Alberta Electric System Operator

Large Load Integration Phase 2A

BYOG Process Proposal

JUNE 24, 2026

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Asking Questions

- All attendees join the webinar in listen-only mode (cameras and microphones disabled)
- Before asking your question, please introduce yourself and your organization. To ask questions via:
  - **computer or smartphone during the session**
    - Click the icon to raise your hand (click again to lower) and the host will see that you have raised your hand
    - The host will enable your microphone; you will need to allow your microphone before you can ask your question
    - Your name will appear on the screen, but your camera will remain turned off
  - **computer or smartphone "Q&A button"**
    - Type your questions into the Q&A window at any time
    - You're able to like questions that have already been asked
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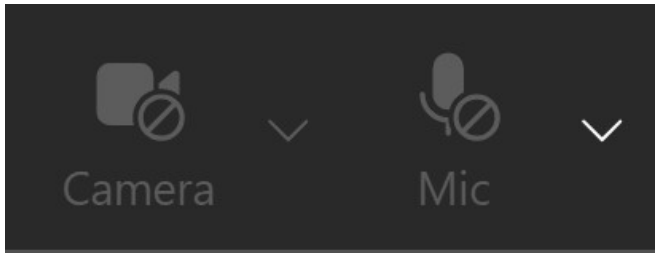

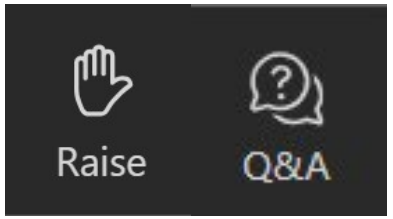

Registrants *(as of June 24, 2026)*

- Air Products
- Alberta Utilities Commission
- AltaLink
- Arder Energy Inc.
- arvin capital management
- ASCENT Energy Partners Ltd.
- ATCO
- Aurora Energy Research
- Baringa
- BBA Consultants
- Beacon Data Centers
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- Voltus Inc.
- Westbridge Renewable Energy S.A
- Western Canada Data Centre Alliance
- Western Power Partners
- Wolf Midstream
- Zenith Power

AESO Stakeholder Engagement Framework

Stakeholder Participation

- The participation of everyone here is critical to the engagement process.
- To ensure everyone has the opportunity to participate, we ask you to:
  - Listen to understand others' perspectives
  - Disagree respectfully
  - Balance airtime fairly
  - Keep an open mind

Welcome and Introductions

- Gillian Barnett - Vice President, Law and Customer Projects
- Chris Connoly - Program Manager, Large Load Connections
- Cam Bush - Chief Engineer

Support

- Carley Robertson - Senior Stakeholder Engagement Advisor
- Eugenie Uzhegova - Stakeholder Engagement Administrator

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

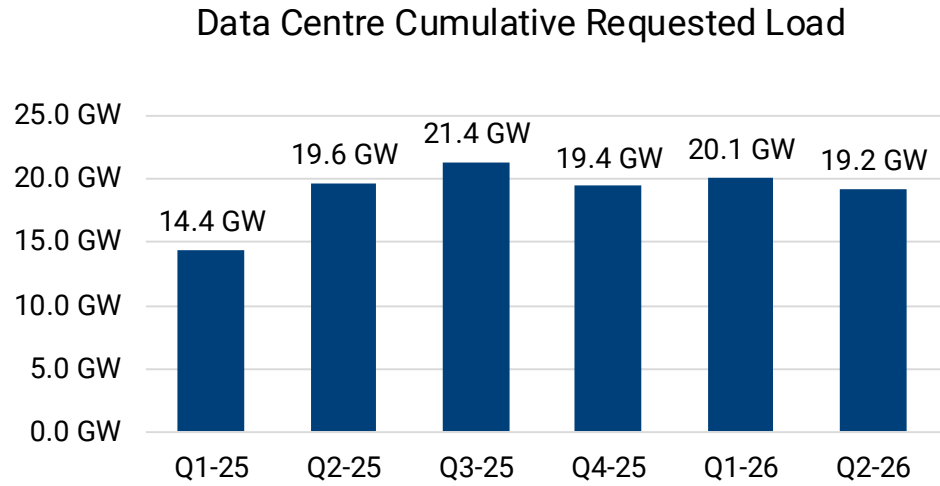
Session Purpose and Objectives

- Purpose
  - We will provide an update on large load integration in Alberta (including data centres), with a focus on introducing the AESO's proposed process to advance grid connections through large loads bringing their own generation
- Session objectives
  - Ensure stakeholders have the information necessary to provide written feedback following the session, to inform the finalization of the Bring Your Own Generation (BYOG) Process for an August rollout

Executive Summary

Large Load Landscape

- Interest in data centre development remains high
  - Consistently 20 GW of requested load
  - Many more waiting for large load outcomes
- Data centre integration is policy driven
  - Government of Alberta AI Data Centre Strategy
  - Bill 8 Utilities Statutes Amendment Act
  - Data Centre Regulation
- Grid reliability and supply adequacy must be maintained
  - Alberta has a small grid for facilities this size
  - Existing supply cannot serve all load requests
- Other large loads are also seeking grid connection



AESO Mandate and Approach to Large Loads

- The AESO is responsible for the safe, reliable, and economic planning and operation of the grid
  - The AESO's mandate prioritizes grid reliability in the public interest of Alberta
  - Reliability and adequacy must be maintained when providing system access
- Our phased approach supports integration of large loads in accordance with our mandate
  - Phase 1 enabled 1200 MW of load with the current grid capability
  - Technical requirements ensure data centres can connect safely
  - Phase 2 will build a long-term framework
- The work being done under Phase 2A will continue to advance the large load program
  - Bring Your Own Generation "BYOG" will allow significantly more load to advance
  - Aligned with government messaging and stakeholder priorities

Phase 2A Key Outcomes

Creating a Dedicated Process for Loads Bringing Generation

The BYOG Process provides a clear, new pathway for large loads to advance

Maintaining Grid Reliability and Adequacy

Generator qualifications ensure loads will offset their energy impacts to the grid

Increasing Project Confidence and Ensuring Efficiency

Projects need to demonstrate commitment and ability to execute to advance

Enabling Significant Early Access for Loads to Connect

1,600 MW of bridging creates an opportunity for loads to get a head start

We're Here to Listen

- Work has progressed rapidly
  - BYOG is a new process being designed and implemented in under a year
- The working group has been critical
  - Feedback from the team has been instrumental in informing the design
- Now it's your turn
  - We are here to seek your input on the design so we can finalize for August
- Let's get this over the finish line together

Agenda

Topic
Large Load Integration Program
BYOG Process – Basics and Process Design (**Q&A**)
BYOG Process – Load, Generation, and Project Readiness (**Q&A**)
BYOG Process – Execution and the Bridging Option (**Q&A**)
Next Steps

Large Load Integration Program

Program Overview

The AESO is committed to enabling large loads while maintaining a safe and reliable grid

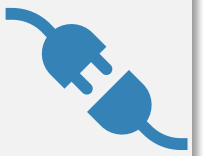
1200 MW

Phase 1 – Advance projects using existing grid capability

Establish and allocate a reliability-based large load connection limit

Technical Standards – Develop data centre connection requirements

Ensure grid reliability is maintained when facilities are in operation



Phase 2 – Establish a sustainable long-term framework

Engage on clear pathways to connect additional load in alignment with policy

Phasing advances a meaningful volume of load while longer-term structure is developed

Modular Approach to Phase 2

Phase 2 scope is segmented to allow for parallel engagement and advancing of priority items

Phase 2A – BYOG

Create a clear path forward for large loads who bring sufficient generation to offset their energy impacts to the grid

Phase 2B – ISO Tariff

Ensure large loads are paying their fair share of upfront and ongoing costs through consideration in the ISO Tariff engagements

Phase 2C – Grid Partners

Enable large loads to be good grid citizens through flexible load structures and new operating procedures and market products

Future modules will be created and refined as needed for engagement and implementation

Phase 2A Working Group

- Working group chosen as most efficient way to advance BYOG process design
- Applications were accepted and scored
- Broad representation across industries:
  - Data centres
  - Traditional loads
  - Generators

Working Group Members

Beacon	eStruxture	KALiNA
Capital Power	Imperial Oil	Kineticor
Dow Chemical	IREN	TransAlta

Attend

Ensure there is appropriate representation from your organization for all working group meetings and activities

Advise

Provide expert input and development insights to inform process improvements within the Phase 2A scope

Collaborate

Work with the AESO to develop, review and comment on a proposal for a BYOG Process that works for all projects

Phase 2A Work Plan

Sep. 2025 – Phase 2 Pre-Engagement

Nov. 2025 – Process Development

June 2026 – Stakeholder Session

July 2026 – Written Feedback

Aug. 2026 – BYOG Process Rollout

Stakeholders surveyed on Phase 2 scope and approach, and working group selected through application and evaluation process

AESO and working group identify desired outcomes and process requirements, and work through iterations of design to arrive at a proposal

Stakeholders review the BYOG Process proposal and provide written feedback for clarity, changes, alternatives, considerations, etc.

AESO will make updates based on the feedback received, and finalize all process documentation and forms for rollout

Phase 2A: BYOG Process

The Basics

Basics | What is BYOG?

Bring Your Own Generation means a load enables new supply to connect to the grid

Load can "bring their own" generation in a variety of ways

Loads can develop their own generation or partner with independent generators to connect

Generation is brought to the broader pool of supply

Generation can be located on-site, down the road, or somewhere else entirely

Generation offsets load in capability but not operationally

Generation is sized and timed to align but the load is served by the broader pool of supply

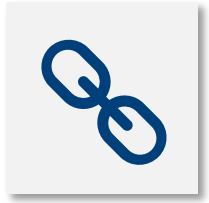
BYOG allows large loads to connect by offsetting their energy impacts on the grid

Basics | What is Tethering?

Tethering is the mechanism that ties load and generation together for BYOG

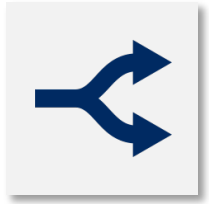
Load and generation agree to link their requests for system access service

Applicants use a tethering application to inform the AESO that the requests have been linked



The BYOG Process ties the outcomes of tethered projects together

Load energization is contingent on the generation, and changes in one project impact the other



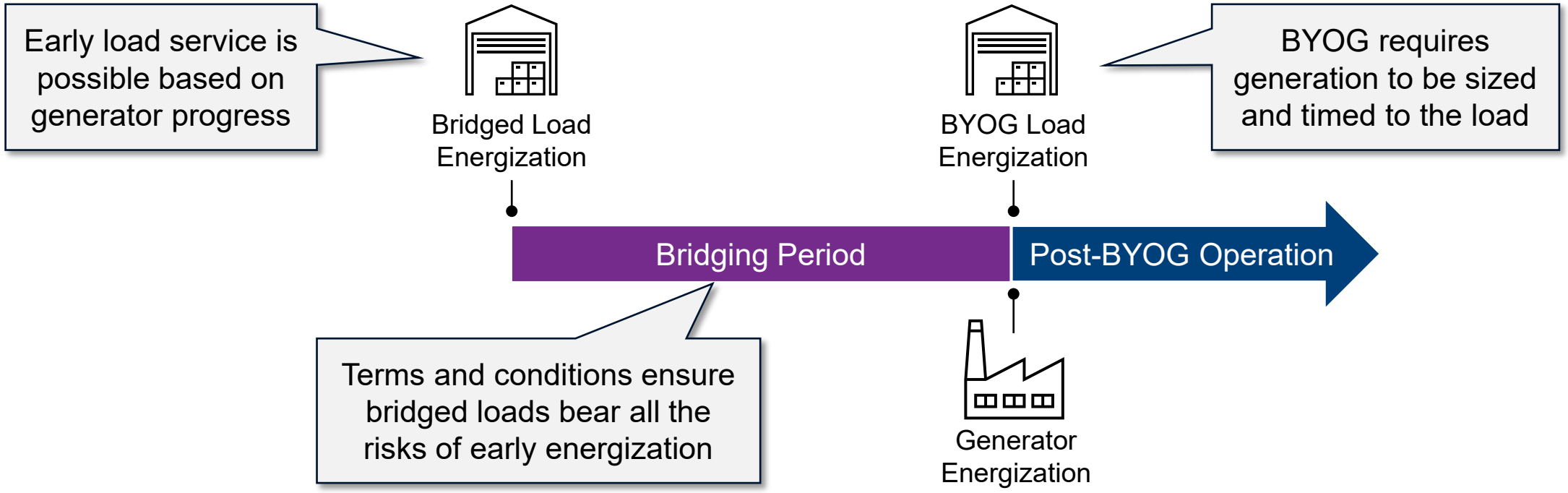
Tethering is not permanent and ends upon energization

Once both load and generation are operational tethering is complete and BYOG has been fulfilled

Tethering ensures that loads will meet the goals of BYOG through the generation

Basics | What is Bridging?

Bridging refers to loads being allowed to energize ahead of their tethered generation



Bridging provides an opportunity for early service for loads committed to BYOG

Basics | Mythbusting the BYOG Process

There are misconceptions on what the BYOG Process is intended to be:

BYOG is a one-time process

False. The BYOG Process will repeat for the foreseeable future so long as load outpaces generation

BYOG is a requirement

False. BYOG will qualify for a new pathway to connection, but loads are not required to participate.

BYOG is an allocation of MW

False. Loads are bringing offsetting generation so there is no need to set any load limits to allocate.

BYOG is Phase 2

False. BYOG is the first “module” in Phase 2 with more modules to follow for Tariff, flexible load, and more.

The BYOG Process is a new tool in a long-term framework for connecting large loads

BYOG Process Design

BYOG Process Design | Primary Goals

Bring the Right Generation

Ensure that generation will offset load impacts without adding more than necessary to the market

Create a Clear Pathway

Recognize the commitments being made by BYOG projects and allow them to advance accordingly

Maintain Process Efficiency

Limit the process to projects that show readiness without being overly restrictive to new development

Ensure Outcomes

Develop process rules that ensure BYOG outcomes are realized through changing project conditions

The process should advance real projects efficiently while addressing their grid impacts

BYOG Process Design | Key Process Elements

Load Applicability

Rules to ensure the right loads are making use of the BYOG process

Generator Qualifications

Requirements to ensure generation is capable of offsetting the load impact

Tethering Ratio

The amount of generation required to appropriately offset the load impact

BYOG Checklist

Requirements to demonstrate the readiness of a project to proceed

Tethering Terms & Conditions

Rules to ensure the BYOG principles throughout the project lifecycle

Fees & Security

Appropriate funding to commit projects to proceeding and cover obligations

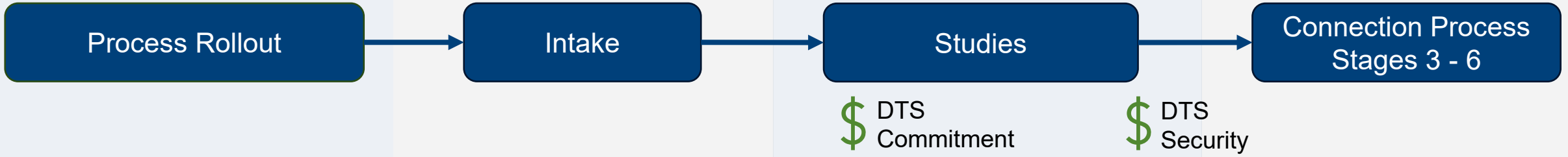
Scoping & Study Process

Procedures to advance projects efficiently based on their commitments

Bridging Option

A process to give loads the opportunity to connect ahead of the generation

BYOG Process Design | Process Overview



AESO will post all process details after stakeholder engagement has concluded

Details

- Load Applicability
- Generator Qualifications
- Tethering Ratio

Applications are accepted for 6 weeks following the process rollout

Details

- BYOG Checklist
- Tethering Application
- Tethering Ts and Cs

Studies are performed and AESO issues the connection alternative and DTS contract

Details

- Scoping Process
- DTS Commitment Fee
- Study Process
- DTS Security

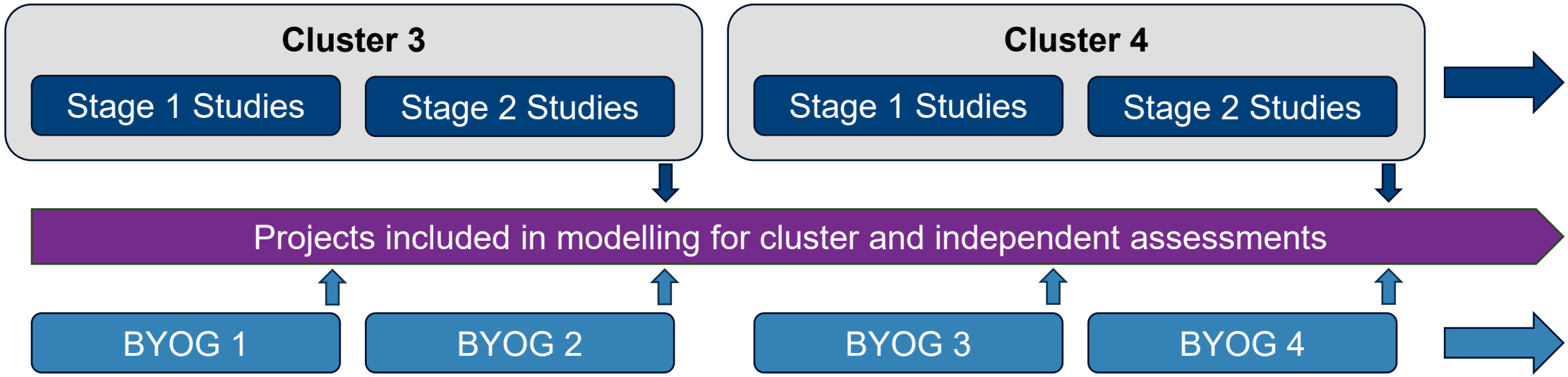
Projects proceed through the independent connection process to energization

Details

- Bridging Option
  - MW Limitations
  - Qualifications
  - Bridging Ts & Cs

BYOG Process Design | Bigger Picture

- BYOG Process should be executed without delaying other connection processes
  - BYOG Process will operate in parallel with other processes, synced to the Cluster process
  - Repeating cycles will align with cluster studies to recognize the reliance on generation
  - BYOG load and generation projects will proceed in the independent process post-studies



Questions?

The Loads

Loads | Who is Using the BYOG Process?

BYOG Process creates a new connection path for large loads currently being paused

75 MW

The process is applicable to "Large Loads"

- Transmission connected load facilities requesting 75 MW or more of DTS service
- Projects may already exist on the project list or may be new applications

The process allows a faster path forward for these loads

- Concerns on the ability of the grid to serve these loads has prevented them from advancing
- Large loads can move forward by addressing these concerns through BYOG

The BYOG Process is not limited to data centres

- While most requests are for data centres, traditional large loads can also participate
- The lower risk profile of traditional loads is reflected in the process requirements

Loads | Who is Excluded?

Excluded loads can advance in the connection process without using the new BYOG path

Loads Under 75 MW

Smaller industrial loads have lower energy impacts and load growth is accounted for in forecasts

Distribution Loads

Loads are mixed use and typically caused by expected load growth in the area and smaller sites

Energy Storage Facilities

Facilities are inherently dual-use and take energy at off-peak times while discharging when needed

Loads | 75 MW Limit: Concerns

75 MW large load threshold has resulted in an influx of facilities just under the limit

Facilities are applying at an initial 74.9 MW

There has been an increase in the number of facilities applying under 75 MW, but with indications that they intend to expand

Large loads are reducing to 74.9 MW facility sizes

Large facilities have reduced to under the large load limit to be able to advance, despite starting at a significantly larger size

Large loads are splitting to 74.9 MW facility sizes

Facilities have applied for or explored splitting larger facilities into “sections” under 75 MW to avoid the large load limit

Project List
Loads 25 - 75 MW

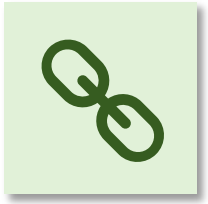
9 June 2025

18 June 2026

An influx of 74 MW projects creates the same energy concerns the limit was addressing

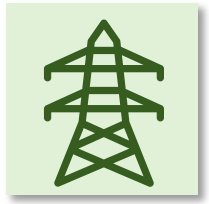
Loads | 75 MW Limit: Remedies

The AESO has tools to ensure facilities aren't bypassing measures addressing grid concerns



Facilities on the same site will be aggregated for assessing size

Loads must demonstrate they are distinct physically, electrically, operationally and legally



Connections will be limited to the size requested

Requests to pre-build for expansions that go beyond the large load limit will be denied

The large load limit may be reduced

The AESO may reduce the limit if a high rate of sub-75 MW applications continues

The limit is in place for a reason; If you intend to be a large facility, apply as one

Loads | Notes About Distribution Connections

- Growing interest in large loads connecting to distribution
  - Facilities sized larger than 75 MW have applied or are exploring connections to the distribution system
  - These facilities “bypass” the large load limit and BYOG
- These applications end up in front of the AESO:
  - Power is supplied from the pool no matter the connection level
  - DFOs apply to AESO for an increase in power from transmission
  - AESO is still obligated to maintain reliability and adequacy

- The AESO currently has limited tools to address these applications:
  - Mandate to maintain reliability and adequacy when providing system access still applies
  - Tools like BYOG and Connection Requirements for Data Centres are not directly available

Large load tools may be needed for distribution connected loads in the future

The Generation

Generation | Goals for BYOG Qualification

Generation must be suitable for offsetting the energy impacts of load on the grid

Capable of supplying the load's needs in normal operating conditions

The generation should theoretically be able to support normal load operation on an electrical island

Reliable and predictable in all operating conditions

Capable of producing sufficient power to offset the load in all environmental conditions

Does not create a load burden on the grid itself

Capable of producing power to offset the load through means other than a large grid demand

Does not already support existing or allocated load

Can't be used to add new load if already supplying or certain to supply existing or certain load

Generation | Qualifying Generation

Qualifying Generation

- Gas fired thermal generators (single or combined cycle, cogen, recips, etc.)

Why do they qualify?

- High electric load carrying capability
- Pass “electrical island” test
- Able to operate in all weather conditions
- Reliable source of supply

Excluded Generation

- Renewables and hybrid facilities
- Standalone energy storage facilities

Why don’t they qualify?

- Insufficient electric load carrying capability
- Fail “electrical island” test
- Weather limitations (renewables)
- Duration limitations (storage and hybrid)
- Require power from grid (storage)

- New technologies or performance improvements may allow more qualifying types in the future
- Qualification criteria will be reviewed for each new BYOG intake, and stakeholders can provide input

Generation | Tethering Ratio: Considerations

The tethering ratio should offset load energy impacts without oversaturating the market

Ratio Considerations for Generators

- Output capability is dependent on temperature, and lowest in summer
- Forced and planned outage rates are dependent on generator types
- Configurations and rule limitations can impact output consistency
- New generation requires an increase in operating reserves

Ratio Considerations for Loads (Data Centres)

- Loads do not operate consistently at maximum demand
- Load use will typically be highest in summer for cooling needs
- Ramp up will occur for new loads and over-contracting may occur
- New loads require an increase in operating reserves

Generation | Tethering Ratio: Considerations

Generator Output @ (25°, 40% humidity, .093 bar) = Load Contract Capacity

- All-in-one approach allows for a simple methodology that covers variations
  - Accounts for different generator types and configurations
  - Recognizes additional complexity is unlikely to result in higher accuracy
- Provides a reasonable balance between load and generator considerations
  - Temperature is the largest factor in derates; 4-15% for temperature vs ~2% for outages
  - Loads can range from 75-95% load factor; 85% is commonly used for planning
  - Operating reserves are typically thought of as 3% + 3%
- Generators will be asked to provide an explanation of their output when applying

The ratio provides a simple calculation that balances risk with overcomplication

Project Readiness

Project Readiness | Process Tools

BYOG Process includes tools to reinforce the readiness of a project to proceed

Tethering Application

Generation and load agree to tie themselves together throughout the connection process

BYOG Checklist

Projects are required to demonstrate they are committed and ready to proceed through to energization

Tethering Terms & Conditions

Strict rules set out how the load and generation projects impact each other up to project energization

Fees & Security

Appropriate funding is collected to commit projects to proceeding and to cover financial obligations

The goal is to advance projects ready to proceed without stifling development

Project Readiness | Tethering Application

This is the entry point for the BYOG Process and lays the foundation for project readiness

- ☑ Identifies the system access service requests that have agreed to be linked
- ☑ Confirms the load request, qualifying generation, and tethering ratio
- ☑ Agrees to the terms and conditions for tethering in the BYOG Process
- ☑ Executed by an officer of the company for both the load and generation

The Tethering Application inherently requires the load and generation to vet each other before tying the outcomes of their system access service requests together

Project Readiness | Tethering Terms and Conditions

- Terms and Conditions govern how BYOG projects move through the process together
  - Ensures core BYOG conditions of bringing generation sized and timed to load are maintained
  - Terms and conditions expire upon generator commercial operation
  - Key areas of terms and conditions include:

Load Energization

Load cannot energize prior to the commercial operation of the tethered generator, unless a bridging option is approved

Project Changes

Delays and size changes in generation must be reflected in the load, and large changes will result in cancellation

Project Cancellations

Generator cancellations will result in the cancellation of the load project, outside of a short window to find a replacement

The Ts & Cs ensure that there are material consequences for not proceeding as planned

Project Readiness | BYOG Checklist: Overview

Checklist is designed to ensure readiness without being overly restrictive

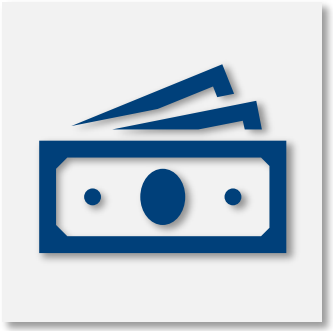
- Sets a reasonable bar to clear to demonstrate ability to proceed
  - Assumes thorough vetting has occurred through the tethering application
  - Recognizes that significant financial commitments are required quickly
- Mandatory section contains requirements that everyone must meet
- Scored section contains options to meet a minimum required score
  - Demonstrates readiness through experience, finances, commitments, progress, etc.
  - Recognizes developments can take different paths forward
  - Non-data centre BYOG projects will not need to complete this section
- Checklist is executed by an officer of the company for both load and generation
  - If any items are later identified to be false, both load and generation will be cancelled

Project Readiness | BYOG Checklist: Details

	Load	Generation
Mandatory Items	❑ Site control: ownership, lease, or options ❑ Letter indicating approved zoning or area structure plan ❑ Conceptual facility SLD provided ❑ Acknowledgment of obligations to meet TCDC	❑ Cluster SASR requirements met: Site control, conceptual facility SLD, PDUP & checklist
Scored Items	**Minimum Scored Required: 2**	**Minimum Scored Required: 2**
Ownership		❑ Distinct corporate entity from load
Experience / Resume	❑ Existing data centre portfolio of 100 MW or more ❑ Investment grade (BBB-) credit rating or higher	❑ Existing generation operations in AB over 100 MW ❑ Investment grade (BBB-) credit rating or higher
Commitments	❑ $10M or more committed to project for major equipment ❑ Major equipment suitable for project in inventory	❑ $10M or more committed to project for major equipment ❑ Major equipment suitable for project in inventory
Siting Approvals	❑ Expansion of existing operational data centre facility ❑ Water rights secured or not seeking water rights ❑ All zoning approvals complete ❑ Development permits issued	❑ Expansion of existing operational generation facility ❑ Required environmental applications submitted ❑ Power plant application administratively complete ❑ Power plant application approved
Site Feedstock	❑ Fiber capacity secured	❑ Gas capacity secured
	Minimum Scored Required Between Load and Generation: 6	

Project Readiness | Fees and Security

Fees and security demonstrate loads are ready to proceed and can meet financial obligations



DTS Commitment Fee

- $15K / MW is collected prior to starting power flow studies
- Fee shows commitment to execute the DTS after studies
- Returned upon DTS execution or if studies show significant system required
- Fee is forfeited if an issued DTS is not executed

DTS and PILON Security

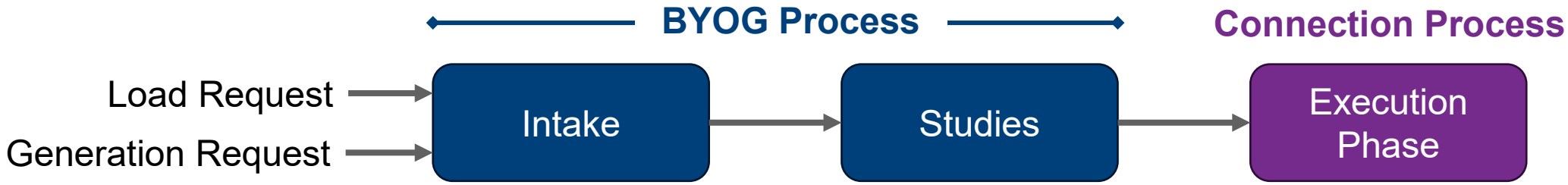
- ~$14M / 100 MW of DTS contract capacity collected prior to DTS execution
- Covers two months of DTS billing and full PILON obligation
- Security for PILON portion is returned after 5 years if no load increases
- Contract capacity and start date are locked for PILON upon DTS execution

Questions?

Process Execution

Process Execution | Overview & Notes on Generation

The BYOG Process recognizes that generation needs to move together with load



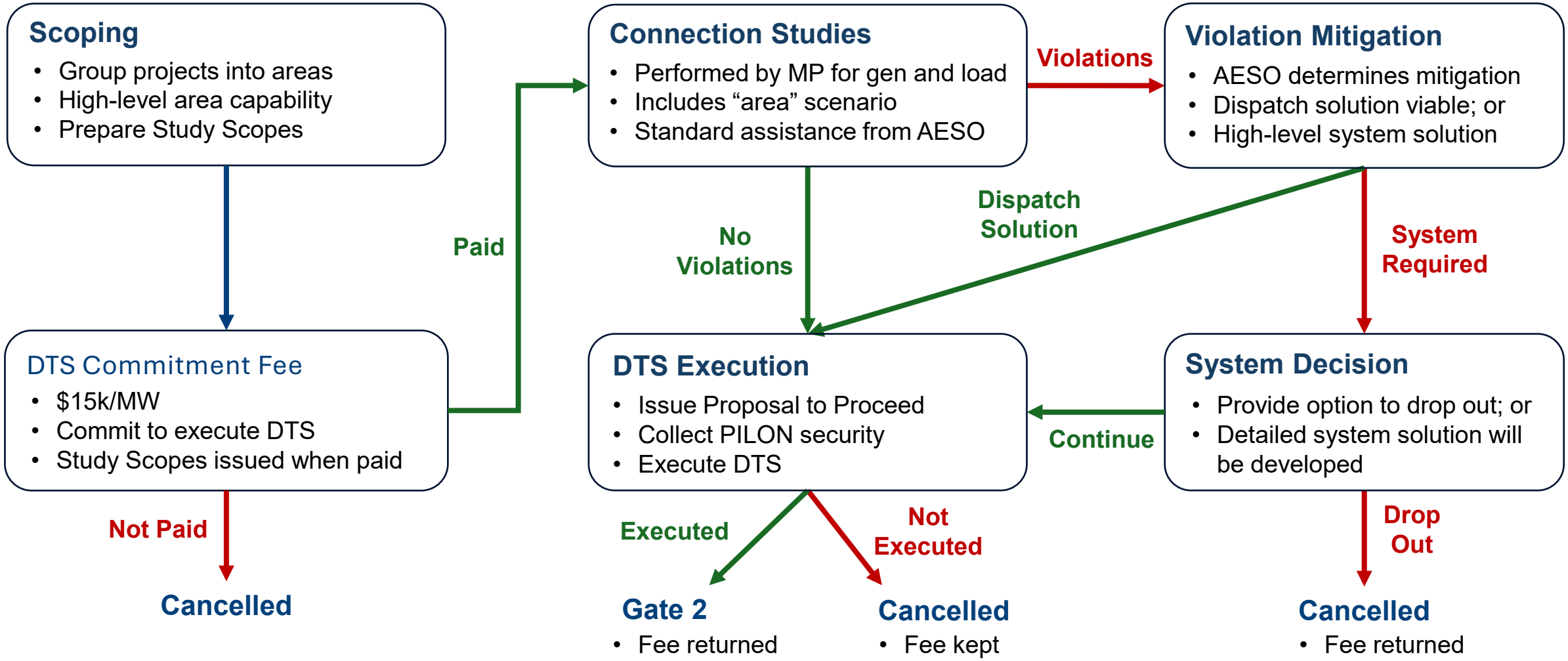
- Generation will be studied with the load in the BYOG Process rather than the cluster
  - Generators should still submit a SASR for Cluster 3 to keep that option open
  - Generation that has already been studied can continue to progress outside of BYOG
- Load cancellations in the process will not automatically result in a generator cancellation
  - Generation can continue in the cluster process or execution phase, depending on study status

Process Execution | Rollout and Intake

Duration: 6 weeks

- Intake will commence upon rollout of the final BYOG Process and related documents
  - Intake allows loads and generation to form partnerships and meet application requirements
  - Expected to start late July or early August pending written feedback
- **Load proponents** are responsible for ensuring all required information is submitted:
  - Tethering application
  - BYOG Checklist
  - Related load and generation SASRs (if not already existing)
  - Other attachments required by any of the above documents
- The intake deadline is firm; there will be no grace period for late applications

Process Execution | Studies Overview



Process Execution | Scoping and Commitment

Duration: 4 - 6 weeks

- Post intake, the AESO will assess the applications for the BYOG Process
  - Projects will be grouped into “areas of impact” that need to be studied together
  - Proponents will be provided the “impacting projects” and high-level area information
- AESO will invoice the DTS Commitment Fee to the **load proponent**
  - Payment will be required in standard 30 days; deadline is firm
  - AESO will prepare the Study Scope in parallel with fee payment
- Proponents who pay the DTS Commitment Fee will be provided the study scope
  - If the fee is not paid, the load project will be cancelled
  - Generation projects may also cancel, or elect to continue as standalone project in Cluster 3

Process Execution | Connection Studies

Duration: 3 - 6 months

- Connection studies are performed by the **load proponent**
  - Will include the BYOG load and generation pair, and an area scenario if needed
  - Duration will vary based on complexity, previous study knowledge, study quality, etc.
  - MPs are free to collaborate on studies when the area scenario is shared
- AESO will assess study results for violations and determine the mitigation:
  - Projects with no violations or a dispatch solution will move to DTS execution
  - Projects needing system will require further study work
- Standard independent Stage 2 process work will happen in parallel
  - Facility designs, high level estimates, proposals to proceed, etc.

Process Execution | Projects Needing System

Duration: Very dependent on nature of system required

- AESO will provide a high-level solution (scope, time, cost) and the **load proponent** may:
  - Choose to continue with the AESO development of a detailed system solution; or
  - Reduce load to the point where the system development is no longer required; or
  - Drop out of the process and have their DTS Commitment Fee returned
- If continuing, the system solution will be developed, and the **load proponent** may:
  - Agree to the development and move their in-service date out to accommodate; or
  - Drop out of the process and forfeit their DTS Commitment Fee
- If multiple projects are driving the need for system, available capacity will be split pro rata
  - The AESO is open to other approaches, including tie breakers; please provide your thoughts during the written feedback period

Process Execution | DTS Execution

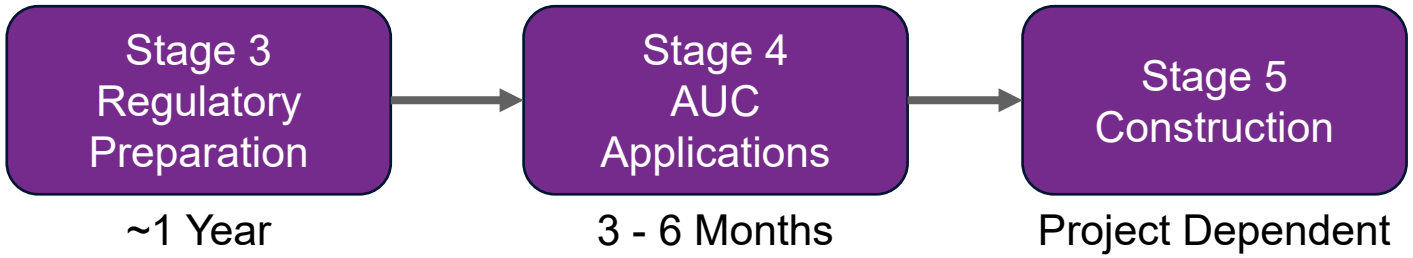
Duration: 1 month

- A DTS will be issued for execution if no system is needed or system has been agreed to
  - DTS details will reflect the tethering application unless changes are needed for system
  - Transfers to end-use market participants will be allowed at this time, or may occur later
- Security must be provided prior to DTS execution
  - Completed calculators for PILON and DTS billing will be provided
  - DTS Commitment Fee will be returned upon DTS execution
- Provision of security and execution of DTS must occur within 30 calendar days
  - The AESO will be available to coordinate security throughout the study period
  - Projects failing to provide security and execute the DTS within 30 days will be cancelled

Note: New generation projects will also need to provide GUOC Evidence and execute an STS

Process Execution | Connection Process Execution Phase

Projects will follow the standard Execution Phase for the remainder of the project



- Timelines are highly project dependent
  - Lengthy routes, system components, AUC hearings, and construction complexity can add time
- Data centre loads must meet the connection requirements (TCDC) to energize
  - If TCDC are not resolved in stage 3, there may be delays in Stage 4 or 5
- Generators will need to perform dynamic studies in Stage 3
  - These studies would typically be done in the cluster process

Bridging Option

Bridging Option | Principles

Bridging allows BYOG loads to energize ahead of generation under strict conditions:

Generation must be on track for energization and commercial operation

Generation milestones must be met for bridging load applications and energization

Loads will bear all impacts of energizing ahead of the generation

Bridging load will have priority load shed when the AESO predicts an energy shortfall

Load service can be suspended or terminated for not following the rules

Failure to follow Ts & Cs will result in the bridged load being shut off until the generation energizes

The bridging option presents an opportunity for service, but it comes with risk

Bridging Option | Limitations

Limitations are required to balance service with reliability, and maintain BYOG integrity

1600 MW

Total volume of bridging contracts will be limited to 1600 MW

- Aligns with Long-Term Adequacy Threshold in ISO Rule 202.6
- Balances providing a reliable service with it being interruptible for shortfalls
- Opens up a significant new volume of large load service from the grid
- Will be evaluated and updated for each new BYOG intake

3 YEARS

Bridging contracts will be limited to a maximum of 3 years

- Fits within expected timeline differences between gen and load
- Discourages generator delays and “hoarding” of bridging MW
- Results in turnover of bridging MW for subsequent BYOG rounds
- Puts decision in loads' hands for maximizing timelines or minimizing risk

Bridging Option | Terms and Conditions

The terms and conditions ensure bridging is treated as an opportunity and not a guarantee

Service Term Length

Term length will be based on planned commercial operation of the generator, but may be extended to a max of 3 years

Load Interruptibilty

Bridging load will be directed down before all other loads when the AESO predicts a supply shortfall

Service Suspensions

Bridging will be suspended for:

- Failure to curtail
- Exceeding contract capacity
- Exceeding bridging term

— If bridging is suspended, service will not be resumed until generator commercial operation

— PILON will apply for any reductions, suspensions, or terminations of bridging contracts

The Ts & Cs ensure that there are real consequences for not proceeding as planned

Bridging Option | Limit Allocations

Allocations allow loads to get meaningful MW early, with more MW possible for progress

- Initial allocation will occur at Gate 2 or can be requested later
- Allocations are based on milestones:
  - Max 20% for power plant filed
  - Max 30% for power plant approval
  - Max 40% for generator construction (after receiving connection P&L)
- Projects can increase their bridging allocation by completing milestones
  - There must be MW remaining in the bridging limit for an increase

Allocate Pro Rata:	To BYOG projects with:
Up to 20% of load request	1 Generators under construction
	2 Power plants approved
	3 Power plants filed
Up to 30% of load request	4 Generators under construction
	5 Power plants approved
Up to 40% of load request	6 Generators under construction

Allocation is performed in order until the 1600 MW limit is used

Bridging Option | Allocation Checkpoints

Checkpoints ensure generators stay on track; those who don't will forfeit their bridging MW

1 Initial Checkpoint

When bridging is requested

Requirements

- DTS and STS executed
- GUOC security in place
- Power plant filed

Failure Outcome

- No bridging will be awarded until requirements are met, with no need for further checkpoints until then

2 Progress Checkpoint

1 year after Initial Checkpoint

Requirements

- Power plant approved
- Load shovels in ground

Failure Outcome

- Contract will be reduced to zero for the bridging period and allocated MW will return to the pool of bridging MW

3 Energization Checkpoint

1 year after Progress Checkpoint

Requirements

- GUOC paid
- Generator P&L issued
- Gen shovels in ground

Failure Outcome

- Contract will be reduced to zero for the bridging period and allocated MW will return to the pool of bridging MW

Final Notes on Data Centres

Data Centres and the Project List

- The working group identified a need to increase project list certainty for data centres
- Data centres submitting a system access service request (SASR) will be required to meet the minimum requirements listed on the BYOG Checklist:
  - Site control: ownership, lease, or options to own or lease
  - Letter from municipality or county indicating approval of zoning or area structure plan
  - Conceptual facility single line diagram
  - Acknowledgement of obligation to meet connection requirements for data centres
- The SASR and SASR guide will be updated with the new requirements
- Data centres already on the project list will be required to meet the new requirements within 90 days of publication of the new SASR and SASR guide

Load Management for Data Centres

- Data centres will be prioritized above other loads when there is a need to reduce load to manage supply related operating conditions on the grid
- Operating procedures will be developed that recognize data centre load characteristics
  - Curtailment options may include pro rata, blocks, and/or rotations
- Authoritative documents will be updated as needed

Bridging Operation

Bridged data centres will be required to reduce load before all other non-firm load when needed to avoid an energy shortfall

Standard Operation

If firm load shed is needed in an emergency grid condition, data centres will be required to reduce load before all other firm loads

Questions?

Engagement Next Steps

Written Feedback Period

We value stakeholder input and invite you to provide your feedback on the BYOG process.

- **June 25** Process supplements and working group comments posted
- **July 13** Deadline for written feedback
- Final BYOG Process published late July to early August depending on feedback received

Session Feedback

- Please take a moment to provide us with feedback on how we run these sessions
- Different ways to provide feedback
  - Complete the Teams poll,
  - Scan the QR code, or
  - Visit below link to complete the MS form:
- AESO Large Load Integration Phase 2A: BYOG Process Update – Fill out form

AESO Large Load Integration Phase 2A: BYOG Process Update Poll

Session Closeout