



Presentation to the Peachland Healthy Watershed Committee
and the Mayor's Task Force on Climate Change- July 21, 2021

Overview of the Brenda Renewables Project

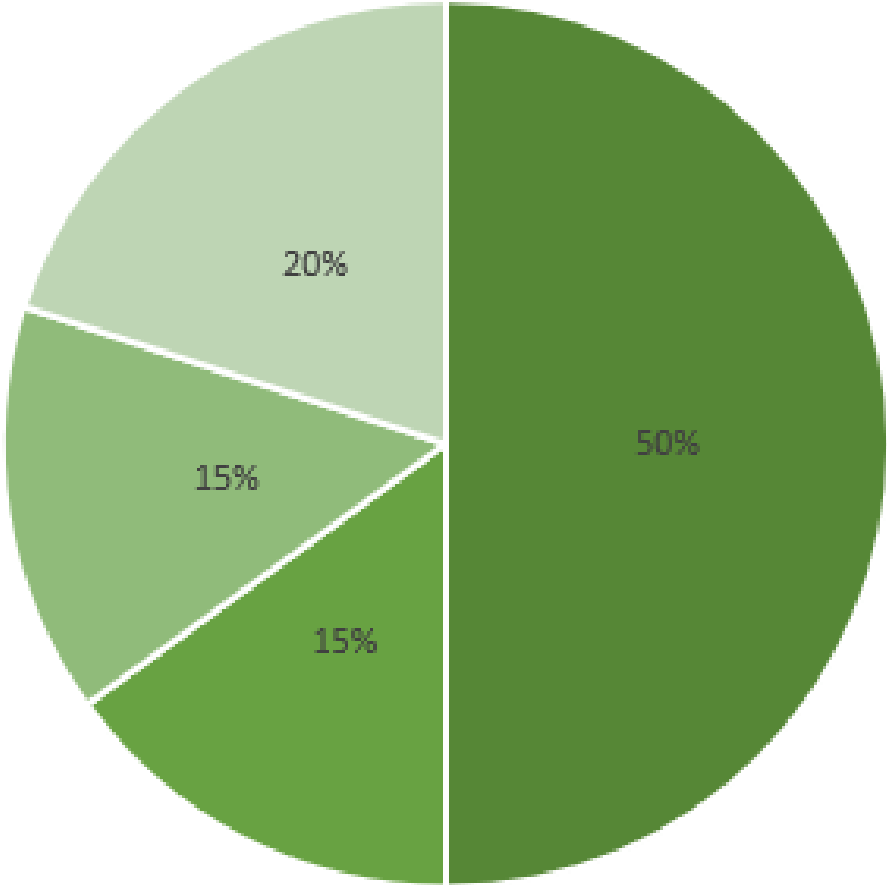
- Brenda Renewables is a composting facility that is being built on the former Brenda Mine site to provide Class A Compost in order to enhance revegetation efforts currently underway at the site
- This facility is being built in three phases
 - **Phase one** is a compost facility consisting of a large dome structure, curing pads and support structures
 - **The other two phases** would see the building of an anaerobic digester and an expansion of the composting structure. This is planned to take place over several years
- These later phases of the project would generate renewable natural gas, the storage and transport of which will be managed through Fortis BC
- The Project will carry benefits for Peachland residents, as well as for local first nations. These include:
 - Accepting yard and garden material at a local site. While we are looking at a 100km catchment area for the final, phase three composter, Peachland and local first nations will get first priority
 - A percentage of our final compost product will be donated to local communities and First Nations
 - In later phases, switching to the renewable natural gas (RNG) would reduce GHGs by around 75%

Business Plan

- The Brenda Renewables team has operated similar sites in other locations.
 - The most similar is the Fraser Valley Agriwaste Facility in Abbotsford
- In Phase 1, the site will generate Class A compost for the Brenda Mine site, with Glencore arranging for site tenure
 - Glencore has committed to take all the of the Class A compost produced by Brenda Renewables for a minimum of 20 years
 - Tip fees from the incoming material is the primary source of revenue and will fund operating costs

Composition of Compost

Brenda Renewables Feedstock Constituents



■ Residential Yard & Garden ■ Residential Food Waste ■ Agricultural Organics ■ Biosolids

What is Class A compost?

- Brenda Renewables, in all its phases, will produce a “Class A Compost”
- Class A is a classification outlined by the Ministry of Environment in the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR)
- The processing requirements for Class A Compost are:
 - Not less than 55 degrees Celsius **maintained throughout the compost pile for at least three days for static aerated pile composting**
- Class A Compost is safe for use in vegetable garden settings. It is similar to Ogogrow but contains less biosolids (about 95% in Ogogrow compared to 20% in Brenda Renewables’ product)
- The use of Class A Compost from Brenda Renewables is a key difference between this project and the project that had been proposed in Merrit
 - The project in Merritt was land applying raw biosolids. This will not be the case at Brenda Renewables, where we will be land applying Class A Compost

Precautions

Water Quality

- The Brenda Renewables site will not result in the contamination of local water sources through waste water:
 - **Pathogens:** Eliminated through processing in order to create Class A compost. There is regular testing of fecal coliform counts to meet OMRR standards
 - **Heavy Metals:** Removed at the already existing water treatment facility at the Brenda Mine site/ Heavy metals are also regularly tested to meet OMRR standards
 - **Pharmaceuticals and other chemicals:** Compost will be applied to mine features where natural processes will continue to have time to breakdown these persistent chemicals. Wastewater is recycled back to the composting process or to a municipal wastewater treatment plan
- The process is water neutral, and we will not require water from Peachland Water Sources
- The operation is designed to be contained with negligible releases.
 - Even so, the criteria for Class A compost assures that there is no risk of its application resulting in contamination even in agricultural and public settings
- Compost application at Brenda Mine site will be monitored by an agronomist with oversight by the Ministry of Mines

Odour Control

- The Brenda Renewables facility employs the latest in compost technology
 - This includes an inbuilding compost process with all air being treated by an oversized biofilter
 - Only the curing and maturing stages occur in the outdoor windrows. The odour profile at this stage is similar to bagged compost that can be found at garden supply centres
- In later project phases, the Anaerobic digestion systems used at the Brenda Renewables facility are continuous, and will transport digestate directly to the inbuilding compost system after dewatering
 - This is different than the batch style system used at the Richmond facility, as well as at the Surrey Biogas Facility
- There are no emission standards for a pilot facility. Nonetheless, we do have an obligation to avoid creating a nuisance
- Later phases of the facility (when the anaerobic digester is built) will be governed under Waste Discharge Authorization requirements set by the Ministry of Environment and undergo a separate, more formal, permitting process
- We do not anticipate odour complaints to be an issue with the project, due to the facility's distance from Peachland.

Wildfire Safety

- Brenda Renewables understands the risks posed by forest fires in the Peachland area.
- Vegetation near the project area is sparse, and a fire break will be maintained around the facility
- Compost is managed in long rows, and can be quickly separated so hot materials can be spread and heat can dissipate
- In later Phases of the project, Brenda Renewables will follow guidance from Fortis BC on best practices for Biogas Facilities
 - We will also engage with local fire fighters and emergency management professionals to create best practices

Transport

Transport

- Brenda Renewables will draw from a 100 km radius of the facility, which will include the RDNO, RDCO and RDOS and their member communities
- We are not looking to extend the City of Vancouver or Lower Mainland in the initial phases of the project.
- We will not at any time extend the catchment area to the US or other countries
- There will be no truck traffic to and from Brenda Renewables along Princeton Avenue

Material	Communities
Yard Waste (50%)	Peachland/ West Kelowna (Priority) Kelowna Vernon Penticton, Kamloops, Salmon Arm
Food Waste (30%)	Peachland/ West Kelowna (Priority) Kelowna Vernon Penticton, Kamloops, Salmon Arm
Collected Biosolids (20%)	Peachland/ West Kelowna (Priority) Kelowna Vernon Penticton, Kamloops, Salmon Arm

Traffic and Exports from Brenda Renewables

Activity	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Daily Trucks	<p>Incoming: Up to 4 Trucks a day</p> <p>Outgoing: 0 a day</p>	<p>Incoming: Up to 13 trucks a day</p> <p>Outgoing: 10 a day (1 with RNG, 9 with press water)</p>	<p>Incoming: Up to 21 trucks a day</p> <p>Outgoing: 12 a day (2 with RNG and 10 with press water)</p>
Materials Exported	Nothing	85,000 GJ of Renewable Natural Gas by tanker truck or pipeline (tbd by Fortis) & up to 42,750 m3 of liquid press water/digestate	170,000 GJ of Renewable Natural Gas by tanker truck or pipeline (tbd by Fortis) & up to 52,290 m3 of liquid press water/digestate

Ministerial Involvement and Engagement

Ministerial Engagement

- The overall project scope has been explained to all three relevant Ministries
 - The **Ministry of Environment** authorizations will govern the composting, the digesters and risk of releases from those processes. Once class A compost is produced, they do not regulate its application
 - **EMCLI** will oversee and regulate the application of Class A compost to rock piles and tailings through the Reclamation Permit
 - **FLNRORD** has a duty to understand the potential impacts of proposed land uses prior to issuing a Crown Land Lease. They are not expected to impose significant control over the operation since it is not an extractive use
- The **EMCLI Permit** requires studies of the composts impact on leaching from rock piles and tailings. No impact is expected
- The **MOE Notification Approval** allows Brenda Renewables to produce up to 5,000 dry tonnes per year of Class “A” Compost. It does not allow application of any un-composted biosolids on the site

First Nations and Community Engagement

- Public Notice and Comment is required for:
 - Modification of the site reclamation permit from Ministry of Mines,
 - the Crown Land lease granted by FLNRORD
 - the Discharge Permit from the Ministry of Environment
- Brenda Renewables has reached out to all First Nations in the RDCO, RDOS, RDNO and RDTN on the project
- The Westbank First Nation requested an archaeological study of the site in 2020, which was performed by their recommended consultant
 - It was concluded there were no issues on the proposed site
- Brenda Renewables has also sent project updates to municipalities within the RDCO, RDOS, RDNO and RDTN

Next Steps

- Brenda Renewables is aiming to go beyond the requirements laid out in the MOE's WDA permitting application process
 - Peachland and other key stakeholders will be consulted and updated on a regular basis as our Project progresses
- MOE will require us to advise the local community of our project, hold community meetings and attempt to resolve any issues with our project plan prior to proceeding with Phase 2 and 3
- We are planning a public open house, mid-August 2021, at a location to be determined in Peachland, for open discussions and advisement on our current project plan
- The open house will include several graphics, including video of the project site and maps of the project area
- Brenda Renewables and Glencore remain committed to delivering site tours to interested councillors, representatives from First Nations and local interest groups



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Responses to Questions from the Healthy Watershed Committee and the Mayor's Task Force on Climate Change- July 21st, 2021

General

What sort of facility is being proposed?

- Brenda Renewables' plans call for an integrated facility to be built at the former Brenda Mine site in three phases
- The first phase will be a compost facility consisting of a large dome structure, curing pads and support structures like a scale and office
- An anaerobic digester and an expansion of the composting operation are planned in two additional phases over several years

Do you plan to undertake and provide a comprehensive Operations Impact Assessment and Mitigation Strategy that will identify and address any potential impacts/nuisances regarding odor, traffic, noise, water quality, environment, fire prevention, etc. over time (i.e. 5-15+ years) including impact maps, and your planned mitigation strategies?

- The potential impacts of the facility referenced in this question have been assessed as part of project planning and permitting. A separate assessment is not necessary.
- As a general matter, the key to mitigating and minimizing impacts is proper design and management by skilled operators in compliance with regulatory requirements
- Off-site impacts associated with collection and transportation are mitigated by working in partnership with the communities served
- Mitigations specific to particular concerns at the proposed facility are discussed in later questions

Transport

Will you provide a Traffic Impact Assessment to show projected trips to/from the site over time?

- This assessment will be completed and provided upon the initiation of Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the project. The data from the pilot will be used to determine this

What is your potential service area and potential customer base? Are the RDNO, RDCO and RDOS potential customers? Could it extend to City of Vancouver/lower mainland? US? Overseas?

- We will draw from within a 100km radius of our facility, which will include the RDNO, RDCO and RDOS
- We are not looking to extend the City of Vancouver or Lower Mainland in the initial phases of the project, and will not at any time extend to the US or other countries

Transport Contd.

What communities are proposed to contribute and what are the related truck routes with regards to the component stock;

- **Biosolids Collection:** Peachland/West Kelowna, Kelowna, Vernon, Penticton, Kamloops, Salmon Arm
- **Yard Waste:** Peachland/West Kelowna, Kelowna, Vernon, Penticton, Kamloops, Salmon Arm
- **Food Waste:** Peachland/West Kelowna, Kelowna, Vernon, Penticton, Kamloops, Salmon Arm

What plans are in place for noise and odour abatement for truck traffic? Can you confirm there will be no additional traffic on Princeton Avenue?

- We don't expect noise issues of trucks along 97C
- All trucks will be washed down with hot water to remove excess organic matter
- There will be no traffic to and from Brenda Renewables along Princeton Avenue

Traffic and Exports from Brenda Renewables

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Water Quality

How will the transfer of biosolids and leachate be controlled to ensure no spillage will find its way into the watershed (including transfer along the Connector)?

- Brenda Renewables will use water-tight long-haul trailers. These trailers are covered to ensure no odour or water escapes while in transit

We note that the process eliminates pathogens. How will chemicals, heavy metals and pharmaceuticals be removed from the product and wastewater? Is regular testing of the product for fecal coliform counts and heavy metals a requirement?

- **Heavy Metals:** High metals concentrations are more likely to be associated with biosolids originating from service areas with a large amount of manufacturing and industrial dischargers. Our business plan mitigates this risk by focusing on sources in the Okanagan region and including biosolids as a fraction of our feed
- There is regular testing of fecal coliform counts and heavy metals to meet OMMR standards
- **Pharmaceuticals:** Compost will be applied to mine features where natural processes will continue to have time to breakdown these persistent chemicals. There is no public access to the site and therefore minimal risk of exposure. Wastewater is recycled back to the composting process or to a municipal wastewater treatment plan

Water Quality Contd.

Will you be accepting Biosolids from hospitals?

- Local wastewater treatment plants do not segregate the wastewater coming from hospitals from that wastewater coming from the residents of Peachland

Will the existing water treatment plant at Brenda Mines need to be upgraded from it's current industrial treatment process (primarily pH adjustment and subsequent precipitation of unwanted ions) to address the additional items noted above?

- The water treatment plan will require no updates, and there will be no additional renewal or maintenance costs

Trepanier creek is a fish bearing creek and spawning ground. Has this process (potential for wastewater) into Trepanier Creek undergone any review by the Department of Fisheries? Is it required?

- Un-treated waste water will be trucked off site and not discharged into Trepanier Creek
- No study is required since there is no discharge

How much water will this process require on an annual basis and will this be drawn from existing Peachland water sources?

- This process will be a water neutral/positive, therefore no water will be required from the Peachland water source
- There are plans to install a small groundwater well to provide potable water for the sanitation needs of the small staff

Water Quality Contd.

What is the risk of watershed contamination posed by the operation? By what method and to what degree of certainty has that risk been established? What technology and design features support the risk level assessment?

- The operation is designed to be contained with negligible releases
- The criteria for Class A compost assures that there is no risk of its application resulting in contamination even in agricultural and public settings
- Despite this classification, compost application at Brenda Mine site will be monitored by an agronomist with oversight by the Ministry of Mines

Odour Control

How does the Brenda Renewables facility control odour? How is it different from the Richmond Harvest Power Facility or Surrey Biogas Facility?

- This phase of the project is for a compost facility. The Brenda Renewables facility employs the latest in compost technology including an inbuilding compost process with all air being treated by an oversized biofilter. Only the curing and maturing stages occur in the outdoor windrows
- The Anaerobic digestion systems used at the Brenda Renewables facility are continuous as opposed to the batch style system used at the Richmond facility, as well as at the Surrey Biogas Facility. All digestate from the digesters will be transported directly to the inbuilding compost system after dewatering

What are the legal / regulatory obligations with respect to air quality (odour) that apply to this facility? Is it subject to an Air Quality Permit?

- There are no emission standards for a pilot facility. However, we do have an obligation to avoid creating a nuisance
- The anaerobic digester phases of the facility will be governed under Waste Discharge Authorization requirements set by the Ministry of Environment and undergo a separate, more formal permitting process

What assurances do we have that Brenda Renewables will not accept more material than permits allow?

- We will comply with the specific regulations and limits in our permits, which includes regular review of our incoming scale house data

Odour Control Contd.

How will the quantity and timing of material deliveries to site be controlled to ensure that no material will be placed outdoors for any period prior to treatment?

- Brenda Renewables has designed the Compost receiving hall and the AD receiving hall to be large enough to contain incoming materials/feedstocks. We have other facilities that we have relationships with that will allow us to divert to them in the event of an overflow

How is the facility vented and how is exhausted air treated for odour? Does material placed outdoors have an odour?

- The compost process occurs in a structure with air vented through a biofilter prior to emitting into the atmosphere. There is a small amount of odour when it is initially placed outside
- Once the material is put into the windrows it stays undisturbed for a minimum of 6 months at which time the material has the same odour profile as bagged compost

Would you be willing to have a qualified professional prepare an odour modelling study / impact assessment to confirm the predictions?

- Brenda Renewables takes its regulatory requirements very seriously and will comply with all air quality studies and modelling required by the Ministry of Environment Waste Discharge Authorization Process

Odour Control Contd.

If odour complaints are lodged by residents of Peachland – what is the process and what are your legal obligations to mitigate - to what level and on what timing?

- We do not expect this to be an issue due to the location and distance between Peachland and our facility
- If this ever becomes an issue we would treat this as a highest priority and would do our best to mitigate any potential sources

Will you be using sulphur as part of the process? What other amendments will you be using?

- No sulphur or any other amendments will be used in either the compost or AD process

Does the finished compost have an odour? If it is not supposed to have an odour, but through some means does – will it be treated prior to distribution?

- The finished compost will be similar to compost products available at Home Depot, Lowes or Rona, and will have a similar odour
- If the compost retains a strong odour, it will be processed again before use

Building Envelope Integrity

Have you employed a Specialist Building Envelope Engineer to specifically advise on the design of the facility building envelope to address the issues of condensation and corrosion generated by the process?

- Yes. All our facility structures will comply to all local building regulations.
- All “for construction” drawings will be approved by a BC accredited structural/civil engineer
- All of the structures at the site will be hot-dipped in galvanized metal and are therefore resistant to corrosion

Wildfire/ Safety

Does the collection of bio-gas create additional hazards for an area subject to frequent wildfire? Are there any combustible chemicals or materials stockpiled on site?

- Fortis BC has special safety requirements for BioGas facilities, which Brenda Renewables will be compliant with. These requirements will mitigate any additional risks

How is the Biogas stored on site? If so, in what volumes and how is it transferred off site?

- Fortis BC is responsible for storing and transporting the upgraded Biogas off site
- Fortis BC is currently reviewing the use of an existing fast pipeline or a virtual gas pipeline concept which would require have a tube tanker on site to be filled with the renewable natural gas and then transported via truck to their pipeline injection site in West Kelowna

If the facility needs to be evacuated due to wildfire, does this facility pose any additional risks to the area and to fire fighters? What procedures need to be in place for evacuation?

- Brenda Renewables will consult with local fire departments and Fortis to create best practices for dealing with a wildfire or an evacuation

Wildfire/ Safety Contd.

How will windborne debris be controlled to reduce wildfire fuel from building up in the area?

- This is not applicable for the Brenda Renewables facility

What additional risks need to be considered during heatwaves such as the one experienced this year?

- Brenda Renewables will take extra precautions, such as ensuring we have additional water storage on site

Is a wildfire buffer area required around the facility?

- Brenda renewables will follow general provincial and local guidelines

What protection procedures and infrastructure will be in place to protect the facility from wildfire?

- Vegetation is currently sparse at the project location. A fire break will be maintained around the new facility

If the compost and/or facility were to catch fire, what mitigation measures are in place (material would likely smoulder for months)?

- Compost in production and curing is managed in long rows. Earthmoving equipment used in production can quickly separate smouldering and unburned material and spread hot materials to allow heat to dissipate

Wildlife

How will the placement of materials outdoors be controlled such that it is not an attractant to wildlife (bears, coyotes, raptors, vermin (both aerial and non-aerial), etc)?

- **What measures will be put in place?**
 - The compost process will be handled in-doors and will result in degraded organics which are much less attractive to vectors
 - Perimeter fencing around the facility and storage areas will discourage any wildlife
- **What are the regulatory requirements?**
 - There are not specific regulatory requirements in this area for Brenda Renewables. However, we will continue to take the measures described above to prevent wildlife from being attracted to feedstock

Regenerative Process

With Glencore and their predecessors unsuccessfully attempting reclamation of areas of the site in past, how will this product/procedure be different? How long will this facility operate?

- Glencore has reclaimed much of the site by applying seed and fertilizer. However, chemical fertilizer must be applied periodically due to lack of soil and low nutrient content. Application of compost is expected to accelerate development of a self sustaining natural vegetative cover
- The facility will operate for approximately 30 years, after which the facility will be dismantled and reclaimed with compost and seed. The site will then revert to Glencore's reclamation permit covering the rest of the site under Ministry of Mines jurisdiction

Beyond spreading the final material on the mine site – what planting or other remediation is planned?

- Seed mixes similar to those used in the past and approved by Ministry of Mines will be applied after the compost is placed

Will the planting be naturalized, or will it be planted with the intent of future harvesting?

- The seed mix is intended to provide a natural cover which will not be harvested

What is the estimated time period required for reclamation of the mine site?

- Time taken to cover targeted areas will depend on depth of compost applied and rate of production associated with implementation schedule of the three project phases
- Modelling shows a project life of at least 20 years

Composition

What is the grade of treated biomass at time of distribution on the site? Is this the highest-level grade achievable?

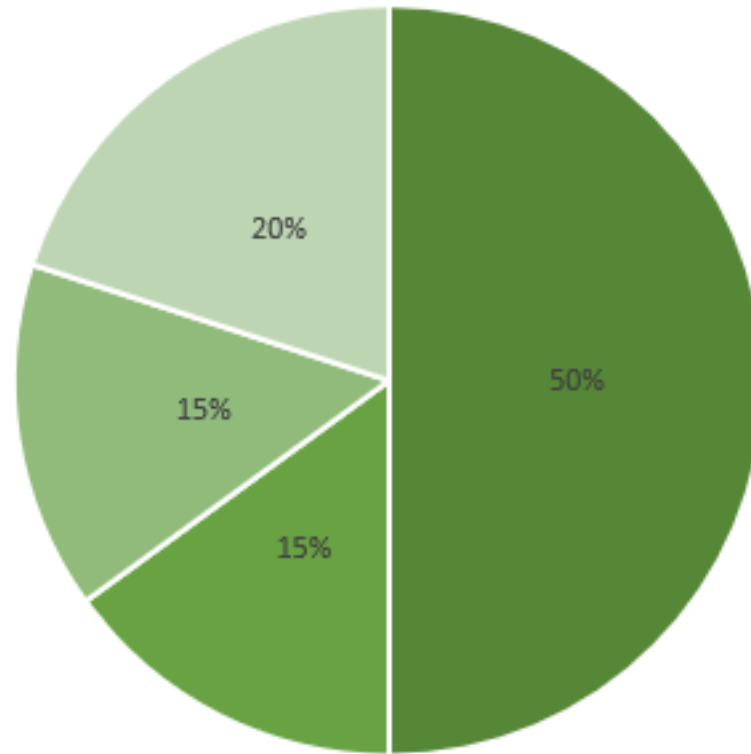
- It will be Class A Compost, as determined by the MOE specifications, the highest-level grade achievable
- Class A Compost is classified in the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR). It is safe for use in vegetable garden settings and is a similar product to Ogogrow
- The OMRR recognizes two classes of compost. (Part 3 Division 3). Class B compost has higher pathogen and metal thresholds compared to Class A and therefore has additional restrictions for its use

The Requirements for Class A Compost are one of the following:

- Not less than 55 degrees Celsius for at least 15 days with not less than five turnings for windrow composting
- **Not less than 55 degrees Celsius maintained throughout the compost pile for at least three days for static aerated pile composting** (this is the process Brenda Renewables will be using)
- Not less than 55 degrees Celsius maintained for at least three days during an enclosed vessel composting process

Composition Contd.

Brenda Renewables
Feedstock Constituents



■ Residential Yard & Garden ■ Residential Food Waste ■ Agricultural Organics ■ Biosolids

Ministry Involvement/ Consultation

How will the District of Peachland's status as a key stakeholder in this plan be recognized by the Province and by Brenda Renewables during the decision making and approval process?

- Modification of the site reclamation permit from Ministry of Mines, the Crown Land lease granted by FLNRORD, and the Discharge Permit from the Ministry of Environment all are subject to a public notice and comment period requirements
- The BC Ministry of Environment is responsible for providing oversight to ensure that we are meeting our permit commitments on the entire facility
- Brenda Renewables is aiming to go beyond the requirements laid out in the MOE's WDA permitting application process
- Peachland and other key stakeholders will be consulted and updated on a regular basis as our Project progresses

Ministry Involvement/ Consultation

What consultation with residents of catchment area communities is anticipated and what is the planned format, frequency and timeframe for such consultation? How does this consultation relate to permit approval stages?

- Brenda Renewables and Glencore send out written updates to communities and First Nations in the catchment area as updates occur. These letters includes contact information should the community wish to engage further
- MOE will require us to advise the local community of our project, hold community meetings and attempt to resolve any issues with our project plan prior to proceeding with Phase 2 and 3
- We are planning a public open house, mid-August 2021, at a location to be determined in Peachland, for open discussions and advisement on our current project plan

Please speak to any government licensing requirements that have been or will be required for the project to move forward. More specifically, explain what permits are required by MOE and FLNRO before the trucking, processing and on-site distribution of treated biomass is allowed, outlining for each permit what the proponent must demonstrate to satisfy permit approval requirements.

- The overall project scope has been explained to all three relevant agencies
 - The Ministry of Environment authorizations will govern the composting, the digesters and risk of releases form those processes. Once class A compost is produced, they do no regulate its application
 - Ministry of mines will oversee and regulate the application of compost to rock piles and tailings through the reclamation permit
 - FLNRORD has a duty to understand the potential impacts of proposed land uses prior to issuing a Crown land lease. They are not expected to impose significant control over the operation since it is not an extractive use

Ministry Involvement/ Consultation Contd.

Are there plans for a cumulative effects study with all pertinent Ministries to see the overall effect of the project on our watershed?

- Ministry of Mines permit is expected to require a study composts impact on leaching from the rock piles and tailings
- No significant impact is expected

Have there been any agreements / arrangements made with any of the local First Nation communities?

- We have reached out to all First Nations in the RDCO, RDOS, RDNO, and RDTN on the project, and have had additional conversations with several local First Nations
- The Westbank First Nation requested an archeological study in 2020. It was performed by their recommended consultant and concluded there were no issues on the proposed site

Please clarify what the M.O.E. Phase 1 approval allows Brenda Renewables to now do, and in particular whether it allows for any immediate deposits of biosolids on the site?

- The MOE Notification approval allows Brenda Renewables to produce up to 5,000 dry tonnes per year of Class “A” Compost. It does not allow application of any un-composted biosolids on the site
- The reclamation permit modification submitted to the Ministry of Environment is also specifically limited to the application of Class A compost

Green House Gas Impacts

Can you translate the RNG produced by Brenda Renewables into GHG reductions?

- Switching to the renewable natural gas (RNG) developed by Brenda Renewable from compressed natural gas (CNG) produced by fossil fuels would reduce GHGs by around 75%
- RNG has a carbon intensity of 20 gCO₂e/GJ, compared to diesel (90 gCO₂e/GJ) or CNG (65 gCO₂e/GJ)
- At Brenda Renewables, we are expecting to produce 170,000 GJ of RNG a year after phase 3 is complete, which will mean a reduction of about 7650 tonnes per year

What is the net GHG impact at full scale operation for the plant?

- The site is a net positive energy producer. This includes truck travel, energy consumed by the site, GHG savings from Fortis for using our RNG, and reducing trucking of organic waste
- Currently, component stock is assumed to have to travel a similar distance to an alternative facility, likely further away
- Biosolids are not digested on site

Other Questions

Is there a requirement for Brenda Renewables to put up a security / environmental bond?

- No, this is not required by the Ministry of Environment as a prerequisite for their permit approval
- Long term responsibility for the renewables site reverts to Glencore at the end of the project life

How is this project different from the one that was proposed for the Merritt / Nicola area?

- Brenda Renewables will not be land applying biosolids to the land, as was the case at the Merritt/Nicola operation
- As stated, all feedstocks of which biosolids is about 20% of the total, will be first composted to the stipulations of the MOE OMRR regulations and converted in a Class A Compost prior to land application
- The land use of the application area at the Brenda Mine site does not present the potential routes of exposure found at the Merritt/Nicola operation

Will the compost be available for use by surrounding communities, either for sale or by donation to community?

- We have allocated a % of our final compost product for donating to local communities and First Nations

Other Questions Contd.

How do Peachland residents benefit by supporting the operation?

- Brenda Renewables will accept a certain amount of yard and garden material at a local site in consultation with Peachland. This will help Peachland become a more sustainable community
- Brenda Renewables is also open to accepting Peachland's yard/garden waste before other municipalities provided we come to an agreement on volume/ pricing commitments
- We are waiting to commit to any agreements in this area until we complete our permitting and public/First Nations engagements prior to committing

What is the most relevant, similar in process and scale facility that could be visited?

- Fraser Valley Agriwaste – In Abbotsford

Other Questions Contd.

What sort of business plan is in place? How will this project be financially sustainable and/or profitable for the company outlaying the capital?

- Brenda Renewables brings its expertise as the operator of the facility and will generate Class A Compost beginning with Phase 1
- Glencore is arranging for site tenure and the Brenda mine site will benefit from receipt of the Class A Compost
- Tip fees from the incoming material is the primary source of revenue and will fund operating costs

What happens if there are not enough raw materials or enough demand for compost beyond what is used for mine reclamation?

- There is a wide range of raw materials and locations to draw from and we are confident that this will not be a challenge. Phased approach will determine the expansion
- Glencore has committed to take all the of the Class A compost produced by Brenda Renewables for a minimum of 20 years



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