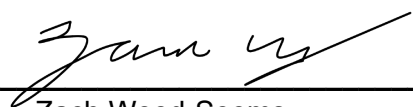


Kaministiquia River Water Management Plan

Implementation Report Submission

Jan 1, 2021 to Dec 31, 2025

Prepared by:

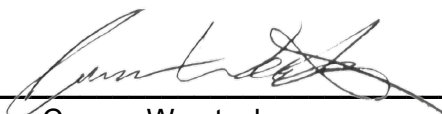


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Acronyms

CMP	Compliance Monitoring Plan
cms	Cubic meters per second (m ³ /s)
DICP	Data and Information Collection Program
EMP	Effectiveness Monitoring Program
IR	Implementation Report
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
OPG	Ontario Power Generation
SAC	Standing Advisory Committee
WMP	Water Management Plan
WSC	Water Survey of Canada
NWO	Northwest Operations

1. Background

The original Kaministiquia River System Water Management Plan (KRSWMP) was prepared according to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' 2002 *Water Management Planning Guidelines for Hydropower*, and approved for an initial period of July 1, 2005 to March 31, 2015.

The process of renewing the KRSWMP began in 2015 resulting in an extension of the KRSWMP for a two year period of April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2017. The KRSWMP was extended with minor amendments rather than renewed as it was known there was an upcoming change being the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) 2016 *Maintaining Water Management Plans* Technical Bulletin.

In August 2017, the KRSWMP was amended to align with the newly issued Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) 2016 *Maintaining Water Management Plans* Technical Bulletin. This administrative amendment resulted in several administrative changes, the largest of which was to include a requirement to prepare an Implementation Report (IR) submission to MNR every five years.

IRs are required to provide status updates, transparency of dam operations, and inform adaptive management considerations, including the following minimum content:

- a summary of all amendment requests received,
- the status of the applicable Standing Advisory Committee (SAC),
- the results of the applicable Effectiveness Monitoring Program (EMP),
- the status and results of the applicable Data and Information Collection Program (DICP).

This document represents the second IR for the KRSWMP and covers the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2025. Subsequent implementation reports will cover five-year periods.

2. Summary of Amendment Requests

2.1. Description

This section of the report provides a summary of all amendment requests pertinent to OPG facilities on the Kaministiquia River, or the KRSWMP document, including the rationale for completed amendments and how proposed amendments that did not proceed were addressed, if applicable.

2.2. Amendment Requests Received by OPG

None.

2.3. Amendment Requests Proposed by OPG

None.

2.4. Amendments Completed by MNR

None.

3. Standing Advisory Committee (SAC)

3.1. Description

The KRSWMP SAC was originally created from interested members of the Public Advisory Committee that was formed during the creation of the Water Management Plan. The SAC was created in 2004 and has been active since the implementation of the Water Management Plan.

3.2. SAC Status Update

The SAC is still active. There are annual meetings, typically in May each year, where a variety of information is provided from OPG and the MNR to the SAC. The last meeting was held on May 6th, 2025 at Fort William Historical Park. OPG is the administrator of the SAC and maintains records of the meeting minutes.

The following chart shows the current members of the Kaministiquia SAC.

Watershed Interest and Use	Representative	Title
First Nation Communities		
Fort William First Nation	Vacant	
Industry		
Thunder Bay Pulp & Paper	Alex Hiiback	Environmental Superintendent
Local Communities & Landowners		
Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge	Lucy Kloosterhuis Chris Bowles	Mayor of Oliver Paipoonge Director of Operations
Established Water User Groups/Association		
Shebandowan Lake Campers Association (including Kashabowie Lake)	Jim Moshonsky	Summer Resident on Shebandowan Lake
Dog Lake Campers Association	Simone Laatu	Summer Resident on Dog Lake
Upper Kaministiquia River	Rebecca Dickson	Upper Kaministiquia Resident
Kaministiquia River Recreationalists	Henry Syposz	Lower Kaministiquia Resident
Local Conservation Authorities		
Lakehead Region Conservation Authority	Tammy Cook Melissa Hughson	Chief Administrative Officer Watershed Manager

Government Agencies		
Fort William Historical Park	Shawn Waino	Manager Maintenance & Facility Services
Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park	Mike Holm	Park Superintendent

Advisors to the Standing Advisory Committee		
Ontario Power Generation	Zach Wood-Seems	Water Manager
	Eric Hansen	Water Manager
Ministry of Natural Resources	Marek Klich	Resource Management Coordinator
	Sheldon Newman	District Supervisor
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks	Derek Papineau	Senior Environmental Officer
	Scott Parker	Senior Environmental Officer

4. Effectiveness Monitoring Program

4.1. Description

This section of the report provides a summary of the Effectiveness Monitoring Program (EMP) components applicable to OPG facilities as outlined in the Chapter 12 of the KRSWMP, including details on:

- Definition and goals of effectiveness monitoring,
- Monitoring the effectiveness of operational changes,
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the Ecological Objectives,
- Determination of whether revisions to the facility operations, or to the EMP, are required, e.g. proposed changes/amendments going forward.

4.2. Effectiveness Monitoring Program Components

The purpose of an EMP is to confirm that operational changes resulting from the implementation of a WMP generate the expected ecological, social and economic improvements.

The EMP is detailed in Appendix K of the Kaministiquia River System WMP.

4.3. Effectiveness Monitoring Program Results

Table 1 is a list of the outstanding effectiveness monitoring program items that will be covered in the Implementation Report. *The status and results of the effectiveness monitoring and data collection programs for the Kaministiquia River Water Management Plan (WMP) have been previously described in the 2005-2020 Implementation Report Submission. The report can be found here: <https://www.opg.com/reporting/regulatory-reporting/>. The current Implementation Report provides an update on the status and results from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2025. MNR and OPG should consider amending the WMP to reflect the updates in both reports.*

Table 1: Effectiveness Monitoring Program List

#	Objective	Details	Product	Frequency
1	Flooding	Document flooding and near-flooding events	Collect and compile data from existing gauges when flooding or near-flooding occurs. Include location, flows, impacts, time of year, and pre-event conditions.	When / if situations arise, throughout the life of the plan.
2	Power Generation	Calculate the amount of increased storage/flow from operating Shebandowan Lake.	Document the flow on Shebandowan River or increased storage availability in the Lake.	Annually for the life of the plan.
3	Power Generation	Determine the number of instances of spill at Dog Lake Dam and Kakabeka Falls Dam throughout the year.	Monitor and document the volume of water spilled past generating facilities and rationale.	Year round. Annually for the life of the plan.
4	Power Generation	Determine the number of log operations required to maintain levels in accordance with this operating plan.	Compile data on number of log operations performed at each control structure. Compare to past data.	Annually for life of the plan.
5	Aquatic Ecosystem	Determine if minimum flows identified in this WMP are suitable for the aquatic ecosystem.	Assess flows below Shebandowan dam to determine wetted perimeter and usable habitat. Map and quantify natural inflows.	A one time study
6	Aquatic Ecosystem	Determine the natural inflows below Dog Lake.	Document flows on the Kaministiquia River, at a point above the confluence with the Shebandowan River, during the spring period. Map and quantify natural inflows.	One time study, likely over a period of 2 to 4 years.
7	Aquatic Ecosystem	Determine the degree of movement towards a natural flow regime.	Compare annual and median lake elevations and river flows to expected natural flow patterns.	Annually. Movement towards natural flow patterns will be summed up at plan end.

1. Document flooding and near-flooding events

In 2021 there were no instances of flooding on the Kaministiquia watershed.

In 2022, there were instances of flooding on the Kaministiquia watershed at the Fort William Historical Park (FWHP) and the Upper Kaministiquia River.

- FWHP experienced flooding starting on May 31st. 131mm of rain was recorded at the Kakabeka rain gauge on May 29th through June 1st. The elevation at FWHP increased above 184.71m on May 31st. The critical elevation for Fort William Historical Park is 184.71m; any level above this elevation is known to cause flooding. The daily average

elevation peaked at 184.86m on May 31st. On June 2nd, the level had receded below 184.71m at FWHP.

- Dog Lake inflows were the 2nd highest on record in 2022; the 7-day inflow reached 312 m³/s. Dog Lake received 38 mm of rain between May 12th to 13th; a rain on melting snow event created higher than normal inflows for this amount of precipitation.
- The outflow from Dog Lake was increased above 125 m³/s to attempt to manage the inflows on Dog Lake. Between May 13th-27th, the Kaministiquia River at Hydroline gauge recorded above 125 m³/s. Any flow above 125 m³/s on the Upper Kaministiquia River is known to cause flooding to residents between the Ellis Road bridge and the last rapid on the Upper Kaministiquia River. There is a known flow restriction at the Ellis Road bridge which causes elevated water levels on this section of river.

In 2023, there were instances of flooding on the Kaministiquia watershed at the Fort William Historical Park (FWHP) and the Upper Kaministiquia River.

- The flow along the Upper Kaministiquia River was above 125 m³/s between May 17th-26th. Dog Lake inflows were the 4th highest on record in 2023 and resulted in increased outflows at Dog Lake up to a maximum of 120 m³/s. A small rain event occurred on May 11th which increased the local inflows from streams/creeks between Dog Lake and Ellis Road Bridge. A localized rain event of 40mm occurred on May 18th which increased the flow up to a maximum of 175 m³/s and increased the level by ~35 cm at the Kaministiquia River at Hydroline Gauge. During this event on May 18th, the outflow from Silver Falls GS was reduced for the following two days to reduce the flow along the Kaministiquia River.
- During the same timeline, FWHP experienced flooding. On May 9th, the elevation hit 184.67 meters, 4cm from the critical level, at the Kaministiquia River at West Fort William gauge (02AB025). On May 18th, the same system that impacted the Upper Kaministiquia River resulted in 34mm of rain at the Kakabeka rain gauge. On May 20th, the level at the gauge peaked at 185.01m and remained above 184.71m until end of day on May 20th.

In 2024, there were no instances of flooding on the Kaministiquia watershed.

In 2025, there were instances of flooding on the Kaministiquia watershed at the Fort William Historical Park (FWHP). FWHP experienced flooding starting on April 29th. 56mm of rain was recorded at the Kakabeka rain gauge on April 28th and 29th with higher amounts recorded in the Slate River and Whitefish River areas. The elevation at FWHP increased above 184.71m by the morning on April 29th. The daily average elevation peaked at 185.48m on April 29th. On April 30th, the level had receded below 184.71m at FWHP.

a. Upper Kaministiquia River Flooding

OPG has been working to find a resolution to flooding on the Upper Kaministiquia River since the flooding events of 2008 and 2012. OPG is particularly concerned about the challenges posed by the current Ellis Road bridge outflow restriction and the increasing variability of inflows due to climate change.

Outside of the spring season, the average Upper Kaministiquia River flow is between 20-40 m³/s. However, during the 2008 and 2012 flooding events, the maximum outflow was 240 m³/s. Upper Kaministiquia residents have indicated that flooding starts to occur along the Upper Kaministiquia River when flows trend above 125 m³/s. Dog Lake Dams 1 and 2 were designed to pass up to 700 m³/s to manage high water events. OPG attempts to limit the Dog Lake outflow to 125 m³/s, however, limiting not only reduces the ability to effectively manage the system but also creates a delicate balancing act to prevent flooding across the entire Kaministiquia watershed.

To illustrate the scale of the challenge, in 2022, the Dog Lake 7-day average inflows reached 312 m³/s, the second highest on record. The snow survey results revealed an unusual trend in 2022: On April 1st, the snow survey reported 178 mm of snow water equivalent, which increased to 193 mm by May 1st. This rise in water content is particularly noteworthy, as snow is typically absent from the Kaministiquia watershed by early May. If the flow on the Upper Kaministiquia River was limited to 125 m³/s, this would result in the Dog Lake water level rising approximately 12 cm per day, or 84 cm over a week; this is an unsustainable situation. Climate change is further compounding these issues, making inflows more volatile and less predictable, as seen in 2022 (a year with high snowpack) and 2023 (a year of rapid snowmelt). Had there been a significant rainfall event on top of these spring conditions, the Dog Lake outflow would have had to exceed 125 m³/s to keep the Dog Lake water level within compliance of the Water Management Plan, resulting in flooding on the Upper Kaministiquia River.

OPG met with MNR and MTO in 2018 through 2019 to share results from OPG's hydraulic assessment that confirmed the Ellis Road Bridge was a restriction that was causing the water level on the Upper Kaministiquia River to increase during high flows, exacerbating flooding. During the meetings, MTO stated that the Ellis Road Bridge was replaced in 2011, designed to standard, and installed properly. MTO also stated that during the 2012 high flows the water level remained 1 m below the soffit elevation of the bridge and the bridge performed well. Unfortunately, no design changes to the bridge would be entertained to rectify this flow restriction.

In 2023, after flooding occurred on the Upper Kaministiquia River in the spring of 2022 and 2023, OPG engaged the MNR, MTO, and local roads board to review this issue again. OPG presented the findings from flooding events in 2022 and 2023 and reiterated concerns regarding the outflow restriction at the Ellis Road bridge. OPG's hydraulic assessment was reviewed, however, the focus of the meeting was to share that flooding is anticipated to occur again if the Ellis Road bridge restriction is not resolved. If the bridge or channel was modified to allow more water to pass through, OPG would likely be able to safely convey more than 125 m³/s before reaching the flood threshold. This would provide significant benefits for flood management and dam safety at Dog Lake. The Upper Kaministiquia Residents were generally against any modification to the Ellis Road bridge restriction as it would lower the Upper Kaministiquia River water level during normal flows and this would negatively impact their recreational opportunities on the Upper Kaministiquia River. OPG shared that balancing the refill of Dog Lake is challenging due to highly variable and rapid inflows, limited storage capacity when Dog Lake water level is in the upper range, and concerns about flooding on the

Upper Kaministiquia River and Lower Kaministiquia River (i.e. below Kakabeka). To date, no changes or improvements to the Ellis Road bridge restriction have been planned.

Flooding along the Upper Kaministiquia River remains a risk during periods of high inflow and is worsened due to the flow restriction at the Ellis Road bridge. Increases in outflow above 125 m³/s are sometimes required to avoid going above the Water Management Plan upper compliance water level on Dog Lake, resulting in flooding events. The Kaministiquia River system experienced record-high inflows in 2022 and 2023, and this trend is expected to continue due to the ongoing impacts of climate change. OPG is open to further discussion regarding the Ellis Road bridge flow restriction with the goal of alleviating potential flooding along the Upper Kaministiquia River during periods of high inflow.

2. Calculate the amount of increased storage/flow from operating Shebandowan Lake.

Based on the results from the 2021 Implementation Report, this study can be considered complete. The main difference from pre/post Water Management Plan was the increase in springtime elevation on Shebandowan Lake. The goal of the Water Management Plan was to mimic a natural flow regime; a decreasing elevation from the start to end of summer operations. This resulted in additional storage in Shebandowan Lake in the summer months. Based on the review, other periods of the year had similar storage in Shebandowan Lake. As there are no planned modifications to the preferred elevation or minimum flow requirements for the dam, this item is considered complete.

3. Determine the number of instances of spill at Dog Lake Dam and Kakabeka Falls Dam throughout the year.

Based on the results from the 2021 Implementation Report, this study can be considered complete. The spill past the generating stations is a result of maintaining minimum flows (i.e. for aquatic life in the river) and supporting generating station outages. Therefore, as there are no planned modifications to spill requirements in the Water Management Plan, this effectiveness monitoring task will be marked as complete.

4. Determine the number of log operations required to maintain levels in accordance with this operating plan.

Based on the results from the 2021 Implementation Report, this study can be considered complete. Overall, the 2021 report found that there was an increase in log operations after the Water Management Plan was put in place in 2005. The study also found that years with higher inflows or project work along the Kaministiquia River System increased the amount of log operations completed in a year. At this time, there are no planned changes in minimum flows or strategy for the river system, so log operations will continue to vary year by year. Therefore, this effectiveness monitoring task will be marked as complete.

5. Determine if minimum flows identified in this WMP are suitable for the aquatic ecosystem. (Shebandowan)

Flows below the Shebandowan Dam were measured to evaluate the quantity of local inflows downstream of Shebandowan Lake and upstream of the confluence of the Matawin River (assumed at approximately 1cms) to determine the relative contribution by the Matawin River (assumed at approximately 2cms). A summary of all results obtained since 2008 can be found in

the 2023 Annual Report. Based on the results, the Matawin River has consistently been providing larger flows to the Kaministiquia River than the section of river between the Matawin River and Shebandowan River. In 2025, OPG installed a water level gauge at the McGraw Falls Dam to calculate the Matawin River flow.

Based on the results of the study, no concerns with achieving the minimum flow at the Shebandowan Dam and no reports of negative impacts to biological life in the river downstream of the Shebandowan Dam have been identified or reported. Due to the dry conditions, during the fall of 2023 and 2024, the Shebandowan water level has gone below the lower compliance elevation on Shebandowan Lake due to maintaining the minimum flow. Therefore, increasing the minimum flow through the Shebandowan River would have negative impacts to recreation on the lake and possibly biological conditions on the lake. Therefore, at this time, this Effectiveness Monitoring action will be marked as complete. OPG will continue to include updates in the annual report on the Matawin River system's contribution as new data becomes available.

6. Determine the natural inflows below Dog Lake.

A gauge was installed on the Kaministiquia River above the confluence with the Shebandowan River in preparation for minimum flow studies and understanding contributions from local inflow during periods of high inflow. In 2008, a temporary water level/flow gauge was installed and was made permanent in November 2016. The gauge is now known as the Kaministiquia River at Hydroline gauge.

In May 2025, during the Standing Advisory Committee meeting, it was discussed that during the springtime when outflow from Dog Lake is reduced to support the refill of Dog Lake, there may be some impact to spawning fish in the Upper Kaministiquia River. OPG agreed that we would assess this item as it was tied to this Effectiveness Monitoring item in the Water Management Plan.

During the springtime, the outflow from Dog Lake is reduced to support the refill of Dog Lake, allow the spring melt to flush through the system and mitigate any flooding on the Lower Kaministiquia River. At any other time of the year, Dog Lake is the largest reservoir on the Kaministiquia system and supports minimum flow on the Kaministiquia River. Therefore, in the spring after local inflow has increased enough to meet the Kakabeka Main Dam minimum flow, Dog Lake begins the refill. The goal of this initiative was to determine the amount of inflow from tributaries between the Ellis Road Bridge and Little Dog Lake (i.e. Portage Creek, Depot Creek, and other tributaries) to understand if it was sufficient for spring spawning fish.

In 2025, OPG conducted a visual assessment and drone survey to identify potential fish spawning habitats and evaluate river connectivity, with a focus on assessing the impact of low flow conditions on the wetted perimeter at various locations along the river. After reviewing the historical Kaministiquia River at Hydroline gauge data (2008-2025), OPG determined that the minimum flow during the spring was approximately 2-3 m³/s. In September and November 2025, OPG completed visual observations of some of the spawning locations under similar spring flow conditions when Dog Lake outflow is reduced. In September 2025, OPG conducted a drone survey of the Upper Kaministiquia River at a flow rate of 2-3 m³/s. At the time of writing this report, OPG is reviewing the survey results and will continue to assess these locations in 2026.

Additional assessment will be required to better understand the impact of water level and flow conditions in the spring and their effect on spawning conditions on the Upper Kaministiquia River. Therefore, studies will continue for the next few years to determine if there are any improvements that could be implemented.

Overall, this section of the Kaministiquia River is very complex; changes to flow has implications upstream (i.e. elevation on Dog Lake) and impacts water level/flows on the Lower Kaministiquia River (i.e. Kakabeka Main Dam minimum flow), therefore further studies will be required to understand the impacts to fisheries and the greater Kaministiquia River System.

7. Determine the degree of movement towards a natural flow regime.

See below the findings of the 2021 Implementation Report:

- The Dog Lake drawdown is larger than the natural levels. This is due to the storage required to absorb the inflows during periods of high inflow in the spring and the impacts of spilling above 125 m³/s along the Upper Kaministiquia River. Otherwise, the level on Dog Lake follows a natural flow regime.
- Overall, Shebandowan Lake matches a natural flow regime, however flow is controlled through the Shebandowan Lake Dam to manage the elevation for recreation on the lake through the summer. This results in a more constant elevation through the summer.
- Overall, Kashabowie Lake matches a natural flow regime, however flow is controlled through the Kashabowie Lake Dam to manage the elevation for recreation on the lake through the summer. This results in a more constant elevation through the summer.
- Overall, there were minimal changes in the elevations of the lake from pre-plan and post-plan. The most significant change was a larger drawdown in the summer on Kashabowie Lake; this was an attempt to more closely follow a natural flow regime which has proven to be successful.

At this time, the differences between the lake levels and flows in the Kaministiquia River System compared to a natural flow regime have been documented. Therefore, this Effectiveness Monitoring action will be marked as complete.

5. Data and Information Collection Program

5.1. Description

This section of the report provides a summary of the applicable DICP components outlined in Chapter 11 of the KRSWMP, including details on:

- background and intent of program component,
- timing and duration of data or information collection conducted,
- findings and conclusions, e.g. assessment of information,
- determination of whether revisions to the facility operations or to the DICP are required, e.g. proposed changes/amendments going forward.

5.2. Data and Information Collection Program Components

Chapter 11 of the KRSWMP lists several information gaps identified by the initial Steering Committee during the stakeholders' consultation process as points of interest or questions for future consideration. Filling these gaps was recommended to follow a cooperative approach between MNR and plan proponents, as well as First Nations and other interest groups as applicable.

5.3. Data and Information Collection Program Results

Many of the Data and Information Collection Program were reviewed during the last implementation report. All data gaps were either closed or transferred to be evaluated as part of the Effectiveness Monitoring Program.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, OPG has operated the Kaministiquia River System in accordance with the Water Management Plan (WMP), to the best of their ability, given the uncertainties provided by nature. Floods occurred, dry years occurred and OPG managed those demanding situations given the constraints imposed within the WMP.

OPG believes that it has met and will continue to meet the five *specific* plan objectives;

- Minimize the risk of flooding to protect life and property
- Provide adequate flows for wastewater assimilation capacity in the lower Kaministiquia River
- Maintain or improve the ecological processes and functions of the aquatic ecosystem and provide suitable flows for lake sturgeon reproduction
- Optimize the value of hydroelectric power generation
- Maintain or improve opportunities for tourism and recreation.

The Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) is active and meets yearly to discuss the previous years conditions. The SAC meets more frequently during years of dry/wet conditions. This report will be provided to the SAC and their input will be considered for ideas and studies for the next implementation report due in five years.

The chart below summarizes the Effectiveness Monitoring items that have been completed between 2021-2025 and the plan for the Effectiveness Monitoring Program between 2026-2030.

Table 2: Summary of WMP Effectiveness Monitoring Objectives

Objective	Details	Product	Frequency	Results	Future Consideration
Flooding WMP Appendix K	Document flooding and near-flooding events	Collect and compile data from existing gauges when flooding or near-flooding occurs. Include location, flows, impacts, time of year, and pre-event conditions.	When / if situations arise, throughout the life of the plan.	Documented flooding and-near flooding events between 2021-2025. Upper Kaministiquia River and FWHP continue to be impacted during wet years.	Continue to document flooding events between 2026-2030.
Power Generation WMP Appendix K	Calculate the amount of increased storage/flow from operating Shebandowan Lake.	Document the flow on Shebandowan River or increased storage availability in the Lake.	Annually for the life of the plan.	The main difference from pre/post Water Management Plan was the increase in springtime elevation on Shebandowan Lake.	As there are no planned modifications to the preferred elevation or minimum flow requirements for the dam, this item is considered complete.
Power Generation WMP Appendix K	Determine the number of instances of spill at Dog Lake Dam and Kakabeka Falls Dam throughout the year.	Monitor and document the volume of water spilled past generating facilities and rationale.	Year round. Annually for the life of the plan.	The spill past the generating station is a result of maintaining minimum flows (i.e. for aquatic life in the river) and supporting generating station outages.	As there are no planned modifications to spill requirements in the Water Management Plan, this effectiveness monitoring task will be marked as complete.
Power Generation WMP Appendix K	Determine the number of log operations required to maintain levels in accordance with this operating plan.	Compile data on number of log operations performed at each control structure. Compare to past data.	Annually for life of the plan.	There was an increase in log operations after the Water Management Plan was put in place in 2005. The study also found that years with higher inflows or project work along the Kaministiquia River System increased the amount of log operations.	At this time, there are no planned changes in minimum flows or strategy for the river system, so log operations will continue to vary year by year. Therefore, this effectiveness monitoring task will be marked as complete.

Objective	Details	Product	Frequency	Results	Future Consideration
Aquatic Ecosystem WMP Appendix K	Determine if minimum flows identified in this WMP are suitable for the aquatic ecosystem.	Assess flows below Shebandowan dam to determine wetted perimeter and usable habitat. Map and quantify natural inflows.	A one time study	According to the study, OPG has maintained the minimum flow at the Shebandowan Dam, and there have been no identified or reported adverse effects on biological life downstream.	At this time, this Effectiveness Monitoring action will be marked as complete.
Aquatic Ecosystem WMP Appendix K	Determine the natural inflows below Dog Lake.	Document flows on the Kaministiquia River, at a point above the confluence with the Shebandowan River, during the spring period. Map and quantify natural inflows.	One time study, likely over a period of 2 to 4 years.	Preliminary study completed in 2025.	Continue to evaluate the adequacy of spring flow in the Upper Kaministiquia River to ensure it meets the requirements for fish spawning. Study to continue between 2026-2030.
Aquatic Ecosystem WMP Appendix K	Determine the degree of movement towards a natural flow regime.	Compare annual and median lake elevations and river flows to expected natural flow patterns.	Annually. Movement towards natural flow patterns will be summed up at plan end.	Documented in section 4.3.	At this time, OPG has documented the differences between the lake levels and flows in the Kaministiquia River System compared to a natural flow regime. Therefore, this Effectiveness Monitoring action will be marked as complete.

References

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- MNR, 2016.** Technical Bulletin - Maintaining Water Management Plans. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.
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