

Land Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq people. We also acknowledge the Mi'kmaq as the past, present, and future caretakers of this land, Mi'kma'ki.

We are committed to working with the Mi'kmaq and delivering a comprehensive partnership on all aspects of the project. EverWind's Nova Scotia Projects include three Mi'kmaq equity partners and champion meaningful engagement with Rightsholders and the advancement of social and economic reconciliation.

We also recognize that African Nova Scotians are a distinct people whose histories, legacies, and contributions have enriched that part of Mi'kma'ki known as Nova Scotia for over 400 years.

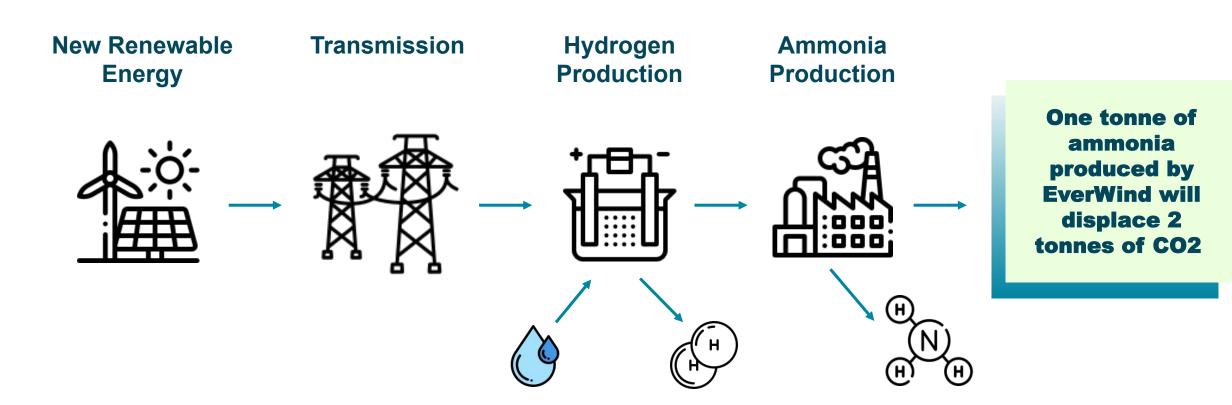
About EverWind

EverWind Fuels LLC (EverWind) is a developer of green hydrogen and ammonia production, storage facilities, and associated transportation assets. The EverWind team is comprised of over 120 employees, mostly from the local community, who are further supported by full time contractors and consultants.

We are developers, owners, and managers with experience in almost every infrastructure subcategory in North America, and a track record of success and delivering socially and environmentally responsible developments for all of our stakeholders.



Green Hydrogen & Ammonia Production



Green Hydrogen & Ammonia Uses

Hydrogen

Ammonia

- Transportation: Passenger cars, Transport trucks, Trains, Shipping Vessels, Planes
- Electricity generation (fuel for power plants)
- Chemicals for Industrial Processes

- Industrial Refrigerant (i.e. cold storage facilities, ice rinks, etc.)
- Shipping Vessels (requires significant venting so not suitable for other transportation applications)
- Electricity Generation (fuel for power plants)

How Wind Power Works

Modern turbines have three main components: the tower, the nacelle (or generator) and the blades.

The blades rotate when the wind blows and are attached to a gearbox in the nacelle, which turns the generator and produces electricity.

Electricity is then converted to a medium voltage AC current, transmitted via cables and is collected at a substation before being transmitted by overhead lines to the main electrical grid.



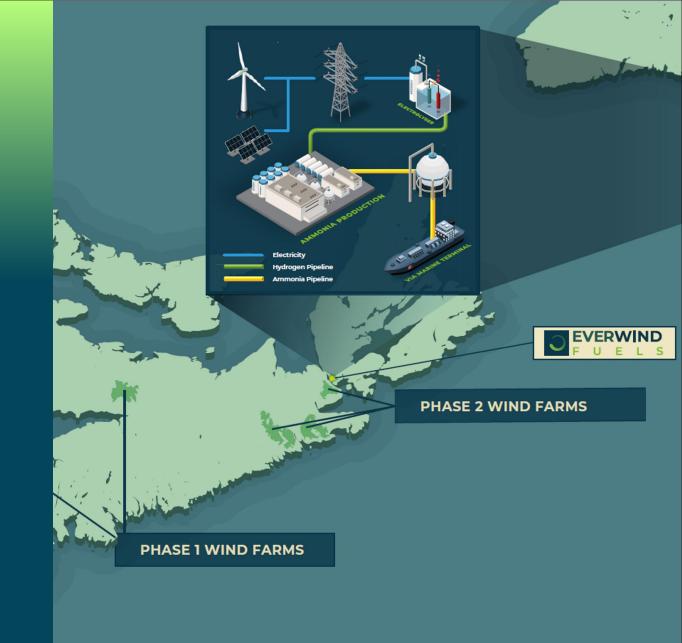
EverWind -Phased Green Hydrogen

1) Nova Scotia Phase 1

- 650 MW onshore wind
- 240 ktpa of green ammonia
- EAs approved for facility and two wind projects

2) Nova Scotia Phase 2

- ~2 GW onshore wind & solar
- >1 mtpa of green ammonia



Project Overview





Met towers installed

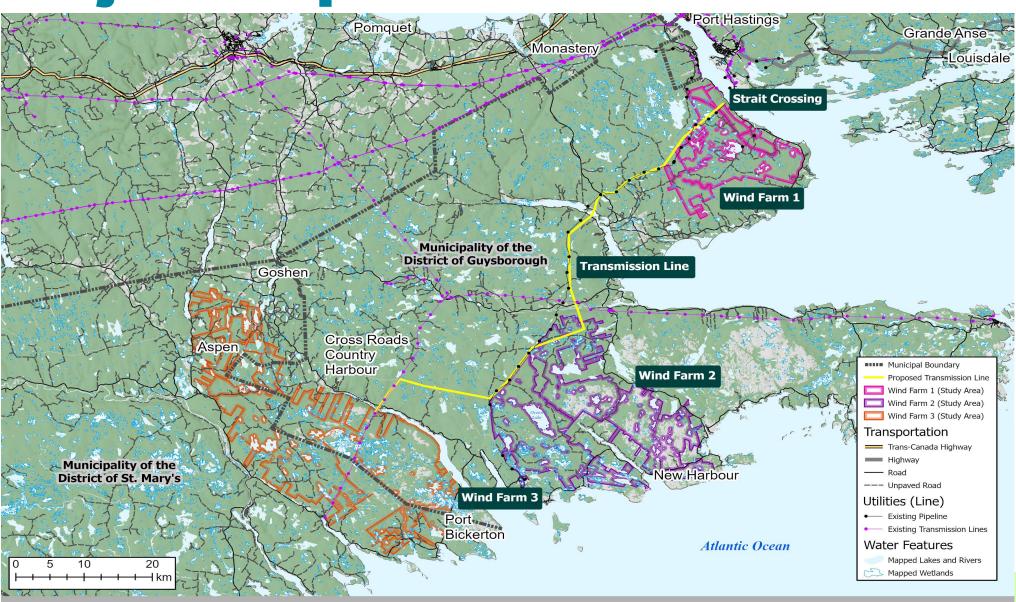


Geotech work for MET

Project Details

	WF1	WF2	WF3
Ownership	EverWind, Fire	st Nations, & Community Ownership Mi	x: TBC
Location	MODG	MODG	MODG/MDSM
Number of Turbines*	Up to 84 Turbines	Up to 160 Turbines	Up to 160 Turbines
Turbine Model*	Nordex N163 5.9MW	Nordex N163 5.9MW	Nordex N163 5.9MW
Hub Height*	Up to 125 m	Up to 125 m	Up to 125 m
Blade Length*	Up to 81.5 m	Up to 81.5 m	Up to 81.5 m
Crown Land Exclusivity	8,484 ha (hectare)	29,743 ha	25,777 ha
Final Substation Footprint	Up to 2.5 acres	Up to 2.5 acres	Up to 2.5 acres
Final O&M Building Footprint	Up to 1 acre	Up to 1 acre	Up to 1 acre
Start of Construction	Q1 2026	Q3 2026	Q1 2027
Commercial Operation Date (COD)	Q4 2027	Q3 2028	Q1 2029

Project Map



Siting Wind Projects

Since the last round of community engagement activities, we took the following actions:

• **Implementing feedback:** community comments and feedback has been incorporated in initial layout design work, however further engagement is required to progress the design and development work

- Met towers installed across Wind Farm 1: Six months of onsite meteorological data has been collected to inform site design
- Initial modelling of sound and shadow flicker is ongoing with design work: project design will be compliant with relevant provincial and municipal regulations at all receptors
- Turbine selection process is ongoing: higher capacity model enables a reduction in total number of turbine locations

In Conclusion:

- Ongoing layout work: Extensive studies are occurring to collect wind data and identify environmental constraints to reduce environmental and human impacts
- Removed Roads: Directly reduced impact on environment and recreational trail system
- Committed to Working with the Community: Actively listening to community concerns and implementing changes

Improved design reflects input from the community and work conducted on the ground.

Environmental Assessment

The project is submitting to the province's rigorous Environmental Assessment and Approval process (EA), which includes a comprehensive analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the project. Strum Consulting is successfully guiding the process and conducting a series of detailed studies including:

- Wetlands and Watercourses Surveys
- Vegetation and Habitat Surveys
- Bird and Bat Surveys
- Moose Surveys
- Sound and Visual Assessments
- Electromagnetic Assessments
- Archaeological Assessments
- Telecommunication Assessments
- Old Growth Forest and Lichen Surveys





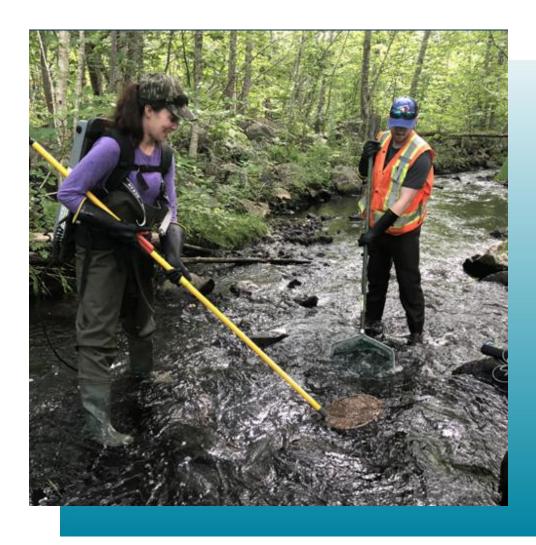




Environmental Assessment

The Wind Farm 1 project will be submitting an application into the province's rigorous Environmental Assessment (EA) process, which includes an analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the project. As part of the EA, the following detailed biophysical field studies have been completed at Wind Farm 1:

- Wildlife: Bats, Birds, Terrestrial Mammal (including Mainland Moose), Wood Turtles Surveys
- Watercourses: Fish and Fish Habitat Assessments
- Wetlands: Delineations and Functional Assessments
- Vegetation and Lichen Surveys
- Old Growth Forest Assessments
- Bird Radar Studies



Environmental Assessment

Other ongoing detailed studies include:

- Sound, Shadow Flicker and Visual Assessment
- Electromagnetic and Telecommunication
 Assessments
- Geotechnical Investigations
- Historical and Cultural: Archaeological, Mi'kmaq
 Ecological Knowledge Studies

These studies will be completed before the EA submission, which is expected in Q3 2024.



Minimizing Environmental Impacts

Much of the Project site is previously disturbed from historical and current forestry activity, recreational activities, and mineral excavation.

EWF is aiming to further minimize the environmental impact of the Project by:

- Prioritizing existing logging roads: existing roads are being used to the extent possible
- Maintaining large setbacks from residences and protected areas
- Minimizing impact to Old Growth Forest
- Minimizing impact to Wetlands and Watercourses
- Minimizing tree clearing

Minimizing Environmental Impacts

EWF is making efforts to minimize impacts to Mainland Moose by:

- Minimizing landscape fragmentation by utilizing existing forestry roads to the extent possible
- Installing light mitigation technology to reduce impact of nighttime lighting
- Spearheading a provincial working group to establish practical methods to protect Mainland Moose

Environmental Monitoring

As part of the survey process, specialized equipment is used to help ensure we have comprehensive environmental information.

Avian Radar

Bird movement data is logged by an avian radar system, providing information for trend assessments and identification. Bat acoustic monitors are used to analyze bat presence.



Environmental Monitoring

Meteorological (MET) Tower

- MET Towers are temporary structures designed to collect weather-related information, such as wind speed, wind direction, and temperature.
- MET Towers are unassuming in the landscape.
 Each METBTower requires just a 100m buffer.
 Any impact on the surrounding area is minimal.
- MET Towers have a concrete base with guy-wires for support. The wires typically extend 60 metres in 3-4 directions from the tower.
- Each MET Tower has a permit application approved by the Government of Nova Scotia.



Environmental Protection Plans

Prior to commencing construction, the following plans will be submitted to Nova Scotia Environment and Climate Change:

- Surface Water Management Plan
- Sediment and Erosion Control Plan
- Blasting Management Plan
- Wildlife Management Plan
- Adaptive Management Plan
- Complaints Resolution Plan
- Mi'kmaq Communication Plan
- Contingency Plan
- Decommissioning and Site Reclamation Plan

Phase 2 Benefits And Economic Activities

EverWind expects the project to provide significant economic benefit and provide jobs within MODG & MDSM

Community Benefits:

- Once in commercial operations, EverWind will establish a community benefit fund associated to the projects, directed by the CLC:
- Based on capacity sizing of project, expected to be in the ~\$1,000/MW range annually
- Supports community initiatives for new infrastructure and resources



Phase 2 Benefits And Economic Activities

EverWind expects the project to provide significant economic benefit and provide jobs within MODG & MDSM

Jobs:

- During construction, EverWind expects ~1,000 direct jobs will be generated building the wind farms, transmission line, and strait crossing
- Long term operations will result in ~75-100 long term operational jobs
- Project / Operational Management
- Wind Turbine Technicians
- MV/HV Technicians
- Administrative staff



Phase 2 Benefits And Economic Activities

EverWind expects the project to provide significant economic benefit and provide jobs within MODG & MDSM

Municipal Taxes:

- Municipal Taxes on wind turbines in Nova Scotia are calculated in dollars per MW installed
- Assumed 2027 rate of \$8,747.75/MW translates to ~\$17.5M annually (2027 dollars) in municipal tax revenues
- Assumed overall project life over 35 years translates to ~\$730M in municipal tax revenue



Community Benefits

We believe our projects are net positives for the local communities in which we work.

Benefits include:

- Billion-dollar Investment in Municipality of the District of Guysborough and St. Mary's
- \$800 million in project lifetime municipal tax & benefits paid to municipalities, community groups and nearby residents
- Contracting opportunities for First Nations & local businesses
- Community Benefits Funds paid out annually directly to the community through a combination of Proximity Payments, Vibrancy Fund and Bursaries.
- Increased local spending on goods and services during the project's development, construction and operational phases



Local Job Creation

These projects are currently employing dozens of local Nova Scotians and will generate considerable direct opportunities for both local companies & individuals during construction and operations.

- 350-400 Direct Jobs During Construction*:
- Civil installation: land clearing, forming, concrete supply, grouting, forming
- Electrical installation: overground installation, electrical testing, instrument installation
- Turbine installation: crane supply, turbine offload, mechanical and electrical work
- Local businesses: to benefit from increased local spending with larger local workforce



^{*}Numbers are for each Wind Farm.

A job fair will be held one month prior to start of construction. On-the-job training will be available for some positions

Local Job Creation

Up to 20-40 Part-Time and Full-Time Jobs during Operations and Maintenance*:

- HV Technicians / Electricians
- Wind Technicians
- Road Maintenance Workers
- Vegetation Management Service Providers
- Snow & Surface Removal
- Administrative Support
- Inventory / Materials Management



^{*}Numbers are for each Wind Farm.

A job fair will be held one month prior to start of construction. On-the-job training will be available for some positions

Community Benefits Fund



\$1,000 Per MW Per Year Commitment to provide direct payments to communities totaling \$2M a year or \$70M over the life of the project.



2028 program start

Program to start at the end of the first year of operations, expected 2028



Local Residents Benefit

Commitment to provide annual community benefits fund earmarked for individuals or community improvement initiatives to be determined through a Committee of volunteers



Community-Based Initiatives

Education and job training, public recreation, land initiatives, energy sustainability, property tax relief, community infrastructure

Bursary Fund



10x Scholarships

Applicable to education and training in the renewables industry



\$10,000 each

Expect to fully replenish \$100,000 fund once scholarships are issued

Bursary Fund of at Least \$100,000, to be replenished



2028 program start

Program to start prior to construction



Keep Families Together

Builds local expertise to help keep families together in Nova Scotia

Municipal tax Benefits

	Municipality of District of Guysborough	Muni. of District of St. Mary's	TOTAL
Annual Municipal Tax	~\$14.3mm	~\$3.2mm	\$17.5mm
Project Life Municipal Ta	× ~\$598mm	~\$131mm	\$728mm

Annual municipal tax revenue from projects will double municipal budgets (approximation based on 2023 audited financials).

Decommissioning Or Repowering

Why and When are Wind Farms Decommissioned?

At the end of their useful life, wind projects may be decommissioned for the following reasons:

- Components become too expensive to maintain
- The Project has reached the end of its business case
- The power purchase agreement has terminated
- Generally, the decommissioning phase will follow the same steps as the construction phase:
- Dismantling and removal of the turbines
- Removal of the turbine foundations down to 1 m below grade
- Removal, recycling (where possible), and disposal of power collection system, conductor, and poles
- Removal of all other equipment

Declaration of the land

Decommissioning Or Repowering

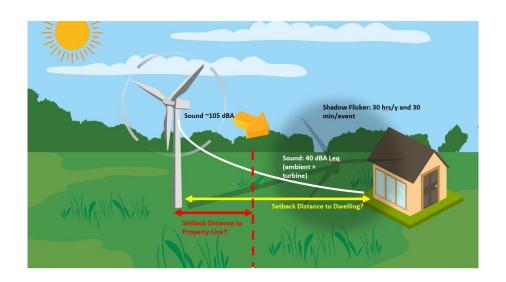
What guarantee is there that the Wind Farm will not be abandoned?

 We will post a form of security to ensure funds are available for decommissioning at the Project's end of life.

Why and When are Wind Farms Repowered?

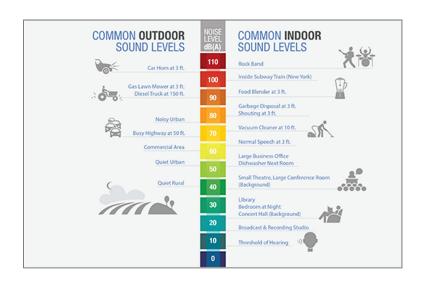
Global trends favour repowering due to renewable wind resources. Repowering leverages existing
investments, relationships, and data, making it less risky than initial projects. Technological advances
enable efficient turbine replacements, often doubling power output with fewer turbines.

Shadow Flicker & Sound Modelling



Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Climate Change (NSECC) requires that proponents demonstrate through modelling that:

- no receptor will receive more than 30 minutes per day or 30 hours per year of shadow flicker
- sounds levels will be <40 dbA at the exterior of a receptor/residence



What are the turbine siting guidelines?

Based on the available scientific literature and industry best practice, EverWind has committed to a minimum setback of 1000m from nonparticipating residences to ensure the protection of the public health and safety of residents. Throughout the EA process detailed shadow flicker and sound modelling will inform turbine siting and layout changes. Results will be made available to the public prior to submission.

Green Fuels Project Overview

Renewable Green Power Generation

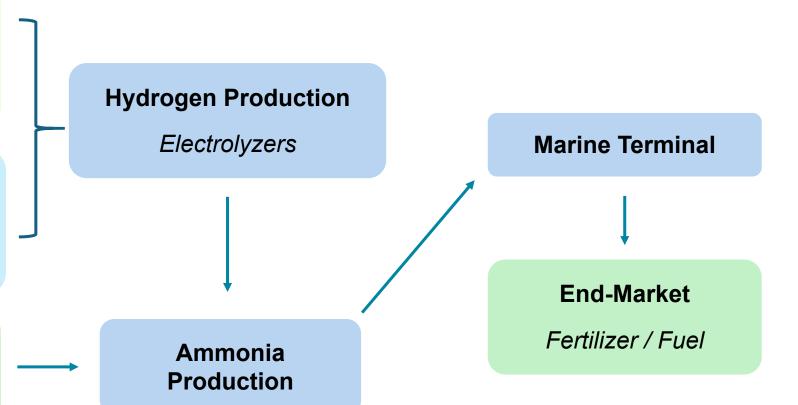
Wind + Solar Farms

Renewable Water Supply

Hydrogen = Freshwater Cooling = Seawater

Renewable Nitrogen Supply

Air is 80% nitrogen



Turning Wind Power Into Zero Carbon Fuel



Makes Renewable Power Cheaper:

Without hydrogen, Nova Scotia would be forced to import green fuels over time



Provides Domestic Source:

Local supply & green fuels needed to avoid Carbon Tax







Brings Nova Scotians Home:

Skilled <u>labour</u> can stay home with their families



Strong Economy Supports Investment In Healthcare







Green hydrogen is needed to meet provincial green requirements!

Creates Green Economy for our Kids

Naming The Wind Farms

How do the Wind Farms get named?

By now you must have realized that Wind Farm 1, Wind Farm 2 and Wind Farm 3 are not the most creative or community appropriate names for the sites. We completely agree and as such are seeking your input to name the sites that will become cornerstones of the communities. This sites will grow with the communities and ultimately provide renewable energy to millions of people, economic opportunities locally, and transformative community benefits. Involving you in naming the sites is extremely important to us, please engage in the following process:

- Submission: submit your names in this box or online at <u>Guysboroughwind@everwind.ca</u>
- Deadline: the deadline for submissions is June 30, 2024
- Review and voting: finalists will be selected by a review committee and put to the community for a vote at the next open houses
- Celebration and prizes: a celebration event and prizes will be awarded for individuals or groups who submit the winning name

Ultimately, we want to choose a name that resonates with the community's values and reflects the unique characteristics of the areas. Please let us know your thoughts.

To Recap Our Commitments

Signed community benefits agreement with MODG and aiming to sign an agreement with MDSM with:

- Community Benefits Fund for \$1,000 Per MW Per Year up to 2000 MW paid directly into local communities via proximity payments, vibrancy funds and bursaries.
- \$100k in bursaries and scholarships award on an ongoing basis to locals interested in renewable energy
- Provide training and mentoring opportunities for residents in the municipalities including local job fairs
- Locate operational wind farm basis in the direct area of the sites
- Commits to engage employees, suppliers and contractors from the municipalities
- Generate social and economic benefits for the municipalities

Further benefits / commitments:

- Up to \$17.5 million in municipal taxes (annual, inflating)
- Minimizing impact to local wildlife, including Mainland Moose
- No restriction of access to crown lands including no gating and a commitment to allow hunting
- Work with local associations and group to enhance recreation opportunities in the project areas
- Minimization of lights with enhanced technology such as Aircraft Detection Light System (ADLS)



Thank you!

We appreciate you taking the time to join us.

We would be happy to follow-up with you if you have any other questions about the Projects.

Please fill out a feedback and site naming form.

