A. What is the Ni Ti Mountain Wind Project and who is involved in the project?

The Ni Ti Mountain Wind Project (the "Project") is a proposed 200 MW Indigenous-majority-owned renewable energy project designed to generate clean electricity for British Columbia (B.C.) through wind energy. The project is being developed by Stellat'en First Nation and Innergex Renewable Energy (hereafter referred to as "Ni Ti Power") and is being advanced through ongoing engagement with neighbouring First Nations, local governments, stakeholders, communities and general public, and government agencies.

The Project has secured a 30-year Electricity Purchase Agreement (EPA) with BC Hydro through the 2024 Call for Power and is now advancing the technical studies, Indigenous-led work, engagement and regulatory applications required before construction can begin.

B. Why was this site chosen?

The Project area was identified based on several key factors, including the quality of the wind resource, ability to interconnect with BC Hydro's grid, viable transmission line route, site control, technical feasibility, Indigenous partnership and engagement with neighbouring First Nations and consideration of Indigenous interest and values, archaeological and environmental constraints, social considerations, economic viability, and applicable regulatory compliance (e.g. local bylaws, provincial and federal laws and regulations).

A strong wind resource is only one part of determining whether a location is appropriate for a project. Ni Ti Power's approach is to identify a site where clean electricity can be generated efficiently while also looking for opportunities to reduce new disturbance, make use of existing infrastructure and respond to environmental, cultural and community considerations as the design advances. Specifically, the Project design:

- strategically reuses previously disturbed areas, such as clearcuts and existing roads to minimize new landscape disturbances;
- routed the transmission line along existing linear disturbances rather than create new rights-of-way;
- interconnects through the existing BC Hydro Glenannan Substation; and
- seeks to avoid or minimize interaction with high-value wildlife habitats and sensitive environmental, cultural and archeological features, including First Nation-identified biodiverse management areas, old-growth forests, wetlands, and heritage sites.

Extensive studies are continuing to help determine the most suitable project layout while avoiding and minimizing potential effects and impacts on people, wildlife, and the environment. This work, together with Indigenous-led assessments, engagement and regulatory review, will continue to shape the Project as it moves from preliminary design toward permitting.

C. What are the benefits to the community?

For Ni Ti Power, the value of the Project is not limited to the electricity it would generate. As an Indigenous-majority-owned project, the intention is to create long-term economic participation while also generating employment, procurement, tax and community benefits in the region where the Project is located.

Revenue sharing with Indigenous Partners:

Innergex is pleased to be developing the Project alongside Stellat'en First Nation, through Ni Ti Power. The Project is intended to provide a long-term, low-carbon economic opportunity, with economic returns from Project ownership supporting Stellat'en priorities and potentially contributing to cultural, ceremonial, economic, environmental, and social well-being initiatives.

Indigenous Participation and Capacity Building:

Indigenous participation in the project extends beyond ownership and financial benefits. Ni Ti Power is integrating Indigenous Knowledge into project planning and design and creating opportunities for participation and capacity building in business, governance, and technical work. As a part of project management activities, Indigenous participation in field surveys, monitoring, compliance, and information sharing also promotes the education and capacity building of First Nations environmental management initiatives. An example of collaboration is the involvement of Land Guardians in the wildlife monitoring program supporting baseline environmental studies for the Project.

Environmental Stewardship:

Ni Ti Power supports local and Indigenous environmental stewardship and cultural preservation programs and initiatives. This will include contributions to the Endako Chinook Strategic Enhancement Project to support the revitalization of salmon populations in the Endako River which neighbours the Project.

Local Tax Payments:

Once operational, the project would generate annual property tax revenues and local governments will benefit from annual tax payments. Since the Project is located on crown land within Electoral Area D – Fraser Lake Rural within the Regional District of Bulkley-Nechako, property taxes would by paid to the Province of B.C. through the Surveyor of Taxes Office and collected on behalf of multiple local taxing organizations to fund local programs and services.

Based on current Project assumptions, property taxes associated with the Project would be paid following the commercial operationalization date, starting in 2030 and are estimated to total approximately $70 million over the 30-year term of the BC Hydro Electricity Purchase Agreement. Actual annual payments may vary based on the final Project design, assessed values and applicable tax rates.

Local Employment and Procurement:

The Project will provide economic opportunities for community members, First Nations, municipalities and both Indigenous and locally owned businesses. These opportunities may include employment and contract awards during the pre-construction, construction, operations, and eventual decommissioning and reclamation phases of the project.

Hiring and procurement selections are largely based on competitive processes that consider, amongst other criteria, the qualifications, quality of work, availability and capacity of the individuals and businesses interested in the project's employment and contracting opportunities. Within those requirements, Ni Ti Power's approach is to support meaningful participation by First Nations members, local community members, and Indigenous and local businesses so that Project development can translate into tangible regional economic opportunity.

Sponsorships and Donations

Ni Ti Power recognizes the importance of supporting the communities connected to the Project. Sponsorship and donation requests may be considered where they support local and Indigenous community organizations, events, cultural initiatives, youth programs, environmental initiatives, and other community priorities. Examples of initiatives that Ni Ti Power has supported include:

- The Brain INtransformation
- Fraser Lake Minor Hockey
- Fraser Lake Elementary Secondary School Dry Grad
- Noah Ray Heart of a Warrior Foundation
- CANLOG Fraser Lake Sporting Event
- Regional District Business Forum
- Junior Wind Turbine Competition
- Fraser Lake Fire Department

Avoided Green House Gas Emissions:

Beyond generating value for the Ni Ti Power itself, the Project will contribute approximately 200 MW of clean energy to B.C.'s power grid, helping to power the province. Wind generation can help meet growing electricity demand while supporting B.C.'s low-carbon electricity system and broader climate objectives. Over its operating life, the Project will help decrease the grid's reliance on forms of energy with higher carbon emissions, consequently helping reduce B.C.'s collective carbon footprint.

D. How will the power be sold?

In B.C., power produced by renewable energy projects for commercial sale must be sold to the provincial utility, BC Hydro. An Electricity Purchase Agreement (EPA) is a contract signed between a provincial utility and a Power Partnership (in this case Ni Ti Power). The EPA defines the price BC Hydro will buy the energy produced from the facility, the length of the contract, and other specific conditions about how the power will be delivered to the grid.

Wind energy is one of the lowest-cost forms of new electricity generation and can help meet growing energy demand while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

As a result of the 2024 Call for Power, the Project will sell electricity to BC Hydro under an EPA for 30 years.

E. How big are the turbines and how many will there be?

The turbine model and project layout have not yet been finalized. Modern wind turbines typically have hub heights -measured from the ground to the top of tower- of approximately 100–120 metres and

blade lengths of approximately 80 metres. Up to 30 wind turbines could be installed, depending on the final capacity of the turbine model selected and final site design.

The final number, specification and locations of turbines have and will continue to be refined through engineering, environmental, archeological and cultural studies, Indigenous engagement, community and stakeholder feedback, and regulatory review. The objective is to arrive at a layout that performs technically while responding appropriately to site-specific considerations.

F. Will the turbines create noise?

The Project is being designed to meet provincial noise requirements. Noise levels at nearby residences must remain within provincial regulatory standards of 40 dB, which is equivalent to the noise level of a quiet library. Provincial guidance requires that a noise impact assessment must be completed if a potential noise source, such as a turbine or substation, is located within 1.5 km of a receptor (regularly occupied residence). No receptors are located within this distance from these Project components and noise will continue to be considered as the Project design advances.

G. Will the turbines be visible from François Lake?

Some turbines may be visible from certain locations around François Lake, however, mountainous terrain and weather conditions such as clouds or fog will restrict the ability to see turbines in some cases. Ni Ti Power recognizes that changes to the visual landscape are an important consideration for people who live in, use and value the area, which is why visual assessment is part of Project planning.

The closest turbine within the view scape from François Lake is approximately 13 km away meaning that all visible turbines will appear relatively small from this location since they are being viewed at a distance.

Greater distances also decrease contrast and the visual clarity of wind turbines because of the atmospheric perspective effect. This phenomenon occurs when the large volume of atmospheric particles between an observer and a distant object (in this case a wind turbine) collectively reduce visual clarity. The wind turbines viewed at long distances will appear cooler toned, have lower contrast with the surrounding sky and will be overall less visually distinct.

Visual assessments are being completed as part of the project planning process to understand and minimize visual impacts where possible.

H. How will wildlife be protected?

Protecting wildlife and understanding how the Project may interact with the surrounding landscape are important parts of determining where infrastructure should – and should not – be located. For wind projects, careful siting is one of the most effective ways to avoid and reduce potential effects from the outset.

Projects conduct extensive current conditions environmental studies to understand wildlife and habitat within the project area. Turbines and components are sited to avoid or minimize interaction with sensitive features such as critical habitat, migration corridors, established nests, and wetlands to the extent practicable. Innergex engineers and designers also seek to orient site infrastructure to maximize the beneficial re-use of pre-existing roads and previously disturbed areas in order to reduce and minimize habitat fragmentation and disturbance to wildlife.

The objective is not simply to identify potential effects, but to use that information early enough that avoidance, design changes and mitigation can be built into the Project before construction decisions are made.

Construction planning is completed by using an awareness of least risk periods for species found in the Project area, industry best management practices and mitigation measures to avoid and minimize potential effects, and temporary construction areas are restored after use.

Generally, wildlife can inhabit areas around turbines, and in our experience operating wind projects in North America, they can habituate to project operations. Post-construction environmental monitoring is also conducted to assess actual versus predicted wildlife impacts and inform adaptive management.

I. Will hunting, recreation, or access be affected?

The Project area is part of a working and shared landscape, and Ni Ti Power recognizes that people use it for a range of traditional, recreational and commercial purposes. Understanding those uses early is important to identifying where access can be maintained and where temporary or site-specific mitigation measures may be required for safety.

During construction, temporary access restrictions may be required to ensure public safety. Following construction, most recreational activities, traditional land uses, and access are expected to continue.

The project team is engaging with First Nations, guide outfitters, trappers, recreational users, and other stakeholders to better understand how the area is used and to identify ways to minimize potential interactions.

J. How is Indigenous knowledge being incorporated?

Indigenous participation in Ni Ti is broader than Project ownership. Indigenous-led assessment and Indigenous Knowledge are helping shape how the Project understands the land, potential effects and appropriate mitigation, alongside technical and environmental studies.

The Project team is working closely with First Nations and knowledge holders to incorporate Indigenous knowledge into project design, environmental studies, field programs, mitigation planning, and related permitting preparations. Indigenous knowledge helps inform the understanding of culturally important areas, wildlife use, traditional land use activities, and environmental conditions, and plays an important role in project decision-making.

The Indigenous-led assessments for this Project include:

- The Yinka Dene Water Law Environmental and Cultural Review led by Stellat'en First Nation (Stellat'en) and Nadleh Whut'en (Nadleh) focuses on the potential effects of the Project on cultural rights and environmental values.
- Socio-Economic Studies prepared by Stellat'en and Nadleh focus on the current social and economic conditions of each community and the potential impacts and benefits the Project may contribute.
- Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use Studies focus on Stellat'en and Nadleh's cultural and land use practices surrounding the Project area.

Stellat'en has led the integration of their Indigenous Knowledge (included in these assessments) into mitigation measures that will be included in the Project's Energy Resources Activities Act (ERAA) permit application submitted to the British Columbia Energy Regulator (BCER). This approach is intended to ensure that Indigenous-led work meaningfully informs Project planning, while respecting the direction of participating Nations regarding how Indigenous Knowledge is shared and used.

K. How much land will be affected?

Wind project infrastructure typically occupies only a small portion of the overall tenured Project area. While the Project may span a large geographic area, most of the land between turbines and other infrastructure remains available for existing uses.

The permanent infrastructure is generally associated with turbine foundations, access roads, electrical infrastructure and other Project facilities which occupy a relatively small footprint. The final temporary and permanent disturbance areas will depend on the final layout and will be quantified as the Project design advances. Ni Ti Power is seeking to use existing roads and previously disturbed areas where practicable to reduce the amount of new disturbance required.

L. Who pays for the project?

The project will be privately financed by Ni Ti Power and does not rely on taxpayer funding.

Like other eligible energy investments in Canada, wind projects may qualify for federal tax incentives established through the tax system. These incentives are available to a range of eligible energy technologies, including natural gas, hydro, nuclear, geothermal, and biomass, wind and solar, and are separate from the private capital used to finance Project development and construction.

It is important to distinguish between government tax policy and the source of Project financing. Ni Ti Power is being developed and financed using private capital while potential qualifying for tax treatment available to eligible investments under federal policy.

The project will also pay various applicable taxes at the federal, provincial, and local levels over its life.

M. How does wind energy compare to other energy sources?

Wind energy has a significantly lower lifecycle carbon footprint than fossil fuel-based electricity generation. As a result, wind energy can play an important role in supporting B.C.'s clean energy and climate objectives while adding new electricity supply.

From Innergex's experience, over the lifecycle of a wind project, the greenhouse gas emissions avoided by the production of renewable energy outweigh the upfront carbon emissions during the construction phase of a project -which accounts for approximately 80-90% of a project's total lifecycle emissions.

Research has shown that in some cases, the carbon payback period takes approximately 1-2 years[1] for a wind farm to generate enough low-carbon energy to account for the emissions associated with

[1] Nassar, Y. F., El-Khozondar, H. J., El-Osta, W., Mohammed, S., Elnaggar, M., Khaleel, M., Ahmed, A., & Alsharif, A. (2024). Carbon footprint and energy life cycle assessment of wind energy industry in Libya. *Energy Conversion and Management*, *300*, 117846. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2023.117846

constructing the wind facility. This represents a relatively short carbon payback period when considered against the expected operating life of a typical wind project in B.C. of at least 30 years.

Actual lifecycle emissions and carbon payback will vary based on turbine technology, supply chain, site conditions and other project-specific factors.

N. Are there human health effects from wind turbines?

Questions about potential health effects are understandable when new infrastructure is proposed near communities. For that reason, wind projects are subject to siting, noise and other requirements intended to protect nearby residents, and potential effects have also been the subject of significant scientific study.

Wind projects have been operating in communities across Canada and around the world for decades and scientific evidence and human experience to date find that wind turbines are not harmful to human health. Instead, regulations and research alike focus on potential disturbances associated with noise and shadow flicker.

Wind Turbine Noise

Health Canada conducted an extensive study to investigate health concerns related to wind turbines and exposure to turbine noise. The study reviewed whether there was a relationship to several self-reported health metrics and the level of wind turbine noise exposure with exposure characteristics using factors such as distance to nearest turbine and number of turbines nearby households.

The study found no association between wind turbine noise exposure and the following self-reported health metrics:

- sleep quality
- illnesses and chronic health conditions
- perceived stress and quality of life

For more detailed information on the studies completed by the Government of Canada please see the following link here.

A recent large-scale 2026 U.S. study also found no evidence of adverse impacts on human health associated with wind turbine noise exposure for the health conditions reviewed, including insomnia and sleep related problems, headaches, and anxiety and depression.

To read the study, please follow this link here.

Shadow Flicker

Shadow flicker occurs when rotating turbine blades periodically pass between the sun and an observer, creating a moving shadow. Whether shadow flicker could occur at a receptor - a regularly occupied building- depends on several factors, including the sun's seasonal and daily changes in position on the horizon, obstacles including vegetation, terrain or other structures, as well as foggy or cloudy conditions.

Peer-reviewed research has not identified adverse human health impacts caused by wind turbine shadow flicker. Research has also examined potential effects of shadow flicker on photosensitive

populations. People with photosensitive epilepsy are most likely to have seizures triggered by flashing lights in the range of 5–30 flashes per second (Hz); wind turbine shadow flicker typically occurs at much lower frequencies, approximately 0.3 and 1 Hz.

Other research has considered the potential relationship between shadow flicker occurrence and annoyance. Findings to date are not conclusive about the exact relationship because other factors that may influence self-reported annoyance cannot always be ruled out. For example, a 2022 U.S. study found that self-reported annoyance was associated with subjective factors such as wind project appearance and other human-caused sounds but not directly correlated with the level of shadow flicker exposure.

O. Will the turbines throw ice?

The potential for turbine ice throw is determined by natural environmental conditions. Under natural conditions where ice has accumulated on turbine blades, ice throw may occur typically at ambient temperatures ranging from just below or just above freezing (0°C).

The Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system -the Project's operational monitoring system- can be programmed to identify conditions associated with ice buildup or abnormal blade rotation so that a turbine can be curtailed or stopped. Operations personnel also monitor environmental conditions and conduct turbine inspections. In these instances, where ice buildup presents a safety concern, blades can be feathered and stopped until conditions are safe for operation.

Warning signage and temporary access restrictions may also be used during periods of elevated winter risk.

P. What happens if a wind turbine catches fire?

Wind turbine fires are rare, and Ni Ti Power's approach is to prioritize fire prevention, early detection and a clear emergency response plan.

The project team will have an operational fire prevention and response plan. This includes preparing on-site workers with annual firefighting training, maintaining firefighting equipment, and using work procedures that minimize fire risks. Preventative measures such as vegetation management at the base of turbines and within collector line and transmission line rights of way help reduce available fire fuel immediately adjacent to Project infrastructure.

Modern turbines are equipped with monitoring systems, automatic shutdown mechanisms, and lightning protection. If a fire were to occur, the turbine would be shut down, and emergency response procedures would be implemented in coordination with local authorities.

Ni Ti Power will also maintain insurance appropriate to its Project activities and Project owned infrastructure to cover any damages to wind facility infrastructure or neighbouring properties. Insurance complements – but does not replace – the Project's prevention, emergency-response and regulatory responsibilities.

Q. What happens at the end of the Project's life?

Planning for the end of the Project is part of responsible development from the outset. Ni Ti Power is responsible for decommissioning the project at the end of its operational life and a decommissioning plan will be developed as part of the regulatory process and will outline infrastructure removal, reclamation and restoration of disturbed areas.

In most instances during the wind facility decommissioning process, all above ground project components (including turbines) would be disassembled and physically removed from the site. Buried infrastructure is generally left in place to minimize ground disturbance and associated environmental effects. Concrete turbine foundations will be removed to a minimum of 1 m below ground level.

Ni Ti Power is committed to maximizing waste diversion from landfills throughout the lifecycle of its wind energy projects. A majority (80-94%) of wind farm infrastructure is recyclable, including components such as steel, copper, and aluminum. At the end of their operational life, all saleable components will be either sold or re-deployed. Materials such as metal, wood and plastic, including those from towers and nacelles, will be recycled.

Innergex is also working closely with industry partners to advance innovative technologies and explore new opportunities for the beneficial reuse of blades. This work includes Innergex's involvement in the Circular Innovation Challenge, powered by Cycle Momentum and Recyc-Quebec. As a leading developer in this initiative, Innergex is participating in a pilot project that explores the technical feasibility and constraints of recycling turbine blades into usable materials. Some of the innovative options currently being researched include the re-use of blades as:

- Pellets that can act as "building blocks" for manufacturing other products and 3-D printing (these pellets can be melted down and molded into new items).
- An additive for cement manufacturing
- Fuel for beehive burners and cement manufacturing
- Educational materials for wind turbine technician programs
- Repurposing for other structural uses (e.g. shaded benches[2] or playgrounds[3])

R. Will the project layout change?

Yes. The Project is currently in the development stage, and the proposed layout is preliminary. Turbine locations, access roads, and other infrastructure may change as archaeological and environmental studies, engineering assessments, Indigenous-led work and engagement, and stakeholder and community feedback are incorporated into the project design. The detailed design that takes into consideration the above noted items will be presented as part of the BCER ERAA application process.

S. Do wind turbines produce electromagnetic fields (EMF), and can they affect human health or animals?

Electrical components (e.g. electrical generators and power cables) within wind turbines and associated electrical infrastructure (including collector lines and transmission lines) produce low-frequency electromagnetic fields (EMF). This is comparable to the level of EMF produced by household

[2] See here a company that coverts wind turbine blades into benches: https://noblewins.com/
[3] Examples of wind turbine components being used for playgrounds: https://www.brightvibes.com/blade-made-turns-discarded-wind-turbine-blades-into-playgrounds-and-street-furniture/

electrical wiring, household electrical appliances (e.g. a refrigerator), as well as powerline and substation infrastructure.

Current scientific evidence indicates that the low levels of EMF associated with wind projects do not pose a risk to human health. A study[4] conducted at a wind farm in Ontario, Canada found that the presence of wind turbines and associated powerlines did not substantially increase EMF exposure to neighbouring residents. The study also found that EMF are typically undetectable beyond a few meters away from the base of wind turbines and EMF levels from the transmission line infrastructure associated with the study's project also decreased rapidly (typically within approximately 100 meters). The EMF levels that are detected at the bases of infrastructure are well below the established EMF exposure threshold in health guidelines.

There is little evidence that investigates the potential impacts of low-frequency EMF associated with wind energy and potential effects on the adverse health effects in terrestrial animals.

The Project will be designed and operated in accordance with applicable health, safety, and environmental requirements.

T. How can I stay informed?

Community members are encouraged to continue providing feedback and can contact the project team at any time. Additional information, engagement opportunities, and project updates will be shared as the Project advances.

Feedback received through engagement will be documented and considered alongside technical, environmental, cultural and regulatory information as Project design and the permit application progress. Ni Ti Power will continue to communicate how key issues are being considered as the Project develops.

You can reach out to:

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[4] Measuring electromagnetic fields (EMF) around wind turbines in Canada: is there a human health concern?