

Today you will be able to meet the team, learn more about the Project and get answers to your questions.



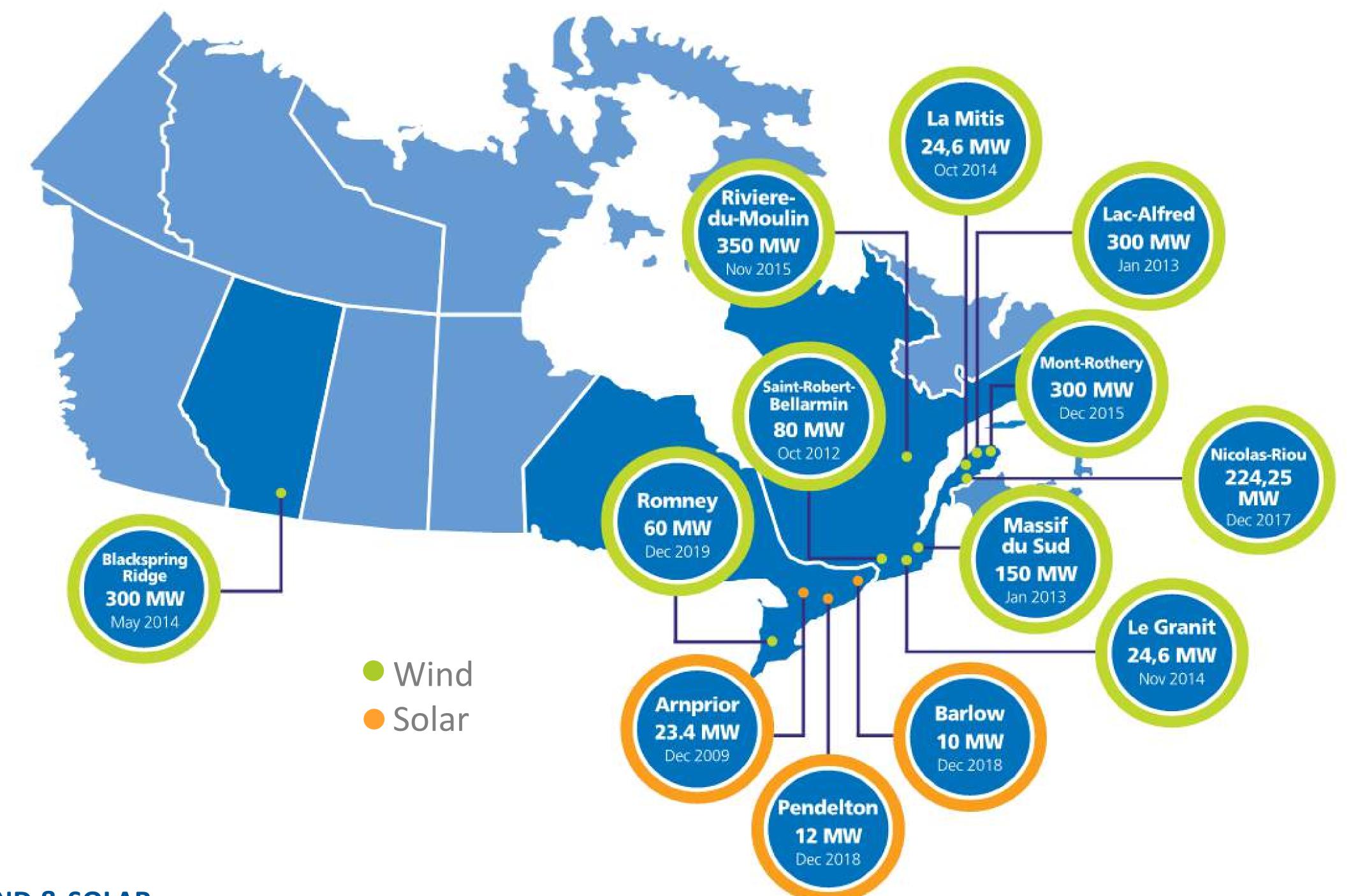
WELCOME TO EDF EN CANADA'S OPEN HOUSE

CYPRESS WIND POWER PROJECT



EDF EN CANADA

1680 MW Put into Service, under Construction or in Development

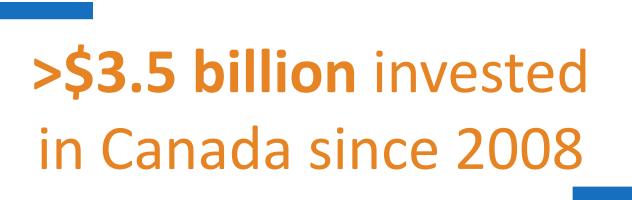


WIND & SOLAR

1 374 MW (350 000 homes) Commissioned Capacity 224 MW (54 900 homes) Under Construction 82 MW (20 100 homes) In Development

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

1061MW Wind **516** MW Solar



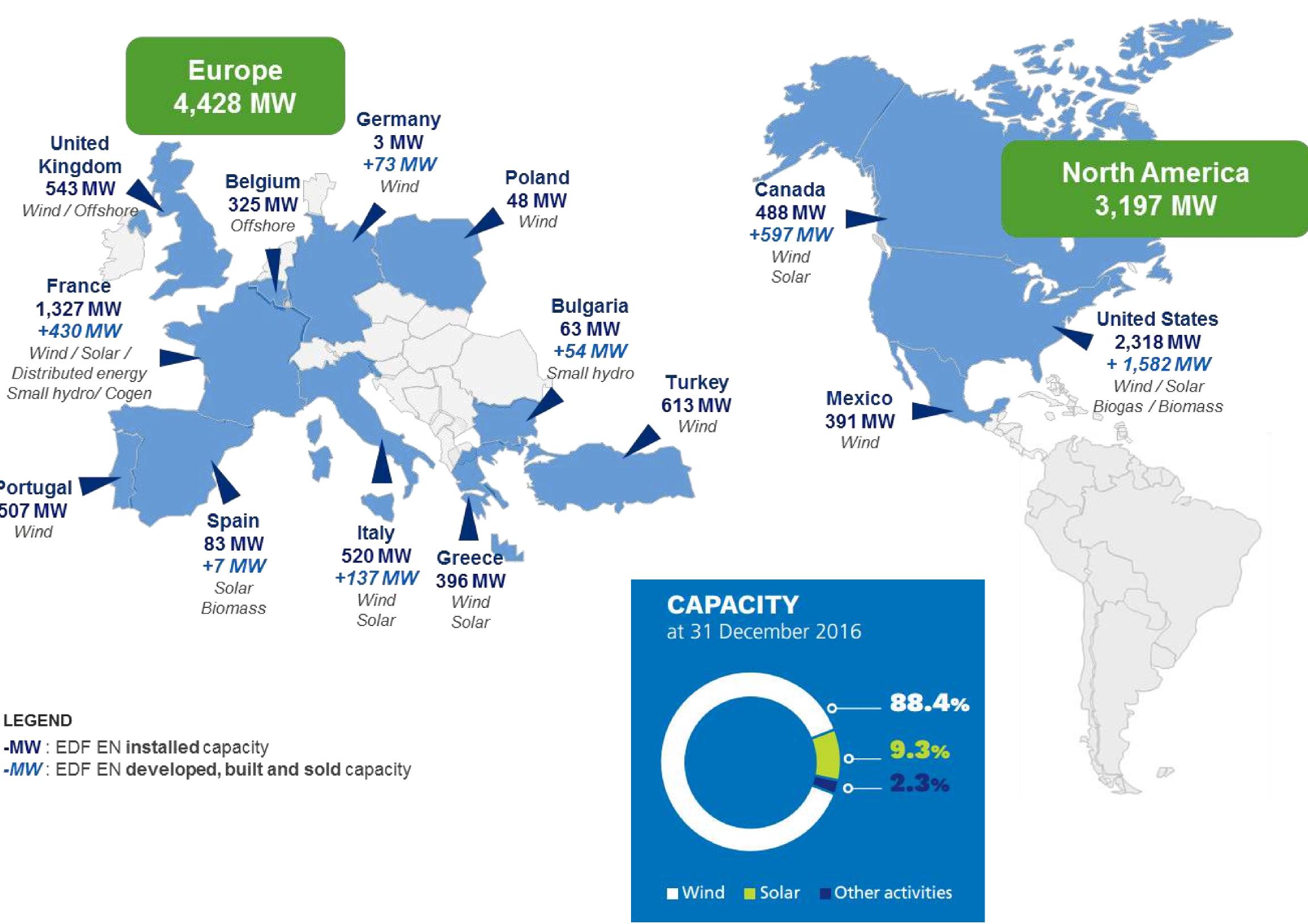
EDF ENERGIES NOUVELLES

AWORLD LEADER IN RENEWABLE ENERGY



Portugal 507 MW Wind

LEGEND



21countries throughout North America, South America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and India

> 3,000 employees

WHAT IS THE AESO RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY **PROGRAM?**



Alberta is changing the mix of power generation to include a larger portion of renewable energy in the province -

including wind and solar.

In March 2017, the Alberta Electric System Operator

(AESO) launched the Renewable Electricity Program (REP) – a competitive procurement program intended to encourage the development of 5,000 MW by 2030.

The REP will administer a series of competitions. Round 1 of the program started in 2017 and the Project is interested in this program.

The first round of the REP competition includes the procurement of up to 400 MW of renewable electricity for projects that will be operational by December 1, 2019.

More information can be found at www.aeso.ca

WHY DID WE PICK THIS PROJECT SITE?



Close proximity to existing transmission



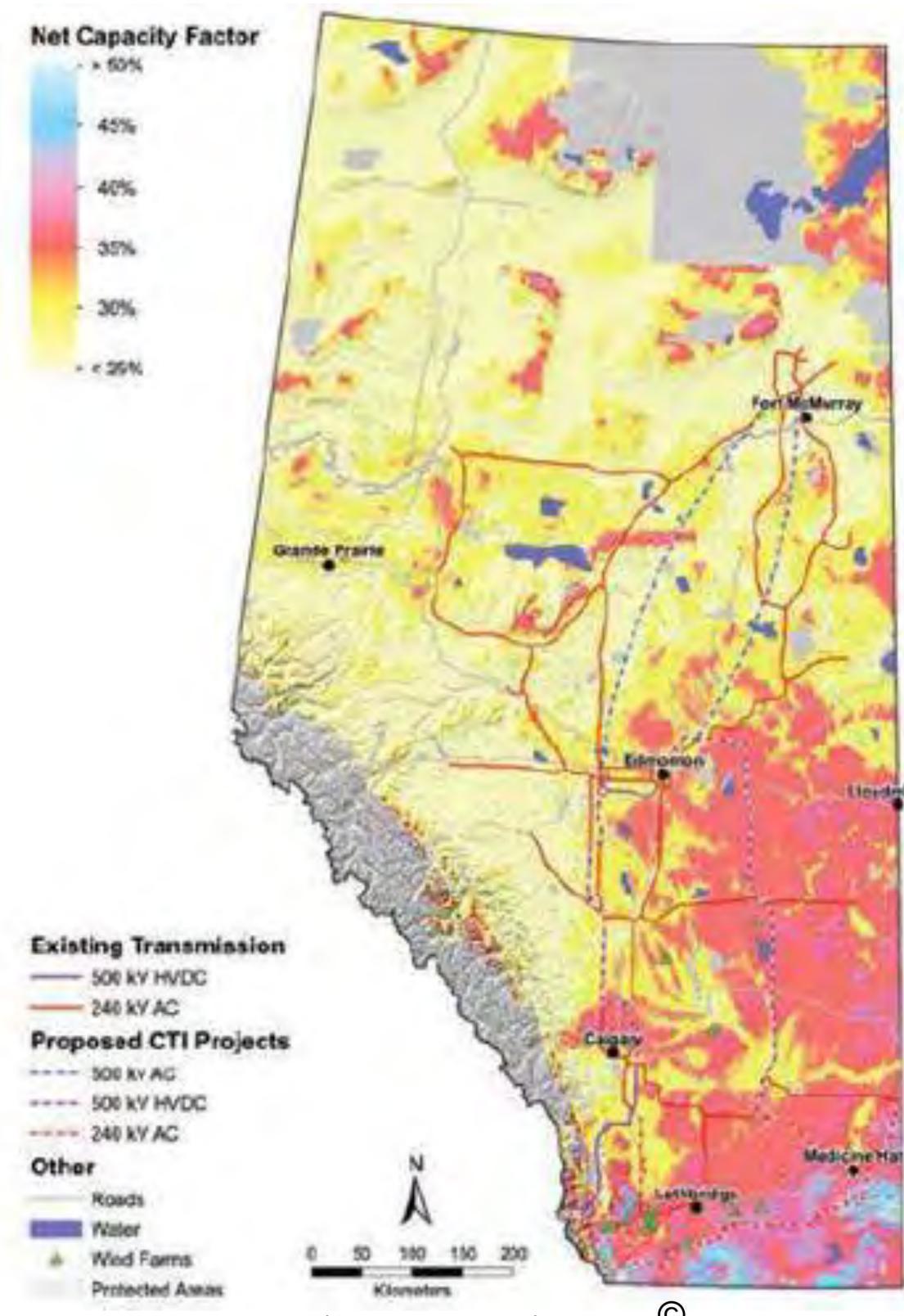
Strong wind resource

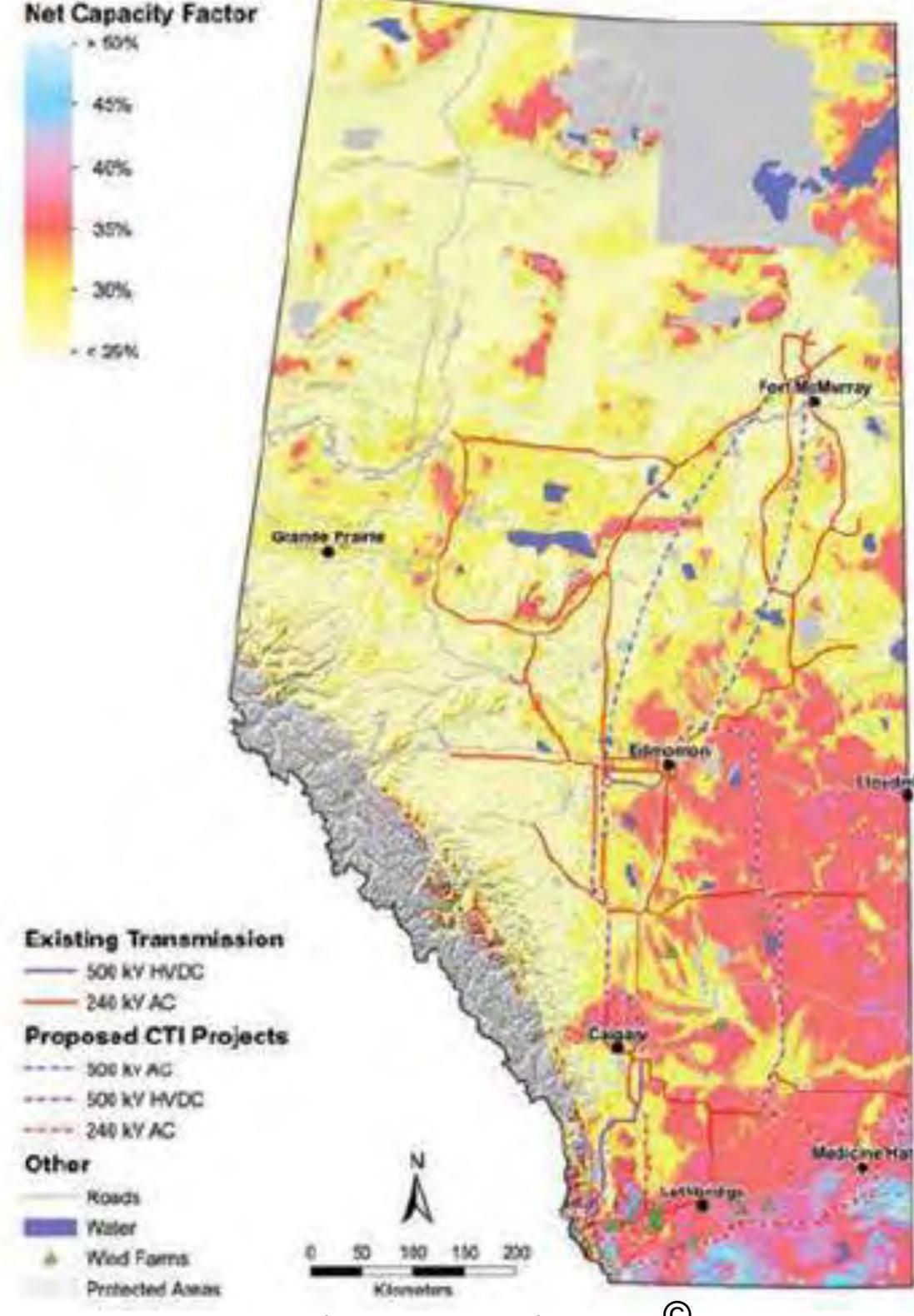






community







ALBERTA'S WIND RESOURCE

Solas Energy Consulting Inc.

PROJECT AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TIMELINE

ANTICIPATED PROJECT TIMELINE







ALBERTA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY **APPROVAL PROCESS**

Step 1*

Public consultation by the applicant.

Step 3

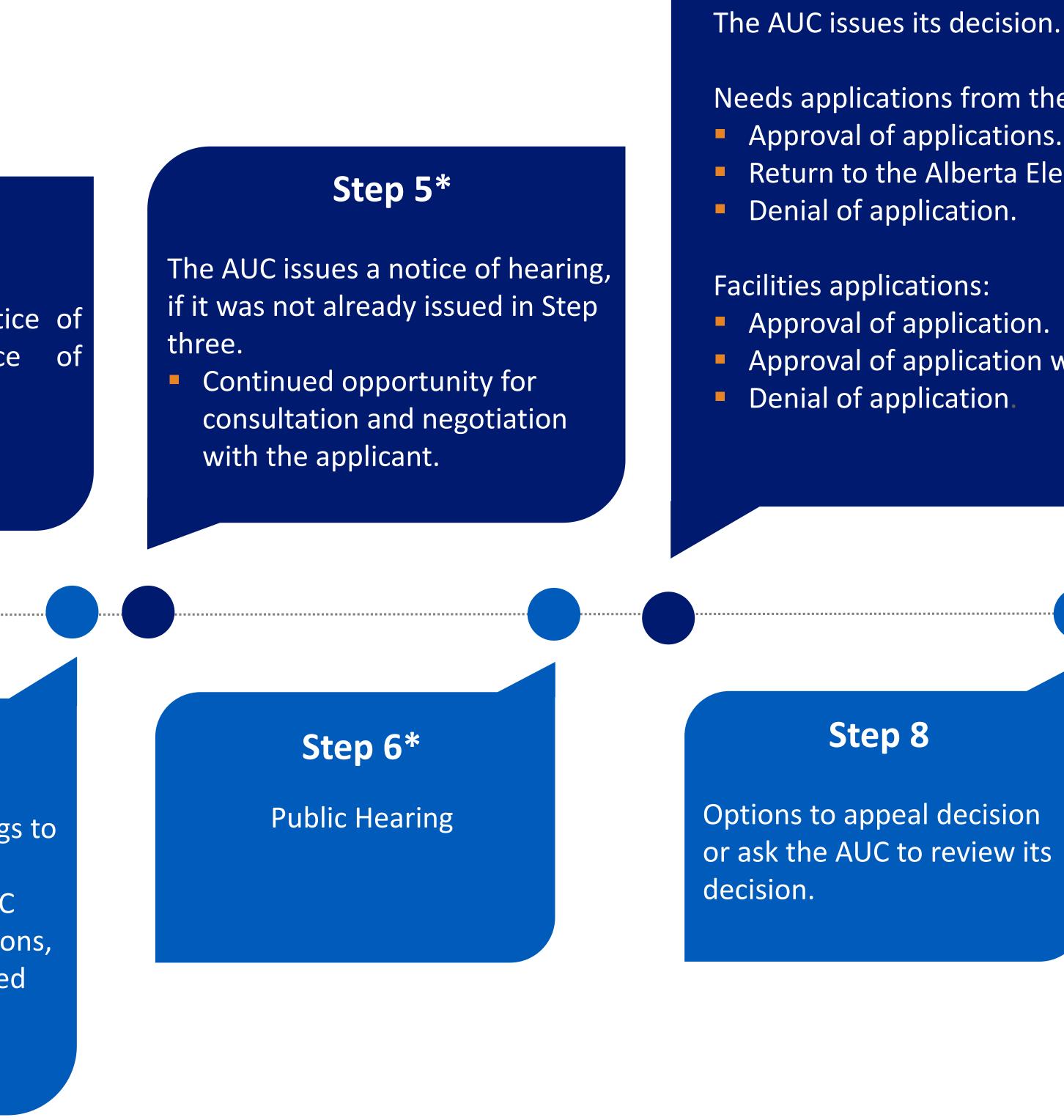
The AUC issues a notice of application or notice of hearing.

Step 2

Application filed with the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) .

Step 4*

Interested parties submit filings to the AUC with any outstanding issues or objections. If the AUC does not receive any submissions, the application will be reviewed and a decision may be made without a hearing.





Step 7

The AUC issues its decision. Options the AUC may consider for:

- Needs applications from the Alberta Electric System Operator: Approval of applications.
 - Return to the Alberta Electric System Operator with suggestions.
- Approval of application.
 - Approval of application with conditions.

Step 9

Approvals, construction and operation of facility, if approved.

*Denotes opportunity for public involvement.

WHY WIND MAKES SENSE



1 MW Turbine ~ 300 homes

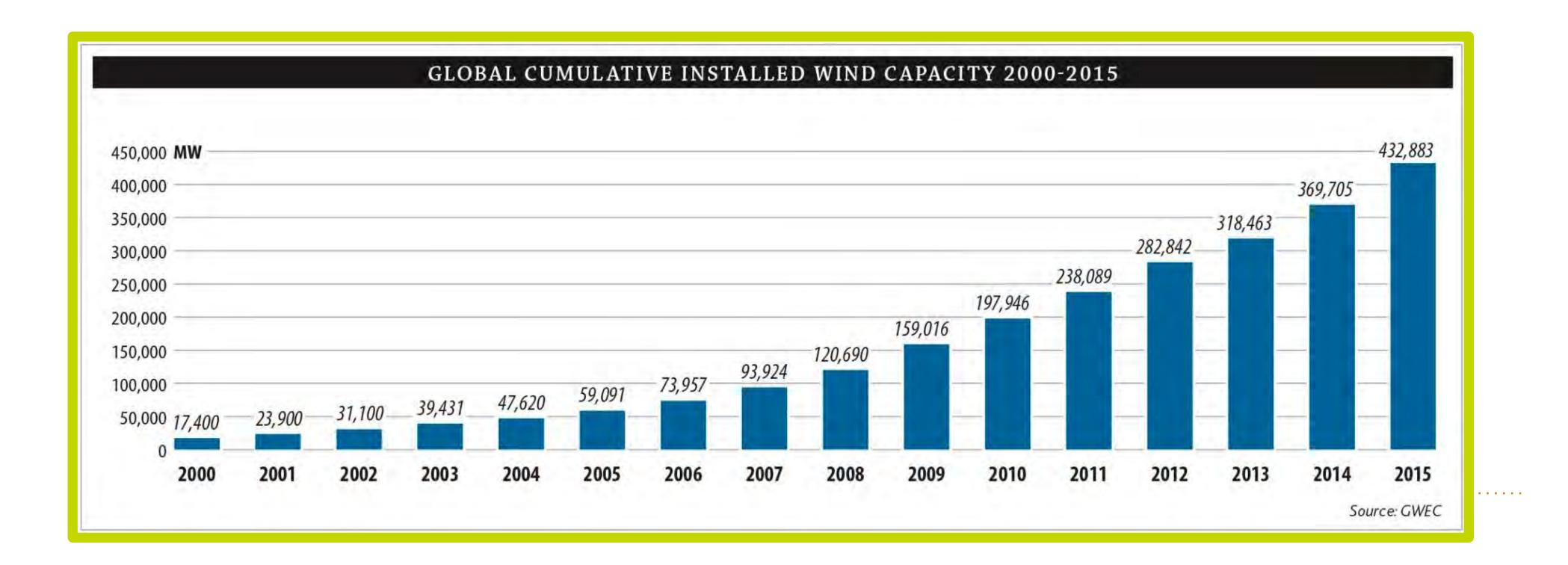
= 25 Households

Every 1 000 MW of new wind energy drives \$2.5 billion in investments, creates 10 500 personyears of employment, and provides enough clean power for over 300 000 Canadian homes.

Source: CanWEA http://windfacts.ca/community-property



Global Installed Wind Capacity 2000-2015





Wind energy reduces dependence on other forms of electricity generation that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Contractors, suppliers and local businesses benefit from the direct and indirect economic activity the project brings to the local economy.

Wind energy emits no greenhouse gas during the production of electricity.

Wind turbines do not use water to produce electricity.

Wind generated electricity prices are fixed and stable, unlike natural gas or oil which have volatile and unpredictable pricing.

HEALTH CANADA STUDY: WIND TURBINE NOISE AND HEALTH STUDY



In 2014, Health Canada commissioned a \$1.2 million study on the potential impacts of wind turbines on human health.

A hardcopy of the key findings brochure is available. Please ask any EDF EN Canada staff for a copy.

Illness and disease

No evidence was found to support a link between exposure to wind turbine sound and any of the selfreported illnesses and/or chronic conditions.

Stress

No association was found between the multiple measures of stress and exposure to wind turbine sound.

Sleep

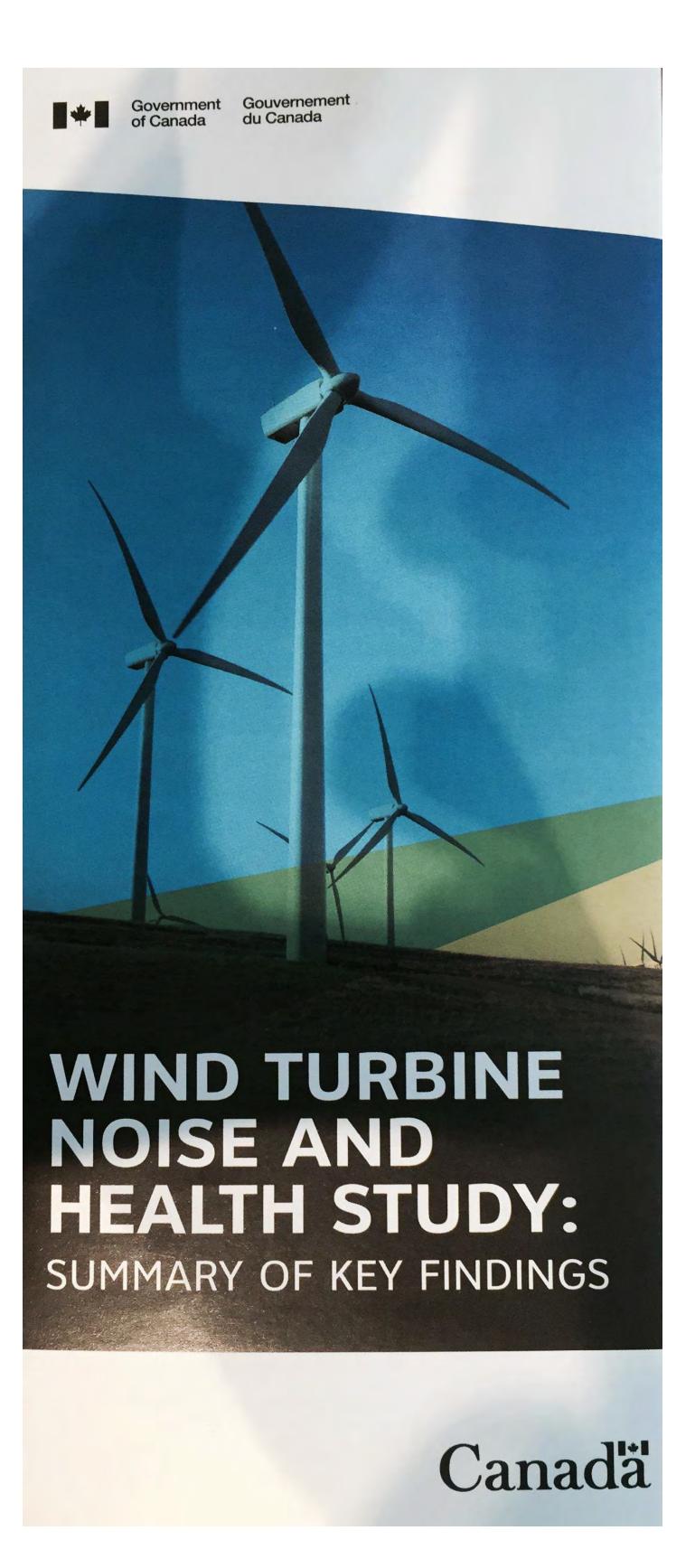
No association between wind turbine sound and selfreported or measured sleep quality.

Annoyance and quality of life

No association was found with any significant changes in reported quality of life, or with overall quality of life and satisfaction with health.*

Ontario Chief Medical Officer's 2010 report which concluded:

There is "no scientific evidence of any direct causal link between wind turbines and adverse health effects."



*Assessed using the World Health Organization's Quality of Life Scale.

WIND AND PROPERTY VALUES



According to CANWEA, studies have consistently shown there is <u>no causal</u> <u>relationship</u> between wind farms and negative impacts on property values. "The Board finds there is <u>no evidence</u> to allow the Board to conclude that since the construction of the wind farm properties on what [the landowner] defines as the west side of the Island have sold for less than properties on the east side."

(Source: Ontario Assessment Review Board. File No: WR 113994. Municipality: Township of Frontenac Islands)



In 2014, MPAC (Municipal Property Assessment Corporation) performed a study that looked at all properties close to 1 157 turbines in total, and concluded that "there is **no statistically significant impact** on sale prices of residential properties in these market areas resulting from proximity to an industrial wind turbine."

(Source: Municipal Property Assessment Corporation)

AVAN IMPACTS

"It is estimated that each year more than 10 000 migratory birds are killed in Toronto between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. in collisions with brightly lit office towers."

Source: www.flap.org



Well sited wind projects should have minimal impacts upon local bird and bat populations.

- Working closely with Alberta Environment and Parks, EDF EN Canada Development will undertake significant bird and bat studies to quantify potential risks and develop mitigation tools to ensure sustainable development.
- Potential impact on birds, bats and raptors will be considered in the **Environmental Evaluation.**

A multi-year post-construction wildlife monitoring program will be undertaken to determine the actual Project effects.

A report published in Avian Conservation & Ecology stated:

"Overall...the effects of collisions, nest mortality, and lost habitat on birds associated with Canadian wind farms appear to be relatively small compared to other sources of mortality."

Source: Zimmerling, R. J., Pomeroy, A.C., d'Entremont, M. V., and Francis, C.M. (2013)

IN HARMONY WITH AGRICULTURE





- Support of local landowners is paramount to EDF EN Canada's success. We work diligently to ensure our neighbors have a full understanding of the proposed projects.
- Well-designed wind energy projects complement farming activity with minimal disruption.
- We work very closely with our landowners to have project infrastructure fit with current and future land use.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY

Wind power project design includes consideration of impacts on wildlife and vegetation.





EDF EN Canada commenced environmental studies in 2016. Studies that

- will be completed in 2017 include:
 - Wildlife birds, bats and other wildlife
 - Wetlands
 - Noise Impact Assessment
 - Historical Resources

Throughout the development of the Project, we will work closely with Alberta Environment and Parks to ensure a robust understanding of the site.

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



- All wind energy projects must meet
 Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC)
 Rule 012: Noise Control.
- The Noise Impact Assessment will be completed for all residences and dwellings within 1.5 kilometres of the Project.
- The study will include the noise from the Project and other operational and proposed facilities nearby.
- The results of the Noise Impact Assessment were used to determine the final turbine layout.
- The resulting noise contours are available on the Infrastructure, Shadow Flicker, and Noise Maps for Options A and B.

DECIBELS 3(JET TAKE OFF 12(CONCERT 110 **POWER MOWER** 90 HOCKEY PLAY-OFF 80 **RINGING ALARM CLOCK** VACUUM CLEANER 70 60 **BUSY STREET** TRAFFIC NORMAL CONVERSATION 1 METER 50 40 WIND TURBINE 30 SOFT WHISPER 20 10 **RUSTLING** LEAVES THRESHOLD

OF HEARING

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL COMMUNITY BENEFITS



EDF EN Canada values the long-term benefits of working with the local community. If the Project is approved, the local community will benefit from:

- **Employment** opportunities during the construction and operation phases of the Project
- **Contract opportunities** for local businesses
- **Local investments** into hospitality and construction services during the development, construction and operation phases of the Project
- **Tax revenues** throughout the life of the Project



LOCAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS



Direct benefits

The Project will result in increased job opportunities for the local area. Some of these job opportunities may include:

Surveying	Earth
Civil engineering	Earth
Mechanical work	Maint
Electrical work	Maint
	Snow
Road construction	Other
Transportation equipment	



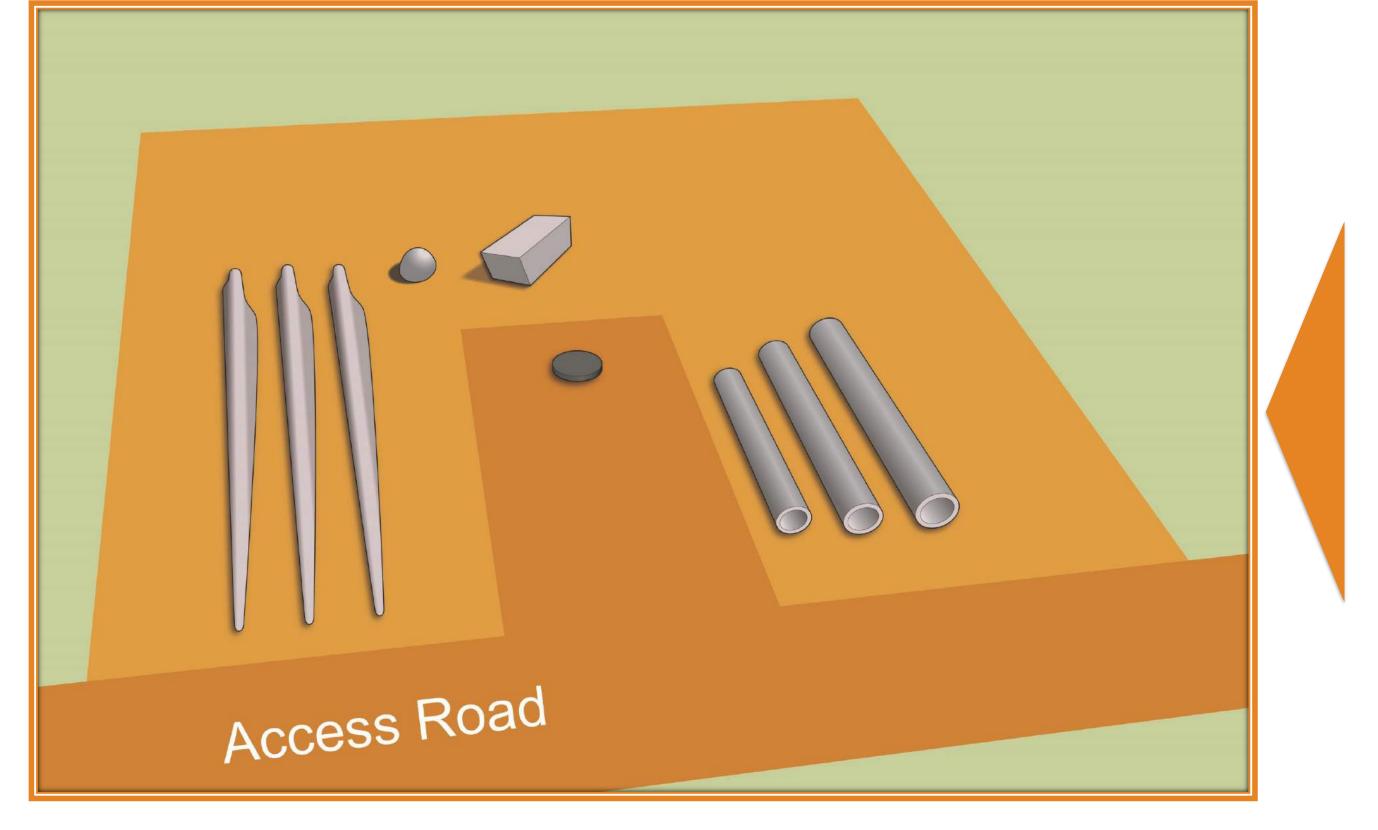
Indirect benefits

Increased spending on goods and services during the operations and construction phases.

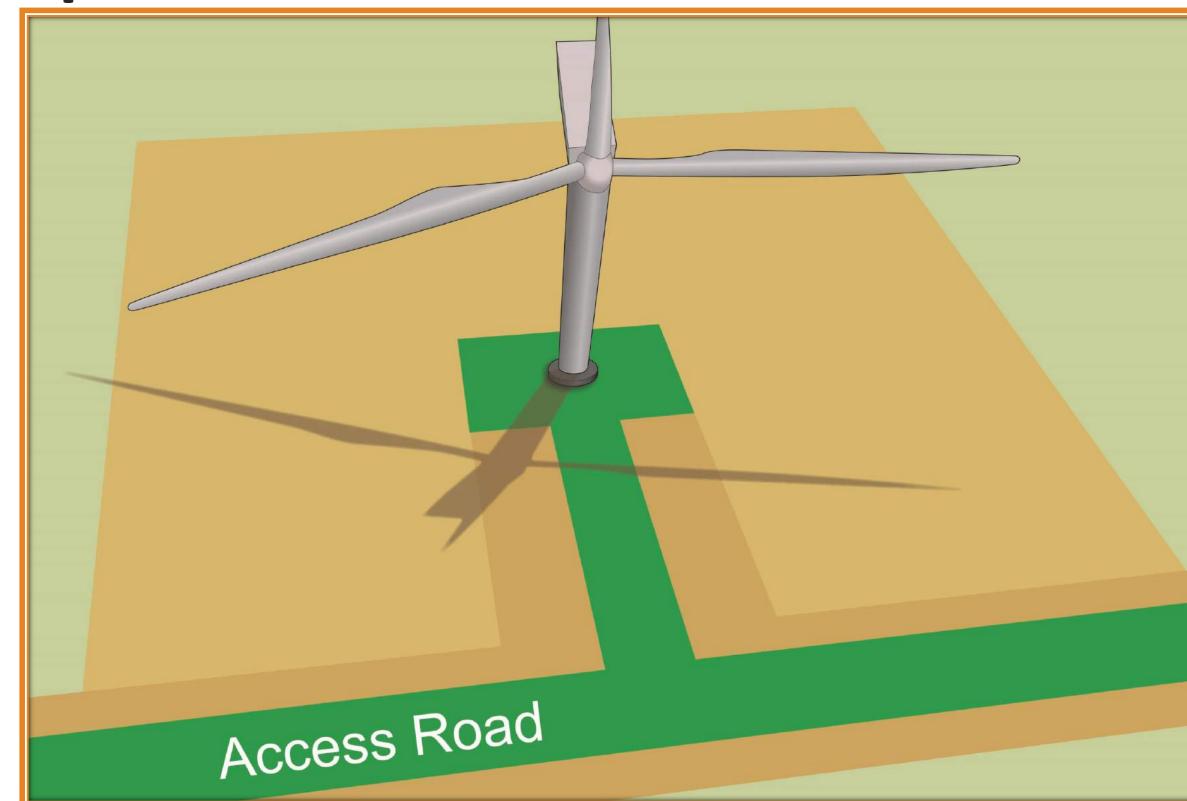
- work activities
- tenance of vehicle fleet
- tenance paths
- removal
- r related services

ACCESS ROAD & TURBINE PAD

Construction Phase - 5 acres / turbine



Operational Phase – approximately 0.25 to 0.5 acres / turbine



A temporary turbine pad area of about 80m diameter will be created at each turbine location, in order to deliver all the required turbine components on each turbine pad.

After construction, the access road width and the turbine pad will be reduced to limit impacts on agricultural use.





Access road and turbine pad during operation

construction

TURBINE FOUNDATION & COLLECTION SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

The turbines will be installed on top of a buried, cast-in-place reinforced concrete foundation.



Foundation excavation. Diameter approx. 20 m

Buried collection system



Reinforcing steel installation. Between 40-50 tons of rebar

Each foundation requires approx. 400-600 m³ of concrete.

The electrical system will consist of underground cables or overhead lines and a Project collector substation. Ploughing, trenching, and directional drilling will be used to install underground cables. The cabling will be buried at a depth that will not interfere with normal agricultural practices.

Substation connecting a project to a transmission line







TURBINE ASSEMBLY



Transportation of turbine components

Approximately 12 trucks are required for delivery of a complete turbine.







Nacelle installation The nacelle weighs about 65 tons.





Tower assembly 6 to 7 tower sections.

The blades will be attached to the hub on the ground or lifted one at a time onto the hub.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING & PERMANENT METEORLOGICAL TOWERS



- turbines and house spare parts.
- duration of the Project.





An operation and maintenance (O&M) building will be built to allow operators to maintain the

Wind speed, wind direction, temperature and humidity will be measured by permanent meteorological towers. At least one permanent meteorological tower will remain on site for the

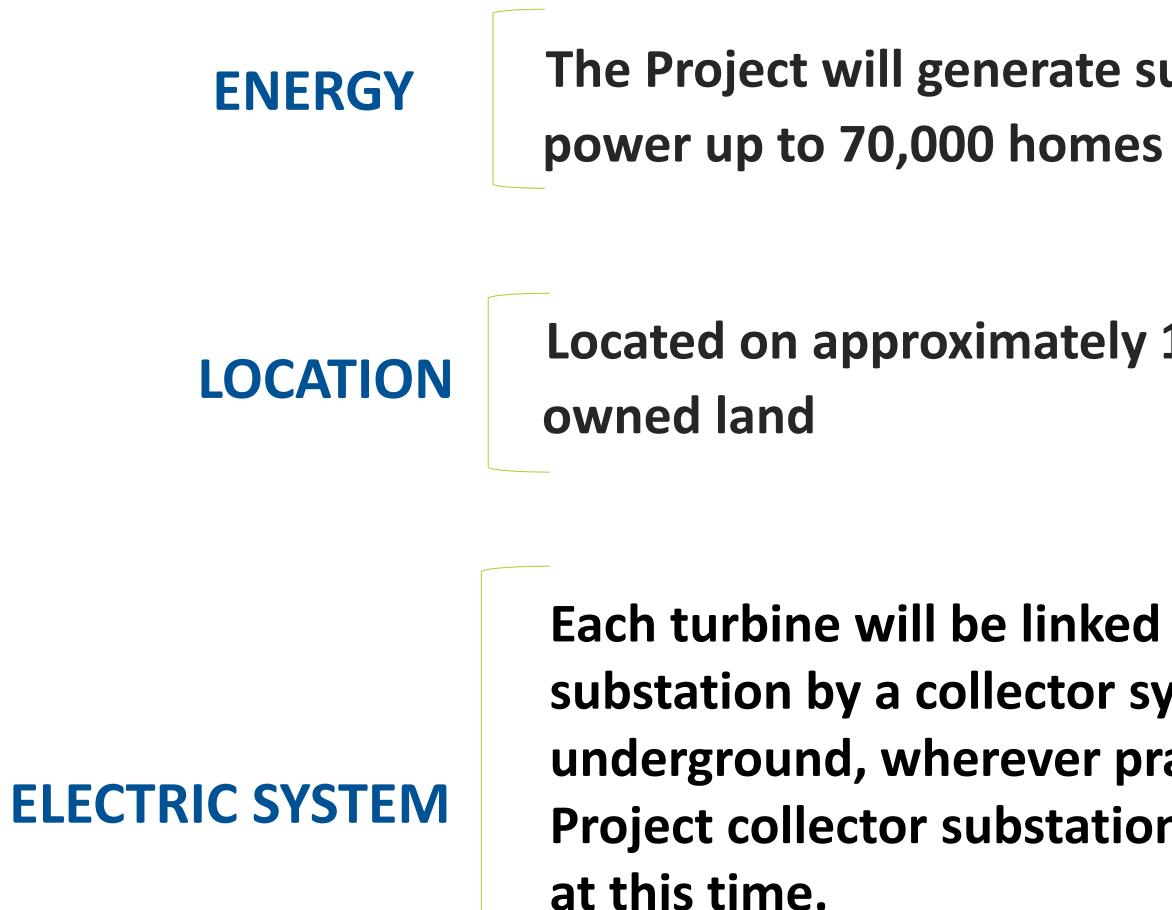


PROJECT DESCRIPTION



DEVELOPER **PROJECT NAME HOST MUNICIPALITIES CONTRACT CAPACITY**

EDF EN Canada Inc. **Cypress Wind Power Project Cypress County** Up to 235.2 MW



INTERCONNECTION

The Project will be interconnected to the 240 kilovolt (kV) transmission system in the area that is operated by AltaLink.

The Project will generate sufficient electricity to

Located on approximately 12,500 acres of privately

Each turbine will be linked to the Project collector substation by a collector system that will be underground, wherever practical. The location of the **Project collector substation has not been determined**



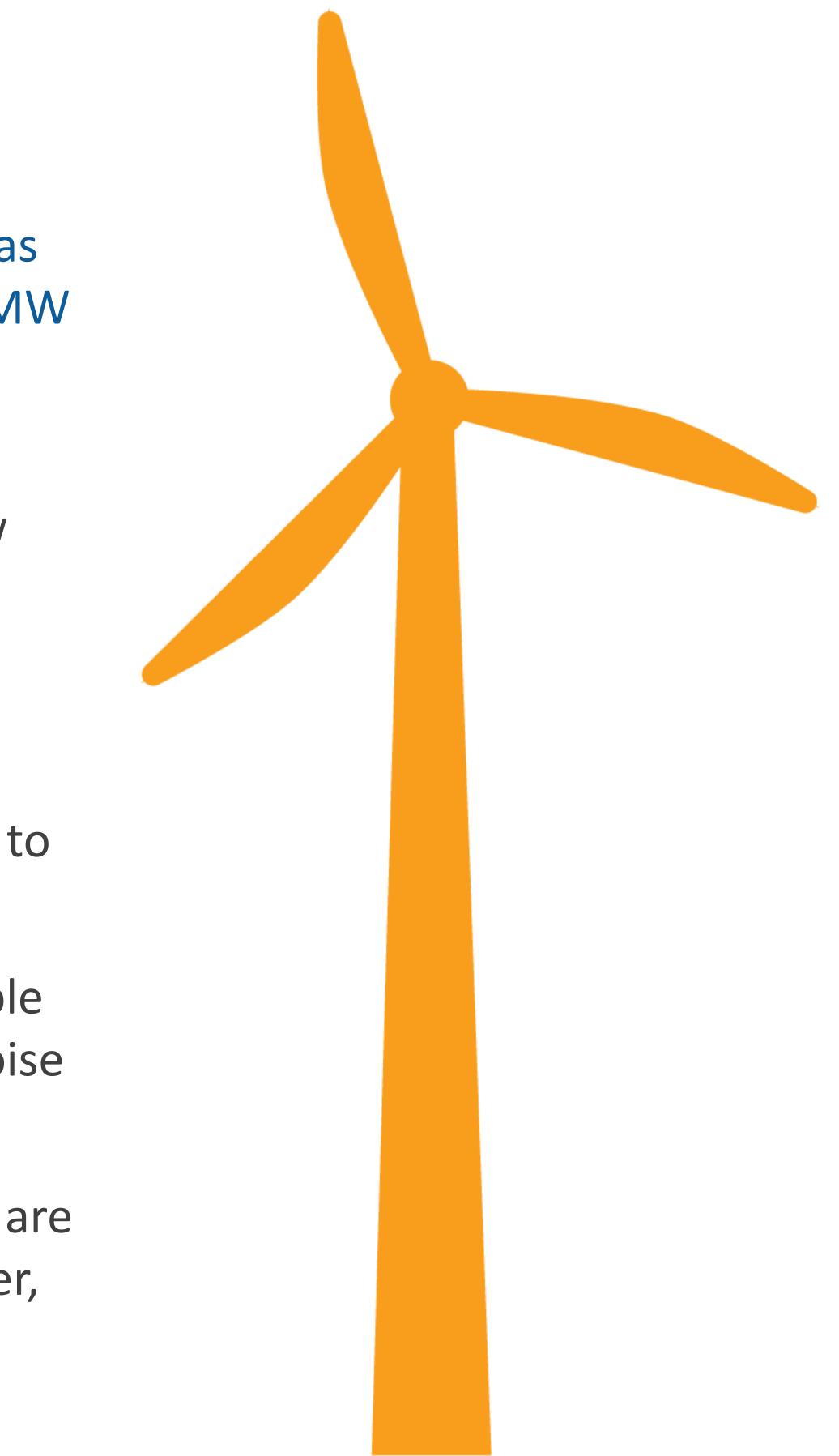
UPDATES SINCE APRIL 2017 OPEN HOUSE



Starting in 2016, we have continued to consider your feedback and have developed two project layouts. These are for the two proposed turbine models: Option A and Option B. We will file only one turbine model in the AUC application.

New Project updates include:

- Turbine Options A and B Selected the Vestas
 V136 4.2 MW and the Gamesa G132 3.465 MW models
- Visual Simulations Images for what the Project may look like are available for review for Option A and Option B.
- Environmental Studies Field work will be complete in 2017.
- Changes to the Project boundary Reduced to minimize impact on the community.
- Shadow Flicker Analysis Results are available in the Infrastructure, Shadow Flicker, and Noise Maps for Option A and Option B.
- Noise Impact Assessments Noise contours are available in the Infrastructure, Shadow Flicker, and Noise Maps for Option A and Option B.





TYPICAL PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

TURBINE OPTION A: VESTAS V136 4.2 MW



Wind Turbines

- Vestas Turbines
- Blades (68 metres)
- Hub Height (82 metres)
- Rotor Diameter (136 metres)
- Foundation
- Capacity (4.2 megawatts)
- Access Roads

- Temporary Laydown Area
- **Collector System**
- **Project Collector Substation**
- Operation and Maintenance Building
- Temporary and Permanent Meteorological Towers



Blade Length 68 metres (223 feet)

Hub Height 82 metres (269 feet)



TYPICAL PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

TURBINE OPTION B: GAMESA G132 3.465 MW



Wind Turbines

- Gamesa Turbines
- Blades (66 metres)
- Hub Height (84 metres)
- Rotor Diameter (132 metres)
- Foundation
- Capacity (3.465 megawatts)
- Access Roads

- Temporary Laydown Area
- **Collector System**
- **Project Collector Substation**
- Operation and Maintenance Building
- Temporary and Permanent Meteorological Towers



Blade Length 66 metres (217 feet)

Hub Height 84 metres (276 feet)



TURBINE OPTION A AND TURBINE OPTION B



Based on public consultation and studies including environmental studies, constraints analyses, and wind resource assessments, we have selected Turbine Option A and Turbine Option B. Each Turbine Option is illustrated in the Infrastructure, Shadow Flicker and Noise maps.

	Turbine Option A	Turbine Option B
Turbine Model	Vestas V136 4.2	Gamesa G132 3.465
urbine Capacity (MW)	4.2	3.465
Rotor Diameter (metres)	136	132
Hub Height (metres)	82	84
Blade Length (metres)	68	66
Number of Turbine Locations	56	61
Total Project Capacity (MW)	235.2	211.37

SHADOW FLICKER ANALYSIS



Shadow flicker is caused when the turbine blades cast a shadow on nearby residences.

Residences within 2km of the project were considered in the shadow flicker.

The worst-case scenario was evaluated, and does not account for the orientation of windows or mitigation from nearby trees or structures.

The shadow flicker results are presented on a color scale that correlates with the anticipated worst-case annual hours of shadow flicker. These are available on the Infrastructure, Shadow Flicker, and Noise Maps for Options A and B.





AWORLD LEADER IN RENEWABLE ENERGY



THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

Your feedback is important to us Did you fill out a feedback form ?



CONTACT US PHONE: 844-55-EDF-EN / 844-553-3336 WEBSITE: www.edfen.ca/project/cypresswind-power-project/





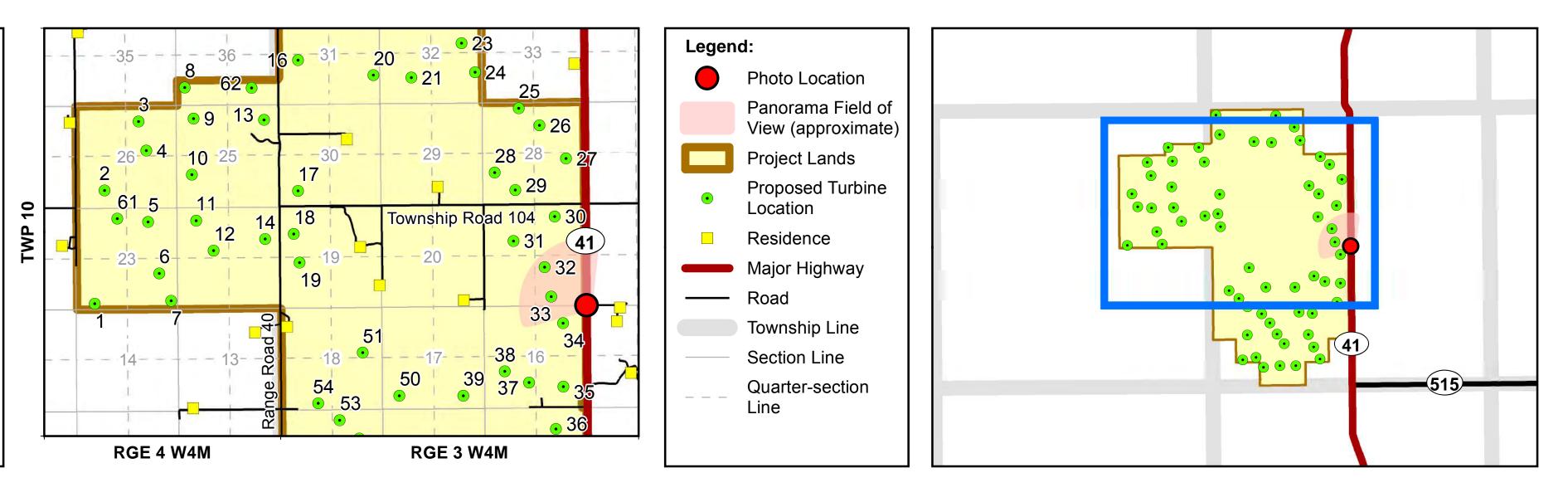
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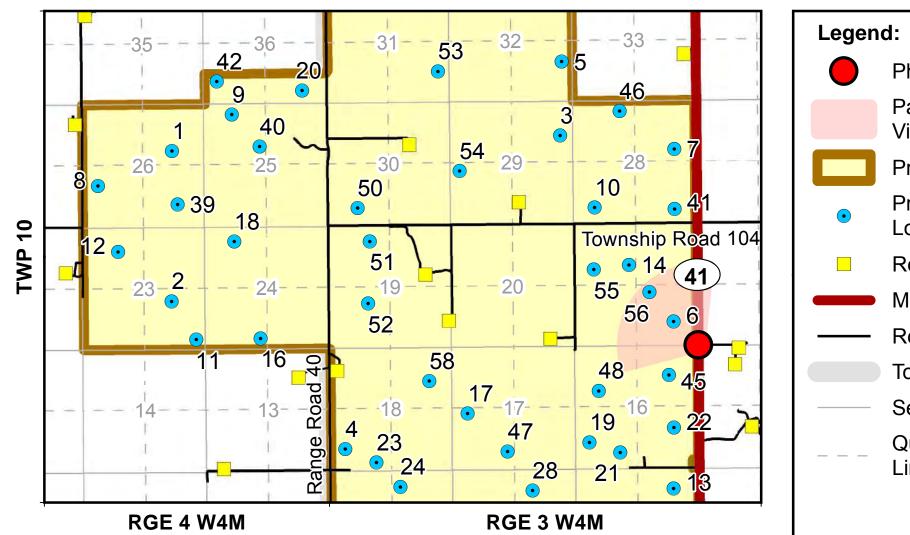
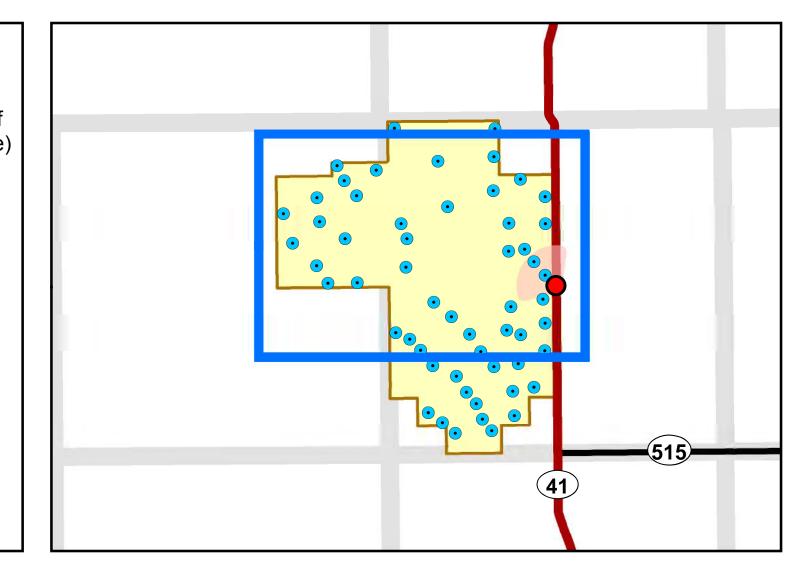
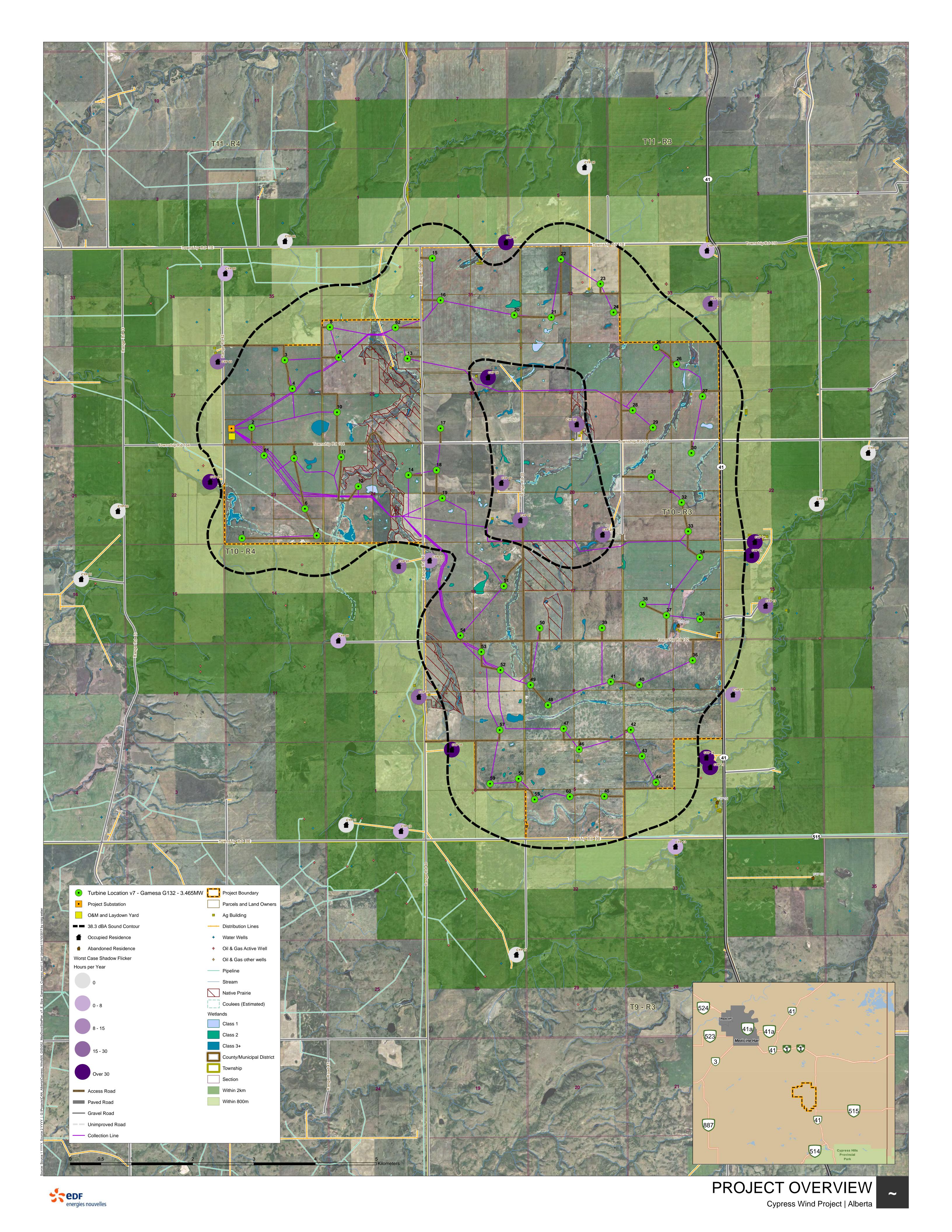
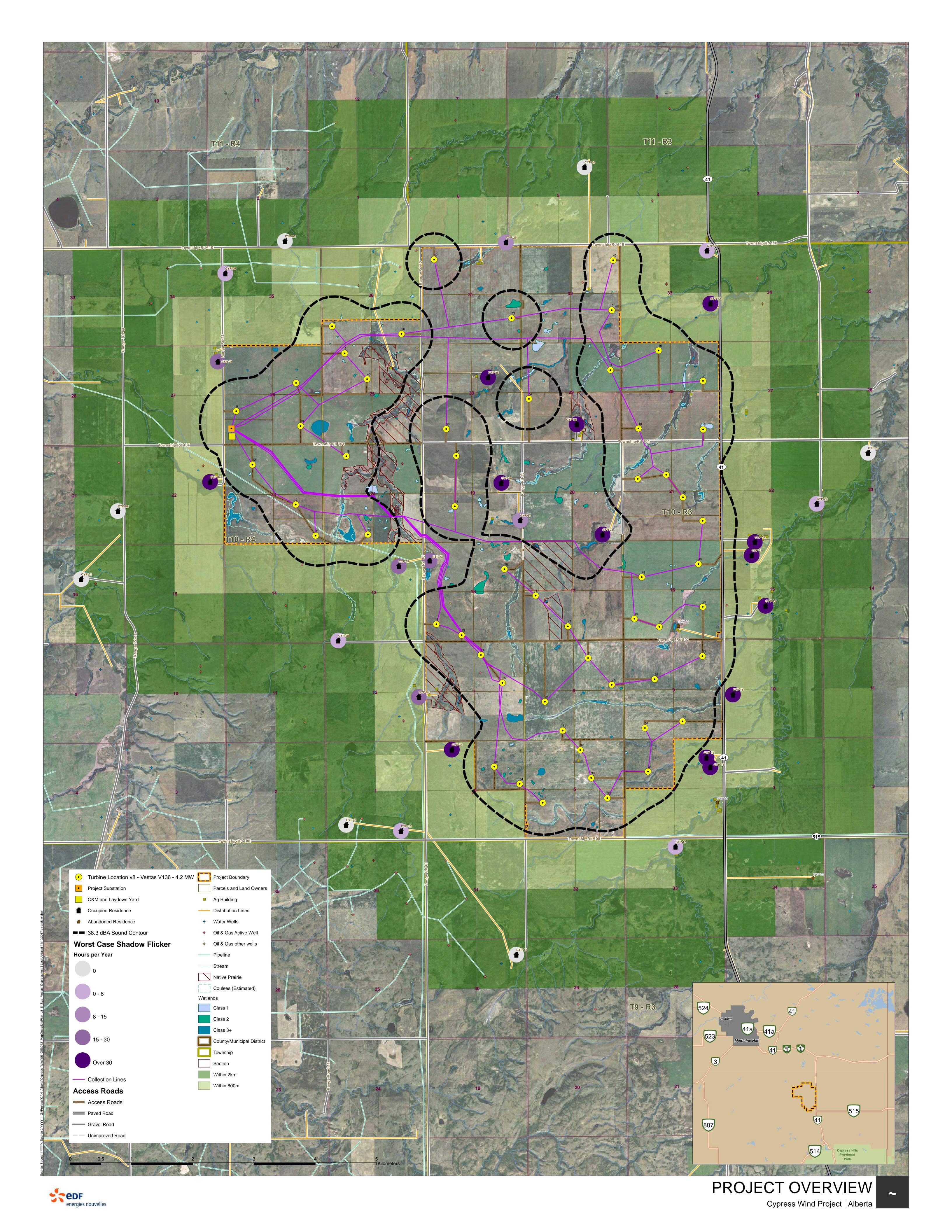


Photo Location Panorama Field of View (approximate) Project Lands

- Proposed Turbine Location Residence
- ResidenceMajor Highway
- Road
- Township Line
- Section Line
- Quarter-section











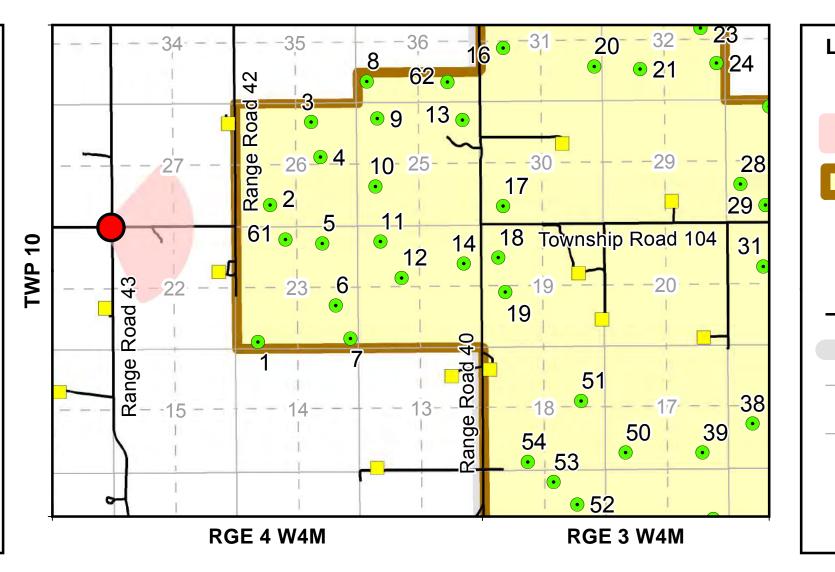
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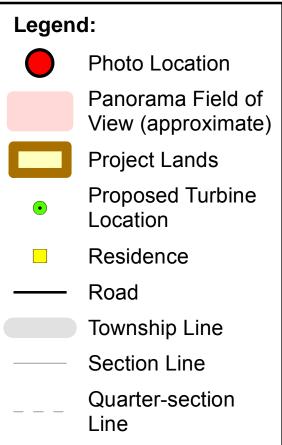
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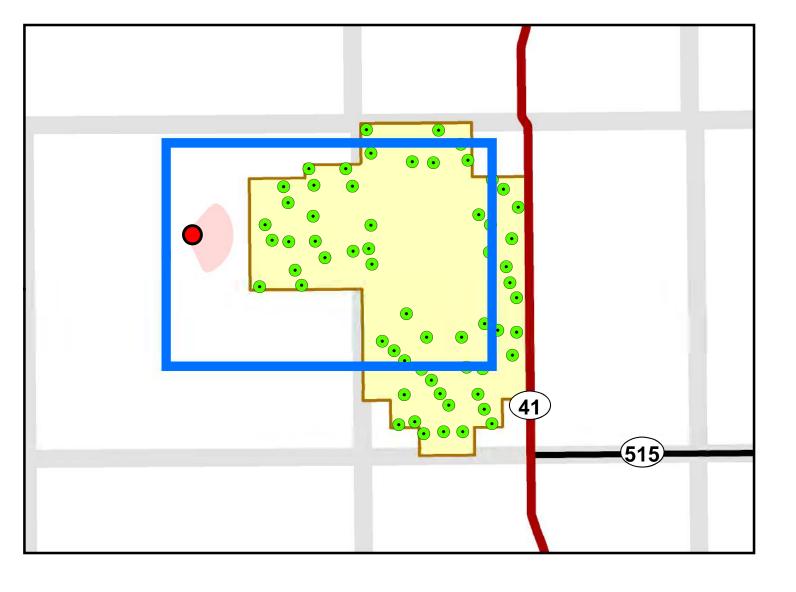
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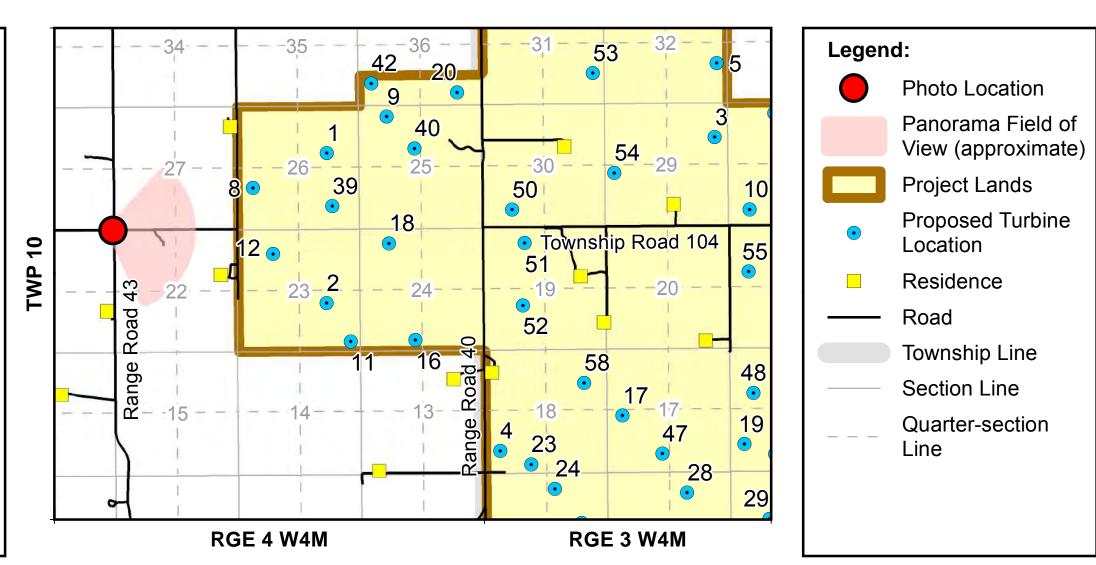
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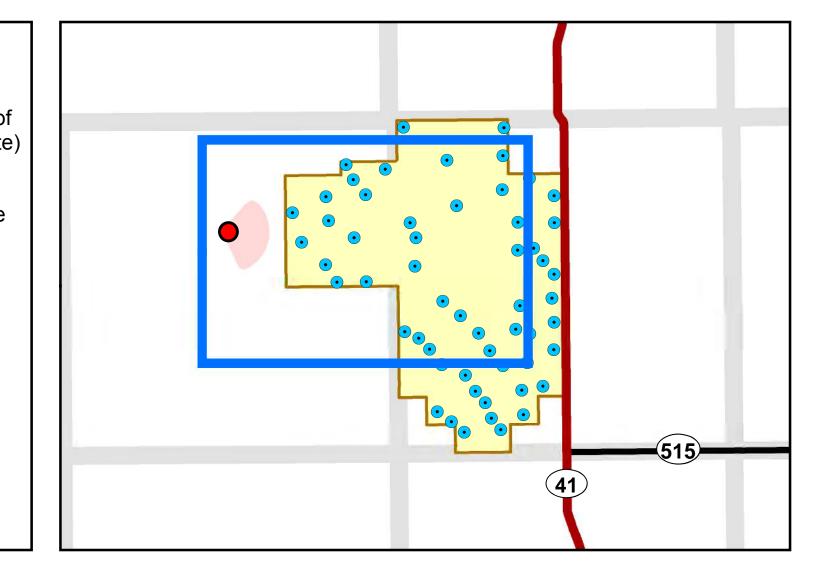
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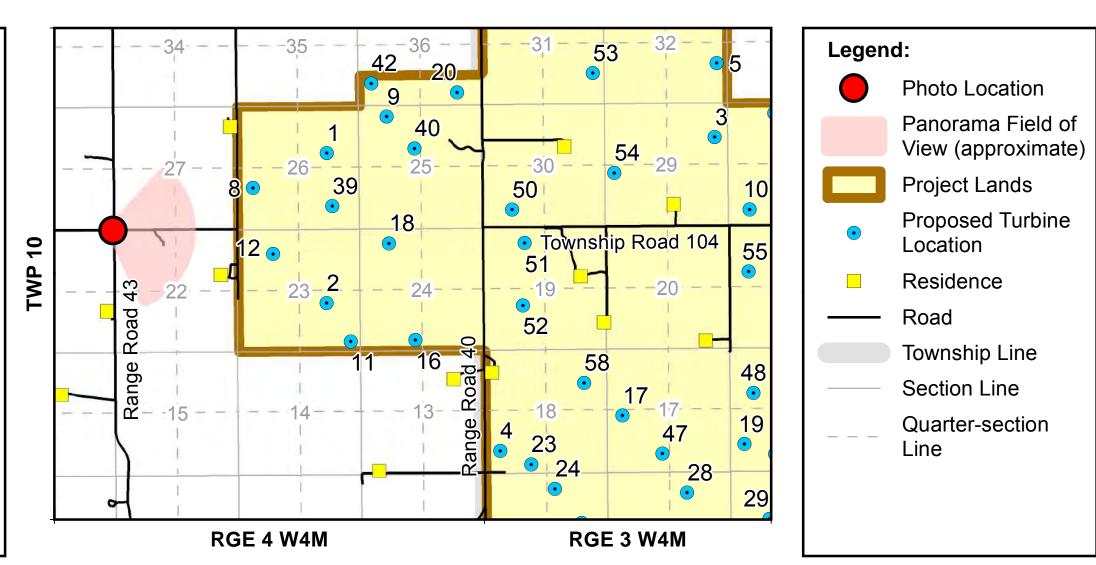
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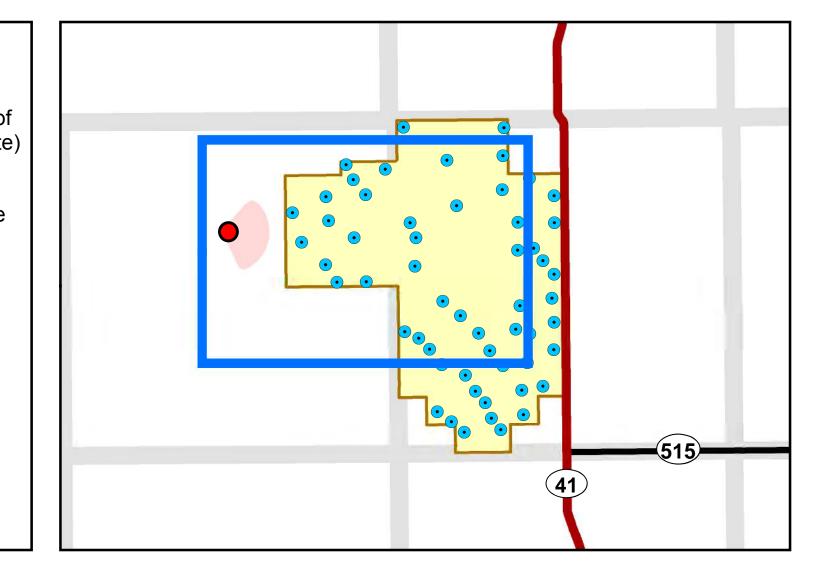
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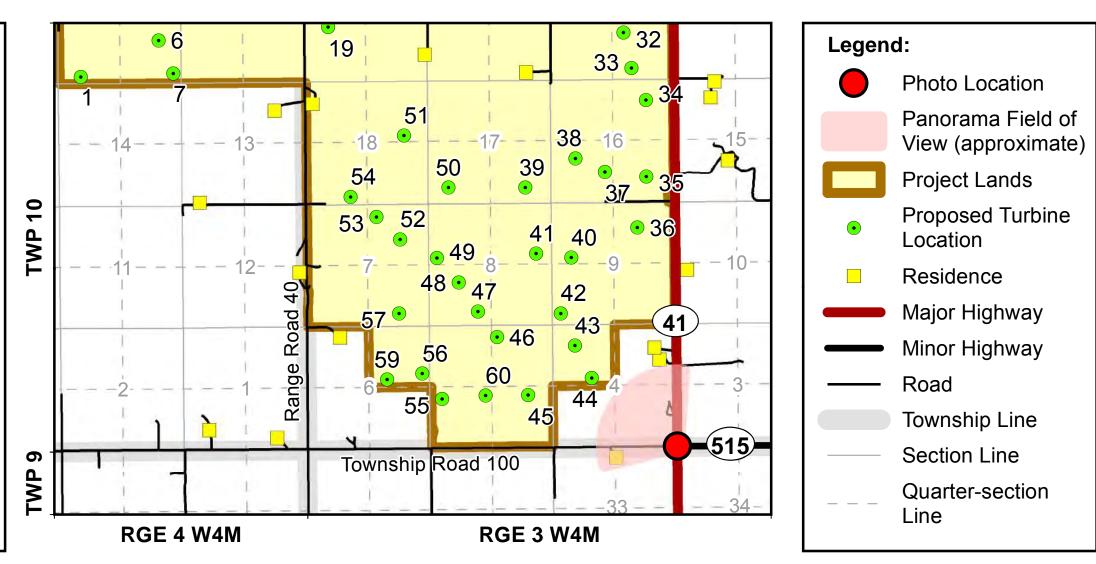
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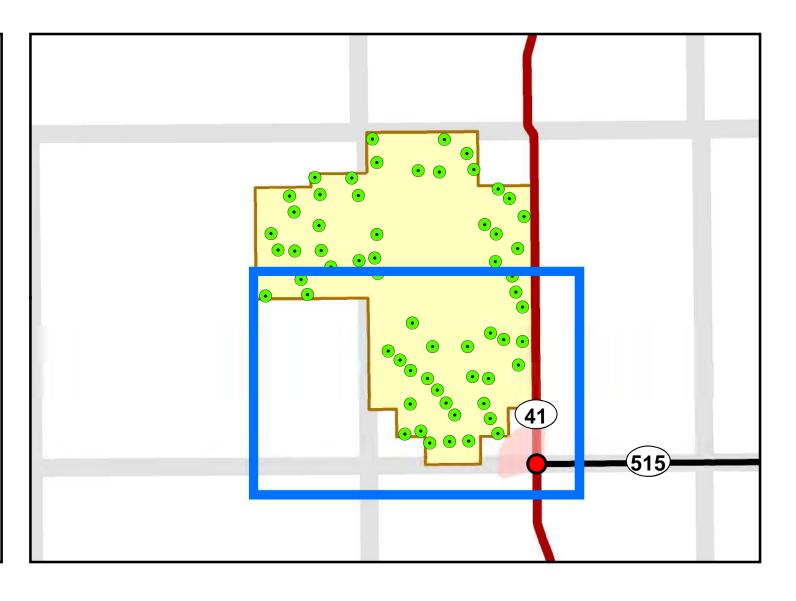
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Canon ESO 5D Mk II camera and Canon set at 50 mm. Panoramic view compiled photographs. Photomontage simulated a G132 3.465 MW turbine with rotor d hub height of 84 m using 61 turbine

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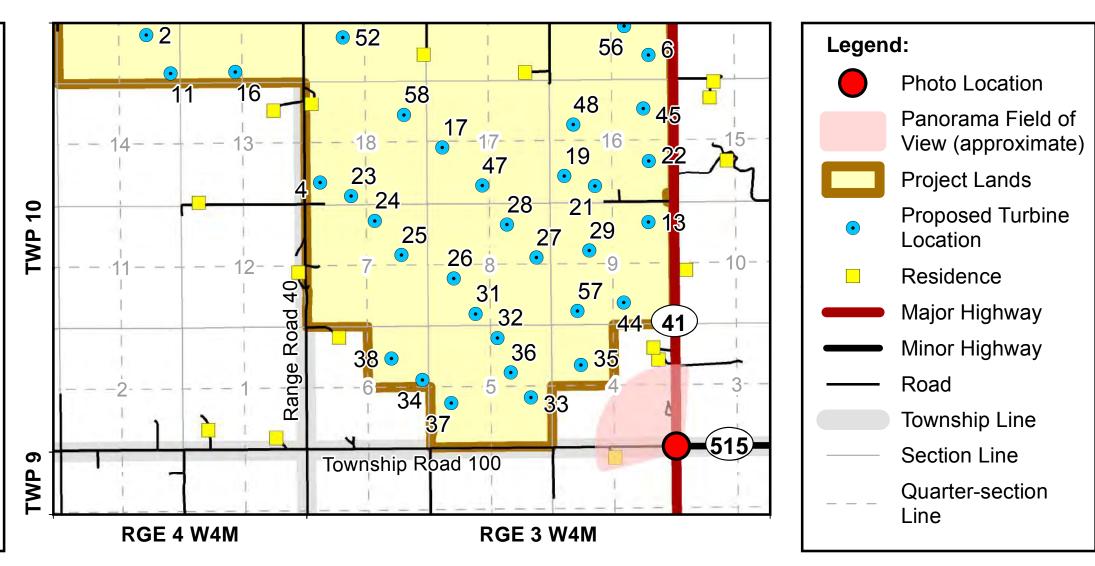
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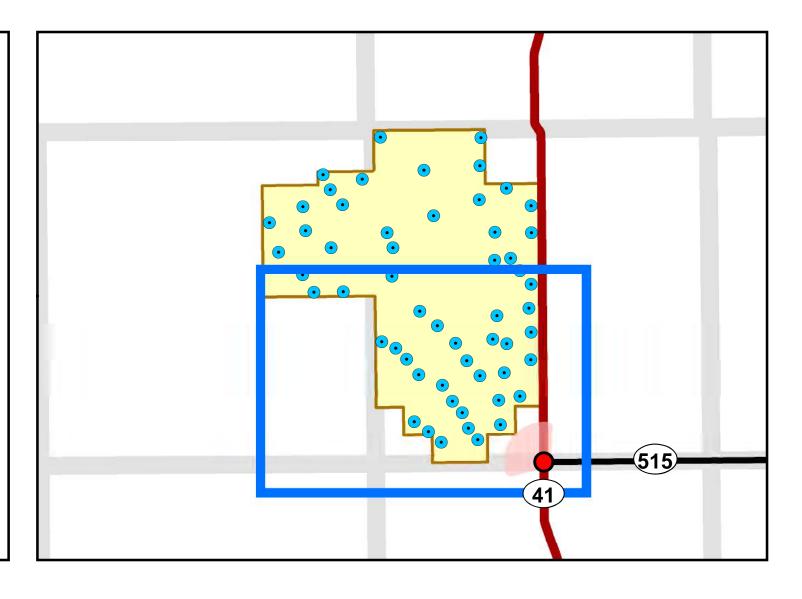
Title: Photomontage: Location 6 (V136) Client: Cypress Wind Project		Notes: Photographs taken with Car
		EF24-70mm f/2.8L lens set from multiple individual ph using Vestas V136 4.2 MW and hub height of 82 m using
CYPRESS	Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone 12N Scale: N.T.S.	Data Sources: Populated places, roads, Alb boundaries from AltaLIS, lic Licence – Alberta.
wind project	Date: 2017-11-08 Version: 1	
energies nouvelles	Prepared By: WSP Canada Inc. Author: S. Schnick Reviewed: A. Louro Approved: R. Istchenko	WSP and its affiliates do not make any warra or responsibility for the accuracy, completene in this figure and use or reliance thereof. The purpose of this project. No excerpts may be The use and interpretation of this figure and acquisition decisions of any nature is solely th The distribution, modification, publication of from WSP, and WSP and its affiliates disclaim

Canon ESO 5D Mk II camera and Canon et at 50 mm. Panoramic view compiled photographs. Photomontage simulated W turbine with rotor diameter of 136 m sing 56 turbine locations (Layout Lv08).

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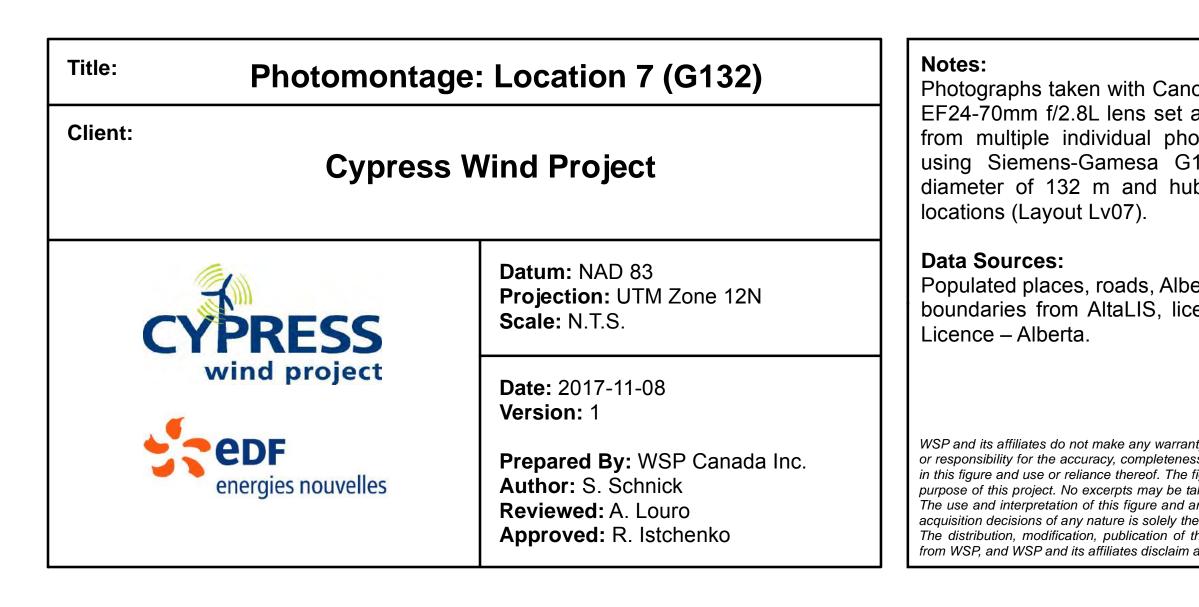








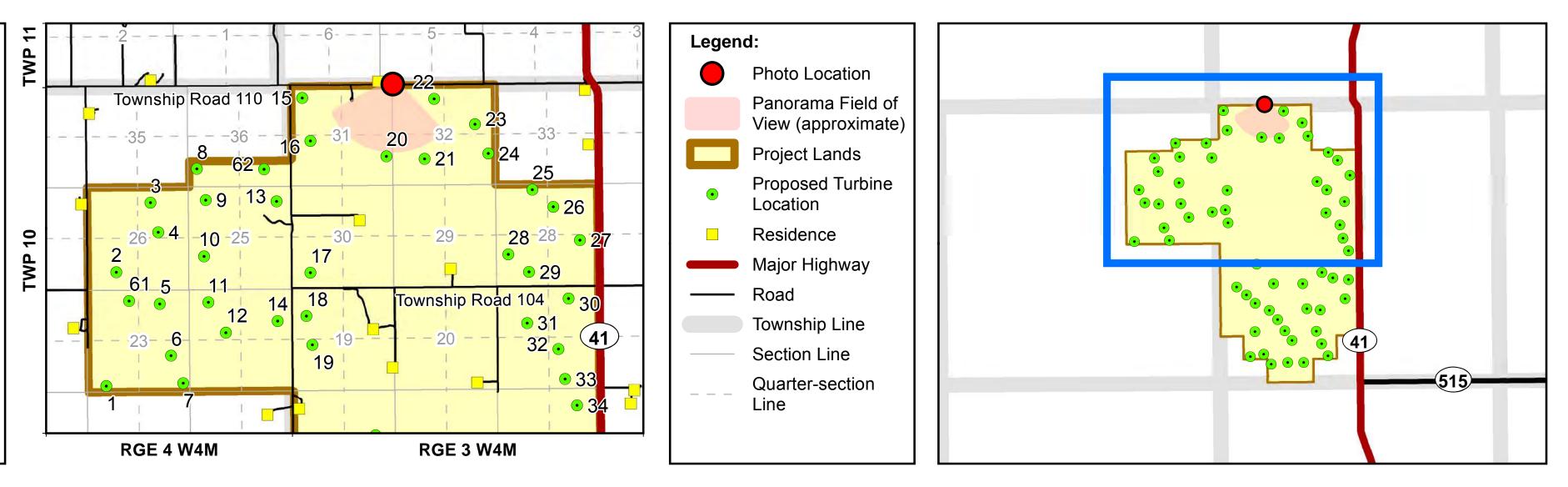
After



Photographs taken with Canon ESO 5D Mk II camera and Canon EF24-70mm f/2.8L lens set at 50 mm. Panoramic view compiled from multiple individual photographs. Photomontage simulated using Siemens-Gamesa G132 3.465 MW turbine with rotor diameter of 132 m and hub height of 84 m using 61 turbine

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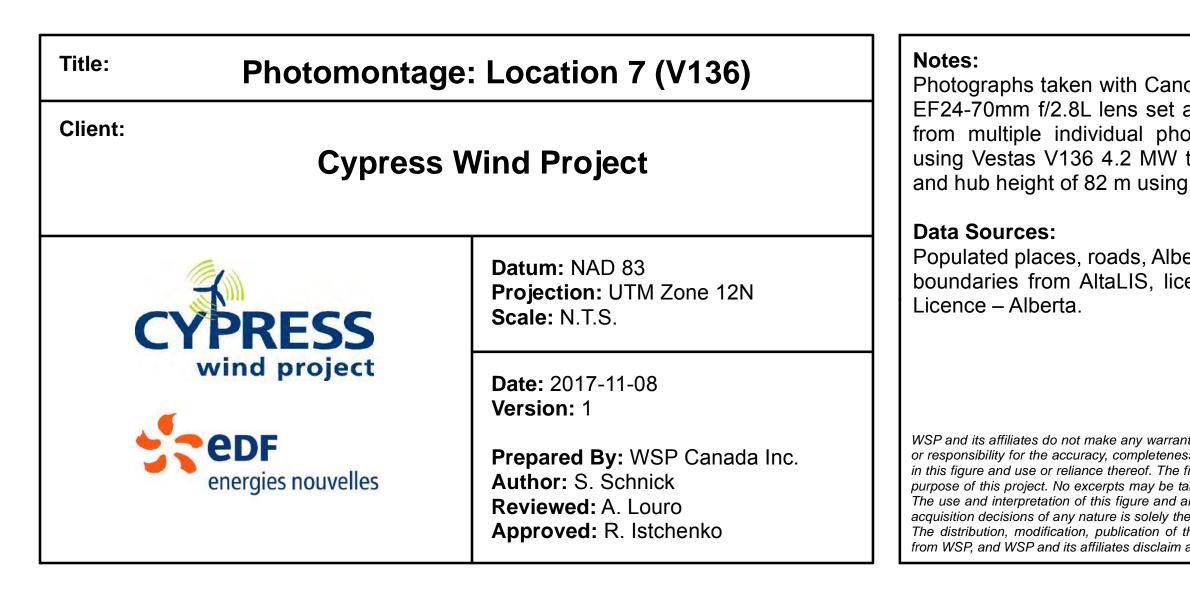
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After



Photographs taken with Canon ESO 5D Mk II camera and Canon EF24-70mm f/2.8L lens set at 50 mm. Panoramic view compiled from multiple individual photographs. Photomontage simulated using Vestas V136 4.2 MW turbine with rotor diameter of 136 m and hub height of 82 m using 56 turbine locations (Layout Lv08).

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