

We Are Here To:

- Introduce Suncor Energy Products Inc. to the community
- Present the proposed Project and provide a status update
- Provide an overview of the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process
- Answer questions about the Project and outline next steps
- Receive the community's input and feedback for consideration by the Project Team in Project design and the REA process



Enercon Turbine at Ripley

Who Is Suncor?

- Suncor is one of the largest players in renewable energy in Canada (wind and biofuels)
- With increased demand for energy in this country, we support energy diversification and believe that renewable energy plays an important role in helping us to address air and water quality and provide solutions for greenhouse gas reductions
- We are committed to a “parallel path” for energy development, we build today's oil sands, conventional oil and natural gas resources while also bringing along new sources of energy for tomorrow
- We are dedicated to the safe and responsible development of renewable energy generation and have to date constructed 255 MW of wind power facilities across Canada – AB, SK, ON



Ripley Wind Power Project



The Business of Wind Power

- Suncor's current renewable energy projects (wind and biofuels) are expected to displace the equivalent of nearly 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide yearly
- This is equal to the annual tailpipe emissions of approximately 200,000 cars
- Suncor's 6 producing wind farms are expected to generate enough electricity to power 100,000 homes

Project Name	Commissioning Date	Location	Capacity	Number of Turbines	Technology
SunBridge Wind Power Project	2002	Saskatchewan	11MW	17	660 kW Vestas turbines
Magrath Wind Power Project	2004	Alberta	30MW	20	1.5 MW General Electric turbines
Chin Chute Wind Power Project	2006	Alberta	30MW	20	1.5 MW General Electric turbines
Ripley Wind Power Project	2007	Ontario	76MW	38	2 MW Enercon turbines
Kent Breeze Wind Power Project	2011	Ontario	20MW	8	2.5 MW General Electric turbines
Wintering Hills Wind Power Project	2011	Alberta	88MW	55	1.6 MW General Electric turbines



Suncor Projects Under Development in Ontario

Project Name	Contract	Location	Capacity
Adelaide Wind Power Project	Feed-In-Tariff (FIT)	Middlesex County	Up to 40 MW
Camlachie Wind Power Project	No	Lambton County	Up to 20 MW
Cedar Point Wind Power Project	Phase I	Lambton County	Up to 50 MW
	Phase II	Feed-In-Tariff (FIT)	Lambton County



Recently erected wind turbine at Kent Breeze Wind Power Project

- Suncor has been developing three projects in Ontario
- Adelaide and Cedar Point Phase II are currently the only projects that have received a contract to deliver electricity to the Province
- Suncor continues to develop the Camlachie and Cedar Point Phase I project however contracts have not been awarded for these projects at this time

The Project

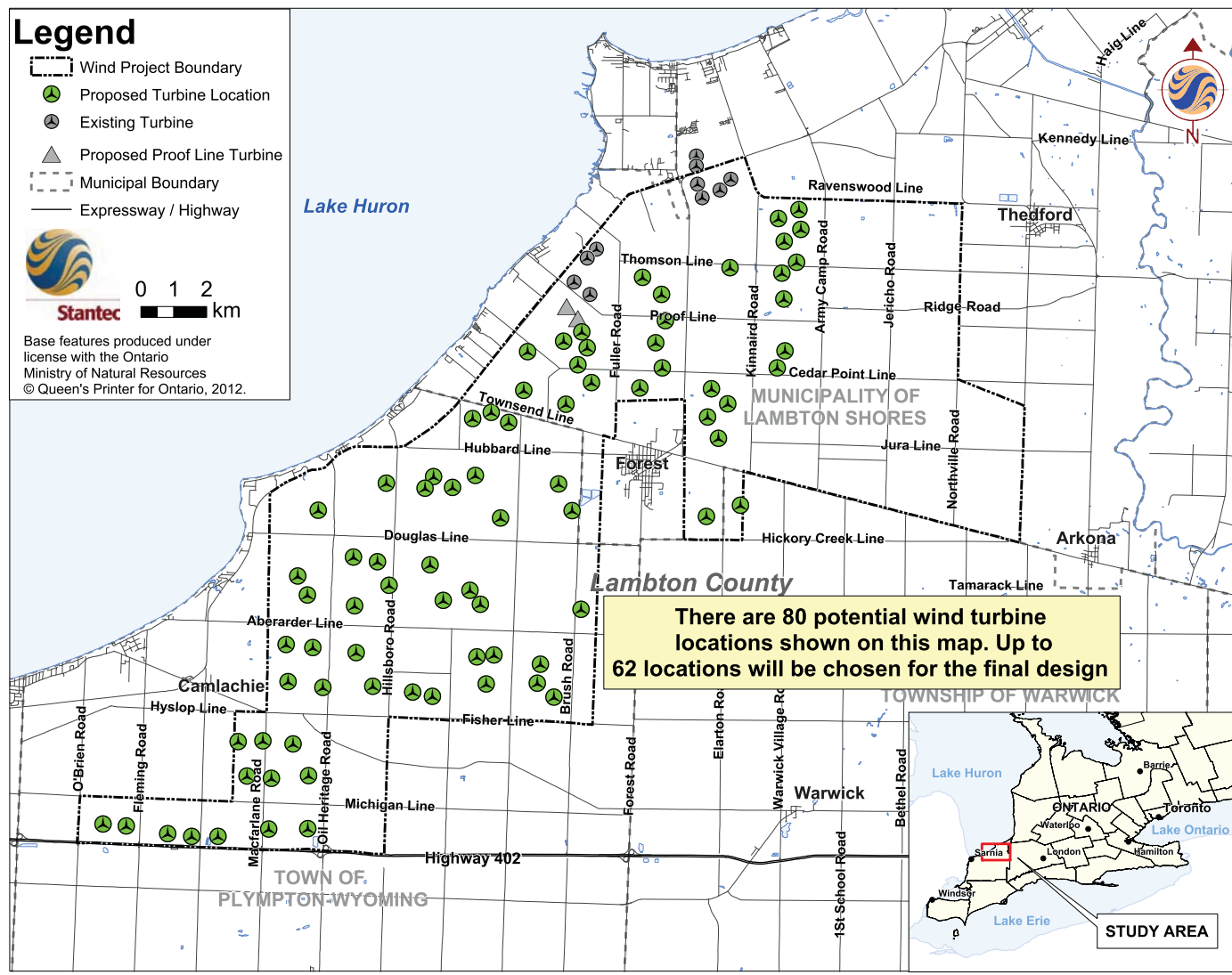
- Suncor is proposing to develop the Suncor Energy Cedar Point Wind Power Project (the Project)
- The Project was awarded a Feed-In-Tariff (FIT) contract with the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) on July 4, 2011
- The FIT Contract was for up to 100 MW which could consist of up to 62 wind turbines
- The number of turbines will be dependent upon final selection of make and model of the wind turbine most appropriate for the Project
- Additional components include; meteorological towers, access roads, electrical collector lines, substation, transmission line, and switching facility



Recently erected wind turbines at Ripley Wind Power Project



Draft Site Plan



Why This Location?

- Good wind regime
- Compatible land uses – agricultural land
- Landowner interest
- Electrical interconnection – agreement with the Ontario Power Authority to feed power into the local grid
- Environment – based on studies to date, there will be a no/low impact on wildlife and natural features
- Local economic benefit – construction jobs, municipal tax revenue, supplemental income for farmers on participating lands
- Site access – good existing road infrastructure
- Accessible topography

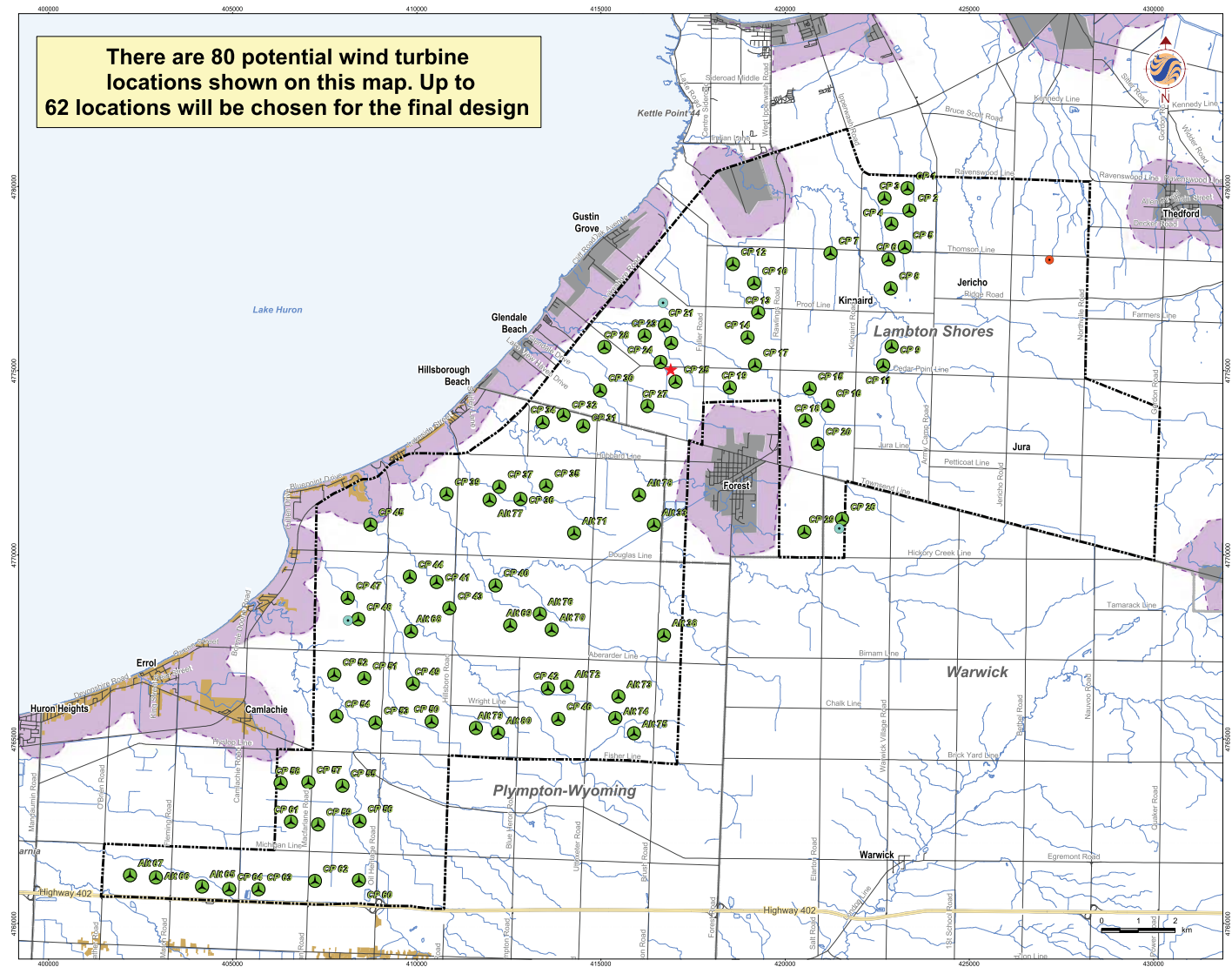


First GE 2.5 MW turbine in North America - Kent Breeze Wind Power Project



Provision for Urban Expansion

There are 80 potential wind turbine locations shown on this map. Up to 62 locations will be chosen for the final design



Legend

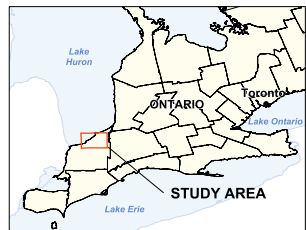
- Wind Project Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- MET Tower
- Substation Location
- Switching Station Location
- Expressway / Highway
- Road
- Municipal Boundary
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Provision For Urban Expansion

Municipality of Lambton Shores
Official Plan Schedule C

- Areas where Commercial Wind Turbines will not be Permitted
- 0.6 km Buffer

Municipal Exclusion Areas (Plympton- Wyoming)

- 0.6 km Buffer
- Urban Settlements



- ### Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2011. ©Lambton Shores, 2012.

Client/Project
 Suncor Energy
 Cedar Point Wind Power Project

August, 2012
 16090709

Figure No.
2.0

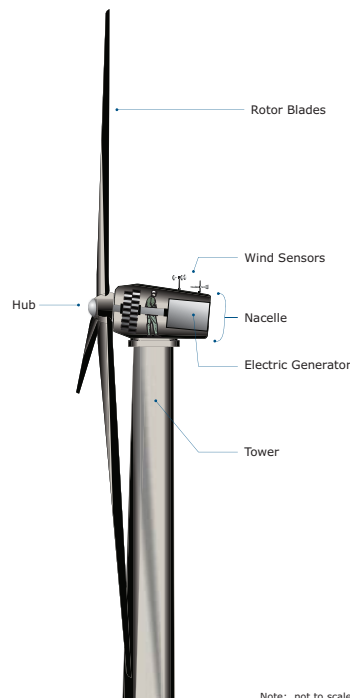
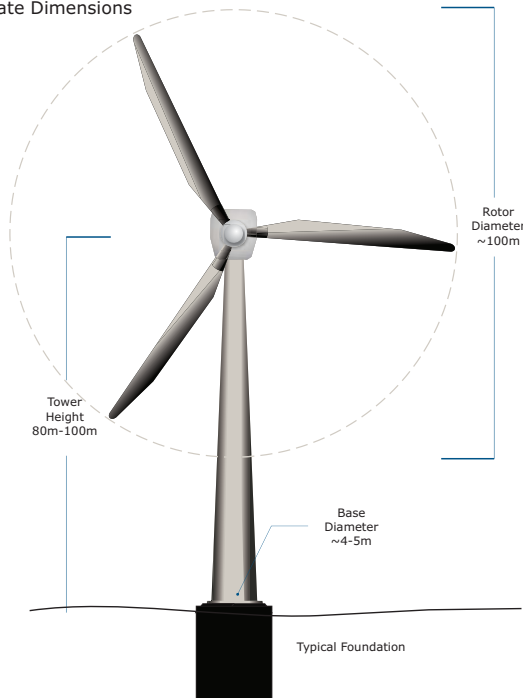
Title
Wind Project Area



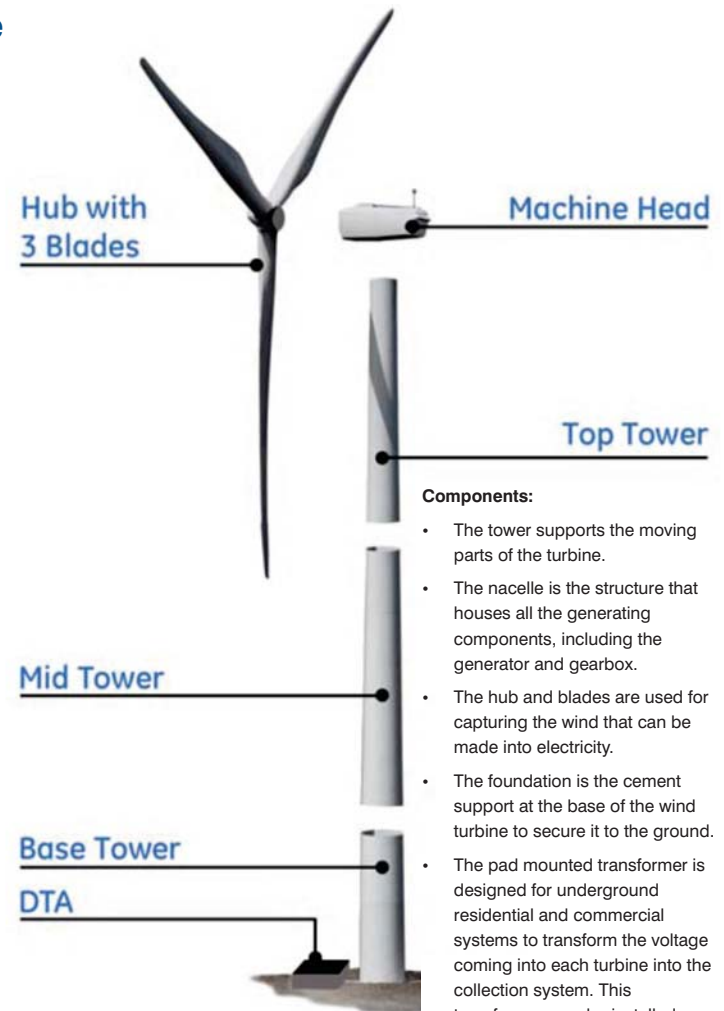
Wind Turbine Details

- The wind turbine manufacturer has not yet been selected, therefore the number of turbines has not yet been decided:
 - Number of turbines: Up to 62
 - Maximum nameplate capacity: 100 MW
 - Maximum Tower Height (both hub and blade length): 156 m
 - Maximum Rotor Diameter: 113 m

Approximate Dimensions



Note: not to scale



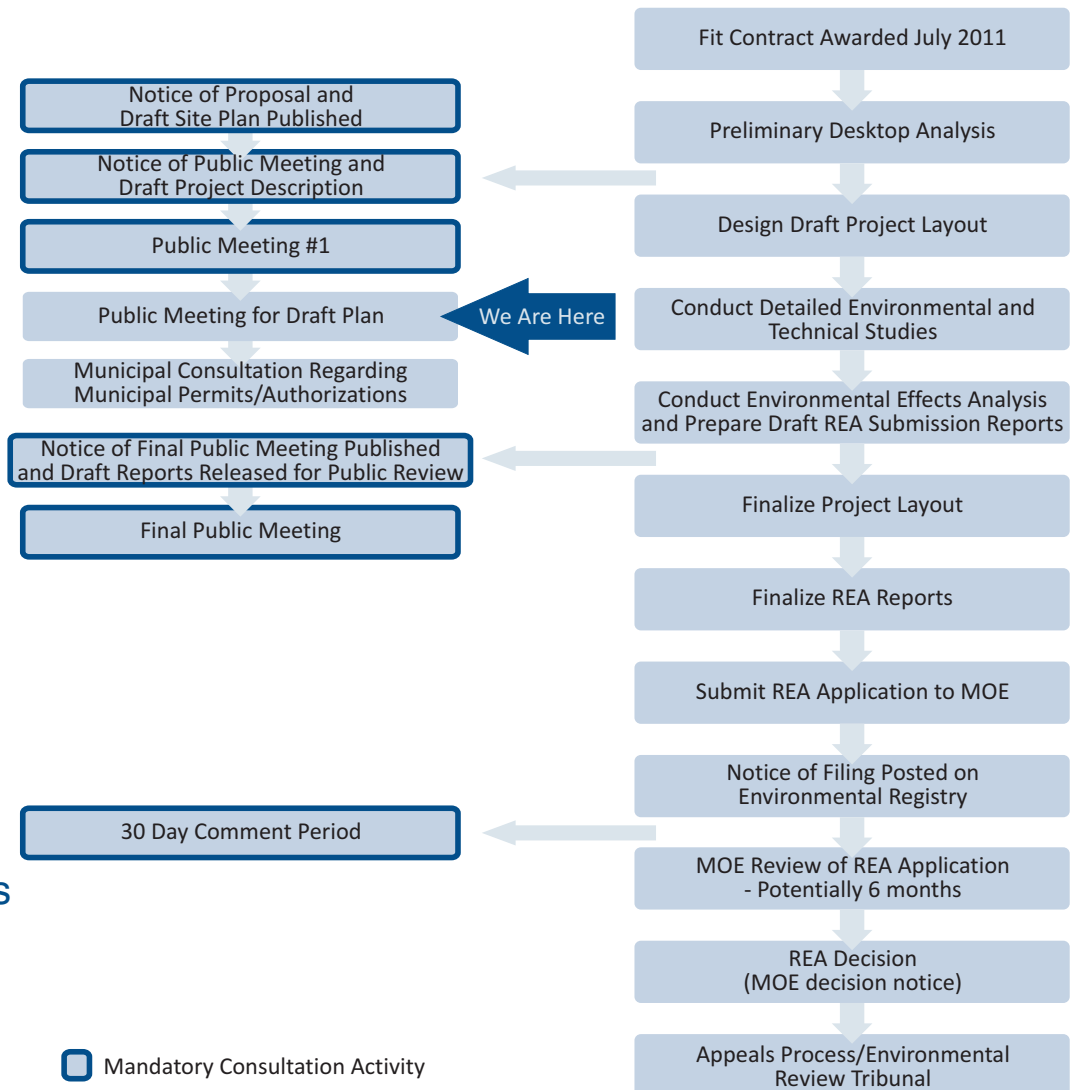
Components:

- The tower supports the moving parts of the turbine.
- The nacelle is the structure that houses all the generating components, including the generator and gearbox.
- The hub and blades are used for capturing the wind that can be made into electricity.
- The foundation is the cement support at the base of the wind turbine to secure it to the ground.
- The pad mounted transformer is designed for underground residential and commercial systems to transform the voltage coming into each turbine into the collection system. This transformer may be installed within the base of the steel tower on some turbine models.



Renewable Energy Approval Process

- The *Green Energy and Green Economy Act (GEA)*, and related amendments to other provincial legislation, received Royal Assent in the Ontario Legislature on May 14, 2009
- The Project will require a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) according to Ontario Regulation 359/09 (REA under Part V0.1 of the Act) under the *Environmental Protection Act*
- This regulation became law on September 24, 2009, was amended on January 1, 2011, and replaces the previous *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* process for wind projects
- Suncor is planning on submitting our REA application by the end of the year





Municipal Control

Key Permit / Authorization	Rationale	Timing
Municipal Consultation Form	To be provided to each municipality in which the project is located. To bring forward issues related to municipal serving and infrastructure that the proponent must consider	30 days before the first Public Meeting
Municipal Review of Draft Renewable Energy Approval (REA) Reports	Provide additional time for the municipality to review the REA documents and provide comment	90 days before the final Public Meeting
Municipal Consent, Work within the municipal R.O.W	Required for works in municipal road allowances	Before construction
Road Cut Permit	May be required for access roads from county roads or works to county roads	Before construction
Pre-Condition Road Survey	Assessment of pre-construction road conditions for engineering staff	Before construction
Building Permit	Compliance with building codes	Before construction
Entrance Permit	Entrance from county roads	Before construction
Transportation Plan	Adherence to road safety and suitability	Before construction
Additional Plans related to general engineering (e.g. siltation control, lot grading, plan of services, storm water, transportation, etc.)	Required supporting information/plans	Before construction
Municipal Road Right of Way Requisition Agreement	Establish requirements to return roads to agreed upon state	Before construction



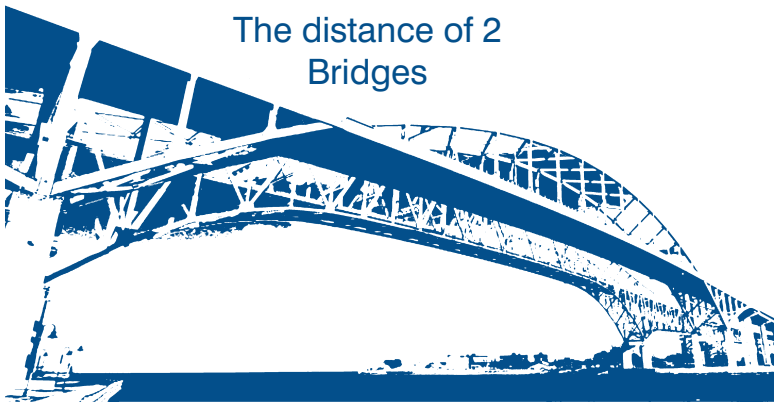
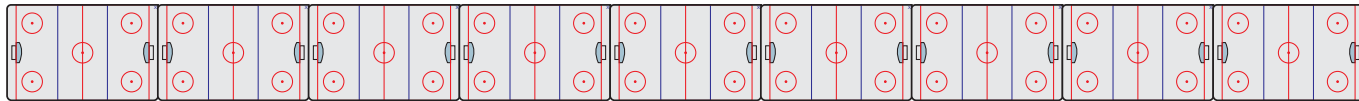
Turbine Setback Distances



Distance from a Wind Turbine to a house 550m



550m

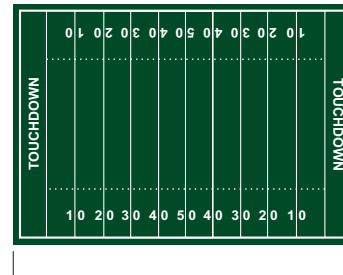


The distance of 2
Bridges

281 m

Bluewater Bridge 281m

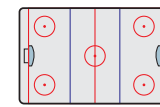
The distance of more than 4
CFL Football Field's



150 yards

Football Field 137m

The distance of more than 9
NHL Hockey Rink's



200ft

Hockey Rink 60m

*Scale is Approximate.



Reports Included in a Renewable Energy Approval Application

- **Project Description Report** (a working Draft is already posted on the Project website) – provides an overview of the Project
- **Construction Plan Report** – describes the activities associated with construction and identifies any potential effects resulting from construction of the project
- **Design and Operations Report** – describes the activities associated with operation of the project and identifies any potential effects resulting from operation of the project
- **Noise Study Report** – Ensures the project is in compliance with noise regulations
- **Natural Heritage Assessment & Environmental Impact Study** (includes technical studies for wildlife and wildlife habitat) – identifies potential effects on natural environment
- **Consultation Report** – Demonstrates how Suncor engaged with various stakeholders through the development of the project
- **Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Report** – identifies potential effects on archaeological or cultural heritage resources
- **Water Body and Water Assessment Report** – identifies potential effects on streams, rivers, seepage areas and lakes
- **Wind Turbine Specifications Report** – describes the turbine technology selected for the project
- **Decommissioning Plan Report** – describes the activities associated with decommissioning the project and identifies any potential effects resulting from decommissioning the project

All reports, with the exception of the Consultation Report, will be made available in draft form for public review and comment at least 60 days prior to the Final Public Meeting. Notification of the release of the draft reports will be provided in newspapers and on the Project website



Natural Heritage Assessment

- The Natural Heritage Assessment is made up of 3 to 4 components: Record Review, Site Investigation, Evaluation of Significance, and Environmental Impact Assessment (if applicable)
- Currently, the Record Review for the Project has been completed
- The Site Investigation has been underway since September, 2011
- For the Records Review background data were collected and reviewed to identify natural features located in or within 120 m of the Project Location
- The results of the Record Review are as follows:

Natural Feature	Result
Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One locally significant wetland, Uttoxeter Swamp, was located within 120 m. • Site investigations are underway to identify previously unknown wetland features.
Woodlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 121 woodlands of at least 4 ha in size in the Project Boundary. • 48 were identified within 120m. • Site investigations are underway to confirm presence and boundaries of woodlands.
Valleylands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No valleylands are present within 120 m of the Project Location.
Wildlife Habitat	<p>The following natural features have either been confirmed or have the potential to be found within 120 m of the Project Location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal concentration areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial bird nesting sites • Waterfowl stopover, staging & nesting sites • Winter raptor feeding & roosting areas • Reptile hibernacula • Bullfrog concentration areas • Rare vegetation communities or specialized habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats of forest bird species • Old growth or mature forest stands • Foraging areas • Amphibian woodland breeding ponds • Turtle nesting habitat • Specialized raptor nesting habitat • Mink denning sites • Cliffs • Seeps and springs • Species of conservation concern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rare species & declining bird populations • Animal movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hedgerows <p>Site investigations are underway to confirm presence and boundaries of candidate significant wildlife habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter Deer yards • Shorebird migratory stopover areas • Handbird migratory stopover areas • Migratory butterfly stopover areas • Bat maturity roosting areas
Areas of Natural & Scientific Interest (ANSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Life Science ANSIs were identified within 120 m of the Project Location. • No Earth Science ANSIs were located within 50 m of the Project Location.
Natural Features in Specified Provincial Plan Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project is not located within any provincial plan areas.
Provincial Parks and Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no provincial parks or conservation reserves within 120 m of the Project Location.

Archaeological Assessment

- A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (a desktop archaeological study) was completed to determine the archaeological potential for both Pre-Contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian cultural remains within the Project Location
 - The results of the Stage 1 indicated that further archaeological studies would be required
- A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment began in the Spring of 2011. The Stage 2 field assessment provided an inventory of archaeological sites on the proposed Project lands
- Findings from the archaeological assessments will be considered in the Project design to minimize impacts as much as possible
- The Archeological Assessment Reports have been submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport for acceptance into the Ontario Public Register of Archeological Reports



Within the Suncor Adelaide Wind Power Project Boundary



Project Schedule Overview

Activity	Dates
REA Technical Studies and Consultation	2011 and 2012
Notice of Proposal	March 2012
Public Meeting #1	April 2012
Public Meeting - Draft Site Plan	August 2012
Consultation with Municipality - Permits/Authorizations	Summer/Fall 2012
Draft REA Reports to Public	Fall 2012
Public Meeting #2	Fall 2012
REA Submission	Fall 2012
Start of Construction	Summer 2013
Commercial Operation Date	Summer 2014
Repowering/Decommissioning	Approximately 20 years after COD

Acronyms:

REA – Renewable Energy Approval
 COD – Commercial Operation Date

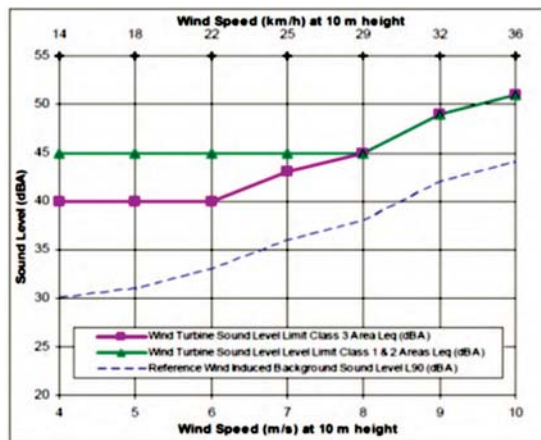


Preparation of rotor installation - Wintering Hills Wind Power Project



Typical Sound Levels and Wind Farms

- There are two potential sources of sound typically associated with wind turbines:
 - **Aerodynamic** - blades pass through the air and create a “swishing” sound
 - **Mechanical** – originated from the gearbox and generator that are housed in the nacelle
- A project this size requires a Noise Assessment Report be completed to ensure the project complies with Ministry of Environment requirements
- The Noise Assessment Limit will consider other operational or proposed wind facilities within a 3 km radius of a proposed turbine location
- Turbines have been and will continue to be sited to ensure

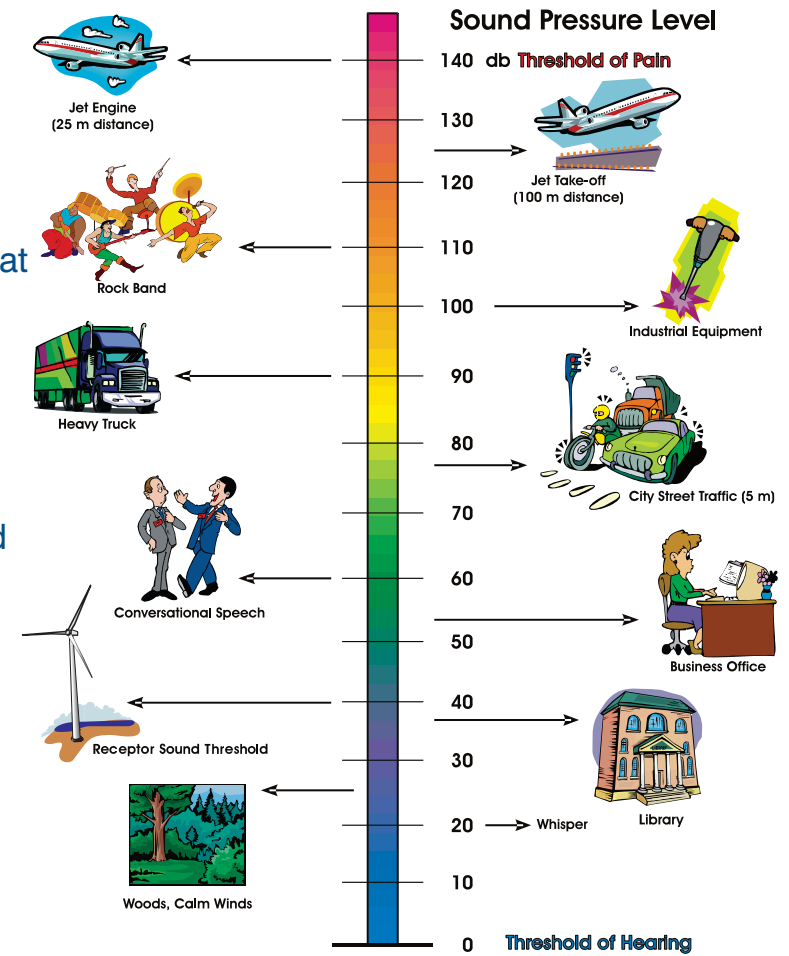


Source: Table taken from the Ministry of Environment Noise Guidelines for Wind Farm October 2008.

compliance with Ministry of Environment requirements, including being located a minimum of 550 m from non-participating receptors (residents)

- The Project is located in a Class 3 area, which is defined as “a rural area with an acoustical environment that is dominated by natural sounds having little or no road traffic” as per the MOE Noise Guideline

Common Sounds



Source: Suncor



Sound Propagation, Modeling and Assessment

Sound Generation

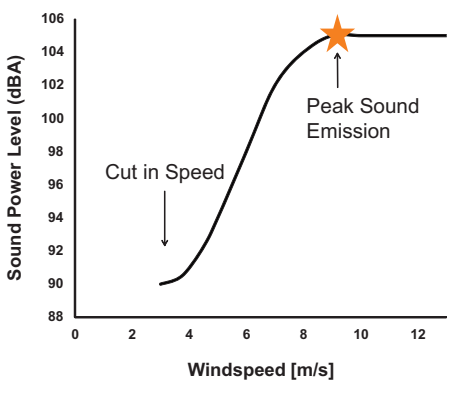
How Sound is Emitted...

Blade and Blade Tip:
Aerodynamic Noise from Air Turbulence

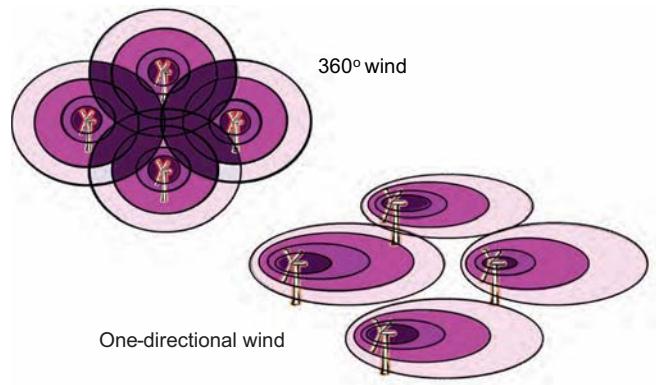
Hub Mechanical Noise

www.ansys.com

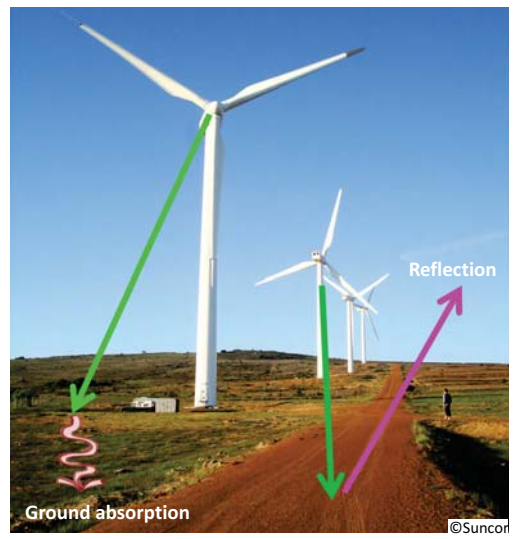
©Suncor



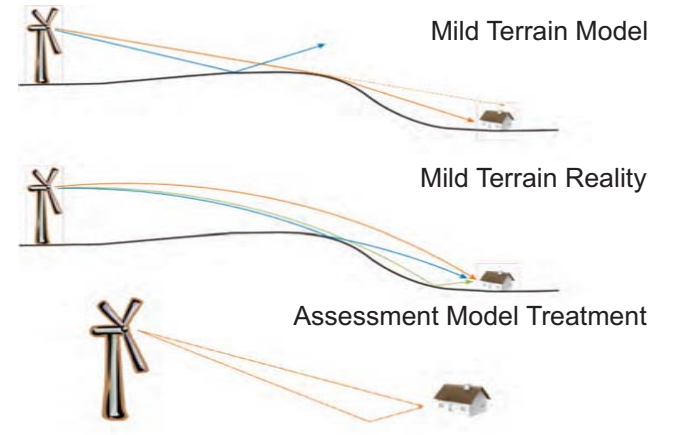
1. The maximum amount of sound emitted by the turbines are used in assessments.



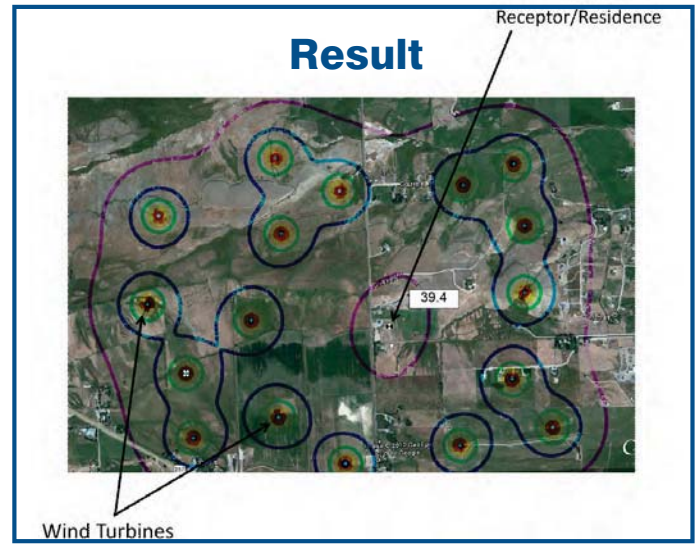
2. Houses are modeled as if they are downwind from all turbines all the time.



3. Selection of ground conditions should be conservative and based on conditions at the receptor.



4. Terrain can block sound but only extreme terrain changes are considered. Mild terrain can be misinterpreted, so caution is required.

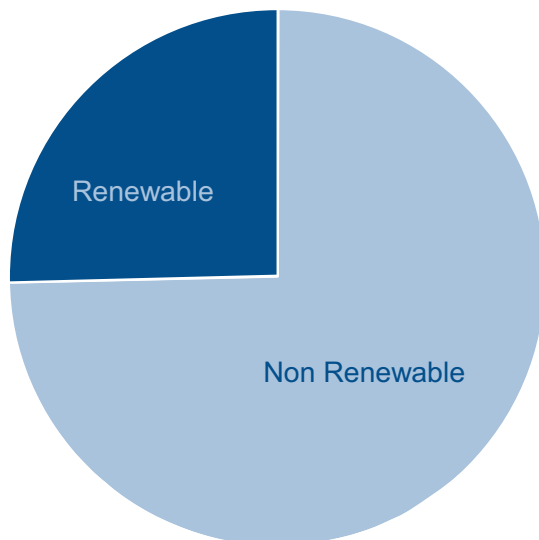




Ontario Power Supply Mix

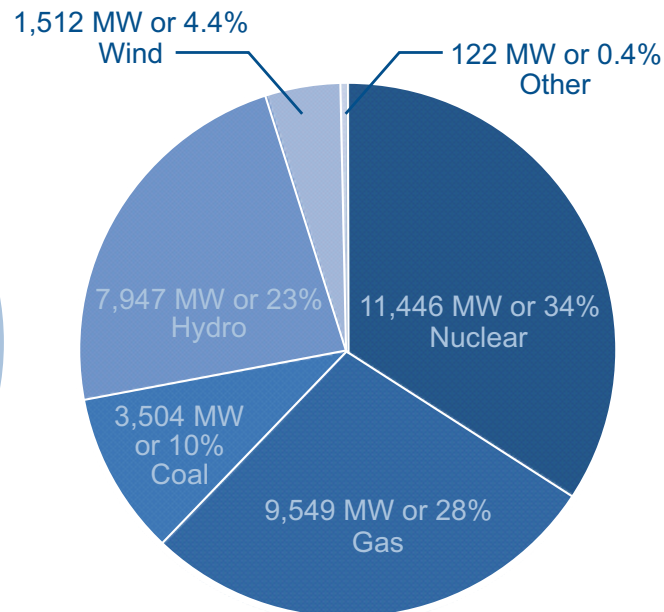
Ontario Installed Supply Capacity*

2009



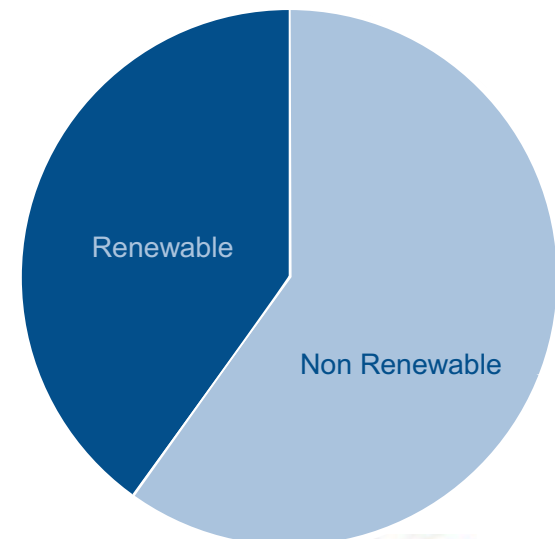
Ontario Supply Mix**

2012



Projected Ontario Installed Supply Capacity*

2014



* From OPA 15899_Ontarios_Renewable_Energy_Feed-In_Tariff_Program.pdf
 ** based on IESO January 31, 2012 Supply Mix

Community Benefits

- Job creation
- New local investment
- Secondary source of income for farmers and landowners
- Additional tax payments to local municipalities (for a 100 MW project approximately \$175,000/yr)
- Small project footprint
- Provide a new supply of safe, clean and reliable electricity
- Helps meet Ontario's commitment to renewable energy and phasing out of coal-fired power plants to reduce healthcare costs



Within the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Power Project Boundary



Environmental Benefits

- It's operation is pollution free
- It doesn't contribute to smog or acid rain
- It utilizes a completely renewable resource which is free
- Generating electricity from wind leaves behind no hazardous or toxic wastes and does not contribute to climate change
- Zero emissions – helps meet forecasted energy supply requirements while reducing greenhouse gas levels

Environmental Impact of Electricity Sources

	Wind	Nuclear	Coal	Natural Gas
Global Warming Pollution	None	None	Yes	Yes
Air Pollution	None	None	Yes	Limited
Mercury	None	None	Yes	None
Mining / Extraction	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waste	None	Yes	Yes	None
Water Use	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Habitat Impacts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: AWEA/fact sheets/Wind Energy and Wildlife/If not wind, then..?



Health and Wind Power

Public health and safety will be considered during all stages of the Project

- Many studies have been conducted world-wide to examine the relationship between wind turbines and possible human health effects
- In Ontario “Ontario doctors, nurses, and other health professionals support energy conservation combined with wind and solar power – to help us move away from coal”

Ontario College of Family Physicians, Registered Nurses Association of Ontario, Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment, Physicians for Global Survival, the Asthma Society of Canada, and the Lung Association

- In “The Potential Health Impact of Wind Turbines” (May 2010), Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health recently examined the scientific literature related to wind turbines and public health, considering potential effects, such as dizziness, headaches, and sleep disturbance. The report concluded that:
 - “...the scientific evidence available to date does not demonstrate a direct causal link between wind turbine noise and adverse health effects

The sound level from wind turbines at common residential setbacks is not sufficient to cause hearing impairment or other direct health effects, although some people may find it annoying”

- The report also concluded that low frequency sound and infrasound from current generation upwind model turbines are well below the pressure sound levels at which known health effects occur. Further, the report states that there is no scientific evidence to date that vibration from low frequency wind turbine noise causes adverse health effects
- Overall, health and medical agencies agree that sound from wind turbines is not loud enough to cause hearing impairment and is not causally related to adverse effects*
- Scientists and medical experts around the world continue to publish research in this area. Through our health consultants, Suncor Energy is committed to keeping informed on this issue

*e.g., Chatham-Kent Public Health Unit, 2008; Minnesota Department of Health, 2009; Australian Government, National Health and Medical Research Council, 2010; Australian Government, 2011, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), 2012

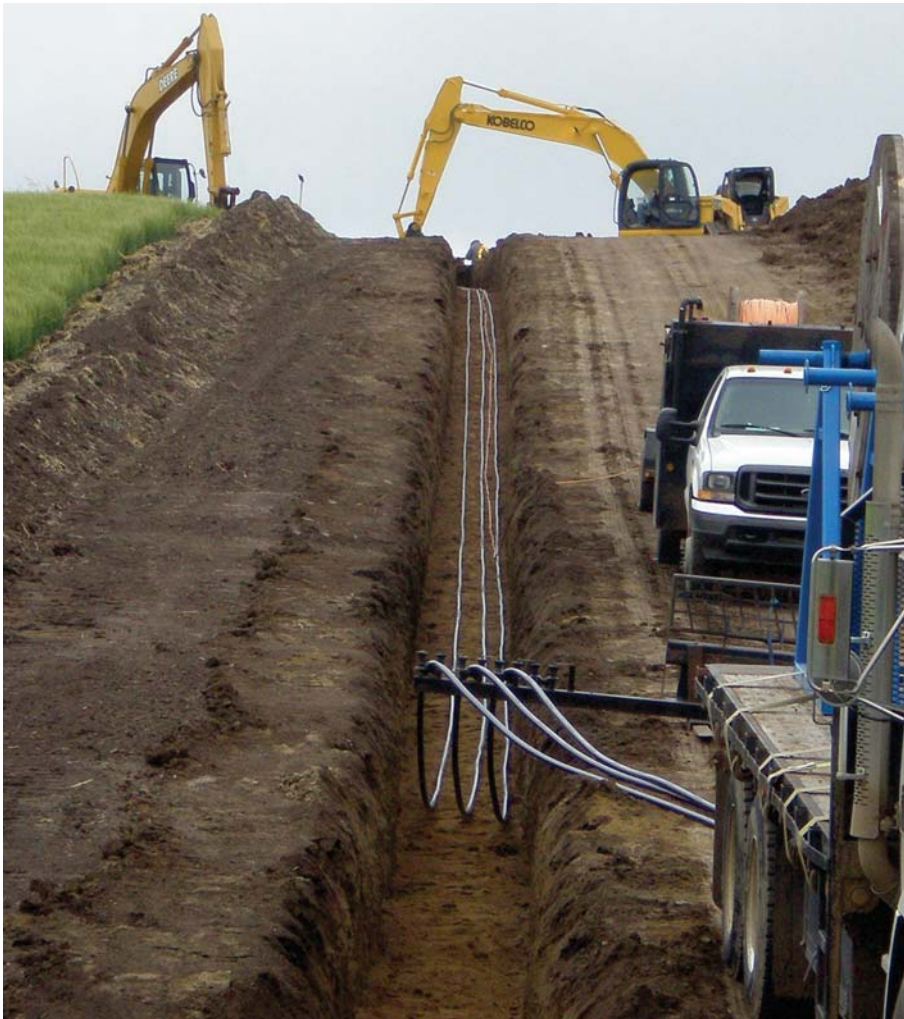


Construction at Suncor's Wintering Hills Wind Power Project





Construction at Suncor's Wintering Hills Wind Power Project





Construction at Suncor's Wintering Hills Wind Power Project





Suncor's Ripley Wind Power Project



Questions and Answers from Public Meetings

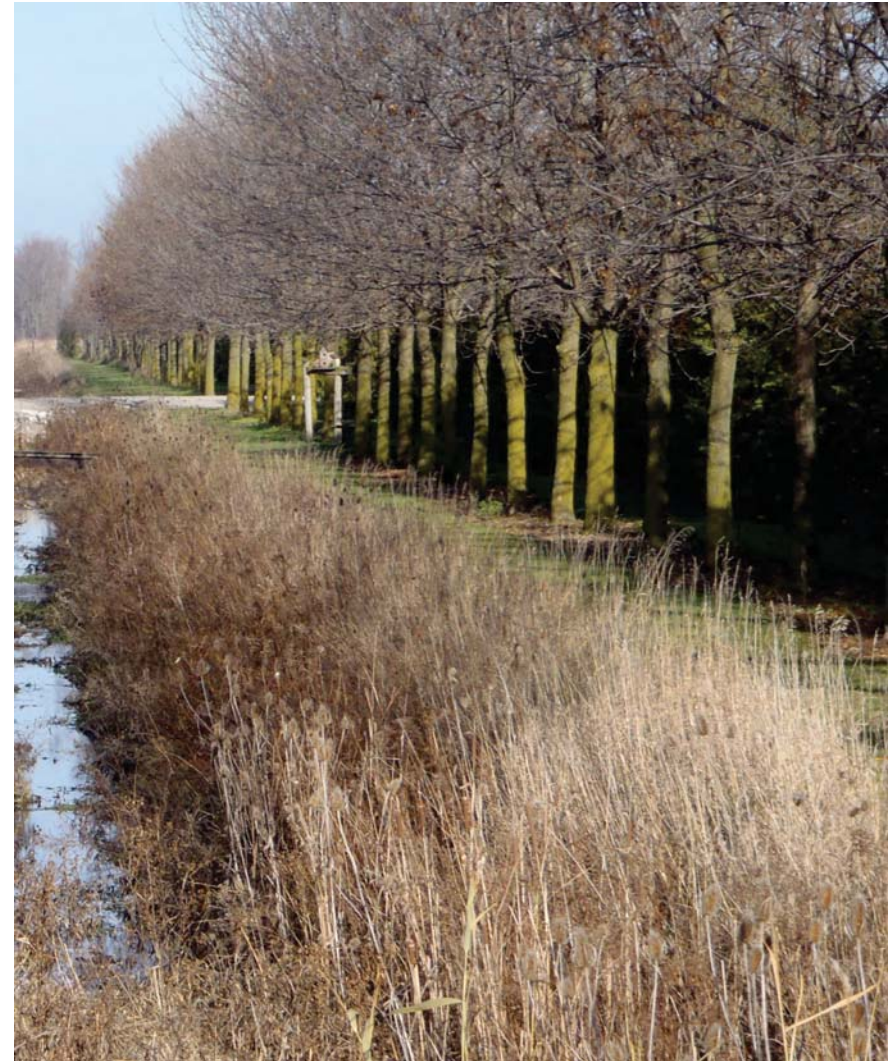
During our first Public Meetings we received many comments relating to the Project. Each of these comments were taken into consideration while developing the Draft Site Plan. A response document to public comments is available on the project website (www.suncor.com/cedarpointwind) and is also available at the front desk.



Within the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Power Project Boundary

How to have your Questions Answered:

- Ask the Project Team
- Fill out a Comment Card and hand it in or mail it back a postage paid postcard
- Take time to read the information panels around the room
- Review the Studies and Reports available on the tables and on the Project Website
- Visit the Project Website:
www.suncor.com/cedarpoint
- Send us an email: cedarpoint@suncor.com
- Give us a call: 1-866-344-0178
- Mail us a letter: Suncor Energy
P.O. Box 2844, 150 6th Ave SW
Calgary, AB
Canada, T2P 3E3



Within the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Power Project Boundary



Within the Suncor Adelaide Wind Power Project Boundary

Thank You

Thank you for attending our Project Open House
We appreciate you taking the time to come and
learn about our Project

If you would like to be added to the Project
mailing list please sign in at the front