**Windy Ridge – Q&As – Presentation February 2024**

EverWind is committed to continued open and transparent engagement with communities and residents of Colchester County. Since October 2023, EverWind has completed 9 community engagement sessions and meetings with special interest groups across the region to share information, answer questions and collect feedback on the green energy project. As part of this process, EverWind has tracked questions received from community members shared below.

It is important to remember that the project is still in the development stage, therefore some specific details will only become available in later stages of engineering and construction. The information provided below is based on the best available information at this stage and is subject to change as the project progresses.

If you have additional questions about the project, please reach out to us at windyridgewind@everwindfuels.com and we will do our best to provide quick and clear responses.

| I – Project | Response |
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| Green Hydrogen | |
| 1. Why are we producing green hydrogen and ammonia in Nova Scotia and shipping it to Europe? | The most developed market for green hydrogen and ammonia is currently in Europe. By targeting this market initially, we can efficiently launch and establish our project. This approach allows us to leverage the existing demand and infrastructure in Europe, providing a solid foundation for our venture.<br><br>Countries around the world are seeking ways to reduce their carbon emissions and green hydrogen can play a key role. With so much wind, and our strategic position on the Atlantic, Nova Scotia can help fill this demand through exports.<br><br>The expanding global market for green hydrogen means it makes sense for Nova Scotia to invest in renewable energy and the production of green hydrogen. This produces both clean energy for Nova Scotia, and economic benefits such as job creation, technology advancements, and opportunities for small businesses. |
| 2. What are the benefits of producing green hydrogen and ammonia in Nova Scotia? | EverWind is committed to maximizing the local benefit of our project. We are taking a phased approach to our development, with future phases allowing us to increase our production capacity, making more clean fuels/products available to support decarbonization efforts here in Nova Scotia.<br><br>The provincial government has released "Nova Scotia's 2030 Clean Power Plan" which outlines their commitment to clean power, specifically mentioning hydrogen-capable generation. Locally-produced green hydrogen will be much lower cost than imported alternatives, helping support electricity rate affordability. By fueling local generation with our green products, we will contribute to the province's sustainable energy goals, fostering a cleaner and more environmentally friendly future for Nova Scotia. |
| Community | |
| 3. Have any contracts or commitments been signed with community groups or municipalities regarding the project's | We are currently in the process of working with the Municipality of Colchester County on a binding community benefit agreement to ensure Colchester residents impacted by Windy Ridge and Kmtnuk receive voluntary community benefits. |

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| commitments to local homeowners and the community, such as annual proximity payments and a vibrancy fund? | As of February 2024, an agreement has been drafted and is with the Colchester Council for review. The agreement will be finalized prior to the project commencing and will incorporate considerations from the Windy Ridge Community Liaison Committee. |
| 4. How will these be tracked and made transparent to community members? | The official process and roll out of the agreement will be finalized by the Colchester Council and members of the Community Liaison Committee prior to the project commencing commercial operations. |
| 5. Why are you making a proximity payment to residents within a 3km radius? | Proximity payments are common in wind development projects and are meant to give additional direct benefit to those closest to the project. |
| 6. Why do you think companies will sign contracts with you vs companies from North Africa and America? | Recent studies comparing various global regions for green hydrogen production have consistently highlighted Atlantic Canada as one of the most economically advantageous locations for the production of both green hydrogen and ammonia. This favorable positioning instills confidence in our ability to compete successfully, attracting companies willing to engage in agreements with us.<br><br>The projected surge in demand for green hydrogen and ammonia presents a promising opportunity for market growth. Notably, Europe, with its stringent quotas and the imperative to import substantial volumes of hydrogen and ammonia, emerges as a significant target market. In this context, Atlantic Canada stands out as a well-positioned economic hub poised to meet the needs of these countries efficiently and effectively. |
| 7. Is EWF planning to hold a similar Q&A session in Guysborough? Will you make the MODG terms of agreement public knowledge? | We conducted the first round of community-owned houses during the past summer, with four sessions held throughout the area. To enhance our commitment to transparent communication and community involvement, we will continue to host these sessions as the project progresses.<br><br>We will also establish offices in various locations across the province. These offices will serve as accessible hubs where residents can visit and pose specific questions related to the projects.<br><br>In the interim, please email WindyRidgeWind@everwindfuels.com with any additional questions you may have. |
| 8. Will you commit to the best agreement you reach with any municipality to the other municipalities? | We are dedicated to collaborating with every municipality in the areas where we operate. Recognizing the unique characteristics of each project and the distinct requirements of individual communities, we cannot assert with certainty the direct transferability of agreements from one location to another. However, we are committed to incorporating relevant elements from agreements reached with municipalities into our approach, ensuring a tailored and responsive engagement with each community. |
| 9. If the vandalism that has occurred on site continues to occur during energy production will the project look to limit access to the area? | The vandalism that has occurred to date is unfortunate, and as a result we have increased our security and surveillance measures. While we would prefer to not limit access to the area, the safety of our workers and the community is of paramount importance. |
| Technical | |
| 10. Regarding construction, will efforts be made to ensure local residents benefit from | Yes. Working with local companies and contractors is one of our top priorities through the construction phase. |

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| the project, including hiring local contractors from Atlantic provinces? | |
| 11. What proportion of surplus energy from the wind project will go into the grid, and how will this impact coal usage and energy prices in Nova Scotia over the next few years? | This depends on a few factors:<br>During the construction and commissioning phase of our wind facilities, 100% of the generated power will be available to the grid. The exact amount used will depend on Nova Scotia Power's capacity to incorporate it into their service to meet the demands of their customer base. When the hydrogen production facility is in full operation and there is a surplus, or when needed most, our clean wind electricity will go into the grid to serve Nova Scotian customers. As an interruptible customer, the System Operator can tell us to reduce our electricity consumption with 10 minutes notice, ensuring our wind is available to serve Nova Scotians when needed most.<br><br>Our facility can adjust power usage based on renewable electricity availability and grid needs. When there is excess wind power during low periods of demand (for example, overnight), the facility can use it. On the other hand, we can reduce power usage when wind and electricity supply is low or demand is high (on cold, calm days), easing the demand of the grid.<br><br>This dynamic integration of renewable power sources underscores our commitment to helping Nova Scotia get off coal. |
| 12. If there will be less turbines, does that mean the turbines are bigger to reach the same power output? | The 7 MW turbine is actually shorter, measuring seven meters (about 20 feet) less than its 5.9 MW counterpart. |
| 13. Do you have any signed off-take agreements for the green hydrogen and ammonia produced, and if so, with whom? | While EverWind has Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) in place with several entities, we do not yet have signed offtake agreements. We continue to advance our discussions and look forward to announcing the final agreements when they are signed. |
| 14. Do you have proof that the NS grid can handle all of the EWF projects and the pipeline all other projects that are coming? | Yes. All the studies available show that our project can be built and not interfere with the transition away from coal.<br><br>The analysis of the wind project involves two distinct phases. Nova Scotia Power conducts regular Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) to assess the generation and transmission requirements over a 25-year horizon. These plans evaluate existing transmission capacity, identify the need for new transmission and generation facilities, and aim to minimize costs for customers.<br><br>For a wind project like ours to connect to the Nova Scotia Power system, it must also undergo an interconnection process. The wind project initiates this process by submitting a request, leading to a series of studies, including a feasibility study and a detailed system impact study. These studies assess existing system capacity, incorporating planned developments, and determine whether additional infrastructure or transmission is necessary to accommodate the new project. Subsequently, a follow-up study focuses on the specific technology and infrastructure required for the facility site.<br><br>The outcome of these studies determines whether the wind project can proceed and outlines any requirements for additional infrastructure or transmission. As proponents, we are responsible for covering all costs associated with such developments. |

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| 15. How much fresh water is needed for the hydrogen, and how much are you paying for it? | The Lake Landry Municipal utility has been designated to supply the fresh water required for hydrogen production. Originally developed to cater to the industrial park at Point Tupper, which once housed a heavy water plant, the utility is well-equipped to meet the demands of the hydrogen production process.<br><br>EverWind will be responsible to pay the utility, but that amount is not yet determined. |
| 16. When there is demand from NS Power, you will shut your electrolyzer off. Don't these electrolyzers need to run 24/7 to be cost-effective? | The electrolyzers are flexible, which means they can adjust their output, moving up and down by 10% each second. They can be turned on and off, providing operational flexibility that doesn't necessitate continuous running. While maximizing their usage is economically advantageous, it's noteworthy that they don't need to operate 24/7.<br><br>This supports decarbonization efforts. Rather than competing for scarce resources, this approach enhances the viability of renewables, making them more versatile options. Collaborative efforts with Nova Scotia Power aim to optimize these benefits for the overall system and the customers it serves. |
| 17. Do wind turbines cause earthquakes? | There is no evidence to suggest that wind turbines cause earthquakes. |
| 18. Why is this project more important than greening the grid here first? | Our project is highly complementary to the broader effort of greening the grid, considering the extensive wind development underway across various locations and the flexibility our combined wind, solar, battery, and hydrogen production project brings. Our project stands as an additional contributor, not only in terms of wind generation but also through the flexible production of our fuel. Other wind projects already under development including those for the province's Rate Base Procurement and Green Choice Program, combined with recently announced battery and transmission projects, will allow for the retirement of coal by 2030.<br><br>As we scale up our production, our fuel can play a pivotal role in meeting the demand in Nova Scotia, particularly during periods when renewables may not be readily available. Our project aligns with the opportunity to utilize surplus energy for the production of green hydrogen, enhancing the overall efficiency of the system. This minimizes waste and contributes to the optimization of the renewable energy landscape in Nova Scotia. |
| 19. How does the ADLS system work for ongoing aerospace traffic in the area? | The Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) is regulated by Transport Canada. The technology allows for a turbine to be lit when a low flying aircraft is determined to be within the area during nighttime hours. |
| Economic Impact | |
| 20. Considering the impact of large multinational companies on local energy and economic landscapes, what economic impact studies have been conducted to assess the project's impact on local businesses, especially those in tourism and natural areas like Tatamagouche and Wentworth? | Deloitte conducted an Economic Impact Assessment report which notes the many ways this project will contribute economic benefits to the local communities, Nova Scotia, and Canada as a whole. Learn more about the report here: https://everwindfuels.com/point_tupper_economic_infographic.pdf |
| 21. What is the total budget of the project? | We are unable to share the capital budget for the project as we are still in the process of finalizing the engineering and design of the project. |
| Wind Farm Layout | |

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| 22. Do you have a map of potential road access corridors to windmill sites that are being considered at this point? | We are currently evaluating various options for access points in the vicinity of Folly Lake. One potential access point lies to the north, another to the south of Folly Lake, and a third option emerges from Hwy. 246, known as Axe Handle Rd.<br><br>In addition, we are exploring two potential access points from the south, namely Reed Rd. and an existing road traversing through Northern Pulp land. A previously considered access point through the Belmont community has been eliminated from consideration following consultation conducted throughout November and December 2023. This decision was influenced in part by the presence of a sharp 90° turn in the road, necessitating substantial modifications to accommodate the transportation of turbine components. As a result, this option has been entirely removed from our consideration. |
| 23. What is the decommissioning plan? | At the end of their lifecycle, turbines are typically repowered due to the prolonged lifespan of foundations and towers compared to electrical components and blades. There are two primary options in such scenarios:<br><br>1. If there is an opportunity, EverWind, may choose to repower the turbine with newer technology.<br>2. Alternatively, the project may undergo decommissioning.<br><br>To address the complexities associated with wind energy development, the Council of Colchester County has implemented a set of thoughtful regulations over the past decade. Wind developers, as part of their commitment to responsible practices, have voluntarily undertaken decommissioning efforts across the country. Recognizing the significance of this matter, Colchester County has implemented stringent requirements. Specifically, a decommissioning plan and bond must be established before any construction commences.<br><br>This proactive approach ensures that Colchester County is well-prepared and adheres to responsible practices in the wind energy sector, reflecting a commitment to both sustainable development and environmental responsibility. |
| 24. How many linear kilometers of roads will this project be adding? | While our design is still being finalized and subject to potential adjustments, the current iteration features several additional loops to access specific turbines. However, it is anticipated that these loops will be eliminated in the final design. Presently, our design includes approximately 32 kilometers of new road, complemented by an existing road network spanning 90 kilometers. |
| 25. How many total sq meters of trees will be cut for the wind turbines? | Many of the turbines have been strategically sited in areas that have already undergone tree clearing. A significant portion of the land earmarked for the project has been cleared within the past two decades. The extent of prior clearance contributed greatly to the overall landscape considerations for the proposed wind project.<br><br>It is important to consider a road width ranging between 20 meters and 60 meters, contingent upon factors such as topography and the potential presence of an overhead distribution line running parallel to the road. |
| 26. Can you provide the geolocation data for the turbines? | The locations are not yet determined as we are still in the planning phase. We will continue to take feedback from the community to help inform these decisions. |
| 27. How are you assessing visual impact and analysis? | Visual simulations of the project were developed to show the landscape and turbines of the proposed project from selected locations. These visual simulations were used to support Public and First Nations engagement as well as the Environmental Assessment. |
| 28. How do you plan to manage the moose? | We are working with project matter experts across academia, government, and rights holders to help determine the best solution when it comes to conservation and protection of mainland moose and their habitat. One system we are in the |

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| | process of exploring is a ‘moose corridor’, which could mean limiting industrial timber harvesting in areas. It could potentially mean connectivity between current protected areas such as the Wentworth Valley Wilderness area, the Cook Conservation Lands and Staples Brook Nature Reserve to the south of the project site. |

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