Welcome to the Temiskaming Wind Project Open House

ABO ENERGY

Renewables are our DNA

ABO Energy Highlights

Founded in 1996
~1,400 employees

Owner-managed
Families of founders hold majority

Headquarters in Wiesbaden, Germany
35 office locations worldwide, 13 of them in Germany, 4 in Canada

Project pipeline of 23 gigawatts
under development worldwide, mostly in Europe

Core business is development & construction
of wind & solar farms and battery systems

Temiskaming Wind Project

Thank you for coming to our information session and welcoming us to your community. ABO Energy is committed to ongoing engagement, transparent dialogue, listening to feedback and working collaboratively with you.

Who is ABO Energy?

ABO Energy (formerly ABO Wind) has been a company since 1996 with 1300 employees worldwide, with more than 25 in Canada.

- We are active on four continents: Europe, North and South America, and Africa. We take pride in our international expertise and our local focus.
- ABO Energy Canada started in 2017 in Calgary. We've planned and fully permitted Canada's largest wind farm to date - the 494-megawatt Buffalo Plains Wind Farm in Alberta. Construction on this Project is now complete.
- ABO Energy is focused on wind, solar, battery storage and green hydrogen projects throughout Canada.
- Our Canada team is developing projects in AB, NB, NS and NL.

Today, our local team is here to introduce the proposed Temiskaming Wind Project to you and hear your feedback.

Our team members are here to listen to you and provide information about this project currently being planned. We invite you to:

- Visit our posterboards that outline various elements of the Project.
- Provide feedback and ask our team any questions as you explore the posterboards.
- Fill out a comment card! Our team welcomes comments or questions and will follow up with you with more information as requested.

Visit our website, **www.temiskamingwind.com** to stay up to date on the Project

If you have questions or feedback at any time after this session, we invite you to reach out!

temiskaming@aboenergy.com | 416-220-6691

ABO Energy is proposing an **onshore, grid-tied wind project** that will create economic opportunities and clean energy right here in the District of Timiskaming.

The project is still in the **early stages of planning**. There are plenty of steps ahead. We invite you to join our journey – community voices are key to help shape the project!

There's lots to come, including more environmental studies, community and Indigenous engagement, submitting the project into a province-wide competitive process for selection, an environmental assessment registration and many more studies including desktop and land-based engineering work.

Today is about introducing ABO Energy and the proposed Temiskaming Wind Project, hearing your thoughts and answering your questions.

Clean Power for Ontario

Temiskaming Wind would harness the region's wind to create renewable energy to provide access to more clean power to Ontario residents.

Learn more about Ontario's Long-Term 2 Request for Proposals for large-scale

resource acquisition to meet system needs at: https://www.ieso.ca/Sector-Participants/Resource-Acquisition-and-Contracts/Long-Term-2-RFP

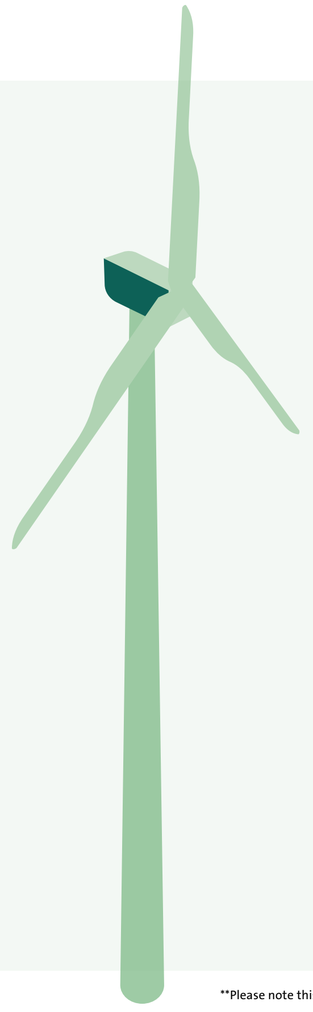
Leveraging wind as a local renewable resource, the Project will help Ontario meet the rising demand for reliable, clean energy. The amount of renewable energy produced by this proposed wind project could power **~ 29,000 to 43,000 homes** annually.

Project Summary - Wind

Estimated Number of Turbines
~20

Estimated blade length
80 - 90 metres

Each turbine along with supporting infrastructure (including roads) takes up about
1.5 acres of land (around 35-40 acres total)



Nameplate Capacity of Project
Up to 150 MW

Estimated Hub Height of turbines
100 - 120 metres

Nameplate Capacity of each turbine
~6 to 7 MW

**Please note this is for demonstration purposes and sizing of Project are not known currently.

Temiskaming Wind Project Development Process

ABO ENERGY

- Collect Wind Data
- Secure land
- Preliminary electrical connection

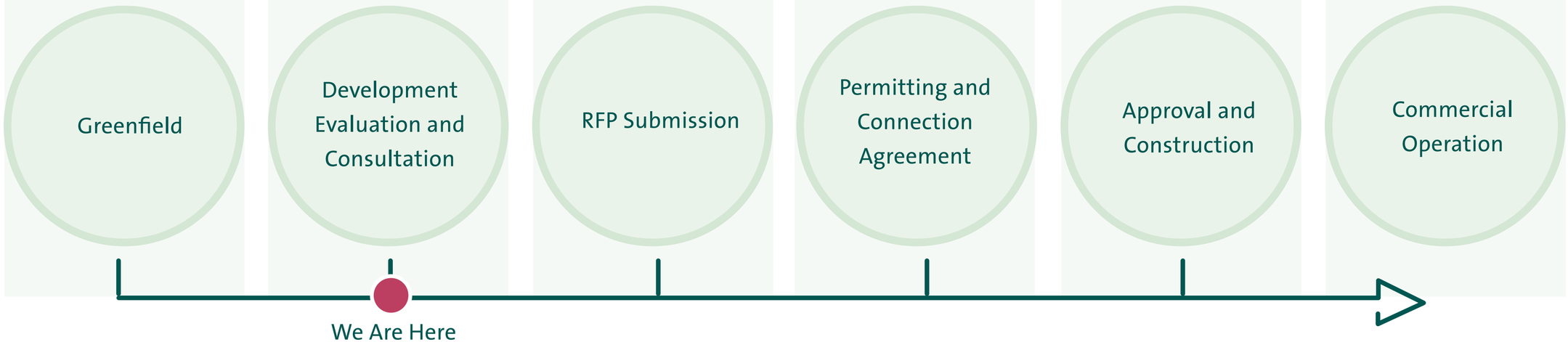
- Preliminary Assessment
- Additional Connection consultation
- Municipal/ Public/ FN Consultation
- Partnership/ Investor Discussions

- IESO will take a few months to re view and determine winners
- If unsuccessful, can resubmit project in the next window
- If successful --->

- 12-18 Months
- Full environmental screening
- Additional Public Consultation
- Connection studies
- Engineering and site design
- Final Permit submitted to Ministry of Environment.

- 12-18 Months for final approval
- Construction can take 12 months to complete.

Commercial Operation (COD) expected around 4 years after winning a LT2 RFP Tender.



1. Project Schedule

Open House	August 7, 2025
LT2 RFP Registration Deadline	September 4, 2025
LT2 Submission Deadline	October 16, 2025
Target Date for Proponent Selection	April 14, 2026
Environmental and Connection studies	May 2026-December 2027
Environmental Studies Submission	Q3 2027
Permitting Approval	Q3 2028
Construction	Q4 2028
Commercial Operation	April 2030

Temiskaming Wind Project **Consultation**

- ABO Energy commits to forthright and meaningful communication that is timely and respectful.
- We aim to carry forth discussions with interested parties and commit to the thoughtful consideration of feedback into our project planning in order to mitigate and avoid impact.
- We will discuss options, alternatives and mitigation measures related to presented concerns where feasible.
- We will provide responses to questions and concerns in a manner that is clear and easily understood by the recipient.
- If you have questions or comments about the Project, please contact

  ABO Energy Canada Ltd.
  by email at **temiskaming@aboenergy.com** or
  phone at: **416-220-6691**

- For more information about the Project please visit:
  www.temiskamingwind.com

Site Characteristics

The Project Area consists primarily of agricultural fields, woodlands, and wetlands, interspersed with shrubland, meadows and aquatic features. Wooded areas contain coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests, while wetlands mainly consist of treed or thicket swamps and marshes.

Environmental Assessment

A Natural Heritage Assessment and Water Body Assessment and Report will be required to be completed, as part of the Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the Environmental Protection Act. As part of these assessments, any significant natural feature or waterbody within 120m of the project will require an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) to assess and mitigate potential impacts to the feature.

A comprehensive Species at Risk (SAR) assessment will also be completed to ensure any potential impacts to SAR or their habitats are assessed and mitigated.

Robust field surveys will be conducted to inform the siting of project infrastructure and minimize potential impacts to sensitive features, species, and their habitats.

Environmental Studies

A review of available background information has been initiated, and the following field studies have been completed or are ongoing:

- Vegetation Mapping
- Wildlife Habitat Assessment
- Water Body Assessment
- Species at Risk Assessment
- Vegetation Inventories

Seasonal wildlife assessments will be required to identify Significant Wildlife Habitat and to inform project siting and an appropriate mitigation strategy.

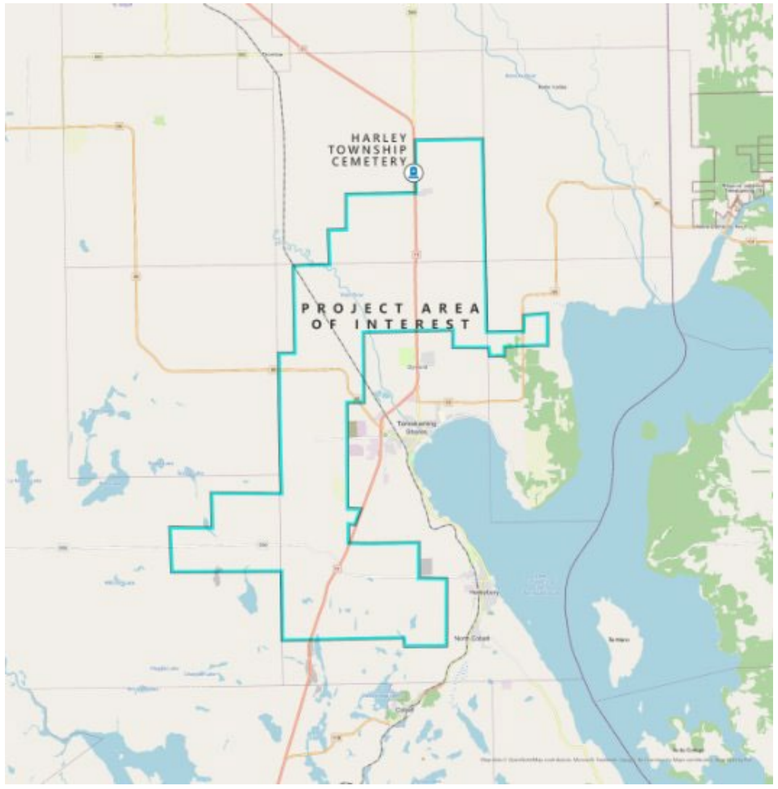
Heritage and Archaeology

Protected Properties:

Peninsula Heritage Ltd. has been retained by NRSI on behalf of ABO Energy to conduct an inventory of Protected Properties in the vicinity of the Project area.

The preliminary report has reviewed information from the Heritage Register, OHT Easements, OHT's Plaque Guide, Parks Canada, Canadian Heritage River System and UNESCO.

- No Heritage Resources have been found within the project area, but the site is adjacent to one heritage resource, the Harley Township Cemetery
- The Report will be updated as more information is gathered or if the project footprint moves.
- If you have heritage information you wish to be considered, please contact our staff . The Draft report is available on the project's website.
- A full Protected Properties Report and Heritage Report will be part of the Project's environmental permit application, should it be awarded a contract.



Archaeological Assessment:

True North Archaeological Services has been retained by NRSI on behalf ABO Energy to Conduct an archaeological due diligence report.

The purpose of the report is to evaluate the Project lands and apply criteria for determining archaeological potential.

- The preliminary report has identified areas of Archaeological potential derived from First Nation land use and proximity to historical features including transportation routes and locations of early settlements. Burial grounds, including the Harley Township Cemetery situated outside the project area, are also considered culturally sensitive areas.
- The Draft Archaeological Due Diligence Report is available on the Project website.
- Stage 1 and a likely Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report will be part of the Project's environmental permit application, should it be awarded a contract.

Temiskaming Wind Project IESO and Energy Procurement

The Independent Electrical System Operator (IESO) oversees Ontario's energy electrical market.

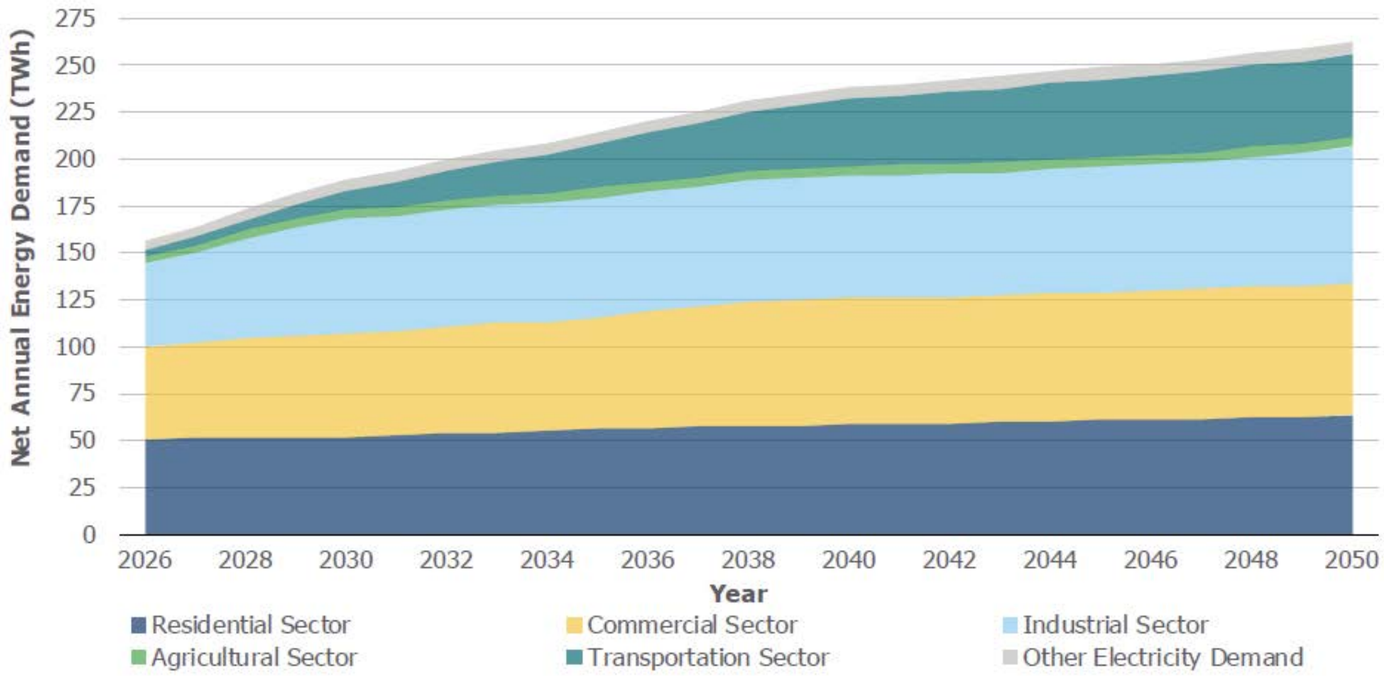
- The manage and operate the existing electrical supply contract, manage new tenders.
- Oversees the flow of electricity and works with neighboring jurisdictions to ensure a stable electrical grid.
- IESO manages agreements with local distribution companies (such as Hydro One) to distribute electricity to the consumer.

- The IESO estimates that energy demand in Ontario will increase 75% by the year 2050.
- Significant growth in the near term to 2030 is expected from industrial mining* extraction, processing chemical production and hydrogen production.

To meet demand, IESO is launching a new program to procure 5000MW of new generation and 1,600MW of capacity over the next four years. RFP submissions expected Q3/Q4 every year from 2025-2028*.

ieso
Connecting Today.
Powering Tomorrow.

Figure 2 | Annual Energy Demand

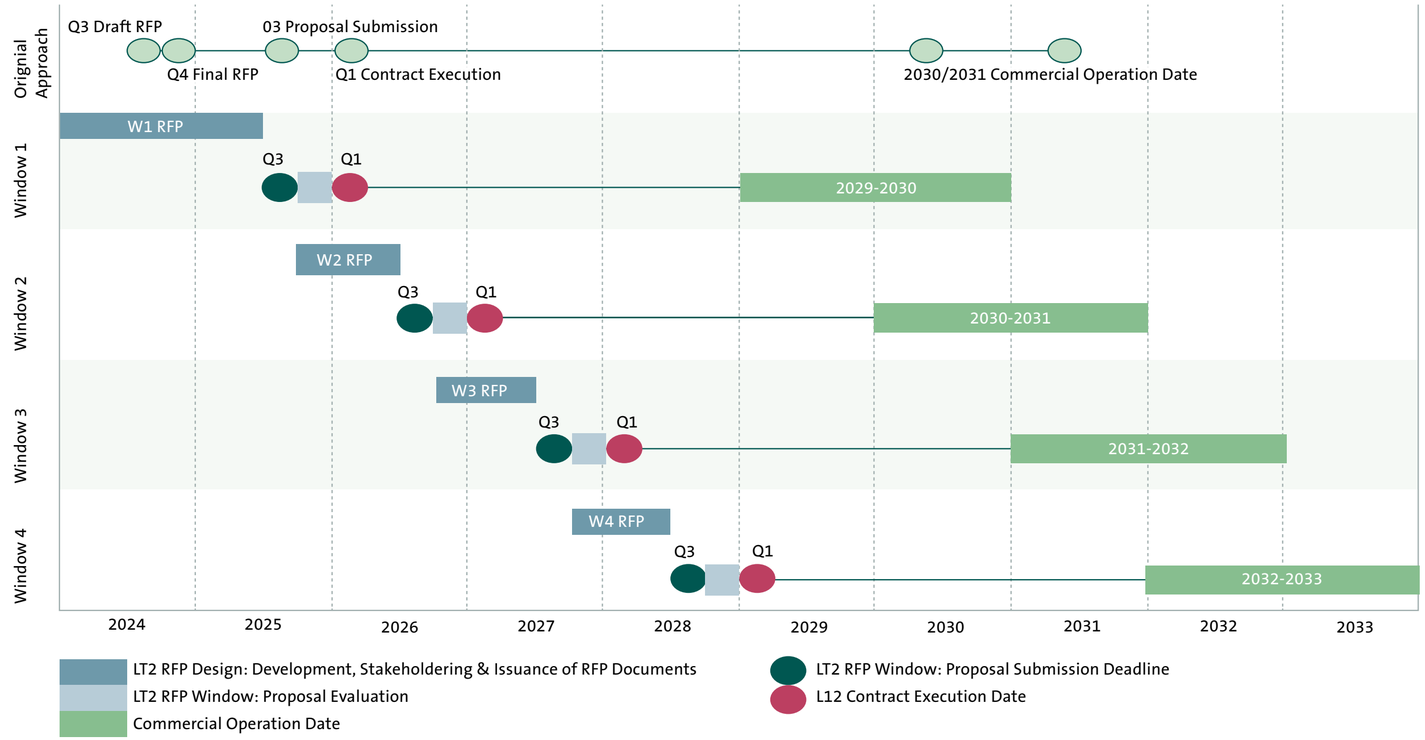


*source: IESO 2025 Annual Planning Outlook: https://www.ieso.ca/-/media/Files/IESO/Document-Library/planning-forecasts/apo/2025/2025-Annual-Planning-Outlook.pdf

The Long Term 2 Request for Proposal (RFP)

- The IESO creates and administers the new RFP and invites private energy developers to submit projects.
- The RFP is technology agnostic meaning all forms of energy generation may bid into the RFP.
- Private energy developers bid into the RFP by submitting a price at which they are willing to sell electricity to the IESO in a MW/h format for a 20-year period.
- Projects bidding into the RFP are privately financed. **There are no public subsidies to develop, build and operate the facility.**
- Projects with the lowest adjusted bid price will be awarded contracts and proceed with the next stages of development

LT2 RFP Windowed Approach: Overview (2)



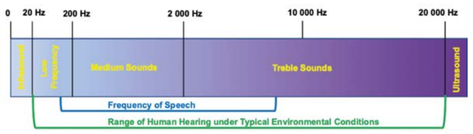
Temiskaming Wind Project **Project Benefits**

ABO Energy commits to creating a lasting positive impact in the communities where we develop renewable projects. The Temiskaming Wind Project will generate the following positive benefits for the surrounding community:

- **~$2500** per Megawatt per year for a Community Benefit Fund. ie. for 100 MW Project would equal $250,000 per year, or **$5,000,000** for the 20-year Project life
- Estimated tax revenue in the millions for the participating Municipalities
- Estimated millions of dollars in contracts to local goods and service providers, with preference given to regional entities
- ~80 short-term and long-term jobs/contracts in site clearing, road building, electrical, construction and concrete work, and ongoing maintenance etc
- Revenue to landowners from leases signed with the developer
- Thousands of dollars in Scholarships and Donations to local initiatives

Wind Turbine Sound

Sound



Sound is the measurement of the pressure levels in decibels (dBA) at individual frequencies (Hz). The louder the sound, the higher the decibel readings. Specialized sound meters have been designed to measure the sound pressure levels (SPL) across a wide range of frequencies.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment Regulation 359/09 Noise Limits for Wind Turbines

Examples of common sound levels (dBA)

140	Threshold of pain
130	Jet take off
120	Rock concert
110	Jackhammer
100	Power saw
90	Street traffic
80	Doorbell
70	Office
60	Normal conversation
50	Quiet urban neighborhood, daytime
40	Library
30	Soft whisper
20	Ticking of a wrist watch
10	Rustling leaves

The Permissible Sound Levels (PSLs) for wind turbines under Ontario Regulation 359/09 and the associated MECP Noise Guidelines (NPC-300) for a Class 3 area (quiet rural environment) are:

- 45 dBA Leq Daytime (0700 to 1900)
- 40 dBA Leq Nighttime (1900 to 0700)

Ontario's noise limits are consistent with international best practices, including World Health Organization guidelines. These levels are designed to protect human health and ensure a good night's rest for nearby residents.

Infrasound and Low Frequency Noise (LFN) from Wind Turbines



Although wind turbines are a source of LFN and infrasound during operation, these sound pressure levels are not unique to wind turbines. Common natural sources of LFN and infrasound include ocean waves, thunder, and even the wind itself. Other human sources include road traffic, refrigerators, air conditioners, oil pump jacks, farm machinery, and airplanes.

Wind turbine infrasound and LFN noise have been studied extensively. The levels surrounding turbines are far lower than would be required to induce health impacts.

Measurements at other wind farms are similar, if not lower, than natural and anthropogenic sources of infrasound that we are exposed to, and are below international guidelines on infrasound.

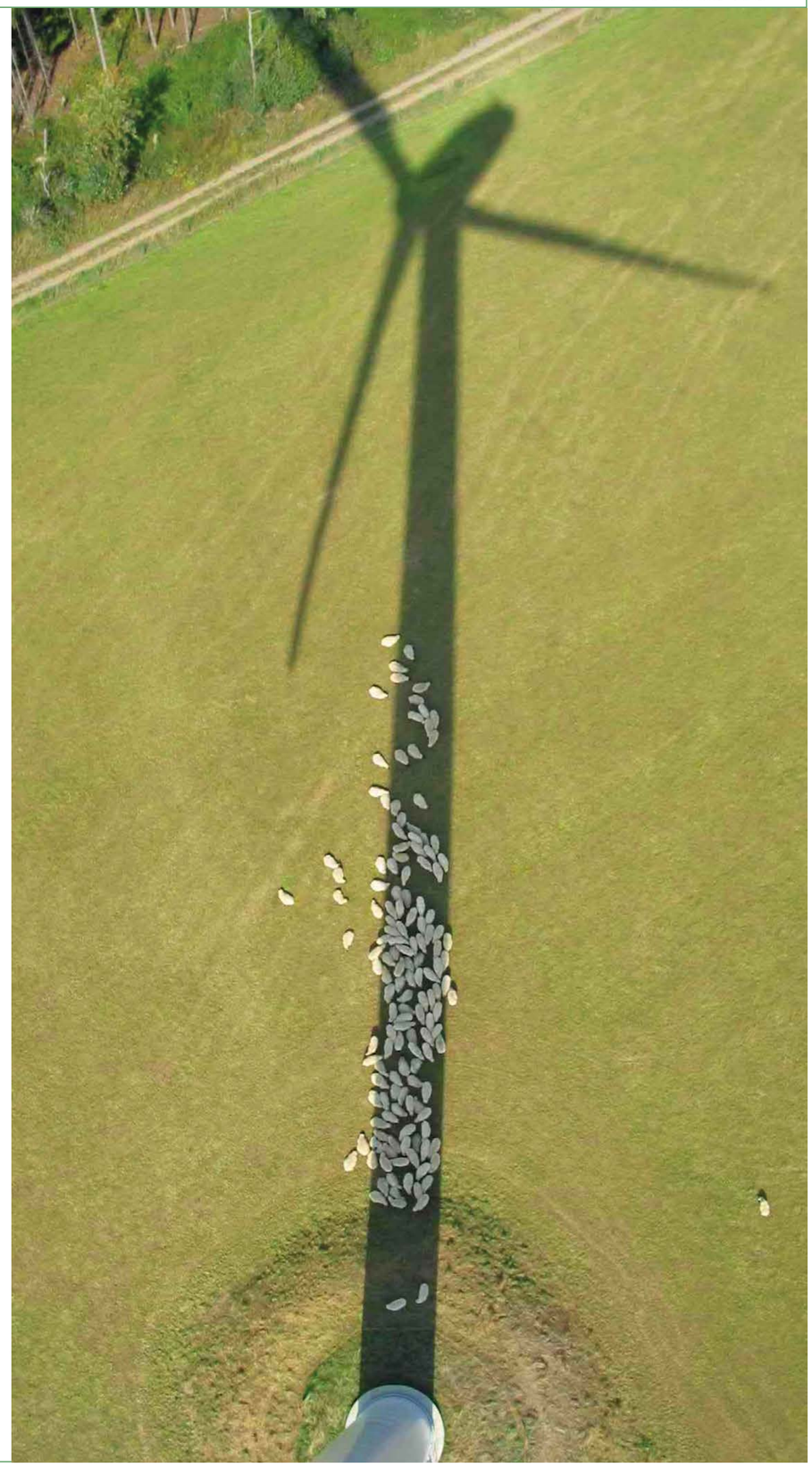
Shadow Flicker

Shadow flicker occurs when the spinning rotor is located between the sun and a building, and the turbine blades alternatively block and allow the sunlight to shine through (taken from the original poster board – incl diagram as well). This causes a ‘flicker’ effect and only occurs when certain conditions are met such as the sun shining and turbine(s) operating. A Shadow Flicker study will be conducted to rely on findings of potential shadow flicker at nearby receptors. Results from the study will be shared with local stakeholders once completed. Moreover, the assessment will be included in the application to the Renewable Energy Approval (REA).

Expected Case Modeling assumptions:

- Long term climatic data will be used to model expected sun and shade dates for shadow flicker to occur
- Wind data will be also used to estimate times when there would not be enough wind to turn the turbines or the wind is too high for the turbines to operate, and thus no flickering would occur
- Obstacles such as trees or walls surrounding specific receptors will be included in the model further reducing the amount of shadow flicker observed

Several studies conducted around the world have shown that shadow flicker does not impact health. The project will be designed in a manner that minimizes shadow at homes.



Human Health, Public Safety and Livestock

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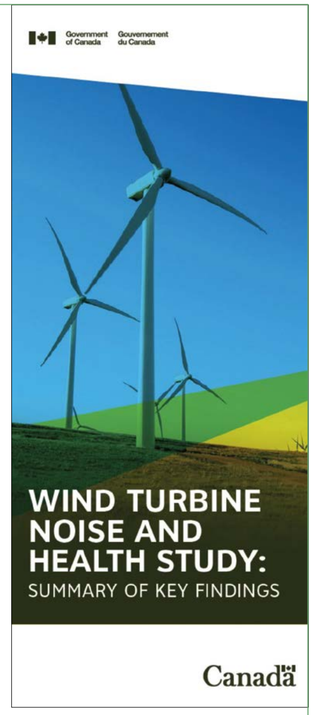
Human Health

There have been well over 100 peer-reviewed research papers published by academics, consultants and medical agencies around the world on the potential health effects of people living near wind turbines.

The studies include issues of audible sound, low frequency noise, infrasound, shadow flicker, and electromagnetic fields (EMF).

Health Canada conducted the largest study in the world of people living, working and playing near wind turbines:

- 1238 people participated Homes as close as 820 ft out to 7 miles from wind turbines.
- Conducted self-reported questionnaires and for the first time ever objective measures of health including:
  - Sleep Study
  - Hair Cortisol (stress)
  - Blood Pressure



The overall conclusion to emerge from the study findings is that the study found no evidence of an association between exposure to wind turbines and the prevalence of self-reported or measured health effects beyond annoyance.

Public Safety

Wind turbine failures, fires and ice throw are very rare events:

- 1 blade failure per 10,000 a year
- Fires are very rare events with <1 a year in Canada
- Ice Throw is mitigated through turbine siting and advancing technologies.

Noise:

- Ontario Regulation 359/09 requires wind turbine noise levels to remain below 40 dBA at night and 45 dBA during the day at nearby receptors in Class 3 (quiet rural environments). These limits align with World Health Organization guidelines for community noise exposure.

Livestock

There are over 6,000 turbines across Canada. Most of these turbines are located on agricultural and pasture land. There have been several livestock and wild game studies published in the scientific literature.

There is no demonstrated link between any wind turbine emissions and livestock health.

Project Map

TEMISKAMING WIND PROJECT

Project Area of Interest

Municipal Boundary

0 1.25 2.5 5 km

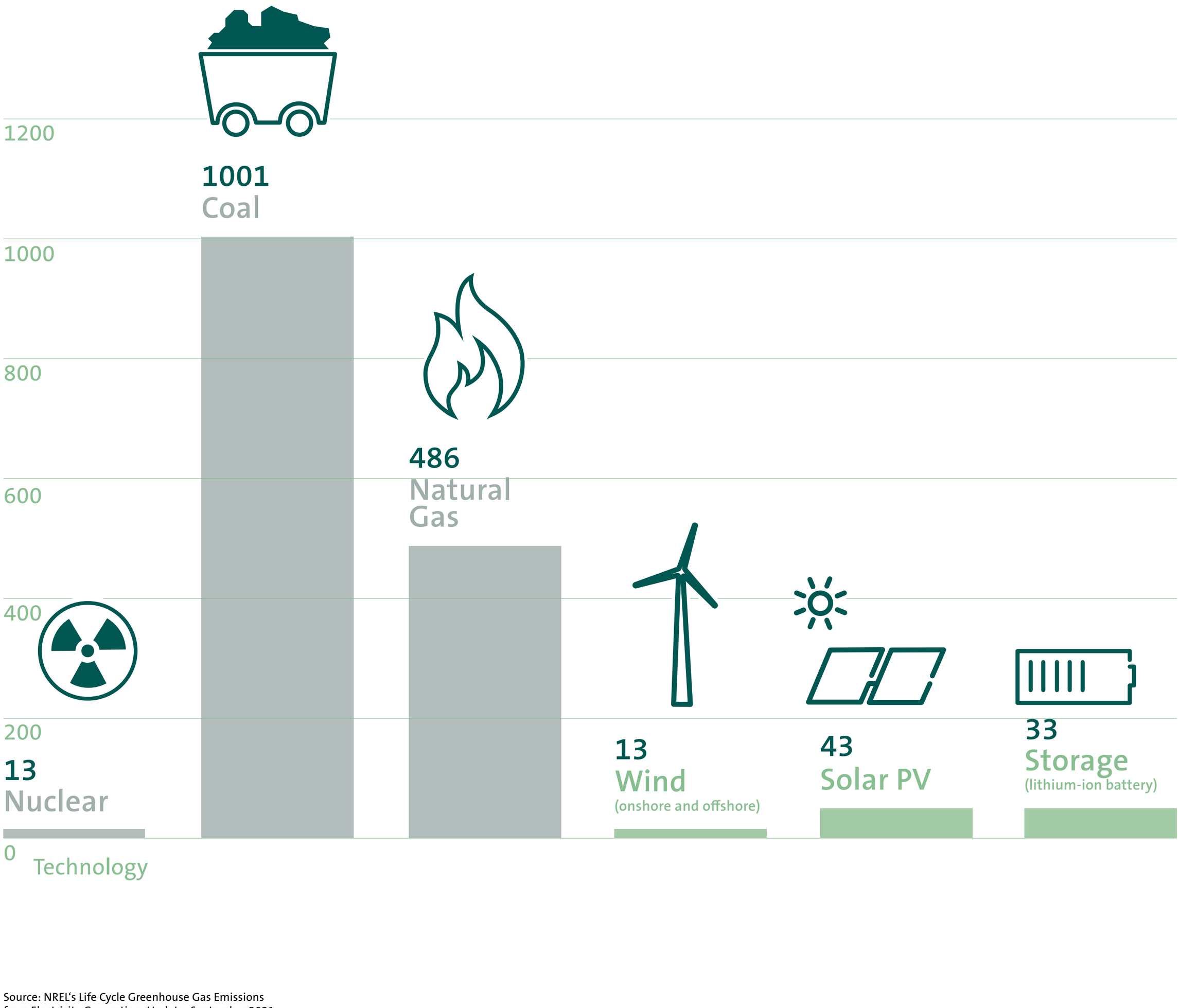
Scale: 1:46,000
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Publish Date: 2025-07-21

Airbus, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, GSA, GSI and the GIS User Community

TOWNSHIP OF HILLIARD
TOWNSHIP OF HARLEY
Couttsville
562
569
Thwaites
TOWNSHIP OF BRETHOUR
TOWNSHIP OF CASEY
TOWNSHIP OF HARLEY
TOWNSHIP OF CASEY
Belle Vallée
Pearson
11
Milberta
Highland
TOWNSHIP OF KERNS
TOWNSHIP OF HARLEY
TOWNSHIP OF KERNS
TOWNSHIP OF HUDSON
Uno Park
TOWNSHIP OF HARLEY
CITY OF TEMISKAMING SHORES
Hanbury
TOWNSHIP OF CASEY
TOWNSHIP OF HARRIS
Sutton Bay
65
Hillview
Dymond
11
New Liskeard
Temiskaming Shores
Dawson Point
Pike Lake
TOWNSHIP OF HUDSON
UNORGANIZED DISTRICT
Button's Corners
558
UNORGANIZED DISTRICT
CITY OF TEMISKAMING SHORES
Haileybury
Lake Timiskaming
North Cobalt
UNORGANIZED DISTRICT
TOWNSHIP OF COLEMAN
CITY OF TEMISKAMING SHORES
TOWNSHIP OF COLEMAN
O'Brien
Cobalt
Coleman
11
11B
567
Gillies
Kerr Lake
Bay Lake
Giroux Lake
TOWNSHIP OF COLEMAN
UNORGANIZED DISTRICT
Gillies Depot

Emissions of various energy sources

The chart shows the total life cycle emissions in grams of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilowatt-hour for different electricity generation technologies.



Source: NREL's Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Electricity Generation: Update; September 2021

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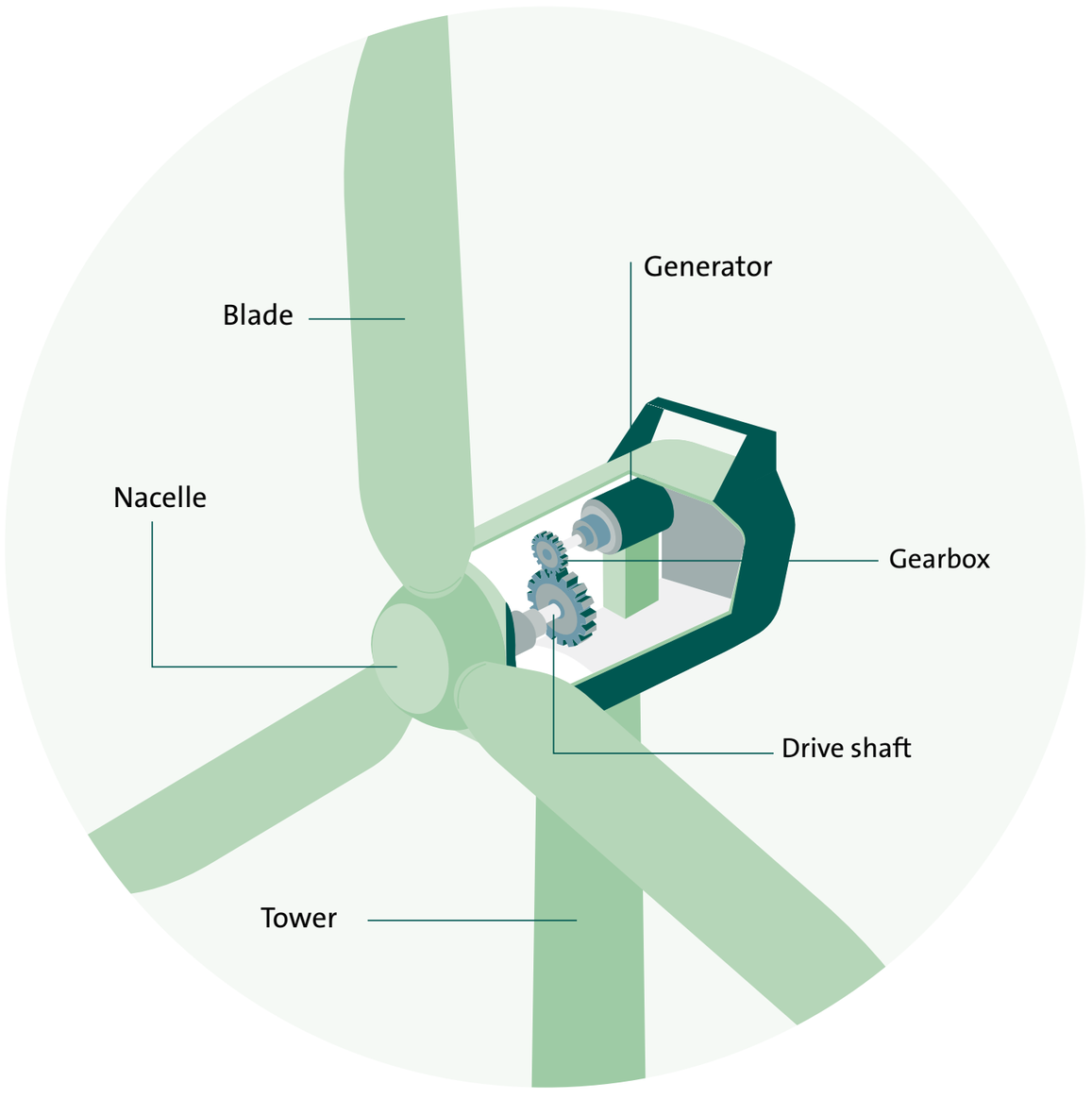
Construction

How is wind converted into electrical energy?

- Wind causes the blades to rotate. The blades are connected to a gearbox in the nacelle, which turns the generator to produce electricity.
- The clean electricity is transmitted through cables and collected at a substation before feeding into the Ontario electrical grid through the existing overhead powerlines.

To get to this point, our Project will require many types of skillsets to build this Project. We aim to involve local contractors wherever possible.



We encourage local suppliers and contractors to register on our Supplier Portal at this time to show interest in working with us!

We will further engage with the local and Indigenous business community through RFP opportunities and other ways, including supplier information sessions

Construction

Here are the various phases of construction:

Civil works

Ground movement on platforms

Construction of the foundation of a wind turbine base

Concreting of foundations (500-600 m³ per wind turbine)

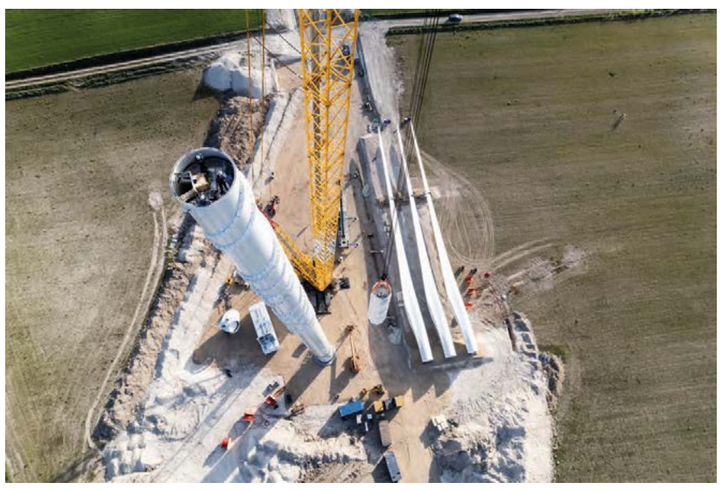
Construction of the transformer substation

Transportation of large components, here the rotor blades

Trench for collector line

Erection of the wind turbine

The first tower segment is bolted to the foundation



The tower segments are installed one after the other

Fitters take delivery of a new segment and adjust it

Once the tower has been erected, the gondola is placed on top

The drive rod is installed

The hub is attached

The three rotor blades are attached to the hub one after the other

Project Employment Opportunities

Anticipated Construction and Infrastructure Requirements:

- During development and construction (~80 jobs) and during operation (2-4 jobs).
  - Labourers, operators, truck drivers, safety officers, crane operators, operating engineers, and various types of trades
  - Wind turbine technicians
  - Professional roles, including engineers, administrative support and much more
- The Project would require the construction and installation of various infrastructure, along with ongoing maintenance, including:
  - Tree clearing/harvesting as needed
  - Geotechnical studies (ground assessments)
  - Access roads (clearing and other civil works) and snow clearing
  - Transmission infrastructure (collector system, substation, etc.)
  - Storage yard construction, onsite security, etc.
  - Construction of concrete foundations for turbines
  - Wind turbine installation (transport to site, erection)
  - Operations and Maintenance Facilities
  - Post-construction bird and bat mortality monitoring

Contractors and vendors are invited to register on ABO Energy‘s supplier portal to show interest in providing services to this Project

Wind Farm Life Cycle

What happens at the end of the wind farm's life?

The life of a wind farm is 20-30 years. After, it may be decommissioned or repowered.

During the life of a wind farm, maintenance occurs to replace parts – just like your vehicle. Operations and maintenance workers will fulfill this important task during the life of the wind farm.

Decommissioning

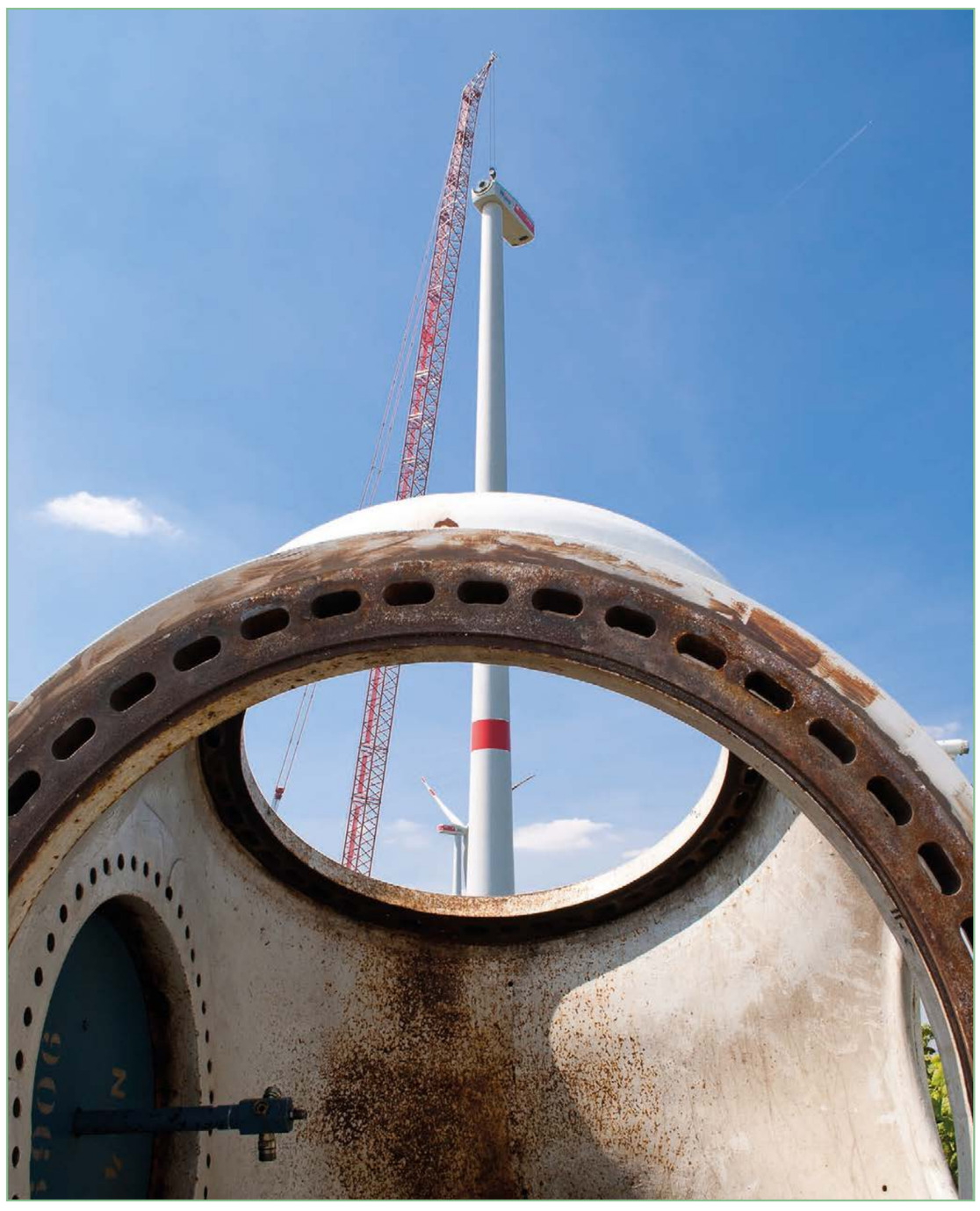
Due to economics, regular wear and tear and other factors, it may make most sense to remove the project and return the land to its original state.

There will be a decommissioning and reclamation plan required for the Project. After operations conclude, this plan will be implemented to remove the Project infrastructure and reclaim the site.

Can wind turbine components be recycled?

The main components of a wind turbine that can be recycled, repurposed, or salvaged include steel tower sections, steel reinforcements, electrical equipment and cables, precious metals, and concrete. Other materials that cannot be recycled, repurposed or salvaged will be disposed of according to provincial regulations.

Did you know? Two of the largest turbine manufacturers have created turbine blades that are fully recyclable! The use of these blades will be evaluated for this Project.



Repowering

As another option, older wind turbines or other components can be upgraded with newer, more efficient equipment in some cases.