

Multi Municipal Energy Working Group

AGENDA

MMEWG-2025-05

Thursday, November 13, 2025, 7:00 p.m.

Virtually via Microsoft Teams

Pages

1. Meeting Details

Microsoft Teams [Need help?](#)

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Meeting ID: 282 885 206 746

Passcode: 2JX2zS3b

2. Call to Order

3. Adoption of Agenda

4. Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest and General Nature Thereof

5. Minutes of Previous Meetings

5.1 MMEWG DRAFT Minutes - September 11 2025

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6. Business Arising from the Minutes

6.1 Memorial Donation - In Memory of Mark Davis

Arran-Elderslie has a Memorial Tree and Bench Program.

Commemorative Bench - Minimum Donation \$1,000.00

Commemorative Tree - Minimum Donation \$2,000.00

6.2 MPP Paul Vickers - Update and Follow-Up

6.3 FOI A2022-0198 - Key Messages from Bill Palmer

7

7. Delegations/Presentations

7.1	Warren Howard - IESO Procurement Update	12
8.	Correspondence	
8.1	Requiring Action	
8.2	For Information	
9.	New Business	
9.1	November 4, 2025 Presentation to West Grey - ARI Ayton BESS - Pre-Consultation Overview	19
10.	Closed Session (if required)	
	Not required.	
11.	Confirmation of Next Meeting	
	January 8, 2026 7 p.m. Virtual - Microsoft Teams	
12.	Adjournment	

Multi Municipal Energy Working Group MINUTES

**MMEWG-2025-04
Thursday, September 11, 2025, 7:00 p.m.
Virtually via Microsoft Teams**

Members Present: Ryan Nickason - Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
Scott Mackey - Township of Chatsworth
Tom Allwood - Municipality of Grey Highlands
Dan Wickens - Municipality of Grey Highlands
Todd Dowd - Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula
Sue Carleton - Township of Georgians Bluffs
Mike Pearson, Township of Georgian Bluffs - Citizen
Appointee

Others Present: Julie Fenton - Recording Secretary
Bill Palmer - Technical Advisor

1. Meeting Details

2. Call to Order

The Chair called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. A quorum was present.

Members paused for a moment of reflection and silence to honour the memory of Founding Member Mark Davis, who passed away on August 22, 2025. The Working Group will make a formal gesture of tribute to recognize Member Davis, his family, and his significant contributions to the group's advocacy efforts.

3. Adoption of Agenda

MMEWG-2025-09-11-01

Moved by: Todd Dowd - Municipality of
Northern Bruce Peninsula

Seconded by: Ryan Nickason -
Municipality of Arran-
Elderslie

THAT the Multi-Municipal Energy Working Group adopts the agenda of the Thursday, September 11, 2025 as distributed by the Recording Secretary.

Carried

4. Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest and General Nature Thereof

None.

5. Minutes of Previous Meetings

5.1 MMEWG DRAFT Minutes - May 8 2025

MMEWG-2025-09-11-02

Moved by: Dan Wickens - Municipality
of Grey Highlands

Seconded by: Ryan Nickason -
Municipality of Arran-
Elderslie

THAT the Multi-Municipal Energy Working Group approves the minutes of the Thursday, May 8, 2025 meeting as presented by the Recording Secretary.

Carried

6. Business Arising from the Minutes

6.1 FOI - A2022-0198 Decision Letter

Julie has paid for the FOI request to avoid reapplying; the resulting 800-page file will be shared via a link appended to the minutes. There's a 30-day appeal period, and the group may convene again if further records need review.

[A-2022-01938 - Records Release Letter.pdf](#)

[A-2022-01938 - Records Release.pdf](#)

6.2 MPP Paul Vickers - Attendance on November 13 2025

A summary of the current issues will be compiled and distributed to MPP Vickers in advance of the meeting.

7. Delegations/Presentations

7.1 Bill Palmer - Putting into Perspective the Risks to Public Health posed by Wind Turbine Installations

Mr. Palmer made a presentation to the Members on his paper titled, "Putting into perspective the risks to public health and

safety posed by wind turbine installations".

The presentation emphasized the critical importance of rigorous risk management in engineering, referencing the Quebec Bridge collapse as a cautionary example of the consequences of neglecting structural risk.

Fundamental Risk Questions:

What can go wrong?

How likely is it?

What are the consequences?

Ontario Wind Turbine Failures:

Multiple documented incidents of blade failures, fires, and tower collapses across various turbine models and ages. These events occur at a rate of approximately one significant failure per year.

Consequences of Failure:

Debris and ice have been propelled hundreds of metres beyond protective barriers. Existing safety signage (e.g., 305m setbacks) is insufficient, especially where public roads are closer. Ice shedding poses serious hazards, with impact energy comparable to dropping a concrete block from an eight-storey building.

Acoustic Impacts:

Chronic annoyance from turbine noise has led to thousands of complaints. Current regulations often fail to detect tonal noise and amplitude modulation—key contributors to resident discomfort. Alternative measurement codes used in other industries offer more accurate detection.

Recommendations

- Enhance risk management practices.
- Strengthen regulatory standards for turbine safety and acoustics.
- Revise setback distances and improve noise measurement protocols.
- Increase accountability from engineers and regulators to protect public health and safety.

Attendees asked questions regarding turbine failure rates, safety criteria, public awareness of icing conditions, and subsonic noise impacts.

- Turbine failures occur across all ages and do not follow a typical “bathtub curve”; the reported rate is an aggregate.
- The 10-meter buffer added to blade length for safety setbacks was acknowledged as largely arbitrary, based on industry recommendations.
- Public awareness of turbine icing relies on monthly newspaper notices; no formal weather alerts are issued.
- Studies on subsonic (infrasound) noise effects exist but offer inconclusive results due to ethical and methodological limitations.
- Members discussed appropriate setback distances. Physical hazard setbacks are typically twice the turbine’s tip height; noise setbacks vary by turbine type and number, with 550 meters per turbine as a general standard. Some jurisdictions consider 1500–2000 meters more appropriate.
- Larger turbines may produce more low-frequency noise, contributing to increased annoyance. Design changes, such as silent wing edges, shift noise into lower frequencies.
- Structural risks from uneven ice buildup were noted. While turbines have vibration monitors and ice sensors, these systems can malfunction.
- It was acknowledged that engineering designs often perform differently under real-world conditions.

MMEWG-2025-09-11-03

Moved by: Scott Mackey - Township of Chatsworth

Seconded by: Todd Dowd - Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula

THAT the Multi-Municipal Energy Working Group receives Mr. Palmer's presentation titled Putting into Perspective the Risks to Public Health posed by Wind Turbine Installations, for information.

Carried

8. Correspondence

8.1 Requiring Action

None.

8.2 For Information

MMEWG-2025-09-11-04

Moved by: Sue Carleton - Township of Georgians Bluffs

Seconded by: Ryan Nickason - Municipality of Arran-Elderslie

THAT the Multi-Municipal Energy Working Group receives, notes and files the correspondence for information purposes.

Carried

8.2.1 Wind Concerns Ontario letter to IESO

8.2.2 Procurement - September Update

8.2.3 Tara BESS Update

8.2.4 WCO letter to MECP

8.2.5 Correspondence from Warren Howard Re: SBP

9. Members Updates

None.

10. New Business

None.

11. Closed Session (if required)

Not Required.

12. Confirmation of Next Meeting

November 13, 2025 7:00 p.m.

MPP Vickers is to be in attendance. Julie will reach out to his office to confirm if he would be able to attend in person at the Arran-Elderslie Municipal Office.

13. Adjournment

MMEWG-2025-09-11-

Moved by: Sue Carleton - Township of Georgians Bluffs

Seconded by: Scott Mackey - Township of Chatsworth

THAT the meeting of the Multi-Municipal Energy Working Group is hereby adjourned at 8:36 p.m.

Carried

Tom Allwood, Chair

Julie Hamilton, Recording Secretary

Key Messages from FOI Release:

1. Although the province identifies the Ministry of the Environment (MoE) and Climate Change / or / Conservation and Parks - depending on the party in power) as the sole point of contact for wind turbine approvals and issues, it is clear that the MOE considers only the environmental issues of water pollution or noise, and not the structural issues - nor does it seek help from other ministries that may have expertise in those areas.
2. There is much material related to environmental water and soil testing for the Kingsbridge 1 fire of 2013, and the Raleigh Tower collapse of 2018. Material related to most of the other failures seems to be largely related to a reactive Ministry scramble to gather information for the Minister before WCO issued its report on wind turbine failures. (Mentioning specifically Warren Howard and Vern Martin's comments as Members of WCO. See Page 740.)
3. There is NO evidence given of the Ministry ever receiving root cause evaluations for the accidents, even though there are repeated comments that the Ministry "will receive" such reports, other than for casual comments such as "The Raleigh tower collapse was due to a blade failure." Maybe they are part of the document pages left blank for Freedom of Information and Privacy Act conditions.
4. There is no evidence given that the Ministry ever considered whether other wind turbines in the array associated with the failure were considered safe to operate.
 - a. Raleigh
 - b. Huron Wind
 - c. Skyway 8
 - d. Bow Lake
 - e. Sumac Ridge
 - f. Kingsbridge 1
5. There is no mention of the Port Burwell failure, or the Prince Wind failure. Mention of the Goshen failure or Jerico failure are only in passing that they had been reported to the MoE.
6. Early on, it appeared that the Ministry took an interest in ensuring that it was safe to restart turbines, but later communications advises that this is not the Ministry role, and they should stay clear of communicating any responsibility for it.
7. If Municipalities expect the MoE to ensure safety of wind turbines to start up following a failure, they are under a false impression. The repeated Ministry position that structural integrity is the responsibility of the Municipalities through the local Building Inspector.

Significant Findings Reported: (Repeated over and over)

1. The ministry's approval process ensures that the environment and human health are protected and that developers conduct extensive municipal, Indigenous and public consultation. The ministry's priority is that turbines are built and operated in a way that is protective of human health and the environment.
2. The ministry does not regulate the structural design or structural integrity of wind turbines. The ministry's role with respect to wind energy proposals largely relates to assessing the environmental effects of the proposed facilities to ensure that they are developed in a way that is protective of human health and the natural environment.
3. While the ministry does not regulate the structural design or structural integrity of wind turbines, the ministry typically includes standard conditions in its approvals requiring wind energy proponents to maintain and operate their facilities in accordance with good engineering practices, and as recommended by the equipment suppliers.
4. The ministry's role in this (or any) incident is to ensure that the company takes the necessary measures to contain and clean-up the spilled material, and to conduct an assessment into the cause of the incident to prevent future spills. (Not to prevent a future accident.)
5. It is the company's responsibility to ensure that the equipment is properly operated and maintained at all times, and that operational plans are being followed. It is also their responsibility to investigate the cause of the collapse/failure and any potential related issues.

There is no evidence of the Ministry ever receiving Root Cause Assessments of the Failures. (If they did, they were not included.) May perhaps be the sections left blank due to Privacy.

It is also clear that the Ministry considers it has NO role in the structural integrity of wind turbines, or showing they are safe to operate after an accident, even though they are the single point of contact.

Re the Raleigh Failure it is noted:

On April 6, 2018, the company informed the ministry that the root cause assessment report for the structural failure was almost complete and that the report would be provided to the ministry and the municipality once it has been finalized. The company has advised that the cause of the collapse was associated with blade failure.

The ministry notes it does not regulate the structural design or structural integrity of wind turbines. The ministry typically includes standard conditions in its approvals requiring wind energy proponents to maintain and operate their facilities in accordance with good engineering practices, and as recommended by the equipment suppliers.

The ministry's role in this incident was to ensure that the company took the necessary measures to contain and clean-up the spilled material, and conducts an assessment into the cause of the incident to prevent future spills.

P. 479 notes, "the ministry will be relying on the municipality to address any issues associated with the structural integrity of this wind turbine, and the other existing turbines, under the Building Code Act."

P. 486 notes, "The municipality is responsible for ensuring the physical integrity of the damaged turbine and the other turbines at Raleigh. The company is working closely with the municipality."

Re the Skyway 8 failure it is noted:

Between June 30, 2021 to mid-October a root cause evaluation was completed by the company and a third party consultant to determine the specific cause of the blade failure. There is no mention of the Ministry actually receiving a copy of the report.

The ministry notes it does not regulate the structural design or structural integrity of wind turbines. The ministry typically includes standard conditions in its approvals requiring wind energy proponents to maintain and operate their facilities in accordance with good engineering practices, and as recommended by the equipment suppliers. The company plans to share the results of the investigation once complete.

The reports consistently include the following "boilerplate" comments:

If asked about who is responsible for oversight of the structural design of wind turbines:

- The local municipality has authority under the Building Code Act and municipal by-laws to set and enforce standards relating to the structural integrity of structures such as wind turbine towers. Wind turbines constructed after 2009 would have to obtain a building permit under the Building Code prior to construction, and a professional engineer would be required to certify that the design conforms to the Code which sets out detailed structural design standards and requirements.
- In addition, the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) has a guide entitled "CSA Guide to Canadian Wind Turbine Codes and Standards" to communicate general information to its members and any other interested parties regarding codes and standards that may pertain to wind turbines for use in Canada. The CSA should be contacted directly for additional information on their role with respect to such incidents.

Page 150 notes:

The Building Code applies to wind turbines. And we understand the Code is administered by municipalities. We are following up with legal counsel at Municipal Affairs legal branch about which entity would have oversight as to the safety of wind turbines. Also, as I noted to the Deputy yesterday, MOL does have a role vis a vis a safety of structures/equipment: MOL's lens is worker safety (not public safety writ large).

Interesting Comment in Request for Information sent to other Ministry Staff:

"I first want to apologise for the quick turn around time request on this but we have been asked by the ADMO to follow up on some information recently published by Wind Concerns Ontario around WT failures."

Summary Table (Repeated) From Page 695,697 and others: (the table's gaps are notable)

Facility	District Office	Incident	Was a site visit conducted - date	Was any abatement initiated? - mandatory or voluntary?	What is the status of that abatement?
Bow Lake	SSM	Tower collapse was linked to a bolt failure of tower sections.			
Skyway 8	Owen Sound	Rotor failure occurred shortly installation of an experimental device			
Raleigh Wind	Windsor	Published information from indicates that the	Yes. Jan. 19, 2018.	Mandatory abatement was initiated. Spilled oil and	Complete

		tower collapse is related to a single blade failure. Marks on the tower suggest that the blade struck the tower.		contaminated soil were removed from the site. A mobile oily wastewater treatment system was established onsite to remove oil residue from ground and Complete surface water.	
Sumac Ridge	Peterborough	Blade fractures			
Kingsbridge 1	Owen Sound	Fire in the nacelle spread to the blades resulting in wide debris scatter			
Huron Wind	Owen Sound	Blade failure			

It was interesting to note that Page 53 is a map of the debris field from the Kingsbridge Fire of 2013, provided to Stantec by Capital Power. It shows the debris field extended 550 metres from turbine 19. The company rep only advised council that debris landed as far as 200 metres from the tower.

Multi-Municipal Energy Working Group

Review of October 26 Submissions

November 13, 2025

Overview – Wind Turbine Projects

Status	Number
Approved by Municipality	3
Crown Land	1
Withdrawn	2
Rejected	14
Total	20

Projects by Status

Approved

Sault Ste Marie

- Negotiated with Municipal Officials
- No public discussion

Kerns Township

- Approved 2 pro votes; 1 against; 2 conflicts
- Questions about MSR

Temiskaming Shores

- Limited discussion
- Problems with MSR

• Crown Land - Silver Centre

- No public process for projects on Crown Land

Withdrawn

Twp of South Algonquin

- On southern boundary of Algonquin Park

Elliot Lake

- on the edge of recreational area

Projects Rejected by Municipalities

Wellington

- Mapleton

Oxford

- East Zorra-Tavistock
- Blandford-Blenheim
- Zorra
- South West Oxford (2 projects)

Elgin

- Malahide

Middlesex

- South-West Oxford
- Brooke-Alvinston
- Adelaide-Metcalf

Chatham-Kent

- 2 projects

Northern Ontario

- Hudson Twp
- Iroquois Falls

Assessment of Process

Rejections based on experience; not NIMBYism.

Protection for Prime Agricultural Areas

- PPS direction – avoid prime agricultural areas
- Broad support from municipalities/community groups
- Ignored by wind turbine companies

Other Key Issues

- Noise from larger wind turbines
- Protecting well water – existing problems not addressed – potential for new problems
- Setbacks from residential buildings
- Responses from wind turbine companies to issues

Proponent Focus

- Community benefits for municipality

Protection for Agricultural Land

Conflicting Direction to Municipalities

- **Provincial Policy Statement – October 2024**
 - Avoid soil classes 1-7
 - Wind projects to be limited in size
 - OMAFRA Definition – 1HA or 2.5 acres for project
- **IESO Direction**
 - Avoid areas protected for agriculture in Official Plans
 - No updating of Official Plans required
 - Once contract issued, zoning changes and building permits must comply with 2024 PPS
- **Agricultural Impact Assessments – November 4, 2024**
 - General discussion on ‘avoiding’ agricultural areas but essentially allowed
 - No definition for “limited in size”

Related Articles

Christian Farmers Federation comment:

<https://share.google/AE0MaDTJfZW8oNViW>

Wind Concerns Ontario Reporting:

<https://www.windconcernsontario.ca/2025/10/09/ontario-says-yes-to-farming-no-to-industrial-wind-farms/>

Why are we here today?

**PROPOSED STANDALONE
BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE
SYSTEM (BESS) PROJECT
OVERVIEW FOR THE ONTARIO LT2
PROCUREMENT**



AURORA RENEWABLES INC.

OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

- **Who is the IESO and what do they do?**
- **What is the LT2 RFP Procurement Process and why is it important?**
- **Why a Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and are they safe?**
- **Project Details and its Proponent.**
- **Community Benefit.**
- **Next Steps.**

WHO IS THE IESO AND WHAT DO THEY DO?

- **Operates Ontario's electricity grid** in real time, balancing supply and demand.
- Administers the province's wholesale electricity market.
- **Plans for future electricity needs** and ensures system reliability.
- **Procures new generation, storage, and capacity through competitive RFPs.**
- Oversees grid connections for new energy projects.
- Promotes energy efficiency and demand management programs.
- **Engages with municipalities, Indigenous communities, and stakeholders in regional planning.**
- Ensures compliance with reliability and cybersecurity standards.

WHAT IS THE LT2 PROCUREMENT PROCESS AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Ontario Faces A Growing Electricity Supply Gap

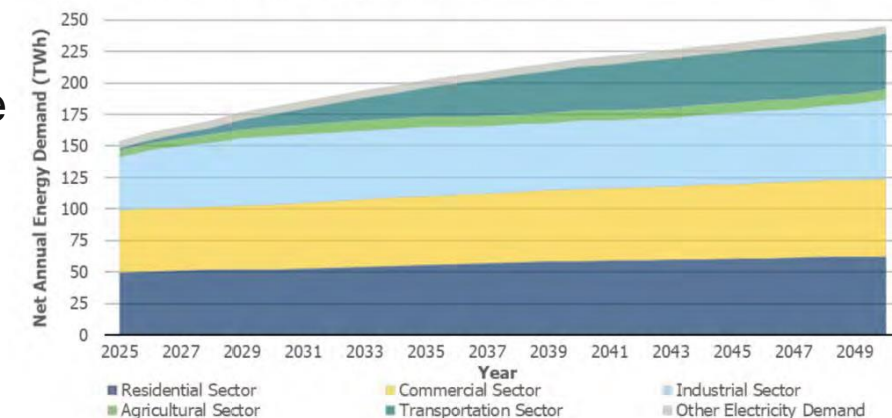


After more than a decade of strong supply, Ontario is in a period of emerging electricity system needs, driven by increasing demand, the refurbishment of nuclear generating units, as well as expiring contracts for existing facilities.

LT2 Addresses These Needs Through a Competitive Process

- The IESO was recently directed by the Minister of Energy and Electrification to launch the LT2 RFP.
- The totality of all procurements under the LT2 RFP will target the acquisition of:
 - up to 14 TWh of annual generation from eligible energy producing resources
 - up to 1,600 MW through the acquisition of eligible capacity resources

Figure 1 | Net Annual Energy Demand, By Sector



WHAT IS THE LT2 PROCUREMENT PROCESS (CONTINUED)

LT2 Capacity Procurement Timelines

- We are currently preparing a proposal responding to IESO's LT2 RFP.
- As per the IESO procurement process below, the proposal must be submitted by December 18, 2025.
- A **Municipal Support Resolution (MSR)** is one of IESO's **requirements for submission**.

LT2 SCHEDULE	Dates
Final LT2 RFP Documents Released	September 11, 2025
Proposal Registration Deadline	October 3, 2025
Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice	October 18, 2025
Municipal Support Resolution	November 30, 2025*
Proposal Submission Deadline	December 18, 2025
Target Date to Notify Selected Proponents	June 16, 2026

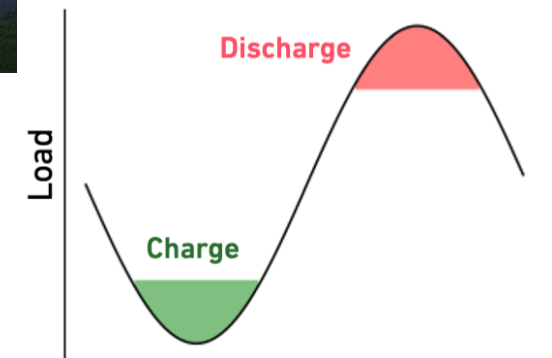
- If selected by the IESO, we will be back to seek all site plan and permitting approvals required by the municipality.
- If selected for a contract by the IESO, permitting and development would commence in 2026; and all requirements including, but not limited to Site Plan Approval, environmental assessments and studies such as Species at Risk, Archaeological and Heritage Studies, Environmental Compliance Approval (Air and Noise), and Building Permit, will be followed.

WHY A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

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Battery energy storage projects are critical infrastructure assets that provide flexibility and stability to the electricity grid during peak demand periods, avoiding events such as rolling blackouts. Battery energy storage systems (BESS) have been procured by the IESO since 2014.

- **Energy Arbitrage:** BESS bridge the gap between high and low demand period.
- **Frequency Regulation:** Improve stability and quality of grid power – BESS can respond almost instantaneously fluctuations in grid frequency
- **Distribution and Transmission Deferral:** Defer costly upgrades to utility infrastructure.
- **Black Start:** Help large generators come online following system failure.
- **Energy Reserves:** Dispatch energy as needed to ensure that grid supply equals electric demand



WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

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Short answer: Yes – when engineered, sited, permitted, and operated under modern codes and best practices.

Why: Multiple, independent layers of protection reduce the chance and impact of an incident.

Safety is designed in from the cell level to the site level, verified by testing, and enforced by code and ongoing monitoring.

WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

Safety by Design (Hardware Layers)

- **Cell & module protections:** thermal barriers, venting pathways, flame-retardant materials
- **Battery Management System (BMS):** monitors voltage, temperature, current; auto-shuts down on anomalies
- **Container/enclosure:** fire detection, internal suppression, gas/pressure relief, rated construction
- **Isolation & switching:** rapid shutdown, fault detection, grounded and insulated conductors

No single point of failure; each layer limits escalation.

WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

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Independent Testing & Code Compliance

- **Type testing:** UL 9540 (system) and UL 9540A (fire propagation characterization)
- **Installation codes:** NFPA 855 (ESS), Canadian Electrical Code (CSA C22.1), local Building & Fire Codes
- **Fire service input:** authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) review and permits
- **Commissioning:** third-party inspections before energization

These standards are widely adopted and keep evolving with industry lessons learned.

WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

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Siting & Layout for Safety

- Engineered separation distances and fire-rated spacing between units
- Clear firefighter access; marked disconnects
- Perimeter fencing, controlled entry
- Elevated pads and gravel buffers create thermal breaks from surrounding area, inclusive of site vegetation management

Site design prevents an issue in one unit from affecting others and ensures thermal containment while ensuring safe emergency access.

WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

Detection, Suppression & Monitoring

- Multi-criteria smoke/heat/gas detection with real-time alarms
- Container-level suppression
- 24/7 remote monitoring and dispatch; automatic fault isolation
- Predictive maintenance analytics to address trends before they become issues

Most interventions occur well before conditions approach a hazard.

WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

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Emergency Response Preparedness

- Pre-incident plans developed with local fire services
- On-site signage, site map, and lock-out/tag-out procedures
- Training and joint drills; dedicated emergency contact line
- Post-event investigation and continuous improvement

We will plan, train, and coordinate so first responders have what they need – before day one.

WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

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Risk in Context

- Incidents are **rare** relative to the number of operating systems worldwide
- Modern designs, testing, and codes specifically target thermal runaway and propagation
- Layered defenses focus on **prevention, detection, containment, and response**

Like aviation and healthcare, safety improves continuously through standards and data.

WHAT IS A BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS (BESS) AND ARE THEY SAFE?

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Bottom Line

BESS are safe infrastructure when done right.

With proven technology, rigorous testing, compliant installation, and trained operations, risks are low and well-managed – while the benefits to the grid, environment and community are significant.

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT



AURORA RENEWABLES INC.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Location :

- 102269 Concession 6, Ayton ON N0G 1C0
- Lot 27 and 28, Concession 6,. Township of West Grey.
- Roll #:4205 010 00603600.0000

Siting for LT2:

- a) Non-agricultural lands (Class 4-7)
- b) Point of Interconnection must have available capacity

System Size: 26 MW / 208 MWh

Limited Land-use: 1-2 acres.

Secure: Projects are fenced in and locked.

Operations: Projects will be 27/7 remote monitored and controlled.

Design: Each container or battery storage cabinet will have its own HVAC system and meet provincial sound limits

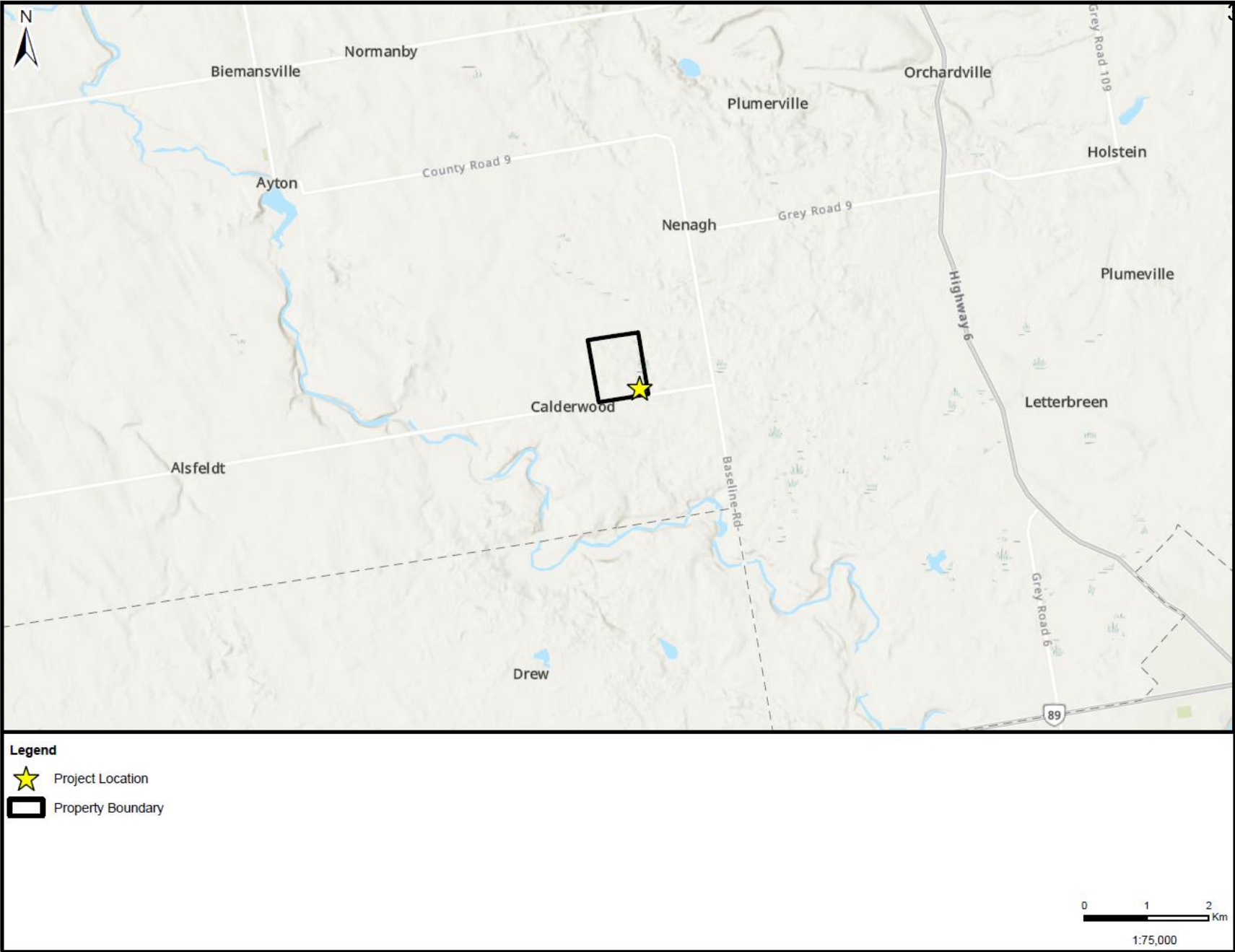
Safety: build to comply with accredited international standards to ensure safe operation to prevent harm to the BESS, the land and community.

Decommissioning: End-of-life recycling pathway and decommissioning plan including decommissioning bonds.



SITE DETAIL

(LOCATION)



SITE DETAILS

(PRELIMINARY)



SITE DETAILS

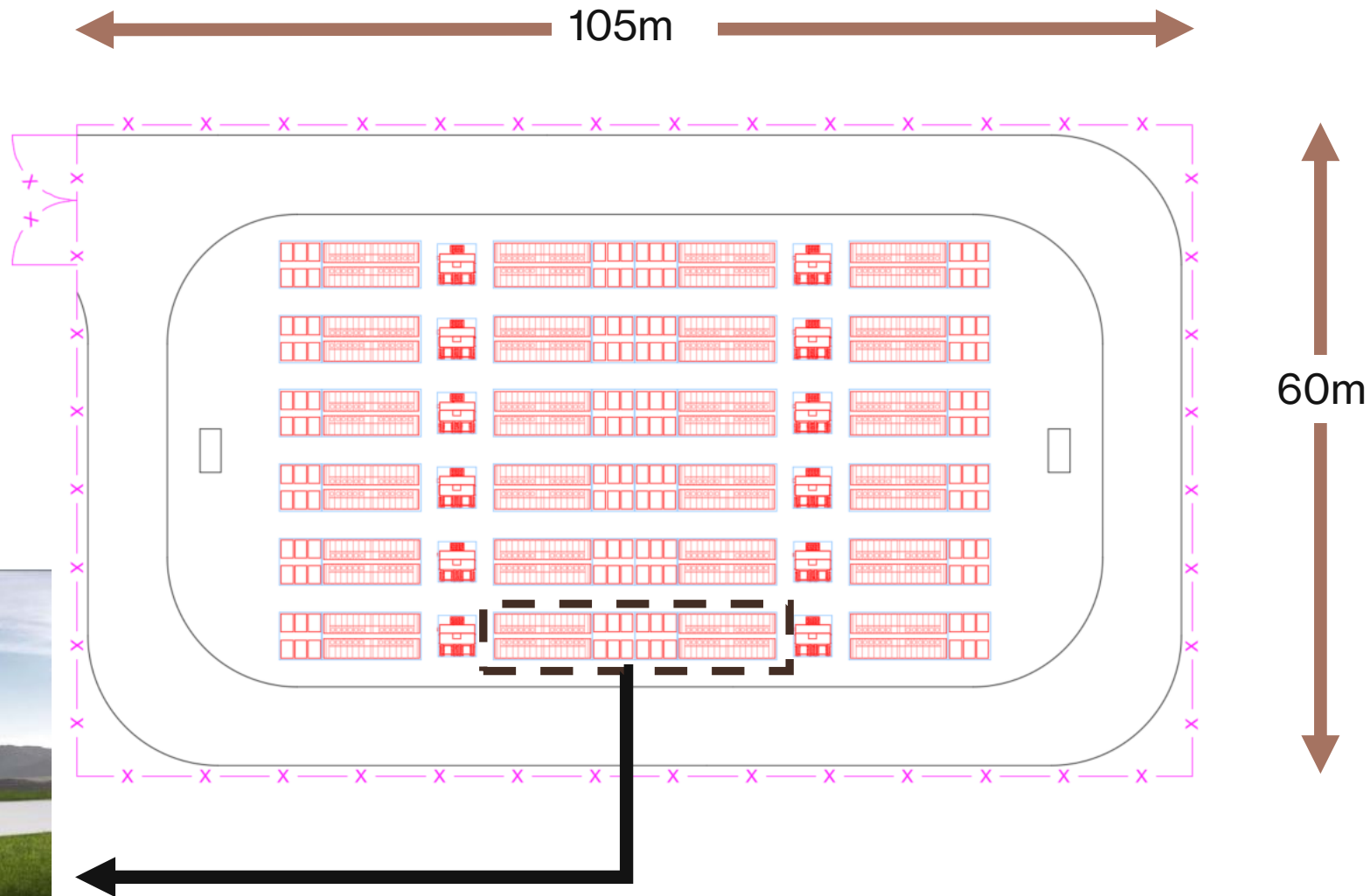
(NON-PRIME AGRICULTURAL)



SITE PLAN

(TYPICAL)

- Approx. Area 1.5 – 2 acres
- 24 MW x 8Hr System
- 48 x Tesla Megapacks



SAMPLE SITE IMAGES



LEADERSHIP AND ORGANIZATIONAL EXPERTISE



AURORA RENEWABLES INC.

TRACK RECORD IN SOLAR AND STORAGE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Experienced Industry Leadership

Greg Rossetti and Taymaz (TJ) Jahani have led solar projects since 2009, aligned with Ontario's Green Energy Act and have over a decade of expertise in solar and energy storage project development across North America.

Extensive Project Portfolio

Successfully developed and managed over 1 GW of solar and energy storage projects in Canada and the U.S.

Comprehensive Skill Set

Expertise covers project finance, engineering, permitting, contracts, construction, and operations in solar PV.

Strategic Financing and Growth

Secured \$35 million corporate investments and advanced pipelines exceeding 3 GW for sustainable energy solutions.



KEY BENEFITS AND COMMUNITY IMPACT



AURORA RENEWABLES INC.

ADDRESSING COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND BENEFIT AGREEMENTS

Economic Benefits

Host Community Agreements are established to ensure revenue back to the community through structured agreements designed to contribute to the local economy, while also creating local construction jobs plus maintenance roles.

Environmental Advantages

Renewable integration reduces emissions and improves cost efficiency through expanded energy storage, supporting sustainability goals.

Reliability Improvements

Grid optimization and outage mitigation enhance energy reliability for the community, ensuring consistent power supply.

Community Concerns Addressed

Community engagement to address any concerns, e.g. noise, visual, safety and land use concerns will be detailed through various studies and reports and oversight by local authorities having jurisdiction.



NEXT STEP:
MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENT AND
SUPPORT PROCESS IS
FIRST STEP TOWARDS
COMMUNITY COLLABORATION



AURORA RENEWABLES INC.

MUNICIPAL SUPPORT CONFIRMATION (MSC) REQUEST AND PROCESS

Non-binding MSC Request

Requesting a non-binding Municipal Support Confirmation resolution by December 2025 to support the LT2 proposal.

Use of IESO Templates

Utilizing IESO templates to ensure conditional support without binding commitments for effective engagement.

Collaboration and Communication

Encouraging dialogue and customization of the proposal to build a collaborative sustainable development path.

EXHIBIT A FORM OF MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

Resolution NO: ____ Date: ____

[Note: The Municipal Resolution in Support of Proposal Submission must not be dated earlier than February 27, 2025.]

WHEREAS:

1. The Proponent is proposing to construct and operate a Long-Term Capacity Services Project located on Municipal Project Lands, as defined and with the characteristics outlined in the table below, under the Long-Term 2 Capacity Services (Window 1) Request for Proposals ("LT2(c-1) RFP") issued by the Independent Electricity System Operator ("IESO").
2. Capitalized terms not defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the LT2(c-1) RFP.
3. The Proponent has, no later than sixty (60) days prior to the Proposal Submission Deadline, delivered a Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice to an applicable Local Body Administrator in respect of the Municipal Project Lands that includes the details outlined in the table below, except for the Unique Project ID which should only be required as part of the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice if available.

Unique Project ID of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project (if available): <input Unique Project ID>	
Legal name of the Proponent: <input legal name of the Proponent>	
Name of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project: <input name of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project>	
Technology of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project:	

9. Where the Municipal Project Lands does include lands designated as Prime Agricultural Areas in the <insert name of Municipality>'s Official Plan as of the date of this resolution:
 - a. The Municipal Project Lands are not designated as Specialty Crop Areas;
 - b. The Long-Term Capacity Services Project is not a Non-Rooftop Solar Project;
 - c. The Proponent has satisfied the Pre-AIA Submission Filing Requirement to the satisfaction of the Municipality; and
 - d. If the Proponent is selected as a Selected Proponent under the LT2(c-1) RFP, the council of <insert name of Municipality> will engage in good faith with the Selected Proponent to enable the Selected Proponent to complete an Agricultural Impact Assessment.

DULY RESOLVED BY THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

on the ____ day of ____, 20__

<Signature lines for elected representatives. At least one signature is required.>

<input technology of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project>	
Maximum potential Contract Capacity of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project (in MW): <input the maximum potential Contract Capacity of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project (in MW)>	
Property Identification Number (PIN), or if PIN is not available, municipal address or legal description of the Municipal Project Lands: <input the applicable description> (the "Municipal Project Lands")	

4. Pursuant to the LT2(c-1) RFP, if the Long-Term Capacity Services Project is proposed to be located in whole or in part on Municipal Project Lands, the Proposal must include Municipal Support Confirmation which may be in the form of a Municipal Resolution in Support of Proposal Submission;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

5. The council of <insert name of Municipality> supports the submission of a Proposal for the Long-Term Capacity Services Project located on the Municipal Project Lands.
6. This resolution's sole purpose is to satisfy the mandatory requirements of Section 4.2(b)(iii) of the LT2(c-1) RFP and may not be used for the purpose of any other form of approval in relation to the Proposal or Long-Term Capacity Services Project or for any other purpose.
7. The Proponent has undertaken, or has committed to undertake, Indigenous and community engagement activities in respect of the Long-Term Capacity Services Project to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
8. The Municipal Project Lands <does/does not> include lands designated as Prime Agricultural Areas in the <insert name of Municipality>'s Official Plan.

THANK-YOU

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AURORA RENEWABLES INC.