



Annual Report

2025



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2025

REPRESENTING THE ONTARIO STONE, SAND & GRAVEL ASSOCIATION (OSSGA)

Terry Waites | Chairman of the Board
Ryan Essex | Secretary/Treasurer
Bill Marquardt
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REPRESENTING A CONSERVATION OR ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Tim Lanthier

REPRESENTING THE ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF ONTARIO (AMO)

Sandra Easton

REPRESENTING THE AGGREGATE INDUSTRY AT LARGE (NON OSSGA)

Kerry Doughty

REPRESENTING THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AS AN "EX OFFICIO MEMBER"

Katie O'Connell

2026

REPRESENTING THE ONTARIO STONE, SAND & GRAVEL ASSOCIATION (OSSGA)

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REPRESENTING THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AS AN "EX OFFICIO MEMBER"

Stephen Duda



May 13, 2026

Honourable Mike Harris
Minister of Natural Resources
Suite 6630, 6th Floor, Whitney Block
Wellesley Street West 99
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

MINISTER

HARRIS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to submit the 2025 Annual Report of The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation.

Enclosed within this report are the audited financial statements for both the Aggregate Resources Trust and The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation, covering the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025. Notably, the financial statements for the Aggregate Resources Trust include a comprehensive schedule detailing the rehabilitation costs for projects completed under the Management of Abandoned Aggregate Properties (MAAP) program throughout the year.

Additionally, the report provides an insightful overview of various rehabilitation initiatives led by the MAAP program, alongside research endeavors funded by the Abandoned Pits & Quarries Rehabilitation Fund.

We trust that this report serves as a thorough reflection of our corporation's activities and achievements over the past year.

Yours truly,

Terry Waites
Chairman of the Board



2025

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

I am pleased to report that 2025 was a successful year for The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation (TOARC). I extend my appreciation to all staff for their continued commitment to fulfilling the purposes of the Aggregate Resources Trust.

As trustee, TOARC is responsible for collecting production data, issuing invoices, administering and distributing aggregate fees, and conducting audits on producer production reporting. The organization also manages revoked licences and permits, including associated rehabilitation requirements, and oversees the rehabilitation of legacy pits and quarries. In addition, TOARC supports research and education on aggregate related matters and administers the various Trust funds. Rehabilitation and research activities related to legacy sites are carried out through the Management of Abandoned Aggregate Properties (MAAP) program.

FEES AND DISBURSEMENTS

In 2025, TOARC collected and disbursed \$41.8 million in Annual Fees and Royalties based on 2024 production. Reported production on licences declined by 3.8% to 150 million tonnes. Total production—including permits, Forestry Pits, and Private Land Non-Designated sources—falling to 161 million tonnes, down from 167 million tonnes in 2023 and 173 million tonnes in 2022.

The fees paid to Upper and Lower Tier Municipalities increased slightly due to the Aggregate Fee increase from \$0.227 to \$0.237 per tonne (4.4%), offsetting the decrease in licensed production. Minor year over year differences in municipal fee distributions primarily reflect variations between permit and licence activity.

2025 Disbursement based on 2024 production were disbursed amongst recipients as follows:

DISBURSEMENT YEAR	2023 (\$MILLION)	2024 (\$MILLION)	2025 (\$MILLION)
Local Municipalities	22.8	23.4	23.7
Counties & Regions	5.7	5.8	5.8
MAAP Program	1.2	1.2	1.2
Province - Annual Fee from Licences & Permits	7.9	8.2	8.3
Province - Royalties from Permits Fees	2.1	2.9	2.8
TOTAL	39.7	41.5	41.8

*(2023 – 2025 Disbursement shown for comparison)

MAAP SITES UPDATE

The total number of legacy sites in Ontario has increased by 110, bringing the total to 8,325 files in the eMAAP database, of which 7,564 are now closed. The increase reflects additional sites identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and subsequently reviewed and verified by MAAP staff before being added to the eMAAP database.

MAAP in 2025 has also introduced a “Landowner Not Responsive” category for sites where multiple contact attempts (four or more) have received no response. This allows resources to be prioritized toward sites more likely to require rehabilitation and where landowners are willing to participate. As a result, 761 open sites remain that may require some form of rehabilitation.

CLOSED REASON	2025	2026
Developed	816	823
Licensed	367	387
No Historical Extraction	406	406
Naturalized (to create new habitat)	3,007	3,055
Rehabilitated (by owner)	839	858
Situated on Crown Land	270	270
Landowner Not Interested	691	690
Landowner Not Responsive	-	390
Rehabilitated by MAAP/MNR	661	685
TOTAL CLOSED	7,057	7,564

In 2025, MAAP initiated the rehabilitation of twenty-four legacy sites across Ontario, spanning a wide geographic area, including Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Lanark, Renfrew, and Huron Counties.

In 2025, MAAP undertook a collaborative rehabilitation project with Alderville First Nation, led by Shaunessy Kumka, to establish a native grassland and construct a snake hibernaculum on a legacy site. The project reflects a strong commitment to relationship-building and meaningful engagement, working closely with the community to ensure the rehabilitation design aligned with local ecological conditions, Indigenous knowledge, and community priorities. This partnership-based approach strengthens both environmental outcomes and long-term stewardship. A full article on this initiative and details showcasing recent work by MAAP can be found later in this annual report.

RESEARCH

Research and continuous improvement remain central to TOARC's commitment to responsible aggregate site rehabilitation. Through partnerships with academic institutions and industry collaborators, TOARC is advancing applied, science-based initiatives that strengthen restoration outcomes, improve monitoring approaches, and support practical implementation across the sector.

Current research projects include applied research with Collège Boréal to accelerate renaturalization in northern Ontario aggregate pits, testing innovative techniques including forest floor mat transplantation, to speed up ecological recovery at legacy aggregate pits. Building on earlier work, the three-year project is generating practical, science-based guidance to help the aggregate sector restore sites more efficiently, improve biodiversity outcomes, and advance best practices for long-term rehabilitation success.

In prime agricultural areas, we are into the second year of a three-year initiative co-led by VISTA Science & Technology Inc. and Brock University to develop clear, measurable guidance that improves soil health management, restores productivity, and enhances consistency in rehabilitation planning and monitoring. In addition, TOARC's collaboration with the University of Toronto is entering its final year in research that is advancing a standardized, drone-based protocol for assessing restoration success, integrating multispectral imagery, deep-learning analysis, and soil research into a scalable, data-driven monitoring system.

Together, these initiatives are equipping the sector with practical tools and evidence-based best practices to support long-term rehabilitation success. Full project updates are provided later in this report.

EDUCATION

Since its development in 2014 with TOARC support, the University of Waterloo's Aggregate Resources and Planning Course has educated future planners on aggregate development and continues to grow within the University and selling out when offered through the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI).

SURRENDERED SITES DATABASE - eSURRENDER

The rehabilitation of pits and quarries is a critical component of sustainable aggregate resource management in Ontario. TOARC staff continues to visit surrendered sites across the province, with all sites surrendered in the last five years having been either visited or attempted, as participation in the research program is voluntary. In southern Ontario (south of Sudbury), an evaluation of over 3,100 files showed that 2,031 sites were extracted and surrendered, with the remainder reallocated, amalgamated, or showing no extraction. Of these, 128 sites in the south still require a visit, which is scheduled for completion in 2026.

By the close of fiscal year 2025, Trust funds grew to \$22,143,748, up from \$21,362,013 in 2024. While the fund balance increased, trust revenue saw a year-over-year decline of \$1,091,983, primarily due to a dip in investment income (\$2.59M in 2025 vs. \$3.68M in 2024). This decline was driven by unrealized fair value losses, though these were partially mitigated by gains from investment sales.

On the expenditure side, expenses fell by \$95,186. This was largely attributed to the retirement of the Rehabilitation Supervisor and a reduction in IT costs, as the primary development of digital invoicing and fillable production reports was completed in the previous year.

There was one change to the composition of the Board of Directors during 2025. Tim Lanthier, Chief Administrative Officer of Grey Sauble Conservation Authority joined the Board filling the Conservation Authority position. I want to welcome and thank Tim for accepting this role and his support over this past year!

Finally I also wish to thank the rest of my fellow Board members and the team at TOARC who are always engaged and committed to ensuring that the organization is meeting and exceeding the objectives of the Aggregate Resources Trust.

Respectfully submitted,



Terry Waites
Chairman of the Board

MAAP 2025 PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number	Landowner / Location	End Use	Area (ha*)	COST \$
25-01a	Yantha Pit, Hastings County	Naturalization	0.25	45,995
25-01b	Cannon & Wilkins Pit, Hastings County	Naturalization	0.12	26,045
25-01c	Adams Pit, Hastings County	Naturalization	0.31	22,370
25-01d	Samann Pit, Hastings County	Naturalization	1.29	92,542
25-01e	Samann Pit, Hastings County	Naturalization	0.45	38,474
25-02a	Brennen & Harris Pit, Frontenac County	Naturalization	0.69	51,512
25-02b	Harry Pit, Frontenac County	Agriculture	1.45	89,974
25-02c	Detlor Pit, Lennox & Addington County	Agriculture	0.54	47,178
25-02d	Wilson Pit, Lennox & Addington County	Agriculture	0.60	45,967
25-02e	McKenny Pit, Lennox & Addington County	Agriculture	0.52	87,297
25-02f	Gunter Pit, Hastings County	Agriculture	0.28	25,243
25-03a	Dombroskie Pit, Renfrew County	Naturalization	0.35	22,590
25-03b	Summers Pit, Renfrew County	Naturalization	0.12	17,295
25-03c	Stachowiak Pit, Renfrew County	Naturalization	0.25	43,528
25-03d	McLean Pit, Renfrew County	Naturalization	0.74	38,368
25-04a	Omya Pit, Lanark County	Naturalization	0.14	11,266
25-04b	Kuehnhold Pit, Lanark County	Naturalization	0.16	23,136
25-04c	Moreau Pit, Lanark County	Naturalization	0.10	10,368
25-04d	MVCA Pit, Frontenac County	Naturalization	0.30	20,463
25-04e	Michaud Pit, Frontenac County	Naturalization	0.25	34,530
25-05	Henry Pit, Northumberland County	Naturalization	1.24	66,200
25-06a	Vodden Pit, Huron County	Naturalization	0.11	22,370
25-06b	County of Huron Pit, Huron County	Naturalization	0.53	52,879
25-06c	Gross Pit, Huron County	Agriculture	1.79	38,786

*Hectares is working area of the site. Sites previously reported or to be completed will show "n/a".

Year	Number of New Sites	Area Rehabilitated (ha)	Total Costs** \$	Cost / (ha) \$	Avg Cost per site \$	Avg Area Rehabilitated (ha)
1992-1996*	52	78.0	726,480	9,315	13,971	1.50
1997-2001	80	125.1	1,815,372	14,511	22,692	1.56
2002-2006	99	212.9	2,052,227	9,638	20,730	2.15
2007-2011	129	162.3	2,128,872	13,121	16,503	1.26
2012-2016	131	185.2	2,236,266	12,072	17,071	1.41
2017-2020	95	95.5	2,235,035	23,403	23,527	1.01
2021	21	19.2	758,336	39,579	36,111	0.91
2022	18	15.5	582,959	37,683	32,387	0.86
2023	17	11.6	544,472	46,897	32,028	0.68
2024	19	10.0	549,339	54,934	28,913	0.53
2025	24	12.6	974,375	77,454	40,599	0.52
Total	685	927.8	\$14,603,733	\$15,739	\$21,319	1.35

* 1992-1996 data is based on information provided by MNRF ** Total costs have been restated (except for MNRF contracts) to reflect total project expenditures, including costs, and credits incurred in subsequent years. As a result, these totals may not match audited financial statements. Only completed projects are included.

PROGRESS TOWARD EVIDENCE-BASED REHABILITATION OF AGGREGATE SITES IN PRIME AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The rehabilitation of aggregate extraction sites in Ontario's prime agricultural areas is both a regulatory requirement and a critical step in protecting long-term farmland productivity. This three-year project has completed its first year of research. The project, co-led by VISTA Science & Technology Inc. and Brock University and supported by TOARC, OSSGA (Ontario Stone, Sand and Gravel Association), OMAFA (Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agribusiness), and the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership, is developing evidence-based guidelines to restore extracted sites to an agricultural condition comparable to pre-extraction capability.

A multi-stakeholder Project Advisory Committee (PAC) provides oversight and expertise. The project integrates case studies, stakeholder interviews, and an industry study meta-analysis to identify measurable indicators, best practices, and practical tools to improve rehabilitation outcomes.

Progress to Date

CASE STUDIES

Ten aggregate sites requiring post-extraction rehabilitation to an agricultural condition have been selected as case studies. The sites are diverse, reflecting a range in geography, age, classification (Specialty Crop and Prime Agricultural Areas), and operational status. The case studies involve analyzing site plans, technical reports, successful award applications, compliance assessment reports (CARs) and feedback from reviewing and commenting agencies on licence applications (OMAFA, MNR). Preliminary analysis identified several recurring themes across the first five cases:

- » **Soil health and soil capability:** Both soil capability and soil health have emerged as key metrics for guiding rehabilitation efforts. Establishing pre-extraction soil capability (i.e., Canada Land Inventory classifications), preserving soil health during extraction and rehabilitation and soil testing pre-extraction, during progressive rehabilitation and after final rehabilitation are recurring recommendations of rehabilitation best practices.
- » **Rehabilitation Monitoring:** The need for incorporating standardized rehabilitation monitoring programs as part of rehabilitation plans is highlighted in several case studies.
- » **Vague language and ambiguity:** Each case study analyzed to date has highlighted the use of vague language and ambiguity in operational and rehabilitation plans. Regulatory and commenting agencies often request more precise, measurable rehabilitation plans.

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Twenty-one interviews have been completed with provincial and municipal officials, aggregate operators, consultants, farmers, farm organizations, industry representatives, and conservation authorities. The interviews will allow us to gather rich, in-depth insights from key stakeholders to identify and better understand issues, challenges, and best practices related to the rehabilitation of aggregate extraction sites on agricultural land. Emerging insights from the analysis of the interviews highlight the importance of:

- » **Soil health management:** Including proper handling and storage of topsoil and subsoil, organic matter, nutrients, soil biology and testing to ensure effective rehabilitation.
- » **Progressive rehabilitation:** In reducing soil degradation and for improving the timelines involved in returning land back to agricultural production.
- » **Local agricultural knowledge:** With farmers identified as essential partners in achieving successful rehabilitation outcomes.
- » **Clearer guidance and communication channels:** As gaps contribute to inconsistent rehabilitation practices and outcomes.



Industry Study Meta-Analysis

Thirty-seven industry reports, best practices, and guidance documents have been curated. Analysis is underway to identify commonly used indicators, benchmarks, and implementation approaches. Half of the documents have been analyzed, with completion expected in June 2026.

EMERGING DIRECTIONS

Two important new directions are shaping the next phase of the research:

» **Evolving Policy Context:** Rehabilitation expectations have evolved significantly over the past four decades. To support interpretation and implementation, the team has developed a comprehensive policy timeline (1985–present) that traces changes in legislation, regulations, and planning policies affecting agricultural rehabilitation. This resource will be published on the project website when completed.

While policy requires rehabilitation to equivalent soil capability, both case studies and interviews highlight soil health as a more robust indicator of long-term productivity. Advances in soil science suggest that measurable soil health parameters may provide a stronger foundation for defining “agricultural condition.” The research team is working with the PAC to explore how existing OMAFA soil health best practices and guidance can be adapted into practical, standardized protocols for the aggregates industry.

» **From Soil Capability to Soil Health:**



Follow our progress

DEVELOPING A PROTOCOL FOR RAPID ASSESSMENT OF AGGREGATE PIT RESTORATION SUCCESS

As the number of rehabilitated aggregate sites grow, there is an increasing need for consistent, scalable, and objective methods to evaluate rehabilitation success. Ensuring these sites develop into resilient and functional ecosystems requires monitoring approaches that are scientifically rigorous and often operationally impractical.

In 2025, TOARC's collaboration with the University of Toronto progressed from framework development to operational application. Building on feasibility work completed in 2023 and methodological refinement undertaken in 2024, this year's focus was on consolidating drone-based monitoring into a standardized assessment system that can be applied across rehabilitated sites. The project has now reached a stage where models and workflows are in place, supporting evaluation and knowledge sharing.

Rehabilitated legacy sites were surveyed during spring, summer, and early fall, generating a rich dataset that combines high-resolution multispectral and thermal imagery with field-derived calibration and reference data. Further additions to data collection and analysis continue to expand the ecological insights provided by drone-based monitoring. In addition to our current multispectral and thermal imagery data, the project explored the use of Leaf Area Index (LAI) to improve mapping of vegetation condition and spatial variability across our sites. We are also beginning to evaluate the potential of a Remote Sensing-based Ecological Index (RSEI) to integrate multiple indicators into a single, repeatable metric for monitoring, with the aim of supporting consistent site-level comparison over time.

Image analysis models built using deep-learning frameworks can now reliably classify vegetation condition and land cover across multiple sites and monitoring periods. Trained on data collected under varied ecological conditions, including the very wet 2024 growing season and the more typical, drier 2025 season, these models account for differences in rainfall, soil moisture, and plant stress. Repeat surveys across both years have strengthened their accuracy and transferability.

The models can now generate a suite of assessment products, including vegetation health maps, species classification and segmentation, and site-level summary metrics. Together, these tools translate complex environmental data into clear indicators of rehabilitation progress, reducing reliance on labour-intensive field surveys.

Early on, it was found that that soil quality, and quantity on the sites may be restricting restoration. As a result, on the ground research efforts focused on soil quality, specifically the organic matter cycling in the soil. The buildup of soil organic matter of rehabilitated sites is necessary for both physical and chemical stabilization of the sites, which leads to increased plant productivity and overall ecosystem health. Carbon loss was measured in three of the sites throughout the growing season, and a series of lab experiments were conducted on soils from all sites to examine the impacts of high soil temperature and microbial community diversity on decomposition of organic matter. Initial results suggest very rapid rates of decomposition limit organic matter buildup, with differences reflecting years since rehabilitation.

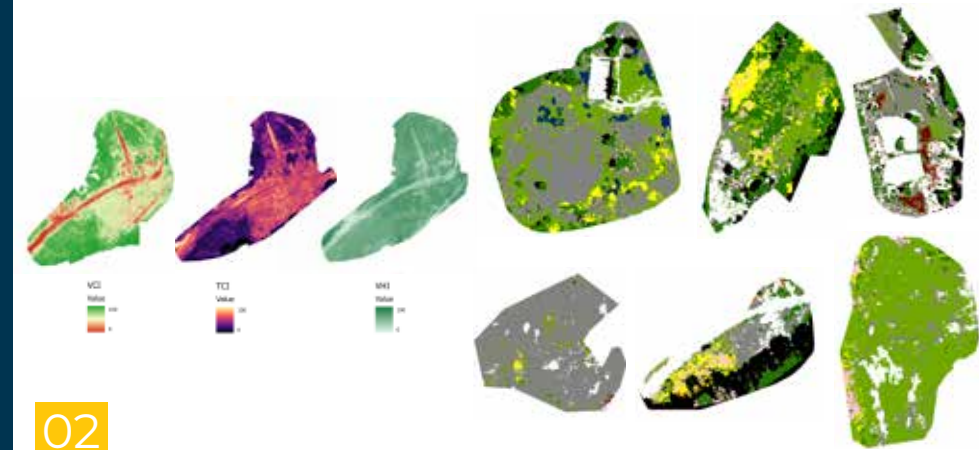
Looking ahead, the tools and workflows developed through this collaboration provide a foundation for scaling this approach to all managed sites throughout Ontario. Continued monitoring of soil moisture and respiration through another growing season will add to our understanding of these rehabilitated sites. We will focus on exploring the feasibility of integrating the process-understanding of these sites post-rehabilitation with our image analysis workflows.

TOARC, and the industry is well positioned to expand its data-driven evaluations across its rehabilitated sites as models are refined and restoration success indicators advance. These efforts will support adaptive management, improve long-term monitoring, and enhance transparency in reporting and communication, ensuring that rehabilitation outcomes align with sustainable resource management.



01

Students collecting data



02

Images generated using thermal imaging



03

Field equipment installed on site to measure soil respiration

ACCELERATING RENATURALIZATION OF DEGRADED LANDSCAPES

Accelerating Renaturalization in northern Ontario Aggregate Pits is an applied research project led by Collège Boréal in collaboration with The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation (TOARC) and Glencore Sudbury Integrated Nickel Operations. The project aims to advance restoration techniques for legacy aggregate sites by testing the addition of forest floor mats in various soil amendments as tools to accelerate natural regeneration and ecosystem recovery.



01

Research team harvesting forest floor mats.

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

Legacy aggregate pits typically exhibit compacted substrates, low organic matter, and sparse vegetation, conditions that slow natural succession and limit biodiversity. This project evaluates whether transplanting intact forest floor mats and manipulating microtopography can improve soil conditions, enhance plant community establishment, and shorten the time required to achieve a self-sustaining, structurally complex ecosystem. This new 3-year project builds on a previous 3-year project (Novel Strategies for Enhancing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function at Northern Ontario Aggregate Pits), which focused on testing the effects of microtopography (pits and mounds vs. flat plots), and various soil amendments on ecosystem recovery using the same research plots used for this study. The current phase adds a new component by comparing the original treatments with plots receiving transplanted forest floor mats, which introduce diverse soil micro- and macro-organisms, as well as seed banks. This addition aims to improve soil conditions, enhance plant community establishment, and shorten the time required to achieve a self-sustaining, structurally complex ecosystem. Additionally, measurements will continue for all seedlings planted in the prior project, gathering multi-year data to capture viable growth trends, as reliable analysis requires several years of establishment. Soil sampling and analysis will also occur to compare soil chemistry across treatments and microtopographies, evaluating whether forest floor mats alter soil characteristics such as nutrient profiles, pH, organic matter, and structure.



02

Student at Collège Boréal, Fish and Wildlife Management program, holding a piece of forest floor mat.



03

Flat plot after receiving forest floor mats, yellow flag represents the seedling planted via the previous project (Enhancing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions in Northern Ontario Aggregate Pits).



04

Research team transplanting forest floor mats into the study plot.

Activities completed to date

Project activities began in August 2025. Since then, the Collège Boréal research team has recruited and trained research students, emphasizing field safety, standardized scientific protocols, and principles of equity, diversity, and inclusion. A donor site with high species richness, full sun exposure, and suitable gravelly soils was selected to supply forest floor carpets for transplantation into the research pit.

Fourteen experimental host plots (4 x 4 m) were established within the aggregate pit, including seven flat plots and seven pits-and-mounds plots to compare microtopographic designs. Forest floor mats (15–20 cm depth, 1 m² units) containing diverse herbaceous plants, shrubs, and tree seedlings were harvested from the donor site from August to early November 2025 and transplanted onto the seven flat plots.

Planned work and next steps

The remaining forest floor mats will be installed on the seven pits-and-mounds plots in spring 2026, once site conditions allow safe access and handling of materials. Throughout 2026, the team will conduct systematic monitoring of species richness, plant survival and growth, soil quality, and natural species recruitment across all treatments to assess restoration performance and refine best practices for aggregate pit renaturalization. Long-term measurements will continue for the seedlings planted during the previous project, to generate multi-year datasets essential for assessing viable growth trends and successional dynamics. Concurrently, soil sampling and laboratory analyses will compare data such as pH, nutrient levels, and organic matter content across treatments and microtopographies to determine how forest floor transplantation influences soil development and overall ecosystem function.

RESTORING PAMITAASHKODEYONG:

A PARTNERSHIP IN TALLGRASS PRAIRIE RECOVERY

The MAAP team collaborated with the Alderville Black Oak Savanna (BOS) restoration team to rehabilitate a legacy pit located on a former agricultural property now owned by Alderville First Nation. Over the years the Alderville BOS team has transformed the surrounding area, previously used for cash crop rotation, into a significant tallgrass prairie restoration area, contributing meaningfully to the protection and recovery of the rare Black Oak Savanna ecosystem within the Rice Lake Plains.

The site, referred to by the Alderville BOS team as Pamitaashkodeyong, meaning “Lake of the Burning Plains” in the Anishinaabemowin language, was left with steep slopes averaging ~8m in height, taken over by invasive species, and posed safety and management challenges. The site was particularly difficult for the Alderville BOS team to manage due to steep slopes limiting the safe implementation of prescribed burns which complicated invasive species control efforts and restricted the effective broadcasting and establishment of native seed.

Recognizing these challenges, MAAP aligned the project with the Trust’s purposes and overall goals, working closely with the Alderville BOS team to develop a plan that balanced immediate rehabilitation needs with the long-term vision of restoring the site to its original tallgrass prairie and Black Oak Savanna condition.

MAAP’s contributions focused on practical, on-the-ground implementation, reshaping the landscape to improve safety, functionality, and habitat potential. The site was graded to create stable, gradual slopes for long-term management, with topsoil carefully stripped prior to grading and redistributed afterward to support successful native plant establishment.

Aligned with the Alderville BOS team’s long-term vision of establishing diverse, functional habitat within the restored tallgrass prairie and Black Oak Savanna, MAAP supported implementation efforts that complemented our experience in habitat creation. Although constructing specialized wildlife structures was new to our team, we welcomed the opportunity to expand our knowledge and contribute to a more ecologically comprehensive restoration outcome.

Working alongside the Alderville BOS team in a hands-on and collaborative manner, MAAP staff assisted with site preparation and construction to help bring this habitat vision to life. As part of these efforts, a snake hibernaculum was installed to further enhance the site’s habitat value and encourage reptile use. The 5 m x 5 m feature was excavated to a depth of 2.5 m and designed with a gently sloped access point. It was then filled with cinder blocks, stone, and PVC piping to create insulated void spaces suitable for overwintering snakes and other reptiles.

Following site works, MAAP staff were fortunate to continue working alongside the Alderville BOS team through native seed collection and processing. These locally sourced seeds will support phased, hand-seeding efforts as restoration progresses. The Alderville BOS team will continue advancing restoration at Pamitaashkodeyong by sourcing regional tallgrass prairie and Black Oak Savanna remnant genetics and undertake ongoing monitoring, including vegetation establishment and use of the snake hibernaculum, to guide adaptive management.

Together, this partnership reflects a shared commitment to long-term stewardship, blending technical rehabilitation expertise with local knowledge and vision to support the continued recovery of a resilient, functioning tallgrass prairie ecosystem.

Images: Bottom Left - Restoration team collecting native seeds.
Top Right - Aerial picture of legacy site prior to restoration.
Bottom Right - Alderville BOS and MAAP team.



24-02C BAILEY PIT

Area ~7,380 m² | Volume of material moved ~5,580 m³

The Bailey Pit was surrounded by a grassy field, with established vegetation. However, a large, steep slope needed improvement. The goal of the project was to naturalize the area, building on prior tree planting efforts completed by the landowner in the surrounding area. Topsoil was stripped and saved for reuse as site topdressing. The site was graded to a gentler slope to tie into the natural hillside and improve long-term stability. Following grading, the area was hydroseeded using a custom wildflower seed mix applied in a HydroStraw All-in-One Bonded Fiber Matrix. The wildflower mix was chosen to support the landowner's on-site bee hives by providing a diverse food source throughout the growing season. As the bees pollinate the flowers, they help the wildflowers establish and spread, creating a healthy, self-sustaining landscape.

BEFORE



DURING



AFTER



24-04A LEFRESNE PIT

Area ~2,185 m² | Volume of material moved ~740 m³

The Lefresne Pit was located in a pasture field and included a small, 3 meter pit face with exposed rocky material. A second, slightly smaller pit on the property was also rehabilitated as part of the project. Low areas within the pit were filled and the site was smoothed and graded to tie naturally into the surrounding slope and pasture. Although soils on site were limited and rocky, available material was salvaged and a thin layer of rocky topsoil was spread across the rehabilitated areas to support vegetation growth. The site was then hydroseeded using a Northern Ontario seed mix applied in a HydroStraw All-in-One Bonded Fiber Matrix to promote erosion control and vegetation establishment. Following rehabilitation, the former pit areas now blend into the existing pasture, creating additional usable grazing land, improved ground cover and more consistent vegetation across the site.

BEFORE



DURING



AFTER



25-01A YANTHA PIT

Area ~2,480 m² | Volume of material moved ~248 m³

The Yantha Pit is a sandy site located at the intersection of two roads, sloping down toward a lake and partially overlapping a Municipal road allowance. MAAP worked closely with the local Council and landowners to develop a rehabilitation plan that addressed shared priorities. Due to the constraints created by surrounding roads, trees, and the nearby lake, the existing grade was maintained. A thin 10-cm layer of screened topsoil was imported and the site was hydroseeded with a custom Northern Ontario native seed mix using a ProGanics Dual Biotic Erosion Control Matrix. Ten Eastern White Pine trees were planted along the roadside to create a natural barrier and discourage vehicle access. Given the site's high visibility, two permanent MAAP signs were also installed to inform the public and encourage respect for the site's ongoing naturalization.

BEFORE



DURING



AFTER



25-02A BRENNEN & HARRIS PIT

Area ~6,920 m² | Volume of material moved ~2,630 m³

The Brennan & Harris site was a former sand pit with a long pit face up to 6 meters in height. The steep slopes presented safety concerns for the landowner and restricted safe access for public works staff conducting hydro line maintenance. The site was stripped and regraded to achieve a stable 5:1 slope using material sourced from the western portion of the pit while preserving the forested area at the top of the slope. Following grading, a Northern Ontario and native seed mix was hydroseeded across the entire site in a HydroStraw All in One Bonded Fiber Matrix to establish vegetation and support long-term stabilization.

BEFORE



DURING



AFTER



25-02E MCKENNY PIT

Area ~5,175 m² | Volume of material moved ~2,095 m³

The McKenny site comprised two distinct pit areas with steep and variable slopes. The northeast pit featured a slope approximately 5 metres in height at a 2:1 grade and supported early successional vegetation including sumac and poplar, with mature poplar at the crest. The southeast pit was more severe, with slopes extending up to 8 metres at grades as steep as 1:1, characterized by exposed sand and gravel along the upper face and limited vegetation throughout. Both pit floors contained debris, aggregate piles, and surface disturbance from vehicle traffic. The site was stripped, cleaned by the landowner, and regraded to a consistent 3:1 slope to improve stability and overall site safety. Although importing topsoil is not standard practice for MAAP sites, the absence of suitable growing media on site necessitated the use of screened topsoil, applied to a depth of 0.10 metres. A pasture seed mix was then hydroseeded across the entire site in a HydroStraw All in One Bonded Fiber Matrix to support vegetation establishment and promote long-term stabilization.

BEFORE



DURING



AFTER



FINANCIAL REPORTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Trustee of Aggregate Resources Trust:

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Aggregate Resources Trust (the "Trust"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of revenue and expenses and changes in fund balances, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at December 31, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

OTHER INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the 2025 Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The 2025 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.



RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

continued on next page..

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

BDO CANADA LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Oakville, Ontario
April 9, 2026

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Statement of Financial Position

	December 31 2025 \$	December 31 2024 \$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalent	462,935	499,461
Due from Licensees and Permittees	507,293	491,928
HST recoverable	93,337	164,534
Prepaid expenses	47,804	48,817
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,111,369	1,204,740
Investments [note 2]	22,098,056	21,098,081
Capital assets and Intangibles, net [note 3]	49,770	83,651
	23,259,195	22,386,472
LIABILITIES AND TRUST FUNDS		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	198,136	202,296
Wayside permit deposits	39,000	39,000
Deferred Aggregate Resources Charges	58,503	29,058
Due to Governments	819,808	754,106
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,115,447	1,024,460
TRUST FUNDS		
Rehabilitation Fund [see schedules]	18,108,173	17,620,593
Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund [see schedules]	4,035,575	3,741,419
TOTAL TRUST FUNDS	22,143,748	21,362,012
	23,259,195	22,386,472

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Trust by The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation as Trustee:
On behalf of the Board:

Bruce Hamilton

Director

Alison

Director

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Statement of Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances

For The Year Ended December 31	2025 \$	2024 \$
REVENUE		
Investment income ^[note 2]	2,230,507	2,066,731
Unrealized changes in fair values	361,202	1,616,962
	2,591,709	3,683,693
EXPENSES		
Trust's expenses ^[note 6]	1,723,049	1,819,775
Amortization	39,546	44,432
Investment management fees	152,512	146,084
	1,915,107	2,010,291
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE THE FOLLOWING	676,602	1,673,402
Aggregate Resources Charges	41,832,570	41,484,753
Allocated to the Governments	(40,648,754)	(40,308,531)
Allocated to the Crown	(1,183,816)	(1,176,222)
Expenditures incurred in meeting the Trust purposes ^[see schedules]	(1,078,682)	(719,895)
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	(402,080)	953,507
Trust Funds, beginning of year	21,362,012	19,232,283
Funds reinvested by the Crown	1,183,816	1,176,222
TRUST FUNDS, END OF YEAR	22,143,748	21,362,012

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Schedules of Statement of Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances for the Aggregate Resources, Rehabilitation and Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2025	Aggregate Resources Fund \$	Rehabilitation Fund \$	Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund \$	Total \$
REVENUE				
Investment income ^[note 2]	—	1,347,984	882,523	2,230,507
Unrealized changes in fair value	—	297,940	63,262	361,202
	—	1,645,924	945,785	2,591,709
EXPENSES				
Trust's expenses ^[note 6]	—	990,251	732,798	1,723,049
Amortization	—	17,895	21,651	39,546
Investment management fees	—	125,801	26,711	152,512
	—	1,133,947	781,160	1,915,107
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE THE FOLLOWING	—	511,977	164,625	676,602
Aggregate Resources Charges	41,832,570	—	—	41,832,570
Allocated to the Governments	(40,648,754)	—	—	(40,648,754)
Allocated to the Crown	(1,183,816)	—	—	(1,183,816)
Expenditures incurred in meeting the Trust purposes ^[see schedules]	—	(24,397)	(1,054,285)	(1,078,682)
EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	—	487,580	(889,660)	(402,080)
Trust Funds, beginning of year	—	17,620,593	3,741,419	21,362,012
Funds reinvested by the Crown	1,183,816	—	—	1,183,816
Interfund transfer	(1,183,816)	—	1,183,816	—
TRUST FUNDS, END OF YEAR	—	18,108,173	4,035,575	22,143,748

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Schedules of Statement of Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances for the Aggregate Resources, Rehabilitation and Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund

For The Year Ended December 31, 2024	Aggregate Resources Fund \$	Rehabilitation Fund \$	Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund \$	Total \$
REVENUE				
Investment income [note 2]	—	775,027	1,291,704	2,066,731
Unrealized changes in fair value	—	1,399,735	217,227	1,616,962
	—	2,174,762	1,508,931	3,683,693
EXPENSES				
Trust's expenses [note 6]	—	929,870	889,905	1,819,775
Amortization	—	22,567	21,865	44,432
Investment management fees	—	126,853	19,231	146,084
	—	1,079,290	931,001	2,010,291
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE THE FOLLOWING				
	—	1,095,472	577,930	1,673,402
Aggregate Resources Charges	41,484,753	—	—	41,484,753
Allocated to the Governments	(40,308,531)	—	—	(40,308,531)
Allocated to the Crown	(1,176,222)	—	—	(1,176,222)
Expenditures incurred in meeting the Trust purposes [see schedules]	—	(123,455)	(596,440)	(719,895)
EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR				
	—	972,017	(18,510)	953,507
Trust Funds, beginning of year	—	16,648,576	2,583,707	19,232,283
Funds reinvested by the Crown	1,176,222	—	—	1,176,222
Interfund transfer	(1,176,222)	—	1,176,222	—
TRUST FUNDS, END OF YEAR	—	17,620,593	3,741,419	21,362,012

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Statement of Cash Flows

For The Year Ended December 31	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess/(Deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(402,080)	953,507
Add (less) items not involving cash		
Amortization	39,546	44,432
Unrealized changes in fair values	(361,202)	(1,616,962)
Realized gain on sale of investments	(805,254)	(274,439)
	(1,528,990)	(893,462)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations		
Due from Licensees and Permittees	(15,365)	(84,989)
HST recoverable	71,197	(41,302)
Prepaid expenses	1,013	(15,551)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,160)	(79,263)
Wayside permit deposits	—	—
Deferred Aggregate Resources Charges	29,445	(58,590)
Due to Governments	65,702	(189,343)
CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,381,158)	(1,362,500)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of capital assets and Intangibles	(5,665)	(13,092)
Purchase of investments	(1,205,354)	(817,287)
Proceeds on the sale of investments	1,371,835	879,218
CASH (USED)/PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	160,816	48,839
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Funds reinvested by the Crown	1,183,816	1,176,222
CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,183,816	1,176,222
NET INCREASE IN CASH	(36,526)	(137,439)
Cash, beginning of year	499,461	636,900
CASH, END OF YEAR	462,935	499,461

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Schedules of Rehabilitation Costs for the Rehabilitation Fund

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025				
Project Number	Project name, County	Approved Amount \$	Paid Amount \$	Payable Amount \$
	Education			
	TOARC study of surrendered sites in Ontario – (e-Surrender)	14,397	14,397	—
	University of Waterloo - Aggregate Resources Planning Credit Course	10,000	10,000	—
	Variance to Budget	164,753	—	—
		189,150	24,397	—

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024				
Project Number	Project name, County	Approved Amount \$	Paid Amount \$	Payable Amount \$
22-001	Charles Dietrich Construction Ltd., Frontenac County	1,190	1,190	—
24-001	2349580 Ontario Inc., Kenora County	21,000	21,000	—
	Education			
	TOARC study of surrendered sites in Ontario – (e-Surrender)	91,265	91,265	—
	University of Waterloo - Aggregate Resources Planning Credit Course	10,000	10,000	—
	Variance to Budget	49,330	—	—
		172,785	123,455	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Schedule of Rehabilitation Costs for the Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025				
Project Number	Project name, County	Approved Amount \$	Paid Amount \$	Payable Amount \$
25-01a	Yantha, Hastings	45,995	43,695	2,300
25-01b	Cannon & Wilkins, Hastings	26,045	24,743	1,302
25-01c	Adams, Hastings	22,370	21,252	1,118
25-01d	Samann, Hastings	92,542	87,914	4,628
25-01e	Samann, Hastings	38,474	36,551	1,923
25-02a	Brennen & Harris, Frontenac	51,512	48,951	2,561
25-02b	Harry, Frontenac	89,974	85,488	4,486
25-02c	Detlor, Lennox & Addington	47,178	44,833	2,345
25-02d	Wilson, Lennox & Addington	45,967	43,683	2,284
25-02e	McKenny, Lennox & Addington	87,297	82,932	4,365
25-02f	Gunter, Hastings	25,243	23,995	1,248
25-03a	Dombroskie, Renfrew	22,590	21,500	1,090
25-03b	Summers, Renfrew	17,295	16,430	865
25-03c	Stachowiak, Renfrew	43,528	41,868	1,660
25-03d	McLean, Renfrew	38,368	36,450	1,918
25-04a	Omya, Lanark	11,266	10,703	563
25-04b	Kuehnhold, Lanark	23,136	21,979	1,157
25-04c	Moreau, Lanark	10,368	9,850	518
25-04d	MVCA, Frontenac	20,463	19,440	1,023
25-04e	Michaud, Frontenac	34,530	32,803	1,727
25-05	Henry, Northumberland	66,200	63,220	2,980
25-06a	Vodden, Huron	22,370	21,252	1,118
25-06b	County of Huron, Huron	52,879	50,235	2,644
25-06c	Gross, Huron	38,786	36,998	1,788
24-04d	DosRamos, Dufferin (Permit fee refund)	(1,591)	(1,591)	—
	Research costs:			
	Rapid assessment of naturalized legacy pit restoration success: Protocol and Validation	83,000	83,000	—
	NSERC, Shared costs	(41,500)	(41,500)	—
	Developing evidence-based guidelines for the rehabilitation of aggregate extraction sites in prime agriculture areas	40,000	40,000	—
	Variance to budget	(122,785)	—	—
		931,500	1,006,674	47,611

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Schedule of Rehabilitation Costs for the Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024				
Project Number	Project name, County	Approved Amount \$	Paid Amount \$	Payable Amount \$
24-01c	Mississauga First Nation Pit, Algoma	18,243	17,551	692
24-02a	Gill Pit, Wellington	8,341	7,924	417
24-02b	McLean Pit, Dufferin	60,298	57,283	3,015
24-02c	Bailey Pit, Dufferin	41,981	39,882	2,099
24-02d	DosRamos Pit, Dufferin	18,780	17,921	859
24-03a	Pridham Pit, Parry Sound	10,076	9,574	502
24-03b	Attia Pit, Muskoka	10,030	9,529	501
24-03c	Bristow Pit, Muskoka	8,706	8,271	435
24-03d	Hillbilly Pit, Muskoka	36,842	35,001	1,841
24-03e	WGHOA Pit, Muskoka	28,553	27,126	1,427
24-03f	Dickinson Pit, Haliburton	56,316	53,501	2,815
24-04a	Lefresne Pit, Northumberland	29,407	27,949	1,458
24-04b	Hall Pit, Northumberland	10,000	9,500	500
24-04c	Cripps Pit, Northumberland	69,060	65,607	3,453
24-04d	Mason Pit, Northumberland	23,307	22,155	1,152
24-04e	Muir Pit, Northumberland	41,350	39,283	2,067
24-05a	Harth Pit, Wellington	42,320	36,020	6,300
24-05b	Greydanus Pit, Perth	27,320	23,270	4,050
24-06	Kennedy Pit, Northumberland	10,000	10,000	—
24-01a	Mississauga First Nation Pit, Algoma	367	367	—
24-01b	Mississauga First Nation Pit, Algoma	367	367	—
	Misc.	1,776	1,776	—
	Research costs			
	Rapid assessment of naturalized legacy pit restoration success: Protocol and Validation	86,000	86,000	—
	NSERC, Shared costs of above	(43,000)	(43,000)	—
	Variance to budget	296,560	—	—
		893,000	562,857	33,583

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2025

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FORMATION AND NATURE OF TRUST

Aggregate Resources Trust [the "Trust"] was settled by Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Ontario [the "Crown"] as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources [the "Minister"] for the Province of Ontario pursuant to Section 6.1(1) of the Aggregate Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chap. A.8 as amended [the "Act"]. The Minister entered into a Trust Indenture dated June 27, 1997 [the "Trust Indenture"] with The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation ["TOARC"] appointing TOARC as Trustee of the Trust.

The Trust's goals are: [a] the rehabilitation of land for which a Licence or Permit has been revoked and for which final rehabilitation has not been completed; [b] the rehabilitation of abandoned pits and quarries, including surveys and studies respecting their location and condition; [c] research on aggregate resource management, including rehabilitation; [d] making payments to the Crown and to regional municipalities, counties and local municipalities in accordance with regulations made pursuant to the Act; [e] the management of the Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund; and [f] such other purposes as may be provided for by or pursuant to Section 6.1(2)5 of the Act.

In 1999 the Trust's purposes were expanded by amendment to the Trust Indenture to include:

- (a) "the education and training of persons engaged in or interested in the management of the aggregate resources of Ontario, the operation of pits or quarries, or the rehabilitation of land from which aggregate has been excavated; and
- (b) the gathering, publishing and dissemination of information relating to the management of the aggregate resources of Ontario, the control and regulation of aggregate operations and the rehabilitation of land from which aggregate has been excavated."

In accordance with the Trust Indenture, TOARC administers the Trust which consists of three funds: the Aggregate Resources Fund, the Rehabilitation Fund and the Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund. TOARC is a mere custodian of the assets of the Trust and all expenditures made by TOARC are expenditures of the Trust.

Prior to the creation of the Trust, the Trust's goals were pursued by the Minister and, separately, the Ontario Stone, Sand & Gravel Association [the "OSSGA"] formerly The Aggregate Producers' Association of Ontario [the "APAO"]. Upon the creation of the Trust, rehabilitation security deposits held by the Crown, as represented by the Minister, were to be transferred to the Trust.

on behalf of the Crown, the Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund to the Trust. By December 31, 1999, the Minister and the OSSGA had transferred \$59,793,446 and \$933,485, respectively, to the Trust.

Pursuant to the Trust Indenture, TOARC "shall pay and discharge expenses properly incurred by it in carrying out and fulfilling the Trust purposes and the administration of the Trust [Section 7.02].

The Aggregate Resources Fund is for the collection of the annual licence and permit fees, royalties, and wayside permit fees [aggregate resources charges] collected on behalf of the Minister. Effective for the 2024 production year the annual licence/permit fees, permit royalty fee, wayside permit issuance and mining leases fees are as follows:

Charge	2024 Production	2023 Production
Class A Licence (private Land) or Aggregate Permits authorized to remove more than 20,000 tonnes annually	23.7 cents/tonne or \$825, whichever is greater	22.7 cents/tonne or \$789, whichever is greater
Class B Licence (private Land) or Aggregate Permits authorized to remove 20,000 tonnes or less annually	23.7 cents/tonne or \$412, whichever is greater	22.7 cents/tonne or \$394, whichever is greater
Wayside Permit (issuance fee)	23.7 cents/tonne or \$825, whichever is greater	22.7 cents/tonne or \$789, whichever is greater
Minimum Royalty	60.0 cents/tonne	57.4 cents/tonne

For production prior to 2017 all aggregate resources charges were collected and disbursed based on the legislation in effect at the time.

DISTRIBUTION:

Fees collected from licences, wayside permits and aggregate permits will be distributed approximately as follows:

- 3% to the Aggregate Resources Trust for rehabilitation and research
- 61% to the local municipality in which the site is located
- 15% to the upper-tier municipality in which the site is located
- 21% to the Crown (minimum)

Royalties are paid to the Crown for use of Crown-owned aggregate.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2025

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

The funds reinvested by the Crown to the Trust from the Aggregate Resources Fund will be transferred within the Trust and used for the Rehabilitation Fund and the Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund. In addition, the Trust collects the royalty payments and annual fees related to aggregate permits and also disburses the funds to the Crown within six months of receipt.

The Rehabilitation Fund represents the rehabilitation security deposits held by the Crown, contributed by Licensees/Permittees, transferred to the Trust. The Trust has refunded approximately \$48.6 million as per the Crown's directions. The balance of funds will be used to ensure the rehabilitation of land where licenses and/or permits have been revoked and final rehabilitation has not been completed.

The Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund is for the rehabilitation of abandoned sites and related research. Abandoned sites are pits and quarries for which a licence or permit was never in force at any time after December 31, 1989.

The Trust's expenses [or Trustee's expenses] are the amounts paid pursuant to Article 7.02 of the Trust Indenture.

Pursuant to Section 4.01 of the Trust Indenture, the Trust's assets and the income and gains derived therefrom are property belonging to the Province of Ontario within the meaning of Section 125 of the Constitution Act, 1867 and, by reason of Section 7.01 of the Trust Indenture, the amounts paid by the Trustee pursuant to Article 7 are paid to or for the benefit of the Crown.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements of the Trust have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future. The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared using careful judgment within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the accounting policies of the Trust.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES CHARGES

Aggregate resources charges collected on behalf of the Minister are recorded upon receipt of a tonnage report from Licensees and Permittees. Aggregate resources charges are based on the tonnage produced in the preceding period by

the Licensees and Permittees as reported by the Licensees and Permittees. Based on the reported tonnage, if the calculated aggregate resources charges are zero or less than the minimum annual fee, minimum annual fee is charged and recognized. Deferred Aggregate Resources Charges represents prepayments and overpayments of fees charged to Licensees and Permittees.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND INTANGIBLES

Capital assets and intangibles are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recorded to write off the cost of capital assets and intangibles over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis as follows:

Computer equipment	3 to 5 years
Computer software	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles-Car	3 years
Vehicles-Truck	5 years

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, equities and pooled funds traded in an active market are reported at fair value, with realized gains and losses and unrealized changes in fair values of investments recorded in the Statement of Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances under investment income and unrealized changes in fair value respectively. All other financial instruments are reported at cost or amortized cost less impairment, if applicable. Financial assets are tested for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the asset could be impaired. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale or issue of financial instruments are included in the Statement of Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances under investment income for those items remeasured at fair value at each statement of financial position date and charged to the financial instrument for those measured at amortized cost.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Investment income is recognized in the period in which it is earned.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate prevailing at the year-end date for monetary items and at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date for non-monetary items. The resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are included in investment income in the current period.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2025

2. INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of the following:

	2025		2024	
	Fair Value \$	COST \$	Fair Value \$	COST \$
Pooled Funds	22,098,056	17,305,770	21,098,081	16,666,997

Investment income is broken down as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Interest income	987,668	1,482,343
Dividends	437,585	309,949
Realized capital gains	805,254	274,439
	2,230,507	2,066,731

Investment income of the Rehabilitation Fund includes interest earned on Aggregate Resources Charges collected on behalf of the Minister of \$596,303 [2024 - \$1,096,666].

The Trust manages market risk by diversifying investments in accordance with the Trust's Statement of Investment Policies and Guidelines ("SIP&G"). Investments are based on asset mix and risk management policies that are designed to enable to the Trust to meet or exceed its long term objectives with an acceptable level of risk, consistent with the SIP&G as approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has adopted a SIP&G in June of 2025 for the Trust which sets out investments objectives, guidelines and benchmarks used in investing the Trust's assets, permitted categories of investments, asset mix diversification and rate of return expectations. The Trust's expected annual target rate of return is 5.25% plus CPI over a 4-year rolling period. The SIP&G target asset mix is comprised of four categories of assets. A set of benchmarks has been identified to measure against each category's annual rate of investment return. The Trust's investments were allocated within the allowable asset categories ranges, as of the date of the financial statements.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2025

3. CAPITAL ASSETS AND INTANGIBLES						
Capital assets consist of the following:						
	2025			2024		
	Cost \$	Accumulated Amortization \$	Net Book Value \$	Cost \$	Accumulated Amortization \$	Net Book Value \$
Computer equipment	252,166	239,948	12,218	246,501	223,067	23,434
Furniture and fixtures	107,256	107,097	159	107,256	106,779	477
Vehicles	153,451	116,058	37,393	153,451	93,711	59,740
Leasehold Improvement	38,670	38,670	—	38,670	38,670	—
	551,543	501,773	49,770	545,878	462,227	83,651
INTANGIBLES						
Computer software	483,522	483,522	—	483,522	483,522	—
	1,035,065	985,295	49,770	1,029,400	945,749	83,651

4. COMMITMENTS	
The Trust has entered into a number of Research Funding Agreements. The future annual payments, in total and over the next four years, are as follows:	
	\$
2026	176,000
2027	124,875
2028	95,000
2029	70,000
	465,875

5. LEASE COMMITMENTS	
The future minimum annual lease payments (excluding HST) are as follows:	
	\$
2026	90,379
2027	91,257
2028	76,657
	258,293

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2025

6. TRUST'S EXPENSES			
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025	Rehabilitation Fund \$	Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund \$	Total \$
EXPENSES			
Salaries and employee benefits	698,996	574,752	1,273,748
Board expenses	1,540	1,878	3,418
Professional fees	56,221	13,915	70,136
Data processing	63,055	29,855	92,910
Travel	44,809	33,915	78,724
Communication	39,145	32,998	72,143
Office	15,274	9,401	24,675
Office lease, taxes and maintenance	66,280	33,140	99,420
Insurance	4,931	2,944	7,875
TRUST'S EXPENSES	990,251	732,798	1,723,049

For The Year Ended December 31, 2024	Rehabilitation Fund \$	Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund \$	Total \$
EXPENSES			
Salaries and employee benefits	644,479	695,137	1,339,616
Board expenses	5,912	1,225	7,137
Professional fees	60,656	18,285	78,941
Data processing	74,260	38,259	112,519
Travel	22,112	57,948	80,060
Communication	34,621	33,356	67,977
Office	16,898	9,858	26,756
Office lease, taxes and maintenance	65,210	32,455	97,665
Insurance	5,722	3,382	9,104
TRUST'S EXPENSES	929,870	889,905	1,819,775

AGGREGATE RESOURCES TRUST

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2025

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation that is entered into with the Trust. The risk of default on transactions in listed securities is unlikely, as the trade will fail if either party to the transaction does not meet its obligation. The Trust also has credit risk to the extent that licensees and permittees receivables are not collectible. The Trust manages this risk by closely monitoring the outstanding balances for payment.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Trust is exposed to currency risk arising from the possibility that changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of its foreign currency investments. This risk has not changed from the prior year.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Trust is exposed to interest rate risk arising from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of fixed income denominated investments (Note 2). This risk has not changed from the prior year.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust encounters difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of operational liquidity requirements, the Trust will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date; will be forced to sell financial assets at a value, which is less than what they are worth; or may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset. Liquidity risk arises from the Trust's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to Governments.

Market Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the fair value of financial instruments. It arises when the Trust invests in interest-sensitive investments such as bonds and other fixed income investments.

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currencies.

The Trust invests in the units of pooled funds, which in turn invest in a diversified portfolio of assets. While the underlying investments of the pooled funds are susceptible to both currency and interest rate risk, the risk to the Plan is indirect in nature. Given the Trust is not directly holding any investments denominated in foreign currency or any interest-sensitive securities, the Plan has no direct exposure to currency or interest rate risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in a market.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2025 in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the 2025 Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The 2025 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

BDO CANADA LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Oakville, Ontario
April 9, 2026

BALANCE SHEET

December 31	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSET		
Cash	1	1
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Share capital		
Authorized and issued, 1 common share	1	1
Retained earnings	—	—
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	1	1

The accompanying note is an integral part of these financial statements

On behalf of the Board:

Bruce Hubbard

Director

Almex

Director

THE ONTARIO AGGREGATES RESOURCES CORPORATION NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2025

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FORMATION AND NATURE OF CORPORATION

The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation [the "Corporation"] was incorporated on February 20, 1997. The Corporation's sole shareholder is the Ontario Stone, Sand & Gravel Association [the "OSSGA"] (formerly The Aggregate Producers' Association of Ontario [the "APAO"]), a not-for-profit organization. The Corporation's sole purpose is to act as Trustee of the Aggregate Resources Trust [the "Trust"]. On June 27, 1997, the Corporation and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Ontario [the "Crown"], as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources [the "Minister"], entered into a Trust Indenture, appointing the Corporation as Trustee of the Trust.

In accordance with the Indenture Agreement, the Corporation manages the administrative expenses as Trustee of the Trust which consists of three funds: the Aggregate Resources Fund, the Rehabilitation Fund and the Abandoned Pits and Quarries Rehabilitation Fund.

The Trust's assets managed by the Corporation, amounting to approximately \$22.1 million (2024 - \$21.3 million), are not included in the accompanying balance sheet. The beneficial owner of the Trust's assets is the Crown.

The financial statements do not include an income statement or statement of cash flows as there is no activity recorded in the Corporation as all fees or costs are absorbed by the related Trust.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.



AUDITS AND REVOKED STATUS

Production Reporting – Audit Program

TOARC, on behalf of the Trust, initiated an audit program in 2000 to monitor the completeness and accuracy of production reports submitted by licensees and permittees. The program is designed to educate licence and permit holders with respect to their obligations for record keeping under the Aggregate Resources Act in addition to assuring that aggregate production is being reported properly.

Since the inception of the program, TOARC has audited 1,612 clients covering 4,103 licences and permits resulting in an additional \$1,797,540 of net aggregate resource fees collected.

Revoked Licences and Permits

Under Subsection (v) (i) of the Trust Indenture, TOARC has the responsibility for "the rehabilitation of land for which a Licence or Permit has been revoked and for which final rehabilitation has not been completed". Since inception of the Trust, 122 licences and 279 permits have been revoked. In the case of licences, 119 have been rehabilitated or the files have been closed for other reasons. In the case of permits, 278 have been rehabilitated or closed for other reasons. To date the Trust has expended \$1,563,651 in net direct costs for rehabilitation of revoked sites.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE

BANKING INSTITUTION

Scotiabank®

INVESTMENT ADVISORS

CBW Financial Group

INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Burgundy Asset Management Ltd.
Mawer Investment Management Ltd.

AUDITORS

BDO Canada LLP

LEGAL COUNSEL

Blakes, Cassels & Graydon LLP

SHAREHOLDER

Ontario Stone, Sand & Gravel Association





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