#### 9.0 Other Approvals Required

The Project also requires various other approvals, permits, and authorizations in order to proceed. The known requirements are summarized in Table 57, along with the relevant authority and current status.

TABLE 57: REQUIRED APPROVALS AND PERMITS FOR PROJECT COMPLETION

Approval/Permit	Agency	Jurisdiction	Status
Land Use Approval	Navigation Canada	Federal	Obtained
Aeronautical Assessment Approval	Transport Canada	Federal	Obtained
Radiocommunication Layout Authorization	Meteorological Services Canada, Environment, and Climate Canada Approval	Federal	Obtained
Radiocommunication Layout Authorization	National Radio Services, RCMP	Federal	Obtained
Radiocommunication Layout Authorization	Canadian Armed Forces, Department of National Defense	Federal	Obtained
Radiocommunication Layout Authorization	Canadian Coast Guard	Federal	Obtained
Development Permit	Municipality of Cumberland	Municipal	To apply once the municipality has finished their review of the land use by-laws
Building Permit	Municipality of Cumberland	Municipal	To apply closer to construction start date
Watercourse Alteration Approval Wetland Alteration Approval	Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Climate Change	Provincial	To apply closer to construction start date when civil designs are complete, if required
Archaeology Field Research Permit	Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture, and Heritage	Provincial	Obtained; Potentially Ongoing
Special Move Permit	Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal	Provincial	To apply closer to construction start date, if required
Transportation Plan Approval	Nova Scotia Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal	Provincial	To submit closer to construction start date, if required



#### 10.0 Funding

No government funding has been secured for the Project. If this changes, the Proponent will provide this information. Regardless of whether government funding is secured, the Proponent will fully fund the project through equity and financing.



#### 11.0 Additional Information

All information necessary and relevant to this EA is included in the sections above.



#### 12.0 Closure

Many adaptation and mitigation options can help address climate change; however, no single option is sufficient alone. As discussed at COP26, substantial emissions reductions over the next few decades are required to limit climate warming to below 2 degrees Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels. The Westchester Wind Project and other similar projects represent an integral part of the global effort to reach these reduction targets, which the Province of Nova Scotia has recognized and integrated into legislation.

A thorough analysis of the Project components and activities has been carried out for all phases – construction, operation, and decommissioning – of the Project. Baseline existing environmental characteristics of the region have been documented and the VECs have been assessed. The Mi'kmaq in Nova Scotia have been and will continue to be engaged with and updated on Project activities, and a Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge study has been initiated. Consultation with the public and various stakeholders is ongoing to gauge the full range of impacts and concerns with regards to the Project, which is integrated into planning efforts. The impact of the Project on the local environment has been evaluated based on these many criteria and mitigative measures have been presented and will be adopted to minimize the chance and reduce the significance of the potential residual impacts as a result of Project activity. Cumulative effects of the Project on the environment due to other regional Projects and activities have also been identified and assessed. From the data presented in the EA process, there are no significant residual environmental effects predicted for the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the Project.

The following benefits will result due to the Project and are considered as advantages of this development:

- Production of emission-free energy, which will displace energy produced from fossil fuels in Nova Scotia;
- Assist Nova Scotia in meeting the target of 80% renewable energy set in the Renewable Electricity Regulations made under Section 5 of the Electricity Act;
- Help decrease anthropogenic induced climate change, which is putting both human and environmental health at risk;
- Increase revenue to the Municipality of Cumberland through the payment of annual property taxes;
- Increased revenue to local businesses due to activities associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Project;
- Increased revenue to landowners participating in the Project; and
- Creation of additional employment in the region during all Project phases.

The Westchester Wind Project provides an excellent opportunity to produce renewable energy on already agriculturally productive and fragmented lands, providing source diversity and helping to meet increasing energy demands in Nova Scotia. The Proponent is seeking to develop the proposed Project with the intent of helping Nova Scotia meet its renewable electricity targets while providing local economic benefits. The Proponent is pleased to provide this EA to the Policy, Planning & Environmental



Assessment Branch of the Department of Environment and Climate Change and looks forward to working with provincial regulators to progress the Project to a construction ready stage.



#### 13.0 Disclosure

This report was prepared by Natural Forces Developments Limited Partnership and Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon). Both parties have used the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances at the time the work was performed by reputable members of the environmental consulting profession practicing in Canada. Dillon assumes no responsibility for conditions which were beyond its scope of work. There is no warranty expressed or implied by Dillon.

The material in the report reflects the Proponent's, and Dillon's, best judgment in light of the information available at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Dillon accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Natural Forces Developments Limited Partnership



#### 14.0 References

#### 14.1 Literature Cited and Internet Sites

Anderson, S. (2002). "Lasiurus cinereus" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Lasiurus\_cinereus/. Accessed December 2021.

Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre Database [ACCDC]. (2021). Data Report 6930: Westchester Mountain, NS.

Audubon. (2022a). Guide to North American Birds- American Kestrel (Falco sparverius). Retrieved from: https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/american-kestrel. Accessed February 2022.

Audubon. (2022b). Guide to North American Birds- Purple Finch (Haemorhous purpureus). Retrieved from: https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/purple-finch. Accessed February 2022.

Bentley, J. (2017). "Lasionycteris noctivagans" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Lasionycteris\_noctivagans/. Accessed December 2021.

Brown, D.J., M.M. Cochrane, and R.A. Moen. (2017) Survey and analysis design for wood turtle population monitoring. The Journal of Wildlife Management. 81(5): 868-877. https://doi.org/10.1002/jwmg.21249.

Burian, J. (2002). Sorex dispar (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Sorex\_dispar/. Accessed February 2022.

Canadian Wind Energy Association [CanWEA]. (2011). An Introduction to Wind Energy Development in Canada. Ottawa, Ontario: CanWEA. Retrieved from: http://www.canwea.ca/pdf/canwea-sitingreport-e.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Canadian Wind Energy Association [CanWEA]. (2017). Wind Energy Development Best Practices for Indigenous and Public Engagement. Ottawa, Ontario: CanWEA. Retrieved from: https://canwea.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/canwea-bestpractices-engagement-web.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Canning, Simmons, AACI, FRI, CMR, PLE. (2010). Wind Energy Study – Effect on Real Estate Values in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario.

Chief Medical Officer of Health of Ontario. (2010). Potential Health Impacts of Wind Turbines. [Report]. Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Retrieved from:

http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/common/ministry/publications/reports/wind\_turbine/wind\_turbine.p df. Accessed February 2022.

City of Toronto. (2011). Electromagnetic Fields. Retrieved from: http://www.toronto.ca/health/emfs.htm. Accessed February 2022.

Climate Atlas of Canada. (2019). Climate Atlas of Canada version 2 using BCCAQv2 climate model data. Retrieved from: https://climateatlas.ca/map/canada/plus30 2030 85#. Accessed February 2022.



Cornell Lab. (2022a). All About Birds-Bobolink. Retrieved from: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Bobolink/overview. Accessed February 2022.

Cornell Lab. (2022b). All About Birds-Bay-breasted Warbler. Retrieved from: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Bay-breasted\_Warbler/overview. Accessed February 2022.

Cornell Lab. (2022c). All About Birds- Black-backed Woodpecker. Retrieved from: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Black-backed\_Woodpecker. Accessed February 2022.

Cornell Lab. (2022d). All About Birds- Canada Jay. Retrieved from: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Canada\_Jay. Accessed February 2022.

Cornell Lab. (2022e). All About Birds- Red-breasted Nuthatch. Retrieved from: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Red-breasted\_Nuthatch. Accessed February 2022.

Cornell Lab. (2022f). All About Birds- Red Crossbill. Retrieved from: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/quide/Red\_Crossbill. Accessed February 2022.

COSEWIC. (2012). COSEWIC assessment and status report on the American Eel Anguilla rostrata in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xii + 109 pp.

COSEWIC. (2008). COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentina* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 47 pp.

COSEWIC. (2013). COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Eastern Waterfan *Peltigera hydrothyria* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xi + 46 pp.

COSEWIC. (2018a). COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Midland Painted Turtle (Chrysemys picta marginata) and the Eastern Painted Turtle (Chrysemys picta picta) in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xvi + 107 ppp

COSEWIC. (2018b). Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta): COSEWIC assessment and status report 2018. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry/cosewic-assessments-status-reports/wood-turtle-2018.html

Cultural Resource Management [CRM] Group. (2022). Westchester Wind Project Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment Screening & Reconnaissance 2021 Westchester, Nova Scotia Draft Report. Prepared for Dillon Consulting and the Special Places Program of the Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture, Tourism, and Heritage.

Davis, D.S. and S. Browne. (eds.). (1996). The Natural History of Nova Scotia. Nimbus/The Nova Scotia Museum.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO]. (2010). Recovery Strategy for the Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), inner Bay of Fundy populations [Final]. In Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series. Ottawa: Fisheries and Oceans Canada. xiii + 58 pp + Appendices.



Department of Fisheries and Oceans [DFO]. (2018). Atlantic Salmon... A Remarkable Life Cycle. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/publications/salmon-saumon/lifecycle-cyclevital/index-eng.html. Accessed February 2022.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO]. (2021). Aquatic species at risk map. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/sara-lep/map-carte/index-eng.html. Accessed December 2021.

Donohoe, Jr., H.V. and P.I. Wallace. (1982). Geological Map of the Cobequid Highlands. Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou Counties, Nova Scotia.

Electricity Act, S.N.S. 2004, c. 25, s. 1

Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]. (2014). Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis and Tricolored Bat. CW66-514/2014E-PDF. ISBN 978-1-100-25605-4. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://wildlife-species.canada.ca/species-risk-

registry/virtual\_sara/files/gen\_info/fs\_chauvesouris\_bats\_gen-v03\_0215\_e.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]. (2015). BATS IN BUILDINGS and the Emergency Listing Order for the Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), the Northern Myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*) and the Tri-colored Bat (*Perimyotis* subflavus). Retrieved from Government of Canada:

https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-education-centre/fact-sheets/bats-white-nose-syndrome/buildings-emergency-listing-order.html. Accessed February 2022.

Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]. (2018). Nesting Periods. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds/general-nesting-periods/nesting-periods.html#\_map. Accessed February 2022.

Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]. (2020a). Canada's greenhouse gas emissions projections. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/greenhouse-gas-emissions/projections.html. Accessed February 2022.

Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]. (2020b). Criteria for public weather alerts. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/types-weather-forecasts-use/public/criteria-alerts.html#rainfall. Accessed February 2022.

Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]. (2022a). Canadian Climate Normals 1981-2010 Station Data – DEBERT, Nova Scotia. Retrieved from Government of Canada:

https://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate\_normals/results\_1981\_2010\_e.html?searchType=stnName&txtSt ationName=debert&searchMethod=contains&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLong Min=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&stnID=6334&dispBack=1. Accessed February 2022.

Environment and Climate Change Canada [ECCC]. (2022b). Nova Scotia – Air Quality Health Index – Provincial Summary. Retrieved from Government of Canada:

https://weather.gc.ca/airquality/pages/provincial\_summary/ns\_e.html. Accessed February 2022.



Erickson WP, M.M. Wolfe, K.J. Bay, D.H. Johnson, and J.L. Gehring. (2014). A Comprehensive Analysis of Small-Passerine Fatalities from Collision with Turbines at Wind Energy Facilities. PLoS ONE 9(9): e107491. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0107491.

Explore Cumberland. (2022). Outdoors- Ski Wentworth. Retrieved from: https://explorecumberland.ca/listing/ski-wentworth/. Accessed February 2022.

Global Fungal Red List Initiative. (2015). Fuscopannaria ahlneri. Retrieved from: http://iucn.ekoo.se/iucn/species\_view/414875/. Accessed February 2022.

Hamlin, M. (2004). "Pipistrellus subflavus" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Pipistrellus\_subflavus/. Accessed December 2021.

Hardy, C. (1869). Forest Life in Acadie: Sketches of Sport and Natural History in the Lower Provinces of the Canadian Dominion. London: Chapman & Hall.

Havens, A. (2006). "*Myotis lucifugus*" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Myotis\_lucifugus/. Accessed February 2022.

Hegmann, G., C. Cocklin, R. Creasey, S. Dupuis, A. Kennedy, L. Kingsley, W. Ross, H. Spaling and D. Stalker. (1999). Cumulative Effects Assessment Practitioners Guide. Prepared by AXYS Environmental Consulting Ltd. and the CEA Working Group for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Hull, Quebec.

Henderson, L. E., L.J. Farrow, and G.H. Broders. (2009). Summer Distribution and Status of the Bats of Prince Edward Island, Canada. Northeastern Naturalist, 16(1), 131–140. http://www.jstor.org/stable/27744548

Horton, K.G., B.M. Van Doren, P.M. Stepanian, A. Farnsworth, and J.F. Kelly. (2016). Where in the air? Aerial habitat use of nocturnally migrating birds Published: 01 November 2016. Retrieved from: https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2016.0591. Accessed February 2022.

Idemat App for Material Selection, http://www.ecocostsvalue.com/EVR/img/Idematapp2018.xlsx

Important Bird Areas Canada. (2022). Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Canada. Retrieved from: https://www.ibacanada.com/index.jsp?lang=en. Accessed February 2022.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC]. (2014). Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

Inventory of Carbon & Energy (ICE), Version 2.0. http://www.carbonsolutions.com/resources/ice%20v2.0%20-%20jan%202011.xls

ISO 14064-1:2018, Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organizational level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.



ISO 14064-2:2019, Greenhouse gases – Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements.

Lacroix, G. (2011). Fish Community Structure in Relation to Acidity in Three Nova Scotia Rivers. Canadian Journal of Zoology. 65. 2908-2915. 10.1139/z87-441.

LeBlanc, M.P., C.A. Morgan, E.A. Bossanyi, and A.D. Garrad. (2007). Recommendations for risk assessments of ice throw and blade failure in Ontario. *Canadian Wind Energy Association*.

Lewis, R. (2018). Archaeological/Cultural Aspects Review: Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project Halifax County, Nova Scotia. Shubenacadie: Unpublished manuscript for Mi'kma'ki All Points Services.

Lewis, T. (1755). A Map of a Part of Nova Scotia or Acadie. Nova Scotia Archives Map Collection: V7 205 Chignecto, Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Archives.

Mabee, T.J., B.A. Cooper, J.H. Plissner, and D.P. Young. (2006). Nocturnal bird migration over an Appalachian ridge at a proposed wind power project. Wildlife Society Bulletin 34:682–690.

McCallum, L.C., A. Whitfield, L.D. Knopper, G.M. Ferguson, and C.A. Ollson. (2014). Measuring electromagnetic fields (EMF) around wind turbines in Canada: is there a human health concern? Environmental Health 2014, 13:9.

McCunney, R.J., Mundt, K.A., Colby, W.D., Dobie, R., Kaliski, K., and Blais, M. (2014). Wind turbines and health: A critical review of the scientific literature. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 56(11), e108-e130.

Mi'kmaw Conservation Group. (2012). Speckled Trout (Salvelinus Fontinalis). Retrieved from: https://mikmawconservation.ca/species/speckled-trout-salvelinus-fontinalis/. Accessed February 2022.

Mi'kmawey Forestry. (2018). Three New Protected Areas Announced on Nova Scotia. Retrieved from: https://mikmaweyforestry.ca/2018/11/30/three-new-protected-areas-announced-in-nova-scotia/. Accessed February 2022.

Moseley, M. (2007). *Records of Bats (CHIROPTERA) at Cave and Mines in Nova Scotia*. Halifax: Nova Scotia Museum and Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage.

Mulheisen, M. and K. Berry. (2000). "Eptesicus fuscus" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Eptesicus\_fuscus/. Accessed December 2021.

Municipality of Cumberland. (2020). Cumberland Land Use Bylaw With Schedules. Municipal Office. Retrieved from Municipality of Cumberland: https://www.cumberlandcounty.ns.ca/1323-cumberland-land-use-bylaw-with-schedules-2020-web-1/file.html. Accessed January 2022.

Myers, P. and J. Hatchett. (2000). "Lasiurus borealis" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Lasiurus\_borealis/. Accessed December 2021.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. (2021). The Effects of Climate Change. Retrieved from: https://climate.nasa.gov/effects/. Accessed February 2022.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). (2021). Layers of the Atmosphere. Retrieved from: https://www.weather.gov/jetstream/layers. Accessed February 2022.

National Wetlands Working Group. (1997). *The Canadian Wetland Classification System, 2*<sup>nd</sup> *Edition*. Warner, B.G. and C.D.A. Rubec (eds.), Wetlands Research Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada. 68 pp.

Native Plant Trust. (2022). Amerorchis rotundifolia (round-leafed orchid). Retrieved from: https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/amerorchis/rotundifolia/. Accessed February 2022.

Natural Resources Canada. (2021). Canadian Forest Fire Weather Index (FWI) System. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://cwfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/background/summary/fwi. Accessed February 2022.

Neily, P., S. Basquill, E. Quigley, and K. Keys. (2017). Ecological Land Classification for Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Renewable Resources Branch.

Niven, L. and S. Davis. (1991). Initial Field Reconnaissance of Highway 104, Masstown to Thompson Station (A1991NS022). Unpublished manuscript on file with NSM.

North American Orchid Conservation Center [NAOCC]. (2022). Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindl. Greater Purple Fringed Bog Orchid. Available at:

https://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/platanthera/grandiflora/

Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture, Tourism, and Heritage [NSDCCTH]. (2022). Special Places. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://cch.novascotia.ca/exploring-our-past/special-places. Accessed January 2022.

Nova Scotia Department of Energy and Mines. (2020). Nova Scotia Groundwater Atlas – Water Well Logs (March 2020). Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia:

https://fletcher.novascotia.ca/DNRViewer/?viewer=Groundwater. Accessed December 2021.

Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forestry [NSDLF]. (2021a). Forest Ecosystem Classification: Forest Vegetation types. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://novascotia.ca/natr/forestry/veg-types/veg-navigation.asp. Accessed November 2021.

Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forestry [NSDLF]. (2021b). Wildlife and Birds of Nova Scotia. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://novascotia.ca/natr/wildlife/wns/wns7b.asp. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources [NSDNR]. (2012a). Endangered Mainland Moose Special Management Strategies. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia:

https://novascotia.ca/natr/wildlife/habitats/terrestrial/pdf/SMP\_Mainland\_Moose.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources [NSDNR]. (2012b). Special Management Practices for White-tailed Deer Wintering Areas. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia:



https://novascotia.ca/natr/wildlife/habitats/terrestrial/pdf/SMP\_White-tailed\_Deer.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources [NSDNR]. (2015). Ecological Landscape Analysis Report, Ecodistrict 340 Cobequid Hills. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia:

https://novascotia.ca/natr/ELA/pdf/700/720SouthMountainParts1&2.pdf]. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables [NSDNRR]. (2021). Recovery Plan for the Moose (Alces alces Americana) in Mainland Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan Series. 96 pp.

Nova Scotia Environment [NSE]. (2009). Guide to Addressing Wildlife Species and Habitat in an EA Registration Document. Policy and Corporate Services Division, Environmental Assessment Branch. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://novascotia.ca/nse/ea/docs/EA.Guide-AddressingWildSpecies.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Environment [NSE]. (2017a). Groundwater in Nova Scotia. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://novascotia.ca/nse/groundwater/. Accessed December 2021.

Nova Scotia Environment [NSE]. (2017b). Portapique River Wilderness Area. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa\_portapiqueriver.asp. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Environment [NSE]. (2018). Wilderness areas. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wildernessareas.asp. Accessed February 2021.

Nova Scotia Environment [NSE]. (2019). Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia:

https://novascotia.ca/nse/wetland/docs/Nova.Scotia.Wetland.Conservation.Policy.pdf. Accessed January 2022.

Nova Scotia Environment [NSE]. (2021). Guide to Preparing an EA Registration Document for Wind Power Projects in Nova Scotia. Policy Division, Environmental Assessment Branch. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/ea/docs/EA.Guide-Proponents-WindPowerProjects.pdf. Accessed December 2021.

Nova Scotia Environment [NSE]. (2022). Nova Scotia Environment Ambient Air Quality Data. Air Quality Unit, Sustainability and Applied Science Division. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia: https://novascotia.ca/nse/airdata/. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture. (2017). Statistical Profile of Cumberland County. Retrieved from: https://nsfa-fane.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Statistical-Profile-of-Cumberland-County.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Finance and Treasury Board. (2021). Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account, 2017. Retrieved from Government of Nova Scotia:

https://novascotia.ca/finance/statistics/topic news.asp?id=16754&fto=23w&rdval=2021-



04#:~:text=Tourism%20expenditures%20of%20%242%2C431.6%20million,average%20of%202.1%25%2 0of%20GDP. Accessed February 2022.

Nova Scotia Provincial Parks. (2022). Wentworth. Retrieved from: https://parks.novascotia.ca/park/wentworth. Accessed February 2022.

Office of Aboriginal Affairs. (2012). Proponents' Guide: The Role of Proponents in Crown Consultation with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. Retrieved from Nova Scotia Environment:

https://novascotia.ca/nse/ea/docs/ea-proponents-guide-to-mikmaq-consultation.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Ollendorff, J. (2002). "*Myotis septentrionalis*" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved from: https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Myotis\_septentrionalis/. Accessed December 2021.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment [OMOE]. (2010). Low frequency noise and infrasound associated with wind turbine generator systems: a literature review. Retrieved from: https://docs.wind-watch.org/HGC-LFI-wind-turbine-lit-rev.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Patterson, J.W. (2012). Evaluation of New Obstruction Lighting Techniques to Reduce Avian Fatalities. Technical Report for the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Peckford, M.L. and Taylor, P.D. (2008). Within night correlations between radar and ground counts ofmigrating songbirds. J Field Ornithol. 79:207–214. DOI: 10.1111/j.1557-9263.2008.00165 Purdue University. (2000). Noise Sources and Their Effects. Retrieved from:

https://www.chem.purdue.edu/chemsafety/Training/PPETrain/dblevels.htm

Purdue University. (2000). Noise Sources and Their Effects. Retrieved from Purdue: https://www.chem.purdue.edu/chemsafety/Training/PPETrain/dblevels.htm. Accessed February 2022.

Purdue University. (2017). Hearing Conservation Program. Retrieved from Purdue: https://www.purdue.edu/ehps/rem/documents/programs/HCP.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Radio Advisory Board of Canada [RABC] and Canadian Wind Energy Association [CanWEA]. (2020). Technical Information and Coordination Process between Wind Turbines and Radiocommunication Radar Systems. RABC and CanWEA.

*Renewable Electricity Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 110/2021 made under the Electricity Act, S.N.S. 2004, c. 25. Available at: https://novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/elecrenew.htm.

Seifert, H., A. Westerhellweg, J. Kroning. (2003). Risk Analysis of Ice Throw from Wind Turbines. Boreas 6(9), p.2006-01.

Snowmobilers Association of Nova Scotia (SANS). (2022). Grooming Map Trails. Available at: https://sans.evtrails.com/#

Statistics Canada. (2017). *Cumberland, CTY [Census division], Nova Scotia and Nova Scotia [Province]* (table). Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. Retrieved from Government of Canada: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-



pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CD&Code1=1211&Geo2=PR&Code2=12&SearchText=Cumberl and&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=1211&TABID=1&type=0. Accessed February 2022.

Stea, R. R., H. Conley, and Y. Brown (compilers). (1992). Surficial Geology of the Province of Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Map 92-3, Scale 1:500 000.

Strum. 2013. Final Bird Survey Report, Westchester Mountain, NS. Prepared for Natural Forces Technologies Inc.

Tourism Nova Scotia. (2022). Tourism Revenues. Retrieved from Tourism Nova Scotia: https://tourismns.ca/tourism-revenues. Accessed February 2022.

Transport Canada. (2021). STANDARD 621 – Obstruction Marking and Lighting Standard. Chapter 12 Wind Turbines and Wind Farms. Retrieved Government of Canada: https://tc.canada.ca/en/corporate-services/acts-regulations/list-regulations/canadian-aviation-regulations-sor-96-433/standards/standard-621-obstruction-marking-lighting-canadian-aviation-regulations-cars. Accessed February 2022.

US Department of Transportation [USDOT]. (1995). Highway Traffic Noise Analyses and Abatement: Policy and Guidance. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Environment and Planning, Noise and Air Quality Branch, Washington, D.C.

Vanderwolf, K.J., D.F. McAlpine, G.J. Forbes, and D. Malloch. (2012). Bat populations and cave microclimate prior to and at the outbreak of white-nose syndrome in New Brunswick. Canadian Field Naturalist 126(2): 125-134.

Vyn, R.J. and R.M. McCullough. (2014). The effect of wind turbines on property values in Ontario: Does public perception match empirical evidence? Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics. Volume 62, Issue 3, pages 365-392.

Washington State Department of Transportation [WSDoT]. (2017). Biological Assessment Preparation for Transportation Projects – Advanced Training Manual. Chapter 7 – Noise Impact Assessment. Retrieved from: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/NR/rdonlyres/448B609A-A84E-4670-811B-9BC68AAD3000/0/BA\_ManualChapter7.pdf. Accessed February 2022.

Webb, K.T. and Marshall, L.B. (1999). Ecoregions and ecodistricts of Nova Scotia. Crops and Livestock Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Truro, Nova Scotia; Indicators and Assessment Office, Environmental Quality Branch, Environment Canada, Hull, Quebec. 39 pp. and 1 map.

World Health Organization [WHO]. (2017). INTERNATIONAL EMF PROJECT 22nd International Advisory Committee Joint UV/EMF session Medical and cosmetic uses of Non-Ionizing Radiation (NIR) devices. Retrieved from World Health Organization: https://www.who.int/peh-emf/publications/reports/22nd\_iac\_meeting\_2017.pdf?ua=1. Accessed February 2022.

Zimmerling, J., A. Pomeroy, M. d'Entremont, and C. Francis. (2013). Canadian estimate of bird mortality due to collisions and direct habitat loss associated with wind turbine developments. Avian Conservation and Ecology, 8(2).



#### **14.2** Personal Communications



# APPENDIX A SAMPLE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MATERIALS



# APPENDIX B COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PLAN



### APPENDIX C SOUND LEVEL ASSESSMENT



#### APPENDIX D VISUAL ASSESSMENT



# APPENDIX E VEGETATION SURVEYS



# APPENDIX F WILDLIFE SURVEYS



# APPENDIX G WETLAND SURVEYS



# APPENDIX H BIRD SURVEYS



# APPENDIX I RADAR AND ACOUSTIC MONITORING SURVEYS



#### APPENDIX J BAT SURVEYS



### APPENDIX K WATERCOURSE AND FISH HABITAT SURVEYS



# APPENDIX L ATLANTIC CANADIAN CONSERVATION DATA CENTRE REPORT



### APPENDIX M RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IMPACT STUDY



# APPENDIX N ARIA AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING



# APPENDIX O ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION PLAN



# APPENDIX P QUALIFICATIONS OF LEAD TECHNICAL FIELD PROFESSIONALS

