Appendix E

Public Meeting Summary Tables and Display Boards

Bow Lake Wind Project

Welcome to the Bow Lake Wind Project Public Meeting

Please sign in if you would like your name added to the Project's mailing list so that you will be contacted regarding upcoming Project events.

Thank you to the Batchewana First Nation for welcoming us into their territory for this meeting.

The Power to Change the Future.™

Bow Lake Wind Project

How to have your Questions Answered

- Ask the Project team members at this meeting
- Take time to read the information panels around the room
- Fill out a comment card and hand it in or mail it using the postage paid envelope
- Review the Studies and Reports available on the tables and on the Project Website
- Project Website: http://www.bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind
- Send us an email: bowlakewind@bluearth.ca
- Give us a call: (519) 821-7319

Yellow Trout Lily

Project Area

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Project Development History

- The Project applied for and received Applicant of Record status in 2007 through the MNR's Crown Land Site Release Process
- Public and Aboriginal consultation was initiated in November 2007, and has been ongoing since that time
- Notice of Commencement was issued under O. Reg. 116/01 in January 2008 and Notices of Proposal to Engage under O. Reg. 359/09 were issued in November 2010
- Four public meetings have been held on February 21, 2008, and April 4, 5, and 28, 2011
- Environmental Investigations have been underway since 2008

Regulatory Change

- The REA regulations (O. Reg. 359/09 and O. Reg. 334) were amended on June 29, 2012. This meeting is being held in accordance with the requirements of the amended regulation
- Both phases of the Project have been combined and will be assessed under the REA process collectively as the Bow Lake Wind Project
- Combining the phases into one REA application will simplify the review process and makes it easier for stakeholders to access and comprehensively evaluate the Project and any potential effects
- Under this single REA process, stakeholders will continue to have two public meeting opportunities to review and comment on all aspects of the Project, maintaining an equivalent opportunity to participate in the process

Who is Developing the Project?

- Phase 1 is being developed by Bow Lake Phase 1 Wind Farm Ltd. ("BL1")
- Phase 2 is being developed by Bow Lake Phase 2 Wind Farm Ltd. ("BL2")
- The shareholders of BL1 and BL2 are:
  - BluEarth Renewables Inc. ("BluEarth")
  - DP Energy and Vortex Energy
- BluEarth became the lead partner in 2011 and is leading the development, regulatory approvals, construction and operation of the Project
  - BluEarth is a privately owned Canadian renewable energy developer headquartered in Calgary, Alberta
  - BluEarth strives to build, own, and operate sustainable projects across North America including wind, run-of-river hydroelectric and solar generation
- The Project is located within the territory of the Batchewana First Nation, who are participating in the Project as economic partners
- DP Energy and Vortex Energy are experienced wind developers, who identified the Bow Lake site in 2007 and conducted initial feasibility, engineering and regulatory work on the Project

www.bluearthrenewables.com

Bow Lake Wind Project

- The Bow Lake Wind Project is located on Crown Land within the Townships of Smilsky and Peever, in the District of Algoma, Ontario
- The Project is located approximately 80 km north of Sault Ste. Marie and roughly 6 km east of Montreal River Harbour
- The proposed Project will include:
  - Up to 36 wind turbines for a maximum nameplate capacity of 60 MW
  - A 34.5 kV above and below ground electrical collector line system
  - Two permanent meteorological towers
  - Access roads, temporary construction areas, operation and maintenance building and a transformer station
- The electricity generated from each turbine will be transported through the 34.5 kV collector line system to the transformer station proposed to be located adjacent to an existing 115 kV transmission line

Bow Lake Wind Project

Draft Site Plan

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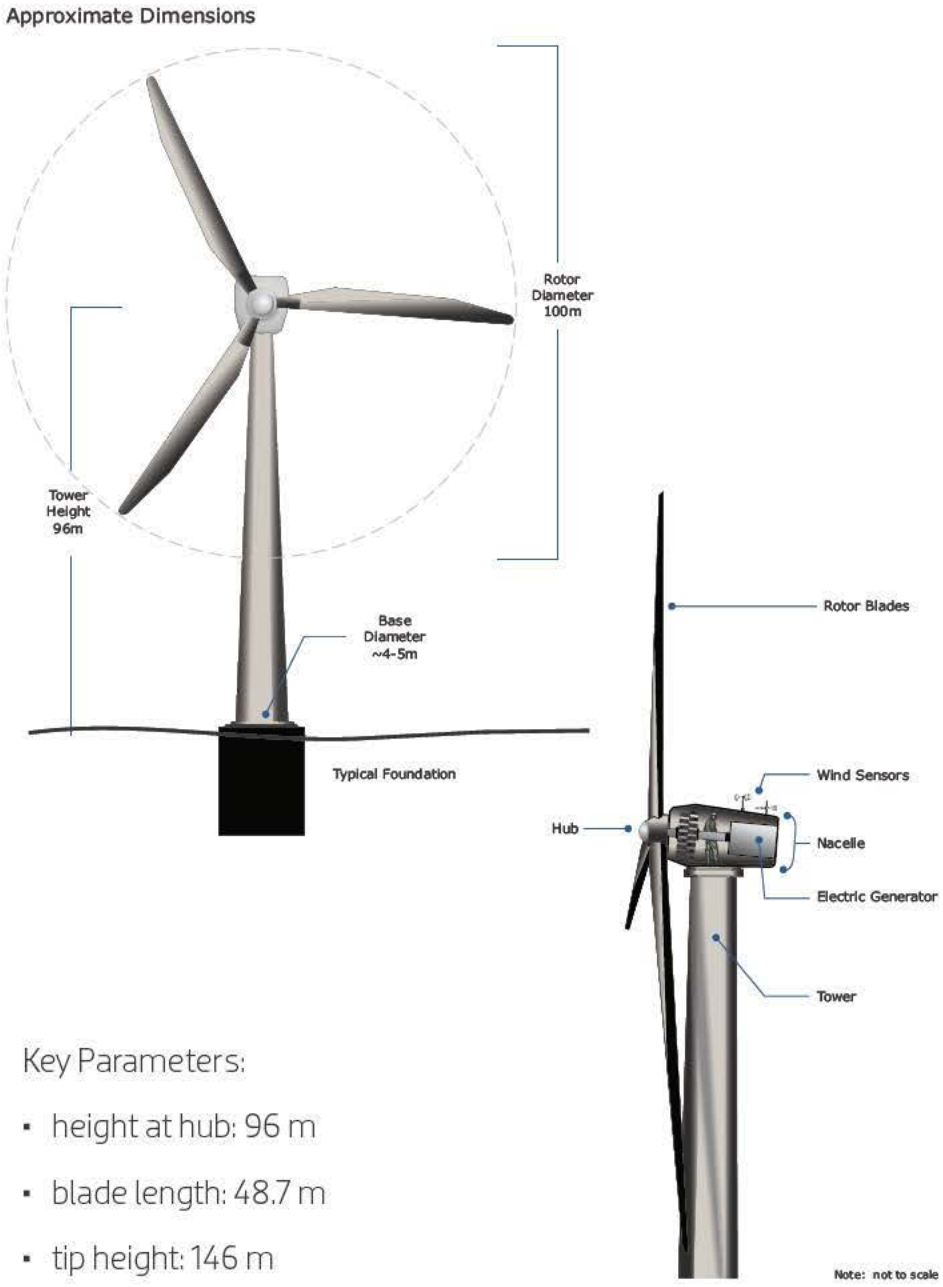
Why this Location?

- Good wind regime
- Access to suitable Crown Lands through the MNR Site Release process.
- Proximity to existing infrastructure such as logging roads
- Electrical interconnection – agreement with the Ontario Power Authority to generate and transmit electricity into the Provincial grid
- Environment – Based on studies to date and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the project is anticipated to have minimal net effects

Turbine Specifications



Key Parameters:

- height at hub: 96 m
- blade length: 48.7 m
- tip height: 146 m

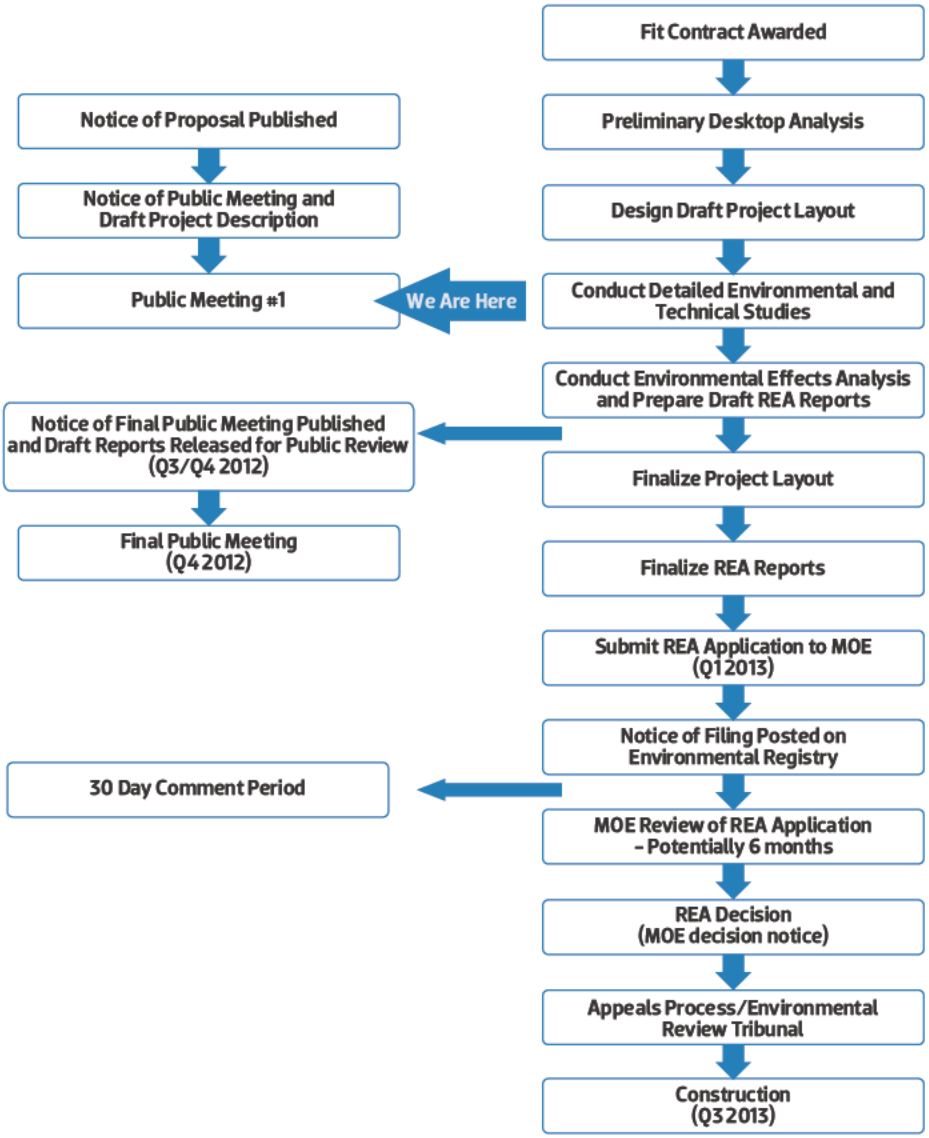
Turbine Setback Distances

As defined by O. Reg. 359/09.

Feature	Setback Distance	Study Alternative When Within Setback
Non-participating receptor	550 m (from wind turbine base)	Project site is remote. Closest receptor is 860 m from a wind turbine and is located on Crown Land on the South Side of Negick Lake. An Environmental Noise Impact Assessment will be completed for the Project according to MOE Noise Guidelines.
Public road right-of-way	Wind turbine blade length + 10 m (from the centre of the wind turbine base)	N/A
Provincially significant wetland	120 m	Development not permitted within feature. Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; Environmental Impact Study required.
Provincially significant Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) (Earth Science)	50 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within natural feature and setback area; EIS required.
Provincially significant ANSI (Life Science)	120 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within natural feature and setback area; EIS required.
Significant wildlife habitat	120 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within natural feature and setback area; EIS required.
Lake	120 m from the average annual high water mark	Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; additional report required. No wind turbine or transformer located within a lake or within 30 m of the average annual high water mark.
Permanent or intermittent stream	120 m from the average annual high water mark	Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; additional report required. No wind turbine or transformer located within a permanent or intermittent stream or within 30 m of the average annual high water mark.
Seepage area	120 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; additional report required. No wind turbine or transformer located within 30 m of a seepage area.

Renewable Energy Approval Process

- The Project will require a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) according to Ontario Regulation 359/09 under the Environmental Protection Act
- Bow Lake has re-initiated the REA Process for the combined Project, including continuation of the natural heritage reporting and the consultation program



Bow Lake Wind Project

Reports included in an REA Application

Project Description Report – Provides an overview of the project

Construction Plan Report – describes the activities associated with construction and identifies any potential effects resulting from construction of the project

Design and Operations Report – describes the activities associated with operation of the project and identifies any potential effects resulting from operation of the project

Noise Study Report – Ensures the project is in compliance with noise regulations

Natural Heritage Assessment and Environmental Impact Study (includes technical studies for wildlife and wildlife habitat) – identifies potential effects on natural environment

Consultation Report – Demonstrates how the proponents engaged with various stakeholders through the development of the Project

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Report – identifies potential effects on archaeological or cultural heritage resources

Water body and Water Assessment Report – identifies potential effects on streams, rivers, seepage areas and lakes

Wind Turbine Specifications Report – describes the turbine technology selected for the Project

Decommissioning Plan Report – describes the activities associated with and identifies any potential effects resulting from decommissioning the Project

Crown Land Interests Report – describes existing land uses and users, potential effects and mitigations measure to users, land use compatibility and site access controls

All reports, with exception of the Consultation Report, will be made available in draft form for public review and comment at least 60 days prior to the Final Public Open House. Notification of the release of the draft reports will be provided in newspapers and on the Project website (http://www.bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind).

MNR Approvals and Permitting

Because the Project is located on Crown Land, the Project will require the following land tenures from MNR:

- Applicant of Record Status (obtained in 2007)
- Land Use Permit and Work Permits to install and maintain meteorological towers obtained
- Work Permits – to undertake clearing and construction activities
- Land Use Permit – for construction activities
- Crown Lease – for project infrastructure (turbines) during operations
- Land Use Permit or Easement– for electrical collector lines and roads
- Land Purchase – for substation

Other permits from MNR include:

- Endangered Species Act – MNR has determined that no permits for the Project are required under this Act
- Aggregate Resources Act – MNR has issued three permits under this Act to the Project for potential aggregate extraction in the Project area

The Project will meet and adhere to MNR's standards for forest fire prevention and preparedness.

Shared use agreements are required with existing tenure holders in the area, including the Sustainable Forest License holder, and other power producers.

Ruffed Grouse

Public Access

Existing Roads

- The Project has tried to maximize the use of existing public multi-use roads
- Some upgrades to existing roads will be required

New Roads

- Approximately 6 km of new roads (public multi-use and Project specific) will be constructed to install and operate the Project – these roads are being evaluated under the REA
- The Project has worked with the local forest licensee to align new Project roads with approved forestry road corridors – approximately 21 km of forestry roads approved under the current Sustainable Forest Management Plan will be used by the Project

Public Access

- There will be some short and localized restrictions to public access during the construction period to ensure public safety
- During Project operations public access on existing roads will remain unchanged from the present
- A gate is proposed on the new access road on private property near Turbine #3 and on Project specific spur access roads which are used solely to access turbine locations
- The area will remain fully accessible to hunters, trappers, and recreational users during project operations

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Studies

Archaeology – A Stage I Archaeological Assessment has been conducted and it was determined that a Stage II (site survey) was to be conducted. The Stage II Archaeological Assessment revealed no archaeological resources within the Project Location

Cultural Heritage – A Heritage Impact Assessment ("HIA") has been prepared to assess potential effects on cultural heritage resources in the region. The HIA report is available, in draft form, on the project website: http://www.bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind

- The HIA report documented that no heritage resources are known to occur in or adjacent to the Project Location
- The report evaluated potential effects on regional cultural heritage resources within the Zone of Visual Impact, considering features such as:
  - Aboriginal Interests
  - Great Lakes Heritage Coast
  - Highway 17 Scenic Drive
  - Algoma Central Railway
  - Lake Superior Provincial Park
  - Other parks and recreation areas
  - Montreal River
  - Group of Seven landscapes
- While the wind turbines will be visible to varying extents from different cultural heritage resource locations, the Project will have limited effects on cultural heritage resources in the area
- Various design and turbine siting considerations have already been undertaken in order to minimize potential effects on cultural heritage resources, and the HIA did not recommend further mitigation
- The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has reviewed the report and was satisfied with this recommendation

Cultural Heritage– Group of Seven

An assessment was undertaken of the potential for Project components to be visible from the original site of inspiration for specific pieces of art, particularly those attributed to the Group of Seven artists.

- The sites within the Algoma District where Group of Seven paintings were inspired or created are known to some individuals
- Much of the information on Group of Seven painting locations is considered confidential by those who have invested time and resources in identifying them.

- Many thanks are owed to local experts and others who were willing to share their expertise in order to assist with this assessment
  - 26 painting locations were identified within the region, twelve of which were potentially within the Zone of Visual Impact (the area within which the wind turbines would be visible).
  - Of these, it would not be possible to see proposed wind turbines within any of the painted viewscapes, several of which have already been significantly altered from their painted state by hydroelectric development on the Montreal River

Tourism

Potential effects of the development of the Project on tourism in the area were raised as a concern during previous public meetings.

- The Project commissioned a Tourism Impact Assessment ("TIA") to supplement the HIA
- The TIA is included with the HIA report and is available, in draft form, on the Project website http://www.bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind
- The TIA included market research and an independent survey targeted towards 100 tourism-related business operators in the region
- Only 15 business operators responded to the survey, with a range of responses
- It was noted "wilderness experience" is considered an important element in the marketing of products offered by tourist operators in the region
- The TIA concluded that the impact of a single wind farm such as Bow Lake on the wilderness experience of the region and its marketability to tourists will be minimal, if any
- The Project is not expected to have any negative impacts on tourism in the area

Carolina Spring Beauty

Tourism

Natural Heritage and Water Assessment

Natural Heritage and water body studies are being completed to understand the local environment and assist with the development of the project layout.

The Natural Heritage Assessment (NHA) and Water Assessment (WA) include; Records Review, Site Investigation, Evaluation of Significance, and an Environmental Impact Study (where required) .

Previous site investigation work has been underway since 2008. Stantec has been coordinating the NHA and WA since April 2012.

- Natural Heritage Assessment Studies Include:
  - Vegetation communities, rare plants and wetlands
  - Specialized wildlife habitat, seasonal concentration areas, habitat for species of conservation concern, animal movement corridors.
  - Wildlife monitoring surveys (e.g., mammals including bats, amphibians, reptiles and birds)
- Water body assessment includes an inventory of surface water features including fisheries investigations and aquatic habitat assessments
- Site investigation work will be completed in early September 2012
- The results of the studies will be documented in the NHA and WA report. These reports will be made available for public review at least 60 days before the Second Open House

One Natural Heritage Assessment report will be prepared that incorporates both Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Community Benefits

Benefits to the Community include:

- Job creation
  - approximately 60–80 persons during construction/decommissioning
  - approximately 4–6 full-time permanent positions during operation)
- Local investment including the procurement of local supplies and specialized services
- Upgrades and maintenance of public multi-use roads for recreational users
- Creation of electricity through the use of a renewable resource
- Contributes to the stabilization of long-term electricity costs because wind is not a finite resource to be depleted, and it does not increase in price over time
- Partnership with the local First Nation

Wind Turbine Installation

Sound Levels of a Wind Farm

- There are two potential sources of sound typically associated with wind turbines:
  - **Aerodynamic** – blades pass through the air and create a "swishing" sound
  - **Mechanical** – originated from the gearbox and generator that are housed in the nacelle
- A project this size requires a Noise Assessment Report be completed to ensure the project complies with Ministry of Environment requirements
- Turbines have been and will continue to be sited to ensure compliance with Ministry of Environment requirements
- The Project is located in a Class 3 area, which is defined as "a rural area with an acoustical environment that is dominated by natural sounds having little or no road traffic" as per the MOE Noise Guideline. The Project site is in a remote area with no residential receptors nearby
- Common game species are known to adapt to the noise and presence of operational wind turbines

Horned Bladderwort

Wood Duck

Health and Wind Power

- Many studies have been conducted world-wide to examine the relationship between wind turbines and possible human health effects (e.g., audible/inaudible noise, shadow flicker, electromagnetic fields (EMF)).
- **Audible / Inaudible Noise**: Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health (May 2010) conducted a review of the scientific literature related to wind turbines and public health. The review concluded that:
  - *"while some people living near wind turbines report symptoms such as dizziness, headaches, and sleep disturbance, the scientific evidence available to date does not demonstrate a direct causal link between wind turbine noise and adverse health effects. The sound level from wind turbines at common residential setbacks is not sufficient to cause hearing impairment or other direct health effects, although some people may find it annoying."*
- **Shadow flicker**: Scientific evidence suggests that shadow flicker from wind turbines does not pose a risk of photo-induced seizures; modern wind turbines simply don't rotate at a speed that has been linked to this condition (generally less than 20 rpm vs. over 60 rpm).
- **EMF**: Health Canada (2010) has stated: "You do not need to take action regarding daily exposures to electric and magnetic fields at extremely low frequencies. There is no conclusive evidence of any harm caused by exposures at levels found in Canadian homes and schools, including those located just outside the boundaries of power line corridors".
- Overall, health and medical agencies agree that when sited properly, wind turbines are not causally related to adverse effects*.
- The Project is not located near any residential receptors and there is minimal increased or new risk to public health and safety.
- BL1 and BL2 support the responsible development of wind energy and continue to monitor ongoing scientific research in the area of wind turbines and human health. Health Canada's proposed new study will contribute to the scientific literature and our knowledge base.

* Chatham-Kent Public Health Unit, 2008; Minnesota Department of Health, 2009; Australian Government, National Health and Medical Research Council, 2010; Australian Government, 2011, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 2012(MassDEP) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 2012.

Batchewana First Nation

The Project lies within the territory of the Batchewana First Nation.

Project developers have been working closely with the Batchewana First Nation on the Project since 2008. The Batchewana First Nation community has a strong relationship with its land and resources, and has been conducting its own assessments of potential effects on their cultural and natural heritage.

The Batchewana First Nation will be economic partners in the Project.

As partners in the Project, the Batchewana First Nation has recommended that Project development activities recognize and respect the spirituality of the Bow Lake area, and that the developers follow the spiritual lessons of the ancestors in undertaking any of the work contemplated by the Project. All Project partners have worked and will continue to work with the BFN to ensure that Project activities are respectful of the BFN's relationship with its land and resources.

Visual Simulations

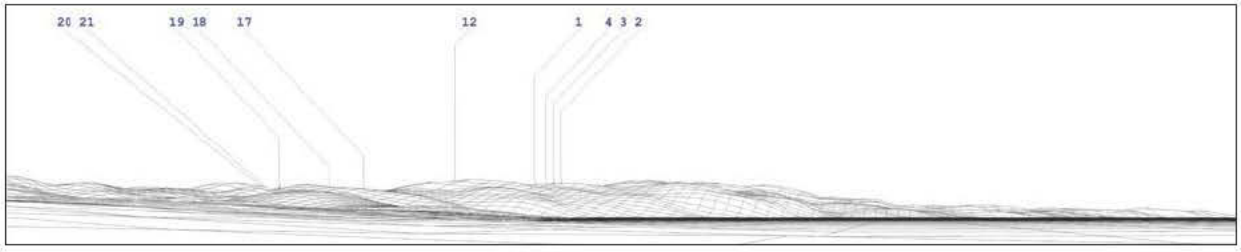
A number of photomontages have been produced to illustrate the potential visual impacts of the Bow Lake wind turbines.

Single photographic images taken with a normal or standard lens gives a relatively narrow field of view and whilst giving a sense of scale, and possible visibility does not give the same sense of setting that is seen by the naked eye. In order to mimic the eyes naturally wider field of view the photomontages provided have a view angle of approximately 100 degrees and have been produced by stitching individual images together.

The suns strength and its position in the sky, along with local weather (particularly cloud cover) can have an effect on how a turbine stands out against its background. The photomontages illustrate turbines under a range of different conditions and in order to ensure they are clearly visible on a number of images the turbine contrast has been increased by either making the turbines appear darker or brighter as appropriate.

PM10 – Agawa Bay Interpretive Center and Campground – Beach

Description: The main view from the beach at the Agawa Bay Interpretive Centre is towards Lake Superior. The distance to nearest turbine is approximately 12km. For this image taken on a brighter day, the turbines brightness has been enhanced in order to simulate the effect of direct strong sunlight striking the machines.

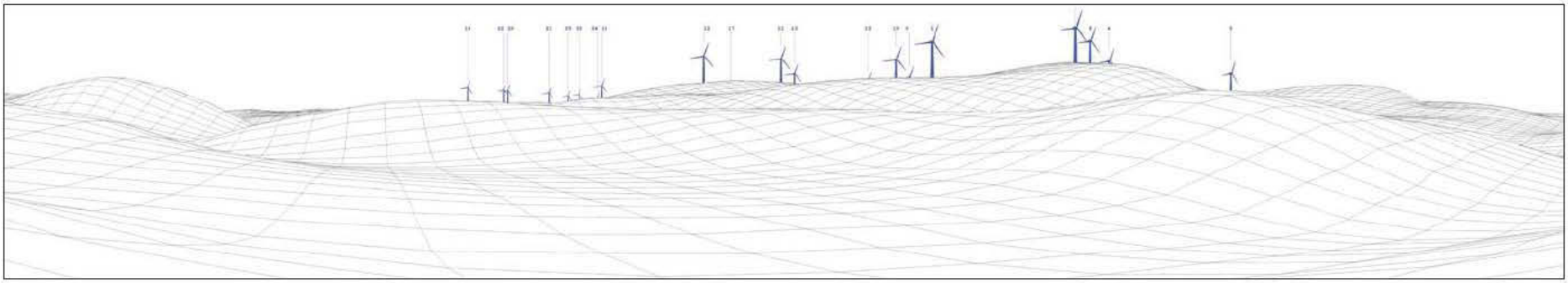


Bow Lake Wind Project

Visual Simulations

PM01 – Highway 17 overlooking Gartshore Dam

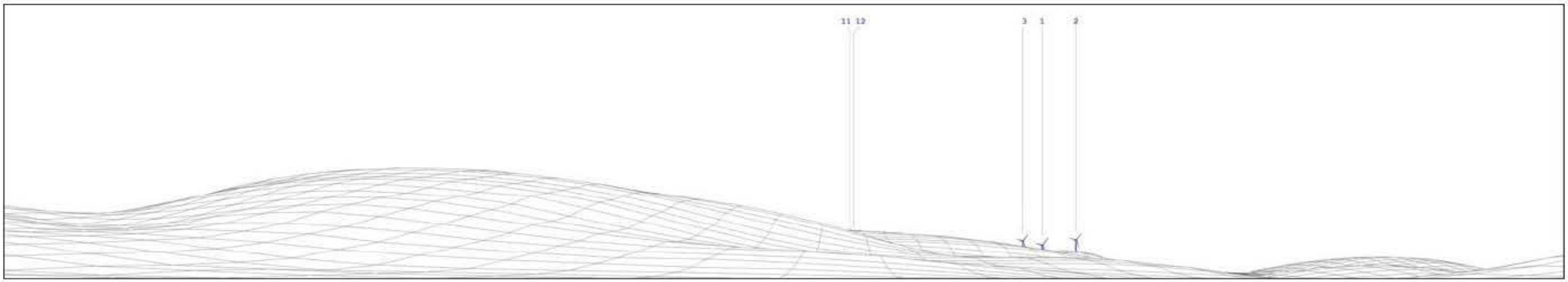
Description: The view is representative of the intermittent views from Highway 17 afforded by gaps in the tree line. At 2km this is one of closest views of the Wind Farm from Highway 17.



Visual Simulations

PM02 – View from the Crescent Lake and Campground

Description: The view is representative of views from one the closest campsite areas to the wind farm, Crescent Lake Campground located in the Lake Superior Park. The photograph was taken from the frozen lake surface looking south towards the wind farm and campground (views from the campground itself) are obscured by tree growth. Distance to nearest turbine is around 5km.



Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership (NKLP), Bow Lake Wind Farm
September 6, 2012 Public Meeting Comment Response Table

The following table summarizes the comments provided during and after (via the questionnaire and email) the September 6, 2012 Public Meeting for the Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership Bow Lake Wind Farm (the" Project"). Responses to these questions are being provided based on the status of the Project at the time of the final public meeting (December 2012). The number in the bracket beside each theme indicates the number of similar comments received.

Theme	Comment	Response
Employment Opportunities (2)	What are the opportunities for jobs?	During construction, it is expected that on average 60-80 persons may be directly employed. Once commissioned, approximately 4-6 full-time operators will maintain the facility.
Visual Impacts (3)	Concern for disturbance to viewscape of certain areas painted by the Group of Seven.	A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared for the Project which evaluated potential effects on regional cultural heritage resources within the Zone of Visual Impact. This included Group of Seven landscapes and the Great Lakes Heritage Coast. The report concluded: • While the wind turbines will be visible to varying extents from different cultural heritage resource locations, the Project will have limited effects on cultural heritage resources in the area. • Various design and turbine siting considerations have already been undertaken in order to minimize potential effects on cultural heritage resources, and the HIA did not recommend further mitigation. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has reviewed the report and was satisfied with this recommendation
	Why has there been no national dialogue on the protection of scenic and heritage sites?	While we are not in the position to comment on any national dialogue with respect to the protection of scenic and heritage sites, a Project specific HIA has been prepared which addresses concerns related to the protection of scenic and heritage sites (please see the above comment).

Theme	Comment	Response
	The project will destroy one of the most famous and finest sceneries in Canada, including cumulative impacts to Lake Superior Provincial Park and the Lake Superior Coastline. The location of the turbines should not be near or visible along the coast of Lake Superior.	Please see the comment above related to the results of the HIA that has been prepared for the Project. In addition, NKLP presented visual simulations of the Project at the public meeting from several vantage points including those along the Lake Superior coastline which generally resulted in visibility of the Project from a limited number of vantage points.
Infrastructure /Technology ()	Concerned about the damage that may occur to new roads.	Potential damage to local roads such as Highway 17 has been identified within the Construction Plan Report, however, wear on local roads is anticipated to be minimal and any excessive road damage will be repaired by the Proponent. The Ministry of Transportation will be consulted regarding any necessary agreements related to use of roads under their jurisdiction for transportation of Project materials, in addition to obtaining the required permits for use of provincial highways.
	Will this project impact snow machine access to the site?	Recreational uses such as snowmobiling will not be permitted adjacent to work sites during construction to ensure the safety of the public and construction crew due to the large mobile construction equipment on-site. However, following construction, snowmobiling will be permitted on the public multi-use and Forest Management Plan (FMP) roads.
	Concern for road access during construction and after the project is built.	During operations, project-specific roads such as those connecting public multi-use roads to wind turbine sites will likely be equipped with locked access gates for public safety and security reasons. Existing public roads and new/upgraded FMP roads will not be gated and will remain open for public use.

Theme	Comment	Response
		To address concerns related to land access during construction, there will be some localized, infrequent and temporary closures of roads for the purposes of ensuring public safety during construction and major maintenance activities. In order to allow continued access for members of the public to Crown lands, alternate access routes via existing roads may be described in site signage (where practical and where alternate access routes are available). If utilized, site signage would be located at main access points to the Project area such as MacKay Road, Mile 67 Road, and Trim Lake Road.
	Why is a hydro-electric dam being used in an on/off capacity to back wind/solar power?	The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) balances the supply with the demand for electricity in Ontario and directs the flow of electricity across the Province's transmission lines. Electricity systems are most reliable when they have a diversity of generation sources; diversity in the types, size and location of facilities. To meet peak demand the system relies on facilities that can be turned up or down quickly. As a result, every system can readily incorporate a portion of variable generation sources such as wind power without having dedicated backup facilities. Through advanced wind forecasting systems and a diversity of locations, IESO is able to reliably incorporate renewable wind power into the mix. Wind power compliments other sources of generation such as hydro-electric and natural gas fired generation, providing renewable and emissions free electricity.
	Wind energy cannot be stored, however solar energy can be and is cheaper to build and use.	Electricity is difficult to store, regardless of the method it is generated. Storage of electricity generated from variable sources such as wind or solar power is a developing technology and will assist with the integration of these technologies into the power grid. Electricity generated by

Theme	Comment	Response
		solar photovoltaic cells can not be easily stored, however solar thermal generation has limited capacity to store heat and continue to generate power after the sun goes down. Currently, the cost to produce wind power is less expensive than solar power, which is reflected in the FIT contract price for these technologies.
	Why do wind turbines have to be lit up all night long? Instead, wind turbines should light up when something approaches them such as an aircraft.	Federal regulations set by Transport Canada require that all wind projects have navigation lighting to ensure the safety of aircraft in the area. NKLP will work with Transport Canada to reduce the lighting requirements for the Project while still meeting all regulatory requirements in an effort to address stakeholder concerns related to light pollution.
Cost (11)	Wind power is way too expensive, concerned there will be changes to power prices & increased power bills. No subsidies should be paid for electricity. (9)	Electricity costs are increasing for Ontarians due to multiple factors including payments for stranded debt, refurbishment of existing infrastructure, and the increased cost of building new power plants to replace aging power plants and meet increasing demand. The Feed in Tariff (FIT) contract awarded to the proposed wind energy project would pay 13.5 cents / KWh. The contract has a term of 20 years to match the economic life of the project. The FIT contract rate was set by the government to attract investment to Ontario and create jobs in the renewable energy sector. The price for renewable energy, above the Regulated Price Plan (RPP), is paid for by ratepayers.
	Concerned about the inefficiency (< 20%) and cost of the up keep of the turbines. (2)	A modern wind turbine produces electricity 70-85% of the time, but it generates different outputs dependent on wind speed. Over the course of a year, it will generate about 30% of the theoretical maximum output. This is known as its load factor. The load factor of conventional power stations is on average 50%. The operation and

Theme	Comment	Response
		maintenance costs of wind power are low compared to conventional power plants, largely due to the fact that the wind is a free and widely available energy source, therefore once the wind farm is in place, there are no fuel or waste related costs. All upkeep costs are paid for by the operator and the contracted price for wind power will remain stable for the 20 year life of the FIT contract.
	How much money has already been invested in the project?	While we are unable to provide the specific dollar amount invested in the project to date, significant investment has been made including all feasibility studies, wind resource studies and analysis, natural environment and other environmental studies to support the REA application and engineering design work. These works included the use of local contractors and engineering firms where possible.
	Will there be a reduction in electricity costs due to the wind turbine installations?	Many factors impact the cost of power, and rates will likely continue to increase - with or without wind energy development. Electricity rates are based on the cost to generate electricity from all sources, including hydro, nuclear, coal and natural gas. Much of our current infrastructure was built at least 30 or 50 years ago, so these generating facilities are now starting to require replacement. Additional investment will be needed to either replace aging power generation facilities or bring new sources – such as wind energy, into the market.
Decommissioning ()	A satisfactory decommissioning plan needs to be created.	A Decommissioning Plan Report has been prepared which identifies how NKLP is committed to returning the site to a safe and clean condition after decommissioning in accordance with Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Natural Resources requirements.

Theme	Comment	Response
	What is the expected useful life of the turbines and their mounting pads?	The typical life expectancy of a typical wind turbine is 25 to 30 years. However, it is not uncommon for well-maintained projects to have a longer useful life than the design life. To extend the life of the Project it is possible that it will be repowered prior to considering any decommissioning activities. Repowering may involve, for example, switching/updating gearboxes and generators with new equipment, replacing blades, and upgrading electrical equipment.
	Will decommissioning include removing the concrete bases of the turbines?	The pedestals will be removed to a depth of approximately 1 m below grade, which is essentially sufficient to remove all anchors, conduits, and cables. Removing the pedestals to the depth of 1 m will minimize the potential effects associated with complete removal of the foundation which would exceed the potential effects (e.g., erosion, sedimentation, noise, and ground and vegetation disturbance) of leaving the buried foundation in place.
	Are there funds being set aside for wind turbine disposal at the end of the project period?	Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership ("NKLP"), as the owner of the proposed wind power project, is responsible for the decommissioning of the Project including the cost of component removal. Sufficient funds will be available for the decommissioning of the Project.
Health (6) & Safety (2)	Concerned about the health impacts (sound & safety) from wind turbines. Would like current health impact studies to be presented, which provided information on health impacts due to wind turbines.	In "The Potential Health Impact of Wind Turbines" (May 2010), Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health examined the scientific literature, including studies from Europe, related to wind turbines and public health, considering potential effects, such as dizziness, headaches, and sleep disturbance.

Theme	Comment	Response
		The report concluded that: *"…the scientific evidence available to date does not demonstrate a direct causal link between wind turbine noise and adverse health effects. The sound level from wind turbines at common residential setbacks is not sufficient to cause hearing impairment or other direct health effects, although some people may find it annoying"*. The report also concluded that low frequency sound and infrasound from current generation upwind model turbines are well below the pressure sound levels at which known health effects occur. Further, there is no scientific evidence to date that vibration from low frequency wind turbine noise causes adverse health effects. Health Canada, in collaboration with Statistics Canada, recently announced that it will conduct a research study to explore the relationship between wind turbine noise and health effects reported by, and objectively measured in, people living near wind power developments. NKLP is supportive of additional peer reviewed scientific studies on the topic and is committed to improving our best practices of wind power project design and operation as these studies draw conclusions on the topic. Additionally, as concluded within the Design and Operations Report, with adherence to safety policies and procedures identified in the Report, and the mitigation measures proposed, there is minimal increased or new risk to public health and safety.
	A comprehensive fire plan should be developed,	As part of the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)

Theme	Comment	Response
	including arrangements to prevent potential fires. In the event of a fire will *NKLP* be responsible to pay for damages to the forest?	approvals and permitting process, NKLP will be required to develop a Forest Fire Preparedness Plan which will include preventative and emergency measures.
	Concerned about light pollution, and spoiling the night sky, due to blinking aircraft lights. What are the mitigation plans for this disturbance?	Federal regulations set by Transport Canada require that all wind projects have navigation lighting to ensure the safety of aircraft in the area. NKLP will work with Transport Canada to minimize the lighting requirements of the Project while still meeting all regulatory requirements in an effort to address stakeholder concerns related to potential light pollution.
Property Values (2)	Concerned for the impacts to property values from wind turbines.	Given the remote location of the Project, property values of nearby areas/communities such as Montreal River and Batchewana Bay are not anticipated to be impacted by the Project. In a general sense, there are conflicting views on the effects of wind power projects on property value. To date, we have not seen any studies that have shown long term decreases in property values.
Tourism (6)	What information is available in relation to turbine impacts on the tourist industry for the area of Algoma? The site of the turbines will drive tourists away.	As part of the HIA completed for the Project, an assessment of the potential effects on the tourist industry (from a cultural heritage perspective) was completed. In terms of impact upon the tourism industry, the evidence points to minimal impact. In addition, the assessment included a survey of tourism operators. The findings from respondents to a survey of tourist operators along with other aspects of the assessment indicate no negative impact of the Project upon their business. Indeed, some suggest that it may actually stimulate additional business, as the Project would be one more interesting attraction in

Theme	Comment	Response
		the area north of Sault Ste. Marie.
	Impact on the "wilderness experience" due to noise, light, visual intrusion etc., will have an impact on hunting camps and lodges.	Other than a potential short term disruption to wildlife including game species during the construction of the Project (e.g. as a result of noise from construction vehicles), the Project is not anticipated to have a long term negative impact on game species and thus impact hunting and other recreational uses of the site. In addition, other existing uses of the Project area include logging, hydro-electric generation, electricity transmission, mining/quarry, and municipal waste disposal. The introduction of wind turbines with these existing uses is not anticipated to negatively impact any "wilderness experience" of the Project area.
Location and Land use (4)	Turbines will create a shortage of land use for hunting and fishing.	The land base required for the Project can be considered minimal with respect to the amount of Crown land that is available for recreational activities such as hunting and fishing. In addition, existing and proposed public multi-use and FMP roads will be upgraded and/or constructed, thus potentially improving recreational opportunities within the area. However, access to previously inaccessible areas has been minimized to the extent practical through the use of existing roads and trails for Project access.
	Who owns the land? (Crown or Batchewana First Nation)	The Project will be located predominantly on Provincial Crown Land with the exception of a small portion of Project infrastructure that is located on patent land. In addition to being located on Crown Land, the Project falls within the territory of the Batchewana First Nation of Ojibways. The Project has worked closely with the Batchewana First Nation over the past several years, developing a meaningful relationship that respects the interests of both

Theme	Comment	Response
		parties.
	Too much land (15,000 to 20,000 acres) is destroyed for wind energy, as opposed to conventional power plants (150-200 acres).	The land mass required for each turbine (shown as the turbine laydown area within the site plan) is approximately 2 hectares (4.96 acres) per turbine (total of 178.5 acres for the turbine component of this Project).
	Is Crown land not for the people?	Use of Crown land is directed via the policies identified within the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas. As identified within the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, the general land use intent for the lands in which the Project Location will be situated is forest management, mineral exploration, mining, hydroelectric power generation, tourism, Crown land recreation, and public recreation. In addition, all other land uses will be permitted in the area. Specifically, this includes, but is not limited to, activities such as Aggregate Extraction, Commercial Power Generation Development, and Commercial Timber Harvest.
	Concern for the distance from the nearest turbine to the boundary of Lake Superior Provincial Park.	The closest turbine to the boundary of Lake Superior Provincial Park is approximately 1.5 km. In addition, a visual simulation was conducted and shown at the public meeting from the Crescent Lake Campground which is the closest campground within the Park to the Project.
Natural Environment (3)	For hunters within the area, there is a concern related to the effects on the moose population. Is the current number of moose within the area known and if not, how will a comparison of effects be made?	Assessments of Moose aquatic feeding areas have been conducted by the MNR and incorporated into Natural Heritage Assessment. The Project will avoid significant aquatic feeding areas and their associated corridors. Sensory disturbance of wildlife, including Moose, using the area may occur during construction and to a lessor extent during operations as a result of increased on-site human

Theme	Comment	Response
		activities (e.g., site preparation, turbine assembly, maintenance activities). However, a certain level of sensory disturbance to wildlife resources in the Project Study Area already exists from ongoing forestry and recreational activities. Studies related to the sensory effects of constructing and operating wind farms on big game resources, carried out in the Western U.S., have shown that there is no significant effect and no reduction in use of the area immediately within wind project locations. These studies indicate that species are either unaffected by this type of development, given their small footprint and preservation of the existing land-use, or that they can readily adapt to the presence of the wind project. The Project is not expected to impact use of the area by Moose or result in a limitation to the available food or cover resources.
	Concerned that the wind farm will impact/destroy the environment, habitats and wildlife.	A significant amount of work has been done in advance of construction to document baseline environmental conditions. Environmental constraints such as the presence of wetlands, watercourses and wildlife habitat are key factors in siting project infrastructure. As part of the Renewable Energy Approvals process, we are studying local plant and wildlife species to ensure that there will be as little impacts as possible on the environment from the Project. Environmental studies are required by the provincial government, and we have conducted field studies on species and/or habitats of birds, amphibians, reptiles, mammals (including bats) and rare vegetation.

Theme	Comment	Response
		Consistent with the principles of avoidance, project infrastructure and associated setbacks ensure that environmental constraint areas are avoided to the greatest extent possible. Where appropriate, changes to the project design will be applied.
	Overall there was not enough information about wildlife presented at the public meeting.	The information provided at the First Public Meeting was intended to provide an introduction to the Natural Heritage studies being conducted in the Project Study Area (including wildlife), as well as to solicit input from the Public. Survey data have since been consolidated and documented in the Draft Natural Heritage Assessment/Environmental Impact Study report, which has been made publically available for public viewing and comment at least 60 days prior to the Second Public Meeting. Detailed information will be available at the Second Public Meeting.
	Concern for effects of turbine vibrations on moose and fish habitat.	Low frequency noise (LFN) is the term used to describe sound energy in the low but audible region ranging from approximately 10 to 200 Hz. LFN is almost always present in a quiet background setting and is produced by machinery, vehicles, and natural sources including wind, waves, and thunder. To date there is no direct evidence of significant impacts to wildlife as a result of wind turbine noise or vibration.
	Concerned about bird migration (along the Lake Superior coast and into Michigan) and the overall avian impacts. Currently, there is data for migratory birds from Whitefish Point, MI, and the information indicated that bird species will cross the border into Canada, and many of their nesting grounds are north of the proposed site. Can you	As with all structures, there are encounters with birds. The Project is subject to bird mortality thresholds that have been developed by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to ensure the protection of population levels. Studies will be completed to document baseline environmental conditions including information related to migratory birds. Results will be included in the Natural

Theme	Comment	Response
	explain the discrepancy, with the data you provided?	Heritage Assessment. If mortality exceeds the thresholds set out by the MNR, additional mitigation and contingency measures are required to be implemented which can include operational controls such as turbine shutdown. NKLP will continue to work with the MNR to develop an appropriate field work program for studying species at risk within the project area. If necessary, Suncor will work with the Ministry for mitigation and/or net benefits options.
Proponent ()	Who will be the eventual owners of the wind farm?	Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership and Nodin Kitagan 2 Limited Partnership, by its General Partners Shongwish Nodin Kitagan CP Corp. and Shongwish Nodin Kitagan 2 GP Corp., are the owners of the Project.
	Why are First Nations willing to mutilate their land for useless technology and kill habitat in the process?	As a project partner, the Batchewana First Nation are in favour of a managed development process that supports sustainable development and that has a well thought out plan to identify and mitigate the potential effects of a project of this nature. According to the Batchewana First Nation, renewable energy is clearly aligned with the principles of the First Nation and having a say over how this type of development is planned, constructed and managed will ensure that the land and habitats are protected, while reducing the carbon footprint of this and future generations ...
Consultation	What is the time frame for the approval process (final public meeting before the end of 2012?)	The final public meeting is being held on December 13, 2012. Following the public meeting, the REA reports will be updated and an application will be made to the Ministry of the Environment early in 2013.

Theme	Comment	Response
	Would like to be provided with more information on the Hayden Lake projects.	The Bow Lake Wind Farm is not associated with the Hayden Lakes projects and as such can not provide additional information as requested.
	Why is more information provided through SOAR, than the REA process?	Numerous technical studies have been completed for the Project as part of the REA process including a Natural Heritage Assessment/Environmental Impact Study, a Heritage Impact Assessment and Construction Plan Report. These reports were released in draft form in October 2012 and far exceed any information provided by community groups such as SOAR.
	The style of the public meeting needs to be revised to allow for broader discussion as a whole group instead of smaller one-on-one sessions.	The format of the meeting provided stakeholders the opportunity to view project information (display boards) at their own pace, review existing literature, and ask project representatives specific questions on a one to one basis. It was also an opportunity for Project representatives to better understand the perspectives of our stakeholders so that their views are taken into consideration as we continue our project planning. We believe this approach leads to an effective way of communication between stakeholders and Project representatives. All comments and concerns received at the public meetings will continue to be recorded and will be included as part of the Project's REA Application to the MOE.
	Does the community want this wind farm and have they been asked? This information should be measured and have a pivotal effect on the decision of whether there will be a wind farm.	Stakeholder consultation is a significant component of any project. As part of our consultation process, NKLP seeks feedback from the community and will incorporate this feedback into the Project design where applicable, appropriate and possible. NKLP will continue to consult with stakeholders regarding the Project over the course of

Theme	Comment	Response
		the REA process and will document this information as part of our submission to the Ministry of the Environment. In addition, the government of Ontario, on behalf of Ontario residents, made a direct commitment to the generation of renewable electricity by establishing wind power as a part of Ontario's overall electricity supply mix.
	The timing of the public meeting was limited and difficult to travel to. An additional meeting is recommended; and a public meeting should occur in Sault Ste. Marie.	The public meeting was held at a venue that met the location requirements of O. Reg. 359/09 and was in close proximity to both the Project Location and the closest city centre (Sault Ste. Marie). The venue was located only approximately 10 km from Sault Ste. Marie and thus is not considered to be a considerable distance for residents of Sault Ste. Marie to travel. In addition, the timing of the meeting (5 to 8 PM) allowed stakeholders to attend after normal work hours and the format allowed them to attend at any time throughout the meeting and have an opportunity to ask the Project team questions.
	Is consultation with Batchewana First Nation complete? Why are permits needed from the Batchewana First Nation?	Aboriginal engagement is an integral component of renewable energy development in the province and NKLP has engaged in discussions with several Aboriginal communities regarding this Project, and consultation is ongoing. These discussions will be documented and submitted as part of the REA application. Given that the Project falls within the territory of the Batchewana First Nation, NKLP has obtained various approvals permitting the development, construction, operation, repowering and decommissioning of the Project.
	There was only the 'pros' of wind farms provided at the meeting, and no 'cons,' to make an informed judgment, the community needs to see both.	Factual information about the Project was provided at the public meeting, whether that information is considered "pros" or "cons" towards wind power. In addition, various

Theme	Comment	Response
		technical staff (e.g. biologists, scientists, cultural heritage experts, etc.) along with Project representatives experienced in all facets of wind power project development was present to answer any questions from stakeholders.
	There has been no local consultation with the residents except after the fact – just a deal developed between the power companies and the misguided Government of Ontario.	Consultation regarding the Project was initiated in November 2007 and has been on-going since that time. Formal notification under the REA process for the currently proposed version of the Project began in August 2012 and has included a public meeting (a second meeting will be held December 13, 2012) and the issuance of Draft REA reports for public review and comment (for a minimum of 60 days). The notion that there has been no local consultation is completely false.
Opposition (8)	Wind turbines are not a good sight and create a bad appearance in the community. For instance, the Prince Project wind farm can be seen at Batchewana, and it is a huge eyesore.	Given the large scale of wind turbines, viewscapes from some areas surrounding the Project Location will be altered due to the presence of the Project, however the potential effect associated with this change is based on individual perceptions. In an effort to minimize the potential change, the wind turbines have been set back from the Lake Superior shoreline, reducing their visibility from common local vantage points along Highway 17 and Lake Superior Provincial Park. In addition, the forested nature of the local landscape assists in screening the Project from many potential vantage points (as shown within the visual simulations).
Other (8)	Wind farms are an issue because the power is needed in southern Ontario and yet they are being erected in our community.	The government of Ontario has made a direct commitment to the generation of renewable electricity by establishing wind power as a part of Ontario's overall electricity supply

Theme	Comment	Response
		mix. Ontarians currently rely on an electricity supply mix that is produced from numerous sources throughout the Province including generating stations in the Greater Toronto Area, wind facilities in Essex County, to hydro-electric facilities on the Montreal River.
	Why are turbines required when there is already a surplus generation of electricity?	New power plants are required to meet the increasing demand for electricity and to replace aging power plants. To achieve this goal, the government of Ontario has made a direct commitment to the generation of renewable electricity by establishing wind power as a part of Ontario's overall electricity supply mix.
	Have permits for the initiation of part or all of the work already been granted? Has work on the site actually begun?	Other than on-site geotechnical studies completed to inform project design, and have been approved by the MNR, no permits or authorizations have been granted which would allow for the construction of the Project. Given this, no works related to the construction of the Project have begun at the site.
	There are significant holes in the studies of the Project and they should be re-done.	At the time of the September 6, 2012 public meeting, only the Draft Project Description Report had been released for public review and comment. At that time, the document contained only a preliminary review of potential effects and has since been updated and accompanied by the other reports as required under O. Reg. 359/09 including the Natural Heritage Assessment/Environmental Impact Study.
	Confusion between the Bow Lake project, and Goulais and Mica Bay projects (people are near both).	The Goulais Wind Project is located near the Goulais River and is being proposed by Sprott Power Corp. and the Mica Bay Wind Project being proposed by Gilead Power Corp. and is located south of the Bow Lake Wind Farm.

Theme	Comment	Response
	How does this project compare to the Prince Wind Project?	The Prince Wind Farm consists of 126 wind turbines (GE 1.5 MW machines). At the time the wind farm was constructed, it was Canada's largest wind project. The Project has a footprint of approximately 300 hectares and annually generates enough electricity to power 60,000 homes. The GE 1.5 MW wind turbine generally has a hub height of 80 m and a rotor diameter of 70.5 – 82.5 m. The Bow Lake Wind Farm will consist of 36 turbines (GE 1.6 MW machines), each with a hub height of 96 m and a rotor diameter of 100 m.

Bow Lake Wind Project

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Welcome to the Bow Lake Wind Project Public Meeting

Please sign in if you would like your name added to the Project's mailing list so that you will be contacted regarding upcoming Project events.

Thank you to the Batchewana First Nation for welcoming us into their territory for this meeting.

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How to have your Questions Answered

- Ask the Project team members at this meeting
- Take time to read the information panels around the room
- Fill out a comment card and hand it in or mail it using the postage paid envelope
- Review the Studies and Reports available on the tables and on the Project Website
- Project Website: http://www.bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind
- Send us an email: bowlakewind@bluearth.ca
- Give us a call: (519) 821-7319

Yellow Trout Lily

Project Area

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Bow Lake Wind Project

- The Bow Lake Wind Project is located on Crown Land within the Townships of Smilsky and Peever, in the District of Algoma, Ontario
- The Project is located approximately 80 km north of Sault Ste. Marie and roughly 6 km east of Montreal River Harbour
- The proposed Project will include:
  - Up to 36 wind turbines for a maximum nameplate capacity of 60 MW
  - A 34.5 kV above and below ground electrical collector line system
  - Two permanent meteorological towers
  - Access roads, temporary construction areas, operation and maintenance building and a transformer station
- The electricity generated from each turbine will be transported through the 34.5 kV collector line system to the transformer station proposed to be located adjacent to an existing 115 kV transmission line

Project Development History

- The Project applied for and received Applicant of Record status in 2007 through the MNR's Crown Land Site Release Process
- Public and Aboriginal consultation was initiated in November 2007, and has been ongoing since that time
- Notice of Commencement was issued under O. Reg. 116/01 in January 2008
- Notices of Proposal to Engage under O. Reg. 359/09 were issued in November 2010 and July 2012 to all stakeholders and First Nation's
- Five public meetings have been held on February 21, 2008, April 4, 5, and 28, 2011 and September 6, 2012
- Environmental Investigations have been underway since 2008

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Project Updates

The following updates have been made to the Project since the release of the Draft REA Reports for public review and comment. These changes will be reflected in the Project's REA Application:

Comments from the First Public Meeting (September 6, 2012)

- We have compiled the comments received via comment cards and emails/letters received at and following the public meeting and have prepared a themed response document which addresses the comments received. This document has been uploaded to the Project website and will be included in the Consultation Report. A similar document will also be prepared following this public meeting and will also be included in the Consultation Report.

Enhancement of the Project Location Mapping

- The mapping of the Project Location has been refined to include corridors for the routing of Project specific access roads, collector lines and the Project's transmission line, which reflects the Project Location as described in the Draft REA Reports. These corridors have been assessed within the REA Reports and provide construction flexibility with respect to final routing of these Project components to help mitigate construction related challenges which may be experienced.
- To better visually communicate the Project Location (the components of the Project which are being assessed and permitted under the REA process), the Approved FMP Roads and Existing FMP Roads layers have been removed from the site plans as they are not included within the Project Location. Removal of these mapping layers provides additional clarity with respect to the proposed location of Project infrastructure.

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Who is Developing the Project?

- Phase 1 is being developed by Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership ("NKLP")
- Phase 2 is being developed by Nodin Kitagan 2 Limited Partnership ("NK2LP")
- The shareholders of NKLP and NK2LP are:
  - BluEarth Renewables Inc. ("BluEarth")
  - DP Energy and Vortex Energy
  - Batchewana First Nation
- BluEarth became the lead partner in 2011 and is leading the development, regulatory approvals, construction and operation of the Project
  - BluEarth is a privately owned Canadian renewable energy developer headquartered in Calgary, Alberta
  - BluEarth strives to build, own, and operate sustainable projects across North America including wind, run-of-river hydroelectric and solar generation
- DP Energy and Vortex Energy are experienced wind developers, who identified the Bow Lake site in 2007 and conducted initial feasibility, engineering and regulatory work on the Project

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Bow Lake Wind Project

Draft Site Plan

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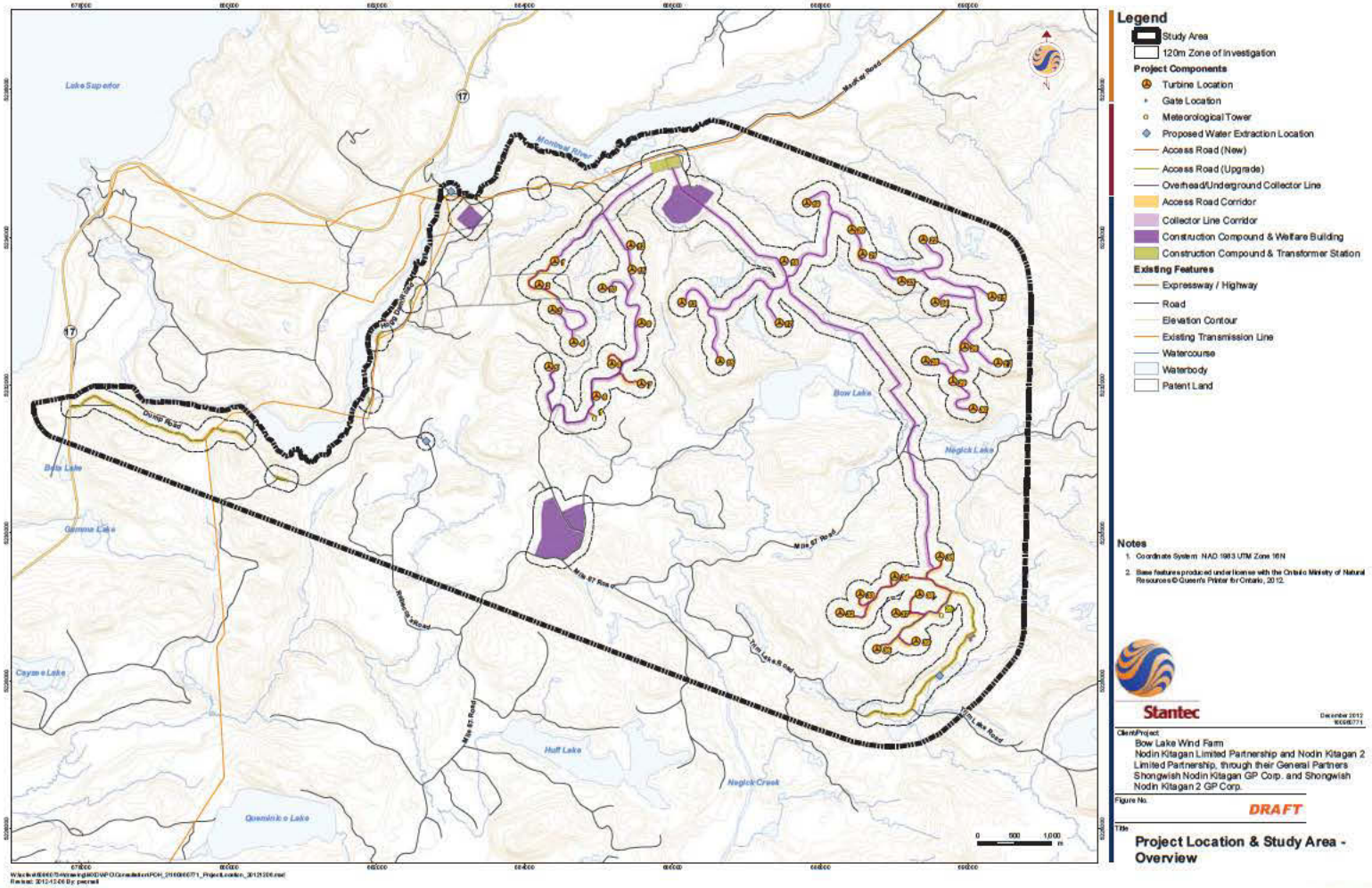

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Why this Location?

- Good wind regime
- Access to suitable Crown Lands through the MNR Site Release process.
- Proximity to existing infrastructure such as logging roads
- Electrical interconnection – agreement with the Ontario Power Authority to generate and transmit electricity into the Provincial grid
- Environment – Based on studies to date and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the project is anticipated to have minimal net effects

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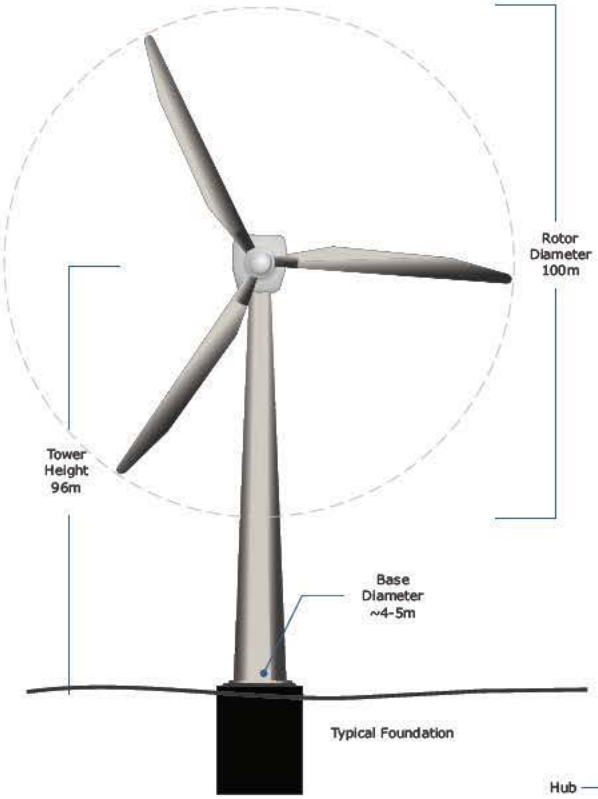
Turbine Specifications

Approximate Dimensions



Key Parameters:

- height at hub: 96 m
- blade length: 48.7 m
- tip height: 146 m

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Turbine Setback Distances

As defined by O. Reg. 359/09.

Feature	Setback Distance	Study Alternative When Within Setback
Non-participating receptor	550 m (from wind turbine base)	Project site is remote. Closest receptor is 860 m from a wind turbine and is located on Crown Land on the South Side of Negick Lake. An Environmental Noise Impact Assessment will be completed for the Project according to MOE Noise Guidelines.
Public road right-of-way	Wind turbine blade length + 10 m (from the centre of the wind turbine base)	N/A
Provincially significant wetland	120 m	Development not permitted within feature. Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; Environmental Impact Study required.
Provincially significant Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) (Earth Science)	50 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within natural feature and setback area; EIS required.
Provincially significant ANSI (Life Science)	120 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within natural feature and setback area; EIS required.
Significant wildlife habitat	120 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within natural feature and setback area; EIS required.
Lake	120 m from the average annual high water mark	Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; additional report required. No wind turbine or transformer located within a lake or within 30 m of the average annual high water mark.
Permanent or intermittent stream	120 m from the average annual high water mark	Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; additional report required. No wind turbine or transformer located within a permanent or intermittent stream or within 30 m of the average annual high water mark.
Seepage area	120 m	Development and site alteration may be possible within setback area; additional report required. No wind turbine or transformer located within 30 m of a seepage area.

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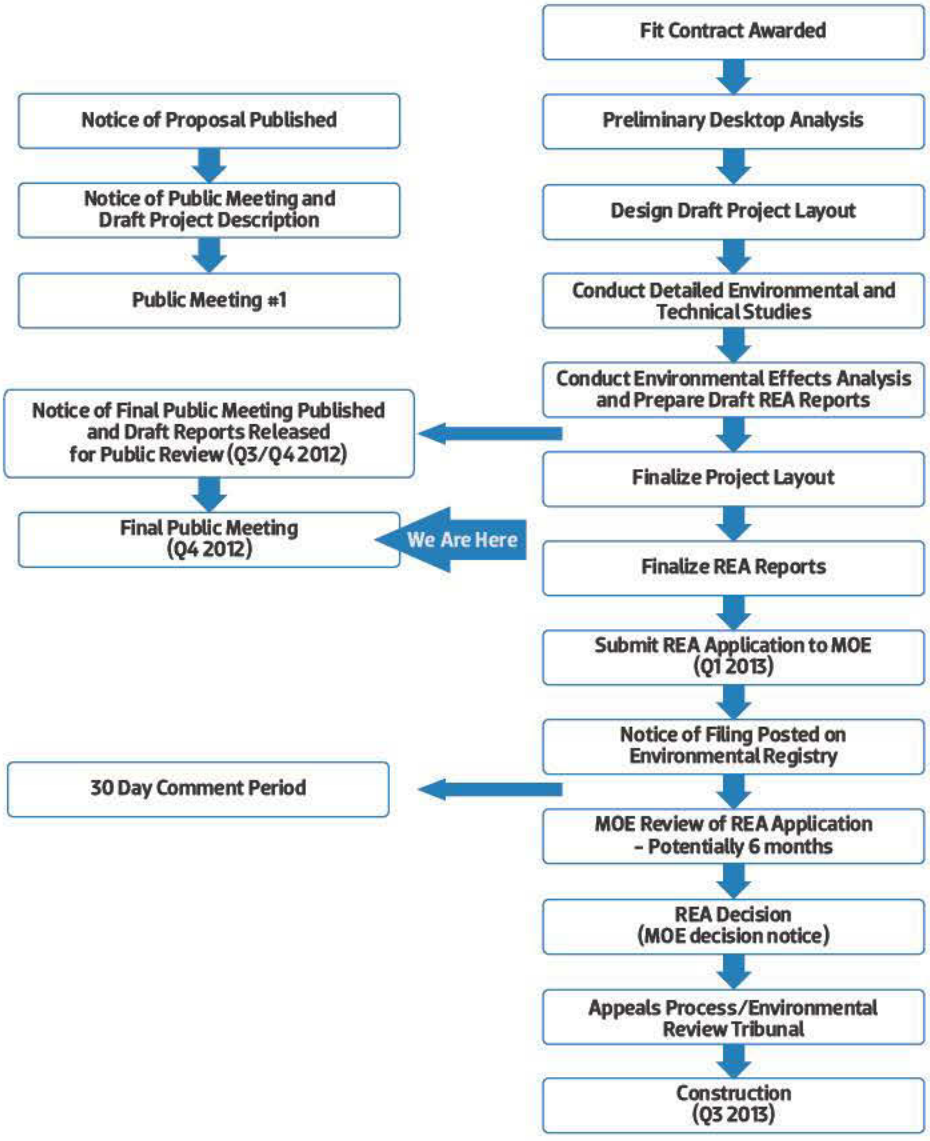
Renewable Energy Approval Process

- The Project will require a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) according to Ontario Regulation 359/09 under the Environmental Protection Act



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Reports included in an REA Application

Project Description Report – Provides an overview of the project

Construction Plan Report – describes the activities associated with construction and identifies any potential effects resulting from construction of the project

Design and Operations Report – describes the activities associated with operation of the project and identifies any potential effects resulting from operation of the project

Noise Study Report – Ensures the project is in compliance with noise regulations

Natural Heritage Assessment and Environmental Impact Study (includes technical studies for wildlife and wildlife habitat) – identifies potential effects on natural environment

Consultation Report – Demonstrates how the proponents engaged with various stakeholders through the development of the Project

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Report – identifies potential effects on archaeological or cultural heritage resources

Water body and Water Assessment Report – identifies potential effects on streams, rivers, seepage areas and lakes

Wind Turbine Specifications Report – describes the turbine technology selected for the Project

Decommissioning Plan Report – describes the activities associated with and identifies any potential effects resulting from decommissioning the Project

All reports, with exception of the Consultation Report, have been made available in draft form for public review and comment at least 60 days prior to this public meeting. Notification of the release of the draft reports was provided in newspapers and on the Project website (http://bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind).

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Wind Power and Ontario's Electricity Grid – Common Q&A's

Where Does Power from the Project go?

The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) balances the supply and demand for electricity in Ontario and directs the flow of electricity across the province's transmission lines. According to the IESO, the power produced by the Bow Lake Wind Farm will be consumed in and around Sault Ste. Marie.

Currently, Sault Ste. Marie receives a portion of its electricity via transmission lines from southern Ontario, although other energy projects in the region, including wind, hydro and solar, can significantly contribute towards meeting the local energy demands.

Are Rising Electricity Costs due to Wind Power?

Electricity costs are increasing for Ontarians due to multiple factors including payments for stranded debt, refurbishment of existing infrastructure, and the increased cost of building new power plants to replace aging power plants and meet increasing demand.

The Feed in Tariff (FIT) contract awarded to the proposed wind energy project would pay 13.5 cents / kWh. The contract has a term of 20 years to match the economic life of the project. The FIT contract rate was set by the government to attract investment to Ontario and create jobs in the renewable energy sector. The price for renewable energy, above the Regulated Price Plan (RPP), is paid for by ratepayers.

Do We Need More Electricity?

Today, Ontario does have some surplus electricity capacity, but the province is in the process of replacing aging facilities coming to their end of life, and as the economy picks up we can expect for further growth in demand. New capacity will be required to meet the demand. Most electrical generators in Ontario are paid a regulated or a contracted rate. These rates are constant for a specified term. The electricity market in North America including Ontario is settled and balanced every five minutes. This includes settlements with adjacent provinces or states. The price paid for imported/exported electricity from the USA or Quebec fluctuates with market demand. Sometimes the price paid is lower and sometimes it is higher.

Does Wind Energy Require Back-Up Generation?

Wind energy is becoming an increasingly important component of the power supply mix for Ontario. Electricity systems are most reliable when they have a diversity of generation sources; diversity in the types, size and location of facilities. To meet peak demand the system relies on facilities that can be turned up or down quickly. As a result, every system can readily incorporate a portion of variable generation sources such as wind power without having dedicated back-up facilities. Through advanced wind forecasting systems and a diversity of locations, IESO is able to reliably incorporate renewable wind power into the mix. Wind power compliments other sources of generation, providing renewable and emissions free electricity.

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MNR Approvals and Permitting

Crown Land Disposition

- Applicant of Record Status obtained in 2007.
- Land Use Permits and Work Permits obtained to install and maintain meteorological towers.
- Work Permits and Land Use Permits will be issued during construction for work areas including the transformer station, roads and water crossings.
- 25-year Crown Lease with the possibility of a 15-year extension will be issued by MNR for an approximate 320x320m area around each Turbine location.
- 25-year Crown Lease with the possibility of a 15-year extension will be issued for site operations and maintenance building and welfare building locations.
- Transformer station lands will be purchased by NKLP from the Crown and become patent land.
- Access Roads, including areas where Access Roads and electrical collector lines run adjacent to each other, will be issued an easement or Land Use Permit for the road right of way (typically 35 m wide).
- Electrical collector lines(with no access road) will be issued an easement or Land Use Permit for 20 m wide right of way.

MNR Permits and Approvals

- Endangered Species Act (ESA) – MNR has determined that no ESA permits are required for the Project under this Act.
- Aggregate Resources Act – MNR has issued three permits under this Act to the Project for potential aggregate extraction in the Project Area.
- Crown Forest Sustainability Act – Overlapping licence agreement and Forest Resource Licenses to permit for clearing of forested areas.
- The Project will meet and adhere to MNR's standards for forest fire prevention and preparedness.

Shared use agreements are required with existing tenure holders in the area including the Sustainable Forest License holder, and other power producers.

Bow Lake Wind Project

Land Tenure Map

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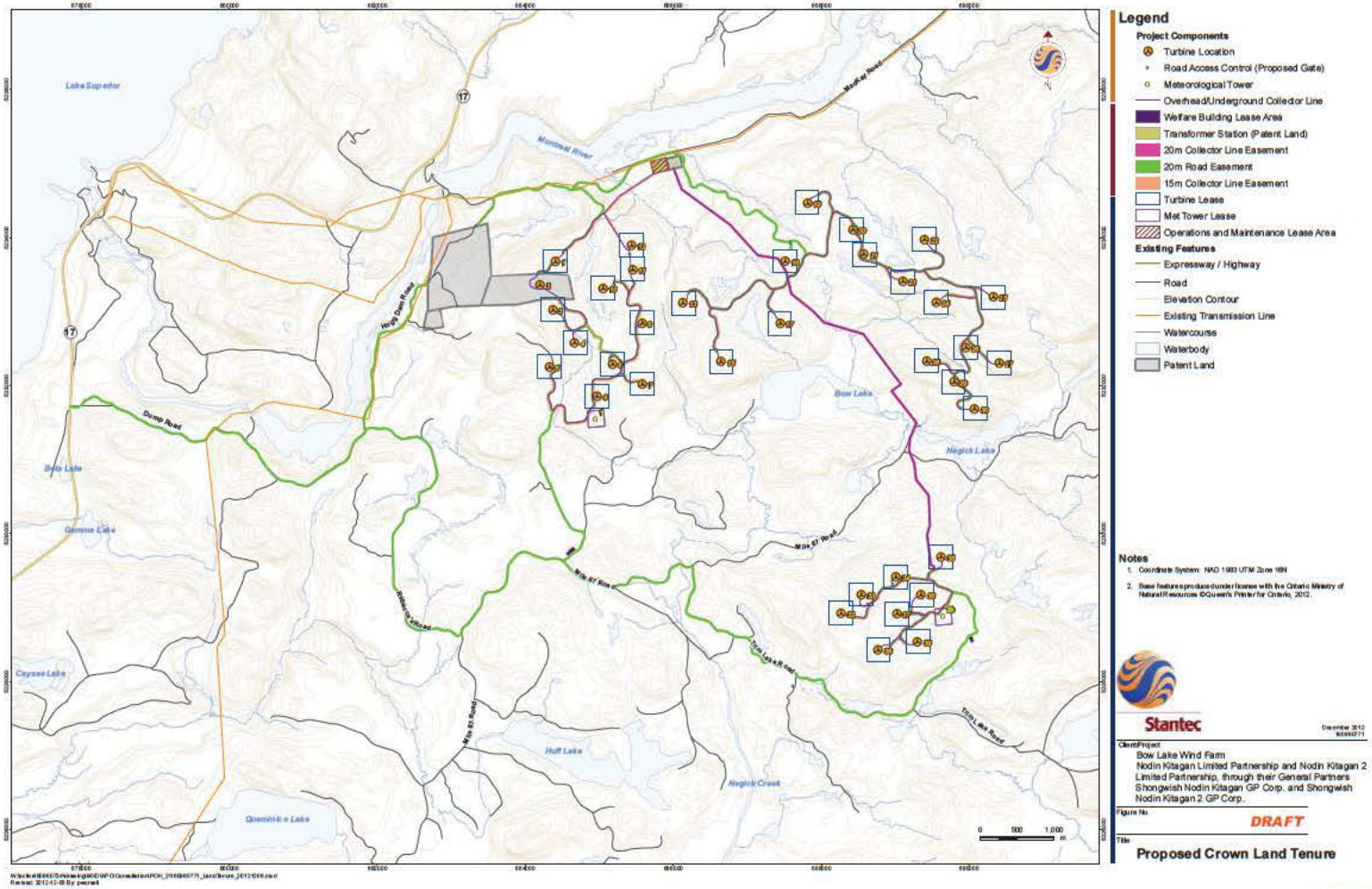

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Public Access

Existing Roads

- The Project has maximized the use of existing public multi-use roads
- Some upgrades to existing roads will be required

New Roads

- Approximately 6 km of new roads (public multi-use and Project specific) will be constructed to install and operate the Project – these roads are being evaluated under the REA
- The Project has worked with the local forest licensee to align new Project roads with approved forestry road corridors – approximately 21 km of forestry roads approved under the current Sustainable Forest Management Plan will be used by the Project

Public Access

- There will be some short and localized restrictions to public access during the construction period to ensure public safety
- During Project operations public access on existing roads will remain unchanged from the present
- Gates are proposed on the new access road on private property near Turbine #2 and on Project specific spur roads which are used solely to access turbine locations
- The area will remain fully accessible to hunters, trappers, and recreational users during project operations

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Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Studies

Archaeology – A Stage I Archaeological Assessment has been conducted and it was determined that a Stage II (site survey) was to be conducted. The Stage II Archaeological Assessment revealed no archaeological resources within the Project Location

Cultural Heritage – A Heritage Impact Assessment ("HIA") has been prepared to assess potential effects on cultural heritage resources in the region. The HIA report is available, in draft form, on the project website: http://www.bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind

- The HIA report documented that no heritage resources are known to occur in or adjacent to the Project Location
- The report evaluated potential effects on regional cultural heritage resources within the Zone of Visual Impact, considering features such as:
  - Aboriginal Interests
  - Great Lakes Heritage Coast
  - Highway 17 Scenic Drive
  - Algoma Central Railway
  - Lake Superior Provincial Park
  - Other parks and recreation areas
  - Montreal River
  - Group of Seven landscapes
- While the wind turbines will be visible to varying extents from different cultural heritage resource locations, the Project will have limited effects on cultural heritage resources in the area
- Various design and turbine siting considerations have already been undertaken in order to minimize potential effects on cultural heritage resources, and the HIA did not recommend further mitigation
- The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has reviewed the report and was satisfied with this recommendation

Cultural Heritage– Group of Seven

An assessment was undertaken of the potential for Project components to be visible from the original site of inspiration for specific pieces of art, particularly those attributed to the Group of Seven artists.

- The sites within the Algoma District where Group of Seven paintings were inspired or created are known to some individuals
- Much of the information on Group of Seven painting locations is considered confidential by those who have invested time and resources in identifying them.

- Many thanks are owed to local experts and others who were willing to share their expertise in order to assist with this assessment
  - 26 painting locations were identified within the region, twelve of which were potentially within the Zone of Visual Impact (the area within which the wind turbines would be visible).
  - Of these, it would not be possible to see proposed wind turbines within any of the painted viewscapes, several of which have already been significantly altered from their painted state by hydroelectric development on the Montreal River

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Tourism

Potential effects of the development of the Project on tourism in the area were raised as a concern during previous public meetings.

- The Project commissioned a Tourism Impact Assessment ("TIA") to supplement the HIA
- The TIA is included with the HIA report and is available, in draft form, on the Project website http://www.bluearthrenewables.com/bowlakewind
- The TIA included market research and an independent survey targeted towards 100 tourism-related business operators in the region
- Only 15 business operators responded to the survey, with a range of responses
- It was noted "wilderness experience" is considered an important element in the marketing of products offered by tourist operators in the region
- The TIA concluded that the impact of a single wind farm such as Bow Lake on the wilderness experience of the region and its marketability to tourists will be minimal, if any
- The Project is not expected to have any negative impacts on tourism in the area

Carolina Spring Beauty

Tourism

NodinKitagan
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Natural Heritage Assessment

- Natural environment studies have been ongoing on the project site since 2007 with the final field surveys ending in September 2012
- Surveys were undertaken to determine the presence of:
  - Fisheries resources and aquatic habitat conditions
  - Seasonal concentration areas of animals (i.e., waterfowl stopover and staging, bat habitat)
  - Rare vegetation communities and specialized habitat for wildlife (i.e., moose aquatic feeding areas, amphibian breeding habitat, waterfowl nesting areas)
  - Habitat for species of conservation concern (i.e., provincially rare plant and wildlife species)
  - Animal movement corridors (i.e., amphibian and moose)
- Significant natural features identified include:
  - Groundwater springs and seeps
  - Wetlands (1 Provincially Significant Wetland Complex, and 48 wetlands not previously identified)
  - Species of conservation concern (i.e., oval-leaved bilberry, Braun's holly fern, boreal bedstraw, Canada warbler, Olive-sided flycatcher)
- An iterative design process was used to locate project infrastructure such as roads, turbines, and electrical collector lines away from these features where possible.
- Potential effects to these natural features have been assessed and mitigation measures have been outlined in the Environmental Impact Study and the Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan.

Moose

Image Source: John Northrup, 2012.

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Post-Construction Bird and Bat Monitoring Plan

- Designed to assess the direct (mortality) and indirect (habitat disturbance and avoidance) effects of the wind farm operations which will be consistent with MNR requirements.
- Minimum 3 year monitoring program.
- Involves physical searches around the turbines to evaluate mortality rates of birds and bats.
- Designed to assess habitat displacement or avoidance behaviours of breeding birds compared to preconstruction survey results.
- Annual monitoring reports will be submitted to MOE as part of the Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan.
- The MNR has prescriptive guidelines for post-construction monitoring of bird and bat mortality, including strict thresholds which trigger mandatory operational mitigation measures, and additional monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation.
  - MNR thresholds (14 birds/turbine/year and 10 bats/turbine/year)
- Post-construction monitoring results at the Prince Wind Farm are well below MNR thresholds
  - (1.33 birds/turbine/year and 3.59 bats/turbine/year)
- MNR indicates that turbine related mortality maintained at current levels is unlikely to affect most bird populations.

Ruffed Grouse

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LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Project Benefits

Project Benefits include:

- Job creation during construction, operations, and decommissioning.
- Local investment including the procurement of supplies and specialized services
- Upgrades and maintenance of public multi-use roads for recreational users
- Creation of electricity through the use of a renewable resource
- Contributes to the stabilization of long-term electricity costs because wind is not a finite resource to be depleted, and it does not increase in price over time
- Partnership with a local First Nation

Wind Turbine Installation

NodinKitagan
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Sound Levels of a Wind Farm

- There are two potential sources of sound typically associated with wind turbines:
  - **Aerodynamic** – blades pass through the air and create a "swishing" sound
  - **Mechanical** – originated from the gearbox and generator that are housed in the nacelle
- A project this size requires a Noise Assessment Report be completed to ensure the project complies with Ministry of Environment requirements
- Turbines have been and will continue to be sited to ensure compliance with Ministry of Environment requirements
- The Project is located in a Class 3 area, which is defined as "a rural area with an acoustical environment that is dominated by natural sounds having little or no road traffic" as per the MOE Noise Guideline. The Project site is in a remote area with no residential receptors nearby
- Common game species are known to adapt to the noise and presence of operational wind turbines

Horned Bladderwort

Wood Duck

NodinKitagan
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Health and Wind Power

- Many studies have been conducted world-wide to examine the relationship between wind turbines and possible human health effects (e.g., audible/inaudible noise, shadow flicker, electromagnetic fields (EMF)).
- **Audible / Inaudible Noise**: Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health (May 2010) conducted a review of the scientific literature related to wind turbines and public health. The review concluded that:
  - *"while some people living near wind turbines report symptoms such as dizziness, headaches, and sleep disturbance, the scientific evidence available to date does not demonstrate a direct causal link between wind turbine noise and adverse health effects. The sound level from wind turbines at common residential setbacks is not sufficient to cause hearing impairment or other direct health effects, although some people may find it annoying."*
- **Shadow flicker**: Scientific evidence suggests that shadow flicker from wind turbines does not pose a risk of photo-induced seizures; modern wind turbines simply don't rotate at a speed that has been linked to this condition (generally less than 20 rpm vs. over 60 rpm).
- **EMF**: Health Canada (2010) has stated: "You do not need to take action regarding daily exposures to electric and magnetic fields at extremely low frequencies. There is no conclusive evidence of any harm caused by exposures at levels found in Canadian homes and schools, including those located just outside the boundaries of power line corridors".
- Overall, health and medical agencies agree that when sited properly, wind turbines are not causally related to adverse effects*.
- The Project is not located near any residential receptors and there is minimal increased or new risk to public health and safety.
- BL1 and BL2 support the responsible development of wind energy and continue to monitor ongoing scientific research in the area of wind turbines and human health. Health Canada's proposed new study will contribute to the scientific literature and our knowledge base.

* Chatham-Kent Public Health Unit, 2008; Minnesota Department of Health, 2009; Australian Government, National Health and Medical Research Council, 2010; Australian Government, 2011, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 2012(MassDEP) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 2012.

NodinKitagan
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Batchewana First Nation

The Project lies within the territory of the Batchewana First Nation.

Project developers have been working closely with the Batchewana First Nation on the Project since 2008. The Batchewana First Nation community has a strong relationship with its land and resources, and has been conducting its own assessments of potential effects on their cultural and natural heritage.

The Batchewana First Nation will be economic partners in the Project.

As partners in the Project, the Batchewana First Nation has recommended that Project development activities recognize and respect the spirituality of the Bow Lake area, and that the developers follow the spiritual lessons of the ancestors in undertaking any of the work contemplated by the Project. All Project partners have worked and will continue to work with the BFN to ensure that Project activities are respectful of the BFN's relationship with its land and resources.

NodinKitagan
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Visual Simulations

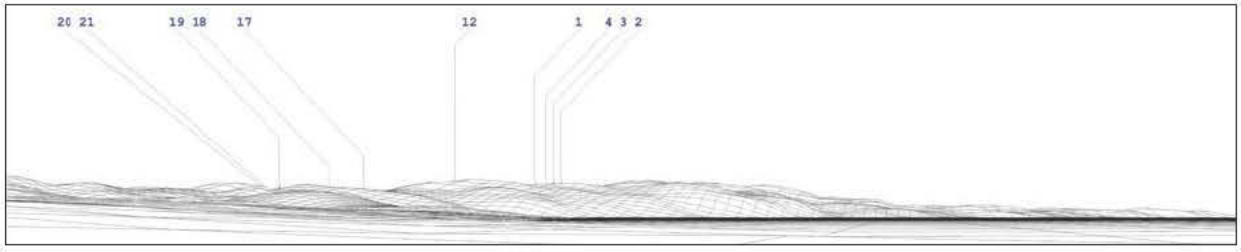
A number of photomontages have been produced to illustrate the potential visual impacts of the Bow Lake wind turbines.

Single photographic images taken with a normal or standard lens gives a relatively narrow field of view and whilst giving a sense of scale, and possible visibility does not give the same sense of setting that is seen by the naked eye. In order to mimic the eyes naturally wider field of view the photomontages provided have a view angle of approximately 100 degrees and have been produced by stitching individual images together.

The suns strength and its position in the sky, along with local weather (particularly cloud cover) can have an effect on how a turbine stands out against its background. The photomontages illustrate turbines under a range of different conditions and in order to ensure they are clearly visible on a number of images the turbine contrast has been increased by either making the turbines appear darker or brighter as appropriate.

PM10 – Agawa Bay Interpretive Center and Campground – Beach

Description: The main view from the beach at the Agawa Bay Interpretive Centre is towards Lake Superior. The distance to nearest turbine is approximately 12km. For this image taken on a brighter day, the turbines brightness has been enhanced in order to simulate the effect of direct strong sunlight striking the machines.

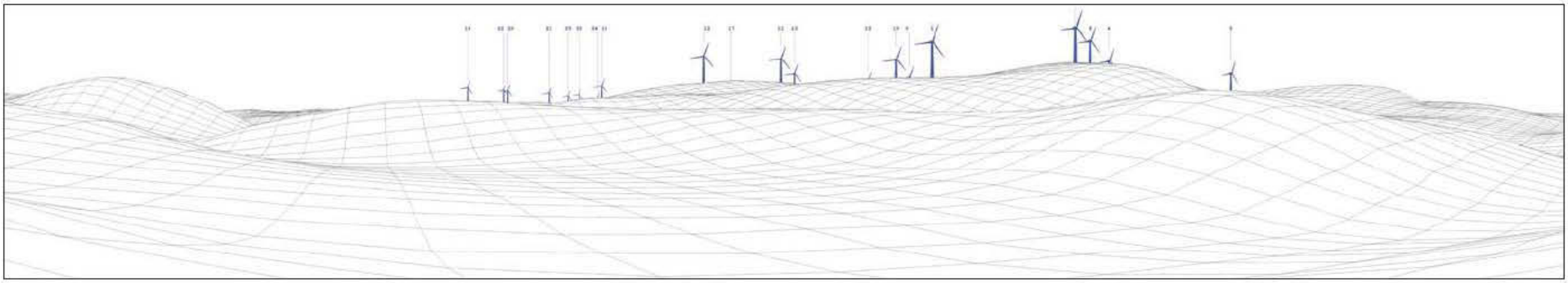


Bow Lake Wind Project

NodinKitagan
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PM01 – Highway 17 overlooking Gartshore Dam

Description: The view is representative of the intermittent views from Highway 17 afforded by gaps in the tree line. At 2km this is one of closest views of the Wind Farm from Highway 17.

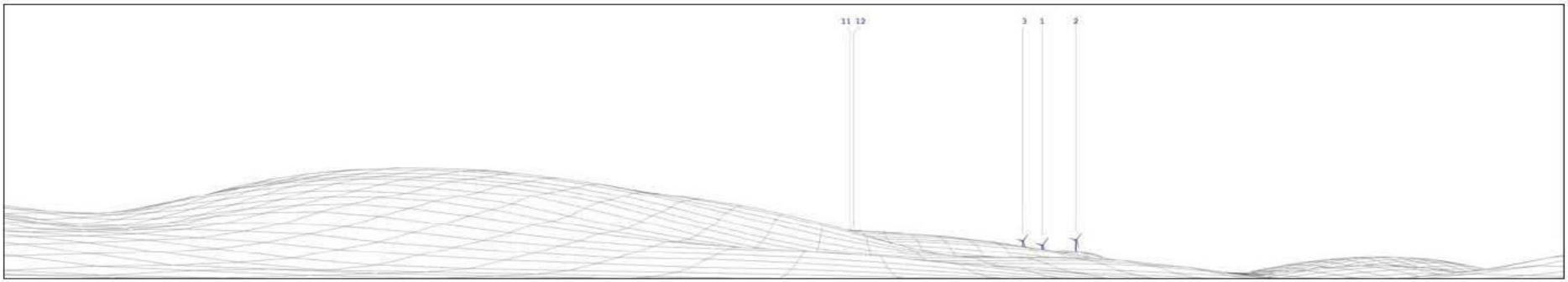


Bow Lake Wind Project

NodinKitagan
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PM02 – View from the Crescent Lake and Campground

Description: The view is representative of views from one the closest campsite areas to the wind farm, Crescent Lake Campground located in the Lake Superior Park. The photograph was taken from the frozen lake surface looking south towards the wind farm and campground (views from the campground itself) are obscured by tree growth. Distance to nearest turbine is around 5km.



Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership (NKLP), Bow Lake Wind Farm
December 13, 2012 Final Public Meeting Comment Response Table

The following table summarizes the comments provided during and after (via the questionnaire and email) the December 13, 2012 Final Public Meeting for the Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership Bow Lake Wind Farm (the" Project"). The number in the bracket beside each theme indicates the number of similar comments received.

Theme	Comment	Response
Employment Opportunities (2)	The six jobs that NKLP claims will be created by wind project seem quite miniscule.	During construction, it is expected that on average 60-80 persons may be directly employed. Once commissioned, approximately 4-6 full-time operators will maintain the facility. Indirect employment benefits will also result from the project during operation with the use of local contractors and services.
	The high electrical costs will lead to loss of jobs currently and in the future.	Electricity costs are increasing for Ontarians due to multiple factors including payments for stranded debt, refurbishment of existing infrastructure, and the increased cost of building new power plants to replace aging power plants and meet increasing demand. The Feed in Tariff (FIT) contract awarded to the proposed wind energy project would pay 13.5 cents / KWh. The FIT contract rate was set by the government to attract investment to Ontario and create jobs in the renewable energy sector.
Local Economy / Tourism (14)	Concerned that the tourism revenues will decrease and have impact on local economy. The diminished wilderness value caused by wind turbine presence will be an economic blow to the provincial park and tourism operators in the area.	As part of the Heritage Impact Assessment ("HIA") completed for the Project, an assessment of the potential effects on the tourist industry (from a cultural heritage perspective) was completed. In terms of impact upon the tourism industry, the evidence points to minimal impact. In addition, the assessment included a survey of tourism operators. The findings from respondents to a survey of tourist operators along with other aspects of the assessment indicate no negative impact of the Project upon their business. Indeed, some suggest that it may actually stimulate additional business, as the Project would be one more interesting attraction in the area north of

Theme	Comment	Response
		Sault Ste. Marie.
	What are the net economic benefits of this project to the Algoma Region?	There are several benefits associated with the development of the Project including: • Job creation during construction, operations, and decommissioning. • Local investment including the procurement of supplies and specialized services. • Upgrades and maintenance of public multi-use roads for recreational users. • Creation of electricity through the use of a renewable resource. • Contributes to the stabilization of long-term electricity costs because wind is not a finite resource to be depleted, and it does not increase in price over time. • Partnership with a local First Nation.
	Wind farms will impact the "wilderness experience/appeal" of the area.	Other than a potential short term disruption to wildlife including game species during the construction of the Project (e.g. as a result of noise from construction vehicles), the Project is not anticipated to have a long term negative impact on game species and thus impact hunting and other recreational uses of the site. In addition, other existing uses of the Project area include logging, hydro-electric generation, electricity transmission, mining/quarry, and municipal waste disposal. The introduction of wind turbines with these existing uses is not anticipated to negatively impact any "wilderness experience" of the Project area.
	The claim that the wind project will have minimal effect on the tourism appeal of the area seems facile. The loss of reputation of the land as a	The results of the HIA including the assessment of potential effects to tourism were provided to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for review and comment. The

Theme	Comment	Response
	wilderness destination will take years to recover. Why is compensation for the loss of reputation not included in the proposal?	Ministry has reviewed the report and was satisfied with the recommendations and conclusions made within the report.
Visual Impacts (8)	Concern for disturbance to viewscape of certain areas painted by the Group of Seven. The landscape, spectacular Trans-Canada Highway drive, and heritage locations (Group of Seven) are iconic and we should be protecting and preserving this national treasure – not destroying it with wind turbines.	The HIA was prepared for the Project to evaluate potential effects on regional cultural heritage resources within the Zone of Visual Impact. This included Group of Seven landscapes and the Great Lakes Heritage Coast. The report concluded: • While the wind turbines will be visible to varying extents from different cultural heritage resource locations, the Project will have limited effects on cultural heritage resources in the area. • Various design and turbine siting considerations have already been undertaken in order to minimize potential effects on cultural heritage resources, and the HIA did not recommend further mitigation. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport has reviewed the report and was satisfied with this recommendation.
	The statement in the Cultural Heritage Report, that no turbines can been seen in the painting sites is completely false.	As documented in the HIA, 26 painting locations were identified within the region, twelve of which were potentially within the Zone of Visual Impact (the area within which the wind turbines would be visible). Of these, it would not be possible to see proposed wind turbines within any of the painted viewscapes, several of which have already been significantly altered from their painted state by hydroelectric development on the Montreal River.
	Concern for impacts the turbine towers will have on the night sky and view of the “star scape.”	Federal regulations set by Transport Canada require that all wind projects have navigation lighting to ensure the safety of aircraft in the area. NKLP will work with Transport Canada to minimize the lighting requirements of the Project while still meeting all regulatory requirements in an

Theme	Comment	Response
		effort to address stakeholder concerns related to potential light pollution. Unlike the Prince Wind Project, not all turbines for this Project will require navigation lighting.
	The attempt to show how wind turbines will look is grossly understated and highly misrepresentative (as they will be quite visible from almost everywhere along the water).	The visual simulations of the Project that were presented at the public meeting were from several vantage points including those along the Lake Superior coastline which generally resulted in only intermittent views of the Project. This was a result of the varying topography of the area.
	The issue is not how it will look from a few carefully-chosen vantage points; but how much of the Heritage Coast view will be destroyed by the inclusion of massive wind towers. There are already negative visual impacts to Goulais Bay and Pancake Bay due to the Prince Wind Farm.	In an effort to minimize the potential visual change, the wind turbines have been set back from the Lake Superior shoreline (unlike the Prince Wind Farm), reducing their visibility from common local vantage points along Highway 17 and Lake Superior Provincial Park. In addition, the forested nature of the local landscape assists in screening the Project from many potential vantage points (as shown within the visual simulations).
Cultural Heritage	Cultural heritage report is substandard and inaccurate. The cultural heritage of the area is not being taken seriously.	The HIA was provided to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for review and comment. The Ministry has reviewed the report and was satisfied with the recommendations and conclusions made within the report.
	The concept of the Group of Seven is the experience of the wilderness and sheer natural beauty without the inclusion of wind turbines, which will destroy the Heritage Coast.	The HIA included an assessment of the Potential effect of the Project on identified Group of Seven Painted landscapes in addition to a more inclusive approach of assessing the overall visual impact to the area. The HIA was provided to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for review and comment. The Ministry has reviewed the report and was satisfied with the recommendations and conclusions made within the report.

Theme	Comment	Response
Infrastructure /Technology	During peak demands, how can expensive electricity be provided when it is not being produced, since wind turbines do not operate due during low amounts of wind in July & August as well as in the winter which corresponds to peak demand times.	Wind power plays an important role in a diverse energy supply mix in Ontario. The IESO has implemented a centralized wind power forecasting system to predict the amount of wind energy that will be produced by the Provinces wind turbines ahead of time which enables them to effectively balance supply (from all generators including wind) and demand.
	How many kilowatts of power have to be produced to get 1 kilowatt to the GTA?	The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) balances the supply and demand for electricity in Ontario and directs the flow of electricity across the province's transmission lines. According to the IESO, the power produced by the Bow Lake Wind Farm will be consumed in and around Sault Ste. Marie. Currently, Sault Ste. Marie receives a portion of its electricity via transmission lines from southern Ontario, although other energy projects in the region, including wind, hydro and solar, can significantly contribute towards meeting the local energy demands.
	The damage incurred on the roads (i.e., frost boils from kilometer 15 to the Phase II site) have yet to be repaired and a letter to local MNR has not been answered.	Potential damage to local roads has been identified as a potential impact within the Construction Plan Report, however, wear on local roads is anticipated to be minimal and any excessive road damage will be repaired by the Proponent. The Ministry of Transportation will be consulted regarding any necessary agreements related to use of roads under their jurisdiction for transportation of Project materials, in addition to obtaining the required permits for use of provincial highways.
Cost (3)	Concern for costs associated with transmission from northern location to southern Ontario (loss of capacity en route).	The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) balances the supply and demand for electricity in Ontario and directs the flow of electricity across the province's transmission lines. According to the IESO, the

Theme	Comment	Response
		power produced by the Bow Lake Wind Farm will be consumed in and around Sault Ste. Marie. Currently, Sault Ste. Marie receives a portion of its electricity via transmission lines from southern Ontario, although other energy projects in the region, including wind, hydro and solar, can significantly contribute towards meeting the local energy demands.
	If companies get the go ahead to proceed with projects, they should pay the full price and not receive subsidies from the government, especially since the government cannot afford subsidies.	As described below, companies are paid for the energy produced by the Project and are not provided subsidies or any other forms of payment. The Project is completely financed by the Proponent. The Feed in Tariff (FIT) contract awarded to the proposed wind energy project would pay 13.5 cents / KWh. The contract has a term of 20 years to match the economic life of the project. The FIT contract rate was set by the government to attract investment to Ontario and create jobs in the renewable energy sector. The price for renewable energy, above the Regulated Price Plan (RPP), is paid for by ratepayers.
	How much less would it cost to build wind turbines close to the end users (i.e., near urban centres)	Up to 75% of the cost to develop wind power sites is the capital cost of the Wind Turbines and transformers themselves. Much of the remaining costs are site development (roads, site preparation, etc.) and electrical interconnection related costs which are based on site specific factors such as distance to the interconnection point to the Provincial grid, and not dependent on how far the site is from urban centres.
	Who came up with the calculations for rent on Crown Land? It is interesting how some areas in Ontario are worth thirty times the land value then	The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for the management and administration of Crown Lands, including land tenure including leasing and sale of Crown Lands.

Theme	Comment	Response
	what the per hectare price is set at.	According to the MNR, the Crown Land lease rates and sale prices are based on fair market value for the lands.
Decommissioning (2)	Concerned about decommissioning of turbines and that there will not be enough finances to dismantle equipment properly and restore the habitat to its former condition.	A Decommissioning Plan Report has been prepared which identifies how NKLP is committed to returning the site to a safe and clean condition after decommissioning in accordance with Ministry of the Environment ("MOE") and Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR") requirements. Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership ("NKLP"), as the owner of the proposed wind power project, is responsible for the decommissioning of the Project including the cost of component removal. Sufficient funds will be available for the decommissioning of the Project.
	What will happen to the decommissioning plan and the finances devoted to it, if in 20 years the development is sold to another company?	In the event that the Project is sold to another company, the purchaser of the Project would be bound by the requirements of the REA approval including the decommissioning of the Project.
Health (3) & Safety	Concerned about health impacts. Should be a moratorium on all wind farms projects until the results of study have been published.	Health Canada, in collaboration with Statistics Canada, recently announced that it will conduct a research study to explore the relationship between wind turbine noise and health effects reported by, and objectively measured in, people living near wind power developments. NKLP is supportive of additional peer reviewed scientific studies on the topic and is committed to improving our best practices of wind power project design and operation as these studies draw conclusions on the topic. Additionally, as concluded within the Design and Operations Report, with adherence to safety policies and procedures identified in the Report, and the mitigation measures proposed, there is minimal increased or new risk to public health and safety.

Theme	Comment	Response
	There is insufficient scientific data to conclude whether there is a relationship to exposure to wind turbine noise and harm to human health.	In "The Potential Health Impact of Wind Turbines" (May 2010), Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health examined the scientific literature, including studies from Europe, related to wind turbines and public health, considering potential effects, such as dizziness, headaches, and sleep disturbance. The report concluded that: *"…the scientific evidence available to date does not demonstrate a direct causal link between wind turbine noise and adverse health effects. The sound level from wind turbines at common residential setbacks is not sufficient to cause hearing impairment or other direct health effects, although some people may find it annoying"*. The report also concluded that low frequency sound and infrasound from current generation upwind model turbines are well below the pressure sound levels at which known health effects occur.
	Concern for fire safety; there should be preventative fire retardant systems in place, in case the equipment catches on fire.	As part of the MNR approvals and permitting process, NKLP will be required to develop a Forest Fire Preparedness Plan which will include preventative and emergency measures.
Property Values (2)	What is the effect of property values for local residents after the installation of a wind farm?	Given the remote location of the Project, property values of nearby areas/communities such as Montreal River and Batchewana Bay are not anticipated to be impacted by the Project. In a general sense, there are conflicting views on the effects of wind power projects on property value. To date, we have not seen any studies that have shown long term

Theme	Comment	Response
		decreases in property values.
Renewable Energy Approval Process (2)	This project has followed the government guidelines for the required environmental and cultural studies; however these guidelines are completely inadequate and the ecological studies are not designed to identify migration in the area.	As noted, the Project has adhered to the extensive requirements of Ontario Regulation 359/09 including the completion of natural and cultural heritage studies. Studies have been completed to document baseline environmental conditions including information related to migratory birds. Results have been included in the Natural Heritage Assessment.
	The process is undemocratic. The rights of Ontario taxpayers have been taken away by the Provincial Government. Further legislation adjustments have reduced the criteria for wind developers and made it easier to develop, which makes it questionable about the accuracy of the scientific reports and the integrity of the governments concern about wildlife in Ontario.	Comments noted. The Renewable Energy Approvals (REA) regulation sets out the strict environmental and consultative requirements for renewable energy projects. Each REA application is carefully reviewed by a team of Ministry of Environment experts that includes engineers, scientists and technical experts. The review team ensures the application satisfies all regulatory requirements.
Location/Land Use (3)	Why is it necessary to build wind farms in close proximity to people and major highways?	Wind Projects are being developed throughout Ontario including locations such as Essex and Lambton County in Southern Ontario. Wind Projects are typically developed in areas with a strong wind resource, available land base, and close to existing transmission facilities, all of which apply to the Bow Lake Project. This Project is also extremely remote in that there are only a few “noise receptors” within 1.5 km of the Project.
	Will there be access for hikers, hunters, loggers, etc.? And can NKLP guarantee that there will be full access for all once the construction is complete?	Project-specific roads such as those connecting public multi-use roads to wind turbine sites will likely be equipped with locked access gates for public safety and security reasons. Existing public roads and new/upgraded FMP roads will not be gated and will remain open for public use

Theme	Comment	Response
		following construction. To address concerns related to land access during construction, there will be some localized, infrequent and temporary closures of roads for the purposes of ensuring public safety during construction and major maintenance activities. In order to allow continued access for members of the public to Crown lands, alternate access routes via existing roads may be described in site signage (where practical and where alternate access routes are available). If utilized, site signage would be located at main access points to the Project area such as MacKay Road, Mile 67 Road, and Trim Lake Road. Recreational uses such as snowmobiling will not be permitted adjacent to work sites during construction as it would be unsafe due to the large construction equipment on-site and safety of the workers. However, following construction, snowmobiling will be permitted on the public multi-use and Forest Management Plan (FMP) roads. In addition, existing and proposed public multi-use and FMP roads will be upgraded and/or constructed, thus potentially improving recreational opportunities within the area. However, access to previously inaccessible areas has been minimized to the extent practical through the use of existing roads and trails for Project access.
	The wind project will destroy hundreds of acres of prime wood land.	The Project and surrounding area is primarily forested land and is actively harvested by Clergue pursuant to their Sustainable Forest Licence. This licence was issued by the MNR, which grants Clergue the right to cut and remove timber on and from the area. Overlapping Licence Agreements have been executed between the Project and Clergue, which address the selective clearing required to

Theme	Comment	Response
		facilitate construction of the Project and on-going clearing requirements (e.g., dangerous tree removal and tree re-growth trimming at wind turbine and electrical collector line locations) during operations.
Natural Environment (3)	Turtle species are present within the area of the Project; however they are not mentioned in any of the information provided for the project.	In accordance with REA requirements potential Turtle Nesting Areas are being evaluated and potential impacts will be mitigated. Please see NHA Report Table 3.1; Table 3.10, Table 4.1 and Section 5.6.1 for additional detail.
	Concern for extraction of water (for concrete, etc.) from the small ponds adjacent to the roads. Water should be taken from Bow Lake, Negick Lake or Montreal River.	It is anticipated that water-taking activities associated with the Project will not result in any long-term, negative effects to aquatic organisms within the water bodies of the extraction points as the volume of water taken from any water feature will not exceed 50,000 L/day (the threshold at which a Permit to Take Water is required from the MOE).
	Concerned about the lack of information for bird migration patterns in the area, which was not included within the report. When will proper bird migration studies be completed?	As with all structures, there are encounters with birds. The Project is subject to bird mortality thresholds that have been developed by the MNR to ensure the protection of population levels. Studies have been completed to document baseline environmental conditions including information related to migratory birds. Results have been included in the Natural Heritage Assessment. If mortality exceeds the thresholds set out by the MNR, additional mitigation and contingency measures are required to be implemented which can include operational controls such as turbine shutdown. NKLP will continue to work with the MNR to develop an appropriate field work program for studying species at risk within the project area. If necessary, NKLP will work with

Theme	Comment	Response
		the Ministry for mitigation and/or net benefits options.
	When considering bird monitoring, must realize these are not the only wind turbines in the area, there will be turbines all along the eastern shore of Lake Superior, which will not allow any place for birds to avoid.	Scientists at regulatory agencies are continually reviewing appropriate bird mortality thresholds. Post construction monitoring at the Bow Lake project will be undertaken in accordance with the Bird and Bird Habitat Guidelines For Wind Power Projects produced by the MNR. The Bow Lake Wind Farm will be managed to maintain mortality rates below the thresholds as set by regulatory agencies including MNR in consultation with Canadian Wildlife Service.
	Concerned for the Canadian Warbler. Can this be mitigated by cutting brush around towers on a 3, 4, or 5 year rotation, providing a continuing series of early successional growth?	Based on the field studies conducted in support of the NHA more than adequate habitat for Canada Warbler will be left undisturbed outside the Turbine locations. MNR indicates that preferred habitat for Canada Warbler is dense forests with a closed canopy, especially wet bottomlands and shrubby riparian areas. Such habitat cannot be created under turbine sites.
	The claim that there will be minimal effects on wildlife seems facile, since there will be noise and human presence associated with wind turbines to drive animals away.	A detailed assessment of the potential effects along with mitigation measures, monitoring commitments and contingency plans related to wildlife and wildlife habitat from the construction and operation of the Project is provided within the Natural Heritage Assessment. This includes an assessment of the potential effects associated with construction activities (including noise, human activity, etc.).
Proponent	Accountability of proponents for long term commitments is a concern (Bow Lake has changed hands several times already).	The commitments made as part of the REA process are enforceable under the *Environmental Protection Act* and must be carried out by the Proponent (regardless of the owner of the Project).

Theme	Comment	Response
Consultation (2)	The public meeting format is not conducive to good information sharing. The meeting should have incorporated audience participation, where questions and answers could be heard by all in attendance.	The format of the meeting provided stakeholders the opportunity to view project information (display boards) at their own pace, review existing literature, and ask project representatives specific questions on a one to one basis. It was also an opportunity for Project representatives to better understand the perspectives of our stakeholders so that their views are taken into consideration as we continue our project planning. We believe this approach leads to an effective way of communication between stakeholders and Project representatives. All comments and concerns received at the public meetings will continue to be recorded and will be included as part of the Project's REA Application to the MOE.
	It appears that public input for the REA process is a "sham", as no matter what the objections, the project will commence. (It appears the construction of the roads for the project has already occurred.)	Stakeholder consultation is a significant component of any project. As part of our consultation process, NKLP seeks feedback from the community and will incorporate this feedback into the Project design where applicable, appropriate and possible. NKLP will continue to consult with stakeholders regarding the Project over the course of the REA process and will document this information as part of our submission to the MOE. Construction of the Project has not commenced and cannot commence until the required approvals and permits have been received.
	There is a lack of local input considered in decision making process.	Consultation regarding the Project was initiated in November 2007 and has been on-going since that time. Formal notification under the REA process for the currently proposed version of the Project began in August 2012 and has included two public meetings and the issuance of Draft REA reports for public review and comment (for more than

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		60 days). The notion that there has been no local consultation is completely false.
	The lack of actual information presented at the meeting was frustrating and was facile, unsubstantiated claims about effects.	Factual information about the Project was provided at the public meeting, whether that information is considered "pros" or "cons" towards wind power. In addition, various technical staff (e.g. biologists, scientists, cultural heritage experts, etc.) along with Project representatives experienced in all facets of wind power project development was present to answer any questions from stakeholders.
	Have property owners (from St. Joe Island, Echo Bay, Goulais Mission, Goulias Point, Red Point, Batchewana, Pancake and Mavnainse) been asked what the rows of red flashing lights from the Prince Wind Project have done to their night sky or view of the landscape?	The Bow Lake Wind Farm is not associated with the Prince Wind Farm. Night time aviation warning lights are a regulatory requirement of Transport Canada. The Bow Lake project layout has been arranged in clusters, as opposed to strings of turbines and will minimize the number of lit turbines while meeting Transport Canada standards. Residents of the areas mentioned were able to submit their comments to the Project through the Stakeholder engagement process, including the two Public Meetings held at Aweres Public School.
Opposition (8)	How can this level of destruction be justified for 20 years of power generation? (would like explanation of 20 year timeframe)	The Feed in Tariff (FIT) contract awarded to the proposed wind energy project has a term of 20 years. If the contract is extended beyond 20 years, the Project may be operational for more than 20 years. The typical life expectancy of a typical wind turbine is 25 to 30 years. However, it is not uncommon for well-maintained projects to have a longer useful life than the design life.
	This development would have a serious adverse impact on several socio-economic and ecological areas - strong opposition to the Bow Lake Wind	Comment noted. Responses to issues such as economic and natural environment impacts have been provided under the appropriate theme.

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	Project.	
	This wind project is about money for the developers and the government not truly about 'green energy,' wind power does not replace other sources of electricity.	The government of Ontario has made a direct commitment to the generation of renewable electricity by establishing wind power as a part of Ontario's overall electricity supply mix. Ontarians currently rely on an electricity supply mix that is produced from numerous sources throughout the Province including generating stations in the Greater Toronto Area, wind facilities in Essex County, to hydro-electric facilities on the Montreal River.
	Why does Northern Ontario have to supply the energy needs of people below the 401, especially when the Drummond Report indicates that wind power, the FIT program and many solar projects were ill conceived?	According to the IESO, the power produced by the Bow Lake Wind Farm will be consumed in and around Sault Ste. Marie. Currently, Sault Ste. Marie receives a portion of its electricity via transmission lines from southern Ontario, although other energy projects in the region, including wind, hydro and solar, can significantly contribute towards meeting the local energy demands.
	Claims that the effects of single power development are minimal to the area is dishonest and an attempt to gloss over the fact that this is only one of many proposals.	There are only two proposed wind projects in the region that have obtained FIT contracts with the Ontario Power Authority ("OPA") one of which is the Bow Lake Project. The other Project (Goulais) approximately 60 km south of the Bow Lake Project. Without interconnection to the transmission grid and a contract with the OPA, no electricity project can proceed.
	If it is truly public land then why not put the use of the land to a democratic vote?	Use of Crown land is directed via the policies identified within the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (developed by the MNR). As identified within the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas, the general land use intent for the lands in which the Project Location will be situated is forest management, mineral exploration, mining, hydroelectric power generation, tourism, Crown land recreation, and public

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		recreation. In addition, all other land uses will be permitted in the area. Specifically, this includes, but is not limited to, activities such as Aggregate Extraction, Commercial Power Generation Development, and Commercial Timber Harvest.
	Why are you ignoring other world countries that are abandoning wind power projects after years of having them?	Globally, countries are not abandoning wind power projects. On the contrary, the wind energy industry continues to see strong growth globally. In addition, governments around the world continue to set aggressive renewable energy targets. For example the European Union intends to source 20% of its energy from renewable sources, including wind power, by 2020.
Support (3)	Love wind turbines.	Thank you for your support.
	No problem with wind farms as long as it is properly sited, and a full EIS completed (satisfied with the Draft EIS for this project).	Thank you for your support.
	Compared to many other means of power generation, wind has little or no harmful environmental impacts.	Thank you for your support.
First Nations Consultation	According to newspapers the Batchewana First Nation ("BFN") and Michipicoten First Nation have been dealing with various Ministries and wind generation companies since 2007; when were the tax payers going to be informed of this.	Aboriginal engagement is an integral component of renewable energy development in the province and NKLP has engaged in discussions with several Aboriginal communities regarding this Project since 2007, and consultation is ongoing. These discussions have been documented and submitted as part of the REA application. Given that the Project falls within the territory of the Batchewana First Nation, NKLP has obtained various approvals permitting the development, construction, operation, repowering and decommissioning of the Project.

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	What agency or delegated officials gave BFN the rights to the lands of the project?	The Project lies within the traditional territory of the BFN.
	Why did the BFN get involved with project?	Renewable energy is clearly aligned with the principles of the First Nation and having input into how this type of development is planned, constructed and managed will ensure that the land and habitats are protected while reducing the carbon footprint and harmful emissions of power generation for this and future generations.
	Why would BFN go against historical traditions (if not for money), when other First Nations in the Northwest and others throughout Ontario are forming stewardships to protect wild places, natural landscapes and waterways?	Renewable energy is clearly aligned with the principles of the First Nation and having input into how this type of development is planned, constructed and managed will ensure that the land and habitats are protected while reduce the carbon footprint and harmful emissions of power generation for this and future generations.