WELCOME

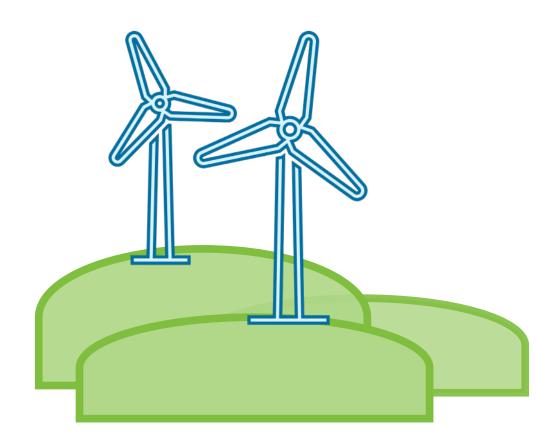
We acknowledge that we are in Mi'kma'ki, the traditional and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq people. We also acknowledge the Peace & Friendship Treaties signed in this Territory and recognize that we are all Treaty People.

The Ellershouse III Wind Project is being proposed by <u>Potentia Renewables Inc. (PRI)</u>, a leading Canadian renewable energy developer, in partnership with the <u>Alternative Energy Resource Authority (AREA)</u>, a clean energy development company owned by the municipalities of Antigonish, Berwick, and Mahone Bay.

We are here to provide more information about the Ellershouse III Wind Project, our companies, the team members, and hear your questions and feedback.







PANUKE LAKE WIND PROJECT

WELCOME

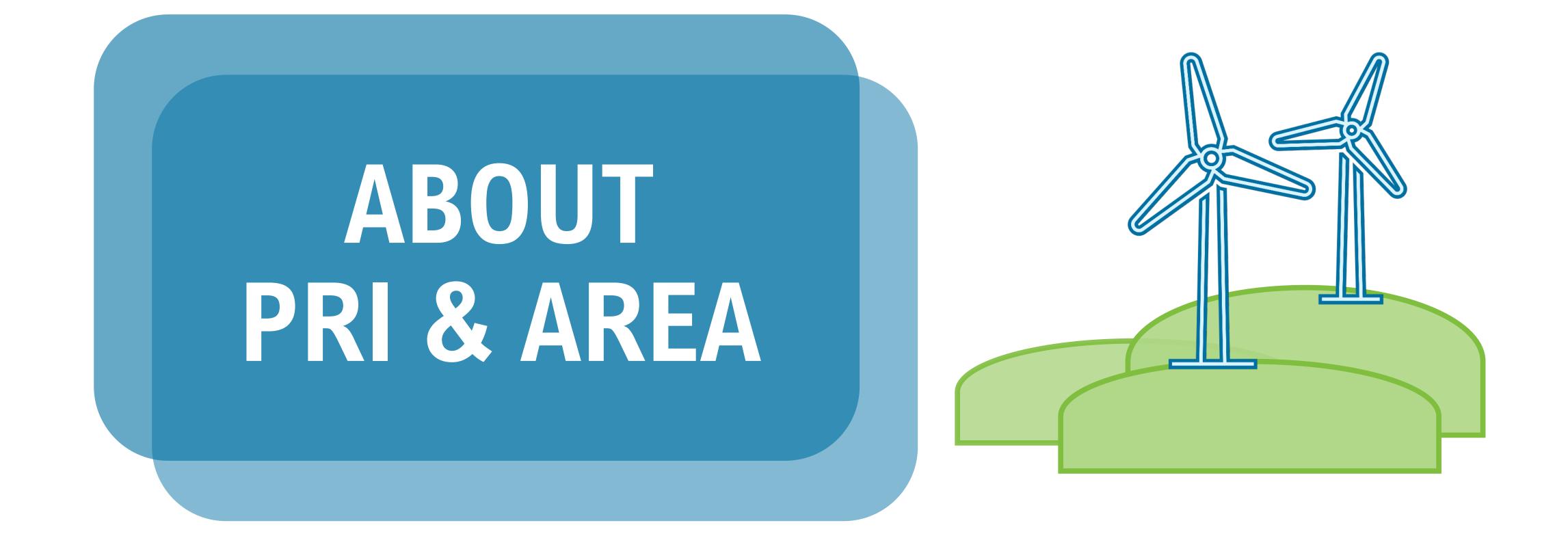
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Potentia Renewables Inc. (PRI) is a Canadian developer, owner, and operator of renewable energy assets with over 1,100 MW across ~800 solar and wind projects that are in operation, under construction or under contract.



PRI is owned by Power Energy Corp., a whollyowned subsidiary of Power Corporation Canada, a company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

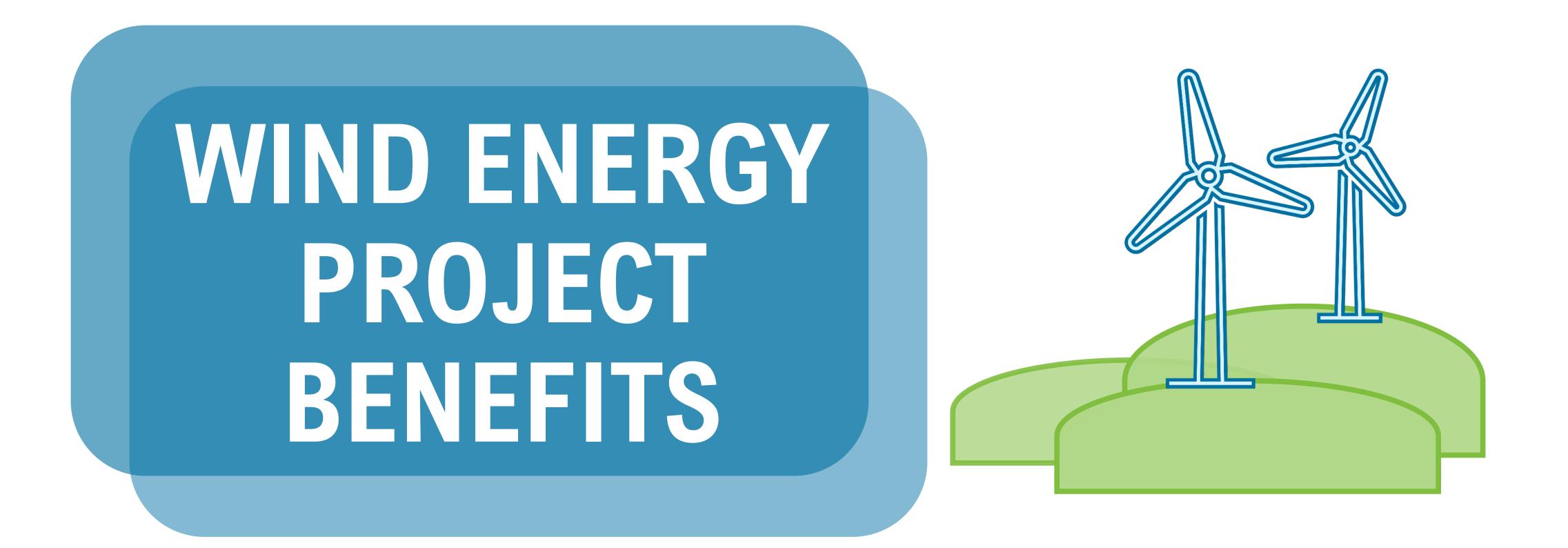
PRI's team has developed and constructed, and/or owns and operates one-third of the rooftop solar installations and 10% of built wind capacity in Canada.

The Alternative Resource Energy Authority (AREA) is comprised of three municipalities in Nova Scotia: Mahone Bay, Antigonish, and Berwick.



Collectively the municipalities own AREA, and AREA owns and operates the 23.5 MW Ellershouse I & II wind farms.

In 2020, AREA conducted an RFP to select a development partner and chose PRI to develop and submit the Ellershouse III and Panuke Lake wind projects for the upcoming Nova Scotia procurements.



- Nova Scotia has set a renewable electricity target of 80% by 2030, and a greenhouse gas reduction goal of 53% (below 2005 levels) by 2050. Wind energy projects like ours
- will help the province reach its renewables mandate and emissions reduction goals.
- Wind is now the lowest cost option for new electricity generation in Canada.
- Wind turbines generate electricity without producing greenhouse gasses or air pollution

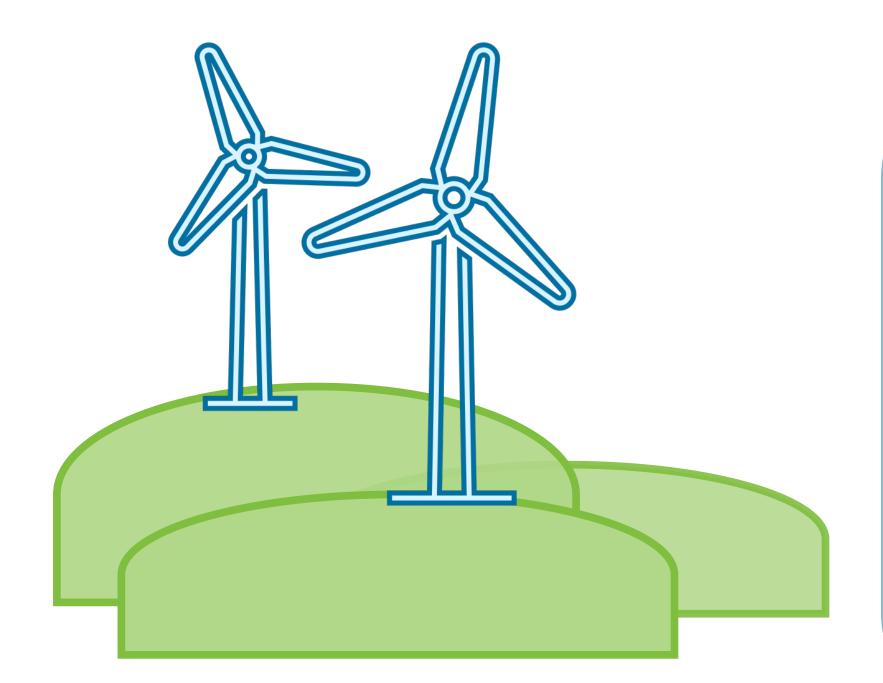
 and the fuel is free and renewable!

How do wind energy projects support the local community?

Economic Support & Development	 Annual contribution of \$1000 per turbine to a local community fund for the duration of the 25-year renewable energy contract Wind energy projects will enhance the community's economic development by providing additional tax revenue to the Municipality of the District of West Hants
	 Wind energy projects will also create construction jobs and increase demand for local supplies and services, such as food and lodging
Training, Skills Development & Shared	 We work to understand local employment and training gaps and help fill them
Knowledge	 We create opportunities for local training within provincial institutions We can provide access to our wind energy project sites with tours

offered to the local community

Employment Opportunities	 As the projects develop further, the opportunity for local employment will increase A variety of full time and part time suppliers, contractors and local consultants will be required to build, operate and maintain the projects long-term
Student Bursaries	 Bursary initiatives to be discussed with local partners We are open to receiving suggestions from the community
Input for Local Programs	 As we continue to expand our local partners, PRI is open to working with the community and participating in current programs that have already been established



WIND ENERGY 101

Wind Turbines

When the wind blows, the blades of the wind

Rotor Blade

turbine generate lift which turns the rotor, spinning a generator inside the nacelle and generating electricity.

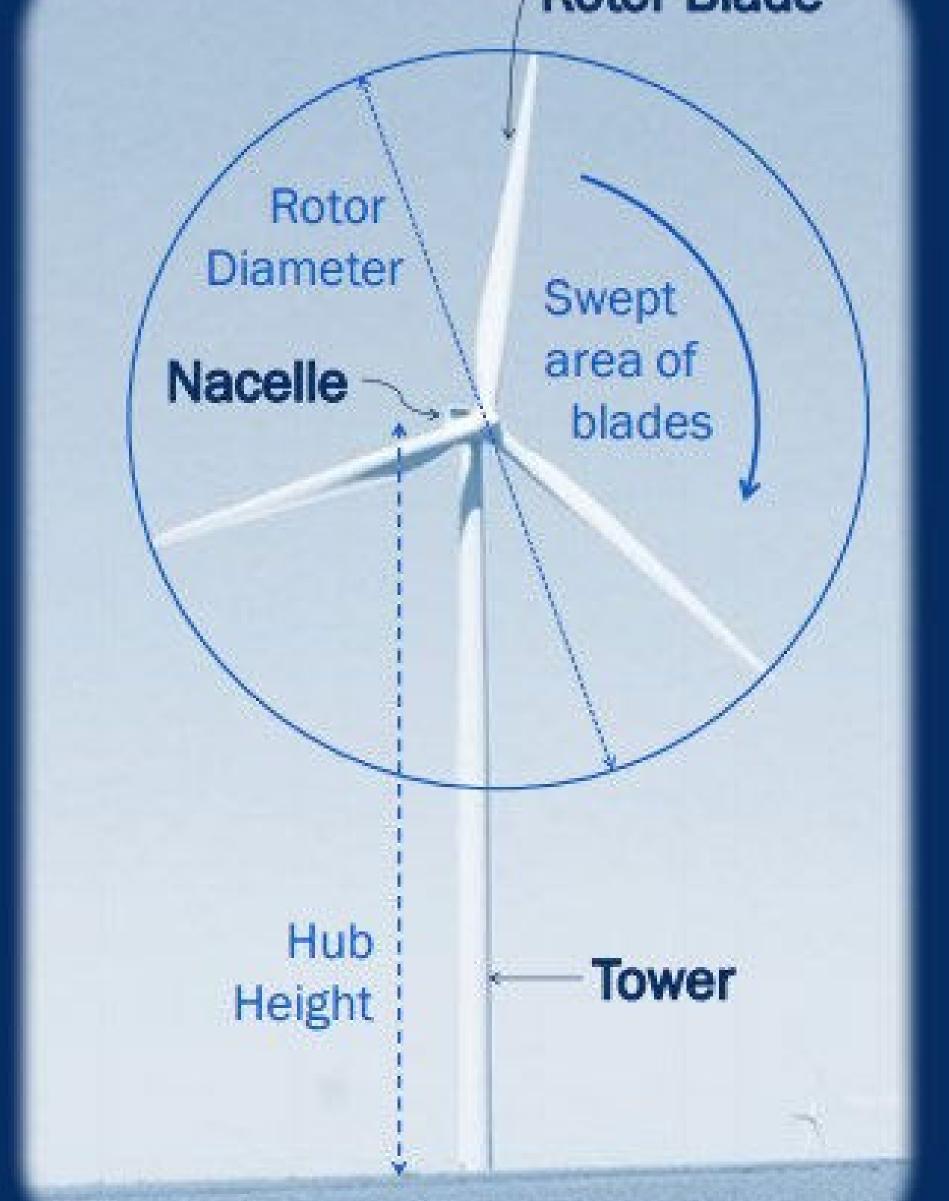
Modern wind turbines range anywhere from 95 to 120 metres in hub height, and each of the 3 blades can range between 60 and 80 metres in length. On average, the final footprint of the turbine is about 20 by 20 metres.

Electrical Interconnection

The wind turbines are connected by an electrical collector system that meets at the substation. The electricity is then converted to the correct voltage and exported to the transmission system for people to use.

Access Roads

Each turbine will have its own access road. Each Access Road is typically 6 metres in width.

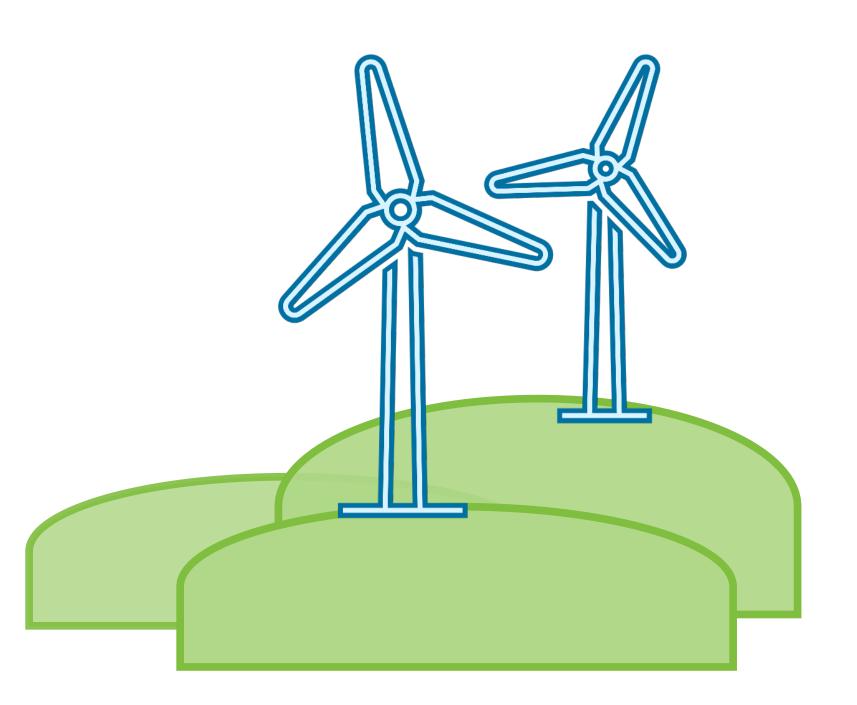


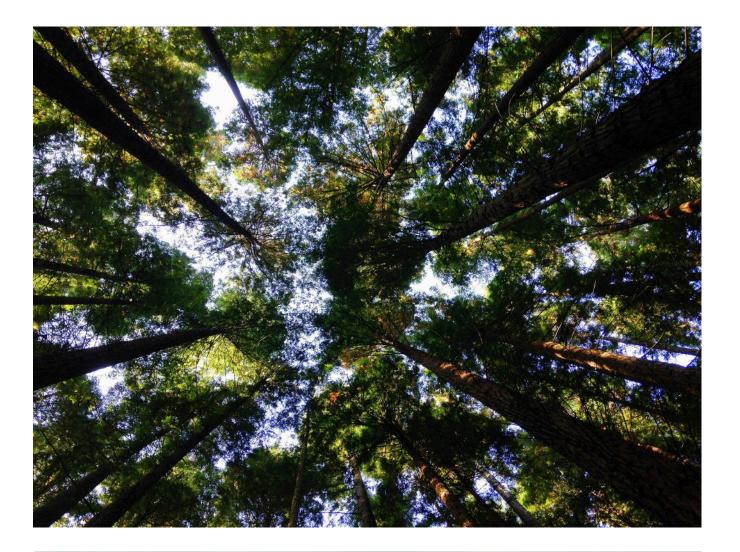
Other Infrastructure

Temporary laydown and storage areas, a permanent operation and maintenance building, and upgrades of local roads may also be required.



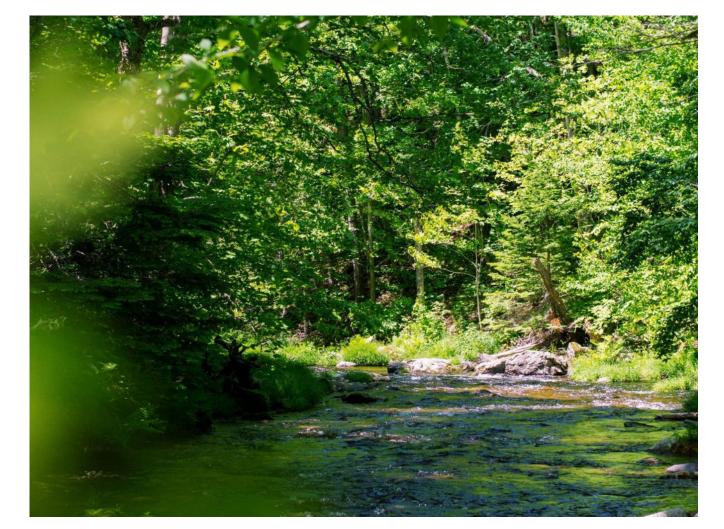
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS





Environmental Assessment (EA):





- An EA is required by Nova Scotia Environment and Climate Change (NSECC) for wind energy projects 2 MW or larger to assess any potential effects of a project on the natural environment, community stakeholders and the public
- An EA is used to identify potential environmental effects at an early stage in project development to help inform project planning and layout
- Public consultation is an integral part of this process - the community is invited to comment on the EA during the government review period
- A submitted EA is reviewed by NSECC and other relevant government agencies before a decision is issued
- The Nova Scotia Minister of Environment only

provides approval once satisfied that potential environmental effects will be minimized

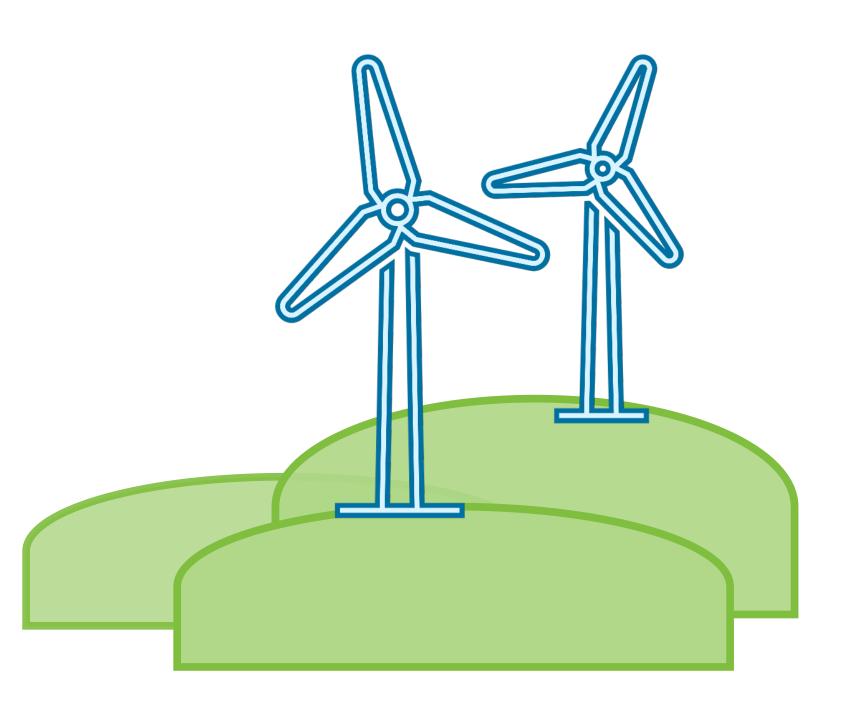
> Decision and approval conditions, if approved, issued by Minister of Environment

NSECC reviews EA submission over a 50-day period

Proponent submits Environmental Assessment (EA)

The first 30 days are open to public comments provided to NSECC for consideration

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Wildlife	 Migratory bird and other wildlife will be studied for a minimum of one year prior to EA submission to understand abundance and species diversity Bats are studied during the spring, summer, and fall seasons when they are active within the same year
Plants	 The local plant community is studied to identify wildlife habitats and the presence of rare plant species so that the habitats and plants can be avoided, and potential impacts can be mitigated
Wetlands and Watercourses	 Wetlands and watercourses are delineated in the field to validate desktop studies and to confirm infrastructure setbacks Watercourses and water bodies are evaluated for the presence of fish and fish habitat
Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge	 We would like to work with local Mi'kmaw communities and Elders to understand the traditional or community priority areas or species of importance This knowledge gathering can be part of a Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge (MEK) study or something less formal, as desired
Geotechnical	 Understanding the local geology will help us with the design, engineering and

Sound and Shadow Flicker	 Computer modelling will help us understand the predicted sound levels at nearby homes and dwellings to ensure regulatory levels are met Modelling can also identify shadow flicker amounts that could result from our layout
Visual	 Visual simulations can help us, and the community understand what the project
Simulation	will look like from various viewpoints once it is built
Cultural	 Desktop and field studies will help us understand the cultural and heritage
Resources	resources in the area and to avoid or mitigate for sensitive features
Socio-economic	 An evaluation of the potential impacts of the project on social and economic
Assessment	factors (e.g., employment, transportation, recreation) will be included in our EA





We are committed to listening to and engaging with the community. Community members will play leading roles with early planning activities, including:

- Providing key information about the local area, including sensitive or unique environmental, cultural or community features, and locations of nearby homes or dwellings
- Helping develop a list of local businesses and services that could work with us
- Volunteering for the Community Liaison Committee

We will continue to update the community as the project develops, but please reach out anytime to ask questions or provide input!



If you are interested in joining the CLC or know of a good candidate, please contact us by email or by visiting the project website:

The Community Liaison Committee (CLC):

- Serves as a link between the community and the development team
- Brings local ideas, concerns, and interests to the table
- Represents landowners, residents, business-people, and community groups and/or organizations

ELLERSHOUSE III WIND PROJECT

ellershouseiiiwind@potentiarenewables.com www.ellershouseiiiwind.com

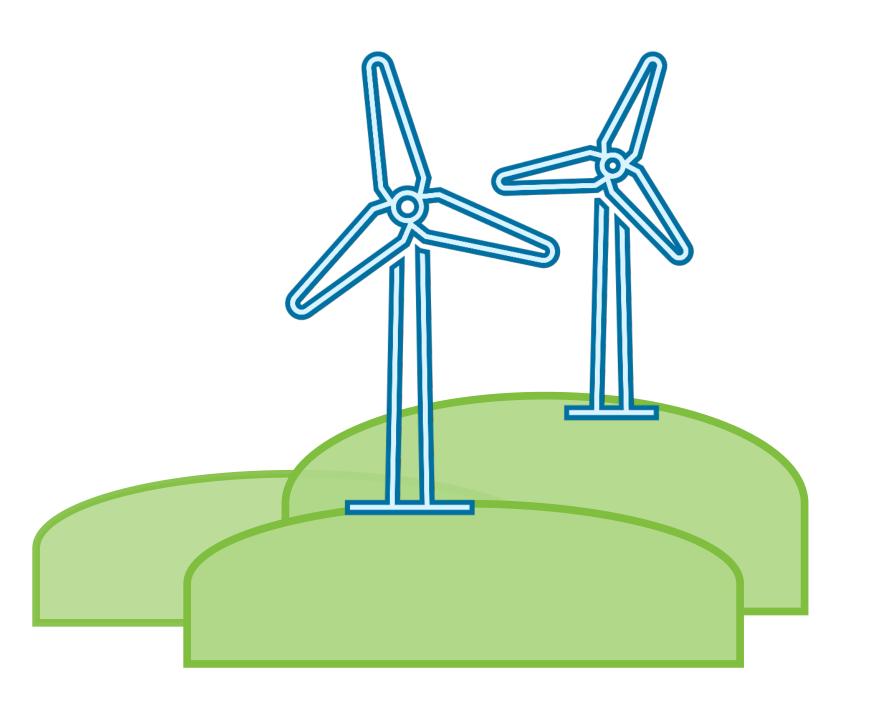
PANUKE LAKE WIND PROJECT

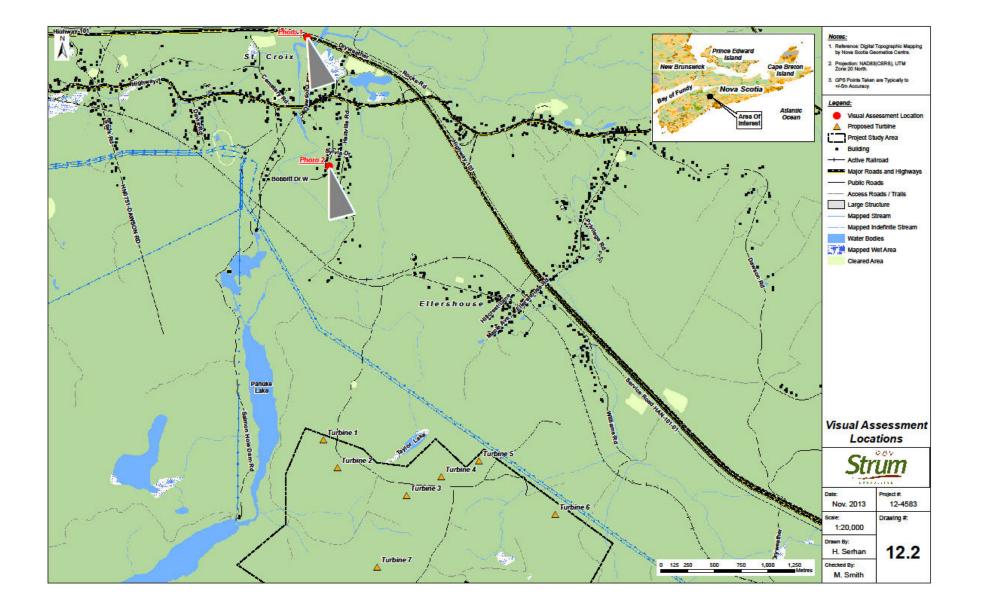
panukelakewind@potentiarenewables.com www.panukelakewind.com

- Meets 3-4 times a year
- Voluntary commitment
- Does not require that you are in favour of the project

HAVE A COMMENT OR SUGGESTION?FILL OUT A COMMENT FORM OR SPEAK TO A TEAM MEMBER

VISUAL ASSESSMENT





Visual simulations help us, and the community, understand what the wind project will look like once it is built.

At this early stage in development, we have not finalized layouts, so we have provided an example of a visual assessment from the existing Ellershouse Wind Farm below.

The two photomontages show the Ellershouse I and II Wind Farms from vantage points in the local area as indicated on the map above. A photomontage takes into account turbine dimensions, turbine locations, local topography, photo location and direction.

Visual simulations will be created when we develop our layouts further and will be included in later newsletters and on our project websites.

EXAMPLE FOR ILLUSTRATION ONLY

EXAMPLE FOR ILLUSTRATION ONLY

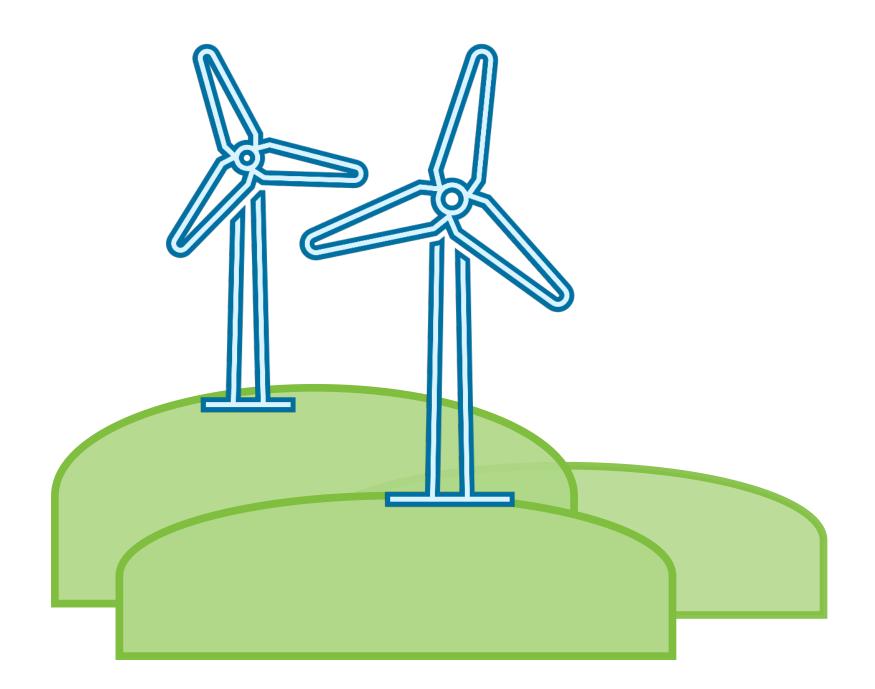


Photo 1: Photomontage showing a simulated view from Highway 101 near St. Croix looking southeast towards the existing Ellershouse Wind Farm



Photo 2: Photomontage showing a simulated view from Bobbit Dr W in St. Croix looking southeast towards the existing Ellershouse Wind Farm

PLEASE LET US KNOW OF ANY VIEWPOINTS THAT YOU THINK WE SHOULD **MODEL IN OUR VISUAL SIMULATIONS!**



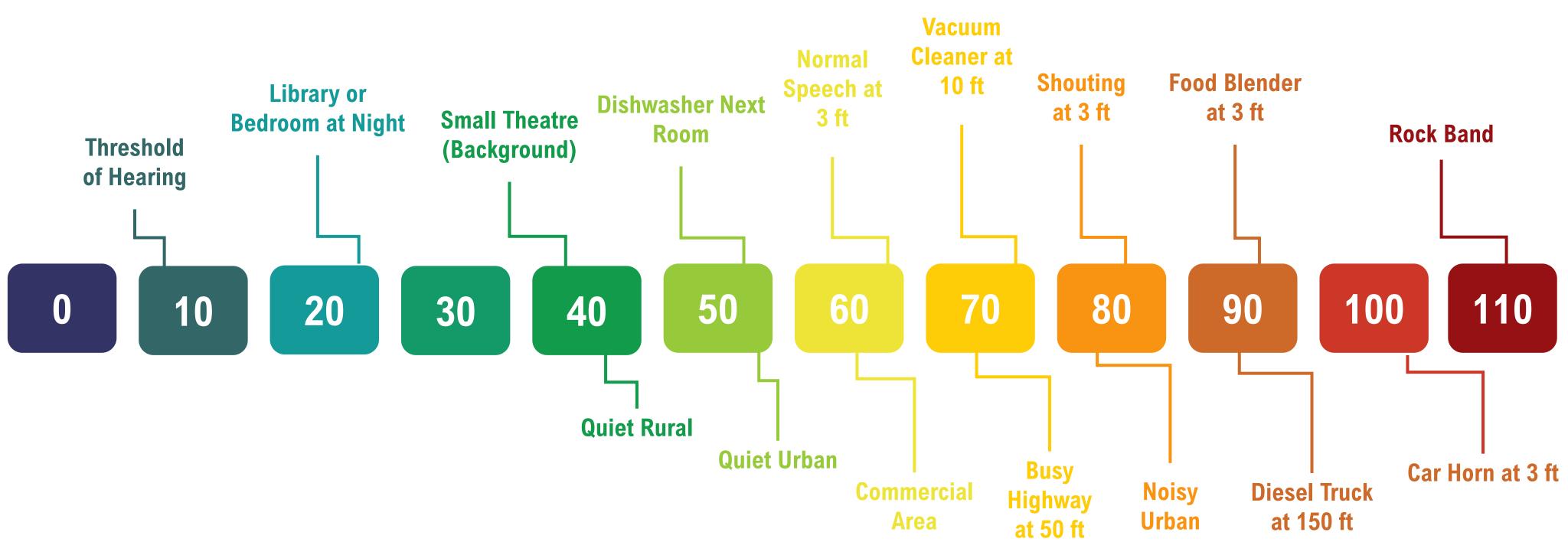
SOUND AND SHADOW

Sound Modelling

Shadow Flicker

- Nova Scotia Environment and Climate Change (NSECC) requires a sound level of no more than 40 dBA* outside a home or dwelling
- 40 dBA is equivalent to the sound of a quiet rural area or a household refrigerator
- Sound modelling will be conducted to understand the level of sound that may be experienced at homes and dwellings in the area and to guide our turbine layout to ensure sound levels meet regulatory limits
- A noise impact assessment report will be included in the EA document to be reviewed by NSECC

- Shadow flicker is created when moving shadows are cast by rotating turbine blades in the sun
- Occurs under specific meteorological conditions when rotating blades are positioned directly between the sun and the viewer
- Shadow flicker will be modelled when developing a turbine layout to understand the amount of shadow flicker that could be experienced at homes or dwellings in the area
- A shadow flicker modelling report will be included in the EA document to be reviewed by NSECC



*dBA refers to decibel, A-weighted, which expresses sound levels as perceived by the human ear. Decibels measure sound pressure using a logarithmic scale.

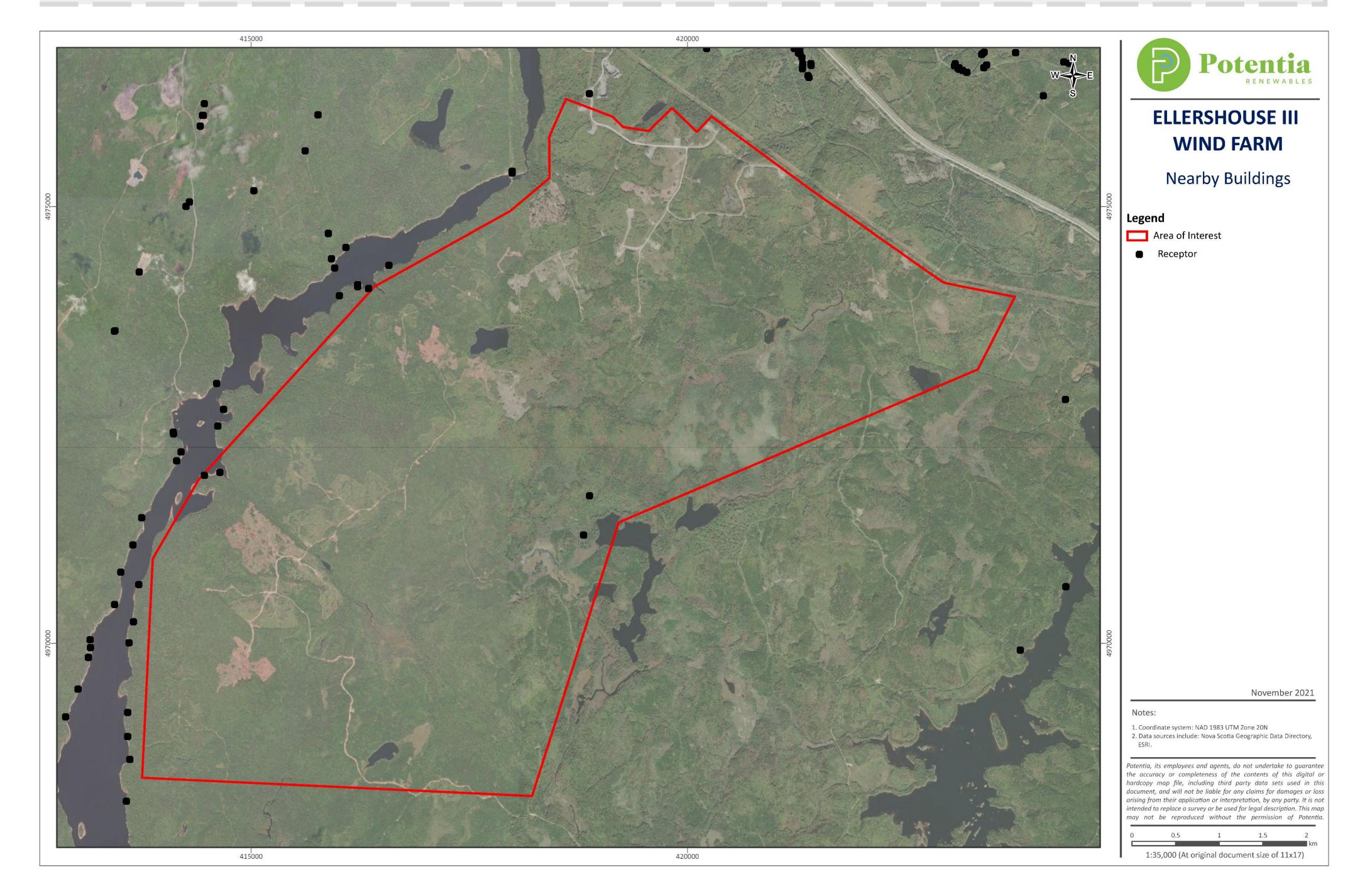
Diagram above adapted from the Federal Aviation Administration's "Comparative Noise Levels" found on https://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/policy_guidance/noise/basics/

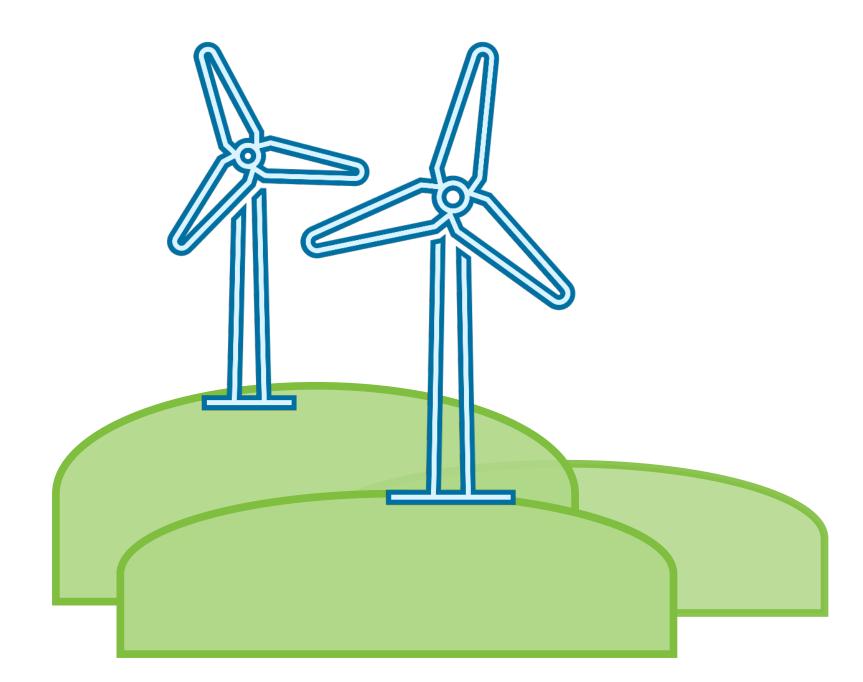


Please review the project area maps below that include locations of dwellings or buildings of interest. These locations will be used in our sound and shadow flicker modelling.

Do you know of any homes or dwellings that may be missing from the maps?

Speak to a representative or fill out a comment form to let us know!





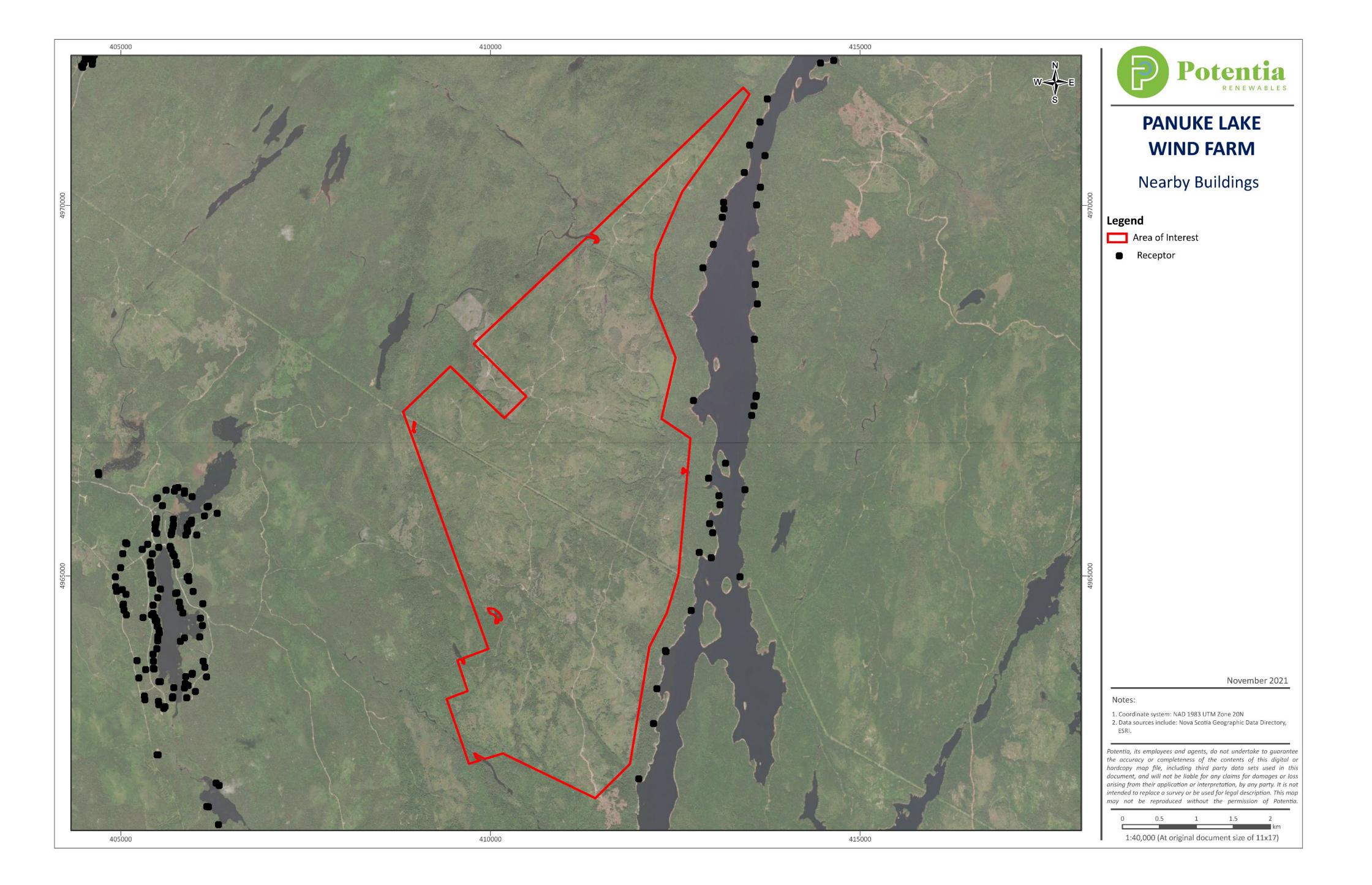
SOUND AND Shadow

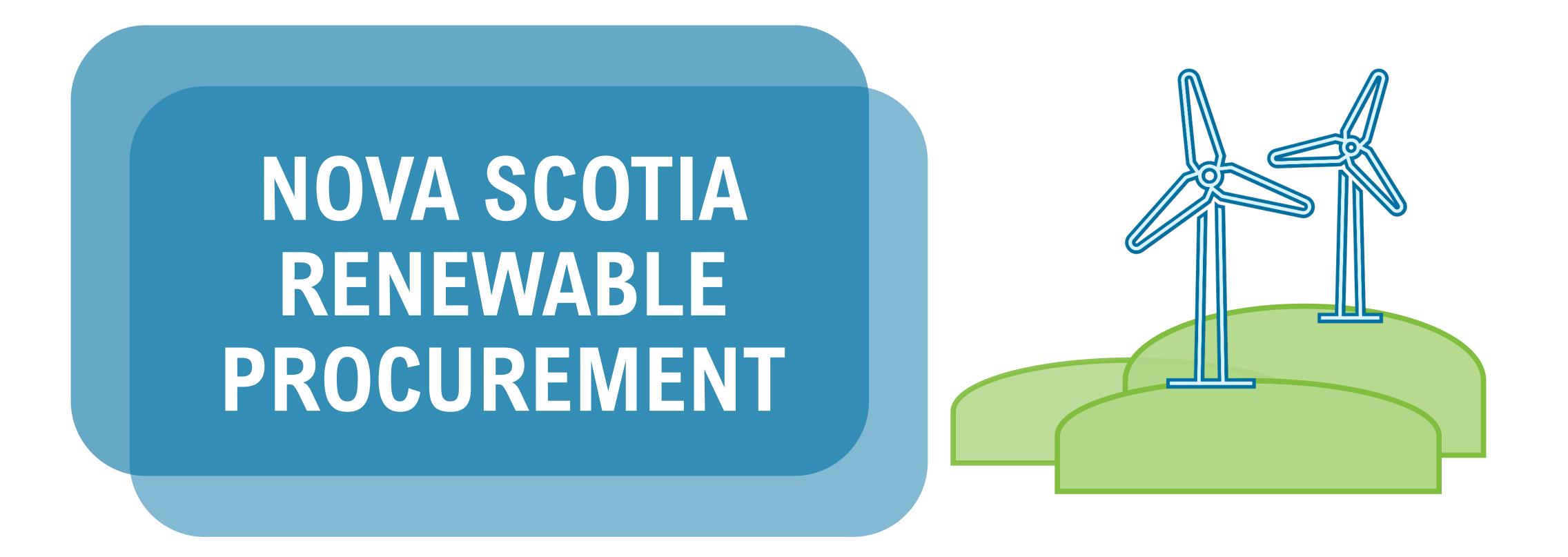
PANUKE LAKE WIND PROJECT

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Do you know of any homes or dwellings that may be missing from the maps?

Speak to a representative or fill out a comment form to let us know!





RATE BASE PROCUREMENT

In July 2021, the Nova Scotia government announced that it will add 350 MW of renewable, low impact electricity to the provincial electricity grid through a Rate Base Procurement (RBP).

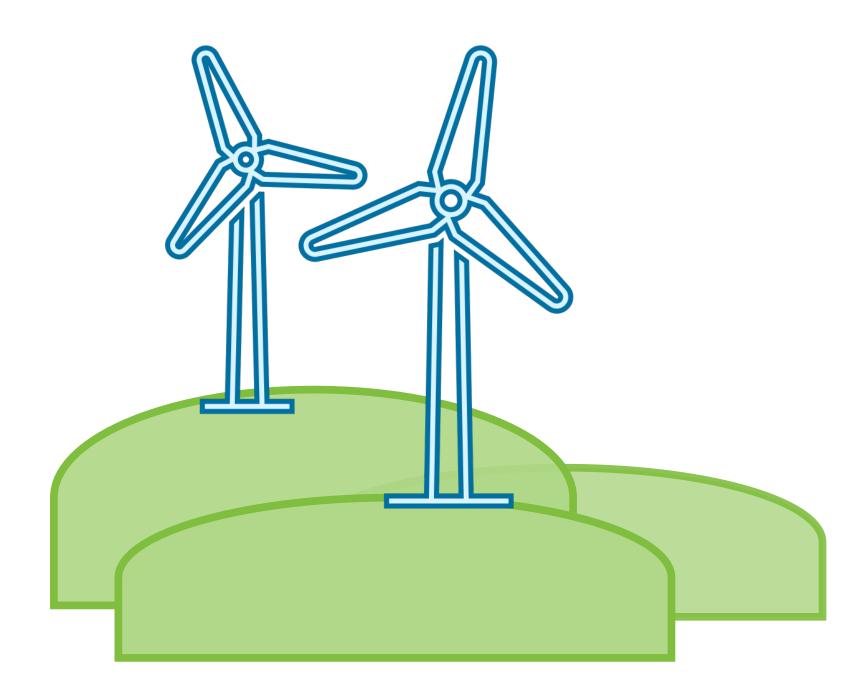
On February 11, 2022, the province issued the RBP request for proposals (RFP). The RFP will allow independent power producers like PRI to develop renewable energy projects and sell electricity to Nova Scotia Power Inc. under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

RFP TIMELINE Province of Nova Scotia Additional details about the RBP are available online at www.novascotiarbp.com				
FEB 2022	MAY 2022	JUL 2022	AUG 2022	DEC 2022
RFP Issued	Project Proposals Due	Shortlisted Candidates Selected	RFP Award	Expected PPA Execution

GREEN CHOICE PROGRAM

Depending on how successful we are with our submission in the RBP, the projects may be submitted to the Nova Scotia Green Choice Program (GCP) procurement, which will follow RBP procurement. The size and timeline of the GCP is to be determined.

Additional details about the GCP are available online at www.novascotiagcp.com



PROJECT DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE



2021





- Early technical studies (wind measurement, engineering, and interconnection), desktop environmental review
- Stakeholder and Mi'kmaq consultation
- Open House
- Community feedback
- Submit proposal to province
- RFP winners announced
- Continued technical and environmental studies
- Ongoing consultation and community feedback
- Project permitting starts





2024

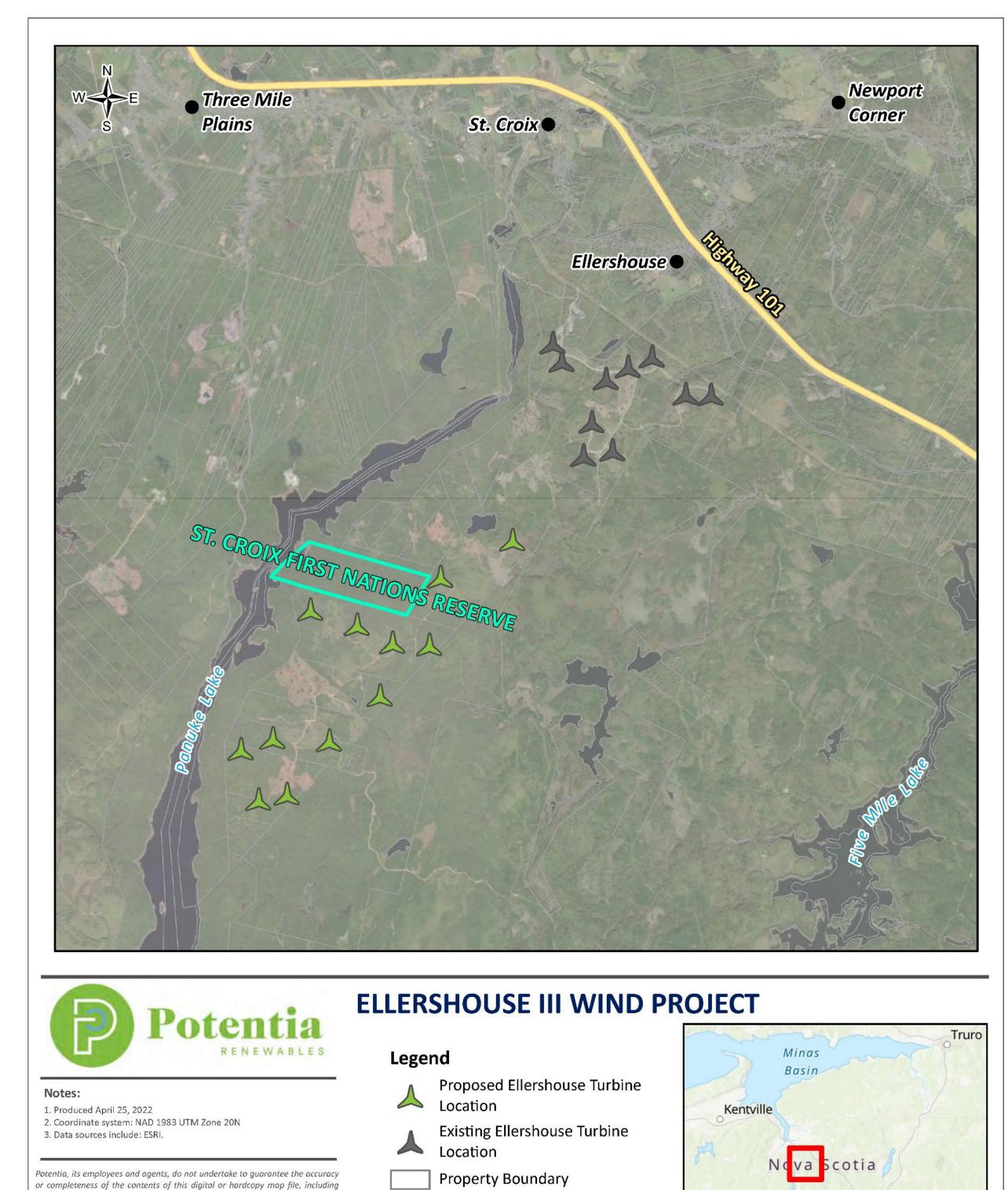
T

Continued permitting

- Continued consultation and community feedback
- Detailed engineering
- Construction start
- Turbine delivery and installation
- Begin operation

Schedule subjected to change





LOCATION

Immediately south of the existing Ellershouse I

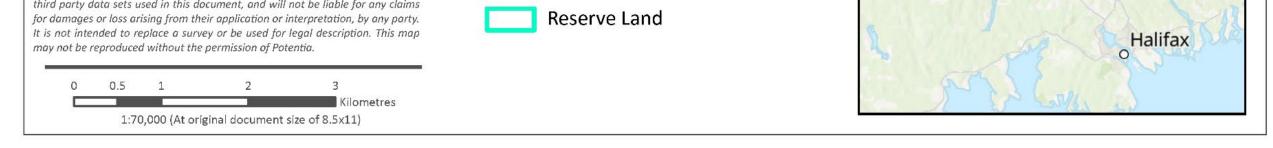
and II Wind Farms

SIZE

Planned to be up to 12 wind turbines with a capacity of 66 megawatts, producing 200,000+ megawatthours annually

POINT OF INTERCONNECTION

Ellershouse III would connect to the grid near the St. Croix substation



DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

Construction could start in late 2023 or early 2024 and electricity could begin flowing to the grid in late 2024



YOUR INPUT IS IMPORTANT TO US!



Please fill out a comment form or speak to a team member

You can contact us by email at ellershouseiiiwind@potentiarenewables.com

Visit our project website at <u>www.ellershouseiiiwind.com</u>

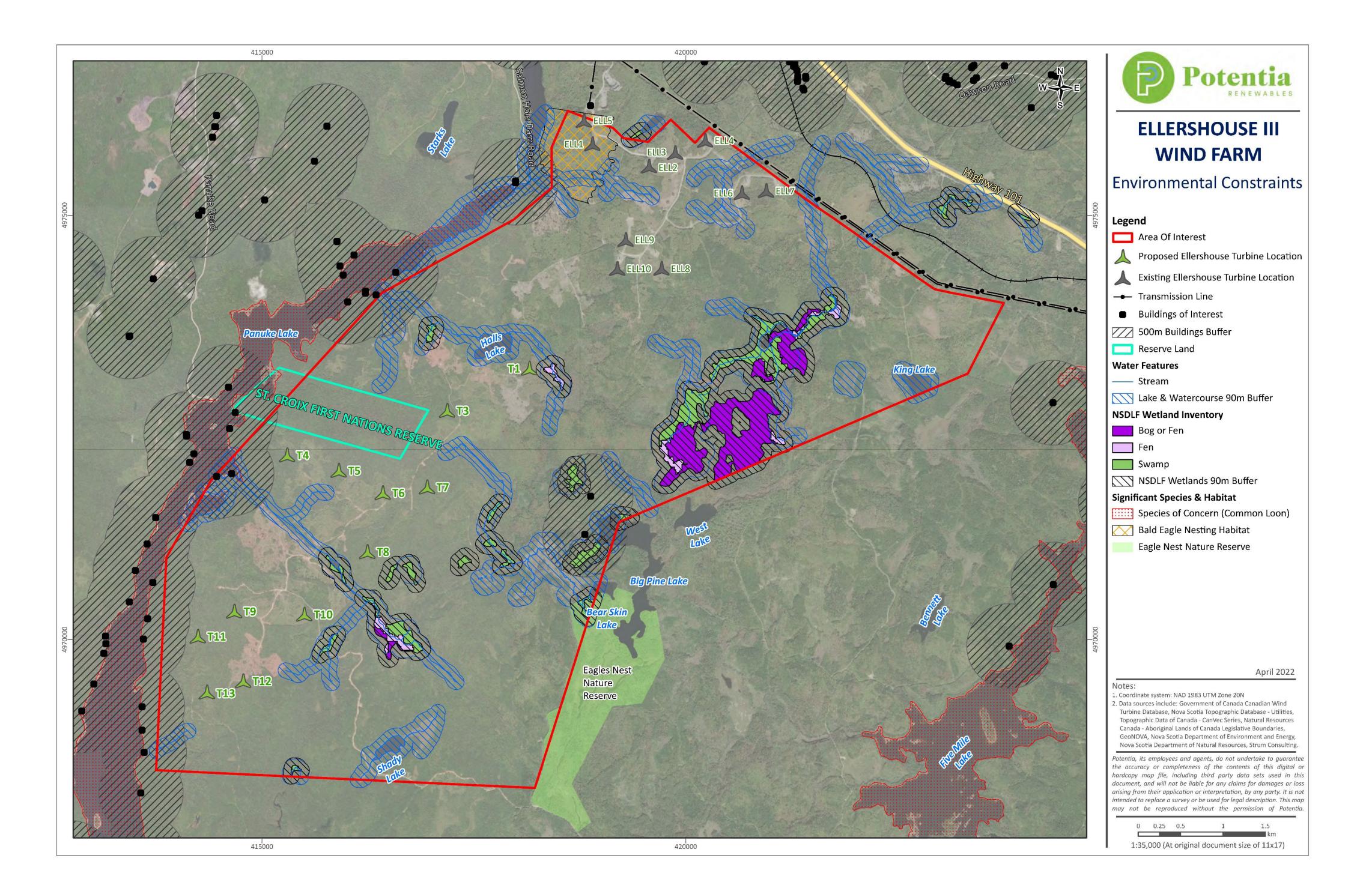


WHAT WE HAVE DONE ALREADY

Preliminary desktop studies have helped us understand the area. This

information will be used to guide more detailed field studies in 2022 or 2023, which will inform our layouts. We have done a desktop review of:

- Wetlands and watercourses
- Significant habitat and species of concern
- Property boundaries
- Potential noise and shadow receptors

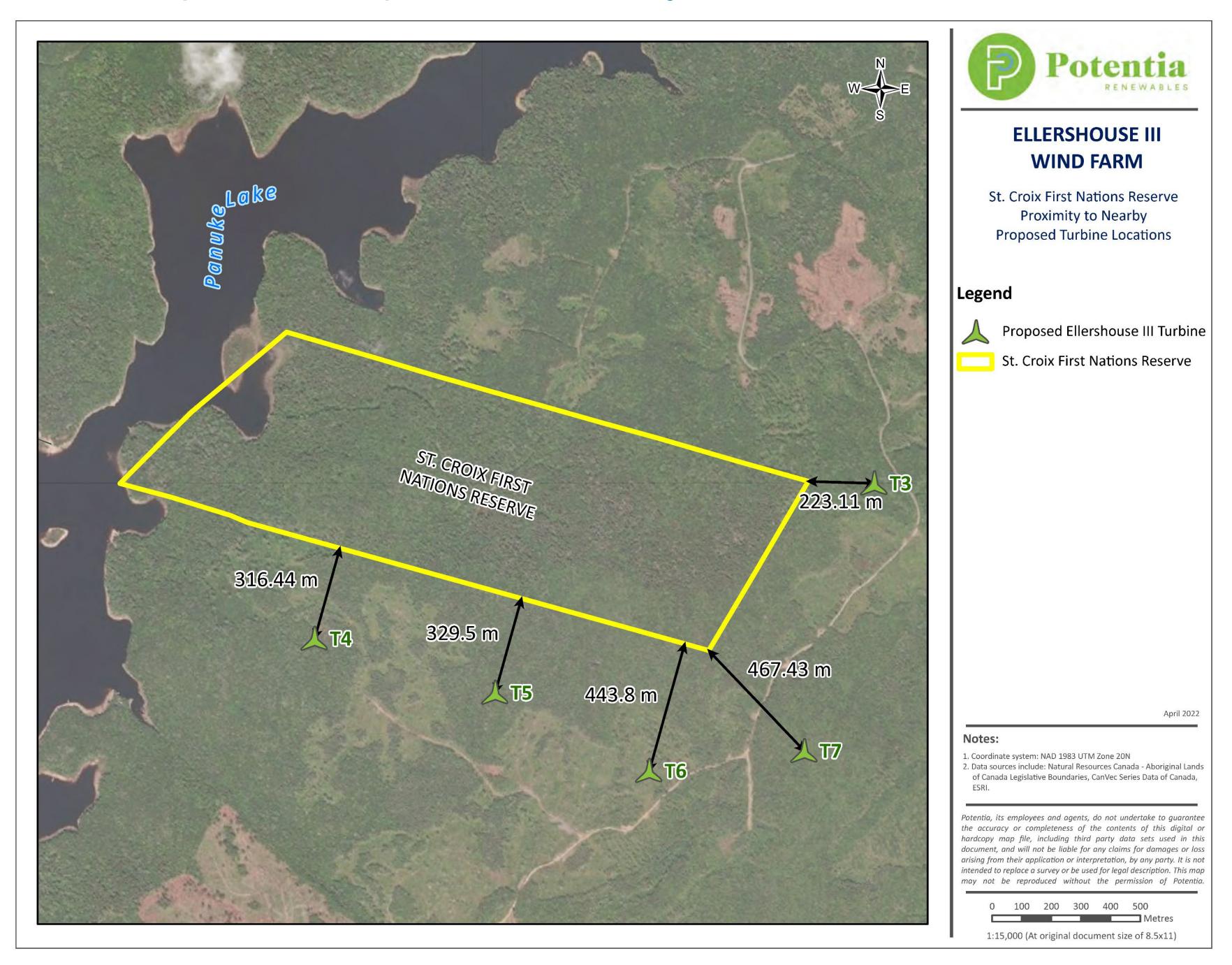




PROPOSED TURBINE LOCATIONS NEAR ST. CROIX RESERVE

The map below shows Ellershouse III wind turbines proposed in proximity to the St. Croix Reserve. Please tell us about:

- Traditional or culturally important wildlife or plants in the area
- Access points to Reserve land
- Important viewpoints or culturally sensitive areas





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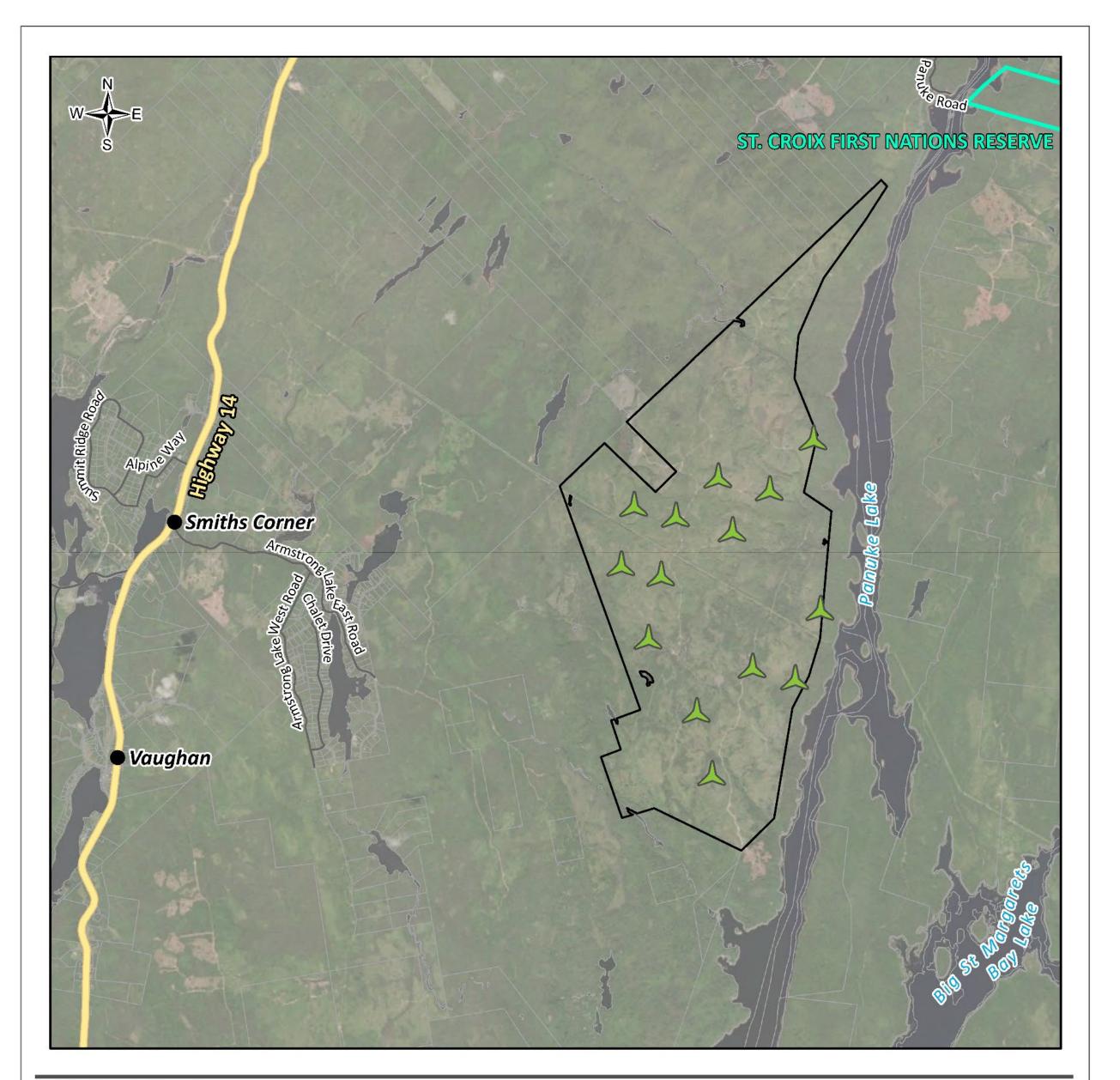
Visit our project website at <u>www.ellershouseiiiwind.com</u>



PANUKE LAKE WIND PROJECT

LOCATION

West of Panuke Lake, approximately 8.5 km to the northeast of Vaughan, Nova Scotia



SIZE

Planned to be up to 14 wind turbines with generation capacity of 77 megawatts, producing 235,000+ megawatt-hours annually

POINT OF INTERCONNECTION

Panuke Lake would connect to the grid through the existing Nova Scotia Power Inc. transmission line that transects the proposed project area



Notes: 1. Produced April 25, 2022 2. Coordinate system: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 20N 3. Data sources include: ESRI.

Potentia,

or comp. third par for damc It is not may not

PANUKE LAKE WIND PROJECT

Legend

- A Proposed Panuke Turbine Location
 Wind Project Site
- Wind Project Site



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0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometres		States 3
1:75,000 (At original document size of 8.5x11)		

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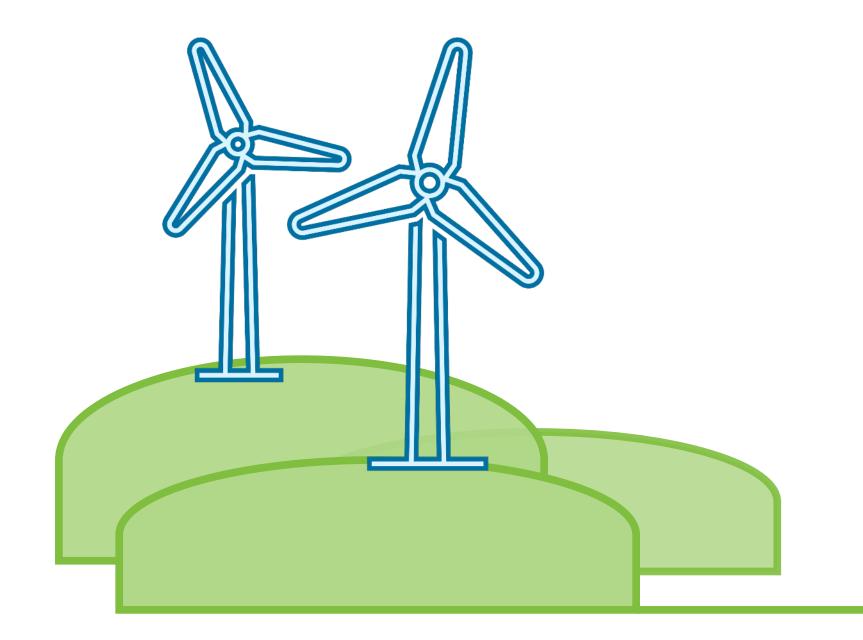


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ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

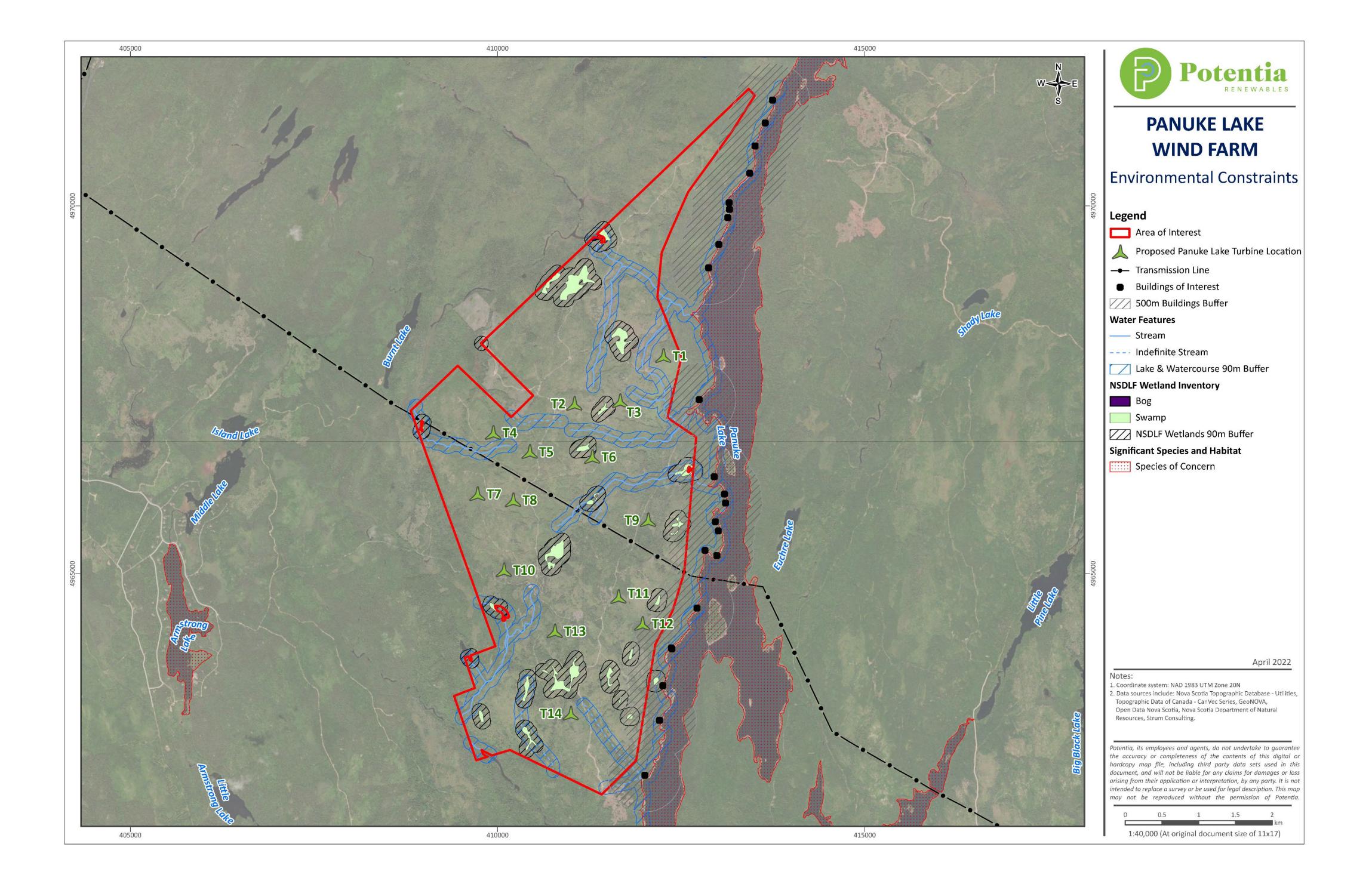
PANUKE LAKE WIND PROJECT

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- Wetlands and watercourses
- Significant habitat and species of concern
- Property boundaries
- Noise and shadow receptors



THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

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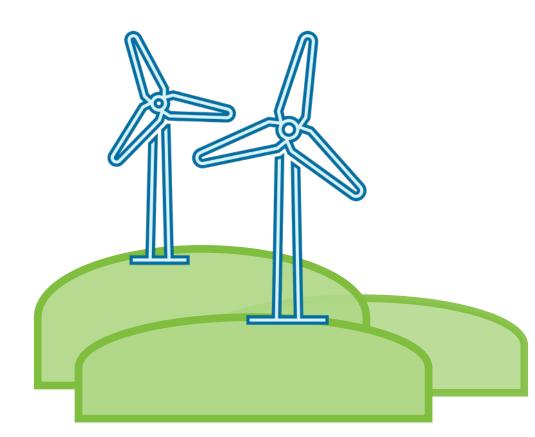
ellershouseiiiwind@potentiarenewables.com

www.ellershouseiiiwind.com

200 Wellington St W, Suite: 1102, Toronto, ON M5V 3C7







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