



## South Branch Battery Storage Project Public Community Meeting – Meeting Minutes

**Date:** November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2023

**Time:** 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm

**Location:** Matilda Hall, 4421 Brinston Rd, Dixons Corners, ON K0E 1C0

**Hosts:** EDP Renewables Canada Ltd. and South Branch BESS Project Limited Partnership

- Four (4) EDPR Canada employees were present.
- Two (2) DNV employees were present.
- Two (2) SunGrid employees were present.

### Summary of the Event

EDP Renewables Canada Ltd. (the “Qualified Applicant”) and South Branch BESS Project Limited Partnership (the “Proponent”) hosted a Public Community Meeting on November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2023, at the Matilda Hall in South Dundas, ON.

EDP Renewables Canada Ltd. greeted attendees at a welcome table near the entrance of the hall. Guests were able to voluntarily provide contact information on the sign-in sheet, and were also offered event feedback forms, as well as take-home information about the Company and Battery Storage. Light refreshments were also made available to attendees. As per the sign-in sheet, 24 community members attended. Many others did not sign in. It was estimated that approximately 45-50 people were in attendance. The attendees were encouraged to view the informational poster boards displayed in the hall, listen to the presentation, and ask questions during the Question-and-Answer Session.

### Schedule of the Event (approximate timing) and Resources:

**6:00 pm** – Doors opened, some attendees arrived and entered around 5:50 pm.

**6:00 pm to 6:15 pm** – Attendees were encouraged to view the Poster Boards which were displayed in the room. The Poster Boards that were displayed may be viewed on the project website or in Appendix A.

**6:15 pm to 6:30 pm** – EDPR Canada presented a PowerPoint presentation.

**6:30 pm to 8:00 pm** – A Question-and-Answer Session was held where attendees could ask questions that were answered by EDP Renewables Canada, DNV, and SunGrid employees. The Question-and-Answer Session notes may be viewed on the Project Website or in Appendix B.

### Other Information:

Project Website: <https://www.edpr.com/north-america/south-branch-battery-storage>

Project Email: [SouthBranchBESS@edp.com](mailto:SouthBranchBESS@edp.com)

Appendix A – Poster Boards



WELCOME  
SOUTH BRANCH  
BATTERY STORAGE PROJECT  
OPEN HOUSE



[edpr.com/north-america](http://edpr.com/north-america)

This Open House is hosted by "South Branch BESS Project Limited Partnership" (the "Proponent") and EDP Renewables Canada Ltd. (the "Qualified Applicant")



## ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES NORTH AMERICA

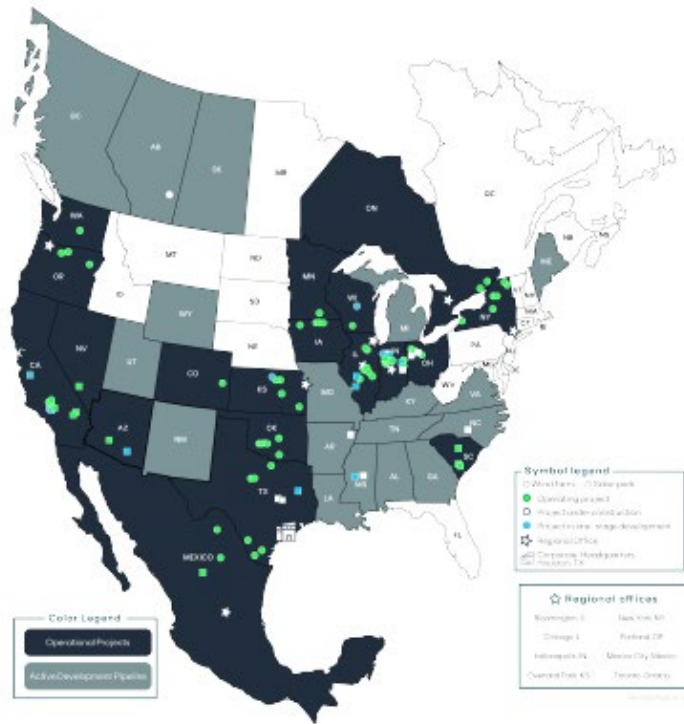
EDP Renewables Canada is a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renováveis, S.A. EDP Canada is headquartered in Toronto, Ontario and has been developing projects since 2012. The company currently operates the South Branch Wind Farm (30MW) and the Nation Rise Wind Farm (100MW), in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, Ontario. Additionally, EDP Canada is currently constructing the Sharp Hills Wind Farm (300MW) in Alberta and has over 1GW of wind, solar, and battery storage projects in development across the country. The company is supported by EDP Renewables North America, headquartered in Houston, Texas.

### OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

 **58**  
WIND FARMS

 **10**  
SOLAR PARKS

 **8,400+**  
MEGAWATTS



### EDPR NA'S IMPACT (dollar figures in USD)

 **CREATED**  
**1,090** permanent jobs  
**7,900+** construction jobs

 **GENERATED**  
the equivalent of  
**2 million+** homes'  
energy consumption

 **MAINTAINED**  
**278 million+** hours  
of operational history

 **PAID**  
**\$379 million+** to landowners  
**\$308 million+** to local governments

 **SAVED**  
**12.4 billion+** gallons of water  
**AVOIDED**  
**24 billion+** pounds of CO<sub>2</sub>

 **INVESTED**  
**\$17 billion+** (approx.)  
in capital

# About energy storage

## Canada energy storage facts

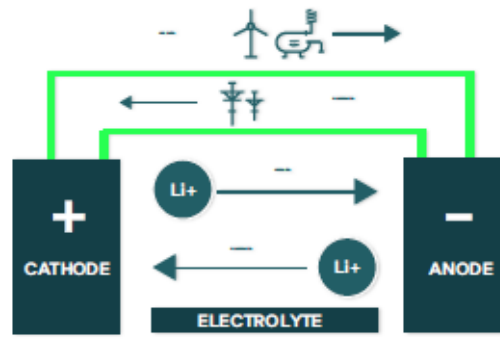
Energy storage enhances reliability, reduces costs, and increases grid resilience. Approximately **8-12 gigawatts of energy storage** generation would optimally support the net-zero transition of the Canadian electricity supply mix by 2035.<sup>1</sup>

### How is energy storage useful?

- Reduces outages and enhances resilience
- Decreases costs and saves money
- Bolsters a sustainable electrical grid
- Supports local economies

### How does energy storage work?

The most common electrochemical storage method is the **lithium-ion battery**. These are similar to the batteries that power your cell phones, laptops, or electric vehicles.



### What is a lithium-ion cell?



The battery is comprised of a positive cathode, a negative anode, a separator, an electrolyte, and positive and negative current collectors. When the battery is being charged by a power source, such as wind or solar power, lithium-ions move from the cathode, through the electrolyte and to the negative anode, storing energy for future use. When discharging power, lithium-ions are released by the anode and received by the cathode.

### Energy storage systems are fuel-neutral.

This means that they can capture and dispense electricity from oil, gas, coal, nuclear, geothermal, and EDP Renewables' wind and solar energy projects.

Energy storage will contribute to powering Canada's journey to net-zero by 2050.<sup>1</sup>

## Canada's energy transition BY THE NUMBERS

**10.5% increase**

Overall, the wind, solar, and energy storage sectors grew by **10.5%** in 2023.<sup>1</sup>

**~ 7+ megawatts (MW) will be added**

Forecasted to gain **more than 5 GW** of wind and **2 GW** of solar in the short term.<sup>1</sup>

**Ranked 8th in the world**

Canada ranked **8th in the world** for installed wind energy capacity at the end of 2022.<sup>2</sup>

**19+ GW of clean energy**

More than **19 GW** of installed utility-scale wind and solar energy.<sup>1</sup>

**1.8+ GW of new generation**

More than **1.8 GW** of new generation capacity in 2022, more than 2021's new capacity.<sup>1</sup>

**~ 7% of electricity demand**

Approximately **7%** of Canada's 2020 electricity demand was met by wind and solar energy in 2021.<sup>3</sup>

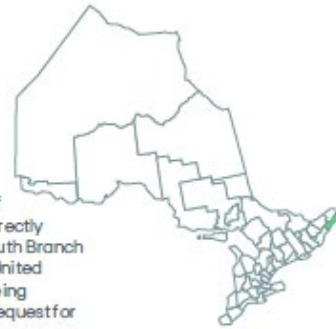
1. Canada's Renewable Energy Association, Canada's 2023 New Report.  
2. World's Renewable Energy Capacity and Growth in 2022, IRENA, 2023.  
3. Canada's Renewable Energy Association, January 2023.



# South Branch Battery Storage Project

Proponent name: South Branch BESS Project Limited Partnership

South Branch Battery Storage Project would be located approximately 20 kilometers south of Winchester and 70 kilometers south of the nation's capital, Ottawa. The site takes its name directly from the South Branch River that runs near the proposed project site. Once brought online, South Branch Battery Storage Project would reside entirely inside the Municipality of South Dundas, in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. The South Branch Battery Storage Project is being developed in response to the Independent Electricity System Operator's (IESO) Long-Term Request for Proposals (LT1RFP) for the procurement of capacity services to meet system reliability needs.



UPTO  
**200 MW**



The proposed South Branch Battery Storage Project is a battery energy storage facility sized to provide up to 200 MW of power over at least four (4) consecutive hours, totaling 800 MWh.

## Community Benefits

EDPR Canada has a strong track record of providing benefits to the local communities that host projects through tax revenue and economic development funds that create additional growth and civic investment, as demonstrated through our existing operational projects in Ontario.

The South Branch Battery Storage project would pay increased tax rates to the municipality via industrial tax rates.

### STABLE JOB CREATION

During construction, typical jobs include general labourers, BESS installers, concrete suppliers.

During operations, employees are needed for inspection and maintenance activities.

### LOCAL BUSINESS GROWTH

The project will spur new business for community halls, restaurants, gas stations, hotels, and more.

### STRENGTHENING LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The project's tax payments will help fund local resources such as roads, schools, and first responders.



#### ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

South Branch Battery Storage Project will contribute to the energy security for the Province of Ontario, helping diversify domestic supply.



Energy storage will contribute to powering Canada's journey to net-zero by 2050.



Energy storage enhances reliability, reduces costs, and increases grid resilience.

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# The IESO Opportunity

## The Province of Ontario's Need

After more than a decade of strong electricity supply, Ontario is entering a period of electricity generation needs. This is largely due to an increase in demand, the retirement of the Pickering Nuclear Plant, expiration of contracts for existing facilities, and the refurbishment of other nuclear generating units.

To address these needs, the IESO is procuring energy storage systems (capacity services) through the Long-Term 1 Request for Proposals (LT1 RFP).

For more information, visit the following websites:  
 IESO: [www.ieso.ca/en/Sector-Participants/Planning-and-Forecasting/Annual-Planning-Outlook](http://www.ieso.ca/en/Sector-Participants/Planning-and-Forecasting/Annual-Planning-Outlook)  
 Ministry of Energy: [www.ontario.ca/page/powering-ontario-s-growth](http://www.ontario.ca/page/powering-ontario-s-growth)

Sources:  
 IESO, Annual Acquisition Report & Long-Term Request for Proposals (LT1 RFP) Procurement Update (March 2023)  
 Ministry of Energy, Powering Ontario's Growth: Ontario's Plan for a Clean Energy Future (July 2022)

## LT1 RFP – Natural Gas and Battery Storage (Capacity)

Competitively procure 2,518MW of year-round capacity services:

- 1,600 MW of storage
- 918 MW of non-storage capacity (natural gas)

South Branch Battery Storage Project is intended to help address the growing electricity needs identified by the Independent Electricity System Operator in their Annual Planning Outlook, and the Ministry of Energy's report Powering Ontario's Growth.

## IESO Opportunity – Long Term 1 Request for Proposals (LT1 RFP)

The proposed Project is being developed in answer to the Independent Electricity System Operator's (IESO) Long-Term Request for Proposals (LT1 RFP) for the procurement of capacity services to meet system reliability needs.

### LONG TERM 1 RFP TIMELINE

<b>September 29, 2023</b>	IESO's released the Final LT1 Request for Proposals (RFP) and LT1 Contract
<b>November 17, 2023</b>	Proponent's deadline to submit questions and comments to the IESO
<b>November 28, 2023</b>	IESO's deadline for issuing Addenda to LT1 RFP and LT1 Contract, if any
<b>December 12, 2023</b>	Proposal submission deadline
<b>May 10, 2024</b>	Target date for IESO notification to all proponents and announcement of selected proposals
<b>May 2027 - May 2028</b>	Commercial Operations Date





# Safety Measures

As a company committed to a clean energy future, we take our impacts on the land, water, and air extremely seriously and devote significant resources to ensuring proper permitting, siting, and emergency preparations are taken.



## Safe, Well-Tested Technology

Energy storage has been a part of our electricity grid since the 1930s and enjoys a safety record that is similar or better than other electricity generation, distribution, or management methods. In fact, the United States has more than 8,800 MW of battery storage capacity currently online.<sup>1</sup> In Canada, energy storage accounted for 214 MW by year-end 2022, with the majority coming from projects located in Ontario.<sup>2</sup>



## Chemical Safety

BESS facilities are designed to manage chemicals on site. In the unlikely event of a leak containment measures such as bunding, spill trays and chemical absorbents are in place to capture materials on site.

Chemical hazards or 'dangerous goods' are typically identified and addressed by way of a Hazard Assessment and Emergency Management Plan (or equivalent).



## Safety Risk

Most of us have a lithium-ion battery in our pocket all the time in our cell phone, or in electric cars – these aren't risk free either but are manageable and considered safe for the public when operated correctly.

BESS facilities are equipped with Battery Management Systems (BMS) that monitor the operational and fault status of the system for all parameters required to ensure safe operation of the BESS, including State of Charge (SOC), voltage, current, power limits, and temperatures. Parameters are monitored at the appropriate level of the battery cell, module and rack as applicable. The BMS functions to prevent potential fires by shutting down battery modules/racks if monitored conditions are outside of those permissible for safe operation.



## Safeguarding the Environment

As with all BESS projects in Canada, we have to comply with federal, provincial and local wildlife regulations and standards to minimize any impact to surrounding wildlife.

Clean energy projects such as storage systems are far less harmful to wildlife than the energy sources it traditionally displaces, and the industry is proactively addressing the modest impacts on wildlife it could have.







1. U.S. Energy Information Administration, Electricity generated by energy storage (includes pumped storage), August 2023.  
2. Canadian Renewable Energy Association, RENEWABLES: Canada's clean energy future, RENEWABLES Canada, January 2023.



# Emergency Preparedness

## EMERGENCY PREVENTION MEASURES

Containerized battery energy storage systems (BESS) are mandated to have a variety of prevention measures to ensure safe operation.

-  To begin with, the BESS is designed to strict federal and provincial standards.
-  Each BESS features smoke and temperature sensors as well as internal fire suppression systems. They are also monitored 24/7.
-  BESS systems feature internal containment trays to capture any dripping liquids from internal fire suppression systems and battery cell electrolytes which prevents spillage.
-  The layout of the BESS incorporates adequate spacing to mitigate fire spread to adjacent containers.
-  BESS containers are designed with exterior steel walls, with interior insulation for better cooling and to ensure fire containment.
-  BESS containers feature pressure relief systems such as deflagration panels which automatically vent any gases generated and allow the flames to vent out in a controlled manner to prevent damage to the surroundings.

## Emergency Response Plan

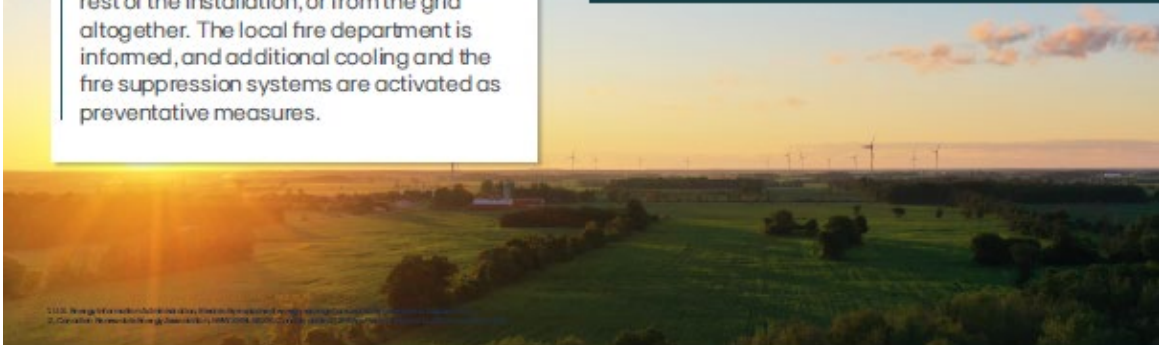
In addition to the emergency procedures, a successful applicant is **required to formulate an Emergency Response Plan** which includes first responder integration, education training and awareness of the local community.

In the unlikely event of fire or emergency, the remote monitoring centre will be informed and the affected battery container can be isolated from the rest of the installation, or from the grid altogether. The local fire department is informed, and additional cooling and the fire suppression systems are activated as preventative measures.

## ? WHAT ABOUT SPECIAL EQUIPMENT & TRAINING?

No special equipment other than regular firefighting equipment is required during an emergency.

Safety features and internal fire suppression systems are already installed inside the BESS containers. As part of the development of the Emergency Response Plan, we would engage with the local fire department on emergency response plans in conjunction with training opportunities.







## Permitting Overview

The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks is the main authority that provides Provincial permitting and oversight.

The Project will be assessed through the Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for Minor Transmission Facilities. It will be eligible for registration on the Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) Air/Noise. It will also require an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) for Sewage Works. Some local permits may be required.

### TENTATIVE PERMITTING TIMELINE

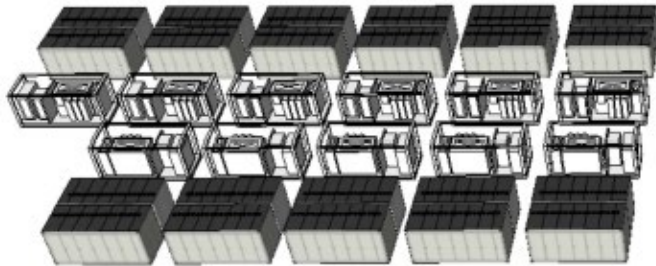
Q4 2023	Preliminary site characterization
Q2 2024	LT1 Selection Announcement
Q2 2024	Notice of Commencement of a Class EA Screening
Q2-Q3 2024	Natural Heritage Baseline
Q2-Q3 2024	Noise Impact Assessment
Q4 2024	Notice of Completion of a Class EA Screening
Q4 2024	Environmental Compliance Approval for Sewage Works
Q4 2024	Environmental Activity and Sector Registry
Q4 2024	Local permits



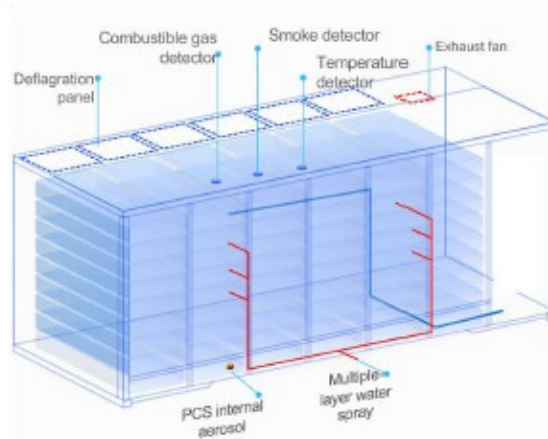
**Example of Container & Transformer**



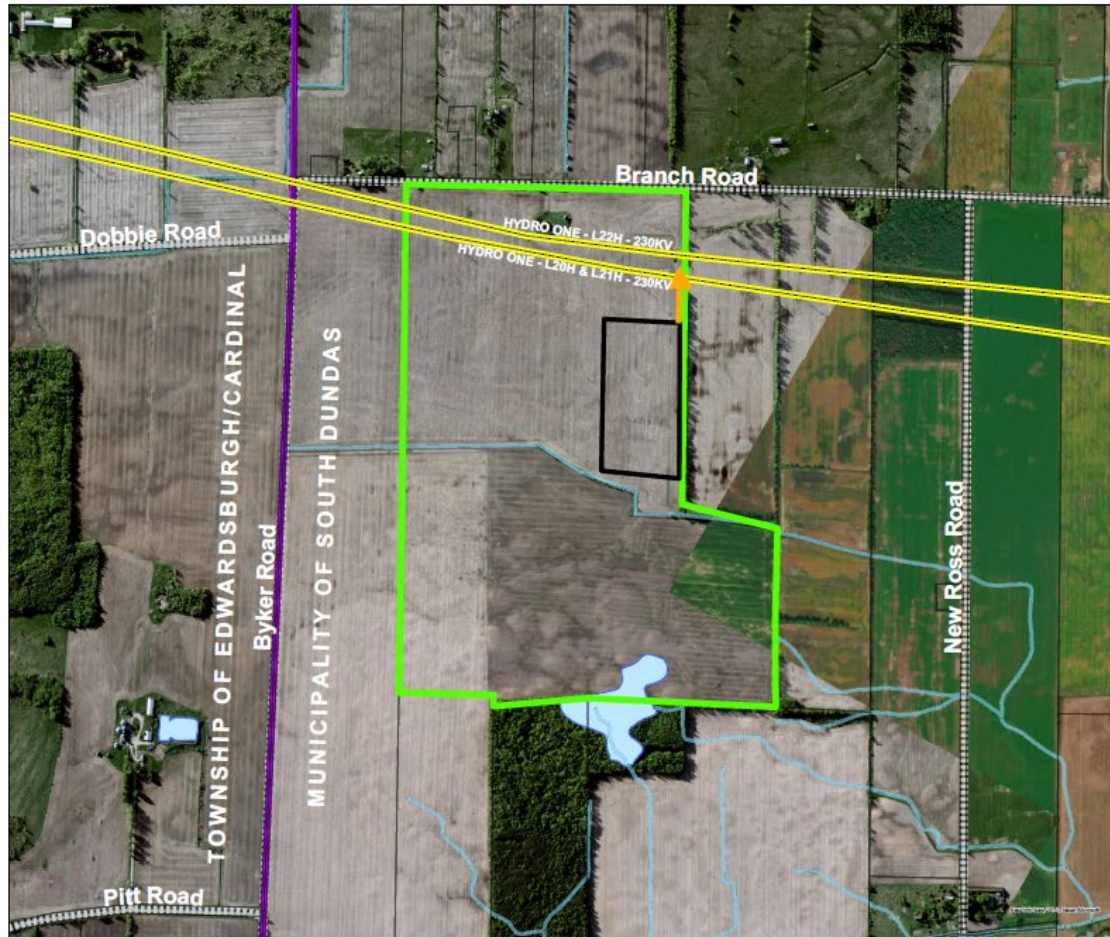
**Example of Multiple Containers & Multiple Transformers**



**Example of BESS Safety Features**



# South Branch Battery Storage Project

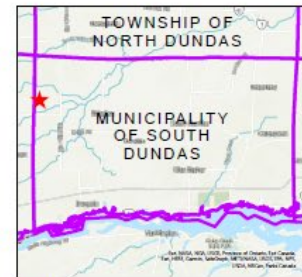


**EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.**  
South Branch Battery Storage Project

Proponent: EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.  
Project Name: South Branch Battery Storage Project  
Capacity: Up to 200MW  
Location: South Dundas, Ontario  
Map Scale: 1: 4,000

**Legend**

- South Branch Battery Storage Project Land
- Existing Hydro One Transmission Line
- Municipal Boundary
- Waterway
- Wetland
- Public Roads
- Land Parcels
- ▲ Connection Point
- Connection Line
- Proposed Project Site



October 2023  
Note: Connection Line is approximate

**Project Location**

The proposed project would occupy approximately 25 acres of land within a parcel located on the south side of Branch Road, between Byker Road and New Ross Road, in the Municipality of South Dundas, Ontario.

**Project Proponent Name**

South Branch BESS Project Limited Partnership

**Technology of the Long-Term Reliability Project**

Lithium-ion battery storage

**Nameplate Capacity: up to 200 MW**

The proposed Project is a battery energy storage facility sized to provide up to 200 MW over at least four (4) consecutive hours (800 MWh).

[southbranchbatterystorage.com](http://southbranchbatterystorage.com)

## Appendix B – Question & Answer Session

### **South Branch Battery Storage Project – Public Community Meeting**

Location: Matilda Hall (4421 Brinston Rd, Dixons Corners, ON K0E 1C0)

Date and Time: November 16, 2023, 6:00 – 8:00 PM

#### Land/Siting

**1) Q: Is the property already purchased?**

A. No, the property has not been purchased by EDP Renewables Canada. There is an agreement between the company and the landowner to develop, construct, operate and decommission the project.

**2) Q: We are not getting power; the city of Ottawa is. What's the point of putting it here?**

A. The province of Ontario and the Independent Electricity System Operator's (IESO) request is for transmission-connected energy storage. These projects will provide additional functional security to the transmission system which allows the IESO to store excess electricity for distribution when needed. Electricity which is discharged into the transmission system will be dispatched to the local distribution companies for consumption by residential and industrial customers.

**3) Q: Outside of the capacity available on the existing transmission lines, what has brought you host this open house in front of the citizens of South Dundas?**

A. EDP Renewables Canada is already well-established within the municipality of South Dundas through the operation of our South Branch Wind Project which has been operating since 2014. Furthermore, the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) indicated through the Long Term Deliverability Assessment that the transmission circuits situated in the municipality have the capacity for battery energy storage system (BESS) projects to be connected. The IESO has indicated based on the responses from the Deliverability Assessments that there are many circuits throughout the province that do not have capacity for projects to connect.

#### Permitting

**4) C: From what I understand, battery storage units are not permitted through the class Environmental Assessment (EA) process:**

A. In the case of most battery energy storage system (BESS) projects, a Class EA is triggered by the transmission line or transformer station of a project and not the battery storage units; however, the permitting approach that will be taken will include all aspect of the BESS project in order to have a complete environmental assessment. For instance, a noise impact assessment will be completed under this process and will not only consider the noise from the project transformation substation, but also noise sources coming from the battery containers (HVAC

system and inverter). Moreover, an Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) is also requested for the whole battery storage facility.

## **Safety and Emergency Response**

**5) Q: Have you done a critical hazard analysis specific to this site and region? The reality is that a fire triggered at this facility is difficult to contain. A hazard analysis is going to identify your pinch points and identify the hazards in our community. Have you taken measures to address those hazards?**

A. Battery energy storage system (BESS) in North America go through extensive testing and comply with several international standards to even be considered for commercial use. Therefore, BESS are designed in a way to greatly minimize the chance of any fire, and designed in such a way that if any fires occur, they are easily controlled. By design, lithium-ion BESS installations are very safe, and incidents occur in less than 1% of installations. Before being allowed to be installed in North America, the batteries are purposely heated, pierced, damaged, and intentionally set on fire. The goal of these tests is to understand how they fail, and to perform design modifications to ensure that they fail safely and in a predictable manner. These tests and modifications are done before the battery manufacturers obtain the approvals necessary to be able to sell their battery.

They produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water vapour when burned – similar to a fire in a painted building or a mechanic shop when automotive fluids and aerosols burn in a fire. There are lithium-iron phosphate batteries (LFP) – they do not contain cobalt or other heavy metals and conflict minerals. They do contain some graphite.

Community consultation is an important part of the development process, and this event is the first of many future consultations with the community. Engagement with the municipal staff, council and emergency services will be needed to successfully development the project.

**6) Q: You mentioned consulting with the fire department, but I think consultation is not sufficient, resourcing is an issue. Those resources in emergency response need to be fortified. You come to the community and put something in that's intrusive – the website is pretty and talks about engagement strategy. It doesn't talk about conversations with the local fire dept, or the risks involved. A bolt of lightning will change the dynamic of how we respond. How are you going to fortify your energy resources?**

A. Responded to by SunGrid: I work for SunGrid in EPC – we are a builder of batteries energy storage systems, based in Cambridge, Ontario and have installed systems in provinces and territories such as Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, and the Yukon. An Emergency Response Plan is in place that the operator will need to adhere to in the unlikely event of an emergency situation. In the case of fire, the operator will work with the fire department and direct the emergency services to limit the risk of fire spread to additional areas outside of the battery unit. The fire

department will not be required to apply water to the burning unit as the unit will burn out itself. Any runoff from liquid materials in the impacted unit will be caught within the concrete catchment basin beneath the battery unit. The risk of fire propagation is also limited by designing the units with effective spacing as to minimize the chance of spread.

**7) Q: I read an article about a site in the US – why did they evacuate the entire town? Because they let it take care of itself. I've got a page of over 60 incidents on the failures of these tests/events. Samsung, LG, all the big players are involved. All of theirs are blowing up. What about the noise these things make? Do any of you live in this community? I am clear that it's a non-zero chance, and an emergency may happen soon, or it may happen later. 70% of people who live here get their daily drinking water from aquifer. Where is that water going to go from the adjacent units?**

A. It is important to note that incidents of battery fires are a very small subset of all of the battery storage projects which have been deployed in North America, typically less than 1% of all installations. We unfortunately do not hear of all the installations that have been operating safely and successfully. The standards and environmental laws regulating battery energy storage system (BESS) installations are stricter in Canada than in the US. In the unlikely event of a fire, the unit being impacted will be allowed to burn in a controlled manner, and the surrounding units cooled so that it does not spread to neighbouring battery units. The affected unit should not have water sprayed on it directly. Any liquids discharged from the unit during the thermal event will be captured in the catchment basin below the unit for removal once the event has completed.

**8) I've heard these units can burn up to four days or longer. I have a severe concern about this; these batteries need to be close to a metropolitan city for the additional resources a full-time fire department can provide.**

A. Each manufacturer provides recommendations in the unlikely event of a fire which typically includes electrically isolating the impacted unit and allowing surrounding units to be cooled to prevent spread to other battery units, or any surrounding area. A failed battery energy storage system (BESS) may burn for 1-4 days and letting the impacted unit burn out is the recommended method of dealing with such an emergency. The Long-Term 1 Request for Proposals includes a number of projects which could be sited in, or near urban areas within Ontario. As noted earlier in the discussion, the units would produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water vapour if under a fire scenario.

**9) Q: Will there be runoff into the water table? Will there be a protective dam around the whole site to prevent this?**

A. The units are designed to contain any potential liquids that could leak from battery units, so they do not leak out of the facilities. This includes catchment basins under the units which are designed to catch any liquids which may be discharged during a thermal event. Projects are also required to complete a Stormwater

Management Plan which aids in the development of the design to minimize stormwater runoff during the operation of the project.

## **Noise**

**10) Q: How will you ensure that noise impacts during operations will not bother neighbours?**

A. The project will adhere to strict provincial noise guidelines and sound level limits for occupied and vacant lot receptors. In Ontario, the noise perceived by residents will not exceed 40 to 45 dBA depending on receptors location. A Noise Impact Assessment will be completed to ensure compliance. Mitigation options are available to reduce noise impacts such as noise barrier.

**11) Q: Are the fans running 24/7?**

A. No. Each battery unit has a cooling system installed which runs during charging and discharging of electricity. The batteries will charge only during time periods where there is an excess amount of production on the transmission system and discharge when there is an electricity need. The fans may intermittently run in extreme cold or extreme heat to warm or cool the batteries if needed.

**12) C: There was a BESS site canceled due to noise in Long Sault. Each container was created noise that was higher than 40 decibels.**

A. We are unaware of this project.

**13) Q: What's the timeline to build one of these? What about noise during construction?**

A. The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) Long Term 1 Request for Proposals requires projects to be operational no later than April of 2028; therefore, the project will be installed and commissioned before that date if awarded with a contract. During construction, the project is required to comply with local noise by-laws or regulations and standard working hours. Moreover, construction mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce impacts as much as possible (e.g., reduce speed limit on site, regular equipment maintenance, etc.).

## **Decommissioning**

**14) Q: What is going to happen to them when their life is over? What is going to happen to them 20–30 years from now?**

A. There is growing industry for battery recycling in North America. Companies are incentivized to recycle the batteries and are seeing a 95% recovery rate. All batteries from the site will be recycled at the decommissioning phase. There are multiple recycling facilities that would be bidding to recycle the batteries at their end of life. Some of the facilities are:

- i. Li-Cycle (Canada) with plants in Kingston (ON), Rochester (NY, USA), Tuscaloosa (AL, USA), Gilbert (AZ, USA), Germany (Magdeburg)
- ii. Redwood Materials (USA), Camp Hill, Berkeley County (CA, USA)

- iii. Lithion (Canada), St. Bruno-de-Montarville, Montreal operational by year end 2023
- iv. Retrieval Technologies (recently acquired Battery Solutions and Heritage Battery Recycling) with facilities in Trail (BC, Canada), Lancaster, Baltimore, Ohio, Brea, California (USA)

## **Visual**

**15) Q: It's a huge eyesore. Doesn't matter how you camouflage it. Are there lights on all night/security on site?**

- A. Lights will be installed as required for the safety and operations of the facility, but in a manner which reduces visual impacts such as directional and sensor-activated lighting for the safety of inspection and maintenance personnel. Mitigation options will be explored if the project gets built to reduce impacts.

**16) Q: What does the land look like when the batteries get taken off?**

- A. A decommissioning plan will be established as part of the permitting process to ensure adequate decommissioning following the life of the project. The project lands would be restored to its previous use which typically includes the removal and re-distribution of topsoil to the areas which hosted the facility.

## **General**

**17) Q: Are there cooling units?**

- A. Yes. Each battery unit has a cooling system installed which runs during charging and discharging of electricity.

**18) Q: If EDP's entire company goes under, who is taking care of the project?**

- A. EDP Renewables has financial commitments and contributions towards the decommissioning of the battery project. These funds and securities are intended to contribute to the decommissioning requirements of the project. The financial contributions that we make to our landowners is not an industry standard and is a part of EDP Renewables' commitment to participating landowners. It is typical for proponents to enter into landowner agreements where a decommissioning bond is posted which can be accessed in the highly unlikely event that EDP or another controlling owner fail to meet the decommissioning requirements of the agreement.

**19) C: There are many proposed sites in our area. A number of companies doing the same thing that you are tonight, and we don't understand why so many projects are being proposed here.**

- A. The intention of our open house was not to have you feel attacked. The Province of Ontario has identified a need for projects. EDP Renewables Canada was aware of the request for proposals and due to our experience in the province and this municipality, we decided to participate in the bid process. It is important to note that of the deliverability assessments that were submitted to the Independent



Electricity System Operator (IESO), nearly half of the projects that passed are in the eastern region of the province.