

Welcome



Kent Breeze Wind Power Project





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









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		No	Lambton County	Up to 50 MW
	Phase II	Feed-In-Tariff (FIT)	Lambton County	Up to 100 MW



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 46 wind turbines
- The number of turbines will be dependent upon consultation activities, potential effects assessments, and detailed design/engineering work
- Additional components include; meteorological towers, access roads, electrical collector lines, substation, and a transmission line



Recently erected wind turbines at Ripley Wind Power Project





Project Updates

Since the last public meetings were held in August 2012, the following refinements have been made to the Project:

Reduction in the Number of Proposed Turbines

The July 2012 Draft Site Plan included up to 62 turbines plus 10 alternative turbine locations. The current layout has been reduced to up to 46 turbines plus 9 alternative turbine locations. This reduction was made in an effort to optimize the Project site plan and reduce the number of proposed turbines in recognition of public comments and the selection of a turbine supplier (Siemens).

Reduction in the Project's Electrical Infrastructure

 The amount of cabling required for the Project has been reduced as a result of fewer proposed turbines.
 The proposed location of the electrical infrastructure has also been revised to minimize the amount of infrastructure within the municipal road right-of-way in an effort to minimize any potential effects to municipal infrastructure (either existing or proposed).

Completion of Visual Simulation Modelling

 Visual simulations of the proposed Project have been completed from several key vantage points throughout the Project area. These have been completed based on stakeholder requests.

Responses to the August 2012 Comment Cards

 Suncor received several comment cards from the August 2012 public meetings and have compiled the comments and provided responses to each via a themed comment summary document. This document is available at this meeting, on the project website and will be submitted with the Consultation Report.

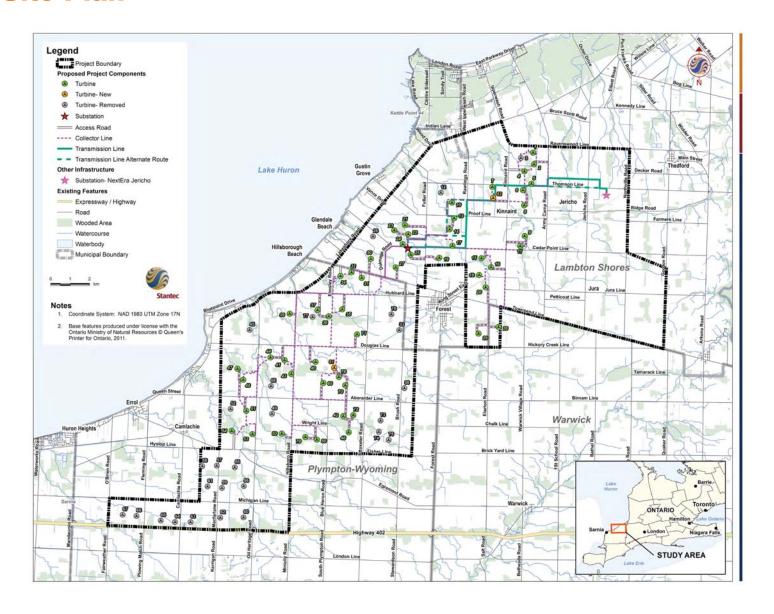
Release of Draft REA Reports

The technical studies required as part of the REA process have been completed and were made available for public review starting on January 31, 2013. This includes the completion of a Natural Heritage Assessment / Environmental Impact Study and an Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan.





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 provincial grid
- Environment based on studies to date, there will be a minimal impact on wildlife and natural features. These impacts will be monitored during operation.
- Local economic benefit construction jobs, municipal tax revenue, supplemental income for farmers on participating lands
- Site access good existing road infrastructure
- Accessible topography

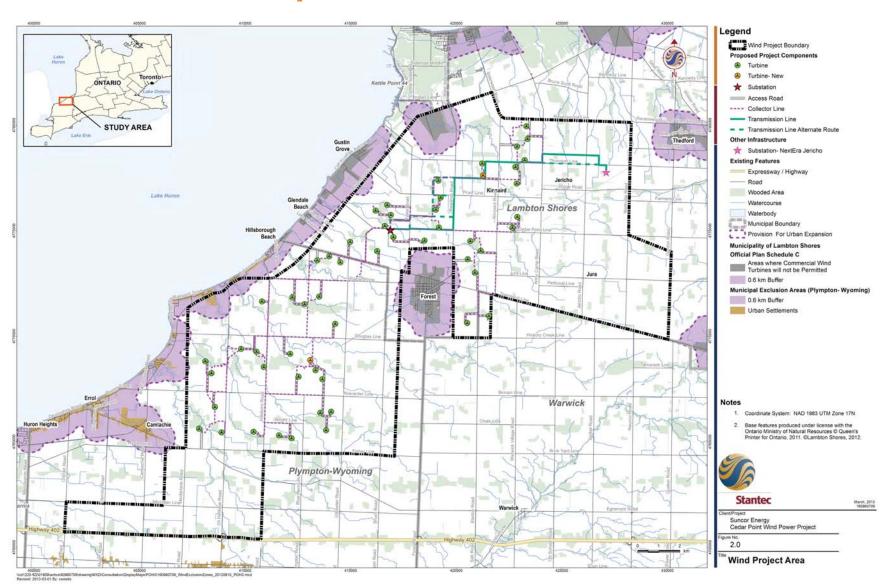


First GE 2.5 MW turbine in North America - Kent Breeze Wind Power Project





Provision for Urban Expansion







Wind Turbine Details

The wind turbine selected is the Siemens SWT 2.3-113:

• Number of turbines: Maximum 46

· Maximum nameplate capacity: 100 MW

· Maximum hub height: 99.5 m

Maximum blade length: 55 m

• Maximum tower height (both hub and blade length): 156 m

Maximum rotor diameter: 113 m

• Rotor speed range: 6-13 rpm



This Project will create new jobs in Ontario. It is currently envisioned that the Project will generate new jobs for Ontario residents by:

- Using Siemens blades manufactured in Tillsonburg, Ontario (138 blades required);
- Steel plates used for towers will be formed in an Ontario foundry;
- Procurement of tower sections manufactured in Ontario (up to 46 towers);
- Procurement of heat exchangers manufactured in Ontario;
- Using substation step-up transformer wound in Ontario;
- Hiring construction labour who are residents of Ontario;
- Hiring consultants, accountants, and legal counsel who are residents of Ontario.





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 shortly

Fit Contract Awarded July 2011 Notice of Proposal and Draft Site Plan Published Preliminary Desktop Analysis Notice of Public Meeting and **Draft Project Description** Design Draft Project Layout Public Meeting #1 Conduct Detailed Environmental and Public Meeting for Draft Plan Technical Studies Municipal Consultation Regarding Municipal Permits/Authorizations Conduct Environmental Effects Analysis and Prepare Draft REA Submission Reports Notice of Final Public Meeting Published and Draft Reports Released for Public Review Finalize Project Layout Final Public Meeting We Are Here Finalize REA Reports Submit REA Application to MOE Notice of Filing Posted on **Environmental Registry** 30 Day Comment Period MOE Review of REA Application - Potentially 6 months **REA Decision** (MOE decision notice) Appeals Process/Environmental Mandatory Consultation Activity **Review Tribunal**



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





Renewable Energy Approval Process Setbacks

- A key component of the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process is the establishment of common setbacks for all renewable energy facilities in the Province
- Where Project related infrastructure will be located within the setback distances for environmental features, additional analysis (i.e., Environmental Impact Study) will be provided in the REA application
- Key setbacks that will be applied throughout the design of the Project are as follows:

Feature	Setback Distance
Non-participating dwelling, school, etc.	40dBA and minimum 550 m (from centre of turbine base)
Public road right-of-way and railway right-of-way	Turbine blade length + 10 m (from centre of turbine base)
Property line	Turbine height (excluding blades) (from centre of turbine base)
Provincially significant wetland (PSW)	120 m (development prohibited within PSW)
Provincially significant Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (Earth Science)	50 m
Provincially significant Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (Life Science)	120 m
Significant valleyland	120 m
Significant woodland	120 m
Significant wildlife habitat	120 m
Lake or a permanent or intermittent stream	120 m from the average annual high water mark
Seepage area	120 m





Turbine Setback Distances

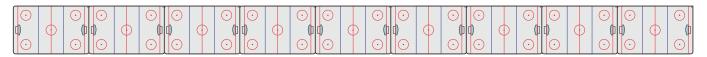


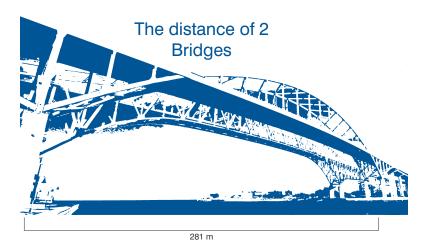
*The average minimum distance to a non-participating receptor is 771m.

Minimum Distance from a Wind Turbine to a house 550m



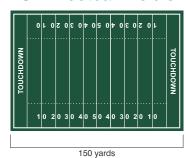
550m





Bluewater Bridge 281m

The distance of more than 4 CFL Football Field's



Football Field 137m

The distance of more than 9 NHL Hockey Rink's



Hockey Rink 60m





Reports Included in a Renewable Energy Approval Application

- Project Description Report 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, have been made available in draft form for public review and comment at least 60 days prior to the Final Public Meeting.







action

Potential Effort Mitigation Stratogy Monitoring Plan and	Potential Effect	Environmental

Environmental F Feature	Potential Effect	Mitigation Strategy	Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures
Significant Wetlands •	Indirect impacts such as dust generation, sedimentation, and erosion from construction activities including excavation, drilling, and use of dir roads. Change in surface water drainage to wetlands as a result of Project infrastructure (access roads) or site grading/compaction. Loss of wetland habitat function.	 Project Location is located outside of wetland boundaries thus there will be no direct loss of wetland habitat. Construction contractor to ensure no work occurs outside of the limits of construction envelope. Minimize alteration to surface water drainage patterns and installation of culverts as required to maintain flows. Stockpiling of materials will not occur within 30 m of wetland boundary. If crossing of a wetland is required by a collector line, horizontal directional drill (HDD) under the wetland boundary. Erosion control devices will be installed at the HDD location and drill cuttings will be collected and removed from the site for disposal in an approved and appropriate manner. No dearing of trees in or near any wetlands that could result in wetland desiccation or drying. Sitt barriers (e.g., fencing) will be erected along the edge of 	 Inspectors will ensure construction vehicles and personnel stay within the construction envelope, thereby limiting the disturbance of wetlands. Inspection of the erosion and sediment controls after each significant rainfall event or weekly, whichever is more frequent. Inspection of culverts and surface drainage patterns to wetlands. Grading and/or other surface water flow mitigation measures to be implemented if proposed mitigation measures do not function properly. If sillation to a wetland occurs, related construction activities should cease immediately until the situation is rectified.

Significant Woodlands

- Indirect impacts such as dust generation, sedimentation, and erosion from construction activities including excavation, drilling, and use of dirt roads.
 Temporary disturbance to woodland habitat from construction related noise.
 Minimal pruning of trees in order to transport turbine components into proposed turbine locations.
 Removal of trees to
- accommodate the installation and use of the transmission line.

- Install components in previously cleared areas.
 Where development is planned within a woodland boundary, cleaning to take place along outer edges of the woodlot to prevent fragmentation
 To the extent practical, pruning/tree removal would be avoided during leaf fall, typically between September to November and be completed prior to or after the breeding season for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31).
 As appropriate and prior to construction, the limits of tree pruning/clearing would be marked in the field. The Construction Contractor would ensure that no construction disturbance occurs beyond the marked limits.
 Cleared trees would be provided to the landowner for personal use and/or sale in an attempt to minimize waste.
 If required, replanting of native species and restoration of damaged areas with native species.
 Adherence to the principles of any tree cutting bylaws such as replacement requirements.

- Inspectors will ensure construction vehicles and personnel stay within the construction envelope, thereby limiting the disturbance of woodland vegetation.
 Inspection of the erosion and sediment controls after each significant rainfall event or weekly, whichever is more frequent.
 Should pruning /removal be required during the breeding bird season, prior to construction, surveys will be undertaken to identify the presence/absence of nesting birds. If a nest is located, a designated buffer would be marked off within which no construction activity would be allowed while the nest is active. The radius of the buffer width ranges from 5-60 m depending on the species.
 One year post pruning a certified arborist would undertake an evaluation of the health of the pruned trees.
 Post-construction monitoring to ensure revegetated areas are functioning properly. Additional replanting/restoration in the event that previous works were unsuccessful.

Significant Wildlife Habitat

(includes birds, bats, amphibians and other wildlife)

- Indirect impacts such as dust generation, sedimentation, and erosion from construction activities

- Vegetation

(not considered as part of a significant natural feature)

- including excavation, drilling, and use of dirt roads.
 Amphibian road mortality.
 Disturbance /removal to vegetation within Significant Wildlife Habitat.
 Temporary disturbance to Significant Wildlife Habitat from construction noise and activities.

 Fragmentation of habitat.

 Changes in surface water patterns adversely affecting Significant Wildlife Habitat. All new access roads are proposed previously cleared agricultural lands.
 Minimize construction activities adjacent to significant wildlife habitat during sensitive periods (i.e. the breeding season).
 Where development is planned within significant wildlife habitat, clearing to take place along outer edges of the feature to prevent/minimize fragmentation.
 Minimal alteration to surface water drainage patterns is proposed and culverts will be installed as required to maintain existing flows.
 Restriction of construction activities primarily to daytime hours when breeding amphibian movement is less likely.
 Vehicle speeds should be restricted to 30 km/h or less on access roads.
 Silt barriers (e.g., fencing) will be erected along the edge of features when construction is proposed adjacent to the feature.
- Removal and/or damage as a result of construction activities such as site clearing/grading and component installation.
- Avoid vegetated areas in the design of the Project.
 As appropriate and prior to construction, the limits of the constructible areas including vegetated areas to be cleared would be marked in the field. The Construction Contractor would ensure that no construction disturbance occurs beyond the marked limits.
- Inspectors will ensure construction vehicles and personnel stay within the construction envelope, thereby limiting the disturbance of natural vegetation.
 Replanting of native species when removal is required and restoration of damaged areas with native species.
 Adherence to the principles of any tree cutting-bylaws including replacement requirements.

- Undertake studies to determine the actual use of the habitat prior to any construction activities occurring within 120 m of the habitat (species dependent, see NHAEIS). Results to be provided to the MNR.
 Inspectors will ensure construction vehicles and personnel stay within the construction envelope, thereby limiting the disturbance of natural vegetation.

Post-construction monitoring to ensure re-vegetated areas are functioning properly.
 Additional replanting/restoration in the event that previous works were unsuccessful.





Natural Heritage Assessment - Operation

Environmental Feature	Potential Effect	Mitigation Strategy	Monitoring Plan and Contingency Measures
Significant Wetlands	The dust and disturbance to vegetation as a result of maintenance vehicle traffic is expected to be negligible due to the infrequency of these activities. Potential disturbance effects to wildlife inhabiting wetlands are discussed under Significant Wildlife Habitat.	• N/A	• N/A
Significant Woodlands	areas within the easement required for the transmission line in accordance with electrical safety standards. The dust and disturbance to woodland vegetation as a result of maintenance vehicle traffic is expected to be negligible due to the infrequency of these activities. Potential disturbance effects to wildlife inhabiting woodlands are discussed	 To the extent practical, pruning would be avoided during leaf fall, typically between September to November and be completed prior to or after the breeding season for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31). Pruned trees would be provided to the landowner for personal use and/or sale in an attempt to minimize waste. If required, replanting of native species and restoration of damaged areas with native species. Adherence to the principles of any tree-cutting bylaws such as replacement requirements. 	Should pruning be required during the breeding bird season, surveys will be undertaken to identify the presence/absence of nesting birds. If a nest is located, a designated buffer would be marked off within which no pruning activity would be allowed while the nest is active. The radius of the buffer width ranges from 5 -60 m depending on the species.
Significant Wildlife Habitat (includes birds, bats, amphibians and other wildlife)	noise, and tree pruning from maintenance activities. Avian and bat mortality from collisions with turbine blades. Mortality from collisions with maintenance vehicles on access roads. Changes in surface water patterns adversely affecting Significant Wildlife Habitat	 To the extent practical, pruning would be restricted to previously cleared areas and would be avoided during leaf fall, typically between September to November and be completed prior to or after the breeding season for migratory birds (May 1 to July 31). Minimal alteration to surface water drainage patterns and installation of culverts (during construction) as required to maintain flows. Maintenance vehicle speeds should be restricted to 30 km/h or less on wind turbine access roads. Disturbance of wildlife due to increased activity would be temporary during maintenance activities. 	 Monitoring of disturbance effects. Bird and bat mortality monitoring will be conducted according to MNR's Bat Guidelines (2011) and MNR's Bird Guidelines (2010) – see Appendix C – Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan for monitoring commitments. Implementation of operational controls when the mortality thresholds are exceeded (see Appendix C – Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan for mortality thresholds): Operational controls may include: Birds: Development of a response plan including an analysis of the species, timing and distribution of fatalities to determine potential risk factors leading to mortality. Periodic shut-down of select turbines at specific times of year. Blade feathering at specific times of year. Bats: Increasing cut-in speed to 5.5 m/s or feathering wind turbine blades when wind speeds are below 5.5 m/s between sunset and sunrise, from July 15 to September 30. Should the cut-in speed mitigation be implemented and the bat mortality thresholds continue to be exceeded, Suncor will work with the MNR to determine additional mitigation and scoped monitoring requirements.





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
- A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is planned to commence in Spring 2013. This will be completed prior to Project construction.



Within the Suncor Adelaide Wind Power Project Boundary





Project Schedule Overview

Activity	Dates
REA Technical Studies and Consultation	2011 through 2013
Notice of Proposal	March 2012
Public Meeting #1	April 2012
Public Meeting - Draft Site Plan	August 2012
Consultation with Municipality - Permits/Authorizations	Ongoing
Draft REA Reports to Public	January 2013
Final Public Meeting	April 2013
REA Submission	April 2013
Start of Construction	End of 2013
Commercial Operation Date	December 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



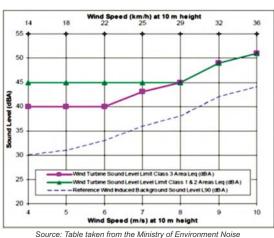
Sound Pressure Level

(100 m distance)

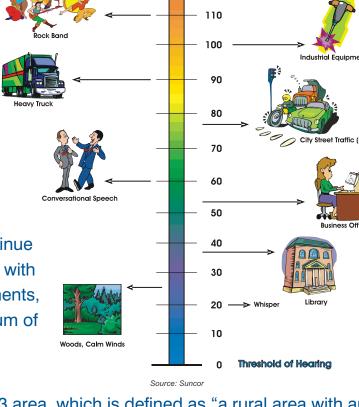


Typical Sound Levels and Wind Farms

- 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 will consider other operational or proposed wind facilities within a 5 km radius of an identified project point of reception



Source: Table taken from the Ministry of Environment Noise Guidelines for Wind Farm October 2008. Turbines have been and will continue to be sited to ensure compliance with Ministry of Environment requirements, including being located a minimum of 550 m from non-participating receptors (residents)



Common Sounds

130

120

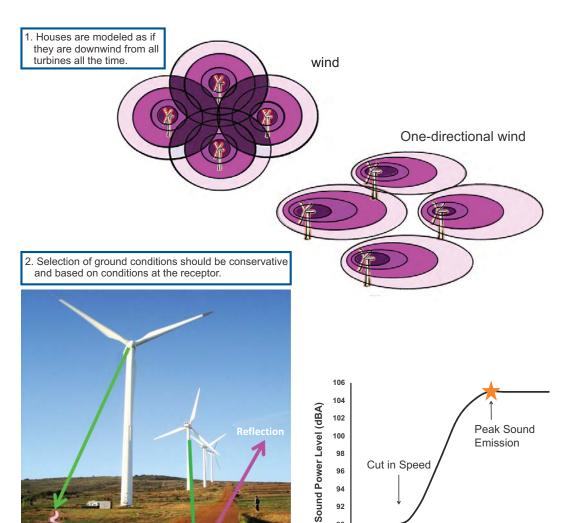
The Project is located in a Class 3 area, which is defined as "a rural area with an acoustical environment that is dominated by natural sounds having little or no road traffic" as per the MOE Noise Guideline





Ground absorption

Sound Propagation, Modeling and Assessment

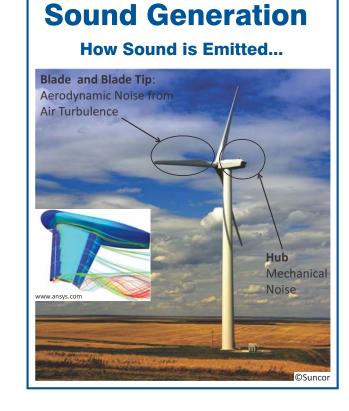


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Cut in Speed

Windspeed [m/s]

Peak Sound Emission







Ontario Power Supply Mix

Ontario Installed Supply Capacity*

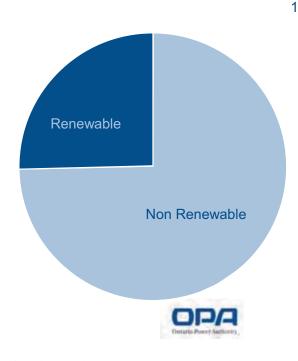
2009

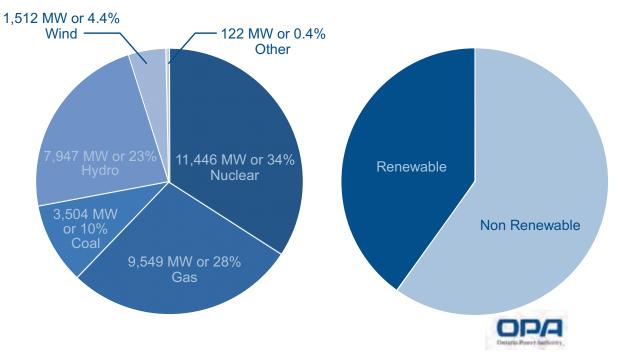
Ontario
Supply Mix**

2012

Projected Ontario Installed Supply Capacity*

2014





^{*} From OPA 15899_Ontarios_Renewable_Energy_Feed-In_Tariff_Program.pdf

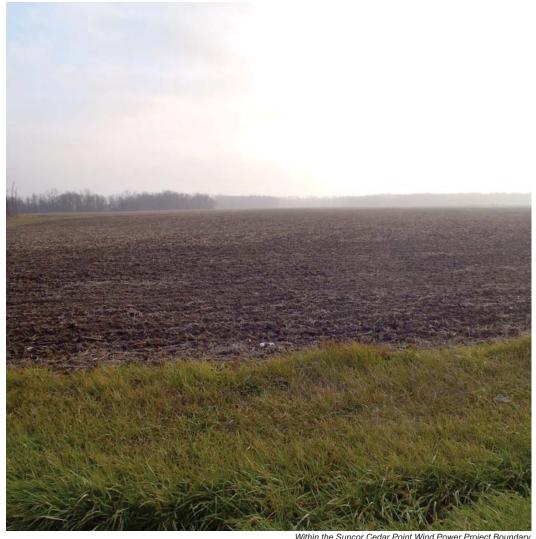


^{**} based on IESO January 31, 2012 Supply Mix



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 Boundar





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











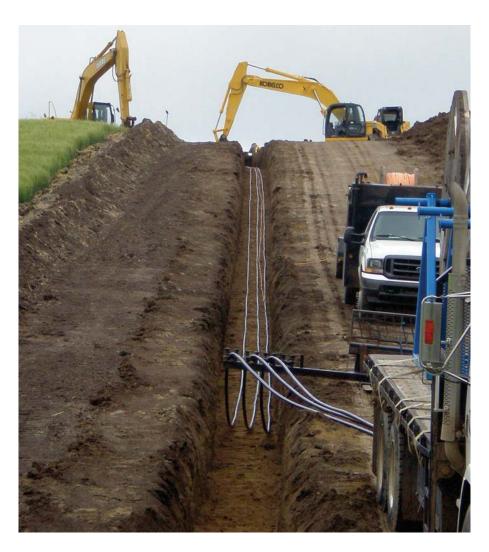










































Suncor's Ripley Wind Power Project







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.

In order for comments to be documented as part of the REA consultation record, all comments must be received no later than April 5, 2013.



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/cedarpointwind
- 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

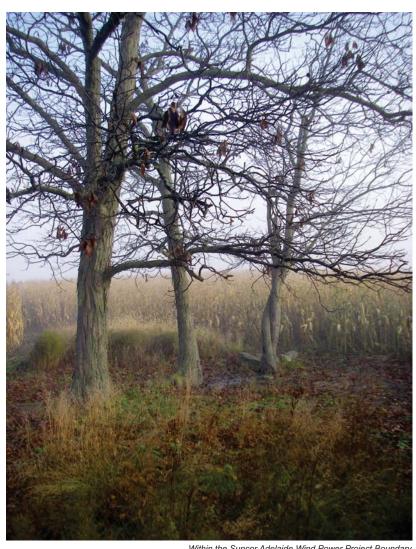
Calgary, AB

Canada, T2P 3E3









Within the Suncor 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

