# Ottawa Light Rail Commission 

 Mirsad Hairlahovic on Thursday, May 5, 2022

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| 6 | OTTAWA LIGHT RAIL COMMISSION |
| 7 | OLRTC - MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC |
| 8 | MAY 5, 2022 |
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| 12 | --- Held via Zoom Videoconferencing, with all |
| 13 | participants attending remotely, on the 5th day of |
| 14 | May, 2022, 9:00 a.m. to 12:29 p.m. |
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| 4 | Anthony Imbesi, Litigation Counsel Member |
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| 7 | PARTICIPANTS: |
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| 9 | Mirsad Hairlahovic, OLRT Constructors |
| 10 | Kartiga Thavaraj, Paliare Roland Rosenberg |
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| 14 | ALSO PRESENT: |
| 15 |  |
| 16 | Joanne Lawrence, Stenographer/Transcriptionist |
| 17 | Elizabeth Deasy, Virtual Technician |
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-- Upon commencing at 9:00 a.m.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. The purpose of today's interview is to obtain your evidence under oath or affirmation for use at the Commission's public hearings. This will be a collaborative interview such that my cocounsel, Mr. Imbesi, may intervene to ask certain questions. If time permits, your counsel may also ask follow-up questions at the end of the interview.

The interview is being transcribed, and the Commission intends to enter the transcript into evidence at the Commission's public hearings, either at the hearings or by procedural order before the hearings commence. The transcript will be posted to the Commission's public website, along with any corrections made to it, after it's entered into evidence. The transcript, along with any corrections, will be shared with the Commission's participants and their counsel on a confidential basis before being entered into evidence. You will be given the opportunity to review your transcript and correct any typos or other errors before the transcript is shared with the participants or entered into evidence. Any non-typographical corrections made will be appended to the

| 1 | transcript. |
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| 2 | And finally, pursuant to Section 33(6) |
| 3 | of the Public Inquiries Act, 2009: |
| 4 | "A witness at an inquiry shall |
| 5 | be deemed to have objected to answer |
| 6 | any question asked of him upon the |
| 7 | ground that his answer may tend to |
| 8 | incriminate the witness or may tend |
| 9 | to establish his liability to civil |
| 10 | proceedings at the instance of the |
| 11 | Crown or of any person, and no |
| 12 | answer given by a witness at an |
| 13 | inquiry shall be used or be |
| 14 | receivable in evidence against him |
| 15 | in any trial or other proceedings |
| 16 | against him thereafter taking place, |
| 17 | other than a prosecution for perjury |
| 18 | in giving such evidence." |
| 19 | And as required by Section 33(7) of the Act, you |
| 20 | are advised that you have the right to object to |
| 21 | answer any question under Section 5 of the Canada |
| 22 | Evidence Act. |
| 23 | Okay. So we'll start with an |
| 24 | explanation of your involvement and role in Stage 1 |
| 25 | of Ottawa's LRT. |

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Okay. I joined Dragados company in summer of 2015 as Vice President Operations. Shortly after that, I was involved with Ottawa LRT Stage 1 as an alternate on the executive committee, and alternate to Manuel Rivaya, who was the Executive Vice President. I served as an alternate executive representative for the project - and other projects, but Ottawa LRT was one of them - through to Mr. Rivaya resigning from Dragados. I am trying to recall exact timing of that. I do think it was the tail end of 2018, year 2018, after which, in early 2019, I was appointed as the primary executive representative for Dragados for the Ottawa LRT Stage 1 and 2. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I continue to serve in this role in my current role as the Chief Operating Officer for Dragados Canada. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Including currently?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Are you still in that role? So you're -- okay.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm still the executive rep for the project, for the company.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And maybe you can just explain what the executive committee is and how it works.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: These large joint ventures are governed through the general partnership agreement. The role of the executive committee is to provide the overall governance for the project, with a very specific outline on the roles and responsibilities within the project. So it outlines the responsibilities for the project director, who reports directly to the -- so the project director reports directly to the executive committee, and then it's further governed through levels of authority, as far as decisionmaking process goes.

So in general terms, the executive committee would meet once a month. Executive committee would get an executive report on the project, which would include the status update performance on the safety, quality, environment, everything - and would have a meeting, and any -that meeting was minuted, and any decisions were obviously captured in the minutes. So no -- really no involvement in the day-to-day stuff. High level P\&L really was the ultimate responsibility for the

Exco.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: For the?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: P\&L, the ultimate profit and loss. That's really what -- what the -what my role is in the company.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Got it. And as an alternate earlier on in the project, would you attend at every monthly meeting or only when Mr. Rivaya was not available?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I would attend regardless if he was available or not.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: There could have been an instance where $I$ didn't attend but not because I wasn't supposed to be there, just for other reasons.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And could you give us a bit of a sense of your experience and background prior to arriving at Dragados.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I was born very young, and I went to university - I did a civil engineering degree at the University of New Brunswick - after which I started with Peter Kiewit \& Sons, a construction company, and I spent my -all my professional life before coming onboard with

Dragados in 2015 with Kiewit. I had helped -- I was involved with various projects - large, medium-sized projects - in various roles from when I started as a field engineer, as a controls engineer, then a project engineer, project manager, project director, construction director, and so on. I can elaborate further if you --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, did you have any prior experience in rail projects?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I did not have light rail experience. I guess the most relevant to it would be the -- well, I guess I had very short involvement before coming onboard, I guess, in rail, which was the -- with the storage and maintenance facility for Metrolinx, which was a partnership between Kiewit and Bird. Just through early design stages, $I$ was the civil rep and Kiewit representative on that project.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Before that was
the rapid bus transit system for York Region, Viva, so it's not a light rail, but it's a similar dedicated...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And did you work on many prior P3 projects?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, this was the first real involvement with a P3 project.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Are you able to give us a sense of --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, but the relevant part is the design-build component, which is the construction contract. That's, in general terms, what $I$ did with Kiewit.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: With?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Kiewit. All my career was mainly in the design-build contracts or guaranteed maximum price. We would have responsibility for the design and construction. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Got it. Are you able to speak to the extent to which OLRTC was overseeing the manufacturing of the rolling stock on this project?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah. So from my -- like I mentioned earlier, from the monthly reporting, we would get a dashboard report on the performance of the rolling stock schedule, et cetera, on a regular basis. The team organization as well - overall organizational chart is approved by the executive committee, and any adjustments to that are approved by the executive
committee. The first two layers of the organizations are hired by -- the reason I'm saying this, where relevance comes in, is that we've had direct reporting from people that were overseeing the rolling stock construction. So from 20 -since -- from my involvement through, certainly ahead of -- and high level insight on -- on that, and we had our people overseeing and managing that. So we had different -- I don't remember really exactly, but there was different experts that were onboard that had experience one way or another with -- directly, indirectly, with the train manufacturing, the train commissioning, et cetera, so -- on our team.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you recall who in particular was overseeing the rolling stock? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, Jacques

Bergeron would be the one person that certainly had -- was the front guy. We've had -- names escape me now, from even the people that were -you know, procurement managers who had experience with this. Matt Slade, who came onboard later, he was -- certainly had experience with the rolling stock, and then there was an organization under that. So I'm referring to the people who would
come and report to us on the progress.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Are you -I know you only started being involved in the project in mid 2015, but are you able to speak to what planning had been made for systems integration on the project?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, can you clarify what you mean by "planning"?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yes. Well, what were the -- when the project set out, what were the plans for -- if any, for how the systems integration would -- like, who would be in charge of systems integration and what planning there was, what level of planning there was for that? And I'll ask you both as it relates to the rolling stock but also more generally, for all systems on the project.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Not -- don't have the firsthand knowledge, but the systems integration plan really starts at the pursuit time, which governs the award of the contracts. In this case, from a critical systems integration point of view, we brought in -- okay. So planning for the systems integration -- I'm trying to answer the question. So we had Alstom that was responsible
for supply, installation, testing, and commissioning of the train control. We had an engineering joint venture that was responsible for design, integration, testing, commissioning of the entire system. Some of those interface -- and then there's other smaller systems as part of it, and that entire interface was then managed by -- for a period by our engineering joint venture or by the construction joint venture, but ultimately the ownership of -- we should be more clear that the ownership of ultimate system adherence to the specifications was on the construction joint venture, and that's where we had the experts to govern that. And then later we brought in -- even when we -- you know, to close any gaps, we brought in the safety assurance experts who provided the safety case at the end of the project. I forget the -- the name escapes me, but it's a technical firm, consulting firm.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Is it SEMP?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes. You have
fresher knowledge of this than I do.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So you mentioned that the engineering joint venture was in charge of integration and testing and commissioning of the
entire system.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I should say
the remaining components of the system, not counting the trains and the train control.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So excluding the trains. Okay.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes. But the rest of the system had to -- it was their responsibility to make sure the rest of the system adheres to the specifications, works with the -- with the rolling stock, including the train control, and then vice versa, the rolling stock had responsibility to meet the specifications.

## CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So OLRTC was

ultimately responsible for the integration of the rolling stock and train control system?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I guess you could -- in my simple way, ultimately we were the ones that -- at the end of the day, if the trains don't have the headway -- we have different contracts with different experts, but ultimately is that we hold the ultimate responsibility, and that's how we approached it, to make sure that -so even when we thought that somebody else was responsible for it, we would have had duplication
of effort - the safety case, for example.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So who -- was
there someone that you thought was -- like, an expert or someone that -- to which it was outsourced that you thought was more directly responsible for it, and OLRTC just had the overarching responsibility?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: We never
outsourced and said you -- here you go, you are ultimately responsible to make sure the system works. We closed the gaps between the interface between the systems and the overall system to make sure that the system ultimately performs, right? CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: M-hm. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: As far as the -which is the big component to -- proving that everything works is the safety case, the safety assurance system, so that's ultimately what that meant for us.

> CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So do I
understand, though, that the -- part of the -well, the integration that was left to Alstom and Thales, in terms of rolling stock and the CBTC system, was that mostly left to Alstom and Thales to do, and it's just that OLRTC was ultimately
responsible for that but the subcontractors were, in practice, mostly responsible for doing that work?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I think what I
tried to articulate - and maybe I didn't come off clearly - is that we had very clear contractual responsibilities passed down to Alstom and Thales for their scopes of work and what their responsibilities are, but we did not leave any component on that project solely to somebody to say let's see what the end product looks like. So for both Thales and for Alstom, we had direct coordination for their scope of work, the interface between the two, monitoring and gauging their performance, addressing the issues, in order to facilitate the overall system testing and commissioning.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: But it -CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yeah, sorry. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry. I -that's where we kind of tried to take it. So certainly not -- in no way, shape, or form did we say, Let me know in 3 years how the trains are running, Alstom.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And the people at OLRTC overseeing that, as you say, were, for instance, Mr. Bergeron and then Matt Slade. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's right. And -- so we tried to have the experts that would understand what -- like anything else that we do, we always try to find the person who is an expert in their field to be part of it. Certainly when it comes to overall -- there's certain things when it comes to rolling stock that you can gauge and manage and monitor and evaluate performance, but some things you certainly are not well equipped to understand. You know, you can put things together, but it doesn't mean that it's actually ready to run.
I wouldn't call it a black box, but there are certain things, like, it's hard to gauge the assembled train and how the quality of the components within that are actually going to perform, right? That part is -- you have your quality system in place to make sure that, you know, checks and balances for proper installation are there, right, and Alstom -- you know, that's part of their submittal of documents, but the ultimate -- it is ultimately not as defined and
clear as if you were pouring a cube of concrete, which you can appreciate, probably.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And was SEMP brought in by the City?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: SEMP was brought in by the construction joint venture, by us. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm going -- I'm saying SEMP because you used that name, and that is the name, $I$ do believe, that SEMP is -- they were a British consultant that was brought in.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: That's right. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, they were
brought by us to close the gap that we felt was between -- we felt that EJV was supposed to do this thing. We didn't think they were doing it or doing it properly, so we brought them onboard as assurance to make sure we get there.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And what was that gap that you thought EJV was supposed to do?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, to actually provide the overall safety case to -- the whole safety assurance, to close the gaps between the
barrier systems -- like, what you articulated, that we have a plan for system. So we had a plan, and we had a default plan, and then we supplemented that plan with SEMP too.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And is that because EJV, the joint venture, didn't have oversight of the entire integration as -- including the rolling stock and the train control? So there was no overarching plan for all the systems? Is that what would have led potentially to that gap?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So the actual outcome of that is a part of the confidential arbitration between us and the EJV, but --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, I'll ask you to -- you don't have to tell me about what the outcome of the arbitration was, but just what is your perspective on it and observations and view of it and --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Oh, well, if
that's what you're asking. Well, so certainly the outcome is privileged, and I can't answer the questions about it if -- whatever it means as far as if ultimately this is privileged information, but it wasn't -- it was about a -- there was a different position as far as who was ultimately
responsible, what we thought the EJV was versus what they thought. We had a dispute with them on this. We ultimately brought in SEMP because we didn't want to -- we had our job to do, like I said, so that's why we always ultimately felt that the overall system performance at the end, we have the ultimate responsibility, so in this case we brought in SEMP to do the work that we thought somebody else was supposed to do. SEMP did some other things for us, not just that, but ultimately we had a dispute with EJV because they thought that it was not their overall responsibility. We thought it was, and we were right.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Is it -- would you say that in a project like this, it's preferable for all of the engineering to not be split up, so to fall all under one entity? So for instance, the EJV here, it would make sense if they were responsible for all parts of the system, from an engineering perspective?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: At the end of the day it's -- if -- how do I say this? If there was one answer to that, then $I$ certainly wouldn't have a job. So each project kind of has its own -- what ultimately gets you the best project. Like, is our
engineering joint venture, which was SNC and WSP -well, started with Triple M and ultimately WSP -are they the best ones to commission and manage the interface between the train and train control? Probably not. But the simple answer, if you ever could find the right engineering joint venture to take this on, you would always want to have one person that is responsible for that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Got it.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The problem is that that rarely happens because they would have to have a joint venture constituted of a number of parties, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. Okay. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So in this -sorry, on this particular project, it's -- you know, with the stock, with the rolling stock delivery part of the contract, it's -- that almost never happens.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And was there -- I understand there may have been a change order for the engineering joint venture to write the test plans for the systems integration tests and the systems acceptance tests, the SATs and SITs?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I certainly don't recall the change orders that were written.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Did they write those test plans, though? Do you know?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I certainly don't,
no.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Now, you weren't there in the earlier days, but would you -do you think OLRTC had a good understanding in hindsight of the level of integration that was required for the rolling stock and the signalling system, the level of complexity of the integration?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: During my time, I certainly believe that we did, and I think ultimately we integrated the system, so we certainly did it. What was the situation at the start of the project, at the mid time and all that other stuff like that, I -- I can't attest to that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And what understanding do you have of challenges that were encountered on the systems integration front? On -- in respect of the rolling stock and the signalling system.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I guess from my
level, certainly that -- that -- certainly that --
details of that answer, there are people that are probably better suited to answer that that were on the project and part of the daily coordination and daily stuff on this, but there certainly were challenges. We certainly were getting regular reports. At some point, we were involved more critically with Alstom on a regular basis to get an update from them, but it was a high-level update on, you know, critical components or critical vehicles or getting to the number of trains we needed for testing and so on.

But to any statements to make about what challenges we had in general terms, you know, there's so many -- everybody needs so many hours to run the trains and the system in order to prove that it works, so to test, to DPICO the vehicles, and Thales, Alstom, everybody -- there were always challenges in having the trains continuously run, for whatever reasons, and getting the full system, but that is part of the testing and commissioning. So it's not that -- your expectation wasn't Day 1 you expect everything to be running smoothly, right? But you go along and you keep improving, and ultimately -- hence the -- the testing and commissioning took much longer than what we planned
originally in the contract.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And by
that you mean the overall testing and commissioning phase --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's right.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So I just want to know if you have any knowledge of SNC as one of the consortium partners having some difficulty finding someone to fill the role of systems integrator or someone to assist with systems integration.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, I don't understand the question. SNC from the point of view of consortium partner?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yes. Well, so --
and either -- because I understand they're different, but either as a part of the engineering joint venture or SNC as part of the OLRTC joint venture, but either one not being able to find -or having trouble filling the role of systems integrator or a person to fill those shoes.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Within the construction joint venture and all the other parties of $S N C$, whether it's engineers or construction, but -- in this case, we have a
contract, design contract for the engineering joint venture. When the issues arise, there are ethical walls within that organization to make sure that there is no conflict in how the general partnership governed how that's resolved.

But from -- to answer your question, on -- from the construction joint venture's -really nothing outside of the -- and, you know, it wouldn't be just SNC's responsibility to have the integration people on the -- within the construction joint venture. It's everybody's responsibility. The parties come to the table with different skill sets when we create these joint ventures so that we can complement each other and have a strong joint venture, but ultimately the responsibility goes down to the construction joint venture, and any -- any resources at that time would have been -- they were no -- no different than any human resources that we all have challenges with in acquiring quality people in -in the short term, so there was nothing out of the ordinary, as far as any -- like, any other role, critical role we were having to fill.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Are you able to speak to any issues with interfacing with

Alstom, OLRTC's interface with Alstom?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: It's a -- it's a very broad question, so I'm just trying to understand really what -- how to --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yes.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes, there were issues when interfacing with Alstom.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: M-hm. Well, we -- what would you say were the main challenges?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The main challenge for us with Alstom was having them deliver the stock, rolling stock, on the contractual schedule. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: M—hm.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: In our view, they failed to do that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And what was your understanding of the main reasons for the delay to the rolling stock?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Ultimately, the actual assembly of the vehicles -- and I'm -obviously, you have to understand this, that I'm not there day to day. We get a high level report. I'm going from my recollection from 2 years, and I'm not that smart.

So all those things considered,
ultimately, their train assembly leading up to the majority of the project wasn't as critically late as it was at the end. I mean, they were late, but it wasn't as critically late. We were able to manage that. As we moved through the rest of the rolling stock, then the -- even the assembly was late and so on. But like I said earlier is that that component of -- once the train is assembled, Alstom does their component of testing to the train before the actual train control is installed. Then the train control gets installed, then there's further testing, et cetera, et cetera.

That part, the trains -- the trains
just did not -- you know, did not perform in accordance with what the expectation were and the requirements were, as far as the availability - you know, retrofits that they had to do, repairs, you know, et cetera, right? So that's the component that ultimately -- that ultimately drove the -critically the schedule and the delivery of the trains.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So you're -- you mean prior to any integration testing, just the -Alstom's testing on the vehicles, on the trains themselves, were problematic?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, no. No. I -- what $I$ was referring to is that -- sorry. Maybe you're saying the same thing $I$ am, so I'm just going to repeat. Delivery -- like, the actual assembly of the trains: So they get these parts, they bring them into the Ottawa MSF, and that's where they're assembled. So that part is easier to quantify what is happening with the train because you have the wheels on, you have the bogies on, you have the crew on, you have to -- you start assembling the trains.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: And that's where the schedule performance is monitored. So leading up to the 2017 or whatever - you know, I'm not sure of the years exactly - their schedule wasn't critically late. There was a re-baseline of the schedule based on the early inputs for the design, where they were allotted an additional couple of months in their schedule for the final delivery, but ultimately, that was -- they were -- you know, delayed, not critically late, that it wasn't -that they were shown -- they were certainly given a schedule that showed them finishing on the original revenue service dates. The critical issues showed
and came to fruition is once we got into this test -- you know, burning in the trains, running the trains, et cetera, right? Once you had to actually prove that train is running.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Got it. And then issues arising leading to retrofits and -- okay. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: And that -- so
then you keep putting those trains back into retrofit to get those things changed, which now it starts delaying the other stock that's being assembled, so it's kind of a domino effect. That's what started happening. And that's where the really -- that's where the critical -- criticality of it became -- became a thing to -- you know, where we had a sit-down with Alstom to understand fully their schedule and how they're going to deliver and if they're going to deliver on time.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Got it. And did part of those issues -- once the trains started running, did part of those relate to the interface between Alstom -- Alstom's trains and the Thales signalling system? Were these bugs and that type of issue between the interface?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, what do you mean by "issues"?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, were they integration issues, basically, in terms of once the trains started running, the types of issues that were arising were issues in terms of the

Alstom-Thales --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Okay.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: -- interface?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Certainly there were, but only -- in the context of when you go do the trial testing, you always anticipate that it won't be -- it won't be -- this whole thing won't be done on the first version of the integration -or, sorry, of the train control software. So there's always iterations, to make sure that -that's why they have them. But you can appreciate that every -- if you have a retrofit on a brake pad, and you have a train control system, installed it, and you tested the train with a certain brake pad but now you put a new brake pad, you have to retest a train control.

So to that extent, those are the technical issues that come up. Was there ever an issue that the -- this train control was wrong for this train, or the train was wrong for this train control? No. It's just that, you know, with the
continuous -- either incompleteness of the train or retrofitting or you had to do some rework as far as testing -- because every time you change a critical component on a train, you have to redo the testing to -- you know, so the train still needs to stop a certain amount of time, et cetera, right?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And did
you have an understanding of delays to the validation testing for the first two LRVs? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I certainly don't recall any details around that -CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: -- beyond just what I articulated in general terms. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And in terms of running the trains, I think you said around 2017, and these issues surfacing leading to additional work and retrofit, were -- did that running of the trains start later than had -- had been planned?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't -- I don't
recall. It wasn't -- if it was later on, the day, the train -- the testing didn't -- didn't start critically late, to say that -- you know, that the test -- test track was supposed to be available on this date, and it wasn't available for another year
or so, that wasn't the case.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you recall
that the test track was late, delivered late, though?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't recall, but that's -- that was a critical component. It's all connected with the availability of the trains for testing, et cetera, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you know what the original plan was for the test track? Was it always supposed to be the portion of the track that was made available?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: On the site? Yes, I do believe it was the same. I mean --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. The Blair --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes, correct.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And do you recall that the -- initially, it wasn't long enough to run the trains at full speed?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I guess I'm going to answer that by saying that the train -- the track, test track availability, the length of the track was not a reason for the -- if -- you know, any causation of additional testing that was
required to get these trains to revenue service ready, and I don't recall those details as far as how many kilometres we're supposed to or metres and how many we actually had. It was about -- at that time, we were just in a space of this is what is required to get this testing done. Everybody agreed, all three parties, and we started testing. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Do you recall a move from -- testing of the first LRVs from Hornell to Ottawa?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'll tell you what I -- what I do recall. It's a high-level answer because it was before my time, but ultimately that's the -- that's the -- the conclusion that -based on everything that -- that was -- as far as that's concerned. The plan was for Alstom to have two prototype trains built elsewhere, tested, and brought, and then based on those two trains to create the rest of the fleet.

Because of the delay on the design
book, which is the City inputs to the design book outline of the cabin, stanchions, and some other critical components - in Alstom's claim to us at that time, they were delayed by that, but they tried to mitigate that by not completing those two
trains where they were supposed to be completed but bringing them to the MSF to complete it because of the initial delay. What that did is that you no longer had these two prototype trains that were tested and then you build the rest of the fleet. Now you end up with 34 prototypes.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: In the context. But that whole thing was concluded with Alstom. Part of our public knowledge is that that design book delay is a claim that we have against the City. But with Alstom -- Alstom has a component -financial component of that, but the schedule component was resolved with Alstom through -- I believe it was the Version 5 schedule, where we re-baselined their milestones but they still met the RSA date, but we incorporated their mitigation because of that delay to the design book.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. And how were they able to still maintain the RSA date but --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Oh, the mitigated schedule. I certainly don't recall the details of that, but that is -- that exists out there.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.

| 1 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: This was -- this |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | was -- this mitigated schedule, I'm -- you know, I |
| 3 | think you quoted me on 2017. I'm not sure of the |
| 4 | years because there's -- you know, years fly when |
| 5 | you're having fun, so it's -- it's like, there's |
| 6 | 2015, 2016 -- I do believe that this re-baseline |
| 7 | was done in early 2016, but it could have been |
| 8 | 2015. |
| 9 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. |
| 10 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: And I'm talking |
| 11 | about re-baseline for Alstom. |
| 12 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Talking about |
| 13 | what? |
| 14 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Re-baseline |
| 15 | between us and the Alstom group. |
| 16 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. Did you |
| 17 | understand that there was some discrepancy between |
| 18 | the schedules of Alstom and Thales, that they |
| 19 | didn't align? |
| 20 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: When? Day 1? |
| 21 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, so -- |
| 22 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I guess maybe I |
| 23 | should answer -- |
| 24 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, I think |
| 25 | there were two different issues, yes -- |

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: -- that at the outset, the contracts didn't align for the delivery of certain items?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I -- I certainly
wouldn't -- I wouldn't know that.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Where I was
directly involved is the line in those two schedules when we -- where we looked at Alstom's whole schedule, when we saw that the testing and commissioning was taking much longer, that Thales had a bunch of rework and that Thales was struggling getting it coordinated. So in that context, it was a -- obviously the project team was the ones that have all the nitty -- all the intricate details of that, but as far as having that general critical kickoff session, that was to align the schedules and get the realistic schedule out there from Alstom and then align Thales's schedule to that. That was a critical action by the CJV that happened... Shoot. My years sometimes escape me, but -- I don't know if it's January 2018 or if it's January of -- yeah, it was January of 2018, I think.

In any case, so I know that there was -- because once you're delayed, there certainly was no alignment for the schedules. You had to align the two schedules once the train delivery was late. So that's when we -- there is a misalignment at that stage. Whether there was a misalignment on Day 1, that certainly wasn't -- wasn't reported or wasn't evidenced clearly at that time, right? It's --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So you're saying -- yeah, sorry.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, I just -sometimes, you know, as you get into the details and fully understand what each party is doing that happens a lot of times - then you need to adjust that, what you thought how things are going to unfold versus how they unfold. In retrospect, sometimes it's easy to interpret that it wasn't set out properly, so -- but...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So did you say some work was done, then, you think early 2018 to reintegrate those schedules? Is that what you were saying?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah. So it was about -- it was more to get everybody to start, you
know -- to start -- forget about -- everybody is thinking about the big picture. We need to look at the daily things, how this is going to work, and start from there in order to put a -- you know, a clear plan on how we're going to get to the revenue service.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And who was overseeing that?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Really, the point man on that was Rupert Holloway. He was the acting project director at that time.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Do you recall some point in time where less than fulsome schedules were being provided up to RTG or to the independent certifier?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Provided by whom?
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And there were -from OLRTC, that OLRTC's overall schedule, integrated schedule, didn't fully mitigate the delays or that there were some issues with the fulsomeness of the schedules.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, certainly at some point. The moment we were -- the moment we were informed by -- by the -- where relevant, if Alstom or somebody else, they weren't going to
finish in time, providing us with a late schedule, that was -- we have our obligations to mitigate. So they -- so do they, through our contract, but the moment that was the case, then I'm sure at some point we submitted a delayed schedule because we thought we were going to be late. Or sorry, we were -- confirmed that we were going to be late. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And there may have been some lag time in devising the -- or in revising the schedule and providing for that mitigation?

## MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Lag time? Sorry,

I don't --
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, so let me -- let me give you the specifics. Let me ask you this: Would you have been aware of concerns expressed by the independent certifier about the schedules being received and how -- from RTG and how they were not fully mitigated?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, when we submitted the schedule that was finishing late, the concerns from the independent certifier saying your schedule is not fully mitigated; it's finishing late?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, I think
what it was was that the independent certifier wasn't able to track how OLRTC would get to what it said was the RSA date.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I certainly
don't -- I'm trying to think what is the proper way to -- it's not that there's no recollection. I mean, at the end of the day, we put our best -- the project team spends a lot of time in developing the proper schedules that are more realistic in accordance with our obligations to the contract, and that's what we submit. So I certainly don't -and we do not dismiss anybody's concerns and any critical comments that are raised, but -- I don't fully understand what the concerns were, but at any time -- there are times where the clients or independent certifiers do not accept late schedules because they want fully mitigated schedules, but we can't -- we cannot put -- sometimes we can't just force the issue and make it look like something on the paper. It's -- the reality is what it is. So I don't know if that answers the question, but I certainly don't...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So would you say
that OLRTC's schedules were realistic over time?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I would say that
our -- OLRTC's schedules were certainly in accordance with our contract requirements.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. What does that mean in terms of reflecting the reality of the scheduling on the ground?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So what do you mean by "reality"? Sorry. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The reason I'm saying that is that the reality of it is that, you know, here is what my original plan was, and if $I$ continue down this plan, here's what it's going to be. So that's the one reality. The other reality is that here's where my plan was, here's what's happened, but I'm doing all these things in order to make the schedule still fit within the contract requirements because you're making me -- I still have obligations to meet the contract dates, so that's another reality. So in that context, we always supply the schedules in accordance with that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: I think I'm understanding. You're being held to a certain date contractually, and so you're effectively making the schedule fit that time frame.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, we have an obligation to meet the schedule milestones unless we -- unless we're granted an extension of time. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Until somebody grants us an extension of time, we have an obligation to meet that. At times, we don't get a grant to have an extension of time, but we can't meet them, and we don't meet them. We have an obligation to -- even if it's not our fault, if it's not our contractual responsibility, to do all reasonable -- apply all reasonable mitigation measures to maintain the schedule. And when the issues are internal, then we -- we implement not only mitigation but acceleration measures to do so.

When we're not granted an extension of time and the other party is responsible, we implement not only reasonable mitigation measures but acceleration measures, and we have -- we then have these claims against the clients. So in that context is that -- that's -- that's -- those are the steps the schedules are taken through. So when we do provide the schedule with the date, it's because we think that, through these measures, we can still meet the date, not just -- I just want to
make sure it's clear that it's not just, okay, there is no way we can meet it, but let's show this date because we need to show this date.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So you
would -- you would produce a schedule that you say was accurate in terms of -- it didn't misrepresent --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: -- what was going
to be taking place, but it just accelerated or -it accounted for acceleration to meet whatever date OLRTC was being held to.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah. And
generally, that was -- in general terms. I'm not saying that -- what the project team's reporting requirements were for monthly schedules. Certainly I'm not the one to be the expert what those are. There's other people that certainly would know, but these are followed. Any changes in schedule are -we generally elaborate why those are happening, whether it's acceleration, delay, mitigation, whatever it is. Those things are explained in these submissions.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So for instance, there were schedules with caveats.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And can you explain those and how those fit in.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I have really no -- $I$ will not attempt to explain any of the caveats that are in there. I have no recollection of that at this stage, so -- certainly. But the people who put the caveats in, they can probably explain that better than $I$ can.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: But do you understand that they relate to delay claims against the City or delay events that -- so -- such that the -- if the RSA date was still May 2018, the schedule lined up with that, but then there was a caveat, subject to a delay event claim or request that OLRTC was making in respect of the City that would have moved the RSA date back?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: If -- sorry. If we're saying that the schedules were submitted, here's the RSA date, we're going to meet the RSA date, but only -- we are still meeting the RSA date; however, this impact you created for me I have managed to mitigate, and I accelerated, and now $I$ will ask for compensation for this. So it's a reservation of right for the delays because of
the City-caused interference, right?
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: M-hm.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I can't paraphrase what those exact wordings were, but we had issues like that, and we certainly had those articulated in the schedule, and that's our obligation on the -- you know, in order to protect our rights, if we're going to accelerate -- do anything beyond reasonable mitigation efforts that causes damage and costs, we need to articulate those, right?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So I guess I'm just trying to understand. What if, despite all mitigation and acceleration measures, OLRTC doesn't think it can meet the May 2018 RSA date, for instance? What would happen then? And assume the City has not granted any delay relief. How would that get reflected on the schedule?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: We would submit a delayed schedule, along with --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: You would submit a delayed schedule.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So if the schedule said the May 2018 RSA date will be met, OLRTC realistically believed it could make that
work.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Subject to the qualifications you articulated that were submitted with that schedule.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: The caveats.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's right.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: But -- and the caveats would have the effect of moving that RSA date; correct?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I cannot get into this hypothetical discussion around factual things that I am not aware of. Sorry.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Why don't we start with this: Why don't we start with the sinkhole and so we're not talking in hypotheticals. What was the impact of the sinkhole on the project? And we'll talk about the schedule specifically, but...

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Impact on the day the sinkhole happened, or impact at the -- right now, looking back?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Looking back,
now.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The sinkhole had a delay on the project. It delayed civil
infrastructure construction because it happened in the middle of the project, and it delayed connectivity of the project, et cetera, et cetera. So it ultimately delayed the project.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And was it on the critical path? Did it impact, I should say, the critical path?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Did the sinkhole impact the critical path today, or did the sinkhole impact critical path on the day it happened?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Tell me about both.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, when the sinkhole happened, the trains were on schedule, so if you delay other works that are -- certainly the tunnel works were on the critical path. You would have had a delay to critical path; therefore, when the sinkhole happened, the City did not grant us an extension of time, and we, at that time, thought that we can mitigate what's happened. Because you obviously don't have a full perception until you have a full perception what the damages were, what the impact of that whole sinkhole restoration, remediation, and additional work that had to be done to -- to stabilize the area.

Whether there was ultimately a critical path delay because of the -- because of the sinkhole versus trains, I certainly am not smart enough to answer that right now, but that has all been analyzed and overanalyzed in our various claims, right, so ultimately, you know, what component of the critical path delay can be attributed to which event.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So -- sorry. So that -- that helped in not having the hypothetical discussion.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. And I
take it it delayed some of the testing, the integration testing in particular?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, construction
is followed by -- I'm not saying this because you don't understand. I'm just going to say it because it's --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: M-hm.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: We construct
things -- sorry, we design them, we install them, we test them, we commission them, we do the revenue service running. So all testing for the trains and train control was done and was able to be done
regardless of the continuance through the path. So the only things that you couldn't test is end-to-end running until you have that component. So those two things, that's why -- you know, I'm talking about, you know, with the critical path delay analysis and what ultimately was the hot potato in the end or hotter potato, it's a bit complex because of that component, right?

But ultimately, this specific system overall testing of -- you know, on the signalling, et cetera, right, and the station -- station commissioning and testing, et cetera, was -- was delayed because of the delay of the civil works, right, but it did not have -- it did not have as critical an impact, if any -- I'm not -- again, there is analysis on that, as far as -- because the train test track was available, because there was track available for the running of the trains, minus the -- the full system running end to end.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: How important do you understand the full system end-to-end running to be on a project like this?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I guess, you know, everything is important, right, but in order to be able to be critically meeting that full
connectivity test, to make sure that the train goes from one end to the other end with the entire system running in a certain amount of time, that comes after you have done all the other testing and works, right? So it's important, but it's when -the criticality of it kind of comes at the end.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: You mentioned that the City rejected the relief event and delay event relating to the sinkhole that OLRTC brought forward?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The City rejected any and all entitlement we ever had.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Sorry, can you -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: It's as simple as
that. They --
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So any other
requests made --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They had
responded -- I mean, there's still a lawsuit out there now that is -- now is countersued, because we had to react with a -- well, no, we didn't. We had a -- we had -- we were filing a lawsuit, but they wanted to get ahead of us and file a lawsuit for whatever reason -- well, we know. But ultimately is -- you know, they had responsibility for -- to
provide us with the architectural wood, ash wood. They gave us the wood that couldn't be installed, and ultimately it took a lot more work, but they never recognized -- they recognized responsibility, tried to settle the components of it, but ultimately they never formally did. Same thing with the fare gates, et cetera, et cetera.

Everything -- everything that was -- you know, I should -- you know, obviously I'm -- there are minor smaller changes that happened that didn't have any schedule components impacted, and they were agreed at the project level, but anything with any significance was not.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Including the sinkhole issue. Certainly, the City did not take responsibility for the sinkhole. But that -- that was -- you know, that was -- when something like that happened, the City, us and everybody, put everybody on notice because we didn't really know why it happened at that time, and as we were investigating when everything happened, it was -even to this date, it's inconclusive what caused the sinkhole.
familiar with the -- a request to the City to alleviate or renegotiate the liquidated damages that flowed from the sinkholes or the delay relating to the sinkholes? I should ask you, like, was there a request to the City, aside from the delay event and relief event claim, but to discuss the liquidated damages that would flow from the delay?

> MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I... Part of the sinkhole claim for damages included -- included the delay component in it, which included prolongation and included some of the overall delay impacts because of that. And that was part of the -- well, it was -- there were -- at the time - I wasn't in the room - there were without-prejudice conversations that were happening with the representatives from the company and the City because we had these legacy issues that we were trying to resolve - I mentioned the ash wood, fare gates, et cetera - and the sinkhole.

So I certainly don't recall what were the exchanges of these, you know, negotiations, what were the requests, but certainly at some point there could have been -- there could have been an exchange of asking for relief of those -- I don't
recall. I really don't.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you recall what were the liquidated damages for OLRTC over time as a result of the delay?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't recall the exact amounts or anything like that, but there's two components to it. Our liquidated damages that relates to the City are not large. There was no -there was no -- with the City, there was -- there's a million-dollar penalty every time you -- every time you say that you're going to achieve revenue service and you don't. They have to ramp up again for that, and we had three -- three instances of that, I do think. Don't quote me on number of those, but there was -- some of those were applied by the City.

Where our liquidated -- where our damage because of the delay comes from is from the financing charges from the concessionaire. They were passed down to the construction contractor. So when we don't finish the contract on time, the debt cannot be repaid in time, and therefore you end up paying for the financing charges for that. Those amounts certainly can be confirmed, but I'm not going to attempt to recall what those are.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: But they were a daily amount; correct?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes, they are -they're calculated on a daily -- banks like their money. And the -- I guess the penalty that the City wrongfully applied to us and continued to do so for the late finish is in the context of the mobility matters, where they offset it from 30, \$32 million for extended occupancy of lanes in the city. Because there's a certain -- within the contract, there's a certain amount, there is a value, of you taking a lane for construction. That amount is contemplated for within the original project timelines. There's no reference to if the project is delayed that those still apply, but the City has grandstanded on that, and they've actually applied and they still have that, that's part of our lawsuit is for them to pay us that money.

So the City had 3 or 4 million. They didn't really have a lot of LDs for the penalties for not having the service in place, but they have -- they have, like I said, wrongfully held the mobility matters, and I do believe that they're looking -- their lawsuit, which is not quantified at all, it has some stuff around extended buses
used and so on, so...
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So the daily
financing charges that applied every day that the project was delayed, that, you're saying, is owed to the lenders.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That was paid by the -- by the Ottawa LRTC to the lenders.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. But am I right that the City could -- had a say in that or could do something about that if it wanted to?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Certainly it's about paying off the debt.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Sorry?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: It's about paying off the debt, so the only way the City would do it is if they paid off the debt. So in the case that the City is responsible for delay or is proven to be responsible for delay, they would be responsible for those charges. What the City had 100 percent control of is not holding back the $\$ 32$ million.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Which has to do with the mobility matters.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And when was that? What time frame?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They started deducting those, I do think -- it could be verified. I'm not sure. It wasn't taken off the final payment. It could have been, but I think it was deducted as we went beyond revenue service for any payments that were sent by the City then. And they made a huge deal out of that internally - you know, the City is a bit of a political animal about how they're going to get every penny, and they're going to have this $\$ 32$ million and they're not going to pay that back.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So, sorry, that was after the May 2018 RSA date?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah, yeah, yeah, certainly. I -- I don't know if there's, like, an overlap with -- before that, but it's -- this whole 32 million is just after the RSA date.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: And that was part of our -- that is part of our -- the full details of that are part of our -- all the, I guess, general details of that are part of our lawsuit, our countersuit to the City that we filed recently.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Are you able to speak to the City underwriting RTG's debt?

| 1 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: You were not |
| 3 | involved or -- |
| 4 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, I was not |
| 5 | involved with that. |
| 6 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So you're |
| 7 | not able to say whether that had an impact on the |
| 8 | project or the relationship? |
| 9 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No. |
| 10 | ANTHONY IMBESI: Were you aware of it? |
| 11 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I am aware of it, |
| 12 | yes, but I'm certainly not able to give my opinion |
| 13 | on that or anything like that, so. |
| 14 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So you |
| 15 | don't know if that would play into this |
| 16 | liquidated -- daily liquidated damages that OLRTC |
| 17 | was -- |
| 18 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No -- |
| 19 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: -- suffering. |
| 20 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: -- I would not. |
| 21 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Are you able to |
| 22 | speak to the financial impact, then, of the delays |
| 23 | on OLRTC overall? |
| 24 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, in general |
| 25 | terms, that -- in general terms, delays, additional |

efforts, mitigations, accelerations, dealing with all those issues had a significant impact, financial impact, on the construction joint venture. The companies injected hundreds of millions of dollars to finish the project.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And did it have any impact on OLRTC's resources -- or resourcing, I should say?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No. That's where we spent a bunch of extra money. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: You spent what? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: A bunch of extra
money --
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: A bunch of extra money.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: -- to make sure we get it done.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And would you
have expected -- in the context of this partnership, would you have expected anything more from the City as a result of this, the impact that this was having on OLRTC? Is there anything you would have expected the City to do or not do, given the situation that the project found itself in? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The City was
governed by popular opinion, not by what is practical, and the popular opinion was take us to the ringer, at least internally. So the fact that they deducted $\$ 32$ million after knowing, frankly, how much money the companies injected into it to get the project finished is a sign of them not wanting to contribute at all, not even to the things that they were responsible for.

Even if they wanted to reserve their rights on the mobility matters, there was a very easy way for them to -- because there was -- there was old money, there was the contract money paid out, and then as part of the -- because they knew that they were going to have to pay something because they offered settlement on the ash wood and the fare gates, so there was money that they had to contribute, so the money was never going to be -that they were going to have to chase us for the money down the road if they wanted to contribute and -- as far as, you know, having more harmonious relationship or having contributing to ease the burden and the pressure on the companies, no, the City did not want to do that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And would you have expected them to? Like, in another project,
let's say, what would you expect from the City partner or the project owner?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, it's a -it's a public-private partnership, so we certainly expect a much higher level of partnership and ability than we got with the City.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And you spoke about some statements the City made about effectively not wanting to compromise or pay? Can you elaborate on that? What do you have knowledge of in terms of such statements?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Hmm. It was part of the privileged negotiations we had at this level -- executive level with the City as part of resolving the issues, right?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Privileged or without prejudice?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, without prejudice.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So I can say?
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: I'm not your
legal counsel, but I think...
KARTIGA THAVARAJ: Like, I think we've spoken in general terms. I think we don't want
to -- if we can speak in general terms, Mirsad, it's fine. I don't want you to get into anything that's actually --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah.
KARTIGA THAVARAJ: -- the details.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So I'm not going to be quoting anybody, but certainly the City has made it clear to us that the $\$ 32$ million is something that they had on their books as far as the revenue and that they're not going to reverse that out, no matter how much -- because we tried to get them to -- Hey, there's no reason for you to be holding this; we can post security against it; we can do all these things, right? They just would not. So we literally wanted to post security against this for them to be able to draw on it, but that was never going to fly, so... It's not any -it's not that we were looking for them to inject some new money. This was the money that was due to us, right? So it's not that we don't -- a public-private partnership does not speculate that -- you know, if $I$ have responsibility on the contract and this is my risk and risk is generalized, that's why we contributed the money we had. We had obligations as the contract was
signed. And even if it's somebody's problem, we had an obligation to mitigate and so on, and we did that, in order to get the job done. We didn't put the tools down until we resolved commercial issues. We brought money in to finish the job. That's not it. Just -- in a public-private partnership is that there's a more collaborative effort to actually align and have a common goal and common success and a common definition of success, which was not the case.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Are you able to ballpark how much extra money the partners had to inject into the project?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's near and dear to me, so -- but we -- you know, we brought in -- I'm talking about the general discussion versus what it ended up costing us, we brought in 4, $\$ 500$ million, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: 45, you said? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: 4, $\$ 500$ million. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: 4 to $\$ 500$ million. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So that's -- I'm sure you can get the financial statements and -CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So it effectively --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't think that that's privileged information, is it?

KARTIGA THAVARAJ: We -- that's fine. We have a separate confidentiality claim, but we can talk about -- with respect to the financial statements, but we can talk about it in this interview.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So whether that can be disclosed, I guess that's part of the other one, but I mean, that's -- those are the facts.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So in terms of -that's ballpark how much over budget the construction was. Is that --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, that's how much over the actual contract amount. So over budget, then you take out the profit and overhead and all those parts, so the number is bigger, right? So this is generally, you know, money we spent versus the money we recovered.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So I know the litigation is not over, but in terms of how profitable a project this was or not ultimately, how would you characterize that?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: This project is --
from the financial point of view, was not a
success.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And do you see this as having had any impact on the project? I know you've said that the partners compensated by injecting money. Do you see any other kind of impact, including long term, given the 30-year maintenance contract?

> MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm only
speaking -- this -- the losses for the project, you have to be -- understanding is that I'm only referring from the construction joint venture. We have different $P \& L s$, we have different -- we -what position maintenance -- what their losses, profitability looks like, that has nothing -that's not included in this, and I do not have an insight on that. I'm strictly talking about -about this. Does it have -- does that have an impact on ultimately how the project was delivered? We're big companies; we go through this -- you know, we certainly have obligations, and our risk in the contract for not completing the job or not completing the job on time is always bigger than -than putting the money in, so that's why the contracts were written like they're written. So certainly did not have any impacts outside of
the -- outside of the -- behind the scenes, what it means to financially -- to have -- you know, to have the financial or -- this type of financial performance on the project is not a -- is not a badge to carry.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So you don't think it had an impact -- if I can paraphrase, an impact on the construction, but did it have an impact -- well, let me first get your confirmation on this: Are you saying there wasn't -- at least nothing out of the ordinary in terms of cost-cutting measures, value engineering and the like -- is that what you're saying? -- as a result of the financial strain?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, it's quite the opposite. At the final push for the revenue service, all the companies, anything and all resources that were required were allocated to the project. So certainly not -- there was no cost-cutting. We always look for cost optimization as we go through the project. That's a business -that's our business, but certainly no -- there was no cost-cutting -- sorry, there was no cost-cutting not to meet the requirements of the -- of the project. That's why we spent the additional money.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: There was a cash injection to bring it to completion.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes, there were continuous cash injections for the -- for a couple of years leading to revenue service.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would you say, though, that it -- there was an increased significant pressure to get to revenue service or substantial completion?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: For us, for the construction joint venture? So everybody was motivated to get the construction -- to get to revenue service for different reasons. For us, continuing to -- to -- continuing down the path, the more you're out there, the more money you're spending, but there's also a fine line where you -and there's very clear requirements you have to meet in order to -- to say I have met my requirements for substantial completion and then for the final -- for the revenue service. Other parties were motivated by something different. RTG wanted to get the system in place so they can run the system, and the City -- well, City made -- the City was under political pressure to put the system in place, and that's what they're governed by, so
they were very motivated at that time.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Did you witness
the -- like, how did you witness the City's
motivation? Are you able to point to anything to say --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah, this would be for me, you know -- well, I mean, the clear evidence is the term sheet at the end, because the City was talking about that they will not allow anything but the full contract requirements being executed and all 15 trains out there, that -- but the term sheet is -- is -- revenue service term sheet is with 13 trains, is with the reduced obligation for RTG in order for it -- what their performance looks like as far as evaluating -- and I guess 13 trains, not 15 trains, with the commitment to get the -- the rest of the trains in service. There were deductions to Ottawa LRTC, financial deductions, because obviously we didn't have the 15 trains out - we had 13 trains. So that's all part of the term sheet, but the term sheet itself is -- is an evidence of -- of somebody wanting to have a system in place.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: But informally,
behind the scenes, there certainly were. There were.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Was the term sheet -- are you aware of whether the term sheet was initiated by the City?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I think the term sheet was the result of a continuous -- continuous dialogue and negotiations that were happening leading up to the revenue service between the -between the -- well, really, at all levels, but the term sheet is ultimately -- agreement on a term sheet is ultimately the result of negotiations and discussions -- no, I shouldn't say negotiations. Discussions and governance that happened at the highest levels in the City and within the organizations.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you know when the decision was made to reduce the trains from 15 to 13 for peak service?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I really don't. I don't recall when that was -- I mean, you know, term sheet has a date on it. That's when it was finally agreed to, right? Like, the conversations that led up to it were the conversations around gradual rollout, about other things, other things
leading up to it, to arrive to that.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you recall what the rationale was or the reason why only 13 trains would be made available as opposed to 15?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: My recollection of it -- and a person like Matt Slade or Rupert would certainly give you a more accurate answer on this, but from my recollection, from the executive reporting point of view, is that when we were testing and doing the -- there's a revenue service running period: So you run the trains, and then you see the availability you have, how many trains are running and how often they're running, how long they're running for, et cetera. It seemed that that resulted in -- I think that that's what resulted in the 13 trains being something that can be sustained, based on the fleet that was there. Yeah.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Would you have been aware of the City's go/no-go list?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I've heard of it. I don't have any recollection of what that is now. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And just going back --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: You have to
appreciate that, you know, it was really about -at that stage, it was about day to day: You know, what are we doing today? Did we do what we said we were going to do today? Are we going to do tomorrow what we plan to do tomorrow? I mean, that's the level of criticality at some point that it became, at all levels.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And did you -- I take it you became more -- increasingly involved as the -- the -- the ultimate RSA date was approaching?

> MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I guess you could say that there was more involvement, but any time -- listen, if it's a critical issue, if you have the revenue service but it's running months late, if you're not involved and putting pressure for all parties to perform, that means that we're not doing our job. So certainly it's -- you know, that's a fair statement. The level of detail that I was involved probably doesn't change. It's just a matter of getting the right people to the table to continue to talk and be involved with it from all parties.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And were you often interacting with the City directly?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, not for the revenue service.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And just going back to the financial strain or pressure, and we talked about it not really having an impact in terms of cost-saving measures and whatnot, but what about the relationship between the City and the project company or OLRTC?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: If your question is the fact that we brought in $\$ 400$ million, we blamed the City for that. The City had the responsibilities, and that's part of our lawsuit. We had our own responsibility as part of it that we injected money for, so -- especially certainly leading up to the revenue service, the project team was not -- was disconnected from that. There was not a burden put on them as far as managing that. That's why -- I don't think that that's -- the fact that we could not resolve our contractual disputes with the City had this impact on the relationship, but that had nothing to do with, you know, the revenue service being 16 months late.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So are you saying it didn't have -- it wouldn't have had an impact on the people on the ground and the project
directors and teams, but at a higher level, you would say, given the --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The fact that --
yeah, the fact that we could not resolve any
commercial issues that are now in the court with the City for the 5, 6 years, whatever the project was, is not -- is not ideal. I mean, you paraphrased it as it impacted the relationship. I guess I would -- maybe threw that in as far as did anything impact the relationship, but $I$ was more trying to convey not that it impacted the relationship - I was trying to -- more to -- to say how does this connect it from actually getting to revenue service, right?

So the fact that we're injecting the money, that had nothing to do with the project team not working with the City. They continued to work with the City because they were a critical component of it and dragging them along with this process. The fact that we couldn't resolve these commercial issues has its own flavour of it, but, you know, this is not a tremendous -- not -- did not cause a tremendous deterioration of the relationship.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So...
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: We might take a break. We could go off record.
-- RECESS AT 10:35 --
-- UPON RESUMING AT 10:50 --
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Was there a -would you say there was some reluctance to keep the City fully apprised of the delays on the project?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry?
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Was there reluctance in keeping the City fully apprised of the delays on the project? You may phrase it differently than "reluctance," but in terms of how transparent OLRTC or RTG would want to be with the City about the delays on the project, how would you characterize that?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, take the sinkhole example: When the sinkhole occurred, in the following weeks, months, whatever it is, we put our -- we understood what that meant for the project as far as at that time. We implemented different mitigation, acceleration measures to maintain the schedule, and the City was interested in keeping the -- for us to come up with ways to keep the same schedule, same milestones at that
time. The -- once we implemented all those and the time unfolded and months passed or whatever it is that passed and we no longer could see that we could reasonably meet that end date, we informed the City that we could not meet that end date.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: When was that, do you recall, roughly?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't know exactly the time when it was, but certainly when it became evident that we can no longer maintain the schedule.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So you would say when it did become evident that it was not possible, that was conveyed to the City in a timely way?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Including the challenges to maintain the schedule leading up to that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. So there was some realization that it would be challenging to do it beforehand? Is that fair to say?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah, certainly I don't think that anybody could -- unless you're -I think anybody could not clearly see that having that massive hole in the middle of the project
would have challenges to the project -- add challenges.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So -- so I think that that's certainly the -- the context, that everybody was aware of the challenges. We were aware of the challenges, we have challenges of the projects -- different projects, different challenges that we work through, and at times we're successful, and at times we're not. It depends on the size of the challenge and ability to rectify it.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So -- but it's not the case that you would say that the RSA date was artificially maintained for some time when OLRTC knew it was not achievable?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Changing the RSA date is a significant event. It affects everybody, lenders and everybody there, so you certainly have to be sure that that is the case before you request one.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So at the first whiff of it, you -- you certainly do have a lot of obligations by -- by the client and the lenders
to -- to do your best before you -- you have to be very certain that you are not going to meet it before you communicate it.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Got it. So what would have preceded that were -- you would characterize them as very aggressive schedules to try to see if it could be met.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The schedule post-sinkhole -- the plan post-sinkhole versus the plan pre-sinkhole was more challenging. I would not -- I certainly would not attempt to characterize -- it's a pretty subjective term, "aggressive," what we -- what you think aggressive is, what I think aggressive is, but certainly there was more challenges: less float, more give, all kinds of things to the schedule post-sinkhole versus pre-sinkhole.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And there -- the schedule required manufacturing and testing to happen concurrently; correct?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Again, I think I
articulated earlier that the immediate impact of the sinkhole compared with the train manufacturing and testing was, you can see that that was not -assembly of the train was not delayed because the
sinkhole happened, right? Those two things are totally independent. The testing, initial testing, of the trains through the burn-in track was not impacted by the sinkhole because that happened -sinkhole happened elsewhere. The final testing continuity throughout the whole system was impacted the by the sinkhole.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. Did you understand, though, that Alstom and Thales had notified OLRTC that it would not be able to meet the May 2018 RSA date by the summer, at least, of 2017?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Would I have been aware? I'm sorry if that was not -- I don't remember the timelines, when they sent the notifications in, what they were claiming for and all those things, right?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They had a contract to manage, and certainly they did that, right?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would you have been aware of, for instance, Alstom's recovery or mitigation plan that it would present?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Again, like in
the -- like I said, in our monthly Exco report, we would get a report, an update on the schedule, which would include the discussions around anything that is late, anything that is being mitigated. Any of those things would have been discussed in this form when it came up. I certainly cannot recall exact conversations that happened at that time, if you can appreciate that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yes, but would the executive committee generally have been involved at that level in terms of recovery plans or determining whether to grant or deny a schedule change to Alstom?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: A critical
extension to a subcontract that affects the final completion or the revenue service would fall under the governance of the executive committee.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So in 2017, it
would have been Manuel Rivaya for -- as the representative for us, and I would have been an alternate. And if -- so I mentioned earlier the re-baselining of Alstom's schedule. So Alstom came back early with the Version 5 schedule where they asked for an extension of time because they were
delayed. They put in the mitigation measures. That was granted. It still fit within the revenue service date even though they got a few weeks on their schedule.

Any subsequent schedules would have gone through the same process. There would have been an entitlement discussion, the obligation to mitigate, and then, if and when appropriate, if they were not responsible for the delays, they would have been granted a time, but Alstom was never granted an extension of time beyond revenue service by us because they were the ones responsible for the delay. So if 2017 , whatever it is, that they would not be granted an extension of time.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So I'm trying to understand how it -- because I understand that the date contractually, or from a commercial perspective, if it's Alstom's -- let's say it's Alstom's responsibility, the delay, you would not want to, contractually or commercially, give them an extension, but in terms of the reality of the schedule -- like, I'm trying to understand: What is the schedule, in fact, informed by? Is it not what -- how long it will actually take them in
fact, despite it being their fault, or?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't
understand -- I really don't understand the question still. Sorry, and I'm trying to understand what is the -- what is it that -- are you asking me if Alstom has told us, We're not going to finish in time, there's no way I'm finishing in time, and here's all the full details why I'm not going to finish on time, and we said, Yes, you will, and -- so Alstom never did that. So there was never a situation like that. We were managing the schedule with Alstom. Our project team was on, what did you do today? Did you do what you said you're going to do today, and then what are we doing tomorrow? To that extent.

So that's why I'm just trying to say that - and I think I said it before - at some point it became about practical, let's get the job done type of deal, right? And we got involved, and that was the level of -- that was the level of -- of engaging in performances and -- you know: Hey, we were going to run the trains so many hours, so many trains today. Did we do this? Why didn't we do this? Was this train available? That's what the project team got into, right? And everybody
around, because, I mean, the testing and commissioning, everybody was part of it, including the City.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Sorry, repeat the last part?

## MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Everybody was

involved with the testing and commissioning, including the City, right? Because ultimately they supply the drivers, they had part of it as -- as -so -- right?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. I guess I just have -- I'm struggling with understanding what the schedule is supposed to reflect as between the commercially agreed to dates and, you know, who may be responsible for what as opposed to the actual construction schedule that would reflect, like, when things can actually get done realistically, and I don't know where those merge or how they interact with each other.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, in general terms -- in general terms, the -- we have obligations to meet dates, and re-baselining of the schedules has significant implications on the contractually involved parties. That's why administration of the actual schedule is something
that's different than a practical schedule, and that happens all the time. So in this case, I'm sure that you have it, you have access to information on the detailed schedules leading up to revenue service showing when the revenue service is going to be accomplished. And every month there was no request for extension of time to the City by us to rebaseline the milestone or extension of time by Alstom and us not granting them.

I mean, like I said, at some point there's a schedule; we're not going to finish in time; here's what the schedule looks today like; what does it look tomorrow; what does it look today; what does it look tomorrow. So that's where I'm saying that -- so yeah, there's -- sometimes there is that -- we cannot continuously -- you know, the City is never going to continuously just give us -- grant us extensions of time because there's implications to that, but we were -- we were always -- there was always a working schedule. Whether it was fully aligned with the schedule that's being administered, but it was connected with the monthly schedule reporting one way or another, right? So...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So there
are two schedules, or there -- but they're integrated in some --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Those are your words, not mine.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Did RTG have concerns about the schedule in terms of it being achievable?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Certainly RTG was a critical component in the -- in the -- in getting to revenue service and their obligations leading up to the revenue service on the schedule and post revenue service. So they were part of the process all along, yes.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: But they -- I understand that they -- what they would rely on is OLRTC's schedule in terms of when the construction will be done and --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Absolutely.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And so would they just take that and present it to the City, or -you know, or did -- or was there back and forth and some exchange with OLRTC about the schedule?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Our relationship with RTG's managed through our construction contract that speculates the obligations that we
have to them. So schedule submissions, we had an obligation to submit construction schedules. Any and all submissions that are -- that RTG forwards to the City on our behalf they have, and at various times they have a right to -- to -- to understand, to agree, to disagree, et cetera. What their actions are after that, also (indiscernible) by the construction contract, right? So if RTG -- if RTG -- RTG relied on us for schedule reporting, if RTG thought that something was wrong with the schedule, they would have highlighted it to us if there was such a thing, and --
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So that did not
happen?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Oh, I certainly don't have -- it was not part of my mandate to understand the monthly schedule submission dates between us and RTG.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So you're not -- you can't be certain --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, I certainly
would not be able to answer the dialogue that goes on and them understanding the schedule that's being submitted.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. How did
the City respond to the various delays to the RSA date or target date as further delays progressed? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Secondhand
information was nobody's -- everybody was eager to get the system open. There was a lot of public pressure on the City to get the system open because people can see the trains running and not being in service, so any delays that happened to that, to revenue service target dates -- and those were the target dates. That's what I'm talking about, you know, the administration of the schedule. Those revenue service target dates then become -- as they moved around, I don't think that any party at the table was happy with, including the City.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Were these new target dates being announced publicly?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't recall.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you know
that -- do you know if RTG would have publicly announced any, or would that be the City? Or -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I -- I -- you'd have to ask RTG, but from OLRTC, we were not announcing any work -- any dates, anything that was happening on the project. We were not.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: We were not making any kind of public statements or announcements or releases.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Aside from the risks that materialized during the project, how would you characterize the original budget? Did you see it as being a tight budget for the project?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I mean, the project, for a number of reasons, ended up costing more than the original budget was: Through evolution of design, through the impacts that happened throughout the project. On a mega job like this, when you have these significant events happen that happened and external delays, it's hard to -- I certainly am not -- for that, $I$ am not smart enough or have not done a but-for analysis, and I don't know who can. To say that the original budget was right or wrong, we are three professional companies that have lots of years of experience, that do this stuff for a living. Not the first job we did. When we priced the job, the team put together a price that they felt it was appropriate to get the work done. The assessment of risk was done and a risk assigned to it, and we went down, and the project did not unfold as
planned.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you have any view as to the suitability of the MSF for the train manufacturing, in hindsight? Whether it was a suitable production facility?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: A true and tested assembly facility versus a newly constructed facility that was intended for maintenance of trains, not assembly of trains, is certainly -this is not the ideal scenario. However, we had a worldwide, you know, organization like Alstom that evaluated what the requirements were and -- and said that they can do it, and they signed the contract to do so. But there was no choice. If they were given a choice, I'm sure that they would have done it differently.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And why do you say there was no choice?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The contract
clearly required them to assemble the trains for the Canadian content, and there was no other way they could do it. So the City prequalified Alstom knowing that -- what facilities they had in Canada, what buildings they had. That was ultimately the path that was -- very narrow path created for that,
for us. Not them - us.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you have any view as to what -- given Alstom's experience in the field and its expertise, do you have any view as to what might have contributed to the issues that the vehicles ultimately had, some of the breakdowns and the derailments?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I mean, the derailments that are happening now, I think that -well, the root cause analysis is still not finalized, so at this stage it's very raw opinions, and the root cause will be finalized, and that will give you the true expert opinion what caused it, because there's many things that can contribute to derailment: It's a faulty part, not adhering to maintenance protocols or not having the right maintenance protocols, human error, all kinds of things. So that's why the root cause is taking a bit of time to establish really why -- why the -the failure.

The maintainer has raised a construction defect notification - Alstom - that there's a construction defect as the reason for the derailment and we had the suppliers who are on the other side of that, but the actual -- so again, you
know, there's a difference between the reality versus administering the contracts, as you said earlier, right?

So in this case, it's about recovering the damages for the derailment that are passed down by the City and the damages that RTM has, so hence the notifications, and everybody's notified everybody. The reality of -- of what caused the derailment and the corrective actions, that will be obviously the evidence out there to let us know what caused it. But now, at this point, it's just speculation.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: What's the construction defect that has been pointed to as having potentially contributed to one of the derailments?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's a good
question. It's certainly -- it's a construction defect associated with the bearing, the bearing on the -- a bogie that --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yeah.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So -- but it's -you know, when there's a construction defect notification, it's a bit broader to make sure that they don't miss anything, as far as what that is.

So the construction defect is -- that's why I'm saying it's a speculation that it's bearings because that's where everybody's looking. We're monitoring bearings, we -- there's more interaction with the bearings, et cetera, et cetera, but the notification for the defect is the train derailed because of the faulty train. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And stepping back from the actual direct causes of the derailments or other breakdowns, just from a more high-level perspective, you know, what are things that you think may have contributed to perhaps some of the issues that -- or challenges that were encountered? Like, why there were so many issues on this? For instance, the maintenance facility or the labour challenges that may have been encountered by Alstom or the vehicle requirements. Do you have a sense of what made this perhaps more challenging for the vehicle manufacturer or others on the project that may have played a role more generally?

> MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah. It's a very, very complex project when it comes to the trains. I certainly am not a train expert to say this is what's wrong with this particular train,
but if I'm looking at it from a 10,000-foot view is that on Day 1, when Alstom was prequalified by the City to be part of our team, Alstom has never -did not have a -- this was a prototype vehicle for them, for this system and this environment.

I think it was further exacerbated by the initial delays to that so that they had to, you know, have the prototypes completed in the MSF and the testing done here. So, you know, it's a new train for the -- for the -- for the system, for the environment, but at the same time, this is a train manufacturer that's been operating throughout the world, so not everything is brand new to them.

To what level having to do this assembly -- and it's -- you know, we're talking manufacturing, but it's actually assembly of components that happens in the MSF. To what extent that contributed, to what extent the -- Alstom developing a prototype for this market and for this environment and to what extent the requirements, specific requirements, of this project agreement contributed to the final issue, I -- you know, I certainly say that all the components are there, but to what extent it was driving it...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Am I right that
vehicle supply now is not necessarily taken on by the private partner? In future projects or in current projects.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah, I don't --
from the Canadian projects that we're involved but that are part of the portfolio of Dragados Canada that I'm overseeing is that this is the only contract that we have for the supply of trains, so we do not have any other that we are responsible for supply. We have integration and testing some trains, but ultimately it is -- is the -- the supply of the trains is with -- with the ultimate owner of the system. So examples that we had, Eglinton-Finch Project or REM, the trains are supplied by the client. Then we have the -varying interaction scope based on the different projects for those, but we don't have the train supply.

## CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you know why

 that is, why that seems to be more common, at least now?MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, we certainly don't -- we certainly don't -- I think it's from an overall mitigation and a proper allocation of the risk on the -- on the -- on the contracts.

| 1 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: you would -- |
| 3 | We -- |
| 4 | CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yeah. |
| 5 | MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: But yeah, we | prefer not to be the train supplier.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Because it's a risky business?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah, it's not a -- you know, we are not -- we're not a train manufacturer, so we have a reliance on the train supplier for that end of it, so we don't -- I do not consider myself to be a train building, assembly expert. Integrating the overall system, sure. Building the infrastructure for it, sure. But the -- so therefore it's not at a proper allocation of risk.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Same thing for the City, what's happened with Stage 2 , where they've separated the vehicle supply and the infrastructure and testing/commissioning component.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And why is the owner better placed to manage the risk? Or is it more that just the private company doesn't want to take it on?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, they have a -- they'll have -- I think that it's both. I think it's both, but where is the owner more appropriate to manage that risk? The owners ultimately have much more extensive relationships with the train suppliers, so if you take the example Metrolinx, they will have a train supplier not only for this project but for other projects. They will have those trains around for 30 years; they will get different trains, updated trains, et cetera. So there's an existing relationship that helps you in establishing that.

For us, it becomes one-off. So it's much more of a -- much more of a -- we have a lot less influence over the train supplier than a client does. So it's not that they are technically better suited, but they can certainly get them to perform better if they own that because there's that motivation down the road.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. And does it make a difference who's operating the trains?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So in this case, the City is operating the trains? And --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, in our case, yes, in Ottawa's case.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah. And in general terms, they are -- does it matter -- sorry, to which extent does it matter?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, I just wonder if, for instance, as here, the City is operating the train, does that make it even more suitable for the City, the owner, to be -- to be responsible for the vehicle supply, or is that not really a consideration?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I think that -- you know, that component of it certainly, again, you know, adds another layer of it, that you're actually physically operating the trains, so you certainly -- $I$ would say that that can even further make it more reasonable for them to actually own the train supply because you're more connected with the final product and what the final product operates like, so you have certainly more control beyond just what you wrote in the contract.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: In terms of the involvement of the operator, OC Transpo, on this project, would you -- would there have been any value, from your perspective, in involving them earlier on in the design or build?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They were
required. They were required to be -- I wasn't -obviously I wasn't there at the onset of the contract or onset of the project, but ultimately they had critical inputs from Day 1, OC Transpo.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They're the ones that actually contributed to the -- to the final configuration of the train, to make sure that it met their requirements, and including the cabin layout, including the stanchions, including -et cetera. So certainly they were required to be so involved. In our view, they did not do their part in time, on time, for that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So was that a result of them getting involved too late, or you just think they took too long?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I think they just took too long.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They just -- they were not -- this was a significant project. It takes -- you know, it takes a lot of structure, a lot of coordination, a lot of quick decisionmaking to keep things moving.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: This relates to
the design book issue you'd mentioned earlier? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Do you know why the yard ultimately was not automated? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: It's not automated right now?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yes. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Why do we -- so the UTO is part of -- it had something to do with the Stage 2 vehicles because they need to be incorporated in that. The second component is that in order to finalize the UTO in the yard, we need -- the constructor needs -- specifically Thales needs an access to -- to trains in order to do that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: M-hm.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: And because that critical priority is to keep the revenue service going now, so the train availability is more for maintenance of the trains and actual service versus -- versus that, and because there are hustlers in the yard, so it's not a critical issue for -- for the maintainer, operator, it's just been delayed. We at OLRTC certainly wanted to get that done so we're done with it, but ultimately it is --
we're not the priority for that. That's all.
There is no other technical reason for that.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Has it impacted the ability to make vehicles available or the speed of retrofits or manufacturing?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: If it did, it would have been $a$-- there would have been critical pressure from and commitment from the maintainer to actually get it done because it's not -- they are not -- only we as the constructor are seeing this as a burden, and now the city is on the same page as us, so we're certainly working together to get there now.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Sorry, only the constructor what? Sees it as --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Right now -- that was always -- for us, we don't operate the system. We don't have a -- once we achieve the revenue service, we -- it's no longer ours. We don't have the care and custody of the system, and we don't -we don't have the responsibility for the -- to maintain the revenue service. So to us, number one priority for us is -- when it comes to that is to get the UTO done, but for the system operator and the maintainer, for them, that's low on the
priority because their number one is maintain the service, maintain the vehicles, and then -- because that does not, in their -- obviously in their view -- and I'm paraphrasing. They didn't tell me this -- that that has no -- that doesn't have an impact as far as availability or reliability of the trains.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. In terms of the retrofits that were deferred, with the term sheet and other work to be done and completed, did -- would that have increased the pressure on -on the maintenance teams post -- following revenue service?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, if
there's -- I'm sure that Alstom has always an understanding that like anything else that comes out -- you know, this is not a car that's coming off an assembly line that's been produced for a hundred years. There's going to be things that need to be retrofitted and so on. The extent of the retrofits that we have here, I'm certainly not the expert to say if this is more than normal or less than normal. But the management of getting those retrofits done, certainly any time you have to do something that is not maintenance or
operation of the train is taking away from the -from that component of it. But not every train is either maintained or operated 100 percent of the time, so there's always times where the trains are available for other things. That's supposed to be a little bit bigger than what is happening now, and that's why the retrofits are -- again, similar to UTO, non-critical retrofits are low on the priority versus getting the critical things addressed.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And you're aware of the minor deficiencies list?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm aware that it exists, yes.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you understand it to be -- well, where -- to be quite extensive? I mean, the -- let me put it this way: The final certificate has not -- final completion certificate has not yet been issued; correct?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's correct. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Is that mostly because of the minor deficiencies list or the -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes, they're -yeah, there are components like the -- the requirements for that, like the UTO, there's retrofits with the vehicles, those are the big
things. The minor deficiencies would not, certainly, drive that. There's other building code stuff. Those are things that are driving the -delaying the final completion. The deficiencies list that's been checked off and knocked off, including the warranty item list, that is an ongoing effort, right? But it's getting these critical components completed that is -- was the -and because the final completion really has no -it's much different than substantial completion of revenue service. That takes less criticality and priority by everybody, so as far as let's do everything we can to get there versus once we achieve the revenue service, everything was maintaining the revenue service.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So these are
items that mostly relate to the term sheet, then, what's outstanding --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: There are some
items from the term sheet, and there are some items that are just part of the normal deficiency list, like you suggested.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So, you know, the UTO was -- was not part of it. It is part of it
because it was Stage 2, and Stage 2 is disconnected from the substantial completion of Stage 2
vehicles -- at -- Stage 2 -- sorry, Stage 2 MSF.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. That has delayed some of the work to be done on the Stage 1 vehicles? Or -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Not just vehicles, but infrastructure? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No. It -- what -UTO, it needed to incorporate Stage 2. Stage 2 had two -- Stage 2 change order had two components to it: update to the MSF to accommodate the additional vehicles and the additional vehicles. Because the scope of work was added that impacted the automatic train control, the automatic train control was no longer a requirement only for Stage 1 but is a requirement for Stage 2, so therefore you cannot have the substantial completion requirement to have the UTO done because of the Stage 2 component, but it is part of the substantial completion, the final completion for the Stage 2 yard UTO.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And do you recall any issues with Alstom maintenance not wanting to accept the trains based on some of the work not
being completed on them?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, Alstom not accepting the Stage 2 trains?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Or not wanting to take ownership of some of the issues could be -- or some dispute, perhaps, between whether they were maintenance issues as opposed to work not being completed on the manufacturing side.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm trying to -trying to understand the question because the Stage 2 vehicles are supplied by Alstom.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Not Stage 2. I'm talking about Stage 1.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Okay. Sorry. Stage 1 vehicles.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Stage 1. Given the deferred retrofits --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: -- at RSA, was there -- maybe let me ask the question this way: Was there any tension or dispute as between the maintainer and the constructor, given the deferral of some of this work?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Oh. I'm not sure, but I don't think that Alstom ever said that the
reason that the -- the reason for -- the reason for any delay is the retrofits because it is their -it's their problem, right? The retrofits are part of their requirements, right?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Alstom globally
in terms --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Because they're also the manufacturer, yeah. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Are you aware of any tension between Alstom supply and Alstom maintenance?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The -- on paper, they tried to separate things. That's the same organization, so --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: -- even though there's two contracts, there's only one Alstom entity that exists.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So you're not aware of what, if any, tension or disputes there are internally.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I -- you know, I
think that in the recent time, Alstom maintenance
has pointed to some defects, whether those defects are trains or infrastructure, but $I$ think that that's -- that's strictly from Alstom's strategic contract governance. I don't think that they have -- my view is that $I$ don't think that they have a -- it's the same -- it's in the exact -- the contract is the same -- unlike us, where our concessionaire is ACS and the constructor is Dragados, two different incorporated companies, Alstom is one, just two different contracts.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. You're not aware of, then, anyone from Alstom maintenance being brought in to meet with City representatives, including the mayor, about this issue? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: From Alstom? CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yeah. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Alstom had a seat at the table the entire revenue -- getting to revenue service. Their executives, like our executives, sat at the table, as far as in these coordinations with the City and reporting on the progress, the process, et cetera. But for both Alstom maintenance and Alstom supply, in getting to revenue service - you can appreciate there were -maintenance didn't exist - were the same people.

Once we started with the maintenance and the retrofits existed and the revenue service was in place or there was revenue service, the trains running, those were still the same people.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So you have no knowledge of what I'm referencing.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I certainly don't know -- I can see Alstom saying that the things are affecting how they're able to maintain because of the train availability or requirements for the retrofits, et cetera, but I'm not sure that they would point the finger to themselves. Doesn't sound like Alstom.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: No, not to
themselves, but -- sorry, I have background noise.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Okay.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Let me ask
this: When you say Alstom executives were at the table with the City for RSA, what particular meetings are you referencing?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I mean every and all -- most -- at all levels, the coordination at that time was RTM, RTG, OLRTC, the City, Alstom, and where appropriate Thales. So those -- there were daily meetings at the project level, at the --
sorry, at the technical level, at the execution level, at the director level, and then at the executive level, as far as coordination. And reporting on -- on -- on this.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Were these meetings in person or held remotely? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I think it was a combination of both. At times, when there was a critical -- critical message in by the City, the City certainly had no problem assembling everybody in Ottawa to -- as you suggested, when there was a reaction to something not unfolding in accordance with the plan - general updates, preparations that representatives from the companies would fly in, including Alstom. But there was a lot of remote coordination, so $I$ can't really recall exactly the frequency or who was on which call and... But it was certainly all hands on deck. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And so do you recall seeing the -- Alstom's reliability reports? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, not myself. I'm sure there's people that -- within the organization that have seen it. I've heard of it. I've heard of it, but not -- I don't know what's in it.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And how were the trains performing in 2019 leading up to RSA? What were the types of issues that were being encountered? Or the extent of the issues, I should ask.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I guess from my -at my level, it was a dashboard of hours planned versus hours had and disruption to those hours and what are we doing to rectify that, to that extent. What the actual issues were in general terms, I certainly think that there are better people to give you more accurate information on that, like Matt Slade and Rupert and then Jacques and -- those guys.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And I take it there were challenges in meeting -- running as many kilometres as they would have liked?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I -- in general terms, that would be my -- my summary of it.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And are you referencing trial running, or you're referencing even a broader period of maybe full integration testing and pretrial running?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I mean, I can only articulate particular areas that our plan for
testing and commissioning and vehicle integration took longer than what we planned, took a different effort than we planned, and it was driven by -- by a multitude of issues. One of them certainly was having continuous availability of a train that didn't need retrofitting, that didn't need repair, that didn't shut down, stuff like that, so... CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: And as far as -like $I$ say, again, and the details of that, what the actual plan is for hours in a day per train per -- you know, per test, et cetera, that granularity -- or a form of that granularity exists. There are people that are fully aware of what that is, versus the actuals, and you can appreciate that something like that would have been documented and exchanged on a daily, hourly basis. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: What was the extent of your involvement then in trial running? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Again, monthly -we had our monthly executive report. As it became more critical reading after the -- to the -- to revenue service, we had for a period of time instituted a weekly call with project representatives and executive representatives
between us and Alstom to get an update on the train availability type of deal, so when are the trains coming, so we're -- literally they would report on a -- what was the plan for this train this week, where is it now, is it progressing like we were supposed to type of deal, right? So to that extent, there were -- this is where it goes back to, at some point, it was about what are we doing today, what are we doing tomorrow, at kind of all levels as far as -- because the plan -- we needed to be very flexible and adjust it as things evolved.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So was there any discussion at the executive level about the performance of the trains or the reliability of the system?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And what would you -- what was Alstom's position on that or what were they conveying?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm sure that, you know, in our arbitration with them, they probably wrote down exactly what their position is on that, but ultimately, at that time, it was -- again, it was about, hey, did this train run 4 hours like we
needed it to? No, it ran 3 hours. Why didn't it? Because we had to go change this thing. I mean, that's the level of -- of -- of discussions that were happening with them because there was no point of having a high-level discussion because then it becomes a who's on first. So ultimately it was about getting the thing done. Like I said, the plan for commissioning and testing that we all signed up for did not unfold as planned. It took us longer and more hours to actually get us to where we needed to get to, and ultimately we got to there were 13 trains, not 15 trains.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would you say that some aspects of it were compressed, though, such as the full integration testing?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, I do not understand the question.

> CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you know what I'm referencing when $I$ say "integration testing"? In the -- and -- integration of the rolling stock with the Thales signalling system and the track, the guideway, and running the trains to test that integration, the whole system. Do you know whether that was compressed as it related to the original plans?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, it took us -- you know, if -- we had the RSA 16 months or 18 months later than we planned. So the -- it took us where it took us at the end.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: But if you would need the entire line to run that, are you aware of how much --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: -- full
integration there was on the entire --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: You only need -you only need the entire line to run the -- to test the entire system. Not to integrate -- not to get the train tested - to get the train control tested, and to get the train to interact with the other -train with the train control to interact with the other system. You can do heavy lifting of that work without having the entire track available.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's generally
the way that other projects are done as well.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So do you know of any testing and commissioning that needs to be done on the entire line?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I'm sure
there is, but I certainly would not be the man to answer the details of that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Like, certainly
like I -- what I said before is that the continuity, end to end times, interacting with the actual systems that were finished last, of course. For that, you need everything constructed. But I don't know what those -- what that -- what every test is as far as the final testing.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Were there any concerns raised or had about the amount of time that there was to do the full running on the line and how much of that kind of testing there was?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't -- I don't recall if there was -- in -- my recollection is in the actual formal dispute with Alstom we had, they brought everything as a reason for the lateness but them, right? So -- they certainly pointed the finger at everything, so -- but $I$ don't recall what -- what the actual -- the truth is, you know, something different than that, and I certainly don't know what -- what the full scope of plan was for the entire system testing versus what unfolded and what -- how critical that was to the overall
train quality and train reliability.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And do you recall any conversations with Thales about that?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Myself?
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I did not have any conversations with Thales myself about that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Were you aware of the concerns being conveyed by Thales about the amount of running and full integration testing being done?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I certainly was not aware, but that doesn't mean that they would not have raised those concerns to the appropriate people that were dealing with that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would you have been aware or the executive committee, OLRTC executive committee, been aware of, like, the results of trial running and how the trains were performing --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So what was the takeaway for you? How was that going?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Not as planned.
We were not meeting the run times. We were not
meeting the reliability. We did not perceive -expect the retrofit amounts that were happening. That was our view of what we had relied on Alstom to provide to us as a product, which they -- we felt it did not.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And so what discussions did that lead to? What was done with that information?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, in normal terms, we would -- you know, again, like I said, then we escalated to having the weekly calls with the executive level with them to get the commitment throughout. Alstom changed leadership on the job as well a couple -- a number of times in order to address some of the concerns that we were having, so, you know, we were certainly putting pressure on Alstom to perform and deliver in accordance with their contract and the timelines we had. You are -- this is not pouring a cube of concrete so that if you really don't like what -- the performance level, you get another person to perform it. We're kind of stuck with these trains. So we did everything in our power to push that rope.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And so what was
the view as to the system's readiness for revenue service, given the performance during trial running?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: What was the view?
Alstom told us they're ready. The infrastructure was ready -- is ready. We had -- the collective group had everything to start the trial running. The conclusion was to open the system with 13 trains to ensure that we have reliability. So ultimately nobody at the table was presented with the facts or position that the system is not ready for revenue service, but let's do it.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So the -- that was the position of the Alstom executives, fair to say?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Absolutely.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And when you say they were in the -- in the meetings leading to RSA, they were not part of the -- Alstom was not part of trial running; correct? Other than producing the trains for trial running.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They are a critical part of the trial running. They need to keep the trains moving.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: They give us the trains, and then they need to maintain the trains more so. Once the system is in place, the -Alstom maintenance actually has responsibility to maintain the actual system as well. So all the track right away and trains is maintained by Alstom, not just the trains. The trial --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would you -MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: -- running that -sorry?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: No, go ahead. Keep going.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: What I'm saying is they're in trial run, and so they were responsible to supply the trains, they were responsible to keep the trains -- the City provided the operators, and then the collective team was -- you know, like any other, you know, trial running, there was analysis of what's -- what's -- what we need to do versus what we're doing.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: They were not part of the trial running review team? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm not sure what that -- what you're referring to. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. They -- do
you know whether they would have been aware of the trial running criteria, the requirements?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Oh, that is passed down to Alstom through the contract, yes. They would have been fully aware of what -- what the requirements of revenue service are.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Were you -- were you aware of the trial running criteria? I'm not going to quiz you on what they are. Would you have been aware of them?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Oh, certainly. Because that's the -- so we were aware what we needed to -- that was our -- that was our dashboard as far as what does it take to get to revenue service and was -- sorry, to substantial, what does it take to get to revenue service and monitoring compliance to that would have been a part of the critical reporting to us, but I certainly don't remember now what those -- what those are. But that was --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you -- sorry. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, I'm saying that was certainly a critical piece of information. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you recall a change to the criteria, then, during trial running?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, the term sheet changed the criteria, so... How it evolved, I don't recall right now, how do we get from the specific contract requirements to going to 13 trains and measuring the performance against that. The trial running -- again, any changes to that, my -- part of my brain is firing for familiarity of something, but certainly if $I$ was looking to get the most accurate information, I would ask Matt slade about that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And was Matt Slade reporting up to the executive committee any concerns about the system's readiness for RSA or the reliability, from the perspective of the reliability of the system?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: At times, yes.
Nothing is -- nothing is -- nothing we do in construction and in life in general is without risk. So even with the term sheet of 13, everybody understood that we are not 100 percent guaranteed the system is going to run.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yeah.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: But we have an obligation to be 99.9 percent, and that's where we thought we were.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, would you say it was clear that the system was encountering more issues than you would have liked or expected, anticipated, at that point in time?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I was certainly -I was certainly -- it would be hard for me to say no because we end up with a term sheet that was -that is a pure evidence that the system was turned over with reduced requirements than what the contract's revenue service requirements were.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. Is it
fair to say --
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: And --
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Oh, sorry, go ahead.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I was going to say and it wasn't because, okay, we'll just be more conservative and going down to these trains because we are 100 percent -- it's about establishing the -- you know. Like I said, it's just -- it's purely driven by the -- by the trial running that's -- the conclusion was to open the system with 13 trains and measure against that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you recall a reduction to the average kilometres -- the
performance in terms of the kilometres run that had to be met during trial running, so a drop from 98 percent to 96 percent? Is it that ring a bell? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I certainly do recall conversations and recommendations by the team, what was the -- what's the normal accepted practice versus what's in this contract, et cetera, and -- that led up to those conversations.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: But certainly the details behind it and what the actual facts show -so certainly there were those conversations. It was always about, yes, we have obligations in the contract, and -- but also there was always a conversation what makes sense, what is the industry standard, what is the practice, and it was -sometimes it was difficult to close the gap between the two.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Right. Did you
understand there to be a change in the -- in how the project agreement was going to be interpreted in regards to trial running?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't recall
that. Again, I think that -- maybe there are others that can testify to that much better than $I$
can. I don't recall.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you remember any change to the -- the notion of 12 consecutive days of trial running?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I have a recollection of those events, but certainly $I$ don't -- don't remember the full details of it, as far as going from the number of days that are required for the full trial running versus what we ended up with. But it was all connected with -like $I$ said, it was all connected with the start of the testing, commissioning, running the trains to get the system proven, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: What do you mean by that?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm just saying that, ultimately, there's a reason that we went down to 12 -- there's a reason we went to 13 trains.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Yeah.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: You know, that's
all I meant by it. It's nothing --
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So it's
fair to say that everybody -- it was clear to everybody that it wouldn't be a flawless entry into
service. Like, there would be some issues and kinks going into service. Is that fair to say? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't think even that on Day 1 signing the contract that everybody thought that on Day 1 this is going to be a perfect, flawless system. What we could not comprehend at that time, even in the days before revenue service - at least not myself - is what the extent of those would be based on -- based on the -- based on the opinion and position from our train supplier, based on -- you know, based on the testing that led up to it and everything, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Was it understood that there would be increased reliance or pressure on maintenance, that maintenance had to be better prepared than maybe a -- it would need to be in normal circumstances?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I certainly -- you
know, maybe others do, but $I$ certainly can't say that my opinion is that additional maintenance was required. There was added retrofit work to be done, but as far as what the maintenance -- what the correct amount of maintenance was supposed to be versus what was happening, I don't know if that was a different effort, a bigger effort, smaller
effort, right? I certainly am not a maintenance expert.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So was there any context to, you know, Alstom's position being, We're ready? Like, what did you understand that to mean really? You know, that there would be no issues, or that there would be issues, but we'll be able to manage them on the maintenance side? Like what -- or was that not clear to you?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Trying to --
sorry, are you asking me if Alstom was telling us they were not ready? Alstom was saying that they were ready.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: No, but what did that mean, and did they elaborate on what that meant?

> MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Alstom were ready. They signed up for the Stage 2 contract. All the things that required them to -- to get the Stage 1 fleet in the space of retrofits, maintenance of Stage 1 fleet, construction of Stage 2 fleet and all those things, they -- they certainly did not tell us that either one of those things is detrimental to the success of revenue service running and reliance on that. They certainly stood
behind their fleet as a fleet that is going to perform and is performing.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Was there any -ever any discussion of a soft start or a progressive start to operations?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I wasn't part of any direct discussions around that with the City, but there certainly were a number of discussions around that topic.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: To your
understanding?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: My understanding
was that recommendation was that it makes sense. Industry standard practice is to have a soft rollout. My understanding is that the City was certainly never going to accept that. The City publicly stated that they were going to have 15 trains on Day 1, and that was the only thing they were going to hold the contractor responsible for, and they led by that, so they -- they did not want to revise the terms of the system operation and maintenance to -- for a soft rollout.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would there have been any expectation of full payment by the City if there had been a softer start?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: From my understanding is that the City's position was that they were going to gauge performance based on the criteria in the contract, which is 15 trains and so much reliability. So if you have a soft rollout, very quickly you have no payments if you're running with a much reduced fleet, hence the term sheet that speculated 13 trains and measuring against 13 trains for the payment purposes. So if you had a soft rollout before that, you would have been running the system with the passengers, and really the RTM and RTG would not be collecting any payments from the City -- well, I don't know what amount, but I'm pretty sure it would be nothing because very quickly, based on the requirements of train availability and running, you would -- any soft rollout would not make sense, so you were better off just -- you know.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Trying.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Trying.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would it be -would -- well, so would it be the City completely -- like, would there be a renegotiation of -- perhaps of the deductions, or you're saying OLRTC would expect full payment -- or not OLRTC but

RTG would expect full payment despite not running at full capacity?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I don't --
certainly I'm not on their executive board. I'm not sure what their expectations were. I think it may be a question to ask them, but it would be -- I don't think that it would be -- that they would ask for a full payment like they're running 15 trains, but probably -- maybe -- maybe prorated to the number of trains that they were running.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And do you
know -- do you have any sense of when these discussions might have taken place about a soft start proposal, like to -- and was it at different points in time?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I think the topic was approached at different points in time, brought up by different parties. Certainly would have been -- not sure the exact times. Like I said, I wasn't part of the discussions except for getting the general feedback in our monthly updates, where things are, but it would have been obviously between -- sometime between the start of testing, trial running, and the actual revenue service achieved.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Do you know if OLRTC -- well, OLRTC had the obligation to maintain the system before RSA; correct?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And do you know to what extent that was being done, given all of the other constraints on scheduling and testing and all of the activities happening?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: We met all of our obligations in constructing and maintaining the system that we had.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So you would say the system was handed over in good maintenance condition, in properly maintained conditions?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: It certainly would have been part of the reporting by the project team to us. I was not the maintainer myself, but those requirements, those obligations, were part of the -- the project scope, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And how was the start of service coordinated as between OLRTC and RTM?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry. Can you elaborate on that question?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, in terms of
the -- I would expect that there has to be a lot of transfer of information from OLRTC to RTM to allow them to properly maintain the system, to understand the -- everything about the -- the -- well, not everything, but various information about the designs and whatnot.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Okay.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Was that -- was there an ability to get that done sufficiently? MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yeah. So RTM and RTG had an insight and input on the -- this -- on the system as it was being designed, constructed, and commissioned. So they certainly were part of it. They were further then governed by an interface agreement between OLRTC and RTM for -for certain, you know, requirements, and that interface agreement included our construction contract, but RTG actually has some different requirements than the project agreement with the City where RTM needs that.

So certainly system design and system construction, system achieving the substantial completion, they were a critical part of agreeing that the system was designed and constructed in accordance with the project agreement. There's a
period where they were critically involved with -with the testing and commissioning in order to get themselves up to speed, and then there was a period of time where we were there. You know, even in the plan, you know, still -- you always anticipate after substantial completion there will be some deficiencies and having a presence and coordination as far as getting the system running, the system operating, and addressing any deficiencies, warranty items, defects that come up, et cetera. So we were between that and the final completion. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Would there ever be any -- given the interface agreement between OLRTC and RTM --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: -- and the fact that they're effectively the same companies, largely, would there ever be -- would RTM ever take on more than it normally would because -- because of the partnership with OLRTC and the interface agreement so that it would take -- it takes some load off OLRTC and takes it onto the maintenance side?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: You don't know these guys. These guys are actually opposite. We
have a very -- it's -- and surprisingly, you know, its parents are the same companies, but it's -because we have a -- we have a different skill set and different things we contribute to this, so there's certainly a very thorough and strict adherence requirement from RTM and RTG to us, including -- and then us to what we need to provide to them as the final product. So if at any point RTM or RTG would -- RTM would take on a certain component of what OLRTC is responsible for, it would be like anything else: There would be a commercial resolution, and there would be a transfer of funds for that, the same thing as they would have with the City.

So RTM certainly did not take on anything from us. An example of something that RTM took on as part of the term sheet -- I'm not sure you're aware that we had spotters to monitor the train doors because of the cameras, so Ottawa LRTC actually was -- we were paying for those people even though RTM was managing the actual people that were there, but we were paying for that. So that was a term sheet item that was transferred to be done post substantial completion -- post revenue service, I should say, sorry, but ultimately is --
there is a very clear commercial agreement between us and RTM that's not how that's going to be handled and who has the responsibility. So we took the responsibility towards the -- to resolve the issue. They were managing the spotters because they were operating the system, but we were paying for the actual spotters.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you have a view as to whether RTM was ready for RSA, whether at the time or in hindsight?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Do I have a view if they were ready? They certainly said that they were ready, and I certainly was not there to evaluate what that -- their obligations were, whether they were met, so $I$ certainly can't give you an opinion on that.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. What about the operator? Would you have any insight into their level of preparedness?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, both of them had an extra 16 months to get ready because the revenue service is late, so I don't think that either one is -- is -- you know, so I would hope that they were, but I'm sure that -- you know, I know that they were struggling with -- with -- with
the drivers and getting the drivers training and all those things, right? There were struggles getting them in the trains and all kinds of things through -- through the testing and commissioning period, right? But it's a very convoluted process, so it's hard to say who's ready and who's not ready when you're ultimately still trying to prove the trains.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. Is it fair to say that OLRTC rapidly demobilized following RSA?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: It's been a while, and I still have a lot of people out there now, so I don't know -- who told you that we scattered? CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: I don't tell. MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Not -- it's not true.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So you think OLRTC still has sufficient resources and a presence to fulfill their obligations following RSA?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I think that OLRTC had more resources through revenue service and post revenue service than what the initial plan was.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: In terms of --
there was quite -- am I right that there was quite a change to the management team at OLRTC in the summer of 2018, after the original RSA date was missed?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: What -- which
change do you mean?
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, for
instance, is it right that Joe Manconi was brought in; Matt Slade, I think? There were changes at the project director level, and then Jacques Bergeron left at the end of the summer?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: After the revenue service.

## CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: After the

 original revenue service date was missed. I guess my question is was there a change in direction at that point in time, or was this just kind of happenstance?MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Matt Slade was -he was involved with the project before -- after the first -- original RSA date was missed; correct?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Sorry, I
missed -- he was what?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I'm asking you a
question. So you said that Matt Slade was brought
in when the original RSA date was missed. I -- he was involved with the project --

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Oh, he was
involved before, but he became... Sorry, I think you're right. It was before -- he was systems director as of April 2018, and then he only became project director in July 2019.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: That's right.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: So he is -- so he
was involved. He was -- he was the systems director because ultimately he had -- he was brought in as the person with the -- with the right train experience. Rupert Holloway, who was Exco representative for SNC leading up to his appointment as the project director, was appointed project director, and he ran the project for a period of time. He ran it -- I can't recall now.

Rupert Holloway resigned from SNC and moved back to Australia. That's when Matt Slade was appointed as the project director, and the reason it was Matt Slade and not some other person appointed - we've got other candidates - is because Matt Slade -- at that time, it was about trains train testing, train commissioning - and he was the
right person for that. Same reason we made a change to have Rupert there, we make adjustments to leadership to adjust to where we are currently in the project. So at that time, Matt Slade was the right person. Matt $S l a d e$ was already leading this whole train system testing/commissioning under Rupert's leadership, so when Rupert left, that was really the key and critical component, so that's why the change.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. So there wasn't a -- was there a change in tone or direction in terms of, you know, we've missed the first RSA date, and --

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, no, that -certainly those two things are not connected. There was no...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Were the changes to the payment milestones related to the financial strain that OLRTC would have been under?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: The changes to payment milestones were just based on the -- based on the -- how the work was progressing. I mean, at the end of the day, we progressed -- we progressed the work and the payment accordingly to how the plan was being revised, so that had enough
flexibility to allow for that, but certainly not -not driven because of the overruns. Driven by many other factors, don't get me wrong. This is not overruns because -- it's not because it's costing us more to do the same thing. Things have changed for us.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you recall any issues with the testing of Thales's systems and OLRTC believing that it didn't have the right staff, testing staff, on site?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I... I mean, I don't recall exactly the -- you know, who was not the right and who was the right person, but certainly we -- we expected everybody to continue to perform, and if we saw that something was not -something or somebody was not, we certainly were looking for a resolution to that, and that included the -- everybody in all. So Thales had -- yeah, Thales had -- we wanted everybody to give this critical attention because things were changing and evolving, so we certainly brought in Thales's leadership to commit to that and work with us and get the right resources there if they were not. Because they're -- yeah, they needed to reinforce the team to address the -- how we were actually
doing the work.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So we didn't talk much about the interface with Thales, but -interface between OLRTC and Thales. Were there any significant challenges there?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Sorry, what do you mean by "challenges"?

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, I would say -- let's focus it. Anything that may have impacted the -- their work and the -- their system at the end of the day, the reliability of their system?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Oh. Overall, I would categorize as Thales performing -- meeting their performance requirements on this project. Thales was -- we didn't expect the first version of the software to be the final version of the software. That's part of the -- what they do, with the train software. No. In this -- in that world, not everything happens on the first try but as part of the process.

Thales certainly -- they've had enough -- they showed enough flexibility to adjust to the schedules and adjust to the testing. They were also -- tried to ask for additional
compensation for that, and they were granted that, so when we as OLRTC evaluated that somebody was entitled to it, you know, they were granted an extension of times and changes accordingly to accelerate, to mitigate, to -- and so on, so... So certainly Thales was a critical part of getting to revenue service, and we treated them as such. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you have any sense of whether any of the issues that were later encountered with the system have to do with the signalling system or the integration of it with the other systems?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I mean, there
was -- to my recollection, there were the software versions that needed to be updated as we were coming to the revenue service. They were part of it too, right? But Matt Slade, again, can more critically answer this correctly, but I don't believe -- my recollection is that they were not -I know that they were not the critical driver in when the revenue service is going to be achieved. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: But they were a critical component within it.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Do you have any
view as to the reliability of the system going forward in terms of whether -- what your expectations are in terms of the system at this point in time?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, I -- right now, my understanding is the system is -- they're meeting the requirements, whatever the requirements are now for that. I anticipate that things will only improve as they go along. I can't see it taking a step back. Certainly, I think that that's the expectation from the -- this is just a conversation that we're having with RTM, RTG and so on, and so certainly that's the expectation and that's what they're striving for, that the system will -- will and continues to improve going forward, and I think that they have that commitment from Alstom as well, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Is there anything looking back that you would change in terms of how the project was managed?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: By?
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Anybody, but let's start with OLRTC.

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: It's hard to say
that $I$ would change how we managed it because when
you are in the thick of it -- that's why I always have a problem with the but-for analysis of schedules, when you're in the thick of it versus what happens at the end. We certainly will take this and go forward as a business to make sure that, you know, we don't repeat the same things that we could have done better and that we did better, right? So, you know, bring in a sampling board or something like that, that would be something that you would probably do earlier and make sure that that's concluded. Because, ultimately, they delivered what they had to do - it just cost us a lot more money than what it should have. So that's a more of a financial thing versus...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: What do you mean by a sampling board?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Well, the -recognizing clearly very early where the gaps are and getting the critical conversation out of the way with EJV to close that gap as far as safety assurance components, right? So ultimately we did it, but we did it with another party that was brought in when they were brought in, and, you know, when you do that, you certainly pay a very
high premium to get the same work done that you could have done. So that's just a -- you know, but like I said before, you know, if -- this joint venture certainly had requirements for this project, and we did not shy to meet our obligations, and that meant that we extensively resourced the job, and we spent a bunch of money that -- to mitigate everybody's issues because we were the only ones ultimately reacting to everything. That's what we did.

I think from the City point of view, they certainly... Well, I think that they needed to have a stronger organization and more decisionmaking at their -- OC Transpo and that level. They -- this was the first and probably the only PPP project they've done, so I don't know if they're going to do another one, but... Yeah. No decision on these projects is worse than a wrong decision, and I say that's the critical component that was missing from the City.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: So that they were delayed in their decisionmaking?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Yes.
CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And do you
attribute that to a lack of experience on this type
of project?
MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: Absolutely. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: And when you talk about that, is that mostly relating to the design book, or do you have other things in mind?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: No, I mean, we really -- you know, any critical issues that were -- any critical issues that were not important to the City they just did not resolve. So we have a number of critical commercial issues, but the decisionmaking on fare gates, the decisionmaking on the ash wood, the decisionmaking on the design book, the decisionmaking for those things, everything was delayed because you had to satisfy everybody versus -- so it was popular opinion versus what's the right thing to do and force the issues. All those things delayed and impacted the construction, and for no -- and ultimately, without -- it was always a cautious approach. It's not to take responsibility for the issue or to -sorry, to admit responsibility for it, and that, you know, further then delayed the resolution of critical components.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Okay. I have no other questions, unless there's anything else you
want to add, but my colleague Mr. Imbesi may have a few follow-up questions.

ANTHONY IMBESI: No, I don't. Thanks, Christine.

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Anything you want to follow up on, Kartiga?

KARTIGA THAVARAJ: Nothing from me, no. CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Great. Did you have other thoughts, lessons learned that you wanted to share, or things I may not have asked about that you think we should know?

MIRSAD HAIRLAHOVIC: I think we covered it in 3 and a half hours, so...

CHRISTINE MAINVILLE: Well, then I'm letting you go early. We can go off record. -- Concluded at 12:29 p.m.

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, JOANNE A. LAWRENCE, Registered Professional Reporter, certify;

That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein set forth, at which time the witness was put under oath by me;

That the testimony of the witness and all objections made at the time of the examination were recorded stenographically by me and were thereafter transcribed;

That the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes so taken.

Dated this fth day of May, 2022 . Yours drone

NEESONS, A VERITEXT COMPANY
PER: JOANNE LAWRENCE, RR, CSR
COURT REPORTER

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