ONTARIO POWER GENERATION

Andrea Brown
Director, Ontario Regulatory Affairs

1908 Colonel Sam Dr. Oshawa, ON L1H 8W8 905-623-6670 andrea.brown@opg.com

June 25, 2026

VIA RESS

Mr. Ritchie Murray
Registrar
Ontario Energy Board
27th Floor - 2300 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4P 1E4

Dear Mr. Murray:

Re: EB-2025-0297: Application by Ontario Power Generation Inc. ("OPG") and DNNP LP by its general partner, DNNP GP Inc., (together, the "Applicants") for an order or orders relating to payment amounts for prescribed generating facilities (the "Application") – Request for confidential treatment for TC undertaking responses

The Applicant filed its undertaking responses in the above-noted proceeding on June 22, 2026. In accordance with Rule 10 of the Ontario Energy Board's ("**OEB**" or the "**Board**") *Rules of Practice and Procedure* and the OEB's *Practice Direction on Confidential Filings* (the "**Practice Direction**), the Applicants hereby requests the OEB's approval to (i) permanently redact from the public record information that is non-relevant, or personal information and/or (ii) treat as confidential, certain information included in the Application (collectively, the "**Confidential Information**").

The Confidential Information is identified in "**Appendix A**", which provides the basis for the Applicants' request for confidential treatment, in accordance with Parts 5.1.4, 10.1.1, and 11.1.2 of the Practice Direction. All proposed Confidential Information has been redacted in the public version of the Application filed with the OEB.

The Applicants have attached "**Appendix B**" (excluded from the public version of this letter) which includes the confidential (non-redacted) versions of the relevant documents**.** To this end, the documents that comprise "**Appendix B**", are marked "Confidential", "Confidential – Not Relevant", or "Confidential - Personal Information", or a combination, as applicable, and include markings to the specific portions of the documents that contain the Confidential Information.

In "**Appendix B**", where appropriate, information for which the Applicants seek confidential treatment on the record has been marked for redaction with a red box (or shaded red, for excel tables), and labour-sensitive information or has been marked for redaction with green boxes. The Applicants applied blue boxes for non-relevant information, and pink boxes for personal information, both of which the Applicants seek to permanently redact from the OEB record.

The Applicants request, and have identified accordingly in green boxes, the portions of certain documents containing commercially sensitive labour information, the disclosure of which on the public record would be detrimental to the Applicants. Given the participation in this proceeding by two of OPG's labour unions, the Society of United Professionals ("**Society**") and the Power Workers Union ("**PWU**"), OPG has a particular concern with the possibility of this subset of confidential information, which has the potential to interfere with collective bargaining negotiations, being disclosed to the Society and PWU. While the Applicants have ensured that any such information has been marked as confidential and is redacted from the public record, this information would in the normal course be available to counsel, experts or consultants to a party who file the OEB's form of confidentiality Declaration and Undertaking (the "**Undertaking**"). The Applicants understand that the Board typically grants access to confidential documents to a party's counsel, experts or consultants that have signed the Undertaking.

In respect of the Society and PWU, the Applicants request that only external counsel and/or external consultant(s) representing these unions in this proceeding be permitted to have access to the unredacted documents containing commercially sensitive labour information, as so-identified in Appendix B, and, for external consultants, as a condition of obtaining access, the external consultant be required to execute and file (i) the standard Undertaking, and also (ii) an affidavit or sworn declaration confirming that they are at arms-length from the union and are not (and will not be) involved in any way in collective bargaining on behalf of the union through to the end of the period covered by the Application. The additional requirement in (ii) is appropriate to ensure the protection of this highly sensitive and confidential information in the circumstances, and this request is consistent with the process followed by OEB panels in certain prior proceedings.[1] If the Society or PWU objects to this requirement, or if the Board is not satisfied that the counsel or consultant is external to the relevant union or that they have no involvement in collective bargaining-related activities on behalf of the union over the relevant period, the Applicants reserve the right to make further submissions on this point as needed.

Should the OEB require any further information or clarification as to the requests made herein, please contact the Applicants or their legal counsel as required.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Brown

Andrea Brown

cc: Aimee Collier (OPG) via e-mail
Charles Keizer (Torys LLP) via e-mail

Schedule "A"

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT1.10	Pages 1-4	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for a capital refurbishment project. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297,

[1] **Types of Requests**: Requests for (1) Confidential Treatment; (2) Confidential Labor-Sensitive Treatment; (3) Permanent Redaction for Personal Information; and (4) Permanent Redaction for Non-Relevance.

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				Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT1.10, Attachment 1	Pages 1, 5, 7-8	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for a capital refurbishment project. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g., inspection, engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, closeout, outside WBS, subtotals, interest, and other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG’s competitive position to the detriment of OPG’s cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)).

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Previous Treatment: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT1.10, Attachment 1	Page 8	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information**: The information redacted consists of specific variance amounts (variance breakdown) for a capital refurbishment project. Variance amounts represent the difference between budgeted and actual costs that may arise as a result of changes to base assumptions. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total variance amount or total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. The breakdown of specific variance amounts, which shows project costs including contingency allotted for new releases of funds, is kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of the variance breakdown will provide the vendors involved in a project with visibility into specific variance amounts and the additional contingency associated with changes to baseline assumptions. This can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding including contingency. As a

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				result, disclosure could significantly interfere with current or future negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. Reference is made to OEB's previous decisions insofar as disclosing the variance breakdown will reveal contingency amounts and OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5;) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT1.11	Page 2	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency, other project costs, and variance amounts for a project. Variance amounts represent the difference between budgeted and actual costs that may arise as a result of changes to base assumptions (i.e., the evolution of the project cost estimate as it progressed from Gate 2 to Gate 3). Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total variance amount or total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. The breakdown of specific variance amounts and other project costs, which show contingency, is kept confidential from

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				vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency, other project costs and variance breakdown will provide the vendors involved in a project with visibility into specific variance amounts and the additional contingency associated with changes to baseline assumptions. This can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding including contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with current or future negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG’s competitive position to the detriment of OPG’s cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. Reference is made to OEB’s previous decisions insofar as disclosing the variance breakdown will reveal contingency amounts and OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5;) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT1.17, Attachment 1	Page 13	No	Permanent Redaction for Non-Relevance	**Non-relevant Information:** The redacted information consists of plant reliability historical performance (forced/ sudden outages per unit) wholly related to OPG’s unregulated business and assets. It is therefore not relevant

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				to the determination of payment amounts in this proceeding (Practice Direction, Part 11). **Commercially Sensitive Information, Confidential Financial Information and Competitive Prejudice:** This information consists of commercially sensitive information and confidential financial information not available to the public that is treated as confidential by OPG and its subsidiaries. If disclosed on the public record, it could prejudice OPG and its subsidiaries’ competitive position (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (b)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that similar information in OPG’s Business Plan related to OPG’s unregulated business or that of its subsidiaries is not relevant to OPG’s payment amounts applications (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality, June 8, 2021, at pp. 2-3; EB-2016-0152, Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 4; EB-2013-0321, Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at p. 6; EB-2010-0008, Procedural Order No. 3, July 21, 2010, at p. 5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT1.17, Attachment 2	Pages 16-17	No	Permanent Redaction for Non-Relevance	**Non-relevant Information:** The redacted information consists of plant reliability historical performance (forced/ sudden outages and theoretical energy losses per unit) wholly related to OPG’s unregulated business and assets. It is therefore not relevant to the determination of payment amounts in this proceeding (Practice Direction, Part 11). **Commercially Sensitive Information, Confidential Financial Information and Competitive Prejudice:** This information consists of commercially sensitive information and confidential financial information not available to the public that is treated as confidential by OPG and its

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				subsidiaries. If disclosed on the public record, it could prejudice OPG and its subsidiaries' competitive position (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (b)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that similar information in OPG's Business Plan related to OPG's unregulated business or that of its subsidiaries is not relevant to OPG's payment amounts applications (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality, June 8, 2021, at pp. 2-3; EB-2016-0152, Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 4; EB-2013-0321, Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at p. 6; EB-2010-0008, Procedural Order No. 3, July 21, 2010, at p. 5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT2.05, Attachment 1	Pages 6, 8, 11, 13-15	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Third-Party Information:** The document relates to an audit of a vendor's performance, and OPG's evaluation of provisional indirect rates a vendor sought to use for billing purposes on the Darlington New Nuclear Project. The redacted information in the document is commercially sensitive, and its public disclosure could prejudice the competitive positions of the parties involved, damage contractual relationships, and cause reputational harm to vendors. The redacted information reveals confidential elements of the vendor's rates. Further, the redacted information reveals the extent of the auditor's findings related to this vendor, which could be leveraged by that vendor in future negotiations with the Applicants, to the Applicants' and the ratepayers' detriment, or could result in reputational harm for the vendor or could impact Applicants' relationships with the vendor, impairing the Applicants' bargaining position in the future. (Practice Direction,

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				Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iii), and (iv)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that information related to vendors' performance should be subject to confidential treatment because it could harm future negotiations, damage contractual relationships, prejudice the competitive position of the parties involved, and it could cause reputational harm to the vendors involved (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, dated November 1, 2016, at pp. 15-17; see also Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e))
JT2.05, Attachment 2	Page 3, 16, 22-23, 41	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for a capital refurbishment project. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice

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				OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT2.05, Attachment 2	Page 3-4, 17-18, 21, 23	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Billing Rates and Pricing of a Third Party:** The redacted information consists of engineering billing-rates and contract prices of a third-party vendor. Billing rate information and contract prices are commercially sensitive and presumptively confidential. Public disclosure of this information could prejudice the economic interest and competitive position of the vendor in future negotiations for the provision of similar services. This information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing both parties' ability to negotiate terms specific to a project and will prejudice their competitive position in future negotiations. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future

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				counterparties to adjust their strategies to the detriment of the ratepayers. **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that information relating to third party rates and unit pricing should be subject to confidential treatment (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, dated January 31, 2017 at pp. 13-14; EB-2025-0014, Decision on Confidentiality and Procedural Order No. 6, dated November 11, 2025, at pp.1-2; see also Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT2.05, Attachment 3	Pages 5, 13-14, 20, 42, 47, 51	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Information**: The redacted information consists of the names of service providers, the contact details of individuals representing the vendor, and OPG project names giving away the name of the service provider. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. It is kept confidential from competing vendors as a means for OPG to protect information about strategic sourcing decisions, negotiations with vendors, and to control service costs. Public disclosure of a vendor's name that has been or will be contracted or negotiated with for a particular project or type of work could be exploited by competing vendors as they will be guided to search for other available information about vendor's services and fees and therefore build a credible project vendor cost profile. Combined with the information about scope of work and other sensitive information, competing vendors could increase their bids to maximize profits in current or future negotiations with OPG or increase their bids in negotiations with a vendor already selected by OPG.

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				As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations and prejudice OPG's competitive position or a vendor's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)).
	Page 10	No	Permanent Redaction for Non-Relevance	**Non-relevant Information:** The redacted information consists of historic overhaul data wholly related to OPG's unregulated business and assets. It is therefore not relevant to the determination of payment amounts in this proceeding (Practice Direction, Part 11). **Commercially Sensitive Information, Confidential Financial Information and Competitive Prejudice:** This information consists of commercially sensitive information and confidential financial information not available to the public that is treated as confidential by OPG and its subsidiaries. If disclosed on the public record, it could prejudice OPG's competitive position (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (b)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that similar information in OPG's Business Plan related to OPG's unregulated business or that of its subsidiaries is not relevant to OPG's payment amounts applications (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality, June 8, 2021, at pp. 2-3; EB-2016-0152, Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 4; EB-2013-0321, Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at p. 6; EB-2010-0008, Procedural Order No. 3, July 21, 2010, at p. 5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).

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	Pages 21-41, 43-45, 48-50	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information**: The redacted information consists of third-party confidential and proprietary information related to large turbine-generator supplier insights (e.g., material related to a programmatic approach, responses to questionnaire for hydroelectricity industry capacity risk assessment). The third-party material and responses highlight vendors/ OEMs' perspectives as to where the hydro industry is headed in the future. Public disclosure of this proprietary information could be used by the OEMs' competitors to identify the OEMs' strategic direction with respect to the hydroelectric industry. Additionally, the OEMs provided information as to the steps they're taking to address vendor capacity issues in the market, as well as strategies they recommend to clients and partners (proprietary information). This information consists of commercially sensitive information not available to the public that is treated consistently as confidential by OEMs and OPG. Releasing this information could put both OEMs at a competitive disadvantage and prejudice OEM's commercial interests and competitive position (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iv), and Part (b)). Also, it is in the interest of OPG, ratepayers, and the broader public to treat this information confidentially in order to incentivize the exchange of market assessments, forecasts, shared experience and knowledge among the limited parties who possess it in a free and open manner. That free and open exchange would be at risk if the OEB required this information to be made public (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part A(iv)).

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JT2.05, Attachment 4	Pages 3-4, 7-15, 18	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Information**: The information redacted consists of an OPG's vendor name about its performance referred to in a third-party project review report and associated with comments about vendor's performance. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure of the redacted information could affect the OPG vendor negatively because it concerns its performance. As a result, disclosure could damage the contractual relationship, prejudice the vendor and OPG's competitive position in the market, and jeopardize current or future negotiations. Disclosure could also result in reputational harm for the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iii) and (iv)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to vendors' performance should be subject to confidential treatment because it could harm future negotiations, damage contractual relationships, prejudice the competitive position of the parties involved, and it could cause reputational harm to the vendors involved (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at pp. 15-17) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 17-18	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Billing Rates or Fees of a Third Party**: The information redacted consists of information that pertains to the duration of project execution that can be used in combination with project costs or other available information to determine the billing rates or fees of third-party suppliers (vendors). Billing rate information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure could prejudice the economic interest and

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				competitive position of the vendors in any future negotiations for the provision of similar type of work. Disclosure would be substantially prejudicial to the vendors as it would allow their competitors to infer information about contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against a vendor. Further, disclosure would prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future like contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 2, and Appendix A, Part (a)(iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to third party billing rates should be subject to confidential treatment due to its commercially sensitive nature and because it could prejudice that party's competitive position (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2021, at p. 9; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5, 16; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at p. 3) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)). **Commercially Sensitive Information:** The information redacted could also be used in combination with project costs or other publicly available information to determine pricing information of third-party suppliers (vendors). The redacted information is commercially sensitive. It shows significant elements in the vendor pricing model. Public disclosure of this information could provide an insight into key items in the vendor's pricing model, and more generally vendor's management accounting, to its competitors and current or future clients. This and other information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations,

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				reducing vendor's flexibility to negotiate more favorable terms and will prejudice that vendor's competitive position. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to the vendor to adjust their pricing or negotiation strategies which, in turn, will significantly prejudice vendor's competitive position. Disclosure could be substantially prejudicial to a vendor as it would allow its competitors to infer information about its contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). Furthermore, disclosure could significantly interfere with future negotiations between OPG and a vendor. This could prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future like contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information concerning vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels and unit pricing should be treated confidentially (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, dated January 31, 2017, at pp. 13-14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Page 18	No	Confidential Treatment	**Competitive Prejudice and Impact on Future Negotiations:** The redacted information refers to non-standard contracting models that are specific to these projects. Public disclosure of this information would reveal OPG's and vendor's contracting strategy and provide insights into specific commercial terms that are particular to this project. This information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing OPG's and/or the vendor's

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				flexibility to negotiate terms based on project requirements. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to adjust their negotiation strategies which, in turn, may prejudice OPG's and/or the vendor's competitive positions (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and(iii)).
	Pages 19-21	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of budget amounts, percentage of budget figures, and benchmark minimums and maximums (expressed as percentage) for projects under the Tritium Removal Facility Major Component Replacement Program. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Knowledge of the redacted amounts would enable the calculation of contingency under the business case summary or other publicly available information about this program. The sum of these and other redacted amounts equals the total project cost net of continency for the entire program. Insofar as total project costs (program) are not redacted, the total contingency amount for the program could be calculated by reference to the redacted information, if made publicly available. The redacted information should be kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of this information will provide OPG vendors with visibility into contingency amounts associated with the entire program. This can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding including contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with current or future negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's

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				competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Page 23	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Billing Rates or Fees of a Third Party**: The information redacted consists of information that pertains to the duration of project execution that can be used in combination with project costs or other available information to determine the billing rates or fees of third-party suppliers (vendors). Billing rate information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure could prejudice the economic interest and competitive position of the vendors in any future negotiations for the provision of similar type of work. Disclosure would be substantially prejudicial to the vendors as it would allow their competitors to infer information about contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against a vendor. Further, disclosure would prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future like

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				contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 2, and Appendix A, Part (a)(iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to third party billing rates should be subject to confidential treatment due to its commercially sensitive nature and because it could prejudice that party’s competitive position (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2021, at p. 9; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5, 16; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at p. 3) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)). **Commercially Sensitive Information:** The information redacted could also be used in combination with project costs or other publicly available information to determine pricing information of third-party suppliers (vendors). The redacted information is commercially sensitive. It shows significant elements in the vendor pricing model. Public disclosure of this information could provide an insight into key items in the vendor’s pricing model, and more generally vendor’s management accounting, to its competitors and current or future clients. This and other information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing vendor’s flexibility to negotiate more favorable terms and will prejudice that vendor’s competitive position. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to the vendor to adjust their pricing or negotiation strategies which, in turn, will significantly prejudice vendor’s competitive position. Disclosure could be substantially prejudicial to a vendor as

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				it would allow its competitors to infer information about its contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). Furthermore, disclosure could significantly interfere with future negotiations between OPG and a vendor. This could prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future like contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information concerning vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels and unit pricing should be treated confidentially (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, dated January 31, 2017, at pp. 13-14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Page 25-26	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of various cost items, such as engineering, design, procurement, installation and commissioning, and project totals for projects under the Tritium Removal Facility Major Component Replacement Program. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Knowledge of the redacted amounts would enable the calculation of contingency under the business case summary or other publicly available information about this program. The sum of these and other redacted amounts equals the total project cost net of continency for the entire program. Insofar as total project costs (program) are not redacted, the total contingency amount for the program could be calculated by reference to the redacted information, if made publicly available.

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				The redacted information should be kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of this information will provide OPG vendors with visibility into contingency amounts associated with the entire program. This can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding including contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with current or future negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT2.05, Attachment 5	Pages 3-4, 6, 8, 10-19, 21, 25-28	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Information**: The information redacted consists of an OPG's vendor name referred to in a third-party project review report and associated with comments about vendor's performance.

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure of the redacted information could affect the OPG vendor negatively because it concerns its performance. As a result, disclosure could damage the contractual relationship, prejudice the vendor and OPG's competitive position in the market, and jeopardize current or future negotiations. Disclosure could also result in reputational harm for the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iii) and (iv)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to vendors' performance should be subject to confidential treatment because it could harm future negotiations, damage contractual relationships, prejudice the competitive position of the parties involved, and it could cause reputational harm to the vendors involved (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at pp. 15-17) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 3-4, 7	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of a reference to a contingency range in a project contingency requirement and an Estimated Cost Impact. Contingency amounts or percentage ranges represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts or percentage ranges are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts or percentage ranges can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 8-9, 27	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Billing Rates and Fees of a Third Party**: The information redacted consists of information that pertains to the duration of project execution (in terms of labor and supervision hours) that can be used in combination with project costs or other available information to determine the billing rates of third-party suppliers (vendors). Billing rate information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure could prejudice the economic interest and competitive position of the vendors in any future negotiations for the provision of similar type of work. Disclosure would be substantially prejudicial to the vendors as it would allow their

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				competitors to infer information about contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against a vendor. Further, disclosure would prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future like contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 2, and Appendix A, Part (a)(iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to third party billing rates should be subject to confidential treatment due to its commercially sensitive nature and because it could prejudice that party's competitive position (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2021, at p. 9; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5, 16; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at p. 3) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)). **Commercially Sensitive Information:** The information redacted could also be used in combination with project costs or other publicly available information to determine pricing information of third-party suppliers (vendors). The redacted information is commercially sensitive. It shows significant elements in the vendor pricing model. Public disclosure of this information could provide an insight into key items in the vendor's pricing model, and more generally vendor's management accounting, to its competitors and current or future clients. This and other information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing vendor's flexibility to negotiate more favorable terms and will prejudice that vendor's competitive position. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				negotiations by allowing future counterparties to the vendor to adjust their pricing or negotiation strategies which, in turn, will significantly prejudice vendor's competitive position. Disclosure could be substantially prejudicial to a vendor as it would allow its competitors to infer information about its contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). Furthermore, disclosure could significantly interfere with future negotiations between OPG and a vendor. This could prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future like contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information concerning vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels and unit pricing should be treated confidentially (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, dated January 31, 2017, at pp. 13-14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 30-34	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of budget amounts, percentage of budget figures, and benchmark minimums and maximums (expressed as percentage) for projects under the Tritium Removal Facility Major Component Replacement Program. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Knowledge of the redacted amounts would enable the calculation of contingency under the business case summary or other publicly available information about this program. The sum of these and other redacted amounts equals the total project cost net of continency for the entire program. Insofar as total project costs (program) are not

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				redacted, the total contingency amount for the program could be calculated by reference to the redacted information, if made publicly available. The redacted information should be kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of this information will provide OPG vendors with visibility into contingency amounts associated with the entire program. This can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding including contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with current or future negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Page 35	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of various cost items, such as

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				engineering, design, procurement, installation and commissioning, and project totals for projects under the Tritium Removal Facility Major Component Replacement Program. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Knowledge of the redacted amounts would enable the calculation of contingency under the business case summary or other publicly available information about this program. The sum of these and other redacted amounts equals the total project cost net of continency for the entire program. Insofar as total project costs (program) are not redacted, the total contingency amount for the program could be calculated by reference to the redacted information if made publicly available. The redacted information should be kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of this information will provide OPG vendors with visibility into contingency amounts associated with the entire program. This can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding including contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with current or future negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT2.09, Attachment 2	Page 1	Yes	Permanent Redaction for Personal Information	**Personal Information:** The redacted information includes the telephone information of an employee. This information is personal information as defined in the F*reedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* ("**FIPPA**"), R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 2(1), (Practice Direction, Part 10; Rules of Practice and Procedure, Rule 9).
JT2.09, Attachment 18	Pages 1, 4-5	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects across several power generating stations. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure
JT2.09, Attachment 19	Pages 1, 4			
JT2.09, Attachment 20	Pages 1-3			
JT2.09, Attachment 21	Pages 1, 4			

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT2.09, Attachment 22	Pages 1, 5-6			of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT2.09, Attachment 23	Pages 1, 6			
JT2.09, Attachment 24	Pages 1, 5, 7			
JT2.09, Attachment 25	Pages 1-2			
JT2.09, Attachment 30	Pages 1-2, 6, 8-9			
JT2.09, Attachment 31	Pages 1-2, 5			
JT2.09, Attachment 32	Pages 1, 4-5			
JT2.09, Attachment 33	Pages 1, 4			

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT2.09, Attachment 34	Pages 1-3, 5			
JT2.09, Attachment 35	Pages 3-4, 6-7			
JT2.09, Attachment 36	Pages 1-2			
JT2.09, Attachment 37	Pages 1, 5-6			
JT2.09, Attachment 38	Pages 1, 4			
JT2.09, Attachment 39	Pages 1, 6			
JT2.09, Attachment 40	Pages 1, 6-7			
JT2.09, Attachment 45	Pages 1, 4			

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT2.09, Attachment 46	Pages 1, 4			
JT2.09, Attachment 47	Pages 1, 3			
JT2.09, Attachment 48	Pages 1, 5-6			
JT2.09, Attachment 49	Pages 1, 6-7			
JT2.09, Attachment 50	Pages 1-3			
JT2.09, Attachment 51	Pages 1, 4-5			
JT2.09, Attachment 52	Pages 1, 5-8			
JT3.04, Attachment 1	All pages	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information Based on An Underlying Dataset of a Third Party:** The redacted information consists of OPG work files incorporating information from a third-party benchmarking association.

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				The redacted OPG document contains underlying confidential and proprietary datasets of the benchmarking association and as such are presumptively confidential under the Practice Direction (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 7). This document and underlying information have consistently been treated as confidential both by OPG and the benchmarking association. Disclosure of these proprietary documents and files on the public record could prejudice the commercial interests and competitive position of the benchmarking association and OPG, as a member of the association, since it would allow others to ascertain proprietary information and sensitive aspects of the benchmarking association's methodologies, undermining the basis of the benchmarking association's business (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iv), and (b)). The underlying datasets also include commercially sensitive information that is in the interest of OPG, ratepayers, and the broader public interest to treat confidentially in order to incentivize the exchange of shared experience and knowledge among the limited parties who possess it in a free and open manner. That free and open exchange would be at risk if the OEB required this information to be made public (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part A(iv)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously redacted information that reveals proprietary aspects of a third-party consultants' methodology (EB-2023-0195, Decision on Confidentiality and Procedural Order No. 8, September 26, 2024, at p. 9). The OEB has also previously approved confidential treatment for benchmarking information (EB-2023-0195, Decision on Confidentiality and Procedural

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Order No. 8, September 26, 2024, at p. 7) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 1	Pages 13-14	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The
JT3.09, Attachment 2	Pages 1, 5			
JT3.09, Attachment 3	Pages 1, 4, 7-8			
JT3.09, Attachment 4	Pages 1-3			
JT3.09, Attachment 9	Pages 1-2, 5-6			
JT3.09, Attachment 10	Pages 1, 5			
JT3.09, Attachment 14	Pages 1, 5, 8, 10			

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT3.09, Attachment 15	Pages 1-2, 6, 12-14			OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 18	Pages 6-12	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Information**: The information redacted consists of an OPG’s vendor name associated with comments about performance. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure of the redacted information could affect the OPG vendor negatively because it concerns its performance. As a result, disclosure could damage the contractual relationship, prejudice the vendor and OPG’s competitive position in the market, and jeopardize current or future negotiations. Disclosure could also result in reputational harm for the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iii) and (iv)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to vendors’ performance should be subject to confidential treatment because it could harm future negotiations, damage contractual relationships, prejudice the competitive position of the parties involved, and it could cause reputational harm to the vendors involved (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at pp. 15-17) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT3.09, Attachment 20	Pages 1, 3-4, 6-8	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG’s competitive position to the detriment of OPG’s cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated
JT3.09, Attachment 21	Pages 1, 5			
JT3.09, Attachment 26	Pages 1-2, 5, 11, 13			
JT3.09, Attachment 27	Pages 1-3			

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 31	Pages 1, 13, 19-20	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)). **Commercially Sensitive Project Information:** The redacted information consists of the name of a service provider (e.g., vendor for a project). The redacted information is commercially sensitive. It is kept confidential from competing vendors as a means for OPG to protect information about strategic sourcing decisions, negotiations with vendors, and to control project costs. Public disclosure of vendors' names that have been contracted or negotiated with for a particular project or type of work could be exploited by competing vendors as they will be guided to search for other available information about vendor equipment, models, prices, services or fees, and therefore build a credible project vendor cost profile. Combined with the information about total project costs and project timelines, competing vendors could increase their bids to maximize profits in current or future negotiations with OPG or increase their bids in negotiations with a vendor already selected by OPG. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii))

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT3.09, Attachment 32	Pages 1, 5-6	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 33	Pages 1, 3, 5-6, 9, 12, 14-15	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)). **Commercially Sensitive Project Information:** The redacted information consists of the name of a service provider (e.g., vendor for a project). The redacted information is commercially sensitive. It is kept confidential from competing vendors as a means for OPG to protect information about strategic sourcing decisions, negotiations with vendors, and to control project costs. Public disclosure of vendors' names that have been contracted or negotiated with for a particular project or type of work could be exploited by competing vendors as they will be guided to search for other available information about vendor equipment, models, prices, services or fees, and therefore build a credible project vendor cost profile. Combined with the information about total project costs and project timelines, competing vendors could increase their bids to maximize profits in current or future negotiations with OPG or increase their bids in negotiations with a vendor already selected by OPG. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii))

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT3.09, Attachment 34	Pages 1-3	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 42	Page 12	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Information**: The information redacted consists of an OPG’s vendor name associated with comments about performance. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure of the redacted information could affect the OPG vendor negatively because it concerns its performance. As a result, disclosure could damage the contractual relationship, prejudice the vendor and OPG’s competitive position in the market, and jeopardize current or future negotiations. Disclosure could also result in reputational harm for the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iii) and (iv)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to vendors’ performance should be subject to confidential treatment because it could harm future negotiations, damage contractual relationships, prejudice the competitive position of the parties involved, and it could cause reputational harm to the vendors involved (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at pp. 15-17) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 47	Pages 1, 3, 4, 6-8	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT3.09, Attachment 48	Pages 1, 5-6			represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4,
JT3.09, Attachment 49	Pages 1, 3-4, 7-10			
JT3.09, Attachment 50	Pages 1-2, 7			
JT3.09, Attachment 51	Pages 1, 3, 6			
JT3.09, Attachment 52	Pages 1, 6, 8			
JT3.09, Attachment 56	Pages 1, 5			
JT3.09, Attachment 57	Pages 1, 4			
JT3.09, Attachment 58	Pages 1, 6			

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT3.09, Attachment 59	Pages 1-2, 6-7			dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 60	Pages 1-2, 5			
JT3.09, Attachment 61	Pages 1, 5			
JT3.09, Attachment 62	Pages 1, 3, 7	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of a specific contingency amount for a project. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g., training, procurement, design contracts, commissioning, closeout, subtotals, interest, other, outside WBS) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 62	Page 2	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Information**: The information redacted consists of an OPG's vendor name associated with comments about performance. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure of the redacted information could affect the OPG vendor negatively because it concerns its performance. As a result, disclosure could damage the contractual relationship, prejudice the vendor and OPG's competitive position in the market, and jeopardize current or future negotiations. Disclosure could also result in reputational harm for the vendor (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i), (iii) and (iv)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to vendors' performance should be subject to confidential treatment because it could harm

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				future negotiations, damage contractual relationships, prejudice the competitive position of the parties involved, and it could cause reputational harm to the vendors involved (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at pp. 15-17) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 63	Pages 1, 8	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of a specific contingency amount for a project. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. inspection, engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning, closeout, subtotals, interest, other, outside WBS) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 63	Page 9	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information:** The information redacted consists of specific variance amounts (variance breakdown) for a project. Variance amounts represent the difference between budgeted and actual costs that may arise as a result of changes to base assumptions. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total variance amount or total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. The breakdown of specific variance amounts, which shows project costs including contingency allotted for new releases of funds, is kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of the variance breakdown will provide the vendors involved in a project with visibility into specific variance amounts and the additional contingency associated with changes to baseline assumptions. This can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding including contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with current or future negotiations, or claim disputes, and

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. Reference is made to OEB's previous decisions insofar as disclosing the variance breakdown will reveal contingency amounts and OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.09, Attachment 64	Pages 1, 7			**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs**: The information redacted consists of specific contingency amounts for capital refurbishment projects. Contingency amounts represent an allowance for discrete project risks or issues that may arise throughout the course of a project. Other amounts related to project costs (e.g. project management and engineering, procurement, construction, subtotal, interest, other) have been redacted as well insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Confidential treatment is not being sought for the total project costs. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure
JT3.09, Attachment 65	Pages 1, 3, 7-8			
JT3.09, Attachment 66	Pages 1, 4			
JT3.09, Attachment 67	Pages 1, 4-5			

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claim disputes, and prejudice OPG’s competitive position to the detriment of OPG’s cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 3, dated November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No 4, dated March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.15, Attachment 1	Page 1	No	Confidential Treatment	**Confidential Non-Public Third-Party information:** The redacted information in the “Subject” row consists of project numbers. **Previous Treatment:** The confidential nature of this information was approved by the OEB in previous OEB proceedings (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016; see also Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)). Additionally, the OEB recently took no issues with the confidentiality of

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				purchase order numbers (EB-2025-0297, OEB Staff Submission on Confidentiality, June 10, 2026).
		No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs:** The redacted information in the "Total Estimated Spend" row consists of the estimated cost of the project. The redacted information is commercially sensitive, as it would reveal OPG's and the vendor's cost that have not been fixed. Third parties can use this information to benchmark pricing or undercut the vendor's approach in future negotiations. Future customers of the vendor could also use this value as an anchor in negotiations, limiting the vendor's ability to negotiate different pricing based on project-specific risks. Disclosure could therefore prejudice the vendor's competitive position and interfere with future negotiations (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and (iii). Disclosure of this information could also prejudice OPG by weakening future competitive procurements. If proponents know their cost estimates may become public, they will be less willing to provide aggressive pricing, scheduling or commercially sensitive assumptions or may price the risk of disclosure into future bids. This could reduce the competitive tension and result in increased costs or less favourable terms for OPG (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has accepted that information on costs for contractor for purchased work or materials, aggregate information and other third party

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing under contracts) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG an/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at pp. 14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(e)).
	Page 3	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs:** The redacted information consists of project costs which includes OPG's internal contingency, in the aggregate. If disclosed, the vendor could derive OPG's internal contingency for the stated projects by subtracting the project cost known to vendor from the disclosed aggregate amount. OPG's contingency represents an allowance for discrete project risks and other issues that may arise over the course of a project. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claims disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)).

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Previous Treatment: The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
		No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information:** The redacted information in the last sentence (prior to the signatures) contains internal information on OPG's negotiating strategy. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Public disclosure of this information would provide insight into OPG's negotiating strategy to the vendor. This information could be used to reduce OPG's flexibility to negotiate more favourable terms and will prejudice OPG's competitive position in future negotiations (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and (iii)).
JT3.15, Attachment 2	Page 7	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information:** The redacted information consists of information of the primary contract pricing strategy that will be used for the project. Public disclosure of this information will provide other contractors, suppliers, competitors and future counterparties within the market with insight into OPG's and vendor's negotiated contract pricing strategy. This information could

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				be used as an artificial benchmark for future negotiations, reducing OPG's and/or the vendor's flexibility to negotiate terms based on project requirements. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to adjust their negotiation strategies which, in turn, may prejudice OPG's and/or the vendor's competitive positions (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)).
		No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information:** The redacted information in the last bullet of page 7 consists of information on OPG's internal strategy for evaluating pricing competitiveness between vendors. This strategy is an internal non-public control that is used to evaluate whether pricing is competitive and reasonable. Public disclosure of this information would prejudice the effectiveness of this evaluation process. Disclosure would provide vendors with insight into OPG's internal approach to assess pricing competitiveness which could enable vendors to calibrate their pricing to align with this internal evaluation control. This would reduce OPG's ability to maintain competitive tension and obtain optimal pricing to the detriment of OPG and the ratepayers (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)).
	Page 11	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information:** The redacted information consists of the average annual spend for the two named vendors, in the aggregate. Disclosure of this information would permit the vendors to infer competitively sensitive information regarding one another's approximate annual share of yearly spend

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				allocation. This creates a risk of commercial prejudice as knowledge of approximate annual spend allocation could reduce competitive tension and impair OPG's ability to obtain competitive pricing to the detriment of OPG and the ratepayers (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has accepted that information on costs for contractor for purchased work or materials, aggregate information, and other third-party related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing under contracts) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG and/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at p. 14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(e)).
JT3.15, Attachment 3	Page 3	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Project Costs:** The redacted information consists of project costs which includes OPG's internal contingency, in the aggregate. If disclosed, the vendor could derive OPG's internal contingency for the stated projects by subtracting the project cost known to vendor from the disclosed aggregate amount. OPG's contingency represents an allowance for discrete project risks and other issues that may arise over the course of a project. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claims disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 4-5	No	Confidential Information	**Competitive Prejudice and Impact on Future Negotiations:** The redacted information consists of non-public, project-specific information regarding the scope of work. Public disclosure of this information would provide contractors, suppliers, and competitors with insight into the project delivery approach and execution methodology. This information could be used to benchmark, replicate, or calibrate bids and negotiation strategies, including in ways that could undercut or otherwise distort competition involving

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				OPG and/or the vendor. As a result, disclosure could prejudice the competitive position of OPG and the vendor and could reasonably be expected to significantly interfere with current or future negotiations (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii).
	Page 9	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information:** The redacted information consists of commercially sensitive commercial terms negotiated between OPG and its vendors that are particular to a specific project. Public disclosure of these commercial terms will provide other contractors, suppliers, competitors, and future counterparties within the market with insight into OPG's and the vendor's negotiating thresholds and risk tolerances. This information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing OPG's and/or the vendor's flexibility to negotiate terms based on project requirements. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to adjust their negotiations strategies which, in turn, may prejudice OPG's and/or vendor's competitive positions (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and (iii)).
JT3.18, Attachment 1	Pages 2, 13-16, 19, 25, 27, 47-51	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information:** The redacted information consists of procurement dollar thresholds, internal approval authorities, evaluation criteria information, exceptions, and other information that may affect procurement effectiveness**.** Public disclosure of this information could permit market participants to structure submissions to exploit known governance mechanisms, reducing procurement

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				effectiveness and potentially increasing costs to OPG and ratepayers (Practice Direction, Part (a)(i)).
JT3.19, Attachment 1	Pages 3-5, 7, 9-13, 25-26, 42-50	No	Confidential Treatment	**Competitive Prejudice and Impacts on Future Negotiations:** The redacted information consists of non-public cost breakdowns and percentage information for a specific project, including design, escalation, land, client, soft costs, assessment, fees and other cost elements. Additionally, the redacted information contains specific contingency amounts for a specific project as well as the total project cost which contains OPG’s internal contingency, in the aggregate. If disclosed, the vendor could derive OPG’s internal contingency for the project by subtracting the total project cost from the vendor’s proposal price. OPG’s contingency represents an allowance for discrete project risks and other issues that may arise over the course of the project. Other amounts and percentages have been redacted insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. The redacted information also includes specific variance amounts (variance breakdown) for the project. Variance amounts represent the difference between budgeted and actual costs that may arise as a result of changes to base assumptions and can be used to determine contingency amounts. Public disclosure of the redacted cost breakdowns will provide third parties, including competitors and future counterparties, with insight into OPG’s cost breakdown for a specific project. This information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing OPG’s flexibility to negotiate terms. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to adjust their negotiation strategies which, in

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				turn, may prejudice OPG's competitive position (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and (iii)). Additionally, the redacted contingency amounts are commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claims disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Directions, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has accepted that information on costs for work or materials, aggregate information and other third party related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing under contracts) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG and/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at pp. 14). Additionally, the OEB determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; see also EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; See also EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 9-41	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Unit Pricing and Billing Rates and Fees of a Third Party:** The redacted information consists of the unit rates of a third party, and information that can be used to determine billing rates of a third-party supplier. Billing and unit rate information is commercially sensitive and presumptively confidential. Public disclosure of this information could prejudice the economic interest and competitive position of a third-party in any future negotiations for the provision of similar materials. Disclosure would be substantially prejudicial as it would allow competitors to infer information about contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against a vendor. Further, it would prejudice OPG’s competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 1) **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has accepted that information on costs for contractor for purchased work or materials, aggregate information and other third party related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG and/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at pp. 14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
JT3.19, Attachment 2	Pages 3-5, 7, 9-13, 25, 29-30	No	Confidential Treatment	**Competitive Prejudice and Impacts on Future Negotiations:** The redacted information consists of non-public cost breakdown and percentage information for a specific project, including design, escalation, land, client, soft costs, assessment, fees and other cost elements. Additionally, the redacted information contains specific contingency amounts for a specific project as well as the total project cost which contains OPG's internal contingency, in the aggregate. If disclosed, the vendor could derive OPG's internal contingency for the project by subtracting the total project cost from the vendor's proposal price. OPG's contingency represents an allowance for discrete project risks and other issues that may arise over the course of the project. Other amounts have been redacted insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Public disclosure of the redacted cost breakdowns will provide third parties, including competitors and future counterparties, with insight into OPG's cost breakdown for a specific project. This information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing OPG's flexibility to negotiate terms. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to adjust their negotiation strategies which, in turn, may prejudice OPG's competitive position (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and (iii)). Additionally, the redacted contingency amounts are commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit,

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claims disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Directions, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has accepted that information on costs for work or materials, aggregate information and other third party related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing under contracts) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG and/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at pp. 14). Additionally, the OEB determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; see also EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; See also EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 10-28	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Unit Pricing and Billing Rates and Fees of a Third Party:** The redacted information consists of the unit rates of a third party, and information that can be used to determine unit

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				rates of a third-party supplier. Billing and unit rate information is commercially sensitive and presumptively confidential. Public disclosure of this information could prejudice the economic interest and competitive position of a third-party in any future negotiations for the provision of similar materials. Disclosure would be substantially prejudicial as it would allow competitors to infer information about contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against a vendor. Further, it would prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 1) **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has accepted that information on costs for contractor for purchased work or materials, aggregate information and other third party related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG and/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at pp. 14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT3.19, Attachment 3	Pages 3-5, 7, 9-13, 33-37	No	Confidential Treatment	**Competitive Prejudice and Impacts on Future Negotiations:** The redacted information consists of non-public cost breakdown and percentage information for a specific project, including design, escalation, land, client, soft costs, assessment, fees and other cost elements. Additionally, the redacted information contains specific contingency amounts for a specific project as well as the total project cost which contains OPG's internal contingency,

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				in the aggregate. If disclosed, the vendor could derive OPG's internal contingency for the project by subtracting the total project cost from the vendor's proposal price. OPG's contingency represents an allowance for discrete project risks and other issues that may arise over the course of the project. Other amounts have been redacted insofar as these can be used to determine the contingency amounts. Public disclosure of the redacted cost breakdowns will provide third parties, including competitors and future counterparties, with insight into OPG's cost breakdown for a specific project. This information could be used as an artificial benchmark in future negotiations, reducing OPG's flexibility to negotiate terms. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations by allowing future counterparties to adjust their negotiation strategies which, in turn, may prejudice OPG's competitive position (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part(a)(i) and (iii)). Additionally, the redacted contingency amounts are commercially sensitive. Contingency amounts are kept confidential from vendors as a means for OPG to control project costs. Public disclosure of contingency amounts can result in vendors increasing their bids to maximize profit, based on the knowledge that OPG has budgeted additional funding to pay for contingency. As a result, disclosure could significantly interfere with negotiations, or claims disputes, and prejudice OPG's competitive position to the detriment of OPG's cost efficiency efforts and ultimately the contract price (Practice Directions, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (iii)).

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Previous Treatment: The OEB has accepted that information on costs for work or materials, aggregate information and other third party related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing under contracts) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG and/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at pp. 14). Additionally, the OEB determined that information related to contingency amounts and other information that could be used to determine contingency amounts should be subject to confidential treatment. The OEB accepted that knowledge of contingency amounts could affect negotiations and contract price (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2026, at pp. 10-11; see also EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016, at p. 5; See also EB-2013-0321, Decision and Order on Confidential Filings and Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014, at pp. 3-5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Pages 10-32, 36-46	Yes	Confidential Treatment	**Unit Pricing and Billing Rates and Fees of a Third Party:** The redacted information consists of the unit rates of a third party, and information that can be used to determine unit rates of a third-party supplier. Billing and unit rate information is commercially sensitive and presumptively confidential. Public disclosure of this information could prejudice the economic interest and competitive position of a third-party in any future negotiations for the provision of similar materials. Disclosure would be substantially prejudicial as it would

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				allow competitors to infer information about contracts with OPG, which could be used unfairly against a vendor. Further, it would prejudice OPG's competitive position and significantly interfere with its negotiations in future contracts (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 1) **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has accepted that information on costs for contractor for purchased work or materials, aggregate information and other third party related information (such as vendor pricing, labour rates, profit and overhead levels, project cost contingencies, discount rates and unit pricing) is of a commercially sensitive nature and that public disclosure of this information could be detrimental to OPG and/or relevant parties (EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, January 31, 2017, at pp. 14) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JTX3.21 Attachments 1-3	All, including questions	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information**: The text of the undertaking and the Applicants' response, including attachments, describe and reveal certain commercial arrangements in place that are related to the Integrated Project Agreement ("IPA") and address OPG as a first mover of SMR technology. This information is commercially sensitive and would prejudice the future competitive position of the Applicants. These arrangements are highly sensitive as the IPA is a first-of-a-kind agreement and DNNP is a first-of-a-kind project. Competitors in the growing SMR market do not have access to this information and its disclosure would reveal information about how OPG and its counterparties are structuring and delivering the first SMR in North America.

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Third Party Commercially Sensitive Information: In addition, because the undertaking questions, response, and attachments reveal the first-mover arrangements between the Applicants and its commercial partners, public disclosure of this confidential information could prejudice the competitive position of OPG's commercial partners in providing similar services to non-first-mover clients. It may also impair negotiations with other customers, who would rely on this information in those negotiations. As a result, disclosure of this commercially sensitive information could prejudice the competitive positions of OPG's commercial partners, interfere with their future negotiations, and may produce a significant loss to them. (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Parts 1 and 2; Practice Direction, Appendix A, parts (a)(i), (iii) and (iv), (b)). **Impact on Future Negotiations**: If the questions, response, and attachments are made public, it would also interfere with ongoing negotiations about DNNP and on other nuclear projects (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(iii)). The disclosure of the first-mover arrangements between OPG and its commercial partners would act as a baseline in future negotiations, impairing OPG's and its counterparties' flexibility when negotiating future SMR execution agreements. In addition, any compromises that OPG's counterparties made regarding key commercial terms or otherwise will become public, which would impair OPG's relationship with those parties as they negotiate agreements for the remaining units of DNNP and for other projects. Disclosure of this confidential information would also make it less likely that parties would be willing to engage with OPG on other

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				first mover projects like DNNP, as doing so would put their confidential commercial information at risk. **Previous Treatment**. In this proceeding, the OEB concluded that a summary of the IPA in the pre-filed evidence qualified for confidential treatment. It did so pursuant to Appendix A, Part (a)(i) (competitive position) and Appendix A, Part (a)(iii) (interfere with negotiations). For similar reasons, the redacted information – which describes commercial arrangements related to the IPA – qualify for confidential treatment.
JT3.26, Attachment 1	Page 28, 30, 36 (bottom), 37-43, 51, 52-53	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive and Proprietary Information**: The redacted information at pages 28, 30, 36, and 52-53 includes confidential DNNP schedule-related assumptions, granular construction-related assumptions (i.e. specific depths for work), and granular labour and schedule details about the Wet Utilities work package. The redactions at pages 37-43 reveal a breakdown of key project milestones and dates at a more detailed level than publicly disclosed. OPG has consistently treated all of this technical information in a confidential manner. Public disclosure of this information would harm OPG and its DNNP partners' competitive positions (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part a(i)). DNNP will be the first nuclear project to deploy an Integrated Project Delivery ("IPD") model for adapting this delivery model to SMR technology. OPG is therefore in the lead to develop this technology, but at least five other companies in North America and Europe have announced plans to develop an SMR. Disclosure of the redacted information would provide details about how OPG and its DNNP partners are executing critical

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				details about the project and implementing aspects of the project at a very granular level. OPG's and its partners' competitors could use this information to assist their SMR development planning, giving them an unfair advantage that OPG and its partners did not have and harming OPG's and its partners' first-mover standing in the market. The Applicants recognize, however, that the overall project schedule is important information that should be made public. The Applicants have thus provided significant amounts of schedule-related information in the pre-filed evidence (Exhibit D2-04-06). The Applicants have also explained the schedule in L-D2-SEC-117 and provided a summary of the current validated performance of DNNP at L-D2-AMPCO-086. Any incremental benefits of publicly disclosing the granular information in this attachment do not outweigh the competitive harm from disclosure. **Previous Treatment**: In this proceeding, the OEB accepted that the DNNP project agreement was "highly sensitive as the first future project to deploy an integrated projected delivery model" and because it is the "contractual 'roadmap'" revealing the delivery model. The OEB also recognized the "need for redactions to DNNP information" given DNNP's early stage. The redacted information is similar and warrants similar confidential treatment. (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality–Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2026, at p.10, 16). In addition, the redacted information also reflects proprietary and novel approaches to SMR deployment. The information reveals the key details about building an SMR at various stages. The OEB has recognized in past decisions that proprietary approaches should be protected (EB-2024-0115,

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Decision on Confidentiality, November 3, 2025, at p. 4; Decision on Confidentiality, April 13, 2026, pp. 9-10).
	Page 19, 31	No	Confidential Treatment	**Public Security Information:** The redacted information provides details about the security system and measures that will be in place at Unit 1 of DNNP. Public disclosure of this information could create a security risk by enabling malicious actors to better understand OPG's security approach and the anticipated timing that the security system will be operational, which would assist them in targeting the facility. As a result, disclosure could prejudice both physical security and cybersecurity (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (c)). **Previous Treatment:** OEB has previously determined that information related to the security of OPG's facilities, such as references to sensitive locations and other security matters, should be subject to confidential treatment (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality, dated June 8, 2021, at pp. 19, 22; EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, dated January 31, 2017, at pp. 20-21; EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, dated April 13, 2026, p. 2, 17) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e))
	Page 35-37 (excluding two redactions in third last paragraph of page 36, including	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive and Proprietary Information**: The redacted information is a list of specific DNNP construction risks and mitigation measures that OPG has developed to respond to these risks. The risks outlined are not the broader project risks that have been identified and discussed extensively in the evidence; rather, these are more in the nature of technical and granular construction

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
	the top lines of page 37)			risks and mitigations. OPG has consistently treated all of this technical information in a confidential manner. Public disclosure of this information would harm OPG and its DNNP partners' competitive positions (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part a(i)). DNNP will be the first nuclear project to deploy an Integrated Project Delivery ("IPD") model for adapting this delivery model to SMR technology. OPG is therefore in the lead to develop this technology, but at least five other companies in North America and Europe have announced plans to develop an SMR. Disclosure of the redacted information would provide details about OPG and its DNNP partners' views on construction risks and how they are being mitigated. OPG and its partners developed these specific mitigations through project development. If disclosed, OPG and its partners' competitors could use this information in their SMR development planning, giving them an unfair advantage that OPG and its partners did not have and harming OPG's and its partners' first-mover standing in the market. **Previous Treatment**: In this proceeding, the OEB accepted that the DNNP project agreement was "highly sensitive as the first future project to deploy an integrated projected delivery model" and because it is the "contractual 'roadmap'" revealing the delivery model. The OEB also recognized the "need for redactions to DNNP information" given DNNP's early stage. The redacted information falls into this category and warrants similar confidential treatment. (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality–Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2026, at p.10, 16). In addition, the redacted information also reflects proprietary and novel approaches to identifying and mitigating SMR

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				construction risks. The OEB has recognized in past decisions that proprietary approaches should be protected (EB-2024-0115, Decision on Confidentiality, November 3, 2025, at p. 4; Decision on Confidentiality, April 13, 2026, pp. 9-10).
	Page 54-76	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive and Proprietary Information**: The redacted information consists of resource and labour deployment information and diagrams for various DNNP work bundles and work streams. The information also reveals very specific schedule-related information for these components of the project. OPG has consistently treated this technical information in a confidential manner. Public disclosure of this information would harm OPG and its DNNP partners' competitive positions (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part a(i)). DNNP will be the first nuclear project to deploy an Integrated Project Delivery ("IPD") model for adapting this delivery model to SMR technology. OPG is therefore in the lead to develop and deploy this technology, but at least five other companies in North America and Europe have announced plans to develop an SMR. Disclosure of the redacted information would provide details about how OPG and its DNNP partners have deployed or will be deploying labour for several phases of the project on a month-by-month basis. OPG's and its partners' competitors could use this information in their SMR development planning, giving them an unfair advantage with respect to labour allocation and scheduling that OPG and its partners did not have, harming OPG's and its partners' first-mover standing in the market.

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Impact on Future Negotiations. If the labour allocation information were disclosed, it would harm ongoing negotiations related to DNNP and on other nuclear projects (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(iii)). These labour staffing arrangements would act as a baseline for OPG and its commercial partners in future negotiations, impairing OPG's and its counterparties' flexibility when negotiating about staffing for future SMR agreements and other projects. **Third Party Commercially Sensitive Information**: Some of redacted labour diagrams and information are specific to OPG's counterparties and are therefore confidential commercial information of those counterparties (Practice Direction, Appendix A, part (b)) In addition, because some of the redacted information is specific to OPG's counterparties, its disclosure could prejudice the competitive positions of the counterparties, interfere with their future negotiations, and may produce a significant loss to them. (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Parts (a)(i), (iii) and (iv)) **Previous Treatment**: In this proceeding, the OEB accepted that the DNNP project agreement was "highly sensitive as the first future project to deploy an integrated projected delivery model" and because it is the "contractual 'roadmap'" revealing the delivery model. The OEB also recognized the "need for redactions to DNNP information" given DNNP's early stage. The redacted information falls into this category and warrants similar confidential treatment. (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality–Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2026, at p.10, 16). In addition, the redacted information also reflects proprietary and novel approaches to SMR development. The

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				information reveals OPG and its counterparties' approach to deploying labour to execute key parts of the DNNP schedule. The OEB has recognized in past decisions that proprietary approaches should be protected (EB-2024-0115, Decision on Confidentiality, November 3, 2025, at p. 4; Decision on Confidentiality, April 13, 2026, pp. 9-10).
JT3.27	Page 1	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information**: The redacted information reveals the incentive percentage available to be paid to OPG's counterparties under the commercial arrangements for the development of DNNP Unit 1. This information is commercially sensitive and would prejudice the future competitive position of the Applicants. The incentive percentages reveal a highly sensitive commercial arrangement between OPG and its counterparties under the Integrated Project Agreement ("IPA"). Competitors in the growing SMR market do not have access to this information and its disclosure would reveal information about how OPG and its counterparties are incentivizing performance and delivery of the first SMR in North America, including through a reward pool. (Practice Direction, Appendix A, parts (a)(i), (iii) and (iv), (b)) **Impact on Future Negotiations:** If the incentive percentage amounts were disclosed, it would harm ongoing negotiations related to DNNP and on other nuclear projects (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(iii)). Disclosing these percentage figures would reveal the commercial deal struck by OPG and its counterparties, impacting the parties' negotiating position on the remaining units of DNNP and other projects that employ a reward pool structure.

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				These percentages would also act as a baseline in future agreements, impairing OPG's and the counterparties' ability to negotiate agreements with other customers. As a result, disclosure of this commercially sensitive information could prejudice the competitive positions of the OPG and the counterparties, interfere with their future negotiations, and may produce a significant loss to them. (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Parts (a)(i), (iii) and (iv)) **Third Party Commercially Sensitive Information:** The incentive percentage amounts are sensitive financial information about how funds are shared in developing Unit 1. They are therefore confidential commercial information of OPG and its counterparties (Practice Direction, Appendix A, part (b)) **Previous Treatment.** In this proceeding, the OEB concluded that a summary of the IPA included in the pre-filed evidence qualified for confidential treatment. It did so pursuant to Appendix A, Part (a)(i) (competitive position) and Appendix A, Part (a)(iii) (interfere with negotiations). (EB-2025-0297, Decision and Order on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2026,at p.10). Because the incentive percentages are sensitive commercial information related to the IPA, they too should receive confidential treatment.
JT4.18	Pages 1-2	Yes	Confidential Labour-Sensitive Treatment	**Wage Escalation and Collective Bargaining**: The redacted information consists of future wage escalation assumptions in the years from 2026 to 2031. Past wage increases are not redacted (i.e., the 2026 wage assumptions for PWU are actual increases. The redacted information is presumptively confidential because it relates to current or

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				future collective bargaining negotiations and OPG's collective bargaining strategies (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 8). **Commercially Sensitive Information**: In addition, the redacted information is also labour-relations sensitive. The wage assumptions inform OPG's strategy for negotiating labour monetary/ compensatory items at collective bargaining, and these openly disclose OPG's mandate to negotiate. Public disclosure could adversely impact and influence the outcome of current or future collective bargaining, conferring an unfair advantage on the unions and insight into OPG's strategy; it could also unfairly influence third party arbitrators. As a result, disclosure could create an artificial floor on wages, diminish OPG's leverage, and OPG's bargaining capital. Once disclosed, this information would become a reference point for unions, shaping expectations and anchoring demands around what OPG can absorb. Even when business conditions change, OPG as an employer may be forced to justify why similar proposals are no longer acceptable, limiting its ability to respond flexibly to evolving economic, operational, or workforce realities. Disclosure could, therefore, significantly interfere with negotiations and prejudice OPG's position in the upcoming rounds of collective bargaining with both industrial bargaining units, the PWU and the Society (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(iii)). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that cost estimates and underpinning assumptions that are labour-sensitive, or information that relates to collective bargaining strategies, should be subject to confidential

Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				treatment (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, dated April 13, 2021, at pp. 4-6; EB-2016-0152, Decision on Confidentiality, dated May 4, 2017 at p. 2; EB-2016-0152, Decision and Order on Confidentiality, dated January 31, 2017, at pp. 14-16; see also Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT5.21	Page 5	Yes	Confidential Labour-Sensitive Treatment	**Labour-Sensitive Information**: The redacted information details OPG's cost impacts for certain payments negotiated in the collective agreements with the PWU. This constitutes labour-sensitive information that may compromise OPG's bargaining position in future negotiations or arbitrations with OPG's union partners, potentially resulting in material adverse financial impacts. Public disclosure of this information could impair OPG's ability to assert that similar future proposals are unaffordable or unreasonable at the bargaining table or before an arbitrator. As a result, future outcomes related to labour negotiations or arbitrations may be unduly influenced by the historical precedents and regulatory context set out in the redacted information, rather than being guided by current business needs and circumstances. This information is labour-relation sensitive, and is presumptively confidential because it could impact current or future collective bargaining negotiations and OPG's collective bargaining strategies (Practice Direction, Appendix B, Part 8). **Previous Treatment**: The OEB has previously determined that collective bargaining-related information contained in interrogatory F4-03-SEC-145 (provided in the same format as the response to this undertaking) should be subject to confidential treatment (EB-2020-0290, Decision

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				Confidentiality, dated June 8, 2021, at pp. 8-10, 13) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
	Page 6	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information, Confidential Financial Information and Competitive Prejudice:** This information proposed for redaction consists of commercial and financial information reflecting the combined regulated and unregulated assets and business of OPG. This information is confidential because disclosure of this aggregated information (combined with information regarding the regulated business already disclosed) would allow for the disclosure of information related to OPG's unregulated business (including unregulated subsidiaries) and facilities. OPG consistently treats information relating to its unregulated business as confidential financial information and confidential commercially sensitive information. If disclosed on the public record, it could prejudice OPG's competitive position with respect to those assets and business (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (b)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that similar information in OPG's Business Plan related to the combined regulated and unregulated business and assets of OPG is confidential (EB-2020- 0290, Decision on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2021 at p. 9; EB-2016-0152, Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016 at pp. 3-4; EB-2013-0321, Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014 at p. 6; and EB-2010-0008, Procedural Order No. 3, July 21, 2010, p. 5) (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).
JT5.22	All	No	Confidential Treatment	**Commercially Sensitive Information and Confidential Financial Information:** The redacted information consists

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Undertaking		Presumptive Confidential Treatment (Yes/No)	Type of Request[1]	Explanation and Rationale
				of OPG's modelled corporate credit metrics, reflecting the combined regulated and unregulated assets and business of OPG. This information was previously redacted in pre-filed evidence. The redacted information is commercially sensitive. Disclosure of this aggregated information (combined with information regarding the regulated business already disclosed) would disclose information related to OPG's unregulated business and facilities. OPG consistently treats information relating to its unregulated business as confidential financial information and confidential commercially sensitive information. If disclosed on the public record, it could prejudice OPG's competitive position with respect to those assets and business (Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (a)(i) and (b)). **Previous Treatment:** The OEB has previously determined that similar information in OPG's Business Plan related to the combined regulated and unregulated business and assets of OPG is confidential (EB-2020-0290, Decision on Confidentiality – Pre-Filed Evidence, April 13, 2021, at p. 9; EB-2016-0152, Procedural Order No. 3, November 1, 2016 at pp. 3-4; EB-2013-0321, Procedural Order No. 4, March 21, 2014 at p. 6; and EB-2010-0008, Procedural Order No. 3, July 21, 2010, p. 5; see also Practice Direction, Appendix A, Part (e)).