NI TI MOUNTAIN WIND PROJECT

Project Summary

Energy Resource Activities Act Permit Application

October 9, 2026



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1. Project Overview

The Ni Ti Mountain Wind Project (the Project) is a 200-megawatt Indigenous-majority-owned wind energy project being developed by Ni Ti Mountain Power General Partnership (Ni Ti Power), which is comprised of Stellat'en First Nation (Stellat'en) and Innergex Renewable Energy Inc. (Innergex). Ni Ti Power is the owner and developer of the Project. Ni Ti Managing Partner Inc. is the managing partner of Ni Ti Power and is the applicant and permit-holding entity for the *Energy Resources Activities Act* (ERAA) application and associated authorizations, acting in its capacity as managing partner of Ni Ti Power.

Stellat'en participates in the Project as both a rights-holder and equity partner, and expects Project planning, assessment, construction, operations, and reclamation activities to align with the principles of free, prior, and informed consent and meaningful Indigenous participation and stewardship governance.

Originally initiated and proposed by Stellat'en First Nation in 2009 – who identified the wind resource potential within their territory – the Project reflects their vision for a clean energy future grounded in territorial stewardship, economic independence, and intergenerational prosperity. This partnership is grounded in mutual respect and shared intent to design, build, and operate a renewable energy project that reflects both Indigenous knowledge and industry best practices.

In 2024, the Project was selected to receive an Electricity Purchase Agreement through BC Hydro's 2024 procurement process. The Project will consist of up to 30 wind turbines, access roads, collector lines, an on-site Project substation, an on-site operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, and an approximately 25 km, 230kV transmission line connecting to BC Hydro's Glenannan Substation, and other auxiliary temporary and permanent infrastructure to support the construction and operations of the Project.

This summary outlines the key components and activities for the Project, anticipated interactions, and key values and mitigation plans identified. This summary is being submitted in advance of the ERAA application to the BC Energy Regulator (BCER) to support pre-engagement and development of the review workplan for the Project.

1.1. Purpose of Project and Project Benefits

The Project responds to the BC Hydro 2024 Call for Power and 2025 Integrated Resource Plan objectives for new, affordable, and reliable electricity generation that reflects environmental responsibility, Indigenous leadership, and long-term community benefit. Its purpose is to: help meet the Province's growing electricity demand through cost-effective renewable energy generation, deliver electricity to the BC Hydro grid between fall 2029 and fall 2031, and establish an environmentally sustainable, Indigenous-majority-owned business that advances Stellat'en First Nation's self-determination and long-term prosperity, while minimizing footprint through the co-use of existing resource roads and disturbances. Under a 30-year Electricity Purchase Agreement, the Project will add 200 MW of renewable wind energy to the BC grid, supporting the Province's transition to a low-carbon economy, and is anticipated to deliver long-term revenue and governance benefits to Stellat'en First Nation, local employment and contracting opportunities, and Indigenous-led environmental stewardship and community benefit initiatives within the Bulkley-Nechako region.

1.2. Project Location

Ni Ti Power is proposing to construct, operate, and maintain the Project which is located approximately 14 km south of Fraser Lake in the unceded territories of Stellat'en, Nadleh Whut'en and neighbouring nations: Skin Tyee Nation, Nee Tahi Buhn Indian Band, and Saik'uz First Nation. The Project is sited on provincial Crown land within the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako (RDBN), who are the acting regional governmental body. The Project is accessible via Highway 16 via Holy Cross Forest Service Road (FSR) and the Canadian National Railway. The transmission line will run parallel to the existing transmission line used by Blackwater Mine. The associated map included with this summary shows the Project overview.

1.3. Project Components

The Project consists of the following components:

- Up to 30 utility-scale wind turbines, with a maximum capacity of 7.2 MW, maximum hub height of 120 m and a rotor diameter of up to 175 m;
- Associated overhead and buried collector lines to convey electricity to a Project substation;
- An approximately 25-km, 230-kV transmission line bringing the electricity to the point of interconnection with BC Hydro's existing Glenannan Substation;
- Three long-term meteorological towers;
- Temporary and permanent laydown, batch plant, and borrow areas;
- New and upgraded access roads for construction and operations; and
- An O&M facility and associated infrastructure; and
- Groundwater well to service construction needs and O&M facility.

Preliminary information on Project components provided below continues to be refined. The detailed design will be established by balancing wind resource, site suitability, geotechnical, and construction method considerations alongside environmental and archaeological constraints. Compliance with design standards and engineering specifications, and the Renewable Energy Projects Regulation (Part 6 Division 1) has been followed for developing the Project's design.

1.3.1. Wind Turbines

The Project will be centered around an array of up to 30 wind turbines distributed across the site. Each wind turbine will have a maximum capacity of 7.2 MW, a maximum hub height of 120 m, and a rotor diameter of up to 175 m; for a total Project capacity of 200 MW. The maximum buildout for the Project is 30 turbines. Ni Ti Power has included eight alternative turbine locations and associated roads as part of the ERAA application to allow for flexibility in siting as design is finalized. All turbine locations (primary and alternatives) have been studied as part of the Project's impact assessment.

Turbine foundations consist of concrete and rebar. The towers are constructed from steel or a steel/concrete combination. Blades are made of fibreglass with carbon fiber caps for enhanced durability and strength. The turbines can function in temperatures ranging from -30°C to 40°C, and each blade is equipped with a lightning protection system. A portion of the turbines will include flashing lights to comply with federal aeronautical safety regulations. The proportion of turbines for which lights are required will be determined through the Transport Canada and NAV Canada approval process.

1.3.2. Access and Maintenance Roads

Site access will be via Highway 16, approximately 5 km east of Fraser Lake and using the Holy Cross FSR. A network of existing forestry roads will provide internal access, and smaller access roads, both existing and newly constructed, will lead to turbine locations. Road running surfaces will range from 6 to 13.5 m wide to facilitate large turbine components and equipment. Some existing forestry roads will require upgrades to attain the minimum widths required for use.

Road layout and watercourse crossing designs were informed by First Nation recommendations for re-use of existing routes to reduce environmental impacts. All roads and associated structures will be engineered to regulatory design standards.

1.3.3. Collector Lines

Medium voltage (34.5 kv) overhead and buried collector lines will be installed to connect the turbines to the substation. The collector lines will have up to 2 circuits (3 conductors) and fibre-optic communications on each pole, with a wooden monopole structure, which minimizes impacts to birds. Collector lines will generally follow existing or new road routes to reduce the vegetation clearing needed for safe clearances. Small electric junction boxes will be installed along the collector route. Where collector lines could not be placed parallel to roads, the route was designed to accommodate setbacks from environmentally sensitive features.

1.3.4. Project Substation

Electricity will enter the substation at 34.5 kV and be stepped up to 230 kV for integration into the power grid. The substation will occupy an area of approximately 100 m x 100 m and will be sited in a relatively flat area with good drainage and close to the transmission line.

1.3.5. Transmission Line

The transmission line from the Project substation to the connection with the BC Hydro electricity grid at Glenannan Substation will be 230 kV and approximately 25 km in length, and running parallel to the existing Blackwater Mine transmission line. The route was guided by input from Stellat'en and Nadleh Whu'ten, who expressed a preference for re-use of the existing, rather than a new, transmission line corridor.

1.3.6. Permanent Support Infrastructure

Additional on-site infrastructure that will be required for the Project includes:

- A permanent O&M building near the center of the Project, with facilities for equipment servicing and repair, and long-term storage and offices, a control room, and parking. A groundwater well will be required to service the facility.
- Three permanent meteorological towers to monitor wind conditions and assess turbine performance. The towers will be lattice structures fitted with sensors at three levels.

1.3.7. Construction Areas

Several auxiliary work areas will be designated to support various stages of construction. Up to five temporary laydown areas will be established in strategic, and likely already disturbed, locations for material storage. During construction and prior to completion of the wind turbines, parts will be stored in these laydown areas to stage

the installation. Aggregate / borrow pits will be needed for during construction activities. Up to seven borrow pits may be required for material extraction.

Given the Project location and the length of access roads, sourcing concrete externally may not be feasible. A temporary mobile concrete batching plant will be deployed on site to support turbine foundation construction. The batching plant will likely be located within one of the selected borrow pits.

1.4. Project Schedule

The Project will be developed in phases, with the proposed timing summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Phases and Timing

Project Phase	Activities	Timing
Pre-construction	Design, environmental study, engagement with First Nations, community and government, obtaining permits and approvals and procurement.	September 2024 to September 2027
Construction & Commissioning	Construction and turbine installation (see Table 2), including site preparation, construction, equipment transportation, installation of infrastructure and commissioning. Construction and commissioning will take place over three years, with most activities occurring spring through late fall. The current schedule anticipates commercial operation target in November 2029.	September 2027 – November 2029
Operations	Operations are anticipated to last 30 years, during which time equipment and infrastructure will be maintained, and refurbished as needed. Wind project life spans can be extended with upgrades and parts replacements.	November 2029[1] (30 years)
Decommissioning	Based on the approved EPA, the Project is expected to have an initial operational term of 30 years. At that point in time, the project may be re-powered under a re-negotiated EPA or decommissioned. Removal of turbines and associated infrastructure, recycling and disposal of materials and land restoration would occur during decommissioning.	To be confirmed Duration is about 2 years

1.5. Project Activities

Table 2 (overleaf) summarizes the key activities during construction, operations and decommissioning.

[1] The EPA Guaranteed COD is December 2030.

2. Permits Required for the Project

The BCER has delegated authority for issuing natural resource authorizations for land, water, forests, wildlife and heritage. The following permits are anticipated under the ERAA application:

- ERAA Permit for Wind Facility
- Energy Resource Roads
- Associated Activities (i.e., transmission and collector lines, worksite borrow pits, staging and storage areas)
- Master Licence to Cut
- Cutting Permit
- Short-Term Water Use Approval
- Waste Discharge Authorization
- General Area Licence of Occupation
- Conditional Water Licence (Groundwater)
- Changes In and About a Stream Approval or Notification
- Permission for new activities within the Stellako River Wildlife Management Area (transmission line crossing)

In addition to permits issued by BCER, the following agreements, as well as federal and provincial permits, licenses or approvals are anticipated for the Project:

- Aeronautical Assessment Obstacle Evaluation, Transport Canada
- Land Use Approval, NAV Canada
- *Canadian Navigable Waters Act* Notification, Transport Canada
- Road Use Permit for FSR, BC Ministry of Forests
- Significant Road Work Authorization, BC Ministry of Forests
- Third-party road use or access agreements with existing road users or private landowners

In addition to the aforementioned approvals, several Indigenous-led assessments were completed to support decision-making. Stellat'en and Nadleh Whut'en commissioned Cultural Rights Assessments, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use Studies, and Socio-economic Studies. The studies reviewed potential impacts that the Project may have on identified cultural values and suggested mitigation measures. As a result, Stellat'en has prepared an Indigenous-led Assessment Memorandum (ILA), which highlights how Stellat'en's knowledge shared with Ni Ti Power has been integrated into Project planning, design, and mitigation measures as relates to Stellat'en's constitutionally-protected rights, including in accordance with Ni Ti Power's other Energy Resources Activities Act permit reports and planning documents. A summary of the assessments and the list of mitigation measures will be submitted to BCER in the form of the ILA.

Table 2: Project Activities Summary

Phase	Activity
Construction	Site Preparation and Early Works • Clearing and grubbing: Vegetation trimming and removal; preliminary soil grading using heavy machinery; pre-clearing environmental surveys. • Access road upgrades: Upgrades to existing forest service road and forestry roads and construction of new roads to accommodate construction vehicle dimensions. • Laydown area and worksite borrow pit establishment: Temporary storage areas for turbine components and equipment; areas largely decommissioned post-construction; minor areas will be permanently retained for O&M and strategic storage. Aggregate and worksite borrow pits will support extracting material for road building. A temporary concrete batch plant will be operated on-site to fulfill concrete needs during turbine foundation construction. • Materials: Delivery of equipment, supplies, and aggregate; temporary offices will be installed until O&M facility is complete; water will be sourced from a permitted groundwater well for concrete production and from a permitted surface water source to control fugitive dust. Civil and Electrical Works • Turbine foundations: Site excavation; stabilization with aggregate and fill; rebar installation to build frame and concrete pour; backfill to bring the foundation site to the appropriate contour. • Collector and communication lines: Installation of surface and underground fibre optic lines to facilitate system communication and collector lines to convey the electricity from the turbines to the on-site substation. • Transmission line construction: Construction of approximately 25 km transmission line connecting on-site substation to BC Hydro's Glenannan Substation. Turbine Installation • Turbine assembly: On-site assembly of components stored in laydown areas; installation of crane pads to raise and install each unit. • Tower erection: tower sections, nacelle, and hub will be erected sequentially using a main lift crane and a smaller tailing crane. • Blade installation: Blades are attached individually to the hub; Substation and O&M Facilities • The project substation steps up the voltage from the 34.5 kV collector voltage to the 230 kV transmission voltage, before the energy is transmitted along the 230 kV transmission line. Its key components include a 230 kV switchyard with breakers, disconnects, and protection equipment; two 230/34.5 kV power transformers; a 34.5 kV switchgear and feeder system; capacitor banks for voltage support and reactive power compensation; protection, control, and SCADA systems; station service power; DC battery systems; communications infrastructure; and a grounding grid and civil works that ensure safe and reliable operation. The entire substation will be enclosed within a chain link fence with gated access. The construction of the substation will involve clearing, grading the substation pad, foundation preparation and concrete pouring, ground grid installation, backfilling and equipment erection, installation and testing. • The project operations and maintenance (O&M) building supports the long-term operational needs of the wind project and includes site office portion and warehouse portion. The building will be the on-site operational hub of the project, where operations personnel can monitor wind farm operation, store spare parts and tools, and provide office space and emergency shelter. The building is envisioned to be a 2-story steel-clad warehouse style building. Construction of the operations and maintenance building will include clearing, site grading, utility preparation (water, sewage and electricity), foundation installation and building erection. Surrounding the building will be an outdoor operations yard for storage of oversize materials that are not stored within the building. Commissioning • Electrical and mechanical testing: Standard electrical tests for checking turbines and electrical infrastructure; mechanical installation inspection and civil surveys; substation energization and commissioning; engineering checking protocols and as-build design checks. Site Restoration • Final site grading and restoration: Establishment of final contours; revegetation of temporarily disturbed areas that were not progressively reclaimed; final stabilization.
Operations	• Power generation: Wind turbine power generation of renewable electricity; delivery of electricity to the provincial grid under a 30-year EPA with BC Hydro. • Maintenance and repair: Routine and preventative maintenance of turbines, collector and transmission lines, and associated infrastructure, including road maintenance, snow clearing, and periodic refurbishment of turbines to extend their service life. Reactive maintenance may take place under certain circumstances. • Wind monitoring: Meteorological masts remain operational throughout Project life to monitor wind conditions and validate power production performance. • Site staffing: Site operations team of 5-10 personnel to access site for periodic maintenance; no material increase in vehicle traffic anticipated in the Project vicinity.
Decommissioning	Infrastructure Removal • Turbines: Turbines dismantled and removed from site for scrap or resale. • Above-ground infrastructure: Overhead collector lines and substation dismantled and removed. • Underground cables: Infrastructure is removed to a depth of approximately 1 m; remainder remains buried and covered with overburden so that the land may be returned to its former use. • Internal roads: Internal site roads decommissioned as required in consultation with BCER. Site Restoration • Land reclamation: Physical restoration of Project area to the state required by Crown land tenure(s) and as per the Decommissioning and Restoration Plan approved by BCER.

3. Field Survey Summary

Studies were conducted to understand the current conditions in and around the area proposed for the Project, and to develop mitigation to address environmental and community interactions. The studies included field work (Table 3), collection of Indigenous knowledge and local naturalist observations, and use of data and information from government sources and literature. Land Guardians from Stellat'en and Nadleh Whut'en assisted with the field program.

Table 3: Field Surveys; Purpose and Dates

Value	Date	Task
Ecosystems	June 6 – 7, 2024 July 5 – 7, 2024	Field reconnaissance and ecological constraint verification
Terrestrial wildlife	March 31 – April 4, 2025	Wildlife camera deployment
	April 29 – May 2, 2025	Wildlife camera deployment
	June 9 – June 14, 2025	Amphibian surveys, terrestrial invertebrates
	October 28 – 31, 2025	Winterization of wildlife camera network
	April 29 – May 1, 2026	Wildlife camera retrieval
	August 5 – 6, 2026	Candidate moose habitat enhancement opportunities
Birds and bird habitat	March 31 – April 4, 2025	Stick nest surveys
	May 8 – May 12, 2025	Avian point count, raptor migration, and nest surveys
	June 9 – June 14, 2025	Avian point count, raptor migration, and nest surveys
	September 2 - 6, 2025	Bird migration surveys
Bats and bat habitat	March 31 – April 4, 2025	Automated ultrasonic bat detectors deployment
	April 29 – May 2, 2025	Automated ultrasonic bat detectors deployment
	September 3 - 5, 2025	Bat roost surveys
	October 28 – 31, 2025	Retrieval of automated ultrasonic bat detectors
Vegetation and soils	June 12 – June 18, 2025	Terrain, soils, ecosystems, rare/cultural plant surveys
Fish and fish habitat	June 25 – July 1, 2025 May 28 – 29, 2026 June 24 – 25, 2026 August 4 – 6, 2026	Site assessment of crossings, fish and water quality sampling
Visual	August 21-22, 2025	Collect photos from selected viewpoints

Value	Date	Task
Archaeology	July 3-4, 28-31, 2025 August 1, 18-22, 2025 September 8-12, 22-26, 2025 October 7-10, 15-16, 27-30, 2025 November 3-7, 17-21, 2025 Additional archaeological investigations continued throughout 2026	Identification of unrecorded archaeological sites and visit of previously identified sites, four crew members surveys. Testing the Areas of Potential

4. Anticipated Life Cycle Interactions

This section presents the predicted Project interactions with ecological values and land, which helped identify the environmental values to be studied, and develop mitigation measures (Section 6).

4.1. Construction

Construction impacts the land through vegetation clearing, and potentially disrupts land users through temporary closures of some areas and road routes. Possible interactions include:

Soil and Vegetation

- Loss of vegetation due to clearing, grubbing, and soil grading to prepare the land for construction
- Soil compaction from grading resulting in changes to surface drainage patterns
- Minor disturbance for temporary laydown areas, aggregate and borrow pits, and temporary concrete batch plant in previously disturbed areas
- Invasive species introduction via attachment to equipment

Wetlands, Watercourses and Fish Habitat

- Alteration of instream and riparian habitat due to clearing of pads, roads, the collector and transmission lines construction
- Erosion due to grading and excavation and introduction of sediment affecting water quality

Air Quality and Noise

- Dust, noise, and vibration from earthworks, vehicle traffic, and aggregate handling
- Temporary greenhouse gas and air emissions from construction and transportation equipment

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

- Short-term disturbances to wildlife behaviour due to traffic, noise, lightning, and human presence
- Wildlife collisions due to increased traffic
- Habitat loss for birds, and bats and other wildlife due to vegetation clearing

Hazardous Material and Waste Management

- Solid and potential liquid waste generation from construction activities
- Exposure or accidental spillage of hazardous materials or wastes affecting employee health and safety, soils, surface and groundwater, and vegetation and wildlife

Site Access and Land Use

- Road user access disruptions during component delivery and road construction due to closures
- Increased noise from heavy machinery, blasting, road construction, and traffic

4.2. Operations

The Operations phase has low human activity. Possible interactions and impacts are:

Noise and Visual

- Noise from the operations of wind turbines and electrical equipment (no receptors were identified within 1.5 km of noise-generating sources)
- Shadow flicker from turbines when a shadow is cast as the blade turns (no receptors were identified within 1.5 km of noise-generating sources)

Vegetation

- Maintenance trimming to maintain a low-stature ecosystem under the collector and transmission lines

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

- Potential for bird and bat collisions with turbines
- Alteration of watercourses and fish habitat from road maintenance

Public Safety

- Ice throw from winter build-up of ice on the turbine blades. Access may be restricted to manage risk
- Aeronautical navigation risk (turbines will comply with federal safety lighting and marking)

Site Access and Land Use

- Recreation users and guide outfitters should expect similar or better access than is currently available
- Long-term use of Crown land may represent minor limitations to new land users

4.3. Decommissioning Phase

Possible interactions and impacts are:

Soils and Vegetation

- Soil disturbance as the foundation is removed to ground level and/or covered overburden
- Revegetation will occur as part of reclamation

Air Quality and Noise

- Dust, increased noise, and vibrations from turbine removal, foundation burial, removal of electrical equipment, and vehicle traffic

Waste and Materials

- Waste generation from decommissioning activities

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

- Short-term disturbances to terrestrial wildlife behaviour due to increased traffic, noise, lightning, and human presence.
- Wildlife collisions due to increased traffic
- Revegetation will enhance habitat for terrestrial species, birds, and bats.

5. Input from First Nations and Consulted Parties

Following informal engagement by Stellat'en with neighbouring First Nations, Ni Ti Power began engagement on the Project in late 2023 with Stellat'en members, Nadleh Whut'en, Skin Tyee First Nation and Nee Tahi Buhn Indian Band and in 2024 with Saik'uz First Nation.

In accordance with Section 79(1) of the *Energy Resource Activities Act*, Ni Ti Power contacted surrounding First Nations, rights holders (e.g., guide outfitters, recreation, and grazing lease holders), landowners, local authorities, federal bodies, and interested parties in early 2026 to solicit feedback on how Project-related quality-of-life issues may impact their operations or activities. Feedback received to date from First Nations, rights holders and the RDBN indicates that concerns include impacts related to environmental values, access/traffic management, decommissioning/reclamation, viewscape, noise, shadow flicker, construction work camp, and impacts to guide outfitter operations (Table 4).

For additional details regarding cumulative impacts on Stellat'en's rights and related mitigation measures, see the ILA.

Table 4: Summary of input received from First Nations and Consulted Parties

First Nation or Consulted Party	Concern/Input	Action (non-exhaustive list)
Regional District of Bulkley Nechako	Environmental impacts including wildlife, cumulative impacts	Assessment of impact to wildlife and other environmental values, including a cumulative impact assessment
	Backcountry access and traffic management impacts	Development of Access Management Plan and Traffic Management Plan
	Decommissioning impacts	Development of Decommissioning and Restoration Plan
	Viewscape impact	Development of visual renderings from selected viewpoints
	Noise and flickering impacts	Noise and shadow flicker memos
	Work camp impacts	Continued engagement with RDBN on location and operations

First Nation or Consulted Party	Concern/Input	Action (non-exhaustive list)
Guide Outfitters	Impact on wildlife populations, especially moose	Environmental studies for wildlife, development of mitigation and monitoring programs, siting in already disturbed areas
	Visual impacts	Project layout, siting designed for minimum visual intrusion, development of visual renderings from selected viewpoints
	Construction timing	Timing to consider wildlife and seasonal use of the area
	Access in and around the project	Use of existing roads, traffic management planning
	Long-term value of guiding	Continued engagement with tenure-holders
Stellat'en and Nadleh Whut'en	*Too*[2] (water) & Stellako River	Avoid water withdrawal from wetlands and instead identify sites for water withdrawal in lakes, rivers, or groundwater sources Co-locate infrastructure at existing river crossings, provide bank protection and restoration Avoid activities within riparian reserve zones, except for crossings. Place collector line and transmission line poles outside of riparian reserve zone Field delineation of riparian buffers around wetlands and streams prior to clearing Minimize vegetation removal within riparian management zone Implement sediment and erosion control measures during Project activities
	Terrestrial ecological cultural values	Design the Project to avoid key environmental values when feasible (e.g., prioritizing protection of berry picking harvesting areas and key habitat areas for ungulates) Minimize Project overlaps with mature and older forests, blue-listed ecosystems, and Yinka Dene Biodiversity Management Areas Use silviculture practices that promote growth of high-quality food sources and other vegetation that supports ungulates, birds, and other wildlife Timing of site construction activities outside of critical biological windows Prioritize preventative invasive species management measures. Maintain an invasive plant compliance record

[2] *Too* is the Dakelh word for water and a sacred and foundational value for Stellat'en and Nadleh Whut'en, governed by *Yinka Dene Water Law.*

First Nation or Consulted Party	Concern/Input	Action (non-exhaustive list)
	Governance	Create opportunities for collaboration and information sharing by establishing regular meetings between appropriate representatives Commission Stellat'en First Nation and Nadleh Whut'en Indigenous-led assessments and incorporate findings into project design and mitigation measures Offer Stellat'en First Nation and Nadleh Whut'en knowledge holders opportunities to participate in the completion of field studies and environmental monitoring Provide community members with options to communicate and/or submit feedback via in-person events, project website, email, phone number and physical mail
	Access to Cultural Activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering)	Offer Stellat'en First Nation and Nadleh Whut'en the opportunity to collect seeds of culturally significant plants prior to pre-construction vegetation clearing Collaborate with Stellat'en and Nadleh Whut'en to maintain First Nations access to the Project area Identify and avoid important cultural sites and/or features as part of archaeological assessments and the design process

6. Summary of Key Values and Mitigation Plans

Ni Ti Power has developed a Project that largely avoids interactions with sensitive features on the landscape. Deliberate avoidance of most wetlands and mature forests and choice of a transmission line route that minimized impacts to the culturally sensitive Cheslatta Trail has helped to create a well-designed Project.

As part of the ERAA application, Ni Ti Power selected values that reflect government and Stellat'en and Nadleh Whut'en identified values and concerns relative to the anticipated Project activities and interactions. These values guided the scope of the impact assessment and need for mitigation plans.

The following key values were identified for the Project. Rationale for their selection, current conditions for the values, potential Project interactions, proposed mitigation measures, monitoring, and follow-up will be included in the ERAA application impact reports and applicable mitigation plans.

- Soil, Terrain, and Geology
- Too (Water) Values & Stellako River
- Fish and Fish Habitat
- Riparian Zones
- Waterworks and Wells, Aquifers, Groundwater and Watersheds
- Terrestrial Ecological Cultural Values
- Invasive Plants
- Old Forests
- Plant Species and Ecosystems at Risk
- Wetlands
- Bats
- Birds
- Ungulates

- Furbearers
- Amphibians and Reptiles
- Wildlife Tree Retention Areas
- Trapping and Guiding
- Grazing Value
- Resource Features
- Local Housing
- Distinct Populations
- Local Infrastructure
- Governance Values
- Access To Cultural Activities

For cumulative environmental effects (as distinct from cumulative impacts on Stellat'en's Aboriginal rights, which are addressed in the ILA), the following core values were selected for assessment:

- Grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*): a BCER requirement and important to First Nations
- Moose (*Alces alces*): a core value for the Omineca region and important to First Nations
- Forest biodiversity: a BCER requirement for wildlife and supporting numerous First Nation values
- Aquatic ecosystems: a BCER and First Nation requirement supporting healthy ecosystems
- Aerial fauna: a specific concern for wind energy projects

Mitigation measures to manage Project-specific tenure interactions, such as impacts on ongoing recreational, hunting, or trapping activities, and socio-community interactions, including opportunities such as local employment, are also addressed in the Adverse Impact Report and Social and Economic Impact Report.

Efficacy of environmental mitigation measures will be monitored throughout the Project through the Environmental Management Program, with results reported to regulatory agencies and First Nations. Several species and site-specific mitigation plans will be required due to Project activities overlapping with designated or sensitive environmental areas, and high-priority wildlife habitat. Ni Ti Power will submit the following deliverables as part of the ERAA application:

Impact Reports

- Adverse Impact Report (includes cumulative impact assessment)
- Social and Economic Impact Report

Mitigation Plans

- Cultural Heritage Plan
- Birds and Bats Mitigation Plan
- Furbearers Mitigation Plan
- Ungulates Mitigation Plan
- Metal Leaching / Acid Rock Drainage Mitigation Plan
- Wildlife Tree Retention Areas Mitigation Plan

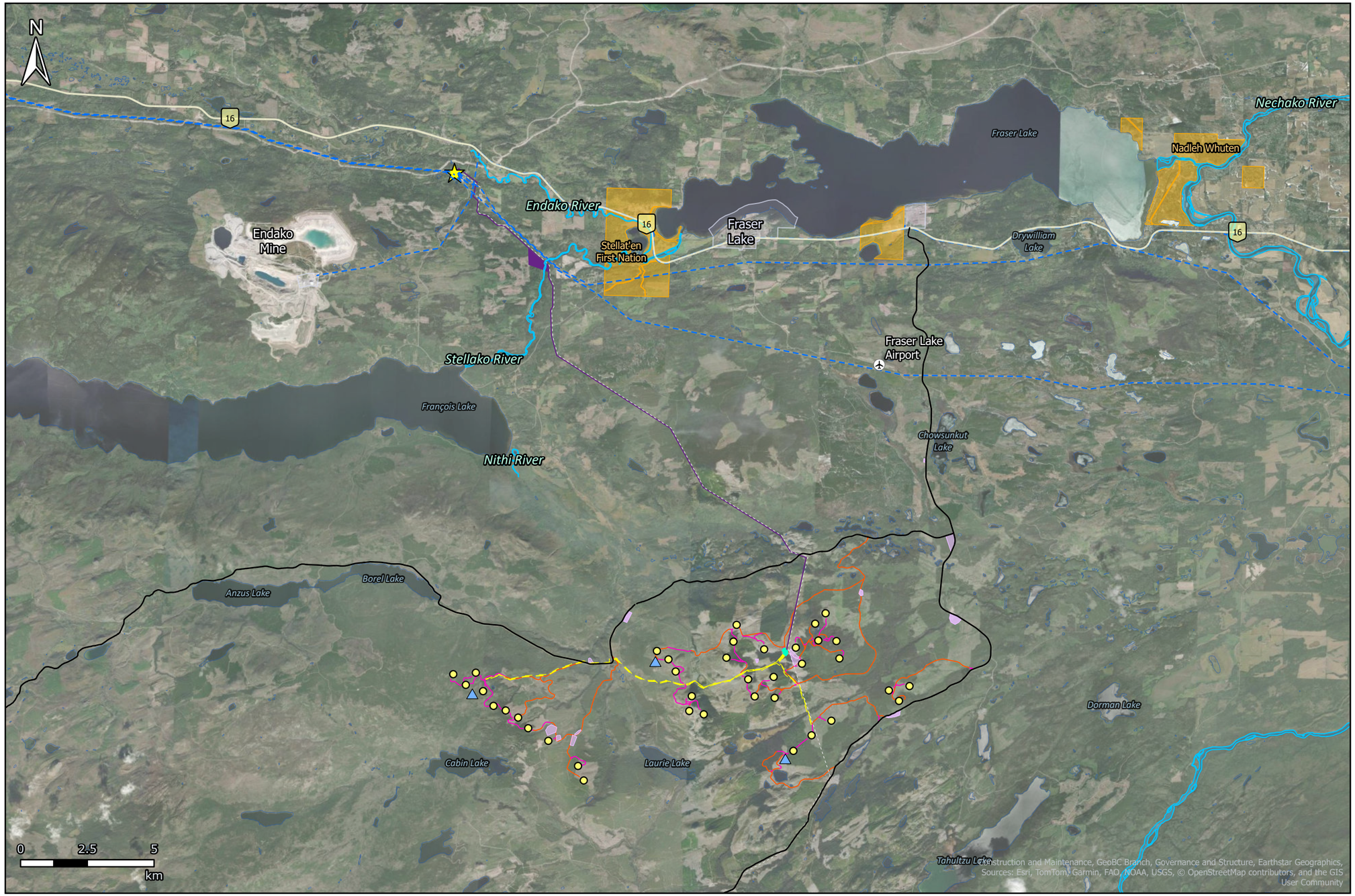
For values that do not require a mitigation plan under the Environmental Protection and Management Guideline, mitigation during construction and operations has been developed and will be presented. The mitigation follows best management practices and BCER's planning and operational measures as much as technically possible. The following is a non-exhaustive list of key construction and operation measures that will be implemented for the Project.

- Construction Mitigation:
  - Pre-clearing environmental surveys and Environmentally Sensitive Areas delineation
  - Setbacks from recreational sites, raptor nests, dens and mineral licks
  - Development and implementation of erosion and sediment control measures to avoid inputs to water and air, including emergency ESC measures

- Inspection of equipment entering the Project area and soil stockpiles for invasive plants, retain an invasive plan compliance record
- Consideration of critical timing windows for aquatic and terrestrial species when carrying out Project activities
- Watercourse, wetland, and riparian crossing management for fish and water quality protection
- Coordination of Project-related traffic and road use with forestry operators, First Nations, regulatory agencies, tenure holders, and other authorized road users to reduce conflicts and disruptions.
- Regular removal of waste materials to prevent buildup of waste and to prevent potential wildlife encounters
- Progressive reclamation of exposed soils and disturbed areas through seeding, hydroseeding, revegetation, or sodding using native and regionally appropriate species.
- Identification and avoidance of sites or resources with Indigenous cultural or spiritual values
- Chance-find procedures for management of heritage and archaeology resources
- Implementation of Access Management and Emergency Response Plans to provide safe access to and through the Project area for First Nations, emergency responders, and the public
- Hydrocarbon storage and containment parameters, refueling restrictions to avoid spills

- Operations Mitigation:
  - Seasonal curtailment of turbine operations to manage collision impacts, per provincial guidance and implementing adaptive management measures
  - Post-construction bird and bat monitoring to understand operational impacts and to support adaptive management
  - Vegetation management around collector and transmission lines for wildfire management
  - Snow clearing management to allow safe access to turbines and continued wildlife movement across roads. Avoidance of RRZ when stockpiling snow.
  - Implementation of invasive plant controls, and an invasive plant compliance record
  - Noise management procedures, including a complaint management process
  - Communication protocols with emergency service providers, tenure holders and the public for sharing access restrictions and safety information for the Project
  - Identification and avoidance of sites or resources with Indigenous cultural or spiritual values
  - Aeronautical safety lights on turbine towers
  - Turbine ice throw management

For additional mitigation measures relating to cumulative impacts on Stellat'en's rights, see the ILA.





LEGEND

- Point of Interconnection (Glenannan Substation)
- Wind Turbine
- Met Mast
- Project's Transmission Line Construction Corridor
- Overhead Collector Lines
- Blackwater Transmission Line - Orthophoto Delineated
- Existing BC Transmission Lines
- O&M Building & Substation
- Laydown/Borrow Area
- First Nation Reserve
- Municipal Boundary
- Highway 16
- Forest Service Roads
- New Roads
- Existing Roads

NOTES & SOURCES:

- THIS FIGURE IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD BE INTERPRETED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ACCOMPANYING REPORT.
- THE PROJECT'S FINAL DESIGN IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE BEFORE APPLICATION SUBMISSION.
- THIS LAYOUT INCLUDES ALTERNATIVE TURBINE LOCATIONS. AT COMPLETION, THE PROJECT WILL HAVE A MAXIMUM OF 30 TURBINES
- PUBLIC DATA: PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N	Project: NI TI MOUNTAIN WIND PROJECT	Figure: 1
Scale: 1:150,000	Prepared for: NI TI MANAGING PARTNER INC.	
Dated: 2026-09-23		
LEGACY ENVIRONMENTAL	Title: **PROJECT OVERVIEW**	