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### M.D. #52 WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### MANAGEMENTS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of M.D. #52 Waste Management Authority is responsible for the preparation, accuracy, objectivity and integrity of the accompanying financial statements and all other information contained within this Financial Report. Management believes that the financial statements present fairly the authority's financial position as at December 31, 2019 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with legislation, and in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS).

The financial statements include certain amounts based on estimates and judgements. Such amounts have been determined on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

In fulfilling its responsibilities and recognizing the limits inherent in all systems, management has designed and maintains a system of internal controls to produce reliable information and to meet reporting requirements on a timely basis. The system is designed to provide management with reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded.

These systems are monitored and evaluated by management and reliable financial information is available for preparation of the financial statements.

The authority board carries out its responsibilities for review of the financial statements principally through board meetings. They meet with management and the external auditors to discuss the results of audit examinations and financial reporting matters.

The external auditors have full access to the authority board with and without the presence of management. The authority board has approved the financial statements.

The financial statements have been audited by Gitzel & Company, Chartered Professional Accountants, independent external auditors appointed by the authority. The accompanying Independent Auditors' Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the authority's financial statements.

Chairman

Date 1 1

Financial Officer

Date July 6/20

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO: The Members

M.D. #52 Waste Management Authority

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of M.D. #52 Waste Management Authority, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and the statements of operations, changes in net financial assets (debt) and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the authority as at December 31, 2019, the results of its operations, change in its net financial assets (debt) and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

A significant area requiring the use of management's estimates was the post closure care liability. Significant changes in the costs of closure and post closure care could result in changes to this liability amount. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the authority to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the authority's financial reporting process.



### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
  are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the authority's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Stettler, Alberta July 6, 2020 Mitgel + Campany
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS



### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

		2019		2018
Cash Accounts receivable GST receivable Term deposits	\$ 	22,504 34,411 10,280 754,877 822,072	\$	55,205 17,180 14,734 637,547 724,666
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Post closure care liability (Note 3)		21,698 180,155 201,853	-	20,423 166,688 187,111
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEBT)		620,219	-	537,555
NON FINANCIAL ASSETS Tangible capital assets (Note 4)	_	320,260 320,260	8 <del>-</del>	398,063 398,063
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (Schedule 1)	\$	940,479	\$ .	935,618

APPROVED OF BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Director

### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

		Budget		2019	20	)18
REVENUE						
Requisitions (Note 6)	\$	400,699	\$	400,698	400	0,698
Landfill and other charges		91,700		68,690		5,012
Interest		14,000		22,521		4,344
Rent		1,223		1,223		1,223
	-	507,622	_	493,132		1,277
EXPENDITURES	_		-			1
Administration						
Administration fees		15,000		11,726	1:	2,192
Advertising		500		(8)		256
Bad debts (recoveries)		11,000		(2,948)	1	6,536
Liability insurance		1,000		1,022		963
Office		2,000		2,480		265
Professional fees	_	4,500		6,285		4,666
		34,000		18,557	3	4,878
Landfill						
Amortization		_		73,141	5	5,367
Engineering		1,000		7,452	1	0,926
Fuel and repairs		27,795		20,672		7,941
Future site reclamation costs (Note 3)		12,000		13,467		5,337
Insurance		1,500		1,459		1,506
Operator		144,092		146,440		4,092
Recycle bins		14,950		14,857		4,055
Refrigerant and used oil removal		3,000		4,005		1,795
Site maintenance		32,950		17,893		3,997
Utilities and telephone		7,500		7,165		7,121
Chillies and telephone	-	244,787		306,551		2,137
Transfer Site	-		- 1			
Amortization		_		4,662		4,662
Collection contract (Note 9)		55,823		55,953		5,822
Custom work		15,000		17,421		3,554
Maintenance		56,000		48,680		16,869
Paint & hazardous waste		2,000		1,010		1,647
Supervision		36,800		35,437	3	36,821
Supervision	-	165,623		163,163		59,375
Total Expenditures	-	444,410		488,271		96,390
Total Expenditures	-					
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$_	63,212		4,861	1	14,887
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS – BEGINNING OF YEAR				935,618	92	20,731
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS - END OF YEAR			\$	940,479	\$93	35,618

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEBT)

	2019	2018
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	\$4,861	\$14,887
Acquisition of tangible capital assets  Amortization of tangible capital assets	77,803 77,803	(96,505) 60,029 (36,476)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	82,664	(21,589)
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEBT) - BEGINNING OF YEAR	537,555	559,144
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS (DEBT) - END OF YEAR	\$620,219	\$537,555

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ 4,861	\$ 14,887
Non-cash items included		
Amortization	77,803	60,029
Future site closure and post closure obligations	13,467	15,337
	96,131	90,253
Changes in non-cash current assets and liabilities	(17.021)	7 774
Accounts receivable	(17,231)	7,774
GST receivable	4,454	(6,110) 130
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,275	130
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	84,629	92,047
INVESTING ACTIVITIES  Purchase of property and equipment  Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	(96,505) (96,505)
CHANGES IN CASH AND EQUIVALTENTS DURING THE YEAR	84,629	(4,458)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS – BEGINNING OF YEAR	692,752	697,210
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS – END OF YEAR	777,381	692,752
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IS MADE UP OF: Cash in bank Term deposits	22,504 754,877	55,205 637,547
	\$ 777,381	\$692,752



## SCHEDULE 1 – CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

				2019	6			
		Equity in Tangible Capital Assets	Restricted Net Assets	sets	Unrestricted Net Assets	ted ts	Total	2018 Total
BALANCE – BEGINNING OF YEAR	€>	398,063 \$		537,555 \$	↔	<b>⇔</b>	935,618 \$	920,731
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures Transfers to (from) reserves Amortization expense	I	- (77,803)	82	82,664	4,861 (82,664) 77,803	12 (2 (2)	4,861	14,887
BALANCE – END OF YEAR	↔	320,260 \$ 620,219 \$	970	,219	\$	<b>S</b>	\$ 940,479 \$ 935,618	935,618

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are the representations of management prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for local governments established by the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of significant accounting policies summarized below.

### (a) Reporting Entity

The M.D. #52 Waste Management Authority is an unincorporated, para-municipal organization that operates a landfill site and transfer stations on behalf of its member municipalities and is governed by the Code of Practices for Landfills. The authority is funded by requisitions paid by member municipalities and by charges billed to users. Its intended community of service is Provost and surrounding areas. The authority is a non-taxable entity as defined in the Income Tax Act.

### (b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting records revenue as it is earned and measurable. Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measureable based upon receipt of goods or services and/or the legal obligation to pay.

### (c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with Canadian Public Sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the current period. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjustments are made to income as appropriate in the year they become known. Where measurement uncertainty exists, the financial statements have been prepared within reasonable limits of materiality. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known. Estimated useful life of landfill cells are based on expected waste volumes. If volumes available vary from the estimated capital assets and equity in capital assets will change.

A significant area requiring the use of management's estimate is the obligation for post closure care. The amount of the obligation was estimated by management. Significant changes in the costs or timing of post closure care could result in a change to this obligation.

A significant area requiring the use of management's estimates was the accounts receivable valuation. The value of the accounts receivable was determined by identifying collectable accounts at December 31, 2019. Significant changes in the collectable accounts could result in impairment of accounts receivable.



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### (d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, accounts with banks and term deposits. The authority's bank account pays interest at prime less 1.6%. The term deposits pay interest at 2.5%, 2.55% and 2.6% and have no set maturity dates.

### (e) Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liability

Pursuant to the Alberta Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, the authority is required to fund the closure of its landfill site and provide for post-closure care of the facility. Closure and post-closure activities include the final clay cover, landscaping, as well as surface and ground water monitoring, leachate control, and visual inspection.

### (f) Contaminated Sites Liability

Contaminated sites are a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard. The liability is recorded net of any expected recoveries. A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized when a site is not in productive use and is management's estimate of the cost of post – remediation including operation, maintenance and monitoring.

### (g) Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the normal course of operations. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the excess of revenues over expenses, provides the consolidated Change in Net Financial Assets (Debt) for the year.

### (i) Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

	<b>YEARS</b>
Buildings	25-50
Land Improvements	
Cell	2
Roadways	15
Retaining walls, screens	
and fences	20
Detention Pond	25
Water and test wells	25
Other engineered structure	s 25
Machinery and equipment	10-15
Vehicles	10



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### (g) Non-Financial Assets - Continued

### (i) Tangible Capital Assets - Continued

The annual amortization charge in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal is pro-rated based on the number of months that the asset was in use during the year. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

### (ii) Contributions of Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at fair value at the date of receipt and also recorded as revenue.

### (h) Reserves for Future Expenditures

Reserves are established at the discretion of Board to set aside funds for future operating and capital expenditures. Transfers to and/or from operating reserves are reflected as an adjustment to the respective fund.

### (i) Equity in Tangible Capital Assets

Equity in tangible capital assets represents the authority's remaining net investment in its total tangible capital assets after deducting the portion financed by third parties through debt or contributed by third parties.

### (i) Contributions

Contributions are recorded using the deferral method. Restricted contributions related to expenses of future periods are deferred and recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. All other contributions are reported as revenue of the current period.

### (k) Revenue Recognition

The authority recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The authority considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when services have been provided to a customer, the price for the services is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

### (1) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party.

The authority initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The authority subsequently measures all of its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for cash, which is measured at fair value.



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

### (1) Financial Instruments - Continued

Financial instruments of the authority consist of accounts receivable, GST receivable, term deposits, future site and post closure obligations and accounts payable. The carrying value of the accounts receivable, term deposits and accounts payable approximate their fair values due to their short maturities. The fair value of other assets and liabilities is disclosed if it is readily obtainable.

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of any write-down would be recognized in net income.

The authority recognizes its transaction costs in net income in the period incurred. However, financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

It is the policy of the authority not to disclose fair value information about financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is not readily obtainable.

### 2. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS PUBLISHED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The following accounting standards have been issued by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada but are not yet effective. Management is currently evaluating the effect of adopting these standards on the financial statements.

### (a) Section PS 1201 - Financial Statement Presentation

This section provides guidance on general reporting principles and disclosure of information in financial statements. Effective April 1, 2021.

### (b) Section PS 2601 - Foreign Currency Translation

This section establishes standards on how to account for and report transactions that are denominated in foreign currency. Effective April 1, 2021.

### (c) Section PS 3041 - Portfolio Investments

This section establishes standards on how to account for and report portfolio investments in government financial statements. Effective April 1, 2021.

### (d) Section PS 3450 - Financial Instruments

This section establishes guidance on the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. Effective April 1, 2021.

### (e) Section PS 3280 – Asset Retirement Obligations

This section establishes standards on how to account for a liability for retirement of a tangible capital asset and will apply in years beginning on or after April 1, 2021.



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### 2. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS PUBLISHED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED - Continued

### (f) Section PS 3400 - Revenue

Effective April 1, 2022, this new section establishes standards on how to account for and report on revenue. Specifically, it differentiates between revenue arising from transactions that include performance obligations and transactions that do not have performance obligations.

### 3. POST CLOSURE CARE LIABILITY

Alberta environmental law requires closure and post closure care of landfill sites, which includes final covering and landscaping, pumping of ground water and leachates from the site, the ongoing environmental monitoring, site inspections and maintenance for a period of 25 years after the closure of the landfill. Landfills are not expected to reach full capacity until approximately 2050.

The accrued liability portion is based on the cumulative capacity used at year end compared to the estimated total landfill capacity. The total capacity of the site is estimated at 334,807 cubic meters. The estimated remaining capacity of the landfill site is 248,941 (2018 – 255,360) cubic meters.

	2019	2018
Post closure care liability	\$ 180,155	166,688

Funds needed for post-closure are expected to be obtained through requisitions from member municipalities and tipping fees. Future costs may include drainage control, water quality and leachate monitoring, final cover and vegetation.

Reserves have been set aside to fund future liabilities including closure and post closure costs. Term deposits in the amount of \$754,877 are sufficient to cover these reserves.

Costs for and the length of time until closure and post closure care have been estimated by an engineering firm study. Total closure and post closure costs are estimated at \$702,460 (2018 - \$702,460), with \$522,305 (2018 - \$535,772) of these costs remaining to be recognized.

The post closure liability is adjusted annually based on management's estimate of the future costs.

### 4. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

,	•	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	2019		2018
Land improvements	\$	46,627	\$ 46,627	\$ _	\$	_
Engineering structures		648,091	606,821	41,270		91,361
Buildings		277,073	207,312	69,761		74,449
Equipment	-	628,394	419,165	209,229	_	232,253
	\$ _	1,600,185	\$ 1,279,925	\$ 320,260	\$ _	398,063



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### 5. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

		2019	2018
Bin replacement	\$	15,905	10,405
Environmental		227,937	214,937
Equipment replacement		249,007	209,007
Future site replacement		60,096	54,596
Landfill restricted		(11,340)	468
Transfer site		16,956	25,484
Trench	_	61,658	22,658
	\$ _	620,219	\$537,555

The amount of cash and cash equivalents is sufficient to fund restricted net assets, but no specific cash balances have been set aside.

### 6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the authority received requisitions of \$400,698 (2018 - \$400,698) from its member municipalities.

Included in accounts payable is the amount of \$14,130 (2018 - \$13,797) due to a member municipality in the ordinary course of operations at normal trade terms. The authority pays the Municipal District of Provost for administration, insurance and miscellaneous items.

The amounts are recorded at exchange amount which is the amount agreed to by the related parties.

### 7. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The authority relies on requisitions received from its member municipalities. Without these requisitions the authority's ability to operate would be questionable.

### 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The authority is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the authority's risk exposure and concentrations at year end.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. It is management's opinion that the authority is not exposed to significant market risk.



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

### 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Continued

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The authority's accounts receivable are subject to normal industry credit risks. An allowance of \$10,100 has been deducted from accounts receivable as this amount is doubtful to be received. The carrying value of accounts receivable reflects management's assessment of the credit risk associated with its customers.

### 9. COMMITMENTS

The authority has a collection contract with Prairie Trail Disposal, which is in effect until June 30, 2024. The authority is paying \$20,428 per month plus charges for extra containers over 60, under the terms of the contract.

The authority has agreements with transfer site contractors to provide services as required. The agreements do not have a specified date of termination. The authority pays the contractors \$20 per hour for shifts worked and for attending safety meetings and courses.

### 10. BUDGET AMOUNTS

The budget was prepared by the association with the Board of Directors' approval. It is presented for information purposes only and has not been audited.

### 11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year-end, the spread of COVID-19 triggered a public health emergency in the Province of Alberta.

This event has impacted the authority's members, suppliers and other third parties with which the authority does business. This event could cause significant changes to the timing and/or amounts realized in relation to the authority's assets and/or liabilities and may have a significant effect on its financial results.

The impact to the authority cannot be quantified at this time.

