



SEVEN STARS ENERGY PROJECT

Decommissioning Plan Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Seven Stars Limited Partnership (the “Proponent”), is proposing to develop the Seven Stars Energy Project (the “Project”) which is subject to *The Environmental Assessment Act* (Saskatchewan, 1980). The Proponent is seeking Ministerial approval to construct and operate a 200-megawatt (MW) wind energy project from the Province of Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment (MOE). The Project will be owned and operated by Seven Stars Limited Partnership, a partnership between Enbridge and six Indigenous Nations for at least 30% equity ownership in the Project.

This Decommissioning Plan Report (DPR) has been prepared as required by the Rural Municipality of Weyburn for the development application. The DPR outlines the Project background, probable future use of the facility, decommissioning procedures, land restoration measures, and other required approvals.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Name and Project Proponent

The name of the project is Seven Stars Energy Project (hereafter referred to as “the Project”) and Seven Stars Limited Partnership is the Project Proponent, a partnership between Enbridge and six Indigenous Nations for at least 30% equity ownership in the Project.

1.2 Location of Project

The Seven Stars Energy Project Area, defined as the combination of all land parcels under a development agreement with the Proponent, comprises approximately 24,000 acres of land within the Rural Municipalities of Griffin No. 66 and Weyburn No. 67 being considered for development; however, only a very small fraction of the Project Area will be used for the Project’s construction and operational activities.

Project components will be mostly installed on privately-owned agricultural lots within this area. It is anticipated that the electrical collector lines including junction boxes will be partially located within public road allowances. The Project will connect to the existing 230 kV transmission line owned by SaskPower directly following the Project substation.

The proposed Project Area is located on private lands; the geographic coordinates of the extreme points of the Project Area are provided in Table 1-1. Figure 1-1 presents the Project location.

Table 1-1 Geographic Coordinates of Project Area

Site Location	Easting	Northing
North-East	603560	5502730
North-West	587296	5502730
South-East	603560	5489763
South-West	587296	5489763

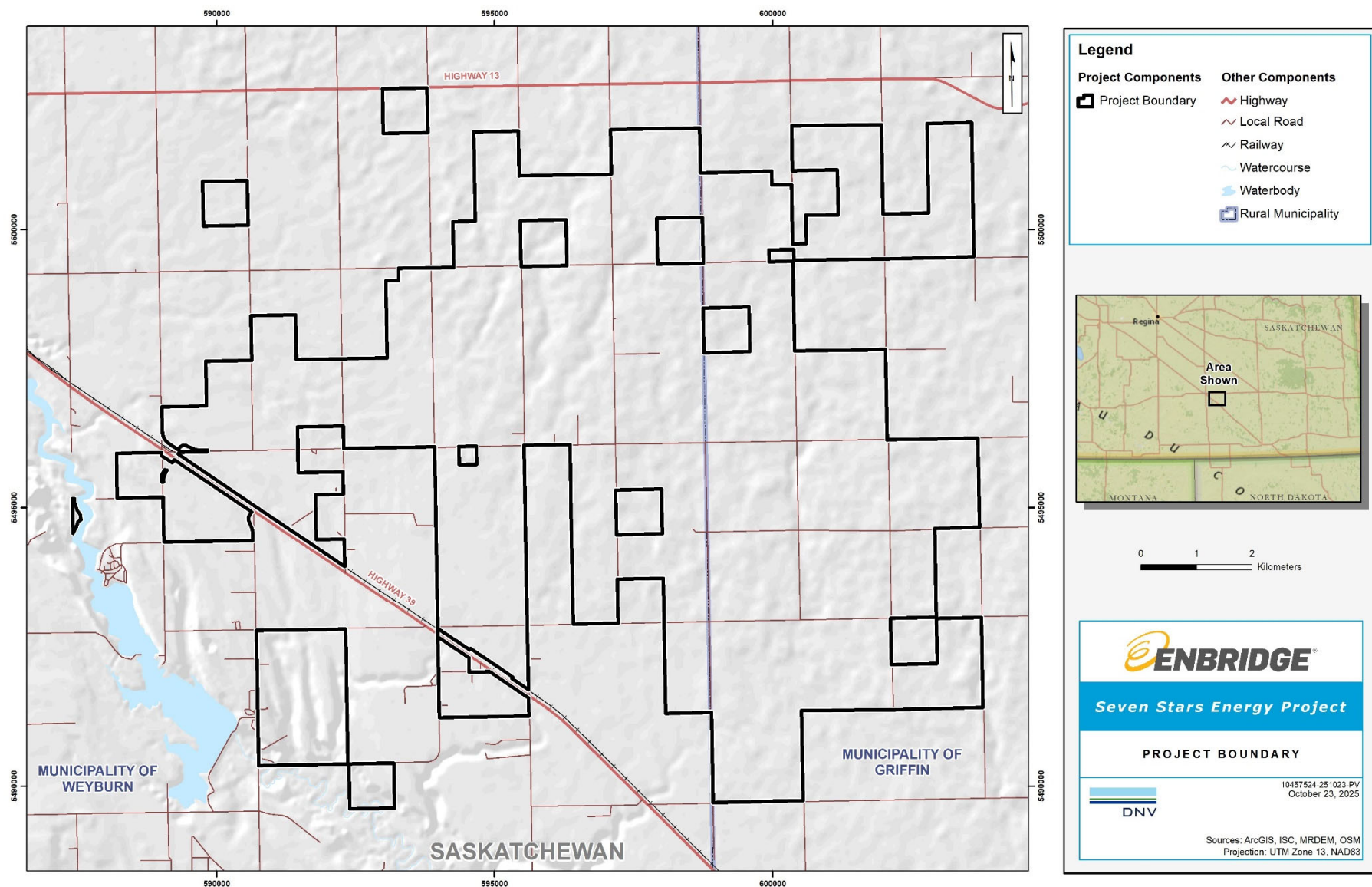


Figure 1-1 General Location Map



The location of the Project Area was defined in the planning process for the proposed wind energy facility and was based on the availability of wind resources, approximate area required for the proposed Project, and availability of existing infrastructure for connection to the electrical grid. Land use within the Project is dominated by agricultural activities, including common cultivated crops, hay, and rotating pasture lands. All turbines are proposed within areas that are currently being used for agricultural purposes.

Disturbance Areas have been identified surrounding various Project components; such areas correspond to the Project Components in the Site Plan Map in Appendix A. These areas denote zones where temporary disturbance during the decommissioning phases may occur. Following decommissioning activities, the land will be returned to a condition suitable to the landowner and local authorities.

1.3 Description of the Energy Source, and Nameplate Capacity

The wind turbine generators of the Project will convert wind energy into electricity to feed into the SaskPower transmission system. This Project, with a total nameplate capacity of up to 200 MW, will consist of 46 Vestas V163-4.5 MW wind turbines at a hub height of 98 m. Additionally, the project proposal contains four alternate locations however only 46 wind turbines will be built for the Project.

1.4 Contact Information

1.4.1 Project Proponent

The Project proponent is Seven Stars Limited Partnership. The primary contact for this Project is:

Keith Taylor

Specialist Renewable Projects
Seven Stars Energy Limited Partnership
C/o Enbridge
200, 425 – 1 Street S.W.
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Project email: power.operations@enbridge.com

Project website: <https://www.enbridge.com/projects-and-infrastructure/projects/seven-stars-energy-project>

1.4.2 Project Consultant

DNV Canada Ltd. (hereafter referred to as "DNV"), DNV has been retained by Natural Resource Solutions Inc. (NRSI) to lead the DPR for the Project. The Environmental, Permitting and Sustainability team of DNV has completed mandates throughout Canada, the United States and in many other parts of the world. These mandates include permitting management, permit applications, environmental impact assessments, and various environmental studies for more than 9 GW of wind and solar-PV projects.

DNV's environmental team is composed of over 20 environmental professionals, including environmental impact specialists, planners, GIS technicians and engineers. DNV has no equity stake in any Project. This rule of operation is central to its philosophy, distinguishing it from many other players and underscoring its independence. DNV's contact information is as follows:

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2 CONSERVATION PLANNING

2.1 Overview

The Project is committed to conservation planning that will minimize adverse effects to the existing soil and vegetation conditions.

The following sections describe the management approaches that will be undertaken in the decommissioning phase of the Project. The scope and extent of these activities and approaches will be guided by regulatory requirements at the time of decommissioning, site-specific information on existing land use that has been obtained through desktop and field studies, and desired reclamation outcomes.

2.2 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Best Management Practices (BMPs) related to reclamation that the Project has implemented or will implement are listed below:

- Utilize existing infrastructure to minimize the area temporarily disturbed during decommissioning activities.
- Minimization of timelines between completion of decommissioning activities and the commencement of reclamation activities; and
- On-site supervision by site inspector during decommissioning activities.

The Project is committed to staying abreast of new additions or changes to Best Management Practices (BMPs) and as part of the adaptive management approach, will revisit the above BMPs throughout the Project lifecycle to ensure that the potential for adverse impacts associated with Project activities is minimized.

Management and mitigation measures that pertain to soil and vegetation management for the Project are described in Section 2.3, Section 2.3.2 and Section 2.4.

2.3 Soils Management and Mitigation

Soil management practices and mitigation measures that will be implemented as applicable, based on site conditions to minimize the overall impact to topography, soil and sediment are listed below:

- Implementation of minimum disturbance techniques, such as matting, reduced soil stripping, construction during dry and/or frozen conditions, minimized fencing and reduced road grades;

- Confinement of construction equipment to designated, controlled vehicle access routes to minimize the potential for soil compaction;
- Scheduling grading to avoid times of high runoff volumes, wherever practicable;
- Minimization of vehicle traffic on exposed soils during site clearing, grubbing, grading and topsoil removal;
- Soil handling procedures will include site specific and soil specific measures to prevent erosion during windy or wet conditions;
- Soil salvage and storing will be done in accordance with BMP and topsoil storage piles will be stored a minimum of 1 m apart;
- Limit traffic where topsoil has not been removed and properly stored for reclamation;
- Motorized vehicle and equipment traffic will be suspended during excessively wet soil conditions to minimize soil rutting and admixing; and
- Construction will be altered, adjusted, and/or stopped in adverse weather events or during fall and spring breakup if soils are being damaged as part of construction activities.

2.3.1 Soil salvaging and Stockpiles

Salvaged topsoil and subsoil will be kept in stockpiles in a manner that limits the potential for losses in soil quality and soil quantity during the decommissioning phase so the material will be readily available for replacement. Soil stockpiling management practices may include some or all of the following, depending on site-specific conditions:

- Soil salvage and storage will be done in accordance with BMPs;
- Topsoil will be salvaged;
- Subsoils will be salvaged, where applicable;
- Soil storage piles will be stored a minimum of 1 m apart on similar materials;
- Stockpiles will be placed so that they do not block natural drainage patterns;
- Stockpiles will be maintained at low profiles and with cover where required to minimize erosion;
- Stockpiles will be monitored and managed for weed occurrences; and
- Stockpiles will be identified by signage and soil stockpile information will be included on as-built diagrams for reference.

Final stockpile locations, orientation and dimensions will be determined during decommission planning, based on site conditions, scheduling and other relevant factors by the contractor and site inspector.

2.4 Vegetation Management and Mitigation

The following vegetation management practices and mitigation measures that will be implemented for the Project, as applicable based on site conditions, largely focus on weed management:

- Clear delineation of work areas using erosion fencing, or other barrier, to minimize seed transfer where risk of erosion occurs; and
- Ensuring that vehicle use primarily occurs on access roads and in agricultural habitats, where invasive and non-native vegetation species are less likely to be concentrated.

3 PROBABLE FUTURE USE OF THE FACILITY

The Project is anticipated to have an operational lifespan of 30 years. At the end of the Project lifespan, the Project components are expected to be decommissioned as described in Section 4. If Project economics and needs remain viable at that time, the facility could be “repowered” with new technology and continue operating for an extended period. This

process may include the replacement and/or upgrading of Project components; however, it is not possible to provide specific details at this time as technological improvements over the next 30+ years are currently unknown. Prior to incorporating substantial changes, the Proponent will engage the public, as appropriate and required, based on regulations and requirements in effect at the time of decommissioning.

Although the future land use of the Project location is difficult to predict, it is most probable that after decommissioning the Project location will be returned to its former agricultural land use. Thus, this DPR has conservatively assumed that the future site uses will be agricultural.

It should be noted that there is potential for the planned post-decommissioning land use to change prior to actual decommissioning. In such instances, the information in this report will be updated, as required, in advance of decommissioning to represent the applicable conditions and regulatory requirements in effect at that time.

4 DECOMMISSIONING

The following sections describe how the Project will be dismantled following the operations phase of the Project. The disassembly of the Project pertains to all work just prior to physical transportation of the infrastructure from the site. In the case of the wind turbines, it includes the dismantling and loading of the tower sections, nacelles, and blades onto trucks for transport. In the case of concrete foundations or roads and crane pads, it pertains to the tear down, aggregate stripping, excavation, backfilling, and all reclaiming as necessary. Reseeding of removed roads and turbine areas are included.

Although certain activities must be sequenced appropriately, based on DNV's knowledge of wind project construction considerations, it is assumed that many activities (e.g., turbine collection system, and substation disassembly) may be undertaken in parallel, facilitating an efficient decommissioning process.

4.1 Decommissioning During Construction

Although it is unlikely that the Project would be decommissioned prior to the operations phase, should this occur, restoration of lands will be completed in consultation with landowners, and in alignment with applicable regulations, and will follow the same decommissioning procedure as would be implemented at the end of the Project life and as described in the sections below.

The Proponent would be responsible for environmental protection. In the event that the site has been cleared and/or excavated in preparation for installation of Project infrastructure, appropriate environmental protection measures would be implemented to prevent topsoil erosion. The extent of environmental protection measures required would be dependent on the progress made at the time of Project abandonment and would be determined through site inspections by qualified specialists. Examples of potential environmental measures to be implemented include: erosion and sediment control fencing, filling excavated areas, replacement of topsoil, and/or revegetation.

Dismantling would follow the steps outlined in Section 4.4 and any exposed soils would be re-vegetated in consultation with the landowner and the local Ministry of Environment (MOE).

4.2 Decommissioning After Ceasing Operations

For this section of the DPR, it is assumed that the Project will be decommissioned after the 30-year power purchase agreement with Saskatchewan Power Corporation (SaskPower), and prior to any substantial repowering efforts.

The steps outlined in Section 4.4 would be taken to dismantle the various Project components.

4.3 Project Components

Project infrastructure will include wind turbines, access roads, a Project substation, collector lines, an operations and maintenance building, a temporary laydown area, two permanent meteorological (MET) towers, and one permanent tower for the aircraft detection system, as described in the following sections.

The Project substation will be connected to the SaskPower owned transmission system located within the Project Area. SaskPower will be responsible for this disconnection.

Wind Turbines

Each turbine will include a tower foundation, tower, three rotor blades, a hub/nacelle, and a built-in transformer. Turbine foundations will consist of an appropriately sized concrete spread- footing foundation with re-bar reinforcement, subsurface preparation, and a concrete pedestal where the turbine tower connects to the foundation.

Collector System & Junction Boxes

Power generated by the turbines will be conveyed to the Project substation through an underground collection system, which consist of 34.5 kV standard utility cable and a fiber optic communication cable buried to a minimum depth of approximately 1 m as per the Canadian Electrical Code. The underground collection system will be located primarily on private lands with a limited portion located within Rural Municipality road allowances.

Project Substation and Operations & Maintenance Building

The Project substation will consist primarily of electrical equipment, including one main power transformer, high and medium voltage circuit breakers, disconnect switches, and a control building. The operations and maintenance building will consist of an electrical room, workshop, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) room, parts room, conference room, and office spaces.

Access Roads

New roads or expansion of existing roads will be developed for the Project to enable safe transportation of turbine sections and other Project equipment components.

Temporary Laydown Area

A temporary laydown area will be used during decommissioning to securely store materials, tools, and equipment, and to accommodate temporary contractor site office trailers.

Permanent Towers

The Project includes two permanent MET towers to collect wind and weather data during the operations phase of the Project, as well as one permanent tower for the aircraft detection systems used for the control of the Project's aviation safety lighting. These towers are in the range of 60-120 m in total height.

4.4 Procedures for Dismantling

If the facility is to be decommissioned and the turbines are to be removed at the end of their service life or during construction, the procedures will be similar to the construction phase, but in reverse sequence.

The procedures will include:

- At the end of the Project's life, it will first be de-energized and isolated from all external electrical lines.

- The creation of temporary staging areas. In order to provide sufficient area for the laydown of the disassembled wind turbine components and loading onto trucks, a circulation area of 80 m radius must be cleared, leveled and made accessible. After completion of the decommissioning, temporary staging areas and any associated temporary decommissioning facilities or components used throughout the decommissioning phase (e.g. temporary construction trailer) will be removed.
- The creation of crane pads to remove the blades, hub, nacelle and tower segments.
- Turbine decommissioning typically entails the individual removal of the rotor assembly followed by the nacelle enclosure. The internals are stripped of lifts, cables, cabinets, lighting, and other miscellanea and are then dismantled, section by section, down to the foundation surface.
- Nacelle aside from possible removal of the drive train to aid in lifting, it will remain fully intact for the purposes of transport. All cooling, heating, and lubrication fluids will be drained, stored, and appropriately disposed of before the nacelle is removed from site.
- Blades are cut into section for easier transport to a disposal facility. Options for blade recycling or reuse will be explored prior to decommissioning as technology may have evolved to do so.
- The topsoil will be removed first and stored separately from the subsoil.
- The crane pads will typically be 40 m by 40 m in size and will be located within the temporary staging area around each wind turbine. Once the turbine disassembly is completed, the gravel area around each turbine will be removed and the area will be restored to prior use using stockpiled topsoil and subsoil.
- The topsoil will be removed first and stored separately from the subsoil.
- The subsoils will be replaced first, followed by the topsoil.
- The use of trucks and heavy-load hauling trucks for the removal of turbines, towers and associated equipment.
- Removal of turbine components will also include the removal of at least 36 inches of the underground foundation below the original grade (prior to construction). Excavated foundation areas will be backfilled with clean fill and stockpiled topsoil to match the original elevations. These areas will also be graded, contoured, and restored to a land use similar to what was present prior to foundation installation in order to allow for prior activities to resume.
- Underground electrical collector lines are expected to remain in place at the end of the Project life to reduce environmental impacts. At the connection points in the substation or in junction boxes, where the underground electrical collector lines come to the surface, the electrical collection lines will be de-energized and cut to a depth of approximately 36 inches below original grade.
- The substation and the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building will be dismantled and removed in accordance with the standards of the day. Any concrete foundations associated with these facilities will be removed to at least 36 inches below original grade. The area will be graded, contoured, and restored to land use similar to what was present prior to foundation installation in order to allow for prior activities to resume. All materials will be recycled, where possible, resold, or disposed offsite at an approved and appropriate facility.
- Removal of access roads will depend on the requirements and agreements in place with the individual landowner. Where roads are removed, impacted lands will be restored to land use in place prior to access road construction, at the discretion of landowners.
- Granular material will be removed from all temporary and permanent areas, including roadways and the culverts.
- Meteorological towers decommissioning typically involved the use of a base crane to dismantle the masts, section by section, down to the foundation surface. Meteorological towers will be removed unless otherwise requested by the Municipalities of Weyburn and Griffin or local aviation groups (and agreed to by the Proponent and the property owner) for it to remain in place. Any concrete foundation would be removed to at least 36 inches below original grade or to the depth originally installed if less than 36 inches below original grade. The area will be graded,

contoured, and restored to land use similar to what was present prior to foundation installation in order to allow for prior activities to resume.

4.5 Restoration of Land

Once the dismantling procedures have been completed and the turbines and other ancillary facilities have been removed, the restoration of land will occur. The land will be reclaimed in consultation with landowners and in alignment with applicable regulations.

If there is insufficient material onsite, topsoil and/or subsoil will be imported from a source acceptable to the landowner. Where re-seeding is warranted, all affected areas will be re-vegetated using an approved mix in consultation with the landowner.

Although strict spill prevention procedures will be in place, there is a low potential for small spills of solvents or fuels to occur during decommissioning. The soil conditions of the turbine areas will be surveyed per current standards to determine if any impacts have occurred. Should soil impacts be noted, the impacted soils will be delineated and where required, excavated and removed, per applicable standards, from the site for disposal at an approved and appropriate facility.

4.6 Waste Generated

Waste and debris generated during the decommissioning activities will be collected and disposed of at an approved facility. All reasonable efforts will be made to minimize waste generated throughout decommissioning. Materials used throughout decommissioning will be recycled or resold, as practicable.

Industry best practices for spill prevention will be employed. In the unlikely event of a minor spill, it will be cleaned up immediately and any impacted soils will be removed from the site and disposed of at an appropriate facility in accordance with the applicable regulations.

At the conclusion of decommissioning, vehicles and construction equipment will be removed from the site.

5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

A Project Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be implemented during the decommissioning phase. The purpose of the ERP is to establish and maintain emergency procedures for the Project in order to effectively respond to accidents and other emergency situations, as well as minimize losses.

For the decommissioning phase of the Project, the general contractor and/or the Proponent will include a plan for the proper handling of material spills and associated procedures to be undertaken during a spill event. Specific containment and clean-up materials and their storage locations, as well as general spill response procedures for personnel training will be outlined in the plan. As appropriate, information and actions relating to fire preparedness, evacuation procedures and medical emergencies will be detailed. Consultation will occur with local emergency services personnel to determine the extent of emergency response resources and response actions of those involved. Contact information will be provided for emergency service providers. The plan will also include address information for Project infrastructure locations, a description of the chain of communications and how information would be disseminated between the Proponent and/or the general contractor, as well as other relevant responders.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

The general contractor will implement and communicate a Health and Safety (H&S) Plan during the decommissioning phase of the Project that considers both public and occupational health issues. The plan will include standard health and safety measures to protect both the public and workers from equipment and construction areas such as the posting of warning signs, the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), accident reporting and safe operating procedures for equipment used throughout decommissioning.

7 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) for the Project will be developed in coordination with local municipalities and the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure. The overall purpose of the TMP is to ensure that access to the Project Area will be maintained throughout all phases of the Project in a manner that ensures the safety of public users. The TMP will therefore provide the strategies, procedures and mitigation measures necessary to ensure continuous and safe access to the Project Area.

8 PUBLIC, MUNICIPAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Decommissioning activities may require notification to stakeholders and Indigenous groups, given the potential for these activities to temporarily increase traffic, noise and general disturbance. In the event of Project decommissioning, the Proponent will update the list of Project stakeholders to ensure that all new stakeholders are considered and notified of the decommissioning activities. The stakeholder list update and notification would occur approximately six months prior to the start of the decommissioning activities. Local and provincial agencies will also be notified, as required, to discuss the potential approvals and requirements required to conduct the decommissioning activities.

9 OTHER APPROVALS

It is expected that decommissioning activities will require various permits, similar to those required for construction, given the use of heavy machinery, trucks and oversize loads and the potential for impacts to the surrounding environment.

Authorisations by the following agencies or entities may be required:

- Rural Municipality of Griffin No. 66 and Weyburn No. 67;
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure;
- Ministry of Labour Relations and Workplace Safety;
- Farm Security Board; and
- Ministry of Environment.

All required authorizations and approvals will be obtained prior to the start of any activity and will be based on the current regulations in place at the time of decommissioning.

10 REFERENCES

- [1] Government of Saskatchewan. 1980. The Environmental Assessment Act (Chapter E-10.1), last amended 2024.
Available at: <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/488/formats/616/download>
- [2] Turbine and substation locations sent by email to DNV on 30 September 2025, "*SevenStars 50 x V163_4d5_20250911_V5.shp*"

APPENDIX A – SITE MAP

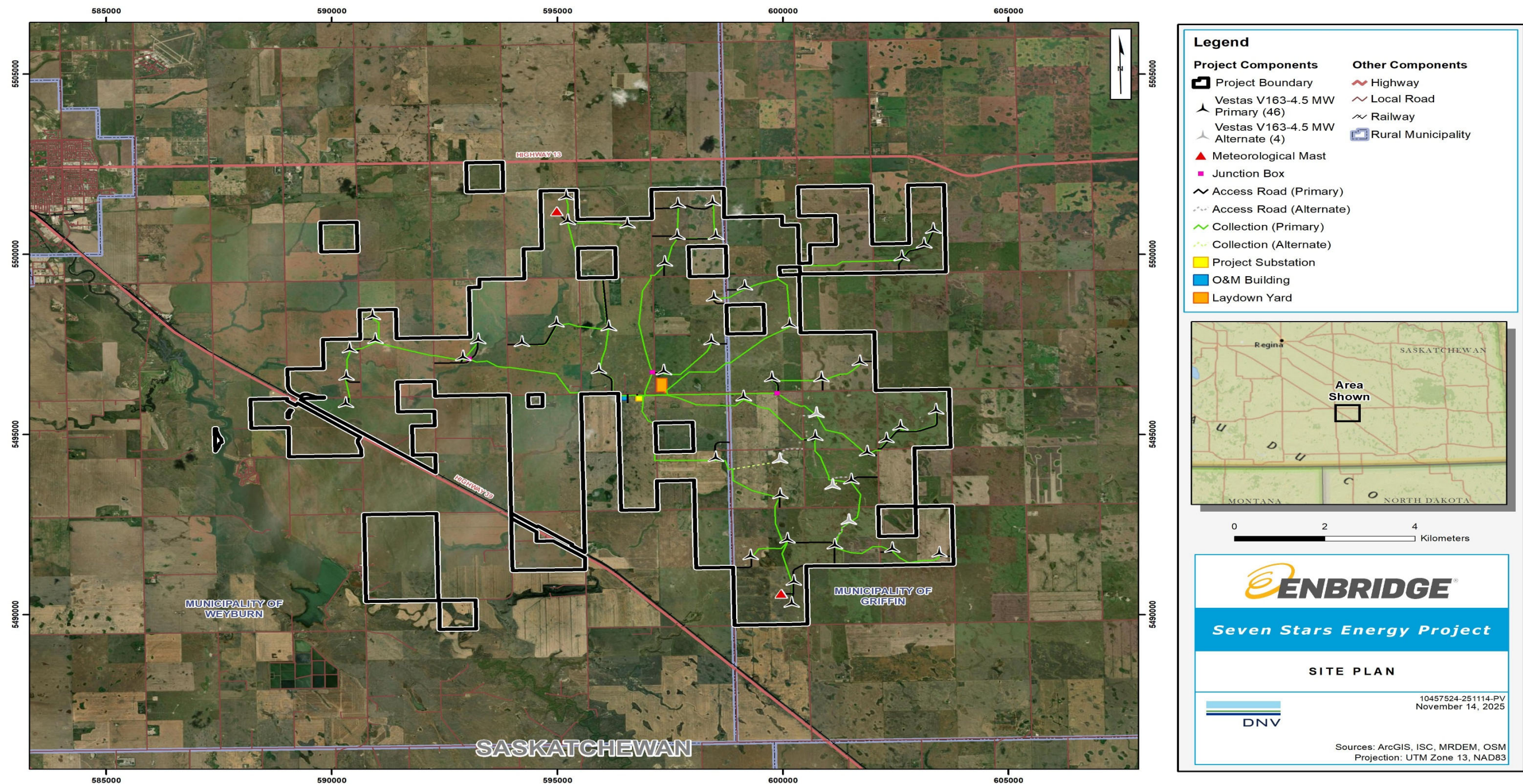


Figure A-1 – Site Plan



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