Jericho Wind, Inc.

Final Decommissioning Plan Report – Jericho Wind Energy Centre

Prepared by:

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Project Number:

60155032

Date:

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Glossary of Terms

GE ..... General Electric
MOE ..... Ontario Ministry of the Environment
MNR ..... Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
MTCS ..... Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
MW ..... Megawatt
NextEra ..... NextEra Energy Canada, ULC
O. Reg. 359/09 .... Ontario Regulation 359/09
The Project ..... Jericho Wind Energy Centre
REA ..... Renewable Energy Approval

1. Introduction

Jericho Wind, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC, (NextEra) is proposing to construct a wind energy project in the Municipality of Lambton Shores and the Township of Warwick, in Lambton County, Ontario and in the Municipality of North Middlesex, in Middlesex County, Ontario. The Project is referred to as the Jericho Wind Energy Centre (the "Project"). All turbines will be located on private lands.

This Decommissioning Plan Report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of *Ontario Regulation 359/09 (O. Reg. 359/09)* and the Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals (Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE), 2011). At the time of decommissioning, the Decommissioning Plan will be reviewed in accordance with applicable regulations.

The following sections outline the process of the Project's decommissioning phase.

1.1 Summary of Decommissioning Report Requirements

The requirements for the Decommissioning Plan Report defined under *O.Reg. 359/09* are provided in the following table (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1 Adherence to Decommissioning Plan Report Requirements

Requirement	Completed	Corresponding Section
Description of Decommissioning Activities	Yes	2.3
Site Restoration	Yes	2.4
Managing Excess Materials and Waste	Yes	2.5
Other Approvals	Yes	2.8

1.2 The Proponent

The Project will be owned and operated by Jericho Wind, Inc., a subsidiary of NextEra. NextEra Energy Canada's indirect parent company is NextEra Energy Resources, LLC, a global leader in wind energy generation with a current operating portfolio of over 100 wind energy projects in North America. Wind farms currently owned and operated by NextEra Energy Canada include: Mount Copper and Mount Miller (both 54 megawatt (MW)), located in Murdochville, Quebec; Pubnico Point, (31 MW) located near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Ghost Pine (82 MW), located in Kneehill County, Alberta; and Conestogo (23 MW) located in Wellington County, Ontario.

The primary contacts for the Project are as follows:

Project Proponent	Project Consultant
Ross D. Groffman Project Director NextEra Energy Canada, ULC 390 Bay Street, Suite 1720 Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2Y2 *Phone:* .....416.364.9714 *Email:* .....Jericho.Wind@NextEraEnergy.com *Website:* ..www.NextEraEnergyCanada.com	Marc Rose Senior Environmental Planner AECOM 300-300 Town Centre Blvd. Markham, Ontario, L3R 5Z6 *Phone:* .... 905.477.8400 x388 *Email:* ..... marc.rose@aecom.com

1.3 Project Study Area

The proposed Project is located in the Municipality of Lambton Shores and the Township of Warwick, in Lambton County, Ontario and in the Municipality of North Middlesex, in Middlesex County, Ontario. The Project Study Area consists of the areas being studied for the wind energy component (Wind Energy Centre Study Area), as well as for the interconnection route (i.e., the area being studied for transmission lines to connect the Project to the electrical grid) (Transmission Line Study Area). The Wind Energy Centre Study Area is generally bounded by Lakeshore Road/Bog Line to the north, Egremont Road to the south, the Lambton Shores/North Middlesex municipal boundary to the east and Rawlings Road/Elarton Road to the west, in Lambton County. The Transmission Line Study Area is generally bounded by Kennedy Line, Parkhill Drive and Elginfield Road to the north, Jura Line, Elm Tree Drive and Poplar Hill Road to the south, Fernhill Drive to the east, and the Jericho Road to the west, in Lambton and Middlesex Counties.

The location of the Project Study Area was defined early in the planning process for the proposed wind energy facility, based on the availability of wind resources, approximate area required for the proposed project, and availability of existing infrastructure for connection to the electrical grid. The Project Study Area was used to facilitate information collection.

Figure 1-1 shows the Project Location.

Lake Huron

Kettle Point 44

Lambton Shores

Warwick

Adelaide Metcalfe

North Middlesex

Middlesex Centre

Refer to Parkhill Interconnect Project Appendix

Legend

Project Location
- GE Turbine
- Permanent Meterological Tower
- Access Road
- Collection Line
- Crane Path
- Transmission Line
- Substation & Laydown Area
- Disturbance Areas
- Existing 500kV Transmission Line
- Bornish Switchyard

Parkhill Interconnect Infrastructure (See Addendum)
- Parkhill Transformer Substation and Point of Interconnection
- Proposed Transmission line from Bornish Switchyard to Parkhill TS

- Wind Energy Centre Study Area
- Transmission Line Study Area
- 120m Area of Investigation
- Municipal Division
- Freeway
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Ramp
- Railway

Natural Feature
- Watercourse (ABCA, SCRCA)
- Watercourse (MNR)
- Waterbody
- Cartographic Wetland
- Wooded Area

Metres
0 200 400 800 1,200 1,600

1:50,000

UTM Zone 17N, NAD 83

Jericho Wind Energy Centre
Decommissioning Plan Report

Project Location

February 2013
Project 60155032

AECOM

Figure 1-1

Map Document: (N:\projects\0-aecom\60155032\2010\Final\GIS\Spatial\MXDs\Report\MXDs\NHA_Mapping\Jericho\60155032_Jericho_ProjectLocation.mxd)
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2. Decommissioning Plan Overview

The anticipated life of the Project is estimated to be at least 30 years. The following sections describe how the proposed Project will be dismantled either during construction (although unlikely) or following the operations phase of the Project. The wind turbine decommissioning process will be initiated upon the termination of the leases with the landowners. The decommissioning process will involve removing the wind turbine, including the tower, generator, auxiliary equipment, above ground cables/poles, fixtures, all other personal property and otherwise restoring the premises to its original condition. If it is agreed upon with the landowner, access roads and underground cables may be left in place. Foundations shall be removed to original soil depth or approximately 1 metre (m) below grade, whichever is the lesser, and replaced with topsoil. Within 12 months of initiating the decommissioning process, the Project owner will have removed the relevant components from the leased land.

The decommissioning of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre will be undertaken in compliance with this Decommissioning Plan and the Ontario *Occupational Health and Safety Act* along with any other applicable regulatory requirements and standards, including those from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Conservation Authorities or Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). As with construction, a manager responsible for safety will be present on site for the duration of the work.

Reference should be made to **Appendix A** for the associated Parkhill Interconnect Renewable Energy Approval Application Decommissioning Plan Report (GLGH, 2013).

2.1 Decommissioning During Construction

Although it is unlikely that the Project would be decommissioned before the operations phase, should this occur, the actual procedures for dismantling the Project would depend upon the state of construction. Dismantling would follow the steps outlined in Section 2.3 of this report and any exposed soils would be re-seeded in consultation with the landowner. Mitigation measures as described in the Environmental Effects Management Plan (part of the Design and Operations Report, AECOM 2013*)* would also be implemented.

2.2 Decommissioning After Ceasing Operations

Properly maintained wind turbines have an expected life of at least 30 years. At the end of the project life, depending on market conditions and project viability, the wind turbines may be ‘re-powered’ with new nacelles, towers, and/or blades, thus extending the useful life of the Project and delaying any decommissioning activities. Alternatively, the wind turbines may be decommissioned.

The following activities for the removal of the components will be undertaken once decommissioning is initiated:

- Remove above-ground collection and transmission system including substation and switchyard unless the transmission facilities are to be used by another qualified utility;
- Remove wind turbines;
- Partial removal of wind turbine foundations;
- Remove underground cables, if required by landowners; and
- Remove turbine access roads, if required by landowners.

The following anticipated detailed Decommissioning Plan is based on current procedures and experience. The specifics of these procedures may be adjusted to reflect additional decommissioning experience in the future.

2.2.1 Wind Turbines

The first stage of disassembly will include wiring crews disconnecting the tower from the collection system and disconnecting the wiring between turbine sections. A disassembly crew will then use a crane to remove the blades, the rotor, nacelle and then the towers section by section. The lubricating oil will be drained from the gearbox once it has been placed on the ground, and the oil will be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. As the turbine is being disassembled, the various components will be transported off-site.

2.2.2 Wind Turbine Foundations

Once all the turbine components have been cleared from a site, the top metre of overburden around the foundation will be excavated and stockpiled. Once cleared, the top approximately 1 m of the foundation (or to bedrock) will be demolished. The resulting concrete and reinforcing bar (rebar) will be hauled off-site and disposed of at a licensed facility. Afterwards, the stockpiled soil will be used to replace the now cleared area. The disturbed area will be feathered out and graded. No off-site soil is predicted to be needed.

2.2.3 Access Road Removal

Access roads will be left at the landowner's request or graded to restore terrain profiles (as much as possible), and vegetated.

2.2.4 Cable Wire Decommissioning

At the time of decommissioning, if appropriate and with the consent of the landowner, the underground cables will be left in place. The lines will be cut and the ends buried to approximately 1 m below grade.

2.2.5 Electrical Substation Decommissioning

The substation electrical components will be either removed as a whole or disassembled, pending reuse or recycling. Once cleared, the gravel around the yard will be reclaimed (unless the landowner wishes to keep the area as is) and the fence removed. The substation foundation will be excavated and the top approximately 1 m of concrete (or to bedrock) will be demolished and hauled off-site to be disposed of at a licensed facility. The excavated area will then be filled in with native soil and re-graded. Any material that has been used as a sound attenuating berm will be levelled and replanted to the requirements of the landowner.

2.2.6 Crane Pad Decommissioning

The crane pad aggregate will be removed and areas will be filled unless the landowner asks for it to remain.

2.2.7 Overhead Collector System and Transmission Lines

Overhead cables and transmission poles will be removed or sold to an acceptable Transmission/Distribution Operator. Transmission pole holes will be filled with clean fill and disturbed areas will be reseeded with native vegetation, where required. Overhead lines will be removed and recycled, reused, or disposed of in accordance with regulatory requirements at the time of decommissioning.

2.3 Procedures for Decommissioning

Decommissioning procedures will be similar to the construction phase. The procedures, which will be finalized prior to decommissioning in accordance with REA requirements, are anticipated to include:

1. The creation of temporary work areas. In order to provide sufficient area for the lay-down of the disassembled wind turbine components and loading onto trucks, an approximately 122 m by 122 m square must be cleared, levelled and made accessible to trucks. The topsoil will be removed and some material may need to be added.
2. The creation of crane pads. The crane pads will typically be 15 m x 35 m in size and will be located within the temporary work area around each wind turbine. The topsoil at the crane pad will be removed and approximately 600 mm of compacted crushed gravel will be added. Once the turbine disassembly is complete, the gravel area around each turbine will be removed and the area will be restored to prior use using stockpiled topsoil.
3. The use of cranes to remove the blades, hub and tower segments.
4. The use of trucks for the removal of turbines, towers and associated equipment.
5. The removal of approximately the top 1 m of the turbine foundations and replacement with clean fill and stockpiled topsoil. The fill and topsoil will be contoured to allow cultivation in the case of agricultural lands.
6. Road bedding material will be removed and replaced with clean subsoil and topsoil for reuse by the landowner for agricultural purposes. It is proposed to leave culverts in place following the operations phase.
7. Cutting underground electrical lines, burying the ends to approximately 1 m below grade, and leaving the lines in place with the consent of the landowner. Above-ground lines and poles that are not shared with another Transmission/Distribution Operator will be removed and the holes will be filled with clean fill.
8. The demolition of the substation and operations and maintenance building. These will be decommissioned in a manner appropriate to and in accordance with the standards of the day. All materials will be recycled, where possible, or disposed off-site at an approved and appropriate facility.

2.4 Land Restoration Activities

Once all of the turbines and ancillary facilities are removed, the remaining decommissioning work will consist of shaping and grading the areas to, as near as practicable, the original contours prior to construction of the wind turbines and access roads. Existing agricultural capacity will be restored and the land graded to maintain proper drainage. All areas, including the access roads, transformer pads and crane pads will be restored to, as near as practical, their original condition with native soils and seeding. If there is insufficient material onsite, topsoil and/or subsoil will be imported from a source acceptable to the landowner.

Although strict spill prevention procedures will be in place, there is the potential through the decommissioning process for small spills of solvents or fuels. The soil conditions of the turbine areas will be surveyed to determine if any effects have occurred. Should soil effects be noted, the affected soils will be identified, excavated, and removed to the applicable standards from the site for disposal at an approved and appropriate facility. The removed soils will be replaced with stockpiled subsoil and topsoil, if available. If none are available, clean fill and topsoil will be imported.

Decommissioning may temporarily affect the agricultural practices directly around the access roads, substation and turbine locations, but only during their removal. Similar to the construction phase, decommissioning will follow a stormwater protection plan that will ensure proper steps are followed to mitigate erosion and silt/sediment runoff.

As with the Project's construction, noise levels around the decommissioning work may be higher than average. Proper steps will be followed to minimize this disturbance, such as avoiding work outside of daylight hours where possible. All decommissioning project activities will conform to applicable local municipal noise by-laws. Also, as with the Project's construction, road traffic in the area will increase temporarily due to crews and heavy equipment movements. If required, a traffic management plan will be prepared to mitigate the effects of increased road traffic, in consultation with the local municipality.

2.5 Procedures for Managing Waste Generated

As discussed above, the waste generated by the decommissioning of the Project is minimal, and there are anticipated to be no toxic residues. Any waste generated will be disposed of according to the applicable standards with the emphasis on recycling materials whenever possible.

The major components of the wind turbines (tower, nacelle, blades) are modular items that allow for ease of construction and disassembly of the wind turbines during replacement or decommissioning. Dismantled wind turbines have a high salvage value due to the steel and copper components. These components are easily recyclable and there is a ready market for scrap metals. Transformers and transmission lines are typically designed for a 50 year lifespan so these items could be refurbished and sold for reuse.

Based on the construction details for the GE wind turbines and associated tower and components, it is assumed that both the tower and nacelle will yield approximately 80% salvageable materials. Since the hub assembly and bedplate is manufactured steel, it is anticipated that the hub will yield 100% salvageable metallic materials. Copper salvage estimates were derived by assuming 5% of the total tower and nacelle weight consists of salvageable copper bearing materials. Since the rotor/blades are constructed of predominantly non-metallic materials (fiberglass reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres), no salvage for the rotor or blades is currently assumed.

It is assumed that 75% of the aggregate material from the decommissioning of the crane pads can be salvaged for future use as aggregate base course. The remaining materials would be viable for general fill on non-structural fill areas. The geotextile fabric cannot be salvaged.

2.6 Emergency Response and Communications Plan

The *Emergency Response and Communications Plan* is included in the Design and Operations Report (AECOM, 2013) prepared as part of the REA application for the proposed Jericho Wind Energy Centre.

2.7 Decommissioning Notification

The process for notification of decommissioning activities will be the same as the process for notification of construction activities and is detailed in Section 5 of the *Emergency Response and Communications Plan* in the Design and Operations Report (AECOM, 2013).

2.8 Other Approvals

The Project owners will ensure that all of the required approvals at the time of decommissioning of the proposed facility are adhered to.

2.9 Conditions of Approval

The Project owner will ensure that the decommissioning stage of the proposed Project is carried out in accordance with REA requirements and the measures/practices as described in this report as well as any conditions imposed in the REA approval.

3. Summary and Conclusions

This Decommissioning Plan Report has been completed to assist the Project owner in fulfilling regulatory requirements for the decommissioning of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre project. This report is consistent with the provisions of Ontario Regulation 359/09 for a Class 4 Wind Farm facility.

Appendix A

Parkhill Interconnect Renewable Energy Approval Application Decommissioning Plan Report (GLGH, 2013)

PARKHILL INTERCONNECT

RENEWABLE ENERGY APPROVAL APPLICATION

DECOMMISSIONING PLAN REPORT

February 2013

GL Garrad Hassan

RENEWABLE ENERGY APPROVAL APPLICATION

PARKHILL INTERCONNECT

DECOMMISSIONING PLAN REPORT

Client	Jericho Wind, Inc.
Contact	Ross Groffman
Document No	800253-CAMO-R-01
Issue	B
Status	Final
Classification	Client's Discretion
Date	07 February 2013

Author: G. Constantin

Checked by: -

Approved by: N. O'Blenes

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REVISION HISTORY

Issue	Issue Date	Summary
A	05 November 2012	Initial version
B	07 February 2013	Reference to the Operation and Maintenance Building

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1 PREAMBLE

Jericho Wind, Inc. is proposing to develop the Jericho Wind Energy Centre and the Parkhill Interconnect Project (''Parkhill Interconnect"), which are subject to Ontario Regulation 359/09 (Renewable Energy Approvals (REA) under Part V.0.1 of the Ontario Environmental Protection Act (EPA)) [1]. Jericho Wind, Inc. is seeking a Renewable Energy Approval from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE) for the Jericho Wind Energy Centre and its related Parkhill Interconnect Project.

The Parkhill Interconnect will consist of a switchyard, approximately 11.5 km of 115 kV transmission line and a substation. The substation will consist of two (2) 135/225 MVA transformers. The 115 kV line will run from the Parkhill Interconnect's switchyard, known as the Bornish Switchyard, to the Parkhill Interconnect's substation, known as the Parkhill Substation. The Parkhill Substation will then be interconnected to a Hydro One-owned switchyard, known as the Evergreen Switchyard, and to an existing Hydro One 500 kV transmission line that is common to the Jericho Wind Energy Centre, the Adelaide Wind Energy Centre (owned by Kerwood Wind, Inc.), and the Bornish Wind Energy Centre (owned by Bornish Wind, LP). The Point of Common Coupling will be the interface between the Parkhill Substation and Hydro One's Evergreen Switchyard. The Parkhill Interconnect will be owned by Bornish Wind LP, Kerwood Wind, Inc., and Jericho Wind, Inc. These three companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC ("NextEra").

This Decommissioning Plan Report has been prepared in accordance with section 54.1 of O. Reg. 359/09 and the MOE's "Draft Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals"(2012) [3].

1.1 General Project Description

The proposed Parkhill Interconnect is located in the Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario (please refer to Figure 1-1). The Study Area comprises a 115 kV transmission line from the Bornish Switchyard to the Point of Common Coupling (PCC) on Hydro One's 500 kV transmission line. The electricity generated from the Adelaide, Bornish and Jericho Wind Energy Centres will converge at the Bornish Switchyard. From this point, the proposed 115 kV line will carry electricity generated by all three projects to the Parkhill Substation then to a second Hydro One-owned Switchyard on to an existing Hydro One 500 kV transmission line. Approximately 11.5 km in length, the transmission line is proposed to be mounted on new hydro poles within the road rights-of-way along Kerwood, Elginfield and Nairn Roads. There may be occasional locations where the transmission is below ground for technical reasons.

Table 1-1: Geographic coordinates of the Transmission Line Study Area

Site	Easting	Northing
Northwest corner	441 165	4 780 749
Northeast corner	458 588	4 777 297
Southwest corner	438 585	4 771 264
Southeast corner	458 588	4 766 303

The location of the Transmission Line Study Area was defined early in the planning process for the proposed wind energy facility, based on the availability of existing infrastructure for connection to the electrical grid. The Transmission Line Study Area was used to facilitate information collection and Records Review.

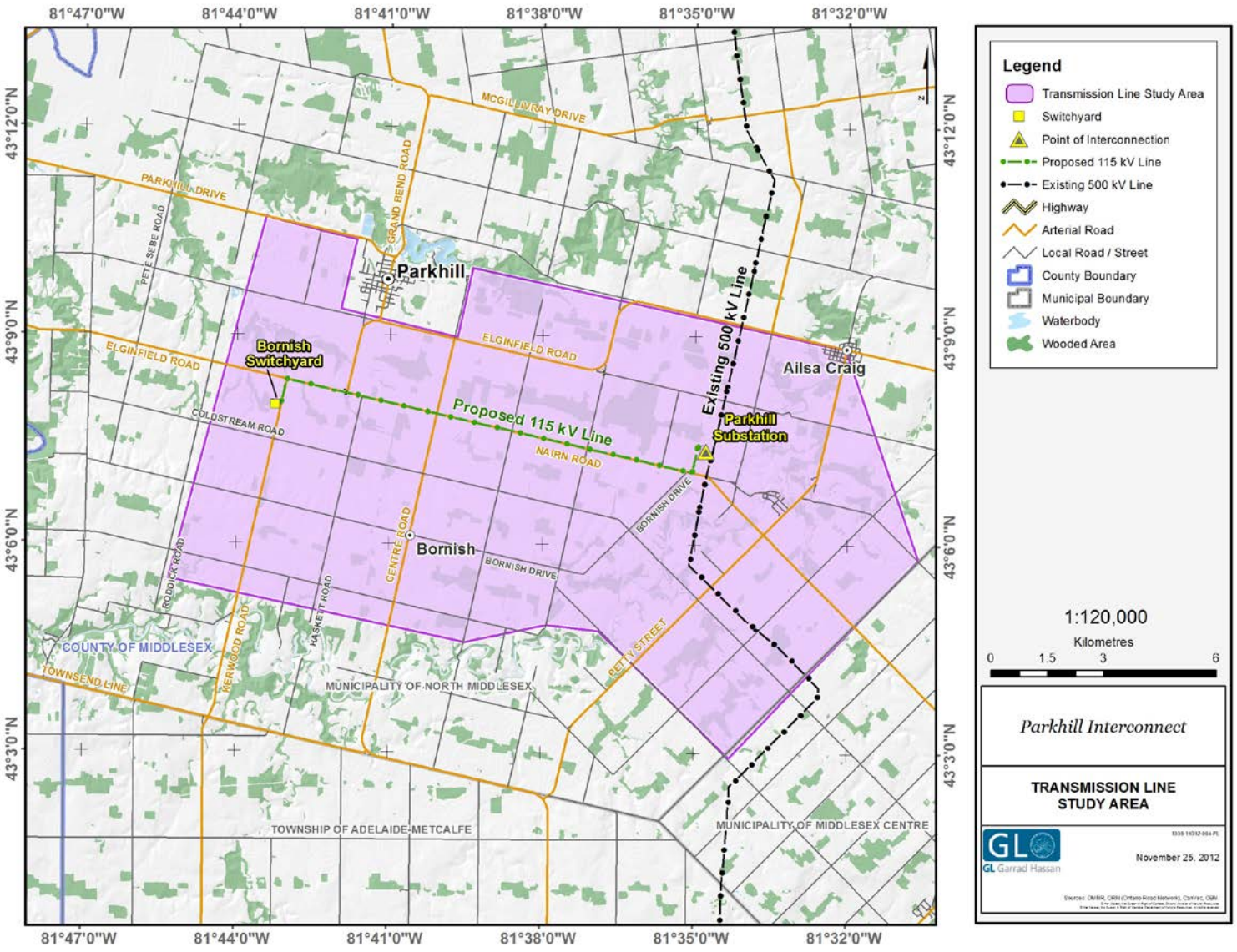

Figure 1-1: Transmission Line Study Area

GL Garrad Hassan

1.2 Contact Information

Project Proponent

Jericho Wind, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC, is the proponent for the Parkhill Interconnect. The primary contact for Jericho Wind, Inc. is:

Derek Dudek
Community Relations Consultant
NextEra Energy Canada, ULC
390 Bay Street, Suite 1720
Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2
Canada
Phone: 1-877-257-7330
Email: Jericho.Wind@NextEraEnergy.com
Website: www.NextEraEnergyCanada.com

1.2.1 Project Consultant

GL Garrad Hassan Canada, Inc., a member of the GL Group and part of the GL Garrad Hassan brand, (hereafter referred to as "GL GH"), has been retained to lead the REA Process for the Parkhill Interconnect Project.

The Environmental and Permitting Services team of GL GH has completed mandates throughout Canada, the United States and in many other parts of the world. These mandates include permitting management, permit applications, environmental impact assessment, and various environmental studies for more than 15,000 MW of wind and solar-PV projects.

GL GH's environmental team is composed of over 20 environmental professionals, including environmental impact specialists, planners, GIS, technicians and engineers.

GL GH has no equity stake in any device or project. This rule of operation is central to its philosophy, distinguishing it from many other players and underscoring its independence.

GL GH's contact information is as follows:

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Further information about GL GH can be found at: www.gl-garradhassan.com.

2 DECOMMISSIONING

The anticipated life of the Parkhill Interconnect is estimated to be a minimum of 30 years. The following sections describe how the Parkhill Interconnect will be dismantled either during construction (although unlikely) or following the operations phase of the Parkhill Interconnect Project.

2.1 Decommissioning During Construction

Although it is unlikely that the Parkhill Interconnect would be decommissioned prior to the operations phase, should this occur, the actual procedures for dismantling Parkhill Interconnect would depend upon the state of construction activities. Dismantling would follow the steps outlined in the Section "Procedures for Dismantling" below and any exposed soils would be re-seeded in consultation with the landowner.

2.2 Decommissioning After Ceasing Operations

Should it be decided to not repower the Parkhill Interconnect at the end of its service life, the steps outlined in the Section "Procedures for Dismantling" would be taken to dismantle the various Parkhill Interconnect components.

2.3 Procedures for Dismantling

If the facility is to be decommissioned and components are to be removed at the end of its service life or during construction, the procedures will be similar to the construction phase, but in reverse sequence.

The procedures will include:

1. Roads and culverts, if required, will be removed unless the landowner requests that they be left in place. Road bedding material will be removed and replaced with clean subsoil and topsoil for reuse by the landowner for agricultural purposes. If requested by the landowner and subject to approval by the ABCA and the MNR, the culverts will be removed and the land will be contoured to maintain the current drainage patterns.
2. Overhead lines and poles, unless required to be left in place, will be removed and the holes will be filled with clean fill.
3. The substation, switchyard and operations building will be dismantled. These will be decommissioned in an appropriate manner and in accordance with the standards of the day. All materials will be recycled, where possible, or disposed off site at an approved and appropriate facility.

2.4 Restoration of Land

Abandonment of Parkhill Interconnect will not result in any impacts to surface or groundwater quality. After the abandonment process is completed the land will be returned to previous agricultural conditions, in consultation with the landowner.

2.4.1 Land Restoration Activities

Once the equipment has been removed, the land will be restored to its previous agricultural capacity in consultation with the landowner. This will be accomplished by removing the granular material from roadways and culverts, depending on the landowner preference. Agricultural capacity will be restored and the land re-contoured to maintain proper drainage. Preferably, this will be accomplished using stockpiled subsoil and topsoil. If there is insufficient material onsite, topsoil and/or subsoil will be imported from a source acceptable to the landowner.

Although strict spill prevention procedures will be in place, the potential for small spills of solvents or fuels exists through the routine maintenance and operation of the substation and/or decommissioning process. The soil conditions of the component areas will be surveyed per current standards to determine if any impacts have occurred. Should soil impacts be noted, the impacted soils will be delineated, excavated and removed, per applicable standards, from the site for disposal at an approved and appropriate facility. The removed soils will be replaced with stockpiled subsoil and topsoil, if available. If no subsoil or topsoil is available onsite, clean fill and topsoil will be imported.

2.5 Waste Generated

The waste generated by the installation, operation and decommissioning of the Parkhill Interconnect is minimal and there are no toxic residues. Any waste generated will be disposed of according to standards of the day with an emphasis on recycling materials whenever possible. Throughout the lifecycle of the Parkhill Interconnect Project, the Proponent will work with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and its Provincial and municipal partners to ensure that any woody waste is disposed of in such a way that it does not contribute to the spread of the Emerald Ash Borer.

3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND COMMUNICATIONS PLANS

The Emergency Response and Communications Plans for Decommissioning are the same as the procedures found in more detail in the Design and Operations Report.

4 PUBLIC, MUNICIPAL AND ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Decommissioning activities may require notification to stakeholders given their potential to increase traffic, noise, and general disturbance. In the eventuality of the decommissioning of the Parkhill Interconnect, Jericho Wind, Inc. will update the list of stakeholders from the area to ensure that all new stakeholders are considered and are notified of the decommissioning activities. Local and provincial agencies will also be advised to discuss potential approvals required to engage in such activities. In accordance with the requirements of REA, the stakeholder update would occur approximately six months prior to the start of the decommissioning activities.

5 OTHER APPROVALS

It is expected that decommissioning activities will require certain permits, similar to those required for construction, given the use of heavy machinery, trucks and oversize loads, and the potential for impacts to the surrounding environment. Authorisations by the following agencies or entities may be required:

- County of Middlesex and the municipality of North Middlesex, Ontario;
- Municipal building or demolition permits;
- Local Conservation Authority (if potential disturbance to watercourses);
- Ministry of Natural Resources (Record of Site Condition); and
- Ministry of Environment (Record of Site Condition).

Applications for the required approvals will be prepared prior to decommissioning and per the current regulations in place.

6 SUMMARY

This Decommissioning Plan Report has been prepared in accordance with regulatory requirements subject to *Ontario Regulation 359/09* (Renewable Energy Approval (REA)) under Part V.0.1 of the *Ontario Environmental Protection Act* (EPA)).

This report has provided procedures for decommissioning during construction and after ceasing operations. These procedures include above and below-ground decommissioning and equipment dismantling and removal.

Though site restoration has been discussed herein, it is expected that the Director will impose a condition that requires Jericho Wind, Inc. to generate an updated and more comprehensive decommissioning plan six months prior to commencement of decommissioning. This plan will provide more site-specific restoration strategies that will help return the site to pre-project conditions.

Sections discussing emergency response, communications plans, and public, municipal, and aboriginal community notification have also been included as part of the complete Renewable Energy Approval Application.

7 REFERENCES

[1] *Ontario Regulation 359/09*, made under the *Environmental Protection Act*, Renewable Energy Approvals under Part 1.0 of the Act.

[2] *Ontario Regulation 521/10*, made under the *Environmental Protection Act,* Renewable Energy Approvals under Part 1.0 of the Act.

[3] DRAFT Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, April 2012.