Helen: One of the ways we're reducing emissions is by investing in emission control technology. Since 1984, we have spent more than \$1.8 billion in clean-air technologies and cleaner fuels for our fossil-fuelled plants. Our stations are producing more power now than they did in the early 1980s, but with almost 60% lower acid gas emissions.

Ron: We're not stopping there. We plan to spend about a quarter of a billion dollars to purchase selective catalytic reduction units for our Nanticoke and Lambton stations, which will help us meet the Canada-U.S. Ozone Agreement well before it takes effect in 2007. We intend to continue making investments of this kind. We know we must keep doing more to improve our environmental performance, and we are going to do more.

We're also continuing to improve and expand our nuclear performance. We're investing over \$1 billion to return Pickering A Nuclear Station to service. Assuming we're successful in meeting all our regulatory requirements, Pickering A's 2000 megawatts of power will be capable of displacing an additional 13 million tonnes of carbon dioxide annually as well as 18,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxides and 60,000 tonnes of sulphur dioxide every year.

Finally, we must continue to implement and support innovative initiatives like fuel cells, solar and wind power, biomass and other green energy alternatives that have long-term potential to contribute to clean air. One of these initiatives is our program to add ten low-emission motor vehicles per year, for the next three years, to our existing fleet of light-duty cars. We've launched this program because we know that cars contribute significantly to air quality problems, and we want to help make a difference. It's a start.

Helen: Bill drives a low-emission car. Can you tell us about it?

Bill: It's great. It produces about 97% fewer sulphur dioxide emissions, 50% fewer particulate emissions, and 25% fewer carbon dioxide emissions.

It's one more way of contributing to a better environment.

Ron: Which raises another point, everyone at OPG is accountable for getting our environmental message out and reducing our environmental impact.

Helen: So where does the buck stop, when it comes to environmental accountability?

Ron: Ultimately, the Board holds me accountable for OPG's environmental performance; however everyone has a role to play.

Management sets the tone and provides environmental leadership. But to achieve all of our goals, we need the confidence and commitment of employees, suppliers and the communities where we operate.

Our Pickering Neighbourhood Walk is a great example of what I mean. Over 300 OPG volunteers visited more than 16,000 households in the Pickering and Ajax areas to talk to local residents about our plans to return Pickering A to service, and listen to their concerns about potential environmental impacts.

The Walk demonstrated not only the motivation of our employees but the great confidence the community had in our ability to run the plant safely and responsibly. I'm convinced this initiative contributed to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission's decision to accept our environmental assessment.

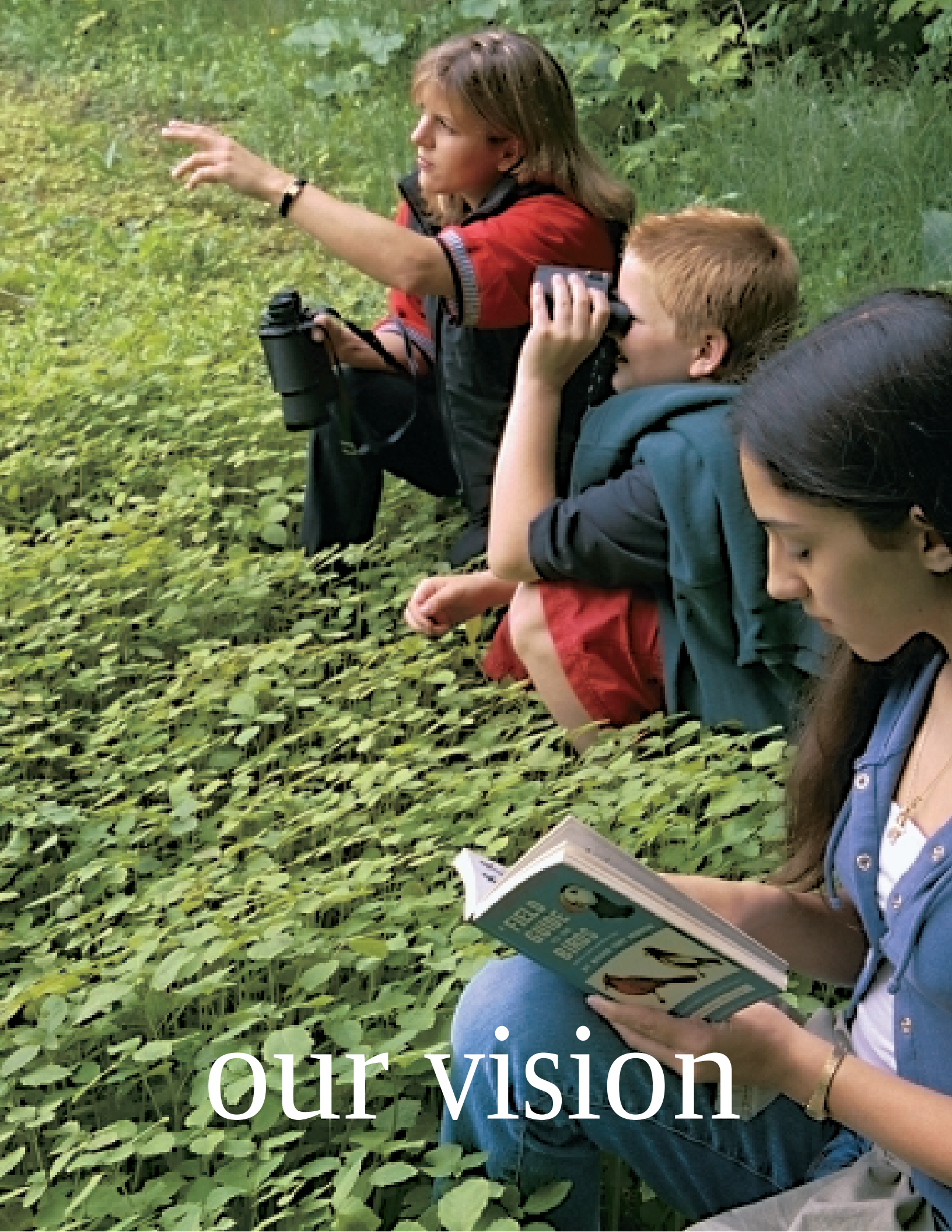
Bill: The Pickering Walk is a great example, but there are others as well.

On March 2, 2001, more than 50 OPG teams participated in the Breath of Hope relay at the SkyDome. They helped to raise more than \$120,000 to fight lung disease.

We're also working with suppliers to encourage them to adopt environmental standards similar to our own including ISO 14001.

Ron: It all adds up. That's how OPG will achieve environmental leadership.

Helen: Thank you both.



our vision

OPG's vision is to be a leading North American electricity company. In the emerging open electricity market, OPG's environmental, social and economic performance must stand up to ever-increasing scrutiny from customers, investors, regulators and stakeholders at large. We intend to continue earning stakeholders' trust, and become the supplier of choice in Ontario and in U.S. markets where we will operate.

Our vision incorporates the goal of becoming a sustainable energy company, with minimal impact on the environment, positive contributions to society, and lasting value for shareholders. OPG commits to the ongoing search for sustainable solutions, a significant but critical challenge for all energy producers.

OPG is a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and embraces that organization's view that sustainable development rests on three pillars — economic growth, social progress and ecological balance. Sustainable development (SD) is, in the words of the World Business Council, “a continuously evolving process, a search for forms of progress which meet the needs of today without making it difficult for coming generations to meet their own needs.” OPG will follow this course to become the energy supplier of choice.

The Environment

OPG's long-term business plans include strategies to reduce operational impacts on the environment. We set targets to improve environmental performance, and measure and report on our progress; apply precautionary principles when assessing risks to human health and the environment; and implement cost-effective mitigation for impacts that cannot be avoided. OPG is increasing its green power portfolio and researching and investing in new, energy-efficient generation technologies. We encourage, educate and empower our workforce to be environmentally responsible.

Society

OPG endeavours to make positive contributions to Ontario society and the individual communities that host its facilities. We participate in open dialogue with governments, citizens and interest groups to find equitable, workable solutions to community concerns. Programs like our Charity Trust Campaign and Corporate Citizenship Program provide significant financial and in-kind support to registered charities and not-for profit organizations. We place special emphasis on supporting initiatives linked to our vision of sustainability — programs to improve the environment, educational opportunities for young people, and quality of life improvements in communities.

The Economy

OPG must achieve steady economic growth to support social and environmental progress. Achieving one of these objectives without the others, or at the expense of the others, is not an option. To be economically successful in a competitive market, OPG will earn returns on investment that meet or exceed shareholder expectations, and attract long-term investment capital. We will position our company as the supplier of choice with consumers who expect diverse, environmentally responsible, competitively-priced energy products that include green power. We will continue to return significant economic benefits to society through employee salaries, our purchasing power, donations, taxes and dividends.

Sonia MacMaster, of OPG's Pickering Environment, Health and Safety and local students Joshua Terry and Jasmine Ferreira observe bird nesting sites near the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station



our priorities

Our corporate priorities

OPG's President and Chief Executive Officer, Ron Osborne, is accountable for the company's overall environmental, social and financial performance, demonstrating that sustainable energy development is a high-level business priority. Senior-level accountability was further reinforced this year with the creation of the position of Vice President of Sustainable Development. On behalf of the President and CEO, Helen Howes manages OPG's sustainable development agenda and oversees environmental regulatory compliance.

The company's revised Sustainable Energy Development Policy was approved by the Board of Directors and implemented in January 2000. The policy influences strategic planning and decision-making at OPG, and guides employees at every level of the company in making the ongoing operating decisions that improve environmental performance.

Code of Business Conduct

The positioning of sustainable energy development as a senior-level business priority is the right thing to do from environmental, social and financial perspectives. The revised Code of Business Conduct, introduced at OPG in 2000, reinforces our belief that personal values and integrity are the source of sound, ethical business decisions, including those that show respect for the environment and an absolute commitment to health and safety.

Sustainable Development Council

With the creation in 2000 of the Sustainable Development Council, OPG's focus on the environment is now more sharply defined. The Council has a mandate to support the Vice President of Sustainable Development in setting OPG's environmental and social responsibility agenda and its implementation strategies. By advancing the concept of "one company, one voice," the Council brings more focus to the environmental agenda and facilitates the implementation of that agenda across the company.

Sustainable Development Council

- ¥ Ron Osborne-President & CEO (ex-officio)
- ¥ Graham Brown-COO (ex-officio)
- ¥ Bruce Boland-SVP, Energy Markets
- ¥ Jim Burpee- SVP, Pickering A
- ¥ Pierre Charlebois-SVP, Technical Services
- ¥ Frank Chiarotto-Plant Manager, Lambton GS
- ¥ Richard Dicerri-EVP & Corporate Secretary (Chair)
- ¥ Helen Howes-VP, Sustainable Development
- ¥ Brian MacTavish-Site VP, Pickering GS
- ¥ Bill Smith-VP, Supply Chain
- ¥ Glenn Temple-VP, Real Estate

Category	Target for 2000	Year-end Results	Target for 2001
Spills ⁽¹⁾	Category A = 0 Category B = 3 or less	A = 0 B = 1	A = 0 B = 2 C = 30
Compliance	Major infractions = 0 Other compliance events = 285 or less	MI = 0 OCE = 251	MI = 0 Moderate infractions ⁽²⁾ = 418
Energy Efficiency	200 GWh saved	235 GWh saved	160 GWh saved ⁽³⁾
Air Emissions	NOx emissions = 38 Gg Net or less ⁽⁴⁾ NOx emission rate = 1.25 Gg/TWh or less SO ₂ emissions = 175 Gg or less ⁽⁴⁾ GHG net emissions = 26 Tg or less ⁽⁴⁾	38 Gg Net ⁽⁴⁾ 1.18 Gg/TWh 164.1 Gg 26 Tg ⁽⁴⁾	36 Gg Net or less ⁽⁴⁾ 1.06 Gg/TWh or less 157.5 Gg or less ⁽⁴⁾ 26 Tg or less ⁽⁴⁾
Radiation Emissions	Regulated dose to the public = below regulated limits	Targets met and surpassed at all sites (see below)	Pickering = 10 µSv Darlington = 7.5 µSv Bruce = 5.0 µSv ⁽⁵⁾
Low - & Intermediate- Level Radioactive Waste	4,840 m ³ or less	4,774 m ³	5,560 m ³ (5), (6)
Fossil by-products (ash & gypsum) diverted from landfill	734,000 tonnes	762,000 tonnes	765,000 tonnes

(1) For an explanation of Category A, B and C spills, see Spills Management, page 15

(2) MISA and Certificate of Approval violations

(3) Target takes into account the lease of the Bruce Nuclear Station to Bruce Power

(4) Targets may require that emissions be offset with Emission Reduction Credits

(5) Target reflects Bruce GS decontrol as of June 1, 2001

(6) Target adjusted to reflect Pickering A restart activities

Corporate Environmental Performance Targets

Each year in this report, we identify key areas of the environment where OPG will focus its improvements in the following 12 months, and for each category we include corporate-wide performance targets. In 2000, OPG bettered its performance targets in all of the categories identified in the previous year: spills, regulatory compliance, energy efficiency, air emissions, radioactive emissions and waste management. We will concentrate on these same areas in 2001.

Industry Associations

The impact of complex environmental issues like climate change, acid rain and smog transcends national boundaries, and lasting solutions require co-operative efforts from environmentally-committed companies worldwide.

OPG is an active participant in many environmental associations and groups that meet to exchange knowledge and expertise, including:

Pickering A Environmental Assessment

The federal agency that regulates nuclear power in Canada, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), has accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the environmental assessment (EA) for the Pickering A return to service project. Noting that the return to service is unlikely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, the CNSC decided that the project did not require referral to the federal Minister of the Environment for further consideration. The CNSC decision represents a significant milestone for OPG.

Before Pickering A can return to service, OPG will implement mitigation measures and follow-up monitoring identified in the EA report, as well as environmental and safety improvements which OPG proposed before the EA began. Key improvements include major modifications to improve the reliability of the reactor shutdown system; new state-of-the-art fire detection and extinguishing systems; structural reinforcement to improve earthquake resistance; changes to operating procedures to minimize radioactive emissions and use of chemicals; stainless steel condensers to eliminate copper discharge into Lake Ontario; improvements to prevent and contain spills; and elimination of equipment containing PCBs.

Pickering A will be a smog-free source of electricity supply with low operating costs that is important to our customers and the province. OPG is now seeking CNSC licensing approvals in the return to service program.

- the World Business Council on Sustainable Development brings together more than 150 companies from 30 countries in the search for sustainable development solutions;
- the E7 is comprised of eight of the world's leading electricity companies committed to promoting sustainable energy development;
- the Clean Energy Group is a coalition of major electrical utilities in the Northeastern United States dedicated to the advancement of clean energy and responsible environmental stewardship;
- the Canadian Electricity Association represents Canada's 26 electricity producers and sponsors the industry's Environmental Commitment and Responsibility program; and
- the CANDU Owners Group represents owners of CANDU reactors and has an extensive environment and health and safety research program.



Energy Efficiency

OPG's internal energy efficiency program exceeded its targets for the seventh consecutive year. During 2000, the program established additional energy savings of 235 GWh per year, well above our annual target of 200 GWh. These energy savings represent a reduction in annual operating costs of more than \$9 million, and are equivalent to the energy used by 18,000 homes in one year. Total internal energy usage in OPG operations is more than 6,000 GWh per year; total cumulative energy savings since OPG began

Babu Panchal, Sr. Analyst in OPG's Energy Efficiency Department spearheaded a recent upgrade of lighting in Lambton Generating Station. The new lights are cost efficient and reduced energy consumption by 60%.

Energy Efficiency (cont.)

the energy efficiency program in 1994 are well over 1,600 GWh. Our energy savings target for the next four years is equivalent to 3% of our annual energy use.

Research and Development

OPG supports research that can help to minimize the impact of electricity generation on the environment. In 2000, we spent about \$20 million on environmental research and development. Our goal is to increase environmental R&D spending by 50% over the next five years.

OPG is a corporate sponsor and member of the Board of Directors of BIOCAP Canada, a Canadian research organization created in 1998. BIOCAP has three key goals:

- to understand the impacts of climate change, natural disturbances and human activity on the Canadian biosphere;
- to identify and assess verifiable, sustainable strategies that will reduce biosphere greenhouse gases (GHG) and enhance carbon sinks; and
- to develop technologies for converting biomass into green power, chemical or material resources that will reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

We sponsor a number of programs established to develop technologies that will reduce emissions from coal combustion and advance emission-free electricity generation processes. They include:

- the Zero Emissions Coal Alliance, a long-term study of high-efficiency, zero-emissions coal technology;
- the International Energy Agency's Greenhouse Gas Research & Development program, a study of GHG capture and sequestration in deep ocean aquifers;
- emission scrubbing technologies; and
- the mercury emissions control project co-operative under the U.S. Department of Energy, National Energy Laboratory (see Mercury Emissions, page 25), an evaluation of technologies to control necessary emissions from coal-fired power plants.

OPG co-funds research programs with the CANDU Owners Group, including studies to define ecological risks, reduce carbon-14 releases from waste storage facilities, and characterize radiological effluent. In addition, OPG funds programs to characterize and manage nuclear wastes.

Through its new subsidiary, OPG Ventures Inc., OPG will invest \$100 million over the next three years in alternative electricity generation and related technologies.

Natasha Noronha, Assistant Engineer, Nuclear; Robert Wanless, Trader, Energy Markets; and Sara Amirpour, Assistant Engineer, Nuclear at OPG's Head Office

Sustainable energy development

Our operational performance

our performance

OPG's goal is to comply with all regulatory requirements. Our compliance is not perfect, but we have sound management systems and processes to help us continually improve, which we did again this year. Our performance target for 2000 was to incur no major infractions (Director's Orders, charges or convictions) and to reduce all regulatory non-compliance events by 28% compared to our 1999 performance. We met these targets in 2000, reducing non-compliance events by 37%, from 396 in 1999 to 251 in 2000. Of these events, 65 related to provincial effluent regulations under MISA; 84 related to site-specific Certificates of Approval; 28 were reportable spills and 74 were miscellaneous events such as late reporting and administrative infractions.

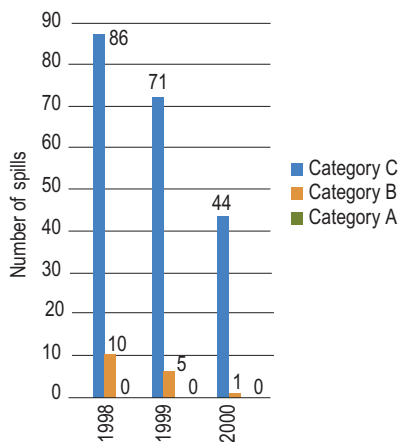
OPG expanded its compliance monitoring and reporting program in 2001 to count multiple infractions that could result from a single event. Our new classification system tracks every infraction and allows for better trending of events and prioritizing of corrective actions.

Regulatory Compliance

While our ultimate goal is to incur no regulatory infractions whatsoever, our performance target in 2001 is to once again incur no major infractions and to reduce Municipal and Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA) and Certificate of Approval infractions by 20%.

One area in which we have improved significantly over the past year is opacity management at our fossil stations. OPG notifies the Ministry of Environment when its fossil stations detect increases in stack particulates that could lead to an opacity violation. OPG recorded 108 notifications in 2000 compared with 244 in 1999.

FIGURE 1
Three-year Spill Performance Trend



Spills Management

OPG sets performance targets each year, and strives to continually improve its spills performance. For the third consecutive year, we reduced the total number of spills at OPG facilities.

OPG ranks the severity of its spills according to guidelines set by the company's Corporate Spill Severity Rating Procedure, which mirrors the provincial Ministry of Environment (MOE) guidelines. Based on these guidelines, OPG classifies spills as Category A (major spills), Category B (moderate spills), or Category C (minor spills). By this classification, Category C spills have only a very minor impact on the environment.

OPG's spills record in 2000 was as follows:

Category A: 0 Third year in a row.

Category B: 1 About one litre of oil entered the outfall channel at Lakeview GS as a result of an equipment leak. Although there was no perceptible impact on the environment, this spill was classified as Category B because it disrupted power generation at the plant.

Category C: 44 Sixteen of these spills were contained on-site, and were not reportable to the MOE. Corrective actions were taken for each event.

National Pollution Release Inventory (NPRI)

Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, OPG is required to report releases to air, water and land, as well as quantities of a number of recycled substances. Environment Canada collects and publishes emissions data for these substances from industries across Canada. The table on this page shows OPG's NPRI emission data for the years 1998 and 1999. The generally higher levels of some emissions in 1999 were a direct result of OPG's increased use of fossil fuels to meet electricity demand during the Nuclear Improvement Program.

ISO Certification An International Standard

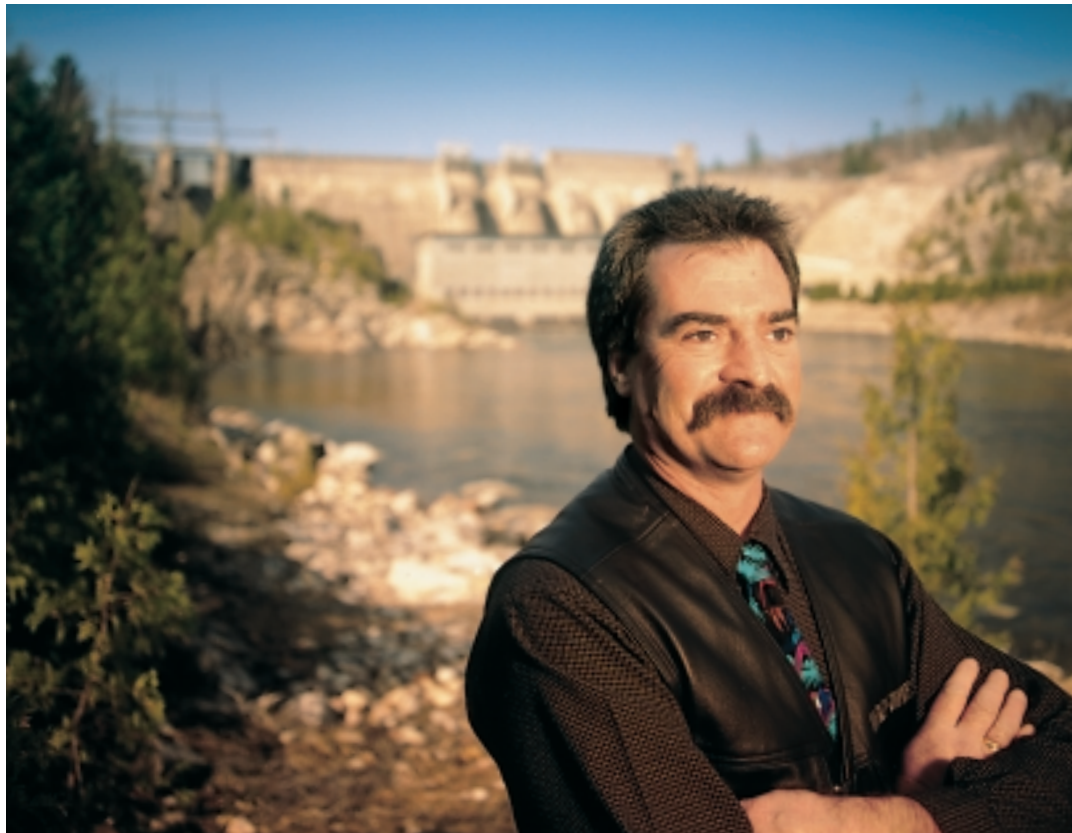
OPG was one of the first utilities in North America to achieve ISO 14001 environmental certification at all of its facilities in 2000. In the same year, all of OPG's fossil and hydroelectric facilities also achieved ISO 9002 certification for quality management.

OPG's NPRI Emissions: air, water and land	1998(tonnes)	1999(tonnes) ⁽¹⁾
Ammonia	55.3	44.4
Arsenic	29.6	30.6
Asbestos	-	11.0 ⁽²⁾
Chromium	92.9	118.1
Cobalt	26.1	31.9
Copper	84.7	115.3
Hydrazine	1.9	1.9
Hydrochloric Acid	6,709.6	7,037.7
Hydrogen Fluoride	295.0	339.4
Lead	26.0	35.6
Manganese	157.9	142.3
Nickel	64.0	74.7
Selenium	9.4	12.1
Sulphuric Acid	863.9	794.7
Zinc	81.9	76.8

(1) Year 2000 data was not available at the time of printing.

(2) Asbestos removed from service for disposal.

Ron Threader, an Environmental Specialist was responsible for achieving ISO certification for OPG's Ottawa St. Lawrence Plant Group



PCB Management (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)

While there is no regulatory requirement to eliminate PCBs, OPG's policy on PCB management requires the phase-out and destruction of 81% (based on 1994 inventories) of in-storage PCB waste and high-level in-service PCBs by 2005, and the remainder by 2015. OPG has reduced its inventory of in-service PCBs and PCB wastes by about 59% since 1994, and is on track to meet its 2005 targets. In 2000, OPG shipped 148 tonnes of PCB waste for destruction. As of December 31, 2000, our PCB waste inventory was 1,729 tonnes, down from 4,123 tonnes in 1994. As a result, many of the company's facilities no longer have high-level in-service PCBs or PCB waste stored on-site. Pickering A plans to remove PCBs as part of its return to service project.

Accelerated Reduction/Elimination of Toxics (ARET)

ARET is a Federal Government, voluntary reporting program for 117 toxic substances. Thirty of these substances persist in the environment and/or may accumulate in living organisms. ARET's goal is to virtually eliminate these 30 substances and reduce emissions of all remaining toxic substances to levels that will cause no harm to the environment. OPG emits nine of the 117 contaminants in amounts that are reportable under ARET; eight of them are considered to be persistent and/or bioaccumulative. In 1999, the company reduced total emissions to water of copper, zinc, arsenic and lead (produced by the erosion of brass condensers at the nuclear facilities) by 72% compared with 1993 levels, bettering its total emission reduction target of 50% in the period (see table).

OPG's Toxic Emissions Reported Under the ARET Program (in tonnes)					
	1993 (Base Year)	1999		Target 2000	
	Water Only	Air	Water	Air	Water
Arsenic (inorganic)	0.013	0.272	0.109	0.19	0.072
Copper (inorganic salts)	56.48	4.066	15.430	3.95	13.74
Hydrazine	3.08	0.193	1.796	0.1	2.0
Zinc (inorganic, inhalable, soluble)	22.37	6.771	6.158	8.47	5.40
PCBs	0	0	0	0	0
Lead*	0.051	0.337	0.124	0.29	0.073
Chromium (Cr 6+)*	n/a	0.095	0	0.07	0
Mercury*	n/a	0.630	0.002	0.59	0
Nickel*	n/a	1.445	0.128	2.58	0.39

* These substances were added to the list in 1998. Monitoring and reporting of air emissions was introduced in 1998. Data for 2000 was not available at time of printing

Prior to 1998, OPG reported emission releases of these substances to water only. In 1998, we expanded our monitoring and reporting program to include air emissions, and added four contaminants to our ARET list.

Ozone-Depleting Substances

Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are chemicals that, when released to the atmosphere, can destroy the earth's protective layer of stratospheric ozone. ODS include refrigeration gases (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs) and fire-extinguishing agents (e.g., Halon) used in computer rooms and electrical applications. OPG plans to eliminate all ODS substances from its facilities by 2015. In recent years, steps toward this goal have included the removal of all portable Halon 1211 fire extinguishers, the retrofitting or replacement of CFC-12 air conditioning systems in all heavy mobile equipment, and the modification of in-service chillers to achieve near-zero emissions.

In 2001, OPG will finalize its plans to retrofit or replace chillers containing CFCs by 2015. The elimination of Halon fire-extinguishing systems across OPG will be complete with the phase-out of the Darlington system in 2001.

air

In 2000, OPG's total emissions of nitric oxide (NO) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) were almost 60% lower than in 1984, a decrease of 300,000 tonnes. Yet our fossil stations produced 42.7 TWh of electricity in 2000 compared to 37.6 TWh in 1984.

In 2000, approximately 70% of the electricity produced by OPG came from nuclear and hydro-electric stations, which are free of acid gas and smog emissions. The remaining 30% was generated by six fossil-fuelled stations — mostly coal, with 3% from natural gas and oil. The province's reliance on fossil fuels has increased since 1997 due to a small increase in demand and the Nuclear Recovery Program, which has kept eight of our 20 nuclear units out of service. In 2000, our reliance on fossil generation increased even more to compensate for an extensive outage of Pickering's vacuum building, a regulatory requirement which saw all units out of production for 41 days, and a decrease in generation from Ontario's independent power producers, who chose to reduce their production of electricity.

Improving Air Quality

In 2000, we spent \$175 million to reduce acid gas emissions by using low-sulphur coal, converting two oil-fired units to burn natural gas and installing low-NO_x burners on three coal-fired units. We also announced an investment of more than \$250 million in additional low-NO_x burners and Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technology to further reduce nitric oxide (NO) emissions.

Emissions from OPG fossil-fuelled stations compare favourably with those of U.S. facilities. We will continue to take steps to further reduce their environmental impact in Ontario and downwind jurisdictions.

The following pages contain some examples of what OPG is doing to reduce its air emissions.

Nitric Oxide (NO)

What is NO?

The combustion of fossil fuels such as gasoline, oil, natural gas and coal in the presence of air, which is predominantly nitrogen, produces nitrogen oxides (NO_x), an essential ingredient in the formation of ground-level ozone, also known as smog. OPG's NO_x emissions are reported as nitric oxide (NO).

OPG's NO emissions performance

OPG fossil stations reduced their combined NO emission rate by 16% this year, from 1.41 Gg/TWh in 1999 to 1.18 Gg/TWh in 2000. This reduction resulted from a decrease in actual NO emissions from 51,400 tonnes in 1999 to 50,500 tonnes in 2000. The company achieved this reduction while generating 17% more electricity from its fossil stations in 2000 than in 1999.

OPG made a voluntary commitment not to exceed 38,000 tonnes of net NO emissions ¹ in 2000. We met this commitment by investing in technology improvements and by applying 12.5 thousand tonnes of NO Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs). The funds that OPG invests in ERCs are used by other companies who emit into Ontario's airshed to pay for NO reductions achieved more cost-effectively at their facilities, leading to an overall reduction of emissions in the airshed (see Emission Reduction Trading, page 27).

2001 NO targets

The Ontario government's proposed limit for net NO emissions, which is expected to come into effect in 2001, is 36,000 tonnes. OPG will meet this limit by taking further steps to reduce its actual NO emissions as well as making additional investments in Emission Reduction Credits.

¹ Net emissions = total emissions minus applicable Emission Reduction Credits

Decontrol

In April 2001, OPG announced its intention to decontrol four of its six fossil-fueled generating stations. The stations will continue to be subject to the same environmental regulations as in the past.

Natural Gas Vs Coal

Generating electricity from the combustion of natural gas would reduce emissions from coal-fired stations. Some advocate converting all OPG coal-fired stations to natural gas. This is an important business and policy question, and must be considered in the context of both customer impacts and environmental factors.

Replacing all of OPG's 7,700 megawatts of coal-fired generating capacity with combined-cycle gas turbines, at a cost of roughly \$700 per kilowatt, would result in a total capital cost of approximately \$5 billion.

The cost of gas conversion would ultimately be borne by consumers through higher electricity prices. The question for Ontario is whether this is the most effective use of such a large expenditure of money in the context of other possible priorities that could be pursued.

The extra fuel cost - based on today's spot market gas price of approximately \$8 per thousand cubic feet, and generation of 40 TWh of electricity which is the same amount that OPG's coal stations generated in 2000 - the extra fuel cost would be about \$1.5 billion a year.

In 2000, the price of natural gas increased by more than 200%. Prices continue to fluctuate widely, and it is uncertain as to when or whether they will stabilize, and at what level. Switching to natural gas would place further upward pressure on the price of natural gas for residential, commercial and industrial users by increasing Ontario's demand by about 40%.

Balance of Trade

In 1998 and 1999, Ontario was a net importer of electricity. In 2000, electricity imports and exports were in balance.

NO emission reduction initiatives

To minimize NO emissions, OPG works to optimize the conditions under which fuel is burned. Technologies such as continuous emission monitors, smart computer controls and low-NOx burners have been installed to assist in this effort. In addition, oil-burning units have been converted to also burn natural gas. OPG has been implementing such technologies since the mid-1980s, and by 1999 had reduced its NO emission rate by over 40%.

In 2000, OPG took steps to further reduce NO emissions from its fossil-fuelled stations, including:

Combustion Controls

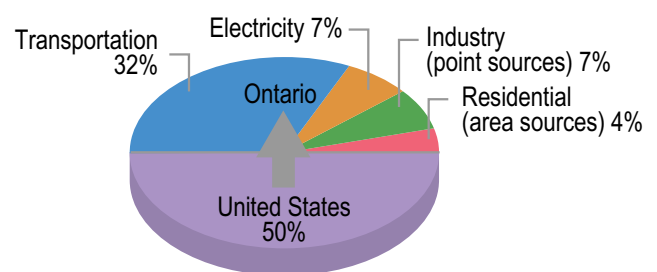
- New-generation, low-nitrogen-oxides burners were installed on three additional fossil units, the last unit at Nanticoke and two at Lakeview, reducing NO emission rates by 15% in 2000 compared with 1999. This brings to 15 the number of OPG units equipped with low-NOx-burning technology.
- The retrofit conversion of four additional units with low NOx burners — two at Lambton and two at Lakeview — will be completed in 2001, reducing NO emissions by 25% and 50% respectively.
- Pilot projects to test new NOx-reduction technologies on two units at Nanticoke station — Fuel Lean Gas Reburn and Over Fire Air — will start in 2001. OPG expects these technologies will be capable of delivering 25%-30% further reductions in NO in addition to reductions already achieved with low-NOx burners.

Post-Combustion Controls

- In September 2000, OPG announced a major investment of \$250 million over the next three years to further reduce NO emissions at Lambton and Nanticoke coal-fired generating stations. Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technology will be installed on a total of four units by 2004, reducing their NO emissions by 80% or about 12,000 tonnes per year, and making them among the cleanest-operating coal-fired units in North America. This is the first application of SCR technology on coal-fired power plants in Canada. The same technology in Japan, Europe and the United States has delivered 80% reductions in NO emissions. This significant reduction in NO emissions will help OPG plants meet proposed provincial NOx emission control regulations and achieve annual NO emission rates below those set by the U.S. for 2004.

FIGURE 2
Sources of smog in Ontario, 1999*

* Source: Ministry of Environment, February 2001



Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

What is SO₂?

The combustion of fossil fuels containing sulphur, primarily coal, produces airborne emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), which contribute to acid rain. SO₂ also contributes to the formation of sulphate and fine particulate matter, and so indirectly to smog.

SO₂ emissions performance

OPG's six fossil-fuelled stations are the primary source of the company's SO₂ emissions, and account for approximately 24% of SO₂ emissions in Ontario.

OPG's long-term strategy for controlling SO₂ emissions has given Ontario a fossil-fuel generation capability whose SO₂ emissions and emission rates are among the lowest in its airshed. Increased use of low-sulphur coal, the installation of SO₂ scrubbers, and lower fossil generation rates contributed to SO₂ emission reductions of 366,000 tonnes between 1983 and 1995. SO₂ emissions have increased since 1996 because of an increase in fossil electricity production to compensate for the temporary lay-up of eight nuclear generating units.

In 2000 OPG emitted 164,100 tonnes of SO₂, an increase of 22,100 tonnes over 1999 but still below the Ontario government's regulated limit of 175,000 tonnes. The rate of SO₂ emissions from OPG's fossil plants continues to be among the lowest in the airshed (3.84 Gg/TWh or 0.89 lb/mmBTU), and well below the U.S. Clean Air Act Phase II standard of 1.2 lb/mmBTU.

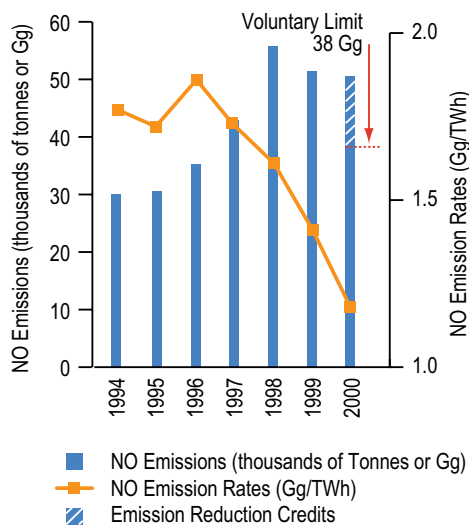


FIGURE 3
NO Emissions and NO
Emission Rates for OPG
Fossil-fuelled Generating
Stations

Ontario's coal-fired plants meet the U.S. Clean Air Act standards for NO_x while clearly beating U.S. standards for SO₂

Ontario Ministry of
Environment, 2000

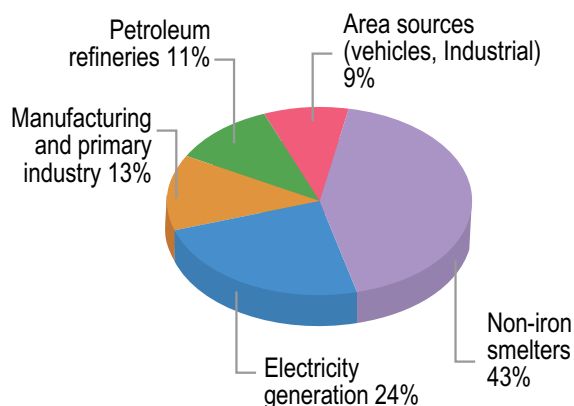


FIGURE 4
Domestic Sources of SO₂
Emissions in Ontario, 1999*

* Source: Adapted from Coal-fired Electrical Generation in Ontario, Ontario Ministry of Environment, March 2001

Air Pollution

Problems and solutions without borders

The southern Ontario airshed is larger than you might think. When the prevailing winds are from the south, Ontario is in the path of emissions being carried from upwind U.S. states such as Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. These same prevailing winds carry Ontario-based emissions downwind to the receptor states of New York, Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts.

Exactly how far emissions travel from the source depends largely on the height of the point of release. For example, emissions from cars and trucks are low-level, and tend to travel shorter distances than emissions released from the tall stacks of fossil fuel-burning generating stations and industries.

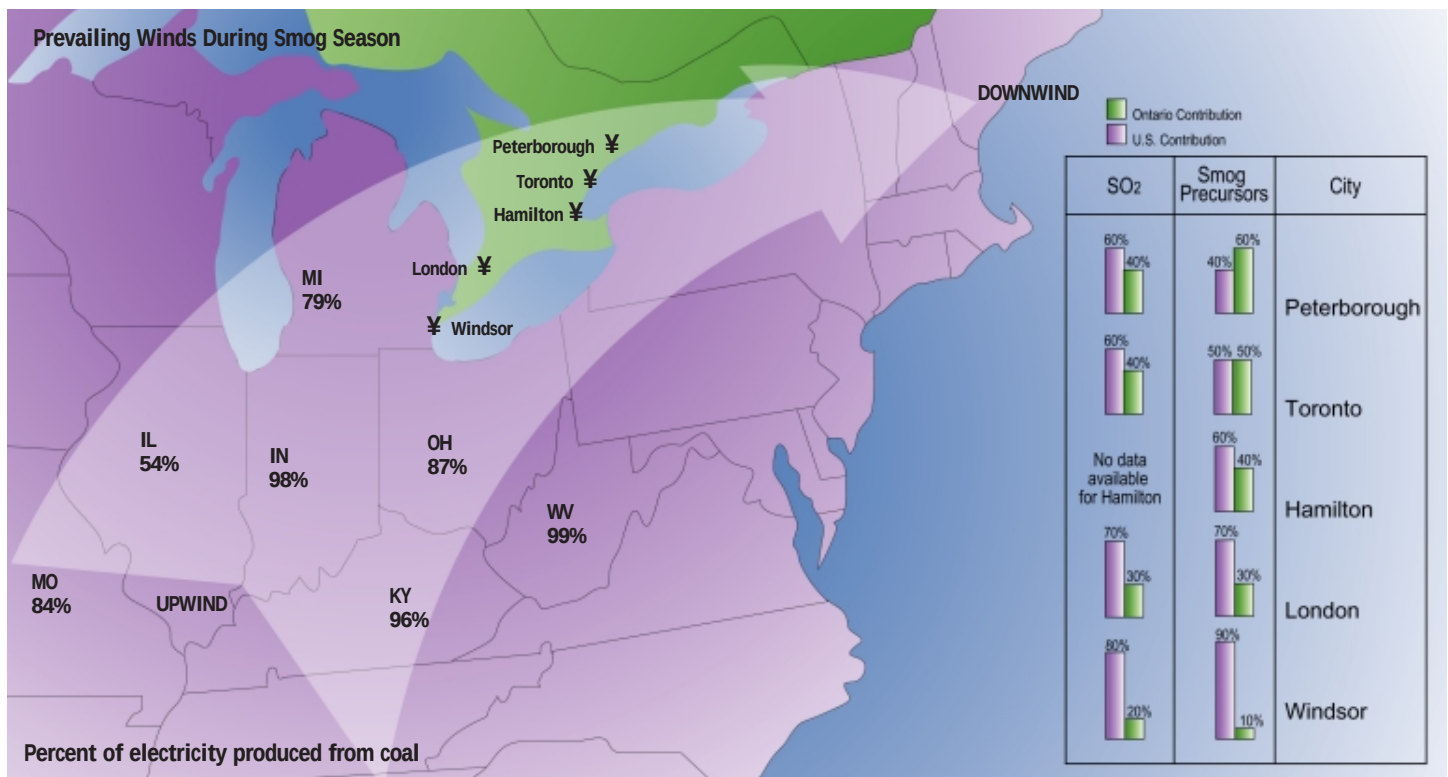
FIGURE 5

Transboundary vs Domestic Air Pollution.* Approximate contributions of U.S. and Ontario-based emissions to smog and airborne sulphate concentrations across southern Ontario

* Source: Adapted from Coal-fired Electrical Generation in Ontario, Ontario Ministry of Environment, March 2001

On an average day, about 50% of the smog and particulate matter in Ontario's air are the result of precursor gases, which are blown across the border from the U.S. by the prevailing winds (see Figure 2 page 20). The remainder comes from sources within Ontario — 43% from motor vehicles, industry and area sources such as residential heating, and 7% from electricity production in the province. Similarly, emissions of SO₂ from sources in the U.S. are responsible for 50% - 60% of the airborne sulphate in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton areas. (Coal is used to produce more than 80% of electricity in some upwind U.S. states, which explains their much higher contribution of NO_x and SO₂ emissions compared with OPG.)

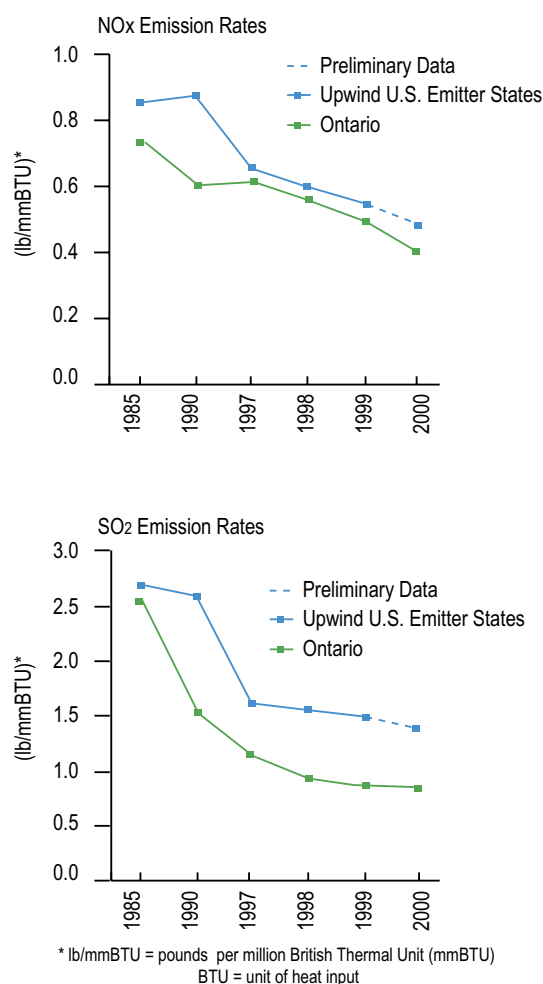
This underlines the significance of the Ozone Annex agreement between Canada and the United States, signed in December 2000. OPG supports this agreement that will lead to significant cuts in smog emissions in southern Ontario's airshed.



When compared to other electricity generators in Ontario's airshed, OPG's fleet of hydroelectric, nuclear and fossil stations is far superior in terms of impact on air quality. This comparison remains favourable when the NO and SO₂ emission rates of OPG's fossil stations are compared to those of U.S. fossil stations in the airshed.

FIGURE 6
SO₂ and NO_x Emission Rates: OPG vs Upwind Emitter States, 1985-2000* Ontario emission rates consistently lower than those of upwind emitter states

* Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Acid Rain Program, 2000



OPG's 2001 SO₂ targets

The Ontario government's proposed limit of 157,500 tonnes of net SO₂ emissions is expected to be in effect for 2001. OPG will comply with the Ontario government's regulations, and will continue to meet or outperform U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations.

SO₂ emission reduction initiatives in 2000:

- Continue to reduce SO₂ emissions by using low-sulphur coal, oil and natural gas.
- Lennox Generating Station completed conversion of all four of its units to burn natural gas in addition to oil.
- Flue Gas Desulphurization systems, installed on two units at Lambton, achieved higher-than-design removal rates.

Greenhouse Gases

What are Greenhouse Gases?

Greenhouse gases (GHG) contribute to global warming. GHG include CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane), N₂O (nitrous oxide) and SF₆ (sulphur hexafluoride).

CO₂ emissions performance:

The CO₂ emitted by OPG's fossil-fuelled stations accounts for almost 100% of the company's greenhouse gas emissions and represents about 20% of Ontario's total GHG emissions. OPG made a commitment in 1995 to stabilize its net carbon dioxide emissions at 26 Tg, in support of Canada's pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We met this target, despite the increase in fossil generation during our Nuclear Recovery Program, by taking aggressive steps to improve internal energy efficiencies and by applying Emission Reduction Credits (see Emission Reduction Trading, page 27).

Nanticoke: A Success Story

Nanticoke Generating Station is situated on Lake Erie in southern Ontario. It is OPG's largest coal-fired station, and in 1999 ranked as the second-largest coal-fired electricity generator in Ontario's airshed after the Gibson Station located in the state of Indiana, which generated 19.9 TWh. Yet Nanticoke has lower NO_x and SO₂ emission rates than 55 of the 79 largest coal-fired electricity plants in the airshed. OPG's progress in reducing NO and SO₂ emissions at this facility is especially important because it produces as much electricity as all other OPG fossil-fuelled stations combined, enough to power all the homes in the Greater Toronto Area.

In 2000, Nanticoke produced 14% more electricity than in 1984 its previous peak production year with 46% lower NO emissions and 58% lower SO₂ emissions.

OPG is taking steps now to reduce Nanticoke's NO emissions by a further 6,000 tonnes or 23% by 2004, with the installation of Selective Catalytic Reduction technology the first application of its kind in Canada on coal-fired units.

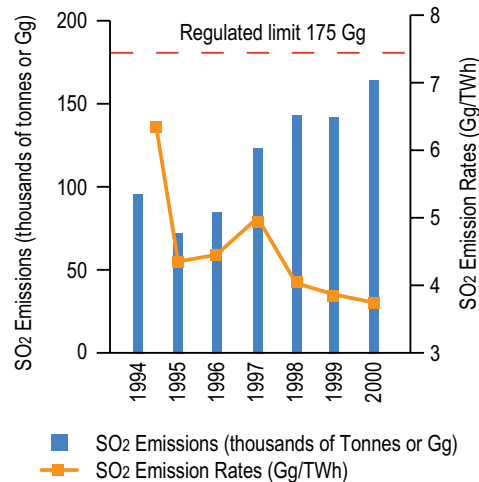


FIGURE 7
SO₂ Emissions and SO₂ Emission Rates for OPG Fossil-fuelled Generating Stations

CO₂ emissions performance (cont.)

OPG's support for international efforts to address climate change is long-term. We will continue to do our share to reduce GHG emissions as decontrol of the Ontario electricity sector progresses.

OPG's CO₂ initiatives and achievements in 2000

- Offset 30% of GHG emissions by applying 12.5 million tonnes of CO₂ Emission Reduction Credits, of which 2.5 million tonnes were generated from internal energy efficiencies.
- Participated in international negotiations to develop the best policy response to the Kyoto Protocol, including Canada's delegation to the sixth session of the Conference of Parties in The Hague.
- Completed the Jordan Activity Implemented Jointly (AIJ), an international project undertaken by the E7, and led by OPG, to assist the Jordanian electricity company in reducing CO₂ and SO₂ emissions from its oil-fired power plants.
- Designated "Gold Champion Level Reporter" by Canada's Climate Change Voluntary Challenge & Registry (VCR) for the 1999 OPG Greenhouse Gas Action Plan. OPG is also a member of the VCR Board of Directors. (see our Website at www.opg.com/envcomm/e_reducingghg.asp)
- Developed a protocol for reporting OPG's CO₂ emissions from fossil-fuelled electricity plants.
- Committed to lease 10 low-emission vehicles — electric, gas/electric hybrid or natural gas — each year for the next three years. In 2001, this will represent about 10% of our fleet.
- Added 13 MW of green power to our energy mix (see Green Power, page 38).
- OPG became the first Canadian company to be invited to join the prestigious Pew Center on Global Climate Change, Business Environmental Leadership Council, which is comprised largely of Fortune 500 corporations that are working together to address issues related to climate change.
- Joined the Environmental Defense Partnership for Climate Action, comprised of seven companies committed to reducing GHG emissions and reporting publicly on their progress.

Mercury Emissions

Mercury emissions occur naturally from sources such as windblown soil and forest fires as well as from manmade sources like incineration, base metal smelting, coal-fired power generation and other industrial processes. When mercury enters the water, either directly or from atmospheric emissions, it can be transformed and bioaccumulate in fish. Initiatives are under way in both Canada and the U.S. to regulate mercury emissions from the electricity-generating sector. OPG emits 23% of Ontario's domestic mercury air emissions (see ARET Table, page 17). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is expected to develop a final electricity-sector mercury regulation in December 2004, with compliance by December 2007. Similarly, under the Canada Wide Standards process, a Canadian electric utility mercury emission standard is expected to be developed in 2002.

There is no commercially proven technology currently available to reduce mercury emissions from coal-fired boilers. In partnership with U.S. utilities, Canadian and U.S. government agencies, researchers and environmental technology companies, OPG is investing in research to evaluate technologies aimed at removing mercury from fossil plant emissions. OPG is a leader in researching methods to control mercury emissions. A standard testing method used in the U.S. to measure mercury emissions from fossil-generating plants was developed by OPG's predecessor, Ontario Hydro (see Research & Development, page 12).

Beyond 2000: CO₂ targets and strategies:

- OPG is committed to helping Canada achieve its climate change objectives. Our plans include: aggressive energy efficiency targets at generating stations; quadrupling OPG's green power portfolio to 500 MW by 2005; and planting 1.6 million native trees and shrubs in southern Ontario over the next five years to offset carbon dioxide emissions and enhance biodiversity.
- Electricity production from OPG's fleet of nuclear generating stations is one of our most significant strategies to reduce air emissions. For example, the return to service of Pickering A Nuclear Station when completed in 2003 has the potential to displace about 13 million tonnes of CO₂ each year, and further reduce acid gas emission rates.

Radioactive Emissions

Naturally occurring radiation comes from cosmic rays and radioactive elements in the Earth's crust, and from certain fruits and vegetables we eat. Manmade radiation results from nuclear weapons testing, some medical procedures, consumer products (such as smoke detectors, watches and TVs) and nuclear power generation.

Very low levels of radioactivity are released from the operation and maintenance of our reactors. These releases are monitored and controlled to remain within plant operating targets, which are set well below any regulatory limits.

To minimize the release of radioactivity to the environment through nuclear power generation, OPG's nuclear plants are designed and constructed with multiple passive barriers. These barriers are built into the design of the fuel and the reactor containment structure, including the use of a one-kilometre exclusion zone separating the public from the reactor buildings.

Lambton: Another Success Story

Lambton Generating Station is OPG's second-largest coal-fired plant. Lambton set a production record in 2000 that was 13% higher than its previous record year in 1983. Yet its SO₂ emissions are down by 76% and NO emissions down by 15% in comparison to 1983.

John Lamarre, Sr. Technical Officer in OPG's Nuclear Environmental Affairs. John is the Technical Specialist for the OPG Routine Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program and co-developer of the gamma dose rate monitoring network installed in the public domain at OPG Nuclear sites.



Radioactive Emissions (cont.)

In addition to passive barriers, releases of radioactivity are further reduced by the use of active systems within the plant, such as air dryers which remove tritium from air, and filters to capture particulate matter and iodine. Operating and maintenance procedures with a focus on protecting employees, public health and the environment are also in place.

How we calculate dose to the public

The assessment of radiological dose to people living near nuclear generating stations is based on measured concentrations of radioactivity in the environment (e.g., air, drinking water, local fruits and vegetables, fish and milk), and is supplemented by model calculations which use measured plant emissions where necessary. This assessment is a reasonable estimate of the maximum dose that people living at the boundary of the plant could receive.

Advances in monitoring

In 1999, the radiological environmental monitoring program at the Bruce nuclear site was further refined to enable the additional calculation of dose to eight different actual critical groups, e.g., residents at Scott Point who are adjacent to the site. The Pickering site's radiological environmental monitoring program will be updated in 2001, with Darlington's to follow in 2003.

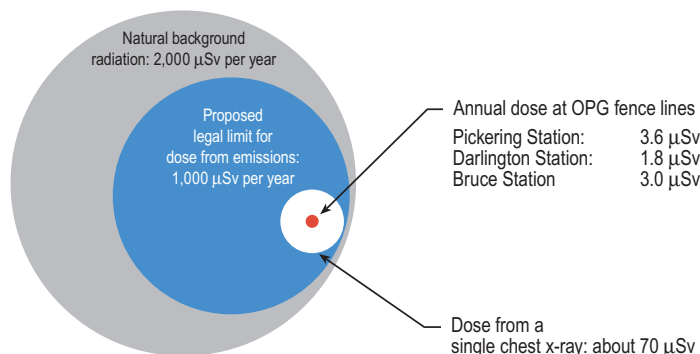
In 1999, OPG developed, tested and installed a ring of new noble gas monitors outside the Pickering Nuclear site boundary. These monitors enable OPG to directly measure the actual concentrations of noble gases in the public domain, as opposed to modelled concentrations based on station emission

FIGURE 8
Radioactive Emissions

data. Similar systems were installed at Darlington and Bruce on a smaller scale in 2000, allowing OPG to more accurately estimate dose to the public.

Progress

In 2000, radioactive emissions from OPG operations were a fraction of both the legal limits assigned by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission and the background levels of radiation experienced in daily life in Ontario. Three-year emission trends for each plant are provided in Appendix A, page 55.



* Dose is reported in microsieverts (µSv), an international unit used to measure radiation dose
Source: Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

Emission Reduction Trading

Emission Reduction Trading (ERT) provides companies with financial incentives to reduce their air emissions. Emission reduction credits (ERCs) are created when a company reduces emissions below its historic levels or regulatory limits. Companies can apply the ERCs against their current emission requirements, bank them for future use, or sell them to a third party.

OPG is a leader in the area of Emission Reduction Trading. We have helped develop and demonstrate the viability of trading in Ontario, Canada and internationally. We used nitric oxide ERCs to meet our year 2000 voluntary NO emissions target, and CO₂ ERCs to meet our voluntary year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions stabilization target.

Examples of GHG Emission Reduction Trades completed by OPG in 2000 include:

- ¥ 34,437 tonnes of CO₂ ERCs from energy-efficiency improvements to Toronto's University Health Network, and
- ¥ seven million tonnes of CO₂ ERCs from Saint F licien Township Biomass Generation Project in Quebec. These credits will be applied in 2001-2004.

NOx ECR trades in 2000 included the purchase of credits created from the application of low-NOx technologies by power utilities in Michigan, Ohio and Missouri and from the addition of a low-NOx additive to gasoline sold in Ontario during the summer of 2000.

All ERTs conducted by OPG are subject to an independent, third-party assessment that ensures any credits are quantifiable and are in excess of regulatory or voluntary commitments.

To provide an additional environmental benefit, under the rules of Ontario's Pilot Emission Reduction Trading program, all ERCs created and registered are discounted by 10 % so that only 90 % of the ERCs may be used to meet emission reduction targets.

water

As a source of electricity, water power is a valuable component of OPG's sustainable energy portfolio. Hydroelectricity is both our lowest-cost energy source and our only large-scale renewable form of energy. In addition, all of OPG's hydroelectric, nuclear and fossil generating stations need water for their operations. So it is critical for us to manage this precious resource wisely.

Electricity generation from OPG's 69 hydroelectric stations was 34.4 terawatt-hours in 2000, a slight increase over 1999. Most of the Great Lakes were well below their normal levels during the year, with only Lake Ontario maintaining near-normal levels. Many other Ontario watersheds also experienced below-normal flows periodically during the year. OPG improved the available capacity and reliability of its hydroelectric stations by continuing to optimize its utilization of water storage. Unplanned outages for maintenance and repairs were the lowest in 20 years.



Managing water resources

The Madawaska River Water Management Review is one example of OPG's commitment to sustainable development of water resources. This three-year, tripartite partnership review brought together a wide range of Madawaska River stakeholders who had divergent economic, social, cultural and recreational interests. Participants included the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; OPG, which obtains about 3% of its hydroelectric energy from the Madawaska; and the Madawaska Public Advisory Committee, which included a cross-section of constituents on the river. Searching for sustainable solutions, the group weighed issues that affected the health of fish and aquatic ecosystems, recreation and tourism, hydroelectric generation and flood control. The Madawaska River Review provides OPG with an exceptional model to follow when integrating the concept of sustainable energy development into the company's future business plans.

The Washington, D.C.-based National Hydropower Association recently awarded the project an achievement award for Outstanding Stewardship of America's Rivers, in recognition of significant environmental accomplishments beyond providing carbon-free and renewable power. OPG is the first Canadian utility to receive this award.

Managing water levels and flow rates is one of the most important issues that OPG faces in utilizing water for hydroelectric generation. Some of OPG's hydroelectric plant operations contribute to unnatural fluctuations that can interfere with fish spawning habitats. Yet the same measures that can have a negative impact on the ecosystem provide flood protection to shoreline residences and reduce bank erosion during spring runoff. OPG is committed to achieving sustainable solutions that balance divergent interests. Some examples:

- Scheduled flow releases from Bark Lake to accommodate recreational uses such as canoeing and kayaking on the Madawaska River between May and September;
- Flow reductions at the DeCew Falls stations during the Canadian Secondary Schools Rowing Championships and Royal Canadian Henley Regatta;
- Water releases at Red Rock Falls GS (Mississagi River) in the summer months to provide sufficient depth and flow for recreational fishing and boating at Iron Bridge;
- Agreements with the Ministry of Natural Resources to provide "scenic enhancement" at Aubrey Falls (Mississagi River) and Kakabeka Falls (Kaministiquia River) during tourist season;
- Restoration of walleye spawning habitat at Barrett Chute GS on the Madawaska River; and
- Maintaining an open dialogue with the cottages association representing residents around Lake Eugenia.

Linda Halliday, Public Affairs
Officer for our Ottawa St.
Lawrence Plant Group at
Chenau Generating Station

Linda was a part of the team
that produced the award
winning **Madawaska River
Management Review**.

(for more information on the
Madawaska River Management
Review, consult our Website at
[www.opg.com/envcomm/water
use/madriver.asp](http://www.opg.com/envcomm/wateruse/madriver.asp))



Water Quality

Regulatory Compliance

OPG's objective is to operate all facilities in full compliance with water quality regulations. Water discharged by electricity generating stations can be exposed to contamination from on-site materials such as coal or fly ash, process spills, or additives such as hydrazine that are used to prevent corrosion. Chemicals required for the efficient operation of a facility, such as chlorine used to control zebra mussels, may also contribute to contamination.

The company recorded 65 events in 2000 that were not in compliance with the provincial industrial effluent regulations of the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA). Many of these infractions were administrative in nature, involving sampling and reporting errors. In a few instances, process stream samples were found to exceed toxicity limits set by regulation. Each of these events was internally reviewed and followed up with corrective action.

OPG continued research in 2000 aimed at finding an alternative to chlorine to control zebra mussels in water intakes and plant piping systems. Efforts focused on continued installation, commissioning and testing of four full-scale pilot projects — ultraviolet lights and intermittent ozone at Bruce, fine pore filtration at Nanticoke, and continuous ozone at Lennox. We are confident that one, or a combination, of these technologies will prove to be useful along with dechlorination to eliminate chlorine toxicity in effluent streams by July 1, 2002, in compliance with provincial regulations introduced under MISA.

Aquatic Research

OPG strives to continually improve the methods and technologies that it uses to generate electricity. To support this goal, we fund a number of environmental research projects, including an Industrial Research Chair in Watershed Biogeochemistry at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, to study the effects of acid rain and the influence of climate stresses on watersheds.

For the past five years, OPG has supported a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) Chair in Ecotoxicology at the St. Lawrence River Institute of Environmental Sciences. The institute is studying a number of significant water-related issues, including the effects of water-level variations over time which will support the development of a baseline of ecological data for a changing river environment; the sources, transport and fate of pollutants and pathogens in rivers; and innovative and effective community-based programs to restore the benefits of a healthy river ecosystem. Through its River Restoration Council, the institute is implementing a remedial action plan in the Cornwall-Massena area, creating artificial fish spawning habitats in the St. Lawrence River, and researching the diversity of area wetlands. It is also working with OPG's R.H. Saunders GS to monitor zebra mussel population densities in the river.

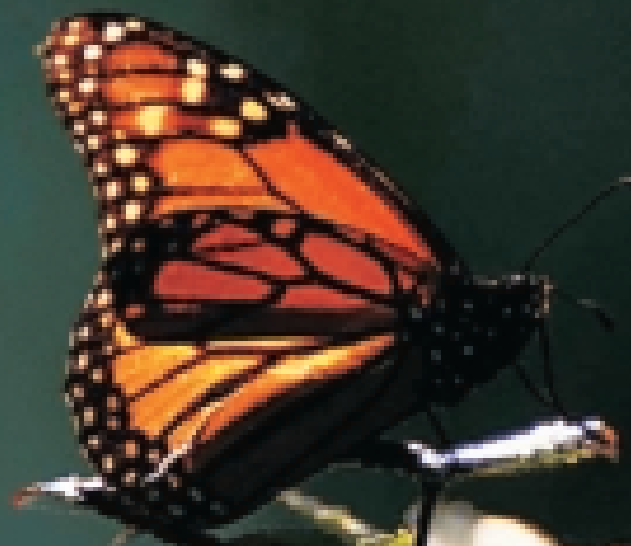
Since 1999, OPG (Nanticoke GS) has supported studies under a CRESTech program by the Wetland's Research Centre (University of Waterloo) on the function of engineered wetlands for wastewater treatment.

In 1999, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and OPG sponsored an independent water management study of the Upper Mattagami Watershed. The results of the study were tabled in 2000. They concluded that the river system upstream of OPG's Sandy Falls Generating Station in the Timmins area is well managed and requires very little improvement. OPG, MNR and the Mattagami Region Conservation Authority will establish a Water Management Committee in 2001 that will continue to monitor the environmental health of the Mattagami River Watershed.

land

Over the next five years, OPG will plant 1.6 million native trees and shrubs in southern Ontario. We estimate that, over their lifetime, the trees will trap and offset approximately 900,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, helping to reduce global warming. The reforestation of at least 800 hectares in this vital ecological region will also provide habitat for threatened species that are especially at risk because of the loss and fragmentation of habitat. Plantings are targeted to expand key forested areas and connect woodland patches to help promote the recovery of declining wildlife.

This initiative is a major contribution to OPG's Biodiversity Management Program and Greenhouse Gas Management Strategy. Environment Canada and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designated OPG's tree planting project the State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference Success Story of 2000.



OPG focuses special attention on three aspects of land management and conservation that are most closely associated with its electricity-generating operations: land assessment and remediation, waste management and biodiversity.

Land Assessment and Remediation

Remediating land contamination

OPG is in the third year of a five-year program to assess and remediate historical land contamination on properties occupied by its nuclear, fossil and hydroelectric facilities. Contaminants include fuel oil, transformer oil, waste lubricants and tritium.

Assessments and any required remediation of priority contaminated sites are on track for completion by October 2002. Any remediation required for non-priority sites will be completed by December 2005.

The Site Assessment Plan that OPG filed with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment in 2000, under a 1997 MOE Director's Order, identified 32 priority sites. The status of assessment and remediation on these sites is as follows:

- Assessments are complete on 18 sites — eight require no further work, and 10 have either been remediated or are in the process of being remediated;
- Assessments on the remaining 14 sites are nearing completion.

OPG identified 10 additional priority sites through its voluntary site assessment program. The status of remediation on these sites is as follows:

- Six require no further work; and
- Remediation is pending or in progress on the remaining four.

Groundwater monitoring at Pickering Nuclear

A permanent, site-wide groundwater monitoring system and program now make it possible for Pickering Nuclear Station to monitor groundwater across the site. The program is able to monitor current and future groundwater conditions, such as groundwater flow, direction and quality. The initial system was completed in 1999 at a cost of \$2 million, in response to community concerns voiced during the development of Pickering Nuclear's Environmental Assessment Plan. It is comprised of 260 wells drilled at various depths throughout the site. A Geographic Information and Data Management System captures all the relevant data from the wells, while a monitoring program, established in 2000, documents current groundwater quality and records results for future comparison.

Groundwater monitoring at Pickering Nuclear (cont.)

Elevated concentrations of tritium have been found under, and in the vicinity of, the powerhouse at Pickering A. The sources have been identified and contained. A detailed investigation, submitted to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission and the Ontario Ministry of Environment in the fall of 2000, indicates limited potential for off-site impacts because the groundwater flow rate is relatively slow and moving in the direction of on-site sumps that discharge the tritiated groundwater to the station cooling water discharge. This discharge is a monitored pathway, and any tritium releases are therefore accounted for in dose-to-public calculations for the station. Total tritium discharges are far below regulatory limits. In the near future, OPG plans to document Pickering's groundwater condition in an annual report that will be available to the community.

Waste Management

Conventional waste management

OPG is an industry leader in recycling and reusing waste products that would otherwise be sent to landfill, such as construction and demolition waste, paper products, glass, aluminum and polystyrene. Our target is to reduce by 90% the quantity of conventional waste (1999 baseline year) sent to landfill from all major OPG facilities within five years, bettering the 84% diversion from landfill achieved at Darlington Generating Station in 2000. In 2001, OPG will establish site-specific performance targets and develop and implement waste-reduction strategies.

OPG's Investment Recovery and Waste Management Services (IRS) plays a key role in diverting wastes from landfills through recycling. In 2000, IRS generated about \$4.9 million in revenue from the sale of surplus equipment, including \$500,000 from the sale of scrap metals alone adding to OPG's revenue stream.

Coal combustion by-products

In 2000, OPG diverted from landfill and sold 762 thousand tonnes of gypsum and fly ash, by-products of coal combustion. This quantity represents 42% of OPG's total accumulation of these by-products.

Low- and intermediate-level radioactive wastes

The company's "Likely Clean Program" continues to help reduce quantities of low- and intermediate-level radioactive wastes (L&ILRW) by providing for the careful separation of uncontaminated wastes from low-level radioactive wastes. In 2000, we produced 4,774 cubic metres of L&ILRW, better than our annual target of 4,840 cubic metres. These wastes were transported to the Bruce Waste Management Facility, where additional processing reduced the total volume to 1,830 cubic metres. The Bruce Waste Management Facility is a licensed, engineered facility that currently contains about 41,857 cubic metres of low-level waste and 8,047 cubic metres of intermediate-level waste.

Used nuclear fuel

OPG's nuclear reactors generated 51,700 bundles of used nuclear fuel in 2000. Our total inventory of 1.3 million fuel bundles — which would fit into three hockey rinks up to the boards — is safely stored on-site at each facility where it was produced. When removed from the nuclear reactor, used fuel is immediately transferred to water-filled bays where it is stored until it can be safely transferred to specially designed, steel-lined concrete dry containers approved by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

OPG is participating in a cost-sharing agreement with other Canadian used-fuel owners to research longer-term solutions for managing nuclear wastes. Our company has already set up a segregated fund to finance activities associated with long-term radioactive waste management and decommissioning of nuclear stations. We contributed approximately \$429 million to this fund in 2000, bringing the total that we have invested to more than \$830 million. OPG plans to contribute about \$430 million a year to the fund over the next five years.

Biodiversity

Reforestation in southern Ontario

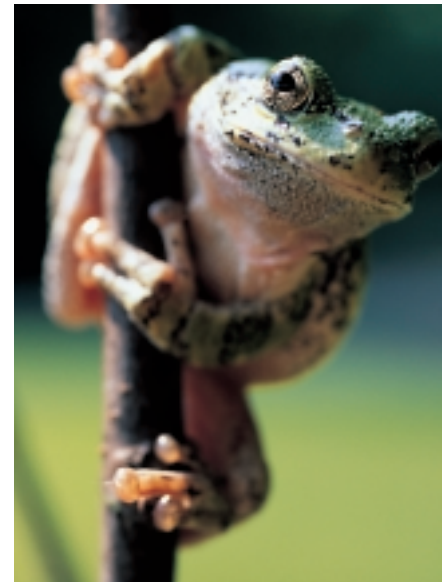
OPG worked with a number of partners in 2000 to select planting sites for some 240,000 trees and shrubs linked to priority natural heritage projects in Ontario, including:

- Toronto and Region Conservation Authority — planting and ongoing management of 200,000 native trees and shrubs at sites along the Oak Ridges Moraine, including the Glenn Haffy Conservation Area linking the Niagara Escarpment to the Oak Ridges Moraine; Lake St. George site near Richmond Hill; and Glen Major complex, in the headwaters of Duffins Creek in Pickering (see box);
- City of Toronto — seven sites selected for naturalization along the lower Don River valleylands; and
- Long Point Region World Biosphere Reserve — habitat restoration corridor project connecting St. Williams Forest to Turkey Point.

We will continue to form strategic partnerships to ensure that the next 1.3 million trees that we have committed are also planted in areas that address biodiversity conservation priorities and community needs.

Ecological assessment

OPG is conducting ecological assessments at Pickering, Bruce and Darlington Nuclear Stations to evaluate the impact of their operations on plants and animals. These assessments help OPG to select the most effective remedial strategies where action is required.



Living City Campaign

The vision of a living city moved one step closer when the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority created its Reforestation for Biodiversity Program. As a founding member of the program, OPG supports reforestation activities that will help to restore clean air and water within the region, and much-needed habitat for declining species. The program also promotes ecosystem health by planting buffer zones along rivers and streams to provide natural habitat corridors and help to improve water quality.

Ecological assessment (cont.)

In 2000, Bruce Nuclear was the first station to complete its screening-level ecological assessment. Public information sessions provided valuable input to the assessment process, including the identification of species and habitats that are rare or unusual, or of particular interest in the Bruce vicinity, such as the Baie du Dore wetland area, white-tailed deer, smallmouth bass, bald eagles, and many more. Pickering and Darlington Nuclear Stations will complete their ecological assessments in 2001.

Lambton natural areas survey

Lambton Generating Station is located in the St. Clair River Basin, an area distinguished for its diversity of plants and wildlife. Like all OPG fossil stations, Lambton is engaged in a program to identify and prioritize significant local species and habitats that could be adversely affected by its operations. Strategies can then be implemented to protect high-priority areas.

In 2000, Lambton conducted a natural areas survey in each of the four seasons on areas owned by the station but outside its boundaries. This survey discovered four plant species that are rare in both Ontario and Canada, 19 that are rare in the region, and a wide variety of mammals, birds and reptiles, including white-tailed deer, coyote, nesting great horned owl and snapping turtle.

Niagara Hydroelectric records rare species

OPG owns most of the land surrounding Lake Gibson, which is part of the headpond for the DeCew Falls Generating Station. Working with information provided by agencies and local naturalists, OPG completed an initial inventory of rare species around Lake Gibson. Examples that were identified included Swamp Rose Mallow, American Chestnut, Red Mulberry and Northern Dusky Salamander. This information provided valuable input to the biodiversity plan for the Niagara Plant Group.

New home for the "Raptors"

Lakeview Generating Station is an "urban" refuge for a surprising assortment of birds, mammals and fish. It is home to a pair of Peregrine Falcons that may be one of only four breeding pairs in the Greater Toronto area. Peregrines are an endangered species that belong to a family of birds known as raptors. In addition to providing a good Peregrine habitat with a plentiful supply of food, Lakeview is also a stopping place for many migrating birds and wintering waterfowl. Some of the other species found on site include Coopers Hawks, Kestrels, Brant and Barnacle Geese, and many more.

Local Scouts contribute to biodiversity

The 1st Selkirk Scouts visited Nanticoke GS in the spring to study on-site bluebird houses and prepare a computer log of nests. On Earth Day, the Haldimand District Scouts contributed to Nanticoke's

biodiversity program with an on-site tree planting, including the 10,000th tree planted at the facility. In the third year of a five-year tree planting program at Lennox GS, local Scouts planted 1,500 trees at the station, as part of the Trees for Canada initiative.

Brook Trout Habitat

OPG's Wesleyville property, west of Port Hope, is crossed by one of the few cold-water streams in the Toronto region that host prime Brook Trout habitat. The population of native Brook Trout in the stream had been drastically reduced by beaver dams and silt formation. With the Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority, OPG upgraded the stream to expose the gravel bottom that Brook Trout need. Upstream, more than 40,000 trees were planted to increase adjacent forest areas and reduce stream bank erosion. As a result of these efforts, the number of Brook Trout nests has increased from two in 1998 to 15 in 2000.

Bioinventories

Extensive bioinventories conducted at Darlington in the last few years have identified 345 species of animals and 315 species of plants. A moth inventory in 2000 increased the number of Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) on the list by 208 species. OPG's inventory was the catalyst for interested biologists to develop a Lepidoptera list for Durham Region.

Spawning grounds

Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Mattagami First Nation, Gogama area citizens and OPG's Northeast Plant Group partnered in the rehabilitation of a major spawning ground on Stetham Creek. The creek flows into Mattagami Lake, and MNR estimates that it produces about 90% of the pickerel spawn in the lake.



Dave Rogalski of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority plants trees with help from OPG employees Steve Hounsell and Anda Kalvins. OPG is committed to planting 1.6 million native trees and shrubs in southern Ontario by 2005. For more information about OPG's tree planting program, please consult our website at www.opg.com/envcomm/c_planting.asp



OPG's decision to pursue industry leadership in green power in Ontario is both smart business and concrete evidence of our long-term commitment to sustainable energy development. We recently created a new, distinct green power operating division, OPG Evergreen Energy, to oversee our company's expanded green power program. The new division will focus on developing a diverse, competitive and reliable green power pool to give OPG a competitive advantage in this niche market in Ontario and elsewhere.

Rapid growth in green power programs and sales in the United States demonstrate that more customers are choosing to include environmental performance along with price when making their electricity purchasing decisions. More than 80 U.S. utilities now offer green power programs that are conservatively valued at up to \$10 billion (U.S.), or 5% of that country's total energy market. Close to one million customers are buying green power in deregulated markets throughout the U.S. We believe that consumer demand for green power in Canada will grow as more green options become available, supply costs become more competitive with traditional energy sources, and awareness of the benefits of green power increases. OPG has announced plans to steadily increase its green power capacity over the next five years to meet the expected growth in demand in Ontario.

green power

Another key priority for OPG, is not only to develop reliable, competitive green power technologies, but to demonstrate and market the environmental superiority of this form of generation. Many large purchasers of electricity in Ontario have made public their intention to purchase environmentally benign energy to demonstrate corporate citizenship and act on their own corporate commitment to deal with climate change impacts. Some customers in OPG's market have already committed to purchase green power, including the Canadian government and the City of Toronto.

Green Power Growth

OPG's green portfolio: 2000-2005

OPG's existing green power capacity comes primarily from 29 small, run-of-river hydroelectric stations in central and southern Ontario, and a 600 kW wind turbine near the Bruce Nuclear station. President and CEO Ron Osborne stated in September that OPG plans to increase its green capacity from 138 MW or 0.5% of generation in 2000, to 250 MW or 1% of generation in 2003, to 500 MW or 2% of generation by 2005 — enough electricity to supply a city the size of London, Ontario.

OPG increased its green capacity by 13 MW in 2000, by securing biogas and wind-generated power. We plan to invest \$8 million in 2001 to secure 20 MW to 40 MW of green power from small hydro, biomass (landfill gas and wood wastes), wind farms and solar power.

Green Power Initiatives

Wind

OPG's 600-kW Tacke wind turbine near Bruce Nuclear Station produced about 800 GWh of energy in 2000 despite an extended, planned maintenance shutdown. Energy produced by the wind turbine in 2000 offset about 700 tonnes of CO₂.

A proposed wind farm near Kincardine, Ontario, in partnership with British Energy (Canada) Ltd., is a significant component of OPG's green power plans. Subject to Ministry of Environment approval, the Huron Wind energy facility will be constructed on one of the most promising wind-farm sites in Ontario — on Lake Huron, near the Bruce A and B nuclear generating facility. The project will build on OPG's experience with the 600-kW Tacke wind turbine which has been operating on the Bruce site since 1995. Total electricity output of the new wind facility has not been finalized yet, but it will add an expected 10 MW of installed capacity in 2002.

Small hydroelectric

OPG has 29 small hydroelectric facilities located on nine river systems in central and southern Ontario. Their total production capacity of EcoLogo-certified green power is about 125 MW, which is

Murray Paterson, Manager - Business Development, OPG Evergreen Energy next to the solar roof-top panels on OPG's Head Office, Toronto

Solid Oxide Fuel Cell

Fuel cell technology is a very efficient and environmentally-friendly source of electricity.

OPG is participating in a project to build and operate the largest precommercial solid oxide fuel cell power plant in the world. We are co-funding the \$18 million project with the Canadian government, Siemens Westinghouse Power Corporation and the U.S. Department of Energy.

Fuel cells are not, strictly speaking, a green power source unless they use renewable fuels like landfill gas or biogas, but they do reduce the environmental impacts of electricity production. The fuel cell produces virtually no NO_x or SO₂ because it uses an electrochemical process rather than combustion to convert natural gas to electricity. CO₂ emissions are reduced by more than 50% compared with coal-fired generation.

The fuel cell demonstration plant will be installed at Toronto-based Kinectrics Inc., OPG's independent science and engineering services company, and is the final step before commercialization.

Small Hydroelectric (cont.)

approximately 1.7% of OPG's total hydroelectric capacity. Many of these plants were built to supply the electricity requirements of small towns and local industry in the early 1900s. They remain in good condition and require only modest investments in maintenance.

Biomass

Canada Composting Inc.'s plant in Newmarket, Ontario, uses an anaerobic digestion process to convert organic wastes from municipal solid wastes and other sources into methane gas, or biogas, that can be used as fuel for engines to produce electricity. Methane is a greenhouse gas that is naturally emitted by biomass. OPG is contracting with Canadian Composting to purchase 2.5 MW of its green power.

Toromont Energy Ltd. of Waterloo, Ontario, is also reducing greenhouse gases by generating electricity from methane, in this case using methane from landfill. OPG purchased the facility's total 3.5 MW of electrical output in 2000 for its green power portfolio.

Solar

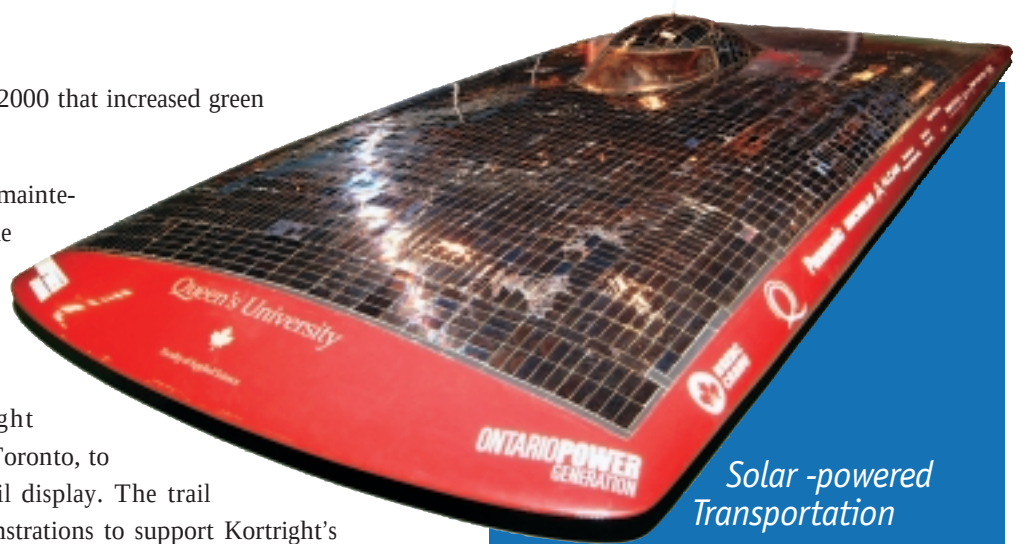
OPG's head office in downtown Toronto is now equipped with 48 100-watt solar rooftop panels that transmit 5 kW of power into the building's electrical system. We plan to install "Living Roofs" at other OPG sites and in partnership with customers across the province over the next five years. This project represents a working symbol of our commitment to become a technological leader in the field of green power.



Green Power Sponsorships

OPG sponsored a number of projects in 2000 that increased green power:

- We provided \$35,000 for ongoing maintenance of a photovoltaic display at the Elevated Wetlands on the Don Valley Parkway. The PV display is part of a Millennium Gift to the City of Toronto. OPG contributed \$50,000 to the Kortright Centre for Conservation, north of Toronto, to repair and enhance its Power Trail display. The trail offers extensive green power demonstrations to support Kortright's renewable-energy training and education program.
- The Sierra Club held its first Green Power Trade Show in November 2000 in conjunction with the Annual Independent Power Producers Society of Ontario (IPPSO) conference. OPG was a major sponsor of this event. We also sponsored the annual conferences of the Canadian Wind Energy Association in Vancouver, and the Solar Energy Society of Canada in Halifax.



Solar -powered Transportation

Queen's University students drove a solar-powered car 6,800 kilometres across Canada in 2000, setting a new world record. OPG was the major corporate sponsor of this drive to showcase the vehicle from coast to coast. The students designed the vehicle to capture maximum solar energy and pose least resistance to the air and the road.

Community

OPG's vision of sustainability reaches beyond the environment and the numbers on our balance sheet to include quality relationships with our employees, our neighbours, and the broader community. Sustainability is a long-term commitment for OPG, and one that takes many forms. As an electricity company, we have a responsibility to provide a cost-effective product and to ensure that the interests and concerns of the Ontario community and local communities are respected in the operation of our facilities. We also believe that we have a responsibility as a corporate citizen to support our host communities and improve quality of life, not only by financial means, but also through volunteerism and sharing of our expertise.



Contributing to communities

Partnering with Employees

OPG is building a high-performance, customer-focused company characterized by employees who are committed, team-oriented, and valued and rewarded for their contributions.

Partnership Ethic

The Partnership initiative adopted by OPG and the unions is a model for ethical conduct that is reinforced everywhere, and at all levels, of our organization. Its key benefits are derived from working cooperatively to find new ways to improve our business and meet corporate objectives. In 2000, OPG revised its Code of Business Conduct to strengthen the company's commitment to individual rights and values, and to provide clear guidelines for ethical business decisions.

If day-to-day problem resolution channels are unsuccessful, OPG employees, retirees and contractors can receive an independent, confidential hearing from the company's Ombudsman on issues as diverse as safety, compensation and benefits, the working environment or career paths. Diane Westcott was recently appointed as the first OPG Ombudsman. She is also the company's Chief Ethics Officer.

The GoalSharing incentive program is a promising sign that the partnership spirit has taken root. Virtually all employees now have the opportunity to share in OPG's operating successes. We believe our incentive plan is the most extensive in the industry.

Training and Development

To reinforce cultural change, OPG has joined with the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, to launch a new leadership development program that supports and enhances the management and leadership skills of our senior managers. The program is part of an extensive process to identify, develop and retain high-performing, committed employees across the organization.

There are a variety of leadership and learning opportunities available to OPG's workforce, including first-line manager academies for our nuclear employees; enhanced marketing and trading-skills programs for OPG Energy Markets staff and station employees; and a new employee recognition program for outstanding employee contributors. We are also bringing new competencies into the company through proactive recruiting practices.

A sustainable development decision-making workshop is now being offered to OPG senior managers as part of leadership training. It underscores the importance of the environment and strong stakeholder relationships to OPG's commercial success. The course is designed to demonstrate how existing and emerging environmental issues place multidimensional and often competing demands on decision-makers, especially in a deregulated and competitive electricity market.

John Marczak, Project Manager and Eva Marczak, Senior Technical Officer at Pickering Nuclear GS spent many an evening visiting 2,400 homes in the Pickering area as part of the Neighbourhood Walk program.

Charity Campaign

OPG employees raised more than \$2.1 million in the annual Charity Campaign to support organizations such as the United Way, the Canadian Cancer Society and the Hospital for Sick Children. The employees also contributed countless hours of their time and expertise in thousands of acts of volunteerism.

Corporate Citizenship Program

Our Corporate Citizenship Program provides financial and in-kind support to registered charities and not-for-profit organizations linked to the company's strategic goal to become a sustainable energy company. We focus on supporting three areas that we believe are key to our sustainability vision — programs to improve the environment, enhance educational opportunities for young people, and build quality of life in communities where we operate. The communities that host our facilities are also home to our employees, customers and stakeholders.

OPG supported more than 600 community initiatives in Ontario in 1999 and 2000. A description of some of these initiatives is included in our company's Corporate Citizenship Program Report which we published for the first time this year. Copies of the report are available from OPG, or by visiting the company's web site at www.opg.com/envcomm/c_summary.asp

Here are just a few examples of initiatives undertaken by OPG in 2000 in its three focus areas: environment, education and communities.

Environment

Second Marsh, Oshawa

With financial assistance from OPG, Ducks Unlimited Canada is working to conserve and restore the ecological integrity of Second Marsh in Oshawa. The 123-hectare wildlife area has been designated a Provincially Significant Wetland and an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Second Marsh provides valuable natural habitat for more than 380 plant species, 2,888 species of birds, and numerous species of mammals, invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians and fish. The marsh is a staging habitat for thousands of waterfowl during annual migration, and is also an important local nesting area for several uncommon, rare or threatened species. Perhaps most importantly, its location near Canada's largest urban centre makes it a potential jewel in an area where 80% of prime wetland habitat has been lost.

Lung Association, Breath of Hope Relay

OPG was a sponsor and founding partner of this 12-hour marathon at Toronto's SkyDome on March 2, 2001. The event raised awareness of lung disease, wellness and respiratory health as well as generating funds for medical research, community education and lung health programs. OPG teams from across the province took part in the relay.

Waterways for Wildlife, St. Clair River Basin

OPG is an active participant in the St. Clair River Basin Project, Waterways for Life, which endeavours to engage individuals, corporations and conservation associations in enhancing wildlife habitats in the St. Clair River corridor. Employees at OPG's Lambton Generating Station also make significant contributions of their time to this project, which is coordinated by the international Wildlife Habitat Council. The site of the Lambton GS is itself an important component of the broader St. Clair River corridor, and the station has developed a comprehensive biodiversity program to enhance on-site wetlands, woodlots, open fields and shoreline.

Education

OPG was a proud sponsor of the Pembina Institute's Climate Change Awareness and Action Education Kit (Ontario Supplement), designed as a learning tool for high schools on the subject of climate change.

Local Communities

Bruce Nuclear Station

During the recent E-coli water crisis in Walkerton, Ontario, Bruce Nuclear employees distributed 57,024 bottles of water and raised \$14,000 to help the people of the town through difficult times. Additional funding from OPG at the Corporate level raised the total contribution close to \$60,000.

Pickering Nuclear Station

OPG contributed \$100,000 to the Friends of the Ajax Public Library's fundraising campaign. The contribution lifted the \$1 million campaign to the halfway mark. Pickering was also a major sponsor of the TransCanada Trail, and played a large part in organizing the expansion and the celebration of its completion.



Gail Lippert, a Secretary at Bruce Nuclear Generating Station organized the drive to distribute water and funding to the people of Walkerton

Jim Rowsell, Sr. Environmental Specialist; Matthew Ho, Section Manager and Iskander Boulos, Design Engineer, won OPG's 2000 The Power Within Customer Service Excellence Award for promoting a dialogue with nearby communities, making local presentations, holding a site tour, and providing an information mail-out to almost 100 interested parties in order to make a major rehabilitation of the Cross Lake Control Dam (on the Temagami River about 70 Km north of North Bay) acceptable to all stakeholders.



Darlington Nuclear Station

A contribution from our Darlington and Pickering Nuclear stations helped make this year's Ontario Summer Games a success, with 3,000 of the province's best young athletes showing up to compete this year.

Lakeview Generating Station

This year, students from Gordon Graydon Memorial Secondary School in Mississauga attended the Canada First Robotics Games in Hamilton with sponsorship from Lakeview GS.

Ottawa/St. Lawrence Plant Group

With help from OPG, the St. Lawrence River Institute of Environmental Sciences was able to acquire purification equipment for its water-testing laboratories.

Atikokan Generating Station

A contribution to the Atikokan Police Service D.A.R.E. Program helped spread the word about the dangers of drug and substance abuse.

Thunder Bay Generating Station

Financial and volunteer support to the Thunder Bay Clean & Green campaign helped citizens in community-wide cleanups and neighbourhood beautification projects.

Lennox Generating Station

A contribution by Lennox Generating Station is helping the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte to develop a heritage trail celebrating their historical and cultural heritage.

Nanticoke Generating Station

OPG provided funding for the Bird Studies Canada Bald Eagle Recovery Project.

Niagara Plant Group

The Conservation Niagara Foundation received financial assistance from the Niagara Plant Group to support environmental restoration work on Twelve Mile Creek, one of Niagara's important natural, recreational, heritage and economic resources.

Northeast Plant Group

OPG helped to fund the creation of an outdoor naturalized wildlife garden at Science North in Sudbury. It will be home to hundreds of native flowers, shrubs, vines and trees specifically chosen as a habitat for native species of butterflies, moths, birds, snakes and other native animals.

Working with Stakeholders

OPG works closely with local communities and citizen groups to ensure that their interests and concerns are respected in the operation of our facilities. We understand that changes in our operations can have an impact on our neighbours, and we work with our host communities to address their concerns.

Throughout our Nuclear Recovery Program, we are maintaining regular communication with local residents and elected officials to keep them up-to-date on our progress. Hundreds of OPG employees joined in the Pickering Neighbourhood Walk, visiting over 16,000 households in the Pickering and Ajax areas to help put a face on Pickering Nuclear and to talk about the company's plans to return the Pickering A units to service. In February 2001, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission accepted the findings in Pickering Nuclear's Environmental Assessment, and gave approval for Pickering A to proceed with plans to return its four shut-down units to service. In addition to preparing for the restart of operations, OPG must obtain a licence from the regulator to restart the reactors.

In 2000 OPG Nuclear continued to work with the Environmental Advisory Group (EAG), a team of Ontario volunteers assembled to provide OPG with a public's perception on the attributes of an environmentally responsible company. The EAG wrapped up its activities and presented its recommendations to OPG in February 2001.

Energy Efficiency

Building on the success of our internal energy-efficiency programs, we continue to share our expertise in this area with audiences in the public arena. We are participating in a number of innovative programs including:

Energy Efficiency (cont.)

- We are proud to be a major sponsor of the Canadian Energy Efficiency Centre, a new initiative devoted to meeting the energy information needs of building owners and operators, engineers, architects and utilities. This project includes the development of an on-line centre that offers information on energy-efficiency design processes, products and technologies, as well as case studies of best practices, and education and training. OPG is a major sponsor of the initiative.
- Student awards to support Seneca College and the Canadian Institute for Energy Training in providing an independent study program for energy managers. The program is designed to help Ontario businesses gain the energy-efficiency expertise they require to better manage energy use and costs, while contributing to environmental enhancements.
- Ontario Power Generation's Health House Award. We sponsored this year's award, which was presented to Gordon Tobey Developments Ltd. of Brighton, Ontario. The award recognized this homebuilder's special efforts to minimize harmful gases emitted by building materials.
- LivingWise. We co-sponsored, with Enbridge Consumers Gas, this program to teach students in Durham Region about energy and water conservation, and linkages to the environment.
- GreenSaver. To encourage OPG employees to apply energy-efficiency measures at home, we introduced information sessions on the benefits of home audits for energy conservation.
- Action By Canadians (ABC) champion. The ABC program promotes education on energy efficiency and climate change. It engages Canadians across the country in voluntarily reducing their individual GHG emissions. OPG plans to offer ABC workshops in the communities where it operates in 2001.
- Clean Air Canada. Through participation in this program, OPG provided instructions on how Emissions Reduction Trading can help finance and accelerate energy-efficiency projects.

Year in Review

Creating value for our shareholders and customers

value



All in a days work for Michael Moore and Robert Wanless, of OPG's Energy Markets Trading Department

OPG's goal is to become a premier North American electricity generator. To achieve this goal, we must deliver strong financial results as well as environmental leadership and social responsibility. Our low-cost, flexible generating fleet is a source of significant strength, and we improved on this advantage in 2000. Revenues increased to \$5,978 million compared to \$5,795 million in 1999. Net income rose to \$605 million from \$446 million in 1999, primarily as a result of cost reductions and a 2% growth in sales volume.

Contributing to Ontario's economy

OPG makes significant, ongoing investments that go beyond its own bottom line to benefit the Ontario population directly. Each year we purchase about \$1.4 billion in goods and services — the majority of which is spent in Ontario — to sustain our operations, and pay out about \$1 billion in salaries and more than \$1.4 billion in taxes, dividends and other payments to the province.

Achieving competitive success

OPG is preparing to succeed in an open electricity market in Ontario by decontrolling selected generating assets, reducing costs and continuing to work closely with customers.

Our first decontrol action is the long-term lease of our Bruce Nuclear Generating Stations to Bruce Power a subsidiary of British Energy. Subject to licencing, Bruce Power will operate the 3,000 MW Bruce B station, and has announced plans to return to service another two units, representing 1,500 MW, of the laid-up Bruce A station.

This transaction is good for the customer, the province, the community and the nuclear industry. It also allows OPG to concentrate resources on continuing to improve the performance of our Pickering and Darlington Nuclear Stations. It is also a fair deal financially. The economics of the deal are discussed on OPG's Web site. (www.opg.com/info/news/newsjuly11,2000.asp)

Our Energy Markets group offers a growing range of innovative solutions that are targeted to respond more effectively to customers' electricity needs in a competitive market. In 2000, the group installed and began testing the technologies and business processes required to better serve customers in the open market. The Energy Markets facility that we opened this year is one of the most technologically-advanced energy-trading floors in Canada. This means that OPG can offer real-time dispatching and trading of electricity, as well as both structured and customized risk-management products.

In the first quarter of 2001, OPG announced its intention to invest in emerging energy and leading-edge energy technologies through a new subsidiary company. OPG Ventures Inc. plans to invest \$100 million over the next three years in viable companies that have alternative generation or related technologies in the advanced startup, or beyond, stage of growth.

In August, OPG and C-Sat Technologies created Kinectrics Inc., forming a new, independent science and engineering services company. OPG currently owns 90 % of Kinectrics, whose projects include building and testing the largest precommercial solid oxide fuel cell power plant in the world. C-SAT owns 10% of Kinectrics, with the option to buy an additional 40% by 2002.

In November, we announced a 10-year, \$1 billion information technology agreement with New Horizon System Services, a joint venture

between OPG (49 %) and Cap Gemini Ernst & Young (51 %). The new company plans to offer information technology services to OPG and throughout the North American electricity industry.

Both partnerships help OPG to reduce costs and stay focused on core activities of competitive power generation and marketing, while at the same time ensuring that our research and development and our information technology service needs are met.

To further manage costs, OPG became an investor and member of Pantellos Corporation, a consortium of 21 major North American utility and energy companies. Pantellos will operate an on-line business-to-business marketplace for the electricity, natural gas and other energy sectors — a global portal for purchasing anything from transformers and wire to turbines and equipment repairs.

Another e-commerce joint venture saw OPG and Toronto Hydro Corporation form EBT Express in October. This company is the first in North America to provide centralized electronic data management and transaction services to local distribution companies and energy retailers. Within the first six weeks of operation, EBT Express had captured over 24% of Ontario's meter base of 3.6 million customers.

High-performance, people-centred organization

OPG has a professionally diverse senior management team that blends energy-industry experience with knowledge gained in other sectors. This depth of experience is an asset in engaging OPG's entire workforce in the quest to fashion a performance-driven, customer-focused culture.

We made significant progress in building this culture in 2000. We expanded our groundbreaking Partnership Agreement with the unions; rolled out a GoalSharing incentive program; developed recruitment, retention and leadership programs; and introduced new employee safety initiatives.

Supply Chain Excellence Program

OPG's \$1.4 billion purchasing power provides the company with opportunities to encourage suppliers and contractors to operate in an environmentally responsible manner. Our Supply Chain Excellence Program has made it possible to incorporate environmental and energy-efficiency factors into more of our purchasing decisions. For example, our contractor selection process ensures that successful bidders have environmental management systems to handle the environmental risks of a job, and major suppliers are encouraged to obtain ISO 14001 certification.

Planning for growth:

OPG is focused on becoming the supplier of choice in Ontario's open electricity market. Once the market opens, we intend to apply for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licence that will enable our company to generate and market power in selected regions of the U.S.

Compilation Criteria

Our sustainable development reporting accounts for only those facilities where we have environment, health and safety responsibilities, and is not based on financial ownership. The following criteria have been used to compile the data included in this report:

Inclusion Principles

- ¥ OPG reports 100% of all environmental and financial data for generating facilities for which OPG holds the operating permit or licence, regardless of financial ownership.
- ¥ OPG reports any data from its facilities or operations that were discontinued in any calendar year.

Reporting Entity

- ¥ OPG does not include activities done by OPG joint venture partners.
- ¥ Covers only direct operational impacts; does not cover supply chain impacts like emissions from product suppliers.

Reporting Scope

- ¥ This report covers the period January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2000.
- ¥ This report covers all three elements of our sustainable development performance environmental, economic and social data. We only claim those achievements that are directly attributable to our actions.
- ¥ We do not claim upstream or downstream impacts or benefits.

To: Ron Osborne
President and Chief Executive Officer
Ontario Power Generation

We have been engaged by Ontario Power Generation ("Company") to audit the collation, at the corporate office, of the environmental and production data in Appendix B (the "Environmental Information") for the year ended December 31, 2000 as reported in the Company's Towards Sustainable Development Report ("SD2000").

SD2000 and the Environmental Information therein subject to our engagement are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion whether the Environmental Information subject to our engagement has been collated, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria developed by management as described in the box to the left, and has been properly transcribed and aggregated and consistently presented from year to year, and is supported, in all material respects, by appropriate, underlying evidence.

Our engagement was not intended to provide assurance on the Company's compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

We did not carry out any work on data reported in respect of future projections, targets and on the data gathering and measurement processes outside of the corporate office.

Conduct of the Audit

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards for assurance engagements established by The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. These standards require that we plan our audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the data is free from material misstatement. Our audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Environmental Information subject to our engagement and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. The main elements of our audit were:

- An examination of the suitability of the compilation criteria established by management.
- The examination, on a test basis, of the procedures for gathering and processing of the Environmental Information.
- The examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the qualitative information as far as it forms the subject matter of this engagement.

- The examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the quantitative information as far as it forms the subject matter of this engagement.
- The assessment as to whether the Company has appropriately applied the compilation criteria that have been described on page 52 of the SD2000.

The preparation of the Environmental Information requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and disclosures in the Environmental Information. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Considerations and Limitations

It is important to read the environmental statements and graphs in the context of the explanatory information and the notes to the graphs and performance tables.

Environmental data are subject to many more inherent limitations than financial data, given both their nature and the methods used for determining, calculating or estimating such data.

Conclusion

In our opinion, the information on the Company's environmental and production data in Appendix B, as reported in the SD2000, for the year ended December 31, 2000, has been collated, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established by management as set out on page 52 of the SD2000, and has been properly transcribed and aggregated and consistently presented from year to year.

We have not been engaged to report on whether the Company is in compliance with environmental laws and regulations and, accordingly, we do not express a conclusion in this regard.

We have prepared our assurance report based upon terms of the engagement agreed with the Senior Advisor Corporate Environment, which are available upon request. Readers are cautioned that SD2000 and the assurance engagement that we have performed on the Environmental Information therein may not be suitable for other purposes.

Ernst & Young LLP

*Toronto, Ontario
April 30, 2001*

Glossary

k	kilo	$\times 10^3$	kg = 1,000 grams	kWh (kilowatt-hour) = unit of electricity production
M	Mega	$\times 10^6$	Mg = one million grams = one tonne	MWh (megawatt-hour) = 1,000 kWh is approximately equivalent to the electricity used by one household in a month.
G	Giga	$\times 10^9$	Gg = 1,000 tonnes	GWh (gigawatt-hour) = one million kilowatt-hours is approximately equivalent to the electricity used by 80 homes in one year.
T	Tera	$\times 10^{12}$	Tg = one million tonnes	TWh (terawatt-hour) = 1,000 GWh is approximately equivalent to the electricity used by 80,000 homes in one year. In 2000, OPG generated 137 TWh (net) of electricity.
Gross generation (generally expressed in MWh)				Total electricity produced by a generating station
Net generation (generally expressed in MWh)				Gross generation minus internal energy use
Generation capacity (generally expressed in MW)				Indicator of generating station size based on its capacity to produce electricity on a continuous basis. OPG's total generation capacity is 30,900 megawatts

Nuclear*General Information**Net Generation**Radiation Dose to the Public***Pickering A & B GS**

Net generation capacity:

Pickering A: 2,060 MW

Pickering B: 2,064 MW

Located on Lake Ontario in the city of

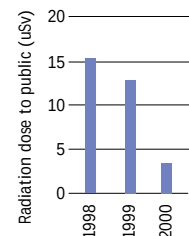
Pickering, each generating station has 4 units.

Pickering A is temporarily out of service during the Nuclear Improvement Program.

Number of used fuel bundles stored on site: 467,767

Tel: (905) 839-1151

net GWh		
1998	1999	2000
12,685	13,649	9,968

**Bruce A & B GS**

Net generation capacity:

Bruce A: 3,076 MW

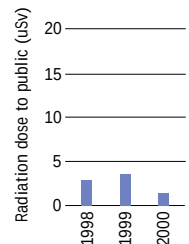
Bruce B: 3,140 MW

Located on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, between Kincardine and Saugeen Shores, each generating station has 4 units. Bruce A is

temporarily out of service during the Nuclear Improvement Program. Number of used fuel bundles stored on site: 670,932

Tel: (519) 361-2673

net GWh		
1998	1999	2000
20,863	22,360	23,280

**Darlington GS**

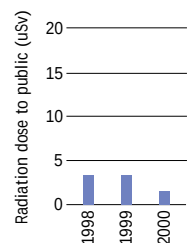
Net generation capacity:

3,524 MW

Located on Lake Ontario in the town of Newcastle, 70 km east of Toronto. This generating station has 4 units. Number of used fuel bundles stored on site: 170,147

Tel.: (905) 623-6670

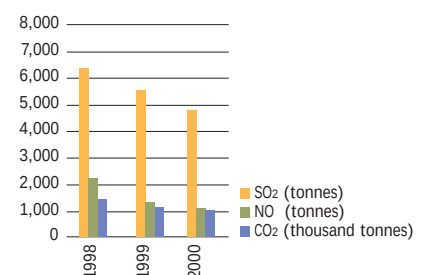
net GWh		
1998	1999	2000
26,353	25,411	26,581

**Fossil***General Information**Net Generation/Emissions**Emissions***Atikokan GS**

Net generation capacity: 215 MW

Located west of Thunder Bay, the station has 1 coal-fired unit equipped with low NOx burners.

net GWh			
	1998	1999	2000
	1,434	1,115	994
Emissions (tonnes)			
SO ₂	6,370	5,560	4,820
NO	2,230	1,310	1,100
CO ₂	1,450,000	1,100,000	1,020,000



Fossil

General Information

Net Generation/Emissions

Emissions

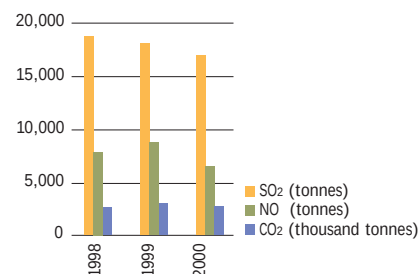
Lakeview GS

Net generation capacity:

1,138 MW

Located in Mississauga. The station has 8 coal-fired units, 4 of which are currently moth-balled.

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	2,921	3,271	2,905
	Emissions (tonnes)		
SO ₂	18,800	18,100	16,900
NO	7,820	8,740	6,480
CO ₂	2,600,000	3,000,000	2,700,000



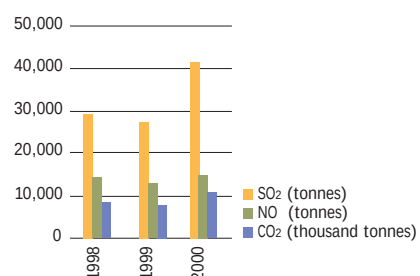
Lambton GS

Net generation capacity:

1,974 MW

Located on the St. Clair River south of Sarnia, the station has 4 coal-fired units, 2 of which are equipped with SO₂ scrubbers.

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	9,526	9,001	12,415
	Emissions (tonnes)		
SO ₂	29,200	27,300	41,400
NO	14,400	12,800	14,800
CO ₂	8,300,000	7,800,000	10,800,000



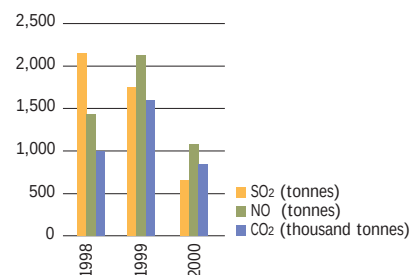
Lennox GS

Net generation capacity:

2,140 MW

Located on Lake Ontario in the town of Greater Napanee. The station has 4 oil and/or natural gas-fired units.

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	1,311	2,393	1,288
	Emissions (tonnes)		
SO ₂	2,150	1,750	655
NO	1,440	2,130	1,080
CO ₂	1,000,000	1,600,000	843,000



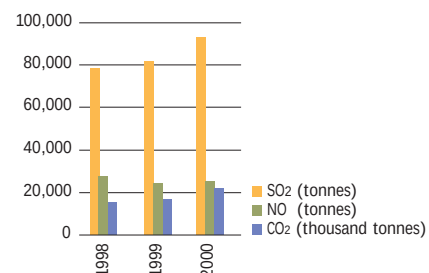
Nanticoke GS

Net generation capacity:

3,920 MW

Located on Lake Erie, the station has 8 coal-fired units fitted with low-NOx burners.

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	17,378	19,038	23,519
	Emissions (tonnes)		
SO ₂	78,400	81,800	92,900
NO	27,500	24,300	25,200
CO ₂	15,500,000	17,000,000	21,500,000



Fossil

General Information

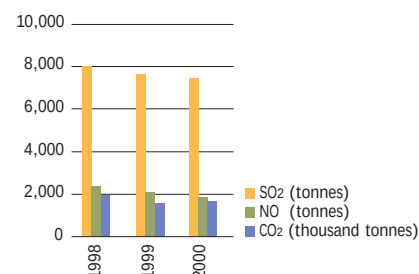
Thunder Bay GS

Net generation capacity:
310 MW
Located in Thunder Bay,
this station has 2 coal-fired
units.

Net Generation/Emissions

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	2,016	1,642	1,613
	Emissions (tonnes)		
SO ₂	8,040	7,720	7,490
NO	2,370	2,090	1,870
CO ₂	1,950,000	1,600,000	1,620,000

Emissions



Hydroelectric

General Information

Net Generation

Niagara Plant Group

Includes 6 stations,
HQ in Niagara area
Gross generation capacity: 2,244 MW

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	13,174	12,355	12,246

Ottawa/St. Lawrence Plant Group

Includes 10 stations,
HQ in Renfrew
Gross generation capacity: 2,542 MW

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	11,656	11,550	11,873

Northeast Plant Group

Includes 13 stations,
HQ in Timmins
Gross generation capacity: 1,270 MW

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	3,865	4,958	4,671

Northwest Plant Group

Includes 14 stations,
HQ in Thunder Bay,
Gross generation capacity: 1,137 MW

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	2,725	4,228	5,017

OPG Evergreen Energy (previously Small Hydro Division)

Includes 26 stations,
HQ in North Bay
Gross generation capacity: 118 MW

	net GWh		
	1998	1999	2000
	480	540	610

Appendix B

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>
ENERGY GENERATION BY SOURCE (gross GWh)			
Fossil	44,500	38,000	36,100
Hydroelectric (Renewable)	34,600	33,700	33,000
Nuclear	64,300	65,900	64,600
Total Internal Energy Generated	143,300	137,600	133,600
ENERGY GENERATION BY SOURCE (net GWh)			
Fossil	42,700	36,500	34,600
Hydroelectric (Renewable)	34,400	33,600	31,900
Nuclear	59,800	61,400	59,900
Total Internal Energy Output	136,900	131,500	126,400
ENERGY CONVERSION EFFICIENCY OF FOSSIL GENERATING STATIONS			
Total Energy Input (GWh equiv.)	123,800	102,500	96,900
Net Energy Output (GWh)	42,700	36,500	34,600
Fuel Conversion Efficiency (%)	34.5	35.6	35.7
OPG INTERNAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY			
Gross Generation (GWh)	143,300	137,600	133,600
Net Generation (GWh)	136,900	131,500	126,400
Generation Energy Efficiency (%)	95.5	95.5	94.6
Internal Energy Saving - Cumulative since 1994 (GWh)	2,133	1,897	1,759
ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS - FOSSIL			
Total Gross Annual CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes)	38,500,000	32,100,000	30,800,000
Total Gross Annual SO ₂ Emissions (tonnes)	164,100	142,100	143,000
Total Gross Annual NO _x Emissions (tonnes)	50,500	51,400	55,800
EMISSION RATES - FOSSIL			
CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes/GWhnet)	901	880.4	890.5
SO ₂ Emissions (tonnes/GWhnet)	3.84	3.90	4.13
NO _x Emissions (tonnes/GWhnet)	1.18	1.41	1.61
ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS - NUCLEAR			
Total Gross Annual CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes)	121,600	147,200	108,500
Total Gross Annual SO ₂ Emissions (tonnes)	914	299	548
Total Gross Annual NO _x Emissions (tonnes)	144	204	171

Data Tables

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>
ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS — OPG			
Total Gross Annual CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes)	38,622,000	32,247,000	30,909,000
Total Gross Annual SO ₂ Emissions (tonnes)	165,000	142,400	143,500
Total Gross Annual NO _x Emissions (tonnes)	50,700	51,600	56,000
EMISSION RATES – TOTAL OPG			
CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes/GWhnet)	282.0	245.2	244.6
SO ₂ Emissions (tonnes/GWhnet)	1.21	1.08	1.14
NO _x Emissions (tonnes/GWhnet)	0.37	0.39	0.45
Note: Totals may not add up as a result of rounding.			
PCB MANAGEMENT			
High-Level PCB material in storage (tonnes)	65.5	39.9	26.6
High-Level PCB materials sent for destruction (tonnes)	137	202	764.4
Estimated inventory of High-Level PCB material in service	1,660	1,789	1,980
Low-Level PCB materials in storage (tonnes)	3.5	19.4	14.6
Low-Level PCB material sent for destruction (tonnes)	11.5	8.20	80.5
Estimated inventory of Low-Level PCB material in service	2.9	3.1	5.5
RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT			
Used fuel - annual production (tonnes of uranium)	1,005	1,071	1,362
Used fuel in Storage (tonnes of uranium)	25,657	24,520	23,449
Low & Intermediate Radioactive Waste produce (m3)	4,774	4,613	4,978
UTILIZATION OF SOLID COMBUSTION BY-PRODUCTS			
Total Ash and Gypsum Produced (tonnes)	1,808,700	1,466,300	1,413,000
Total Ash and Gypsum Recycled (tonnes)	762,000	643,200	632,000
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION			
Solids (tonnes)	397	126	2424
Liquids (kilolitres)	2,659	2,810	(Combined)



OPG Generating Stations

Nuclear (13,900 MW)..... 
(Pickering A and Bruce A temporarily laid up)

Fossil (9,700 MW net)..... 
(MCR - maximum continuous rating)

Wind (0.6 MW)..... 

* Designated for decontrol

Hydro Plant Group

 Ottawa - St. Lawrence River Plant Group (2,542 MW)

 Niagara Plant Group (2,244 MW)

 Northeast Plant Group (1,270 MW)

 Northwest Plant Group (1,137 MW)

 OPG Evergreen (Small Hydro) (118 MW)

Total Hydroelectric (7,300 MW)
(MCR - maximum continuous rating)

OPG Generating Stations

