

## NUCLEAR NON-ENERGY REVENUES

### 1.0 PURPOSE

This evidence describes OPG's non-energy revenue derived from its nuclear operations, the regulatory treatment of these revenues and the forecast of nuclear non-energy revenues (net of related costs) for the IR term. There are no non-energy revenues that are forecast to be derived from the DNNP facilities during the IR term.

### 2.0 OVERVIEW

OPG's actual and planned nuclear non-energy revenues (net of related costs) for the period 2020-2031 are presented in Ex. G2-1-1, Table 1. For the IR term, these amounts are forecast to be \$6.3M for 2027, \$32.7M for 2028, \$13.8M for 2029, \$13.5M for 2030, and \$23.6M for 2031. The revenues during the IR term are associated with isotope sales (Cobalt-60 at Pickering and tritium) and heavy water sales and processing. As in prior OPG applications, the forecast of such nuclear non-energy revenues for the IR term is included as an offset in the calculation of OPG's nuclear revenue requirements.

Isotope sales revenues fluctuate over the historical and bridge years and into the IR term due to the nature of outage work and timing of isotope harvesting. Isotope sales change year over year due to the scheduling of the Cobalt harvest windows, with sales of the final harvest to be produced before the Pickering refurbishment window expected to occur in 2027. Changes in heavy water sales and processing year over year are due to production fluctuations at the Tritium Removal Facility ("TRF") which are based on required outages as well as pricing assumptions. Isotope sales are discussed in Section 3.1 below and heavy water sales and processing revenues are discussed in Section 3.2 below. The related costs are discussed in Section 4.0.

Excluding ancillary services revenues and before the upward adjustment in the forecast revenues per the OEB-approved settlement proposal, OPG's nuclear non-energy revenues (net of related costs) are \$25.6M lower over the 2022-2026 period compared to OPG's EB-2020-0290 forecast. Ancillary services revenues are discussed in Section 3.3 below.

1    **3.0    NUCLEAR NON-ENERGY REVENUE SOURCES**

2    **3.1    Isotope Sales**

3    3.1.1   Cobalt-60 Production at Pickering

4    Cobalt-60 is a critically important medical isotope used for radiation therapy, sterilization of  
5    medical equipment, food irradiation and specialized industrial uses. OPG currently produces  
6    Cobalt-60 at Pickering (Units 6, 7, and 8) for use in the sterilization of surgical and medical  
7    supplies. OPG sells Cobalt-60 to Nordion (Canada) Inc., under a long-term agreement that  
8    currently expires after the sale of the final harvest to be produced before the Pickering  
9    refurbishment window.

10

11    Sales volumes are constrained by OPG's ability to produce Cobalt-60. The direct costs and  
12    other support costs for this activity are discussed in Section 4.0 below. There is no Cobalt-60  
13    production at Pickering during the IR term with Units 5-8 scheduled to enter refurbishment,  
14    with sales of such final harvest expected to occur in 2027. Cobalt-60 production may restart  
15    following the refurbishment, pending technical, operational and economic feasibility reviews  
16    and implementation of required capital expenditures. Any associated revenues would occur  
17    outside of the IR term and OPG would bring forward a proposal regarding their treatment at  
18    that time. The annual revenues up to 2027 fluctuate primarily due to harvesting of Cobalt-60  
19    being tied to Pickering's outage schedule.

20

21    3.1.2   Cobalt-60 Production at Darlington

22    In EB-2020-0290, OPG indicated it would bring forward a proposal regarding revenues,  
23    operating costs and capital amounts for the production of Cobalt-60 at Darlington in the next  
24    nuclear payment amounts application.<sup>1</sup>

25

26    OPG is moving forward with the opportunity to produce Cobalt-60 at Darlington with the first  
27    harvest and corresponding sale expected in 2028. Neither the costs of the modifications made  
28    at Darlington to enable this production nor the associated ongoing operating costs are included  
29    in OPG's rate base or revenue requirement. Consistent with OPG's approach to the production  
30    of the Molybdenum-99 isotope accepted by the OEB in EB-2020-0290 through the approval of

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<sup>1</sup> EB-2020-0290, Ex. G2-1-1, Section 3.1.1.1, pp. 2-3.

1 a settlement proposal<sup>2</sup> (as outlined in EB-2020-0290, Ex. F3-1-4, Section 4.0) and validated  
2 by Elenchus Research Associates (Ex. F3-1-4, Attachment 1, p. 23), OPG is proposing to  
3 establish an asset service fee associated with the production of Cobalt-60 at Darlington that  
4 would reduce OPG's nuclear revenue requirement. Details regarding such asset service fees  
5 and OPG's cost allocation methodology can be found in Ex. F3-2-1 and Ex. F3-1-4,  
6 respectively. The proposed fees are included as a reduction to the asset service fees shown  
7 in Ex. F3-2-1, Table 2.

### 8 9 3.1.3 Tritium Sales

10 Tritium is a by-product of electricity generation using Canadian Deuterium Uranium ("CANDU")  
11 technology. It is produced by the irradiation of heavy water. In order to stay within specified  
12 limits, and to lower radiation exposure to workers and the environment, tritium is removed from  
13 the heavy water via the TRF.

14  
15 OPG has entered into short-term contracts to sell tritium to government-approved and licensed  
16 organizations. Commercial use of tritium includes safety and security products like land-mine  
17 markers and emergency exit signs, tritium labeled chemicals for medical research and  
18 research into future power sources.

19  
20 Tritium sales have been relatively stable over time, with some variation due to competition,  
21 fluctuating demand and variations in the value of the Canadian dollar. Total revenues from  
22 isotope sales over the period 2020-2031 are shown in Ex. G2-1-1, Table 1. After the sale of  
23 the final harvest of Cobalt-60 from Pickering in 2027, the isotope revenues reflect forecast  
24 tritium sales. The direct costs and other support costs are described in Section 4.0 below.

25  
26 Helium-3 is a byproduct of tritium decay. Laurentis Energy Partners, an unregulated subsidiary  
27 of OPG, is continuing to pursue investment in new technologies for the purpose of extracting  
28 Helium-3 located at Darlington. New and innovative equipment is required for the extraction.  
29 Neither such equipment, owned and funded by OPG's unregulated subsidiary, nor the  
30 extraction process impact OPG's ability to generate electricity or sell tritium. The costs of the

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<sup>2</sup> Decision and Order, EB-2020-0290, November 15, 2021, Schedule A, pp. 41-43.

1 equipment and the extraction are not included in OPG's rate base or revenue requirement.  
2 OPG has an agreement in place with its subsidiary, supported by OPG's cost allocation  
3 methodology, which ensures an appropriate attribution of associated operating costs to the  
4 subsidiary.

### 6 **3.2. Heavy Water Sales and Processing**

7 Heavy water is a manufactured product required for CANDU reactor operations. Heavy water  
8 is required as a moderator for sustaining nuclear reactions and as a heat transport medium in  
9 CANDU nuclear reactors.

#### 11 3.2.1 Heavy Water Sales

12 OPG previously sought opportunities to sell surplus quantities of heavy water from its heavy  
13 water inventory. Surplus quantities are defined as those quantities of heavy water not required  
14 to meet OPG's current and future needs (including contractual obligations to Bruce Power).  
15 This surplus makes up the sales pool inventory.

16  
17 Based on current assessment, the sales pool has zero inventory of non-tritiated heavy water  
18 available for sale. As such, no commercial transactions of non-tritiated heavy water are  
19 expected over the IR term. Planned total revenues for heavy water sales and processing over  
20 the period 2020-2031 are shown in Ex. G2-1-1, Table 1.

#### 22 3.2.2 Heavy Water Processing

23 Heavy water processing is primarily comprised of tritium removal (detrification) at the TRF. The  
24 bulk of the heavy water processing revenue is earned from the provision of detrification services  
25 to Bruce Power. Opportunities to provide detrification services to others are limited because of  
26 storage and capacity restrictions at the TRF. The TRF is reaching its design end of life and  
27 OPG is undertaking the TRF Major Component Replacement Program, consisting of multiple  
28 projects over six outages between 2026-2038 (Ex. D2-1-3, Section 3.1.3). The forecast of  
29 heavy water processing over the IR term is based on TRF availability assumptions that take  
30 into account this work. As a result, revenues fluctuate from year to year. Provision of detrification  
31 services is also affected by the ability to ship heavy water to the TRF.

1 On occasion, OPG is able to lease/loan and sell small quantities of heavy water to third parties;  
2 revenues from these transactions are also recorded under heavy water processing as “heavy  
3 water services”. Planned total revenues for heavy water sales and processing over the period  
4 2020-2031 are shown in Ex. G2-1-1, Table 1. Cost of goods sold and other support costs are  
5 described in Section 4.0 below.

### 6 7 **3.3 Ancillary Services**

8 OPG’s nuclear assets are able to supply the IESO with reactive support and voltage control  
9 service (“RSVC”). Reactive support service allows the IESO to maintain the reactive power  
10 levels required by the IESO-controlled grid. Voltage control service allows the IESO to maintain  
11 the voltage levels required by the IESO-controlled grid.

12  
13 OPG forecasts revenues for RSVC for 2027-2031 as per the terms of the agreement with the  
14 IESO for RSVC Service effective for August 1, 2025-July 31, 2028. Under this agreement, for  
15 the period starting in 2027, OPG will only earn revenue tied to production losses resulting from  
16 provision of the RSVC service outside the standard capability range of the respective  
17 resources. OPG does not expect any provision of RSVC service outside of the standard  
18 capability range for the nuclear resources, and as such these revenues are set to zero for the  
19 IR term.

20  
21 While it is expected that the DNNP facilities will also be able to supply RSVC service, likewise  
22 OPG does not expect any provision of RSVC service outside of the standard capability range,  
23 and as such these revenues are set to zero for the IR term.

24  
25 OPG’s nuclear ancillary revenues have been subject to the Ancillary Revenues Variance  
26 Account – Nuclear Sub-Account. In view of the terms of the current RSVC agreement with the  
27 IESO that is expected to result in no ancillary revenues from the nuclear resources and given  
28 the relatively modest variance amounts historically settled through the sub-account, the  
29 Application proposes to discontinue entries into the Ancillary Revenues Variance Account –  
30 Nuclear Sub-Account as of the effective date of the payment amounts order in this proceeding.  
31 This is further discussed in Ex. H1-1-1, Section 5.2.

1 **4.0 OPERATING COSTS OF NUCLEAR NON-ENERGY BUSINESSES**

2 The operating costs of OPG's nuclear non-energy business are made up of direct costs (costs  
3 directly associated with producing or generating the product or service) and other support costs  
4 (primarily labour costs associated with sales, administration and other overheads). The direct  
5 costs of the nuclear non-energy business are shown in Ex. G2-1-1, Table 1 on an aggregated  
6 basis and are discussed below. Other support costs continue to be included in Nuclear Base  
7 OM&A costs (Ex. F2-2-1, Table 1a, Operations and Project Support).

8  
9 **4.1 Cobalt-60 (Excluding Darlington)**

10 The direct costs for Cobalt-60 production at Pickering include installation, removal, processing,  
11 storage, and packaging of Cobalt-60. Direct costs also include a cost item for the long-term  
12 storage of the spent (but still radioactive) Cobalt-60, as the third-party agreement provides for  
13 the return of the spent Cobalt-60 to OPG for storage as nuclear waste. Under the Amended  
14 and Restated Used Fuel Waste and Cobalt-60 Agreement between Bruce Power and OPG,  
15 OPG holds liability for the interim storage and future disposal of Bruce Power's spent Cobalt-  
16 60, and in return OPG receives payments from Bruce Power. The associated revenues are  
17 included in the Bruce Lease net revenues and are set out in Ex. G2-2-1, Table 2.

18  
19 **4.2 Tritium Sales**

20 The direct costs for the tritium sales program are primarily Canadian Nuclear Laboratories'  
21 dispensing fees, packaging, and shipping costs. The product itself is a pure by-product of the  
22 detritiation process, and no production cost is attached to what is sold.

23  
24 **4.3 Heavy Water Sales**

25 The direct costs for heavy water sales include labour for handling, testing, loading, unloading,  
26 and packaging, the cost of containers, and transportation costs. As discussed above, no such  
27 sales are anticipated over the IR term from the sales pool inventory.

28  
29 **4.4 Heavy Water Processing**

30 Direct costs for heavy water processing services are for estimated incremental direct labour  
31 costs attached to processing heavy water for Bruce Power at the TRF and direct labour (e.g.,

- 1 handling, testing, packaging) and other costs (e.g., shipping) attached to the provision of other
- 2 services (e.g., loans, swaps, upgrading) to third parties.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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 Exhibit G2  
 Tab 1  
 Schedule 1  
 Table 1

Table 1  
Other Revenues - OPG Nuclear Facilities (\$M)

Line No.	Revenue Source	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	2026 Budget	2027 Plan	2028 Plan	2029 Plan	2030 Plan	2031 Plan
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
	<b>Non-energy Revenue:</b>												
1	Heavy Water Sales & Processing	38.3	35.6	20.6	43.0	20.1							
2	Isotope Sales (Pickering Cobalt 60 + Tritium)	5.0	26.2	2.6	18.7	10.7							
3	<b>Total Non-energy Revenues</b> (line 1 + line 2)	43.3	61.8	23.2	61.7	30.8	49.6	42.9	16.4	43.5	24.4	23.8	34.5
4	<b>Non-energy Direct Costs</b>	7.1	6.4	11.0	12.4	11.4	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.9
5	<b>Non-energy Contribution Margin</b> (line 3 - line 4)	36.2	55.4	12.2	49.3	19.4	39.1	32.6	6.3	32.7	13.8	13.5	23.6
6	<b>Ancillary Services</b>	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.3	7.3	7.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	<b>Total</b> (line 5 + line 6)	42.9	62.0	19.4	57.6	26.7	46.6	39.4	6.3	32.7	13.8	13.5	23.6

## 1                   **COMPARISON OF NON-ENERGY REVENUES - NUCLEAR**

### 2 3   **1.0    PURPOSE**

4   This evidence presents period-over-period comparisons of OPG's nuclear non-energy  
5   revenues net of related costs ("non-energy net revenues"). There are no non-energy revenues  
6   forecast to be derived from the DNNP facilities during the forecast period.

### 7 8   **2.0    OVERVIEW**

9   Exhibit G2-1-2, Tables 1a and 1b present year-over-year comparisons of OPG's nuclear non-  
10   energy net revenues.<sup>1</sup>

### 11 12   **3.0    PERIOD-OVER-PERIOD CHANGES – IR TERM, OPG NUCLEAR FACILITIES**

#### 13   **2027 Plan versus 2026 Budget**

14   Planned nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2027 are \$6.3M, a decrease of \$33.1M over  
15   such 2026 budgeted net revenues. This decrease is primarily due to lower revenues from  
16   heavy water processing due to an expected decrease in Tritium Removal Facility ("TRF")  
17   availability due to a planned outage to accommodate the TRF Major Component Replacement  
18   ("MCR") Program (Ex. D2-1-3, Section 3.1.3). Additionally, under the Reactive Support Voltage  
19   Control ("RSVC") agreement with the Independent Electricity System Operator, starting in  
20   2027, OPG will only earn revenue from tied to production losses resulting from provision of the  
21   RSVC service outside the standard capability range of the respective resources. OPG does  
22   not expect any provision of RSVC outside of the standard capability range for the nuclear  
23   resources, and as such these revenues are set to zero for the IR term.

#### 24 25   **2028 Plan versus 2027 Plan**

26   Planned nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2028 are \$32.7M, an increase of \$26.4M over  
27   such 2027 planned net revenues. This increase is primarily due to increased revenues from  
28   heavy water processing due to an expected increase in TRF availability to process heavy water  
29   in 2028 due to the completion of a planned TRF MCR outage, partially offset by decreased

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<sup>1</sup> Comparisons are before OEB settlement adjustments in EB-2020-0290 (2022-2026) and after OEB settlement adjustments in EB-2016-0152 (2020-2021).

1 Pickering Cobalt-60 revenue following the sale of such final Cobalt-60 harvest in 2027 as the  
2 Pickering units enter refurbishment.

3

4 **2029 Plan versus 2028 Plan**

5 Planned nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2029 are \$13.8M, a decrease of \$18.9M over  
6 such 2028 planned net revenues. This decrease is primarily due to lower revenues from heavy  
7 water processing due to a planned TRF MCR outage.

8

9 **2030 Plan versus 2029 Plan**

10 Planned nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2030 are \$13.5M and are comparable to such  
11 2029 planned net revenues.

12

13 **2031 Plan versus 2030 Plan**

14 Planned nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2031 are \$23.6M, an increase of \$10.1M over  
15 such 2030 planned net revenues. This increase is primarily due to increased revenues from  
16 heavy water processing due to higher TRF availability, due to the completion of the planned  
17 TRF MCR outage in 2030.

18

19 **4.0 PERIOD-OVER-PERIOD CHANGES – BRIDGE YEARS, OPG NUCLEAR**  
20 **FACILITIES**

21 **2026 Budget versus 2026 OEB-Approved**

22 Budgeted nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2026 are \$39.4M, a decrease of \$24.4M over  
23 such 2026 OEB-approved net revenues. This decrease is primarily due to lower budgeted  
24 revenues from heavy water processing due to lower TRF availability and lower budgeted  
25 Cobalt-60 isotopes sales. The budgeted RSVC revenues are higher due to increased  
26 production losses resulting from higher utilization of the service.

27

28 **2026 Budget versus 2025 Budget**

29 Budgeted nuclear non-energy revenues for 2026 are \$39.4M, a decrease of \$7.2M over such  
30 2025 budgeted net revenues. This is primarily due to a decrease in revenues from heavy water  
31 processing due to lower TRF availability.

1 **2025 Budget versus 2025 OEB-Approved**

2 Budgeted nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2025 are \$46.6M, an increase of \$24.8M over  
3 such 2025 OEB-approved net revenues. This increase is primarily due to higher budgeted  
4 revenues from heavy water processing as a result of updates to the TRF outage schedule, as  
5 well as an increase of expected Cobalt-60 sales due to scheduling of the cobalt harvest  
6 windows. The budgeted RSVC revenues are higher due to increased production losses  
7 resulting from higher utilization of the service.

8

9 **2025 Budget versus 2024 Actual**

10 Budgeted nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2025 are \$46.6M, an increase of \$19.9M over  
11 such 2024 actual net revenues. This increase is primarily due to lower revenues from heavy  
12 water processing in 2024, due to an unplanned TRF outage that limited heavy water  
13 processing services.

14

15 **5.0 PERIOD-OVER-PERIOD CHANGES – HISTORICAL YEARS, OPG NUCLEAR**  
16 **FACILITIES**

17 **2024 Actual versus 2024 OEB-Approved**

18 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2024 were \$26.7M, a decrease of \$25.6M over  
19 such 2024 OEB-approved net revenues. This was primarily due to lower revenues from heavy  
20 water processing due to an unplanned TRF outage that limited heavy water processing  
21 availability in 2024. The RSVC revenues were higher due to increased production losses  
22 resulting from higher utilization of the service.

23

24 **2024 Actual versus 2023 Actual**

25 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2024 were \$26.7M, a decrease of \$30.9M over  
26 such 2023 actual net revenues. This decrease was primarily due to lower revenues from heavy  
27 water processing due to an unplanned TRF outage that limited heavy water processing  
28 availability in 2024, and lower Pickering Cobalt-60 sales due to timing of Cobalt-60 harvesting.  
29 The RSVC revenues were lower due to decreased production losses resulting from lower  
30 utilization of the service.

1 **2023 Actual versus 2023 OEB-Approved**

2 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2023 were \$57.6M, an increase of \$15.7M over  
3 such 2023 OEB-approved net revenues. This increase was primarily due to higher revenues  
4 from heavy water processing and higher tritiated heavy water sales. The RSVC revenues were  
5 higher due to increased production losses resulting from higher utilization of the service.

6

7 **2023 Actual versus 2022 Actual**

8 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2023 were \$57.6M, an increase of \$38.2M over  
9 such 2022 actual net revenues. This increase was primarily due to higher Pickering Cobalt-60  
10 sales due to timing of Cobalt-60 harvesting and higher revenues from heavy water processing  
11 in 2023 compared to 2022 where production was affected by an extended TRF outage. The  
12 RSVC revenues were higher due to increased production losses resulting from higher  
13 utilization of the service.

14

15 **2022 Actual versus 2022 OEB-Approved**

16 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2022 were \$19.4M, a decrease of \$4.8M over such  
17 2022 OEB-approved net revenues. This decrease was primarily due to lower revenues from  
18 heavy water processing due to an extended TRF outage, partially offset by higher tritiated  
19 heavy water sales. The RSVC revenues were higher due to increased production losses  
20 resulting from higher utilization of the service.

21

22 **2022 Actual versus 2021 Actual**

23 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2022 were \$19.4M, a decrease of \$42.5M  
24 compared to such 2021 actual net revenues. This decrease was primarily due to strong  
25 operational performance of the TRF in 2021 resulting in increased heavy water processing  
26 over the significantly lower heavy water processing in 2022 due to the extension of a TRF  
27 outage, as well as reduced Pickering Cobalt-60 sales due to scheduling of the cobalt harvest  
28 windows in 2022. The RSVC revenues were higher due to increased production losses  
29 resulting from higher utilization of the service.

1 **2021 Actual versus 2021 OEB-Approved**

2 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2021 were \$62.0M, an increase of \$37.3M  
3 compared to such 2021 OEB-approved net revenues. This increase was primarily due to higher  
4 Pickering Cobalt-60 sales due to shipments deferred from 2020, and higher revenues from  
5 heavy water processing. The RSVC revenues were higher due to compensating production  
6 losses at the prescribed regulated rate versus Hourly Ontario Energy Price in the previous  
7 contract.

8

9 **2021 Actual versus 2020 Actual**

10 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2021 were \$62.0M, an increase of \$19.1M  
11 compared to such 2020 actual net revenues. This increase was primarily due to increased  
12 Pickering Cobalt-60 sales resulting from shipments being deferred from 2020 to 2021.

13

14 **2020 Actual versus 2020 OEB-Approved**

15 Actual nuclear non-energy net revenues for 2020 were \$42.9M, an increase of \$19.1M  
16 compared to such 2020 OEB-approved net revenues. This increase was primarily due to  
17 increased heavy water sales and processing revenues and increased tritium sales, partially  
18 offset by lower Pickering Cobalt-60 sales due to the timing of Pickering planned outages and  
19 shipments being deferred to 2021. The RSVC revenues were higher due to compensating  
20 production losses at the prescribed regulated rate versus Hourly Ontario Energy Price in the  
21 previous contract.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 1a  
 Comparison of Other Revenues - OPG Nuclear Facilities (\$M)

Line No.	Business Unit	2020 OEB Approved	(c)-(a) Change	2020 Actual	(g)-(c) Change	2021 OEB Approved	(g)-(e) Change	2021 Actual	(k)-(g) Change	2022 OEB Approved	(k)-(i) Change	2022 Actual
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
	<b>Non-energy Revenues:</b>											
1	Heavy Water Sales & Processing <sup>1</sup>	16.7	21.6	38.3	(2.7)	16.8	18.8	35.6	(15.0)	24.0	(3.4)	20.6
2	Isotope Sales (Pickering Cobalt 60 + Tritium)	13.6	(8.6)	5.0	21.2	13.6	12.6	26.2	(23.6)	2.6	0.0	2.6
3	<b>Total Non-energy Revenues</b> (line 1 + line 2)	30.3	13.0	43.3	18.5	30.4	31.4	61.8	(38.6)	26.6	(3.4)	23.2
4	<b>Non-energy Direct Costs</b>	8.5	(1.4)	7.1	(0.7)	7.8	(1.4)	6.4	4.6	7.7	3.3	11.0
5	<b>Non-energy Contribution Margin</b> (line 3 - line 4)	21.8	14.4	36.2	19.2	22.7	32.7	55.4	(43.2)	18.9	(6.7)	12.2
6	<b>Ancillary Services</b>	1.9	4.8	6.7	(0.1)	2.0	4.6	6.6	0.7	5.3	1.9	7.2
7	<b>Total Before Adjustments</b> (line 5 + line 6)	23.8	19.1	42.9	19.1	24.6	37.3	62.0	(42.5)	24.2	(4.8)	19.4
8	<b>OEB/Settlement Adjustments<sup>2</sup></b>		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	2.4	(2.4)	
9	<b>Total Including Adjustments</b> (line 8 + line 7)	23.8	19.1	42.9	19.1	24.6	37.3	62.0	(42.5)	26.6	(7.2)	19.4

Line No.	Business Unit	2022 Actual	(e)-(a) Change	2023 OEB Approved	(e)-(c) Change	2023 Actual	(i)-(e) Change	2024 OEB Approved	(i)-(g) Change	2024 Actual	(k)-(i) Change	2025 Budget
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
	<b>Non-energy Revenues:</b>											
10	Heavy Water Sales & Processing <sup>1</sup>	20.6	22.4	26.5	16.5	43.0	(22.9)	45.9	(25.8)	20.1		
11	Isotope Sales (Pickering Cobalt 60 + Tritium)	2.6	16.1	17.4	1.3	18.7	(8.0)	9.5	1.2	10.7		
12	<b>Total Non-energy Revenues</b> (line 10 + line 11)	23.2	38.5	43.9	17.8	61.7	(30.9)	55.4	(24.6)	30.8	18.8	49.6
13	<b>Non-energy Direct Costs</b>	11.0	1.4	7.8	4.6	12.4	(1.0)	8.7	2.7	11.4	(0.9)	10.5
14	<b>Non-energy Contribution Margin</b> (line 12 - line 13)	12.2	37.1	36.1	13.2	49.3	(29.9)	46.7	(27.3)	19.4	19.7	39.1
15	<b>Ancillary Services</b>	7.2	1.1	5.8	2.5	8.3	(1.1)	5.6	1.7	7.3	0.2	7.5
16	<b>Total Before Adjustments</b> (line 14 + line 15)	19.4	38.2	41.9	15.7	57.6	(30.9)	52.3	(25.6)	26.7	19.9	46.6
17	<b>OEB/Settlement Adjustments<sup>2</sup></b>		0.0	4.2	(4.2)		0.0	5.2	(5.2)		0.0	
18	<b>Total Including Adjustments</b> (line 16 + line 17)	19.4	38.2	46.1	11.6	57.6	(30.9)	57.5	(30.8)	26.7	19.9	46.6

Notes:

- EB-2016-0152 heavy water sales reflect adjustments of \$6.1M in 2017; \$1.3M in 2018; \$1.5M in 2019; \$1.6M in 2020 and \$1.7M in 2021 per partial settlement as described in EB-2016-0152 Decision Exhibit O page 11 of 17. The 2020-2024 Actuals are total amounts unadjusted for sharing.
- 2022-2026 OEB-approved amounts are adjusted to reflect a 10% increase in ancillary and other revenues forecast per the OEB approved settlement proposal (Decision and Order EB-2020-0290, Schedule A, P. 27).

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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 Exhibit G2  
 Tab 1  
 Schedule 2  
 Table 1b

Table 1b  
 Comparison of Other Revenues - OPG Nuclear Facilities (\$M)

Line No.	Business Unit	2025 OEB Approved	(c)-(a) Change	2025 Budget	(g)-(c) Change	2026 OEB Approved	(g)-(e) Change	2026 Budget	(i)-(g) Change	2027 Plan	(k)-(i) Change	2028 Plan
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
	<b>Non-energy Revenues:</b>											
19	Heavy Water Sales & Processing <sup>1</sup>	19.2				45.5						
20	Isotope Sales (Pickering Cobalt 60 + Tritium)	2.6				21.3						
21	<b>Total Non-energy Revenues</b> (line 19 + line 20)	21.8	27.8	49.6	(6.7)	66.8	(23.9)	42.9	(26.5)	16.4	27.1	43.5
22	<b>Non-energy Direct Costs</b>	5.9	4.6	10.5	(0.2)	6.2	4.1	10.3	(0.2)	10.1	0.7	10.8
23	<b>Non-energy Contribution Margin</b> (line 21 - line 22)	15.9	23.2	39.1	(6.5)	60.6	(28.0)	32.6	(26.3)	6.3	26.4	32.7
24	<b>Ancillary Services</b>	5.9	1.6	7.5	(0.7)	3.2	3.6	6.8	(6.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	<b>Total Before Adjustments</b> (line 23 + line 24)	21.8	24.8	46.6	(7.2)	63.8	(24.4)	39.4	(33.1)	6.3	26.4	32.7
26	<b>OEB/Settlement Adjustments</b> <sup>2</sup>	2.2	(2.2)		0.0	6.4	(6.4)					
27	<b>Total Including Adjustments</b> (line 25 + line 26)	24.0	22.6	46.6	(7.2)	70.2	(30.8)	39.4	(33.1)	6.3	26.4	32.7

Line No.	Business Unit	2028 Plan	(c)-(a) Change	2029 Plan	(e)-(c) Change	2030 Plan	(g)-(e) Change	2031 Plan
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	<b>Non-energy Revenues:</b>							
28	Heavy Water Sales & Processing							
29	Isotope Sales (Pickering Cobalt 60 + Tritium)							
30	<b>Total Non-energy Revenues</b> (line 28 + line 29)	43.5	(19.1)	24.4	(0.6)	23.8	10.7	34.5
31	<b>Non-energy Direct Costs</b>	10.8	(0.2)	10.6	(0.3)	10.3	0.6	10.9
32	<b>Non-energy Contribution Margin</b> (line 30 - line 31)	32.7	(18.9)	13.8	(0.3)	13.5	10.1	23.6
33	<b>Ancillary Services</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	<b>Total</b> (line 32 + line 33)	32.7	(18.9)	13.8	(0.3)	13.5	10.1	23.6

Notes:

- 2025-2026 heavy water sales reflect adjustments of \$0.2M in 2025; \$0.2M in 2026; \$0.2M in 2027; \$0.2M in 2028; \$0.2M in 2029; \$0.2M in 2030 and \$0.3M in 2031 per partial settlement as described in EB-2016-0152 Decision Exhibit O page 11 of 17.
- 2022-2026 OEB-approved amounts are adjusted to reflect a 10% increase in ancillary and other revenues forecast per the OEB approved settlement proposal (Decision and Order EB-2020-0290, Schedule A, P. 27).