



YEAR IN **REVIEW**

For the year ending March 31, 2021



WUSKWATIM

Power Limited Partnership



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WUSKWATIM GENERATING STATION WUSKWATIM POWER LIMITED PARTNERSHIP



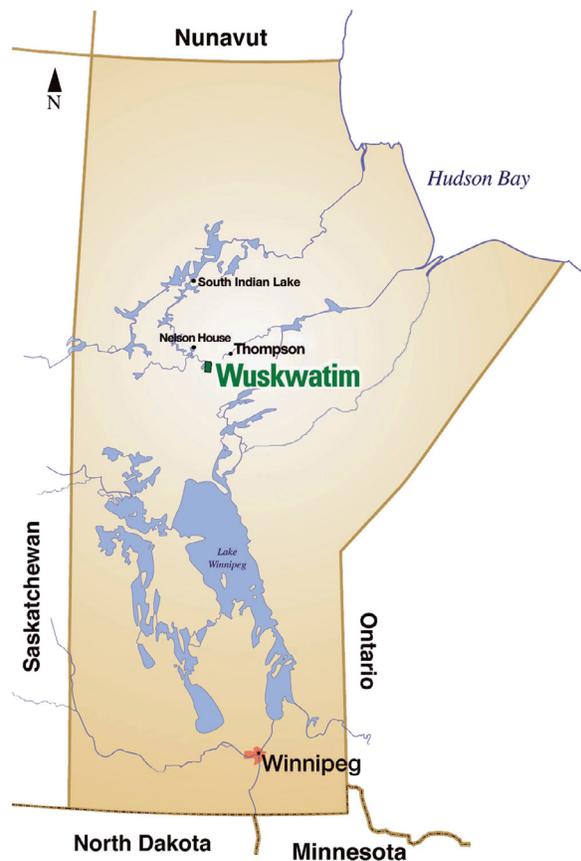
Directors of the General Partner of WPLP

Marcel Moody (Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation), Jimmy Hunter-Spence (Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation), Brenda Froese (Manitoba Hydro), John Kreml, Chair (Manitoba Hydro), Nancy Willms (Manitoba Hydro), Wesley Penner (Manitoba Hydro)



WUSKWATIM
Power Limited Partnership

Wuskwatim Power Limited Partnership (WPLP), a legal entity involving Manitoba Hydro and Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation through its wholly owned Taskinigahp Power Corporation (TPC), has developed the Wuskwatim Generating Station on the Burntwood River in northern Manitoba. It marked the first time in Manitoba and Canada that a First Nation and an electric utility have entered into a formal equity partnership to develop and operate a hydroelectric project. Manitoba Hydro provides management and operational services to WPLP in accordance with the Project Development Agreement (PDA).



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation and Manitoba Hydro spent nearly a decade discussing, planning and undertaking the environmental studies and regulatory processes for the 200-megawatt Wuskwatim Generation Project operating in Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation's traditional territory on the Burntwood River downstream of Wuskwatim Lake at Taskinigup Falls.

In 2006, the Wuskwatim Project Development Agreement (PDA) that governs all aspects of the Project was approved by Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation Citizens and signed by senior Manitoba Hydro officials and Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation Chief and Council. Construction started in August that year.

The agreement provided the option for Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation to own up to one-third of the Wuskwatim Generating Station through its wholly owned Taskinigahp Power Corporation. Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation has confirmed its intent to maintain its 33 per cent ownership position in the Wuskwatim Project.

The Wuskwatim Power Limited Partnership (WPLP) is governed by the Board of Directors of its General Partner (5022649 Manitoba Ltd., a wholly owned Manitoba Hydro subsidiary). The Board consists of two Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation and four Manitoba Hydro representatives.

Pursuant to the PDA, WPLP contracted Manitoba Hydro to construct, manage, operate and maintain the Wuskwatim Generating Station.

Manitoba has a large self-renewing supply of waterpower with many hydroelectric generating stations developed to provide electrical energy for its citizens. Wuskwatim became fully operational in October 2012 and produces clean, renewable hydroelectric power. It adds to Manitoba's generation assets, helps to meet the province's domestic needs and provides energy to export customers.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



I am pleased to present the 2020-21 Year in Review which highlights this year's activities of the Wuskwatim Power Limited Partnership (WPLP). I would like to recognize the resilience and efforts of all those working in the Partnership who were able to adapt and continue to manage and operate the Generating Station safely and with minimal impact despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 Pandemic. Your work is greatly appreciated and continues to benefit us all.

The Wuskwatim Generating Station has consistently surpassed industry performance standards and this year is no exception. Over the past year the average monthly unit availability factor was 97.3% and forced outages only occurred at a rate of 0.5% thereby fully maximizing the use of this important asset.

The Partnership provides important business and employment opportunities such as the service agreement with Nisichawayasihk Construction Limited Partners (NCLP) which provides equipment rentals and labour to maintain the Wuskwatim roads.

This year two members were hired by Manitoba Hydro's Waterways Management Program during the open water season. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, they were unable to patrol Wuskwatim Lake but were reassigned to patrol waterways closer to the community.

Since the beginning of operations, ensuring that the environment is protected has been important for both Partners and comprehensive monitoring programs have been put in place to verify predictions made in the Environment Impact Statement (EIS). The first phase of the operational monitoring program has been successfully completed. Monitoring plans for phase 2 of operations are currently being developed. I am pleased to note that the results have been consistent with the effects that were predicted in the EIS.

This monitoring program is complemented by the important work of *Ethinesewin* monitoring which uses traditional knowledge to observe environmental change. Unfortunately, restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 Pandemic impacted a number of activities which had to be modified to ensure that they could be undertaken safely. The Elders' *Ethinesewin* tour did not take place this year but in its place a crew carried out work which

addressed concerns brought forward by previous Elders *Ethinesewin* tours. Important maintenance work was also undertaken at important heritage sites.

On a personal note, I would like to thank all Board members and staff who made it easy for me to fulfill my duties during my first year as Chair. I greatly appreciate your contributions, collaboration and collegiality.

Tansi

John Kreml

Chair of the General Partner of
Wuskwatim Power Limited Partnership
(5022649 Manitoba Ltd.)

OPERATIONS

STATION PERFORMANCE

Manitoba Hydro uses three main criteria to measure generating station performance: net generation output, unit availability and unit forced outage rate.

Net Generation Output

Wuskwatim Generating Station produced 1.54 million megawatt hours of electricity this year. Output at the generating station was as forecast and reflects normal flows. Monthly production averaged 128,596 megawatt hours, with peak production of 146,345 megawatt hours in October and a low of 107,477 megawatt hours in June. These production numbers are a result of the near-normal water supply available in the Burntwood and Churchill River watersheds.

Unit Availability Factor

The generating station had an average monthly unit availability factor of 97.3 per cent, a measure of when the station is available to run when required. This is above average for a hydraulic generating station of this kind.

Unit Forced Outage Rate

The generating station had a forced outage rate of 0.5 per cent, a measure of the frequency of electrical or mechanical problems that remove a unit from service. The total of 117.4 hours of unit forced outage time is 0.5 per cent which is lower than the 1 per cent target.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

In May/June 2020 the six-year maintenance was done on unit 3.

In September 2020, Unit 1 experienced governor problems due a protection system malfunction.

In October 2020, Units 1, 2 & 3 had protection system changes applied.

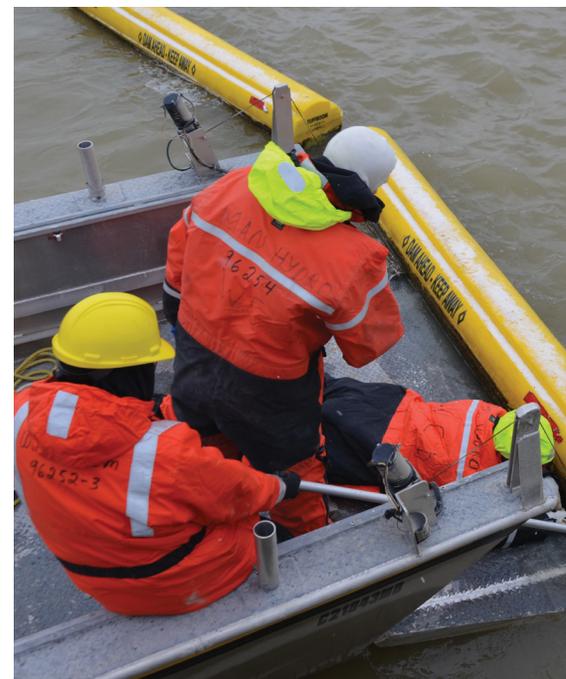
DIRECT CONTRACT OPPORTUNITIES

A service agreement is in place with Nisichawayasihk Construction Limited Partners (NCLP) for the provision of equipment rentals and contract labour for work on the Wuskwatim roads. The contract is in effect until July 31, 2021.

SAFETY

Safety incident and activity reports are prepared monthly. During the past year, quarterly Workplace Safety and Health Committee meetings were held.

One driving incident occurred during this fiscal year.



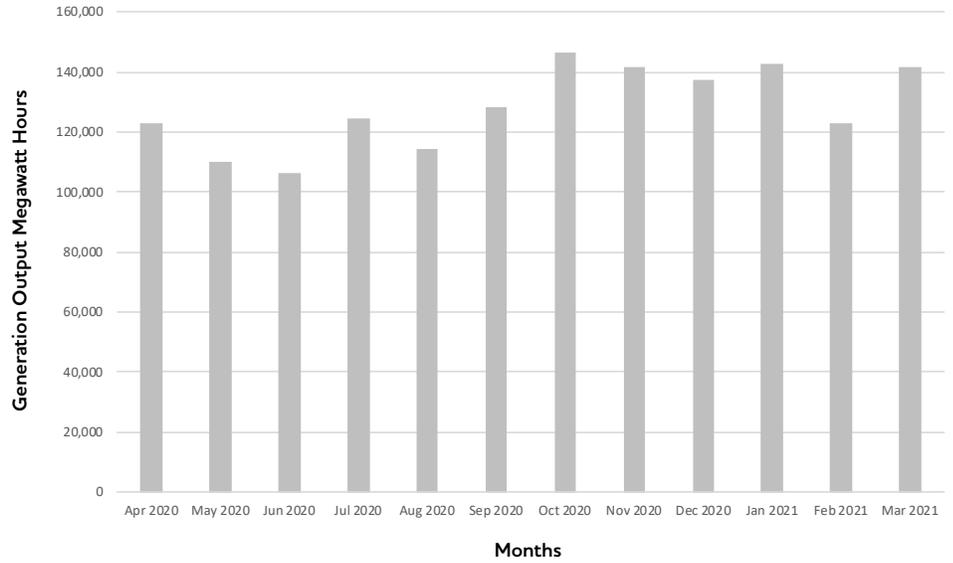
NAVIGATION SAFETY

During the 2020 open water season, two Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation members were hired through Manitoba Hydro's Waterways Management Program to patrol Wuskwatim Lake and gather data on debris type and quantity. As a result of the pandemic and community restrictions, the crew mainly patrolled the waterways around Nelson House. Due to COVID-19 protocols, boat patrol ran a shorter season (approximately 20 weeks), resulting in 2,972 kilometres of shoreline patrolled. This work will continue during the 2021 open water season.

PLANT TOURS

Due to COVID-19, no plant tours were conducted for 2020-2021.

Wuskwatim Monthly Net Generation Output



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

ETHINESEWIN MONITORING

Ethinesewin is the traditional knowledge and collective wisdom of Nisichawayasi Nehethowuk (the people from where the three rivers meet and who speak the language of the four winds) that has been communicated orally for generations.

Like the traditional knowledge systems of other Aboriginal peoples, *Ethinesewin* includes observation, classification, description and recording observations and results. The central focus of *Ethinesewin* is on relationships with and between the land, nature and people.

Nisichawayasi Nehethowuk and in particular, the NCN Elders, have been creating an understanding through *Ethinesewin* with Manitoba Hydro and Aski 'Otutoskeo Ltd (AOL) as an integral part of the environmental monitoring

activities conducted during construction and the current operational phase.

Communicating *Ethinesewin* is vital to ensure the Project achieves Kistethichikewin, meaning the conduct of a person must adhere to the sacred responsibility to treat all things with respect and honor, according to Kihche'othasowewin (the Great Law of the Creator).

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic all camps and gatherings for the 2020 season were cancelled. As a result, the 2020 NCN Elders' *Ethinesewin* tour did not take place. Instead, a five-man crew was assembled to carry out various duties. Much of the work focused on the areas of concerns brought forward by NCN Elders during previous *Ethinesewin* tours.

Before the field work could start, a safety orientation took place focusing heavily on

COVID-19 safety and protocols. All field work needed to take place within one hour (travel time) of the community. Workers were educated on the importance of always maintaining a physical distance of 6 feet. All workers were provided with hand sanitizer, hard surface cleaner, masks and gloves which were to be worn at all times. Manitoba Hydro also conducted a further safety session at the end of June.

Heritage has always been important to NCN Elders and they always expressed that repatriation and grave sites need to be cared for and maintained to ensure none of the graves are disturbed. This year workers visited the Wuskwatim Lake Mistoos Sipi Repatriation Site and the Wuskwatim Lake South Island Grave site. The sites were cleaned, debris and fallen trees were removed, and prayers and tobacco were offered.



Work continued this season on the medicine cabin at Wuskwatim Village. As well, a general clean-up of the grounds at the Village and maintenance on the Elders' Octagon took place.

There are six experimental sites on Wuskwatim Lake for Soil Bioengineering Stabilization and Restoration. NCN Elders requested that work continue at these sites but due to limited travel this year only sites 3, 4, 5 and 6 were visited and debris along the shoreline was cleaned up.

An extensive amount of work has been undertaken in the past on the Harmful Alteration Destruction Disruption (HADD) sites to restore fish habitat in these areas. This year only Site 2 on Three Point Lake was visited to ensure there was no accumulation of floating debris from blocking the creeks. Wapisu Lake was also visited but there was no concern with debris.

Workers visited the Wuskwatim Access Road and reported that many of the seedlings planted after the completion of construction are still doing well. There is still a lot of alfalfa along the side of the road that needs to be removed.

Borrow pits were visited and it should be noted they have become a popular site to harvest cranberries and raspberries. There are two areas of concern to note; quarry pit 45 which still has derelict equipment that needs to be removed and R-2 camp has mobile trailers that need to be removed.

Fishing nets were set, and the catch was delivered to Country Foods to be smoked and delivered to NCN Elders and families. Elders were disappointed they were not able to harvest medical plants this year so workers harvested the following plants and brought them back to the community for distribution; Napakasihk (balsam fir),

Wekis (ginger root), Pusakan Fungus (trembling aspen / poplar tree), Pi Ki Meh (birch tree fungus).

Erosion continues to be a major concern and the following items should be noted:

- Wuskwatim Lake impervious/clay shorelines are eroding at a rapid rate;
- The *Ethinesewin* crew reported fresh vegetation falling into water edge;
- Floating debris on Wuskwatim Lake is becoming a concern for safety when navigating the lake; and
- The northern islands on Wuskwatim Lake are shrinking due to erosion and the islands on the south have been lost to erosion (Potato Island).



Comprehensive monitoring programs were developed for the operations phase of the Wuskwatim Project to verify predictions made in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The first phase of the operational monitoring program for the Wuskwatim Project has now been successfully completed. The first phase of the program spanned seven years and included *Ethinesewin*, physical, aquatic, terrestrial, resource use and socio-economic monitoring components. Summary reports have been prepared for the physical, aquatic and resource use components and are reported below. The terrestrial summary report is still in preparation. Monitoring will continue for several components beyond year seven but the level of monitoring will be reduced as monitoring results overall have been in

line with predicted effects and many of the effects were predicted to occur in the first 7 years of operations.

AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

The Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program included monitoring water quality, aquatic habitat, benthic invertebrates, fish community, fish movements, and fish quality. Overall, Phase I monitoring results demonstrated that any adverse effects were temporary, either consistent or less than predicted in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and most components have come back to pre-Project levels. A brief summary of each aquatic monitoring component including any recommendations for future monitoring follows.

Water Quality

It was predicted that total suspended solids in Wuskwatim Lake may increase during operations as a result of increased erosion. Results found that increases in total suspended solids were less than predicted in the EIS and generally reached pre-Project levels by 2018. Within Wuskwatim Brook, it was predicted there may be increases in nutrients and Chlorophyll (a pigment found in algae) and a reduction in dissolved oxygen as a result of stabilized water levels. These predicted effects were not observed in the monitoring results. Downstream in Opegano Lake it was predicted there may be an increase in nutrient levels and a decrease in oxygen as a result of water regime changes.



Results indicated a small reduction in dissolved oxygen and a short-term increase in phosphorus were observed along the north shore of Opegano Lake during operations, but levels remained well above those that could have an adverse effect on fish or other aquatic life. Given that effects were in line or less than predicted and effects were expected to be observed within the first seven years of operations, no further Wuskwatim specific water quality monitoring is recommended.

Aquatic Habitat

It was predicted that substrate composition in the nearshore environment of Wuskwatim Lake may

change as a result of increased erosion. Contrary to EIS predictions, no marked changes in substrate composition or sediment accumulation was detected during the first 7 years of operations. Plant abundance in Wuskwatim Brook has not changed as a result of stabilized water levels. An increase in the frequency of water level changes downstream of the generating station did not eliminate aquatic plants as predicted in the EIS and overall plant distribution was not negatively affected. Monitoring results did find a slight shift in aquatic plant species composition as a result of water level changes. As a shift in plant species composition was detected, it is

recommended that another year of aquatic plant monitoring take place downstream to confirm patterns observed during the last monitoring survey.

Benthic Invertebrates

It was predicted that adverse effects to the benthic invertebrate community in Wuskwatim Lake may occur due to increased erosion and sediment deposition during the initial years of impoundment. Predicted adverse effects to benthic invertebrates during the initial years of operations were not observed and, as such, no further monitoring is recommended.



Fish Community

Fish community and fish movement monitoring assessed the overall changes to the fish community both upstream and downstream of the generating station. Overall results indicate that adverse effects of the Project were much less than predicted in the EIS and most components were similar to pre-Project levels. Some post-Project differences were observed in the fish community studies. Within Wuskwatim Lake, the size of Lake Whitefish and Walleye appears to have decreased, possibly due to the start of the commercial fishery in 2015 that targets

larger fish. Although the EIS predicted an overall increase in fish abundance in the forebay, to date fewer fish were captured during gillnetting studies. Downstream the abundance of some fish species (such as Northern Pike) appears to have decreased which may reflect increased water level fluctuations at spawning sites. Given the importance of the fish community of Wuskwatim Lake to the commercial fishery, it is recommended that three additional cycles of fish community monitoring be conducted at three-year intervals to confirm that no long-term unanticipated changes are occurring.

Mercury in Fish

It was predicted that mercury levels may increase in some fish species in Wuskwatim Lake during the first seven years of operations. Monitoring results found that mercury concentrations in fish in Wuskwatim Lake and Opegano Lake were similar to values measured prior to impoundment and within the range predicted in the EIS. Given that no measurable effects of Project flooding and generating station operation on fish mercury concentrations in Wuskwatim or Opegano lakes were observed, no further Project specific monitoring is recommended.



RESOURCE USE MONITORING PLAN

The Resource Use Monitoring Program included monitoring resource use components including the Country Foods Program, Access Road and Wuskwatim Lake, Commercial Harvest Data and Harvest Calendar studies. Specifically, monitoring activities reported under the Resource Use Monitoring Plan included assembling annual records pertaining to the Country Foods Program, documenting use of the Wuskwatim Access road by resource harvesters and updating a database of commercial harvests including commercial fishing and commercial trapping records. Interviews with key

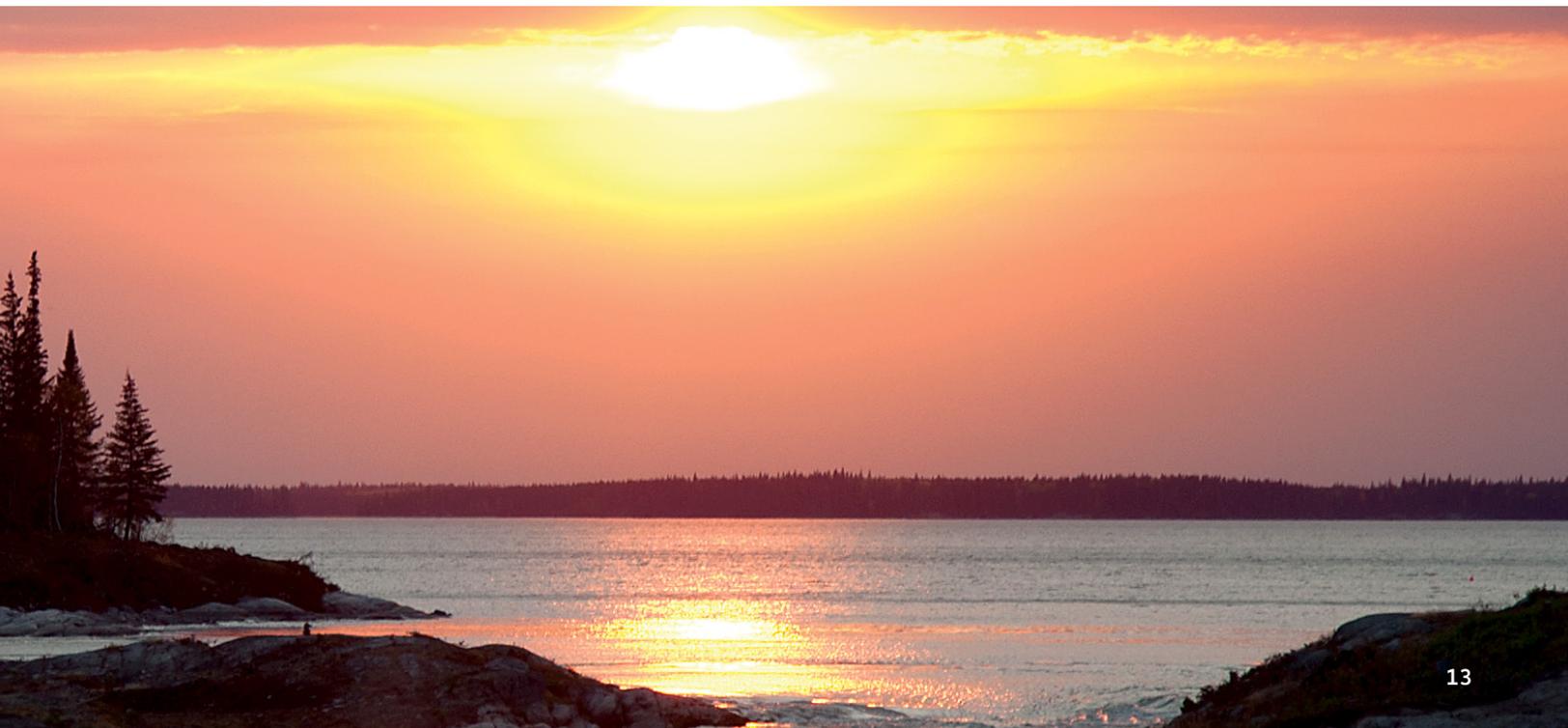
personnel assisted with interpretation of data collected and supplemented knowledge of each component.

Operational harvest calendar studies were conducted in 2014-15 and 2017-18 and included harvest calendar workshops with NCN. Below are the key findings for each study component.

Country Foods Program

The monitoring objectives for the Country Foods Program were to understand whether the Project has altered the Country Foods Program resource use in the Wuskwatim Lake area and to understand any changes to the program that have occurred independent of the

Project. Waterbodies used for fish production (the largest amount of food harvested for the program) remained similar during all Project phases (pre-Project, construction and operations) and harvest was sourced primarily from off-system waterbodies (waterbodies not affected by the Wuskwatim Project). Wuskwatim Lake and surrounding areas are not known to have produced a substantive amount of food for the program during any phases of the Project and contrary to predictions made in the EIS, the Wuskwatim access road did not cause an increase in Country Foods Program resource harvesting activity in the Wuskwatim Lake area.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

The average amount of food produced by the Country Foods Program has decreased over time. Annual average food production declined from 5,085 kg during the pre-construction phase (1994-2000) to 3,841 kg during the construction phase (2006-2012) to 1,656 kg during the first six years of Wuskwatim operations. This decline was attributed to reduced funding provided to the program over time by the community. Despite fewer resources, the program has continued to provide Elders and low-income residents of Nelson House with country foods and deliveries have been directed to households where the need is greatest. As the Project did not appear to cause or contribute to the observed decline in the Country Foods Program production no further Project specific monitoring is required.

Access Road and Wuskwatim Lake

The objectives of monitoring the use of the access road and Wuskwatim Lake area were to understand the operations phase resource use activities and harvest levels and to compare that use and harvest to pre-Project time frames.

The EIS predicted the potential for a significant increase in resource harvests leading to a potential reduction in animal abundance in the Wuskwatim Lake area due to improved access to the area via the access road. Use by three groups of resource harvesters was monitored including NCN members, non-NCN Indigenous harvesters and recreational (licensed) harvesters.

Monitoring results found that the access road did not increase the overall use of

the area by NCN members, except for medicinal plants and berries. Use of the site was limited by different understandings of permitted resource harvests on site (e.g., some harvesters think gun use is restricted throughout the site). Furthermore, concerns remain about the quality of fish in Wuskwatim Lake and the psychological and physical barrier the gate presents to some people which has limited use of the area. Communications were updated throughout operations to try to ensure NCN members have clear guidance on how to access the site.

There has been little to no opportunity for non-NCN residents to conduct recreational (licensed) fishing or hunting within the Wuskwatim Lake area. There were no records of licensed hunting in the area except from 2016 when a group of



moose hunters were granted access to the site via the access gate. It is not known if this group harvested moose. Recreational fishing occurred in the Wuskwatim Lake area and was done primarily by Manitoba Hydro staff at the generating station. The total number of fish harvested was estimated at 400 over the seven years.

Overall, the Project has not resulted in increased use of the Wuskwatim Lake area by NCN members. For non-local Indigenous and licensed harvesters, the Access Management Plan has been effective in limiting use of the area. As a result, the predicted increases in harvest and corresponding decreases in animal abundance have not occurred and no further Project specific monitoring is required.

Commercial Harvest Data

The objective of the operations phase monitoring of commercial harvests was to understand if and how commercial fishing and commercial trapping in the Wuskwatim area changed during Project operations as compared during the pre-Project and construction phases. The access road was expected to provide significant transportation cost savings for the commercial fishery and trapping conducted in the Wuskwatim Lake area.

Commercial Fishing

Overall annual commercial fishing production during operations (8,500 kg average of quota species) has remained similar to pre-Project production levels (8,590 kg average of quota species) and

the access road has enabled a cost-effective transport of the catch. Fishers have noted challenges with debris that clogs nets, damages to motors and increases in the effort required to catch fish. Debris management programs assist with the debris issues along the main navigation channels but debris along shorelines and bays is an ongoing concern. A claims process for damages is in place and claims are reviewed and resolved through a community process under the control of the community.

Commercial Trapping

Participation in trapping, as measured by the number of active traplines, has declined throughout the Resource Management Area over three continuous



phases: pre-Project, construction and operations. There were 48 traplines during the pre-Project phase, which reduced to 27 active traplines during construction to 21 active traplines up to 2015. Data after 2015 was not used as provincial records do not accurately reflect harvest (mainly because few furs were being marketed through standard channels such as the fur board). Similar declines in participation were also apparent on the four traplines that received road access due to the Wuskwatim Project (09 and 04 adjacent to the access road and 47 and 02 on the south side of the Burntwood River that could be access by crossing the GS). Despite declines in participation and production, average revenue increased. However, it appears that increases in revenue are not enough to offset increased trapping related expenses

as trappers indicated that trapping is no longer profitable. Trappers also stated that some people chose to keep the harvested pelts rather than sell them, creating clothing such as slippers and gauntlets from the furs. Overall, commercial trapping harvests have not increased as predicted and trapping records from the NCN Resource Management Area are no longer a reliable indicator of participation, production and revenue.

Harvest Calendar Study

Harvest Calendar Studies were undertaken pre-Project and during operations to acquire information on the types, timing, magnitude and locations of domestic/subsistence harvest by NCN residents to determine if the Project resulted in changes to traditional resource use.

Results of the harvest calendar suggest that overall, the Project did not change domestic harvests in the Wuskwatim Lake area to the degree predicted in the EIS. Though some NCN members do not conduct resource harvest in the Wuskwatim Lake area due to the access road gate, some harvest such as medicinal plants and berry collection have modestly increased over time. Fish, waterfowl and furbearers have not been extensively harvested from the area either pre-Project or during operations. The Wuskwatim area has consistently maintained the second lowest overall harvest rate in the Resource Management Area with the primary location of resource harvest now being the areas north of PR 391. As unanticipated effects did not materialize and, as a result, there is no need for further Project specific monitoring required.





PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT MONITORING

The Physical Environment Monitoring Program (PEMP) is an adaptive program designed to measure various physical environment components that may experience some change from Wuskwatim Generating Station operations. The components addressed in the PEMP include climate, water regime, erosion, sediment transport and woody debris. The geographic area subject to PEMP monitoring includes a section of the Burntwood River upstream of the Wuskwatim Generating Station to the foot of Early Morning Rapids, including Wuskwatim Lake, and downstream to Birch Tree Lake.

The initial PEMP, developed in 2007, identified that the program would be adaptive and modified based on results on an ongoing basis. Future monitoring will be less intensive than it has been to date. Climate and water regime data will continue to be collected on an ongoing basis. Shoreline erosion will be examined at five-year intervals and sediment transport parameters will no longer be monitored as they have returned to pre-Project levels.

Climate

To characterize climatic conditions in the Wuskwatim monitoring area, weather data from the Environment and Climate Change Canada station at Thompson was analyzed. The 2020–21 annual average temperature recorded at Thompson was 0.4°C cooler than 1981 to 2010 normals and total annual precipitation was almost 300 mm above normal!

Water Regime

Flows at the Notigi Control Structure were reduced during the summer months to alleviate high flows and levels on the lower Nelson River before returning to the operating maximum for the remainder of the monitoring period. Wuskwatim Lake operated within its licence limits of 233.75 to 234.0 metres.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING

Operational employment is being tracked through the life of the Project.

Direct Employment

At the end of March, there were 14 staff working at Wuskwatim, of which, 2 staff who self-identified as NCN members.

Indirect Employment

There is no indirect employment to report for the 2020 field season. Phase 1 of operational monitoring concluded in 2019 and summary reports were prepared in 2020 for all monitoring components. A phase 2 plan is currently being developed and should result in the employment of field workers in the summer of 2022.

PHASES OF OPERATIONAL MONITORING

The first phase of operational monitoring has been completed. Phase 2 monitoring and scheduling is now being developed.

2020–2021 FINANCIAL REPORT

Statement of Income

(for the year ended March 31)

(in millions of dollars)	2021	2020
Revenue	112	114
Expenses		
Operating and administrative	7	9
Finance expense	76	76
Depreciation	18	18
Amortization	6	6
Water rentals	5	5
	112	114
Net income	–	–

Partnership Assets, Liabilities and Equity

(as of March 31)

(in millions of dollars)	2021	2020
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1,179	1,197
Intangible assets	253	258
Current assets	41	31
Other Long-term assets	11	–
	1,484	1,486
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities	23	23
Long-term debt	1,373	1,375
Partners' capital	88	88
	1,484	1,486

Partners' Capital
(as of March 31, 2021)

	Units	%	Capital (in millions of dollars)
General Partner ¹	32.967	0.01	–
Manitoba Hydro	220,843.700	66.99	59
Taskinigahp Power Corporation	108,790.000	33.00	29
	329,666.667	100.00	88

Operating, Financing and Investing Activities
(for the year ended March 31)

(in millions of dollars)	2021	2020
Operating Activities		
Cash receipts from customers	109	112
Cash paid to suppliers	(13)	(14)
Interest paid	(76)	(76)
Cash provided by operating activities	20	22
Financing Activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(2)	(28)
Cash used for financing activities	(2)	(28)
Investing Activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	–	(1)
Other	(18)	7
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(18)	6

¹ The business affairs of WPLP are carried out by a general partner (GP), 5022649 Manitoba Ltd., a wholly owned Manitoba Hydro subsidiary.



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