



CHAPTER 7

# Victim Recovery on June 27

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## A sniffer dog search of the collapse zone at 6 a.m. indicates two deceased

The Priestly demolition was complete at approximately 6 a.m. The immediate next step was to use a dog to conduct a search for live victims in the collapse zone. The OPP's Cst. Dan Bailey was asked to perform this search and he decided to use Dare, a dog cross-trained for both cadaver and live searches.<sup>1</sup>

Cst. Bailey started his search of the collapse zone with Dare at or around 6 a.m.<sup>2</sup> As his notes indicate, Dare gave indications only of deceased victims:

Sent HUSAR [live search\*] dog Dare back into area of collapsed structure / rubble pile. K9 Dare searched in a northerly direction moving along east wall of building approximately 25 ft north of my location. K9 Dare runs up to small void area in rubble pile ... sticks his head down in along wall tail wagging quickly turns and sits looking at me with tail wagging indicating cadaver indication / find. Recast Dare away from area direct over to west side of rubble pile. Dare searches across pile and over to last area of interest where previous indication of live find was made a couple days previous. Dare again sniffs diffused scent in area then smells small area / crack in cement pads. Sticks head down into area turns and looks at me with tail wagging furiously. Request Dare to find victim – Dare sticks head back into area of cracks turns looks at me a 2nd time. Tail wagging and refusing to leave area of odour.

Recast Dare back up to North / North east area of pile to search for any additional victims / cadavers. Dare searches with negative results. Recast Dare over to West side of pile. Dare only returns ... to centre of pile in last area of interest where detecting cadaver. Recall Dare off of rubble pile and advised Sgt. [Jamie] Gillespie of findings of at least 2 cadavers and no live victims exist [in] area of rubble pile where original collapse occurred. Return to cruiser with Dare.<sup>3</sup>

Cst. Bailey explained these results during his testimony. Dare had indicated two deceased persons in the collapse zone. One of those hits was where Dare had formerly indicated a live person. The hits corresponded to the locations where Mrs. Perizzolo and Ms. Aylwin were soon to be removed from the debris. Based on all his training with Dare, Cst. Bailey believed that both victims were deceased at the time of this search.<sup>4</sup>

## The coroner is called to the scene early in the morning of June 27

Dr. Marc Bradford, the coroner who investigated the deaths of Doloris Perizzolo and Lucie Aylwin, was contacted by the OPP between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. on June 27 and asked to go to the scene of the collapse. He arrived at 6:50 a.m.<sup>5</sup>

Dr. Bradford runs a general practice as a family physician in Blind River, Ontario. He became a part-time coroner in 2000, one of three such coroners serving an area from Spanish to Echo Bay and including Elliot Lake. Since 2000, he had investigated 250 cases, or approximately 20 per year.<sup>†</sup>

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\* Bailey testimony, August 27, 2013, pp. 22735–6. Cst. Bailey explained in testimony that “HUSAR” in his notes, in this context, was not a reference to TF3 or to a TF3 dog, but to the fact that the dog was being used for a live search. By writing “HUSAR,” he was distinguishing between use of a cadaver dog and a live dog.

† Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23134–7. Dr. Bradford said it is typical for coroners to be part time. Only a few coroners work full time in the province, usually in the major city centres. All coroners are physicians. The Chief Coroner's Office offers a training session lasting for a few days for each new coroner, with regular additional training.

As a general rule, coroners are called to investigate any sudden and unexpected death and to answer five key questions. Who died? When did they die? Where did they die? How? By what means: accident, homicide, or undetermined?\*

Dr. Bradford was asked about the coroner's jurisdiction at the scene. Although he could not say with certainty from a legal perspective, he explained that, typically, when the coroner arrives at the scene, he assumes authority over the deceased and any aspect of the scene required for investigation.

Once the bodies are removed and the need for investigation has ended, the coroner releases the scene. The coroner may keep jurisdiction over the bodies for investigative purposes and, if questions remain, request that an autopsy be carried out by a pathologist.<sup>6</sup> Dr. Bradford requested autopsies in this case. I discuss those results later in the Report.

When Dr. Bradford arrived in Elliot Lake early in the morning of June 27, he met with Cst. Dale Burns, an OPP identification officer. The identification constable's duty is to accompany the coroner and document his actions. Cst. Burns took detailed notes, which I consider to be reliable.<sup>7</sup>

On arrival at the site, the coroner was not aware of the number of victims, but he knew there were at least two. He understood at the time that both were dead: "We were called because they were dead, yes, because it was assumed that they were dead."<sup>8</sup> He went directly to the forensic tent set up in the parking lot and waited for the bodies to be uncovered, which he was advised would soon occur.<sup>9</sup>

Cst. Burns's notes indicate that, at 7:30 a.m., Dr. Bradford had identified four body removal services in the area. It had been determined that the bodies should be removed with the assistance of a funeral director and then transported to Sudbury for autopsies. Because Dr. Bradford did not know the exact number of victims, provision was initially made for four bodies. By 7:47 a.m., Dr. Bradford was told that the dog search had turned up two cadaver hits, but no live ones.<sup>10</sup>

**As a general rule, coroners are called to investigate any sudden and unexpected death and to answer five key questions. Who died? When did they die? Where did they die? How? By what means: accident, homicide, or undetermined?**

## Rescue workers focus first on recovering Mrs. Perizzolo

In the meantime, rescue workers still had a significant amount of work to do before the bodies of Mrs. Perizzolo and Ms. Aylwin could be removed. Ryan Priestly had used his equipment to make the area safe enough for access by the rescue workers, but significant amounts of rubble and pieces of broken precast slabs still needed to be moved before access to the bodies could be had.<sup>11</sup>

The initial focus was on the victim located near the telephone booths, on the east side of the collapse zone. The rescuers believed this victim had long since been deceased.

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\* Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23138–40. Dr. Bradford explained that coroners also investigate certain types of deaths that are not sudden and unexpected. Examples include every 10th death in a long-term care facility, and deaths while incarcerated.

Mr. Priestly gave two reasons for the initial focus on the area where Mrs. Perizzolo was located. First, her body was more clearly visible – her foot and hand could be seen, and less work was required to get to the body.<sup>12</sup> The more important reason, according to Mr. Priestly at least, was that the debris above Mrs. Perizzolo needed to be moved in any event before he could safely access the debris above Ms. Aylwin's body. As he put it, Mrs. Perizzolo's body was going to "come to the top sooner by the way the precast had fallen." Despite his advanced equipment, he did not feel he could have safely removed the debris above Ms. Aylwin first:

Q. It makes sense, but we've seen the wonders that your equipment can achieve here. I would have thought that there would have been a way for you to immediately attempt to gain access to that victim that is, as you've described, more in the middle; was that not possible?

A. Well, the problem is that all the work that we've done to date with the machinery is there is no victim there, so ultimately the work that you do is – yes, it's careful, and it's controlled, but ... you're not trying to work over top of someone.

When you're trying to empty out the pile to find someone in the pile ... I don't want even the weight of this cup of water to fall on it.<sup>13</sup>

Mr. Priestly and the rescue workers removed the slabs and debris by grabbing the slabs with the Priestly grapple and by slinging the slabs with wire slings and hoisting them off the pile. Sometimes the pre-cast slabs were so broken up that the operation required a high degree of precision and delicacy.<sup>14</sup> Mr. Priestly felt that he and the rescue workers worked urgently, but carefully, in an attempt to remove the victims and with a hope that someone was alive:

I think it was very urgent. I think that, you know, we literally just tried to go so carefully not to do any further damage to the victims, always hoping that there's a chance that they're alive. So we just tried to do it in such a systematic manner that we didn't apply any further pressure to the pile constantly. So we just lifted the pieces, piece by piece, and once they got the first victim, they literally, like, dug it out by hand, the rescue workers, the fine material around the victim.<sup>15</sup>



Figure 2.7.1 shows the rubble pile near Mrs. Perizzolo, after several large slabs had been removed. Mr. Priestly explained that he initially lifted the large slabs (shown on the ground in the photo) off the pile and into the air, using his crane and slinging them. He then placed them on the ground and, using chains, dragged them back and out of the way.<sup>16</sup>

**Figure 2.7.1 Rubble pile near first victim recovered, after removal of several large slabs**

Source Exhibit 9905

Staff Insp. William Neadles sent an email update at 7:59 a.m. In contrast to Mr. Priestly's suggestion that he was hopeful they might find a survivor, Staff Insp. Neadles's language in this contemporaneous email suggests that the operation was viewed that morning as a recovery:

The heavy lifting is done. The Search and Cadaver Dogs [sic] and there was two Cadaver indications.

We are now removing smaller debris to make direct contact with the Victims.

The Coroner is present to deal with the removal once pronounced by the HUSAR Team Doctor.<sup>17</sup>

Cmdr. Michael McCallion, the site commander from the Heavy Urban Search and Rescue Task Force 3 (HUSAR/TF3) testified that he was still working with the possibility in mind that it was a rescue. Before the victims were removed, he met with the HUSAR/TF3 doctor and Dr. Bradford and explained the planned approach. First, he would have a HUSAR/TF3 paramedic assess whether the victim was dead or alive: "Not pronounced dead, but considered dead." HUSAR/TF3 had made arrangements, through its doctor, to ensure that the necessary supplies were in place to treat the victims, including treatment for crush injuries. If the victim was considered deceased, the coroner would be called in to do whatever work he considered necessary before the victim was removed from the pile. This process occurred for both Mrs. Perizzolo and Ms. Aylwin, when their bodies were accessible.<sup>18</sup> The rescue workers were at least prepared for the possibility of survival.

Capt. Tony Comella, the team coordinator for HUSAR/TF3, was asked why the rescue workers did not focus first on recovering Ms. Aylwin's body. His answer was somewhat equivocal. He initially suggested that the rescue workers may not have gone directly to the area where Ms. Aylwin was located because the dog searches had shown no signs of life. He then added that the approach taken, starting first with the removal of debris above Mrs. Perizzolo, was the safest and fastest way to proceed:

Q. And I'm just wondering why – if you knew – if you had a general idea where the person who might be alive was, why weren't the efforts focused – going to that area and going through that and seeing if she was still alive?

A. I believe that was based on our dog search showing no signs of life. However, we didn't really – the identification of somebody underneath the debris is often plus-minus several feet. So we had a way to systematically remove debris without hurting anybody. It seemed like a solid plan ... to work into the pile that way. I don't think ... it would have been any faster regardless of the method we used at that point.<sup>19</sup>

I found this second justification from Capt. Comella to be confusing. During the slinging process using the Millennium crane, I had heard evidence that rescue workers directed their efforts to slinging and removing the slabs directly above where they believed the live victim (later confirmed to be Ms. Aylwin) was located, and that they were making progress toward reaching her.<sup>20</sup>

Although I need not conclude with certainty, I suspect the real reason for proceeding from the outside in was to place the emphasis on the safety and preservation of the bodies of the deceased victims. Capt. Comella gave this justification first, and I consider it the most likely one. Although I recognize that certain provisions were made for the possibility of survival, I am of the opinion that, if the rescue workers had truly believed in the possibility that Ms. Aylwin was alive at this stage, they would have used more aggressive and determined methods to go straight to her location to remove her. However, the fact of the matter is that, on June 27, the rescue workers had two cadaver dog hits indicating two deceased persons. I conclude that those in charge of the operation at this stage did not actively seek out a way to immediately remove the debris above Ms. Aylwin because the evidence indicated she was already dead. They opted instead for the safest approach and the one that would preserve the integrity of the bodies to the greatest extent possible.<sup>21</sup>

## **Mrs. Perizzolo's body is removed from the rubble shortly after 9:15 a.m. on June 27**

Cst. Burns's notes indicate that, at 8:40 a.m., a member of UCRT (Urban Search and Rescue and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Response Team) went to the identification station and advised that they were ready for Dr. Bradford to attend. Dr. Bradford was able to approach Mrs. Perizzolo's body. A number of recovery workers were on the pile at the time, and she was still largely covered by debris, although not by any slabs. Dr. Bradford said he was "barely" able to see her body, her hand, and her foot. Because further removal of debris was necessary in order to properly examine the body, Dr. Bradford and Cst. Burns returned to the identification tent to wait.<sup>22</sup> Dr. Bradford was able, at that time, to pronounce the victim deceased.<sup>23</sup>

Dr. Bradford returned to the body at 9:14 a.m. Debris removal had progressed, and he was better able, at that time, to observe the body and its injuries, which I discuss later in the Report. He was satisfied, on the basis of a family photo he had in his possession, that the victim was Mrs. Perizzolo.<sup>24</sup>

Mrs. Perizzolo's family was notified immediately. Darrin Latulippe, Mrs. Perizzolo's son-in-law, told the Commission that he and his wife, Teresa Perizzolo, had been informed that Mrs. Perizzolo's body had been found at about 9:15 a.m. on June 27. They were shown some of her personal effects, including a chain and cross they recognized immediately. They were not offered the opportunity to be present when Doloris Perizzolo was removed from the rubble, but said they would not have wanted it.<sup>25</sup>

Mrs. Perizzolo's body was removed from the rubble shortly after 9:15 a.m.<sup>26</sup>

Chief Paul Officer, the incident commander from the Elliot Lake Fire Department, and Staff Insp. Neadles arranged to have two people from each of UCRT, HUSAR/TF3, and the Elliot Lake Fire Department remove Mrs. Perizzolo's body. The same process would be followed with Ms. Aylwin. The hope was that this inclusive process would provide closure for the rescue workers.<sup>27</sup>

## **Ms. Aylwin's body is removed from the rubble at approximately 1 p.m.**

A significant amount of work remained before the rescue workers were able to remove Ms. Aylwin's body from the rubble. Mr. Priestly suggested there was something in the order of 40 tons of debris yet to be removed. Some of the delay was to allow the coroner to take pictures of the first victim.<sup>28</sup> The remaining delay appears to have been due to the volume of material overlying her body.

The rescue workers were still having difficulty pinpointing the exact location of Ms. Aylwin's body. Dogs were used to narrow the focus.<sup>29</sup> The OPP's Cst. Ryan Cox took Fuse back onto the pile at some point following removal of Mrs. Perizzolo's body and before 12 noon.\* His notes, which do not provide any times, state that Fuse showed interest where Mrs. Perizzolo's body had been located and at a spot in the middle of the pile:

.....

\* Cox testimony, August 26, 2013, pp. 22414–18. Cst. Cox did not give time indications in his notes, but does indicate that Cst. Bailey ran a search with Charlie and Dare after his search with Fuse. Cst. Bailey indicated in his notes that he began his search at 12:20 p.m. on June 27. Hence the conclusion that Cst. Cox's search with Fuse occurred after Mrs. Perizzolo's body was removed (as his notes indicate) and before Cst. Bailey's search at 12:20 p.m.

Advised 1st body removed from east wall – Cadaver dog search requested PSD Fuse conducted search and he indicated on a spot near a garbage can lid which was close to east wall near where 1st body recovered from and a spot in the middle of pile – he didn't sit but showed great interest in these two spots – I could not detect any odour myself – Bailey ran PSD's Charlie & Dare after me, I was advised they both hit same spots.<sup>30</sup>

As Cst. Cox's notes indicate, Cst. Bailey also put Charlie and Dare on the pile after Cst. Cox and Fuse. According to Cst. Bailey's notes, his search, first with Charlie, then with Dare, occurred at around 12:20 p.m.<sup>31</sup> Charlie and Dare both showed interest in the same spots as Fuse.<sup>32</sup> All three dogs showed interest but did not sit. Sitting would have been the clearest indication of the presence of a deceased person at that location. Cst. Bailey explained that the lack of certainty may have related to the previous movement and compression of debris. Both Cst. Cox and Cst. Bailey advised the rescue workers where to concentrate their efforts.<sup>33</sup>

At about 12:30 p.m., around the same time that Cst. Bailey was conducting his searches with Charlie and Dare, Dr. Bradford contacted Ms. Aylwin's parents.<sup>34</sup> Ms. Aylwin had not yet been uncovered, but Dr. Bradford was looking for a photograph to assist with the identification process.<sup>35</sup>

Ms. Aylwin's body was found almost due west of where Mrs. Perizzolo's body had been found.<sup>36</sup> OPP Cst. Steve Hulsman was the first to spot her during the removal of debris. He called a stoppage, and on closer inspection realized he had seen Ms. Aylwin's hip and the small of her back. Discussion ensued on how to remove the concrete slabs on top of her without causing damage to the body. The removal was eventually done using cribbing, small lifts, and chains. Small pieces of 4x4 wood were placed underneath the slabs until chains could be placed all around the slabs in a manner allowing for full lift-off, using Priestly's hydraulic equipment.<sup>37</sup>

This process of removing the slabs directly on top of Ms. Aylwin had not begun when, at 12:55 p.m., Dr. Bradford was summoned to the site. Ms. Aylwin's body had been mostly uncovered. She was visible, with the exception of the two large slabs of concrete sitting on top of her and debris scattered around and above her. Rescue workers were still on the pile. Ms. Aylwin is referred to as "deceased" in Cst. Burns's notes.<sup>38</sup>

Photographs showing the position of debris and two slabs on top of Ms. Aylwin's body were taken shortly after 1 p.m. on June 27. The top slab appears broken in two. Other photos illustrate the process of slab removal, using chains and the Priestly equipment.<sup>39</sup> Out of respect for Ms. Aylwin's family, I refrain from reproducing these photos. This written narrative is sufficient, and nothing is gained by their inclusion.

At 1:33 p.m., using chains and the Priestly equipment, the rescue workers were able to pull the slabs off Ms. Aylwin. Her body could now be removed.<sup>40</sup>

Cst. Burns's notes indicate that Ms. Aylwin was removed from the site at 1:34 p.m. on June 27 and taken to the identification tent.<sup>41</sup> As with Mrs. Perizzolo, Ms. Aylwin's stretcher was carried by two representatives each from the Elliot Lake Fire Department, UCRT, and HUSAR/TF3.<sup>42</sup> Dr. Bradford used a photograph provided by Ms. Aylwin's father to satisfy himself of her identity.<sup>43</sup>

Gary Gendron, Ms. Aylwin's fiancé, was informed that Ms. Aylwin's body had been found, although he could not remember who spoke to him. He recalled that the families were brought to the OPP station. He was given the opportunity to go to the site itself, and he did so.<sup>44</sup>

Shortly after 2 p.m., the bodies of Mrs. Perizzolo and Ms. Aylwin were released to a funeral services company for transport to the hospital in Sudbury.<sup>45</sup>

## Rescue workers conducted a final search of the pile, and Chief Officer turned command over to the OPP

The rescue workers searched and used dogs on the remainder of the pile to ensure there were no other victims. None were found.<sup>46</sup>

Sgt. Gillespie's recollection was that the search of the rubble ended around 4 p.m. on June 27. He testified that he and others had been awake since 9 a.m. the day before and desperately needed sleep.<sup>47</sup> He was not the only witness to admit to sheer exhaustion. Staff Insp. Neadles estimated that he slept four out of every 24 hours during the time he spent in Elliot Lake, and he agreed that Cmdr. McCallion and Capt. Comella were equally sleep deprived.<sup>48</sup>

Chief Officer terminated his incident command at 6:34 p.m. on June 27. He turned the scene over to OPP Incident Commander Kevin Webb.<sup>49</sup>

## The premier visits Elliot Lake

In the early afternoon on June 27, Premier McGuinty learned that the bodies of Mrs. Perizzolo and Ms. Aylwin had been recovered. He arrived in Elliot Lake later that day.<sup>50</sup>

One of the first things the premier did was to meet with close family of the victims. He attended a meeting at the OPP detachment, where some of the family members were present. He was accompanied by Madeleine Meilleur (minister of community safety and correctional services, MCSCS), Ian Davidson (deputy minister, MCSCS), Commissioner Dan Hefkey, and John O'Leary (manager of legislative issues in the Premier's Office). The meeting lasted about an hour. One of the family members was distraught about the rescue having been shut down on June 25, and Mayor Richard Hamilton, who was present, took the brunt of much criticism.<sup>51</sup>

After meeting with the families, Premier McGuinty met with some of the rescue workers. He shook hands and thanked them.<sup>52</sup> The UCRT team left before they could meet the premier because they were simply too exhausted to wait.<sup>53</sup>

Premier McGuinty then made himself available to the media and provided a statement that included the following passage, indicating that he felt something needed to be done to address the lessons learned from this tragedy:

Today, as you've heard, we recovered the bodies of Dolores [*sic*] and Lucie. And we all know we were going to do everything we could to return them to their families where they belong. We owe that to the families. We owe that to all the people of Elliot Lake.

And there's something else we all owe each other. We need to carefully review how we responded to this tragedy. My undertaking to you and to all Ontarians is we will learn any lessons there are to be found here. Ontarians are committed to having in place at all times a world-class emergency response system.<sup>54</sup>

Following the meeting with the media, Premier McGuinty went to thank volunteers, including those involved in preparing meals for people from out of town. Someone in the community even allowed him to sleep in their home because no rooms were available in Elliot Lake at the time.<sup>55</sup> The next day the premier met with the mayor, City representatives, and people from the business community in order to address the medium-term economic issues Elliot Lake would be facing as a result of the collapse.<sup>56</sup>



## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Bailey testimony, August 27, 2013, pp. 22795–6; Exhibit 6374, pp. 007–009.
- <sup>2</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, pp. 27898–9; Exhibit 6622; Gillespie testimony, September 3, 2013, p. 23778.
- <sup>3</sup> Bailey testimony, August 27, 2013, pp. 22796–9; Exhibit 6374, pp. 008–009.
- <sup>4</sup> Bailey testimony, August 27, 2013, pp. 22798–801.
- <sup>5</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23156–7; Exhibit 6404, p. 025.
- <sup>6</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23142–6.
- <sup>7</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23157–8; Exhibit 6404, p. 025.
- <sup>8</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, p. 23158.
- <sup>9</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23158–61.
- <sup>10</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23161–4; Exhibit 6404, p.025.
- <sup>11</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, pp. 27906–7.
- <sup>12</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, pp. 27904–6.
- <sup>13</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, pp. 27905–7.
- <sup>14</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, p. 27908.
- <sup>15</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, pp. 27910–11.
- <sup>16</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, pp. 27908–10.
- <sup>17</sup> Exhibit 7477, p. 156; Neadles testimony, September 12, 2013, p. 25641.
- <sup>18</sup> McCallion testimony, September 6, 2013, pp. 24656–62.
- <sup>19</sup> Comella testimony, September 5, 2013, pp. 24312–13.
- <sup>20</sup> Comella testimony, September 5, 2013, pp. 24313–14.
- <sup>21</sup> Waddick testimony, August 23, 2013, pp. 22040–3 and 22086–8; McCallion testimony, September 6, 2013, pp. 24654–5.
- <sup>22</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23166–71; Exhibit 6404, p. 029.
- <sup>23</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23172–4; Exhibit 9237.
- <sup>24</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23171 and 23177–8; Exhibit 6404, p. 029.
- <sup>25</sup> Latulippe and Perizzolo testimony, August 7, 2013, pp. 19932–3.
- <sup>26</sup> Exhibit 7477; Exhibit 6622; Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, p. 27910.
- <sup>27</sup> Officer testimony, August 22, 2013, pp. 21862–3; Thomas testimony, August 20, 2013, p. 21161; Neadles testimony, September 12, 2013, pp. 25649–50.
- <sup>28</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, pp. 27911–12; Exhibit 6404, p. 031.
- <sup>29</sup> McCallion testimony, September 6, 2013, p. 24662.
- <sup>30</sup> Exhibit 6377, p. 010.
- <sup>31</sup> Bailey testimony, August 27, 2013, p. 22802; Exhibit 6374, p. 011.
- <sup>32</sup> Exhibit 6377, p.10; Bailey testimony, August 27, 2013, pp. 22804–5.
- <sup>33</sup> Bailey testimony, August 27, 2013, pp. 22805–10; Exhibit 6374, p. 011; Cox testimony, August 26, 2013, p. 22418.
- <sup>34</sup> Exhibit 9254.
- <sup>35</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23180–1.
- <sup>36</sup> Exhibit 6404, p. 034.
- <sup>37</sup> Hulsman testimony, August 28, 2013, pp. 23079–82.
- <sup>38</sup> Exhibit 6404, p. 033; Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23181–3.
- <sup>39</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23186–8.
- <sup>40</sup> Exhibit 6404, p. 034; Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23188–9.
- <sup>41</sup> Exhibit 6404, pp. 034–035; Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23195–8.
- <sup>42</sup> Officer testimony, August 22, 2013, pp. 21862–3; Thomas testimony, August 20, 2013, p. 21161; Neadles testimony, September 12, 2013, pp. 25649–50.
- <sup>43</sup> Exhibit 6404, pp. 034–035; Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, pp. 23195–8.
- <sup>44</sup> Gendron testimony, August 8, 2013, pp. 20045–50.
- <sup>45</sup> Bradford testimony, August 29, 2013, p. 23179; Exhibit 6404, p. 035.
- <sup>46</sup> Priestly testimony, October 2, 2013, p. 27912; Hulsman testimony, August 28, 2013, p. 23082; Fowlds testimony, September 19, 2013, pp. 26360–1.
- <sup>47</sup> Gillespie testimony, September 3, 2013, pp. 23794–8; Waddick testimony, August 23, 2013, p. 22045.
- <sup>48</sup> Neadles testimony, September 12, 2013, pp. 25642–3.
- <sup>49</sup> Officer testimony, August 22, 2013, p. 21863; Exhibit 8025, p. 7.
- <sup>50</sup> McGuinty testimony, October 9, 2013, pp. 28955–6.
- <sup>51</sup> McGuinty testimony, October 9, 2013, pp. 28956–9; Latulippe testimony, August 7, 2013, pp. 19934–6; Réjean Aylwin testimony, August 7, 2013, pp. 19989–91.
- <sup>52</sup> McGuinty testimony, October 9, 2013, pp. 28959–63.
- <sup>53</sup> Gillespie testimony, September 3, 2013, pp. 23795–6.
- <sup>54</sup> McGuinty testimony, October 9, 2013, pp. 28959–63; Exhibit 8979.
- <sup>55</sup> McGuinty testimony, October 9, 2013, p. 28964.
- <sup>56</sup> McGuinty testimony, October 9, 2013, pp. 28964–7.

