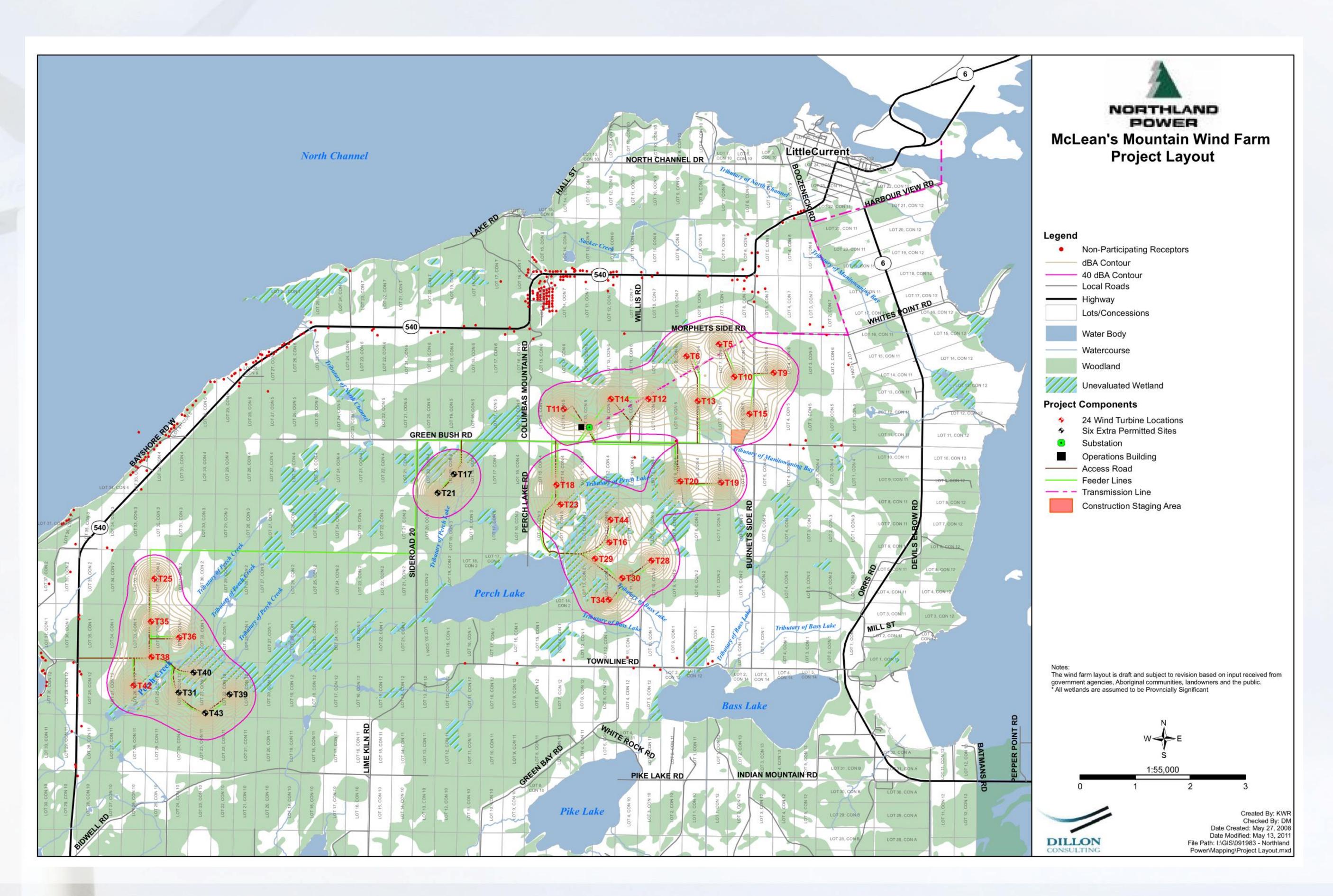
# Results from Sound Study





### New Studies since last PIC



The following studies are in addition to all the requirements that were met for the ESR. These studies were completed in response to current criteria set by various ministries to meet the Renewable Energy Approvals.

- Final Stage 2 Archaeological Studies completed;
- Environmental Impact Studies, including a Water Bodies study;
- Breeding Bird Survey an assessment of interior woodland and open country areas
- Species at Risk Survey based on consultation with the MNR certain species with a potential to occur in the area were further assessed for presence;
- Wetland Evaluation and Boundary Delineation wetlands within 120 m of project components were evaluated and their boundaries delineated using MNR approved protocols;
- Amphibian Monitoring wetland areas within 120 m of project components were assessed to determine presence/absence and relative abundance of species;
- Raptor Stick Nest Survey- the presence of raptor stick nests were documented within woodland areas adjacent to project components;
- Bat Maternity Roost Assessment (presence/absence of snags) the presence of snags, which function as bat maternity roost habitat was evaluated; and
- Short-eared Owl Survey a recent occurrence of this species was observed in the winter of 2010. Observations are being completed to determine if it is nesting and what habitat areas are being used for foraging.

### Natural Heritage Assessment



### Records Review and Site Investigation

- A records review and site investigation for natural features within 120 m of the project location was conducted between 2005 and 2011. Studies completed for this work included:
  - Ecological Land Classification;
  - Vegetation Survey;
  - Wetland Boundary Delineation;
  - Breeding Bird Surveys (June/July 2007, 2008 & 2010);
  - Spring Migration Survey (April/May 2005 & 2008);
  - Fall Migration Survey (September/October 2004 & 2009);
  - Winter Birds (January/February/March 2007);
  - Amphibian Surveys (2011);
  - Species of Conservation Concern Surveys (2010);
  - Bat Surveys (Jul/September 2008);
  - Raptor Stick Nest Survey (2011); and
  - Snag Survey (2011).

# Natural Heritage Assessment



- All surveys have been conducted in consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and/or Environment Canada.
- Site investigation field work confirmed the boundaries of wetlands, woodlands and candidate wildlife habitat.

### Evaluation of Significance

 Based on an evaluation of significance, using the criteria outlined by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Regulation 359/09, specific natural features within 120 m of the project location were identified as significant:

- Wetlands within the Perch Creek watershed;

Raptor Wintering Feeding and Roosting Area;

- Two areas of Common Juniper Shrub Alvar;
- Mink and Otter Feeding Denning Sites;
- Amphibian Breeding Habitat;
- Turtle Nesting and Over-wintering Areas;
- Area-sensitive Forest Birds;
- Open Country Breeding Birds; and
- Species of Conservation Concern (Cooper's Milkvetch & Northern Long-eared Bat).

# Environmental Impact Study Results Summary



Activity	Potential Negative/Positive Effect(s)		Mitigation	Residual Effects
	Physical	Functional	Measures	
Vegetation Removal and Grubbing Trenching for Feeder Line Excavation of Turbine Base	Potential increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity; decreased shade, cover and diversity of vegetation on adjacent lands to wetland units with a buffer of less than 15m (i.e. #3, 12, 13, 23 and 25)		Maintain or restore vegetative buffers Specific replacement plantings & restoration adjacent to wetland unit #3, 12, 13, 23 & 25 Develop and implement an erosion and sediment control plan before removing vegetation Fencing of boundary between wetland buffer and area to be cleared to prevent encroachment Burry feeder line within access road footprint (where it is desirable to do this)	No Residual Effect provided: appropriate construction monitoring occurs; erosion and sediment control structure is maintained; buffer area at edge of wetland unit #3, 12, 13, 23 & 25 is strengthened & rehabilitated
	Loss of vegetation, vegetation cover and wildlife forage habitat	Direct loss of habitat (important food sources and cover); reduction in contiguous habitat; reduced corridor function;	Reduce clearing to the degree possible & restrict during the core breeding season (May 1 to July 30); Where vegetation clearing is unavoidable during the core breeding season, conduct a bird nest search prior to clearing and buffer nest identified; Allow vegetation to regenerate in areas surrounding turbines and access roads in a manner that doesn't disturb operations (e.g. increased canopy closure, low growing herbaceous material on roadbed, etc.)	Minimal Residual Effect where less than a 15 m buffer is maintained adjacent to natural feature (i.e. #3, 12, 13, 23 and 25)
		Greater exposure of wildlife to predation through the opening of interior habitat to increased predator activity		Minimal Residual Effect – as predators are common in the area and have access to this area already.
		Increased vulnerability of the site to invasion by non-native species	Re-vegetate disturbed edges adjacent to wetland units #3, 12, 13, 23 and 25 with fast growing competitive nurse crop to reduce non-native species from becoming established	Minimal Residual Effect
	Loss of Cooper's Milkvetch	The individual was the only one observed in the study area	Transplant Cooper's Milkvetch from area around Turbine 30 and plant other individuals within appropriate habitat	No Residual Effect
Access Roads	Increase in the volume of surface water runoff entering adjacent environments during peak flows; reduced infiltration  Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity from increased peak flows; increased inputs of nutrients and contaminants to wetland and upland vegetation		Design roads to promote infiltration (e.g. use of gravel materials); Maintain or provide vegetative buffers;	Minimal Residual Effect – road area small, thus marginal decrease in localized infiltration expected; negligible change to surface water runoff volumes expected from pre-development conditions
	Increase of available nesting habitat from road materials (e.g. side slopes)	Potential increase predation Potential for increased road kill	Construction staff to be knowledge able in the potential presence of turtles and nesting areas; Reduced speeds in certain areas during seasonal nesting; Erection of road signs identifying above Fencing of stockpiles during nesting season to prevent nesting	Minimal Residual Effect
Underground Transmission Line – Goat Island	Disturbance of adjacent habitat and potential for sedimentation of alvar vegetation	Reduction in quality of habitat and germination of seeds	Fencing of construction boundary to prevent encroachment into significant portions of alvar communities (i.e. areas with sensitive plant species)	No Long-term Residual Effect
	Trampling of adjacent vegetation during construction (10 m wide beside trench to facilitate equipment)			
Turbine Effects: Direct Mortality	Mortality of birds and bats due to contact with Turbines	Reduced survivorship of breeding birds;	Post-construction monitoring to assess impacts of turbines on bird and bat populations (see Appendix B) for the purpose of advising on mitigation strategies to be used as part of an adaptive management plan	Minimal Residual Effect
Turbine Effects: Displacement of breeding birds	Turbines may displace open country grassland and area-sensitive forest breeding bird species	Reduced recruitment Reduction in breeding area available in local environment	Post-construction monitoring to assess the displacement effect on open country grassland and area-sensitive forest breeding bird species for the purpose of advising on mitigation strategies to be used as part of an adaptive management plan	Minimal Residual Effect

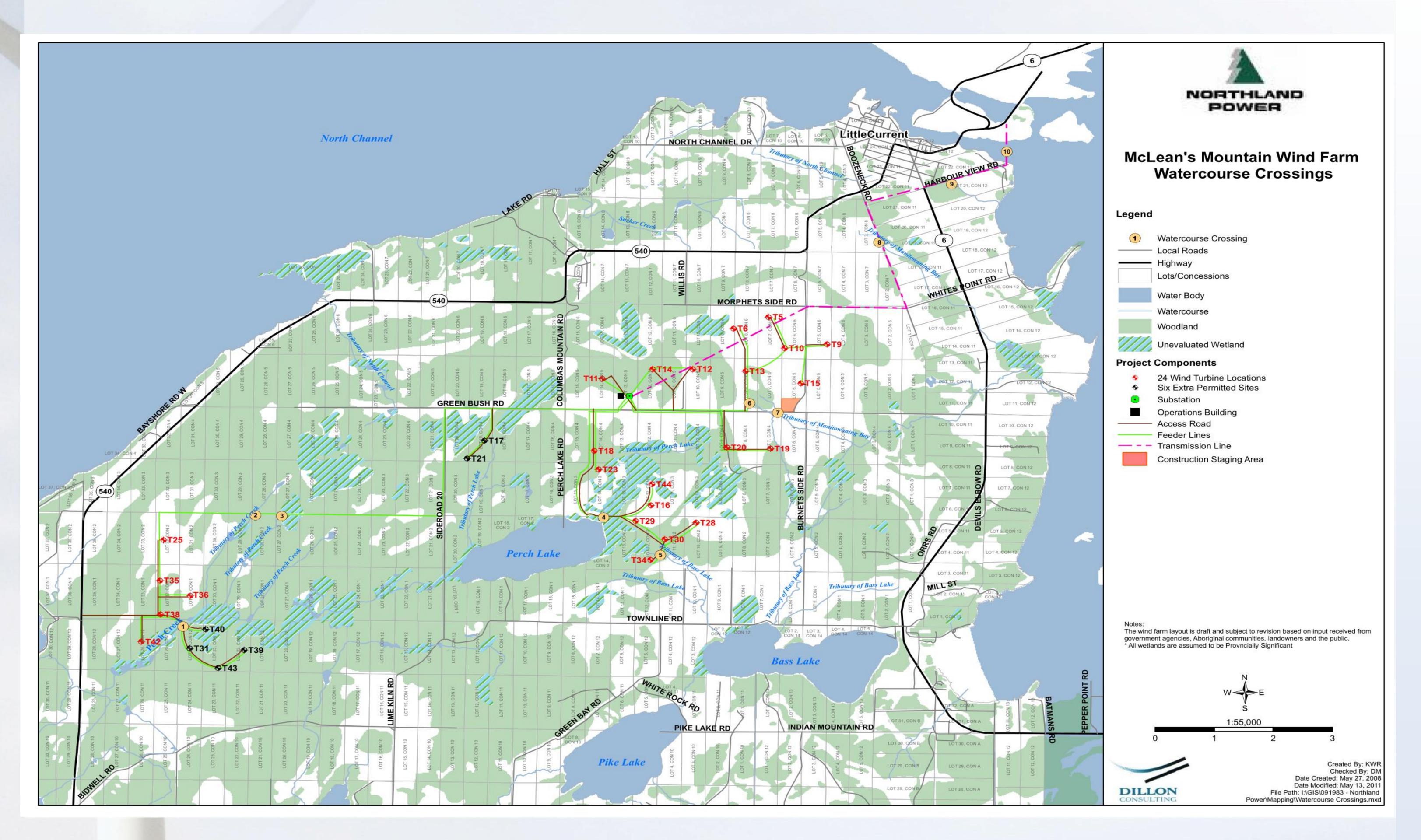
# Species at Risk



- Through field work and consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources the project is known to contain areas of the following species at risk habitat:
  - Snapping Turtle;
  - Short-eared Owl;
  - Houghton's Golden Rod; and
  - Bobolink.
- The project will be constructed, operated and decommissioned in a manner that projects Species at Risk and their habitat as required by the *Endangered Species Act*, 2007.

# Water Crossing Locations







# Water Bodies Study



- A site investigation of the lands within 120 m of a project component was undertaken to identify water bodies (i.e., lakes, permanent and intermittent streams, and seepage areas).
- No Lake Trout lakes or seepage areas were observed.
- Water bodies within 120 m of the project location consist of intermittent streams, Perch Lake and a crossing of the North Channel to Goat Island.
- No turbines or substations have been located within 120 m of a water body. It is primarily feeder lines, the transmission line, access roads and the construction staging area that crosses, or falls within, 120 m of a water body.
- Feeder lines and/or the transmission line crossings of intermittent and permanent streams will use overhead crossings (poles) or subsurface directional to avoid disruption to aquatic habitat.
- Access road crossings of intermittent and permanent streams will use culverts, corrugated steel pipe or clear-span bridge structures to avoid disruption to aquatic habitat.
- Construction within 120 m of a water body will use best management practices with respect to installation of crossing structures and erosion and sediment control measures.
- In-water construction will occur outside of sensitive fisheries timing windows and will follow Fisheries and Oceans Canada Ontario Operational Statements where applicable.

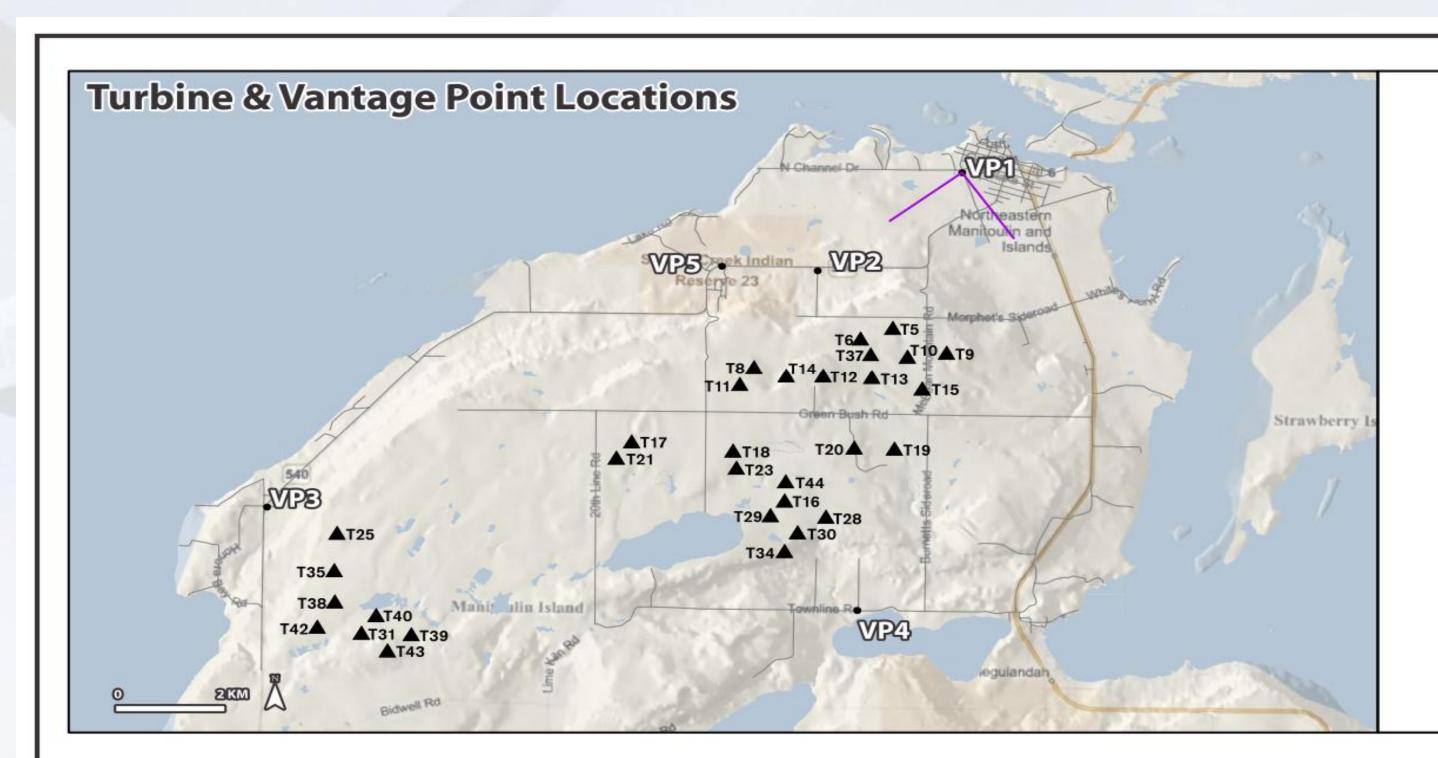
### Selected Wind Turbines



- GE wind turbines rated at 2.5 MW.
- Turbine utilizes gearbox and maintains constant speed.
- Three (3) blade up wind horizontal axis.
- Wind Turbine Tower Height of 100 metres.
- Tubular steel tower.
- Rotor diameter of 103 metres.
- Pitch control optimizes power generation.
- Computer controlled microprocessor-based monitoring and control of all turbine functions.
- Lighting in accordance with Transport Canada regulations.
- Typical life span over 20 years.



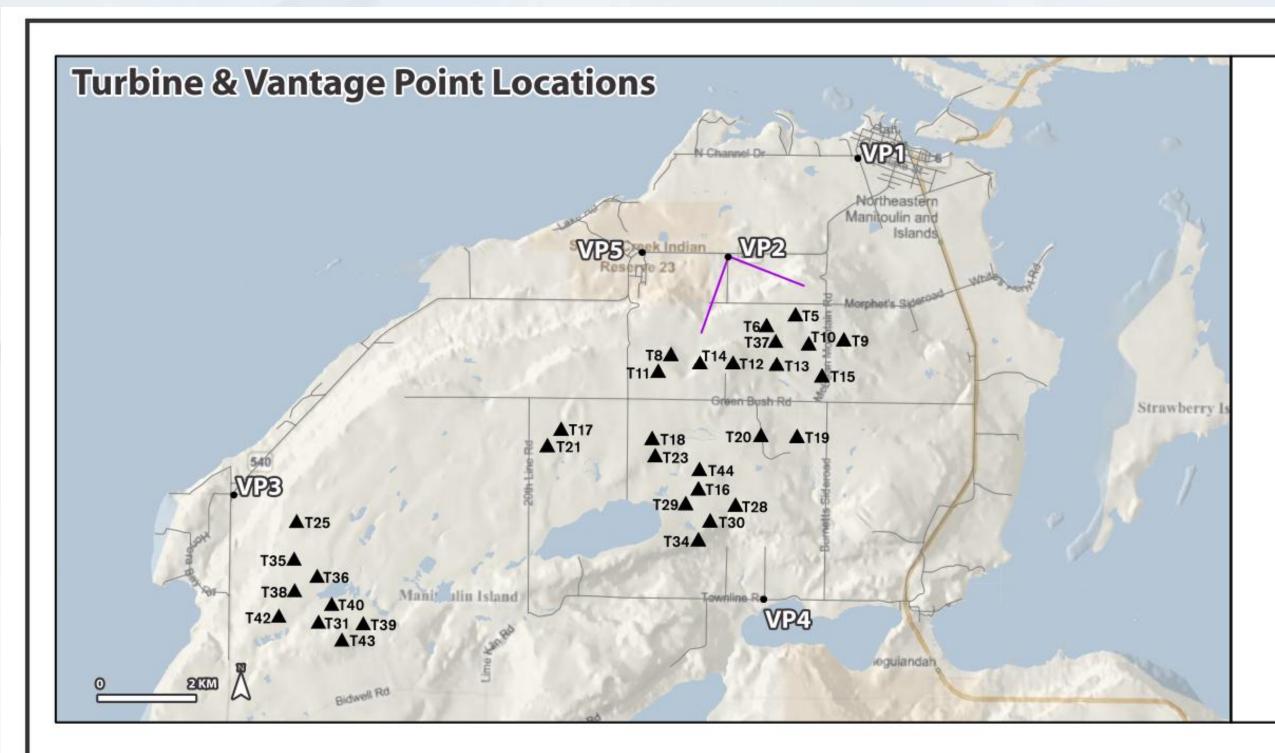








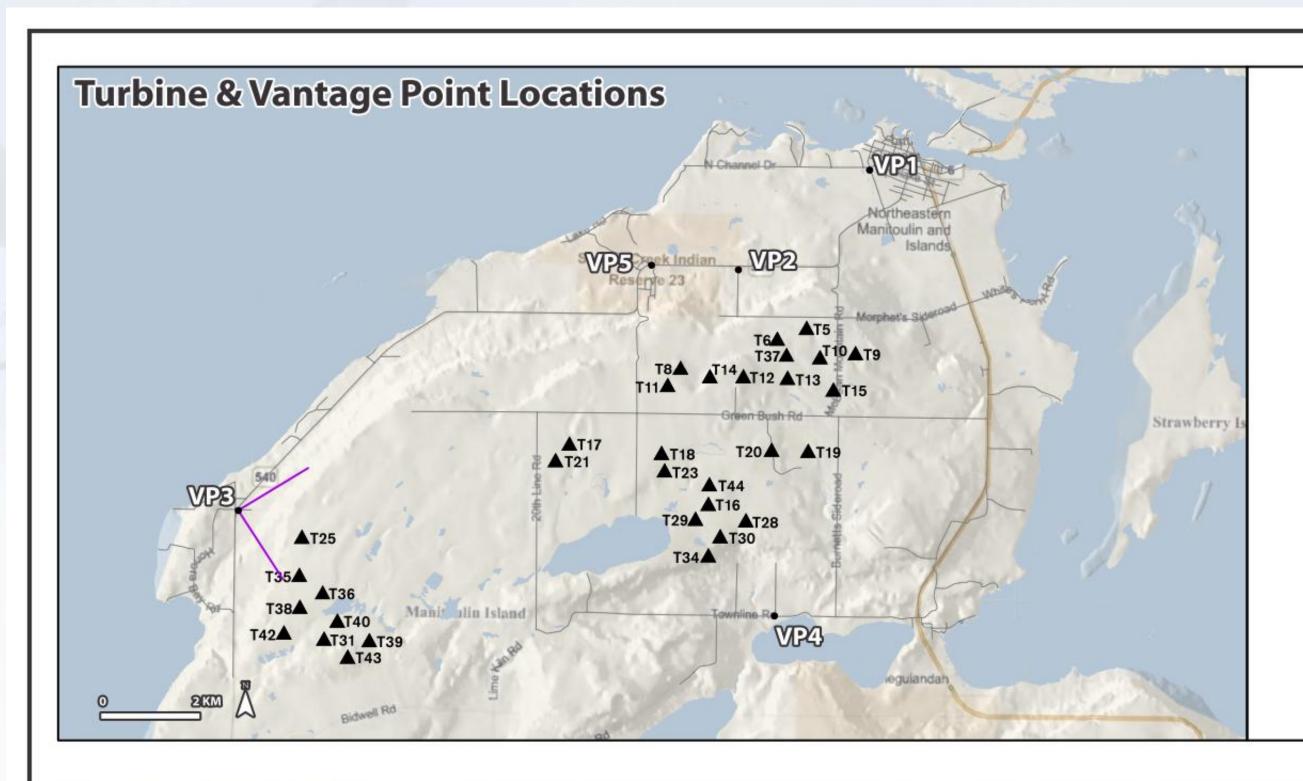








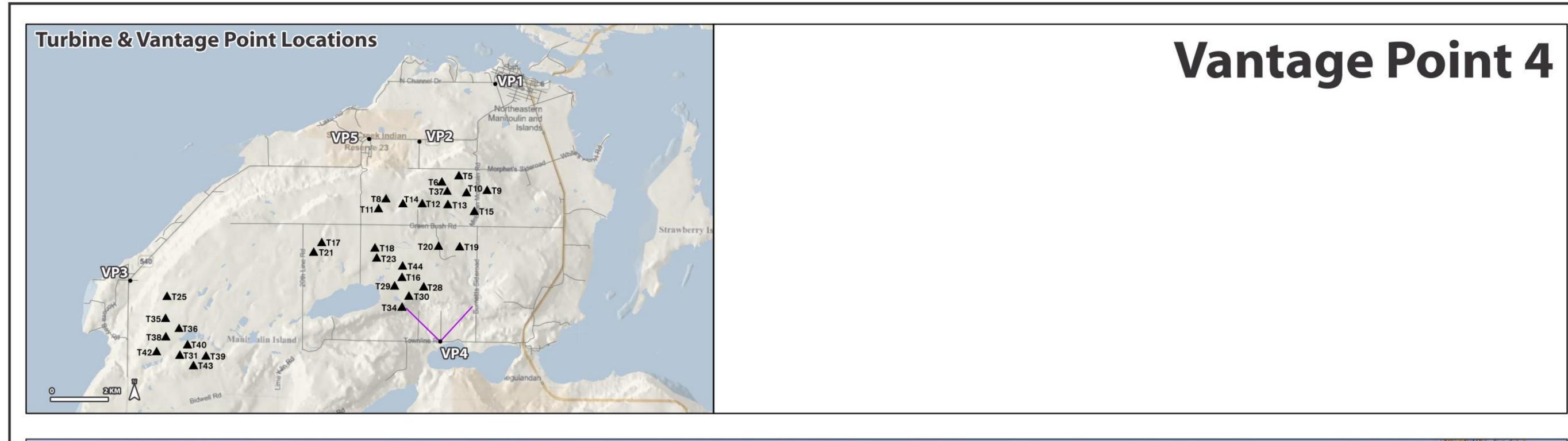








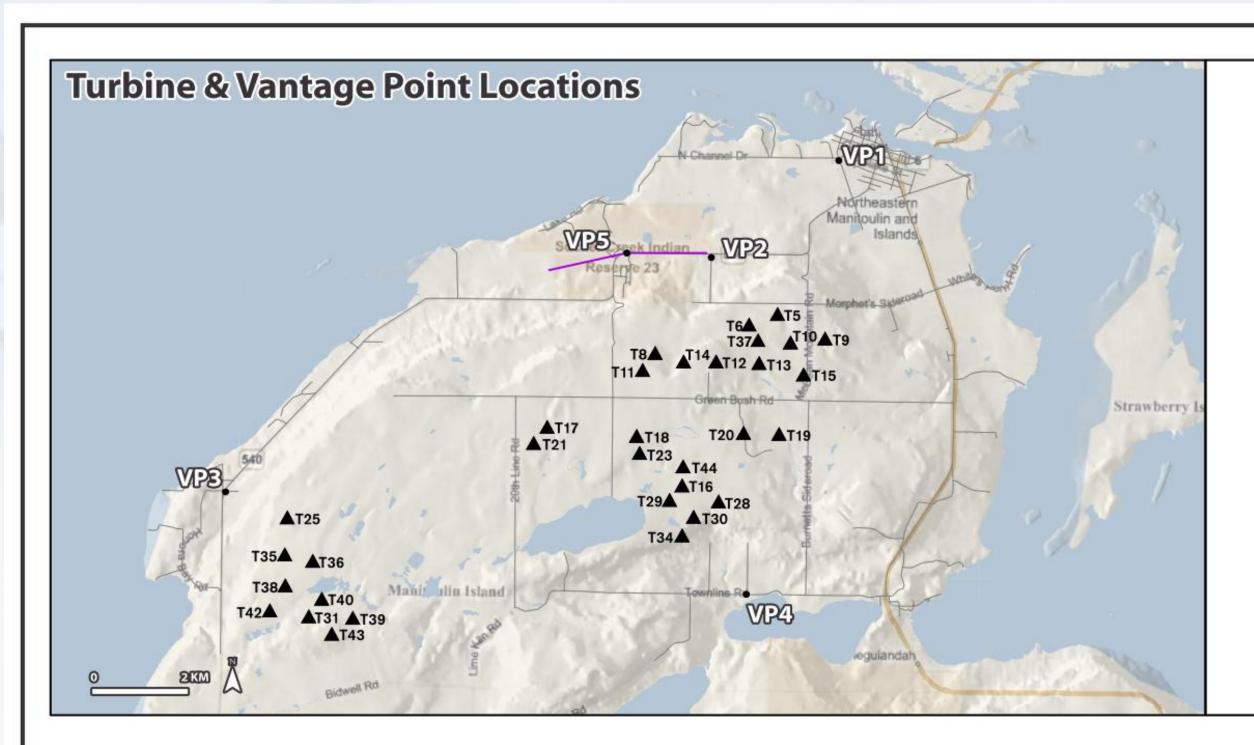
















# Environmental Management & Protection Plan (EMPP) Commitments



- To continue to keep the community informed of its project activities through local media.
- To develop the project in a manner that will minimize impacts on the environment.
- To conduct 3 year post-construction avian surveys and respond/mitigate, if necessary.
- Respond to reported concerns regarding the operation of the facility.
- To follow the Project Decommissioning Plan at end of project life.

# Additional Permitting



- Other required project permits include:
  - MNR Work Permit for marine cable crossing of North Channel;
  - MNR Species at Risk permit;
  - Site building permits;
  - Transport Canada Navigable Waters permit;
  - Department of Fisheries and Oceans permit under the Fisheries Act for water crossings; and
  - NavCanada air navigation clearance.

# Next Steps



- Renewable Energy Approval application to be submitted to the MOE in June/July 2011.
- Documentation will be released on the Environmental Bill of Rights when deemed complete by the MOE.
- Upon receiving the Notice to Proceed from the MOE, road clearing and site preparation will begin.



### Thank You!

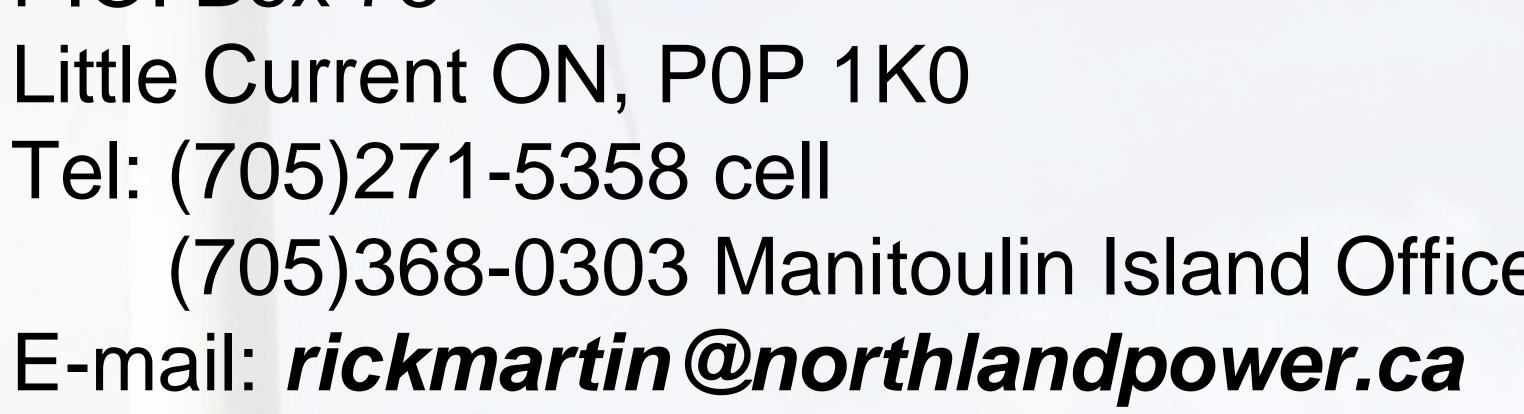


We would like to hear from you! Your input is important to us.

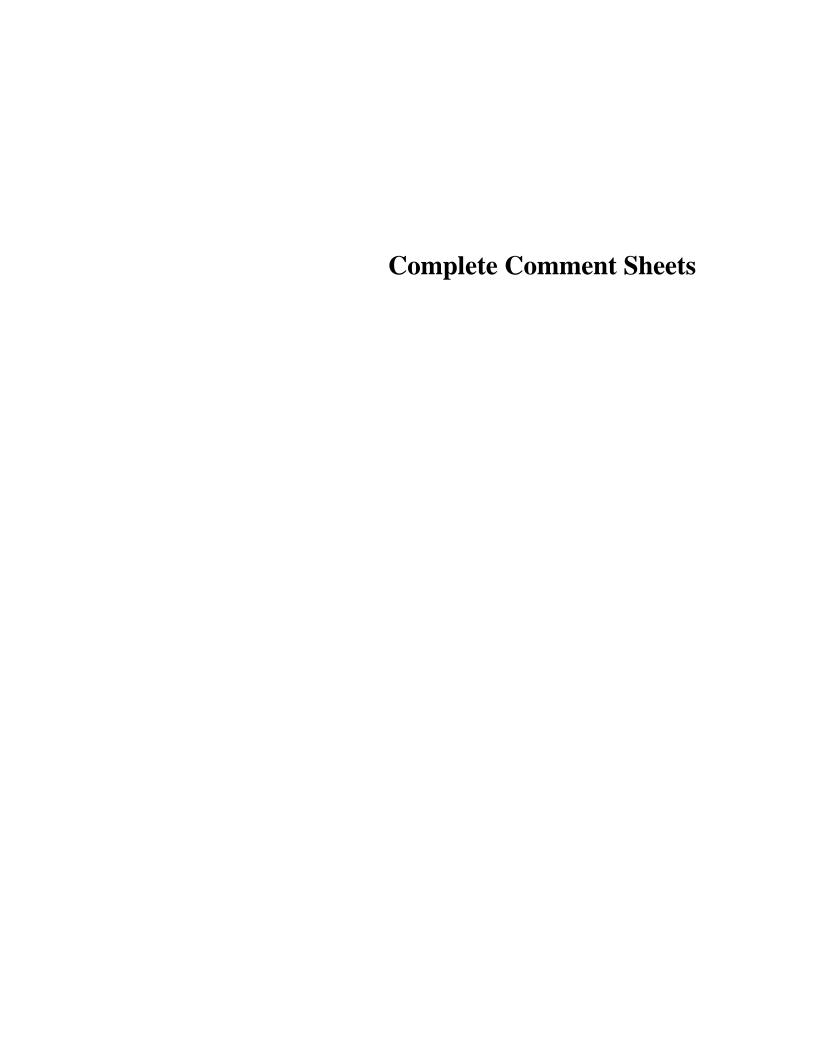
For your input to be considered as part of the REA approval application to the MOE, please provide your comments by May 25, 2011.

If you have any questions or comments, please fill out a questionnaire here tonight. Please ensure that you leave contact information so we can response to you.

As always, you can contact: Rick Martin, Project Manager Northland Power Inc. Little Current Office McLean's Mountain Wind Farm Office P.O. Box 73 Little Current ON, P0P 1K0 Tel: (705)271-5358 cell (705)368-0303 Manitoulin Island Office









Noy 18/11

McLean's Mountain Wind Farm Public Information Centre May 18, 2011

### **COMMENT SHEET**

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Rick Martin, Project Manager
Northland Power Inc. Little Current Office Not on our
McLean's Mountain wind Parm Office
P.O. Box 73 Little Current ON, POP 1K0
Tel: (705)271 5358 cell (705)368 0303 Manitoulin Island Office
E-mail: rickmartin@northlandpower.ca
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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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Please return this completed Comment Sheet to the project team at the Registration Table or you
can fax it or mail t by May 25th, 2011 to:
Rick Martin, Project Manager
/ Northland Power Inc. Little Current Office
/ McLean's Mountain Wind Farm Office

Little Current ON, P0P 1K0
Tel: (705)271-5358 cell, (705)368-0303 Manitoulin Island Office
E-mail: rickmartin@northlandpower.ca

P.O. Box 73



### **COMMENT SHEET**

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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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Little Current ON, P0P 1K0

Tel: (705)271-5358 cell, (705)368-0303 Manitoulin Island Office E-mail: rickmartin@northlandpower.ca



### **COMMENT SHEET**

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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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### **COMMENT SHEET**

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