

NATION RISE WIND FARM

Consultation Report

Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership

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Issue: B, **Status:** Final

Date: 4 August 2017



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A	18 July 2017	Final REA submission	A. Danaitis	G. Constantin	M. Roberge
B	04 August 2017	Minor updates	A. Danaitis	G. Constantin	M. Roberge



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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CLC	Community Liaison Committee
DND	National Defence and Canadian Forces
DNV GL	GL Garrad Hassan Canada Inc.
EC	Environment Canada
EDPR	EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EPA	Ontario <i>Environmental Protection Act</i>
IESO	Independent Electricity System Operator
MNR	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MOECC	Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
MTCS	Ontario Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport
MW	Megawatt
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
PDR	Project Description Report
POI	Point of Interconnection
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
REA	Renewable Energy Approval
RUA	Road Use Agreement
SNCA	South Nation Conservation Authority

1 PREAMBLE

Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership (the “Proponent”) is proposing to develop the Nation Rise Wind Farm (the “Project”) which is subject to *Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 359/09 (Renewable Energy Approvals (REA) [1] under Part V.0.1 of the Ontario Environmental Protection Act (EPA))*, as amended. The Proponent was awarded a contract for this Project in March 2016 from the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) under the Large Renewable Procurement (LRP), and is seeking a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC). The Project will be owned and operated by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd (EDPR).

This Project will have a total nameplate capacity of approximately 100 megawatts (MW) and is considered to be a Class 4 wind facility. A total of 33 wind turbine locations are being permitted as part of the REA process.

This Consultation Report has been prepared in accordance with *O. Reg 359/09* and the *Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals*, Chapter 2: Consultation requirements and guidance for preparing the Consultation Report [2]. As per these guidelines, the following sections identify the various stakeholders for this Project (Aboriginal communities, public, municipalities, and agencies), the consultation efforts undertaken, the issues or comments raised by these stakeholders and how these are addressed in the current REA application. Table 1-1 presents the corresponding sections for each Consultation Report requirement.

Table 1-1: Consultation Report Requirements and Corresponding Sections

Requirement	Section
A summary of communication with any members of the public, Aboriginal Communities, municipalities, local roads boards and local services boards regarding the Project.	Section 3
Evidence that the information required to be distributed to Aboriginal communities under subsection 17 (1) of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> was distributed.	Section 5.1 and Appendix C
Any information provided by an Aboriginal community in response to a request made under paragraph 4 of subsection 17 (1) of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> .	Section 5.2 and Appendix C
Evidence that a municipal consultation form was distributed in accordance with subsection 18 (1) of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> .	Section 7.1 and Appendix D
The consultation form distributed under subsection 18 (1), if any part of it has been completed by a municipality, local roads board or local services board.	Section 7.1, 7.2 and Appendix D
A description of whether and how:	
i. Comments from members of the public, Aboriginal communities, municipalities, local roads boards and local services boards were considered by the person who is engaging in the Project;	Section 5.2, 6.2 and 7.2
ii. The Draft REA documents that were made available prior to the final public meeting were amended after the final public meeting was held, and	Section 6.4

iii. The Project proposal was altered in response to comments received from members of the public, Aboriginal communities, municipalities, local roads boards and local services boards.	Section 5.3, 6.4 and 7.3
A description of the manner in which the location of the wind turbines was made available to the public, if a person proposing to engage in a project in respect of a class 4 or 5 wind facility relied on paragraph 4 of subsection 54 (1.2) or paragraph 4 of subsection 55 (2.2).	See Draft Site Plan, Section 6.1 and Appendix C
If paragraph 7 applies, proof of the date on which the location of the wind turbines referred to in that paragraph was made available to the public.	Appendix C

1.1 Location of the Project

The Nation Rise Wind Farm is located in eastern Ontario, in the Township of North Stormont, in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario. More specifically, the Project is located in the western portion of North Stormont bounded to the south by the Township of South Stormont, to the west by the boundary of the Township of North Dundas. The North part is delimited by the municipality boundaries of Russell and the Nation. Courville Road and MacMillan Road are the east boundaries of the Project. It has a total Project study area of approximately 8,974 hectares.

Project components will be mostly installed on privately-owned agricultural lots. It is anticipated that the electrical collector lines will be partially sited within public road allowances to connect to the substation in the northern section of the Project study area. There is no proposed transmission line for the Project.

The proposed Project study area is located on private and public lands; the geographic coordinates of the extreme points of the Project study area are presented in Table 1-2 and Figure 1-1.

The location of the study area was defined early in the planning process and was selected based on the availability of wind resources, the approximate area required for the proposed Project, and availability of existing infrastructure for connection to the electrical grid. The Project substation is located along the existing L24A 230 kV transmission line just south of County Road 13. Most of the agricultural fields are planted annually with common crops (e.g. corn, soybeans and winter wheat) or are used as pasture lands.

Table 1-2: Geographic coordinates of Project Study Area

Site Location	Easting	Northing
North	483970	5008222
East	480929	5004950
West	494722	5001252
South	487941	4992782

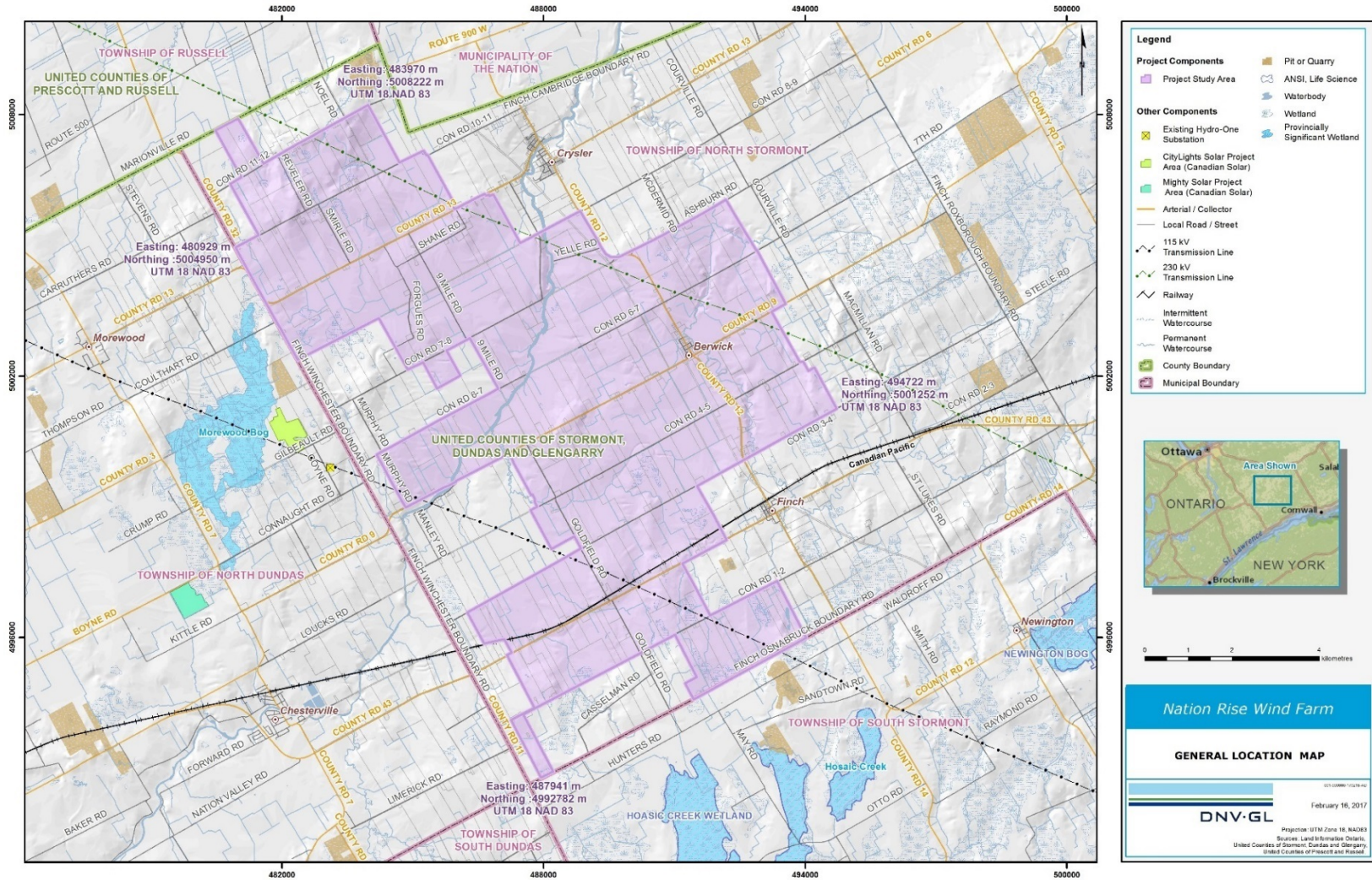


Figure 1-1: General Project study area



1.2 Contact Information

1.2.1 Project Proponent

The Project Proponent is the Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership, a wind energy developer, with an office in Toronto, Ontario. The primary contact for this Project is:

Kenneth Little

Development Project Manager
Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership
110 Spadina Ave., Suite 609,
Toronto, ON M5V 2K4
(416) 502-9463

Project email: nationrise@edpr.com

Project website: <http://nationrisewindfarm.com/>

1.2.2 Project Consultant

GL Garrad Hassan Canada Inc. (hereafter referred to as "DNV GL"), a member of the DNV GL Group and part of the DNV GL brand, has been retained to lead the REA work for the Project. The Environmental and Permitting Services team of DNV GL has completed mandates throughout Canada, the United States and in many other parts of the world. These mandates include permitting management, permit applications, environmental impact assessment, and various environmental studies for more than 15,000 MW of wind and solar-PV projects.

DNV GL's environmental team is composed of over 20 environmental professionals, including environmental impact specialists, planners, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), technicians and engineers. DNV GL has no equity stake in any Project, distinguishing it from many other players and underscoring its independence.

The primary DNV GL contact for this Project is:

Gabriel Constantin

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2 CONSULTATION APPROACH

The Proponent places great importance on community engagement as it is integral throughout the entire lifecycle of any successful wind energy project.

The Proponent has and will continue to provide opportunities for engagement and feedback regarding the Project, ranging from municipal council meetings, open houses, tours of the nearby South Branch Wind Farm, and being present at local events, such as the Chrysler Seed Show.

The Proponent anticipates establishing a Community Liaison Committee (CLC) for the Project in 2018 in parallel with the anticipated REA decision from the MOECC. Members of the public and stakeholders will be invited to join the CLC that will serve as a forum to exchange ideas, discuss the Project and share Project updates with interested residents and members of the public. This will ensure that ongoing consultation and communication with members of the Public and other stakeholders is maintained.

3 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND PROJECT CONTACT LIST

The Proponent has undertaken a thorough public consultation program in accordance with the requirements set out in *O.Reg. 359/09*. Table 3-1 below summarizes the consultation activities undertaken, in addition to the dates they were completed.

Moreover, a project contact list has been created to ensure that all interested parties, including Aboriginal communities, agencies, municipalities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), surrounding landowners and members of the public remain informed about the Project. The project contact list is included in Appendix A. Information related to members of the public is not included in this report to protect private information.

Table 3-1: Summary of consultation activities and timing

Event/Activity	Date	Further Details
Aboriginal Communities Consultations		
MOECC letter with Aboriginal community list	16 August 2016	See section 4.1
MOECC letter to each Aboriginal community identified	16 August 2016	See section 4.1
Draft PDR available for Aboriginal Review	25 September 2016	See section 4.1
Meeting with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	26 October 2016	See section 4.1
Notice of a Proposal to Engage in a Renewable Energy Project and Notice of Public Meeting	2 November 2016	See section 4.1
Archaeology Status Update and Monitor Discussion to Algonquins of Ontario	3 November 2016	See section 4.1
Archaeology Status Update and Monitor Discussion with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	15 November 2016	See section 4.1
Consultation with Algonquins of Ontario	9 March 2017	See section 4.1
Notice of a Draft Site Plan	17 March 2017	See section 4.1
Draft REA documents for Aboriginal review	13 April 2017	See section 4.1
Notice of Draft REA Reports and Notice of Second Public Meeting	20 April 2017	See section 4.1
Archaeology Status Update and Monitor Discussion with Nation Huronne-Wendat	4 May 2017	See section 4.1
Meeting with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	9 May 2017	See section 4.1
Meeting with Nation Huronne-Wendat	23 May 2017	See section 4.1
Project introduction and planning of meeting with Metis Nation of Ontario	5 June 2017	See section 4.1
Public Consultations		
2014 Chrysler Farm and Seed Show	4 February 2014	See section 5.1
2015 Chrysler Farm and Seed Show	27 February 2015	See section 5.1
Public Community Open House	7 May 2015	See section 5.1
LRP I public community meeting	6 August 2015	See section 5.1
Documents Available for Public Review	25 September 2016	See section 5.1
October 2016 Open house	25 October 2016	See section 5.1
Notice of a Proposal to Engage in a Renewable Energy Project and Notice of Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> .	2 November 2016	See section 5.1
First REA Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>	13 December 2016	See section 5.1
Notice of a Draft Site Plan	17 March 2017	See section 5.1
Notice of Draft REA Reports and Second Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> .	20 April 2017	See section 5.1

Event/Activity	Date	Further Details
Second REA Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>	27 June 2017	See section 5.1
Municipal Consultations		
Meeting with the North Stormont Chief Building Official	21 September 2012	See section 6.1
Meeting with the North Stormont Community Planner	7 January 2015	See section 6.1
Meeting with North Stormont	17 February 2015	See section 6.1
Meeting with several members of the Township North Stormont including Mayor, Council members and staff	14 July 2015	See section 6.1
Meeting with United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry members of the Road Department	25 August 2015	See section 6.1
Meeting with North Stormont and United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry Road Supervisors	5 August 2016	See section 6.1
Submittal of Municipal/Local Authority Consultation Form (MCF) under s. 18(2) <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>	25 September 2016	See section 6.1
Draft Project Description Report received by North Stormont Council at council meeting	11 October 2016	See section 6.1
Submittal of MCF and Notice of a Proposal to Engage in a Renewable Energy Project and Notice of Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> .	2 November 2016	See section 6.1
Meeting with North Stormont Mayor and Staff	26 January 2017	See section 6.1
Site Plan Approval and Building Permit Request Form submitted to the surrounding Municipalities	31 January 2017	See section 6.1
Notice of a Draft Site Plan	17 March 2017	See section 6.1
Meeting with the North Stormont Community Planner	18 March 2017	See section 6.1
Draft REA Reports for municipal consultation and updated version of MCF	23 March 2017	See section 6.1
Meeting with the North Stormont	27 March 2017	See section 6.1
Notice of Draft REA Reports and Second Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> .	20 April 2017	See section 6.1
Meeting with members of the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry	21 June 2017	See section 6.1
Response from the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry on the MCF.	10 July 2017	See section 6.1
Response from the Township of North Stormont from the MCF.	11 July 2017	See section 6.1
Agency Consultations		
South Nation Conservation Authority (SNCA)		
Meeting with SNCA Staff	19 April 2016	See section 7.1
Records Review Request	7 September 2016	See section 7.1
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC)		
Draft Project Description Report	9 August 2016	See section 7.1
Introductory meeting with the MOECC	1 September 2016	See section 7.1
Follow-up meeting with the MOECC	13 October 2016	See section 7.1
Clarification meeting - REA acoustical equivalency	18 November 2016	See section 7.1
MOECC-Proponent Follow-up meeting	13 April 2017	See section 7.1
REA pre-submission meeting with the MOECC	23 June 2017	See section 7.1
REA submission to the MOECC	18 July 2017	See section 7.1
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)		
Introductory meeting (Regional MNRF)	16 June 2016	See section 7.1
Records Review Request	13 September 2016	See section 7.1
Records Review Information	23 September 2016	See section 7.1
Introductory meeting (District MNRF)	14 November 2016	See section 7.1
NHA Submission (1 st Draft)	6 April 2017	See section 7.1
Subsequent meeting (District MNRF)	10 April 2017	See section 7.1
NHA submission review meeting (Regional MNRF)	18 May 2017	See section 7.1

Event/Activity	Date	Further Details
Petroleum Wells and Facilities for Approval and Permitting Requirements Document (APRD)	22 June 2017	See section 7.1
NHA Reports Deemed Complete	11 July 2017	See section 7.1
Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan (EEMP) Deemed Complete	13 July 2017	See section 7.1
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS)		
Introductory Meeting	1 February 2017	See section 7.1
Request for advice	5 May 2017	See section 7.1
Request for advice	12 January 2017	See section 7.1
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment confirmation letter	31 October 2016	See section 7.1
Additional Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment confirmation letter	5 May 2017	See section 7.1
Heritage Impact Assessment confirmation letter	18 April 2017	See section 7.1
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment confirmation letter	17 July 2017	See section 7.1
Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) – Government Mobile Communications Branch (GMC)		
Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Notification of Project turbines to MCSCS	6 June 2016	See section 7.1
EMI update Notification of Project turbines to MCSCS	10 July 2017	See section 7.1
Environment Canada – Weather Radar		
EMI Notification of Project turbines Environment Canada – Weather Radar	3 June 2016	See section 7.1
EMI update Notification of Project turbines Environment Canada – Weather Radar	10 July 2017	See section 7.1
National Defence and Canadian Forces (DND) -ATESS Wind Turbine Assessment Office		
Notification of Project turbines to DND - ATESS Wind Turbine Assessment Office	3 June 2016	See section 7.1
Update Notification of Project turbines to DND - ATESS Wind Turbine Assessment Office	10 July 2017	See section 7.1
Canadian Coast Guard – (CCG)		
EMI Notification of Project turbines to CCG	3 June 2016	See section 7.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)		
EMI Notification of Project turbines to RCMP – Mobile Communication Services	9 June 2016	See section 7.1
Notification of Project to RCMP – Mobile Communication Services	23 September 2016	See section 7.1
EMI update Notification of Project turbines to RCMP – Mobile Communication Services	10 July 2017	See section 7.1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)		
Records Review Request	7 September 2016	See section 7.1
Canadian Wildlife Service		
Records Review Request	7 September 2016	See section 7.1
NAV CANADA - Aeronautical Information Services		
Notification of Project	16 May 2015	See section 7.1
Notification of Project	26 November 2016	See section 7.1
Introduction meeting	13 December 2016	See section 7.1
Transport Canada		
Notification of Project	16 May 2017	See section 7.1
ORNGE		
EMI Notification of Project turbines to Ornge	3 June 2016	See section 7.1
Updated EMI Notification of Project turbines to Ornge	10 July 2017	See section 7.1
Bell Mobility Inc		
Notification of turbines within RABC consultation zone	11 July 2017	See section 7.1



4 CHANGES TO DRAFT REA REPORTS

Since the initiation of the Project and submission of the Draft REA Reports in April 2017, changes to the overall Project scope and design have been made for a variety of reasons. Changes made as a result of feedback received throughout the consultation program are presented in the following sections of this report:

- Section 5.3 (Aboriginal Consultations);
- Section 6.4 (Public Consultations);
- Section 7.3 (Municipal Consultations); and
- Section 8.3 (Agency Consultations).

In addition to the changes described in these sections, the below three (3) changes have been made to the Project following the Final Public Meeting:

- 1) The Project Location initially used within the early stages of the Project has been continually refined throughout the REA process based on results from the public consultation program, technical studies and various other factors. The Site Plan Maps have been updated to include the location of each potential project infrastructure;
- 2) The proposed number of turbines has been reduced from 34 to 33; and
- 3) The number of potential meteorological tower locations has been reduced from seven (7) to six (6); although the number of maximum meteorological tower that will be installed remained the same (up to three in total).
- 4) A Hydrogeological Assessment and Effects Assessment was completed to address water taking activities during the construction phase that may exceed 400,000 L/day at certain turbine foundations. This assessment is included in Appendix C of the Construction Plan Report.

5 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Correspondence and Consultations

The Proponent has conducted ongoing consultation with Aboriginal Communities based on their First Nation and Métis Relationship Policy and the requirements of *O.Reg. 359/09*. Table 5-1 provides details on the main consultation efforts undertaken, as well as other relevant information. All Aboriginal correspondence and documentation is provided in Appendix B.

The Proponent requested a list from the MOECC of Aboriginal Communities who have Aboriginal rights or treaty rights that may have an interest in the Project. On 16 August 2016, the Director of the MOECC confirmed the list of First Nation and Métis communities to be consulted (Appendix B). The list includes:

- Algonquins of Ontario Conservation Office;
- Mohawks of Akwesasne; and
- Nation Huronne-Wendat.

Additional Aboriginal communities that were not on the official Directors' list were also consulted:

- Metis Nation of Ontario;
- MNO Ottawa Region Metis Council;
- Tyendinaga Mohawk Council; and
- Algonquins of Pikwakanagan.

Table 5-1: REA consultation log – Aboriginal Communities

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
Mandatory Consultation			
MOECC letter with Aboriginal community list	16 August 2016	Letters to the Proponent	The MOECC provided a letter by email to the Proponent confirming the list of Aboriginal communities in the area of the Project that have an interest and should be consulted.
MOECC letter to each Aboriginal community identified	16 August 2016	Delivered to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquins of Ontario Conservation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON • Mohawks of Akwesasne, 29 Third St, Akwesasne, QC • Nation Huronne-Wendat, 255, place Chef-Michel-Laveau, Wendake, QC 	Notification of Proposed Renewable Energy Project by the MOECC.
Draft PDR available for Aboriginal Review	25 September 2016	Delivered to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquins of Ontario 	The following documents were made available:

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
		<p>Conservation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohawks of Akwesasne, 29 Third St, Akwesasne, QC • Nation Huronne-Wendat, 255, place Chef-Michel-Laveau, Wendake, QC • Metis Nation of Ontario, 500D Old St. Patrick St., Unit 3, Ottawa, ON • MNO Ottawa Region Metis Council, 419-140 Mann Avenue, Ottawa, ON • Tyendinaga Mohawk Council, 24 Meadow Drive, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, ON • Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, 1657A Misomis Inamo, ON • Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, RR #1, 13 Old York Rd, Deseronto, ON 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft PDR • October 2016 open house notice <p>Report and notice were also available online on the Project's website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com</p>
<p>Notice of a Proposal to Engage in a Renewable Energy Project and Notice of Public Meeting</p>	<p>2 November 2016</p>	<p>Delivered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquins of Ontario Conservation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON • Mohawks of Akwesasne, 29 Third St, Akwesasne, QC • Nation Huronne-Wendat, 255, place Chef-Michel-Laveau, Wendake, QC • Metis Nation of Ontario, 500D Old St. Patrick St., Unit 3, Ottawa, ON • MNO Ottawa Region Metis Council, 419-140 Mann Avenue, Ottawa, ON 	<p>The following documents were made available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Project Description Report (available from 23 September 2016) • Notice of Public Meeting <p>Report and notice were also available online on the Project's website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com</p>

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyendinaga Mohawk Council, 24 Meadow Drive, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, ON • Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, 1657A Misomis Inamo, ON • Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, RR #1, 13 Old York Rd, Deseronto, ON 	
Notice of a Draft Site Plan	17 March 2017	<p>Delivered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquins of Ontario Conservation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON • Mohawks of Akwesasne, 29 Third St, Akwesasne, QC • Nation Huronne-Wendat, 255, place Chef-Michel-Laveau, Wendake, QC • Metis Nation of Ontario, 500D Old St. Patrick St., Unit 3, Ottawa, ON • MNO Ottawa Region Metis Council, 419-140 Mann Avenue, Ottawa, ON • Tyendinaga Mohawk Council, 24 Meadow Drive, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, ON • Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, 1657A Misomis Inamo, ON • Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, RR #1, 13 Old York Rd, Deseronto, ON 	<p>The following documents were made available from the 17 March 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Site Plan, along with the Draft Noise Impact Assessment • Notice of a Draft Site Plan <p>Copies were made available at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard copies available at Township of North Stormont municipal office and United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry county office • Posted on the Project website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com
Draft REA documents for Aboriginal review	13 April 2017	<p>Draft REA documents (electronic format requested), including the Summary of REA Technical Reports was sent via mail to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohawks of Akwesasne and Mohawks Council of 	<p>The Aboriginal consultation package included the following Draft REA Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of REA Technical Reports • Project Description Report • Construction Plan Report • Design and Operations Report and technical studies:

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
		<p>Akwesasne, 29 Third St, Akwesasne, QC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nation Huronne-Wendat, 255, place Chef-Michel-Laveau, Wendake, QC • Metis Nation of Ontario, 500D Old St. Patrick St., Unit 3, Ottawa, ON • MNO Ottawa Region Metis Council, 419-140 Mann Avenue, Ottawa, ON • Tyendinaga Mohawk Council, 24 Meadow Drive, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, ON • Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, 1657A Misomis Inamo, ON • Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, RR #1, 13 Old York Rd, Deseronto, ON <p>Draft REA documents (paper and electronic copies requested), including the Summary of REA Technical Reports was sent via mail to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquins of Ontario Conservation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wind Turbine Specification Report ○ Natural Heritage Assessment Reports ○ Water Assessment and Water Bodies Reports ○ Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Reports ○ Cultural Heritage Assessment Report ○ Noise Impact Assessment Report ○ Property Line Assessment Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decommissioning Plan Report
<p>Notice of Draft REA Reports and Notice of Second Public Meeting</p>	<p>20 April 2017</p>	<p>Notice of Draft REA Reports and Notice of Second Public Meeting was provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquins of Ontario Conservation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON • Mohawks of Akwesasne, 29 Third St, Akwesasne, QC • Nation Huronne-Wendat, 255, place Chef-Michel- 	<p>The following document was sent via mail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of Draft REA Reports and Notice of Second Public Meeting <p>The Notices, along with the Draft REA Reports also available online on the Project's website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com</p> <p>Copies of Draft REA documents were sent to the Aboriginal communities before being publicly available, as per <i>O. Reg 359/09</i> and as described above.</p>

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
		Laveau, Wendake, QC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metis Nation of Ontario, 500D Old St. Patrick St., Unit 3, Ottawa, ON • MNO Ottawa Region Metis Council, 419-140 Mann Avenue, Ottawa, ON • Tyendinaga Mohawk Council, 24 Meadow Drive, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, ON • Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, 1657A Misomis Inamo, ON • Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, RR #1, 13 Old York Rd, Deseronto, ON 	
Other Aboriginal Consultation Activities			
Meeting with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	26 October 2016	In person meeting with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne: A'nowara'ko:wa Arena, 36 Arena Rd, Akwesasne, Ontario	The Proponent and representatives of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne met in person to discuss the Project progress, the Draft REA Reports, Stage 2 archaeological surveys involvement to date and discuss collaboration opportunities.
Archaeology Status Update and Monitor Discussion to Algonquins of Ontario	3 November 2016	Phone call	The Project archaeological consultant provided an update to Janet Stavinga (Algonquins of Ontario) regarding upcoming field work expected for archaeology Stage 2 activities at the Project. The Project archaeological consultant confirmed that invitation will be sent for archaeology monitors from the Algonquins of Ontario to participate on site during Stage 2 activities. Janet confirmed monitors would be available and would post the opportunity internally for the community members available.
Archaeology Status Update and Monitor Discussion with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	15 November 2016	Phone call	The Project archaeological consultant provided an update to Kylee Tarbell and Curtiz Lazore (Mohawk Council of Akwesasne) regarding upcoming field work expected for archaeology Stage 2 activities for the Project. The Project archaeological consultant confirmed that invitation will be sent for archaeology monitors from the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne to participate on site during Stage 2 activities. Kylee confirmed monitors would be immediately available.

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
Consultation with Algonquins of Ontario	9 March 2017	Conference call	The Proponent and Algonquins of Ontario Heritage and Culture Working Group discussed the Stage 1 Archeological Assessment results, the overview of upcoming Stage 2 Archeological Assessment and engagement of Algonquin Archeological liaisons.
Archaeology Status Update and Monitor Discussion with Nation Huronne-Wendat	4 May 2017	Phone call	The Project archaeological consultant provided an update to Maxime Picard (Nation Huronne-Wendat) regarding fieldwork completed in 2016 and early 2017 as well as remaining Stage 2 activities at the Project site. The Proponent confirmed they would invite archaeology monitors from the Huron-Wendat community to participate on site during Stage 2 activities. Maxime confirmed monitors would be immediately available to travel to site and participate in the remainder of Stage 2 activities.
Meeting with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	9 May 2017	In-person meeting with staff members of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne: A'nowara'ko:wa Arena, 36 Arena Rd, Akwesasne, Ontario	The Proponent and Project archaeological consultant discussed the draft REA documentation provided to the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne for review. Henry Licker (Mohawk Council of Akwesasne) provided perspective on key elements of the REA most important to the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne in the area (NHA, species of interest and medicinal plants) and notification and future consultation requests. Description of the Site Investigation results for potential habitat was also discussed. An update on the status of the Stage 2 archaeology work completed to-date and the active participation of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne monitors.
Meeting with Nation Huronne-Wendat	23 May 2017	In person meeting with Nation Huronne-Wendat: 255, place Chef-Michel-Laveau, Wendake, QC	The Proponent, DNV GL project manager and staff/representatives of the Nation Huronne-Wendat met in person to discuss the Project progress, the Draft REA Reports, Stage 2 archaeological surveys involvement to date and discuss opportunities for jobs and investments.
Project introduction and planning of meeting with Metis Nation of Ontario	5 June 2017	E-mail and phone call	Linda Norheim (Metis Nation of Ontario) reached out to the Proponent to discuss the Project and to introduce themselves after receiving Project notices. After discussing the Project stage, schedule, and current site activities, the Proponent and Metis Nation of Ontario agreed to have an introductory meeting in Q3 2017.

5.2 Feedback Received

Table 5-2 provides questions and comments received from the Aboriginal communities, through comment forms, verbal communication, or other correspondence. No written submissions of questions or comments in relation to the Draft REA reports were received.

Table 5-2: Summary of questions and comments – Aboriginal Communities

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
1	Henry Licker (Mohawk Council of Akwesasne) provided perspective on key elements of the REA most important to the Mohawk of Akwesasne in the area. Related to Natural Heritage Assessment, Henry provided that of cultural interest would be any information, sightings, or potential impact to Eastern Box Turtles, Wood Turtles, Eastern Grey Wolves, Black and White Ash Trees, Eastern Flowering Dogwood, Bobolink, and Monarch Butterflies. Moreover, Henry discussed the desire for the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne to be made aware of land clearing and grubbing activities where medicinal plants may be encountered, including sweetgrass.	In person meeting with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	<p>The Proponent will continue to follow-up with results to the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne regarding pre-construction surveys at the end of monitoring seasons in 2017 and 2018 as applicable.</p> <p>The Proponent will notify the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne of construction activities related to land clearing or grubbing activities.</p>

5.3 Consideration of Comments

No aboriginal communities identified by the MOECC have provided information about any adverse impacts that the Project may have on constitutionally protected Indigenous or treaty rights and any measures for mitigating those adverse impacts. Table 5-3 summarizes how the comments received from the public were considered in the Project design.

Table 5-3: Considerations of comments – Aboriginal Communities

Issue Raised	Corresponding Comment(s)	Change Made to Project Design?	Rationale for No Change /Description of Change	Report Document(s) which Detail Change, if any	How Change will Address Issue
N/A	N/A	No	Changes not warranted based on correspondence with any Aboriginal communities.	N/A	N/A

6 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

6.1 Public Notices and Meetings

As per the REA process, the Proponent has held and is currently holding ongoing public consultation which includes notices, public events, and other activities. Table 6-1 provides details on main consultation events undertaken, as well as other relevant information. All public related correspondence and documentation is provided in Appendix C, such as notices and information presented at public meetings.

An open house that occurred on 25 October 2016 from 4:00-8:00pm at the Finch Community Arena (4 John St., Finch, ON K0C 1K0) was held to introduce the Project, the Project team and provide an overview of the REA process. This was also an opportunity to receive early feedback and comments from the public for consideration in the planning of the Project.

The First REA Public Meeting was held on 13 December 2016 from 3:30-7:30pm, at the Finch Community Arena. Further updates in regards to the Natural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Assessment surveys were provided, both of which had completed fall activities at the time of the meeting. As these surveys progressed, more detailed maps displaying the constraints and setbacks for wind turbine development were provided, such as wetlands, waterbodies, significant woodlands, and other features. The Project team also addressed the most frequently asked questions gathered from previous interaction with the public, including the 25 October 2016 open house. The Draft Project Description Report (PDR) was also made available at the First REA Public Meeting. 72 people attended the First REA Public Meeting and 23 provided complete contact information.

The Second and Final REA Public Meeting took place on 27 June 2017 from 3:30-7:30pm, at the Finch Community Arena. The public was invited to provide feedback on the Project wind turbine layout, Draft REA Reports or any other topics of interest. The Site Plan maps, Draft REA Reports and several information panels were available and displayed. 150 people attended this Second REA Public Meeting and 140 provided contact information.

For all public meetings, information panels were grouped by topics and the Project team was composed of the Proponent's project manager and supporting staff as well as several specialists from all disciplines to answer questions and present the information. Several specialists present were bilingual to facilitate communication with English and French speaking members of the public.

Table 6-1: REA consultation log – Public

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment / Description
Mandatory Consultation			
Documents Available for Public Review	25 September 2016	At the municipal/county office of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Township of North Stormont 15 Union Street, Berwick, ON, K0C 1G0. United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 	The following documents were made available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft PDR Notice of Public Meeting

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment / Description
		<p>26 Pitt St., Cornwall, ON, K6J 3P2.</p> <p>Posted on the Project website.</p>	<p>Report and notice were also available online on the Project's website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com</p>
<p>Notice of a Proposal to Engage in a Renewable Energy Project and Notice of Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>.</p>	<p>2 November 2016</p>	<p>Sent via mail to every assessed landowner within 550 m of the Project Location.</p> <p>Notice was made available at the municipal and county office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Township of North Stormont 15 Union Street, Berwick, ON, K0C 1G0. • United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 26 Pitt St., Cornwall, ON, K6J 3P2. <p>Notice was published in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall Standard Freeholder (8 and 10 November 2016) • Indian Time (10 November 2016) • Chesterville Record (5 November 2016) <p>Posted on the Project website.</p>	<p>See Appendix C for the Notice.</p>
<p>First REA Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i></p>	<p>13 December 2016</p>	<p>First Public Meeting occurred from 3:30pm to 7:30pm at:</p> <p>Finch Community Arena 4 John St., Finch, ON K0C 1K0</p>	<p>The First Public Meeting was held on 13 December 2016 from 3:30 pm to 7:30 pm in an open house format. 72 people attended the First REA Public Meeting and 23 provided complete contact information completed. Material provided at this meeting included the Draft PDR, maps, information of the Project and Proponent, and posters with information on various environmental and health topics. See Appendix C for sample material provided during the meeting, the sign-in sheet and comment forms.</p>
<p>Notice of a Draft Site Plan</p>	<p>17 March 2017</p>	<p>Notice was sent via mail to every assessed landowner within 550 m of the Project Location.</p> <p>Notice and Draft Site Plan was made available at the municipal and county office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Township of North Stormont 15 Union Street, Berwick, ON, K0C 1G0. • United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 26 Pitt St., Cornwall, ON, K6J 3P2. <p>Notice was published in the following:</p>	<p>The following documents were made available from the 17 March 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Site Plan, along with the Draft Noise Impact Assessment • Notice of a Draft Site Plan <p>Copies were made available at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard copies available at Township of North Stormont municipal office and United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry county office • Posted on the Project website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com <p>See Appendix C for the Notice.</p>

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment / Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall Standard Freeholder (17 March 2017) • Indian Time (23 March 2017) • Chesterville Record (22 March 2017) <p>Posted on the Project website.</p>	
<p>Notice of Draft REA Reports and Second Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>.</p>	<p>20 April 2017</p>	<p>Notice of Draft REA Reports and Second Public Meeting was sent via mail to every assessed landowner within 550 m of the Project Location.</p> <p>The Notice was also published in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall Standard Freeholder (20 April and 3 June 2017) • Indian Time (20 April and 8 June 2017) • Chesterville Record (26 April 2017) <p>Electronic copies of the Draft REA reports were made available on the Project website and hard copies available for public review were delivered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Township of North Stormont municipal office • United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry county office 	<p>The Draft REA Reports and Notice of Draft REA Reports and Second Public Meeting were available on 20 April 2017 and made available in hard copy at the Township of North Stormont and United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, as well as the Project's website at: www.nationrisewindfarm.com</p> <p>The public consultation packages included the following Draft REA Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDR • Construction Plan Report • Design and Operations Report • Decommissioning Plan Report • Site Plan Maps • Noise Impact Assessment Report • Wind Turbine Specification Report • Natural Heritage Assessment and Environmental Impact Study • Water Assessment and Water Bodies Report • Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report • Heritage Impact Assessment • Property Setback Assessment • Conceptual Stormwater, Erosion and Sediment Management Plan <p>See Appendix C for the Notice.</p>
<p>Second REA Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>.</p>	<p>27 June 2017</p>	<p>From 3:30pm to 7:30pm at:</p> <p>Finch Community Arena 4 John St., Finch, ON K0C 1K0</p>	<p>The Second and Final Public Meeting in the REA process was held on 27 June 2017 from 3:30 pm to 7:30 pm in an open house format. 150 people attended this Second REA Public Meeting and 140 provided contact information. All Draft REA reports were made available except the Consultation</p>

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment / Description
			<p>Report, as per <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>. Additional material provided at this meeting included Site Plan maps, information of the Project and Proponent, and posters with information on various environmental and health topics.</p> <p>See Appendix C for sample material provided during the meeting, sign-in sheets and comment forms.</p>
Other Consultation Activities with the Public			
2014 Crysler Farm and Seed Show	4 February 2014	The 2014 Crysler Farm and Seed Show occurred at: Crysler Recreation Association Community Center. 16 3rd Street, Crysler, ON K0A 1R0	EDPR set up a stall at the Crysler Farm and Seed Show. EDPR staff provided attendees with information about EDP Renewables Canada and the Nation Rise Wind Project and responded to questions and comments.
2015 Crysler Farm and Seed Show	27 February 2015	The 2015 Crysler Farm and Seed Show occurred from 10 am to 5 pm at: Crysler Recreation Association Community Center. 16 3rd Street, Crysler, ON K0A 1R0	EDPR participated in the annual farm trade show in conjunction with the Stormont Seed Show at the Crysler Community Centre. Visitors were informed about EDP Renewables Canada and the Project being developed in the area. EDPR staff responded to questions from the public.
Public Community Open House	7 May 2015	The Public Community Open House occurred from 5:00pm to 8:00pm at: Crysler Recreation Association Community Center. 16 3rd Street, Crysler, ON K0A 1R0	EDPR held a community meeting in an open house format to provide the audience with information about the Nation Rise Wind Project. EDPR and DNV GL staff were also available and engaged with public participants in answering questions and receiving comments regarding the Project and renewable energy.
LRP I public community meeting	6 August 2015	The public community meeting occurred from 5:00pm to 8:00pm at: Finch Community Arena 4 John St., Finch, ON K0C 1K0	<p>The meeting was attended by approximately 100 members of the public, with 25 individuals signing the provided attendance sheet. Throughout the event, information panels, maps, and background information were available to participants, including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Considerations Information • Community Engagement Plan • Notice of Public Community Meeting
October 2016 Open house	25 October 2016	The October 2016 Open House occurred from 4:00pm to 8:00pm at: Finch Community Arena 4 John St., Finch, ON K0C 1K0	The meeting was attended by approximately 85 members of the public, with 25 individuals signing the provided attendance sheet. The Project and Project team were reintroduced to the public. An overview of the REA process was also provided and early feedback and comments from the public for consideration in the planning of the Project were received.



6.2 Documents Made Available to the Public

In accordance with the requirements of *O. Reg. 359/09*, the following documents were made public:

- Project Notices (English and French);
- Draft PDR;
- Draft Site Plan; and
- Draft REA Reports.

For a complete list of notices and documents made available to the public, refer to the notices of public meetings presented in Appendix C. A sample of the material made available at the public meetings are also presented in Appendix C.

6.3 Feedback Received

Table 6-2 provides a summary of questions and comments received from the public, through comment forms, verbal communication, or other correspondence. Written submissions are included in Appendix C.

Table 6-2: Summary of common questions and comments – Public

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
1	Turbine Technology	What is the size and location of the turbines? What is the footprint necessary to support the tower? What is the size of the foundation?	Public Meeting	<p>Final selection of the turbine technology has not been completed at this time. The Proponent will run a competitive tender for turbines based on the requirements of the REA permit, should the application be approved. The Draft Site Plan was published in March 2017 indicating the location of the proposed wind turbines. The Site Plan maps, included as part of the Draft REA submission and available to the public, also show the proposed location of the Project wind turbines.</p> <p>Final foundation design for the turbines installed will not be completed until 2018. For reference, the turbine foundations at the South Branch Wind Farm are comprised of ~450 cubic meters. Removal of turbine components will also include the removal of 1m of the underground foundation below the original grade (prior to construction). Typically during operations, the total area used to support one turbine (including access road and turbine pad) will measure anywhere from 1 to 1.5 acres. This number may be different based on the selected turbine type.</p>
2	Turbine Technology	What is the life cycle plan for the turbine and infrastructure? Cradle to grave plan who will pay for the disposal?	Public Meeting	<p>The estimated useful life of the Project is 30 years. However, it is also possible that the turbines will be re-powered at the end of the design life with new equipment, thereby extending the useful life of the Project.</p> <p>The Project will likely utilize Vestas V136 3.45 MW wind turbines, although a final model of wind turbine has not been selected. Because the Project will likely utilize brand new, state of the art wind turbines, a full life-cycle assessment (LCA) is unavailable, but we can conservatively estimate the carbon footprint for the entire Project lifecycle based on existing assessments of older, less efficient turbine models.</p> <p>A 2014 study published in the International Journal of Sustainable Manufacturing looked at two different 2.0 MW turbine models. Life cycle assessment revealed that environmental impacts are concentrated in the manufacturing stage, which accounts for 78% of impacts. The energy payback period for the two turbine models—that is, the length of time it takes for the wind turbines to produce the same amount of energy that it took to manufacture, transport, install, maintain and decommission them—are found to be 5.2 and 6.4 months, respectively. Based on this study, a 100 MW Wind Farm would</p>

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
				<p>result in approximately 130,000 metric tons of CO2 emissions during its lifecycle but the clean energy produced would offset more than 4.3 million metric tons of CO2 during a 20 year lifespan, resulting in a net reduction of more than 4 million metric tons of CO2 during the wind farm's lifecycle.</p> <p>According to the company's 2015 Annual Report, Vestas reduced the CO2 emissions of its turbine models by 15 percent from 2011-2015, based on the LCA meaning the turbines used at the Project will likely result in even fewer CO2 emissions and a faster energy payback period.</p> <p><i>Karl R. Haapala; Preedanood Prempreeda. Comparative life cycle assessment of 2.0 MW wind turbines. International Journal of Sustainable Manufacturing (2014)</i></p>
3	Turbine Technology	The Draft Project Description Report, under Wind Turbines states that the hub height will be anywhere from 100m to 140m. This is significantly higher than the 100m towers at your South Branch Wind Project in Brinston, where residents have filed complaints. How will the proposed 132m height affect the transmission of noise across our flat, relatively non-forested terrain and how will it differ when there is a hard ice/snow covering on the frozen ground and no leaves on the trees, a condition often found between late November and early April in North Stormont?	Public Meeting	For the majority of modern turbine models, sound power emitted from the combination of nacelle and blades does not vary with tower height. If anything, the perceived noise at residences will decrease because the distance between a house and the nacelle will increase. In other words, a taller tower does not mean louder turbine.
4	Turbine Technology	Your official plan states, "a total of 34 wind turbine locations are being permitted and the Proponent is currently evaluating different wind turbine technologies for the Project. Is it likely to be a 3.0 to 3.6MW turbine and for the purpose of reference, the Vestas V136-3.45MW turbine model will be considered in the Project REA application?" What is the actual wind turbine number, size and manufacturer being used?	Public Meeting	The REA permit application is on the basis of a Vestas V136-3.45 MW turbine or one that is "acoustically equivalent". Ontario Regulation 359/09 as updated on May 1, 2016, allows for a turbine to be permitted and a turbine to be substituted as an administrative change so long as the substituted turbine exhibits the same or lesser acoustic characteristics (and other environmental impacts have been assessed). Therefore, although the V136-3.45 MW turbine is the base case for the REA submission, the Proponent can substitute a turbine which is acoustically equivalent to the specifications submitted in the REA application after REA approval is granted. Any such substitution would likely occur in mid-2018.
5	Project Sitting	Provide the name and credential of your experts who have signed off on the Property Setback Assessment (PSA)	Public Meeting	The names and titles of the renewable energy consultant that completed the Property Setback Assessment (PSA) are written on the report. The report was approved by Michael Roberge,

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
		reports? What methodology did they use to determine results?		Head of Section of the Environmental and Permitting Services (EPS) team at DNV GL. As Head of Section of EPS, Mr. Roberge coordinates and supervises environmental studies for renewable energy projects. He is a Senior Project Manager of large environmental impact assessments for wind and solar projects and has acquired an expertise in siting considerations and geospatial tools for renewable energy development. His team has been the lead environmental consultant of more than 15 Wind Projects located in Ontario. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Environment and Geomatics from University of Sherbrooke. The methodology used for the PSA is based on the Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals and O. Reg. 359/09, and consist of demonstrating that the proposed location of the wind turbine will not result in adverse impacts on nearby business, infrastructure, properties or land use activities, and describing any preventive measures that are required to be implemented to address the possibility of any adverse impacts. More details are described in the PSA that is part of the complete REA submission.
6	Project Siting	What are the setback distances from conservation areas and other wildlife sanctuaries?	Public Meeting	Conservation Areas require the same siting and monitoring considerations as other potentially significant features and candidate significant wildlife habitat. If infrastructure is placed more than 120m from the Conservation Area, then no specific survey or assessment of the feature is required, and no Environmental Impact Study is necessary. For any proposed siting, construction or operational activities that are proposed within 120m of the Conservation Area, the feature must be delineated and studied in accordance with the Natural Heritage Assessment Guide and, if significant, must have impacts minimized through the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures in an Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan.
7	Project Siting	If it is only a marginal area why is it even being considered?	Public Meeting	The area was selected due to its strong wind resource, distance to transmission interconnection and because of wind energy's compatibility with agricultural land uses.
8	Project Siting	28 of 34 turbine locations are sited within 138m (hub height) of neighbouring properties. Were any of the non-participating neighbouring property owners consulted in the development of the property setback assessments in order to confirm land use and designation? If so, please provide the record of consultation.	Public Meeting	The Proponent can only install a turbine on private property under agreement with a participating landowner. As part of the REA consultation process, the Draft REA reports, including the Property Line Setback Assessment, were presented to the public for review 60 days prior to the final public meeting. This review period, the final public meeting and other consultation activities provided opportunities for the public to provide comments.

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
9	Project Sitting	When you identify and confirm the actual wind turbine model to be used will this change the modelled noise assessment results? How will it affect placement of turbines? What criteria are used to remove site locations, should all 34 not be required? What is the set-back from structures housing farm animals?	Public Meeting	Any selected turbine will meet or be quieter than the acoustically equivalent one used in the noise model. Therefore, there should not be any movements of turbines due to the confirmation of the wind turbine model. Prior to construction, the Proponent will demonstrate to the MOECC that all modeled noise results at every receptor do not exceed the results presented in the Final Noise Impact Assessment report with the chosen final turbine model. Various criteria are used to determine which turbines will be removed, such as optimal energy production and wake losses. Above all, the Project will not be able to have a total capacity of more than 100 MW. This will determine how many turbines will remain in the Project. There is no formal setback from structures housing farm animals in the O. Reg 359/09.
10	Project Sitting	What will be the setback distances from each village/hamlet?	Public Meeting	The minimum statutory setback to non-participant residences is 550m, with the additional constraint that noise levels from the turbines cannot be greater than 40 dBA at receptors (e.g. residences). During the LRP consultation process in 2015, EDPR Canada voluntarily agreed to respect a 1 km setback from the settlement areas of Crysler, Berwick and Finch so as not to create a constraint that would limit the growth of each of the villages. It should be noted that the 1 km setback is from the designated future settlement areas, and not the current limits of residential development in the villages noted above, so the setback, according to the development that exists today in those areas, is actually greater than 1 km.
11	Project Sitting	What will be the distance between the turbines?	Public Meeting	As currently presented, the closest distance between wind turbines is 400 m; although the final distance between turbines are not final yet. Typically, turbines will be separated by at least 2-3 rotor diameters in order to minimize wake effects on one another. As part of the engineering process, turbine spacing is reviewed to ensure the loading is well within the design envelope of the wind turbines.
12	Project Sitting	North Stormont (former Finch Township, west side), has excellent soil for food crops. Why then was this site chosen by EDP for an Industrial Wind Project, when other land within the province is less productive and is also sited closer to where energy is needed?	Public Meeting	The North Stormont area was chosen for wind energy development based on the wind resource, distance to available transmission interconnection and wind energy's strong compatibility with agricultural practices.
13	Safety	What is the affect to aviation?	Public Meeting	The Proponent has already received clearance from NavCanada regarding wind farm development in the North Stormont area. The Proponent will submit an additional NavCanada approval

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
				application once the final turbine locations have been chosen to address aviation safety.
14	Safety	How does the company mitigate the dangers of ice throw from the turbines?	Public Meeting	<p>Turbines are designed to automatically shut down during icing events and therefore no ice throw incidents are anticipated. Operation of turbines is resumed only after appropriate confirmation of safety. The turbine layout was designed to respect a 20m setback from blade tip of any types of building and 550 m from non-participating receptors. The Proponent will implement a Communications Plan namely to inform local communities of icing events and place signs in areas with safety concern, when applicable.</p> <p>The Project will have detailed protocols for operating and maintaining turbines, including during cold climate conditions. Wind turbines will automatically detect ice accretion which will trigger the wind turbine to stop and therefore mitigate against ice throw. It shall be noted that with over 80,000 wind turbines operating worldwide in cold climates, there has been no reported injury to the public from ice throw.</p>
15	Safety	<p>What information will be shared with North Stormont officials to allow them to protect the community at large in the event of an emergency, such as earthquake, tornado, fire, etc.?</p> <p>Wind turbines are vulnerable to mechanical or electrical failure, overheating, sparks/fire, leaks of toxic fluids, etc. Flammable components and toxic gases could be given off at hub-height (132m) into prevailing winds. Should an incident happen:</p> <p>a) what detection mechanism will you use and how quickly will EDPR respond?</p> <p>b) Is this plan reflected in your "past practice" and by experience in other jurisdictions? Will you provide contact information for verification?</p> <p>c) Do you have a clearly outlined "Emergency Response Plan", to protect our community?</p> <p>d) How do you intend to communicate this information to everyone in the surrounding area?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>The information that would be shared with officials would depend upon the situation being dealt with. Safety is the highest priority to the Proponent and we will ensure that each situation is handled with a focus on safety.</p> <p>There will be technicians on site monitoring during regular business hours. Additionally, both the manufacturer and EDPR will have a remote operations control center monitoring the site 24/7 via the turbine SCADA system. Site teams will be notified of issues and respond accordingly depending upon the situation. Each site has an Emergency Response plan to address a variety of situations.</p>

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
		e) How will this plan be tested? What is EDPR's plan to keep the plan current?		
16	Safety	How does the company mitigate the dangers of ice throw from the turbines?	Public Meeting	<p>Turbines are designed to automatically shut down during icing events and therefore no ice throw incidents (or "fling") are anticipated. Operation of turbines is resumed only after appropriate confirmation of safety. The turbine layout was designed to respect a 20m setback from blade tip of any types of building and 550 m from non-participating receptors. The Proponent will implement a Communications Plan namely to inform local communities of icing events and place signs in areas with safety concern, when applicable.</p> <p>The Project will have detailed protocols for operating and maintaining turbines, including during cold climate conditions. Wind turbines will automatically detect ice accretion which will trigger the wind turbine to stop and therefore mitigate against ice throw. It shall be noted that with over 80,000 wind turbines operating worldwide in cold climates, there has been no reported injury to the public from ice throw.</p>
17	Safety	If they burn/explode they are carbon fiber! I'm told this is lethal, and you want one in my backyard? What & how are you going to protect me & my family?	Public Meeting	There will be technicians on site monitoring during regular business hours. Additionally, both the manufacturer and EDPR will have a remote operations control center monitoring the site 24/7 via the turbine SCADA system. Site teams will be notified of issues and respond accordingly depending upon the situation. Each site has an Emergency Response Plan to address a variety of situations.
18	Safety	How is access limited and controlled so as not to endanger the public?	Public Meeting	During construction, access to the sites of active construction will be controlled at all times to ensure that vehicles and pedestrians who are not involved in the construction of the Project cannot access areas of active work. Deliveries of turbine components and other major loads (e.g. transformers) will be accompanied by escort vehicles and flaggers per agreements with the Township and SDG Counties to ensure safe ingress and egress. The site laydown yard and office complex will have security personnel controlling access along with fencing around materials storage. During operations, private access roads will be equipped with signage to prohibit access by vehicles not associated with wind farm operations.
19	Safety	Who is responsible for snow removal?	Public Meeting	The Proponent has not yet identified the contractor that will be responsible for snow removal efforts on private access roads. That will be determined during construction and operations.
20	Safety	How will the flashing lights/markers be coordinated to cut back on the negative effects of blinking lights at night?	Public Meeting	Turbine lighting will be coordinated based on the regulations set by Transport Canada Part VI - General Operating and Flight Rules - Canadian Aviation Regulations (CARs) 2017 -1: Standard

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				621 - Obstruction Marking and Lighting - Chapter 12 - Marking and Lighting of Wind Turbines and Wind Farms.
21	Operations	What happens to the turbine when there is no wind? Does the turbine need to be mechanically rotated; is so; what source of power/amount?	Public Meeting	Turbines will always yaw into the direction of the wind. Each turbine has a certain frequency at which it must rotate in order for the bearings to function properly. There would have to be no wind for a very long period of time for this to be an issue. Turbines may "free wheel" when there is very little wind. The "cut-in" speed at which the turbine will begin to run and generate power is dependent upon the type of turbine. Blades will not be heated in the winter.
22	Operations	Visual annoyance has been a problem/concern. How will you address this?	Public Meeting	Visual effects are ultimately dependent on the perception of residents and visitors to the presence of turbines. There is no scientific evidence proving health effects from visual annoyance.
23	Operations	Can you speak to electrical emissions from wind turbines? Stray voltage has been a problem in other areas enough that it is covered in the "Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals". What specific plans do you have to address any problems which might arise, especially if the only thing that has changed in the area is the Wind Project?	Public Meeting	All electrical works will be done according to applicable standards and codes, reviewed by professional engineers in the Province of Ontario, which include safety requirements. In order for the Project to be energized, the Project will require an inspection from the Ontario Electrical Safety Authority (ESA), and issuance of the ESA certificate of conformity. The Proponent does not expect the Project to contribute to issues with stray voltage, however, if stray voltage issues are definitively linked to any faulty electrical equipment from the Project, we will investigate it and fix the problem.
24	Noise	What are you doing to address low frequency noise emissions from turbines?	Public Meeting	The study by Health Canada and Front Public Health determined that there was no association found between low frequency noise and any of the self-reported illnesses or chronic health conditions assessed (e.g., migraines, tinnitus, high blood pressure, etc.). The sound level from wind turbines at residences given the regulatory setbacks is not sufficient to cause hearing impairment or other direct health effects, and there is no scientific evidence to date that low frequency noise from wind turbine causes adverse health effects. <i>Health Canada, "Wind Turbine Noise & Health Study: Summary of Results." http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/noise-bruit/turbine-eoliennes/summary-resume-eng.php Front Public Health, Knopper LD, Olsson CA, McCallum LC, Whitfield Aslund ML, Berger RG, Souweine K, McDaniel M., "Wind Turbines and Human Health."</i>
25	Noise	In your noise report, you use a global absorption factor of 0.7. This number is supposed to reflect the worst-case scenario, in our case when surfaces are	Public Meeting	The model generally considers milder weather conditions for the following reasons: 1) the occurrence of high shear values occurs during summer night time conditions, as recommended by the MOECC Noise Guidelines for Wind Farm. Turbine noise is most

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		<p>hard/non-absorptive, like those we see repeatedly in winter, when the ground is frozen and following ice rain events (6 or more this past winter). Why have you not included a more accurate 0 absorption factor, which is our "worst case" scenario, or something closer to it, which reflects local conditions in North Stormont?</p> <p>The Minister of the MOECC has recently promised to include "Modulation" in the noise assessments, (with an appropriate "penalty"). How will EDP address these changes, intended to reflect actual wind turbine noise emissions?</p>		<p>noticeable during high shear conditions occurring during the summer, when there is a large difference between hub height wind speed and ground level wind speed; 2) the model intends to protect sleep indoors with an open window or leisure activity outdoors within 30 m of the dwelling's facade, both of which are most likely to occur in warm weather conditions. Closed windows during winter conditions are not considered in the model and would further reduce the impacts.</p> <p>The current model follows the currently applicable MOECC guidelines which are based on energy equivalent A weighted sound levels (i.e. averaged over a period of time) which eliminates the impact of amplitude modulation. Turbine measurement standards (IEC 61400-11) also consider energy equivalent sound levels. While no direct consideration of penalties due to amplitude modulation have been made in the current model due to the absence of regulatory requirement, the model does make other non-mandatory conservative assumptions, such as adding a 0.6 dB upward adjustment to the theoretical turbine sound power level (from 105.5 to 106.1) in order to consider various turbine models. Whichever turbine that ends up being built will inevitably produce lower sound levels than those modeled. A thorough noise monitoring protocol is also in place by the MOECC to ensure that measured sound levels do not exceed the permissible limits during operation.</p>
26	Noise	Will Nation Rise comply with the enhanced noise guidelines of 2016 without subjecting the citizens of North Stormont to the older 2008 guidelines?	Public Meeting	<p>The Project is modelled in accordance with O. Reg. 359/09 and the MOECC Noise Guidelines (2016) for Wind Farms, including consideration of the Transition Rules for LRP I projects (as further described in Section 6 of the draft Noise Impact Assessment available on our website). The Transition Rules for LRP I projects do not alter the allowable sound level limits at noise receptors. Therefore, once operational, the Project must comply with the MOECC's current sound level limits and will be required to complete acoustic audits against the most recent Compliance Protocol.</p> <p>The 2016 guidelines have transition rules for LRP I projects that began development prior to the formal issuance of the 2016 guidelines. While the 2016 guidelines offer more stringent modeling requirements, the Proponent has still opted to add an upward adjustment to the turbine sound power level, which will provide additional margin of safety for residents, as the installed turbine will necessarily be quieter than the modeled acoustically equivalent conservative turbine. Furthermore, the Project will have to follow the 2017 MOECC Compliance Protocol for Wind Turbine Noise at several sensitive receptors as a REA condition.</p>

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				The 2017 MOECC Compliance Protocol for Wind Turbine Noise offers several more stringent requirements than the previous edition.
27	Noise	<p>If the Project proceeds, what is your plan to track and address noise and health complaints?</p> <p>What is your plan if testing reveals that audible sound is above 40dBA, at wind speeds of 6m/s?</p> <p>What steps will be taken if audible sound is below 40dBA, but a resident experiences health issues/loss of enjoyment (as a result of low frequency sound/vibration)?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>The MOECC requires that the Project operator perform a thorough noise audit campaign at certain sensitive receptors (Immission test). The turbine sound power levels themselves are also required to be audited (Emission test). A failure of either a turbine measurement or residence measurement would prompt the Project to mitigate the noise by curtailing turbines in certain wind speed bins or directions. Recent academic literature suggests that turbines do not produce enough low frequency sound to disrupt human health. Sound levels at or below 40 dBA are also very unlikely to cause adverse health effects according to studies by the World Health Organization.</p> <p>Moreover, when complaints are received, they will be logged electronically with the following information: date of question, inquiry or complaint, name, phone number, e-mail address of the individual, response, date of response, and any follow-up, as required.</p> <p>The following agencies will be contacted by the Proponent's representative by phone within four hours of the occurrence of an operational exceedance/emergency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MOECC (including the Spills Action Centre, if applicable); and • The Township of North Stormont. <p>A hard copy incident response report will be provided within 24 hours of phone or e-mail contact. This report will include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parameter exceeded; • The magnitude of the exceedance; and • The mitigation measures implemented, including details of first responders (e.g., fire department, emergency medical services), if required. <p>As well, the MOECC routinely undertakes inspections, as warranted, in response to complaints. If a facility is found to be failing to comply with the conditions of its REA, the MOECC can use enforcement powers under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i>, as appropriate, to bring the facility into compliance.</p>
28	Legal	Can my property be appropriated to be used for access roads or other needs	Public Meeting	No. The Proponent can only install wind turbines and supporting infrastructure on private properties under lease and through municipal right-of-way.

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		during the construction phase or when the Project is operating?		
29	Communication Systems	What is the impact on local cell phone/tv/radio?	Public Meeting	An electromagnetic interference study was performed in order to assess these risks. For turbine placement purposes, the Project has followed the recommendations of the Radio Advisory Board of Canada (RBCA) and CanWEA's recommended setbacks from various types of radiocommunication towers and antennas. At this stage, no impact is anticipated. According to the Canwea RABC guidelines, wind turbines should be placed at least 1 km from a cell tower. The nearest cell tower in the vicinity of the Project is over 2 km away near the town of Finch. Therefore, no noticeable interference to cell service is expected in the area. According to inventory completed, the nearest FM Stations is located at 23 km from the closest proposed wind turbine, and the nearest AM Stations is located at 35 km from the closest proposed wind turbine.
30	Communication Systems	Will this Project impact my internet provider?	Public Meeting	As per the Design and Operations report, the Proponent has designed the turbine layout to avoid radio communication systems (towers and microwave links) as per best practice setbacks.
31	Communication Systems	Work in the road allowances could negatively affect internet performance, as described by citizens in other communities. How will you ensure that all homes & businesses have reliable internet service following any such negative impact as a result of impacting existing fibre-optic cables? What procedure will you use to accept reports of loss of internet performance/income?	Public Meeting	Contractors with the Proponent will work with the municipality and other parties with infrastructure in the right-of-way when installing collection circuits to mitigate interruptions to service in the area.
32	Contamination	Can you layout your plan of action, step by step, for contamination of ground water from your Project if it occurs. From first being notified of contamination right through of all wells are safe again, and if our wells will never test safe again.	Public Meeting	As described in the Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan (EEMP) that is part of the REA application, several mitigation measures are in place to avoid contamination. In the highly unlikely event of any spill, prompt action will be taken to minimize any impact; in this regard, the EEMP commits to developing a Spill Response Plan (SRP) prior to commencement of construction. This includes training staff on appropriate procedures, keeping emergency spill kits on site at all times, disposing of waste material by authorized and approved off-site vendors, storing fuel, hazardous materials, and other construction related materials securely away from any drainage features, and locating all

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				vehicle refuelling or washing stations a minimum of 30m from any water body.
33	Contamination	If wells or groundwater becomes contaminated by vibrations from wind turbines or from associated lubricants/de-icing agents or other chemicals, what mitigation measures are you proposing? Will you install filtration systems in our homes? Will you test our water in spring and fall and what metals/contaminants will you test for?	Public Meeting	Any issues with well contamination are highly unlikely. Any such issues will be handled on a case by case basis and addressed accordingly to the individual circumstances.
34	Contamination	If the plan moves forward and our well is contaminated in any way, including with heavy metals resulting from the construction/installation of these turbines, who will be responsible? What remedies are available for water eskers providing water to many rural homes?	Public Meeting	It is not anticipated that the construction process will be releasing heavy metals from the bedrock mineral structure.
35	Contamination	How will you ensure that no chemical pollutants enter the aquifer within the Project area, as a result of accident during construction, changing of coolant oils, etc.?	Public Meeting	As described in the Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan (EEMP) that is part of the REA application, several mitigation measures are in place to avoid contamination such as developing a Spill Response Plan (SRP) prior to commencement of construction and train staff on appropriate procedures, keeping emergency spill kits on site at all times, disposing of waste material by authorized and approved off-site vendors, storing fuel, hazardous materials, and other construction related materials securely away from any drainage features, and locating all vehicle refuelling or washing stations a minimum of 30m from any water body.
36	Contamination	You have indicated that there are 62 water crossings and many of your access roads run alongside existing waterways. A) Other than "being careful", what specific mitigation strategies are there to prevent damage/pollution/disturbing or destroying the habitat of natural species at risk? B) In the event of damage, pollution, etc. what specific action plans will Nation Rise employ?	Public Meeting	Detailed mitigation measures relating to all water bodies within 30m of the Project and all Significant Wildlife Habitat within 120m of the Project have been detailed in the Water Body Report and Natural Heritage Assessment Environmental Impact Study, respectively. These measures include, but are not limited to, retention of natural habitats, avoidance of sensitive timing windows, erosion and sedimentation control measures, spill prevention, and follow-up monitoring programs. In addition to detailed mitigation measures, the above-mentioned reports also include contingency measures in the event that the approved mitigation measures are not effective during the rigorous monitoring efforts.
37	Contamination	In order to keep turbine blades free of ice build-up, will Nation Rise use de-icing chemicals? If so,	Public Meeting	EDPR will not use de-icing chemicals.

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		What chemical is to be used and what is the MSDS reference number?		
38	Hydrogeology	Which Ministries will monitor residential or commercial foundations when pile driving, blasting or any other form of related construction work is planned, executed and inspected?	Public Meeting	The MOECC is the regulatory body that governs the REA and will be overlooking Project compliance during the construction phase.
39	Hydrogeology	The land within the project area includes unstable silt and leda clay. A) What studies has EDP conducted regarding the effect of building on these unstable soils? Where would we find such studies published and peer reviewed?	Public Meeting	Leda clay is a well-known soil type in the area and construction practices routinely address these conditions for support of structures. Stability studies, if needed based on detailed explorations, testing and topography will be undertaken to address issues associated with Leda clay.
40	Hydrogeology	Are you concerned about disturbing the large underground aquifers close to your Project area?	Public Meeting	Standard measures will be implemented during construction to comply with all governing requirements for protection of surface water from sedimentation and siltation associated with construction projects. Construction of the turbines is not expected to influence groundwater quality. Operation of the turbines is not expected to influence surface or groundwater quality.
41	Hydrogeology	What are the results from your study to the potential affects from the turbine noise and vibration sound waves? Will it stir-up the sediment bottom and affect fish and plants and invertebrate populations?	Public Meeting	Ground-borne vibrations at the expected distances from turbines to residences or well locations are expected to be significantly below thresholds for human perception and no more than common background conditions.
42	Hydrogeology	Given the number of turbines proposed and the large area the Project encompasses, and considering the fact that our area (Winchester-Vars and Finch-Crysler Eskers) is a critical intake and filtration area for clean water resources, providing water to municipal and private wells serving about 10,000 people in communities from Winchester, Chesterville, Finch, Chrysler, Vars, Limoges and travelling to the north east, what is your specific, measurable plan to prevent and or address issues to quantity and quality of well water available for the more than 10,000 people affected, should they arise?	Public Meeting	Standard measures will be implemented during construction to comply with all governing requirements for protection of surface water from any sedimentation and siltation associated with construction projects. Construction of the turbines is not expected to influence groundwater quality. Operation of the turbines is not expected to influence surface or groundwater quality.

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43	Hydrogeology	We have a small business in Crysler, can you guarantee that our water supply will not be affected?	Public Meeting	Consistent with regulatory requirements an assessment will be completed to identify the need for temporary groundwater control during construction for each construction site (e.g., MOECC Permit to Take Water). Such assessments include examination of the effects, if any, on nearby shallow water wells and methods to mitigate temporary influences. Permanent influences on groundwater conditions (shallow or deep) are not expected for this Project.
44	Turbine Foundation	Who monitors residential or commercial foundations when pile driving, blasting or any other form of construction that is related to the construction of the turbine?	Public Meeting	Activities related to foundation improvements, such as pile driving and associated impact hammers, are well documented and have been used for many foundation designs across many industries i.e. residential, agricultural, transportation infrastructure, etc. Vibrations related to pile driven foundation improvements diminish rapidly from the pile installation site, being at or below the lower threshold of human perception at distances 150 meters or greater. As the setback from non-participant residences is 550 m, vibrations from these construction activities will not represent a risk to building foundations at these distances.
45	Turbine Foundation	Soil and bedrock testing will be done in preparation for construction. Who will do the testing? Someone licensed in Ontario for ground/water work? How deep will they drill the bore holes? How will our sand deposits (water filtration) be protected? What liquid will be used in the drilling process? How will it be covered?	Public Meeting	Licensed geotechnical engineers will be completing the geotechnical investigation at the chosen sampling locations. The depths of these investigations will vary. Chemicals required for this phase include oils, gasoline and grease used to operate the construction equipment as per section 4.1: Survey and Geotechnical Study of the Construction Plan Report. Fuel-handling will be conducted in compliance with the mitigation measures outlined in Section 11 of the Construction Plan Report.
46	Turbine Foundation	What are the dimensions of a turbine foundation? How much concrete if used for each foundation? How is the concrete removed upon decommissioning? Where will any concrete residue, and cement "cleaned-out" from truck, be stored?	Public Meeting	Final foundation design for the turbines installed will not be completed until 2018. For reference, the turbine foundations at the South Branch Wind Project are ~450 cubic meters. Final foundation design for the turbines installed will not be completed until 2018. For reference, the amount of rebar in the turbine foundations at the South Branch Wind Project weighed ~43,500kg. Removal of turbine components will also include the removal of 1m of the underground foundation below the original grad (prior to construction). Further information regarding Project decommissioning can be found in the Decommissioning Report. Concrete residues in the cleaning basin will be recovered and deposited near the foundation. Concrete residues will be used for backfilling associated with foundation construction. Further information regarding concrete residue can be found under section "4.5 Wind Turbine Foundations" of the Construction Plan Report.

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47	Turbine Foundation	What are the possible effects on our wells and what can be done after turbines are built?	Public Meeting	Ground-borne vibrations at the expected distances from turbines to residences or well locations are expected to be significantly below thresholds for human perception and no more than common background conditions. Turbine siting is expected to result in distances between the turbines and domestic water wells at which construction and operational conditions are inconsequential with respect to potential well contamination. Any issues with well contamination will be handled on a case by case basis and addressed accordingly to the individual circumstances.
48	Turbine Foundation	How will you confirm that the piles are water tight at the bottom so that surface water will not travel directly into the Finch-Crysler Esker?	Public Meeting	In instances where soil conditions require deep foundations, case, steel, concrete or aggregate piles will be installed to support the turbine. Piles when installed are in intimate contact with the existing surrounding ground.
49	Turbine Foundation	What company will be installing the piles into the ground for the turbine footings?	Public Meeting	The Proponent has not yet chosen contractors to perform the work at the site. This will be done through a competitive process in early to mid-2018. Further, the final design for the foundations of the turbines has not yet been completed (we expect to complete this during early 2018). Therefore, it is not certain that piles will be required at any or all of the turbine locations.
50	Turbine Foundation	How many piles will be driven for each turbine base and to what depths?	Public Meeting	Turbine type selection will be completed in 2018 at which time foundations will be designed. Each turbine location is different and therefore each turbine foundation design will be different. More information regarding turbine foundations can be found under Section 4.5: Wind Turbine Foundations of the Construction Plan Report.
51	Health	We are in an emergency fly zone how will you adjust for this?	Public Meeting	The Proponent has already received clearance from NavCanada regarding wind farm development in the North Stormont area. The Proponent will submit an additional NavCanada approval application once the final turbine locations have been chosen.
52	Health	Visual annoyance had been identified as a problem/concern. How will flashing aviation lights/markers be coordinated to lessen the negative effects? What is your specific plan to address "shadow flicker", resulting from the location of turbines from the east-south-east to the north-west of existing residences? How will potential affected property owners be notified?	Public Meeting	A shadow flicker simulation was completed for the Project and the highest annual duration of shadow flicker predicted at a residence near the Project is 23 hours per year. All but two residences have predicted durations of less than 20 hours per year. These estimates can be considered conservative because they do not consider turbine maintenance downtime or low wind downtime. The model also does not include any obstacles like trees or other buildings placed near residences and assumes that every house has unobstructed windows facing in all directions. According to DNV GL's experience, a Project in Ontario that is compliant with noise regulations at residences usually does not cause shadow flicker annoyance at those residences.
53	Health	In the construction phase, dust, dirt, noise and vibration will be released into	Public Meeting	The Proponent is committed to mitigating fugitive dust released due to construction activities. Mitigation measures include the

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		the atmosphere and affect abutting landowners and the community. How will this be controlled, monitored and compensated?		posting of on-site speed limits to be followed by all construction staff. The application of dust suppressants to unpaved areas will also be applied as determined by the on-site environmental monitor and the general contractor. Noise emissions will be mitigated through the proper operation and maintenance of vehicles and machinery and the implementation of speed limits on unpaved roads. Construction equipment must not exceed the noise emissions as specified in the MOECC publication NPC-115 and any applicable municipal by-laws. Further information regarding dust emissions can be found in the Construction Plan Report of the Renewable Energy Approval Application.
54	Health	How will infrasound affect my health?	Public Meeting	<p>Any infrasound emitted from wind turbines would be at levels well below those that could adversely affect health. There have been numerous international studies and research papers that have demonstrated that setback distances much closer than allowed to Ontario homes infrasound levels are not a health risk. For example, in a recent German study Low-frequency noise incl. infrasound from wind turbines and other sources, they concluded:</p> <p>"Infrasound and low-frequency noise are an everyday part of our technical and natural environment. Compared with other technical and natural sources, the level of infrasound caused by wind turbines is low. Already at a distance of 150 m, it is well below the human limits of perception. Accordingly, it is even lower at the usual distances from residential areas. Effects on health caused by infrasound below the perception thresholds have not been scientifically proven. Together with the health authorities, we in Baden-Württemberg have come to the conclusion that adverse effects relating to infrasound from wind turbines cannot be expected on the basis of the evidence at hand."</p>
55	Health	How will you address the specific health concerns of individual residents/homeowners, who have clearly identified and shared their concerns about existing medical conditions of individuals living within our homes? Will this affect your decision-making with respect to which turbines will be removed from the Project scope?	Public Meeting	The Proponent has conducted numerous public information sessions and have listened to individuals who have expressed concern about their existing medical conditions. The Proponent has relied on international studies, including the comprehensive Health Canada Wind Turbine Noise Study, that indicates that at an exterior of the home maximum 40 dBA sound level, there will be no impact on those with pre-existing medical conditions. Therefore, although we take these concerns seriously the Project as sited is not expected to impact this group.
56	Health	Electrical stray voltage is one problem identifies in the "Technical Guide to	Public Meeting	All electrical works will be done according to applicable standards and codes, reviewed by professional engineers in the Province of

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		<p>Renewable Energy Approvals”.</p> <p>a) What specific plans do you have to address any problems which may arise, especially if the only change in the area is the introduction of an Industrial Wind Turbine Project?</p> <p>b) What are the electrical (due to an electric charge) and related magnetic emissions (occurring only when an electric current is flowing), for the turbine model proposed?</p> <p>c) What is the anticipated impact to both electrical and magnetic fields in the high voltage transmission lines due to the change in the current flows resulting from Nation Rise, described using standard units of measure and as a percentage change from current flows?</p> <p>d) What precautions should individuals living, farming or passing under the high voltage transmission lines take to ensure health and safety?</p> <p>e) What security measures will be taken to control access and ensure public safety?</p> <p>f) What happens to the buried cable, concrete or other materials during the decommissioning phase, to ensure there is no leaching or other negative effect over time?</p>		<p>Ontario, which include safety requirements. In order for the Project to be energized, the Project will require an inspection from the Ontario Electrical Safety Authority (ESA), and issuance of the ESA certificate of conformity</p> <p>a) All the wind farm equipment up to the point of interconnection is effectively grounded and tested. There are no concerns with stray voltage.</p> <p>b) There are no electrical or magnetic emissions.</p> <p>c) An interconnection study will be performed by the Ontario Independent Electric System Operator.</p> <p>d) All interconnection studies and interconnection projects are completed meeting the applicable standards to ensure safety. Furthermore, Health Canada does not consider that any precautionary measures are needed regarding daily exposures to EMFs at ELFs. This includes living in proximity to high voltage transmission lines.</p> <p>e) Extensive security measures are taken to control all access to the site during construction to control access and ensure public safety. All infrastructure constructed on private lands is restricted and any attempt to gain access will be considered trespassing.</p>
57	Community Benefit	<p>What is the enduring benefit to the average citizen of North Dundas?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>There will be numerous benefits for the residents of North Stormont (outside of the participants).</p> <p>The Proponent has committed to negotiating a RUA with the Township in order to cover repairs and improvements to roads used during construction. As an example, the Proponent had a similar agreement in place with the Township of South Dundas for the South Branch project which resulted in a payment to the Township of \$2.7 million.</p> <p>In addition, the Proponent is working with the Township to establish a Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) which will flow funds to the community from the Project. The terms of the CBA are currently between the Proponent and the Township, but are expected to be finalized before 2018.</p>

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				<p>Further, the Project is expected to contribute to the tax base of the Township. In addition, 10-15 permanent jobs are expected at the Project during operations.</p> <p>In addition to the above benefits, there are expected to be induced benefits from the service providers working on the construction and operations phases of the Project derived from the demand for goods and services (hotels, campgrounds, meals, supplies, etc.) which will further contribute to the tax base of the Township.</p>
58	General	What is the projected life-span of this Project?	Public Meeting	The estimated useful life of the Project is 30 years. However, it is also possible that the turbines will be re-powered at the end of the design life with new equipment, thereby extending the useful life of the Project.
59	General	Will the questions and answers from this evening's Open House be posted to the website? By when?	Public Meeting	Comments regarding the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) application will be incorporated in the REA application submission package and will be posted on the Project website once the Proponent has received confirmation of the completion review from the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.
60	General	Why have abutting land owners not been contacted about this turbine Project?	Public Meeting	Landowners abutting the Project area have been contacted about this Project on numerous occasions, including REA public notices. The Proponent sent mailers regarding the Project in 2015 prior to the LRP I submission to over 1100 addresses in the Project vicinity. The Proponent also held two open houses in 2015 to support the LRP 1 submission. In addition, prior to the open houses held on October 25, 2016, the first REA public meeting in December 13, 2016 and second public meeting in June 27, 2017, the Proponent sent mailers to over 1200 addresses and advertised the Project and the open house details in the Cornwall Standard Freeholder and Nation Rise Wind Farm website.
61	Decommissioning	What is the maximum allowable/acceptable time for complete decommissioning of all the infrastructure, components, towers, and transformer upon project termination?	Public Meeting	There is not a set guideline to the length of decommissioning completion. The Proponent will work to effectively complete decommissioning of the Project in a timely manner.
62	Decommissioning	Who is responsible for clean-up and decommissioning of lubricants, coolants, petrochemicals and other contaminant upon decommissioning? Who will oversee this process to ensure compliance?	Public Meeting	Decommissioning is the responsibility of the Proponent. Once the dismantling process has been completed, the land will be returned to previous conditions in consultation with the landowner, local municipality, local MNR and MOECC offices. More information regarding decommissioning procedures can be found in the Decommissioning Report.

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
63	Decommissioning	What happens to the buried cable, concrete or other materials during the decommissioning phase, to ensure there is no leaching or other negative effects over time?	Public Meeting	Underground electrical collector lines, once de-energized, are expected to remain in place at the end of the Project life. Electrical lines will be cut to a depth of approximately 1m below original grade at their connection points in the substation and in junction boxes, where the underground electrical collector lines come to the surface.
64	Decommissioning	How can decommissioning happen if the Project changes hands over the 20 year period? If the Project is sold, what assurances do we have that the promises you made will be kept? EDP has been in the business for 20 years, what is your track record for decommissioning?	Public Meeting	The Proponent has a strong track record of developing, constructing, operating and owning renewable energy projects for their operational life. The REA application and approval will remain in effect for the life of the Project, regardless of the controlling entity for the Project. Furthermore, any agreements or permits entered into by the Project with North Stormont Township, SD&G Counties, MOECC, MNRF or others will be transferrable to any controlling entity.
65	Construction	Why are access roads being constructed (Concession rd. 3-4) prior to completion of studies?	Public Meeting	There are no access roads being constructed at this time. Construction will only begin when and if an REA approval is granted to the Project. The Proponent's consultants are actively completing on-site field studies. Such activity could have been mistaken for construction activity.
66	Construction	How will you manage dust during construction for nearby residents with respiratory problems?	Public Meeting	The Proponent is committed to mitigating fugitive dust released due to construction activities. Mitigation measures include the posting of on-site speed limits to be followed by all construction staff. The application of dust suppressants to unpaved areas will also be applied as determined by the on-site environmental monitor and the general contractor. Application frequency will vary, but will be determined by site specific weather conditions, including recent precipitation, temperatures, and wind speeds. Input from the construction team may also warrant an increased frequency of dust suppression. Further information regarding dust emissions can be found in the Construction Plan Report of the REA Application.
67	Construction	What will be the hours of operation and timeline of the landing/construction site situated less than 500m west of our house?	Public Meeting	If necessary, the laydown yard located on Concession Rd 11-12 will be in operation from the beginning to the completion of construction. Hours may vary on individual days based on schedule constraints. The laydown yard will have onsite security during all hours.
68	Construction	In the initial proposal all collection lines were to run underground - why is this changing?	Public Meeting	The Proponent wishes to include multiple options for the installation of collection circuits. The reasons for this decision vary, but these options will allow the Proponent to choose the most suitable form of installation based on ground conditions. In discussion with North Stormont Township and SD&G Counties, it has also been requested that overhead collection cable be evaluated as an option for cable installation in municipal right-of-way's where feasible.

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
69	Construction	Will the hydro line in front of our house need to be replaced... and if yes will the trees on the south side of Concession 11-12 need to be cut down?	Public Meeting	The existing distribution lines along Concession 11-12 are not within the control of the Proponent. At this time, we do not believe that the Project will impact the operation of the distribution lines, but the control of those decisions is with Hydro One, not the Proponent. It has not yet been confirmed if the collection line for the Project, in the right of way, will be located aboveground or underground. The Project does not anticipate replacing HONI poles or line, and the Project will minimize any tree cutting.
70	Construction	These big wind turbines are very heavy and the county roads are already very badly worn. What can you tell me about the road conditions when installing the wind turbines?	Public Meeting	<p>The Proponent will enter into a RUA with the Township which will govern the use of public roads during the construction and operations phases of the Project. It is expected that the RUA will require a pre-construction and post-construction condition survey of the roads which will be compared. Deterioration caused by the Proponent will be compensated to the Township through the terms and conditions of the RUA. The RUA typically also covers transportation routes, work times, and other issues such as dust control.</p> <p>The Proponent will follow the half-load restrictions as set by the Township of North Stormont and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The Proponent will also be required to follow by-laws and application requirements for temporary and permanent road access.</p>
71	Environment	Is the South Nation Conservation, located in Finch, part of this assessment?	Public Meeting	Yes, the South Nation Conservation Authority was consulted for available and pertinent background information for the Records Review (part of the Natural Heritage Assessment) and the Water Body Assessment.
72	Environment	<p>What are the dimensions of each turbine pad?</p> <p>What is the amount of concrete required for each turbine pad and crane pad?</p> <p>How much steel re-bar is required per pad?</p> <p>What is the total area of land where natural vegetation is removed in preparation for the construction of each turbine, including pads, access roads, underground and overhead wires?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>Crane pads will typically be 30m X 70m</p> <p>Final foundation design for the turbines installed will not be completed until 2018. For reference, the turbine foundations at the South Branch Wind Project are ~450 cubic meters.</p> <p>Final foundation design for the turbines installed will not be completed until 2018. For reference, the rebar in the turbine foundations at the South Branch Wind Project weighed ~43,500kg.</p> <p>The total area of natural vegetation removed will differ based on each turbine location. For general reference, maximum construction disturbance areas are identified in "Section 4.2 Access Road, Crane Paths and Crane Pad, Turbine Laydown Area" in the Construction Plan Report. All possible turbine locations are proposed in agricultural fields.</p>
73	Environment	P.7, 3.1.3 Access Roads, in the Draft Project Description Report, indicates that roads are 12m wide plus an additional 4m	Public Meeting	The total area of natural vegetation removed will differ based on each turbine location. For general reference, maximum construction disturbance areas are identified in "Section 4.2

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
		clearance which equals 16 meters wide during construction. How many trees, including possible trees on private property (especially at intersecting roads) will be removed and how will their loss be compensated? How will you address existing/grandfathered homes, within that distance of existing roads?		Access Road, Crane Paths and Crane Pad, Turbine Laydown Area" in the Construction Plan Report. All possible turbine and access road locations are proposed in agricultural fields.
74	Environment	What is the plan to replant all the trees that have been destroyed to date by landowners in anticipation of getting turbines and the trees that will be destroyed when the Project is green lighted?	Public Meeting	The Proponent has not instructed landowners to clear any permanent vegetation in development of the Project. Any vegetation to be removed during construction will be completed by the Proponent or contractors chosen by the Proponent.
75	Environment	How are my bats going to be preserved?	Public Meeting	Bat Maternity Roosts and Bat Hibernacula are both considered, in detail, as part of the Renewable Energy Approval process. The presence, and significance, of these habitat types are addressed in the detailed Natural Heritage Assessment reports that have been prepared for the Project. As part of the commitments of the Project, rigorous follow-up monitoring will occur throughout the Project Area, and the Project has committed to follow provincial standards for acceptable mortality levels and the implementation of mitigation measures should mortality levels be considered higher than provincially thresholds.
76	Environment	You have indicated that you would mitigate for impact on snow geese, we are one of the few areas that they migrate through. How do you proposed not to affect them?	Public Meeting	Habitats for snow geese are considered in the Natural Heritage Assessment, and as applicable, significant habitats for snow geese will be identified through the consideration of provincial guidelines (including the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide). Potential impacts to any significant snow goose habitats that may be identified will be assessed and mitigated in the Environmental Impact Assessment, which will require provincial review and approval. The Project has also already been designed to site wind turbines further from some known potential stopover locations along the Nation River. Post-construction monitoring of any significant snow goose stopover habitat would also be required. Post-construction mortality monitoring will also occur following the requirements of the MNRF, and if mortality to snow geese is determined to be unacceptable, appropriate mitigation measures would be taken (e.g. periodic shut-down of turbines during high-risk periods). Significant mortality to snow geese is not expected, because information for operating wind generation facilities in Ontario indicates that waterfowl, in general, are able to fly among operational wind turbines with negligible direct effect, even at projects situated along dense migration corridors,

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
				such as the Long Point, Rondeau, Point Pelee, and Lake St. Clair areas.
77	Environment	<p>The size of equipment required to transport the component parts of the wind turbine, blades, cranes, etc. will require widening of some roads and intersections. How many trees, including trees possibly on private property will need to be removed and how will their loss be rectified?</p> <p>The laying of underground wires, etc. will also affect natural vegetation. How will this be rectified?</p> <p>Will mature trees be planted, when and by whom?</p> <p>How will the forests cleared to provide an appropriate site for turbines, be replaced?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>The Project has been sited to minimize, to the extent possible, tree removal as a result of the proposed activities. As a result of these proactive siting activities, tree removal will be limited to areas of Municipal road right-of-way and non-forested areas on private property (e.g. hedgerows and isolated trees). No forested habitats will be cleared at, or around, proposed turbine locations. The installation of underground cabling, as with any proposed construction activity, has the potential to disrupt natural vegetation, if completed within natural habitats. Although the majority of the site is active agricultural habitats, there may be instances where non-forested natural habitats on private land may experience temporary effects from the installation of underground cabling. In these instances, the mitigation and compensation measures are clearly detailed in the Natural Heritage Assessment Environmental Impact Study.</p>
78	Environment	<p>What impact does vibration have on earth worms? What damage will there be to earthworm which fertile soil requires to be fertile?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>Although earthworm habitat is not considered a potential Significant Wildlife Habitat and therefore does not warrant specific consideration or discussion in the Natural Heritage Assessment, the Project is not aware of any peer-reviewed literature that indicates a potential effect of wind energy development on local earthworm presence or abundance.</p>
79	Environment	<p>I have concerns about the large volume of wildlife around our home. We recently built and that disrupted the wildlife a lot.</p>	Public Meeting	<p>As part of the comprehensive Natural Heritage Assessment for the Project, all potentially Significant Wildlife Habitat within the Project Area have been examined for the presence, and significance, of the habitat relative to provincially established standards for significance. Where Significant Wildlife Habitat is present, species-specific timing windows will be followed to avoid disturbance during sensitive periods of the identified wildlife and wildlife types.</p>
80	Environment	<p>Where will the trees be planted? How many trees, types and age will be replanted, when and by whom?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>The Project has been sited to minimize, to the extent possible, tree removal as a result of the proposed activities. As a result of these proactive siting activities, tree removal will be limited to areas of Municipal road right-of-way and non-forested areas on private property (e.g. hedgerows and isolated trees). No forested habitats will be cleared at, or around, proposed turbine locations. The installation of underground cabling, as with any proposed construction activity, has the potential to disrupt natural vegetation, if completed within natural habitats. Although the majority of the site is active agricultural habitats, there may be instances where non-forested natural habitats on private land may experience temporary effects from the installation of underground cabling. In these instances, the</p>

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
				mitigation and compensation measures are clearly detailed in the Natural Heritage Assessment Environmental Impact Study.
81	Environment	Will residents be consulted for wildlife, etc.? We see things every day that your study people many not see.	Public Meeting	The Project welcomes and encourages comments from community members. General comments can be provided directly to the Project team at public meetings or can be made as part of a review of the completed Natural Heritage Assessment, which is made available for public review and comment on the Project website and at the township and county office.
82	Environment	Do you take into consideration the decrease in biodiversity from the special separation of forest and grassland habitats caused by turbines in your natural heritage assessment?	Public Meeting	Infrastructure siting is carefully undertaken to avoid impacting natural habitats, wherever possible. Significant Wildlife Habitats, such as Open Country (grassland) Breeding Bird Habitats, Shrub/Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitats, and Area-Sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat (forests), if present in proximity to the Project, will be identified and surveyed as part of the Natural Heritage Assessment. If these habitats support significant concentrations and diversity of applicable wildlife, mitigation measures will be outlined in the Environmental Impact Study, part of the Natural Heritage Assessment. The NHA must be reviewed and approved by the MNR before the Project can proceed. Post-construction follow-up monitoring of significant habitats would be required in order to detect any changes in abundance or diversity of species.
83	Environment	How do you establish mortality rates on birds and bats? Who does the counting of carcasses?	Public Meeting	Bird and bat fatalities will be monitored for the first three years of the operation of the Project as per the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests 2011 Bats and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects. Mortality studies are completed by a third-party wildlife consultant. The consultant assigns a searcher to survey the base of the selected turbines for bird and bat carcasses. Based on the results of the surveys, an additional 3-years of monitoring may be required along with the possible implementation of an operational mitigation plan.
84	Environment	Blanding's turtle on my property - reported to heritage website. What protections will be in place for my Blanding's turtle (a temporary road beside my property where he/she travels)?	Public Meeting	The consideration of the Species at Risk is not specifically part of the Renewable Energy Approval process, but is completed concurrently through detailed and comprehensive consideration of the Endangered Species Act with the MNR. If not already done, please also provide any evidence (i.e. date, location, habitat description, and photo) to the Project for consideration in the assessment of potential impacts to Species at Risk that is occurring concurrently with the MNR.
85	Environment	You indicated under Existing Condition and Potential Effects that you plan to: prevent, avoid, minimize and protect the natural environment in North Stormont, from any potential negative effects. What	Public Meeting	The steps taken by the Project to avoid, where possible, and minimize potential negative effects, have been detailed in the Natural Heritage Assessment Environmental Impact Study. These steps include extensive mitigation and monitoring commitments, as well as contingency measures. A rigorous

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
		<p>are the specific, measurable steps you plan to implement with respect to bats, raptors, Blanding's turtles, butternut trees, etc.?</p> <p>How do you plan to protect migratory routes for birds, bats and insects?</p> <p>How will you protect nesting and feeding sites to ensure endangered species survive construction? How will you address "kills" following start-up?</p>		<p>operational monitoring program will be implemented immediately after the Project becomes operational, and commitments have been made to implement operational mitigation measures and additional monitoring if bird, bat, or raptor mortalities are found to be above provincially established thresholds. Significant Wildlife Habitat, as defined by the MNR, has been considered comprehensively as part of the Natural Heritage Assessment reports that have been prepared for the Project. These reports consider the presence of, and potential impacts to, all types of Significant Wildlife Habitat, which can include migratory stopover habitat for birds, bats, and insects. Species at Risk are not addressed as part of the Renewable Energy Approval process, but are required to be addressed concurrently under the appropriate processes associated with the Endangered Species Act.</p>
86	Environment	<p>What are the names and specified credentials of all persons involved in conducting the endangered species reports for EDP and Nation Rise? Is the study complete/final?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>The consideration of the Species at Risk is not specifically part of the Renewable Energy Approval process, but is completed concurrently through detailed and comprehensive consideration of the Endangered Species Act with the MNR. The monitoring and impact assessments associated with Species at Risk, similar to all work associated with the Natural Heritage Assessment, is being completed by Natural Resource Solutions Inc., an independent environmental consulting firm, with specialty in assessing species and habitat presence, evaluating potential risk, and developing site-specific and species-appropriate monitoring programs and mitigation strategies to minimize, or avoid altogether, the potential for negative effects.</p>
87	Environment	<p>There are butternut trees, which appear on the endangered species list, within our area. How will you ensure that they are protected from harm?</p>	Public Meeting	<p>The steps taken by the Project to avoid, where possible, and minimize potential negative effects, have been detailed in the Natural Heritage Assessment Environmental Impact Study. These steps include extensive mitigation and monitoring commitments, as well as contingency measures. A rigorous operational monitoring program will be implemented immediately after the Project becomes operational, and commitments have been made to implement operational mitigation measures and additional monitoring if bird, bat, or raptor mortalities are found to be above provincially established thresholds. Significant Wildlife Habitat, as defined by the MNR, has been considered comprehensively as part of the Natural Heritage Assessment reports that have been prepared for the Project. These reports consider the presence of, and potential impacts to, all types of Significant Wildlife Habitat, which can include migratory stopover habitat for birds, bats, and insects. Species at Risk are not addressed as part of the Renewable Energy Approval process, but are required to be</p>

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
				addressed concurrently under the appropriate processes associated with the Endangered Species Act.
88	Environment	Bats - How do you intend to protect nesting & roosting sites - what about feeding sites?	Public Meeting	The steps taken by the Project to avoid, where possible, and minimize potential negative effects, have been detailed in the Natural Heritage Assessment Environmental Impact Study. These steps include extensive mitigation and monitoring commitments, as well as contingency measures. A rigorous operational monitoring program will be implemented immediately after the Project becomes operational, and commitments have been made to implement operational mitigation measures and additional monitoring if bird, bat, or raptor mortalities are found to be above provincially established thresholds. Significant Wildlife Habitat, as defined by the MNRF, has been considered comprehensively as part of the Natural Heritage Assessment reports that have been prepared for the Project. These reports consider the presence of, and potential impacts to, all types of Significant Wildlife Habitat, which can include migratory stopover habitat for birds, bats, and insects. Species at Risk are not addressed as part of the Renewable Energy Approval process, but are required to be addressed concurrently under the appropriate processes associated with the Endangered Species Act.
89	Environment	On your maps are a number of areas with endangered species. Can you speak to that and indicate what testing and studies will be completed?	Public Meeting	The consideration of the Species at Risk is not specifically part of the Renewable Energy Approval process, but is completed concurrently through detailed and comprehensive consideration of the Endangered Species Act with the MNRF. The monitoring and impact assessments associated with Species at Risk, similar to all work associated with the Natural Heritage Assessment, is being completed by Natural Resource Solutions Inc., an independent environmental consulting firm, with specialty in assessing species and habitat presence, evaluating potential risk, and developing site-specific and species-appropriate monitoring programs and mitigation strategies to minimize, or avoid altogether, the potential for negative effects.
90	Environment	How do you intend to protect nesting and roosting sites for bats?	Public Meeting	The potential for Bat Maternity Colonies to occur in forests in close proximity to the Project is identified through the Natural Heritage Assessment, which must be reviewed and approved by the MNRF. If significant habitats are found (i.e. if any forests are used by bats for maternity colonies), then post-construction monitoring for disturbance to these colonies will be required. In addition, post-construction bat mortality monitoring will be conducted following the requirements of the province. Habitats for Species at Risk bats are also addressed through the Species at Risk Report, which must be reviewed and approved by the MNRF.

	Category	Comment	Correspondence	Response
91	Environment	Should bird studies be completed throughout the year?	Public Meeting	A number of bird studies are being undertaken for the completion of the Natural Heritage Assessment and Species at Risk Report for the Project. This includes applicable bird surveys at the times of year that concentrations of birds could be affected. For the Project, this includes both winter and breeding season surveys for a variety of bird species and bird groups.
92	Aboriginal	In your LRP I submission, you state that DNV GL did not identify any First nation Lands within 5km of the Site Boundary yet there are active land claims covering much of Eastern Ontario. Why has your submission not acknowledged this and should it have done so? If not, why?	Public Meeting	The Proponent and DNV GL have consulted with all Aboriginal communities in the area according to the MOECC that have or may have Aboriginal or treaty rights or may be interested by the Project. Moreover, additional Aboriginal groups, that were not part of the official list provided by the MOECC, were consulted with throughout of the REA process.
93	Project Sitting	Can my equestrian operation and land use be included in the Property Setback Assessment report that was published with the Draft REA Reports?	Email	Yes, an update to the equestrian operations and the land use in the final Property Setback Assessment has been included.

6.4 Consideration of Comments

Table 6-3 summarizes how the comments received from the public were considered in the Project design.

Table 6-3: Consideration of comments – Public

Issue Raised	Corresponding Comment(s)	Change Made to Project Design?	Rationale for No Change / Description of Change	Report Document(s) which Detail Change, if any	How Change will Address Issue
General concerns regarding wind farms	1-92	No	Changes not warranted based on comments submitted as they are general in nature and potential concerns had already been addressed through project design and related mitigation measures. A summary of questions and concerns are also addressed in of Table 6-2 this report.	N/A	N/A

Equestrian Operation in Draft Property Line Setback Assessment	93	Yes	A member of the public communicated with the Proponent to indicate that the equestrian operation located on the resident's parcel was not included in the Draft Property Setback Assessment report. This new information has been integrated in the report by updating the land use of the resident's parcel. The equestrian operation of the related property is now assessed in the Property Setback Assessment report.	Property Setback Assessment report	The land use has been updated and the equestrian operation of the related property is now assessed in the Property Setback Assessment report.
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7 MUNICIPAL CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Meetings and Other Consultation Activities

Table 7-1 provides details on main consultation efforts undertaken, as well as other relevant information. All municipal correspondence and documentation is provided in Appendix D.

Table 7-1: REA consultation log – Municipal

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
Mandatory Municipal Consultation			
Submittal of Municipal/Local Authority Consultation Form (MCF) under s. 18(2) <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>	25 September 2016	MCFs were sent via mail to the following recipients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marc Chenier, Clerk, Township of North Stormont, 15 Union Street, Berwick, ON, K0C 1G0. Helen Thomson, Director of Council Services/Clerk, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, 26 Pitt St., Cornwall, ON, K6J 3P2. 	Along with the Municipal Consultation Form, the following documents were made available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Project Description Report October 2016 open house notice
Submittal of MCF and Notice of a Proposal to Engage in a Renewable Energy Project and Notice of Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> .	2 November 2016	MCFs, Notice and Draft PDR were sent via mail to the following recipients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marc Chenier, Clerk, Township of North Stormont T. J. Simpson, Chief Administrative Officer, Township of North Stormont Helen Thomson, Director of Council Services/Clerk, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 	The following documents were made available to the municipalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice of Public Meeting and Proposal to Engage in Renewable Energy Project MCF (same version as MCF submitted on 25 September 2016) Draft PDR (same version as Draft PDR submitted on 25 September 2016)
Site Plan Approval and Building Permit Request Form submitted to the surrounding Municipalities	31 January 2017	The Site Plan Approval and Building Permit Request Form was sent to the following municipalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Township of Russell Municipality of the Nation Township of North Stormont Township of North Dundas Township of South Stormont Township of South Dundas 	Submittal of the Site Plan Approval and Building Permit Request Form required prior to completing to Draft Site Plan and Draft Noise Impact Assessment was submitted to all municipalities on 31 January 2017. Answers from all municipalities were received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits list received 1 February 2017, Julia Tuff Chief Building Official from the Township of Russell Permits list received on 9 February 2017 – Guylain

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
			<p>Lafleche MCIP, RPP, Planner for the Nation Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits list received on 10 February 2017 from the Township of North Stormont • Permits list received on 6 February 2017, Greg Trizisky Chief Building Official of Township of North Dundas • Permits list received 10 February 2017, Ashley Sloan Administrative Assistant of Township of South Stormont • Permits list received 21 February 2017 from the Township of South Dundas. <p>A Draft Site Plan was published within 60 days of obtaining the building permits from all municipalities.</p>
Notice of a Draft Site Plan	17 March 2017	<p>The Notice was delivered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marc Chenier, Clerk, Township of North Stormont • T. J. Simpson, Chief Administrative Officer, Township of North Stormont • Blake Henderson Public Works Manager, Township of North Stormont • Amy Martin, Public Planner, Township of North Stormont • Helen Thomson, Director of Council Services/Clerk, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry • Benjamin de Haan, Director of Transportation and Planning Services, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry • Alison McDonald, Manager of Planning, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 	<p>The following documents were made available from the 17 March 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Site Plan, along with the Draft Noise Impact Assessment • Notice of a Draft Site Plan <p>Copies were made available at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard copies available at Township of North Stormont municipal office and United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry county office • Posted on the Project website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com
Draft REA Reports for municipal consultation and updated version of MCF	23 March 2017	<p>Draft REA Reports for municipal review and updated MCFs were sent via mail to the following recipients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marc Chenier, Clerk, Township of North Stormont 	<p>The following documents were made available to the municipalities for review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated MCF with latest Project information • PDR

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T. J. Simpson, Chief Administrative Officer, Township of North Stormont • Blake Henderson Public Works Manager, Township of North Stormont • Amy Martin, Public Planner, Township of North Stormont • Helen Thomson, Director of Council Services/Clerk, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry • Benjamin de Haan, Director of Transportation and Planning Services, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry • Alison McDonald, Manager of Planning, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Plan Report • Design and Operations Report • Decommissioning Plan Report • Site Plan Maps • Noise Impact Assessment Report • Wind Turbine Specification Report • Natural Heritage Assessment and Environmental Impact Study • Water Assessment and Water Bodies Report • Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report • Heritage Impact Assessment • Property Setback Assessment • Conceptual Stormwater, Erosion and Sediment Management Plan
<p>Notice of Draft REA Reports and Second Public Meeting for the purposes of <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i>.</p>	<p>20 April 2017</p>	<p>Notice of Draft REA Reports and Notice of Second Public Meeting was provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marc Chenier, Clerk, Township of North Stormont • T. J. Simpson, Chief Administrative Officer, Township of North Stormont • Blake Henderson Public Works Manager, Township of North Stormont • Amy Martin, Public Planner, Township of North Stormont • Helen Thomson, Director of Council Services/Clerk, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry • Benjamin de Haan, Director of Transportation and Planning Services, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 	<p>The following document was sent via mail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of Draft REA Reports and Notice of Second Public Meeting <p>The Notices, along with the Draft REA Reports also available online on the Project's website: www.nationrisewindfarm.com</p> <p>Copies of Draft REA documents were sent to the municipalities before being publicly available and 90 days prior to the Second Public Meeting, as per <i>O. Reg 359/09</i> and as described above.</p>

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alison McDonald, Manager of Planning, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry 	
Response from the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry on the MCF.	10 July 2017	Letter sent by email	<p>The United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry provided the signed and complete MCF dated 10 July 2017.</p> <p>Moreover, an independent engineer firm prepared a letter on behalf of both the Township of North Stormont and United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry that included questions and comments on the Project and Draft REA reports. This letter dated 19 June 2017 was also provided along with the complete MCF.</p> <p>The completed MCF and engineering letter is included in Appendix D. Feedbacks received and consideration of comments from the MCF are address in section 7.2 and 1.1 below. Provided the signed and complete MCF dated 10 June.</p>
Response from the Township of North Stormont from the MCF.	11 July 2017	Letter sent by email	<p>The Township of North Stormont provided the signed and complete MCF dated 10 July 2017.</p> <p>Moreover, an independent engineer firm prepared a letter on behalf of both the Township of North Stormont and United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry that included questions and comments on the Project and Draft REA reports. This letter dated 19 June 2017 was also provided along with the complete MCF.</p> <p>The completed MCF and engineering letter is included in Appendix D. Feedbacks received and consideration of comments from the MCF are address in section 7.2 and 1.1 below.</p>
Other Municipal Consultation Activities			
Meeting with the North Stormont Chief Building Official	21 September 2012	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	The Proponent provided the North Stormont staff with an introduction of their company and explored the opportunities for the development of wind energy projects within the municipality. This meeting was intended as early engagement during the development process as EDPR was starting development of the Project in 2012.
Meeting with the North Stormont Community Planner	7 January 2015	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office	The Proponent met with the North Stormont Community Planner to provide an update on the

Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
		15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	development of the Project and to provide the history of the Project in the area.
Meeting with North Stormont Council	17 February 2015	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	The Proponent provided the North Stormont Council with an introductory presentation of the company and early information about the Nation Rise Project.
Meeting with several members of the Township North Stormont including Mayor, Council members and staff	14 July 2015	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	The Proponent provided an update on the development of the Project and requested support resolution from the Township at the next council meeting. The Proponent presented the benefits of early municipal support and its impact throughout the LRP I process.
Meeting with United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry members of the Road Department	25 August 2015	In-person meeting at: United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry, Municipal Offices 26 Pitt St. Cornwall, ON.	A joint meeting between members from the Proponent, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, the Township of North Stormont and the Municipality of South Dundas was held to discuss preliminary transportation plans for the Nation Rise and South Branch II development wind projects.
Meeting with North Stormont and United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry Road Supervisors	5 August 2016	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	The Proponent met with Ben de Haan (County) and Blake Henderson (North Stormont) to drive the proposed Project area to identify potential transportation plan routes, discuss potential public road and right-of-way usage, and evaluate key culvert/bridge/infrastructure crossings.
Draft Project Description Report received by North Stormont Council at council meeting	11 October 2016	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	North Stormont council received the draft PDR from North Stormont staff. The Proponent was present to answer any questions during the public question and answer period.
Meeting with North Stormont mayor and staff	26 January 2017	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	The Proponent met with the North Stormont Mayor and staff to discuss and evaluate the possibility of a community benefit fund and road use agreement (RUA).
Meeting with the North Stormont Community Planner	18 March 2017	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	The Proponent met with Amy Doyle (North Stormont Community Planner) to discuss the presentation to the Council, RFP finalization, community consultation and next steps.
Meeting with the North Stormont	27 March 2017	In-person meeting at: Township of North Stormont Office 15 Union Street Berwick, ON.	A joint meeting was held with North Stormont staff, the mayor and supporting engineers to discuss the details of a potential road user agreement with the township of North Stormont. The Proponent also provided an overview of the Draft REA Reports to North Stormont.
Meeting with members of the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry	21 June 2017	In-person meeting at: United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry, Municipal Offices 26 Pitt St. Cornwall, ON.	The Proponent provided a detailed presentation of the draft REA documents to the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry members.



7.2 Feedback Received

Feedback, questions, or comments were received from the Township of North Stormont and United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengarry through the MCF. The majority of comments are to be addressed once the Project has been approved by the MOECC, through conditions of approval, and/or are not intended to be addressed until a future date prior to construction. Table 7-2 provides a summary of questions and comments received in the MCF received on 10 and 11 July 2017 (see Appendix D for supporting documentation).

Table 7-2: Summary of questions and comments – Municipality

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
1	Information is presented but details are missing regarding description of the permissions that are required to access the land not owned by the Proponent and whether they have been obtained (e.g. Public road allowances and Electrical collector lines).	MCF	The Proponent is currently engaging with the relevant regulatory bodies for all land access requirement and construction will not begin before all relevant permit will be obtained. Generators are allowed to install collection infrastructure in public right-of-way based on Section 41 of the Electricity Act, 1998 (Ontario).
2	The negative environmental effects assessment is missing an assessment of the required construction dewatering activities impacts on the groundwater quantity and quality from a human health perspective; I.e. impacts to wells and potable water source. Potential impacts to Prime Agricultural Land are also neither described nor addressed in this report.	MCF	Consistent with regulatory requirements an assessment will be completed to identify the need for temporary groundwater control during construction for each construction site (e.g., MOECC Permit to Take Water). Such assessments include examination of the effects, if any, on nearby shallow water wells and methods to mitigate temporary influences. Permanent influences on groundwater conditions (shallow or deep) are not expected for this Project.
3	i) Site Plan Maps presented in Appendix A do not have a colour/demarcation scheme that allows all plan features to be observed and delineated clearly. ii) Groundwater well locations not specified on site plans. iii) Complete archaeological and cultural heritage assessments reports and confirmation letter from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport are not included in the report. iv) Confirmation letter from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry regarding completeness of natural heritage assessment and birds and bats EEMP has not been received for the Project v) Location and type of permanent meteorological towers is not provided vi) Location of the temporary construction staging areas for the purpose of staging and storing equipment during the construction phase is unknown (up to 3 location of	MCF	i) All Project infrastructure will be delineated properly and visible in the site plan maps to be submitted to the MOECC as part of the REA application. ii) Ground water locations are not required as part of the REA application. iii) The reports provided to the municipality and county were draft reports and were not required to provide MTCS sign-off during distribution to the municipality and county. The final reports will include MTCS confirmation letters. iv) The reports provided to the municipality and county were draft reports and were not required to provide MNRF sign-off during distribution to the municipality and county. Final reports will include MNRF confirmation letters. v) The possible locations of the met towers will be provided in the REA Project infrastructure maps. vi) The proposed temporary construction staging areas are provided on the Project infrastructure maps. vii) Proposed bird and bat mortality monitoring is consistent with the MNRF study guidelines. viii) Environmental contingency plans can be located in the Environmental Effects Monitoring Plans of the Construction Report, Design and Operations Report and Decommissioning Report of the REA application. ix) Turbine siting is expected to result in distances between the turbines and domestic water wells at which construction and operational conditions are inconsequential.

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	<p>2-7 hectares on privately owned lands)</p> <p>vii) Monitoring of birds impacts during construction is not consistent with guidance provided on Environment and Climate Change Canada's Incidental Take website</p> <p>viii) Environmental contingency plan is lacking details (e.g. groundwater discharge, surface water quality)</p> <p>ix) Assessment of potential impacts to potable water through groundwater wells has not been completed</p>		
4	<p>i) Property line setbacks not met - If a Property Line Setback and EIS report is prepared, then the Proponent is allowed to locate a turbine closer to a property line/significant environmental feature provided that they demonstrate no significant adverse effects will occur. Assuming the Property Setback & EIS reports fulfill the requirements, then the Project complies.</p> <p>ii) Significant Wildlife Habitat Setback not met- See Environmental Impact Study report</p>	MCF	The Project completed the Property Setback Assessment and the EIS have been completed and included in the REA submission package. The PSA can be located in under the Design and Operations report and the EIS can be located under the Natural Heritage Assessment.
5	The report content wasn't reviewed by Engineer hired by the municipality. It should be noted that the Proponent has not provided the municipality the opportunity to review MTCS's written comments as described under clause 22 (a) of Ontario Regulation 359/09.	MCF	MTCS confirmation letters are to be provided with the final REA application, not for the Draft REA application that was reviewed.
6	An Environmental Impact Study Report is provided which assesses the impacts of all significant natural features within 120 m of the Project location, as defined by the Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals (MOE 2013). The significance of the natural features was determined in	MCF	MNRF confirmation letters are to be provided with the final REA application, not for the Draft REA application that was reviewed.

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	<p>the Evaluation of Significance Report, which was completed generally in accordance with the NHA Guide for Renewable Energy Projects (MNR 2012). The assessment of potential negative effects is thorough and the mitigation measures outlined in this report appear to be sufficient to protect those features deemed significant. However, some Project details are not yet provided which prevents a more complete review. It should be noted that the Proponent has not provided the municipality an opportunity to review MNRF's written comments as described under clause 37 (2) (b) and (c) of Ontario Regulation 359/09.</p>		
7	<p>The report content wasn't reviewed by MH It should be noted that the Proponent has not provided the municipality an opportunity to review MNRF's written comments as described under clause 23 (3) (a) of Ontario Regulation 359/09</p>	MCF	<p>MTCS confirmation letters are to be provided with the final REA application, not for the Draft REA application that was reviewed.</p>
8	<p>The Natural Heritage Assessment Report is comprehensive and complies with the requirements of O.Reg. 359/09. It includes all of the required components, including a Records Review Report, a Site Investigations Report, an Evaluation of Significance Report and an Environmental Impact Study Report. It is noted that some site investigations were conducted in December and January, which is not ideal, and prevents a thorough evaluation of the community. It is also noted that some sites were not visited due to denied access, however an air photo interpretation was conducted. While the Natural Heritage Assessment Report provides a relatively thorough assessment of the</p>	MCF	<p>MNRF confirmation letters are to be provided with the final REA application, not for the Draft REA application that was reviewed. The ESA process and requirements are not addressed through the REA process. The Proponent is currently in consultation with the MNRF to address any ESA related requirements.</p>

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	<p>natural features within the study area, some Project details are not yet provided which prevents a more complete review.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Proponent has not provided the municipality an opportunity to review MNRF's written comments as described under clause 28 (3) (b) and (c) of Ontario Regulation 359/09</p> <p>What (if any) Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements are there for this Project? I.e. Is the Proponent required to obtain a permit/authorization? The NHA and EIS reports do not include any discussion of Endangered and Threatened Species or the requirement for an ESA authorization; we note that this information may be in a separate report at MNRF's request for confidentiality. Could the Proponent please provide this report or details on the ESA authorization to the municipality for review?</p>		
9	<p>Should the municipality feel there is public/residents' concerns regarding noise, a noise specialist will need to be hired to provide comments on this study report.</p>	MCF	<p>The Project is modelled in accordance with <i>O. Reg. 359/09</i> and the MOECC Noise Guidelines (2016) for Wind Farms, including consideration of the Transition Rules for LRP I projects (as further described in Section 6 of the draft Noise Impact Assessment available on our website). The Transition Rules for LRP I projects do not alter the allowable sound level limits at noise receptors. Therefore, once operational, the Project must comply with the MOECC's current sound level limits and will be required to complete acoustic audits against the most recent Compliance Protocol.</p> <p>The Proponent is already engaging with the public and resident with any questions or concerns they have with the Project, including those related to noise. 3 public meetings were held since October 2016 and included wind turbine noise specialist.</p>
10	<p>The detailed report content wasn't reviewed by MH. As noted above property line setbacks not met. If a Property Line Setback and EIS report is prepared, then the Proponent is allowed to locate a turbine closer to a property line/significant environmental feature provided that</p>	MCF	<p>The Property Line Assessment was completed for this Project and has been commented on by the public. The PSA has been revised to include those comments for submittal as part of the REA application. Each turbine location meets the required setbacks based on the PSA report.</p>

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	they demonstrate no significant adverse effects will occur. Assuming the Property Setback & EIS reports fulfill the requirements, then the Project complies.		
11	The Water Body Assessment Report complies with the requirements of O.Reg. 359/09 and includes an assessment of all water bodies within 120 m and Lake Trout lakes within 300 m of the Project location, as defined by the Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals (MOE 2013).	MCF	The Water Body Assessment was included with the Water Body Report in the initial release of the REA documents to the municipality and the county in draft format. The final WBA and WBR will be included in the REA submission package.
12	The Project will involve the modification of Township and County Roadways. Water and sewer works, as well as bridges may be affected by cable routing and heavy equipment transportation. Proponent is to identify and assess specific encroachments and impacts and provide detailed design measures to mitigate impacts on municipal infrastructure	MCF	Detailed engineering of the Project will begin in 2018. The Proponent will continue discussing the use of public right-of-way during that time.
13	The Proponent is required to enter a Road Use Agreement and obtain permits for the use of Township and United Counties roads for (1) the use of roads for the transportation of heavy construction equipment, (2) the temporary widening or modifications to existing roadways for the construction or operation of the facility, and (3) the construction of new access roads joining existing municipal roadways. A Traffic Management Plan is also required to define the transportation routes, timing of closures, and the required road modifications, and how the road modifications will be restored to the original condition. The roadways will be subject to rapid deterioration during construction traffic and loading.	MCF	The Proponent will continue to develop the RUA with the Township and the County.

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	The Township and United Counties will require a pre-construction and post-construction road condition assessment consistent with industry standards for assessment of flexible pavement condition, and will be required to return roadways to the pre-construction condition.		
14	Should the municipality have concerns about how the appended studies meeting the municipality's development and stewardship goals they must be identified to EDP Renewables.	MCF	The Proponent acknowledges this comment.
15	Should the municipality have further needs/expectations regarding consultation (including post REA approval) that will have to be clearly identified to EDP Renewables. It should be noted that as a Condition of Approval, MOECC has been known to include the requirement for the establishment of a Community Liaison Committee within three (3) months of receiving approval. The purpose of the committee is largely to facilitate two-way communication between the Proponent and the public with respect to issues relating to construction, installation, use, operation, maintenance and retirement of the facility. If the municipality sees a benefit in this requirement for municipal staff and local residents it should be requested.	MCF	The Proponent will create Community Liaison Committee for the Project within 3 months of the REA decision in consultation with the municipality.
16	The only concern for the site layout is the anticipated impact and proximity to municipal drains and watercourses. Can the Project make modifications to minimize impacts to existing municipal drains and watercourses? The siting of the turbines does exceed the minimum distance of the length of the turbine blade plus 10m.	MCF	For clarity, all measurements from a wind turbine, as presented in the Water Body Report, are measured from the furthest extent of the blade tip, and therefore all water bodies have been sited at least 30m from the furthest potential extent of blade tip. In consideration of water bodies present within the Project Area, a 'Construction Drain' layer provided by SNCA was reviewed, and the associated locations and characteristics of each identified feature were reviewed as part of the water body assessment for the Project. For any feature, including drains, that met the criteria for a water body, as defined by the MOECC, the Project has implemented a minimum 30m setback from turbines, as measured from blade tip (i.e. blade + 30m), which exceeds the requested set-

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	Proponent is to advise as to the measures undertaken to minimize impact to drainage and to confirm setbacks from municipal right of ways.		back of blade plus 10m. The detailed mitigation measures that are being implemented within 30m of any water body have been described in the Water Body Report, and include (but are not limited to) erosion and sedimentation control, dust suppression, in-water timing windows, bank stability protection, spill prevention, and monitoring and control of groundwater taking.
17	3 - 140m high Meteorological towers are to be constructed supported by guy wires and mounted on a concrete pad. Site grading details, access and building permit information is required for approval by the Township.	MCF	The Proponent will provide all of the required details for the permanent meteorological towers to the Township at the time that building permits are applied for.
18	Access roads to be constructed 20m wide for construction and 5 – 6m wide for maintenance and operations phase. This results in significant impacts to drainage during construction. What specific measures will be provided to manage stormwater and avoid negatively impacting agricultural drainage?	MCF	The Proponent has proposed mitigation measures to mitigate potential effects on drainage. These mitigation measures are listed under the EEMP (Section 11) of the Construction Report, Decommissioning Report and Design and Operation Report.
19	What is the extent of underground cabling versus overhead cables for collection of electrical energy? What condition justifies the use of underground cabling? For example, underground cabling is planned for the connection of Turbines 20 and 18 to the proposed substation	MCF	It is anticipated that most of the site will be served by underground cabling. Most of the collection route goes along private land and landowners generally prefer the cabling to be underground so as not to present an additional obstacle around which to farm. In addition, whether in the road ROW or on private land, underground cabling allows for greater reliability in colder climates as overhead collection cables are prone to icing. Finally, overhead cabling within road ROWs can present additional obstacles for field inlets where tall equipment enters. Underground cabling avoids these issues.
20	Sub-station and switch yard covers 4 to 7 hectares and will be situated next to each other. Has this location been determined? What services are required for the site? The Township will need to review the details of this facility including access, grading, stormwater management, servicing, and landscape design.	MCF	The location of the substation and switchyard has been determined and is included in the draft REA documents which were sent to the Township. The site will be served by electrical service. It is not anticipated that the substation or switchyard will require sewer or water service. At the time that building permits are applied for, the Proponent will furnish to the Township all required details regarding the grading, stormwater management and landscape design.
21	Three construction lay down areas are required, each 2 to 7 hectares in size. Where are these facilities? In addition, each turbine will require a 3-hectare construction staging area.	MCF	Laydown areas and Project infrastructure types are identified in the final site plan maps submitted in the REA application package.
22	Off-road crane paths will require total removal and restoration. These areas need to be delineated. The crane path	MCF	The crane paths will be delineated in the final site plan maps submitted in the REA application package. The crane paths are 20 meters in width and will utilize the construction disturbance areas of the adjacent access roads. Weights are

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	intersections do not appear to have sufficient turning radii on the plans.		generally removed from the crane when being walked which greatly reduces the weight per square inch of the track.
23	Can equipment be washed off-site, or waste material generated from the washing removed from the sites? The report seems to indicate that waste materials such as concrete will remain on the site. This may have long- term impacts to agricultural use.	MCF	Most equipment will be washed at the laydown yard periodically during construction. However, certain equipment, if working near environmentally sensitive areas, will need to be washed when entering and exiting such areas. Such washing routines will be governed by the REA permit in these areas in consultation with MNR. The Proponent is required to leave the sites in a tidy condition in our contracts with landowners and therefore will not leave waste concrete in field that will be ploughed. At the end of the useful life of the wind farm, the concrete foundations will be removed to 1 metre below grade, but the remainder of the foundation will stay in the ground. The Proponent does not expect any long-term impacts on agricultural use.
24	The 136m towers will be constructed in 6 to 7 sections. What is the maximum length of each section to enable transportation to each turbine site?	MCF	Sections will likely be between 20m and 30 m in length.
25	The routing of underground cable network needs to be defined and reviewed to avoid conflicts with existing and future, planned infrastructure and utilities. Networks must avoid going through village areas.	MCF	The routing of the underground cable was shown in the draft REA documents sent to the Township. None of the routes go through the village areas. There is very little interaction between the proposed underground collection and existing utilities, although there is likely to be a crossing of the collection cables and the water main which runs between Finch and Crysler. Such crossing will be done in consultation with the Township at the time final design is completed. The Proponent can also confirm that the collection route does not cross through the villages of Berwick, Crysler and Finch.
26	Gravel parking areas will generate dust to surrounding areas. How will this be mitigated?	MCF	The Proponent is committed to mitigating fugitive dust released due to construction activities. Mitigation measures include the posting of on-site speed limits to be followed by all construction staff. The application of dust suppressants to unpaved areas will also be applied as determined by the on-site environmental monitor and the general contractor. Further information regarding dust emissions can be found in the Construction Plan Report of the Renewable Energy Approval Application.
27	Distinction needs to be made between permanent and temporary culvert installations as well as culverts crossing municipal drains. Does the addition of new culverts remain the responsibility of the Proponent or are they transferred to the property owners through the Municipal Drainage Act? In some cases, the drainage ditches may have to be shifted in alignment to minimize culvert requirements.	MCF	The installation of new or replaced culverts will be the responsibility of the Proponent. The culvert installations will be permitted with the jurisdictional regulatory body.

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
28	Maximum length of trucks and corresponding turning radius needs to be defined.	MCF	The length of trucks will be determined at a later date after the turbine type has been selected. This will be determined in 2018.
29	How will the extent of the clean-up of agricultural lands be determined and ensured to be complete? What recourse do residents have if the clean-up has not been completed to anticipated standards? Will the proponent catalogue the existing condition of adjacent lands to ensure lands are returned to pre-construction condition? Remaining stockpiles must be removed.	MCF	The standard of tidiness and cleanup of agricultural lands is established in the land leases between the Proponent and the landowners in private agreements. In addition, for each landowner with a wind turbine on the property, an escrow fund for decommissioning will be established at year 15 of operation to give additional security to the landowner over the cleanup of the site. The Proponent will not catalogue the existing condition of adjacent lands or ensure that such lands are returned to pre-construction condition as we will not be disturbing any lands which are not under lease or are not part of the Project location.
30	Construction start in fall of 2018 and will last 16 months – completion in Spring of 2020. When will the design be completed for review and what process will be followed?	MCF	It is expected that full Project design in anticipation of application for building permits will be completed in mid-late 2018. For civil and electrical design, EDPR typically completes 30%, 70% and IFC (Issued for Construction) design.
31	Cable crossings of watercourses needs to be defined. Will cables be installed under river beds?	MCF	It is anticipated that there will be a single crossing of the Nation River with collection circuits. At this time, it has not yet been determined whether such crossing will be underground or overhead. If it is the case that the crossing is underground, the cables will be directionally drilled. If overhead, the cables will span the river on two dead-end poles.
32	Project intersects 39 of the 63 waterbodies located within the Project area We are concerned that drainage channels serving access roads will increase drainage efficiency and flows to downstream. The Township requires assurances that peak flows and volumes will be managed, especially during construction when roads are expected to be 20m wide	MCF	The conceptual Stormwater, Erosion and Sediment Management Plan (SESMP) presents the draft prevention and mitigation measures that will be taken to avoid or minimize the Project impacts on potential stormwater runoff or soil erosion. Conditions of the Renewables Energy Approval for the Project, if obtained, will include the requirement to prepare a Detailed SESMP for the Project before construction and this plan will have to be approved by the Director of the MOECC. Section 4.1 of the Conceptual SESMP includes mitigation measures that are planned to prevent the transportation of sediment overland and deposition into surrounding natural areas, including watercourses, woodlands and wetlands. A monitoring program will be implemented during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Project to inspect the erosion and sediment control measures after each significant rainfall, and at least once a week. The Proponent will then implement mitigation measure and monitoring allowing to manage peak flows and volumes.
33	Where will underdrains below turbine discharge to? How will this system affect tile drainage systems in the fields	MCF	Due to the footprint they occupy, turbines do not change significantly the water flow of the surrounding area. On-going landowner liaison will occur during construction to minimize impact on existing tiles. No impact is expected or has been raised in operational wind farms. It is not expected that any underdrains, if installed, will discharge into the municipal storm sewer system.

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
34	Will specific County or Township road drainage systems be affected by increased runoff and peak flows? Access roads are being constructed in areas where drainage direction may be perpendicular to the road. Drainage patterns may be altered by the construction of the access road resulting in more runoff being directed to road side ditches	MCF	The Project consists of gentle slopes (Between 0° – 3.5°). The existing drainage pattern will be maintained by using limited grading, by maintaining surrounding agricultural land use and with the installation of conveyance infrastructure such as drain and culverts. The change in impervious surface represents the primary factor associated with potential impact to the hydrology within the Project study area. Percent variation in impervious areas per catchment resulting from the Project will be low by conservative estimates. The Project is divided into 12 sub-catchment areas. Erosion and sediment control measure will be implemented and approved by the MOECC to ensure County or Township road drainage systems will not be affected. Each culvert will be designed by a qualified professional.
35	A runoff coefficient of 0.55 seems to be too high for agricultural land. How was this determined? This value, if overestimated, may result in underestimating the post-construction or operational increase in runoff that needs to be managed	MCF	The runoff coefficient value has been conservatively estimated to 0.55, based on existing literature and due to the presence of agricultural lands generally barren from November to April. 0.55 is the coefficient proposed in the Drainage Management Manual (MTO 1997) for cultivated areas, flat (0-5%) and in Clay loam/loam. Due to the presence of urban areas and roads, a conservatively high value was provided in this conceptual SESMP. It should be noted that this value has been given to provide additional details about the land use within the Project boundary; however, a qualified professional will evaluate the appropriate runoff coefficient before calculating flow rates are each watercourse/drainage system at the detailed design phase and ensure that the runoff coefficient value will be adequate in order to avoid underestimating post-construction runoff.
36	The report mentions that additional turning radii may be required for Crane access during operations. Where, specifically would these permanent additional turning radii be required, and what is the minimum turning radii?	MCF	The Proponent will not be installing permanent turning radii for the operation of the Project. The temporary turning radii will be installed during construction to transport parts to the Project. Once the construction is completed these turning radii will be removed. In the case that additional parts need to be delivered to the Project site, the temporary turning radii will be reinstalled and removed after delivery.
37	Approximately how many County and Township roads and intersections will require temporary widened turning radii? This section needs to outline the locations, timing, and design of the turning radii. The Township is also concerned that the construction of the wider turning radii be restricted to construction traffic only to prevent higher speed use by local traffic during the construction period.	MCF	Turning radii will need to be installed at the entrance of each turbine access road. The total number of turning radii to be installed on County and Township intersections will differ based on the turbine type to be selected in 2018. The Proponent will be including this in the RUA discussions.
38	When will the locations and layouts of the substation, switchyards, laydown areas, and meteorological towers be determined and brought for review to the Township? The Township has concerns about servicing, traffic	MCF	The locations of the substation, switchyard, laydown areas and met towers will be delineated in the site plan maps which will be submitted in the REA application package.

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
	impacts, access and amenities associated with these installations. The Township will require an opportunity to provide servicing requirements related to these specific site developments.		
39	Restoration details are required for the transition from the initial 20m width to 5-6m in width. This potentially impacts private and Township infrastructure such as ditches, roads, and utilities. In addition, measures to stockpile and conserve top-soil within the affected lands need to be implemented.	MCF	Generally, topsoil is removed and stockpiled outside of the transportation routes located on private land. Mats are laid on the ground prior to installation of aggregate to develop the access route. Once the larger width of the road is no longer needed, the aggregate is removed along with the mat and the top soil restored up to the edge of the permanent access road.
40	The report does not mention the proximity of the Project elements to Township underground installations such as sanitary sewers, force mains and water mains. Can the Proponent outline how the Project will potentially impact this infrastructure and what mitigation measures will be taken in the design?	MCF	The Proponent and its consultants have completed a thorough review of the existing infrastructure in the Project location and have taken such infrastructure into account in the layout of the Project. Most of the Township infrastructure such as sanitary sewers, force mains and water mains are located within the villages of Crysler, Berwick and Finch and the Project infrastructure is largely located away from these villages. However, the Proponent is aware of some locations in which the water mains exist outside of the villages and are likely to be crossed by the Project electrical collection system and potentially crossings of delivery vehicles per the transportation plan. In the case of crossings by the collection system, the Proponent will work with the Township to determine the best crossing method, whether by excavation or by directional drilling, maintaining minimum separations distances. In the case of crossing the watermain with heavy loads, the Proponent's transportation contractor will determine whether loads exceed the posted limits on the public road, and if such loads are in excess of the posted loads, consultation with the Township Roads Superintendent on temporary mitigation will take place and will be governed by the Road Users Agreement between the Township and the Proponent. Some options could be to provide plating over the watermain crossing area, or additional cover. In any case, it should be noted that for most delivery components, individual axle loads are not expected to exceed posted limits.
41	Electrical collector lines need to be located such that they do not conflict with existing and planned infrastructure. Overhead distribution is preferred to underground installation except within the Village areas.	MCF	It is anticipated that most of the site will be served by underground cabling. Most of the collection route goes along private land and landowners generally prefer the cabling to be underground so as not to present an additional obstacle around which to farm. In addition, whether in the road ROW or on private land, underground cabling allows for greater reliability in colder climates as overhead collection cables are prone to icing. Finally, overhead cabling within road ROWs can present additional obstacles for field inlets where tall equipment enters. Underground cabling avoids these issues. It is not anticipated that the collection route will go through village areas. Any crossing of the collection cables with existing Township infrastructure will be designed in consultation with the

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
			Township - the most likely example is the crossing of collection and the watermain which runs from Finch to Chrysler. Design consultation with the Township will assist in determining the best method for crossing, whether through excavation or directional drilling.
42	The Township and the United Counties will require an overall Traffic Management Plan for the construction phase. The Township and the Counties require an opportunity to review and comment on the TMP before it is finalized. A detailed construction schedule along with delivery times/routes and temporary closures will need to be outlined as part of the TMP. Emergency services will need to comment and receive notifications on the planned closures. Due to the large size of the tower structures, trial or test deliveries may be required to ensure that the routes can accommodate the deliveries.	MCF	It is anticipated that the review of the Traffic Management Plan and transportations routes will be governed by the Road Users Agreement between the Proponent and the Township, which is currently being negotiated.
43	Both the Township and the United Counties will require a complete roads condition survey prior to construction and post-construction. The Proponent will need to apply the latest industry standard for the assessment of pavement condition applicable to the Province of Ontario. Condition assessment (CCTV reports) of any storm and sanitary sewers under proposed transportation routes will also need to be conducted.	MCF	It is expected that pre- and post-construction condition surveys will be part of the Road Users Agreement, currently being negotiated between the Proponent and the Township. A pavement condition assessment per Ontario standards will also be part of the RUA.
44	Building permits will be required for all structures associated with the Project	MCF	This is noted. The Proponent will work with the Township of North Stormont to apply for all necessary building permits for structures associated with the Project.
45	Municipal drains will be affected by the construction of access roads and/or widening of existing roads. The Proponent is responsible to conduct the necessary drainage studies to support changes or alterations to drainage channels and crossings, or new crossings – under the Drainage Act.	MCF	The Proponent acknowledges this comment.

	Comment	Correspondence	Response
46	Are there any expectations from the local emergency services in terms of dealing with fires or other emergencies associated with the Wind Farm installations? For example, fires or explosions on the towers and at the sub-station or switch yard.	MCF	There will be technicians on site monitoring during regular business hours. Additionally, both the manufacturer and the Proponent will have a remote operations control center monitoring the site 24/7 via the turbine SCADA system. Site teams will be notified of issues and respond accordingly depending upon the situation. Each site will have an Emergency Response Plan to address a variety of situations and will be developed in consultation with local emergency services.
47	Are there any special provisions during construction? For example, the Project area is very large. It is conceivable that the Wind Farm contractor will be defined as the Constructor and will take responsibility for all health and safety during construction. Any other contractors working in the Project area will need to follow the H&S procedures defined by the Constructor.	MCF	It is expected that a single (although it is possible that there may be multiple Tier-1 contractors) Balance of Plant (BoP) contractor will have control of the site during construction. All subcontractors will need to adhere to the health and safety requirements of the Tier 1 contractor(s) in concert with the Proponent's Health and Safety Policy as well as all local, Provincial and Federal requirements.
48	Three (3) active petroleum wells or facilities have been identified within 75 metres of the Project location. A copy of the Engineer's Report prepared as required under the Approval and Permitting Requirements Document for Renewable Energy Projects (APRD) should be provided for the Municipality's review to confirm the location of the wells and sufficiency of the analysis to allow for the 75-metre setback to be reduced. Can the Proponent confirm this report has been submitted to the MNRF for review?	MCF	The Proponent has checked the location of local petroleum wells with multiple sources and has not found any within the Project location. It appears that the closest wells are around 3 km from the Project location. We will follow up with Morrison Hershfield to understand the locations of wells they found. However, we would note also that MNRF has now signed off on the EIS for the Project and that there was no nexus between the Project location and petroleum wells mentioned in their review.
49	With respect to buried infrastructure, once the Project is decommissioned, all buried cabling within the right of way should be completely removed.	MCF	The Proponent will continue to develop the RUA with the township and the county. The details surrounding buried cables will be described in the agreed RUA.



7.3 Consideration of Comments

No feedback, questions, or comments were received from the municipalities that are required to be addressed at this time. It is expected that the applicants will continue to liaise with both municipality and county involved (Township of North Stormont, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry) through ongoing staff and Council discussions to address matters raised in the MCF's and through conditions of the Renewable Energy Approval.

8 AGENCY CONSULTATIONS

8.1 Correspondence and Consultations


The Proponent consulted with the following agencies and additional stakeholders throughout the development of the Project. Records of correspondence with the agencies can be found in Appendix E:

- Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC);
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF);
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS);
- South Nation Conservation Authority (SNCA);
- National Defence and Canadian Forces (DND);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP);
- Canadian Coast Guard;
- Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) – Government Mobile Communications Branch (GMC)
- NAV CANADA;
- Transport Canada;
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC);
- Radio Advisory Board of Canada;
- Ornge; and
- Bell Mobility Inc.

The Proponent consulted early with the MOECC and submitted the Draft PDR on 9 August 2016 in order to obtain the First Nation and Aboriginal Communities consultation list based on preliminary Project information. Several pre-submission meetings were also held with the MOECC and other agencies to discuss the progress of the Project as described in Table 8-1 below.

All mandatory REA notices were also sent to agencies as per *O. Reg. 359/09*, including the Notice of a Proposal to Engage in a Renewable Energy Project and Notice of Public Meeting on 2 November 2016, the Notice of a DSP on 17 March 2017, and the Notice of Draft REA Reports and Notice of Second Public Meeting on 20 April 2017. The following agencies and contact person received the notices:

- Dolly Goyette, Director, Environmental Approvals Access and Service Integration Branch (MOECC);
- Steve Burns, Manager, Ottawa District Office (MOECC);
- Kathleen O'Neill, Director, Environmental Approvals Branch (MOECC);
- NAV CANADA, Land Use Office;

- 
- Transport Canada, Aerodromes and Air Navigation Ontario Region;
 - Geoff Owens, South Nation Conservation Authority;
 - Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and
 - Ontario Provincial Police.

As per the requirements in the Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects [3] a Natural Heritage Assessment (NHA) was prepared in 4 separate reports (Records Review, Site Investigation, Evaluation of Significance, and Environmental Impact Study) and submitted to the MNR for review and comment. These NHA reports are part of the complete REA Application package for this Project. A confirmation letter was received from the MNR on 11 July 2017.

Detailed heritage and archaeological assessments have been prepared and submitted to the MTCS for acceptance and recommendation. Copies of the complete reports have been included in the REA Application package for this Project. A confirmation letter was received from the MTCS on the 31 October, 2016 and 5 May 2017, for the two Stage 1 reports; on 18 April 2017 for the Heritage Impact Assessment report and on 17 July 2017 for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report.

Table 8-1 provides details on main consultation efforts undertaken with agencies, as well as other relevant information.

Table 8-1: REA consultation log – Agencies

Agency	Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
Conservation Authority				
South Nation Conservation Authority (SNCA)	Meeting with SNCA Staff	19 April 2016	SNCA office, 38 Victoria St, Finch, ON	Introductory presentation of Project and REA process kick-off meeting
	Records Review Request	7 September 2016	Email	An email requesting background information pertaining to the Project was submitted to the SNCA.
Provincial Authority				
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC)	Draft Project Description Report	9 August 2016	Email	An email was sent to the MOECC with a copy of the Draft Project Description Report prepared for the Project so that the Ministry can identify the Aboriginal communities that must be consulted for the Project.
	Introductory meeting with the MOECC	1 September 2016	MOECC Office Toronto 135 St. Clair Ave. W. 4 th floor board room Toronto, ON.	The Proponent provided the MOECC team with an introduction of to the Project, discussed the Project background and the anticipated REA submission and construction timelines.
	Follow-up meeting with the MOECC	13 October 2016	MOECC Office Toronto 135 St. Clair Ave. W. 4 th floor board room Toronto, ON.	The Proponent provided an update on the REA submission timeline, introduced the Project team members, and presented the corporate environmental policy.
	Clarification meeting - REA acoustical equivalency	18 November 2016	MOECC Office Toronto 135 St. Clair Ave. W. 7 th floor board room Toronto, ON.	The Proponent and DNV GL team members met with MOECC staff to discuss the application of acoustically equivalent terminology in the REA application. Further discussion regarding IEC testing timelines in conjunction with REA submittal.
	MOECC-Proponent Follow-up meeting	13 April 2017	MOECC Office Toronto 4th floor board room, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto	Pre-submission meeting to discuss Project, current status and key activities, and summary of the acoustical equivalency approach used in the Noise Impact Assessment.

Agency	Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
	REA pre-submission meeting with the MOECC	23 June 2017	MOECC Office Toronto 135 St. Clair Ave. W. 4 th floor board room Toronto, ON.	Pre-submission meeting with the Proponent, the Project environmental consultant and the MOECC to discuss the Final REA Open House, document preparation prior to REA submission, and to provide the update on Project schedule for submission.
	REA submission to the MOECC	18 July 2017	Dolly Goyette Director, Environmental Approvals Access and Service Integration Branch MOECC 1st Flr, 135 St Clair Ave W, Toronto, ON M4V 1P5 Steve Burns Manager, Ottawa District MOECC Unit 103, 2430 Don Reid Dr, Ottawa, ON K1H 1E1	Package Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 hard copies of the REA documents to Director, Environmental Approvals Access and Service Integration Branch • 1 digital copy of REA documents to Director, Environmental Approvals Access and Service Integration Branch • 1 hard copy and digital copy of REA reports to nearest district office of the MOECC
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR)	Introductory meeting (Regional MNR)	16 June 2016	Regional MNR Office 300 Water St. Peterborough, ON.	The Proponent provided the Regional MNR team with an introduction of the Project and the Project team. The MNR explained the level of engagement of the MNR during the permitting process and directed EDPR to begin consultation with the district MNR office in Ontario.
	Records Review Request	13 September 2016	Email	An email requesting background information pertaining to the Project was submitted to the MNR.
	Records Review Information	23 September 2016	Email	Background information pertaining to the Project was provided by the MNR.
	Introductory meeting (District MNR)	14 November 2016	District MNR Office 10 Campus Dr. Kemptville, ON	The Proponent met with the District MNR team to review the crossing location at the South Nation River. The Project team provided the MNR biologist with an introduction on the team, the Project, and the development process.
	NHA Submission (1 st Draft)	6 April 2017	Email	Natural Resource Solutions Inc. (NRSI) submitted the Natural Heritage Assessment submission.

Agency	Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
	Subsequent meeting (District MNRF)	10 April 2017	District MNRF Office 10 Campus Dr. Kemptville, ON	EDPR provided the District MNRF with more detail on the Project and the Natural Heritage Assessment Review process timeline and expectations.
	NHA submission review meeting (Regional MNRF)	18 May 2017	Regional MNRF Office 300 Water St. Peterborough, ON.	The Proponent provided the Regional MNRF team with an introduction to the Natural Heritage Assessment review team.
	Petroleum Wells and Facilities for Approval and Permitting Requirements Document (APRD)	22 June 2017	Email	The Project sent an email on 22 June 2017 to Mike Poskin, MNRF Southern Region Renewable Energy Coordinator, indicating that no Petroleum Wells and Facilities are located within 75 m of the Project Location. Response received 22 June 2107, from Mike Poskin, indicating that the information is filed and that no additional effort is required.
	NHA Reports Deemed Complete	11 July 2017	Letter	MNRF provided a confirmation letter indicating that NHA reports are deemed acceptable and complete.
	Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan (EEMP) Deemed Complete	13 July 2017	Letter	MNRF provided a confirmation letter indicating that EEMP is deemed acceptable and complete.
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS)	Introductory Meeting	1 February 2017	MTCS Regional Office 900 Highbury Avenue, London, ON	The Proponent and the Project archaeological consultant provided the MTCS with an introduction to the company, expected schedule for the Project, and a summary of archaeological work completed to-date and projected activities for 2017.
	Request for advice	5 May 2017	Via e-mail	Consultant sent e-mail request for advice for the assessment of two locations. MTCS responded and confirmed that the proposed approach would be acceptable.
	Request for advice	12 January 2017	Via telephone	Consultant called and requested input as to the best approach for completing and reporting on an additional area of the Project Location. Based on the conversation it was determined that two Stage 1 reports would acceptable.
	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment confirmation letter	31 October 2016	Letter	Letter of Review from the MTCS confirming that the Ministry is satisfied and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.
	Additional Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment confirmation letter	5 May 2017	Letter	Letter of Review from the MTCS confirming that the Ministry is satisfied and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Agency	Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
	Heritage Impact Assessment confirmation letter	18 April 2017	Letter	Letter of Review from the MTCS confirming that the Ministry is satisfied.
	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment confirmation letter	17 July 2017	Letter	Letter of Review from the MTCS confirming that the Ministry is satisfied and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.
Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) – Government Mobile Communications Branch (GMC)	Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Notification of Project turbines to MCSCS	6 June 2016	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and details. Response received 29 June 2016, indicating no objection.
	EMI update Notification of Project turbines to MCSCS	10 July 2017	Email	Submitted updated turbine layout. Response received 17 July 2017 indicating no objection.
Federal Authority				
Environment Canada – Weather Radar	EMI Notification of Project turbines Environment Canada – Weather Radar	3 June 2016	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and specifications. Response received 30 August 2016, indication no impact.
	EMI update Notification of Project turbines Environment Canada – Weather Radar	10 July 2017	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and specifications. Response received 11 July 2017, indication no impact.
National Defence and Canadian Forces (DND) - ATESS Wind Turbine Assessment Office	Notification of Project turbines to DND - ATESS Wind Turbine Assessment Office	3 June 2016	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and specifications. Response received 10 January 2017, indication no impact.
	Update Notification of Project turbines to DND - ATESS Wind Turbine Assessment Office	10 July 2017	Email	Submitted updated turbine layout and specifications. Response pending.
Canadian Coast Guard – (CCG)	EMI Notification of Project turbines to CCG	3 June 2016	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and specifications. Response received 7 June 2016, indicating no objection. Nearest system is 29 km from Project wind turbines.
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)	EMI Notification of Project turbines to RCMP – Mobile Communication Services	9 June 2016	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and specifications. Response received 28 June 2016, indicating no objection.
	Notification of Project to RCMP – Mobile Communication Services	23 September 2016	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and specifications. Response received 19 October 2016, indicating no objection.
	EMI update Notification of Project turbines to RCMP – Mobile Communication Services	10 July 2017	Email	Submitted updated turbine layout and specifications. Response pending.
Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS)	Records Review Request	7 September 2016	Email	An email requesting background information pertaining to the Project was submitted to the CWS.

Agency	Event/Activity	Date	Location	Comment
NAV CANADA - Aeronautical Information Services	Notification of Project	16 May 2015	Email	NAV CANADA approved the indicative layout of the Project.
	Notification of Project	26 November 2016	Email	NAV CANADA approved the updated layout of the Project.
	Introduction meeting	13 December 2016	In person meeting at 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, ON	NAV CANADA introduction to the Proponent team and discussion of the results of the Project NAV CANADA approval.
Transport Canada	Notification of Project	16 May 2017	Email	Submission of the Nation Rise Wind Farm proposed navigational lighting scheme for review and comment by Transport Canada. Response pending.
Other Stakeholders				
Ornge	EMI Notification of Project turbines to Ornge	3 June 2016	Email	Submitted turbine coordinates and specifications. Response pending.
	Updated EMI Notification of Project turbines to Ornge	10 July 2017	Email	Submitted updated turbine layout and specifications. Response pending.
Bell Mobility Inc	Notification of turbines within RABC consultation zone	11 July 2017	Email	Submitted email with affected turbine. Response pending. Response from Bell Mobility Inc. on 17 July 2017 indicating that no impact is expected from the Project turbine in proximity to Bell microwave system.



8.2 Feedback Received

Table 8-2 provides a summary of questions and comments received from provincial and federal agencies, through comment forms, verbal communication or other correspondence.

Table 8-2: Summary of questions and comments – Agencies

	Comment/Topic	Date	Correspondence	Response
1	General comments regarding the Natural Heritage reports were received from MNRH regarding report formatting and content.	April 2017 – July 2017	Correspondence submitted using “track change” mode, via email	Recommended changes were incorporated into final reports.
2	General comments regarding the Archaeological and Heritage reports were received from MTCS regarding report formatting and content.	April 2017 – July 2017	Correspondence submitted via email	Recommended changes were incorporated into final reports.
3	No comments were received from Federal Agencies regarding the Project or from other stakeholders.	June 2016 -July 2017	Correspondence submitted via email	N/A



8.3 Consideration of Comments

Table 8-3 summarizes how the comments received from provincial and federal agencies were considered in the Project design. The Proponent will continue to liaise with agencies of all level as adequate and through conditions of the REA.

Table 8-3: Consideration of comments – Agencies

Issue Raised	Corresponding Comment(s)	Change Made to Project Design?	Rationale for No Change / Description of Change	Report Document(s) which Detail Change, if any	How Change will Address Issue
Natural Heritage – general comments	1	No	Project is not expected to have any negative impact on natural features identified by Natural Heritage Assessment. Comments received did not call for changes to the Project design.	Natural Heritage Assessment (part of complete REA submission)	N/A
Archaeological – general comments	2	No	Project is not expected to have any negative impact on natural features identified by Archaeological Assessments. Comments received did not call for changes to the Project design.	Archaeological and Heritage Assessments (part of complete REA submission)	N/A



9 REFERENCES

- [1] Ontario Regulation 359/09, made under the Environmental Protection Act, Renewable Energy Approvals under Part 1.0 of the Act.
- [2] Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals, Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, 2017.
- [3] Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects, November 2012.

APPENDIX A – PROJECT CONTACT LIST

Agency/Stakeholder	Name	Title	Street Address	City	Province	Postal Code	E-mail
Algonquins of Ontario Conservation Office	Janet Stavinga	Executive Director	31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101	Pembroke	ON	K8A 8R6	algonquins@tanakiwin.com
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan	Kirby Whiteduck	Chief	1657A Misomis Inamo	Pikwakanagan	ON	K0J 1X0	chiefcouncil@pikwakanagan.ca
Bell Mobility Inc			299 Queen Street West	Toronto	ON	M5V 2Z5	lane.steinbauer@bellmedia.ca
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)	Martin Marcotte						martin.marcotte@cbc.ca
Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)	Martin Grégoire, P. Eng	CCG Wind Farm Coordinator					WindfarmCoordinator.XNCR@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Canadian Pacific Railway Company			7550 Ogden Dale Road S.E	Calgary	AB	T2C4X9	cdr@cpr.ca
Environment and Climate Change Canada		Public Inquiries Centre	7th floor, Fontaine Building, 200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard	Gatineau	QC	K1A 0H3	enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca
Environment Canada, Environmental Assessment Section			887 Lakeshore Road, Box 5050	Burlington	ON	L7R 4A6	EA-EE.ontario@ec.gc.ca
Environment Canada, National Radar Program		Meteorological Service of Canada		Toronto	ON	M3H 5T4	ec.radarsmeteo-weatheradars.ec@canada.ca
Metis Nation of Ontario	Gary Lipinski	President	500D Old St. Patrick St., Unit 3	Ottawa	ON	K1N 9G4	hankr@metisnation.org
Metis Nation of Ontario	Hank Rowlinson	Manager, Community Relations	500D Old St. Patrick St., Unit 3	Ottawa	ON	K1N 9G4	hankr@metisnation.org
Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) – Government Mobile Communications Branch (GMC)	Mark Fox, P. Eng.	Network Radio Engineer	222 Jarvis Street, 7th floor	Toronto	ON	M7A 0B6	mark.fox@ontario.ca
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry	Mike Poskin	Renewable Energy Coordinator, Regional Resources Section Southern Region	Robinson Pl South Tower 4th Flr S, 300 Water St	Peterborough	ON	K9J 8M5	Mike.Poskin@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Dolly Goyette (current)	Director, Environmental Approvals Access and Service Integration Branch	1st Flr, 135 St Clair Ave W	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	dolly.goyette@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Sarah Paul (previous)	Director, Environmental Approvals Access and Service Integration Branch	1st Flr, 135 St Clair Ave W	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	sarah.paul@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Steve Burns	Manager, Ottawa District Office	Unit 103, 2430 Don Reid Dr	Ottawa	ON	K1H 1E1	steve.burns@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Stephanie Valade	Senior Environmental Officer, Cornwall Area Office	113 Amelia Street, 1st Floor	Cornwall	ON	K6H 3P1	Stephanie.Valade@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Kathleen Hedley	Director, Environmental Approvals Branch	1st Floor, 135 St. Clair Ave W	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	kathleen.hedley@ontario.ca

Agency/Stakeholder	Name	Title	Street Address	City	Province	Postal Code	E-mail
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Narren Santos (previous)	Senior Program Support Coordinator, Service Integration Unit	1st Floor, 135 St. Clair Ave W	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	Narren.Santos@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Giselle De Grandis (previous)	Senior Program Support Coordinator, Service Integration Unit	1st Floor, 135 St. Clair Ave W	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	Giselle.DeGrandis@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Gemma Connolly	Supervisor, Service Integration Unit	1st Floor, 135 St. Clair Ave W	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	Gemma.Connolly@ontario.ca
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Zeljko Romic	Supervisor, Service Integration Unit	1st Floor, 135 St. Clair Ave W	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	Zeljko.Romic@ontario.ca
MNO Ottawa Region Metis Council	Benny Michaud	President	419-140 Mann Avenue	Ottawa	ON	K1N 1E5	president.ormc@gmail.com
Mohawks of Akwesasne	Chief Abraham Benedict	Chief	29 Third St	Akwesasne	QC	H0M 1A0	Abram.Benedict@akwesasne.ca
Mohawks of Akwesasne	Jim Ransom	Director, Department of Tehotiennawakon	PO Box 579	Cornwall	ON	K6H5T3	jim.ransom@akwesasne.ca
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	R. Donald Maracle	Chief	RR #1, 13 Old York Rd	Deseronto	ON	K0K 1X0	rdonm@mbq-tmt.org
Nation Huronne-Wendat	Grand Chief Konrad Sioui	Grand Chief	255, place Chef-Michel-Laveau	Wendake	QC	G0A 4V0	Sonia.laine@cnhw.qc.ca
National Defence and Canadian Forces (DND)		Wind Turbines, Aerospace and Telecommunications Engineering Support Squadron (ATESS Wind Turbine Assessment Office)	8 Wind Trenton Box 1000 Stn Forces	Astra	ON	K0K 3W0	WindTurbines@forces.gc.ca
NAV CANADA, Land Use Office	Scott English	Aeronautical Information Services	1601 Tom Roberts Ave., PO Box 9824, Stn T	Ottawa	ON	K1G 6R2	LandUse@navcanada.ca
Township of North Stormont	Blake Henderson	Public Works Manager	15 Union Street, P.O. Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C 1G0	bhenderson@northstormont.ca
Township of North Stormont	Amy Martin	Public Planner	15 Union Street, P.O. Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C 1G0	amartin@northstormont.ca
Ontario Provincial Police	Theresa Lauzon		547 St Lawrence Street	Winchester	ON	K0C2K0	
Ornge			5310 Explorer Drive	Mississauga	ON	L4W 5H8	info@ornge.ca
Radio Advisory Board of Canada							rabc.gm@on.aibn.com
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Mobile Communications Services	Jules Lefrançois	Mobile Communications Services					windfarm_coordinator@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
South Nation Conservation Authority	Geoff Owens	Regulations Officer	38 Victoria Street, P.O box 29	Finch	ON	K0C 1K0	GOwens@nation.on.ca
Township of North Stormont	Marc Chenier	Clerk	15 Union Street, P.O. Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C 1G0	mchenier@northstormont.ca
Township of North Stormont	Dennis Fife	Mayor	15 Union Street, P.O Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C1G0	dfife@northstormont.ca
Township of North Stormont	Bill McGimpsey	Deputy Mayor	15 Union Street, P.O Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C1G0	bmcgimpsey@northstormont.ca

Agency/Stakeholder	Name	Title	Street Address	City	Province	Postal Code	E-mail
Township of North Stormont	Jim Wert	Councillor	15 Union Street, P.O Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C1G0	jwert@northstormont.ca
Township of North Stormont	Randy Douglas	Councillor	15 Union Street, P.O Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C1G0	rdouglas@northstormont.ca
Township of North Stormont	Francois Landry	Councillor	15 Union Street, P.O Box 99	Berwick	ON	K0C1G0	flandry@northstormont.ca
Transport Canada		Aerodromes and Air Navigation Ontario Region	4900 Yonge Street, Suite 400	North York	ON	M2N 6A5	aerodromes.ontario@tc.gc.ca
Tyendinaga Mohawk Council	R. Donald Maracle	Council Spokesperson	24 Meadow Drive	Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory	ON	K0K 1X0	rdonm@mbq-tmt.org
United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	T. J. Simpson	Chief Administrative Officer	26 Pitt Street	Cornwall	ON	K6J 3P2	tsimpson@sdgcounties.ca
United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Helen Thomson	Director of Council Services/Clerk	26 Pitt Street	Cornwall	ON	K6J 3P2	hthomson@SDGcounties.ca
United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Benjamin de Haan	Director of Transportation and Planning Services	26 Pitt Street	Cornwall	ON	K6J 3P2	bdehaan@sdgcounties.ca
United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Alison McDonald	Manager of Planning	26 Pitt Street	Cornwall	ON	K6J 3P2	amcdonald@sdgcounties.ca
Legislative Assembly of Ontario	Jim McDonell	Member of Provincial Parliament	120 Second Street West	Cornwall	ON	K6J 1G45	jim.mcdonellco@pc.ola.org
United Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Guy Lauzon	Member of Parliament	621 Pitt Street	Cornwall	ON	K6J3R8	info@guylauzon.ca



ABOUT DNV GL

Driven by our purpose of safeguarding life, property and the environment, DNV GL enables organizations to advance the safety and sustainability of their business. We provide classification and technical assurance along with software and independent expert advisory services to the maritime, oil and gas, and energy industries. We also provide certification services to customers across a wide range of industries. Operating in more than 100 countries, our 16,000 professionals are dedicated to helping our customers make the world safer, smarter, and greener.