



**NORTHLAND
POWER**

Cochrane Solar Project Construction Plan Report

February 8, 2013



Northland Power Inc.
on behalf of
Northland Power Solar
Cochrane L.P.
Toronto, Ontario

Construction Plan Report

Cochrane Solar Project

H334844-0000-07-124-0410

Rev. 0

February 8, 2013

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by or on behalf of Northland Power Inc. for submission to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment as part of the Renewable Energy Approval process. The content of this report is not intended for the use of, nor is it intended to be relied upon by, any other person. Neither Northland Power Inc. nor any of its directors, officers, employees, agents or consultants has any liability whatsoever for any loss, damage or injury suffered by any third party arising out of, or in connection with, their use of this report.

Project Report

February 8, 2013

**Northland Power Inc.
Cochrane Solar Project**

Construction Plan Report

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1 Background.....	5
1.2 Objective and Scope.....	6
2. Project Construction Plan	6
2.1 Construction Overview	6
2.2 Construction Methodology.....	7
2.2.1 Emergency Response and Communications Plan	7
2.2.2 Safety Management	7
2.2.3 Workforce	7
2.2.4 Site Access	8
2.2.5 Construction Equipment	8
2.2.6 Security Gate, Fencing and Lighting	8
2.2.7 Fire Control Plan	8
2.2.8 Drainage	8
2.2.9 Landscaping and Vegetation.....	11
2.2.10 Power and Communication.....	11
2.2.11 Water Usage	11
2.2.12 Housekeeping.....	11
2.3 Construction Phases	11
2.3.1 Phase 1 – Site Preparation	11
2.3.1.1 Site Survey and Staking.....	11
2.3.1.2 Site Clearing and Grading.....	12
2.3.1.3 Access Roads.....	12
2.3.1.4 Temporary Facilities	12
2.3.2 Phase 2 – Construction and Installation of Plant	13
2.3.2.1 Foundations.....	13
2.3.2.2 Trenches for Electrical Cables.....	13
2.3.2.3 Structural Support for PV Modules.....	13
2.3.2.4 Solar Modules	13
2.3.2.5 Electrical System.....	13
2.3.2.6 115 kV Transformer Substation on Martin’s Meadows Property	14
2.3.2.7 115-kV Transmission Line.....	14
2.3.2.8 Connection/Switching Station.....	16
2.3.3 Phase 3 – Testing and Commissioning.....	16
2.3.4 Phase 4 – Site Restoration	16

3. Environmental Effects.....	16
3.1 Soils.....	17
3.2 Groundwater.....	17
3.3 Surface Water Quality.....	18
3.4 Aquatic Habitat and Biota.....	18
3.5 Vegetation.....	19
3.6 Wildlife.....	19
3.7 Air Quality and Noise.....	19
3.8 Traffic.....	20
3.9 Municipal Roadways.....	20
3.10 Public and Construction Site Safety.....	20
3.11 Waste Management.....	20
3.12 Land Use.....	21
3.13 Protected Properties.....	21
3.14 Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes.....	21
3.15 Archaeological Resources.....	21
3.16 Spills.....	21
4. Proposed Mitigation Measures.....	22
4.1 Soils.....	22
4.2 Groundwater.....	23
4.3 Surface Water Quality.....	23
4.4 Aquatic Habitat/Biota.....	24
4.4.1 Adverse Effects Due to Road/Fence Water Crossing.....	24
4.4.2 Transmission Line Crossings.....	24
4.4.3 Indirect Effects.....	25
4.5 Vegetation.....	25
4.6 Wildlife.....	25
4.7 Air Quality and Noise.....	26
4.8 Traffic.....	27
4.9 Municipal Roadways.....	27
4.10 Public and Construction Site Safety in the Vicinity of the Project.....	28
4.11 Waste Management.....	28
4.12 Archaeological Resources.....	28
4.13 Spills.....	29
5. Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan.....	30
6. References.....	30
Appendix A Site Plan	
Appendix B Transmission Line Site Plan	

List of Tables

Table 2.1	Project Timeline	7
Table 2.2	Project Equipment	10

Blank back

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Northland Power Solar Abitibi L.P., Northland Power Solar Empire L.P., and Northland Power Solar Martin's Meadows L.P. (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Northland") are proposing to develop a 30-megawatt (MW) AC solar photovoltaic project titled the "Cochrane Solar Project" (hereinafter referred to as the "Project"). The Project will be developed on three separate properties (Abitibi, Empire and Martin's Meadows), each with a maximum nameplate capacity of 10-MW AC, and each with a separate OPA FIT contract.

A 21-km long 115-kV transmission line and associated infrastructure is proposed to connect the Project to an existing 115-kV Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) transmission line (circuit C2H) north of Hunta, ON.

The Project was formerly submitted to the MOE as three, individual 10-MW projects known as the Abitibi Solar Project, the Empire Solar Project and the Martin's Meadows Solar Project. As the three developments are in close proximity to one another and connect to a common transmission line, they are being integrated as one Project as per Section 4(3) of Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 359/09.

The Abitibi and the Martin's Meadows properties are located on Glackmeyer Concession Road 8/9, in the Town of Cochrane. The Empire property is located on Glackmeyer Concession Road 6/7, in the Town of Cochrane. The 115-kV transmission line will be located primarily along opened and unopened road allowances associated with Concession 8/9 from the locations of the three solar development properties in the Town of Cochrane, through the Unorganized Township of Clute, to the connection point located north of Hunta, ON in the Unorganized Township of Calder. Some private land outside of the road allowances will be used for the transmission line, primarily associated with the movement of the line around the southern end of Lower Deception Lake, as well as for the associated infrastructure (such as transition structures and switching station).

The Project will use solar photovoltaic technology to generate electricity. Each of the three solar developments will use solar modules mounted on fixed steel supports and arranged in seven "power or inverter blocks" on each property. Each inverter block will have two inverters rated at 0.714-MW AC and one transformer. Northland will continue to consider mounting solar modules onto a solar tracking support system, however this report has been prepared assuming the use of a fixed steel support structure with modules at a fixed tilt. Electricity generated by the solar photovoltaic modules from the solar arrays will be converted from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC) by an inverter, and subsequently stepped up from a medium voltage of 27.6 kV to 115 kV, in order to connect to the HONI transmission system via the previously described transmission line.

Construction of the Project will commence once the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), and any other required permits and approvals have been obtained. The transmission line and associated infrastructure also required an Ontario Energy Board "Leave to Construct" approval, before construction can start.

1.2 Objective and Scope

Construction of the Project will commence once the REA from the MOE, and any other required permits and approvals (such as the Ontario Energy Board “Leave to Construct” approval, have been obtained, and a power purchase agreement is finalized with the Ontario Power Authority. The construction period is estimated to be approximately 8 to 12 months in duration, with Project commissioning anticipated in the late summer of 2013.

The Construction Plan Report (hereinafter referred to as “the Report”) is required as a part of an application for all renewable energy projects that must submit a REA under O. Reg. 359/09 – *Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.0.1 of the Act*. The Report serves several purposes. First, it details all anticipated activities during the Project construction phase so that all potential negative environmental effects may be identified. Second, the Report describes the actions that are anticipated to be taken to mitigate the negative environmental effects of the construction and installation of the facility. Finally, the Report functions as a communication tool for public, agency, municipal and Aboriginal consultation to convey to these groups the construction activities. A draft of the Construction Plan Report must be made public 60 days prior to the final public consultation meeting in accordance with Section 16 of O. Reg. 359/09 and provided to the Aboriginal communities more than 60 days prior to the final public consultation meeting.

Section 2 of the Report describes the Project development, construction and installation activities. The potential environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures to prevent/minimize those effects are presented in Sections 3 and 4, respectively. Section 5 includes the environmental effects monitoring plan and Section 6 provides the references.

2. Project Construction Plan

2.1 Construction Overview

The site is approximately 5 km southeast of Grenier, with access to the Abitibi and the Martin’s Meadows properties via Glackmeyer Concession Road 8/9 (municipal road) from the north, and access to the Empire property via Glackmeyer Concession Road 6/7 (municipal road) to the south. Appendix A provides the site layout and refers to many of the site facilities and features discussed below.

The construction process of the Project consists of four phases:

- Phase 1 – Site Preparation
- Phase 2 – Construction and Installation of Plant
- Phase 3 – Testing and Commissioning
- Phase 4 – Site Restoration.

The site work is scheduled to start in mid-2013 and have an estimated 8 to 12 month construction period. It is anticipated that the operation of the Project (Project life) will be at least 20 years.

The timeline and duration of each of the main construction phases are provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Project Timeline

Activity	Approximate Timeline (2013/2014)	Duration (days)
Installation of Site Access Components	July1– Sept. 30, 2013	91
Safety and Security	July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014	365
Temporary Facilities	July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014	365
Site Preparation	July1– Sept. 30, 2013	90
Foundation	Oct. 1, 2013 – Jan. 31, 2014	120
Structural Support	Nov. 1, 2013 – Feb. 28, 2014	120
Solar Modules	Dec. 1, 2013 – Mar. 31, 2014	120
Electrical Collection System	Oct. 1, 2013 – Mar. 31, 2014	180
Landscaping, Vegetation and Drainage	June 1 – 30, 2014	30

Information on the construction and installation activities is provided in the following sections.

2.2 Construction Methodology

2.2.1 *Emergency Response and Communications Plan*

The Emergency Response and Communications Plan for all phases of the Project is described in the Design and Operations Report (Hatch, 2012h). The plan includes signs posted on site with relevant contact information of staff available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

2.2.2 *Safety Management*

Safety is Northland’s primary objective with a Project goal to maintain a safe working environment that results in completion of the Project with zero fatalities, zero critical injuries and zero lost time injuries, while maintaining the safety of the public at all times.

The Project will comply with all applicable *Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act* requirements during the construction period. A site-specific health and safety plan will be developed and a safety and compliance officer will be assigned to the Project to implement and strictly enforce the plan.

The Contractor is required to provide construction method statements and related Job Safety Assessments (JSA), available for review by the Owner’s Site Representative, prior to commencement of work.

2.2.3 *Workforce*

The Project will employ a workforce recruited from within the local area to the greatest extent possible. The workforce will include construction supervision, general and skilled labour, equipment operators, technicians for electrical systems and commissioning, plant installation and operation, security and general maintenance. The construction workforce is estimated to be 50 workers on average for the approximately 8 to 12 month construction period, with a peak of approximately 100 to 150 workers.

Construction hours will normally be from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Occasionally, when work may have to be continued after dusk and on the weekends, the Project will follow the local municipal requirements and minimize impacts to the local community.

2.2.4 Site Access

The proposed site is about 5km southeast of Grenier. The Martin's Meadows and Empire properties can be accessed by Glackmeyer Concession Road 8/9 (municipal road) to the north, and the Empire property can be accessed by Glackmeyer Concession Road 6/7 (municipal road) to the south.

2.2.5 Construction Equipment

Table 2.2 summarizes the construction equipment that is typically required for this type of site work.

2.2.6 Security Gate, Fencing and Lighting

The site will be gated and fenced, with additional security measures installed as required. The fence design includes a chain-link fence, about 2.0 m high, including barbed wire on top of the fence. Northland proponent attempts to minimize the perimeter fencing whenever, wherever possible. Typically, fences are constructed and run along property lines, but in many cases they run on the interior of the subject properties. In some instances, the fence crosses watercourses by being placed on top of culverts. This minimized the fencing required around the perimeter of waterbodies found on the Project location. When, or if this is done, any necessary permits will be obtained from MNR, and works will follow best management practices as outlined in Section 4.4.1.

Additional inner fencing will be erected around the substation area, and the site will be under continual surveillance by the supervising construction staff. In addition, 24-hr on-site security may be utilized.

For security and maintenance purposes, task-specific lights will be installed on the Project location during construction. A set of lights will be installed near the entrance to the facility. Additional motion sensor security lighting may be installed.

2.2.7 Fire Control Plan

The Project is very unlikely to be a source of fire, or a contributor to spreading an existing fire. However, there are some rare potential fire hazards due to electrical faults at the PV modules and ancillary equipment. The contractor will prepare a fire control plan for the construction activities. It is anticipated that this will include establishing procedures for specific types of likely fires, training staff accordingly, and keeping fire protection equipment on site.

2.2.8 Drainage

The drainage systems for each of the three properties are discussed below.

- Abitibi Property – The leased land is not known to have any pre-existing tile drains. An unnamed, excavated drainage channel runs south through the majority of the Project Location before turning and running east along the southern boundary of the Project Location. This drainage channel would serve as the primary drainage conveyance for stormwater running off the Project Location. Munroe Creeks runs in a north-south direction approximately 120 m west of the Project Location, draining its western half. A 30-m setback for electrical equipment will occur from the high water mark of each of the waterbodies.
- Martin's Meadows Property – There is one unnamed watercourse originating in the north/northwestern portion of the property, flowing in a northwesterly direction off the Project Location. This watercourse would drain the northern half of the Project Location. There are two grassed swales draining from the woodland in the west-central portion of the Project Location toward Munroe Creek, which is situated approximately 120 m east of the Project Location. The

southern end of the Project Location would drain west, toward an unnamed tributary on the adjacent property, and east, toward Munroe Creek. A 30-m setback will occur from the high water mark of each of the waterbodies.

- Empire Property – The southern portion of the Project Location drains south toward an unnamed watercourse that crosses the southwestern portion of the property before crossing the road and running south. The northern portion of the Project Location drains northeast toward a tributary of Munroe Creek that crosses the northeastern corner of the property. Lauzon Lake is situated approximately 255 m east of the Project Location. A 30-m setback will occur from the high water mark of each of the waterbodies.

Based on site visits and preliminary assessments, the existing drainage system appears to be adequate for the operations of the Project; however, grading may be required to ensure appropriate drainage of the properties. In general, the drainage system for the facility will follow the existing drainage system on site. Run-off from the modules will not result in the requirement for drainage channels within the module rows. Drainage channels may be required along access roads to convey run-off. Further drainage features (e.g., ditches, culverts) will be installed as necessary to adequately drain the Project Location.

Table 2.2 Project Equipment

Equipment	Power & Weight	Usage	Quantity
Track-Type Tractor (D8)	179 kW 37.6 T	Land Clearing and Grubbing; Spreading granular material for access road	2
Wheel Tractor-Scraper (615C)	198 kW 25.6 T	Excavating and moving topsoil	1
Hydraulic Excavator (325B)	125 kW 25.9 T	Excavating topsoil and placing backfill	1-2
Backhoe Loader (446B)	82 kW 8.9 T	Excavating topsoil and placing backfill	1
Wheel Loader (966F)	164 kW	Moving soil and granular material	1
Dump Truck (D25D)	194 kW 19.5 T	Transport and placement of granular for access road.	2-4
Motor Grader (14H)	160 kW 18.8 T	Grading of access road during construction (as necessary)	1
Drum Vibratory Compactor (CS-563C)	108 kW 10.9 T	Granular compaction for access road	1-2
Crawler Crane (LS-118)	267 kW 48.9 T	Pile driving	1
Pile Driving Equipment (B-6505 HD)	300 kJ 19.5 T	Mounted on the crawler crane, used for driving piles	4
Rock-breaking hoe-ram mounted on excavator	To be determined	Rock breaking hoe ram, mounted on excavator	1-2
Rough Terrain Crane (RT500C)	90 kW 23.4 T	Unloading, moving material, equipment, and plant	1
Telescopic Handler (TH83)	81 kW 10.0 T	Unloading, moving material, equipment, and plant	1-2
Concrete Transit Mixers (6 m ³)	12.7 l 450 hp	Transportation and placement of concrete mix for foundations	1-4
Pick-up Trucks (F150 Super Crew)	V8 5.7l	General transportation of small equipment, materials, and personnel	5
Diesel Generators, Air Compressors	175 kW	Power supply for electrical equipment (hand tools, etc)	3
Hand Tools – drills, wrenches, concrete vibrators, welding machines, saws, etc (as necessary)		General construction and assembly activities	15 +

2.2.9 Landscaping and Vegetation

The construction contractor will determine whether any alterations to the existing landscape are required for construction purposes. If required, a grading and drainage plan will be produced.

The entire Project area, with the exception of roads and drains, will be covered with a suitable, low maintenance vegetation. This will aid in the prevention of soil erosion and the invasion of non-native plant species as well as present a natural appearance. Any temporary access roads built for construction purposes will be cleared, tilled, levelled and covered with vegetation.

2.2.10 Power and Communication

During construction, electrical power will be provided by portable generators for small equipment and hand tools. For temporary and permanent use, Northland will also obtain an electrical power supply feed and communication line from the local utilities.

In addition, a teleprotection antenna tower may be installed on the Project Location if required by Hydro One Networks Inc (HONI). Design of the tower will be completed in consultation with HONI and the construction contractor. The tower will be located within or adjacent to the main transformer substation. The tower will be constructed on either a wooden pole or steel lattice structure, placed on a concrete foundation. Depending on the local topography, tower height will range from 9 to 40 m tall, with typical heights around 15 m tall. At the present time, it is not anticipated that the structures will be lit.

2.2.11 Water Usage

In order to meet the water demand during construction, the contractor will be required to provide a temporary water storage facility and to supply water by truck. The water will be used for construction and dust control purposes.

2.2.12 Housekeeping

It is the contractor's responsibility to maintain proper housekeeping and to keep the Project Location orderly in order to prevent unnecessary safety and fire hazards. It is important to Northland that the work sites be kept tidy and to respect the Project's neighbours in this regard.

Typical construction waste, such as broken PV modules, electrical wires, wood, and miscellaneous packaging materials, will be managed in accordance with local, provincial, and federal regulations during construction. Recyclable waste will be transported to the closest recycling centre at the expense of the Contractor.

2.3 Construction Phases

2.3.1 Phase 1 – Site Preparation

Site preparation refers to all necessary activities prior to the construction of foundations, substations, and installation of the PV modules. It includes surveying/staking, site clearing and grubbing, construction of access roads and drainage systems, installation of security gates and fencing, and construction of staging areas.

2.3.1.1 Site Survey and Staking

A registered Ontario land surveyor will provide a site survey, and will stake the exact location of the site perimeter for fencing, access road layout, and all foundations and substations.

Significant environmental features identified, if any, in the Natural Heritage Assessment will also be identified in order to ensure they are avoided and protected.

2.3.1.2 *Site Clearing and Grading*

The properties and municipal road right-of-ways (ROWS) associated with the transmission line have woodlands and other treed/shrubby areas. Some of these areas will be cleared in order to install the transmission line and PV modules, and to avoid shading or blocking the sun on the PV modules.

Site grading will occur for the construction of the access roads, solar panel areas, temporary facilities, staging areas, substations and inverter foundations, and trenches for electrical cabling and instrumentation control. Grading involves the excavation and on-site stockpiling of topsoil at designated areas determined in consultation with the landowner, and not within 30 m of a water body. Topsoil will remain on site and will be used for site restoration following completion of construction activities. During temporary stockpiling, topsoil will be protected to minimize soil erosion due to wind and rain. Erosion and sedimentation control measures will be installed as necessary to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

Should surface rock be encountered, some localized blasting will be required and will be performed by a licensed blasting company in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements, including a pre-blast survey of adjacent residents.

2.3.1.3 *Access Roads*

The construction of new access roads will be necessary to support construction activities and will provide access to the site during the operations phase of the Project. The proposed approximately 5-m wide access roads will be constructed with a granular 'B' base and a finished surface of granular 'A' material, or other similar materials, sourced from a local aggregate quarry. Geo-grid and geotextile fabric will be used where necessary. The minimum thickness of the access road granular base and top course material will be 300 mm. The roads will be constructed with ditches, swales and culverts, where necessary, for proper storm water run-off, site drainage and to minimize road and soil erosion. The topsoil and subsoil will be removed prior to the placement of the granular base. The use of gravel will maintain permeability to avoid impacts on storm water flow and will minimize dust generation to reduce water use for dust control during construction. Design of roads, culverts, swales, and ditches will be in accordance with OPSS regulations and local municipal engineering guidelines. Ditches and culverts will be constructed, as necessary, to maintain existing site drainage conditions.

In addition to the main access road, a number of smaller access roads will be constructed within the Project boundaries. These will be approximately 5 m wide and will be designed as previously described. It is Northland's intention to minimize any impact to the environment and to the land.

Erosion and sedimentation control measures will be installed as necessary to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

2.3.1.4 *Temporary Facilities*

Part of each respective work site will be used as a construction staging area, which will require clearing, grading, removal of topsoil, placement of granular material, compaction, and security fencing, prior to use. The staging area will include construction offices, washrooms, first-aid station, parking, construction equipment, material and plant storage/laydown area, and an unloading/loading

area. Modular trailers will be used for the construction offices and first-aid station. Washrooms (portable toilets) will be maintained daily during construction. Following substantial completion (Project in service), the temporary facilities will be removed from site, followed by removal of granular material, topsoil backfill, and site revegetation.

2.3.2 Phase 2 – Construction and Installation of Plant

2.3.2.1 Foundations

Foundation construction for electrical equipment, substation, and oil containment basin comprises of excavation and removal of in situ material, placement of granular material, formwork, reinforcing steel, grounding, and placement of concrete.

PV modules will be securely mounted on a lattice type structure (steel racking) supported by either a driven pile foundation, helical pile, micro-pile, ground screw, Cast-In-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) Pile, and/or a pile inserted into a blasted hole, depending on the soil conditions within the site. These underground support structures will be driven to a design depth below the frost line, capable of supporting the structure.

Ready-mix concrete will be delivered by transit mixer truck from a local supplier.

2.3.2.2 Trenches for Electrical Cables

Trenches will be excavated for electrical cabling (including DC cables from the modules to the inverter and AC cables from the inverter to the transformer). Trenches will have a sand base layer below and above the cabling, and will be backfilled with excavated or suitable imported material. The layout of the trenches will be such that it will have minimum impact on the existing drainage. Trenches will be sufficiently wide enough to accommodate horizontal installation of DC and/or AC cables (including spacing between cables as specified by the engineer). Trenches will be excavated to a minimum depth corresponding to the ground cover requirements as per the Ontario Electrical Safety Code (typically 0.9 to 1.0 m). In the event of excess rock in the bottom of the trench, Northland may choose to bury electrical cables at a shallower depth and provide mounding over the top of the trench, such as to meet Ontario Electrical Safety Code requirements pertaining to required ground cover over buried cables. The method of trench excavation will be selected based on ground conditions. Where necessary, conduits, as approved by the electrical safety code, of suitable diameter will be provided to cross underneath access roads.

2.3.2.3 Structural Support for PV Modules

The structural support for the PV modules will comprise a steel and/or aluminum racking structure. This racking structure will be assembled on site, and mounted on the piles. Lifting will be done by a small crane.

2.3.2.4 Solar Modules

PV modules, weighing approximately 23 kg each, will be mounted on the supporting structure by PV installers.

2.3.2.5 Electrical System.

PV modules are proposed to be grouped in seven power blocks on each property, with two 714-kW inverters at the center of each block. The nameplate capacity of each module in an array could range between 290 and 320 watts. There will be sufficient modules for each inverter to optimize inverter loading. Modules will be strung together in strings of approximately 18 modules. These

strings will be brought to combiner boxes. From each combiner box, a single run of DC conductors (two conductors per run, each of positive DC polarity) will be brought to an inverter. Each of the three properties will have seven inverter stations that include two 714-kW inverters apiece. These inverters will convert the DC power collected into AC power, and this will be stepped up by transformers adjacent to the inverters to a planned intermediate voltage of 27.6 kV. Medium voltage collection will be by a combination of underground cable and overhead distribution line. Buried cables will include ground cover as required by the Ontario Electrical Safety Code. Buried cables will be laid in a trench with a layer of sand above and below, and the trench will then be filled in with the original local material or imported. There will also be a caution tape buried in the trench halfway between the ground and the buried cables. After filling, the trenches will be graded to bring the land back to its original contours. Additional drainage features (culverts, ditches) may be installed to restore the natural drainage prior to the Project development and will have minimum impact to the local flora and fauna. Where trenching is not possible due to encountered rock or other reasons, above ground cable-trays, cable mounding, or hoe-ram/blasting techniques may be used.

Conductors at the intermediate 27.6 kV voltage will be routed to a 27.6 kV substation on each property, from which a single feeder line (overhead or underground) will run to the transformer substation on the Martin's Meadows property, where a main transformer will step power from the three properties up to 115 kV. The feeder lines will typically cross fields within the Project Locations and will not run adjacent to the existing roadways. Feeder lines will cross several watercourses; no poles will be placed within the high water mark of any watercourse. All feeder lines will be located above ground. It is expected that the above ground overhead lines would be supported by single poles although in some cases, double poles could be required (due to soil conditions, angles in the line, etc.).

2.3.2.6 *115 kV Transformer Substation on Martin's Meadows Property*

Construction of the 115 kV transformer substation will include excavation of topsoil, installation of ground grid, foundation construction, covering of surface area with crushed stone, and installation of electrical equipment and teleprotection tower. The substation area will be fenced and appropriately signed for safety and security purposes.

A single-walled transformer will be required to increase the voltage of the electricity from 27.6 kV to 115 kV. The higher voltage is required to allow connection with the provincial grid (HONI Circuit C2H). The substation will be an outdoor, air-insulated facility consisting of an inverter step-up transformer unit, breakers, switches as well as auxiliary services equipment. The substation will be surrounded by a security fence and will have security lighting. The substation will require an area of 75 m x 75 m of land (see Appendix A for coordinates of the substation; a figure is provided in Hatch, 2012g). The transformer will be oil filled and will sit in an oil spill containment system to prevent ground contamination in the event of a release.

2.3.2.7 *115-kV Transmission Line*

From the step-up transformer, a 115-kV single-circuit transmission line will be constructed to connect the project to the existing Hydro One transmission system circuit C2H, near Hunta. Two potential points of interconnection and three potential overhead line routing options were considered, as outlined below. All of the interconnection options are shown in Appendix B.

- Option 1: Point of Connection No. 1 located at the intersection of Concessions 8 and 9 and Highway 668 – The overhead transmission line will go along Concessions 8 and 9 using transmission line A.
- Option 2: Point of Connection No. 2 at the intersection of Concessions 6 and 7 and Highway 668 – The overhead transmission line will run along Concessions 8 and 9 using Transmission Line A then head south along Highway 668 using Transmission Line C.
- Option 3: Point of Connection No. 2 at the intersection of Concessions 6 and 7 and Highway 668 – The overhead transmission line will go along Concessions 8 and 9 then head south along Highway 636 and west along Concessions 6 and 7 using Transmission Line B.

At the request of local residents, an additional option (Option 4) was considered, which would primarily consist of Option 2, however, would follow the existing Algonquin Power transmission line from Concession 8/9 to Highway 668.

The preferred interconnection option as selected by Northland Power is Option 1, given the reduced length of the transmission line when compared to all other options, the reduced amount of vegetation removal, when compared to Option 4, and the allowance for a single connection point for this Project and Northland's Long Lake Solar Project (www.longlake.northlandpower.ca for more information on that Project).

The 115-kV transmission line will be supported using either single or double poles. Typical span lengths between poles is 90 to 125 m. Poles will be approximately 23 m (75 ft) tall, though approximately 3 m (9 ft) of this length will be embedded into the native soil, so only approximately 20 m (66 ft) will be above ground.

The transmission line is largely contained within municipal road ROWs (20 m width or 66 ft) and some unopened road allowances. Municipal road ROWs east of the Frederick House River belong to the Town of Cochrane, and Northland is currently working with the Town to receive the necessary permissions for use of the land. West of the Frederick House River, the municipal ROWs and unopened road allowances are considered Crown land. Northland is currently in discussions with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to ensure that all appropriate permits and approvals are obtained for the Project. At this time, it is anticipated that the Project will require a Memorandum of Understanding, land use permits and easements, work permits, and forest resource licence (for any removal of trees from Crown Land).

Northland is currently working with the Town of Cochrane and the MNR to obtain the necessary permissions for use of this land. Some private property will be crossed and Northland has acquired, or is in the process of acquiring, easements through the affected parcels of private land.

Several crossings of watercourses and other local infrastructure will be required:

- It is proposed that the 115-kV above ground line will go underground to cross the existing H2O-Power and Hydro One transmission lines (C2H, C3H), as well as Highway 668. These underground cables will "daylight" at a small switching station at the tap-in point on Hydro One circuit C2H. A transition station (approximately 15 m x 25 m), required to transition the line from overhead to underground, will be placed in a fenced yard on privately owned land at the intersection of Highway 668 and Concession 8/9.

- Other crossings, such as the Ontario Northland Railway and Algonquin Power's 115-kV line are currently in the design phase. Crossing will be completed in accordance with all applicable regulations and guidelines.
- All of the watercourses, including the Frederick House River, will be spanned with overhead lines and there would be no effect to these watercourses. Descriptions of these crossings are provided herein the Construction Plan Report, as well as in the Waterbodies Environmental Impact Study Report.

2.3.2.8 *Connection/Switching Station*

A connection/switching station (approximately 75 m x 75 m), located on privately owned land, west of and adjacent to Hydro One's line, will be required in order to connect to the C2H circuit at the point of connection with the provincial grid. This switching station is proposed at the southwest corner of the intersection of Concession 8/9 and Highway 688, west and adjacent to the existing Hydro One overhead line.

The switching station will include breakers and disconnect switches to allow isolation of the solar Project and the transmission line from the Hydro One transmission system.

2.3.3 **Phase 3 – Testing and Commissioning**

Testing and commissioning will be performed on the installation prior to start up and connection to the power grid. PV modules, inverters, collection system, and substation will be checked for system continuity, reliability, and performance standards. If problems or issues are identified, modifications will be made prior to start up.

2.3.4 **Phase 4 – Site Restoration**

Site restoration will be applicable for the entire Project Location. The main objective will be to re-instate the area to the original pre-construction condition, such as the ecosystem, vegetation, and drainage. All construction material, equipment, temporary facilities, and waste will be removed from the site. Topsoil will be backfilled where required, including landscaping to achieve proper drainage. Revegetation will include planting of native plants and hydro-seeding where required.

3. **Environmental Effects**

This section describes the potential negative environmental effects that could occur during the construction and installation activities associated with the Project. All construction and installation activities are expected to occur at the Project Location; however, potential environmental effects are considered within 300 m of the Project Location. Information on the existing baseline conditions of the natural heritage and water body features can be found in the following documents:

- Natural Heritage Records Review Report (Hatch Ltd., 2012a, b, c)
- Natural Heritage Site Investigation Report (Hatch Ltd., 2012d, e, f)
- Natural Heritage Evaluation of Significance (Hatch Ltd., 2012g, h, i)
- Water Body Records Review Report (Hatch Ltd., 2012j, k, l)
- Water Body Site Investigation Report (Hatch Ltd., 2012m, n, o).

Potential environmental effects are addressed by resource below.

3.1 Soils

A number of construction activities could potentially result in negative effects on soil quality and loss of soils due to erosion. These activities include soil stripping, vegetation removal, site grading, addition of fill for temporary or permanent access roads, stockpiling of materials, heavy equipment use and accidental spills.

Stockpiling of excavated materials may result in the development of anaerobic conditions or mixing of topsoils and subsoils (if present), which could negatively affect the soil's productivity.

The use of gravel or granular materials as a base for access roads could result in the mixing of these materials with underlying soils, potentially impacting soil structure and/or texture, infiltration of surface water and vegetation growth.

Excessive soil compaction can result in inhibited vegetation growth by impeding root penetration within the soil, reducing aeration, and altering moisture intake (i.e., decreased infiltration due to decreased pore space within the soil structure) (DeJong-Hughes et. al., 2001). Decreased water infiltration into the soil could also potentially result in an increase in surface runoff which could increase soil erosion.

Surficial soils will also be disturbed throughout the construction sites due to topsoil and subsoil stripping, grading and use of heavy machinery. These activities have the potential to increase soil erosion due to exposure of bare soil (not protected by vegetation) to the effects of stormwater or wind. In addition, any changes in surface runoff from the Project location resulting in higher rates of runoff or more concentrated flow paths could potentially result in increased soil erosion on or off site.

Potential adverse effects on soils due to accidental spills are discussed in Section 3.16.

These effects will result in some minor impacts to soil quality and loss of soils from the Project location. This could potentially affect the quality of the remaining soil and in particular, its ability to support vegetation growth. Loss of soils due to erosion and sedimentation could also potentially affect other environmental components (e.g., surface water quality, aquatic habitat and biota). Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.1.

3.2 Groundwater

Excavations for transformer pads and potentially solar module footings (depending on the type of footing and the installation method) could encroach upon the groundwater table. These activities have the potential to cause seepage into the excavations and pumping may be necessary to keep the area dry during the construction period. If significant amounts of pumping are required, it could potentially result in lowering of the local groundwater table around the excavation. However, due to the small size of the excavations and the limited time they will be open (<2 weeks), significant impacts on the groundwater table are not anticipated.

Groundwater quality could also be impaired as a result of contamination from accidental spills during construction (see Section 3.16).

3.3 Surface Water Quality

Surface water quality of the watercourses located on and within 300 m of the Project location could potentially be impaired during construction by increased turbidity resulting from

- erosion/sedimentation of excavated or exposed soils
- erosion caused by increased runoff from impervious or less pervious areas (e.g., concrete slabs, access roads), or
- deposition of fugitive dust.

These effects are temporary in nature and will result in only short-term minor impacts to the waterbodies in the vicinity of the Project location. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.3.

Potential adverse effects to surface water quality as a result of accidental spills are discussed in Section 3.16.

3.4 Aquatic Habitat and Biota

Installation of solar modules will not have any direct adverse effects on aquatic habitat and/or biota, since no construction of solar modules will occur within 30 m of the average annual high water mark of any of the watercourses or the seepage area on or adjacent to the site.

However, adverse effects on aquatic habitat and biota in Munroe Creek and other waterbodies on the solar panel development sites, as well as several watercourses along the transmission line route, could occur due to construction activities associated with the installation of access roads, fences and the transmission line across these features. These activities could potentially result in adverse effects due to

- temporary loss of aquatic habitat due to dewatering and flow diversion requirements during the construction of water crossings and fence crossings (depending on the nature of the water crossing structure that is required)
- adverse effects on aquatic biota due to dewatering during construction
- long-term effects on aquatic habitat and biota due to the water crossing structures
- alterations in riparian habitat due to access road construction or clearing associated with installation of the transmission line across the watercourses.

Additionally, negative effects to aquatic habitat and/or biota could potentially occur as a result of changes in surface water quality (see Section 3.3) and/or sedimentation due to wind or water erosion of adjacent soils. Increased turbidity could affect biota (e.g., clogging of gills, alterations in behaviour, smothering of incubating eggs). Sedimentation within waterbodies could also adversely affect aquatic habitat by infilling of interstitial spaces in areas with rocky substrates.

Mitigation measures to address these potential adverse effects are described in Section 4.4.

Aquatic biota could also be negatively affected by accidental spills during construction (see Section 3.16).

3.5 Vegetation

There will be removal of natural vegetation required for the Project. This will result in a minor loss of naturally vegetated landscapes, including wetlands, from the regional area. However, these community types are common and no significant impact is anticipated on vegetation communities as a result of this loss.

Vegetation communities in the vicinity of the Project location may also be impacted by dust deposition on leaf surfaces, resulting in minor impairment of growth. These effects are temporary in nature and will result in only short term minor impacts to vegetation communities adjacent to the Project location. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.5.

Vegetation could also be damaged as a result of accidental spills, which are addressed in Section 3.16.

3.6 Wildlife

Impacts to wildlife could occur as a result of loss of habitat, disturbance from construction activities, or incidental mortality as a result of collisions with construction vehicles.

There will be some loss of habitat on agricultural lands and in natural vegetation communities associated with the construction of the Project, but the majority of the solar developments sites will remain suitable for use by wildlife species that would have been present on the agricultural fields prior to construction. As the majority of the transmission line is being constructed adjacent to existing access roads, there will be little damage to existing habitat. Some minor loss of habitat will occur along portions of the route where there are no existing roadways. In addition, remnant wildlife habitats off of the Project Location will also remain accessible for wildlife.

The presence of the construction workforce and operation of construction machinery on site will result in avoidance of the Project location by species intolerant of these types of disturbances. Given the existing disturbance present in the majority of the Project location from existing agricultural operations, roadways, and residential properties, and the relatively brief time period in which machinery will be present at any point along the transmission line corridor, it is not anticipated that there will be a significant avoidance of the these areas.

The movement of construction machinery across the Project location has the potential to result in the incidental mortality of wildlife species as a result of collisions with moving vehicles. Machinery will be travelling at low speeds, and therefore the potential for incidental fatalities is considered low, and likely restricted to species of small mammals and reptiles/amphibians that may be unable to rapidly move away from oncoming machinery.

These effects are temporary in nature and will result in short-term minor impacts to wildlife communities on in the vicinity of the Project Location. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.6.

3.7 Air Quality and Noise

Dust may become airborne from vehicular traffic, heavy machinery use, and soil moving activities. Dust in the air can have a range of effects, including but not limited to the following:

- impacts on human health as a result of irritation to lungs, eyes, etc, which could impact construction workers or nearby residents

- impacts on surface water quality and aquatic habitat if the dust is deposited into waterbodies
- impacts on vegetation if heavy dust loads build up on photosynthetic surfaces, thereby resulting in mortality of the plants.

In addition to impacts from dust, a variety of construction, haulage and personnel vehicles, as well as portable generators, will be used on site during the construction period. The use of this equipment will result in exhaust emissions containing, among other emissions, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides. Operation of this equipment will result in some minor decrease in air quality in the immediate vicinity of operating equipment. This effect, however, will be temporary and emissions would be expected to dissipate following the equipment being shutdown or its movement out of the affected area.

Construction and installation activities have the potential to result in increased noise levels on and within the vicinity of the Project location. Noise emanating from the Project location could disturb both the local sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project location (e.g., nearby residences) and local wildlife populations.

Both of these effects are temporary and will result in only short term minor impacts on local air quality and noise levels. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.7.

3.8 Traffic

Increased traffic volumes, equipment delivery to the Project location, and temporary disruption along routes utilized by construction vehicles or during construction of the transmission line may result in occasional delays to local community traffic flow during the construction period. This potential negative effect is most likely to affect the local area road users in the vicinity of the Project location, as opposed to resulting in an inconvenience to a wider, regional area. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.8.

3.9 Municipal Roadways

The use of municipal roadways by construction vehicle traffic may result in some minor damage to roadways during the construction of the Project, given their proximity to the Project location. Construction vehicles would potentially cause the most damage to roads which are highly travelled by construction traffic, especially in the vicinity of the construction vehicle entrances. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.9.

3.10 Public and Construction Site Safety

Construction of the proposed development poses potential public and construction site safety concerns in the vicinity of the Project location. Potential impacts include injury from construction equipment or activities. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.10.

3.11 Waste Management

Construction activities will likely result in the generation of recyclable material, as well as construction and sanitary waste. Generation of such material will occur within the Project location, and wastes and recyclables will be transported to the nearest approved facility for disposal or recycling. Mitigation measures to address these impacts are described in Section 4.11.

3.12 Land Use

Agricultural lands within the Project location associated with the solar development properties will be removed from agricultural production upon Project construction. However, the agricultural land use may be restored following Project decommissioning. This potential negative effect is therefore considered to be negligible given its reversibility.

With respect to the transmission line, as the majority of the line will be installed within a municipal road right of way, which is designed to permit the development of services such as power lines, there will be no change in permitted use.

3.13 Protected Properties

No protected properties, as defined in Section 19(1) of O. Reg. 359/09, exist in the vicinity of the Project location. Therefore, no adverse effects on protected properties will occur.

3.14 Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Upon completion of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) – *Check Sheet for Environmental Assessments: Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, it has been determined that no Heritage Impact Assessment for the Project would be required as no negative effect to built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes is anticipated.

3.15 Archaeological Resources

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments have been conducted for all aspects of the Project location. No archaeological materials were found during these assessments. Following a standard archaeological assessment, there remains a potential to uncover deeply buried heritage or archaeological resources (including human burial sites) which would not have previously been identified. In this instance, the MTCS has specified mitigation that must be undertaken in the event of discovery of human remains or other archaeologically or culturally significant material. These mitigation measures are discussed in Section 4.12.

3.16 Spills

Spills of petroleum hydrocarbon materials from vehicles/equipment operating on site, such as fuel or hydraulic oils, or spills of concrete materials from concrete trucks, could occur during the construction process. Spills may occur as a result of leakage from vehicles/equipment due to malfunction, leakage from storage areas (if such materials are stored on site) as a result of weakness in the storage equipment, improper handling techniques, and/or improper refuelling techniques. Spills of these materials could result in the following negative effects:

- contamination of soils, surface water, and groundwater with materials inhospitable to the promotion of biological life
- uptake/ingestion by, or coating of, vegetation species or terrestrial and aquatic biota resulting in senescence or individual mortality.

The extent of these effects is highly dependent on the magnitude and location of the spills (i.e., larger spills or those in proximity to sensitive areas are anticipated to potentially have greater effects). The effectiveness of the spill response has a strong bearing on the scale of potential impact. Spill response measures are discussed in Section 4.13.

4. Proposed Mitigation Measures

The following sections detail the proposed mitigation measures to prevent or minimize the potential negative environmental effects discussed in Section 3. Three types of mitigation measures were included and documented where applicable:

- modifying the types of construction activities
- installing treatment technologies (e.g. erosion and sedimentation control measures)
- changing the schedule.

4.1 Soils

As identified in Section 3.1, soils on and in the vicinity of the Project location may be negatively affected as a result of construction and installation activities. Negative effects were documented with respect to soil displacement, soil quality and sedimentation/erosion processes. Mitigation measures are identified below in consideration of these areas.

In order to assess if excessive soil compaction has occurred, at the completion of construction activities, disturbed areas will be visually monitored for evidence of rutting or flattened areas beneath stockpiles. Restoration efforts (e.g., discing or other soil loosening methods) will be undertaken as required to prevent significant long-term impacts due to excessive amounts of compaction.

In order to prevent mixing of topsoil and subsoils (if encountered), these materials will be stored separately, where excavation is required. The depth of topsoil stockpiles is to be limited to the greatest extent possible, with depths preferably restricted to < 1 m. Stockpiling to depths > 1 m may result in adverse effects on the health of the soils at the base of the stockpile by promoting the generation of anaerobic conditions (Harris and Birch, 1989; cited in Strohmayer, 1999).

Following the stripping of the topsoil and prior to the deposition of the gravel base along access road areas, a layer of geotextile fabric may be placed over the entire area to prevent mixing of gravel with the underlying native soils.

Preventing erosion from occurring will be the primary goal of an erosion and sedimentation control plan, to be prepared by the construction contractor. The main mitigation measures that will form the basis for the sediment and erosion control plan will include the following:

- Erosion and sediment control measures to be placed throughout the Project location, as required, to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation. This will include, at minimum, silt fencing installed around the Project work areas where there is potential for off-site sediment transport, and in the vicinity of drainage features on and adjacent to the Project location. All erosion and sediment control measures are to be installed and maintained in accordance with Ontario Provincial Standards Specification (OPSS) 577.
- All necessary erosion and sediment control measures must be in place prior to the start of any earthworks, and are to remain in place until areas disturbed during construction have been stabilized.

- An adequate supply of erosion (e.g., geotextiles, revegetation materials) and sedimentation (e.g., silt fences) control devices is to be provided on site to control erosion and sedimentation and respond to unexpected events.
- The size of the disturbed areas at the construction site is to be minimized. The extent of the work areas are to be demarcated to ensure that the contractor does not work beyond these bounds.
- Phase construction to minimize the time that soils are exposed.
- Revegetate/stabilize slopes as soon as possible after exposure.
- Erosion and sedimentation control measures (e.g., silt fence barriers, flow dissipaters, hay bales, rock flow check dams etc) will be installed and maintained as required in accordance with OPSS.
- Sediment control measures will be used during any dewatering of open excavations, should they be required.
- Stockpiles will have appropriate barrier/covers to prevent wind and water erosion, as necessary.

With the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures as outlined above, it is anticipated that soil erosion during construction will be minor, temporary and localized.

4.2 Groundwater

As discussed in Section 3.2, groundwater pumping from open excavations could potentially result in lowering of the local groundwater table in the vicinity. Should dewatering be required, all groundwater will be pumped out of the excavated area, treated, if required to meet MOE water quality discharge criteria, and discharged toward the vegetated 30-m buffer area surrounding the watercourses. The duration of groundwater pumping will be limited to the extent possible to avoid significant changes in the groundwater table. If groundwater seepage into excavations is extensive, other mitigation measures may be installed to prevent seepage from entering the excavations in order to avoid/minimize pumping requirements. Therefore, if pumping is required, it may result in short-term localized lowering of the groundwater table, but significant changes are not anticipated to occur.

Rehabilitation of significant areas of soil compaction following construction (as discussed in Section 4.1) will ensure that soil compaction around the sites is limited with no significant adverse effects on water infiltration, and hence groundwater recharge, anticipated to occur.

Section 4.13 details the mitigation to prevent or minimize the potential adverse effects of accidental spills during construction.

4.3 Surface Water Quality

Mitigation measures identified with respect to other resources will be effective at preventing impacts to surface water quality:

- mitigation for contamination from accidental spills (see Section 4.13)
- mitigation for erosion/sedimentation is addressed in Soils (see Section 4.1)

- mitigation for fugitive dust deposition is addressed in Air Quality (see Section 4.7)

As a result of the use of effective mitigation measures, it is anticipated that there will be no resulting adverse effect on surface water quality.

4.4 Aquatic Habitat/Biota

Aquatic biota (e.g., fish and benthic invertebrates) and their habitat in the watercourses and wetlands, will not be directly affected by solar module and inverter and transformer installation, since none of these will occur within 30 m of the average annual high water mark of the watercourses.

However, installation of a water crossings (for access roads and fencing) on the Martin's Meadows, Empire and Abitibi properties, the access road and transmission line crossing at Munroe Creek (between the Abitibi and Martin's Meadow property), as well as transmission line crossings of the Frederick House River and other watercourses, have the potential to have adverse effects on aquatic biota and habitat. Indirect effects on aquatic biota and habitat due to changes in surface water runoff and quality could also occur. Mitigation measures to prevent/minimize adverse effects are discussed in the following sections. Additional detail on the mitigation measures to prevent/minimize adverse effects on surface water quality in the watercourses during construction can be found in the Waterbodies Environmental Impact Study (Hatch Ltd, 2012p, q, r).

Mitigation measures with respect to potential direct effects on watercourses as a result of transmission line crossings are addressed within Section 4.4.1 below.

4.4.1 Adverse Effects Due to Road/Fence Water Crossing

Mitigation measures to prevent/minimize adverse effects on aquatic biota and habitat during the upgrading of the existing water crossing will include

- use of water diversion and cofferdam systems to minimize the amount of work in the watercourses
- adherence to timing restrictions for in-water works, as specified by the MNR
- removal of fish from areas to be dewatered, if applicable
- installation of shrouded dewatering pumps to avoid fish entrainment and mortality in pumps
- minimizing the duration of in-water works.

Given these mitigation measures, there will be some minor, short-term adverse effects on aquatic biota and habitat including temporary loss of habitat and disturbance of aquatic biota due to in and near water work. However, these effects will not have any long-term effects on aquatic resources.

4.4.2 Transmission Line Crossings

Several crossings of watercourses with overhead power lines will be required. Construction of the line will follow *Fisheries and Oceans Canada's (DFO) Ontario Operational Statement for Overhead Line Construction (DFO, 2007)* in order to prevent adverse effects on aquatic habitat and biota. In this regard, mitigation to be undertaken will include

- installing the overhead line perpendicular to the watercourse to minimize the length of the disruption

- locating transmission line poles outside the annual high water mark of the watercourse and preferably, outside the 30-m buffer on either side of the watercourse
- preventing or minimizing vegetation removal within the riparian area adjacent to the watercourse
- no fording of the watercourse will occur with any equipment being used to install the overhead line
- no machinery will be operated on the banks or within the annual high water mark of the watercourse
- sediment and erosion controls would be installed as necessary
- disturbed areas will be vegetated as soon as possible after construction to prevent further erosion.

With the implementation of the measures outlined above, no adverse effects on aquatic biota and habitat are anticipated to occur due to transmission line installation.

4.4.3 Indirect Effects

Aquatic biota and habitat could potentially be indirectly affected if changes in surface water runoff, surface water quality and groundwater quality or quantity were to occur as a result of the construction phase of the Project. However, the mitigation proposed previously is anticipated to be effective in preventing/minimizing negative effects associated with these other biophysical components of the environment, such that there are no adverse effects on aquatic biota and habitat within any tributaries adjacent to the site. Given this, no specific mitigation measures, other than those noted in the above-mentioned sections, are required to prevent adverse effects to aquatic biota and habitat.

4.5 Vegetation

As was identified in Section 3.5, vegetation communities may be impacted by clearing of naturally vegetated areas, accidental spills or movement of dust off site. Mitigation measures with respect to potential impacts of accidental spills on vegetation communities are addressed in Section 4.13. In addition, mitigation measures with respect to the movement of dust from the Project Location are described in Section 4.7. Clearing of vegetation from naturally vegetated areas will result in an overall loss of vegetation, however given the amount of naturally vegetated areas present within the surrounding landscape, it is expected that the effects will be negligible, with no significant impacts. In order to minimize potential losses from surrounding vegetation communities, areas where clearing is required will be well marked, and workers will be instructed not to enter areas of natural vegetation. In addition, cleared and grubbed materials will be piled away from the surrounding naturally vegetated areas, and trees will be felled into cleared areas.

4.6 Wildlife

As described in Section 3.6, wildlife populations could be impacted by loss of habitat, disturbance due to construction activities, and incidental take.

In order to minimize the potential for habitat loss, work areas will be demarcated in order to ensure that the contractor does not work beyond those bounds. Vegetation ground cover to be used on the Project location will be selected in consideration of promotion of wildlife features.

In order to minimize potential for disturbance or incidental take of wildlife, major construction activities, such as land clearing and earth-moving activities, will be timed outside of the breeding bird period (generally May through July), wherever possible. If this is not possible, a trained avian biologist will inspect the proposed work area, plus an additional 100 m around the area, for nesting birds prior to any work being done to delineate workable areas (i.e., avoiding nests or other sensitive breeding habitat until area is abandoned for wildlife breeding). If an active nest of a species protected under the federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA) or the provincial *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* (FWCA) is located within a proposed work area, a mitigation plan (which may include the establishment of buffers around the active nests) will be developed to prevent impacts on birds or their active nests, and submitted to Environment Canada (EC) (for MBCA species) or MNR (for FWCA species) for review prior to implementation.

In spite of the mitigation measures identified above, it is anticipated that there will be some disturbance of wildlife populations on and in the vicinity of the Project Location during construction, however, these effects are minor, temporary, and reversible. In addition, it is possible that there may be incidental take of a species of wildlife during the construction; however, species observed on the Project location are common to the regional area, and loss of one or a few individuals will have a negligible effect on population size at the local and regional levels. In order to minimize the potential for incidental take of wildlife, speeds on access roads of the Project location will be restricted. Further, the construction workforce will be made aware of the potential for wildlife occurring on the Project location, and the characteristics and behaviour of species of conservation concern will be identified to the workforce to make them aware of their potential presence. The construction workforce will be advised that measures should be taken to avoid wildlife wherever possible.

4.7 Air Quality and Noise

The use of standard construction best management practices and mitigation measures, such as those identified in “Best Practices for the Reduction of Air Emissions from Construction and Demolition Activities” (Cheminfo Services Inc., 2005), will be used. These mitigation measures are to include, as required the following:

- Use of dust suppression (i.e., water) on exposed areas including access roads, stockpiles and work/laydown areas as necessary.
- Hard surfacing (addition of coarse rock) of access roads or other high-traffic work areas.
- Phased construction, where possible, to limit the amount of time soils are exposed.
- Avoid earth-moving works during excessively windy weather. Stockpiles to be worked (e.g., loaded/unloaded) from the downwind side to minimize wind erosion.
- Stockpiles and other disturbed areas to be stabilized as necessary (e.g., taped, mulched, graded, revegetated or watered to create a hard surface crust) to reduce/prevent erosion and escape of fugitive dust.

- Dust curtain to be used on loaded dump trucks delivering materials from off site.
- Workers to utilize appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g., masks, safety goggles) as necessary.

The use of these mitigation measures would be expected to mitigate most effects of dust on local air quality, with any impacts expected to be temporary in nature.

Construction and installation activities that produce a large amount of noise will be limited to daylight hours. Vehicles will also be regularly checked for properly working mufflers or other noise reducing equipment, and all construction equipment will meet MOE emission standards (NPC 115). Construction activities will commence at the required hours with consideration of the surrounding neighbours comfort. In spite of the mitigation measures identified above, it is anticipated that noise from the Project will have some effect on local wildlife populations (addressed in Section 4.6, above) and nearby sensitive receptors. In order to minimize impacts on sensitive receptors, receptors will be made aware of a contact person for complaints relating to noise during the Project construction. As construction will last for approximately 8 to 12 months, the resulting effect on nearby receptors is expected to minor, temporary and reversible.

4.8 Traffic

Potential negative effects to traffic can be minimized with the implementation of the following proposed mitigation measures:

- designated transportation routes will be utilized
- a police or security escort will be utilized to guide or accompany major equipment deliveries to the Project location if necessary
- flagmen will be utilized as required to facilitate traffic flow and control if necessary
- construction vehicles will be driven in a proper manner with respect for all traffic laws
- signage providing any detour directions will be prominently displayed
- vehicle imprints or erosion gullies will be repaired or regraded as necessary.

As a result, impacts to traffic will be minor, temporary and reversible following Project construction.

4.9 Municipal Roadways

Construction vehicle traffic may cause damage to municipal roadways during the construction of the Project. The following mitigation measures are proposed to minimize this potential negative effect:

- designated and appropriate transportation routes will be utilized
- construction vehicles will be driven in a proper manner with respect for all traffic laws
- roadways will be photographed prior to construction and damage to municipal roadways, above and beyond normal wear and tear, will be repaired as necessary.

Therefore, there will be no residual effect to municipal roadways following the use of these mitigation measures.

4.10 Public and Construction Site Safety in the Vicinity of the Project

Implementation of the following mitigation measures will serve to minimize potential risk to public and construction staff safety within the Project location:

- public access to construction areas will be prevented through the use of fences, gates, or other security procedures
- signage, including appropriate contact information as outlined in the Design and Operations Report (Hatch, 2013) will be posted at each site to notify the public of construction in the area
- workers will be required to adhere to prescribed safety procedures
- proper procedures for construction traffic will be developed, where required.

As a result, the risk to public and construction site safety is effectively minimized following the use of these mitigation measures.

4.11 Waste Management

Solid wastes generated during construction will include construction waste such as material packaging and scrap material as well as domestic waste such as food and sanitary waste. Sanitary facilities on site will include portable self-contained toilets and washroom facilities. The following mitigation measures will serve to minimize any potential negative effects as a result of the generation of waste and recyclables:

- construction waste will be properly stored on site prior to disposal off site at local, registered disposal facilities
- all sanitary waste is to be contained and hauled off site by a designated hauler throughout the construction period
- hazardous wastes will be properly stored in secure containers inside impervious berms or other containment areas until disposal off site at a registered facility
- reuse and recycling will be practiced wherever possible.

The use of these mitigation measures will minimize any environmental effects resulting from the generation of waste.

4.12 Archaeological Resources

Consultation with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS) following the completion of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Reports determined that no setbacks are required. Following a standard archaeological assessment there remains a potential to uncover deeply buried archaeological resources (including human burial sites) during construction of the Project, which would not have previously been identified. In this instance, the MTCS has specified mitigation that must be undertaken in the event of discovery of human remains or other archaeologically or culturally significant material:

- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological

fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This condition provides for the potential for deeply buried or enigmatic local site areas not typically identified in evaluations of potential.

- The *Cemeteries Act* requires that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services. All work in the vicinity of the discovery will be suspended immediately. Other government staff may be contacted as appropriate; however, media contact should not be made in regard to the discovery.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

The mitigation measures identified above will effectively minimize impacts on archaeological resources of the study area.

4.13 Spills

Accidental spills have the potential to occur during construction and, as such, appropriate safeguards will be put in place to prevent contamination of the terrestrial or aquatic environments.

Contaminants that will be used during construction and have the potential to be spilled consist of petroleum hydrocarbons (from fuel storage and transport, vehicle maintenance and in transformers), concrete materials (from concrete trucks), sewage (from portable toilets), and silt (from clearing and earth-moving operations).

To mitigate the potential for spills during construction, the site engineer and environmental specialist will be responsible for ensuring that the Project is constructed using environmental best management practices. The following measures will be implemented:

- A designated Site Environmental Inspector will be appointed by the contractor. This person will be responsible for ensuring that the contractor(s) have prepared a spill clean-up procedure/emergency response plan and appropriate equipment, with all staff trained in proper implementation in the event of a spill.
- Emergency Contacts will be posted, including 911, Police, Fire Department, MOE Spills Action Centre, and contacted as required.
- All potentially hazardous materials, fuels and lubricants must be stored in the laydown area, in a protected/bermed area and at least 30 m from watercourses.
- All refuelling and equipment maintenance activities will be conducted at specified locations.
- Equipment is to be monitored to ensure it is well maintained and free of leaks.
- Spill containment and cleanup supplies are to be maintained on site at all times.
- Spill will be cleaned up immediately and reported accordingly.
- In the event of a reportable spill, the MOE Spills Action Centre is to be contacted immediately, as required by provincial regulations.

- Portable toilets will be located no closer than 50 m from a watercourse/drain and will be pumped by an MOE approved hauler to an approved facility.
- A sediment and erosion control plan will be developed and implemented.
- Erosion and sediment control systems must be installed in any location where erosion or sediment from stored soil/rock piles, access roads, clearings activities, etc, could discharge directly into a surface watercourse. An adequate supply of erosion and sediment control devices (e.g., silt fences) will be maintained on site during construction.
- The size of cleared and disturbed area is to be minimized where possible.
- Excavated, erodible material is to be placed in suitable designated areas away from watercourses and stabilized with erosion protection.

As a result, the effective use of mitigation measures will prevent impacts on soils, groundwater, surface water, vegetation and terrestrial or aquatic biota.

5. Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan

The use of mitigation measures identified in Section 4 will either completely mitigate and/or reduce the scale of potential effects to an undetectable level. Therefore, environmental effects monitoring during construction will be restricted to ensuring compliance with the mitigation measures identified herein. Monitoring will consist of weekly inspections of the Project location sites by a designated environmental inspector. The inspector will ensure that all mitigation measures described herein are in place and functioning according to design specifications. If required, remedial actions will be recommended and work ceased in the area of interest until the remedial actions are undertaken.

6. References

Cheminfo Services Inc. 2005. Best Practices for the Reduction of Air Emissions From Construction and Demolition Activities. Prepared in conjunction with the Construction and Demolition Multi-stakeholder Working Group for Environment Canada, Transboundary Issues Branch. 49 pp.

DeJong-Hughes, J., Moncreif, J.F., Vorhees, W.B. and J.B. Swan. 2001. Soil Compaction Causes, Effects and Control. Regents of the University of Minnesota. Available on-line at <http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/cropsystems/DC3115.html>. Accessed November 28, 2007.

Hatch Ltd. 2013. Cochrane Solar Project – Design and Operations Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012a. Abitibi Solar Project – Natural Heritage Records Review Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012b. Empire Solar Project – Natural Heritage Records Review Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012c. Martin's Meadows Solar Project – Natural Heritage Records Review Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012d. Abitibi Solar Project – Natural Heritage Site Investigations Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012e. Empire Solar Project – Natural Heritage Site Investigations Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012f. Martin's Meadows Solar Project – Natural Heritage Site Investigations Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012g. Abitibi Solar Project – Natural Heritage Evaluation of Significance Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012h. Empire Solar Project – Natural Heritage Evaluation of Significance Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012i. Martin's Meadows Solar Project – Natural Heritage Evaluation of Significance Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012j. Abitibi Solar Project – Water Body Records Review Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012k. Abitibi Solar Project – Water Body Records Review Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012l. Abitibi Solar Project – Water Body Records Review Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012m. Abitibi Solar Project – Water Body Site Investigation Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012n. Empire Solar Project – Water Body Site Investigation Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012o. Martin's Meadows Solar Project – Water Body Site Investigation Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012p. Abitibi Solar Project – Waterbodies Environmental Impact Study. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012q. Empire Solar Project – Waterbodies Environmental Impact Study. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Hatch Ltd. 2012r. Martin's Meadows Solar Project – Waterbodies Environmental Impact Study Report. Prepared for Northland Power Inc.

Harris, J.A., and P. Birch. 1989. Soil microbial activity in opencast coal mine restorations. *Soil Use and Management* 5(4): 155-160. Cited in Strohmayer, 1999.

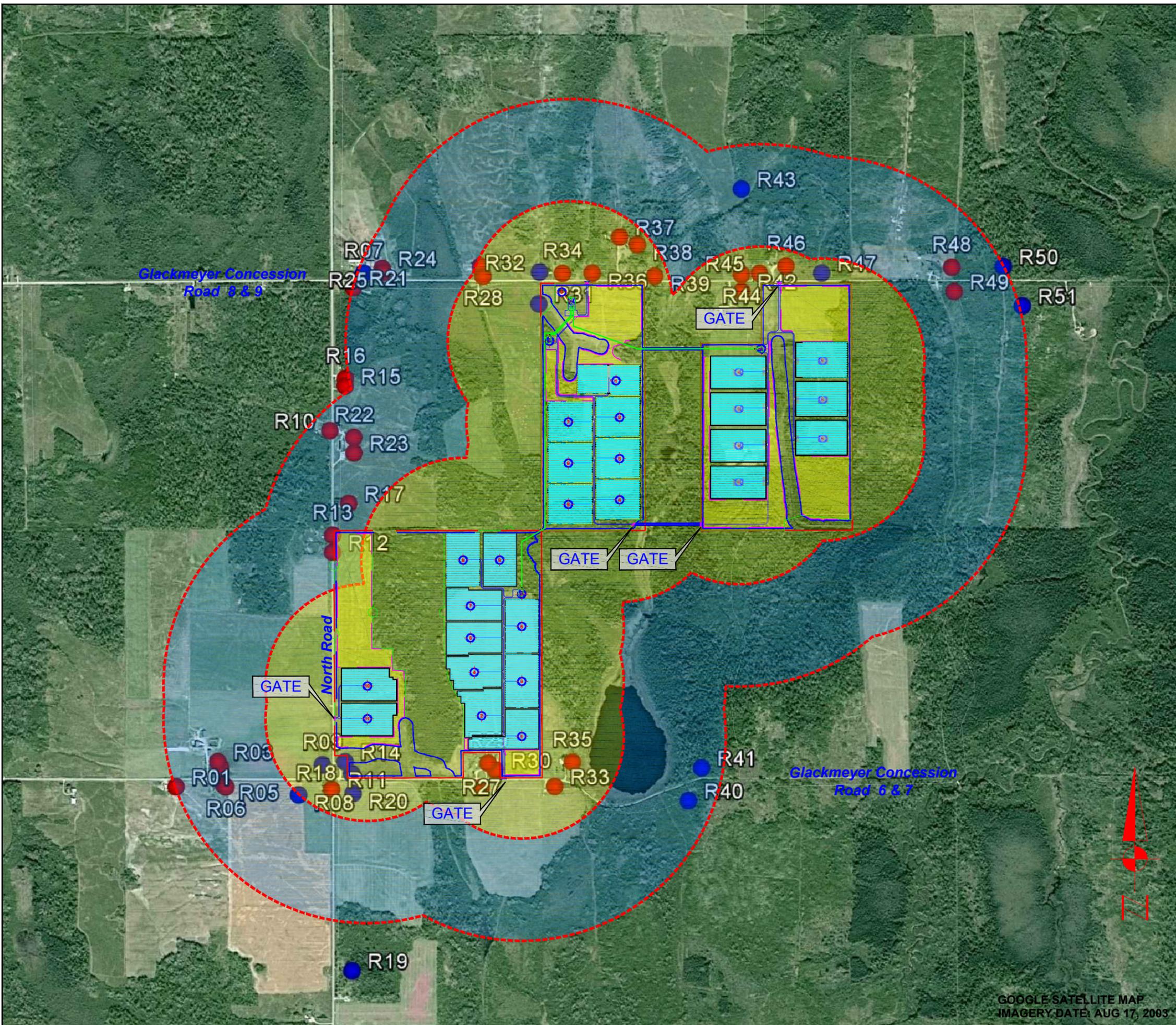
Strohmayer, P. 1999. Soil Stockpiling for Reclamation and Restoration Activities After Mining and Construction. Available on-line at

<http://horticulture.cfans.umn.edu/vd/h5015/99papers/strohmayer.htm>.

Accessed December 2, 2007.

Appendix A

Solar Panel Site Plan



LEGEND:

-  GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
-  OVERHEAD 27.6 kV LINE
-  PROPERTY BOUNDARY
-  AVAILABLE AREA BOUNDARY
-  CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AND POTENTIAL SOLAR MODULES AREA
-  500 m RADIUS FROM NOISE SOURCES
-  1 km RADIUS FROM NOISE SOURCES
-  SOLAR BLOCK
-  NOISE RECEPTOR - EXISTING
-  NOISE RECEPTOR - VACANT LOT
-  INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER & SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER

INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
17 U	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P1	501819.18	5442662.74
P2	501819.18	5442841.94
P3	501819.08	5443021.14
P4	501819.18	5443200.34
P5	502229.51	5442875.54
P6	502229.51	5443065.94
P7	502229.51	5443256.34

UNIT SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
17 U	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P8	501929.22	5443315.03

INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
17 U	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P1	501216.50	5443158.16
P2	501234.60	5442978.96
P3	501234.60	5442777.36
P4	501234.60	5442575.76
P5	500983.17	5442553.41
P6	500983.17	5442755.01
P7	500983.17	5442956.56

UNIT SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
17 U	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P8	500891.19	5443116.43

115 kV SWITCHING SUBSTATIONS TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
17 U	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P09	500993.60	5443536.30

INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
17 U	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P1	500755.03	5441418.91
P2	500557.90	5441519.71
P3	500755.03	5441687.71
P4	500521.70	5441732.51
P5	500755.03	5441956.51
P6	500503.60	5441900.51
P7	500503.60	5442057.31
P8	500467.40	5442281.31
P9	500646.43	5442281.31
P10	499998.21	5441665.31
P11	499998.21	5441505.21

UNIT SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
17 U	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P12	500754.56	5442114.88

TO 115 kV CONNECTION POINT
 ROUTE 'A' [C2H] APROX. 21 km
 (49.145303, -81.274923)
 ROUTE 'B' [A5H] APROX. 25 km
 (49.109802, -81.273014)

FREEWAVE
 ANTENNA TOWER

UNIT
 SUBSTATION

AVAILABLE AREA
 BOUNDARY

GATE

RR#4

115 kV
 SWITCHYARD

CONSTRUCTION
 LAYDOWN AND
 POTENTIAL SOLAR
 MODULE AREA

MAINTENANCE
 BUILDING

27.6 kV O.H. LINE
 FROM ABITIBI PROJECT

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

ACCESS ROAD
 CONNECTING TO
 ABITIBI PROJECT

GATE

27.6 kV O.H. LINE FROM
 EMPIRE PROJECT

LEGEND:

-  GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
-  OVERHEAD 27.6 kV LINE
-  PROPERTY BOUNDARY
-  AVAILABLE AREA BOUNDARY
-  FENCE LINE
-  CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AND POTENTIAL SOLAR MODULES AREA
-   INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER & SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER

REVISIONS

NO	DATE	SYMBOL	REMARKS
P0	JAN26 2013		ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION PLAN REPORT

STAMP	
-------	--

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF COGENERATION Associates Limited AND IS LOANED UPON CONDITION THAT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR USED FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION TO OTHERS, OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTEREST OF COGENERATION Associates Limited, AND WILL BE RETURNED UPON REQUEST



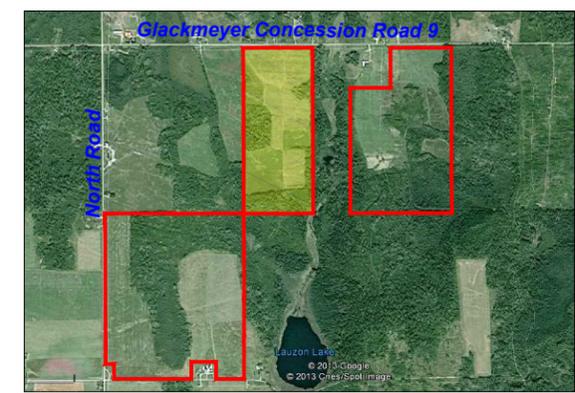
PRELIMINARY LAYOUT
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



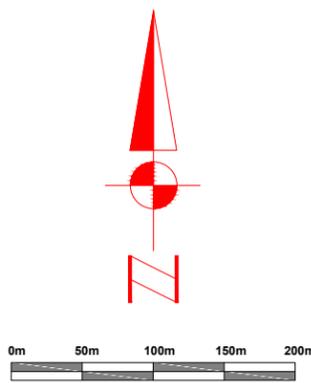
PROJECT
 NORTHLAND POWER SOLAR

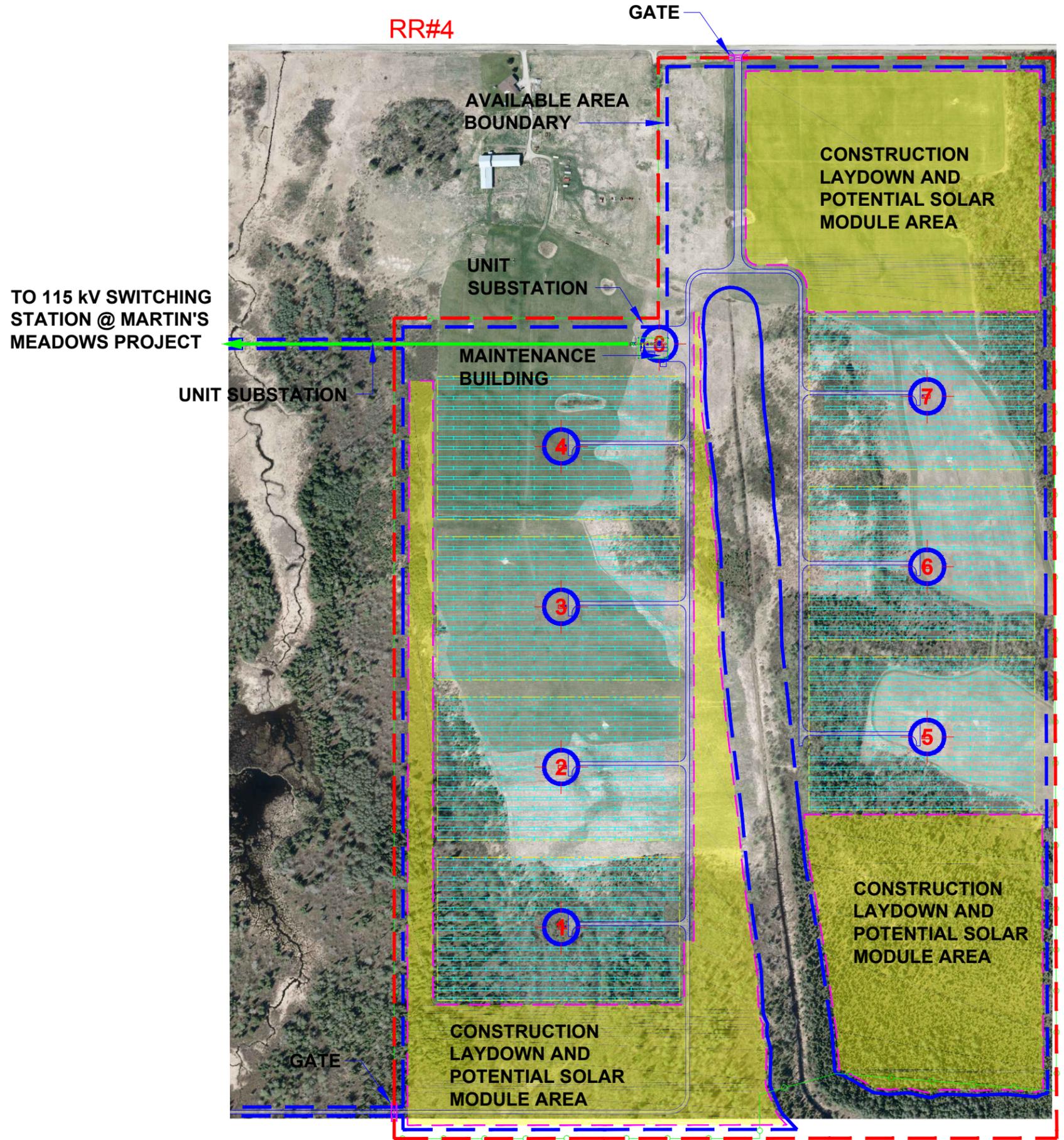
DRAWN BY	TIEN PHAM	VERIFIED BY	
SCALE	N.T.S.	VERIFIED BY	
DATE	JAN 2013	APPROVED BY	

ISSUED FOR TENDER
 PROJECT No.
 TITLE
 COCHRANE SOLAR PROJECT
 MARTIN'S MEADOWS PROPERTY - SITE PLAN
 DRAWING No. SP-02 (MARTIN'S M.) Rev.P0



KEY PLAN

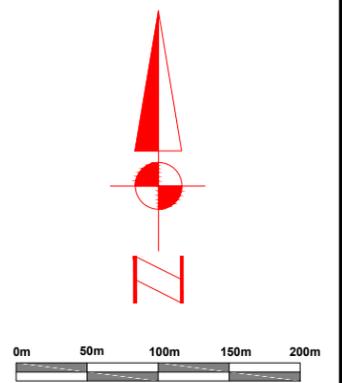




- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
 - OVERHEAD 27.6 kV LINE
 - PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - AVAILABLE AREA BOUNDARY
 - FENCE LINE
 - CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AND POTENTIAL SOLAR MODULES AREA
 - INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER & SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER

TO 115 kV SWITCHING STATION @ MARTIN'S MEADOWS PROJECT

REVISIONS			
NO	DATE	SYMBOL	REMARKS
P0	JAN29 2013		ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION PLAN REPORT

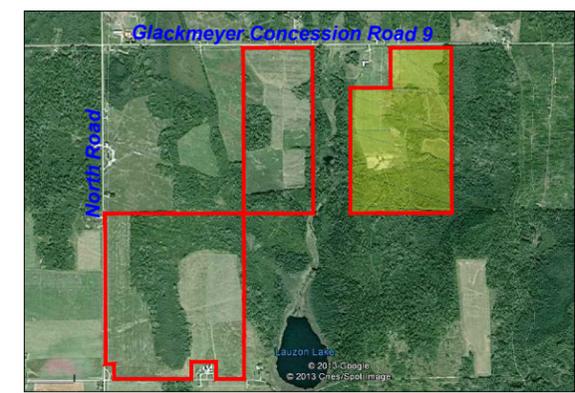


STAMP	

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF COGENERATION Associates Limited AND IS LOANED UPON CONDITION THAT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR USED FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION TO OTHERS, OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTEREST OF COGENERATION Associates Limited, AND WILL BE RETURNED UPON REQUEST



**PRELIMINARY LAYOUT
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



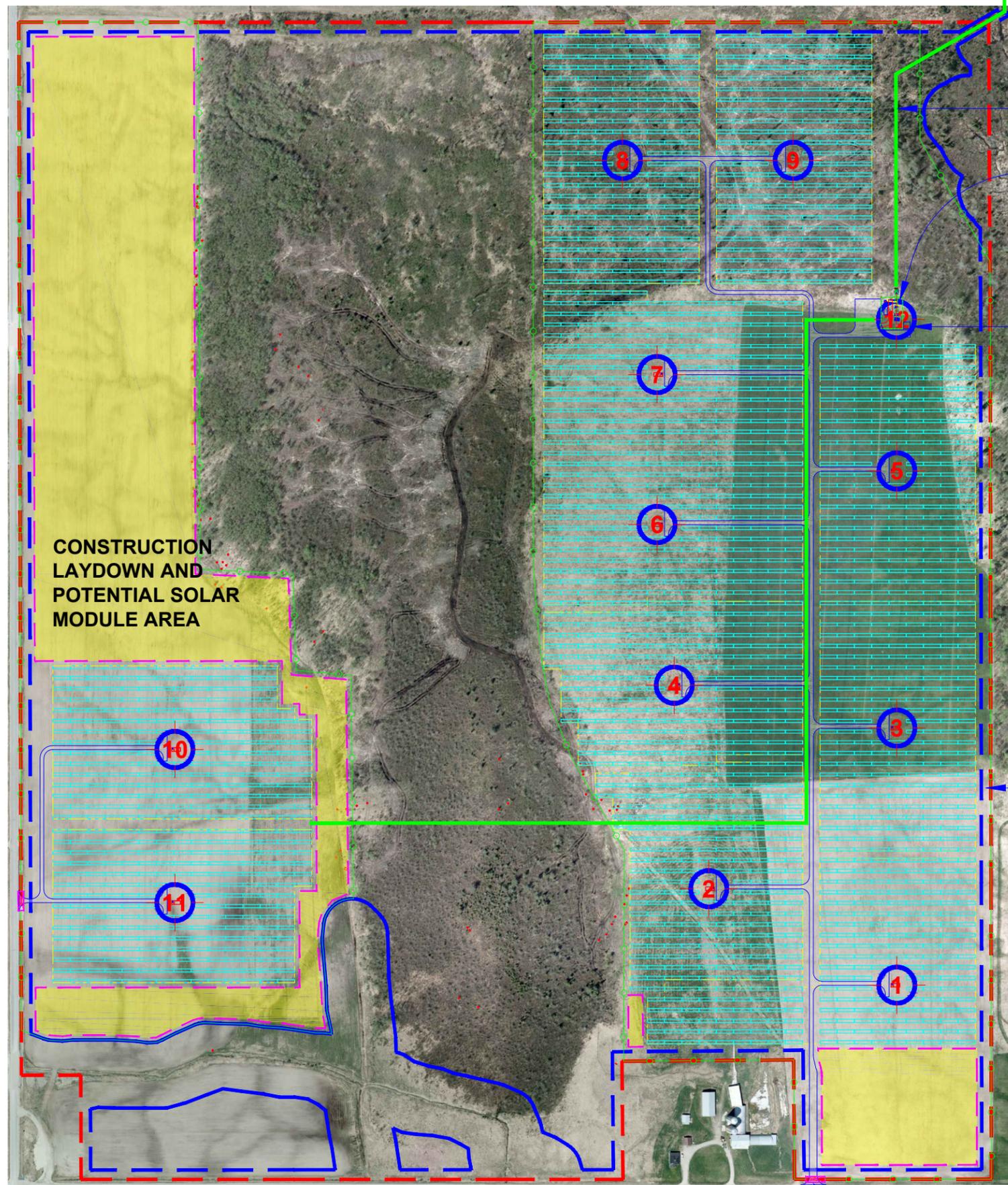
KEY PLAN



PROJECT
NORTHLAND POWER SOLAR

DRAWN BY	TIEN PHAM	VERIFIED BY	
SCALE	N.T.S.	VERIFIED BY	
DATE	JAN 2013	APPROVED BY	
ISSUED FOR TENDER			

PROJECT No.
TITLE
**COCHRANE SOLAR PROJECT
ABITIBI PROPERTY - SITE PLAN**
DRAWING No. **SP-02 (ABITIBI)** Rev.P0



TO 115kV SWITCHING STATION @ MARTIN'S MEADOWS PROJECT

27.6 kV O.H. LINE

UNIT SUBSTATION

MAINTENANCE BUILDING

AVAILABLE AREA BOUNDARY

LEGEND:

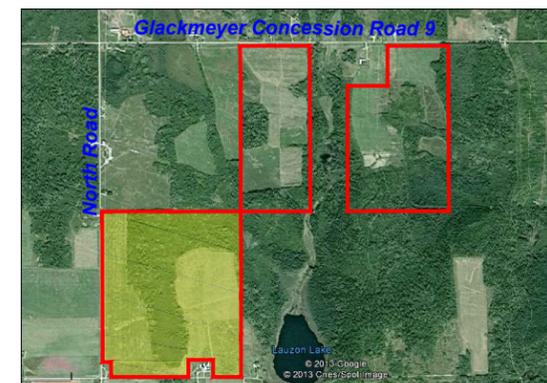
-  GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
-  OVERHEAD 27.6 kV LINE
-  PROPERTY BOUNDARY
-  AVAILABLE AREA BOUNDARY
-  FENCE LINE
-  CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AND POTENTIAL SOLAR MODULES AREA
-  **7** INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER & SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER

CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AND POTENTIAL SOLAR MODULE AREA

Concession 6 & 7 Glackmeyer

GATE

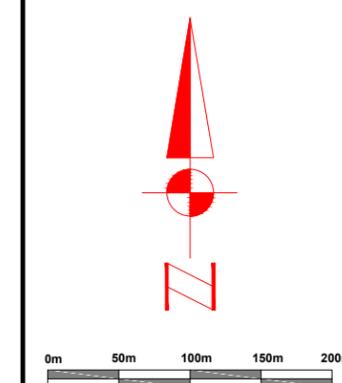
PRELIMINARY LAYOUT
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



KEY PLAN

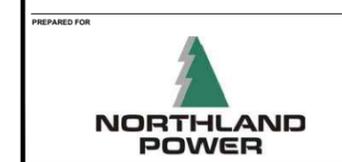
REVISIONS

NO	DATE	SYMBOL	REMARKS
P0	JAN 26 2013		ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION PLAN REPORT



STAMP	
-------	--

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF COGENERATION Associates Limited AND IS LOANED UPON CONDITION THAT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR USED FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION TO OTHERS, OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTEREST OF COGENERATION Associates Limited, AND WILL BE RETURNED UPON REQUEST



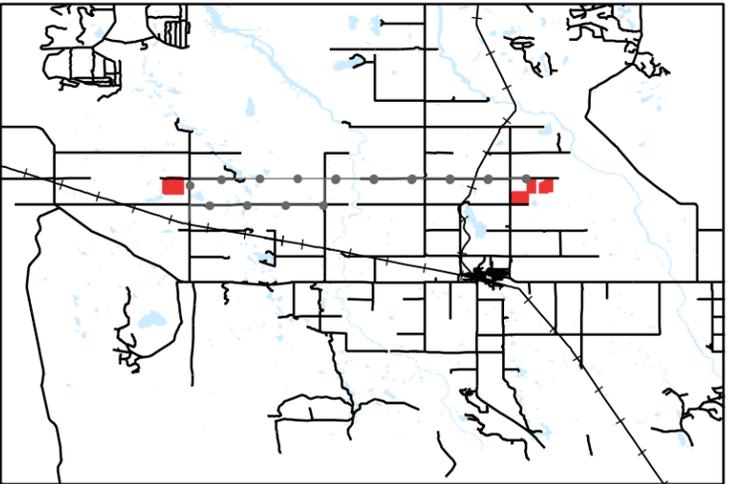
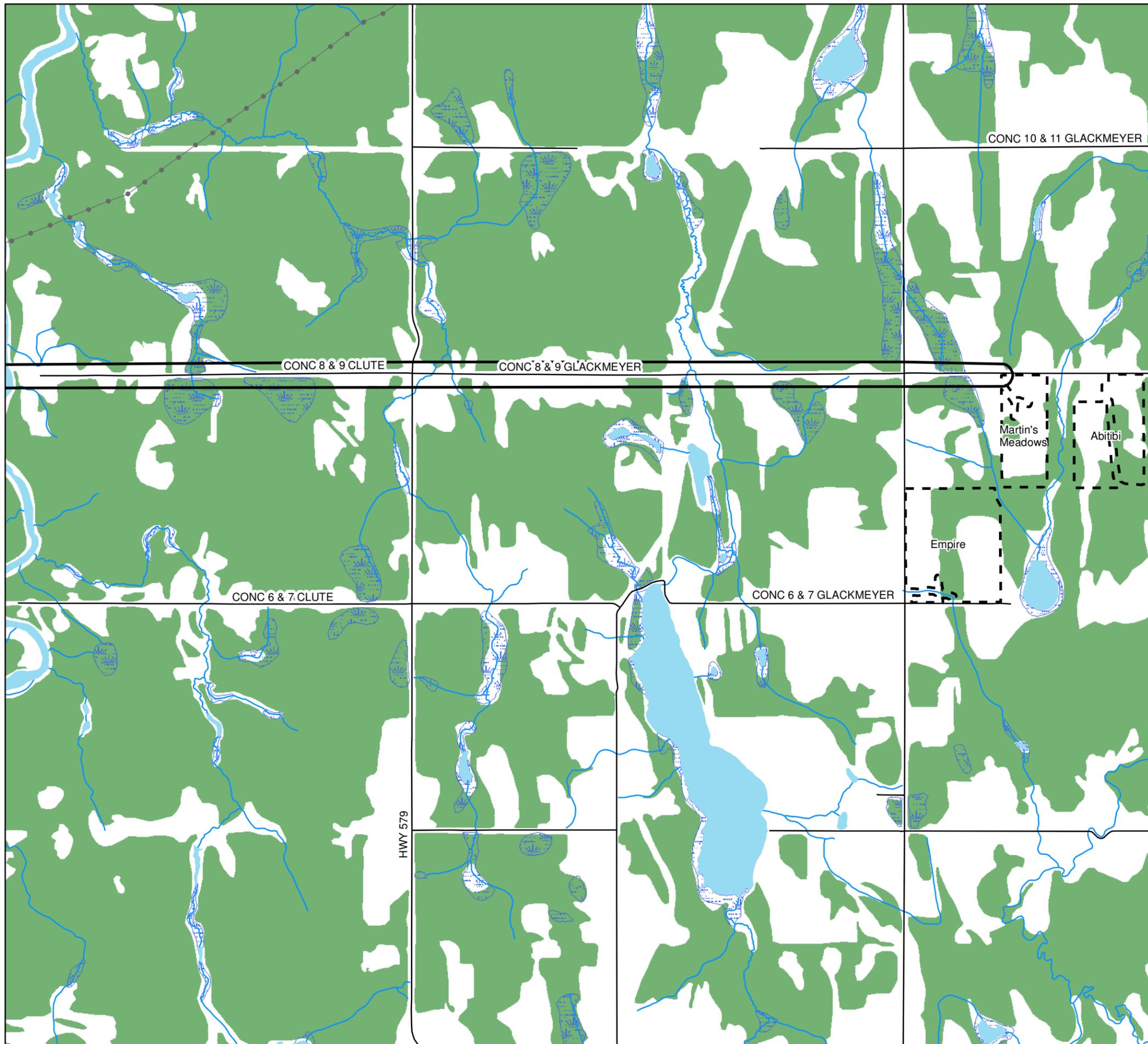
PROJECT
NORTHLAND POWER SOLAR

DRAWN BY	TIEN PHAM	VERIFIED BY	
SCALE	N.T.S.	VERIFIED BY	
DATE	JAN 2013	APPROVED BY	

ISSUED FOR TENDER
PROJECT No.
**COCHRANE SOLAR PROJECT
EMPIRE PROPERTY - SITE PLAN**
DRAWING No. **SP-02 (EMPIRE)** Rev.P0

Appendix B

Transmission Line Site Plan



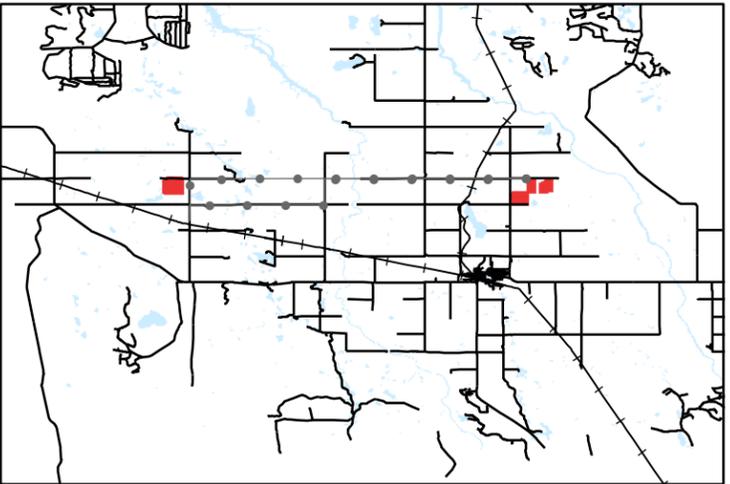
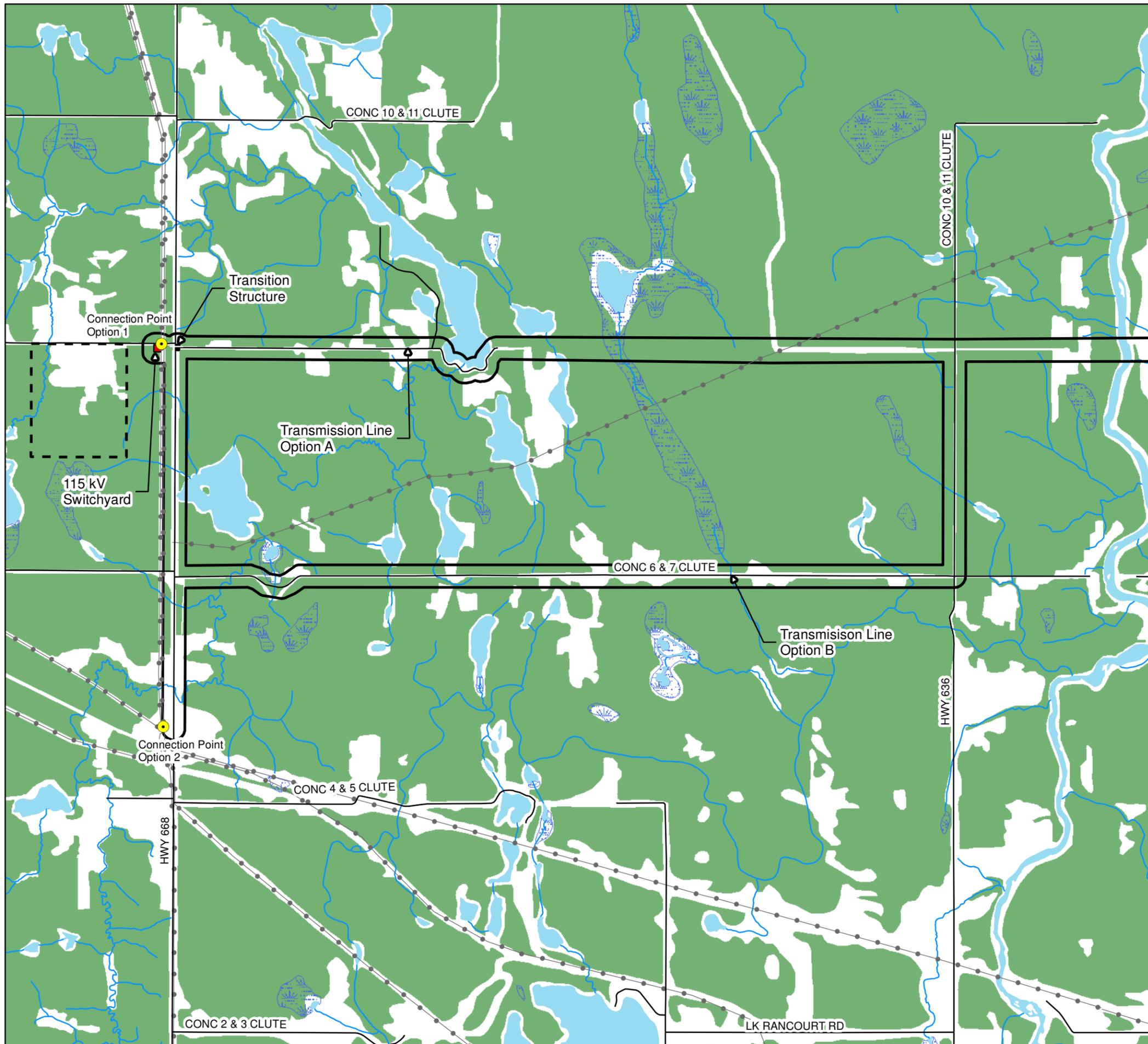
Legend

- Connection Point
- Road
- Utility Line
- Watercourse
- - - Northland Power Project Locations
- ▭ 120 m from Transmission Line
- Waterbody
- ▨ Wetland Area
- Wooded Area

Notes:
 1. Produced by Hatch under licence from Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Copyright (c) Queens Printer 2011.
 2. Spatial referencing UTM NAD 83.
 3. Satellite Imagery from google Earth Pro, captured 2003 through 2004.



Figure 1.2
 Northland Power Inc.
Transmission Line Project Location (Eastern Half) - Natural Heritage Features



Legend

- Connection Point
- Switchyard
- Transition Structure
- Road
- Utility Line
- Watercourse
- ⊠ Northland Power Project Locations
- ▭ 120 m from Transmission Line
- Waterbody
- Wetland Area
- Wooded Area

Notes:
 1. Produced by Hatch under licence from Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Copyright (c) Queens Printer 2011.
 2. Spatial referencing UTM NAD 83.
 3. Satellite Imagery from google Earth Pro, captured 2003 through 2004.



Figure 1.3
 Northland Power Inc.
Transmission Line Project Location (Western Half) - Natural Heritage Features

