

Jericho Wind, Inc.

Revision to the Construction Plan Report – Jericho Wind Energy Centre

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Glossary of Terms

Appendix B.

Appendix C.

Appendix D.

EIS	.Environmental Impact Study
MNR	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
NextEra	.NextEra Energy Canada, ULC
NHA	.Natural Heritage Assessment
The Project	.Jericho Wind Energy Centre
REA	.Renewable Energy Approval

Mitigation Measures for Water Bodies

Revised Figures for the Construction Plan Report

Revised Hydrogeological Calculations for Dewatering Activities

1. Introduction

Jericho Wind, Inc. (Jericho) 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 following sections of this Renewable Energy Approval (REA) Revision Report describe the proposed modifications to this Project and resulting updates to the Construction Plan Report.

1.1 The Proponent

The Project will be owned and operated by Jericho, a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC (NextEra). NextEra's indirect parent company is NextEra Energy Resources, LLC. The proponent has not changed from the initial REA submission.

The primary contacts for the Project are as follows:

Project Proponent	Project Consultant
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1.2 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 (refer to **Figure 2-1**). The Project Study Area has not changed from the initial REA submission.

The following co-ordinates define the external boundaries of the Project Study Area:

UTM Coordinates

Easting	Northing
420938	4761752
419681	4780912
456597	4777307
453312	4766484

2. Proposed Project Modifications

Jericho is proposing modifications to the Project. These proposed Project modifications are categorized as follows:

- Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources;
- Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability;
- Turbine and associated infrastructure removed.

Table 2-1 summarizes and documents the following about each of the proposed modifications:

- 1. A description of the modification and a rationale for why the modification is proposed; and
- 2. New potential environmental effects and corresponding mitigation measures (please note that most of the mitigation measures were previously identified in the original REA submission, and that new mitigation measures are shown in *italicized bold* in the table).

Figure 2-1 illustrates the modified Project Location. **Appendix A** contains a series of figures showing the details for each of the modifications.

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Table 2-1 Summary of Project Modifications

Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
A1	Addition of Turbine 106 and associated access road and collection line, extending north east from Turbine 4.		Groundwater: Potential to require construction dewatering of greater than 50,000 L/day during the excavation and installation of turbine foundation. Water Bodies: Effects associated with water body present within 120 m buffer of turbine and infrastructure (Feature ID R4.16-D) include: Turbine Increase to surface water temperature from reduced groundwater contribution if dewatering activities are required for excavation of turbine foundations Increase to streamflows in watercourses that receive temporary groundwater dewatering discharge (if required). Groundwater discharge has potential to cause streambed and/or bank erosion and downstream sedimentation if not managed properly. Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity in watercourse from clearing and grubbing on adjacent lands for construction of turbine, pad and turnaround area. Soil compaction, which may result in hardening of surfaces and increased runoff into watercourses. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from construction equipment. Access Road Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity from clearing and grubbing for construction of access roads. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from construction equipment. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Reduction of streamflow due to the withdrawal of surface water for construction activities such as dust suppression, equipment washing and land reclamation (e.g., hydroseeding). Collection Line Soil / water contamination by oils, gasoline, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from equipment. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients i	Groundwater Direct the discharge from dewatering back into the nearest watercourse (following sediment control practices) to negate the potential that drawdown will decrease baseflow into streams and groundwater discharge into wetlands. Limit duration of dewatering to as short a time frame as possible. Limit duration of dewatering where turbines are constructed within the sand and/or gravel deposits or where shallow water table conditions are expected to less than 400,000 L/day. Water Bodies (refer to Appendix B for detailed mitigation measures under the following headings)¹: Turbine Timing windows Erosion and sediment control Grading and excavation Material stockpiling and handling Access Road Timing Windows Erosion and sediment control Grading and excavation Access Road Collection Line Equipment use Material stockpiling and handling Collection Line Equipment use For construction of the access road within 24 m of Rare Vegetation Community Feature RVC-05: Clearly delineate habitat boundaries where construction will occur within 30 m using protective fencing to ensure that construction activities occur outside the habitat boundaries. Undertake on-site inspections by an Environmental Monitor to ensure that protective fencing is intact and that there is no damage caused during construction on the following basis: Weekly during active construction periods; Inspection not required during inactive construction periods, where the site is left alone for 30 days or longer. Contingency Measures: Repair protective fencing if damaged. Prune any damaged trees through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. If accidental damage to habitat occurs, restore habitat within the disturbed area using suitable native species.
A2	Relocation of access road to Turbine 4 to travel north east from Jericho Road, and relocation of collection line to Turbine 4 near Kennedy Line.		Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA. None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA. N/A
A3	Relocation of access road and collection line to Turbine 6 to travel west from Northville Road and then north to Turbine 6; relocation of Turbine 6 construction disturbance area to the north.	to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
A4	Relocation of Turbine 19 construction disturbance area 19 m to the southwes and addition of access road construction disturbance area near Jericho Road.		None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A

^{1.} Refer to Appendix B for a detailed list of mitigation measures related to water bodies that were included in the Water Assessment and Water Body Report (AECOM, 2012)

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Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
A5	Removal of access road and collection line to Turbine 24, addition of access road disturbance area between Turbine 22 and Turbine 24 and relocation of collection line to the access road disturbance area for Turbine 22.	disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/constructability.	Water Bodies: Effects associated with water body present in 120 m buffer and new access road crossing (Feature ID R4.33-B) include: Access Road Temporary disruption of substrates/habitat at locations where in-water work is required (culvert installations). Degradation of fish habitat from culvert installation. Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity from clearing and grubbing for construction of access roads. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from construction equipment. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Reduction of streamflow due to the withdrawal of surface water for construction activities such as dust suppression, equipment washing and land reclamation (e.g., hydroseeding).	Water Bodies (refer to Appendix B for detailed mitigation measures under the following headings): Access Road Culvert Design Isolated crossing Timing Windows Erosion and sediment control Grading and excavation Equipment use Material stockpiling and handling Water quality Water management Rehabilitation
A6	Removal of a portion of construction disturbance area for access road and collection line to Turbines 21, 23 and 25.	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	N/A	N/A
A7	Removal of Turbine 5 and associated access road and collection line.	Turbine and associated infrastructure removed.	N/A	N/A
B1	Relocation of Turbine 7 and associated construction disturbance area 148 m to the east.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
B2	Addition of collection line in Gordon Road right-of-way, north of the road to Turbine 27.	Infrastructure or construction	Water Bodies: Effects associated with water body present in 120 m buffer of collection line and within collection line crossing (Feature ID R3-C-1) include: Release of pressurized drilling fluids into watercourses from fractures in substrate (also known as 'frac-out'). Change to groundwater flow patterns, which may affect groundwater discharge to watercourses. Increase in erosion and sedimentation from the entry and exit drill holes required for the directional drilling activities. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from equipment. Release / discharge of sediment laden runoff from the construction area. Natural Heritage: Collection line is within 120 m of new Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat and Red-headed Woodpecker Habitat) in Natural Area 233, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA.	
В3	Removal of Turbine 31 and associated access road and collection line.	Turbine and associated infrastructure removed.	Natural Heritage: • Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat Feature AWO-16 in Natural Area 250 was changed to Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat because it is more than 120 m away from a proposed access road. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA.	Feature in Natural Area 250, mitigation measures are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate
B4	Addition of Turbine 32 construction disturbance area 34 m to the north and removal of the southeast portion of construction disturbance area.		None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A

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Table 2-1 Summary of Project Modifications

Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
C1	Relocation of Turbine 26 and associated construction disturbance area 101 m east. Access road relocated to travel north through the substation construction disturbance area and collection line relocated to the southern property boundary; and addition of construction disturbance area in Thomson Line right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/constructability.	Effects from water body present in 120 m buffer of access road, and within 120 m buffer of collection line and collection line crossing (Feature ID R4.16-A) include: Access Road Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity from clearing and grubbing for construction of access road. Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity from clearing and grubbing for construction of access road. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Reduction of streamflow due to the withdrawal of surface water for construction activities such as dust suppression, equipment washing and land reclamation (e.g., hydroseeding). Collection Line Release of pressurized drilling fluids into watercourses from fractures in substrate (also known as a "frac-out"). Change to groundwater flow patterns which may affect groundwater discharge to watercourses. Increase in erosion and sedimentation from the entry and exit drill holes required for the directional drilling activities. This will require clearing and grubbing of the land and removal of substrates from the drill hole. Soil / water contamination by oils, gasoline, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from equipment. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Natural Heritage: Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat in Natural Area 173 was changed to Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat Feature AWO-22° because it is >0.1 m from a proposed access road. New potential effects associated with the access road during construction include: Accidental intrusion into natural features resulting in habitat damage. Disruption or possible mortality of amphibians moving between treeding pools and home range. Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from cleaning and grubbing, backfilling and stockpilling. Possible indirect effects of constr	Water Bodies (refer to Appendix B for detailed mitigation measures under the following headings): Access Road • Timing windows • Erosion and sediment control • Grading and excavation • Equipment use • Material stockpiling and handling • Water management • Collection Line • Directional drilling • Water management • Erosion and sediment control • Directional drilling • Water management • Erosion and sediment control • Directional drilling • Water management • Erosion and sediment control Natural Heritage: • For construction of the access road within >0.1 m of Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat Feature AWO-22: • Clearly delineate habitat boundaries where construction will occur within 30 m using protective fencing to ensure that construction activities occur outside the habitat boundaries. • Undertake or-site inspections by an Erwironmental Monitor to ensure that protective fencing is intact and that there is no damage caused during active construction on the following basis: • Weekly during active construction periods, where the site is left alone for 30 days or longer. • Contingency Measures: • Repair protective fencing if damaged. • Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. • If accidental damage to habitat occurs, habitat restoration will occur within the disturbed area using suitable native species. • Consultation with MNR to determine additional contingency measures if necessary. • Limit construction of roads within 30 m of significant amphibian habitats to daylight hours between April 1 and June 30 (for significant frog breeding habitats) or between March 15 and April 30 (for significant salamander breeding habitats), to avoid excessive noise and vehicle caused mortality, wherever possible. If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted regarding mitigation measures that may be required. • Post speed limits lang construction access roads (30 km/hr). • If construction must occur within 30 m during the noted t

^{2.} Additional field studies are required to evaluate the significance of this feature. For the purposes of this submission, this feature has been treated as significant and potential effects, mitigation measures and monitoring commitments related to this feature are described. However, these will only be implemented if the feature is deemed to be significant based on the results of pre-construction surveys.

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Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
C2	Relocation of access road to Turbine 18 31 m to the north.	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
C3	Addition of construction disturbance area for access road and collection line to Turbine 41.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
C4	Addition of a spare 170 mVA transformer (XMR) to be stored within the existing footprint of the Jericho substation.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	N/A	N/A
D1	Addition of construction disturbance area in the Northville Road right-of-way in two locations for collection line between Turbines 45 and 46.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
D2	Removal of a portion of construction disturbance area for access road and collection line to Turbine 56.	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
D3	Relocation of Turbine 46 access road to travel north from Cedar Point Line and collection to travel east along the southern property boundary; and addition of construction disturbance area for collection line in the Northville Road right-of-way.	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	 Effects on water body present in 120 m buffer for access road and collection line (Feature ID R4E and R4D) include: Access Road Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity from clearing and grubbing for construction of access road. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from construction equipment. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Reduction of streamflow due to the withdrawal of surface water for construction activities such as dust suppression, equipment washing and land reclamation (e.g., hydroseeding). Collection Line Increase in erosion and sedimentation from the entry and exit drill holes required for the directional drilling activities. This will require clearing and grubbing of the land and removal of substrates from the drill hole. Soil / water contamination by oils, gasoline, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from equipment. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. 	Water Bodies (refer to Appendix B for detailed mitigation measures under the following headings): Access Road • Erosion and sediment control • Grading and excavation • Equipment use • Material stockpiling and handling • Water quality • Timing windows • Water management Collection Line • Erosion and sediment control • Water management • Equipment use • Water quality
D4	Addition of Turbine 112 and associated access road and collection line, extending south from Turbine 59.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	 Groundwater: Potential to require construction dewatering of greater than 50,000 L/day during the excavation and installation of turbine foundation. Natural Heritage: Turbine construction disturbance area is within 120 m of a new Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat and Red-headed Woodpecker Habitat) in Natural Area 145, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA. 	• Limit dewatering where turbines are constructed within the sand and/or gravel deposits or where shallow water table conditions are expected to less than 400,000 L/day
D5	Addition of construction disturbance area on private property to the north of Thomson Line to allow for installation of collection line and/or transmission line.	optimize project design/		N/A
D6	Addition of transmission line construction disturbance area on private property to allow for transmission line installation either in the Thomson Line right-of-way or on private property, within the disturbance area proposed to host collection line.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A

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D7	Addition of collection line disturbance area on private property to allow for collection line installation either in the Thomson Line right-of-way or on private property, within the disturbance area proposed to host the transmission line.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
D8	Addition of collection line disturbance area on private property to allow for collection line installation either in the Thomson Line right-of-way or on private property, within the disturbance area proposed to host the transmission line.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
D9	Addition of collection line disturbance area on private property to allow for collection line installation either in the Thomson Line right-of-way or on private property, within the disturbance area proposed to host the transmission line.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
D10	Relocation of transmission line construction disturbance area within natural areas located in the Thomson Line right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/constructability.	Natural Heritage: • The transmission line is proposed in Significant Woodland Feature WOD-201. New potential effects associated with transmission line construction in this feature include: • Clearing of vegetation for the transmission line in significant woodland WOD-201 resulting in loss of up to 0.03 ha of woodland area. • Accidental intrusion into significant woodland resulting in damage to trees. • Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpiling. • Risk of soil or water contamination resulting from accidental spills of fuel, etc.	Natural Heritage: For construction of the transmission line within Significant Woodland Feature WOD-201: Establish an area of forest equal in area to the cleared area (0.03 ha) through tree planting and management (e.g., in partnership with a local Conservation Authority). Details of the afforestation plan will be provided to MNR in a Compensation Plan. Perform vegetation clearing outside of the breeding bird season (May 1 to July 31). If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted regarding mitigation measures that may be required. Refer to Section 5.7 of the NHA for additional timing constraints related to wildlife. Clearly stake area to be cleared. Fell trees with a chainsaw toward the construction area to reduce damage to adjacent vegetation being retained. Limit size of machines entering significant woodlands to minimize soil compaction. Carry out removal of tree limbs on adjacent trees being retained under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Cut damaged tree roots clean as soon as possible and cover exposed roots in approved topsoil under the supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Daily monitoring of areas where active vegetation removal is occurring by Environmental Monitor. Monitor establishment of planted area and replant/fill plant if required (may be undertaken by partner organization). Contingency Measure: Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Where construction occurs within 30 m, install and maintain protective fencing to clearly define the construction area and prevent accidental damage to vegetation. Undertake monthly site inspections by an Environmental Monitor to ensure that protective fencing is intact and that there is no damage caused during construction. Contingency Measures: Repair protective fencing if damaged. Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Install sediment an

Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
				Contingency Measures: Immediately stop all work until the spill is cleaned up. Notify MOE's Spills Action Centre of any leaks or spills. If a spill enters a wetland, collect and analyze water samples for appropriate parameters. Monitor daily until cleanup is completed.
E1	access road and collection line / Removal and addition of portions of	Turbine and associated infrastructure removed / Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	Cultural Heritage: • Location 290 documented.	Cultural Heritage: • Stage 3 assessment of Location 290.
E2	extending south from Turbine 79.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	Cultural Heritage: • Location 281 documented.	Cultural Heritage: • Stage 3 assessment of Location 281.
E3	east, within existing turbine	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
E4	Addition of construction disturbance area on private property to the north of Thomson Line to allow for installation of collection line and/or transmission line.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
E5	Relocation of transmission line construction disturbance area within natural areas located in the Thomson	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
E6	natural areas located in the Thomson	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/constructability.	Natural Heritage: The transmission line is proposed in Significant Wetland Feature WET-050. New potential effects associated with transmission line construction in this feature include: Trimming of branches or selective tree removal for transmission line in Significant Wetland WET-050 within road right-of-way. Risk of spread of invasive species into Significant Wetland as a result of construction disturbance.	Natural Heritage: For construction of the transmission line in Significant Wetland Feature WET-050: Install transmission line poles outside the boundaries of the Significant Wetland. Minimize vegetation removal in Significant Wetland, to the extent possible. Perform vegetation clearing outside of the breeding bird season (May 1 to July 31). If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted regarding mitigation measures that may be required. Refer to Section 5.7 of the NHA for additional timing constraints related to wildlife. Clearly stake area to be cleared. Remove trees or tree limbs by hand-held equipment within Significant Wetland to minimize soil compaction. Fell trees with a chainsaw toward the construction area to reduce damage to adjacent vegetation being retained. Carry out removal of tree limbs on adjacent trees being retained under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Cut damaged tree roots clean as soon as possible and cover exposed roots in approved topsoil under the supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Ensure all equipment, including clothing/boots, is thoroughly washed before entering the Significant Wetland to avoid introducing seeds or fragments of invasive species into the Significant Wetland. Daily monitoring of areas where construction activities, including active vegetation removal, is occurring within the Significant Wetland by Environmental Monitor. Restore disturbed areas as soon as possible using suitable native wetland plant species. A Restoration Plan will be provided to MNR. Monitor establishment of planted area and replant/fill plant if required. Contingency Measure: Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester.
F1		Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A

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Table 2-1 Summary of Project Modifications

Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures
	·			(Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
F2	Relocation of Turbine 44 access road 32 m to the west.	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	Cultural Heritage: ■ Location 279 documented.	Cultural Heritage: ■ Stage 3 assessment of Location 279.
			 Natural Heritage: Access road is 41 m from a new Significant Woodland Feature WOD-011, not previously described in the NHA. New potential effects associated with the access road during construction include: Risk of soil or water contamination resulting from accidental spills of fuel, etc. Access road is within 120 m of new Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat) in Natural Area 117, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA. Access road is within 120 m of new Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat and Red-headed Woodpecker Habitat) in Natural Area 383, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA. 	 Natural Heritage: For construction of the access road within 41 m of Significant Woodland Feature WOD-011: Develop and implement emergency spills plan outlining steps to contain any chemicals or to avoid contamination of adjacent woodland features. Contractor to conduct routine inspections of construction equipment for leaks / spills. Develop an emergency spills plan. Contingency Measures: Immediately stop all work until the spill is cleaned up. Notify MOE's Spills Action Centre of any leaks or spills. If a spill enters a wetland, collect and analyze water samples for appropriate parameters. Monitor daily until cleanup is completed. For construction of the access road within 120 m of Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature in Natural Areas 117 and 383, mitigation measures are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA.
F3	Relocation of Turbine 90 access road and collection line to the north, extending to Townsend Line and	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	Cultural Heritage: ■ Location 280 documented.	Cultural Heritage: Stage 3 assessment of Location 280.
	addition of collection line in the Townsend Line right-of-way.		Natural Heritage: Access road is >0.1 m from a new Significant Woodland Feature WOD-097, not previously described in the NHA. New potential effects associated with the access road during construction include: Accidental intrusion into significant woodlands resulting in damage to trees. Risk of soil or water contamination resulting from accidental spills of fuel, etc. Changes in surface water drainage patterns resulting in effects to soil moisture and species composition of vegetation. Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpiling. Access road is 5 m from a new Reptile Hibernaculum Feature RH-05³, not previously described in the NHA. New potential effects associated with the access road during construction include: Accidental intrusion into natural feature (e.g. rock pile) resulting in habitat damage. Possible mortality from construction equipment. Access road is within 120 m of new Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Bat Maternity Colony, Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat, and Red-headed Woodpecker Habitat) in Natural Area 118, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Bat Maternity Colony, Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat, and Red-headed Woodpecker Habitat) in Natural Area 119, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Bat Maternity Colony, Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat, and Red-headed Woodpecker Habitat) in Natural Area 119, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA.	 Immediately stop all work until the spill is cleaned up. Notify MOE's Spills Action Centre of any leaks or spills. If a spill enters a wetland, collect and analyze water samples for appropriate parameters. Monitor daily until cleanup is completed.

^{3.} Additional field studies are required to evaluate the significance of this feature. For the purposes of this submission, this feature has been treated as significant and potential effects, mitigation measures and monitoring commitments related to this feature are described. However, these will only be implemented if the feature is deemed to be significant based on the results of pre-construction surveys.

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Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in italiaized hold)
rigure 2-1		NOUINCAUOII		 Contingency Measures: Suspend work if excessive flows of sediment discharges occur until additional mitigation measures are in place (e.g. install the extra erosion and sediment control materials kept on site, such as heavy duty silt fencing, straw bales, etc.). For construction of the access road within 5 m of Reptile Hibernaculum Feature RH-05: Clearly delineate habitat boundaries where construction will occur within 30 m using protective fencing to ensure that construction activities occur outside the natural feature (e.g. rock pile). Undertake on-site inspections by an Environmental Monitor to ensure that protective fencing is intact and that there is no damage caused during construction on the following basis:
F4	Addition of Turbine 91 construction disturbance area 17 m to the west.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA. N/A
F5	Removal of a portion of construction disturbance area for access road and collection line to Turbine 92.	optimize project design/ constructability. Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	N/A	N/A
F6	Removal of a portion of construction disturbance area for access road and collection line to Turbines 96 and 97.	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	N/A	N/A
G1	Addition of Turbine 62 construction disturbance area to the west and addition of collection line disturbance area in two locations in the Northville Road right-of-way.		None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
G2	,	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	Natural Heritage: Access road and collection line are within 20 m of Significant Wetland Feature WET-063. New potential effects associated with access road during construction include: Accidental intrusion into significant wetlands resulting in damage to wetland form or function. Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpiling. Changes in surface water drainage patterns resulting in effects to soil moisture and species composition of vegetation.	 Natural Heritage: For construction of the access road within 20 m of Significant Wetland Feature WET-063: Where construction occurs within 30 m, install and maintain protective fencing to clearly define the construction area and prevent accidental damage to vegetation. Undertake monthly site inspection by an Environmental Monitor to ensure that protective fencing is intact and that there is no damage caused during construction. Contingency Measures: Repair protective fencing if damaged. Any damaged trees will be pruned through the implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision or an Arborist or Forester. If any wetland vegetation is damaged, habitat restoration will occur utilizing suitable native species. Install sediment and erosion control fencing along edge of construction area if within 30 m of a wetland as per Ontario Provincial Standards Specifications (OPSD 219.130). Monitor on-site conditions (i.e., erosion and sediment control, flooding, etc.) by an Environmental Monitor where construction occurs within 5 m to 30 m of a feature on the following basis: Weekly during active construction periods; Prior to, during and post forecasted large rainfall events (>20 millimetres in 24 hours) or significant snowmelt events (i.e., spring freshet);

Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
				 Daily during extended rain or snowmelt periods; Monthly during inactive construction periods, where the site is left alone for 30 days or longer. Contingency Measures: Suspend work if excessive flows of sediment discharges occur until additional mitigation measures are in place (e.g. installation of extra erosion and sediment control materials kept on site such as silt fencing, straw bales, etc.). Ensure Best Management Practices are used to maintain current drainage patterns, including: Implement infiltration techniques to the maximum extent possible. Minimize paved surfaces and design roads to promote infiltration. Limit changes in land contours. Site inspection by Environmental Monitor following grading activities within 30 m of significant wetlands. Contingency Measures: If surface water drainage alterations are detected, undertake corrective measures to restore drainage patterns.
G3	Removal of collection line construction disturbance area north of Birnam Line.		N/A	N/A
G4	Relocation of collection line between Turbines 76 and 75 20 m to the south.		None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
G5			None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
G6	Addition of Turbine 109 and associated construction disturbance area, access road and collection line; addition of collection line in Hickory Creek Line right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	Water Bodies: Effects associated with water body present within 120 m buffer of turbine (Feature ID 9.29-F) include: Turbine Increase to surface water temperature from reduced groundwater contribution if dewatering activities are required for excavation of turbine foundations. Increase to streamflows in watercourses that receive temporary groundwater dewatering discharge (if required). Groundwater discharge has potential to cause streambed and/or bank erosion and downstream sedimentation if not managed properly. Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity in watercourse from clearing and grubbing on adjacent lands for construction of turbine, pad and turnaround area. Soil compaction, which may result in hardening of surfaces and increased runoff into watercourses. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from construction equipment.	Water Bodies (refer to Appendix B for detailed mitigation measures under the following headings): Turbine Timing windows Erosion and sediment control Grading and excavation Material stockpiling and handling
H1	Addition of Turbine 108 and associated construction disturbance area.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural	N/A
H2	Relocation of collection line from private property to Birnam Line right-ofway.	Construction disturbance area modified	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
I1	Relocation of Turbine 105 20 m to the south and addition of construction disturbance area.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
J1	Removal of Turbine 2 and associated access road and collection line.	Turbine and associated infrastructure removed	N/A	N/A

AECOM

Jericho Wind, Inc.

Revision to the Construction Plan Report

– Jericho Wind Energy Centre

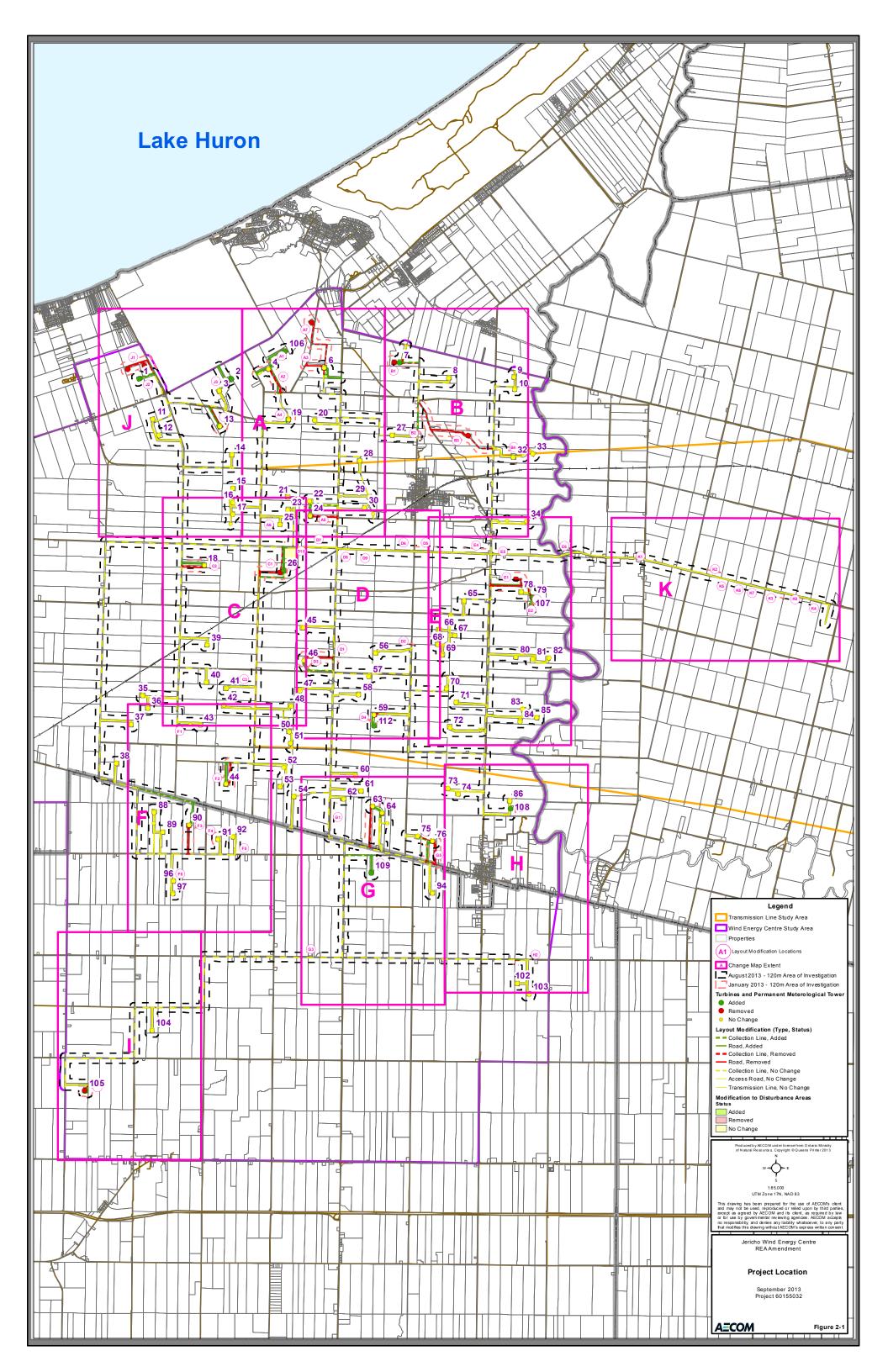
Table 2-1 Summary of Project Modifications

Label on Figure 2-1 Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
Relocation of Turbine 1 and associated construction disturbance area, access road and collection line.		Water Bodies: Effects from water body present within 120 m buffer of turbine (Feature ID R5.8) include: Turbine Increase to surface water temperature from reduced groundwater contribution if dewatering activities are required for excavation of turbine foundations Increase to streamflows in watercourses that receive temporary groundwater dewatering discharge (if required). Groundwater discharge has potential to cause streambed and/or bank erosion and downstream sedimentation if not managed properly. Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity in watercourse from clearing and grubbing for on adjacent lands for construction of turbine, pad and turnaround area. Soil compaction, which may result in hardening of surfaces and increased runoff into watercourses. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from construction equipment. Natural Heritage:	Water Bodies (refer to Appendix B for detailed mitigation measures under the following headings): Turbine Timing windows Erosion and sediment control Grading and excavation Material stockpiling and handling Natural Heritage: For construction of the turbine within 120 m of Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature in Natural Area 298, mitigation measures are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA.
		Turbine construction disturbance area is within 120 m of new Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat) in Natural Area 298, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA.	
Addition of Turbine 2 and associated construction disturbance area, access road and collection line.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	Water Bodies: Effects associated with water body present within 120 m buffer of turbine (Feature ID R4-J) include: Turbine Increase to surface water temperature from reduced groundwater contribution if dewatering activities are required for excavation of turbine foundations. Increase to streamflows in watercourses that receive temporary groundwater dewatering discharge (if required). Groundwater discharge has potential to cause streambed and/or bank erosion and downstream sedimentation if not managed properly. Increased erosion, sedimentation and turbidity in watercourse from clearing and grubbing for on adjacent lands for construction of turbine, pad and turnaround area. Soil compaction, which may result in hardening of surfaces and increased runoff into watercourses. Release / discharge of runoff from the construction area, which has the potential to transport sediment and nutrients into the watercourse. Soil/water contamination by oils, grease and other materials from accidental spills and release of contaminants from construction equipment. Natural Heritage: Turbine construction disturbance area is 30 m from a new Significant Woodland Feature WOD-265, not previously described in the NHA. New potential effects associated with the turbine during construction include: Accidental intrusion into significant woodlands resulting in damage to trees. Risk of soil or water contamination resulting from accidental spills of fuel, etc. Changes in surface water drainage patterns resulting in effects to soil moisture and species composition of vegetation. Turbine construction disturbance area is within 120 m of new Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Feature (Plant Species of Conservation Concern Habitat, and Red-headed Woodpecker Habitat) in Natural Area 293, not previously described in the NHA. Potential effects of construction on this feature are the same as described for other Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat Features in Section 5.7.3 (Table 5.5) of the NHA.	Water Bodies (refer to Appendix B for detailed mitigation measures under the following headings): Turbine

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Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
J4	Relocation of Turbine 13 construction disturbance area 14 m south west.	Construction disturbance area modified to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological resources.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
K1	Relocation of transmission line construction disturbance area within natural areas located in the Elginfield Road right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
K2	Addition of transmission line of construction disturbance area on private property to the north of Elginfield Road, east of Pete Sebe Road.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
К3	Addition of transmission line construction disturbance area on private property to the south of Elginfield Road, east of Roddick Road.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
K4	Addition of transmission line construction disturbance area on private property to the south of Elginfield Road, west of Kerwood Road	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
K5	Relocation of transmission line construction disturbance area within natural areas located in the Elginfield Road right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	Natural Heritage; The transmission line is proposed in Significant Woodland Feature WOD-181. New potential effects associated with transmission line construction in this feature include: Clearing of vegetation for the transmission line in significant woodland WOD-181 resulting in loss of up to 0.1 ha of woodland area. Accidental intrusion into significant woodland resulting in damage to trees. Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpilling. Risk of soil or water contamination resulting from accidental spills of fuel, etc.	Natural Heritage: For construction of the transmission line within Significant Woodland Feature WOD-181: Establish an area of forest equal in area to the cleared area (0.1 ha) through tree planting and management (e.g., in partnership with a local Conservation Authority). Details of the afforestation plan will be provided to MNR in a Compensation Plan. Perform vegetation clearing outside of the breeding bird season (May 1 to July 31). If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted regarding mitigation measures that may be required. Refer to Section 5.7 of the NHA for additional timing constraints related to wildlife. Clearly stake area to be cleared. Fell trees with a chainsaw toward the construction area to reduce damage to adjacent vegetation being retained. Limit size of machines entering significant woodlands to minimize soil compaction. Carry out removal of tree limbs on adjacent trees being retained under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Cut damaged tree roots clean as soon as possible and cover exposed roots in approved topsoil under the supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Daily monitoring of areas where active vegetation removal is occurring by Environmental Monitor. Monitor establishment of planted area and replant/fill plant if required (may be undertaken by partner organization). Contingency Measure: Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Where construction occurs within 30 m, install and maintain protective fencing to clearly define the construction area and prevent accidental damage to vegetation. Undertake monthly site inspections by an Environmental Monitor to ensure that protective fencing is intact and that there is no damage caused during construction. Contingency Measures: Repair protective fencing if damaged. Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Install sediment and arosino control

Label on Figure 2-1	Proposed Modification	Rationale for Proposed Modification	New Potential Environmental Effects	New Mitigation Measures (Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
riguio 2 i				 Contractor to conduct routine inspections of construction equipment for leaks / spills. Develop an emergency spills plan. Contingency Measures: Immediately stop all work until the spill is cleaned up. Notify MOE's Spills Action Centre of any leaks or spills. If a spill enters a wetland, collect and analyze water samples for appropriate parameters. Monitor daily until cleanup is completed.
K6	Relocation of transmission line construction disturbance area within natural areas located in the Elginfield Road right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A
K7	Relocation of transmission line construction disturbance area within natural areas located in the Elginfield Road right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	Natural Heritage: The transmission line is proposed in Significant Woodland Feature WOD-175. New potential effects associated with transmission line construction in this feature include: Clearing of vegetation for the transmission line in significant woodland WOD-175 resulting in loss of up to 0.2 ha of woodland area. Accidental intrusion into significant woodland resulting in damage to trees. Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpiling. Risk of soil or water contamination resulting from accidental spills of fuel, etc.	Natural Heritage: For construction of the transmission line within Significant Woodland Feature WOD-175: Establish an area of forest equal in area to the cleared area (0.2 ha) through tree planting and management (e.g., in partnership with a local Conservation Authority). Details of the afforestation plan will be provided to MNR in a Compensation Plan. Perform vegetation clearing outside of the breeding bird season (May 1 to July 31). If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted regarding mitigation measures that may be required. Refer to Section 5.7 of the NHA for additional timing constraints related to wildlife. Clearly stake area to be cleared. Fell trees with a chainsaw toward the construction area to reduce damage to adjacent vegetation being retained. Limit size of machines entering significant woodlands to minimize soil compaction. Carry out removal of tree limbs on adjacent rees being retained under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Cut damaged tree roots clean as soon as possible and cover exposed roots in approved topsoil under the supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Daily monitoring of areas where active vegetation removal is occurring by Environmental Monitor. Monitor establishment of planted area and replantfulli plant if required (may be undertaken by partner organization). Contingency Measure: Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Where construction occurs within 30 m, install and maintain protective fencing to clearly define the construction area and prevent accidental damage to vegetation. Undertake monthly site inspections by an Environmental Monitor to ensure that protective fencing is intact and that there is no damage caused during construction. Contingency Measures: Repair protective fencing if damaged. Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Install sediment and
K8	Relocation of transmission line construction disturbance area within natural areas located in the Elginfield Road right-of-way.	Infrastructure or construction disturbance area added or changed to optimize project design/ constructability.	None – no new natural heritage or water body features within 120 m; area previously studied for cultural heritage.	N/A



3. Edits to the Construction Plan Report

Table 3-1 documents the edits to the Construction Plan Report resulting from the modifications described above. The table includes the text from the original REA submission and edits to the text (underlined text represents additions and strikethrough text represents deletions). Updated figures are included in **Appendix C** of this Revision Report. Updated hydrogeological calculations for dewatering activities are included in **Appendix D**.

		Revised Text
Section / Page	Original Text	(<u>Underlined text</u> represents additions and strikethrough text represents deletions. Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
Section 2 / page 5	The proposed Project Location is shown on Figures 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, and includes the components of the Project listed below:	The proposed Project Location is shown on Figures 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, and includes the components of the Project listed below:
	 97 GE 1.6-100 Wind Turbine generator locations and pad mounted step-up transformers (however, only approximately 92 turbines will ultimately be constructed); 	 97 99 GE 1.6-100 Wind Turbine generator locations and pad mounted step-up transformers (however, only approximately 92 turbines will ultimately be constructed);
Section 2.2 / page 10	The proposed Project will consist of up to 97 GE 1.6-100 Wind Turbines with a nameplate capacity of up to 150 MW (however, only approximately 92 turbines will be constructed).	The proposed Project will consist of up to 97 99 GE 1.6-100 Wind Turbines with a nameplate capacity of up to 150 MW (however, only approximately 92 turbines will be constructed).
Section 2.2.1 / page 9	Subject to the receipt of the necessary permits and approvals, site work for the Jericho Wind Energy Centre is expected to begin in 2013 and last for approximately 6 to 12 months.	Subject to the receipt of the necessary permits and approvals, site work for the Jericho Wind Energy Centre is expected to begin in 2013 2014 and last for approximately 6 to 12 months.
Section 3 / page 16	This description of effects was completed for all 97 turbines and associated infrastructure shown on the Project Location figures.	This description of effects was completed for all 97 99 turbines and associated infrastructure shown on the Project Location figures.
Section 3.1 / page 16	Between 2010 and 2012, pedestrian surveys were conducted within the Project Location in support of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, according to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) (Government of Ontario, 2011). A total of 223 archaeological sites were identified and 74 sites have been recommended for further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.	Between 2010 and 2012, pedestrian surveys were conducted within the Project Location in support of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, according to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) (Government of Ontario, 2011). A total of 223 archaeological sites were identified and 74 sites have been were recommended for further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in 2013, 17 additional sites were identified, of which 8 additional sites have been recommended for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.
Table 3-1 / page 17	Potential Effect Disturbance or displacement of 74 archaeological resources identified through Stage 2 Assessment due to construction of project infrastructure.	Potential Effect Disturbance or displacement of 7482 archaeological resources identified through Stage 2 Assessment due to construction of project infrastructure.
Section 3.2	The potential effects, mitigation measures, residual effects and monitoring commitments regarding the natural heritage features (including significant wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat) were identified and evaluated in the Natural Heritage Assessment Report and Environmental Impact Study (AECOM, 2013c) based on the <i>Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects</i> (Government of Ontario, 2012) and submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) for review and sign-off.	Projects (Government of Ontario, 2012) and submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) for review and sign-off. AECOM also prepared two NHA and EIS Report Addenda in respect to refinements to the Project Location proposed after the original submission of the NHA and EIS to MNR. The MNR issued confirmation and re-confirmation letters on February 7, 2013 for the NHA and EIS Report as well as the two Addenda. AECOM subsequently prepared a third Addendum to the NHA and EIS, to address modifications to the Project Location proposed after MNR confirmation, which was submitted to MNR on August 19, 2013.
Table 3-2 / page 18	Wetlands 29 wetland complexes were treated as significant and carried forward to the EIS.	Wetlands 29 28 wetland complexes were treated as significant and carried forward to the EIS.
	Significant Wildlife Habitat The following Significant Wildlife Habitat features were determined to be significant within the 120 m Area of Investigation and within 120 m of qualifying Project infrastructure, and were therefore carried forward to the EIS:	Significant Wildlife Habitat The following Significant Wildlife Habitat features were determined to be significant within the 120 m Area of Investigation and within 120 m of qualifying Project infrastructure, and were therefore carried forward to the EIS:
	 Bat Maternity Colonies; Rare Vegetation Communities; Habitat for Plant Species of Conservation Concern (multiple); and Habitat for Bird Species of Conservation Concern (Hooded Warbler). 	 Bat Maternity Colonies; Rare Vegetation Communities; <u>Turtle Wintering Areas;</u> Habitat for Plant Species of Conservation Concern (multiple); and Habitat for Bird Species of Conservation Concern (Hooded Warbler).
	The following features were treated as Significant Wildlife Habitat for the purpose of this submission and carried forward to the EIS (in some cases, a determination as to whether the mitigation measures described in the EIS will be applied will be made based on the outcome of pre-	The following features were treated as Significant Wildlife Habitat for the purpose of this submission and carried forward to the EIS (in some cases, a determination as to whether the mitigation measures described in the EIS will be applied will be made based on the outcome of pre-
	construction surveys): • Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (terrestrial); • Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (aquatic); • Raptor Wintering Area;	construction surveys): • Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (terrestrial); • Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (aquatic); • Raptor Wintering Area;
	 Bat Maternity Colonies; Turtle Wintering Areas; Reptile Hibernacula; 	 Bat Maternity Colonies; Turtle Wintering Areas; Reptile Hibernacula;
	 Deer Winter Congregation Areas; Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging, and Perching Habitat; Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat; 	 Deer Winter Congregation Areas; Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging, and Perching Habitat; Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat;
	 Turtle Nesting Habitat; Seeps and Springs; Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat; 	 Turtle Nesting Habitat; Seeps and Springs; Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat;
	 Amphibian Wetland Breeding Habitat; Woodland Area-sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat; and Amphibian Movement Corridors. 	 Amphibian Wetland Breeding Habitat; Woodland Area-sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat; and Amphibian Movement Corridors.
Table 3-4 / page 27	Performance Objectives • Avoid accidental intrusion into significant2	Performance Objectives • Avoid accidental intrusion into significan2t

		Revised Text
Section / Page	Original Text	(<u>Underlined text</u> represents additions and strikethrough text represents deletions. Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
Table 3-4 / page 28	 Mitigation Strategy Clearly delineate habitat boundaries where construction will occur within 30 m using protective fencing (sediment and erosion control fence) to ensure that construction activities occur outside the habitat boundaries. 	 Mitigation Strategy Clearly delineate habitat boundaries where construction will occur within 30 m using protective fencing (sediment and erosion control fence) to ensure that construction activities occur outside the habitat boundaries as per Figure 3.5d in the approved NHA and EIS.
Table 3-4 / page 28	Potential Effect Accidental intrusion resulting in habitat damage in Reptile Hibernacula and Turtle Nesting Habitats.	Potential Effect Accidental intrusion resulting in habitat damage in Reptile Hibernacula-and Turtle Nesting Habitats.
Table 3-4 / page 31	 Mitigation Strategy Install heavy duty sediment and erosion control fencing along construction disturbance area for access road to Turbines 78, and 79 where within 30 m of natural area 90. 	Mitigation Strategy Install heavy duty sediment and erosion control fencing along construction disturbance area for access road to Turbines 78, and 107 where within 30 m of natural area 90.
Table 3-4 / page 32	Potential Effect Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpilling near Turtle Wintering Areas, Rare Vegetation Communities, Turtle Nesting Habitats, Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat, Amphibian Wetland Breeding Habitats, and Amphibian Movement Corridors.	Potential Effect Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpiling near Turtle Wintering Areas, Rare Vegetation Communities, Turtle Nesting Habitats, Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat, Amphibian Wetland Breeding Habitats, and Amphibian Movement Corridors.
Table 3-4 / page 34		Potential Effect Trimming of branches or selective tree removal for transmission line in Significant Wetlands WET-050 and WET-078 within road right-of-way.
		Performance Measure • Minimize loss of wetland cover over time.
		Mitigation Strategy • Refer to General Mitigation Measures (Table 3-3) for standard mitigation measures. • Install transmission line poles outside the boundaries of the Significant Wetland. • Minimize vegetation removal in Significant Wetland, to the extent possible.
		 Vegetation removal for the installation of the transmission line will be kept to a minimum and will be limited to the road right-of-way, where possible. Perform vegetation clearing outside of the breeding bird season (May 1 to July 31). If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted
		regarding mitigation measures that may be required. Refer to Section 5.7 of the approved NHA and EIS for additional timing constraints related to wildlife. • Clearly stake area to be cleared.
		 Remove trees or tree limbs by hand-held equipment within Significant Wetland to minimize soil compaction. Fell trees with a chainsaw toward the construction area to reduce damage to adjacent vegetation being retained.
		 Carry out removal of tree limbs on adjacent trees being retained under supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Cut damaged tree roots clean as soon as possible and cover exposed roots in approved topsoil under the supervision of an Arborist or Forester. Restore disturbed areas using suitable native wetland plant species. A Restoration Plan will be provided to MNR.
		Residual Effects Some clearing of vegetation will occur for the transmission line; this would be minimal and limited to the road right-of-way. Minimal residual effects.
		Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures • Daily monitoring of areas where active vegetation removal is occurring by Environmental Monitor. • Monitor establishment of planted area and replant/fill plant if required.
		Contingency Measures: • Any damaged trees will be pruned through implementation of proper arboricultural techniques, under supervision of an Arborist or Forester.
Table 3-4 / page 35		Potential Effect Risk of spread of invasive species into Significant Wetlands WET-050 and WET-078 as a result of transmission line construction disturbance.
		Performance Measure • Avoid spread of invasive species into Significant Wetlands WET-050 and WET-078.
		 Mitigation Strategy Ensure all equipment, including clothing/boots, is thoroughly washed before entering the Significant Wetland to avoid introducing seeds or fragments of invasive species into the Significant Wetland. Restore disturbed areas as soon as possible using suitable native wetland plant species. A Restoration Plan will be provided to MNR.
		Residual Effects Spread of invasive species avoided or minimized through the application of mitigation measures. Low likelihood and limited magnitude of effect as a result.
		Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures • Daily monitoring of areas where construction activities are occurring within the Significant Wetland by Environmental Monitor. • Monitor establishment of planted area and replant/fill plant if required.

		Revised Text
Section / Page	Original Text	(<u>Underlined text</u> represents additions and strikethrough text represents deletions. Mitigation measures not included in the original REA are shown in <i>italicized bold</i>)
Table 3-4 / page 35	Potential Effect Clearing of vegetation for access roads in Significant Woodlands resulting in loss of up to 0.16 ha of forest cover (representing 0.008% of woodland area).	Potential Effect Clearing of vegetation for access roads and the transmission line in Significant Woodlands resulting in loss of up to 0.4649 ha of forest cover (representing 0.008% of woodland area).
Table 3-4 / page 37	 Mitigation Strategy Establish an area of forest equal in area to the cleared area (0.16 ha) through tree planting and management (e.g., in partnership with a local Conservation Authority). Details of the afforestation plan will be provided to MNR in a Compensation Plan. Potential Effect 	Mitigation Strategy • Establish an area of forest equal in area to the cleared area (0.4649 ha) through tree planting and management (e.g., in partnership with a local Conservation Authority). Details of the afforestation plan will be provided to MNR in a Compensation Plan. Potential Effect
Table 3-47 page 37	Disruption or possible mortality of turtles moving between wintering ponds and other areas resulting from construction near Turtle Wintering Areas.	Disruption or possible mortality of turtles moving between wintering ponds and other areas resulting from construction near Turtle Wintering Areas.
	Performance Measure • Minimize disruption to turtle movement.	Possible injury/mortality from intrusion into construction site.
	Mitigation Strategy • Post speed limits and turtle crossing signage along relevant construction access roads within 120 m of Significant Turtle Wintering Areas (30 km/hr).	Performance Measure Minimize disruption to turtle movement. Prevent injury and/or mortality of turtles during construction.
	Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures	Mitigation Strategy Post speed limits and turtle crossing signage along relevant construction access roads within 120 m of Significant Turtle Wintering Areas (30 km/hr).
	 Contingency Measures: Turtles encountered within the construction area will be moved to a safe location (nearby pond) under the direction of the Environmental Monitor or a qualified Biologist. 	 Educate construction site staff about turtle species that may potentially occur in the Study Area and the steps to be taken if an encounter occurs. If roadside nests are encountered during construction, the site should be avoided and the local MNR office should be contacted immediately.
		Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures
		Contingency Measures: • Turtles encountered within the construction area will be moved to a safe location (nearby pond) under the direction of the Environmental Monitor or a qualified Biologist. <u>A Turtle Relocation Plan will be prepared, to be implemented in the event that turtles need to be handled or moved.</u>
Table 3-4 / page 38	Potential Effect Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpiling near Turtle Wintering Areas, Rare Vegetation Communities, Turtle Nesting Habitats, Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat, Amphibian Wetland Breeding Habitats, and Amphibian Movement Corridors.	Potential Effect Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling and stockpiling near Turtle Wintering Areas, Rare Vegetation Communities, Turtle Nesting Habitats, Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat, Amphibian Wetland Breeding Habitats, and Amphibian Movement Corridors.
	 Mitigation Strategy Ensure Best Management Practices are used to maintain current drainage patterns, including: Implement infiltration techniques to the maximum extent possible. Minimize paved surfaces and design roads to promote infiltration. Limit changes in land contours. 	 Mitigation Strategy Ensure Best Management Practices are used to maintain current drainage patterns, including: Implement infiltration techniques to the maximum extent possible. Minimize paved surfaces and design roads to promote infiltration. Limit changes in land contours. Ensure no grade changes within 30 m of turtle wintering areas.
Table 3-4 / page 40	Potential Effect Possible mortality to turtles from construction equipment during construction near Turtle Nesting Habitats.	Potential Effect Possible mortality to turtles from construction equipment during construction near Turtle Nesting Habitats.
	Performance Measure • Avoid mortality from equipment.	Performance Measure Avoid mortality from equipment.
	 Mitigation Strategy Post speed limits and turtle crossing signage along relevant construction access road (30 km/hr). Schedule construction activities within 30 m to avoid nesting period (May 15 to June 30). If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted regarding mitigation measures that may be required. 	 Mitigation Strategy Post speed limits and turtle crossing signage along relevant construction access road (30 km/hr). Schedule construction activities within 30 m to avoid nesting period (May 15 to June 30). If this is not possible, MNR will be consulted regarding mitigation measures that may be required.
	Residual Effects Disruption minimized through speed limits and fencing. Low likelihood of occurring and limited magnitude (i.e., no or limited mortality expected). Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures	Residual Effects • Disruption-minimized through speed limits and fencing. • Low-likelihood of occurring and limited magnitude (i.e., no or limited mortality expected).
	• If construction occurs within 30 m of turtle nesting habitat (if determined to be significant) between May 15 and June 30, conduct area searches for turtles by a qualified Biologist prior to soil stripping or grubbing, as well as daily prior to construction activities by the Contractor within the construction footprint.	Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures • If construction occurs within 30 m of turtle nesting habitat (if determined to be significant) between May 15 and June 30, conduct area searches for turtles by a qualified Biologist prior to soil stripping or grubbing, as well as daily prior to construction activities by the Contractor within the construction footprint.
	Contingency Measures: • Turtles encountered within the construction area will be moved to a safe location under the direction of the Environmental Monitor or qualified Biologist.	

						Revi	ised Text	
Section / Page		Orig	inal Text			(<u>Underlined text</u> represents additions Mitigation measures not included in the		
Section 3.3.1 / page 41	Following the Records Review and Site Investigation, 116 water bodies were identified. Based on a sensitivity ranking conducted by AECOM, 9 water bodies were classified as high sensitivity (i.e., not very resilient to environmental change); 71 water bodies were classified as moderate sensitivity; and 36 water bodies were classified as low sensitivity.				Following the Records Revi	ew and Site Investigation, 116 <u>119</u> water	bodies were identifie	d.
						Based on a sensitivity ranking conducted by AECOM, 9 water bodies were classified as high sensitivity (i.e., not very resilient to environmental change); 74 74 water bodies were classified as moderate sensitivity; and 36 water bodies were classified as low sensitivity.		
Section 3.3.2 / page 50	The extraction of groundw activities, and the shallow 50,000 L/day, depending excavation activities, and been determined, through require construction dewa 31-34, 44, 59, 75-76, 83-8. As such the water taking r less than 400,000 L/day). dewatering. Based on the 163,000 L/day with calcula gravel unit respectively. A	vater for construction dewatering purposes is depth of the turbine bases (up to 4 mbgs). It on the surficial material being excavated, the other geological characteristics that may be at the analysis of available geological mappin stering of greater than 50,000 L/day during the straight of the second process of the second process of the conservative ated radii of influence for the construction deconservative estimate of 250 m for the zone based on estimations from the available dat	s expected to be of let dowever, there is the depth to groundward determined during the grand MOE water where excavation and in the dewatering estable water taking per turn and in the dewatering of 15 m and the definition of 15 m and the	ow volume due to the short duration of dewatering e potential that water taking could be greater than ater, the amount of precipitation received during the geotechnical analysis. The following turbines hell record borehole logs, to have the potential to estallation of turbine foundations: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 20 in-recurring taking less than 30 consecutive days are timates and radii of influence for the construction urbine base excavation range from 2,300 L/day to and 213 m for the silty/clayey till unit and the sand a	The extraction of groundwa activities, and the shallow d that water taking could be g amount of precipitation receive the geotechnical analysis in by AMEC (2013), available dewatering of greater than 83-85, 88-92, 94, 99, 105 8 depending on surficial geologroundwater indicators observation and As such the water taking maless than 400,000 L/day). A dewatering associated with excavation range from 2,30 between 45 131 m and 243	ter for construction dewatering purposes is epth of the turbine bases and collection lire reater than 50,000 L/day, depending on the reater than 50,000 L/day, depending on the restigation. The following turbines have be geological mapping and MOE water well resto,000 L/day during the excavation and in 25, and 32-34. The location and extent of except during field investigations. All dewate 100,000 L/day. Bay be classified as Groundwater – Catego ppendix B-1 contains detailed calculations turbine foundations. Based on the calculation 195,860 L/day to 163,000 214,400 L/day 195,860 L/day	is expected to be of Ines (up to 4 mbgs_ar) the surficial material beer geological charactore determined, through the construction dewated aroundwater as indicatering activities assort 2 (short-term, nor son the dewatering ations in Appendix Betwith calculated radii a sand and gravel un	ow volume due to the short duration of dewatering ad 2mbgs respectively). However, there is the pote being excavated, the depth to groundwater, the eristics that may be determined were observed during the analysis of the geotechnical study prepare, to have the potential to require construction oundations: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 31-34, 44, 59, 75-ering associated with collection line installation valuated in MOE water well records and the presence ciated with turbine foundations and collection lines restimates and radii of influence for the construction 1, the conservative water taking per turbine base of influence for the conservative estimate of 250 m for the conservative e
					the construction dewatering taking for collection lines ins	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is appared on estimations from the available data	n. Based on the calcon proximately 174,300 ta, at least one geote	he dewatering estimates and radius of influence for ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 in exchnical borehole will be drilled for each turbine bath adwater found from the geotechnical investigations
Table 3-6 / page 50	-		•	where shallow water table conditions are expected and 1050	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines instantion. As these calculations are be location and these calculation. Mitigation Strategy Limit dewatering where turb	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is appared on estimations from the available date ones will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/	n. Based on the calc pproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geote ta and depth to groun for gravel deposits on	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 per
Table 3-6 / page 50 Table 3-10 / page 54	Limit dewatering where tu less than 400,000 L/day (rbines are constructed within the sand and/of Turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 31-34, 44, 59,	•	2, 94, 99, and 105)	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines insume taking for collection and these calculation devates and these calculations are being the collection and these calculations are being taking the collection and these calculations are being taking the collection and the collection and the collection are collection and the collection are calculated as a collection are calculated as a collection and the collection are calculated as a colle	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is appared on estimations from the available date ones will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/	n. Based on the calc pproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geote ta and depth to groun for gravel deposits on	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 per
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	Limit dewatering where tu less than 400,000 L/day (** Area (ha) 58.96	Turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 31-34, 44, 59, Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes	75-76, 83-85, 88-92 Status Active	Distance to Project Infrastructure Disturbance Area 44 m	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines instantions. As these calculations are be location and these calculations. Mitigation Strategy Limit dewatering where turb be less than 400,000 L/day Area (ha) 58.96	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is appared on estimations from the available date ons will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/(Anticipated turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes	n. Based on the calc pproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geoto ta and depth to groun or gravel deposits on 31-34, 44, 59, 75-76	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 in the control of the cont
	Limit dewatering where tu less than 400,000 L/day (** Area (ha)	Turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, 31-34, 44, 59, Licence Class	75-76, 83-85, 88-92 Status	Distance to Project Infrastructure Disturbance Area	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines instaking the location and these calculation is a location in the location in the location is a location in the location in the location in the location is a location in the location i	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is appared on estimations from the available date ons will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/(Anticipated turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, Licence Class	n. Based on the calcopproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geoteta and depth to groun for gravel deposits on 31-34, 44, 59, 75-76	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 in a calculate
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Table 3-10 / page 54 Section 3.9.4 / page 54	Limit dewatering where tu less than 400,000 L/day (** Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 According to CanACRE's infrastructure, as shown in	Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes Petroleum Facility Location Report (2012), in Table 3-11 below.	Status Active Active nowever, seven abar	Distance to Project Infrastructure Disturbance Area 44 m 21 m andoned wells are located within 75 m of Project Distance to Project Infrastructure	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines insume taking for collections are be location and these calculation. Mitigation Strategy Limit dewatering where turb be less than 400,000 L/day Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 1.55 According to CanACRE's P infrastructure, as shown in	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is appared on estimations from the available date one will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/(Anticipated turbines: 4-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes etroleum Facility Location Report (2012), Fable 3-11 below.	n. Based on the calc pproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geote ta and depth to groun for gravel deposits or 31-34, 44, 59, 75-76 Status Active Active however, seven five	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 mechnical borehole will be drilled for each turbine bandwater found from the geotechnical investigations where shallow water table conditions are expected, 83-85, 88-92, 94, 99, and 105-8, 25, and 32-34) Distance to Project Infrastructure Disturbance Area 44 m 170 m 21 m abandoned wells are located within 75 m of Project
Table 3-10 / page 54 Section 3.9.4 / page 54	Limit dewatering where tu less than 400,000 L/day (** Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 According to CanACRE's infrastructure, as shown in Well ID	Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes Petroleum Facility Location Report (2012), In Table 3-11 below.	Status Active Active nowever, seven abar	Distance to Project Infrastructure Disturbance Area 44 m 21 m andoned wells are located within 75 m of Project	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines instaking the second lines are belocation and these calculation. Mitigation Strategy Limit dewatering where turb be less than 400,000 L/day Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 1.55 According to CanACRE's Pinfrastructure, as shown in Well ID	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is against assed on estimations from the available date one will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/(Anticipated turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes etroleum Facility Location Report (2012), Table 3-11 below.	n. Based on the calcopproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geoteta and depth to ground for gravel deposits on 31-34, 44, 59, 75-76 Status Active Active however, seven five	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 in the control of the cont
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Table 3-10 / page 54 Section 3.9.4 / page 54	Limit dewatering where tu less than 400,000 L/day (** Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 According to CanACRE's infrastructure, as shown in Well ID W1 W2 W7 W10 W11	Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes Petroleum Facility Location Report (2012), In Table 3-11 below. Project Infrastructure with T7 access road Collection line between T31 and T8 Transmission line	Status Active Active nowever, seven abar hin 75 m	Distance to Project Infrastructure Disturbance Area 44 m 21 m andoned wells are located within 75 m of Project Distance to Project Infrastructure 58 m 52 m 47 m	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines instaking for collections are be location and these calculations. Mitigation Strategy Limit dewatering where turb be less than 400,000 L/day Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 1.55 According to CanACRE's P infrastructure, as shown in Swell ID W1 W2 W7 W10 W11	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is agreed on estimations from the available date one will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/(Anticipated turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes etroleum Facility Location Report (2012), Irable 3-11 below. Project Infrastructure with T7 access road Collection line between T31 T27 and Transmission line	n. Based on the calcopproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geoteta and depth to groun for gravel deposits on 31-34, 44, 59, 75-76 Status Active Active however, seven five	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 in a calculated within 8 influence and a calculated water found from the geotechnical investigations where shallow water table conditions are expected as 83-85, 88-92, 94, 99, and 105-8, 25, and 32-34) Distance to Project Infrastructure Distance to Project Infrastructure 58 m 52 m 46 m 47 m 40 m 18 m 37 m
Table 3-10 / page 54 Section 3.9.4 / page 54	Limit dewatering where tu less than 400,000 L/day (** Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 According to CanACRE's infrastructure, as shown in Well ID W1 W2 W7 W10	Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes Petroleum Facility Location Report (2012), In Table 3-11 below. Project Infrastructure with T7 access road Collection line between T31 and T8 Transmission line T47 and associated access road and	Status Active Active nowever, seven abar hin 75 m collection line collection line	Distance to Project Infrastructure Disturbance Area 44 m 21 m andoned wells are located within 75 m of Project Distance to Project Infrastructure 58 m 52 m 47 m 18 m	the construction dewatering taking for collection lines instaking the location and these calculation. Mitigation Strategy Limit dewatering where turb be less than 400,000 L/day Area (ha) 58.96 15.80 1.55 According to CanACRE's P infrastructure, as shown in Swell ID W4 W2 W7 W10	associated with collection line installation stalled in permeable surficial material is agreed on estimations from the available date are will be revisited using the new soil date ines are constructed within the sand and/(Anticipated turbines: 1-8, 10, 13, 20, 28, Licence Class Class A Licence > 20000 Tonnes Class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes class B Licence <= 20000 Tonnes etroleum Facility Location Report (2012), Fable 3-11 below. Project Infrastructure with T7 access read Collection line between T31 T27 and Transmission line T47 and associated access road and	n. Based on the calcopproximately 174,300 ta, at least one geoteta and depth to groun for gravel deposits on 31-34, 44, 59, 75-76 Status Active Active however, seven five	ulations in Appendix B-2, the conservative water DL/day with a calculated radius of influence of 77 in the control of the cont

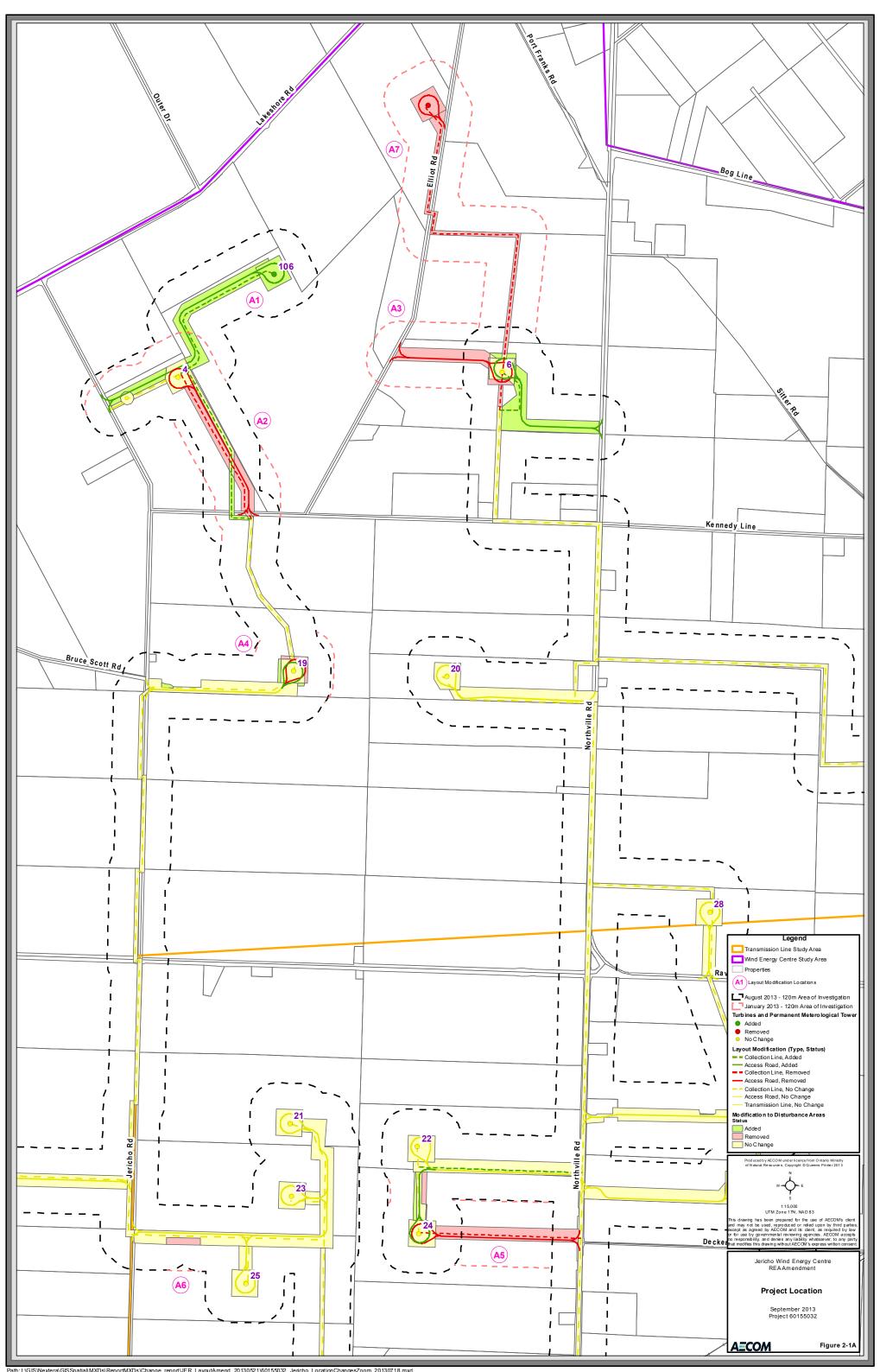
4. Summary and Conclusions

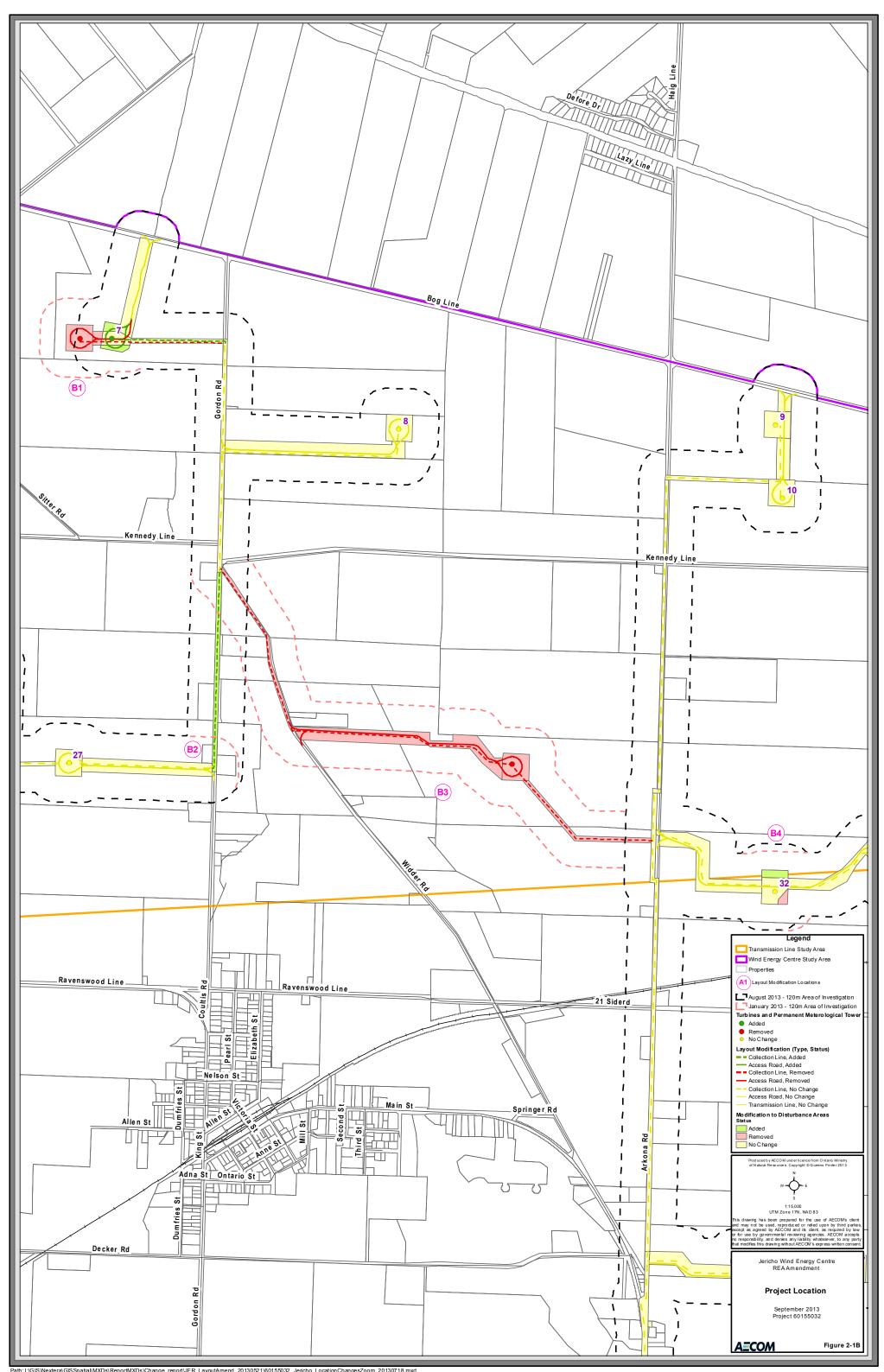
The Project modifications described in this REA Revision Report do not change the overall conclusion of the Construction Plan Report which states that "this Project can be constructed and installed without any significant adverse residual effects".

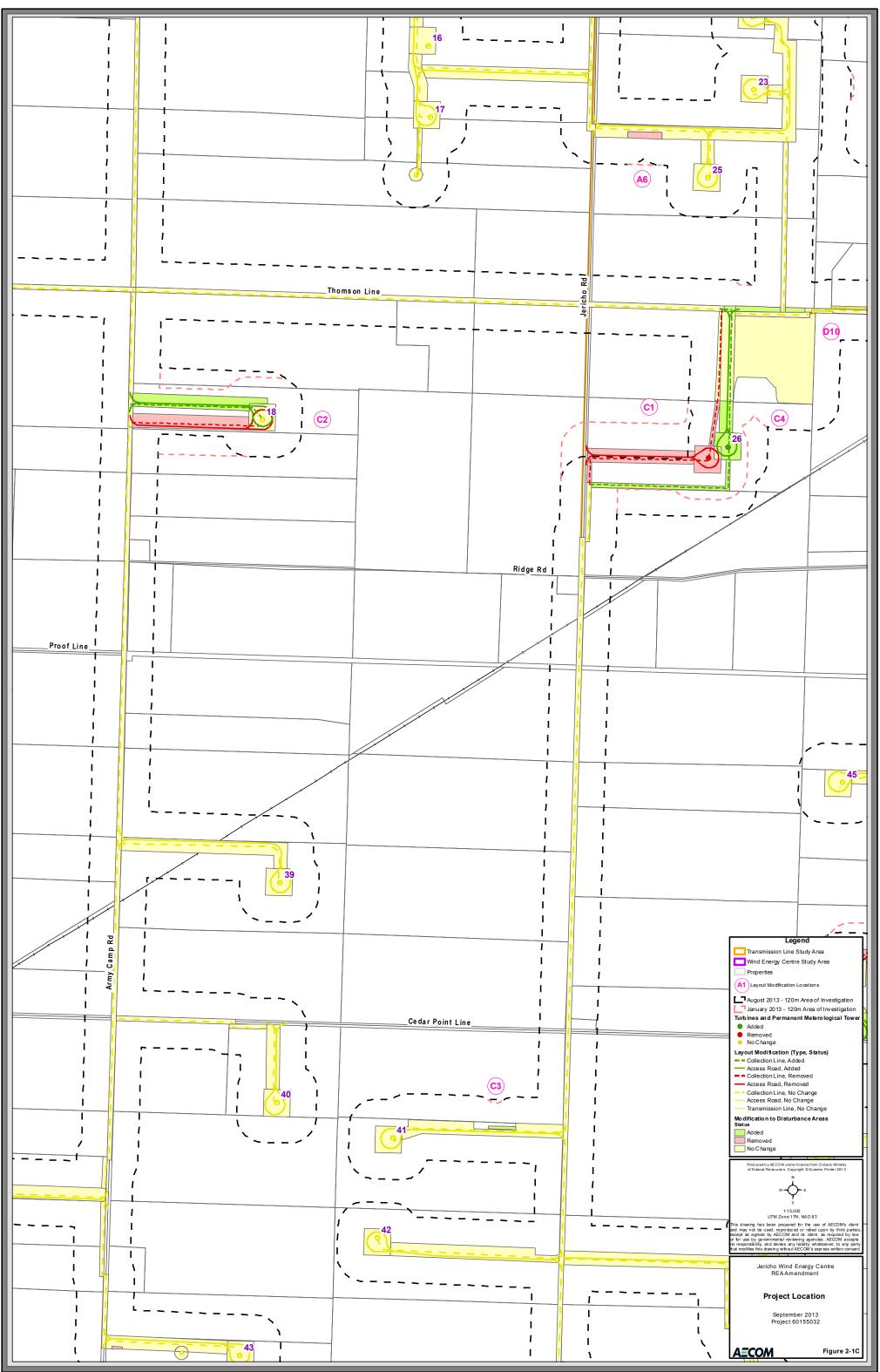


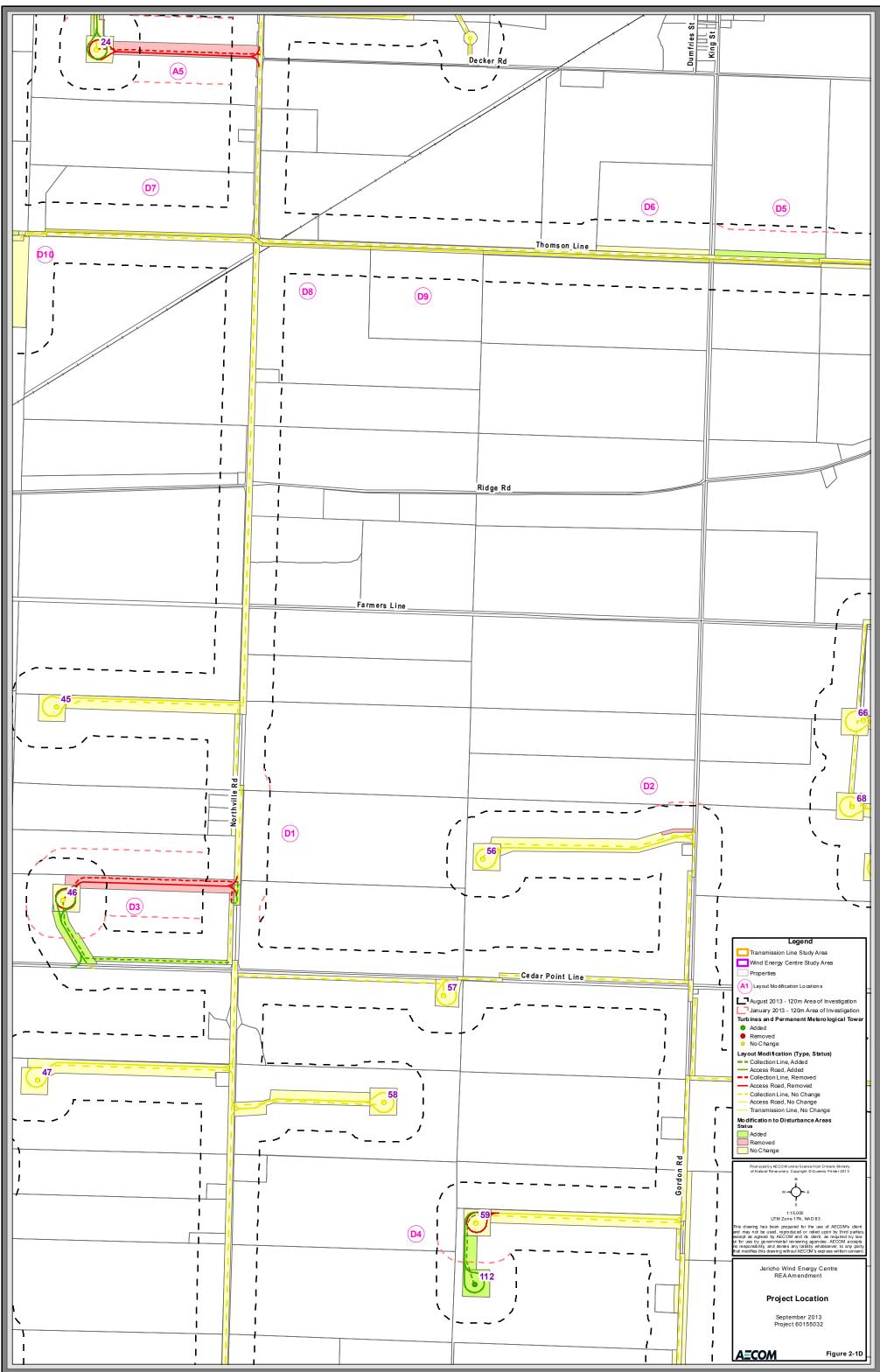
Appendix A

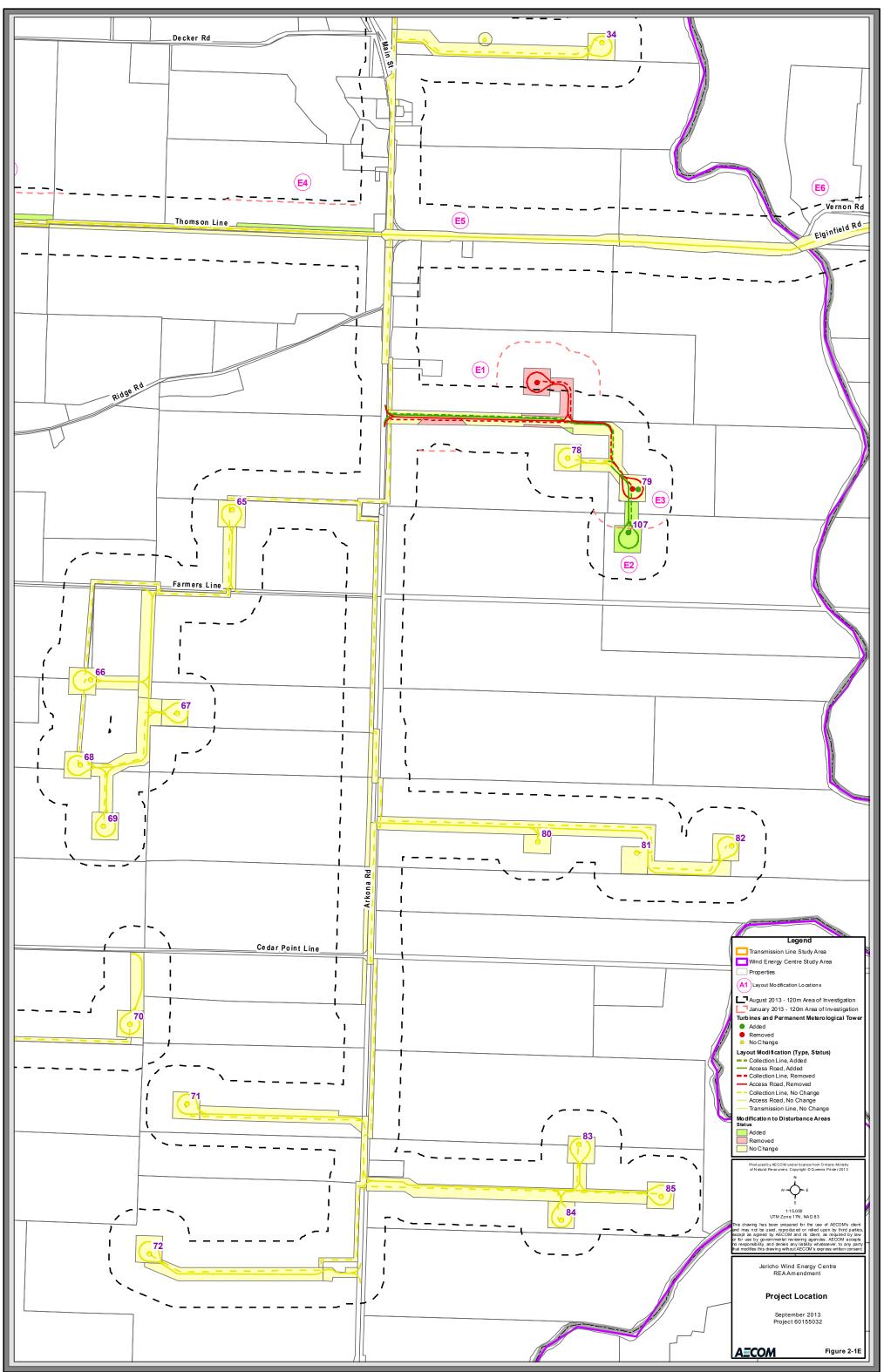
Project Modifications

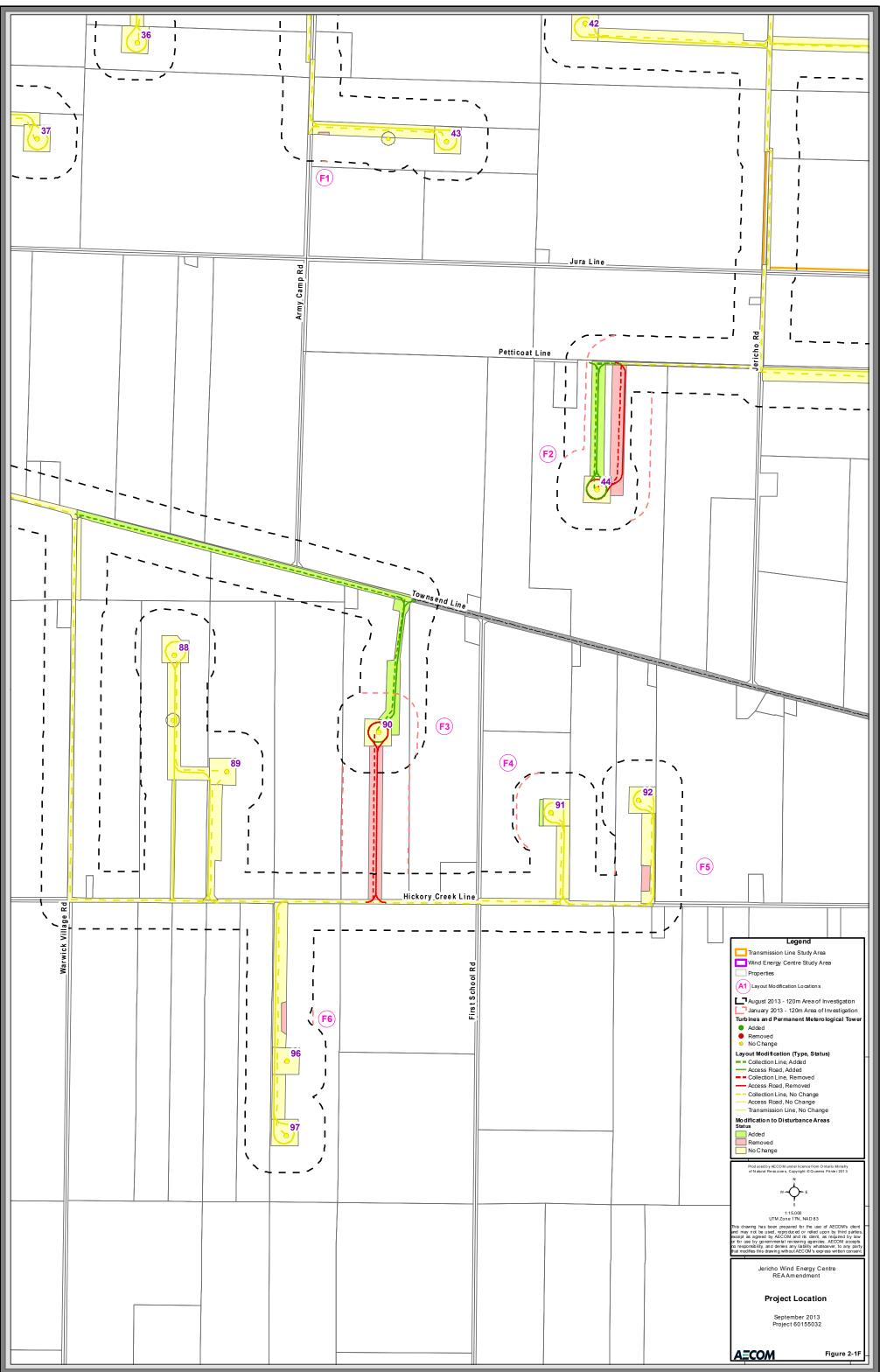


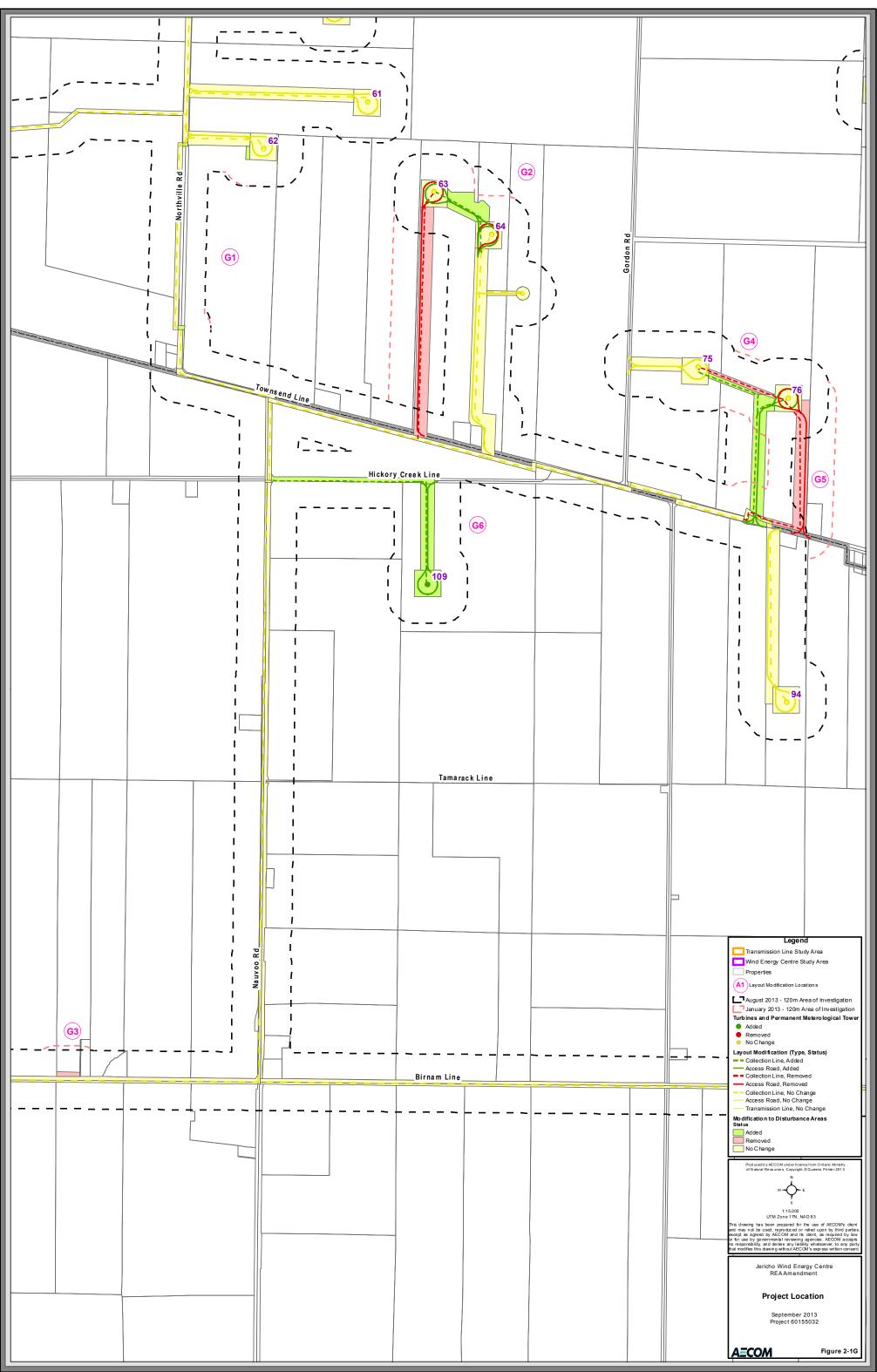


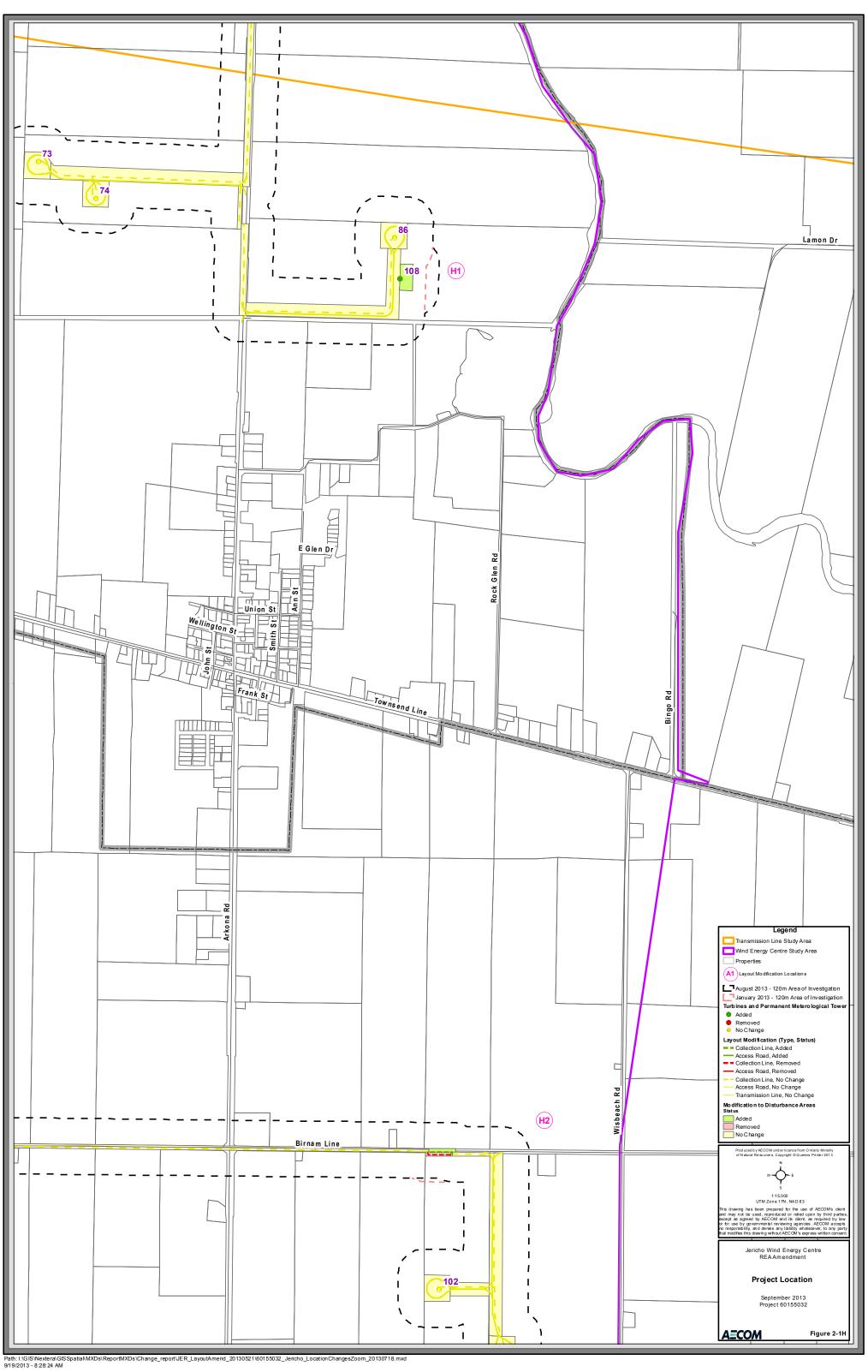


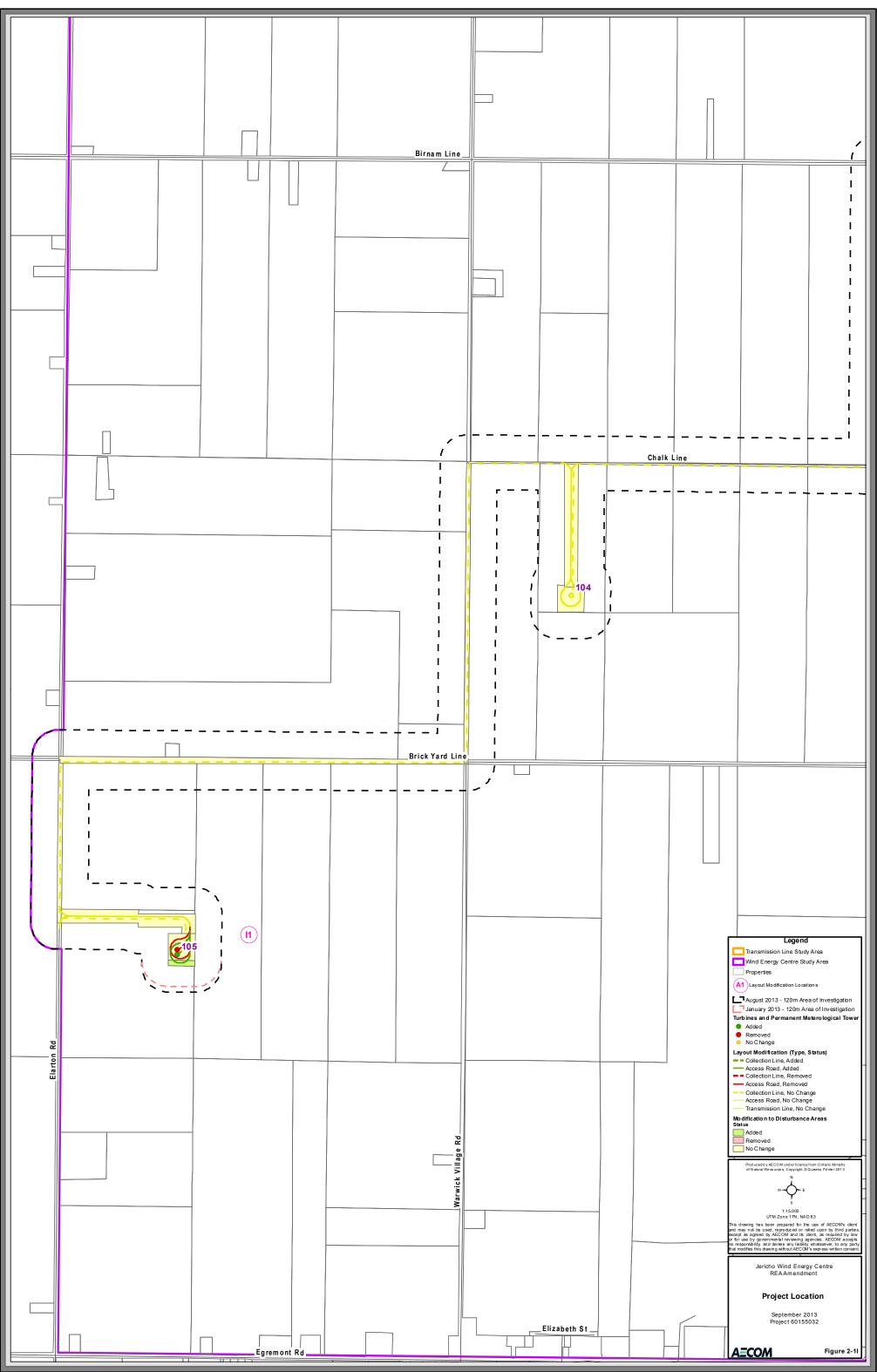


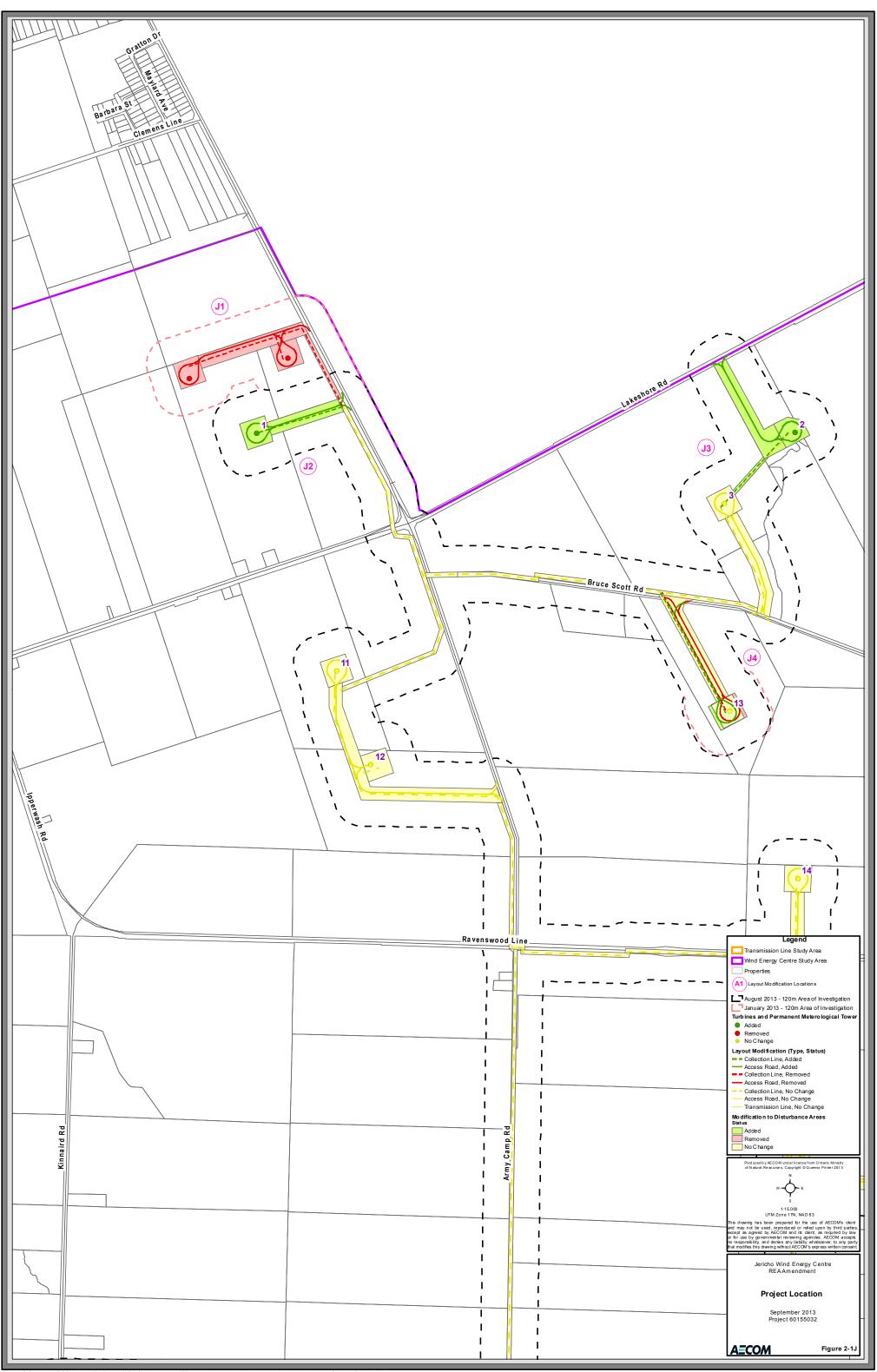


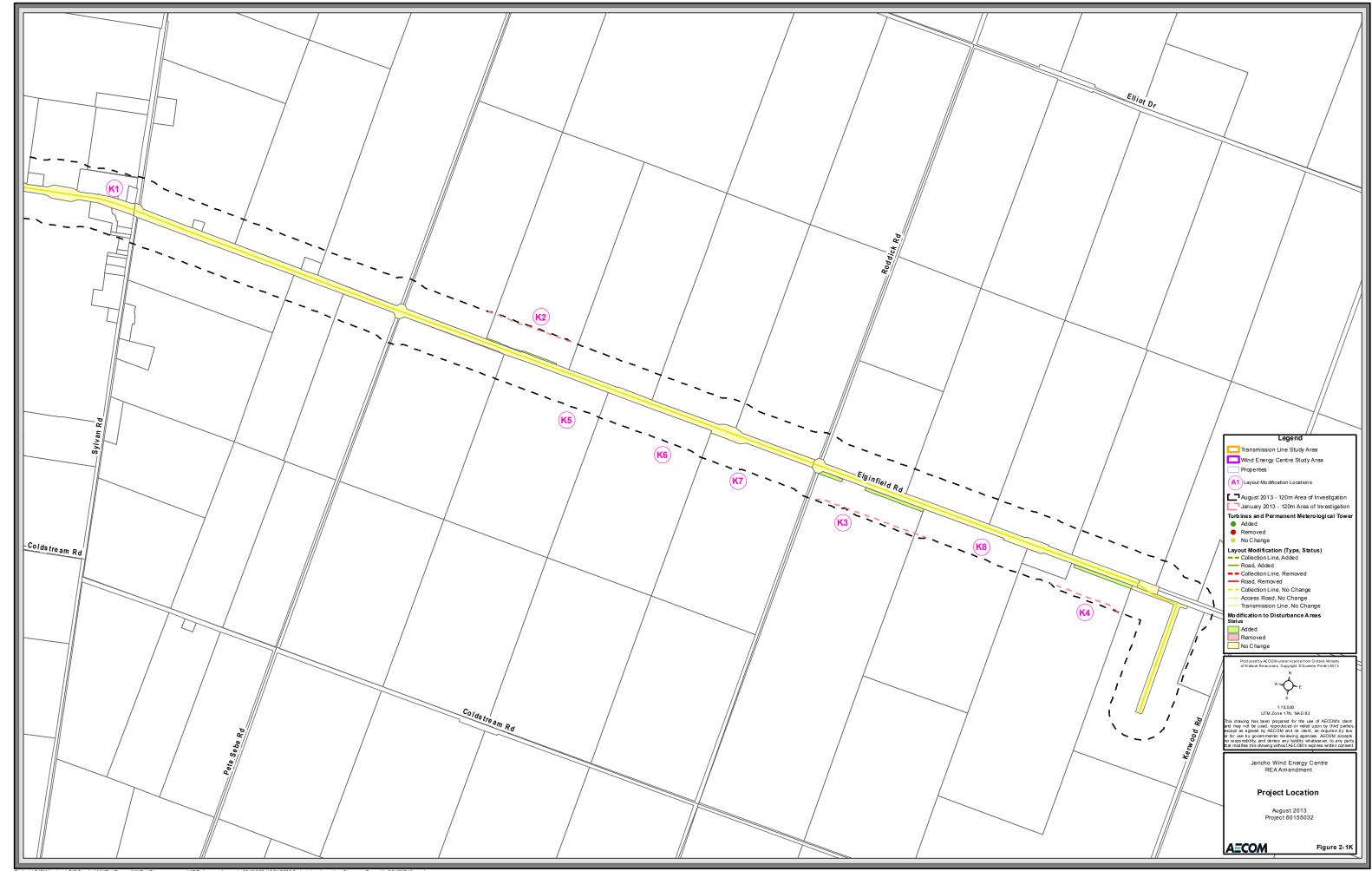














Appendix B

Mitigation Measures for Water Bodies

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation techniques are proposed to offset possible effects of the construction, decommissioning and operation activities of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre. Mitigation measures recommended to minimize risk associated with potential impacts to the water bodies include the implementation of standard Best Management Practices (BMPs), as described below.

BMPs are work practices that outline acceptable practices to follow when carrying out certain activities. DFO has developed a series of operational statements as guidelines to avoid conditions that may harmfully alter aquatic habitat. These DFO operational plans are being used in conjunction with standard mitigation measures that are implemented to protect surface water quality and the aquatic ecosystem.

The following are applicable to this Project:

Work Area

- Stabilize banks where necessary, minimizing the area and duration of soil exposure.
- Operate machinery on land and in a manner that minimizes disturbance to stream banks.
- Erect sediment fencing around water bodies and areas to be avoided (i.e., near unstable banks, vegetation communities).
- Locate staging areas away from watercourses and if possible out of the regulated floodplain to limit risk of impacts to aquatic habitat and surface water quality from accidental spills.
- Keep vegetation removal to a minimum.

Equipment Use

- Ensure machinery arrives on site in a clean, washed condition and is maintained free of fluid leaks.
- Minimize vehicle traffic on exposed soils, avoid compacting or other hardening of natural ground surface, and avoid the movement of heavy machinery on areas with sensitive slopes.
- Limit speed of vehicles near watercourse crossings.

Erosion and Sediment Control

- Develop and implement an erosion and sediment control plan before commencement of construction.
- Utilize erosion blankets, erosion control fencing, straw bales, etc., where necessary to mitigate potential excessive erosion and sedimentation. Ensure any materials placed in floodline are free from silt and other such particles. Extra erosion and sediment control materials will be kept on site (e.g., heavy duty silt fencing, strawbales).
- Check that erosion control tools are in good repair and properly functioning prior to conducting daily work and reinstall or repair as required prior to commencing daily construction activities.
- Keep sediment and erosion control measures in place until disturbed areas have been stabilized (i.e., re-vegetated).
- To avoid sedimentation in wetlands and watercourses, schedule grading within 30 m of a watercourse or
 wetland to avoid times of high runoff volumes, wherever possible. Temporarily suspend work if high runoff
 volume is noted or excessive flows of sediment discharges occur until contingency measures are in place.
- Re-vegetate temporary roads to pre-construction conditions as soon as possible after construction activities are complete using species native to the area in naturally vegetated areas.

Maintenance

 Maintain and repair permanent and temporary erosion and sediment control measures as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function for the duration of the works.

- Remove temporary erosion and sediment control measures after the final site stabilization is achieved.
- Permanently stabilize disturbed soil resulting from removal of BMPs or vegetation.

Material Stockpiling and Handling

- Store any stockpiled materials at least 30 m away from a wetland, woodland or water body. Develop a spill response plan and train staff on associated procedures.
- Dispose of any waste material from construction activities by authorized and approved off-site vendors.

Grading and Excavation

 Minimize changes in land contours and natural drainage; maintain timing and quantity of flows. Any grading of lands adjacent to water body features should match existing grades at the identified set-back, or buffer from the features.

Construction Timing Windows

- Schedule construction activities that occur within 30 m of watercourses to avoid periods of critical habitat use (i.e., spawning) to the extent possible. These timing windows are applied to protect fish from any works in and around water during spawning, migration and other critical life history stages. Construction timing windows are based on site specific criteria such as type of fish species present, thermal regime and fish spawning times (spring or fall). There are generic restricted in-water work timing windows established by the DFO.
- Specific timing windows for this project may be developed in consultation with ABCA and SCRCA.

Isolated Crossing

- In-water works for permanent water bodies must occur in the dry and via the dam and pump method to maintain fish passage during in-water works. For intermittent water bodies, work is preferred to be completed in the dry and carried out during seasonally dry times or when the water body is frozen to the bottom.
- Develop and implement a fish rescue plan for dewatering areas. This will include appropriate sized end-of-pipe
 fish screen to prevent potential losses of fish due to entrainment or impingement as outlined in the DFO –
 Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline.

Culvert Design

- Design and install culverts to prevent creation of barriers to fish movement and maintain bankfull channel functions.
- Install open bottom crossing structures where possible.
- Design culverts to accommodate high flows of the watercourse by undertaking hydraulic engineering studies.
- Embed the culvert below the streambed to maintain lateral flow.
- Install adequate gravel base to maintain flow of shallow groundwater.

• Locate crossings within straight sections of the stream, perpendicular to the bank. Avoid crossings on meander bends, braided streams and any other unstable areas.

- Use only clean material (i.e., rock or coarse gravel) for approaches to culverts.
- Regularly maintain culverts to ensure no debris build-up is impeding stream flow.

Water Quality

- Develop a spill response plan and train construction staff on associated procedures.
- Maintain emergency spill kits on construction site.
- Pass groundwater from dewatering activities (if required) through a sediment filtration system prior to being discharged to a watercourse.
- Control soil / water contamination through best management practices.

Dewatering Activities (if necessary)

- Confirm the zone of influence of required dewatering activities prior to construction.
- For turbines within the sand and/or gravel deposits, schedule dewatering activities to take place during a seasonally dry time of year where possible.
- Limit duration of dewatering to as short a time frame as possible.
- Implement groundwater cut-offs as required to limit water taking quantities.
- Limit dewatering where turbines are constructed within the sand and/ or gravel deposits to less than 40,000 L/day.

Water Management

- Control rate and timing of water pumping; pump from deep wells to infiltration galleries adjacent to water bodies or wetlands.
- Control rate and timing of water pumping from surface water features.
- Control quantity and quality of stormwater discharge using best management practices (e.g., use of a permeable surface for access roads, complete Stormwater Pollution Prevention Study to address any potential effects associated with stormwater runoff for the Operations and Maintenance Building prior to construction).
- Restrict taking groundwater and surface water during drought conditions.
- Regulate the discharge of water-taking (if required) to ensure that there is no flooding in the downstream area and no soil erosion, or stream channel scouring is caused at the point of discharge. A discharge diffuser or other energy dissipation device will be used, if necessary, to mitigate flows which physically alter the stream channel or banks.
- Install siltation control measures that are sufficient for the volumes pumped at both the taking location upstream
 of the construction site and (if necessary) the discharge site. All measures will be taken to properly maintain
 these control devices throughout the construction period.
- Maintain vegetative buffers around water bodies.

Horizontal Directional Drilling

- Conduct all drilling by licensed drillers in accordance with Regulation 903 under Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990.
- Locate drill entry and exit pits at least 30 m from water bodies.

- Collect drill cuttings as they are generated, and place in a soil bin or bag for off-site disposal.
- Ensure drill depth is at an appropriate depth below the water body to reduce the risk of a 'frac-out'.
- Monitor water bodies for signs of surface disturbance.
- Complete geotechnical study to ensure site is suitable for this construction method.
- Implement a "Frac-Out" Contingency Plan in the event of a "frac-out", which will include but is not limited to the following:
 - 1. Immediately stop all work, including the recycling of drilling mud / lubricant.
 - 2. Isolate affected watercourse or area using a temporary dam and install by-pass pump system (if required) to maintain continuous flow downstream of the site.
 - 3. Insert rigid in-water/soil containment unit or underwater boom into the "frac-out" source area in order to contain any sediments and/or deleterious materials originating from the "frac-out".
 - 4. No captured material will be left on-site. The captured material should be extracted by vacuum truck, if available, or pumped into a containment unit or area for off-site disposal.
 - 5. Monitor "frac-out" for four hours to determine if the drilling mud congeals. If drilling mud congeals, take no other action that would potentially suspend sediments in the water column. If drilling mud does not congeal, maintain isolation/containment unit in place and continue pumping captured material to a containment unit or area until drilling mud congeals or stops flowing.
 - 6. Notify the Ministry of the Environment's (MOE) Spills Action Centre (1-800-268- 6060) of the "fracout" event and the response taken to contain the spill. This step should be completed during the 4 hour "frac-out" monitoring period.
 - 7. Engage a spill response team to contain and clean up excess drilling mud in the water.
 - 8. Monitor clean-up procedures to ensure they do not result in greater damage than leaving the mud in-place.
 - 9. If the spill affects an area that is vegetated, the area will be seeded and/or replanted using the same species to those in the adjacent area, or allowed to re-grow from existing vegetation. Revegetated areas will be monitored once per growing season for two years subsequent to "frac-out" to confirm re-vegetation is successful.
 - 10. Document post-cleanup conditions with photographs and prepare "frac-out" incident report describing time, place, actions taken to remediate "frac-out" and measures implemented to prevent recurrence. Provide incident report to MNR and MOE within 30 days of the incident.

Rehabilitation

- Re-vegetate and restore the turbine staging area following turbine installation with tiling (if desired by the owner).
- Restore and maintain vegetative buffers around water bodies including within the foundation footprint where possible.
- Restore & maintain vegetative buffers around water bodies including within the temporary construction areas.
- Add suitable stream substrates (e.g., gravel or rip rap) to stabilize sediment and provide cover.



Appendix C

Revised Figures for the Construction Plan Report