

We are here to provide information about the proposed Lone Butte Solar Project. Our representatives will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

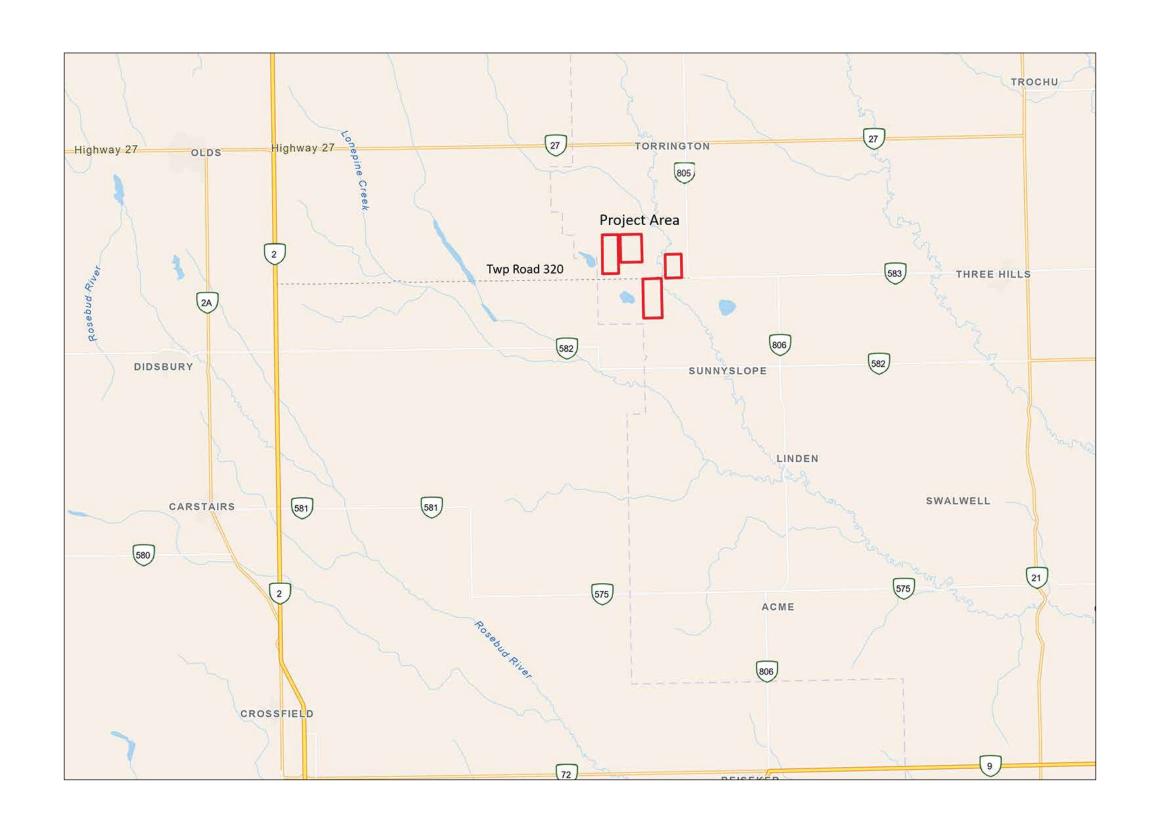
Please take a moment to sign in.

If you would like to receive project updates, we kindly ask that you provide your contact information.



PROJECT OVERVIEW

2202993 Alberta Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Acciona Energy Canada Global Inc. (ACCIONA), is proposing to construct and operate the Lone Butte Solar Project, a clean and efficient power generation facility to help address the ongoing need for renewable energy. The project is located 7 km southwest of the Hamlet of Torrington, Alberta, on approximately 2000 acres of privately owned and cultivated land.



PROJECT DETAILS

Total project capacity	450 megawatts AC (MWac)/ 585 megawatts DC (MWdc)
Estimated number solar panels	1.2 million
Electrical capacity per panel	645 watts dc
Electrical connection voltage	240 kV
Electrical connection location	Existing 240kV system 10km west of site

ABOUT ACCIONA

ACCIONA is a global group that develops and manages sustainable infrastructure solutions, especially in renewable energy. It business spans the entire value chain, from design and construction through to operation and maintenance.

With no fossil fuel legacy in more than 30 years of experience, it has one of the world's leading expert teams in the design of integrated solutions to decarbonise the planet.

ACCIONA Energía is the world's largest 100% renewable energy company, with no fossil fuels energy, operations across five continents. We have been an active participant in Alberta's renewable energy industry since 2004.

13.5 GW INSTALLED CAPACITY	13.6 MM METRIC TONS OF CO ₂ EMISSIONS AVOIDED	24,894 GWh GENERATED IN 2023
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DATA AS OF APRIL 2024

Our long history has led to the aspiration to make the planet a better place through our activity, which provides sustainable solutions to the main challenges that will define the future relationship of humanity with the Earth.



ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTED AREAS

Renewable energy projects in the Province of Alberta must complete detailed environmental studies and submit their findings to Alberta Environment and Protected Areas (AEPA). The submission to AEPA includes an assessment of any project specific interactions with environmental features along with proposed plans to mitigate any impact that may be identified. AEPA reviews this submission to determine if the project presents a high, moderate or low risk to wildlife and wildlife habitat. AEPA issues a Renewable Energy Referral Report that documents their findings.

ALBERTA UTILITIES COMMISSION

All power generation projects in the Province of Alberta must receive approval from the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) before they can proceed. The AUC reviews the technical and environmental aspects of the proposed project for compliance with established regulations while ensuring that all stakeholders are provided an opportunity to participate in the public engagement process.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES ACT CLEARANCE

Alberta Arts, Culture and Status of Women (AACSW) is responsible to ensure that any historical resources, whether they be archaeological (early peoples history) or palaeontological (fossils) are protected for the benefit of future generations. Energy developments are required to obtain clearance from AACSW before they can proceed.

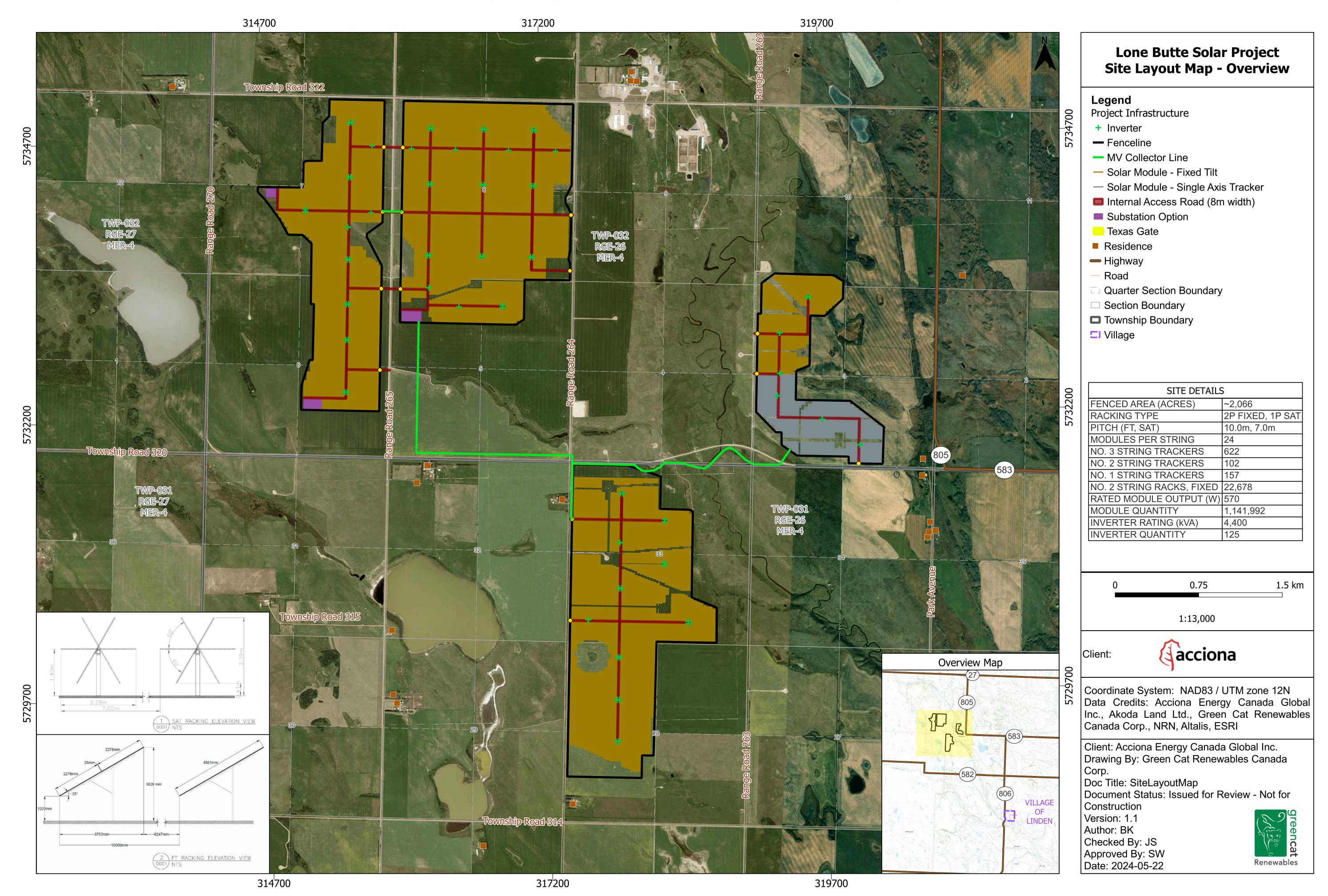
ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION

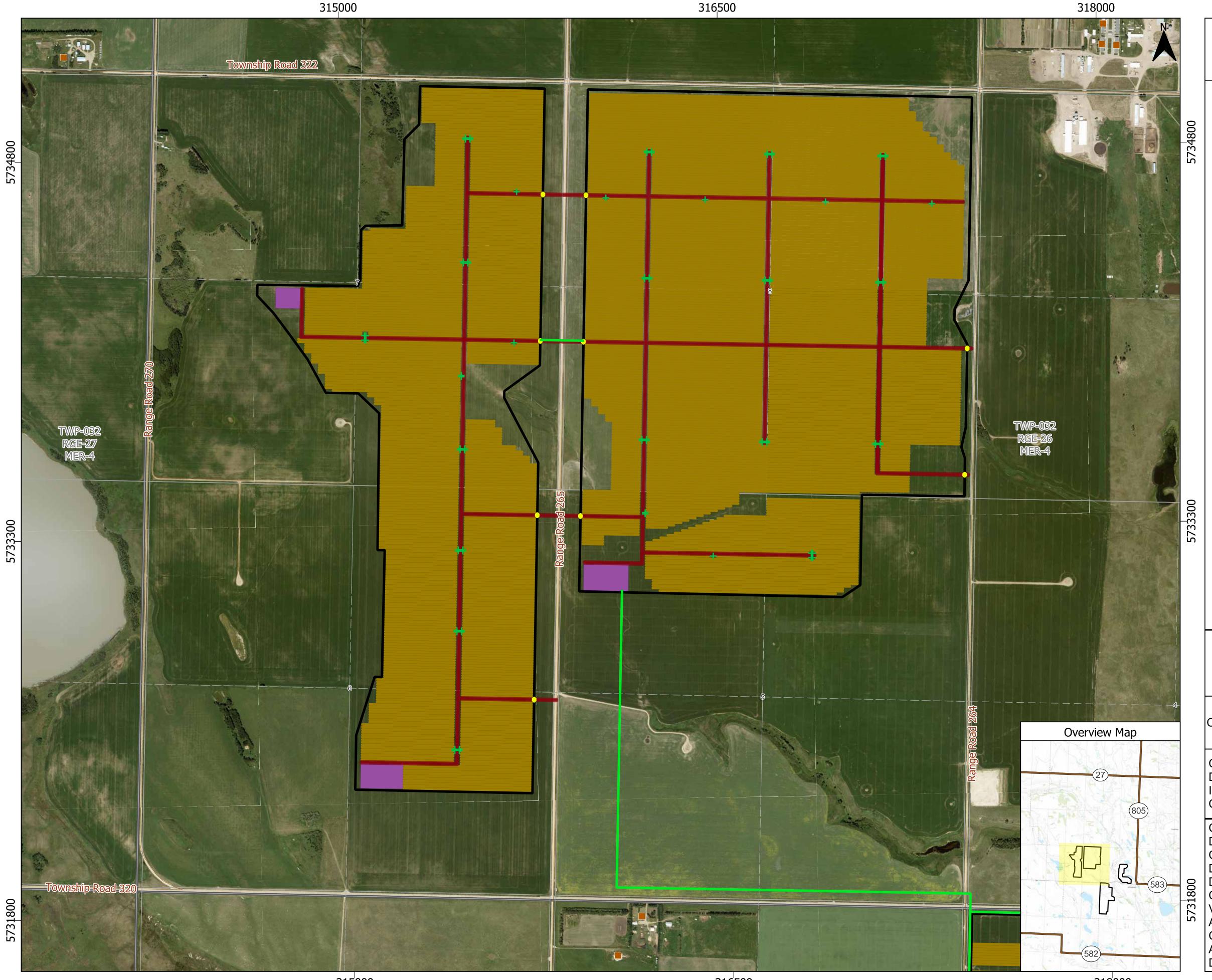
Alberta Transportation is responsible for ensuring activities comply with provincial regulations when a proposed development is within 300 meters of a numbered provincial highway, or 800m from the intersection of a numbered provincial highway.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

The local municipality in which the project is proposed is responsible for issuing development permits consistent with all local zoning requirements.







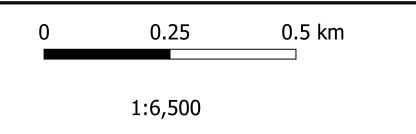
Lone Butte Project Site Layout Map - NW Array

Legend

Project Infrastructure

- + Inverter
- Fenceline
- MV Collector Line
- Solar Module Fixed Tilt
- Solar Module Single Axis Tracker
- Internal Access Road (8m width)
- Substation Option
- Texas Gate Residence
- Highway
- Road
- ☐ Quarter Section Boundary
- ☐ Section Boundary
- Township Boundary

SITE DETAILS			
FENCED AREA (ACRES)	~2,066		
RACKING TYPE	2P FIXED, 1P SAT		
PITCH (FT, SAT)	10.0m, 7.0m		
MODULES PER STRING	24		
NO. 3 STRING TRACKERS	622		
NO. 2 STRING TRACKERS	102		
NO. 1 STRING TRACKERS	157		
NO. 2 STRING RACKS, FIXED	22,678		
RATED MODULE OUTPUT (W)	570		
MODULE QUANTITY	1,141,992		
INVERTER RATING (kVA)	4,400		
INVERTER QUANTITY	125		



Client:



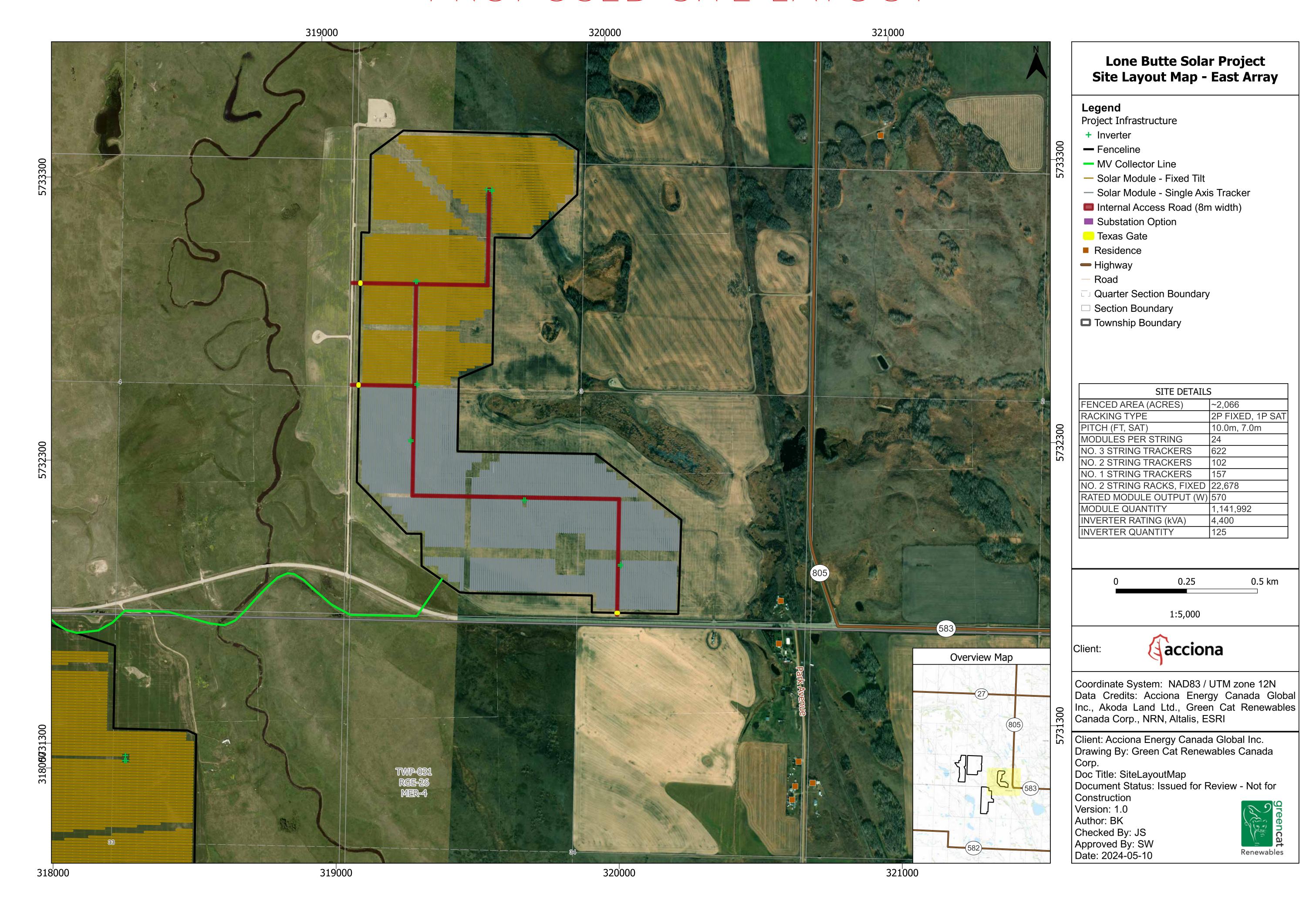
Coordinate System: NAD83 / UTM zone 12N Data Credits: Acciona Energy Canada Global Inc., Akoda Land Ltd., Green Cat Renewables Canada Corp., NRN, Altalis, ESRI

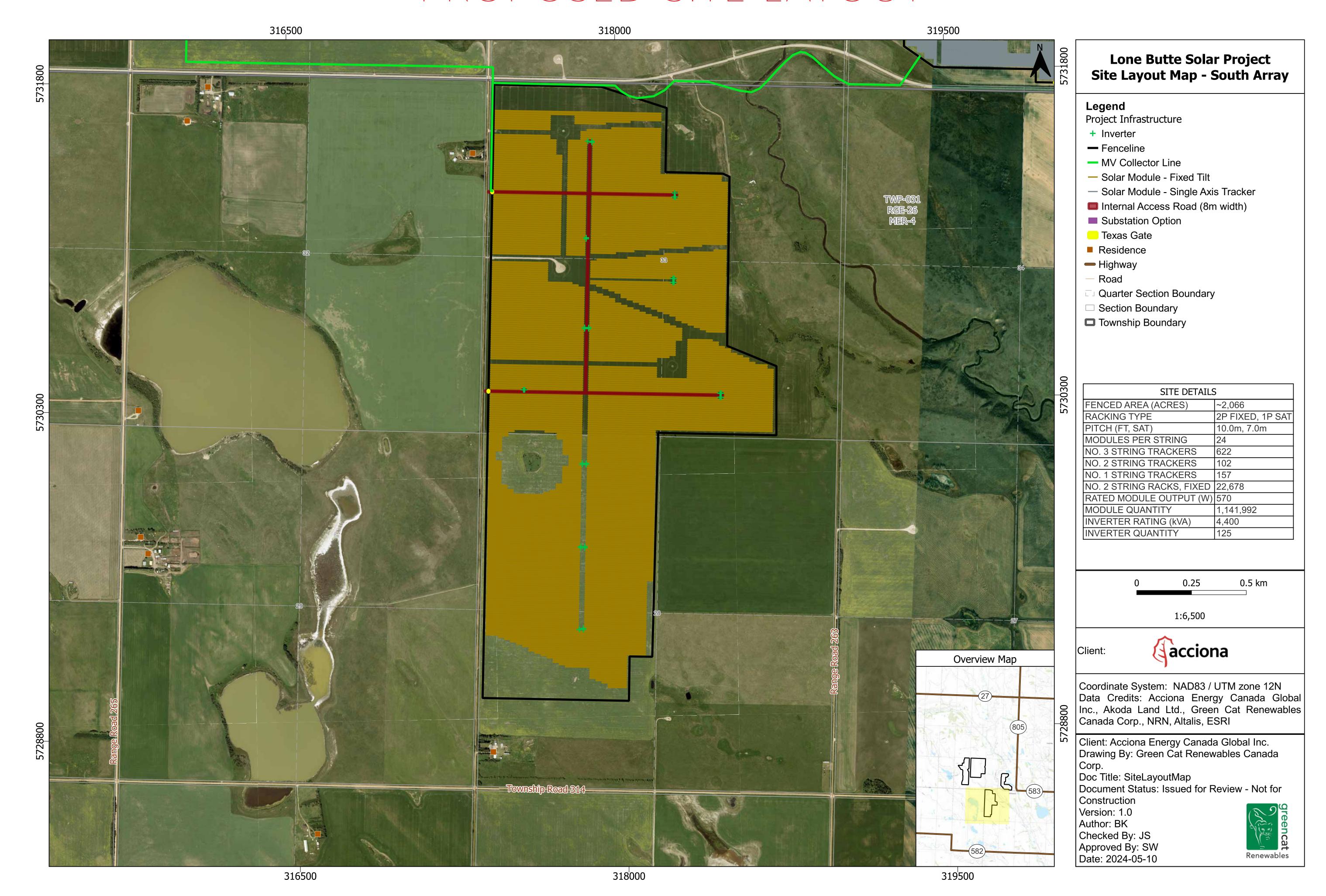
Client: Acciona Energy Canada Global Inc. Drawing By: Green Cat Renewables Canada Corp.
Doc Title: SiteLayoutMap

Document Status: Issued for Review - Not for

Construction
Version: 1.0
Author: BK Checked By: JS Approved By: SW Date: 2024-05-10

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ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION







All solar projects in Alberta must submit a detailed environmental evaluation to Alberta Environment and Protected Areas (AEPA). The evaluation specific to the Lone Butte project includes:

- detailed wildlife studies for sensitive species including migratory birds, breeding birds, raptors, and, grouse;
- wetland and wildlife habitat mapping;
- · a construction and operations mitigation plan; and
- a post construction monitoring and mitigation plan.

The study requirements are based on the Wildlife Directive for Alberta Solar Projects which is published by AEPA. These studies are completed by a professional biologist.

AEPA reviews this submission to determine if the project has high, moderate or low risk to wildlife and wildlife habitat. AEPA issues a Renewable Energy Referral Report that documents their findings.

STUDY RESULTS (SEE ADJACENT MAP)

The following study results, detailed on the adjacent panel, identify the key commitments made by ACCIONA to protect wildlife, wildlife habitat, native grasses and wetlands.

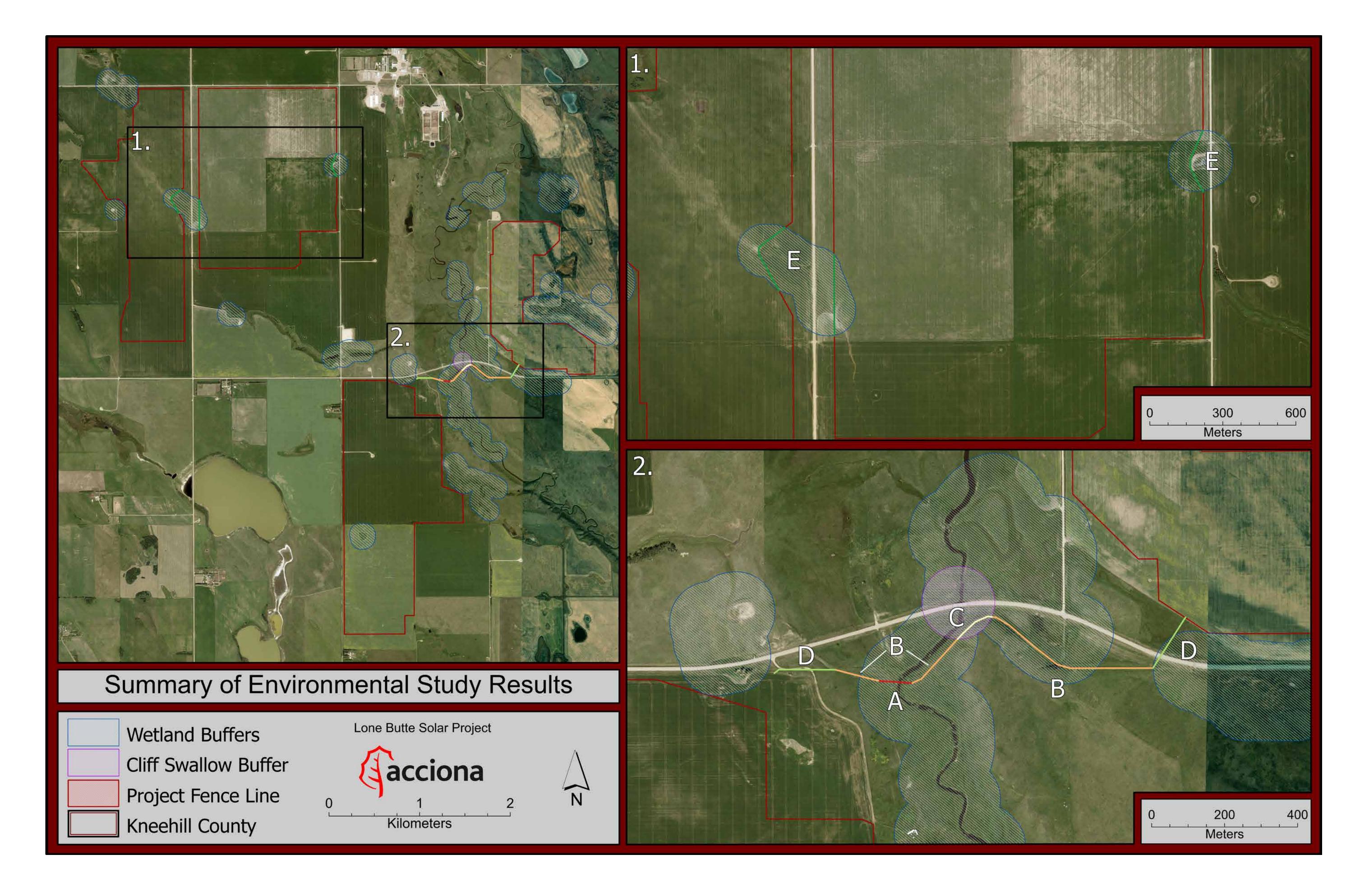
- A. No disturbance to wetlands. Directional drilling installation beneath Kneehills Creek.
- B. No disturbance to native grasses. Collector installation will follow a previously disturbed former roadway.
- C. Underground collector line encroachment within 60m of Cliff Swallow colony. Installation will occur outside of the breeding bird window.
- D. 2 small areas of native grasses along the collector route through the Kneehills Creek valley will be directionally drilled between the former roadway and cultivated land.
- E. 3 wetland buffers are encroached by project fencing to (i) avoid wetland disturbance and (ii) avoid creating a situation where wildlife could become disoriented by irregular project fencing that would be required to avoid the buffer.
- F. 5 wetland buffers are encroached by underground collector installation. 4 of these encroachments follow a previously disturbed, former roadway that overlaps the wetland buffer. 1 encroachment is related to the directional bore beneath Township Road 320.

RENEWABLE ENERGY REFERRAL REPORT

The Renewable Energy Referral Report to be issued by AEP is expected to conclude that the proposed project will pose a "low" risk to wildlife and wildlife habitat. Any changes to this expected outcome will be communicated to stakeholders.



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY RESULTS



HISTORICAL AIR PHOTO SHOWING ALIGNMENT OF FORMER ROADWAY





NOISE EMISSIONS

All power generation projects in the Province of Alberta must complete a Noise Impact Assessment and comply with the requirements of Alberta Utilities Commission Rule 012: Noise Control. The current regulation requires that all energy developments do not exceed a nighttime threshold of 40 dBA.

NOISE SOURCES FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Noise sources from the proposed project are the inverter/transformer units which convert the direct current electricity generated by the panels into alternating current electricity, and the main power transformer that steps up the voltage of energy produced for delivery into the electric transmission system.

SOUND LEVELS - WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

The loudness of sound is commonly measured in decibels (dB). The "A" scale is used to measure sound as the human ear experiences it (dBA).

As a general rule of thumb, sound level decreases 6 dB every time the distance from the source is doubled

The sound level of a typical inverter is approximately 45 dBA at a distance of 100 meters

The graphic on the right compares a number of common sound sources



Jet takeoff @ 60m (120 dBA)



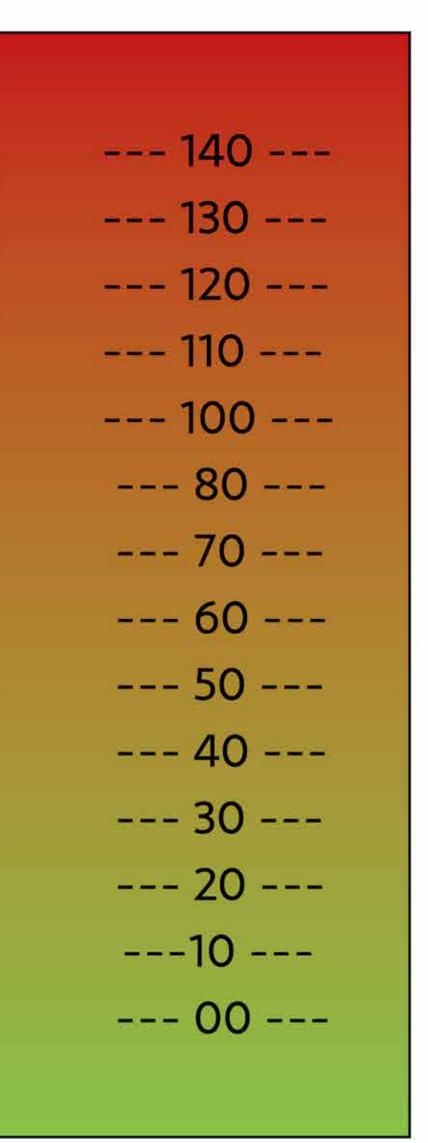
Tractor @ 15m (80-90 dBA)



Normal conversation @ 1m (60 dBA)



Quiet living room (40 dBA)



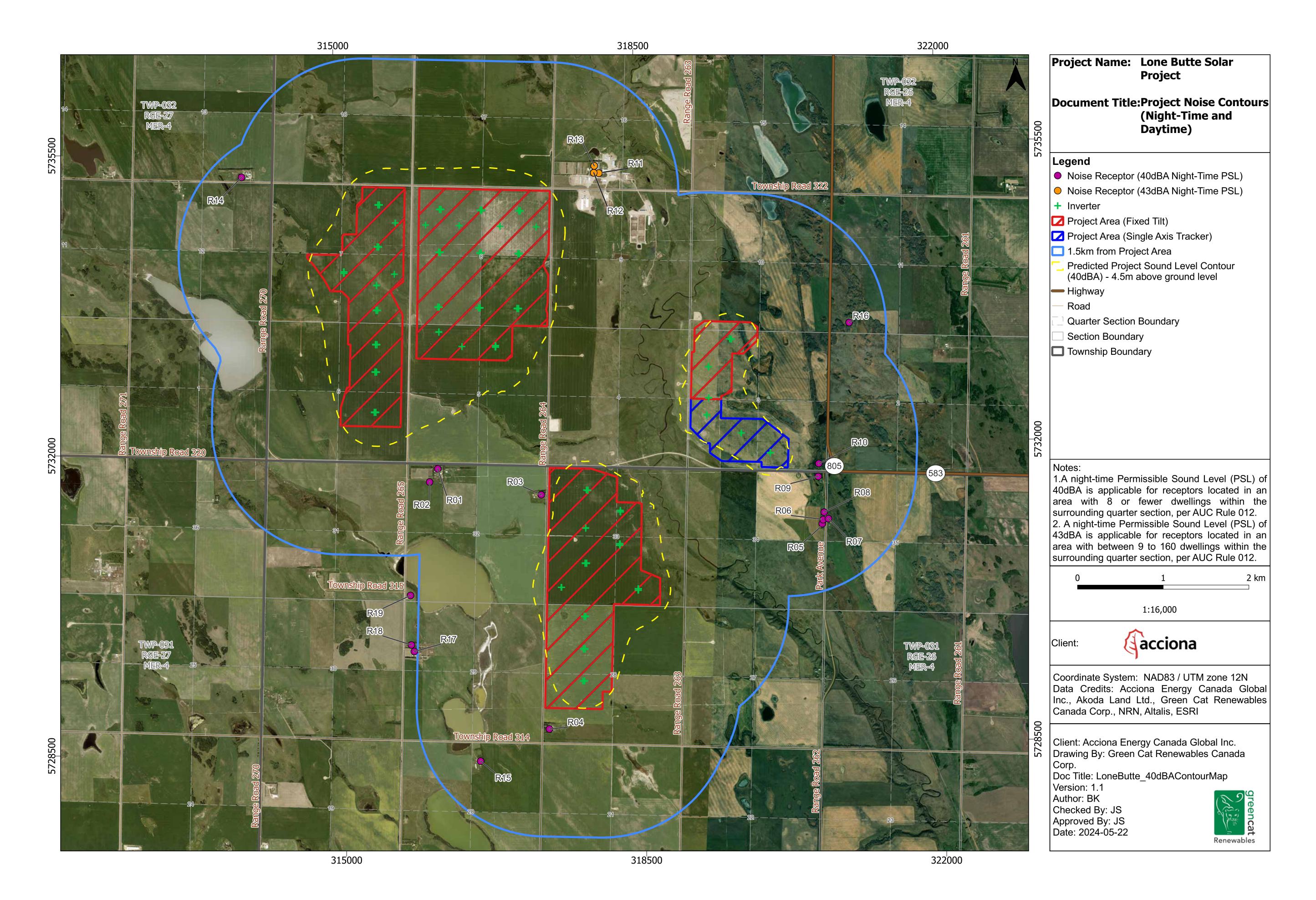
Sound Intensity in decibels (dBA)

COMPLIANCE WITH AUC RULE 012

The results of the Noise Impact Assessment confirm that the proposed project is compliant with Alberta Utilities Commission Rule 012: Noise Control.



SOUND STUDY SUMMARY



LAND SUITABILITY RATING SYSTEM (LSRS)

The Land Suitability Rating System (LSRS) is a rule-based set of algorithms that integrate soil, climate and landscape factors to calculate a classed suitability rating for a given landscape to support commercial field crop production¹

In LSRS, the major rating factors are related to three of the major elements that describe crop production suitability:

- Climate: controls the type and range of crops that can be grown (flexibility of production);
- <u>Soil</u>: controls how well the crops grow (productivity), and;
- <u>Landscape</u>: controls the cost to manage environmental constraints (sustainability).

The principle purpose of agriculture land suitability assessment is to predict the potential and limitations of the land for production of a specific crop or crops. LSRS generates a measure of both potential (as a class rating) and a limitation (as a subclass modifier).

Given its qualitative nature, the LSRS is <u>not</u> considered a robust land use planning tool on its own as it cannot indicate the "best" use or "most profitable" use of land². Rather, an LSRS rating should be used in context with other available evaluations when considering land use.

- 1. Bock, et.al (2018); The Land Suitability Rating System is a Spatial Planning Tool to Assess Crop Suitability in Canada.
- 2. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (1995); Land Suitability Rating System for Agricultural Crops

Suitability Definitions

Class	Limitation		
1	none to slight		
2	slight		
3	moderate		
4	severe		
5	very severe		
6	extremely severe		
7	unsuitable		
NR	Not Rated**		

**Not rated includes areas such as water bodies or disturbed land (eg. gravel pits)

Land Suitability Rating System Restrictions and Limitations

Subclass Code Limitation	of tics. / soil ing,
C - Climate Moisture A Moisture Moisture Moisture Mater holding capacity/ texture Soil structure D Crops are adversely affected by lack of water due to inherent soil characteristy or by surface crusting that limits the emergence of shoots. Organic matter F Mineral soil with a low organic matter content in the Ap or Ah horizon. Depth of topsoil Soil reaction V Soils with a pH value either too high of low for optimal growth Salinity N Soils with amounts of soluble salts sur	of tics. / soil ing,
Moisture Moisture A Inadequate moisture units for the opt growth. S - Soil S - Soil Water holding capacity/ texture Moisture D Crops are adversely affected by lack of water due to inherent soil characteristy affected either by structure that limits the depth of root or by surface crusting that limits the emergence of shoots. Organic matter F Mineral soil with a low organic matter content in the Ap or Ah horizon. Depth of topsoil Soil reaction V Soils with a pH value either too high of low for optimal growth Salinity N Soils with amounts of soluble salts sur	of tics. / soil ing, on.
S - Soil Capacity/ texture M Crops are adversely affected by lack of water due to inherent soil characteris Crops are adversely affected either by structure that limits the depth of root or by surface crusting that limits the emergence of shoots. Organic matter F Mineral soil with a low organic matter content in the Ap or Ah horizon. Depth of topsoil Soil reaction V Soils with a pH value either too high of low for optimal growth Salinity N Soils with amounts of soluble salts sur	tics. / soil ing, on.
Soil structure D structure that limits the depth of root or by surface crusting that limits the emergence of shoots. Organic matter F Mineral soil with a low organic matter content in the Ap or Ah horizon. Depth of topsoil E Mineral soil with a thin Ap or Ah horiz Soil reaction V Soils with a pH value either too high or low for optimal growth Salinity N Soils with amounts of soluble salts sur	on.
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Soil reaction V Soils with a pH value either too high of low for optimal growth Salinity N Soils with amounts of soluble salts sur	or too
Soil reaction V low for optimal growth Salinity N Soils with amounts of soluble salts sur	
Salinity	fficient
Soils having amounts of exchangeable on soil structure and/or growth.	
Organic surface O Mineral soils having a peaty surface la to 40 cm thick.	yer up
Drainage W Soils in which excess water (not due to inundation) limits the production.	0
Organic soil z Additional temperature limitation associated with organic soils.	
Rock R the surface to have an adverse effect production.	
Degree of decomposition B decomposition of the organic material or fibre content not optimum for production.	ıl is
Depth and substrate Shallow organic soils with underlying material that is not optimum for production.	
L - Landscape Slope T incur a risk of water erosion or to limit production.	
Landscape pattern K Land areas with strongly contrasting soils and/or non-arable obstacles that limit production or substantially impa management practices.	
Stoniness and coarse fragments Stoniness A property of the production of the produ	
Wood content J or of Eriophorum <i>sp.</i> sufficient to limi production.	t
Inundation I Land areas subject to inundation or flethat limits production.	ooding



LAND SUITABILITY RATING

<u>Detailed Agroclimate* Values (within fenced area)</u>

Suitability Class	Acres	%
3H	2059	100%

^{*}Agroclimate is a compilation of the average and extreme weather of an area as it affects agricultural cropping in that area. Agroclimatic classification in Alberta is based on limitations of available heat and/or moisture.

<u>Detailed Project LSRS Values (within fenced area)</u>

Spring Seeded Grains

Suitability Class	Acres	%
3H(10)	1274	61.9%
2HA(8) - 5W(2)	477	23.2%
2MT(8) - 6MT(2)	251	12.2%
5T(10)	55	2.7%
2HTA(10)	2	0.1%
Total	2059	100%

Sample Interpretations			
Rating Explanation			
3H(10)	100% of the land in this area is Class 3 with limitations to growth caused by insufficient heat		
2MT(8) - 6MT(2)	80% of the land in this area is Class 2 and 20% is Class 3 or worse, with Class 2 limitations to growth caused by poor water holding capacity and slope conditions		

- H: Inadequate heat units for optimal growth
- A: Inadequate moisture for optimal growth
- M: Crops adversely affected by lack of moisture due to inherent soil characteristics
- T: Landscapes with slopes steep enough to incur a risk of water erosion or to limit production

The presence of varying classes (e.g. 2HA(8)-5W(2)) means that not all of the area is the same classification.

The presence of multiple subclasses (HA, MT, etc.) indicate more severe limitations to optimal growth than lands with single or no subclasses. The limitations in the project area are predominately due to lack of heat and moisture.

Representing the project area using a simple allocation of classes results in the following classification for Spring Seeded Grains

Suitability Class	Acres	%
3 or poorer	1476	72%
2 (with signifiant growing limitations)*	538	28%
Total	2059	100%

^{* &}lt;u>estimated</u> maximum extent that will be field verified prior to regulatory application



CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the proposed project is expected to last 6-8 months once a final investment decision is made. Typical construction activities include:

- Surveying
- · Construction of low impact access roads;
- · Installation of piling to support the solar array and concrete foundations to support the project substation;
- Installation of racking, panels, inverters and substation;
- Project wiring; and
- Fencing, landscaping and re-vegetation.

Heavy equipment during construction is limited to that required for foundational work (a track mounted piling rig). Panels, inverters and racking will be delivered using common transport trucks, while delivery of the power transformers is expected to require specialized transportation services.

Construction activities will comply with all local zoning requirements.

OPERATIONS



The proposed facility will have a life span of approximately 25 years. Operations will be remotely monitored, with local operators providing facility maintenance and groundskeeping functions.

At the end of its economic life, the project will be reclaimed to the current standards of the day as established by provincial regulatory agencies. Reclamation is expected to include removal of all panels, racking, piling and electrical infrastructure so as to return the land to its pre-development capability (i.e. dryland farming).

DRODOSED SCHEDIII F

Environmental Studies	Completed October, 2023
Open House	June 27, 2024
Regulatory Application	August, 2024
Estimated Construction Start	September 2025
Estimated In-Service Date	September 2026



RECLAMATION

LEGISLATION

The *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (EPEA) is the primary Act in Alberta to regulate the management of air, water, land and biodiversity. EPEA was modified in 2017 to include details pertaining to thermal, hydro-electric, wind and solar power electrical generation.

The Conservation and Reclamation Regulation (2023) outlines the reclamation requirements for specified disturbed land and returning the land to an equivalent land capability.

The Conservation and Reclamation Directive for Renewable Energy Operations (2018) describes the reclamation requirement for renewable energy options, including solar and wind power generation.

The general steps required by a renewable energy operator include:

- completing a pre-disturbance site assessment;
- · completing interim monitoring site assessment, including a weed management plan;
- monitoring disturbances; and
- submitting a conservation and reclamation plan; and completing a reclamation certificate site assessment to obtain a certificate (AEP, 2018).

PROJECT DISTURBANCES

Project disturbances are classified as temporary (during construction), and Permanent (during life of project). The overall permanent footprint is 20.55 hectares (45 acres).

	Fenced Area	Temporary Project	Permanent Project
	(Acres)	Footprint (Acres)	Footprint (Acres)
Total number of hectares	2059	1805	45

The permanent footprint includes helical piles to support the solar array, access roads, inverter stations, and, the project substation area. These areas will require grading, stockpiling of soil all in accordance with provincial standards.

The area between rows and will not require any physical project disturbance and will be seeded with an agronomic mix. Row spacings and fence locations are designed to accommodate narrow-width mechanized equipment to allow for co-location of both agricultural and energy production on the land.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION OF DEVELOPER

A legal agreement exists between landowner and developer that specifies developer will restore the surface of the leased area to equivalent land capability, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Province of Alberta.

RECLAMATION SECURITY

- Reclamation obligations are supported by financial security in place prior to start of construction
- · Based on reclamation costs net of salvage value
- Updated every 8 years (to ensure sufficient funds are allocated)
- Third-party guarantee in favour of landowner (follows the project regardless of ownership, not affected by bankruptcy)
- · Accessible if by landowner if operator does not meet contractual obligations



GLINT AND GLARE

BACKGROUND

Photovoltaic solar panels generate electricity from sunlight. Panels are designed to absorb sunlight, but sometimes that light can be reflected and cause a momentary flash of light (glint) or one of a longer duration (glare). Stationary objects such as solar arrays can create glare at certain times of the day and certain times of the year.

These reflections are studied because they have the potential to temporarily impair observers, which may cause risk to public safety.

REGULATIONS

There are currently no regulations for glare in Canada, and limits for each defined glare category are not defined. However, the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) requires that proponents of solar facilities conduct a glint and glare assessment.

Glare categories include:

Green: Low potential for a temporary after image Yellow: Potential for a temporary after image Red: Potential for permanent retinal damage

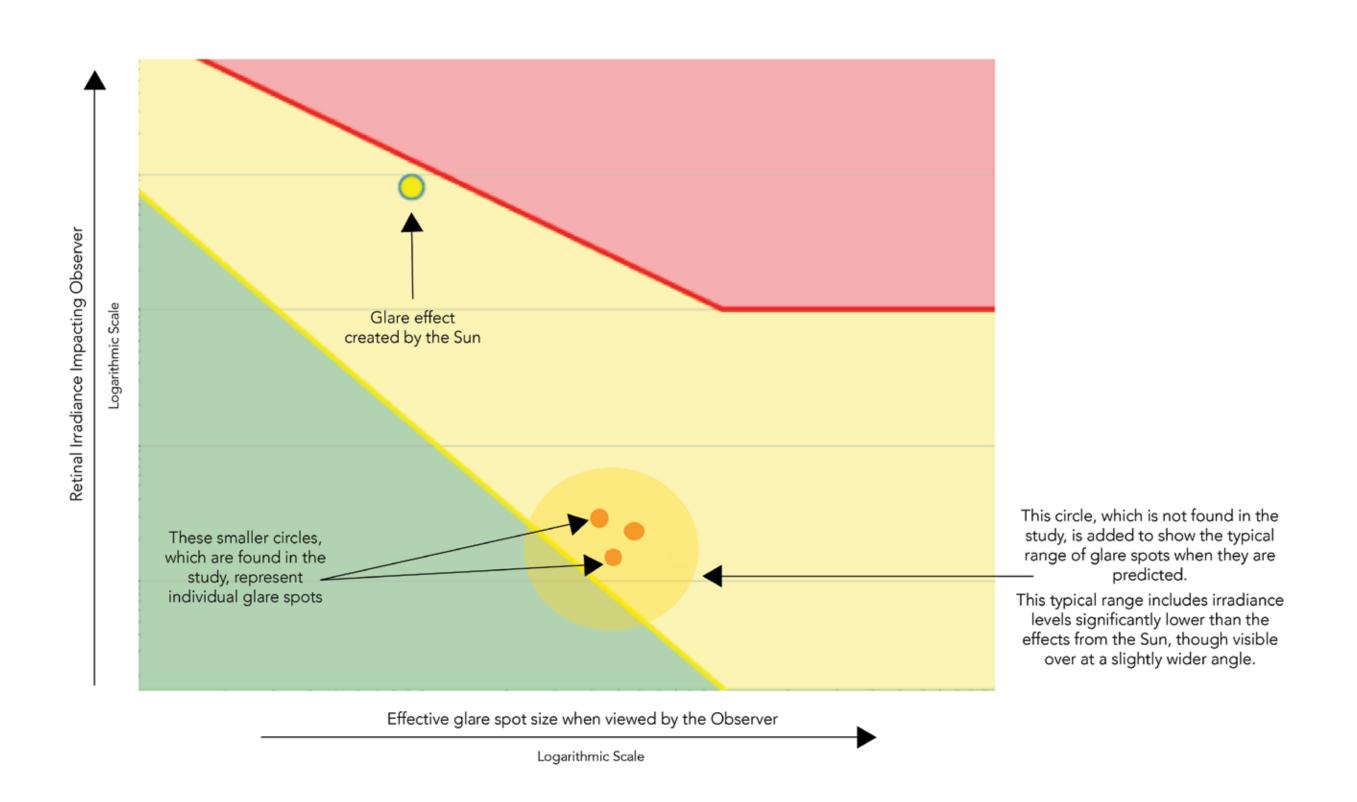
COMMON RESULTS FROM A GLINT AND GLARE STUDY

Glint and glare studies review the potential for glare along roadways, at intersections, and at potentially affected residences. Each study location is evaluated for type of glare, duration of glare, and when glare may be visible.

Glare from solar arrays is typically visible in the early morning and late evening for periods of about 20 minutes, within line of the rising or setting sun.

Glare from solar arrays is always well below the impact of unfiltered viewing of the Sun. The sample hazard plot below shows a range of typical glare results in the context of the glare impact from the Sun, which is usually in the background during glare situations.

TYPICAL GLARE HAZARD PLOT



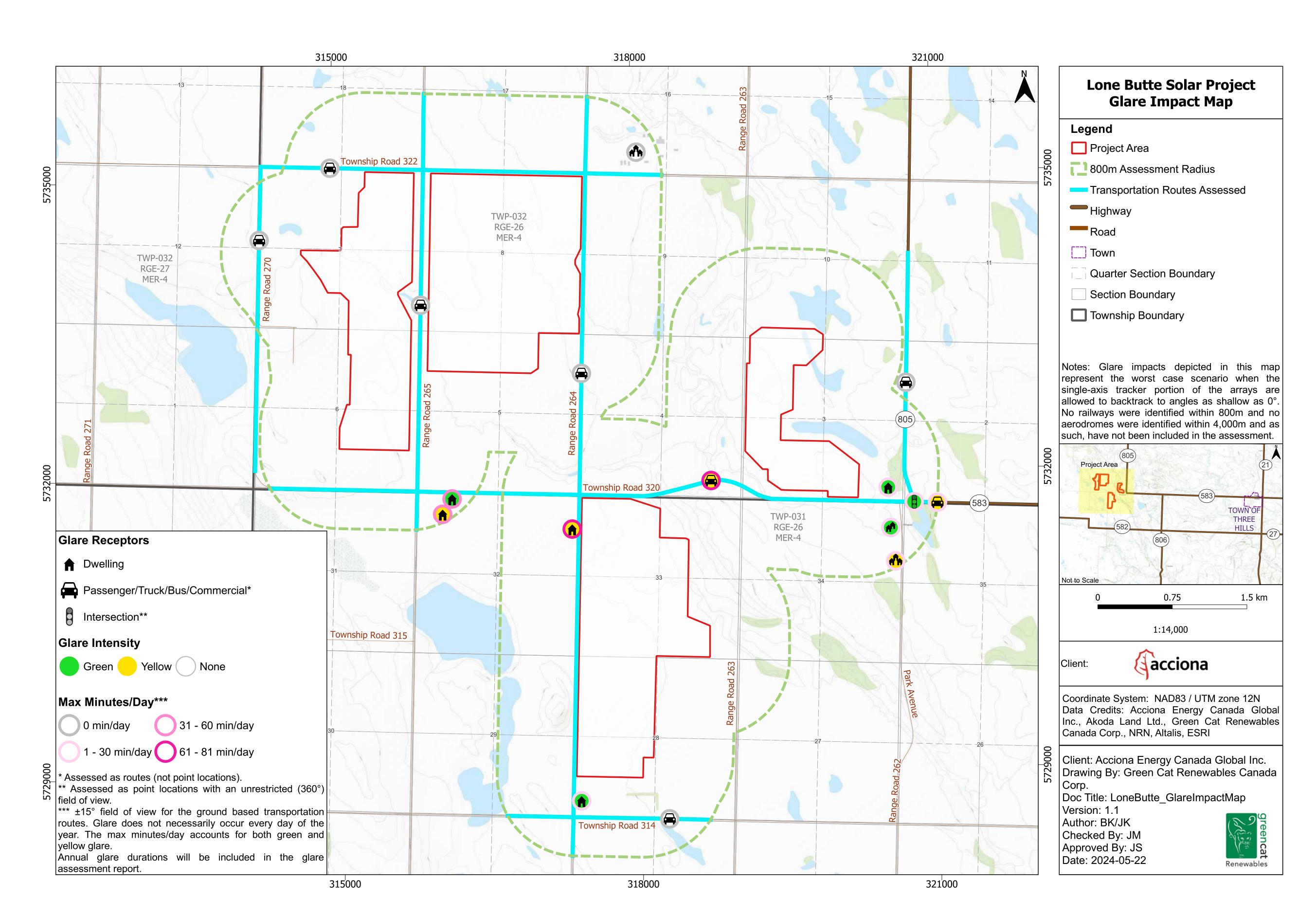


GLINT AND GLARE STUDY SUMMARY

Results vary by location and can be summarized as either total minutes per year, or maximum minutes per day.

This map summarizes the worst-case daily intensity and duration of glare. This result is only predicted at limited times of the year.

Please consult a team member if you would like to review results for a specific location.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

We believe every energy project is the beginning of a lasting partnership with the local community. As part of our consultation activities, we work closely with community members to identify areas of interest and concern as we seek to finalize our project. We are committed to an open dialogue, which we believe will ultimately result in a development that reflects the values of the community.



HAVING YOUR SAY

All power generation project proposals are reviewed by the Alberta Utilities Commission. The established application process, known as AUC Rule 007, requires developers to ensure that all potentially impacted stakeholders have the opportunity to learn about a proposed project.

We welcome this opportunity to share our initial development plans with you and look forward to receiving any feedback you may have that could help improve our proposed project.

Important information from the Alberta Utilities Commission regarding your right to have your say and how to participate in the AUC process has been made available at this open house should you require it.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS

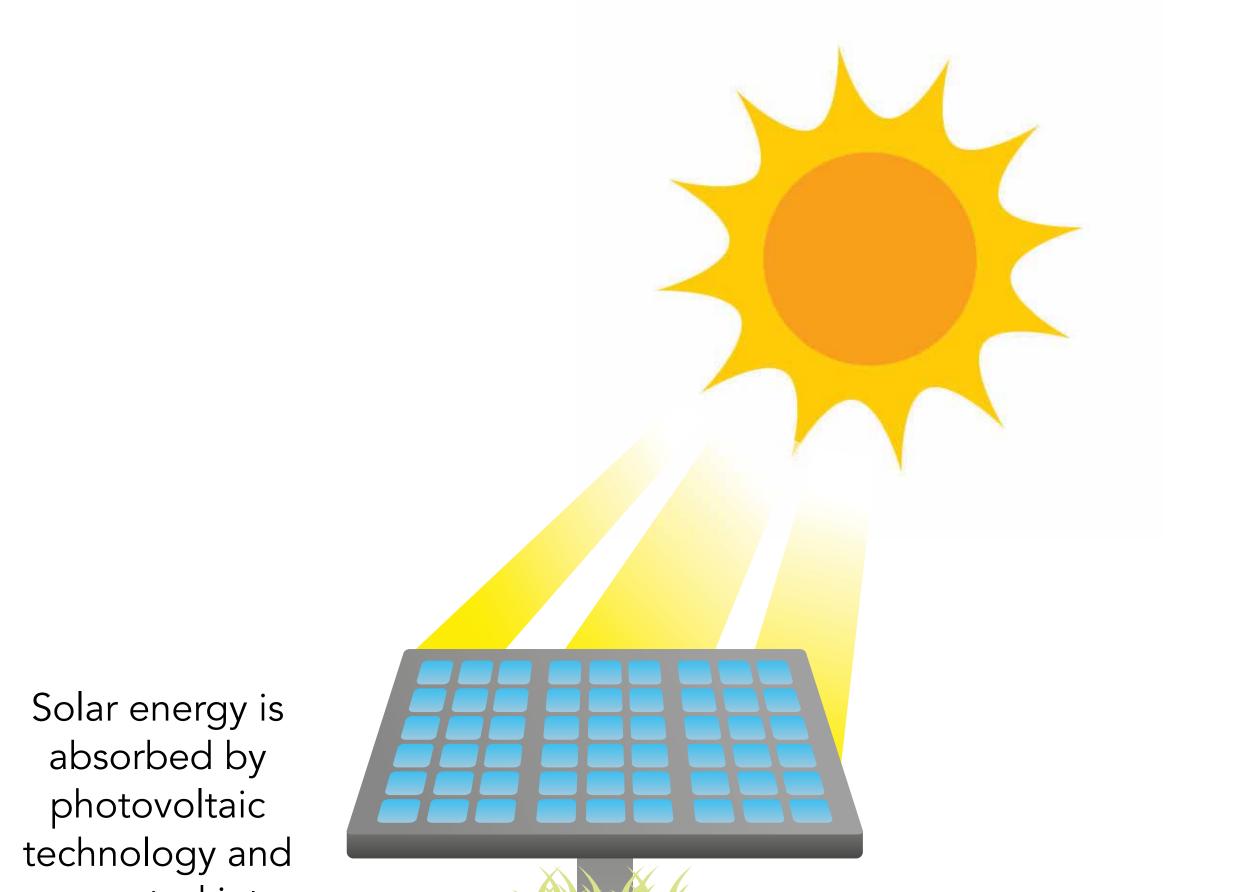
We value the long-term benefits of working with the local community. If the proposed project is approved and constructed, the local community is expected to benefit from the following:

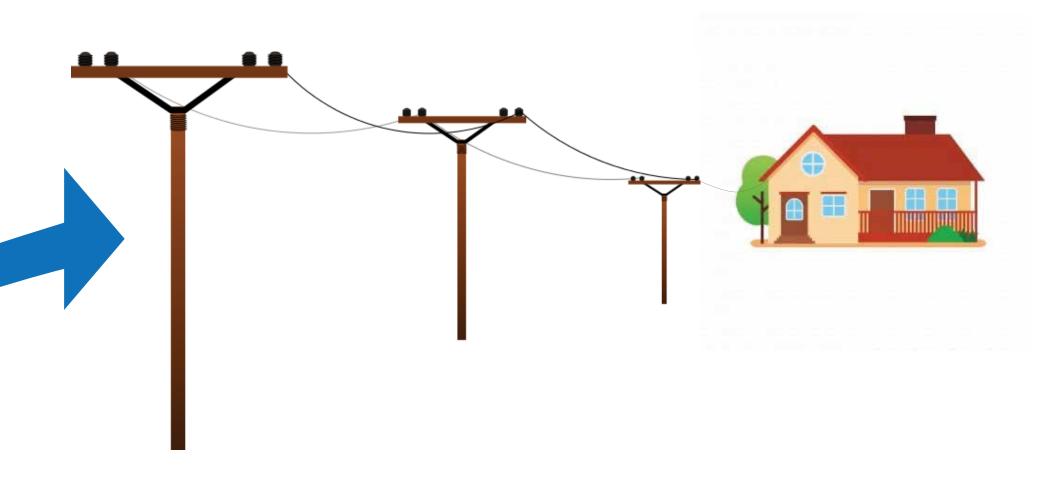


- A community investment program that will provide funding based on community requests. Total program funds during construction will be a percentage of costs, while program funds during operational life of the project will be a percentage of annual revenue;
- · Local spending during construction and operations;
- Employment opportunities during construction and operations; and
- Tax revenues to Kneehill County



HOW SOLAR ENERGY WORKS





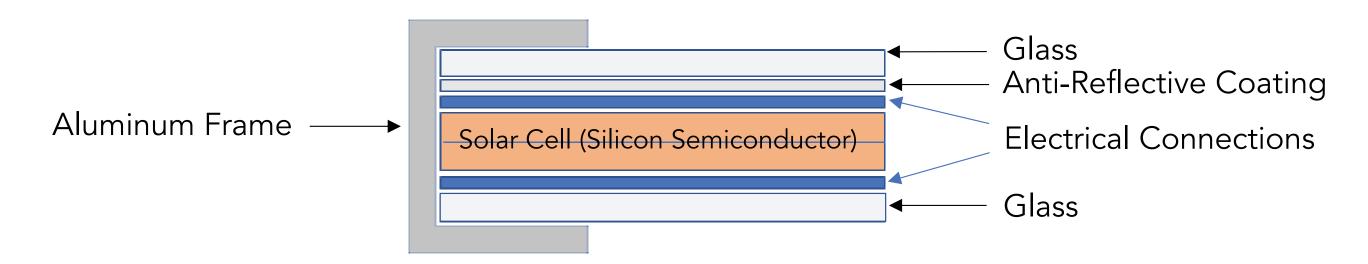
Power is injected into the electric grid for transmission to and consumptionby end-users

converted into low voltage direct current electricity

Low voltage direct current electricity generated by the array is sent to the integrated power inverter

Power Inverters and Transformer Converts low voltage direct current to high volage alternating current for injection to the electric transmission system

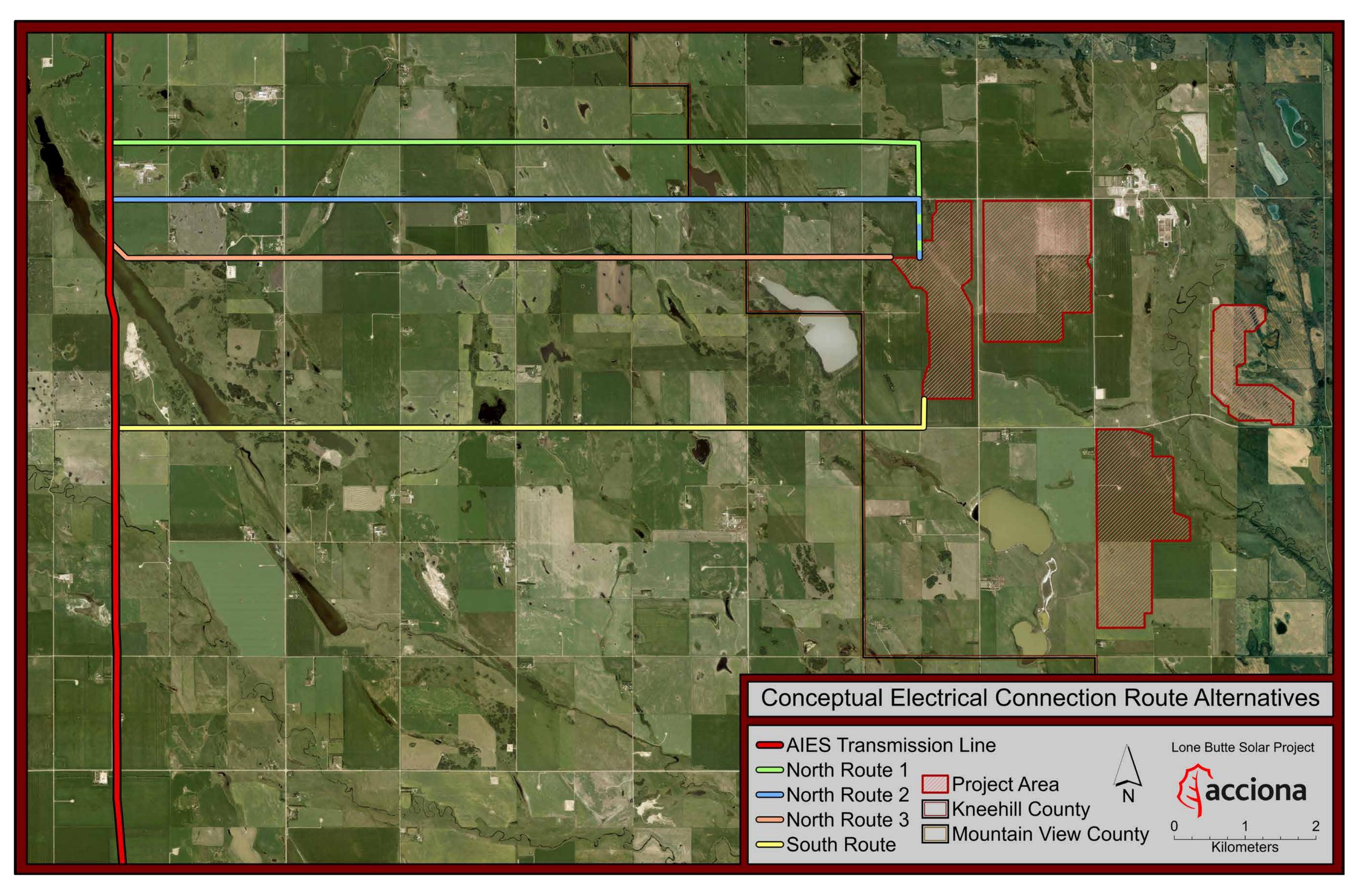
Typical Bi-Facial Solar Panel Cross Section





CONCEPTUAL ELECTRICAL CONNECTION ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

This is a separate project that will be completed by Altalink



Preliminary route alternatives have been identified on the basis of

- most direct alignment
- least number of residences
- least impact to existing farming operations

Separate consultation activities will be conducted by Altalink to identify the actual alignment.

Altalink will be responsible for the regulatory application, construction and operation of the line



Thank you for attending!

