



Long Lead-Time RFP

Frequently Asked Questions, Key Feedback and IESO Responses

Version 1
June 12, 2026

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Document Change History

Version	Reason For Change	Date
1	Long Lead-Time (LLT) RFP Frequently Asked Questions, Key Feedback and IESO Responses	June 12, 2026

Frequently Asked Questions

The following questions have been submitted to the IESO via a number of channels, including via the LLT.RFP@ieso.ca inbox and through stakeholder engagement feedback. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this FAQ have the meanings given to them in the LLT(e) RFP or the LLT(c) RFP (each, an “LLT RFP”, and collectively, the “**LLT RFPs**”, and the LLT(e) Contract or the LLT(c) Contract (each an “LLT Contract”, and collectively, collectively, the “**LLT Contracts**”), as applicable. Italicized terms have the meaning given to them in the IESO Market Rules. For the purposes of this FAQ, the term “Project” refers to either a proposed LLT Capacity Project or LLT Energy Project, as applicable.

This document will be continuously updated with questions and responses pertaining to the LLT RFPs.

1. LLT RFP Registration

1.1 How long before the Proposal Submission Deadline will Registration occur?

As reflected in the LLT RFPs posted to the [Website](#) on May 6, 2026, the Registration period will be open from September 23, 2026 to October 6, 2026 at 3:00 PM EPT. The Proposal Submission Deadline will follow approximately 7 weeks after, on November 26, 2026 at 3:00 PM EPT.

1.2 The RFP indicates that a Maximum Contract Capacity needs to be stated at Registration. Does this mean that the Contract Capacity at Proposal submission can be less than the Maximum Contract Capacity indicated at the time of registration?

Yes, the Contract Capacity indicated within a Proposal may be less than the Maximum Contract Capacity indicated at the time of registration.

1.3 Can the Maximum Contract Capacity be increased between Registration and the Proposal Submission Deadline?

Yes, a Proponent may increase the Maximum Contract Capacity between Registration and the Proposal Submission Deadline.

1.4 Do the Indigenous partners for a proposed Project need to be identified at Registration?

No, Proponents do not need to identify Indigenous partners as part of the Registration process. The Prescribed Form: Registration Form requires the Proponent to: (i) identify the prospective Proponent; (ii) specify the Project’s generating or storage technology; (iii) identify the Maximum Contract Capacity for the Project; (iv) identify whether the Project is proposing to connect to the Transmission System or the Distribution System and identify the name of the transmitter or local distribution company, as applicable; and (v) identify the proposed Connection Point in respect of the Project.

1.5 Will Proponents be permitted to change the Connection Point of the Project after Registration and prior to the Proposal Submission Deadline?

Yes, Proponents are not required to indicate the same Connection Point in their Registration and Proposal.

1.6 Is the Registration Fee required per Proposal or per Proponent?

The Registration Fee of five hundred Dollars (\$500), inclusive of HST, is required for each individual LLT Capacity Project or LLT Energy Project that is submitted for registration. If a Proponent intends to register multiple Projects, a separate Registration Fee would be required for each.

2. Resource Eligibility and Project Design

2.1 What resources are eligible to participate in the LLT RFP?

The eligibility requirements can be found in Section 2.1 of the LLT(e) RFP or the LLT(c) RFP, as applicable. Generally:

- the LLT(e) RFP is open to New Build hydroelectric resources that do not utilize Pumped Hydroelectric Storage, with a Nameplate Capacity that is equal to or greater than 1 MW; and
- the LLT(c) RFP is open to New Build Electric Storage Facility resources that use Eligible LDES Technologies (i.e., Compressed Air Energy Storage, Pumped Hydroelectric Storage, Liquid Air Energy Storage and Pumped Thermal Energy Storage) with a Nameplate Capacity equal to or greater than 10 MW and that have a Duration Capability of at least eight (8) consecutive hours during the Qualifying Hours, have Withdrawal Capability that is equal to or greater than the Contract Capacity in each of Winter and Summer, and, in the case of a Regulation Ready-Required Facility, meet the Regulation Services Readiness Requirements.

2.2 Are redeveloped facilities eligible to participate in the LLT RFP?

No, redevelopments, upgrades, and expansions that are not separately metered are not eligible to participate in the LLT RFP. The LLT RFP is open to Facilities that are New Build only.

The IESO is considering the eligibility of repowered facilities in future windows of the LT2 RFP. Interested stakeholders are encouraged to participate in engagements for the LT2 RFP to provide feedback on this item.

2.3 Are separately metered expansion projects eligible to participate in the LLT RFP?

Yes, separately metered expansion projects are eligible to participate in the LLT RFP. These resources must meet all requirements outlined in the RFPs, similar to any other eligible resource type.

2.4 Can Proposal PQ Alternates be equal to the Primary Proposal PQ?

No, Proposal PQ Alternates are intended to reflect a ranked alternative smaller size, with each alternate being smaller than the last. For clarity, PQ Alternate 2 must reflect a Contract Capacity that is smaller than PQ Alternate 1, and both alternates must be smaller than the Primary Proposal PQ.

2.5 Is a project that is located outside of Ontario but directly connected to a Distribution System or a Transmission System in Ontario eligible to participate in the LLT RFP?

No, to be eligible to participate in the LLT RFP projects must be located in the Province of Ontario. Per Article 2.2(a) of the LLT(c) Contract and the LLT(e) Contract, the Supplier must covenant that the Facility shall be located in the Province of Ontario.

3. Regulation Services Readiness Requirements

3.1 What are the Regulation Services Readiness Requirements and who are they applicable to?

All LLT Capacity Projects that are proposing to connect directly to a Transmission System and have a Nameplate Capacity that is greater than or equal to 20 MW are considered Regulation Ready-Required Facilities and will be required to meet the Regulation Service Readiness Requirements, and subsequently the Regulation Services Testing Requirement.

Under the Regulation Service Readiness Requirements, these Facilities must be designed and constructed such that they are capable of providing Regulation Services with a magnitude of no less than \pm ten (10) MW and with a Ramp Rate of no less than fifty percent (50%) of such magnitude per minute. As part of this requirement, Facilities will be required to install the necessary information technology, telemetry, automatic generation controls and any other system, equipment or technology that is required for a 'major generation facility' to provide Regulation Services, as defined in the IESO Market Rules.

Under the LLT(c) Contract, as a requirement to achieving commercial operation, an Independent Engineer must verify that the Facility has met the Regulation Services Readiness Requirement (i.e., the Facility has installed the Regulation Services Equipment and is capable of providing Regulation Services). Within 18 months of the Commercial Operation Date, Suppliers will be required to use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to satisfy all Regulation Services Testing Requirements, per the applicable IESO Market Rules and Manuals.

3.2 Will the Regulation Service Readiness Requirements obligate a Facility to provide Regulation Services to the IESO?

No, the Regulation Service Readiness Requirements and the Regulation Services Testing Requirement do not obligate, nor contract, a Facility to provide Regulation Services under the LLT(c) Contract. If a Supplier is interested in providing Regulation Services to the IESO, the Supplier would need to enter

into a separate agreement to do so, such as through a bilateral contract negotiated with the IESO or through a contract awarded through a future Ancillary Services procurement.

3.3 What Market Rules apply to regulation providers?

The Regulation Services Equipment that is required to be installed as part of the Regulation Services Readiness Requirement is the telemetry, information technology, automatic generation control and other systems/technology required under the IESO Market Rules for the provisions of Regulation Services by a "major generation facility" as that term is defined in the IESO Market Rules. For general inquiries regarding the provision of Regulation Services, questions can be directed to IESOCustomerRelations@ieso.ca.

4. Performance Obligations

4.1 Does the Facility need to be 100% charged before Qualifying Hours each day in order to meet the Must-Offer Obligation of the LLT(c) Contract?

No, a Facility does not need to be Fully Charged to meet the Must Offer Obligation outlined in the LLT(c) Contract. Suppliers must offer their Contract Capacity, that is not subject to an outage, into the Day Ahead Market during the Qualifying Hours (currently 7am to 11pm EST on Business Days). Until such time as dispatch tools are able to factor in State-of-Charge, Suppliers will be required to manage energy limits through the "Maximum Daily Energy Limit" parameter. This will allow Suppliers to offer in their full capacity but will only result in Facilities being dispatched up to what they can provide.

Per Article 2.6(e) of the LLT(c) Contract, the Supplier shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to maintain sufficient State-of-Charge to enable the Facility to satisfy dispatch instructions that correspond with the offers the Supplier submits in satisfying its Must-Offer Obligation.

4.2 Will a Facility, that is subject to the LLT(c) Contract, be required to comply with the Must Offer Obligation during a Withdrawal Capability Check Test?

No, where a Withdrawal Capability Check Test is conducted during Qualifying Hours, these hours will be included as part of the calculation of the Outage Hour Capacity Reduction Factor (OHCRF) for that Settlement Month, which will factor into the Adjusted Monthly Contract Capacity, thereby excluding them from the availability calculations in Exhibit E of the LLT(c) Contract.

5. Deliverability

5.1 Will the IESO be conducting pre-deliverability testing for the LLT RFP?

Yes, the IESO will be offering pre-deliverability testing for prospective Proponents seeking to participate in the LLT RFP. Further details, including the Pre-Deliverability Intake Forms and submission deadlines, can be found on the [Website](#). Please note that results of these tests are for informational purposes only and are not tied to Proposal evaluation under the LLT RFP.

5.2 Can projects connect to 500kV circuits for the LLT RFP?

In alignment with guidance provided under previous procurements, connection to 500 kV circuits should be avoided for the LLT RFP. If Proponents believe they have a good case for their proposed Facility to connect to the 500kV system, they should engage with Hydro One.

5.3 Will the IESO allow Proponents to make investments in the Ontario electricity system to allow their Projects to connect?

No, Projects will be tested for deliverability based on the expected system configuration, including transmission reinforcements considered committed for the purposes of long-term planning, as outlined in Appendix A of the [Deliverability Test Methodology](#).

5.4 How will the results of the LLT RFP capacity stream factor into Deliverability Tests for the energy stream?

The IESO will conduct evaluation stage Deliverability Tests for the LLT(c) RFP before Deliverability Tests for the LLT(e) RFP. This means that LLT Capacity Projects that are awarded contracts will be factored into the base case for Deliverability Tests for the LLT Energy Projects, per the [Deliverability Test Methodology](#).

5.5 When will the IESO start hosting deliverability consultations?

The IESO began offering deliverability consultations on April 1, 2026. Prospective Proponents can [schedule a meeting](#) directly with the IESO. Consultations will continue until 2 weeks prior to the Proposal Submission Deadline.

In order to help ensure all prospective Proponents have the opportunity to schedule a deliverability consultation, should they wish, the IESO will be implementing certain restrictions now that the procurement has launched. These include:

- Individual deliverability consultations will be scheduled for no more than one hour.
- Prospective Proponents requesting a deliverability consultation are encouraged to submit a list of questions to the IESO in advance of the consultation.
- As part of deliverability consultations:
 - the IESO will answer questions on the evaluation stage deliverability test methodology for the LLT RFPs and the pre-deliverability test intake forms/results.
 - The IESO will not answer questions on the general requirements/provisions of the LLT RFPs or Contracts; and
 - Potential Proponents may not communicate for Excluded Purposes.

At this time, the IESO does not intend to limit to the number of deliverability consultations a prospective Proponent is able to schedule. The IESO will, however, prioritize scheduling deliverability consultations with those prospective Proponents that have not requested a consultation before scheduling a subsequent consultation with a prospective Proponent that has already had one.

5.6 Can a Proponent propose two different double-circuit connections for the Primary Proposal PQ and two different single-circuit connections for the Proposal PQ Alternate(s)?

Yes, this is permitted provided it aligns with the requirements set out in Section 2.1(g) of the LLT(c) RFP or LLT(e) RFP, as applicable. A Proponent may propose one double-circuit configuration for their Primary Proposal PQ, along with one alternative allocation on a different double-circuit configuration, provided all four Circuits are Common Corridor Circuits. For example, if circuits C1, C2, C3 and C4 are part of the same Common Corridor, the Primary Proposal PQ could allocate capacity on C1 and C2, and the alternate allocation could use any other combination of those four circuits (e.g., C3 and C4, or C1 and C4).

For Proposal PQ Alternate(s), a Proponent may propose two different single-circuit connections provided each Circuit is included in the Primary Proposal PQ configuration, not the alternate allocation. So, if the Primary Proposal PQ uses C1 and C2, then each PQ Alternate may propose a single circuit connection to either C1 or C2. Additionally, each PQ Alternate may include one alternate allocation, and this alternate allocation may use other circuits from the same Common Corridor (e.g., C3 or C4 from the example above).

5.7 How does deliverability testing relate to the connection process with the transmitter/distributor? Does the deliverability test reserve capacity on the system?

No, the Deliverability Test conducted as part of stage 5 evaluation under the LLT RFP does not reserve connection capacity for the proposed LLT Energy Project or LLT Capacity Project.

The Deliverability Test assesses the ability of a project, as an energy or capacity resource, to deliver the intended energy or capacity during the contract term. Deliverability Test results are distinct from, and in addition to, any Connection Impact Assessment, System Impact Assessment or Customer Impact Assessment required pursuant to Laws and Regulations. Receiving a result of “Deliverable” in a Deliverability Test does not imply that the project will pass the connection assessment and approval process, or that connection costs or connection in-service dates will be within any specific range or estimate, or otherwise affect a Market Participant’s obligations under the Market Rules. For clarity, the Deliverability Test does not evaluate the technical solution to connect a proposed project. Proponents are encouraged to discuss that aspect with applicable transmitters and Local Distribution Companies (LDCs) prior to submitting a proposal into the LLT RFP.

5.8 Does the pre-deliverability test include testing of both the charge and discharge capability? Will results indicate whether or not the charging capacity is “deliverable”?

Yes, the pre-deliverability test includes both a charge and a discharge test for LLT Capacity Projects, as detailed in Section 3.2.2.1 of the [LLT RFP Deliverability Test Methodology](#). Results will indicate if the project fails the pre-deliverability test due to charging.

6. Projects Proposed to be Located in Prime Agricultural Areas

6.1 For Projects proposed to be located in Prime Agricultural Areas, when does an Agricultural Impact Assessment need to be completed and what documentation is required to be submitted to the IESO as part of Proposal submission?

Proponents wishing to participate in the LLT(e) RFP or the LLT(c) RFP will need to:

1. Demonstrate municipal support to locate on lands subject to municipal land use authority; and,
2. Where the Project is located in Prime Agricultural Areas, as designated by the Local Municipality’s Official Plan or Northern planning board’s Official Plan, complete an Agricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality.

An AIA includes three components that may be completed in two separate stages under the LLT RFPs and Contracts. The two stages are:

1. AIA Component One Requirement: Proposal Submission Requirement

The AIA Component One Requirement considers ways to avoid potential impacts and is completed as part of the site selection process. Confirmation that the Proponent has satisfied the AIA Component One Requirement to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality is reflected in the required form of Municipal Support Confirmation.

2. AIA Components Two and Three Requirement: Contractual Requirement

While a Proponent or Supplier may choose to complete the AIA Components Two and Three Requirement at any point, subject to individual business decisions, the AIA Components Two and Three Requirement is required to be completed by the Supplier to the satisfaction of the Local Municipality within 18-months of Contract execution, as evidenced by the submission of form attached as Exhibit T to the LLT Contract (Form of AIA Confirmation Certificate of the LLT Contract).

For further FAQs regarding AIA’s please refer to the following guidelines that documents that were prepared for the LT2 RFP, but are still applicable for the LLT RFP:

- [OMAFA Guidelines for the AIA Component One Requirement](#)
- [OMAFA Guidelines for the AIA Components Two and Three Requirement](#)
- [LT2 Agricultural Impact Assessment Q&A V4](#)

7. Reserve Price

7.1 What is the purpose of the Reserve Price? How will it be calculated?

The Reserve Price is being implemented as part of the LLT RFPs in order to ensure cost-effective procurement outcomes and manage cost uncertainties related to Projects.

To preserve cost-effective procurement outcomes, the baseline for the Reserve Price will be the outcomes of window 1 of the Long-Term 2 RFP for the applicable stream. This will be adjusted with consideration for a range of relevant inputs such as longer development periods, inflation, Clean Economy Investment Tax Credit (ITC) risks and other value attributes (e.g., Regulation Services Readiness Requirements, operational life, diversity value). For clarity, the Reserve Price is intended to serve as a price ceiling that reflects the IESO's willingness to pay for LLT Energy Projects and LLT Capacity Projects, rather than a target price or an estimate of the underlying cost of specific technologies or Projects.

7.2 Will the Reserve Price be shared with Proponents?

No, the Reserve Price will be a confidential price threshold determined by the IESO and documented with the Fairness Advisor prior to the Proposal Submission Deadline.

7.3 Will the Reserve Price apply to the Evaluated Proposal Price or the Proposal Price?

The Reserve Price will apply to the Proposal Price (i.e., the proposed Fixed Price or Fixed Capacity Payment, as applicable); the Evaluated Proposal Price is used for the purposes of ranking Proposals only.

8. Community Engagement & Support Confirmations

8.1 What support confirmations are required for a Project located on Provincial Crown Land within the boundaries of a Local Municipality?

A Proposal for a Project that is located on Provincial Crown Lands that falls within the boundaries of a Local Municipality must include a Municipal Support Confirmation as well as a Ministry of Natural Resources Confirmation Letter confirming that a completed Public Land Site Report (PLSR) Form has been acknowledged by the Ministry of Natural Resources in respect of the applicable lands ("MNR Confirmation Letter").

8.2 Under what circumstances is a Municipal Support Confirmation not required?

A Municipal Support Confirmation is not required in the following instances:

1. Where a Project Site is located wholly on an Unincorporated Territory

In this case, the RFP requires the submission of a letter issued by a land use planner confirming that the Project Site is located on Unincorporated Territory, using the Prescribed Form: Confirmation of Unincorporated Territory.

2. Where a Project Site is located wholly on Provincial Crown Land managed by MNR and not within the boundaries of a municipality.

In this instance, a Proponent must submit a MNR Confirmation Letter.

3. Where a Project Site is located wholly on Federal Crown Land and not within the boundaries of a municipality

In this instance, a Proponent must submit a valid Survey Permit, a valid Priority Permit or an existing executed lease, in favour of the Proponent for the subject lands comprising the Project Site, as applicable.

8.3 Will a template be provided for the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice?

Yes, a sample Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice has been included as part of the Prescribed Form: Evidence of Indigenous Support (for Projects located on Indigenous Lands), and the Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support (for Projects located on Municipal Lands).

Proponents are not required to include the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice letter as part of Proposal submission. To demonstrate that the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice was provided to the Local Body Administrator at least 60 days prior to the date of the support confirmation, and in accordance with Section 2.1(c) of the LLT(c) RFP and LLT(e) RFP, the Proponent must declare that this requirement has been met in their submitted Prescribed Form: Evidence of Indigenous Support or Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support, as applicable. The Indigenous community or Local Municipality, as applicable, must also confirm that the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice was provided at least sixty (60) days prior to the date of the support confirmation as part of the Indigenous Support Confirmation or Municipal Support Confirmation.

8.4 Can a Municipality override the requirement that the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice must be sent no later than 60 days prior to the date of the Municipal Support Confirmation (i.e., can the Municipality support a Project if it received the Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice less than 60 days prior to the date of the Municipal Support Confirmation)?

No, per Section 2.1(c) of the LLT(c) RFP and LLT(e) RFP, delivery of a Pre-Engagement Confirmation Notice to the applicable Local Body Administrator no later than sixty (60) days prior to the date of the Municipal Support Confirmation is a Mandatory Requirement. Please see FAQ 8.3 for further details of the applicable requirements.

8.5 What is the difference between a Municipal Resolution in Support of Proposal Submission and a Blanket Municipal Support Resolution accompanied by a Blanket MS Confirmation Letter?

A Municipal Resolution in Support of Proposal Submission (MRSPS) is intended to be a Project-specific instrument of support by the applicable Local Municipality.

A Blanket Municipal Support Resolution is intended to cover a single or multiple Projects for the purposes of the LLT(c) RFP or LLT(e) RFP, or other IESO long-term procurements. Each individual Proposal would need to be accompanied by a copy of the Blanket Municipal Support Resolution and a Blanket MS Confirmation letter signed by the CAO or equivalent indicating support for for submission of that particular Project into the LLT(c) or LLT(e) RFP.

In other words, whereas a MRSPS can only be valid for a single Project, the blanket resolution may be used to indicate a council's support for a group or category of Projects.

8.6 Does the maximum potential Contract Capacity included as part of the Indigenous Support Confirmation or the Municipal Support Confirmation, as applicable, need to be the same as the Contract Capacity for the Primary Proposal PQ included as part of the Prescribed Form: Proponent Information, Declarations and Workbook?

No, the maximum potential Contract Capacity included as part of the support confirmation does not need to be the same as the Contract Capacity for the Primary Proposal PQ. However, the Contract Capacity for the Primary Proposal PQ cannot exceed the maximum potential Contract Capacity for the subject Proposal included as part of the support confirmation.

8.7 Does the Municipal Support Confirmation negate permitting or Indigenous consultation requirements?

No, the Municipal Support Confirmation does not supersede any applicable permits or approvals under applicable laws and regulations, including any delegated aspects of the Crown's duty to consult. Proponents are encouraged to contact the appropriate regulatory/permitting ministries as early as possible in the project planning process to clarify requirements and timelines, including those related to Indigenous consultation and engagement. Further details can be found in the [Indigenous Information Consultation Package](#) for the LLT RFP, available on the Website.

8.8 Does a strong mayor bylaw meet the requirements for the Municipal Support Confirmation?

No, a strong mayor bylaw does not meet the requirements for the Municipal Support Confirmation.

8.9 Will the Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support posted to the Long Lead-Time RFP Website on February 27, 2026, satisfy the requirements of Section 4.2(a) of the LLT(c) RFP and LLT(e) RFP, as applicable?

Yes, although a revised version of the Prescribed Form was posted to the Website on May 6, 2026, submitting the version of the Prescribed Form: Evidence of Municipal Support posted on February 27, 2026, will not, on its own, invalidate the resolution or be evaluated as failure to meet the requirements of Section 4.2(a) of the LLT RFPs.

9. Access Rights

9.1 Can Proponents submit a copy of their option to lease agreement to satisfy the requirements of Section 2.1(c)(ix)(C) of the LLT(c) RFP and LLT(e) RFP, as applicable?

No, the IESO will not be reviewing or assessing the validity of Proponents' private land tenure documents as part of the evaluation of the LLT RFPs. 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 a LLT RFP.

9.2 Is a Federal Crown Land Shapefile required for all Federal Crown Land Projects?

No, the Federal Crown Land Shapefile is only required for Proposals where the Project is subject to either a Survey Permit or a Priority Permit. A Federal Crown Land Shapefile is not required for Proposals where the Project is not subject to either a Survey Permit or a Priority Permit.

9.3 For Proposals with Project Sites located on both Provincial Crown Land and Federal Crown Land subject to a Survey Permit or a Priority Permit, can Proponents combine both the Provincial Crown Land Shapefile and Federal Crown Land Shapefile into a single shapefile?

No, the Provincial Crown Land Shapefile and the Federal Crown Land Shapefile must be provided in separate shapefiles and cannot be combined into a single shapefile. For greater clarity, if 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 separate Federal Crown Land Shapefile. For further information on shapefile requirements, please see the [LLT RFP Crown Land Shapefile Guidelines](#) document.

10. Supply Chain Disclosure Plan and Related Incentives

10.1 Is there a minimum percentage requirement for the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan that Proponents must meet?

No, there is no minimum percentage requirement for the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan. Requirements related to the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan are further detailed in item 10.2 below and can be found in Section 2.1(e). of the LLT RFPs.

10.2 Is the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan a mandatory requirement for all Proposals?

Yes, at time of Proposal submission, each Proponent is required to submit a Supply Chain Disclosure Plan and an SCDP Summary:

- Supply Chain Disclosure Plan: A non-binding, indicative narrative description of the Proponent's expected Total Supply Chain Costs, including an explanation for why any goods and services are not expected to be sourced from Canada
- SCDP Summary: A line-item breakdown of the non-binding information provided as part of the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan

The Supply Chain Disclosure Plan and the SCDP Summary are for informational, planning and policy development purposes. They are based on information available as of the time of Proposal submission and do not form the basis of any binding requirements under the Contract. The Supply Chain Disclosure Plan and SCDP Summary of any Selected Proponents may be shared, on a confidential basis, with the Ministry of Energy and Mines at time of Contract award.

10.3 Can the list of goods and services submitted as part of the SCDP Summary group major components for the purposes of the line-item breakdown?

Yes, Proponents can group major components when providing the list of goods and services as part of the SCDP Summary; the list must reflect the Proponent's expected Total Project Supply Chain Costs based on the best available information at the time of Proposal submission.

10.4 Can a Proponent make changes to the Committed Canadian Content Percentage summary after Proposal submission?

Where the Committed Canadian Content Percentage incentive is awarded, the Committed Canadian Content Percentage set out in the Proposal will form part of the Selected Proponent's Contract. As a condition of achieving Commercial Operation, the Selected Proponent will be required to provide a certificate stating the Actual Canadian Content Percentage and, upon request from the IESO, provide supporting evidence substantiating the calculation of the Actual Canadian Content Percentage.

The Selected Proponent is not bound to the itemized list of goods and services and their respective percentages indicated in the CCCP Summary tab of the Proposal Workbook. However, if the Actual Canadian Content Percentage is less than the Committed Canadian Content Percentage, the Selected Proponent may be subject to CCR Liquidated Damages up to a maximum of \$5 million.

10.5 What is the difference between goods and services that can be included as part of the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan (SCDP) and Construction Materials and Construction Labour that are eligible to count towards the Committed Canadian Content Percentage (CCCP):

As specified in the Ministerial Directive, the category of goods and services that can be included as part of the SCDP is a broader category than the category of Construction Materials and Construction Labour that are eligible to count towards the CCCP.

Under the SCDP, Proponents are required to identify:

- Goods included in their Total Project Supply Chain Costs that are expected to be manufactured within Canada, including from components sourced from outside Canada

- Services included in their Total Supply Chain Costs that are expected to be Canadian Status Services **or** supplied by Canadian Status Supply Chain Participant.

In order for goods and services to contribute towards the CCCP, such goods and services must fall under the definitions of Canadian Construction Materials and Canadian Construction Labour Suppliers, as applicable:

- Canadian Construction Materials means those Construction Materials that:
 - 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
 - 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.
- A Canadian Construction Labour Supplier is a Person that is a Canadian Status Supply-Chain Participant; **and** (ii) provides Construction Labour using only employees and/or contractors that are Ordinarily Resident in Canada.

10.6 How should Proponents distinguish between Canadian and Non-Canadian goods and services in the Supply Chain Disclosure Plan (SCDP) Summary and Committed Canadian Content Percentage (CCCP) Summary?

For the applicable goods and services listed under the SCDP and CCCP Summary, each individual component, or grouping of components, must be listed as an individual line item and be identified as to whether it is expected to meet the applicable requirement or not.

For example, in the case of the CCCP Summary, if 50% of steel beams used for the proposed LLT Energy Project or LLT Capacity Project are expected to meet the definition of Canadian Construction Materials, the cost of that portion of the beams that meets the definition of Canadian Construction Materials can count towards the CCCP. However, where a steel beam undergoes its fabrication within Canada by taking such basic steel forms and turning them into specific components only but is not Melted and Poured in Canada, or where it is Melted and Poured in Canada but does not undergo its fabrication within Canada by taking such basic steel forms and turning them into specific components, this would not meet the definition of Canadian Construction Materials and would not count towards achieving the CCCP.

10.7 For the purposes of the Committed Canadian Content Percentage (CCCP) Summary, can Construction Labour be broken down by “Canadian” and “Non-Canadian” labour that is attributed to the same labour supplier?

No, as specified in the Ministerial Directive, the definition of Canadian Construction Labour Supplier includes the requirement for the Person to provide Construction Labour using only employees and/or contractors that are Ordinarily Resident in Canada. A Person that provides

Construction Labour (which definition is limited to labour on the Project Site) using any employees and/or contractors that are not Ordinarily Resident in Canada does not meet the definition of Canadian Construction Labour Supplier, and the associated costs cannot contribute towards the CCCP.

11. Additional Questions and Feedback Received

11.1 Who can I contact with specific questions related (but not limited) to Project siting, Project approvals and Project permits.

Proponents are welcome and encouraged to reach out early to the appropriate Ministry with specific questions related to their Projects. Further information and contact details are provided below:

Parks Canada Agency can assist with questions related to siting Projects on federal Crown land or waterways managed by Parks Canada Agency at: forceshydrauliques-dirwaterpower@pc.gc.ca

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) can assist with questions about Projects that trigger Renewable Energy Approval requirements (O. Reg 359/09) at: REaprogramdelivery@ontario.ca. For questions about all other types of energy Projects that may trigger other MECP approvals/permissions under the EPA, EAA, OWRA, Proponents should contact MECP at: enviopermissions@ontario.ca.

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) can assist with questions about Project siting on provincial Crown lands managed by MNR at: MNRFRenewableEnergySupport@ontario.ca.

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Agri-Business (OMAFRA) can assist with questions related to Agricultural Impact Assessments at: ag.info.omafa@ontario.ca.

The Local Municipality is best positioned to answer specific questions related to Project siting and local permits and approvals.

11.2 Is a Municipality eligible to submit a proposal for the LLT RFP?

A Municipality (or an entity owned by a municipality) can, subject to any limitations on authority under the Municipal Act, 2001 (Ontario) or other city-specific applicable legislation or regulation, submit a Proposal for the LLT RFPs if it can meet all other requirements under the applicable LLT RFP (e.g., Team Member Experience).

11.3 Does the IESO provide tax forms to non-Canadian based entities?

No, the IESO is not in a position to provide non-Canadian tax forms for purposes related to the LLT RFPs.

However, for non-Canadian entities to confirm the IESO's registered status with the Canada Revenue Agency, the IESO's GST/HST business number is as follows: 870513959RT0001.

11.4 Are Mid-Term Extended Outages applied on a unit basis or a Facility basis?

The 12-month period of Mid-Term Extended Outages apply at the Facility level over the Term and can be taken starting in Contract Year 11. Unit outages can be staggered, but the total outage allowance is shared across the Facility and intended for minor maintenance activities, rather than major overhauls. For clarity, Mid-Term Extended Outages are being offered in addition to Planned Outages.

11.5 Where can a Proponent find more information related to Land Claims?

The Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and First Nations maintains this [webpage with current land claims](#). Proponents proposing to locate their Projects on Provincial Crown Land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) should refer to resources identified in the Public Land Site Report (PLSR) form posted on the MNR webpage, including the [Mining Lands Administration System](#) for information regarding notices and withdrawals issued under the Mining Act in support of ongoing land claim negotiations with First Nations.

As part of MNR's review of the Public Land Site Report Form and issuance of the MNR Confirmation Letter, MNR will notify the Proponent in instances where their proposed Project Site overlaps with an area that has been withdrawn under the Mining Act in support of ongoing land claim negotiations with a First Nation community.

It is important to note that land claims may affect the province's decision(s) related to granting Crown land site access; the support of the First Nation pursuing the land claim may be required.

11.6 For a hydroelectric or Pumped Hydroelectric Storage project, does the Project Site include the existing/to be constructed reservoir that will be used for the purposes of generating Electricity? How should this be reflected in the Crown Land Shapefile submitted as part of the Proposal (if applicable)?

Per the LLT RFP, Project Site means all Properties on which the proposed LLT Energy Project or LLT Capacity Project is to be located, excluding any Connection Line. This means that the Project Site includes all Properties on which the proposed LLT Energy Project or LLT Capacity Project related infrastructure will be located. For hydroelectricity and pumped hydroelectric storage projects, this may include the existing/to be constructed reservoir depending on system configuration and location of project related infrastructure.

For hydroelectric Electricity generating facilities, the Provincial Crown Land Shapefile or Federal Crown Land Shapefile required by the IESO should highlight the portions of the reservoir where the impoundment facility will be located. Where the reservoir is a lake or river system, the entire waterbody may not need to be included.

For Pumped Hydroelectric Storage, where the system is closed loop, any existing/ to be constructed reservoirs should be included in their entirety and in the case of open loop systems, the portions of the lake or river system being used for the purposes of installed project infrastructure should be included.

11.7 Can I submit the same shapefile as part of the Public Land Site Report (PLSR) submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and my Proposal to participate in

the LLT RFP? Are there any notable differences between the shapefile requirements?

Provincial Crown Land Shapefile requirements are generally consistent across the LLT RFP and the PLSR, however some key differences include:

Requirement	PLSR	LLT RFP
Project Site boundary	Requires only one polygon mapping the project boundary which identifies the full extent of the project site, including specific elements outlined in the PLSR form.	The Provincial Crown Land Shapefile may include multiple polygons mapping the boundary of the Project Site (per the defined term in the LLT RFP) depending on whether the Proposal includes any PQ Alternates
Inclusion of details outside the boundary of the Project Site	The PLSR requires the shapefile to identify the proposed project site located on public lands, in relation to geographic features outside of the project site (e.g., adjacent roads, neighboring communities, transmission corridors, and water bodies)	No requirements related to what features should be included outside of the Project Site

In both cases, the shapefiles should define the boundary of the Project Site that is located within Provincial Crown Land. However, the shapefile submitted to MNR may include a larger area than a Proponent decides to include in their Proposal to the IESO.

As a reminder, Proponents must attest that the Project Site information contained in the Provincial Crown Land Shapefile is consistent in all material respects with the Project Site information included in the Proponent's PLSR.

Proponents are encouraged to review the [Ministry of Natural Resource's Public Land Site Report](#) for further details and contact the Ministry of Natural Resources (see 11.1) for further details and clarifications on shapefile requirements as part of the PLSR.

The IESO has published [Crown Land Shapefile Guidelines](#) to support Proponent's in preparing Crown Land Shapefiles for the purposes of the LLT RFP.