GRAND RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK
DECOMMISSIONING PLAN REPORT

Stantec File No. 160960577
October 2011

Prepared for:

Samsung Renewable Energy Inc.
55 Standish Court
Mississauga, ON L5R 4B2

Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Suite 1 - 70 Southgate Drive
Guelph ON N1G 4P5

Executive Summary

Samsung C&T (Samsung), Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Pattern Energy (Pattern) are proposing to develop, construct, and operate the Grand Renewable Energy Park (the "Project") in response to the Government of Ontario's initiative to promote the development of renewable electricity in the Province. Together, these companies (referred to herein as "SPK") will be involved in the development of the first phase of the energy cluster development.

The Project is proposed within the County of Haldimand and is generally bounded by Townline Road to the north, Haldimand Road 20 to the west, the Grand River to the east and Lake Erie to the south. It consists of a 148.6 MW (nameplate capacity) wind project, a 100 MW (nameplate capacity) solar project located on privately owned and Ontario Realty Corporation (ORC) managed lands and a transmission line to convey electricity to the existing power grid.

The basic components of the Project include 67 wind turbines, approximately 425,000 photovoltaic (PV) solar panels installed on fixed ground-mounted racking structures organized into 100-1 MW solar modules, a collector sub-station, interconnect station and Operations and Maintenance building, temporary storage and staging areas, approximately 20 km of 230 kV transmission lines along Haldimand Road 20, approximately 82 km of new overhead and/or underground 34.5 kV collector lines along public roads, approximately 48 km of new underground collector lines along turbine access roads, approximately 45 km of turbine access roads and 40 km of solar panel maintenance roads.

SPK has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to prepare a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) application, as required under Ontario Regulation 359/09 - Renewable Energy Approvals under Part V.0.1 of the Act of the *Environmental Protection Act* (O. Reg. 359/09). According to subsection 6(3) of O. Reg. 359/09, the wind component of the Project is classified as a Class 4 Wind Facility and the solar component of the Project is classified as a Class 3 Solar Facility. This Decommissioning Plan Report is one component of the REA application for the Project, and has been prepared in accordance with O. Reg. 359/09, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' (MNR's) *Approval and Permitting Requirements Document for Renewable Energy Projects* (September 2009), and MOE's "Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals (July 2011)".

The following table summarizes the documentation requirements as specified under O. Reg. 359/09.

Table E.1: Decommissioning Plan Report Requirements: O.Reg. 359/09

Requirements	Completed	Section Reference
Set out a description of plans for the decommissioning of the renewable energy generation facility, including the following:		
1. Procedures for dismantling or demolishing the facility.	✓	2.1 & 2.2
2. Activities related to the restoration of any land and water negatively affected by the facility.	✓	2.3
3. Procedures for managing excess materials and waste.	✓	2.4

Provided the identified protective and mitigation measures are properly applied to the environmental features discussed, in conjunction with the monitoring plans and contingency measures, the decommissioning phase of the Project is not likely to cause significant net environmental effects.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

1.0 Overview

Samsung C&T (Samsung), Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Pattern Energy (Pattern) are proposing to develop, construct, and operate the Grand Renewable Energy Park (the "Project") in response to the Government of Ontario's initiative to promote the development of renewable electricity in the Province. Together, these companies (referred to herein as "SPK") will be involved in the development of the first phase of the energy cluster development.

The Project is proposed within the County of Haldimand and is generally bounded by Townline Road to the north, Haldimand Road 20 to the west, the Grand River to the east and Lake Erie to the south. It consists of a 148.6 MW (nameplate capacity) wind project, a 100 MW (nameplate capacity) solar project located on privately owned and Ontario Realty Corporation (ORC) managed lands and a transmission line to convey electricity to the existing power grid.

The basic components of the Project include 67 wind turbines, approximately 425,000 photovoltaic (PV) solar panels installed on fixed ground-mounted racking structures organized into 100-1 MW solar modules, a collector sub-station, interconnect station and Operations and Maintenance building, temporary storage and staging areas, approximately 20 km of 230 kV transmission lines along Haldimand Road 20, approximately 82 km of new overhead and/or underground 34.5 kV collector lines along public roads, approximately 48 km of new underground collector lines along turbine access roads, approximately 45 km of turbine access roads and 40 km of solar panel maintenance roads.

The Project Location includes all land and buildings/structures associated with the Project and any air space in which the Project will occupy. This includes structures such as turbines, solar panels, access roads and power lines that will be utilized and removed during the decommissioning of the Project. This also includes the corridors surrounding infrastructure such as access roads where decommissioning activities will take place.

SPK has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to prepare a Renewable Energy Approval (REA) application, as required under O. Reg. 359/09. According to subsection 6.(3) of O. Reg. 359/09, the wind component of the Project is classified as a Class 4 Wind Facility and the solar component of the Project is classified as a Class 3 Solar Facility. This Decommissioning Plan Report is one component of the REA application for the Project, and has been prepared in accordance with O. Reg. 359/09, the MNR's APRD, and the Ministry of the Environments' (MOE) "Technical Guide to Renewable Energy Approvals (July 2011)".

2.0 Decommissioning

The components used for the Project have a typical operational lifespan of approximately 25 years. At the end of the equipment's useful life, the Project components are expected to be decommissioned as described below. If Project economics and need remain viable at that time, the facility could be "repowered" with new technology. This process may include the replacement and/or upgrading of Project components, however specific details are unknown at this time as technological improvements over the next 20+ years are currently unknown. It should be noted that the Project proponent has a decommissioning bond available at commencement of construction for each of the land owners to remove works from their private property, in the unlikely event that such action is necessary.

2.1 DECOMMISSIONING DURING CONSTRUCTION (ABANDONMENT OF PROJECT)

In the event that SPK cannot successfully complete the construction of the Project (e.g. due to financial considerations), the rights to the Project may be sold to allow the Project to be constructed by the purchasing developer.

In the event that a delay occurs in the purchasing of the Project by another developer, SPK would be responsible for interim environmental protection. In the event that the site has been cleared and/or excavated in preparation for installation of Project infrastructure, appropriate environmental protection measures would be implemented to prevent topsoil erosion and/or watercourse sedimentation. The extent of environmental protection measures required would be dependent on the progress made at the time of Project abandonment, and would be determined through site inspections by qualified specialists. Possible measures would include, as appropriate, erosion and sediment control fencing, filling excavated areas, replacement of topsoil and/or revegetation.

In the event that the Project is not purchased by another developer, SPK would be responsible for decommissioning of the Project. In such a case, the decommissioning process to be followed and the mitigation measures to be implemented would be the same as those detailed in Section 2.2 for decommissioning after ceasing operation of the Project.

2.2 DECOMMISSIONING OF FACILITY AFTER CEASING OPERATION

Project components and facilities are expected to be in service for the 20 year term of the power supply agreement between SPK and the Ontario Power Authority. Following the term of the agreement, a decision would be made regarding whether to extend the life of the facility or to decommission. Decommissioning would entail the removal of Project components and restoring the land to an acceptable condition for its intended use.

2.2.1 General Environmental Protection During Decommissioning

During all decommissioning and restoration activities, general environmental protection and mitigation measures would be implemented. Many activities during decommissioning would be comparable to the construction phase.

All decommissioning and restoration activities will be performed according to the requirements of relevant governing agencies, and will be in accordance with all relevant statutes.

2.2.2 Pre-Dismantling Activities

At the end of the Project's useful life, it will first be de-energized and isolated from all external electrical lines.

Prior to any dismantling or removal of equipment, staging areas would be delineated at each turbine site, solar panel site and at the electrical transmission component site. All decommissioning activities would be conducted within this designated area; this includes ensuring that vehicles and personnel stay within the demarcated areas. All work to decommission overhead collector lines would be conducted within the boundaries of the municipal road allowance.

Temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures will be implemented during the decommissioning phase of the Project. These measures will be enacted with consideration of industry best management practices.

2.2.3 Equipment Dismantling and Removal

2.2.3.1 Wind Component

Turbines

Crane pads, to accommodate dismantling, will be installed at each turbine location in the same manner as described in the Construction Plan Report, and then removed once dismantling has been completed.

The turbines would be dismantled into their original component parts. A heavy-lift crawler and mobile cranes would be used to carry out the reverse sequence of steps that occurred during turbine assembly (detailed in the Construction Plan Report), namely:

- Dismantling of the rotor, including removal of the hub and blades;
- Removal of the nacelle; and
- Decoupling and lowering the tower sections.

The turbine components would be temporarily stored at the laydown area at each turbine site until removed from the site by truck.

To the extent feasible, crane paths for the decommissioning phase would follow the same routes used for the construction phase.

Turbine Transformers

The small transformer associated with each turbine will be removed for reuse, reconditioning or disposal. The foundation associated with each transformer will likely be entirely removed as its depth will be less than 1 m below grade.

Turbine Foundations

The turbine foundations would be broken up, using a large air hammer or Ho-Ram, and removed to a depth of approximately 1 m below grade, in accordance with the land lease agreements. This depth enables normal agricultural practices to resume over the foundation areas following soil restoration. The concrete will be removed from the site by dump truck. No blasting will be used to remove the turbine foundations.

Electrical Equipment and Collector System

Underground collector lines on optioned property would likely remain in place, with both ends that come to the surface excavated to approximately 1.2 m below grade, in consultation with the landowner and in accordance with the land lease agreements.

Overhead collector lines and poles in the municipal road allowance would be removed if necessary. In areas where overhead collector lines are strung on shared use poles, only the lines would be removed, or as per the shared use agreement that would be developed with other users.

Staging Area

A temporary staging area at each turbine location would be used for temporary storage of the turbine components, parking, and foundation spoil pile. The staging area used in the decommissioning phase will be the same as the areas used in construction. This area would not be excavated or gravelled with the exception of the crane pads, and would be restored to pre-existing conditions at the end of the decommissioning phase.

Crane Pads and Access Roads

All crane pads (would be constructed for disassembly of the turbines in the same manner as described in the Construction Plan Report) and turbine access roads would be removed; this includes any geotextile material beneath the pads and granular material. All granular and

geotextile materials would be removed from the site by dump truck. The exception to removal of the crane pads and access roads, or their related material, would be upon specific written request from the landowner to leave all or a portion of these facilities in place for future use by the landowner.

Culverts would be removed if requested by the landowner. Such removal will be done in consultation with the municipality, local Conservation Authority and/or Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

2.2.3.2 Solar Component

Solar Panels

Each panel/module used in the Project measures approximately 1.6 m by 1.0 m and produces 270 Watts (Nameplate Capacity). In total, the Project will have approximately 425,000 of such panels. Each panel will be disconnected from the electrical system and unfastened from the mounting rack. After removal of the panel from the rack, it will be placed in a container for transportation off-site.

Solar Panel Racks and Foundations

The fixed racks that support the solar panels will be disassembled and removed from the site. The metal racking components can be reused or recycled for future use.

The racks are attached to helical anchors screwed into the ground surface. These anchors will be removed from the ground by pulling them out vertically using motorized equipment such as a hoe.

All surface components and subsurface components at less than 1 m depth will be removed such that soil restoration will permit future land use, likely to be farming practices, to resume on the site.

Electrical Equipment and Collector System

Inverters and padmounted transformers will be removed from their concrete foundations and shipped off site for eventual reuse or disposal. The concrete pads that supported the inverters and padmounted transformers will be removed from the site and recycled for further use.

Underground collector lines on optioned property would likely remain in place, with both ends that come to the surface excavated to approximately 1 m below grade, in consultation with the landowner and in accordance with the land lease agreements.

Overhead collector lines and poles in the municipal road allowance would be removed if necessary. In areas where overhead collector lines are strung on shared use poles, only the

lines would be removed, or as per the shared use agreement that would be developed with other users.

Access Roads

All access roads would be removed; this includes any geotextile material beneath the roads and granular material. All granular and geotextile materials would be removed from the site by dump truck. The exception to removal of the access roads or their related material would be upon specific written request from the landowner to leave all or a portion of these facilities in place for future use by the landowner.

Culverts would be removed if requested by the landowner. Such removal will be done in consultation with the municipality, local Conservation Authority and/or Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

2.2.3.3 Electrical Transmission Component

Electrical Transmission Lines and Poles

Unless there is a need for the Project's 230 kV electrical transmission system to remain in place for an alternate use, the system will be removed in a similar fashion as the Project's collection system.

Underground lines would remain in place, with both ends that come to the surface excavated to approximately 1 m below grade, in consultation with the landowner (i.e., Haldimand County) and in accordance with the land lease agreements.

Overhead transmission lines and poles in the municipal road allowance would be removed if necessary. In areas where overhead collector lines are strung on shared use poles, only the lines would be removed, or as per the shared use agreement that would be developed with other users.

The Project's interconnection to Hydro One's electrical transmission lines would be removed in accordance with Hydro One requirements.

Collector Substation, Transition Stations, and Interconnection Station

These facilities will be dismantled as agreed to, or as necessary, in accordance with the land lease agreement and applicable Hydro One requirements. The transformers, switchgear, chain link fencing, control building and grounding grid would be removed, and the concrete foundation would be removed to approximately 1 m below grade. All granular and geotextile materials would be removed from the site by dump truck. All electrical system components would be taken off-site by truck for reuse or disposal.

Operation and Maintenance Building

The Operation and Maintenance building would be demolished, and all building materials removed from the site by truck for reuse, recycling or disposal. Employee parking area and all access roads to the Operation and Maintenance building would be removed.

Septic System

The septic system would be decommissioned in accordance with local and/or provincial requirements at the time (e.g. *Environmental Protection Act*), as appropriate. This may include pumping out, filling with sand, and capping of the tank.

Stormwater Management Systems

The stormwater management systems would be decommissioned in accordance with local and/or provincial requirements at the time, as appropriate. This may include removal of the transformer pit and sump pump and/or the oil and grease separator and the drainage system. The pond area would be left in place (and potentially taken off-line, in consultation with the local Conservation Authority), or backfilled using clean fill and imported topsoil and reseeded as required in consultation with the landowner.

2.3 SITE REHABILITATION/RESTORATION

The operator of the Project will develop a Rehabilitation Plan for areas disturbed by the Project that is designed to restore habitat in areas affected by Project-related equipment. This plan will be developed in consultation with the appropriate agencies prior to the decommissioning of the Project.

It is envisioned that the Rehabilitation Plan will include, but not be limited to the following;

- Agricultural areas, which comprise most of the pre-developed Project Location, will be restored such that normal farming practices may resume.
- Cultural areas will be revegetated using native plant material and seeds appropriate for the Project site or allowed to revegetate naturally.
- Areas such as crane pads and access roads which may become compacted during decommissioning will be decompacted and restored to pre-existing conditions.

The Rehabilitation Plan may also involve a monitoring period which allows for the Project site to experience seasonal changes and help determine if additional restoration is required.

Watercourses

Any proposed decommissioning works within or near watercourses and/or aquatic habitat will be discussed with the appropriate Conservation Authority to determine any site specific mitigation and/or remediation plans. It is envisioned that the same mitigation and monitoring measures implemented during construction will be utilized for the decommissioning of the Project.

Where Project infrastructure has been removed, disturbed areas will be seeded with quick growing native species to prevent topsoil erosion; the seed mixture would be determined at that time in consultation with the municipality and/or Conservation Authority. Erosion and sediment control measures at the ditch would be left in place until seed is fully established.

Municipal Road Allowances

In the portions of the municipal road allowance that contain natural features, there are existing poles. Therefore, it is not anticipated that SPK or the project operator would conduct any decommissioning activities in these areas, beyond removal of the collector lines from the poles.

Agricultural lands

Agricultural lands that have become compacted due to facility operation or decommissioning activities, such as crane pads and access roads, would be decompacted using chisel ploughing and/or subsoiling, as determined by an environmental advisor or land owner.

Any agricultural tile drains capped or modified during construction, and or damaged during decommissioning, would be repaired by a drainage tile contractor of the land owners choosing.

Topsoil would be re-graded or added to similar depth as surrounding areas, where necessary. If necessary and approved by the land owner, imported topsoil may be added to agricultural areas and would be of the same or similar soil type and texture as pre-construction conditions and/or adjacent lands and would be inspected and/or tested to prevent transmission of agricultural pests from one area to another.

All areas would be graded to pre-construction conditions and restored appropriately, in consultation with the landowner.

Spills

Although strict spill prevention procedures will be in place during operation, there is the potential through the routine operation, maintenance, and decommissioning process for small spills to occur. Should soil contaminants be noted, the impacted soils will be delineated, excavated and removed, to the standards of the day. The contaminated material will be disposed at an MOE-approved and appropriate facility. The removed soils will be replaced with appropriately compatible material.

No hazardous materials or wastes such as used lubricating oils will be stored on-site during operation and maintenance of the Project. Provided the Project is operated and maintained in-line with industry best practices there should be no significant environmental liabilities associated with cleanup or remediation. As noted above, the costs for removal of Project infrastructure will be the responsibility of the owner of the Project or the purchaser of the reusable materials.

2.4 MANAGING EXCESS MATERIALS & WASTE

Prior to embarking on the dismantling and demolition of the Project, SPK or the project operator would complete a waste audit of the materials to be handled and prepare a waste reduction work plan in accordance with *A Guide to Waste Audits and Waste Reduction Work Plans For Construction & Demolition Projects, as required under Ontario Regulation 102/94* (O.Reg.102/94), as amended or other applicable regulation that is in place at the time. All wastes would be managed in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 347, General – Waste Management* (O.Reg.347) and with reference to *Ontario Provincial Standard Specification 180 - General Specification For The Management of Excess Materials* (OPSS 180), or relevant regulations and specifications in effect at that time.

Typical waste materials and modes of disposal, recycling or reuse are presented in Table 2.1 below:

Table 2.1: Typical Facility Decommissioning Waste Materials and Modes of Disposal

Component	Mode of Disposal
Turbine blades	Cut and dispose in landfill
Turbine Towers	Recycle
Generators and gearboxes	Salvage for reuse or recycle for scrap
Concrete foundations	Crush and recycle as granular material
Solar Panels	Reuse or recycle
Cabling	Recycle
Transformers and switchgear	Salvage for reuse or recycle for scrap
Granular materials (roads, tower sites, etc.)	Reuse or dispose in landfill
Oils/lubricants	Recycle
Hazardous materials	Dispose through licensed hauler
Geotextile material	Dispose in landfill
Miscellaneous non-recyclable materials	Dispose in landfill

Major pieces of equipment may be recyclable or reusable. The steel towers may be sold for scrap or recycled. Electrical equipment could either be salvaged for reuse or recycled. Components such as the generators and cabling would have a high resale value due to copper and aluminum content. Concrete from footings could be crushed and recycled as granular fill material. Spent oils could be recovered for recycling through existing oil reprocessing companies.

As much of the facility would consist of reusable or recyclable materials, there would be minimal residual waste for disposal as a result of decommissioning the facility. Small amounts of waste materials would be managed in accordance with O. Reg. 347 or subsequent applicable legislation. Residual non-hazardous wastes would be disposed at a licensed landfill in operation at the time of decommissioning.

2.5 MONITORING

Follow-up monitoring for one year after site restoration would be conducted, to allow for the Project site to experience seasonal changes and help determine if additional restoration is required, as determined by an environmental advisor. A monitoring plan would be prepared prior to decommissioning.

For agricultural land, potential soil problem areas including trench subsidence, soil erosion and/or stoniness would be noted. Soil compaction testing would be completed following decommissioning. For municipal road allowances, a review should occur of the establishment and health of revegetation. Additional monitoring activities may also be conducted, depending upon the site conditions at the time of decommissioning. If negative impacts are noted during monitoring activities, appropriate remediation measures would be implemented as necessary, and additional follow-up monitoring would be conducted, as determined by an environmental advisor.

3.0 Emergency Response and Communications Plan

The following programs, plans, and procedures described within the Design and Operations Report will be carried forward during the decommissioning of the Project.

Environmental Procedures

- *spills and releases:* to identify the specific procedures for the prevention, response, and notification of spills. In addition, it will establish the general procedures for spill clean-up, personnel training, and material handling and storage to prevent spills.
- *hazardous waste management:* to outline the procedures for proper identification, storage, handling, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste. In addition, the procedures will outline specific requirements for personnel training, emergency response, product review and approval, and record keeping.
- *non-hazardous waste management:* to establish alternative procedures for the management and disposal of used lubricants, used drums, and general waste.

Occupation Health and Safety Procedures

The firm responsible for decommissioning will ensure employee health and safety is maintained and will also implement the following safety procedures and protocols as appropriate in an effort to ensure employee safety is addressed throughout decommissioning activities:

- personal protective equipment (PPE), including non-slip footwear, eye protection, clothing, and hardhats, will be worn by personnel when on duty;
- elevated platforms, walkways, and ladders will be equipped with handrails, toeboards, and non-slip surfaces; and,
- electrical equipment will be insulated and grounded in compliance with the appropriate electrical code.

Incidents in the work place have the potential to cause personal injury and property damage. As appropriate, a master Incident Report that documents illnesses and accidents will be maintained. The Incident Report should document all activities resulting in incapacity to work for at least one full workday beyond the day on which the illness or accident occurred. As required, records will also be maintained noting the total number of days of absence from work as a direct result of the illness or accident.

As appropriate, the firm responsible for decommissioning will develop or have an existing training program to ensure personnel receive appropriate training in relation to decommissioning programs, environmental, health, and safety procedures, and the emergency response plan.

Emergency Response Plan

The Emergency Response Plan developed for the construction and operation of the Project will be carried forward and followed during decommissioning of the Project (see the Construction Plan Report and Design and Operations Report for additional detail).

Response and Public Safety Plan

The Response and Public Safety Plan detailed in the Design and Operations Report includes Project updates/notifications, Complaint Response Protocol and Public Safety Plan. The Response and Public Safety Plan will be utilized during the decommissioning of the Project. This includes the actions to be taken during the decommissioning of the Project to inform the public, aboriginal communities, and Haldimand County regarding activities occurring at the Project site (including emergencies), means by which stakeholders can contact the decommissioning firm, and means by which correspondence sent to the decommissioning firm and/or the Project owner will be recorded and addressed.

4.0 Decommissioning Notification

As part of the Response and Public Safety Plan, actions will be taken prior to and during decommissioning to inform the public, aboriginal communities, and Haldimand County regarding activities occurring at the Project site. Notification may be in the form of letters, newspaper notices and updates on the Project or company website or direct communications.

5.0 Other Approvals

Following updating of this Decommissioning Plan as noted above, SPK or the project owner would obtain all necessary approvals in effect at the time from appropriate government and regulatory bodies. Existing permits and approvals, which may be required at the time of decommissioning, are provided in the following table (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Potential Decommissioning Permits and Approvals

Permit / Approval	Administering Agency	Rationale
Municipal		
Building Permit	Municipality	Compliance with building codes
Work within the road allowance	Municipality	Required for works in municipal road allowances
Occupancy Permit	Municipality	Use of county roads
Road Cut Permit	Municipality	May be required for works to county roads
Transportation Plan	Municipality	Adherence to road safety and suitability
Provincial		
Development, Interference with Wetlands, and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses Permit	Long Point Region Conservation Authority	Work within floodplains, water crossings, river or stream valleys, hazardous lands and within or adjacent to wetlands. Projects requiring review, *Fisheries Act* authorization and/or assessment under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* are forwarded to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Record of Site Condition	MOE	For change of property use and/or ownership
Notice of Project	Ministry of Labour	Notify the Ministry of Labour before decommissioning begins.
Special vehicle configuration permit	Ministry of Transportation (MTO)	Use of non-standard vehicles to transport large components
Transportation Plan	MTO	Adherence to road safety and suitability
Highway Entrance Permit	MTO	Interference or obstruction of the highway
Change of Access and Heavy/Oversize Load Transportation Permit	MTO	Compliance with provincial highway traffic and road safety regulations
Wide or excess load permit	MTO	Transportation of large or heavy items on provincial highways

6.0 Closure

This Decommissioning Plan Report has been prepared by Stantec for the sole benefit of SPK, and may not be used by any third party without the express written consent of SPK. The data presented in this report are in accordance with Stantec's understanding of the Project as it was presented at the time of reporting. The decommissioning of the Project will be completed in a manner similar to the construction of the Project and the area will be restored to a clean and safe condition in coordination with appropriate regulatory agencies and land owners.

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.

Mark Kozak
Project Manager

Rob Nadolny
Senior Project Manager

7.0 References

MOE 2010 - Technical Bulletin Four – Guidance for Preparing the Decommissioning Plan Report, as part of an application under O.Reg. 359/09.

OPSS 180 - Ontario Provincial Standard Specification 180 - General Specification for The Management of Excess Materials, November 2005.

O.Reg.102/94 - A Guide to Waste Audits and Waste Reduction Work Plans For Construction & Demolition Projects, as required under Ontario Regulation 102/94.

O.Reg.347 - Ontario Regulation 347, General – Waste Management.

O.Reg.359/09 - Ontario Regulation 359/09 - Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.0.1 of the Act under the Environmental Protection Act.