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.

Wind Turbine Installation

Wind Turbines

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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

www.blueearthrenewables.com

Bow Lake Wind Project

Draft Site Plan

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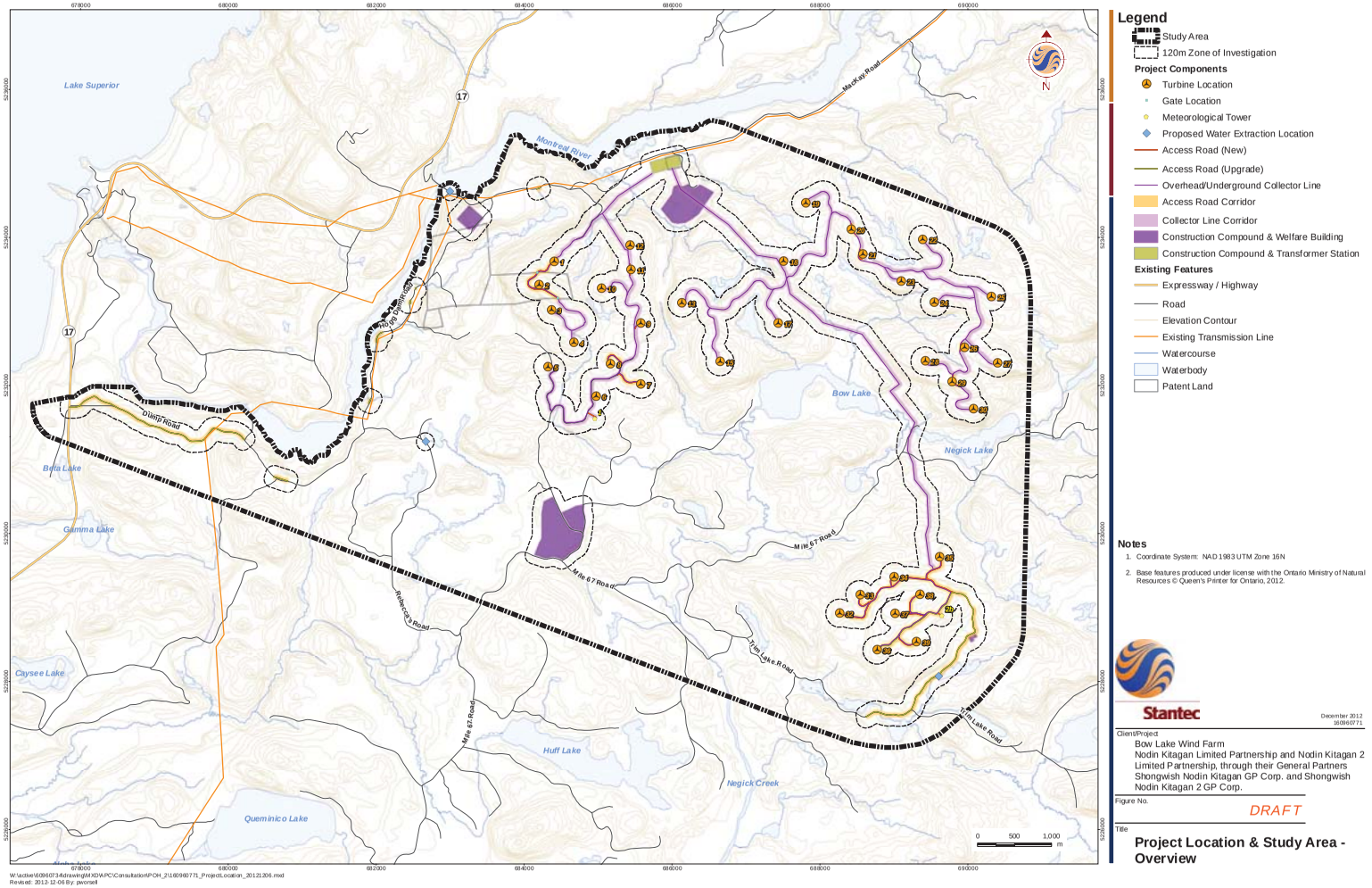

Legend

- Study Area
- 120m Zone of Investigation

Project Components

- Turbine Location
- Gate Location
- Meteorological Tower
- Proposed Water Extraction Location
- Access Road (New)
- Access Road (Upgrade)
- Overhead/Underground Collector Line
- Access Road Corridor
- Collector Line Corridor
- Construction Compound & Welfare Building
- Construction Compound & Transformer Station

Existing Features

- Expressway / Highway
- Road
- Elevation Contour
- Existing Transmission Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Patent Land

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2012.

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December 2012
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Client/Project
Bow Lake Wind Farm
Nodin Kitagan Limited Partnership and Nodin Kitagan 2 Limited Partnership, through their General Partners Shongwish Nodin Kitagan GP Corp. and Shongwish Nodin Kitagan 2 GP Corp.

Figure No.
DRAFT

Title
Project Location & Study Area - Overview

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Revised: 2012-12-06 By: pwonsil

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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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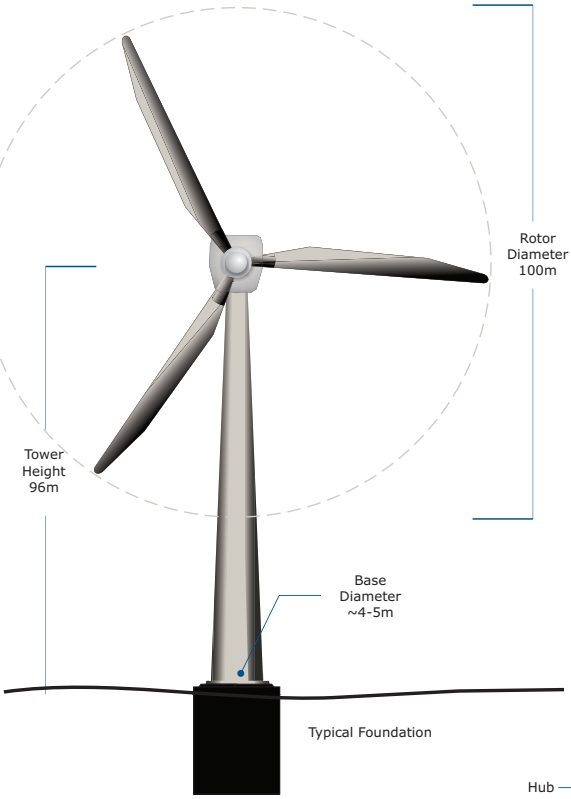
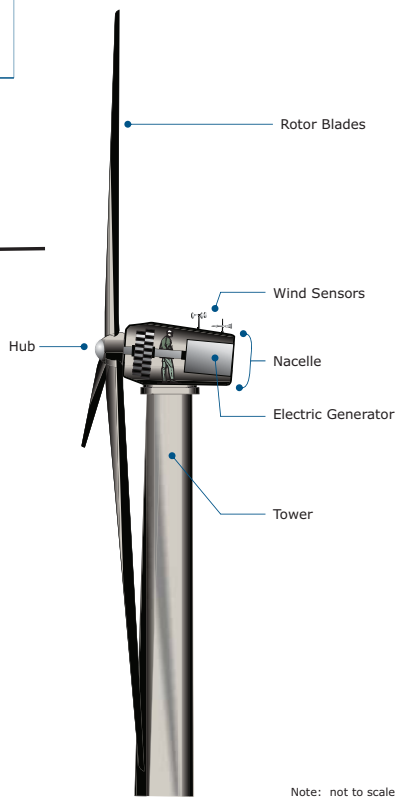
Turbine Specifications

Approximate Dimensions





Note: not to scale

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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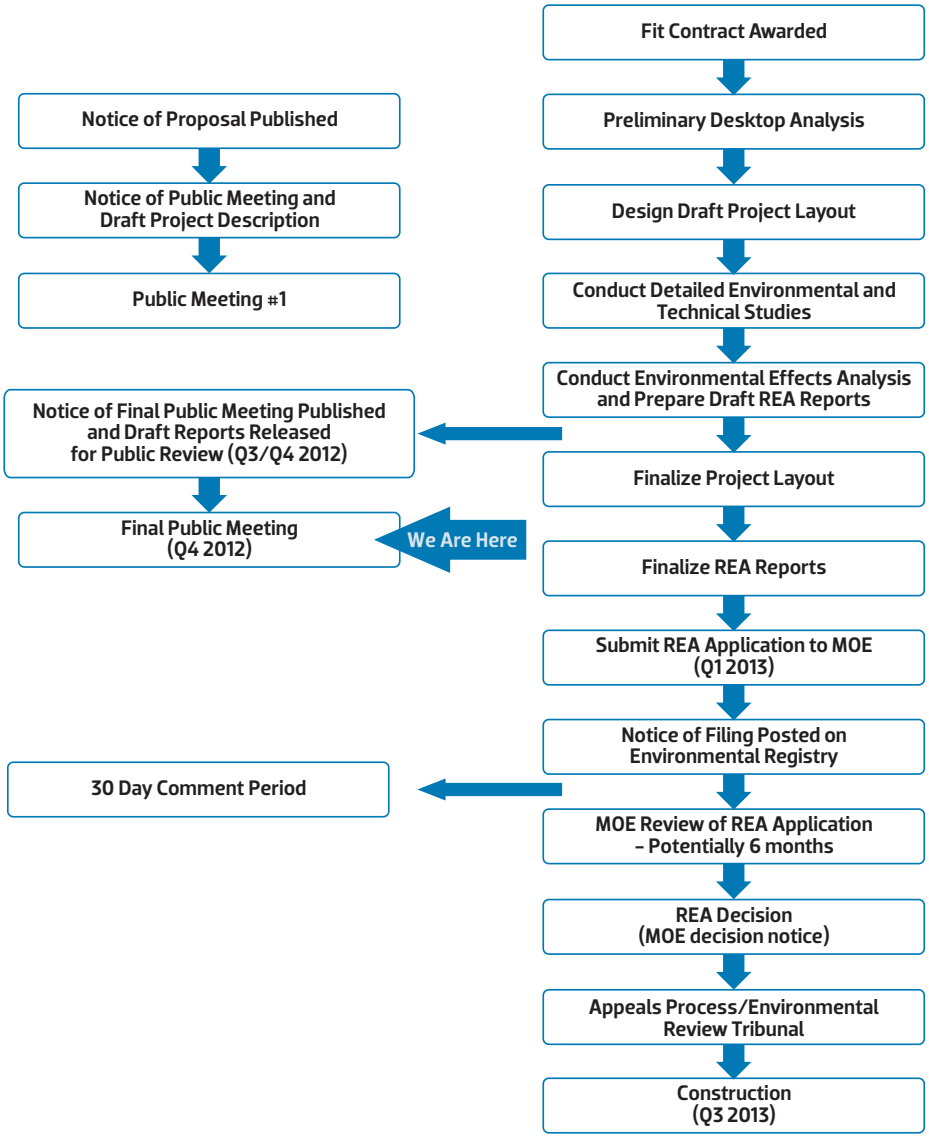
Renewable Energy Approval Process

- 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).

Bow Lake Wind Project

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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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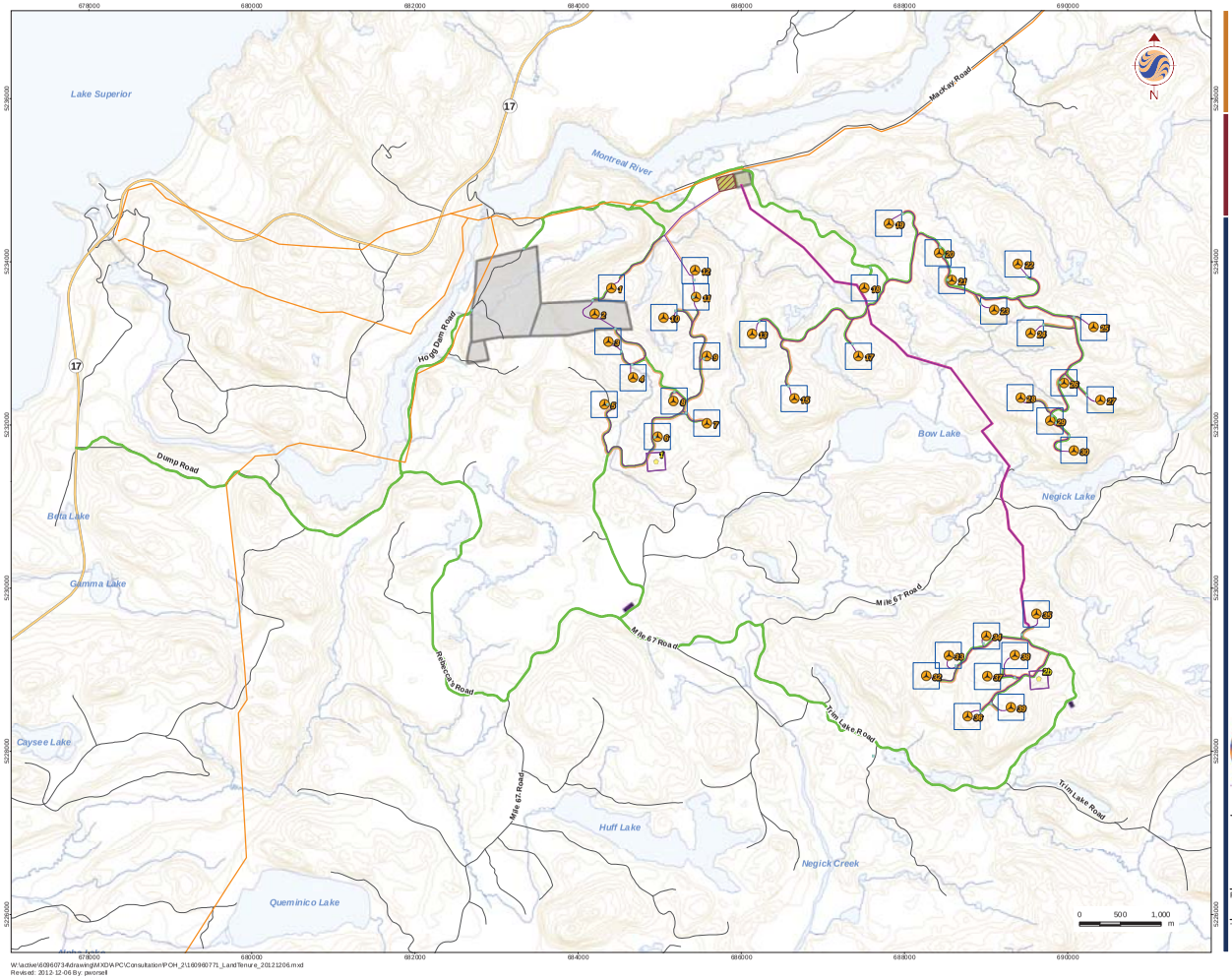

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Revised: 2012-12-06 By: pwonsett

Legend

Project Components
- Turbine Location
- Road Access Control (Proposed Gate)
- Meteorological Tower
- Overhead/Underground Collector Line
- Welfare Building Lease Area
- Transformer Station (Patent Land)
- 20m Collector Line Easement
- 20m Road Easement
- 15m Collector Line Easement
- Turbine Lease
- Met Tower Lease
- Operations and Maintenance Lease Area

Existing Features
- Expressway / Highway
- Road
- Elevation Contour
- Existing Transmission Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Patent Land

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Figure No.
DRAFT

Title
Proposed Crown Land Tenure

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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

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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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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

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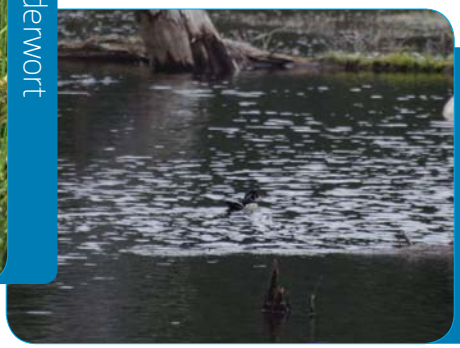
Sound Levels of a Wind Farm

- 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

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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.

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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.

Batchewana Bay

Obadjiwan Reserve

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Visual Simulations

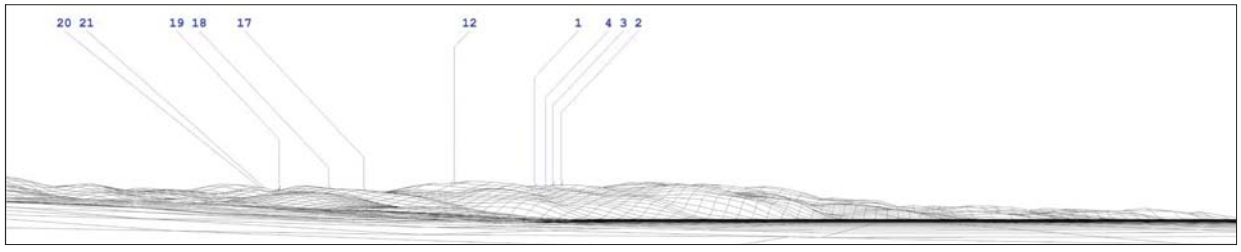
A number of photomontages have been produced to illustrate the potential visual impacts of the Bow Lake wind turbines.

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.



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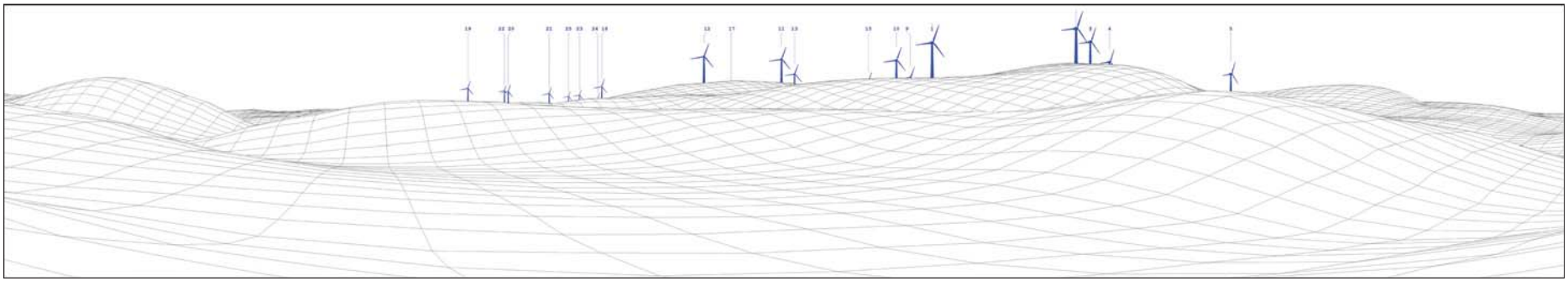
PM01 – Highway 17 overlooking Gartshore Dam

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.



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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.