APPENDIX E

Site Specific Environmental Protection Plan
Environmental Protection Plan
East Point Wind Plant
King’s County, Prince Edward Island
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this environmental protection plan is to outline the mitigation measures, contingency plans and emergency procedures to be implemented during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the East Point Wind Plant. A copy of this document will be provided to the contractor carrying out each of these project phases.

The project will be located in a rural area in King's County on the northeastern tip of Prince Edward Island. The wind farm will consist of ten Vestas V90-3.0MW wind turbines and will have a total generating capacity of 30MW. Project construction can be divided into three phases: civil infrastructure, electrical infrastructure and turbine installation. Civil infrastructure construction includes access roads, crane pads, laydown areas, foundations, the service building and the meteorological tower. The electrical infrastructure associated with the project consists of underground and overhead electrical collector systems, the sub-station and the transmission line (which is not a direct component of this project). Turbine installation will involve the delivery, assembly, installation and commissioning of the wind turbines. Heavy machinery will be used during project construction, including heavy trucks, large trailers, excavators, bulldozers and cranes.

The project is expected to proceed according to the following schedule:
- Land negotiations – September to December 2005
- Design work – December 2005 to May 2006
- Conduct Geotechnical work – February 2005
- Clear roads and commence road construction – June 2006
- Install foundations – August 2006
- Install electrical collector system – September 2006
- Receive turbines – October 2006
- Install and commission turbines – October/November 2006

2.0 SITE DEVELOPMENT

Site development includes a variety of construction procedures such as clearing, vegetation removal and disposal, excavation, and site restoration. The following environmental interactions related to site development are outlined in this section, followed by environmental protection procedures, designed to reduce potential impact of each activity.

The general environmental protection procedures applicable to site development include:
- Work will comply with conditions outlined in all required permits/approvals.
- Erosion will be minimized by limiting soil exposure times. Re-vegetation will occur as soon as possible following construction in areas with erodible soils or other sensitive features.
- Appropriate erosion control measures as shall be installed prior to conducting the work as per Section 7 of the PEI T&PW EPP.
- Work will be completed as soon as possible, and will be suspended during and immediately after intense rainstorms and during periods of high runoff.
• Environmentally sensitive areas will be staked out prior to work operations so that these areas are protected.

2.1 Vegetation Clearing and Disposal
Vegetation clearing activities include the removal and disposal of trees, shrubs, fallen timber, logs and other related debris at the project site. Vegetation clearing may be required prior to road construction or excavation activities.

Environmental Concerns
The removal of vegetation from the project site could potentially alter or destroy existing or potential wildlife habitat. Vegetation removal may also create the potential for increased soil erosion at the project site. In addition, clearing too many trees from an area can subject the remaining trees to an increased risk of blowdown.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will minimize the potential environmental effects of vegetation clearing and disposal:
• Clearing will be completed so as to minimize the risk of blow down and allow for an adequate firebreak around buildings.
• Clearing will consist of the removal of only the necessary standing trees, shrubs and debris which are identified on the site plans.
• Non-merchantable timber and other chipped, disposed of in an approved location or burned in accordance with the provisions of the Fire Prevention Act and Regulations.
• Disposal will occur away from wetlands/watercourses or other environmentally sensitive areas.
• Wetland/watercourse crossings will be avoided during project construction.
• Non-merchantable timber, logs and brush shall be disposed of by burning, chipping or placement in an approved disposal area.
• Tires shall not be used to start or maintain fires.
• A Burning Permit must be obtained from PEI Department of Agriculture and Forestry (DAF) before burning brush or slash. Any materials required to control the burning operation must be on site.

2.2 Grubbing, Stripping and Materials Excavation
Grubbing refers to the removal of all stumps, roots, rootmat and other debris, while stripping refers to the removal of topsoil. Materials excavation refers to the excavation of all other soil materials as included in earthworks, preparation of roadbed, site development, trenches, drains, borrow from adjacent land or pits, intersections, private entrances and other similar works.

Environmental Concerns
These activities increase the potential for erosion due to exposed soils and the associated effects of runoff containing high sediment loads on nearby water quality, aquatic ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas.
Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will help minimize the potential environmental effects of grubbing, stripping and materials excavation:

- Grubbing and stripping will only be conducted where absolutely necessary.
- Grubbing shall be carried out for a distance not to exceed 1 km ahead of grading operations for linear projects.
- Grubbing will not be done at the base area of embankments that are 2 m or more in height.
- Topsoil and excavated overburden and bedrock will be stored in separate stockpiles, at approved locations, for later use in rehabilitation and backfilling, respectively.
- Dewatering of excavated areas will make use of measures to minimize and control the release of sediment-laden water through the use of filtration through vegetation, erosion control devices, sediment collection ponds, check dams or other devices.

2.3 Ditching
Ditching consists of excavation and grading to construct a new ditch or to re-establish an existing, deteriorated ditch. Ditching is undertaken to affect drainage within the road ROW and to correct deficiencies such as erosion, non-conformity in grade and restrictive vegetative growth that may impede drainage.

Environmental Concerns
These activities increase the potential for erosion due to exposed soils and the associated effects of runoff containing high sediment loads on nearby water quality, aquatic ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will help minimize the potential environmental effects associated with ditching activities:

- Ditching shall proceed in the upslope direction.
- Trapezoidal ditches result in less erosion of the ditch bottom and should be installed where space requirements allow. Where this is not possible, a V-bottom design will be used.
- No ditching will be required near any watercourse.
- All exposed soils will be seeded or covered with straw/hay mulch or erosion control mats as soon as possible after completing ditching work.
- Ditching shall not be done prior to May 1 or after September 30 without approval from PEIDEEF.
- Natural drainage will be maintained whenever practical.
- Ditches will not empty into a natural wetland/watercourse.
- Rip-rap or an erosion control blanket designed for high flows should be used to line the bottom of ditches that have steep grades and/or excessive erosion.
- Petroleum, septic wastes or otherwise contaminated material encountered in the ditch shall be reported to the Pollution Prevention Division (PEIDEEF) or to the CCG Emergency Response.
2.4 Disposal of Excavated Waste Materials
Waste materials are generated during excavations involved with site development and road construction practices.

Principal Environmental Concerns
These activities increase the potential for erosion due to exposed soils and the associated effects of runoff containing high sediment loads on nearby water quality, aquatic ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will help minimize the potential environmental effects of the activities associated with the disposal of excavated waste materials:

- If the excavated waste material is to remain in one disposal location for extended periods of time, appropriate protection measures shall be taken such as stabilization of the material and/or perimeter sediment control.
- Excavated waste materials shall not be disposed of in an environmentally sensitive area or near a watercourse/wetland, unless otherwise approved through the EMD and PEIDEEF.

2.5 Infilling and Grading
Infilling consists of placing soil and/or rock for site development and construction purposes. This includes preparation and construction of roadbeds, embankments and slopes. Placing material in depressions to level them off helps to minimize ponding. Grading consists of shaping the unpaved road or site surface and is used to stabilize a surface, improve surface drainage and to provide for runoff in a controlled manner.

Environmental Concerns
These activities increase the potential for erosion due to exposed soils and the associated effects of runoff containing high sediment loads on nearby water quality, aquatic ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will minimize the potential environmental effects associated with infilling and grading activities:

- When grassed areas are encountered during grading, every effort will be made to leave such grassed areas intact.
- Areas where little or no vegetation exists can be graded after a light rain when the surface is in an optimum state for compaction, but not after heavy rains which promote runoff conditions.
- Where possible, a berm (windrow) will not be left at the edge of the road. Grading unpaved roads often results in the creation of a windrow along the edge of the road by the grader blade. The windrow will be collected and re-used in construction or properly disposed of off site. In cases where this is not possible, diversions will be installed in the windrows at locations outside environmentally sensitive areas, to allow surface water to drain into a ditch or vegetated area.
- The elevation of the infilled or graded area will be maintained higher than the ditch it is draining into.
2.6 Dewatering
Certain areas of road or site development may require dewatering prior to infilling.

Environmental Concerns
The primary concern associated with dewatering activities is the potential for the introduction of sediment to nearby environments and its associated effect on water quality, aquatic ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will minimize the potential environmental effects associated with dewatering activities:
- Efforts to reduce the turbidity of water pumped from work areas will be implemented, prior to final discharge, through the use of filtration through vegetation, erosion control devices such as sediment collection ponds, check dams or other devices.
- The area of sediment collection ponds and any other devices will be gauged to accommodate the anticipated volume of discharged water.
- Discharged water will be encouraged to follow natural surface drainage patterns.
- Proper precautionary measures will be employed to prevent the alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat.

2.8 Equipment Movement
A variety of equipment is required for the various stages of project construction. This equipment includes bulldozers, backhoes, excavators, large trucks, flatbed trailers, large cranes, graders and other equipment as required.

Environmental Concerns
Equipment movement at the project site has the potential to impact aquatic ecosystems and water quality, as well as environmentally sensitive areas.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will minimize the potential environmental effects associated with equipment movement at the project site:
- Equipment and vehicles will only operate on cleared ROWs or areas designated for construction activities in the Plans/Drawings.
- Construction equipment will travel within 10m of wetlands/watercourses or environmentally sensitive areas unless otherwise approved by the PEIDEEF.
- Erosion control measures will be monitored during construction activities. If damage occurs, it will be repaired promptly.
2.9 Dust Control

If required, water trucks may be used to apply water to control dust levels at the project site. These activities will be throughout the all work areas as required.

Environmental Concerns

Dust could enter aquatic systems and may affect nearby residents. Uncontrolled application of water could cause runoff with elevated levels of sediment, creating potential impacts on water quality, aquatic ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas.

Environmental Protection Procedures

The following procedures are intended to minimize the potential environmental effects associated with the use of water for dust control:

- Locations where water is to be applied, the amount of water to be applied and the times at which it shall be applied shall be determined by the supervisor.
- At least one mobile water application unit for applying water shall be available to the work site at all times. Water shall be applied by means of a pressure type distributor equipped with a spray system of nozzles that will ensure a uniform application of water. Minimal amounts of water required to control dust will be applied such that potential for surface runoff of sediment is minimized.
- The intake hose to the tank shall be equipped with a device satisfactory to prevent fish from being pumped into the tank as per applicable federal and provincial guidelines.
- Sources of water shall contain sufficient flow such that the withdrawal rate will not noticeably reduce the flow in the watercourse. A watercourse that is a good source during most of the year may not have sufficient flow during the summer to permit any withdrawal; therefore, ponds shall be selected as a water source during a dry period, where practicable.
- Water trucks shall not be driven into or through a watercourse/wetland, unless otherwise approved by the PEIDEEF.
- Water trucks will not be driven down to the edge of the wetland/watercourse, unless the area is firm, so that ruts will not form. Any disturbed ground or ground cover is to be covered with mulch or other erosion control material.
- Pumps and other equipment must not be repaired or refuelled within 10m of a wetland/watercourse or other environmentally sensitive areas.
- Petroleum products are not to be used for dust control under any circumstances.

2.9 Erosion Control

Erosion control measures will be implemented in areas where there is a high potential for erosion, particularly where work is required near any water body.

Environmental Concerns

Grubbing, excavation, grading and other land work at the project site will disturb the soil and create the potential for erosion. Soil erosion has the potential to impact nearby waterbodies through the introduction of sediment and organic material, which can cause depleted oxygen levels and associated impacts on aquatic wildlife. Half of the turbine sites (No’s 2, 3, 4, 7 &10)
are located on previously disturbed agricultural land; therefore the project is not expected to impact erosion rates at these sites.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following general procedures are intended to minimize the potential for soil erosion at the project site:

- Access roads will be constructed using geo-textile material if necessary and all vehicle traffic will be limited to these roadways and the specific turbine sites.
- Erosion control measures such as silt fences, erosion control mats, sodding, and mulching will be implemented in areas where there is a high potential for erosion or where work is required near a waterbody. These controls will conform to the standards outlined in Section 7.1 in the PEIT&PW EPP.
- The project site will be re-vegetated or allowed to re-grow naturally after construction is complete.
- Construction will not occur during periods of rain or wet soils.

3.0 PROCEDURES

3.1 Hazardous Materials Storage, Handling, and Disposal
A variety of potentially hazardous materials will be used or stored on-site during this project for activities associated with the operation and maintenance of wind turbines and vehicles on site. Hazardous materials, which will be routinely used, include petroleum fuels, oils, lubricants, and hydraulic fluids.

Environmental Concerns
The major concern regarding the use of these substances is their accidental release into the environment through spills and improper disposal. These unplanned events may have adverse effects on soil quality, water quality, wildlife, and human health and safety.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures will help minimize the potential environmental effects associated with the use of hazardous materials at the project site:

- Hazardous materials will be used only by personnel who are trained and qualified in the handling of these materials and only in accordance with the manufacturer’s instruction and government regulations.
- The WHMIS program will be implemented throughout the job site in accordance with the *Prince Edward Island Occupational Health and Safety Act* and regulations governed by the Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission of Prince Edward Island (WHSCC). All employees involved with hazardous materials must be appropriately trained.
- A complete inventory of the hazardous materials is to be maintained according to the WHMIS. This inventory is to be available to regulatory agencies upon request.
- The transportation of hazardous materials will be conducted in compliance with the Federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.
Fuel storage on the work site will be undertaken in compliance with applicable provincial and federal regulations, codes and guidelines.

No hazardous materials storage will occur in a buffer zone of a watercourse or other environmentally sensitive areas.

Transfer, fueling and lubrication of equipment on the site will be conducted so as to minimize the possibility of contamination to soil (both surface and subsurface) and/or water (surface and groundwater). Fueling or servicing of mobile equipment on land will not be allowed within 30 m of a watercourse.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be available for all hazardous materials in use or stored on-site.

All hazardous materials, when required, will be removed and disposed of in an acceptable manner in accordance with government regulations and requirements.

The Contractor will have appropriate emergency spill response equipment for containment and cleanup of spills. This equipment will consist of at least one 250 L (i.e. 55 gal. overpack) spill kit, containing equipment to prevent a spill from spreading and will quickly contain and clean up the spill area.

Any equipment leaks must be prevented, by using drip pans and/or other appropriate means.

3.2 Light and Noise Levels
During construction and decommissioning/re-commissioning there will be an increase in noise level due increased vehicle traffic and the operation of construction equipment. There will also be an increase in noise level during the operation of wind turbines.

White flashing strobe lights will be installed on many of the wind turbines, creating potential visual impacts for nearby residents and local avian traffic. Turbine lighting will be installed as per the requirements set out in the Canadian Aviation Regulations 2005-2. Part VI General Operating and Flight Rules Standard 612.19 Standards Obstruction Markings (2005).

Environmental Concern
Noise caused by project construction may cause short term disturbances to nearby residents, wildlife and birds. Noise created by the operation of wind turbines may impact nearby residents, wildlife or birds over the long term. Turbine lighting may impact birds in the area.

Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures are intended to minimize the potential effects of elevated light and noise levels on the environment:

- Lighting and working hours to be regulated by conditions of the relevant municipal permit (if applicable) and/or consultation with local authorities;
- Work will be conducted such that lighting and noise levels remain comparable to those currently produced in the project area;
- Project vehicles will keep to designated project transportation routes and will be properly maintained to avoid excess noise.
- Where additional lighting is required to conduct work, lights will be positioned such that the direction of the lighting is away from nearby residences.
- Where nuisance to local residents is an issue, scheduling of specific activities may be directed by the site manager.
- Area lighting shall be positioned and directed so as not to cause glare to approaching traffic.
- In order to minimize the potential impacts on birds, strobe lights will be installed on each turbine using with the minimum number of flashes per minute and the briefest flash duration allowable.

### 3.3 Vehicle Traffic

Materials and equipment will be transported to the site by vehicles during the construction of the East Point Wind Plant. The transportation of turbine components and large cranes requires the use of large flatbed trucks on public roads.

**Environmental Concerns**

The main environmental concern associated with project related vehicle traffic is the potential to cause delays in traffic flow and disturb nearby residents. Vehicle and equipment operation also has the potential to disturb terrestrial wildlife and their habitat, soil, groundwater quality, and human health and safety.

**Environmental Protection Procedures**

The general environmental protection procedures associated with project-related vehicle traffic include:

- Hours of operation for the project will be acceptable to the local authorities to mitigate any disturbance nearby residents;
- Vehicles and equipment associated with the project will travel on designated public roads and access roads to minimize disturbance to surrounding soil, vegetation and wildlife.
- All vehicles and equipment associated with the project will be free from antifreeze, fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid leakage. Vehicles and equipment on site will be monitored throughout the project and if leaks are identified the equipment will be repaired or removed from the site immediately.
- Trucks are to operate within posted speed limits; and,
- Trucks are to reduce speed and proceed with caution when traffic (i.e., vehicle and pedestrian) is present and during periods of low lights (i.e., dusk and dawn).

### 3.4 Avoidance of Migratory Birds

**Environmental Concerns**

All migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. This legislation provides migratory birds protection from hunting and capture during sensitive periods, and prohibits the deposit of oil, oil wastes, food scraps, or their habitat. Birds may also be impacted by sediment plumes, dust, noise and activities that could disturb nesting or feeding migratory birds.
Environmental Protection Procedures
The following procedures are intended to minimize the potential effects of the project construction on migratory birds:

- Avoid disturbances to all birds in and near the project area;
- The Contractor is to use public roads to access the project area and to transport waste material to the provincially approved disposal site;
- The Contractor should be aware that migratory birds, their eggs, nests and young are protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA);
- Concentrations of seabirds, waterfowl, or shorebirds should not be approached when anchoring equipment, accessing wharves, or ferrying supplies;
- The Contractor is to be aware of the importance of taking measures to ensure that contaminant spills and littering, regardless of the amount, do not occur at sea or along the shoreline.
- All machinery should be well muffled;
4.0 SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES – PREVENTION OF CONFLICT WITH AVIAN WILDLIFE

Avian mortality is a common concern surrounding the operation of wind turbines. In order to minimize the potential interactions with birds at the East Point Wind Plant, several measures have been taken and are outlined below.

A fall migration survey was completed in the project area to determine the bird species present in the project area during peak fall migration periods. This study concluded that the area East of East Lake is the most frequently used by birds and that this area should be avoided during turbine siting. The original turbine layout had three turbines in this area; however the proponent has changed these turbine sites to act in accordance with the study recommendations. Further studies, including a spring migration survey, are being conducted to confirm the findings of the fall migration survey. These surveys are scheduled to take place between the weeks of April 17th and May 26th (6 weeks). The summary report will be available in July and the final report will be issued in early September.

In addition, some environmental protection measures will be put in place to minimize the potential interaction with avian wildlife. These measures include the installation of white flashing strobe lights on turbines and avian mortality surveys.
5.0 CONTINGENCY PLANS

It is important to consider any potential malfunctions and accidents that could occur during each of the project phases and develop contingency plans to implement in the case of an emergency. The following unplanned events may result in negative impacts to the surrounding environment:

- During construction and decommissioning phases there is the potential for equipment upset and fuel spills.
- Maintenance activities may involve the use of petroleum products such as lubricants and there is the potential for the accidental release of these and other hazardous substances into the environment.
- Adverse weather conditions may cause operational problems. Precipitation in freezing conditions can lead to ice build up on turbine blades, possibly resulting in ice shedding and ice throw. These conditions may create a risk to human health or lead to damage of surrounding infrastructure.
- During connection to the MECL grid, power disruptions may occur. This may not be necessary, depending on exact connection locations. If power outages are required, they will be short-term and are not expected to impact a large number of users.

Contingency plans have been developed as per the guidelines in the PEI Transportation and Public Works EPP for accidental and unplanned events such as fuel and petroleum product spills, equipment loss during transportation. Contingency plans for icing events were developed by the proponent specifically for this project.

5.1 Fuel and Petroleum Spills

Environmental Concerns
During project construction and decommissioning/re-commissioning there is the potential for accidental terrestrial fuel spills. An accidental spill or unplanned event could occur as the result of a leak in the fuel storage units, breach of hoses or lines on equipment or if equipment is overturned. Other hazardous products such as hydraulic fluids, lubricating oil and solvents may be present at the project site in relatively small quantities. These accidental spills or unplanned events related to hazardous materials can be damaging to ecosystem components such as soils, groundwater, vegetation and terrestrial wildlife.

Environmental Protection Procedures
In order to minimize the risk of an accidental spill, all equipment related to the project will be inspected by project personnel on regular basis. Any problems will be brought to the supervisor’s immediate attention. Fueling of vehicles will not be conducted on site. Small leaks and drips resulting from the use of construction equipment or operation and maintenance activities will be contained with drip pans or other appropriate means until there is no longer a risk of releasing hazardous materials into the environment. In the event of an accidental spill, the following procedures will apply:

- Identify the source of the spill and stop it immediately. Contain any spilled material to minimize further damage and clean up the spill.
• All spills, regardless of size, will be reported verbally to the supervisor immediately upon containing and cleaning up the spill.
• The supervisor will have a copy of the EPP which outlines the response action, will halt work in the immediate area and report the spill as follows:
  o If the spill is greater than 5 liters or has the potential to effect a sensitive environment, report to the Canadian Coast Guard 24 hour Emergency Response line immediately by calling 1-800-565-1633 and provide the following information:
    ▪ name and phone number of person reporting the spill;
    ▪ approximate time and duration of the spill;
    ▪ type of product released to the environment;
    ▪ locations and source of the spill
    ▪ cause of the spill;
    ▪ present status of clean-up effort;
    ▪ weather conditions (include marine conditions if applicable); and,
    ▪ proximity of water bodies, and any near by facilities.
  o If the spill is less than 5 liters and does not have the potential to effect a sensitive environment, report to the Pollution Prevention Division (PEIDEEF) by the next working day.

For all spills that are called in to the Canadian Coast Guard, a TPW Spill Incident Report Form (see Figures 9.1-1 and 9.1-2 in T&PW EPP) will be completed by the supervisor to log the spill and the response actions. A copy of the completed Form will be forwarded to the Pollution Prevention Division (PEIDEEF), and a copy retained by the supervisor. The spill will be cleaned up according to applicable provincial regulations including the proper disposal of contaminated debris, cleaning materials and absorbents.

5.2 Icing

Environmental Concerns
Ice build up on turbine components is a common weather related hazard that has the potential to cause operational problems and safety hazards at a wind plant. Rime icing is the most common type of ice accumulation to impact energy generation on wind turbines. In Atlantic Canada, glaze icing is predominant. This icing appears as frozen rain and is caused by precipitation in freezing conditions when the temperature of turbine components reaches sub-zero temperatures. Icing conditions can also cause problems for important weather sensors mounted on the nacelle. In addition, ice shedding from moving turbine components can create a safety risk for people using the wind turbine site.

Environmental Protection Procedures
In order to minimize the environmental concerns surrounding icing events, the V90 turbines will automatically shut down during severe icing events. Automatic shut down will allow plant technicians to ensure that the blades are free of ice before restarting the turbines. This may require waiting until the ice has melted naturally or the ice may require manual removal. If it is not possible to remove the ice, the shut down mechanism will also allow technicians to ensure everyone has safely cleared the area prior to restarting the equipment when there is the potential for ice to be thrown from the blades.
### 6.0 PERMITS, APPROVALS & AUTHORIZATIONS

The following table provides a summary of permits, approvals and authorizations required for the East Point Wind Plant:

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<th>PERSON TO OBTAIN PERMIT</th>
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<td>PEI Department of Environment, Energy and Forestry</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Approval</td>
<td>PEI Department of Environment, Energy and Forestry</td>
<td>Project proponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Approval</td>
<td>PEI Department of Community and Cultural Affairs</td>
<td>Project proponent</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6.0 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP): 911

Emergency Accident Response: 911

Fire Departments: 911

Hospitals:  
Souris Hospital  
17 Knight’s Ave, Souris PE  
(902) 687-7150

King’s County Memorial Hospital  
409 MacIntyre Dr, Montague PE  
(902) 838-0777

Regulatory Authorities

PEI Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Environment  
Primary Contacts: Mr. Gerald MacDougall (902) 368-5052 (Home: (902) 368-8092)  
Oil Spills: Mr. Danny McInnis (902) 368-5057

Fish and Wildlife Division:  
Phone (902) 368-4683 (Division)  
Phone (902) 368-4684 (Office)

Environment Canada: Canadian Wildlife Service (506) 364-5044

Archaeological Contacts:  
Harry Holman, Provincial Archives Provincial Affairs, PEI (902) 368-4227
7.0 REFERENCES
