

WELCOME

Thank you for coming to the

Little Salmon Solar Project Open House

Have more questions or looking for additional information?

Please reach out to Boralex's primary project contacts for Little Salmon Solar:

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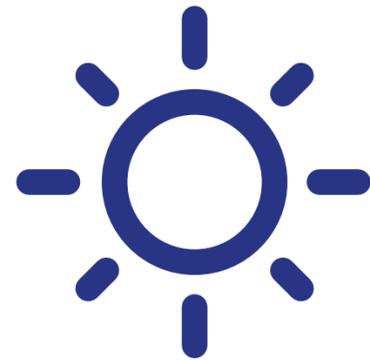
SCAN ME TO VISIT
THE PROJECT WEBSITE



Solar Energy

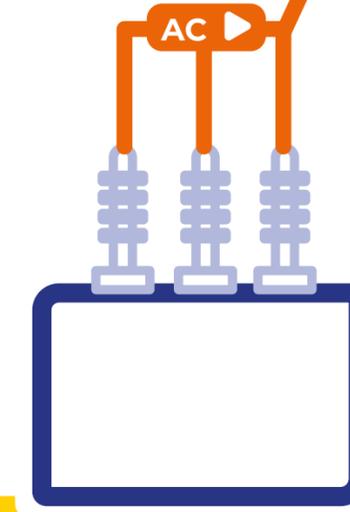
HOW DOES A SOLAR FACILITY WORK?

A photovoltaic installation collects energy emitted by the sun, transforms it into electricity and then distributes it to the customers connected to the electric grid



POWER INVERTER

A **power inverter** is a power electronic device that changes **direct current** (DC) to **alternating current** (AC)



ELECTRIC GRID

Interconnected network for electricity **delivery from producers to consumers**

SOLAR PANELS

An assembly of **photovoltaic cells** is mounted in a framework for installation. Solar panels use **sunlight as a source of energy** to generate direct current electricity.

The **collector network** transports the energy produced.

TRANSFORMER

Electrical transformers transfer electricity from one circuit to another with **changing voltage**.

SUBSTATION

The **substation increases the voltage** to the level required in order to be able to connect the collector network to the electric grid.

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

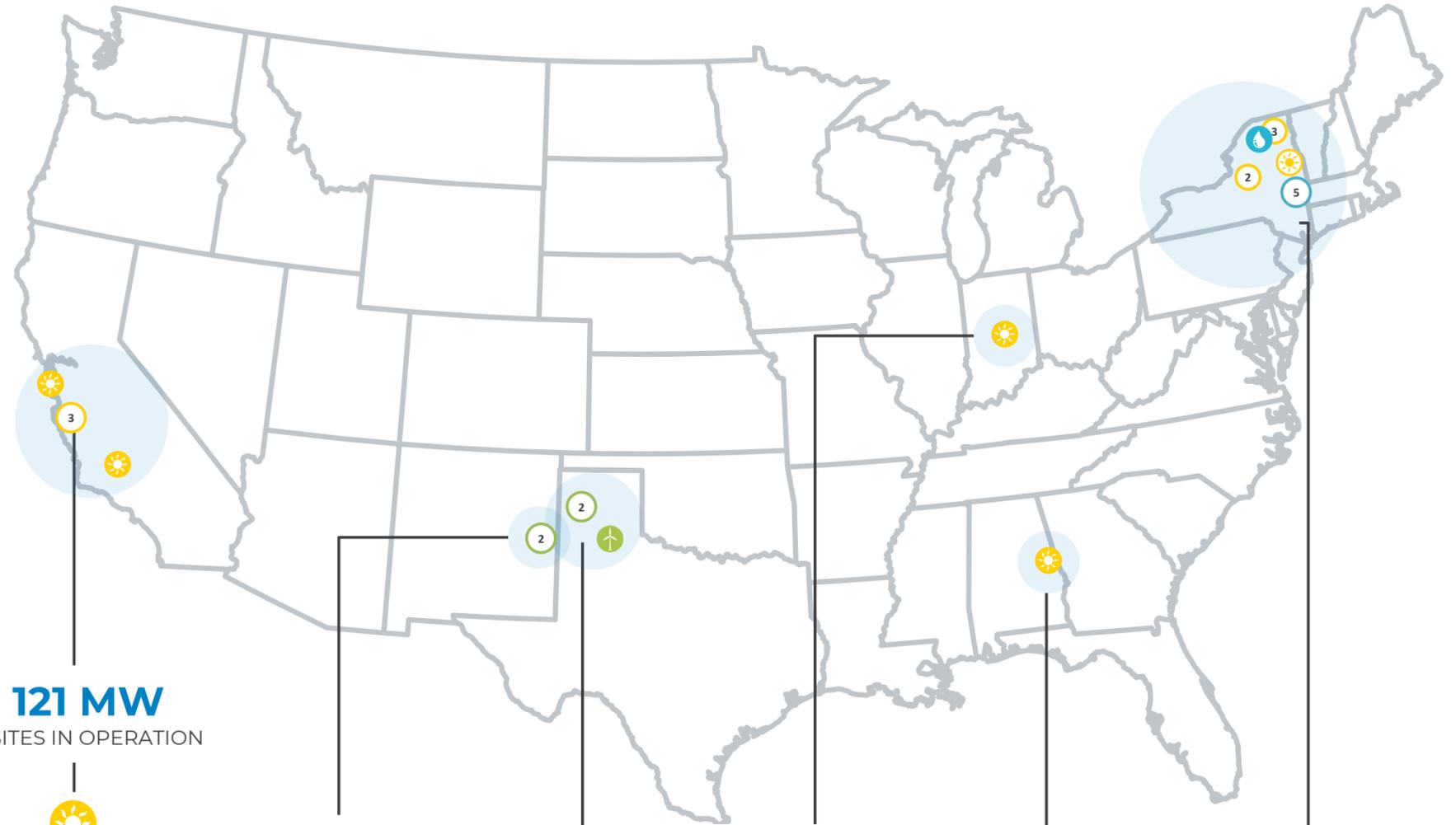
- Clean: Emits no air pollutants or greenhouse gases
- Renewable: The energy from the sun is a resource that will always be available, and at no cost
- Low maintenance: Does not require water or many other resources for operation

Boralex in the United States

Present in the United States **for 20 years**

Operating assets in **6 States**

Represents **25%** of Boralex's global operating assets



121 MW
5 SITES IN OPERATION
CALIFORNIA

150 MW
2 SITES IN OPERATION
NEW MEXICO

297 MW
3 SITES IN OPERATION
TEXAS

9 MW
1 SITE IN OPERATION
INDIANA

79 MW
1 SITE IN OPERATION
ALABAMA

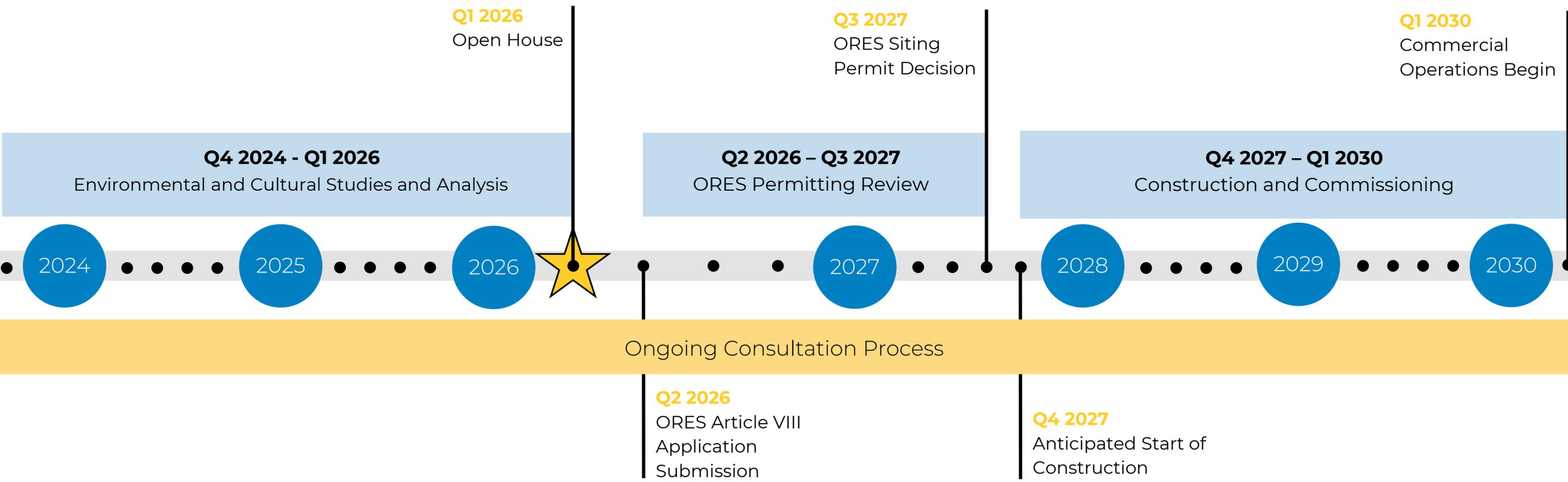
78 MW
6 SITES IN OPERATION
1,000 MW
IN DEVELOPMENT
NEW YORK


WIND
447 MW


SOLAR
209 MW


HYDRO
78 MW

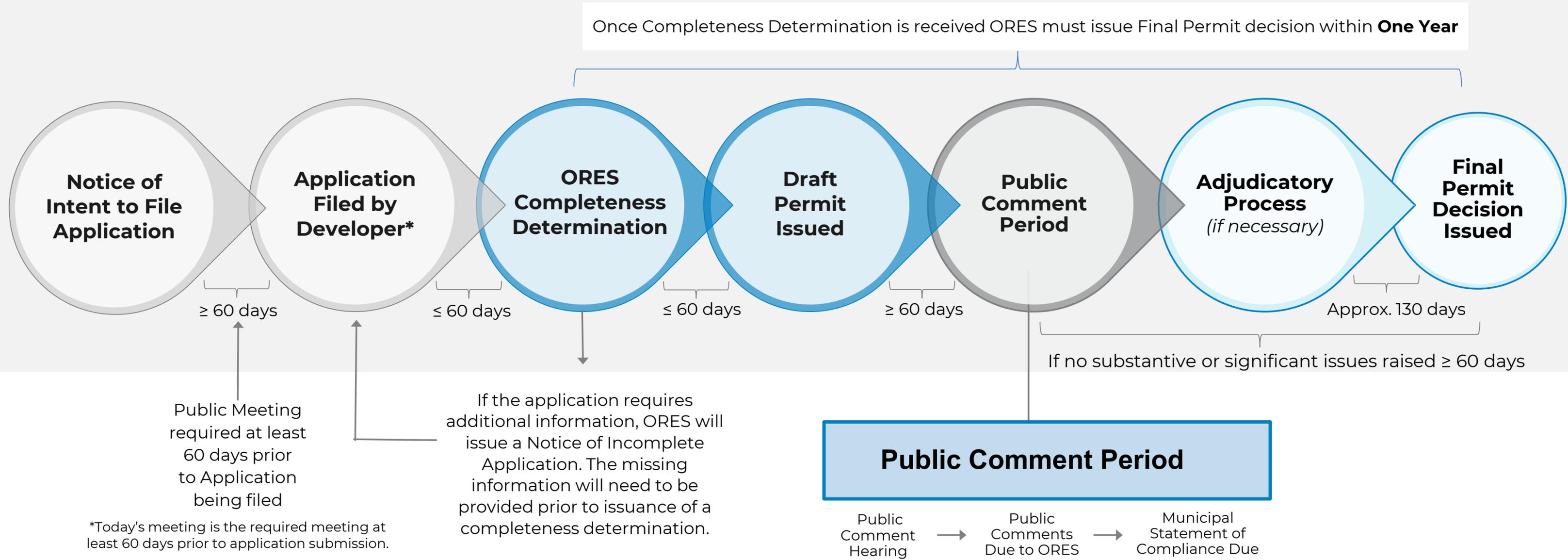
Little Salmon Solar Project Schedule



Borex will remain available for ongoing engagement throughout the remaining development, construction and operation of the Project. We will continue to seek input from stakeholders to design and operate a project in line with the community's priorities.



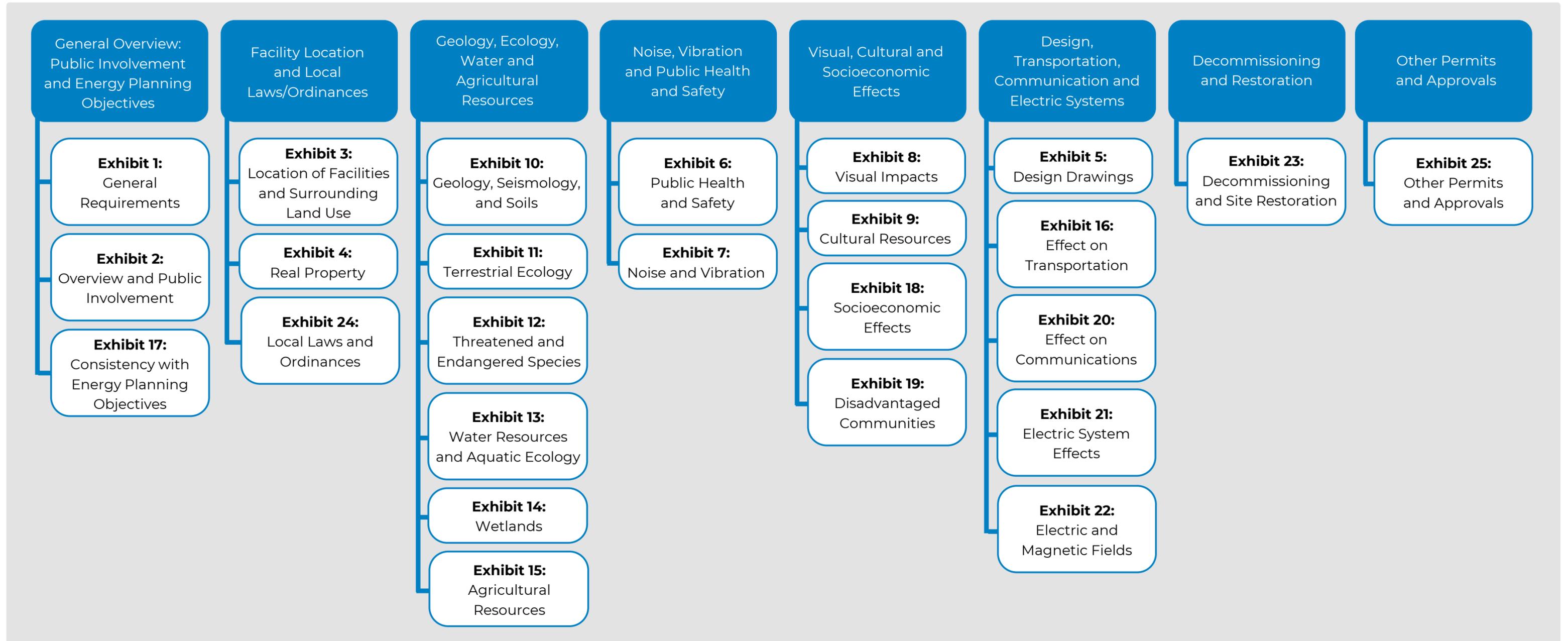
ORES Article VIII Application Process



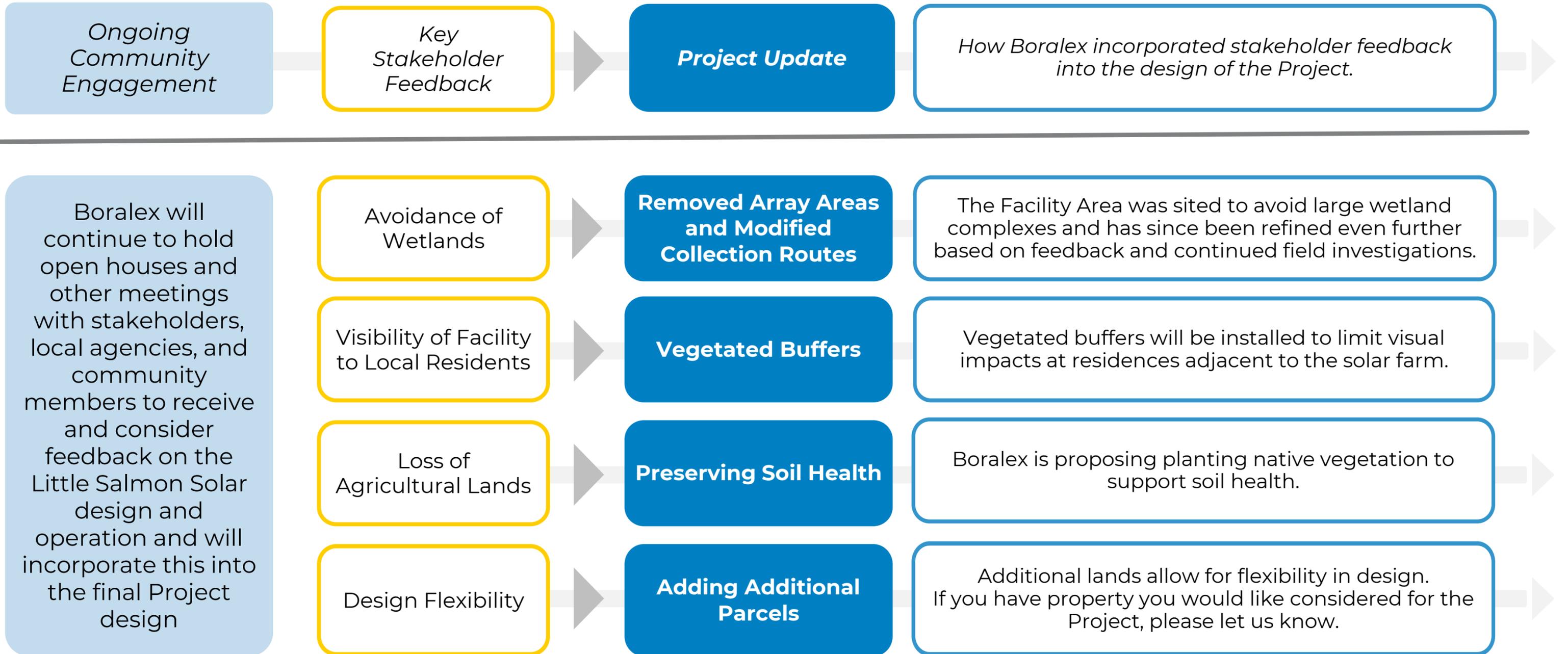
*The Article VIII regulations require Applicants to deposit \$1,000 per MW of capacity into a Local Agency Account Fund (LAAF). Subject to ORES approval, these funds can be used by local agencies or potential community intervenors to offset expenses for expert review, so long as "use of the funds will contribute to a complete record leading to an informed permit decision as to the appropriateness of the site and the facility, and for local agencies, shall include the use of funds to determine whether a proposed facility is designed to be sited, constructed and operated in compliance with applicable local laws and regulations." 16 NYCRR 1100-5.1(b). The Little Salmon Solar Project is a proposed 200 MW project, requiring a deposit of \$200,000 into the Local Agency Account Fund associated with this project. 75% of these funds shall be reserved for local agencies. Any local agency or potential community intervenor is required to submit a request for initial funding within 30 days of the date of application filing. Go to <https://dps.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2024/09/request-for-local-agency-account-funding-2024-08-20.pdf> for instructions on how to submit a LAAF request. Requests can be submitted via email (ores.hearings@dps.ny.gov) or mail (ORES, Attn: Local Agency Account Fund Request [Matter No. 24-03063], c/o OGS Mailroom, Empire State Plaza, Agency Building 3, Albany, NY 12223-1350).

Article VIII Application

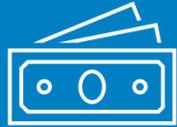
Extensive desktop assessments and on-site environmental assessments to support the Article VIII application were conducted and exhibit preparation is underway and will include information on the following:



Implementing Stakeholder Feedback



Community Benefits



Community Contributions

The Project will **generate Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) revenues** to local school districts, the towns of Westville and Fort Covington, and Franklin County throughout the project's operation. These payments will be higher than the tax payments currently contributed by the existing land use. Additionally, Boralex will allocate funds for STEM education and workforce development programs through the **Boralex Beyond Renewables Fund**.



Local Jobs

Approximately **150 jobs local jobs will be created** during construction and **2-3 full time positions** will be needed during the operational life of the Project. Boralex's US operations have **been based in South Glens Falls, NY for more than 20 years**, overseeing our hydro facilities' operations in NYS, we are a proud member of the community.



Cleaner Future

Solar panels produce electricity without releasing air pollutants or greenhouse gases, supporting cleaner energy production and contributing to long-term environmental sustainability. The Little Salmon Solar Project will **provide clean power for tens of thousands of homes**.



Rainbow Park, Fort Covington, NY

A Good Neighbor

Boralex is dedicated to being a good neighbor and an integrated part of the communities in which we operate.

Local Partnerships

- Every year we support local non-profit organizations, charities, and events that contribute to the vitality of the communities
- Boralex assisted with renovations to Rainbow Park in Fort Covington, NY
- Sponsored the 2023, 2024 & 2025 Art Market and Juried Show presented by Akwesasne Travel

Host Community Benefit Program



How does it work?

The program, created by the State's Public Service Commission (PSC) in February of 2021, provides **residential electric utility customers** with an **annual electricity bill credit**, if they live in a town which hosts a solar or wind project greater than 25 MW.



Does Boralex pay for the Program?

The program is **funded by** the owner of the local renewable energy project (in this case, **Boralex**) and equals **\$500 per MW of nameplate capacity for solar projects**, and \$1,000 per MW of nameplate capacity for wind projects.



Why a bill credit?

The State and developers wanted to **ensure each resident would see a direct benefit that went beyond PILOTs, Host Community Agreements, and job creation**. This benefit is in **addition** to the environmental, economic and other ancillary benefits received by host communities and residents.

How much money will individual ratepayers receive?

Little Salmon Solar is a 200 MW solar project, so we would multiply 200 (nameplate capacity of the project) x \$500 (amount allocated for solar facilities) to get a pool of \$100,000. The local utility is granted 0.05% of the funds to cover the costs of administering the program, leaving a final total of **\$95,000**.

Assuming the program runs for the full ten years, as laid out in the State order, one gets a total pool of **\$950,000**.

Example: Using 1,250 as a sample figure for the number of eligible ratepayers in a given host community, each ratepayer can expect to receive **\$760** in direct bill credits over ten years.

Remember, this is on top of any PILOT payments, Host Community Agreements, and other revenues received by the municipalities and taxing jurisdictions.

Environmental & Cultural Studies

Wildlife Site Characterization, Breeding Bird Survey, Winter Grassland Raptor Survey

Several desktop and field studies were conducted between 2024-2025 to determine whether federal or state protected species and associated habitat are present at the Project.

A final occupied habitat determination will be issued by ORES following review of the Project's preliminary habitat analysis.

The facility has been designed to avoid habitat to the extent practicable, and Boralex will mitigate for regulated activities occurring within occupied habitat.

Wetland and Stream Delineation

Desktop review and field delineations of wetlands and streams within the Project area were completed in 2025.

The results of field surveys were reviewed by ORES and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), who issued a regulatory determination for wetlands and streams at the site.

The facility has been designed to avoid regulated wetlands to the extent practicable, and Boralex will mitigate for regulated activities in wetlands.

Visual Resources

In January 2026, a visual outreach package was sent to local, county, state and indigenous stakeholders to assist with the identification of local aesthetic resources that may be affected by views of the Facility.

Boralex is still accepting feedback from stakeholders. Please notify a Boralex team member at this open house if there is an area of visual sensitivity you would like to report.

The findings of the Visual Impact Assessment will be included in Exhibit 8 of the Project's Article VIII Application and will be publicly available for review on the state's website* when the application is submitted.

Water Resources

In December 2025, a survey was mailed to landowners within 1,000 feet of the project boundary to identify private water wells.

Boralex will engage a third-party to take pre- and post-construction well water samples within state required distances of certain construction activities.

It is anticipated that no private water wells will be impacted by construction or operation of the Facility.

Additional survey forms are available if needed. If you live within 1000' of the Project, please see a Boralex team member for a copy.

Archaeological and Historic Architectural Resources Studies

In 2025, desktop and field assessments were conducted to identify cultural resources within the Project area. Boralex is also in the process of conducting a historic architectural resource study.

Findings will be submitted to ORES and the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for review and approval.

Impacts to cultural resources are not anticipated during construction and operation.

Geotechnical Engineering Study

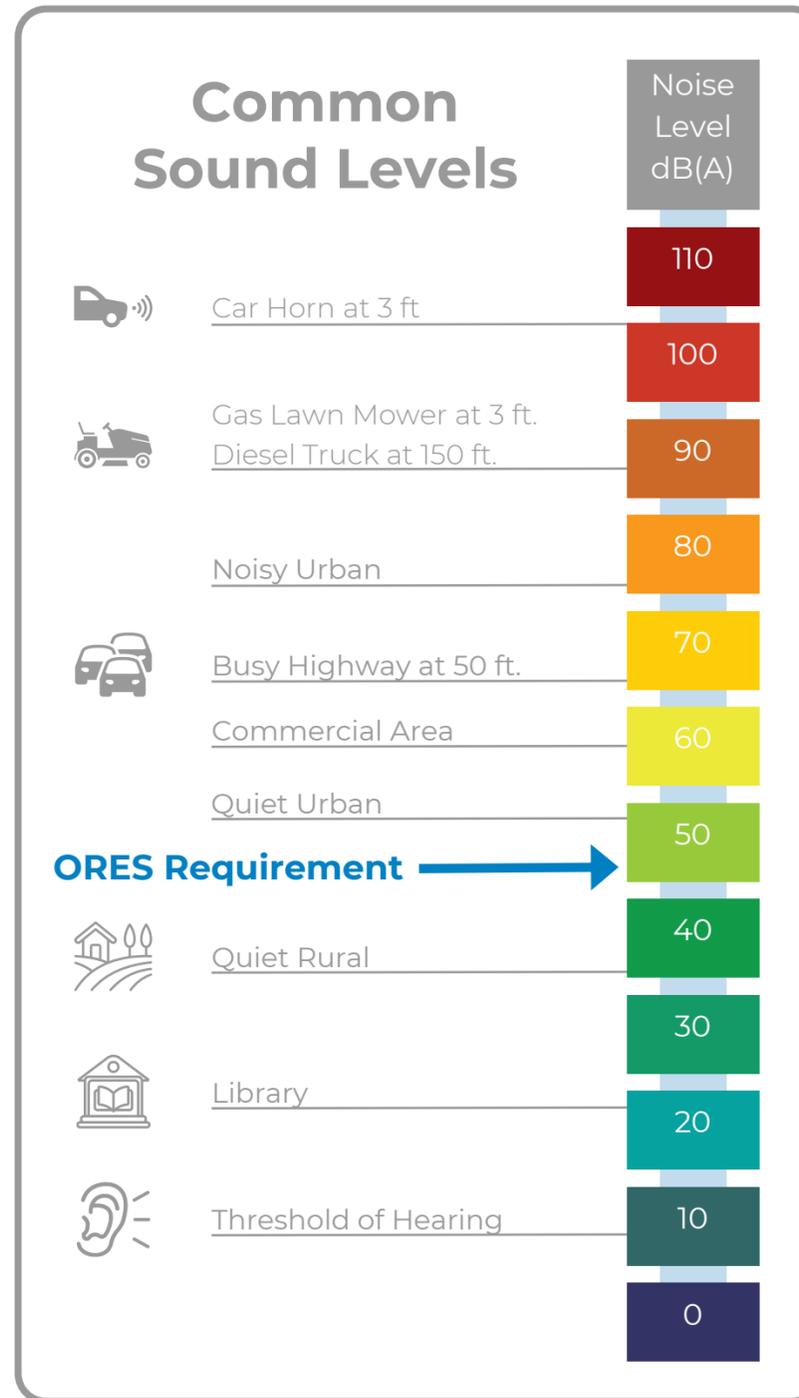
In 2025, a desktop geologic evaluation was conducted to determine possible constraints to the Project from subsurface risks, such as shallow rock, corrosive soil, erosion and seismic concerns, steep slopes, and other geohazards.

Following the desktop evaluation, a preliminary in-field geotechnical study was conducted in October-November 2025 to provide key engineering inputs for the design. A final geotechnical investigation will be completed prior to construction.

No geotechnical concerns are anticipated at this time.

Noise Assessment

- Ambient Sound Level Monitoring
 - In October 2025, ambient sound levels in the Project area were continuously measured over a 7-day period at several locations around the proposed facility. This monitoring established a baseline for the area.
- Construction & Operation Sound Modeling
 - Utilizes International Standards Organization (ISO9613-2) as required by ORES
 - Construction and operation sound levels are predicted through acoustic modeling
 - Includes a cumulative analysis of noise from all existing and proposed solar and substation facilities within the 30 dBA contour.
- Operational Equipment Noise
 - Solar panels – Produce no sound
 - Inverters – Produce sound during the day
 - Substation – Produces sound during the day and typically lower sound levels at night



Article VIII Noise Requirements

Facility shall comply with sound level limits defined in Article VIII regulations

- Non-participating Type 1 Receptor = 45 dBA
- Participating Type 1 Receptor = 55 dBA
- Non-participating Type 1 Receptor = 40 dBA due to substation
- Non-participating Type 2 Receptor = 55 dBA
- Penalty applied for any audible prominent tones

Specific conservative acoustic modeling parameters are prescribed (e.g., all sources operating simultaneously, ground absorption factor, temperature, humidity)

Sound levels due to construction and operation of the Facility will be displayed graphically as sound contours over aerial imagery in Exhibit 7

Type 1 Receptor Examples: Residences (including seasonal with septic), hospitals, places of worship, schools, libraries, places of hospitality (hotels, motels, etc)

Type 2 Receptor Examples: Cemeteries, outdoor public facilities, parks, public lands, campgrounds

Type 3 Receptor Examples: Uninhabitable structures except enclosed structures listed or eligible for the State/National Register of Historic Places

Building a Solar Facility



Civil Work

Solar sites are generally flat, some grading will occur to accommodate the solar installation.



Foundation Work

Foundations to support the racking and solar panels are typically installed directly into the ground as either piles or ground screws.



Perimeter Fencing

Fencing and safety signage are installed around the perimeter of the facility.



Panel Installation

The solar panels will be mounted to single-axis tracker racking. The solar panels will pivot along a north-south axis to track the sun over the course of the day to maximize energy production.



Electrical Components

The solar facility will connect to an existing transmission line. To support this connection a substation will be built to host the necessary high voltage electric equipment.

Decommissioning



Panel
Lifespan

The panels are designed for a minimum lifespan of 35 years. Individual panels can be replaced as needed across the Project. **Panels will be recycled or reused** at the end of the Project life.



Restoration

During the lifespan of the Project, Boralex will work with the current landowners, soil experts and agricultural experts to improve soil quality for improved productivity and/or a return to native ecosystems. When the Project is decommissioned, Boralex is committed (and obligated) to **return the land to its original state**.



Component
Recycling

The Project components are primarily made of steel, aluminum, glass, silicon, copper and silver. The scrap and recycling value of these materials will help offset the cost to dismantle at the end of the Project life.



Local Commitments

Boralex (or any project owner) is obligated through the Article VIII permitting process to provide a Decommissioning Plan that outlines a commitment to pay for decommissioning costs, which will include a financial surety.

The decommissioning cost for the facility will be recalculated every 5 years to adjust for inflation or other cost increases, and the financial surety will be adjusted accordingly.

Additionally, Boralex will follow New York State Agriculture and Markets Published Guidelines for Solar Energy Projects which detail post-construction, monitoring, and decommissioning work on agricultural lands.