

Stantec Consulting Ltd. 100-300 Hagey Boulevard, Waterloo ON N2L 0A4

April 6, 2017 File: 160960595

Attention: Mr. Sean Fairfield, Director Project Planning and Permitting Algonquin Power Co. 2845 Bristol Circle

Dear Mr. Fairfield,

Oakville, ON L6H 7H7

Reference: Amherst Island Wind Energy Project Switching Station Stormwater Management (SWM) Brief

In response to the Government of Ontario's recent promotion of renewable energy development, Algonquin Power Co. (Algonquin), on behalf of Windlectric Inc., is proposing to construct and operate the Amherst Island Wind Energy Project located in Loyalist Township, Ontario.

This technical memorandum ("Brief") focuses on the proposed switching station located on the grounds of the former Invista Polyethylene plant at 5275 Bath Road (Highway 33) in Millhaven, Ontario. The switching station will be located in the northwest corner of the former industrial site and is bounded by grassed area to the north, and existing access roads, rail lines, and paved area to the south, east, and west (Figure 1, attached).

Under existing conditions, the switching station site occupies a section of hard packed/disturbed ground on the former factory site and drains overland as sheet flow in a southwest direction. Flow from the site leaves from an existing swale south of the switching station that flows west towards an unnamed watercourse. From here, flow is conveyed south to Lake Ontario via a culvert under Highway 33 approximately 550 m from the switching station. The site is not located within a Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority (CRCA) regulated area.

The switching station (0.2 ha) is proposed to include a small electrical building (46 m²), overhead and underground wiring, a well-drained, coarse granular area underlying the electrical infrastructure, and an access road (Drawing C-102, attached). The majority of the ground within the fenced area is proposed to be surfaced with 150 mm diameter washed crushed stone underlain by a structural base (300 mm depth) composed of 100 mm granular 'A' and 200 mm granular 'B' material. The proposed access road covers approximately 0.3 ha and is constructed at grade with 100 mm of granular 'A' atop 200 mm granular 'B' material. A second access road (0.03 ha) is proposed external to the switching station yard for use by Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI), providing maintenance access to the connections between the switching station and HONI infrastructure. All work must comply with the Certificate of Property Use (CPU)

Design with community in mind



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(CPU# 6676-9CWHB7), including Soil and Groundwater Management Plan and Health and Safety plan, for the parcel.

The proposed grading design maintains drainage to the existing receiving systems via overland, sheet drainage to the southwest, mimicking existing conditions.

Water Quality Control

Under proposed conditions, the switching station site will be covered by washed crushed stone and the electrical building. The crushed stone areas will not be subject to vehicular traffic and, therefore, will be less susceptible to compaction and sediment buildup / wash-off cycles. Runoff from this portion of the sites is considered "clean" and does not require additional water quality control. Most of the access roads for the switching station are already constructed as part of the former industrial operations. Access roads that are to be constructed are proposed to be at grade. Site access is gated and will be restricted to routine inspection and maintenance operations, minimizing opportunity for sediment buildup and wash-off. Impacts to water quality are considered to be negligible, with associated control proposed to be provided through the use swales and downstream vegetated conveyance systems.

Water quality benefits of are achieved as a result of the runoff / vegetation interaction which slows the velocity of runoff, as compared to a piped system, thereby promoting sedimentation of particulate matter. The vegetation also provides nutrient uptake benefits to help reduce biological pollutants such as nitrogen and phosphorous. Given the general maintenance of drainage patterns and capacity of the existing adjacent lands to provide passive treatment that may be required to serve access roads, a formal stormwater management system to provide additional water quality control is not proposed.

Water Quantity Control

As previously described, the switching station site is proposed to be covered in primarily clean, crushed stone surfaces, representing a very minor, if any increase in flows relative to the existing cover configuration (compacted bare earth). As shown on Figure 1 and summarized in Table 1 below, the site comprises a negligible portion of the watershed to its respective discharge watercourse.



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Substation	Watershed	Watershed Size (ha)	Switching Station Watershed Size (ha)	Site Area (ha)	% Switching Station Watershed Coverage
Mainland Switching Station	Highway 33 Culvert	411	28	0.2	0.7

Table 1: Substation Site Watershed Coverage

Any potential increase in runoff as a result of substation construction, and increase in impervious coverage, will be attenuated and filtered through downstream vegetated conveyance systems. The gravel surface characteristic of the site will provide infiltration opportunities for runoff which will also help mitigate any increases in offsite surface water flows. A formal stormwater management system to provide additional water quantity control is not proposed.

Disposal of Excavated Soils

Excavation of site soils is required to construct the Switching Station yard. Excavated soils will be stockpiled on the Invista property per the Soil/Groundwater Management Program and Health and Safety Plan – North Parcel (Stantec 2016) as shown on Figures 2 and 3, attached. The stockpile will be stabilized with vegetation and surrounded by a vegetated topsoil berm (per the Soil Management Program). The stockpile may be covered with a 150-300 mm layer of topsoil to promote vegetation growth, if required.

Should the contractor elect off-site disposal, soil samples will be submitted to an analytical laboratory for off-site waste disposal chemical testing analysis in accordance with O. Reg. 347. and disposed of at an appropriate off-site waste disposal facility.

During Construction SWM Considerations

The various construction activities required to develop the substation sites include topsoil stripping, grading activities involving cutting or filling, infrastructure installation, and general construction traffic. These activities will result in the disturbance of at-surface soils and exposure of the underlying earth to potential erosion and sediment transport to offsite locations. An evaluation of the erosion potential for the sites yields a general conclusion of 'low', owing primarily to the 'low' erodibility of in-situ clay soils and gentle slopes.



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The provision of erosion control will be achieved primarily through limiting the duration of exposure of disturbed sub-soils inherent in the construction process. Construction of access roads and substation yards, for example, include the stripping of topsoil and placement of granular material in very short order, providing little opportunity for sub-soils to be disturbed and entrained in storm runoff. In addition to limiting the potential for erosion through construction practices alone, a suite of erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures will be implemented prior to any grading or servicing works commencing including, but not necessarily limited to, the following items:

- In the event of inclement weather or unfavourable terrain for construction, construction best practices, such temporary rig-mats may be used to prevent disruption of surface soils and vegetative cover by construction vehicles and equipment. As these measures are within the constructible areas of the project, it is not anticipated that offsite flows will increase from proposed conditions.
- Erect silt fence before grading begins on the downstream sides of the area to be graded to protect the downstream lands from potential sediment transport caused by entrainment in overland flows
- Direct runoff via swales and erosion control berms (where necessary) to sediment control measures to ensure that no untreated runoff is discharged from the site
- Install temporary rock check dams, straw bale barriers and/or filter cloth barriers in swales where appropriate to help attenuate flows, reduce erosive velocities, and encourage sediment deposition
- Immediately stabilize all disturbed areas not subject to construction activities within 30 days, according to OPSS 804
- Following completion of construction and installation activities, and removal of temporary construction works and completion of site restoration, all erosion and sediment control measures and accumulated sediment are to be removed

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the various erosion and sediment control measures, a routine program should be implemented which includes the inspection of the erosion and sediment controls after each significant rainfall event (≥ 10 mm) or weekly, whichever is more frequent, and immediate repair of any deficiencies.



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Given the general maintenance of existing drainage patterns and capacity of the existing adjacent grassland lands on the property to provide passive treatment that may be required to serve the access road, a formal stormwater management system to provide additional water quality control is not proposed.

Operational SWM Considerations

The filtration provided by the passive, vegetated systems will provide water quality treatment benefits, such as the removal of sediment and other debris, and, by association, will require periodic inspections and maintenance to ensure on-going functionality. Vegetated conveyance systems represent a familiar, passive, and simple type of SWM practice, with operational and maintenance requirements to match. Generally speaking, the treatment benefits of vegetated filtration systems are the result of the contact between the flows being conveyed and the vegetation. Given this, inspection, operational, and maintenance activities can be generally limited to:

- Routine observations as to the presence of retained trash/debris that could be conveyed downstream and/or affect the conveyance capacity of the system and removal of same as needed
- For the first year following construction, a seasonal walking inspection (spring / summer) will be completed to identify areas of bare soil and/or the formation of erosive gullies (annually thereafter). Remediative efforts would typically involve re-grading the area and/or revegetating with sod or appropriate seed mix, with fertilizer and water applied as necessary to ensure germination and stabilization
- Concurrent with the walking inspections, a visual assessment of any areas of isolated ponding
 or sediment build-up should be identified. Minor areas of ponding can be resolved with regrading / re-stabilization, if the magnitude of associated nuisance warrants such action. From
 a SWM perspective, there are no functional concerns associated with ponding and, therefore,
 remediation is not strictly required. Excessive sedimentation is an issue requiring attention if it
 remains in a non-vegetated condition and is, therefore, prone to re-suspension and transport
 downstream, if it creates an isolated ponding area as described above, or if it occurs to an
 extent that it impacts on the conveyance capacity of the swale. If any such condition occurs,
 the sediment should be removed, in compliance with the CPU, and the area re-stabilized



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Vegetation management in drainage swales is not a strict requirement in that excess growth will serve to improve water quality treatment benefits. If the density of vegetation reaches a level where conveyance capacity is impacted, a cutting operation should be undertaken. A minimum vegetation height of 0.15 m (6") should be maintained

Conclusion

Based on the information in this report, it is concluded that the lack of change in impervious coverage associated with the proposed substations is sufficiently limited as to not impact on the pre-development hydrologic characteristics of the area during construction, or operation of the facility. The construction of the switching station should result in negligible change/impact on the quality and quantity of surface water runoff.

While a site assessment yields a "low" erosion potential classification, a number of factors limit the potential for impact on the receiving systems. Specifically, the relatively small area proposed to be disturbed, the short-term nature of the disturbance prior to stabilization whether through granular placement or re-vegetation, and the existing land use of the surrounding area as grassland. These factors all combine to create a condition where a "standard" approach to erosion and sediment control will suffice to minimize potential for off-site impacts, combined with a monitoring and maintenance program during and following the proposed works to ensure that measures continues to function as designed.

We trust that this meets your needs at this time. Should you have any questions or comments please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at your convenience.



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Regards,

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.

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Attachment: Figure 1 – Switching Station Drainage Assessment Figure 2 – Switching Station Disposal Area Figure 3 – Location Plan – Disposal Area Drawing C-102 – Switching Station Grading and Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Drawing C-303 – Site Detail Sheet

c. Mr. Riley Griffin, Algonquin Power Co. Ms. Kerrie Skillen and Mr. Rob Rowland, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

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ATTACHMENTS





Legend

- --- Mainland Transmission Line
- Central Staging Area
- Switching Station
- Switching Station Drainage Catchment Area
- Highway 33 Culvert Subwatershed

Existing Features

- Road
- ----- Railway
- Ground Surface Contour (5 metre intervals metres AMSL)
- Ground Surface Contour (1 metre intervals metres AMSL)
- Watercourse
- Regulation Limit (CRCA)

Notes

- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
- 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2017; © Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority, 2017.
- 3. Orthoimagery © Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority, 2017. Imagery taken in 2014.

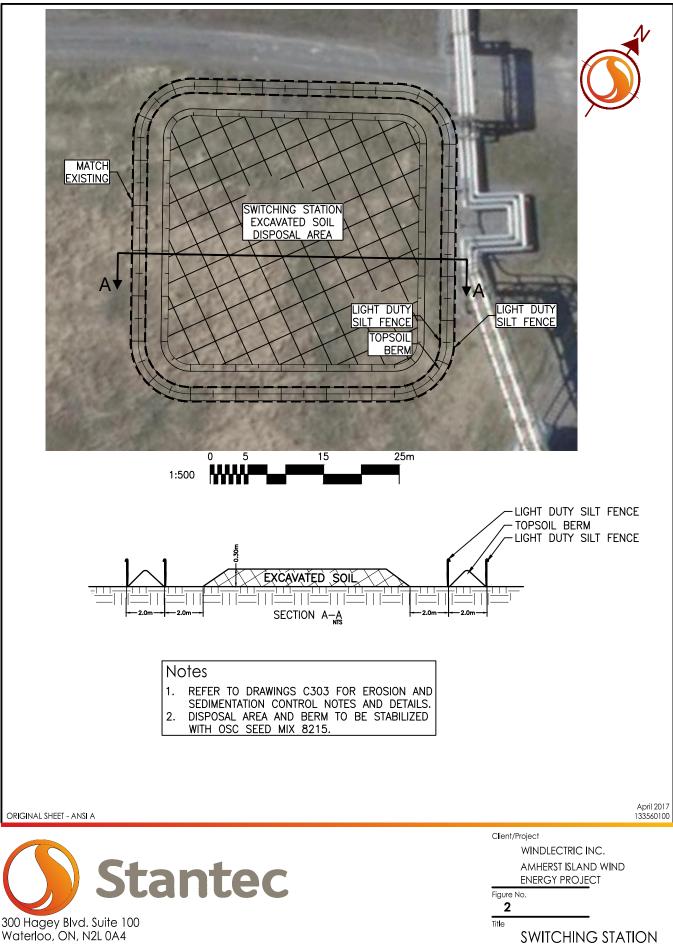
March 2017 160960595

Client/Project Windlectric Inc.

Amherst Island Wind Energy Project

Figure No. **1**

Switching Station Drainage Assessment



DISPOSAL AREA

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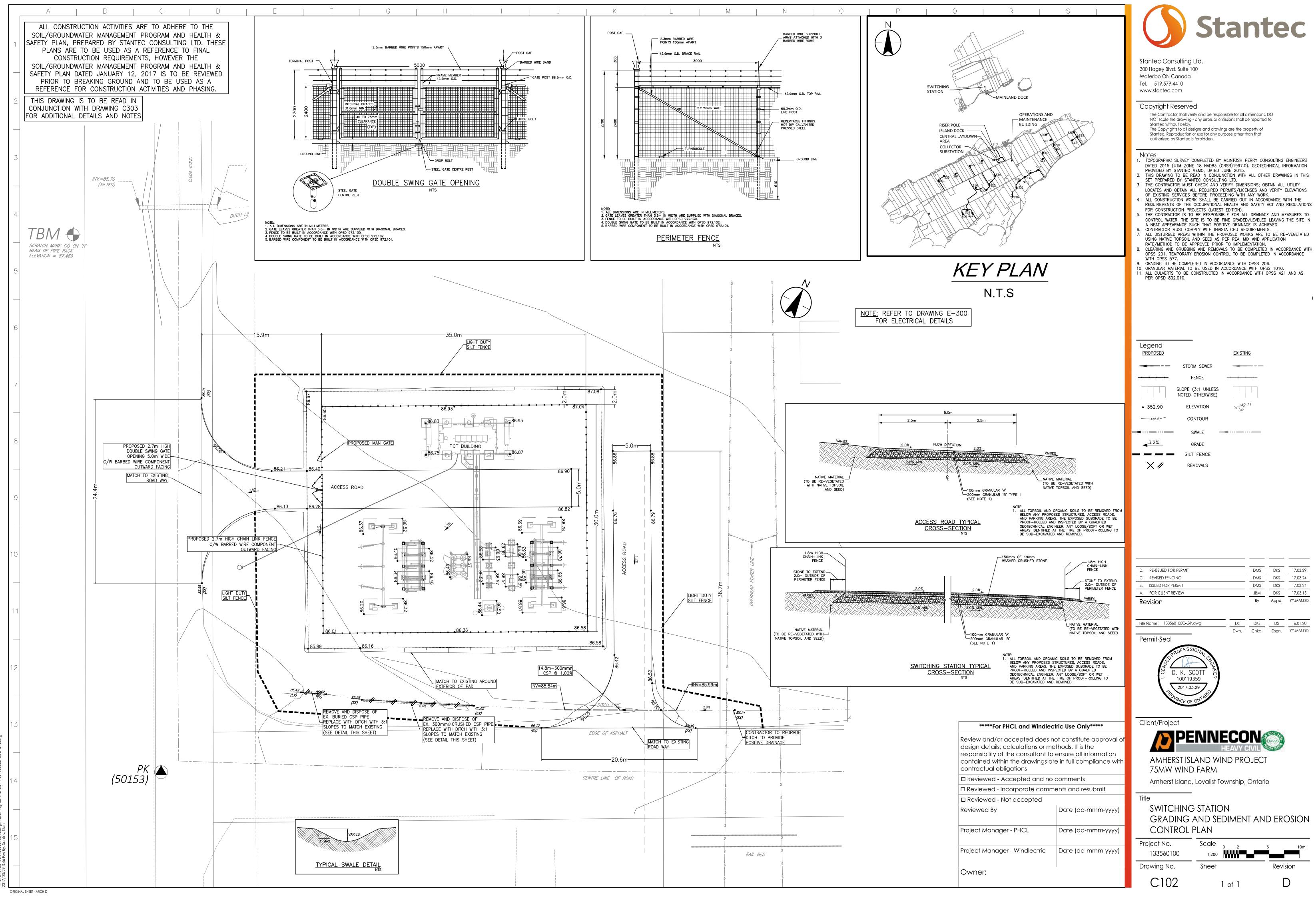


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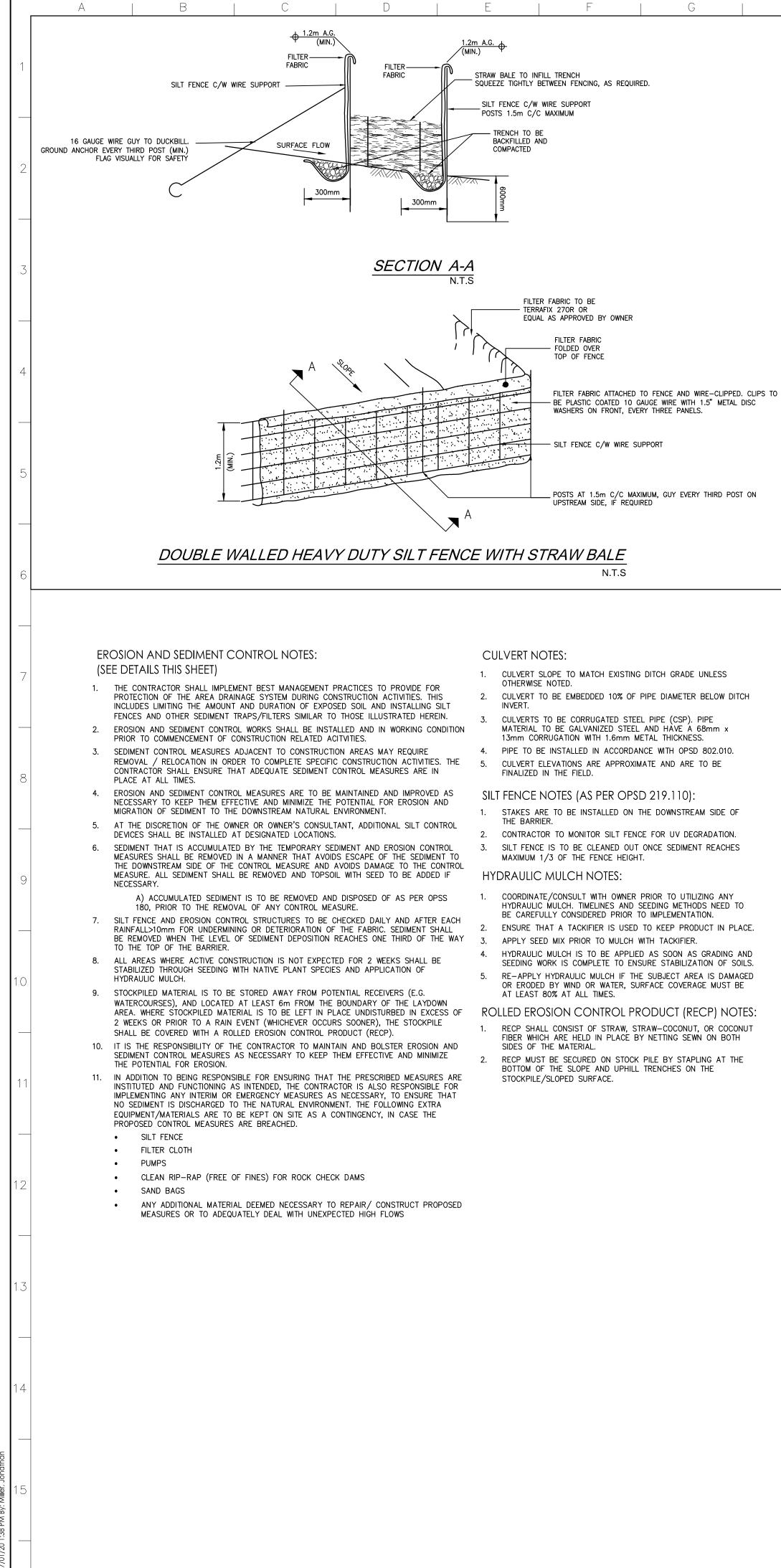




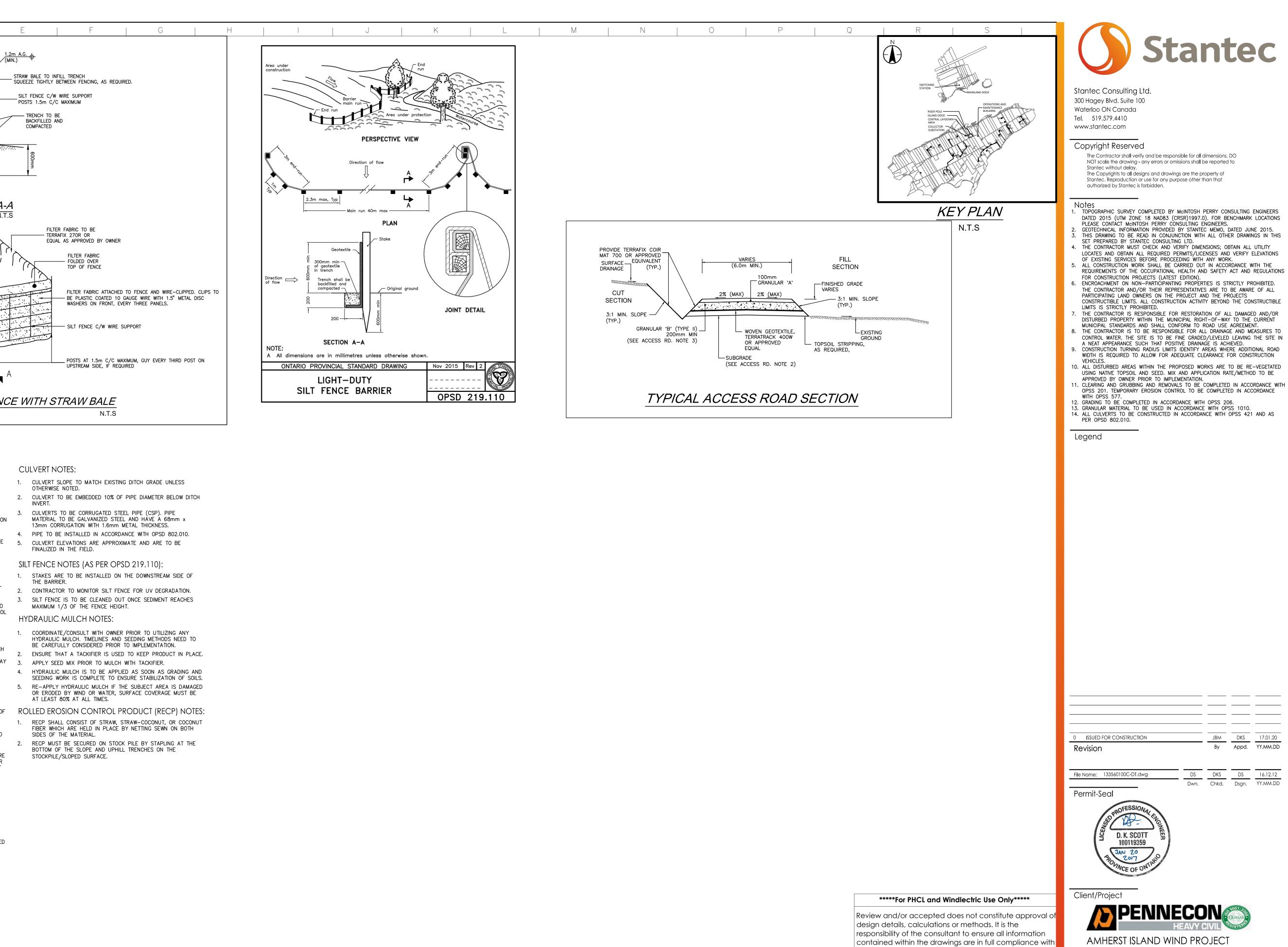




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ORIGINAL SHEET - ARCH D



responsibility of the consultant to ensure all information contained within the drawings are in full compliance with contractual obligations				
Reviewed - Accepted and no comments				
□ Reviewed - Incorporate comments and resubmit				
Reviewed - Not accepted				
Reviewed By	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)			
Project Manager - PHCL	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)			
Project Manager - Windlectric	Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)			
Owner:				

- DATED 2015 (UTM ZONE 18 NAD83 (CRSR)1997.0). FOR BENCHMARK LOCATIONS
- LOCATES AND OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS/LICENSES AND VERIFY ELEVATIONS
- REQUIREMENTS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT AND REGULATIONS
- CONSTRUCTIBLE LIMITS. ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BEYOND THE CONSTRUCTIBLE THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RESTORATION OF ALL DAMAGED AND/OR
- THE CONTRACTOR IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DRAINAGE AND MEASURES TO
- CONSTRUCTION TURNING RADIUS LIMITS IDENTIFY AREAS WHERE ADDITIONAL ROAD
- 0. ALL DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE PROPOSED WORKS ARE TO BE RE-VEGETATED USING NATIVE TOPSOIL AND SEED. MIX AND APPLICATION RATE/METHOD TO BE
- OPSS 201. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE

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Revision		Ву	Appd.	YY.MM.DD
File Name: 133560100C-DT.dwg	DS	DKS	DS	16.12.12

75MW WIND FARM Amherst Island, Loyalist Township, Ontario

Title

SITE DETAIL SHEET

Project No.	Scale	
133560100		
Drawing No.	Sheet	Revision
C303	1 of 1	0