
MAY 21, 2026

Long Lead-Time Request for Proposals

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Purpose

To provide an update on timelines and next steps related to the LLT(e) RFP and LLT(c) RFP (each, an "LLT RFP", and, collectively, the "LLT RFPs") and discuss requirements and considerations related to processes managed by MNR, OMAFA and MECP relevant to LLT Capacity Projects and LLT Energy Projects.

Defined Terms

Capitalized terms used in this presentation not otherwise defined herein, have the meaning given to such terms in the LLT(e) RFP, LLT(c) RFP, LLT(e) Contract and LLT(c) Contract, as applicable.

Agenda

Today's engagement will cover the following topics:

1. Communications Protocol
2. Timelines & Schedule
3. Final RFPs and Contracts – Key Updates
4. Response to Stakeholder Feedback
5. MNR: Renewable Energy on Public Lands – Supporting Long Lead Time Projects
6. OMAFA: Agricultural Impact Assessments Overview
7. MECP: Environmental Authorizations for Waterpower and Energy Storage Technologies



Communications Protocol

Communication Protocol Overview

- With the posting of the final LLT(c) and LLT(e) RFPs on May 6, 2026, the procurement has officially launched, and as such, the IESO and Proponents will need to adhere to a strict communication protocol to maintain the integrity and fairness of the LLT RFP procurement process
- Proponents are reminded to review Section 3.5 of the LLT(c) RFP or LLT(e) RFP, as applicable, and familiarize themselves with the Permitted Purposes and Excluded Purposes with respect to communications related to the applicable LLT RFP
- Proponents are reminded that a breach of the communication protocol may result in the disqualification of a Proponent or revocation of their status, as the case may be

Communication Protocol - Permitted Purposes

The following communications are permitted:

- Communications for the purposes of project planning, development, operations, regulatory compliance, participation in the IESO-administered markets, and compliance with the requirements of the applicable LLT RFP, including deliverability consultations
- Participating in stakeholder engagement events administered by the IESO in respect of the applicable LLT RFP, or responding to stakeholder solicitations or requests for comments from the IESO in respect of the applicable LLT RFP

Communication Protocol - Excluded Purposes

It is not permitted to communicate for the purposes of:

- Obtaining (or attempting to obtain or lobbying to obtain) an unfair advantage in respect of the applicable LLT RFP
- Influencing (or attempting to influence) the terms or outcome of the applicable LLT RFP
- Influencing (or attempting to influence) government officials, regulatory officials or the management or staff of the IESO, OEB or transmitters or distributors, with respect to the applicable LLT RFP
- Communications with respect to the applicable LLT RFP between Proponents or prospective Proponents and any member of the IESO's management or board of directors, the Evaluation Team or its advisors, other than for the Permitted Purposes outlined in the applicable LLT RFP (e.g., attending stakeholder engagement sessions)

LLT RFP Questions & Comments (Q&C) Period

- All communication to the IESO related to the LLT RFP must be only conducted in writing via the LLT RFP inbox: LLT.RFP@ieso.ca
- Responses to questions received in the LLT RFP inbox will be posted in batches depending on the volume of questions received (the IESO anticipates posting the first batch in June)
- The deadline for submitting questions and comments is July 10, 2026
- Note that Deliverability consultations will continue as normal during the Q&C period

Deliverability Consultations

- The IESO will continue to hold Deliverability consultations with potential Proponents up until 2-weeks prior to the Proposal Submission Deadline
- Individual consultations will be scheduled for no more than an hour; while there is no limit to the number of consultations that can be requested, these will be prioritized for potential Proponents that have not yet met with the IESO
- Potential Proponents [scheduling a deliverability consultation](#) are encouraged to submit a list of questions to the IESO in advance of the consultation
- During Deliverability consultations, the IESO can answer questions on the LLT Deliverability Test Methodology, the pre-Deliverability Test Intake Form or pre-Deliverability results
- Please be reminded that the intent of these discussions is not to discuss the requirements of the LLT RFPs/Contracts, or communications for Excluded Purposes; any general questions should be directed to LLT.RFP@ieso.ca

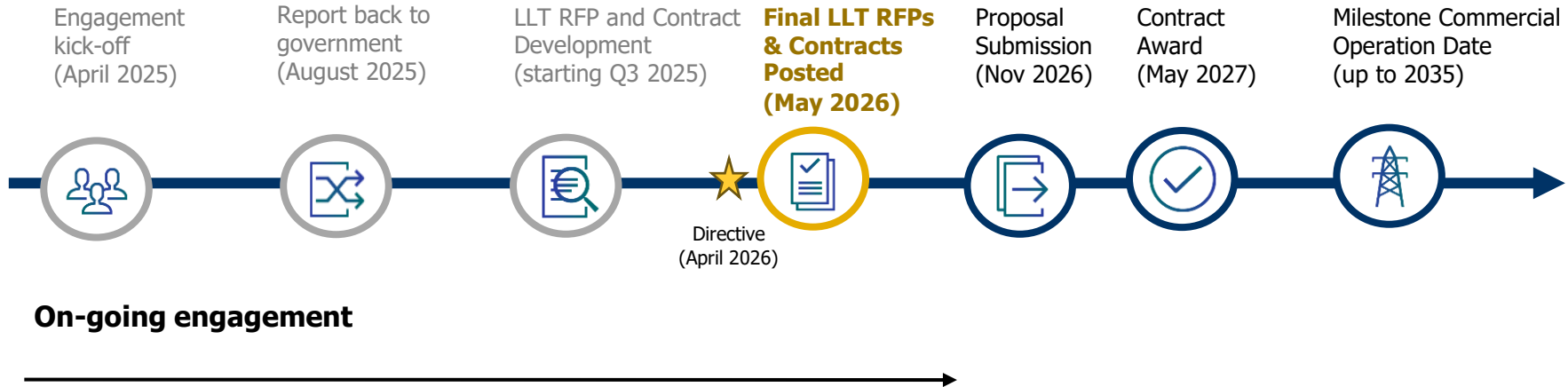


Timelines & Schedule

Directive

- The IESO received a Directive from the Minister of Energy and Mines on [April 16, 2026](#) to launch the LLT RFPs
- The Directive outlined several policy considerations that are reflected as part of the procurement design, including, but not limited to:
 - Eligible resource types, contract term length, and contract structure
 - The requirement to obtain support confirmations for projects proposing to locate on Municipal Lands or Indigenous Lands
 - Rated criteria for projects that have and retain certain levels of economic participation from an Indigenous Community(ies)
 - Supply Chain Disclosure Plan requirements, reporting obligations and related incentives
- For more information, please review the Directive and the overview that was presented as part of the [April 23 LLT RFP Stakeholder Engagement session](#)

Procurement Timelines



Procurement Schedule

Milestone	Date
IESO's release of the final LLT RFPs and LLT Contracts	May 6, 2026
Proponent's deadline for submitting questions and comments, if any	July 10, 2026
IESO's deadline for issuing Addenda to the LLT RFPs and Contracts, if any	August 13, 2026
Registration Start Date	September 23, 2026
Proponent's Deadline for Registration	October 06, 2026
Proposal Submission Deadline	November 26, 2026
Target date for notification to Selected Proponents	May 25, 2027



Final RFPs and Contracts - Key Updates

Final LLT RFP Documents Now Available

- On May 6, 2026, the IESO launched the LLT RFPs and posted final procurement documents to the Long Lead-Time RFP Website
- Additional documents that were posted include:
 - [LLT RFP Indigenous Information Consultation Package](#)
 - [LLT RFP Crown Land Shapefile Guidelines](#)
 - [LLT\(e\) Fixed Price Tool](#)

Updates to RFPs and Contracts

Key updates included in final documents from previous drafts shared on April 1, include:

- Updated Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support
- Updates to the LLT RFPs to clarify:
 - The Supply Chain Disclosure Plan requirements; and
 - The Committed Canadian Content Percentage
- Updates to the definition of Canadian Construction Materials, and the addition of related terms (Melted and Poured in Canada and Smelted and Cast in Canada)
- Updates to the Contracts to include a new Exhibit M: Form of Actual Canadian Content Percentage Certificate
- Updates to the LLT(c) Contract to reflect considerations related to the Withdrawal Capability Check Test

Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support

- The following Prescribed Forms were updated on May 6:
 - [Evidence of Municipal Support: LLT\(c\) PF-MS100\(v2\)](#)
 - [Evidence of Municipal Support: LLT\(e\) PF-MS100\(v2\)](#)
- Updates were made to the Instructions section, Guidance for Municipalities section and sections 1-3 of the Prescribed Form
- **This change has no impact to the form of resolution itself**
- Submitting the version of the form posted on February 27, 2026, will not, on its own, invalidate the resolution or be evaluated as failure to meet the applicable requirements of Section 4.2(a) of the final LLT(c) RFP or LLT(e) RFP, as applicable

Supply Chain Disclosure Plan

- The LLT RFPs have been updated to clarify that at time of Proposal submission, all Proponents are required to submit:
 - **The Supply Chain Disclosure Plan**, which must include a narrative, indicative, non-binding description of the Proponent's expected Total Supply Chain Costs, including an explanation why any goods or services are not expected to be sourced from Canada, attached as Exhibit A of the Prescribed Form: Supply Chain Disclosure Plan; and
 - **The SCDP Summary**, which reflects a line-item breakdown of the indicative, non-binding information provided as part of the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan, as part of the Proposal Workbook on the worksheet titled "SCDP Summary"

Committed Canadian Content Percentage

- The LLT RFPs have been updated to clarify requirements for Proponents seeking to attain an Evaluated Proposal Price reduction by electing to commit to a Committed Canadian Content Percentage, at the time of Proposal submission, the Proponent must submit as part of the Proposal Workbook on the worksheet titled "CCCP Summary":
 - **The Committed Canadian Content Percentage**, which is the minimum percentage of the total portion(s) of the Capital Cost in respect of Construction Materials and Construction Labour that the Supplier commits to be paid, in the case of Construction Materials, in respect of Canadian Construction Materials and, in the case of Construction Labour, to Canadian Construction Labour Suppliers; and
 - **The CCCP Summary**, which reflects a line-item breakdown of the indicative, non-binding plan for achieving the Committed Canadian Content Percentage

Canadian Construction Materials

- The definition of **Canadian Construction Materials** in the Contracts has been updated to mean those Construction Materials that:
 - (a) in respect of steel, is steel that:
 - (i) is Melted and Poured in Canada; and
 - (ii) has undergone its fabrication within Canada by taking such basic steel forms and turning them into specific components; and
 - (b) in respect of aluminum, is aluminum that:
 - (i) is Smelted and Cast in Canada; and
 - (ii) has undergone its fabrication within Canada by taking such basic aluminum forms and turning them into specific components

Actual Canadian Content Percentage Certificate

- The Contracts have been updated to include Exhibit M – Form of Actual Canadian Content Percentage Certificate
- For a Supplier that is a CCR Supplier, this form must be submitted to the IESO as a requirement to achieve Commercial Operation and is the instrument by which such Supplier confirms the Actual Canadian Content Percentage and will be used to assess whether such Supplier has met the Canadian Content Requirements
- Following receipt of the certificate, the IESO may request supporting evidence substantiating the calculation of the Actual Canadian Content Percentage
- The Actual Canadian Content Percentage Certificate may be shared with the Government of Ontario on a confidential basis

LLT(c) - Withdrawal Capability Check Test Overview

- The Withdrawal Capability Check Test verifies that the Facility can Withdraw Electricity at a level equal to or greater than 100% of its Monthly Contract Capacity, subject to specified ambient temperature constraints; if met, the Withdrawal Capability Reduction Factor (WCRF) will be an amount equal to 1.0
- If the result of the Capacity Check Test shows the Tested Withdrawal Capability of a Facility was less than 100% of its Monthly Contract Capacity, the WCRF will be reduced accordingly; if the Tested Withdrawal Capability is less than 85% of the Monthly Contract Capacity, this shall be considered a Supplier Event of Default

LLT(c) - Withdrawal Capability Check Test Updates

- The IESO has updated the calculation of the Capacity Reduction Factor in the LLT(c) Contract such that it will be based on the **lower** of the Delivery Capacity Reduction Factor (DCRF) and the WCRF, rather than having both apply
- Changes have also been made to the LLT(c) Contract such that **Suppliers will be relieved of Must Offer Obligations where a Withdrawal Capability Check Test is conducted during Qualifying Hours**
 - The IESO will account for the number of Qualifying Hours in the Settlement Month for which the Facility is the subject of a Withdrawal Capability Check Test and these hours will be included as part of the calculation of the Outage Hour Capacity Reduction Factor (OHCRF) in Exhibit J, thereby excluding them from the availability calculation in Exhibit E of the LLT(c) Contract



Response to Stakeholder Feedback

Supply Chain Disclosure Plan & Related Incentives

What we've heard from stakeholders

- The IESO should broaden the definition of Canadian content as the current language is overly restrictive and difficult to apply in practice
- The IESO should revise the Committed Canadian Content Percentage (CCCP) adjustment to the Evaluated Proposal Price by applying a 1% reduction for Proposals with 50-60% CCCP, increasing on a sliding scale to 3% reduction for Proposals exceeding 90% CCCP

IESO Response to Feedback

- The definitions relating to Canadian content and the approach to CCCP Evaluated Proposal Price reduction have been established in alignment with the April 16th Ministerial Directive which prescribed the applicable framework and requirements. The IESO is required to implement these as set out in the Directive

Access Rights Requirements

What we've heard from stakeholders

- The IESO should provide greater flexibility as part of the Access Rights requirements to accept option-to-lease agreements without requiring the developer to return to the landowner to confirm the Proponent's access to the lands

IESO Response to Feedback

- The IESO will not be reviewing or assessing the validity of Proponents' private land tenure documents as part of the evaluation of the applicable LLT RFP
- Whether a Proponent holds an option to lease, an executed lease, or an option to purchase the applicable Property(ies), the existence of such contractual rights must be confirmed through a letter by the documented title holder of the Property(ies) in the context of submitting a Proposal to participate in the applicable LLT RFP

Project Site Definition

What we've heard from stakeholders

- The IESO should revise the definition of Project Site to require disclosure of the full hydraulic footprint for hydroelectric projects

IESO Response to Feedback

- The full extent of the project's structural, hydraulic, and ecological footprint is not expected to be fully known at the time of Proposal submission and would typically be better understood by Proponents as part of the completion of environmental assessment, permitting, and other regulatory processes
- As part of the Prescribed Form: Access Rights Declaration, Proponents are required to acknowledge that the development, construction, and operation of their LLT Capacity Project or LLT Energy Project, as applicable, may have impacts beyond the Project Site identified within the Proposal

Reserve Price

What we've heard from stakeholders

- The IESO should incorporate a multi-criteria evaluation framework that considers broader economic benefits in the reserve price including job creation and workforce transition opportunities.

IESO Response to Feedback

- The IESO will consider a range of relevant inputs such as longer development periods, inflation, CTITC risks and other value attributes (e.g., Regulation Services Readiness Requirements, operational life, diversity value) when establishing the Reserve Price.

Pre-Deliverability Testing

What we've heard from stakeholders

- Proponents should be permitted to update or substitute submitted pre-Deliverability testing forms in subsequent windows where earlier results indicate a result of not deliverable.

IESO Response to Feedback

- If a submission receives a “Not Deliverable” result in pre-Deliverability Testing and a Proponent wishes to explore alternate project configurations (e.g., different sizes or connection points), a new intake form must be submitted. This would be treated as a separate, additional pre-Deliverability Test submission.

Deliverability

What we've heard from stakeholders

- The IESO should ensure deliverability assessments fully reflect network commitments arising from the LT2 procurements

IESO Response to Feedback

- The IESO has posted the [LLT RFP Deliverability Test Methodology](#) on its Website to provide Proponents with clear guidance on how deliverability will be assessed
- Pre-Deliverability Test results for intake forms submitted prior to April 28, 2026, will incorporate the results of contracts awarded through the LT2(e-1) RFP; results for forms submitted after April 28, 2026 and updates to tests completed during the first submission window will incorporate both the results of contracts awarded through the LT2(e-1) RFP and the LT2(c-1) RFP

Regulation Services Readiness Requirements

What we've heard from stakeholders

- Timelines for demonstrating Regulation Services Readiness Requirements should be clearly defined with finite deadlines
- Readiness assessments should reflect realistic operating conditions

IESO Response to Feedback

- For Regulation Ready-Required Facilities, meeting the Regulation Services Readiness Requirement is required in order to achieve Commercial Operation
- Suppliers must use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to satisfy the Regulation Services Testing Requirement by no later than 18-months after Commercial Operation; this requirement is designed to validate the Facility's ability to reliably provide Regulation Services under representative operating conditions

Registration Timelines

What we've heard from stakeholders

- The IESO should widen the period between the Registration Start Date and the Deadline for Registration, for example by making the registration period extend for a month commencing in early September

IESO Response to Feedback

- Per the Schedule, the registration period will open on September 23, 2026 and close on October 6, 2026; Proponents can begin preparing their Registration Form once any final addenda have been issued but will not be able to submit this to the IESO until Sept 23
- All submissions will be processed after the registration deadline with project IDs issued as soon as possible to all Proponents at the same time; therefore, the IESO does not see any incremental benefit to having the registration period commence earlier



LLT RFP Requirements for Provincial Crown Land Projects

Background

- In accordance with the [April 16, 2026 Ministerial Directive](#), where a Project Site is proposed to be located in whole or in part on Provincial Crown Land a Proponent must obtain the Ministry of Natural Resource's (MNR) confirmation that the Proponent's [Public Land Site Report \(PLSR\) Form](#) is complete
- MNR's confirmation that the Proponent's PLSR Form is complete will be evidenced to the IESO through the MNR Confirmation Letter
- For clarity, where a Project Site is located in whole or in part within a municipality and on Provincial Crown Land, a Proponent is required to submit both the Municipal Support Confirmation and the MNR Confirmation Letter

Requirements for Provincial Crown Land Projects

- As part of the Prescribed Form: Access Rights a Proponent must:
 - Submit the MNR Confirmation Letter attached as Exhibit C;
 - Submit a Provincial Crown Land Shapefile;
 - Attest that the Project Site information contained in the Provincial Crown Land Shapefile is consistent with the information contained in the PLSR Form submitted to the MNR; and
 - Attest that their Project Site does not overlap with or use the same Provincial Crown Lands as any AOR Held Lands for which the Proponent is not the Applicant of Record

Crown Land Project Resources

- To support Proponents in preparing the Provincial Crown Land Shapefile the IESO has posted on the Long-Lead Time RFP Website:
 - [LLT RFP Crown Land Shapefile Guidelines](#) which includes a [template shapefile](#)
 - For clarity, in cases where a Proposal is subject to both Provincial Crown Land Shapefile requirements and Federal Crown Land Shapefile Requirements, the Proponent must submit a separate Provincial Crown Land Shapefile and a Federal Crown Land Shapefile
- To support the Applicant of Record (AoR) overlap analysis the MNR has published:
 - [Waterpower AoR Sites](#)
 - [Windpower AoR Sites](#)



Ministry of Natural Resource: Renewable Energy on Public Crown Lands – Supporting Long Lead Time Projects

Renewable Energy on Public (Crown) Lands: Supporting Long Lead Time Projects

Ministry of Natural Resources

Renewable Energy on Public (Crown) Land (REPL) Policy Principles

ERO : # [025-1145](#) - Decision notice posted.

Alignment with Provincial Energy Plans: Occupational authority for public lands must align with broader provincial energy plans and procurement processes led by the Ontario Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) or meet specific project criteria as defined in the policy.

Integrated Land Use Framework: Emphasis is placed on proactive public land use policies and consistency with existing land use plans such as Community Based Land Use Plans under the *Far North Act, 2010* or public lands management land use policies to ensure a balanced and sustainable approach to the use of public lands.

Support for Indigenous Economic Participation: The policy promotes economic benefits for Indigenous communities from renewable energy projects on public lands. It also reflects long-standing commitments related to waterpower development in the Far North, Moose River Basin and Northern Rivers watersheds as well as other public lands south of these geographies. MNR supports early engagement with Indigenous communities on any proposed energy project on public land.

Renewable Energy on Public Lands Policy

MNR has recently:

- Updated the [Renewable Energy on Public \(Crown\) Land policy](#), and;
- Rescinded renewable energy [approval and permitting requirements](#) to be replaced with upcoming procedural guidance

The changes:

- Support the provincial integrated energy plan and enable more efficient approvals for energy projects on public lands
- Better align with provincial energy plans, programs and goals
- Provide clarity on policy approaches to applications for public lands
- Reduce redundancy with other approvals processes
- Reflect current ministry roles and responsibilities and process changes
- Improve business certainty for proponents

Renewable Energy on Public Lands Policy Updates

Addresses policy gaps and stakeholder issues for how proponents can apply for and potentially use public lands for renewable energy development. The amended policy:

- Aligns with streamlined processes that enable the use of public lands for development activities and fosters a stable environment for competitive bid proposals via the Public Lands Site Report.
- Removed outdated references to legacy Applicant of Record, and certain fees for renewable energy projects.
- Clarifies that MNR will not process another application for an incompatible activity while there is a pending energy Public Lands Act (PLA) application in place.
- Clarifies priority to surface rights for pending PLA applications if mining claims are registered after the application has been submitted.
- Provides flexibility for certain activities, including trapping, hunting, fishing, and recreational camping, to continue on sites proposed for renewable energy development, until a lease or land use permit has been issued.

Recent Changes

- New waterpower on other public lands - Removal of 10 MW limit to Indigenous economic benefits (previously 1 MW - 10 MW)
 - Removal of condition that adjacent riverbanks required to be Crown owned
 - Removal of language related to "greenfield" waterpower (e.g., clarifies that this applies if existing structures are retrofitted)
- Approval and Permitting Requirements Document (2009) has been revoked and will be replaced with new procedural guidance (largely applicable to REA regulation)
- Better align with energy procurement processes and remove duplication with other approvals [e.g., MECP renewable energy approval (REA)].
 - Rely more on the [Renewable Energy Approval Regulation](#) requirements to fulfill MNR information requirements to the extent possible.
 - Clarify the process for renewable energy projects on public lands.
- Procedural guidance will include process maps and outline potential MNR authorizations and associated information requirements.
 - Allows for more flexibility to update procedures between procurements if procurement rules and processes shift.

Application Submission & Priority (1)

- The Public Lands Site Report form will be considered a *Public Lands Act* application with priority to the surface rights over any subsequent mining claim registered on the same lands (submitted with proposal to IESO).
- MNR may receive more than one application for a renewable energy development proposal on the same area of public lands in alignment with the IESO competitive bidding process.
 - Note: Legacy Applicant of Record (AOR) holders that have been provided a one-time opportunity to transition to the modern policy requirements are excluded from this.
 - Crown land viewer provides mapping for legacy AORs and existing public lands occupations, registrations under the new regulations and other applications on public lands
- Once a proponent has executed an energy supply contract for a public land site, MNR will not process another application for that same site for an incompatible activity at that location while there is a pending application for a renewable energy project.

Application Submission & Priority (2)

- MNR will consider the provincial energy procurement agency's contract decisions to determine which application(s) for public lands will continue to be processed by MNR.
- MNR will not issue long-term occupational authority needed to operate the facility on public lands until the Renewable Energy Approval (wind/solar) or the Class Environmental Assessment for waterpower is completed.
- Ministry may rely on components of these other approvals as needed to fulfill *Public Lands Act* information requirements.

Crown Land Viewer

- The [Crown Land Viewer](#) is a public mapping tool that shows information about public lands.
- The red areas show existing reasons why lands would not be available for registration or if an area is subject to constraints which may preclude registration.
- The yellow areas show where legacy Applicant of Record areas exist for wind and waterpower and will include the new LT2 IESO contract areas.
- Registrants must use the tool to identify if the location that they want to register is shown as available for a registration.
- If available, the Viewer will identify the coordinates for the geographic point. The ministry will map all registrations on the tool and identify what activity/occupation is registered at the location. Company or personal information is not available on the tool.

Public Lands Act (PLA) Changes

ERO# 025-1078 -Decision Notice Posted.

Context

- The PLA provides the Ministry's authority to plan, manage and dispose of public lands.
 - Land use policies include considerations for how public lands may be used.
 - Authorization is required to occupy public lands, which is typically provided in the form of a lease or land use permit (certain uses are allowed under O. Reg. 161/17).
 - Ministry authorization is required to carry out certain activities on or in close proximity to public lands or shore lands, which may be provided in the form of a work permit (e.g., building a road; dredging and filling shore lands).

What's changed?

Permit-by-Rule: A permit or site-specific written authorization is not required, provided proponents meet prescribed conditions **and** self-register the activity with the ministry.

What has changed under the PLA: Summary

On May 1, 2026, amendments were made to the following regulations to allow four new activities and occupations to occur on public lands through a permit-by-rule framework. In addition, the definition of shore lands was amended.

Ontario Regulation 239/13

1. Geotechnical Investigations
 - Shore Lands (definition)

Ontario Regulation 161/17

2. Short-term Bridges
3. Mobile Wind Testing Equipment (N/A to LLT)
4. Environmental Monitoring Equipment

O. Reg. 239/13 – Geotechnical Investigations

What is it?

- Drilling and excavating are geotechnical investigative methods used to help determine soil, bedrock and groundwater characteristics. Typically completed through drilling and test pitting.
- Often needed prior to development or aggregate extraction.
- Does not include exploring for or producing hydrogen or helium, or any activity regulated under the [Geologic Carbon Storage Act, 2025](#), the [Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act](#) or Part IV of the [Mining Act](#).



O. Reg. 161/17 – Short Term Bridges

What is it?

- Clear-span bridges that are placed on Crown land (also called public land) to facilitate resource development or exploration on a temporary basis. These bridges cannot be left in place for more than 2 years.

General requirements

- Submit for [registration](#) a geographic point that represents the location of the bridge and receive confirmation from the ministry at least 10 days before starting any work.
 - It is not possible to renew or extend registration at the same location for the same short-term bridge.
- Must be designed by an engineer to:
 - safely pass a 25-year flood event plus at least 0.5 metres freeboard
 - be clear-span and not disturb the bed or banks of any watercourse or valley
 - meet safety requirements and be safe for use for the duration of its use



O. Reg. 161/17 – Environmental Monitoring Equipment

What is it?

- Includes any device or apparatus used for investigating, researching or monitoring air, water, flora or fauna, as well as required ancillary equipment, structures or fencing (for example, solar panels or batteries).



Rules

- Submit for [registration](#) a geographic point that represents the location and type of equipment and receive confirmation from the Ministry at least 10 days before starting any work.
- Equipment does not occupy more than 200 contiguous square metres of land and not taller than 10 metres.
- Remove equipment within 3 years.
- If an artifact (such as a stone tool) is discovered, must stop work and contact local [ministry work centre](#) by email immediately. Proponent should contact the ministry, if they are not sure what was discovered.
- For monitoring wells, follow all applicable requirements under [Regulation 903: Wells](#).

Additional rules are outlined on the webpage:

[Testing equipment on Crown land | ontario.ca](#)

Full rules for changes to O. Reg. 161/17 can be found in the source law regulation: [O. Reg. 123/26 OCCUPATION OF PUBLIC LANDS UNDER SECTION 21.1 OF THE ACT | ontario.ca](#)

Interim Registration Process

- Can find information on new registry activities on the Ontario.ca pages [Buy or rent Crown land | ontario.ca](#) and [Crown land and shore land work permits | ontario.ca](#) - directs registrants to the Natural Resources Information Portal - [NRIP](#) landing page
- Registrants must use the [Crown Land Viewer](#) to determine if their geographic point can be registered. The map identifies areas that may not be available for registration. The Public Lands Act, also sets out areas or circumstances in which public lands would not be available for certain occupations or activity
- Registrants will fill out the registration form on the NRIP Lands Landing Page and submit via email attachment to RegistryMNR@ontario.ca
- All registration locations will be checked by MNR on their proximity to known cultural heritage locations
- MNR will register the geographic point submitted on the Crown Land Viewer and send the confirmation of registration by email to the registrant
- MNR will respond to general questions and inquiries received in the registry email account RegistryMNR@ontario.ca

Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA) conceptual changes

[ERO# 025-1141](#) – Comments period is now closed.

Proposed policy concepts:

MNR is proposing to streamline the LRIA approvals framework for waterpower:

- Having better integration between the Class EA for Waterpower Projects and Location Approval submission requirements,
- Plans and Specifications
- Providing detailed guidance for the approval of Operating Plans for new dams and amendments to existing Water Management Plans

Outcome:

- Clear MNR requirements ensure dams are designed, constructed and operated in a safe and responsible manner
- Streamlined guidance helps industry prepare submissions that meet these requirements
- Streamlined approvals enhance business certainty and timely project development

The Ministry is considering the feedback received on the ERO proposal and working on further details for the next consultation on LRIA policy changes.

Resources

- Crown Land Viewer: [Land Classification for Permit Registration - Experience Builder App - ENG](#)
- Testing equipment on Crown land: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/testing-equipment-crown-land>
- Geotechnical investigations: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/geotechnical-investigations>
- Short-term bridges on Crown land: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/short-term-bridges-crown-land>
- Crown land and shore land work permits: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/crown-land-and-shore-land-work-permits>
- Buy or rent Crown land: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/buy-or-rent-crown-land>
- Renewable Energy on Public Lands (Predevelopment): <https://www.ontario.ca/page/renewable-energy-crown-land#section-6>
- Registration: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/testing-equipment-crown-land#section-3>



LLT RFP Requirements for Projects Proposing to Locate in a Prime Agricultural Area

Background

- In accordance with the [April 16, 2026](#) Ministerial Directive, projects proposed under the LLT RFP:
 - Are restricted from locating in Specialty Crop Areas
 - That intend to locate in a Prime Agricultural Area (PAA) must complete an Agricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality
 - There are three components of an AIA (avoid, minimize, mitigate), which involve two different stages. The two stages are:
 - AIA Component One Requirement
 - AIA Components Two and Three Requirement

Requirements for Projects Proposing to Locate in PAA (1)

- As part of the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice Proponents must seek to confirm the land-use designation of the proposed Project Site
 - Projects proposing to locate on PAA will be subject to the AIA requirements
- As part of the Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support, the Local Municipality will confirm:
 - That the Municipal Lands comprising the Project Site are not designated as Specialty Crop Areas;
 - Whether the Municipal Lands comprising the Project Site are designed as PAA, and in cases where the lands are designed as PAA that:
 - The Proponent has satisfied the AIA Component One Requirement, and;
 - If selected, the Local Municipality will engage in good faith to enable the Selected Proponent to complete the AIA Components Two and Three Requirement

Requirements for Projects Proposing to Locate in PAA (2)

- As part of the requirements outlined in the LLT Contract, Selected Proponents proposing to locate in a PAA must complete the AIA Components Two and Three Requirement to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality
- To demonstrate that this requirement has been met, the Selected Proponent must complete Exhibit T: Form of AIA Confirmation Certificate of the LLT Contract and submit it to the IESO within 18-months of Contract Award

AIA Resources

- To support Proponents in preparing the AIA, and the Local Municipality in reviewing the AIA, the IESO has posted on the Long Lead-Time RFP Website:
 - [OMAFA Guidelines for the AIA Component One Requirement](#)
 - [OMAFA Guidelines for the AIA Components Two and Three Requirement](#)
 - Links provided will direct Proponents to the guidelines that were prepared for the LT2 RFP, which remain relevant for the LLT RFP



Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Agribusiness Updates: Overview of Agricultural Impact Assessments

Agricultural Impact Assessments (AIAs)

Overview for Long-Lead Time (LLT) Energy Projects

Purpose

Provide an overview of Agricultural Impact Assessments (AIAs), a proponent-driven process used to consider agricultural impacts when energy projects are proposed in Prime Agricultural Areas (PAAs).

Requirements

- AIAs are required for energy facilities proposed in PAAs (LLT Directive).
- All AIA components must be completed to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality, prior to construction.

Guidance

- Available AIA guidance was developed for LT2, which LLT follows.
- OMAFA is preparing a consolidated, program-agnostic guidance document.
- LT2 Guidelines for the two stages are posted on IESO's website.

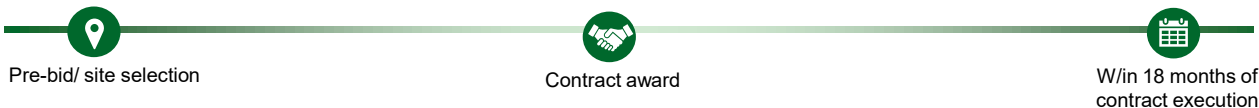
AIA Process Overview

Stage 1 Site Selection

- 1 **Avoid**
completed during site selection, pre-bid/proposal submission

Stage 2 Project Development

- 2 **Minimize**
 - 3 **Mitigate**
- } Completed within 18 months of contract execution



Stage 1



Avoid
prevent impacts where possible through site selection

Stage 2



Minimize
reduce impacts through project design and construction practices



Mitigate
manage residual impacts over the life of the project

AIA Component 1: Site Selection (“Avoid”)



When required

Component One is completed as part of a proposal submission when a project is proposed to be located within a Prime Agricultural Area.

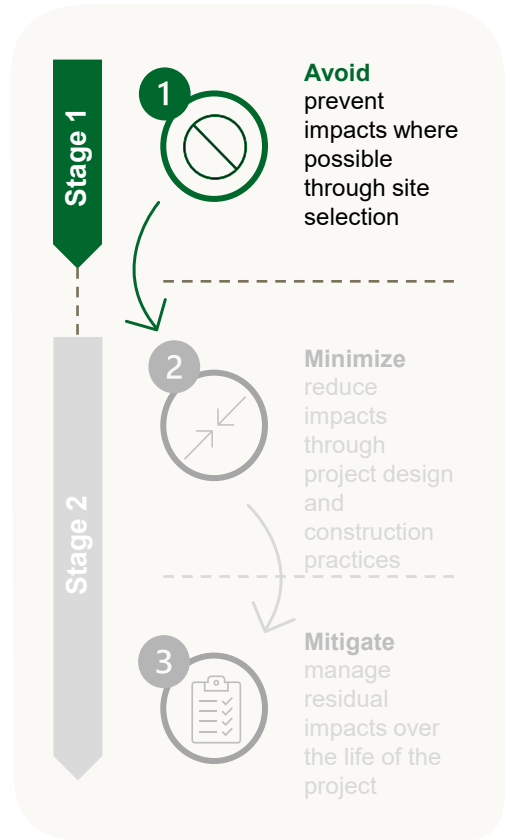
What Component One considers

- Evaluation of alternative locations (2-step process):
 - Part A:** outside Prime Agricultural Areas (e.g., rural lands or settlement areas)
 - Part B:** where avoiding PAAs is not possible, on lower-priority agricultural land (based on Canada Land Inventory (CLI) soil mapping)
- Site selection recognizes multiple constraints (e.g., topography, water features, existing infrastructure, transmission capacity, etc.)
- Proponent must submit the **Prescribed Form: Proponent Information, Declarations and Workbook**, confirming that Component One has been completed to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality.



Municipal role

- Local municipalities review the documentation provided
- Completion is confirmed through the **Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support Form** (including Municipal support Confirmation/Resolution).



AIA Components 2 & 3: Minimize and Mitigate



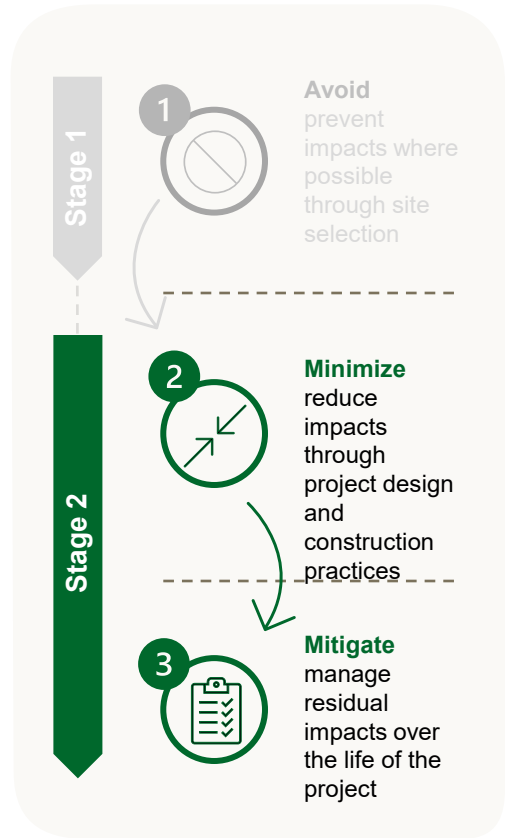
When required

- Must be completed within 18 months of contract signing, prior to construction, to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality.
- Supplier submits the **Exhibit T: Form of AIA Confirmation Certificate** confirming that the AIA Component One Requirement has been completed to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality.








What is included

- Site-specific assessment of potential agricultural impacts
- List of measures to minimize impacts through:
 - project layout and design
 - construction and operational practices
- List of measures to mitigate impacts over the life of the project, including:
 - protection of drainage systems
 - management of temporary disturbances
 - rehabilitation and decommissioning planning



Example: Impact Assessment Framework

 Possible Measures to Avoid	 Possible Measures to Minimize	 Possible Measures to Mitigate	 Mechanisms to Implement Measure(s)
<p>Tile-map review — Use tile-drainage maps, landowner input, and in-field checks to mitigate damage.</p> <p>Landowner input — Confirm field-tile locations with landowners for avoidance/protection.</p> <p>Tile-drain avoidance — Avoid or protect tile drains (e.g., culverts, temporary access) where feasible.</p>	<p>Access limits — Work restricted to planned permanent/temporary accesses, staging, and work areas; any expansion discussed with landowner.</p> <p>Tile-drain protection — In tiled agricultural areas, use mats or geotextile with crushed rock (or equivalent).</p> <p>Low-bearing equipment — Use low bearing-capacity equipment where practical to reduce tile-drain damage.</p> <p>Seasonal scheduling — Schedule activities to avoid sensitive periods (e.g., extreme wet conditions) when feasible.</p>	<p>Tile-drain repairs — Damage will be repaired by a licensed tile-drainage contractor in consultation with the landowner.</p> <p>Crop-loss compensation — Crop-loss compensation for drainage damage will follow a pre-determined formula.</p>	<p>Detailed design — Address commitments in the detailed design phase.</p> <p>Landowner consultation — Consult landowners to confirm required measures.</p> <p>Lease terms — Codify remedy terms in long-term leases.</p> <p>Drainage Act — Drainage Act applies to all municipal-drain impacts.</p>

 Project team to add additional rows for other potential impacts identified.

Resources



Agricultural Impact Assessments (AIA)

- [Agricultural Impact Assessments](#)
- [OMAFRA Guidelines for the AIA Component One Requirement](#)
- [Guidelines for AIA Components Two and Three Requirement](#)



Soils and Agricultural Land Evaluation

- [Use of soil and Canada Land Inventory information for agricultural land use planning in Ontario](#)
- [Soil capability for agriculture in Ontario](#)
- [Guidelines for detailed soil surveys in Ontario](#)



Agricultural Land Use Planning

- [Provincial Planning Statement](#)
- [Prime agricultural areas](#)
- [Specialty crop areas](#)
- [Agricultural Information Atlas \(AgMaps\)](#)
- [Evaluating Alternative Locations for Non-Agricultural Uses \(Story map\)](#)
- [Guidelines on Permitted Uses in Prime Agricultural Areas](#)



Questions? Contact the AICC

For more information, reach out to the Agricultural Information Contact Centre



1-877-424-1300



ag.info.omafa@ontario.ca

[Ontario.ca/omafa](https://ontario.ca/omafa)



Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks: Environmental Authorizations for Waterpower and Energy Storage Technologies

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Environmental Authorizations

Waterpower and Energy Storage Technologies

May 2026

Ontario 

Environmental Assessment

- Environmental assessment (EA) is a planning and assessment process that applies to various project types, including certain energy projects.
- The purpose of EA is to identify and evaluate the potential environmental effects of a proposed project before any permissions can be issued.
- EA requirements are outlined in [O. Reg. 50/24 PART II.3 PROJECTS - DESIGNATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS | ontario.ca](https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/05024), a regulation made under the *Environmental Assessment Act*.
 - Comprehensive EA
 - E.g. waterpower $\geq 200\text{MW}$
 - Streamlined / Class EA
 - E.g. waterpower $< 200\text{MW}$; transmission facilities, projects on Crown land



Two Pathways for Permissions

Self-Registration

- **Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR)**, Part II.2 of the EPA
- In 2011, the Ministry implemented an online registration process (EASR) for routine and low to medium risk activities that can be well managed through uniform operating requirements

Ministry Issued Permission

- **Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA)**, Part II.1 of the EPA
- **Permit To Take Water (PTTW)**, Section 34 of OWRA
- Required for higher risk, more complex operations
- Required by legislation for facilities that manage waste, release contaminants to the atmosphere, and discharge sewage to ground and surface water

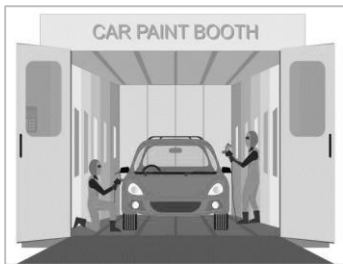
Environmental Activity and Sector Registry

The EASR is a public, web-based system that allows businesses conducting certain activities to register them with the ministry, rather than applying for an ECA or PTTW. Registration on the EASR must be done online.



- Businesses engaging in prescribed activities must register with the ministry if registration criteria are met.
- Some EASRs require a technical assessment (e.g., air emission analysis by an external engineer) and have rules that must be followed when engaging in prescribed activities, which are set out in regulation
- Registrations are automatically posted to a searchable public website (Access Environment)
- Activities registered under Part II.2 of the *Environmental Protection Act* are exempt from public notification under the *Environmental Bill of Rights*
- No expiry date. Information must be updated within 30 days

EASR Activities and Sectors



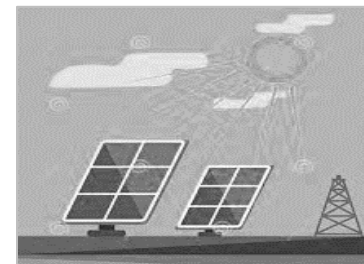
Automotive Refinishing
O. Reg. 347/12



Commercial Printing
O. Reg. 349/12



**Waste Transportation
Systems**
O. Reg. 119/25



Small Ground-Mounted Solar
O. Reg. 350/12



**End-of-Life Vehicles Waste
Disposal Site**
O. Reg. 85/16



**Water Takings for Highway and
Transit Projects, Construction
Site De-Watering, and Pumping
Tests**
O. Reg. 63/16



Air Emissions
O. Reg. 1/17



Small Scale Breweries
O. Reg. 102/23

NEW and Proposed EASR Activities and Sectors



Stormwater Management Works (excludes electric power generation facilities)

O. Reg. 137/25

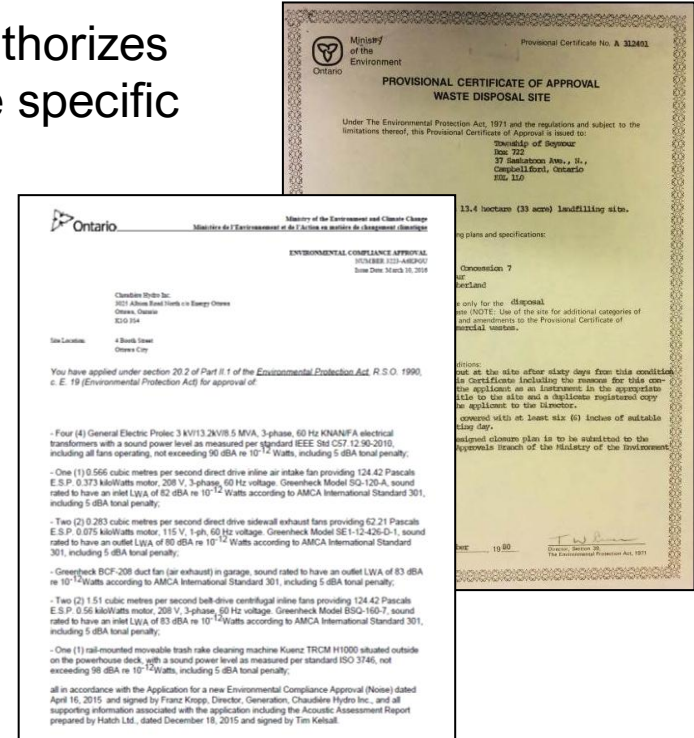


Stormwater Management Works for the Electricity Sector

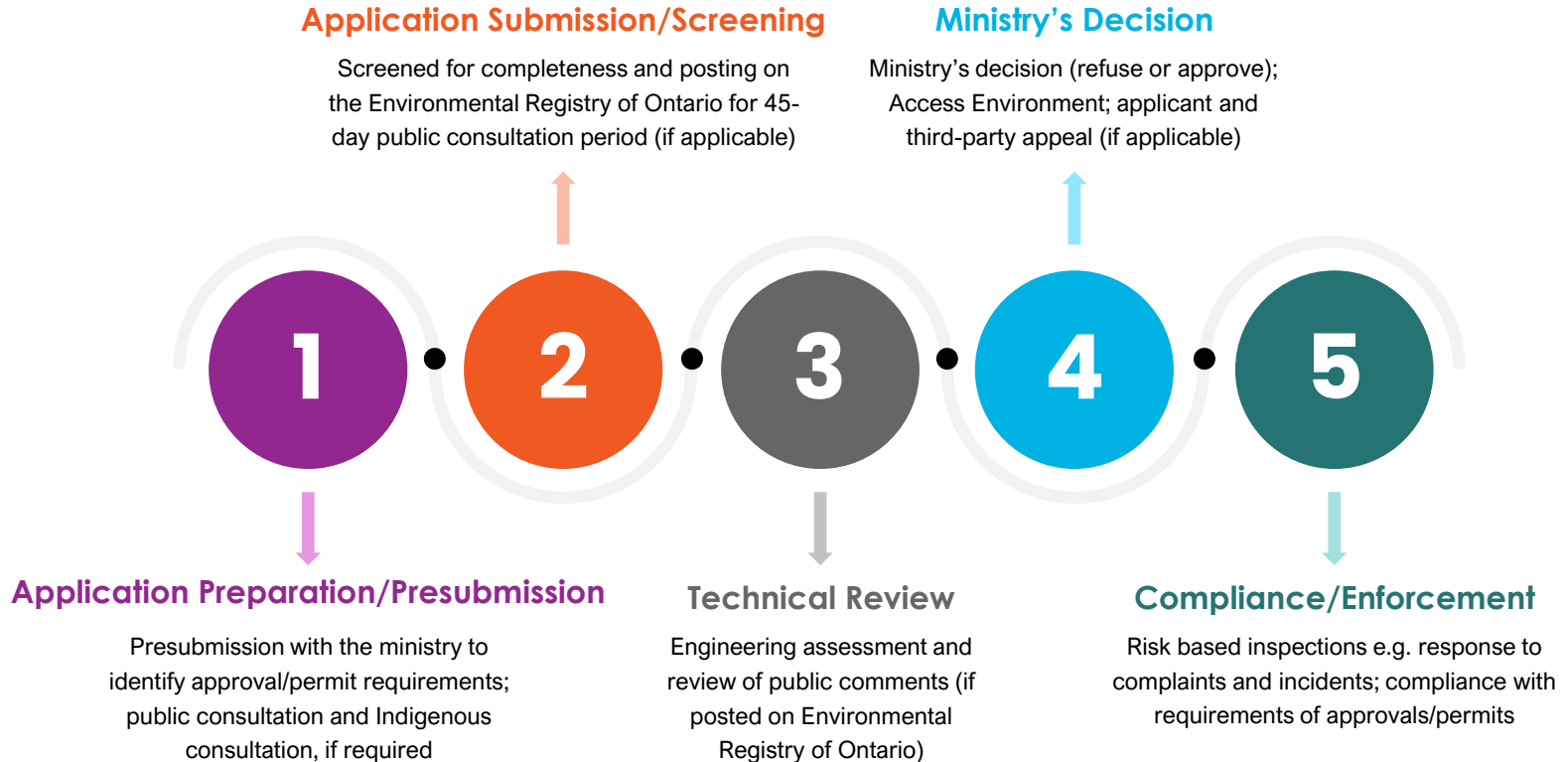
****PROPOSED ERO No. 025-0600****

Environmental Compliance Approvals

- An Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) authorizes the holder to undertake specific activities and use specific equipment.
- ECAs are required for higher risk, more complex operations that generate pollutants such as chemicals, dust, noise, vibration, odour and sewage, or for the transportation, storage and disposal of waste and hazardous materials.
- Site-specific approval, usually including pollution limits or operating requirements that the holder must follow.



ECA - General Process



Requirements for Sewage Works

Section 53 of the Ontario Water Resources Act requires an approval for organizations that collect, transmit, treat or dispose of sewage. e.g. stormwater management facilities, the discharge of treated effluent to surface or groundwater, etc.

During the pre-submission phase of the approvals process, technical information is required to establish effluent criteria to protect water sources.

After submission of the application, ministry engineers will review the design of the sewage works to ensure it will meet requirements established during the Presubmission phase (e.g., effluent criteria).

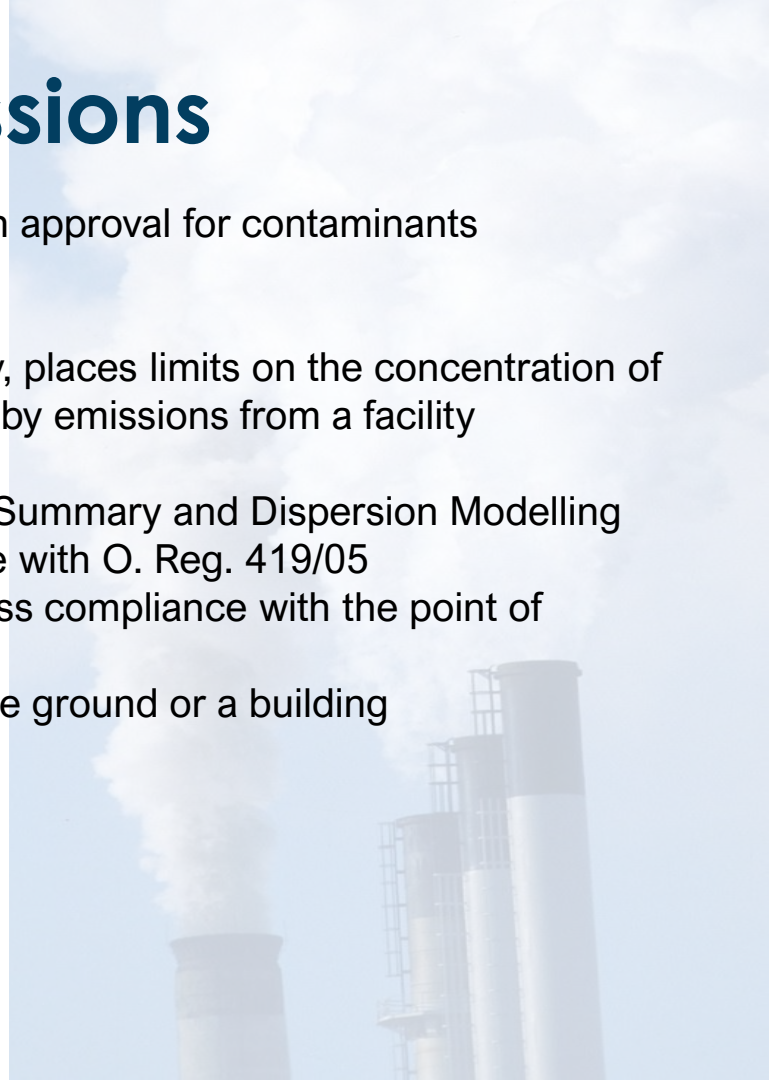
Guidelines:

- Guide to Sewage Works
- Guideline B-1-5: Deriving Receiving Water Based Point Source Effluent Requirements for Ontario Waters
- Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual



Requirements for Air Emissions

- Section 9 of the Environmental Protection Act requires an approval for contaminants discharged into the atmosphere.
- Ontario Regulation 419/05: Air Pollution, Local Air Quality, places limits on the concentration of contaminants in the natural environment that are caused by emissions from a facility
- The regulation requires the development of an Emission Summary and Dispersion Modelling Report (ESDM) which is used to demonstrate compliance with O. Reg. 419/05
 - Specified approved dispersion model used to assess compliance with the point of impingement (POI) limits
 - POI is the point at which a contaminant contacts the ground or a building
 - Applies to both EASR and ECA



Requirements for Noise Emissions

Noise is also considered a contaminant.

Facilities that emit noise need to assess it as part of their ECA application. The ministry has different tools to assess noise emissions:

- Primary Noise Screening Method Form/Guide
- Secondary Noise Screening Method Form/Guide
- Acoustic Assessment Report

NPC-300 Environmental Noise Guideline - Stationary and Transportation Sources - Approval and Planning

- Establishes sound level limits that are applied by the Ministry to stationary sources.
- Compliance with the sound level limits is required for existing, planned, new, expanded, or modified stationary sources of sound through an ECA



Requirements for Water Taking

Under section 34 of the Ontario Water Resources Act, a person shall not take more than 50,000 litres of water on any day by any means except in accordance with a Permit to Take Water or EASR registration, with some exceptions (e.g., firefighting and other emergency purposes).

Information to support a water taking PTTW application or registry is dependent on the details of the project, and may include description of proposed water taking operations, water conservation methods, duration of water taking, details of water source and location, scientific assessment prepared by a qualified person.

Potential Environmental Permissions

Facility Type	Air and/or Noise	Wastewater	Waste	Water Taking
Waterpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transformer stations Water turbines and alternator Cooling intake louvres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater management Turbine cooling water effluent Turbine water drainage 	n/a	Exempt under Bill 132, <i>Better for People, Smarter for Business Act, 2019</i>
Liquid air energy storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquefaction and regasification equipment (e.g., compressors, heat exchangers) Gas Turbines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater management Any cooling water or process effluent discharged to the environment 	n/a	Yes – if taking >50,000 L/d source water (for example for cooling water)
Pumped thermal energy storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat pumps and compressors Turbines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater management Any cooling water or process effluent discharged to the environment 	n/a	Yes – if taking >50,000 L/d source water (for example for cooling water)
Compressed air energy storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat pumps and compressors Turbines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater management Any cooling water or process effluent discharged to the environment 	n/a	Yes – if taking >50,000 L/d source water (for example for cooling water)
Pumped hydro energy storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat pumps and compressors Turbines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater management Any cooling water or process effluent discharged to the environment 	n/a	Yes – if taking >50,000 L/d water for energy storage

Note: Environmental permission requirements vary depending on the details of a project. Proponents are responsible for complying with all applicable legislation and regulatory requirements for environmental permits and approvals. Configurations may differ and there may be additional activities/equipment for a given project that trigger environmental permissions. Site-specific considerations (e.g. presence of species at risk) may trigger additional requirements.

Resources

Proponents are encouraged to request pre-submission meetings with MECP to discuss their proposed projects in greater detail to determine which EA and/or permissions requirements apply to their projects.

Pre-submission meeting requests can be made via email to:

enviropresubmission@ontario.ca

- c.c. Shareen.Han@ontario.ca; Neryed.Ragbar@ontario.ca; Zeljko.Romic@ontario.ca

Environmental Assessment

[Environmental assessments | ontario.ca](https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/r24050)

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/r24050>

[Class Environmental Assessment for Waterpower Projects | ontario.ca](#)

[Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities | ontario.ca](#)

Environmental Compliance Approval

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/environmental-compliance-approval>

Environmental Activity and Sector Registry

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/environmental-activity-and-sector-registry>

Permit to Take Water

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/permits-take-water>



Next Steps

Next Steps

- Final LLT RFPs, Contracts and Prescribed Forms are now posted to the [LLT RFP Website](#) and the communication protocol is in effect
- All communication to the IESO regarding the applicable LLT RFP must be provided in writing to LLT.RFP@ieso.ca
- As a reminder the **deadline for Questions and Comments (Q&C) is July 10, 2026**. Responses to Q&C received will be posted in batches to the LLT RFP Website through formal Q&C documents, with the first batch to be shared in the coming weeks
- Any addenda issued will also be posted on the website and will be communicated to stakeholders



Q&A

Thank You

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engagement@ieso.ca



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