

## **6. PUBLIC AND AGENCY CONSULTATION**

This chapter provides an overview of public and agency consultation for the NGS. A more detailed description is provided in the *Public and Agency Consultation for the Napanee Generating Station Supporting Document 7* (Supporting Document 7).

### **6.1 CONSULTATION PROGRAM**

Stakeholder consultation is a key component of the NGS. From the initial stages of development and throughout the Environmental Review process, consultation with neighbours, area residents, community organizations and interest groups, elected town officials and staff, county staff, government agencies, and Aboriginal groups has been a primary focus of the NGS project team.

Early in the process, a commitment to consult with stakeholders was made and *principles, objectives* and overall *consultation goals* to guide the consultation were identified (see Section 6.2).

TransCanada and its representatives strive to deal with stakeholders in a fair, honest, consistent and timely manner. Using open communication and participatory community involvement practices, TransCanada also works to develop community relationships which meet corporate objectives, reinforce community goals and respect local cultures and value systems. Stakeholders identified as potentially affected by or interested in a new project are informed and consulted at the earliest stage possible. Any concerns or recommendations identified by stakeholders are carefully considered in the planning stages of the project.

The consultation program also reflects the requirements of the Guide which calls for the public consultation program to:

- identify potentially affected stakeholders;
- describe how the project may affect the environment;
- provide appropriate notification to identified stakeholders as prescribed in the Environmental Screening/Review Process;
- inform the public where, when and how they can be involved;
- identify public concerns and issues raised during the program; and
- document how public input is taken into account in the screening process and in the project planning and development.

In order to meet EA consultation requirements, the stakeholder consultation program for the NGS has included a series of communication tools and consultation activities that were closely linked to the technical work being conducted as part of the EA. Stakeholder consultation

planning, communication and consultation activities included: stakeholder/concern research; media and website monitoring; utilization of a local community outreach office and local community liaison representative; open houses; a jobs information session, one-on-one and group stakeholder meetings; newspaper advertising; proactive and reactive outreach to local and regional media; tours of similar natural gas-fuelled electricity generating facilities; letters of invitation and mandatory notifications; monitoring and response to inquiries on project information; toll-free telephone line and electronic mail (e-mail) boxes; distribution of project brochures, and generation of project newsletters; and the development and maintenance of a project website.

## **6.2 CONSULTATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES**

### **GOALS:**

- Ensure stakeholder issues and concerns are gathered, understood and integrated into project design and execution as appropriate;
- Ensure that concerns and issues with respect to the NGS and its potential effects are addressed as appropriate; and,
- To build a positive relationship between TransCanada and stakeholders.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- Identify potentially interested stakeholders and the nature of their interests, and engage them in an informed, effective and meaningful way;
- Provide timely and accurate information related to the NGS;
- Proactively engage stakeholders in:
  - identifying issues;
  - defining potential effects;
  - contributing to the development of mitigation measures to minimize potential negative effects and enhance benefits where appropriate (including bio-physical, natural, social, economic and environmental);
  - providing input into how the engagement process is implemented;
- Ensure stakeholders have information on how to be involved in the regulatory process;
- Ensure that all communications materials and platforms are consistent, straightforward, and easy to understand;
- Ensure there is a variety of means for stakeholders to get involved in the process; and,
- Ensure stakeholders are aware of how their input has shaped/impacted the design of the process.

## **PRINCIPLES:**

The following principles are to guide the stakeholder consultation program for the NGS:

### ***Develop face-to-face relationships with key stakeholders***

TransCanada will meet and work with stakeholders face-to-face, whenever possible and work to resolve issues with stakeholders. TransCanada will build trust through working together and will strive to provide consistent, ongoing contact for each stakeholder.

### ***Transparency***

TransCanada will provide information to stakeholders to ensure they have access to information they require to provide meaningful input into the process; and that stakeholders understand where the project is within the regulatory process.

### ***Listen and Involve***

TransCanada will involve stakeholders, listen to their issues and try to resolve them in a mutually acceptable manner. For issues that cannot be resolved, TransCanada will provide an explanation and give stakeholders the opportunity to provide input to alternatives.

### ***Messages and activities based on identification and resolution of issues***

TransCanada's community relations approach is based on the identification and resolution of issues.

### ***Creative solutions to issues***

TransCanada will keep an open mind to the possibilities of ideas, alternatives, improvements and mutually beneficial or acceptable solutions.

### ***Proactive information to stakeholders***

As the project evolves, TransCanada will ensure stakeholders receive information about it. TransCanada will utilize appropriate methods of communication to proactively provide frequent updates to stakeholders.

## **6.3 BROAD-BASED COMMUNICATION TOOLS AND ACTIVITIES**

Broad-based activities refer to activities undertaken for all stakeholder groups, and in which all stakeholder groups could choose to participate. This section includes a discussion of:

- Project contact list and stakeholder engagement tracking database;
- NGS website;
- Media communication;

- Project mailouts;
- Local community liaison representative and outreach office;
- Notice of Commencement;
- Open Houses;
- Tour of Halton Hills Generating Station; and
- Jobs Information Session.

### **6.3.1 Preliminary Consultation**

Following TransCanada's September 2012 announcement that it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ontario Power Authority related to the development of the NGS, TransCanada commenced preliminary consultation activities with local stakeholders. The purpose of this preliminary consultation was to introduce TransCanada and project team members, provide details about the proposed project and to identify potential areas of interest or concern about the project amongst local stakeholders. The NGS project team also sought to better understand how various local stakeholders wished to be engaged as part of the NGS project development.

This preliminary consultation involved door-to-door visits with site neighbours and meetings with Town of Greater Napanee elected officials and staff and County of Lennox and Addington staff, as well as contact with nearby Aboriginal communities, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and Alderville First Nation.

In general, comments and questions received through this preliminary engagement related to:

- Potential economic benefits associated with the facility;
- The potential for the NGS to be cancelled by the Ontario government in the same way the Oakville Generating Station project was cancelled;
- Project need;
- Facility siting process; and
- Potential environmental and socio-economic effects associated with construction and operations (including impacts to wildlife and habitat in the area, traffic, noise).

TransCanada launched a project webpage in December of 2012, providing general information related to the proposed facility, including an anticipated project development schedule, a location map of the NGS site, and project team contact information.

### **6.3.2 Project Commencement**

In January, TransCanada commenced the environmental assessment process related to the NGS and provided an official Notice of Commencement to stakeholders initially identified on a project information distribution list, as well as through advertising within local and regional newspapers.

As required in the Guide, a Notice of Commencement for the NGS ERR was prepared and published. The Notice of Commencement included a map identifying the NGS site location; a description of the NGS; an invitation to and details about, the first Open House (Section 6.3.8.1); and project specific contact information. The Notice of Commencement, which included an invitation to the first Open House, was made available to stakeholders by the following means:

- Published in local newspapers, more than 2 weeks prior to the Open House;
- Mailed and e-mailed to the stakeholder contact list;
- Hand delivered to site neighbours within a 2-km radius of the NGS site; and,
- Posted on the NGS website on January 25, 2013.

The Notice of Commencement and the invitation letter to Open House 1 are included in Supporting Document 7, Appendix B associated with this ERR.

Throughout January, TransCanada continued to meet and communicate with local and regional stakeholders including site neighbours, area residents, staff and elected officials of the Town of Greater Napanee, and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. In late January, the NGS project team also held their first meeting with a group of neighbours to the east of the NGS site to provide an overview of the NGS, to identify initial questions and concerns associated with the NGS, and to identify how this group of neighbours wished to be engaged as the NGS project continued through the environmental assessment and project development process.

### **6.3.3 Identification of Stakeholders**

A project contact list was created for the NGS which included a list of names and contact information for stakeholders and stakeholder groups anticipated to have a potential interest in the NGS.

The project contact list includes a list of:

- Site neighbours and residents and/or other individuals with a specified interest in the NGS;
- Environmental interest groups;

- Community associations and interest groups;
- Economic Development organizations and the Chamber of Commerce;
- Unions;
- Elected municipal, regional, provincial and federal politicians (and their respective staff) representing constituents potentially affected by the NGS;
- Aboriginal groups in the region with a potential interest in the NGS;
- Representatives of federal, provincial and municipal government agencies with a potential regulatory interest in the NGS; and
- Vendors, suppliers, consultants, and contractors.

At present, the list totals approximately 430 entries.

A stakeholder engagement tracking database tracks all correspondence and engagement between stakeholders and the NGS team. This database was used to track comments and consultation activities discussed in this Chapter and in Supporting Document 7.

#### **6.3.4 Project Website**

An NGS website, containing a project overview and information related to the NGS schedule (as well as project contact information) was launched in December 2012. A more detailed project website ([www.napaneeegs.com](http://www.napaneeegs.com)), hosted on the TransCanada website, was launched in March 2013. This website contains further details related to the project including details on jobs and other project benefits, environmental studies being conducted in association with the NGS, opportunities for stakeholder engagement, and featured materials shared throughout the course of the engagement program, including material from the NGS informational open houses and the jobs information session. Between March 18, 2013 and December 31, 2013, the website received 8204 page views, of which approximately 3190 were ‘unique’ page views.

#### **6.3.5 Media Communication**

Throughout the NGS ERR process, TransCanada has engaged the media in a number of ways in order to keep stakeholders informed about the development of the NGS and opportunities for public input, including:

- Issuing News Releases related to:
  - TransCanada signing a memorandum of understanding with the Ontario Power Authority to own and operate the NGS (September 2012). See Supporting Document 7, Appendix A;

- TransCanada signing a contract with the Ontario Power Authority to own and operate the NGS (December 2012). See Supporting Document 7, Appendix A;
- TransCanada offering three, two-year scholarships in partnership with Cambrian College for students of the Power Engineering program. The scholarships will be available to residents of the Town of Greater Napanee, as well as residents of nearby First Nations communities. (November 2013). See Appendix A;
- Placement of local and regional media newspaper advertisements publicizing the Notice of Commencement of the Environmental Review process for the NGS, open houses, job information session events, the notice of release of the Draft ERR on October 1, 2013, and the Notice of Completion;
- A media briefing held prior to the NGS Open House in February 2013; and
- Publication of a Letter to the Editor in the Napanee Guide in March 2013, providing details related to the NGS Environmental Review and the offer to the Town of Greater Napanee of an independent peer review of the ERR (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix A).

The following media entities have been engaged at various stages of the NGS development process:

- MyFM Radio 88.7, serving Greater Napanee, Belleville, and Kingston;
- Napanee Guide;
- The Napanee Beaver;
- Kingston Whig-Standard;
- Kingston Frontenac This Week;
- Picton County Weekly News;
- Belleville Intelligencer;
- Northumberland Today;
- Aboriginal Community Newsletters for the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and Alderville First Nation; and
- KWE Radio, serving the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.

### **6.3.6 Project Mailouts**

TransCanada will continue to keep stakeholders informed of project milestones, events and activities by distribution of mailouts via regular mail and e-mails throughout the consultation process. Copies of the mailouts are available in Supporting Document 7, Appendix C. The mailouts were distributed as follows:

- Mailout #1: TransCanada sent a notification package in January 2013 to all individuals and entities which had been identified on the project contact list to date. The mailout consisted of a Notice of Commencement and an invitation to the first public open house which occurred on February 11, 2013 (see Section 6.3.8);
- Mailout #2: TransCanada sent a letter to all February open house attendees providing a summary of the information that was shared and received at the first open house, and providing a link to the project website which contained the poster boards and a summary of the open house question and answer session. Project contact information was also provided (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix C);
- Mailout #3: TransCanada sent out approximately 12,000 copies of the first NGS newsletters to residents of Greater Napanee and the southern half of Loyalist Township in the first week of June 2013. It was also distributed to all contacts on the project contact list. The newsletter provided information regarding the NGS project, frequently asked questions, features and benefits, public consultation, and contact information. The Jobs Information Session held on June 13, 2013 was also advertised (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix C);
- Mailout #4: TransCanada sent a notification letter at the end of September 2013 to everyone identified on the project contact list to date. The mailout consisted of a notification of release of the Draft ERR for public viewing and comment on October 1, 2013 for a 60-day review period. The letter contained information on how to obtain electronic copies of the Draft ERR or gain access to a hard copy for viewing. In addition, an invitation to the second public open house which occurred on October 23, 2013 was also included in the letter (See Section 3.1.2).
- Mailout #5: In November 2013, TransCanada sent out approximately 12,000 copies of the second NGS newsletter to residents of Greater Napanee and the southern half of Loyalist Township. It was also distributed to all contacts on the project contact list (See Appendix C). The newsletter provided the following information:
  - The NGS project, facts, benefits, and a summary of key findings from the Draft ERR;
  - A preliminary rendering of the NGS resulting from input by the Architectural and Landscaping Advisory Committee; and
  - TransCanada's scholarship program being offered in partnership with Cambrian College for the Power Engineering program was described.

### **6.3.7 Local Community Liaison Representative and Outreach Office**

TransCanada opened a local community outreach office in the Town of Greater Napanee on May 1, 2013. A local community outreach liaison representative, hired in January 2013, works out of this office and hosts stakeholders formally and informally, to share information on an

ongoing basis and provide an opportunity for ongoing dialogue with local stakeholders. The liaison, operating out of this office, serves as a consistent, available resource to community members for information about the NGS.

### **6.3.8 Open Houses**

#### **6.3.8.1 Open House 1**

The first public Open House was held on February 11, 2013 between 5:00 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. at the South Fredericksburgh Hall (which is the community hall located in closest proximity to the NGS site) in the Town of Greater Napanee. The purpose of the Open House was to:

- Introduce the NGS and the project team;
- Provide information about the ERR and the studies being conducted to support it;
- Discuss opportunities for input to the ERR; and
- Understand the questions, concerns and expectations of stakeholders.

A range of methods were used to publicize the Open House:

- An invitation to the Open House was included in the Notice of Commencement;
- A letter of invitation was mailed/e-mailed to all contacts identified in the stakeholder contact list;
- A letter of invitation was hand delivered to site neighbours within a 2-km radius of the NGS site;
- An announcement was posted on the NGS website on January 25, 2013; and,
- Personal contact was made with site neighbours, community interest groups, elected officials, Aboriginal communities, regulatory agencies, and municipal staff to introduce the NGS and promote the Open House.

A media briefing session was held between 4:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. prior to the start of the Open House.

The format for the Open House provided an opportunity for attendees to view information boards and speak with members of the NGS project team and environmental consultants. The event also included a formal presentation by the NGS project team at 7:00 p.m. followed by a facilitated open forum Question-and-Answer (Q and A) session. Attendees were encouraged to view the information display boards and speak one-on-one with members of the NGS project team to obtain responses to questions and provide comments about the project. See Supporting Document 7, Appendix D for a copy of the presentation, informational boards, and results from the Q and A session.

A noise meter was displayed at the open house to provide the public with an opportunity to: associate sound levels that will be presented in future reports with common sound levels that they are familiar with (i.e., the sound level of a normal conversation); and, to allow them an opportunity to ask questions about the noise equipment and the noise monitoring program.

Project area road maps were also made available for the purposes of guiding discussions pertaining to traffic and related studies. A number of corporate brochures and project materials were made available at the Open House including information on the NGS project and TransCanada's corporate profile.

Approximately 60 people attended the Open House, of which 59 officially signed in at the door. Upon arrival, each participant was asked to sign-in at the reception desk if they wished to be added to the NGS contact list (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix D for sample sign-in sheet). Attendees included site neighbours and area residents, agency representatives, contractors, municipal staff, and one municipal councillor.

Upon signing in, attendees were informed of the format of the Open House and were provided with a questionnaire which they were encouraged to complete and submit at the Open House or by mail/fax/e-mail at a later date (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix D for sample questionnaire).

In general, the most common questions and concerns which were raised at the Open House pertained to:

- Project need;
- Commercial agreements;
- Economic benefits and jobs; and
- Managing effects including noise, air quality, traffic, wildlife.

A detailed summary of comments and questions raised is included in Section 6.6.

#### ***6.3.8.2 Open House 2***

The second public Open House was held on October 23, 2013 between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. at the South Fredericksburgh Hall in the Town of Greater Napanee. The purpose of the Open House was to:

- Share results of the environmental studies conducted in association with the Draft ERR for the NGS, including;
  - Air Quality and Noise;

- Archaeological and Heritage Resources;
- Human Health;
- Socio-economics;
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Environments; and
- Traffic
- Share proposed landscape and architecture concepts (based on input from the Architectural and Landscaping Advisory Committee); and
- Answer any questions from stakeholders.

A range of methods were used to publicize the Open House:

- An invitation to the Open House with a notice of release of the Draft ERR was published in each of the following newspapers:
  - Napanee Guide – October 3, 10, and 17, 2013;
  - Napanee Beaver – October 3, 10, and 17, 2013;
  - Kingston Whig-Standard – October 8 and 15, 2013;
  - Picton County Weekly News – October 3 and 10, 2013;
  - Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte Newsletter – October 2013; and
  - Alderville First Nation Newsletter – October 2013;
- A letter of invitation was sent to all contacts on the stakeholder project list via regular mail on September 27, 2013 and via e-mail on October 1, 2013;
- A letter of invitation was hand delivered to site neighbours within a 2-km radius of the NGS site on September 30, 2013; and
- An announcement was posted on the NGS website on October 1, 2013.

The Open House provided an opportunity for attendees to view information boards and speak with members of the NGS project team and environmental consultants. The format for the session followed a conventional Public Information Centre/Open House setting with a series of 31 informational poster boards on display. It featured an informational booth style where subject matter experts were on hand to greet the public and answer questions. A booth exhibiting a display of artistic renderings in still image and video formats, reflecting input received from the ALAC, was also on display and members of the public had the opportunity to comment and ask questions pertaining to architecture and landscaping as well.

The informational poster boards displayed various aspects of the NGS, including but not limited to: an overview of input from stakeholders thus far; information about TransCanada; location, features and benefits of the NGS; the Environmental Review process, methodology and study results; description of plant components and associated infrastructure; NGS development timelines; and, renderings of the NGS. Informational boards presented at the Open House are provided in Supporting Document 7, Appendix D. Attendees were encouraged to view the

information display boards and speak with members of the NGS project team regarding questions and comments they had about the NGS.

A noise meter was displayed at the Open House to provide the public with an opportunity to associate sound levels that are presented in reports with common sound levels that they are familiar with (i.e. the sound level of a normal conversation); and, to give participants an opportunity to ask questions about the noise generated by the NGS and the results of the noise monitoring program.

Project area road maps were also made available for the purposes of guiding discussions pertaining to traffic and related studies.

Approximately 45 people attended the second Open House, of which 40 officially signed in at the door. Upon arrival, each participant was asked to sign-in at the reception desk if they wished to be added to the NGS contact list (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix D for sample sign-in sheet). Attendees included site neighbours and area residents, union representatives, contractors, the ERR peer reviewer for the Town of Greater Napanee, and one member of the media representing the Napanee Beaver community newspaper.

A number of brochures and project materials were made available at the Open House including: a brochure containing all information presented on the informational boards, a copy of the first NGS Community Newsletter (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix C), and the report entitled *Summary of the Napanee Generating Station Draft Environmental Review Report* (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix D).

Upon signing in, attendees were informed of the format of the Open House and were provided with a questionnaire which they were encouraged to complete and submit at the Open House or by mail/fax/e-mail at a later date (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix D for sample questionnaire).

In general, the most common questions and concerns which were raised at the Open House pertained to:

- Managing effects to wetlands on or adjacent to the NGS site;
- Managing effects including noise, air quality, traffic, wildlife (specifically the Osprey), water and water levels;
- Interest in key contaminants studied and why they were studied;
- Noise effects;
- Managing effects of low frequency noise;

- Managing fogging and icing effects and differences in effects by season as well as mitigation of effects (i.e., sanding/salting roads and who will be responsible for funding);
- Effects of climate change on changes in baseline;
- Questions pertaining to the cooling tower;
- Economic benefits and jobs;
- Effects to property value;
- Questions related to why Oakville was cancelled and why this site is better for the facility; and
- Questions related to the need for the NGS, especially considering the existence of Lennox GS.

A detailed summary of comments and questions raised is included in Section 6.6.

### **6.3.9 Public Tour of Halton Hills Generating Station**

At the first Open House in February, guests were invited to sign up for a tour of TransCanada's Halton Hills Generating Station (HHGS). This invitation was also extended to the neighbours residing east of the NGS site both before and after the Open House. Once established, members of the Architectural and Landscaping Advisory Committee (ALAC) were invited to participate as was the Peer Review Consultant for the Town of Greater Napanee.

The main purpose of this tour was to familiarize stakeholders with a facility similar to the NGS. In addition, for people living near the NGS site, the timing of the tour was structured so the plant would be in operation to provide a representation of anticipated noise levels at the NGS.

The tour took place on Wednesday, September 11, 2013. Initially, fifteen people had expressed an interest in taking the tour. However, only two members of the public attended in addition to the Town's peer review consultant. Guests were provided with a presentation outlining plant equipment and operation of HHGS, which was followed by a question and answer period and a site tour. Questions from participants were raised surrounding noise levels and air emissions, including vapour from the cooling tower.

### **6.3.10 Jobs Information Session**

A Jobs Information Session was hosted by TransCanada on June 13, 2013 from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. The purpose of the session was to provide information about the NGS and the potential jobs associated with construction and operations. The objective was to provide local residents interested in employment during the construction and operation of the NGS with information about the jobs offered, the required qualifications, the respective employers, and

when hiring will take place. It also reaffirmed TransCanada's commitment to hire local where possible. A notice of the event was featured in the project newsletter distributed to stakeholders and the surrounding community on June 6, 2013 (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix C) and was also advertised in local newspapers and on the radio.

Over 200 people attended the session. Along with NGS project team members and representatives from TransCanada's Human Resources department, several representatives from Ontario Building and Construction Trades Council, members of local unions, and a local employment organization – Career Edge – Lennox and Addington, participated in the event and manned informational booths pertaining to their organizations.

Comments and questions from attendees focussed on the number and type of jobs that would be available during construction and operation of the NGS, when these positions would be available, and how job opportunities would be advertised. TransCanada addressed stakeholder questions and committed to hosting a job fair for the public in 2014 once a general contractor has been identified. In addition, a brochure was distributed to attendees. Supporting Document 7, Appendix E associated with this ERR contains a copy of the informational poster boards displayed at the event.

## **6.4 FOCUSED ACTIVITIES WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS**

The following sub-sections detail consultation activities undertaken with specific stakeholder groups in order to meet their unique needs. These activities provided opportunities to focus on issues of particular interest to specific stakeholder groups to ensure that the NGS project team understood expectations, requirements and concerns and, where required, to provide additional opportunities to respond to questions and discuss project details.

### **6.4.1 Site Neighbours**

TransCanada commenced engagement with site neighbours in October 2012, following the announcement by TransCanada related to developing the NGS on the existing Lennox GS site. TransCanada recognized that site neighbours would have a heightened level of interest in the NGS and could provide valuable input to the project team regarding potential issues, questions, and concerns. Members of the NGS project team made door-to-door visits to site neighbours to introduce themselves, provide contact information, and make themselves available should the neighbours have any initial comments or questions.

During the initial visits, there was sufficient interest expressed amongst neighbours located to the east of the site, that specific engagement initiatives were undertaken in order to facilitate information sharing and input from this group. The NGS project team has endeavoured to meet

regularly with representatives of six neighbouring households located east of the NGS site (approximately 13 individuals) in order to better understand concerns, and seek to address issues where possible. Between January and October of 2013, the NGS project team met these neighbours as a group three times and have had numerous informal discussions, and correspondence with this neighbours group. These meetings provided an opportunity to share details about the NGS, to identify areas of interest and concern, and to ask questions of the NGS project team. Where possible, project team members answered questions at these meetings, and where follow up was required, formal responses, in the form of a letter/e-mail to all members of the group were provided. Comments raised at these meetings included:

- Effects of NGS operation on site neighbours;
- Effects to the natural environment;
- NGS site selection;
- Effects from construction;
- Buffer lands and laydown area;
- Need for NGS; and
- Community benefits.

In July 2013, TransCanada and the neighbours group began to discuss the potential development of a Neighbours' Agreement with the intention of formalizing TransCanada's commitments to the neighbours with respect to the NGS, including the incorporation of a buffer between the NGS and the neighbours. In August 2013, TransCanada established an Architectural and Landscaping Advisory Committee (with representation from the neighbours group) in order to gather input on these elements of the NGS.

Section 3.2.1 of Supporting Document 7 contains more detail about these consultation activities.

#### **6.4.2 Municipal and County Elected Officials and Staff**

TransCanada commenced engagement with elected officials and staff from the Town of Greater Napanee beginning in October 2012. At this time NGS project team members met with representatives to provide an overview of the NGS and sought to answer initial questions regarding the project. These initial meetings also provided TransCanada with an opportunity to better understand the Town's expectations with respect to public consultation and other aspects of the NGS project. The team also took the opportunity to ask Town representatives if there were particular individuals or organizations likely to have an interest in the NGS with whom the team should consult. In addition, TransCanada commenced engagement with the County of Lennox and Addington as well as staff from the Lennox and Addington County Development Coalition early in the Environmental Review process.

Throughout project development, TransCanada has held several informal and formal meetings and discussions with these elected officials and staff in order to ensure that the Town and the County remained informed about the NGS and our engagement program with stakeholders. This also provided the Town and the County with the opportunity to provide input to the NGS project team. TransCanada continued to keep the Town and County informed of project updates on a regular basis.

The NGS project team and its representatives have also been engaging with key planning staff and elected officials regarding all required site approvals including Consent to Sever and Minor Variance applications submitted in the spring and summer of 2013.

To date, common topics of discussion between the NGS project team and the Town and County have included:

- Project need;
- NGS Design;
- Potential environmental effects and possible mitigation measures;
- Facility safety;
- Jobs;
- Economic and community benefits; and
- Funding for project ERR peer review.

As a result of input received from the Town regarding the importance of maximizing local hiring and providing ample notice to prospective employees, contractors and service providers, TransCanada held a Jobs Information Session in June 2013 (Section 6.3.5) in order to share information with stakeholders about the various job opportunities associated with the construction and operations of the NGS, and has committed to holding a Job Fair in 2014 once a general contractor has been engaged on the project. The general contractor and engineer will be responsible for their hiring. TransCanada has also committed to posting all job opportunities for its employees and contractor employees on the project website.

In response to comments from the Town of Greater Napanee and the Chamber of Commerce in relation to local economic benefits resulting from the construction and operation of the NGS, TransCanada has also undertaken a detailed independent third party economic impact study for the NGS. The purpose of this study is to quantify local and regional economic impacts. It is not part of the ERR however, the socio-economic analysis contained in the ERR reflects relevant information from this study.

In addition, TransCanada has agreed to fund an independent peer review of the NGS ERR in order to facilitate the Town's understanding of and input to the Environmental Review process.

TransCanada expects to execute a development agreement and a site plan agreement in association with the site plan approval process with the Town of Greater Napanee that will entrench NGS specific commitments and fees.

Additionally, it is anticipated that TransCanada will develop a Host Community Agreement with the Town of Greater Napanee that will formalize a number of non-facility related commitments, including those related to potential community investment, throughout the course of NGS development and construction.

TransCanada is committed to continuing to engage with the Town of Greater Napanee and the County of Lennox and Addington in an effort to understand and address the municipality's interests and concerns related to the development of the NGS.

Section 3.2.2 of Supporting Document 7 contains a more detailed discussion of consultation with these groups.

### **6.4.3 Trades, Businesses, Vendors, Unions, and Prospective Employees**

Since late 2012, TransCanada has received numerous inquiries related to potential job and service opportunities which may be available during the construction and operation of the NGS. TransCanada has responded to inquiries, met with interested organizations and individuals, hosted local Chamber of Commerce members, and has held a Jobs Information Session related to the various employment opportunities which would result from the NGS. There has been significant interest expressed by these individuals and organizations and the team has received positive input from prospective employees about the opportunity to be involved in the construction and operations of the NGS. In addition, TransCanada received numerous inquiries from potential vendors and suppliers. These inquiries were tracked and responded to accordingly.

The following entities have been engaged at various stages of the NGS development process:

- Boilermakers Local 128;
- Building and Construction Trades Council;
- Career Edge–Lennox and Addington;
- Carpenters – Kingston Local;
- Hydro One;
- IBEW Local 115;
- Institute of Power Engineers (IPE) – Kingston Chapter;
- Insulators Local 95;
- Ironworkers Local 765;

- Labourers Local 247;
- LiUNA;
- Millwright Local 1410;
- Napanee and District Chamber of Commerce;
- Napanee District Secondary School;
- Napanee Rotary Club;
- Ontario Power Generation;
- Painters District 46;
- Sheet metal Local 269;
- UA(Plumbers) Local 401; and
- Union Gas.

Comments raised while consulting with the above groups included:

- Need for the NGS;
- Community benefits/effects (economic benefits/employment opportunities); and
- Support for the NGS.

Section 3.2.3 of Supporting Document 7 contains a more detailed discussion of consultation with these groups.

#### **6.4.4 Local Environmental and Community Interest Groups**

Since introducing the project, TransCanada has sought to ensure that local community interest groups have had access to project information and have had an opportunity to make project-related inquiries and provide input to the NGS project team. At the outset of the NGS project, TransCanada identified a number of community organizations with a potential interest in the NGS. These organizations had expressed an interest in other local industrial developments or had indicated an interest in an issue of some relevance to the NGS. Additional community organizations have been added to the project stakeholder list throughout the course of the consultation program. TransCanada has ensured that all of these stakeholders have been included on the project information distribution list and have received all project notifications and update documents. These stakeholders also received invitations to all community events including the first project Open House in February 2013, the Jobs Information Session in June 2013, and the second project Open House in October 2013.

The following environmental and community interest groups were identified on the project information distribution list, and have received project materials:

- Association to Protect Amherst Island (APAI);
- Clean Air Bath;
- Ducks Unlimited;
- Empey United Church AOTS Group;
- Greater Napanee's Heritage/Street Smarts Committee;
- Kingston Field Naturalists;
- Lake Ontario Waterkeeper;
- Lennox and Addington Land Care;
- Loyalist Environmental Coalition;
- Loyalist Parkway Association;
- Prince Edward/Lennox & Addington Community Futures Development Corporation;
- Sandhurst Shores Ratepayers' Association; and
- United Empire Loyalist Heritage Centre.

Comments raised while consulting with the above groups included:

- NGS need and cost;
- Wetland on Lennox GS site;
- Natural Environment;
- Noise; and
- Aesthetics/Appearance.

Section 3.2.4 of Supporting Document 7 contains a more detailed discussion of consultation with these groups.

#### **6.4.5 Regulatory Agencies**

Meetings and discussions have been held with regulatory agencies throughout the EA process, to seek and incorporate feedback and expertise into TransCanada's NGS project development. The meetings and discussions also provided an opportunity to seek clarification on agency and regulatory requirements.

Regulatory agencies were informed of NGS progress and milestones via e-mail and/or regular mail, telephone, and face-to-face meetings.

The following are key government agencies that have been engaged at various stages of the NGS development process:

### **Federal Agencies**

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada  
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency  
Environment Canada

### **Provincial Agencies**

Ontario Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs  
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs  
Ontario Ministry of Energy  
Ontario Ministry of Infrastructure  
Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing  
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources – Peterborough District  
Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines  
Ontario Ministry of the Environment:

- Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch
- Eastern Region, Kingston Regional Office
- Environmental Approvals, Access and Service Integration Branch
- Water Resources Unit

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation:

- Eastern Region
- Design and Contract Standards Office

Ontario Provincial Police

### **Other**

Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority  
Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington Public Health

Comments raised while consulting with above agencies related to approval requirements and the studies being undertaken in support of the ERR.

Section 3.2.5 of Supporting Document 7 contains a more detailed discussion of consultation with regulatory agencies.

### **6.4.6 Aboriginal Communities**

In order to determine which Aboriginal groups to engage with early in the planning process, TransCanada refers to available documentation and corporate knowledge of the nearby communities and communities/groups with a potential interest in the NGS, in addition to

consulting with government agencies. See Supporting Document 7, Appendix F for letters from government agencies to TransCanada identifying First Nations that may have an interest in the NGS. Generally, TransCanada will engage with those communities in relative proximity to a proposed facility, and/or whose asserted traditional territory is potentially affected by a project.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte is the First Nation community in closest proximity to the NGS, located approximately 25 km north and west of the NGS site. The next closest First Nations are located approximately 100 km or more from the NGS site, including:

- Alderville First Nation – based on the south side of Rice Lake near Roseneath in Peterborough County and located 108 km north west of the NGS;
- Curve Lake First Nation – based on two islands and a peninsula in Buckhorn Lake, 15 km north of Peterborough and approximately 125 km to the north west of the NGS;
- Hiawatha First Nation – based on the north side of Rice Lake in Peterborough County and located approximately 100 km northwest of the NGS;
- Métis Nation of Ontario’s Region 6 area;
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island-located near Port Perry; and,
- Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation – located near Lakefield.

There is one known Aboriginal burial ground located south of the NGS site on the south side of Loyalist Parkway (Highway 33), which is also known as Upper Gap Park. From information received to date from engagement with Aboriginal communities and from research of historical records and databases, the NGS site is not currently being used for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples nor is it the subject of any land claims.

TransCanada commenced engagement with Aboriginal communities in October 2012 following an announcement released by TransCanada related to the signing of an agreement with the Ontario Power Authority to develop the NGS on the existing Lennox GS site in the Town of Greater Napanee. TransCanada recognized that some Aboriginal communities, either by proximity or by the nature of their traditional territorial history, would have an interest in providing valuable input and guidance into the NGS project.

Topics raised during engagement with the First Nations included:

- Archaeology and Upper Gap Park;
- Community Benefits/Effects;
- Job Opportunities;
- Natural Environment;
- Air Emissions/Air Quality;
- Water/Lake Ontario; and
- NGS Design.

Section 3.2.6 of Supporting Document 7 contains more detail about these consultation activities.

#### **6.4.6.1 Open House for Alderville First Nation**

An Open House was held in the Alderville First Nation on September 9, 2013 between 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. at the Alderville First Nation Community Hall. The purpose of the Open House was to:

- Provide details about the NGS;
- Provide information about the Environmental Review process and the studies that have been conducted to support the ERR;
- Opportunities for input into the ERR process; and
- Understand the questions, concerns and expectations of community members.

The Open House was publicized as follows:

- An Open House advertisement was placed in the September edition of the Alderville monthly community newsletter;
- An advertisement was placed on the Alderville First Nation website for the Alderville Open House on August 27, 2013; and
- Posters advertising the Alderville Open House were placed in strategic and accessible public locations throughout the Alderville First Nation community in the final week of August 2013.

The format for the Open House provided an opportunity for attendees to view information boards and speak individually with members of the NGS project team and environmental consultants. Various poster boards were on display describing aspects of the NGS, including but not limited to: information about the proponent; study location, features and benefits of the NGS; the environmental review process and study descriptions; description of plant components; NGS development timelines; and, renderings of the NGS (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G for a copy of informational boards. Note that the boards that were used were the same as those used on September 10, 2013 for the Open House for the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte). Attendees were encouraged to view the information display boards and speak one-on-one with members of the NGS project team to obtain responses to questions and provide comments about the NGS.

Approximately 10 people attended the Open House in total, of which 9 officially signed in at the door. Upon arrival, each participant was asked to sign-in at the reception desk if they wished to be added to the NGS contact list (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G for sample sign-in sheet).

Questionnaires were available to attendees who wished to provide further input (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G for sample questionnaire). A number of brochures and project materials were made available at the Open House including: a brochure which contained a copy of all informational boards on display at the Open House, a copy of the first NGS community newsletter (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix C), and a sheet containing local union building trades contact information (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G).

In general, the most common questions and concerns which were raised at the Open House pertained to:

- Air Quality;
- Economic benefits and jobs;
- Effects on air, water, and wildlife;
- Environmental effects; and
- Questions about how the cooling tower functions.

#### ***6.4.6.2 Open House for Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte***

Additionally, an Open House was held for the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, in the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory on September 10, 2013 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte Community Hall. The purpose of the Open Houses was to:

- Provide details about the NGS;
- Provide information about the Environmental Review process and the studies that have been conducted in support of the ERR;
- Opportunities for input into the ERR process; and
- Understand the questions, concerns and expectations of community members.

The Open House was publicized as follows:

- An Open House advertisement was placed in the September edition of the monthly community newsletter of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte;
- An advertisement was placed on the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte website and social media pages on August 23, 2013;
- A radio advertisement for the Open House aired on KWE radio as well, which is the community radio station for the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte. The advertisement aired four times daily from August 22, 2013 until September 10, 2013; and
- Advertisements for the Open House were mailed to the community and were received by community members on August 27, 2013.

The format for the Open House provided an opportunity for attendees to view information boards and speak individually with members of the NGS project team and environmental consultants. Various poster boards were on display describing aspects of the NGS, including but not limited to: information about the proponent; study location, features and benefits of the NGS; the environmental review process and study descriptions; description of plant components; NGS development timelines; and, renderings of the NGS (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G for a copy of informational boards and pamphlets). Attendees were encouraged to view the information display boards and speak one-on-one with members of the NGS project team to obtain responses to questions and provide comments about the NGS.

Approximately 15 people attended the Open House in total, of which 10 officially signed in at the door. Upon arrival, each participant was asked to sign-in at the reception desk if they wished to be added to the NGS contact list (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G for sample sign-in sheet).

Questionnaires were available to attendees who wished to provide further input (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G for sample questionnaire). A number of brochures and project materials were made available at the Open House including: a brochure which contained a copy of all informational boards on display at the Open House, a copy of the first NGS community newsletter (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix C), and a sheet containing local union building trades contact information (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix G).

In general, the most common questions and concerns which were raised at the Open House pertained to:

- Archaeology;
- Air Quality;
- Economic benefits and jobs;
- Effects on air, water, and wildlife; and
- Environmental effects.

## **6.5 ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ALAC)**

In August 2013, TransCanada established an ALAC with membership from local stakeholders, to gather input on architectural and landscaping elements of the NGS. The purpose of the committee was to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to provide input on the architectural and landscaping elements of the NGS. See Supporting Document 7, Appendix H for the detailed Terms of Reference for the committee. The committee was comprised of one member from the following groups:

- Site Neighbours;

- Town Council, Town of Greater Napanee;
- Loyalist Parkway Association;
- Loyalist Township Council;
- The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte;
- Lennox and Addington Tourism; and
- Lennox and Addington (L & A) Land Care.

The committee met on four occasions between August 2013 and the end of October 2013. Each committee member was a proxy for the group they were representing. The representative was responsible for gathering the information provided by the architects and presenting the information to the members of the group they represent. The member in turn provided the group's feedback to the committee. In cases where the member was unable to attend, another member of the organization attended in their place. The final architectural and landscaping features that were decided by the committee have been incorporated into the architectural and landscaping design that is part of the municipal site plan submission. See Supporting Document 7, Appendix H for renderings resulting from the committee meetings.

Comments raised pertained to screening of the NGS and the aesthetics and appearance of the NGS.

## **6.6 SUMMARY OF COMMENTS, QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES**

Over the course of consultation activities detailed above there have been many questions and comments directed to the NGS team. Table 6.1 summarizes comments and questions received during consultation activities and correspondence with stakeholders and the project team's responses. Table 6.1 is organized around general themes and topics as follows:

- Aesthetics/Appearance;
- Air Emissions/Air Quality;
- Archaeology/Upper Gap Park;
- Blasting;
- Buffer Lands/Laydown Area;
- Community Benefits/Effects;
- Cooling Tower;
- ERR and ERR Peer Review;
- Existing Site Use;
- Human Health;
- Lennox GS;
- Miscellaneous;
- Natural Environment;

- NGS Construction;
- NGS Design;
- NGS Need and Cost;
- NGS Operations;
- NGS Timelines;
- Noise and Vibration;
- Project Move from Oakville to Napanee;
- Public Consultation;
- Safety/Emergency Response;
- Site and Site Selection;
- Support for the NGS;
- Traffic/Site Access;
- TransCanada Energy Inc.;
- Transmission; and
- Water/Lake Ontario.

It should be noted that:

- Comments and questions which were similar in nature are only recorded once for the purpose of this table;
- Grammatical errors which were obvious have been corrected for clarity; and
- Oral questions were recorded to the extent possible and TransCanada has endeavoured to summarize in this table, these general comments and questions received to date.

The objective of Table 6.1 is two-fold: to capture the diversity of stakeholder comments and questions related to the scope of the NGS while also highlighting those that occurred most frequently. Therefore, many of the questions and comments in Table 6.1 have been paraphrased to represent a broad assortment of stakeholder correspondence. Further comments have been omitted to remove any attribution to an individual or a group. TransCanada's updated responses to these comment and questions are also provided in Table 6.1. A comprehensive list of comments and questions can be found in Supporting Document 7, Table 4.1.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Aesthetics/Appearance</i>		
	Concern expressed regarding aesthetics of facility. How will the NGS visually impact the surrounding community (e.g., height of stacks, lighting etc.)?	TransCanada has established an Architectural and Landscaping Committee to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to provide input on the architectural and landscaping elements of the NGS.
	Do the stacks have to be in the front of the station?	That is the best layout for the connections and to keep the facility furthest from the road. Reversing the equipment layout, if it could be accommodated means that much of the electrical equipment would be visible versus the stacks (trading one visual distraction for another).
	What kind of light can we expect from the NGS?	Please see Section 4.4 of the ERR.
	How will site lighting be handled to minimize the impact on migrating birds and to maintain a “dark sky”?	Please see Section 4.4 of the ERR.
	Would it be possible to use the same colour siding as Lennox GS?	TransCanada is seeking public input into the architecture of the plant.
	Would it be possible to use larger berms and more mature trees than those used at Halton Hills GS?	TransCanada is seeking public input into the landscaping of the plant.
	Concerned with the appearance of the plant on the Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33 and unsure whether the proposed 50 m setback is sufficient for adequate landscaping (as the Town Official Plan describes that Highway 33 development is to be promoted which is “compatible” with its Loyalist Parkway designation.	The majority of the plant components, including the cooling tower, meet the 100 m setback requirement. Only a small portion of the facilities, most notably the Administration Building, do not meet this requirement.
	Potential concerns expressed with visual impacts due to cooling tower plumes.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR.
	What will the Architectural/Landscaping Advisory Committee be responsible for?	The Committee will provide input regarding berms, facility colour, rooflines, lighting, and other architectural and landscaping elements.
	What is the height of the proposed berm?	It will be roughly 2 to 3 m. above grade along the east portion of the NGS site and then gradually decrease in height moving westward.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Aesthetics/Appearance (Cont'd)</i>		
	Can tree preservation/relocation, addition of the berm, and landscape works be engaged prior to/at the start of the construction program?	These matters will be considered by TransCanada. We are in discussions with Ontario Power Generation (OPG) on the feasibility of having the NGS landscaping encroach onto/be incorporated with the Lennox GS lands, including tree preservation/relocation thereon.
	Could an information sign pertaining to the wetlands on the OPG site be incorporated into the NGS design?	This would have to be discussed with OPG since they own this land.
	Could birds be attracted to the reflectivity of the NGS colour treatment scheme?	Attention has been paid to limiting the attractiveness of the NGS to birds in the design.
	Can major components of the NGS, including the stacks, be moved around from a site planning perspective?	The major NGS components, including water, wastewater, stormwater management and utilities, are not portable as they are tied directly into the Lennox GS infrastructure. In addition, locating the major NGS components together reflects a TransCanada objective to site the plant away from sensitive land uses (e.g. neighbours to the east; natural and cultural heritage resources) and assess/mitigate related project impacts as part of the Environmental Review process (e.g. cooling tower plume; transitioning the construction laydown area back to agriculture production).
	What plant species will be used in the planting/treatment program for the NGS?	Please see Section 4.1.5 of Supporting Document 4 – Terrestrial Assessment.
	Would TransCanada consider installing a viewing area for tourists during the construction period?	TransCanada will consider this request.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Air Emissions/Air Quality</i>		
	Concern about the prospect of additional “smoke stacks” at the site.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Concern expressed regarding air quality during construction of the facility.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Concern in relation to emissions of: PM <sub>2.5</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , and NO <sub>x</sub> .	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Can you please provide details of emissions standards?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Concern regarding the cumulative effects that the NGS Project will contribute to the Quinte area.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	How is TransCanada’s emissions commitment made into a requirement?	It is incorporated into the permits.
	Will air dispersion modeling be done?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Will the ERR contain information on PM <sub>2.5</sub> ?	Yes. Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Can PM <sub>2.5</sub> levels be reduced?	It is extremely difficult to reduce these emissions. Most of the PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions from a natural-gas fired plant like Napanee GS are already present in the ambient air that is drawn into the combustion turbines and then re-emitted from the stacks. Air filters are installed at the inlet of the gas turbines and will remove some but not all of the PM <sub>2.5</sub> .
	What type of ammonia will be used at the NGS? How will ammonia be shipped to the site?	Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	Would you consider using urea instead of ammonia at the NGS?	There is a process that can produce ammonia from solid urea that could be used at NGS. However, the on-site conversion process would require storage of gaseous (anhydrous) ammonia, considered to be more of a safety concern than aqueous ammonia. Overall, the relative safety of shipping and storing aqueous ammonia which is 81% water, versus the transportation and conversion of urea is considered to be a better option from both a public and employee safety perspective.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Air Emissions/Air Quality (Cont'd)</i>		
	Is it possible to have air monitoring for the environmental review process conducted closer to site neighbours?	Monitoring locations closer to the neighbours was considered but deemed unsuitable due to a variety of factors.
	What are the management systems that will be used to make sure that things like Legionnaire's Disease are not possible?	Please refer to Section 4.13 of the ERR.
	What are the expected differences in the air quality after NGS is built compared to the present time?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	How would TransCanada know whether the units are operating as they are supposed to (i.e. if there is cost cutting and they don't maintain them), and if emissions are as low as they're supposed to be?	Emissions will be monitored and reported back to the MOE. The NGS must operate within its permitted emission limits.
	Concerns about how particulate changes as it comes out of the stack and forms secondary particulate.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Will there be air monitoring after NGS is operational?	Yes.
	Temperature relationship with pollutants when SCR not effective, discuss impacts in ERR relative to this.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Ammonia slip creates ground level ozone, which is a serious matter, how is it monitored? Mitigated?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Please install an air monitoring station on northwestern shore of Amherst Island to establish a baseline of air quality and commit to ongoing monitoring and public reporting for the duration of the project.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR for a summary of the air monitoring undertaken.
	How do you measure air emissions?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR
	Please check the validity of your wind direction assumptions. Based on my experience, the wind direction along the shore is predominantly west-east not north-south as you have assumed, Kingston data is not a good proxy for local meteorological conditions..	Please see Section 2.2.1 of the ERR

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Archaeology/Upper Gap Park</i>		
	Have you contacted the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte about the aboriginal burial ground?	TransCanada has been consulting with the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte since the commencement of the EA process. The community has monitored some of the archaeological work conducted as part of the ERR.
	TransCanada should check if the rest of the OPG site (area to North of Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33) has been assessed for archaeological potential; 1800 A.D. vintage of historical significance of Upper Gap Park. TransCanada should talk to head of MTO Region in Kingston regarding archaeological information.	The NGS has been assessed for archaeological potential. This is documented in Section 4.11 of the ERR.
	Upper Gap Park site of historic/archaeological significance.	Noted.
	How will the NGS Project impact the archaeology of the site? What will occur if archaeological interests are unearthed during the construction and/or exploration process of the facility?	Please see Section 4.11 of the ERR.
	Please inform Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte immediately of any discovery as Upper Gap Park is located in traditional Mohawk territory.	Agreed.
	Do you have any information on the previous excavation that took place and what notes or information are available from OPG?	OPG does not have any records from previous excavations
	What are the credentials of the team working in archaeology?	A licensed archaeologist conducted the archaeological assessment on the NGS site.
	How will the NGS affect Upper Gap Park?	There will be no effects to Upper Gap Park.
	Why didn't they place a fence around Upper Gap Park?	This was a decision of the Town of Greater Napanee.
	Where is the Upper Gap Park in relation to the NGS site?	South of the Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33 which is south of the proposed construction Laydown Area for the NGS.
	Were there any findings from the archaeological studies that occurred on the NGS site?	Please see Section 2.11 of the ERR.
	Who has responsibility for the archaeological lands south of the highway?	The Town of Greater Napanee.
	Have you thought about doing anything as part of the project on the Upper Gap Park lands?	The park is owned by the Town.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Blasting</i>		
	Will you be blasting?	Yes.
	How can you guarantee that my house won't collapse, and/or that my house foundation won't be damaged?	All blasting associated with the construction of the NGS will need to be undertaken in a manner which does not affect the existing Lennox GS. As such, all mitigation measures which will be undertaken to ensure there are no effects to the Lennox GS will ensure neighbours located further from the site will be unaffected.
	Will TransCanada give assurance of full compensation if blasting causes damage?	TransCanada will provide compensation for verified damage experienced as a result of its blasting activities.
	Is TransCanada willing to conduct pre-blasting surveys?	TransCanada will develop a blasting plan that will include pre-blasting surveys, monitoring, and compensation for verified damage experienced as a result of blasting activities.
	How far down do you have to blast?	The deepest blast would be 30 feet but most will be in the 10-15-foot range.
	Will you test area wells beforehand to ensure that blasting will not be affecting them?	Yes. TransCanada is prepared to conduct relevant well monitoring.
	When will the blasting occur? For how long?	Please see Sections 3.2 and 3.4.1 of the ERR
<i>Buffer Lands/Laydown Area</i>		
	Is it possible that the land between TransCanada's site and a site neighbour's property be "tied up" so that nothing can be built on it?	The land is owned by OPG. TransCanada is working with OPG regarding this request.
	With regards to the Laydown Area on the NGS site, this is considered to be a part of the wetlands also present on the site, by site neighbours. Can a "wildlife corridor to the lake" be considered?	The Laydown Area is not located within the Provincially Significant Wetland. It is TransCanada's intention to ensure existing corridors are maintained or restored post-construction.
	With regards to the Laydown Area on the NGS site, can detail on soil removal storage and a restoration plan be provided?	Yes. A plan will be developed and can be shared.  It is anticipated that it would be similar to other projects where the topsoil would be stripped and stockpiled and a gravel base installed. After construction the gravel base would be removed and the topsoil redistributed.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Buffer Lands/Laydown Area (Cont'd)</i>		
	Would TransCanada and OPG be willing to consider an alternative for the buffer lands through the Ontario Farmland Trust?	TransCanada and OPG have reviewed and are not in favour of this approach.
	Can the return of lands in the Laydown Area to agricultural lands be verified by an expert?	Yes.
	Can a portion of the NGS site be restored for agricultural use in the future?	TransCanada has committed to restoring the portion of the site that is currently under agricultural use back to agricultural use.
<i>Community Benefits/Effects</i>		
	Inquiry as to the availability of natural gas for use by area residents.	Union Gas has the exclusive franchise for supply of natural gas within the Town of Greater Napanee. They have investigated the potential to bring natural gas service from the existing lateral to the 13 homes in the area east of the Lennox GS site. Taking into account the distance of homes from the pipeline, the ground conditions (rocky soil) and the requirement to build a pressure regulating station to reduce the pressure to the level for it to be used safely in a home, the cost would be about \$90,000 per home, assuming all homes were to connect. This figure is net of the future revenue stream from the gas that would be used.
	Concern about potential impacts on property values.	We would not expect there to be any potential property value impacts as a result of the NGS.
	How has Halton Hills Generating Station (HHGS) impacted local property values in that area?	We are not aware of how HHGS may have impacted local property values. However, we do not expect that the area is a good reference for comparison with the NGS site.
	Not concerned about the facility provided it will not impart negative effects on neighbours.	Comment noted.
	What is the number of homes that will be provided power by the 900 MW station?	The 900 MW facility will have the potential to serve up to 900,000 homes.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Community Benefits/Effects (Cont'd)</i>		
	What employment possibilities will result from the construction and operation of the NGS?	Approximately 600-750 construction jobs will be created as a result of the NGS and 30 permanent operations jobs.
	Will there be summer student employment opportunities generated as a result of the construction and operation of the project?	Yes.
	You previously mentioned the creation of 600 construction jobs and now I see you are saying 600-700, what is the explanation of the difference?	The number of construction positions will depend on the execution plan for the project. We conservatively estimated that there would be 600 people during the peak periods. On further review it would appear the range is between 600 and 750. The final number will be a function of the execution model selected for the project, and the availability of labour.
	What kinds of construction jobs are anticipated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Construction Workforce 600 to 750:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trades (Direct) – 550-650 Including Boilermakers, Carpenters, Cement masons, Electricians, Ironworkers, Labourers, Millwrights, Operating Engineers, Pipefitters, Sheet Metal Workers, Insulators, Painters;</li> <li>○ Plus Project Management (Indirect on-site)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	What type of community sponsorships has TransCanada done at Halton Hills?	In connection with the Halton Hills facility, TransCanada has helped out with funding of emergency nursery school/daycare roof repairs, a second ice pad in an existing arena, charity events in support of cancer treatment transportation, as well as a broadly scoped community fund.
	Does TransCanada provide any in house training for job opportunities?	No, but there is an Oil and Gas Trades and Technology Scholarship available. Since plant completion is slated for 2017, there is time to qualify for technical jobs.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Community Benefits/Effects (Cont'd)</i>		
	Are there construction workers locally that would work on the facility?	Yes, it is possible that qualified local construction trades people could work on the construction of the facility.
	Are there going to be any jobs set aside for Aboriginal peoples at the NGS?	Based on initial discussions with representatives from the local Construction and Building Trades it is expected that there will be an Aboriginal presence in the workforce through the Aboriginal membership in the applicable trade unions without any incentive program by TransCanada or its General Contractor. TransCanada encourages the engagement of Aboriginal peoples in our business activities. In the selection of a general Contractor for NGS, TransCanada will incorporate criteria that demonstrate measures the General Contractor has undertaken to optimize Aboriginal hiring and any sub-contract opportunities for Aboriginal businesses. Given the above, we do not plan to set aside jobs for Aboriginals at this time.
	TransCanada's representations have overstated the net benefits to Greater Napanee during both construction and operation phases.	Comment noted.
	TransCanada's representations have understated the potential threats of NGS to the safety, security and enjoyment of current lifestyle of its neighbouring residents.	Please refer to Chapter 4 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Community Benefits/Effects (Cont'd)</i>		
	Health concerns regarding cooling tower emissions.	There are thousands of cooling towers being operated at generating stations and other facilities (industrial, commercial, residential) in North America without adversely impacting the health of nearby residents because they are properly maintained. Napanee GS operating plans will call for the highest standard of maintenance, which will be documented in order that maintenance can be verified by the MOE during regular inspections.
	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte are looking for resource benefit sharing and want to benefit from developments on their traditional lands. Corporations cannot assume that all territories and rights have been surrendered.	Comments noted.
	Will you encourage local suppliers and contractors to participate in the construction and operations of the NGS?	Yes, whenever possible.
	What is the price of power coming out of the facility/project economics?	The price of power coming out of the NGS will fluctuate as it is based on the terms of TransCanada's CES contract and other variable factors such as fuel costs.
	Can you provide verification of economic impacts?	TransCanada is conducting a third party economic study that will be released to the public.
	I am pleased that TransCanada is offering a scholarship for the Power Engineering program in partnership with Cambrian College.	Comment noted.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Cooling Tower</i>		
	How does the cooling tower operate?	Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	How long will the NGS operate? What is the life span of the facility?	The economic life of the NGS is 30 years. However, the station could operate for a longer period.
	Is the NGS similar to the Kingston Cogen in terms of the steam from the cooling tower?	Kingston Cogeneration uses a 2-cell mechanical draft counter flow cooling tower. Our design would incorporate similar technology but utilizing 14 cells.
	Will the plume from the cooling tower be a safety issue with the plume covering the road with ice?	Modelling has been done with respect to fogging and icing effects from the cooling tower. Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	With regard to the cooling tower, is TransCanada addressing shoreline fumigation?	Yes. We are using an MOE approved modeling method known as CALPUFF. Results are documented in Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	With regard to the cooling tower, will you provide details on the water treatment design and levels of chlorine discharges to the lake?	Yes. Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	Can TransCanada provide the name of TransCanada stations and other stations that use the same cooling tower technology proposed for the NGS?	Becancour, Ocean State (accessible through TransCanada's main website) as well as Greenfield Energy Centre in southwestern Ontario.
	<p>Why has the number of cooling tower cells increased when compared to the number mentioned earlier this year?</p> <p>Concern with the changes to the facility design to date, for example the cooling tower has increased from an 8-10 cell structure originally to 12 cells as proposed at the public open house and is now being proposed as a 16 cell structure.</p>	<p>At our first Open House in February 2013, we displayed drawings of a very preliminary nature to help the public understand what the NGS facilities might look like. Our display boards actually showed two different cooling towers to exemplify what a standard cooling tower looked like, one with 4 cells and one with 12, but we stressed that all drawings were preliminary and subject to change as detailed engineering and the results of our environmental studies and associated consultation would dictate.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Cooling Tower (Cont'd)</i>		
	I am not sure how conservative the cooling tower plume is.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	I am interested in what protocols may be put in place regarding potential icing/fogging (i.e. could the plant be shut down? Could the highway be shut down? Would TransCanada commit to sand/gravel?)	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Can you provide more detail surrounding the seasonality of the fogging and icing? I understand that there will be 20-30 hours of fogging, but when will it occur and for how many hours at a time?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Have you considered the possible impact of the interaction of the cooling tower plume with the stack exhaust? In particular, is there a reaction between the cooling tower chemicals and contaminants in the stack exhaust?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Why have you used a cooling tower versus once through cooling?	TransCanada reviewed various technologies for its cooling needs for NGS before determining that a cooling tower was the most technically feasible and environmentally responsible solution. Our evaluation of once-through-cooling, as is currently utilized by the Ontario Power Generation Lennox GS facility, demonstrated that it was not technically feasible. The incremental volumes of water required for once through cooling to support NGS could not be provided incrementally from the Lennox GS infrastructure. The incremental volumes in combination with the Lennox GS existing flow exceeded the hydraulic limitations of the existing intake pipe and thus would have required construction of a new intake pipe out into Lake Ontario. This is a substantial undertaking which would have affected the shoreline habitat and increased the risk and uncertainty of permitting the NGS facility.

*Environmental Review Report - Napanee Generating Station*

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>ERR and ERR Peer Review</i>		
	Would it be possible to have the economic study peer reviewed?	This report has been peer reviewed separately from the ERR.
	Will TransCanada commit to make the draft ERR public?	Yes.
	We feel it is extremely important to have any report reviewed by the best experts in the field to protect the quality of life.	TransCanada has funded a peer review to be undertaken at the direction of the Town of Greater Napanee.
	Is there a scheduled date of completion for the ERR?	We anticipate having all approvals in place by the summer of 2014.
	Has the engineering/design portion of the project been awarded yet, or will this happen after the completion of the ERR?	The engineer for the project has been selected. It is Kiewit.
	Can stakeholders provide input to Council on who is doing the peer review?	Information has been provided to Council from stakeholders interested in providing input on who is doing the peer review.
	In the event NGS and Lennox GS are simultaneously operating at peak capacity, will this simultaneous peak operation scenario be addressed in the air quality/cumulative effects discussion in the ERR?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
<i>Existing Site Use</i>		
	What are the potential impacts of NGS on nearby farms and crops?	Please see Section 4.13 of the ERR.
<i>Human Health</i>		
	How will we know that the NGS will not harm anyone and the community?	The Draft ERR includes a Human Health Risk Assessment. Please see Section 4.13 and Supporting Document 6.
	I am skeptical of WHO and MOE guidelines. I moved out to the country for fresh air and I don't want anything degraded.	Comment noted

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Lennox GS</i>		
	Why is it not possible to run Lennox GS more often instead of building a new gas plant?	Each plant has a specific role and the addition of Napanee should not impact the operation of Lennox GS. The higher efficiency of the NGS Napanee GS means that it would be selected for dispatch ahead of the Lennox GS. Lennox GS will burn about 1 ½ times more fuel for the same output as NGS and thus it makes more sense to select Napanee first to meet rising demand.
	Is the NGS considered to be an expansion to the Lennox GS?	NGS is not an expansion of Lennox GS as it is a separate facility owned and operated by TransCanada.
	Would NGS have to shut down if Lennox GS is shut down due to the shared services?	No, the NGS and contracts are structured for each to be independent.
	Will there be an adequate supply of natural gas for both plants? Is it correct to conclude that, in the event NGS and Lennox GS are simultaneously operating at peak capacity, then Lennox would be required to switch to oil instead of gas?	The natural gas fuel supply to NGS and Lennox GS is dependent on a number of elements. From a resource standpoint, current projections of proven reserves of natural gas throughout North America indicate capacity for over 100 years of supply at current consumption rates. So yes, there will be an adequate supply of natural gas for both plants well beyond their expected operating life. To get gas from the source to the consumption point requires both contractual and physical arrangements for transportation, storage and other services. In the case of NGS, firm supply of natural gas is required under the contract with the OPA. Lennox's fuel selection is more flexible and determined by a number of factors including fuel economics which currently favour natural gas.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Lennox GS (Cont'd)</i>		
		Lennox could operate on oil for a number of reasons related to the physical and contractual arrangements and economics of its fuel supply. Currently, the physical capacity of the nearest lateral pipeline is not sufficient for simultaneous operation of both NGS and Lennox GS at full peak capacity and Lennox would need to operate at least partially on oil assuming that there were no other reasons for Lennox to already be on oil. Under current planning assumptions OPG expects that the supply of gas to NGS will have very little impact on the fuel selected for use by Lennox GS.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
	Expression of discontent with wind and solar energy projects in the area.	Comment noted.
	Gratitude expressed for TransCanada's effort and involvement in assisting local farmers to be re-engaged in farming OPG lands.	Comment noted.
	Positive support for the facility and request to have TransCanada assist in supporting an initiative by the Institute of Power Engineers to have a 4 <sup>th</sup> class Power Engineering Course at St. Lawrence College.	Comment noted.
	Comment by First Nations groups that TransCanada has a good reputation regarding consultation.	Comment noted.
	There is an appreciation of bringing groups in for stakeholder consultation early in the project process.	Comment noted.
	System planning and siting of facilities. It would have been preferred to see a nuclear plant at the site instead of a gas plant by some stakeholders.	Comment noted.
	Who will be paying for the NGS facility?	TransCanada is responsible for the costs of construction and operation of the NGS.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Miscellaneous (Cont'd)</i>		
	Who pays for the eventual decommissioning of the NGS?	TransCanada is responsible for the costs of decommissioning.
	Can funds be set aside for the eventual decommissioning of the plant?	Allocating funds set aside for commissioning is not a requirement for power plants in Ontario. However, TransCanada is responsible for the costs of decommissioning.
	Can you provide information on NEB safety audit results? What is TransCanada's safety record?	<p>At TransCanada, safety is a top priority. We have an outstanding safety record and continue to strive to meet or surpass standards; everyone in our company is expected to put safety first and foremost. When the individual voiced his concerns, his issues were taken very seriously. There is a big difference between not doing something safely versus someone suggesting it be done differently. We will not compromise on doing things safely – period.</p> <p>It makes absolutely no sense to cut corners or to build sub-standard infrastructure to save a few dollars. We have seen the impact that incidents have on companies, on communities and on individuals and we invest billions of dollars in projects to make sure they are designed, built and operated safely for decades to come. That is what the public expects and it is what we expect of each and every person who works for TransCanada.</p> <p>At TransCanada, our safety culture encourages people to err on the side of caution – and make sure people are supported and rewarded for doing so. As a company we recognize that we can always make up lost dollars; it is much harder to restore the</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Miscellaneous (Cont'd)</i>		
		<p>damage to our reputation and the environment if a catastrophic event occurs. That is why we take great exception to claims that we do not take safety and compliance issues seriously – our track record and the safety of our energy infrastructure network shows that we do.</p> <p>Our reviews concluded that most of the items raised had been identified through normal review processes and steps were taken to address them. Consistent with our management system processes, items of immediate concerns were resolved at the time they occurred and action plans were put in place to improve processes on future projects where applicable. The National Energy Board is also looking into his concerns – even though they have already indicated that the issues he has raised do not pose an immediate threat to the safety of people or the environment. We look forward to learning what the NEB finds. If they do find that there are areas where we can improve, we will do that – as we always have.</p> <p>Everyone who works for TransCanada is expected to operate safely and to follow all of the rules and regulations for the safe construction and operation of our pipelines. TransCanada takes the safe development and operation of all of our assets seriously. The public expects us to build safe infrastructure – and so do our shareholders. TransCanada has an industry-leading safety record building and operating pipelines across North America for more than 60 years.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Miscellaneous (Cont'd)</i>		
	Would TransCanada consider Taylor Kidd extension funding in order to have it done earlier?	The County indicated that this is not a case where additional front end funding from TransCanada could accelerate this schedule.
	Will TransCanada pay for things like air conditioning? There is a concern regarding dust during construction and we would like to shut windows and turn on central air conditioning.	Dust concerns during construction are addressed in Section 4.8 of the ERR.
	Could the NGS project be cancelled?	Commercial agreements are in place but all approvals must be achieved before construction could begin, including municipal and environmental permits.
	A trail was originally planned from Upper Gap Park to the wetland on the NGS site.	Comment noted.
	What is TransCanada's intention to retain ownership?	It is TransCanada's intention to own and operate the NGS for the anticipated life of the facility.
	Has Ducks Unlimited been contacted?	Yes, on several occasions regarding various elements of the project and associated studies.
	It is currently my understanding that industrial setbacks are 12 m and 20 m (depending on the situation) and this is not appropriate for power generation facilities such as the NGS. Neighbours request that the Town consider more reasonable setbacks.	TransCanada has designed a facility with setbacks far greater than what the Town of Greater Napanee requires for industrial facilities.
	Is this the same plant that would have been built in Oakville?	Some components are the same but the conditions are quite different and this is a different plant in many ways.
	What about the turbines?	The turbines will be the same.
	Are the contracts TransCanada signed with the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) and OPG available on TransCanada's website?	No, but the OPA-TransCanada Contracts are available on the OPA website and the OPG-TransCanada contracts are available on OPG's website.
	Although TransCanada is doing a good job with the NGS, I am upset with the way the plant came to Napanee and would have preferred to see OPG develop a new plant.	Comment noted.
	I am pleased with TransCanada's willingness to share information and with the organization of the Open House.	Comment noted.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Natural Environment</i>		
	How are you going to address the potential disruption of movement of waterfowl between the wetland and Lake Ontario?	Studies that have been conducted to date document the baseline conditions (what's there now and how does it behave, such as migratory pathways of birds), all potential impacts identified and assessed with avoidance and minimization of impacts to the extent possible. This is documented in Section 4.8.of the ERR.
	What is going to happen to the Osprey that nest on the top of the telephone pole in front of the NGS site?	Effects to the Osprey from construction and operation are detailed in Section 4.8 of the ERR and Supporting Document 4. TransCanada is working with the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority and the Ministry of Natural Resources to ensure all relevant species are considered and that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to protect flora and fauna in the area.
	I like the idea of ringing some trees reserved for the herons to use.	Comment noted
	Concerns from Bath resident residing on the Lake Ontario shoreline near Lennox GS regarding dead fish washing up on the shore of local resident's shoreline. Recently, the resident had been seeing several large dead fish a day (walleye) and was concerned about where they were coming from. Residents found several hoop nets around the temperature and current buoys installed for NGS environmental review in the vicinity of where the fish were found, and assumed the nets were associated with the buoys.	The nets were not associated with TransCanada's buoys. Fishing surveys for the NGS had been complete at the time of the discovery and the nets were not associated with the project. The buoys were only there to collect temperature and current data for the new development.
	Concern regarding flooding hazards associated with seasonal watercourses on the NGS site.	Flood hazards associated with these watercourses have been considered. Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Concern for protection of the significant woodlands and wetlands identified on the subject lands.	Please see Sections 4.7 and 4.8 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Natural Environment (Cont'd)</i>		
	Will there be tracking of species in the wetlands?	Baseline studies undertaken with respect to the wetland are documented in Sections 2.7 and 2.8 of the ERR and Supporting Documents 3 and 4.
	What aquatic sampling program is taking place?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Have you considered the potential changes in the baseline as a consequence of climate change?	Yes, the impacts of climate change on the baseline conditions including lake levels have been considered in the ERR. The impacts of climate change occur slowly over a timeframe that exceeds the 30 year life span of this facility.
<i>NGS Construction</i>		
	Do you need to cross the road at all (to Lake Ontario) for any installations for the NGS?	No. All of NGS connections and facilities will be on the north side.
	Land is never quite as good when converted back to agricultural in these situations. It would be useless if the top soil and sub-soil were mixed i.e. If possible, the top-soil should be stripped and kept separate.	Soils and sub-soils will be separated and will be kept separate and re-established post-construction.
	Will TransCanada be using a Canadian contractor?	TransCanada's view is that it would be a North American contractor (US or Canadian)
	Is the engineering contractor Canadian?	No, American with Canadian employees hired by the contractor.
	Do the contractors choose their own employees?	Contractors choose their own employees but TransCanada has made commitments locally regarding facilitating access to those contractors to apply for the jobs available.
	What is the anticipated construction start date for the NGS?	We anticipate construction starting in late 2014 or early 2015.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Construction (Cont'd)</i>		
	Concern that the NGS construction period will be the same as that of Algonquin Power, if that project goes ahead.	There may be spikes in the construction traffic during which time total delay along the travel route might reach an estimated 10 minutes. A more detailed review based on the individual capacity analysis for each intersection on the travel route could be computed to provide a more precise forecast of time delay for a typical work day. This route delay analysis has been completed for a route that is assumed to start north of Highway 33, travel south on County Road 21 to Highway 33, east to County Road 4, north to Highway 401 then easterly along Highway 401 to a destination north of Kingston. This analysis determined that the increase in travel time on the study road network due to construction traffic during the summer of 2016 will be less than 1 minute in the AM peak hour and just over 1 minute in the PM peak hour.
<i>NGS Design</i>		
	Inquiry into the type of fuel that will be used at the plant.	Only natural gas will be used.
	Interest expressed in touring a similar existing facility.	Tour of Halton Hills Generating Station was available to members of the public on September 11, 2013.
	Is the turbine technology new? Are there examples of other places where it is used?	Yes, the turbine technology is new. However, there are similar examples of where it is currently used.
	Do you plan to build a new transmission line?	No. Electrical connection for the facility will be on the existing Lennox GS site.
	Inquiry as to where the natural gas fuel will come from.	The natural gas fuel will come from the existing Union Gas pipeline.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Design (Cont'd)</i>		
	Where will the gas line be located?	The gas line already exists.
	Concerned about the frequency of start-ups and shut downs in comparison to that at Lennox GS.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	What is the future of Lennox GS? Would NGS run more frequently if Lennox GS was shut down permanently?	We don't anticipate any change to the operation of Lennox GS as a result of the NGS.
	What's the effect of the buildings at both Lennox GS and NGS on the dispersion of contaminants?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Why can't all the water be recovered from the cooling towers (why is it that only approximately 50% is recovered and re-circulated)?	Water is lost in the cooling tower because the process requires the evaporation of water to create a cooling mechanism.
	Concern about the fuel capacity for Lennox GS and TransCanada and the possibility that Lennox would be forced to run on oil.	<p>Under current planning assumptions OPG expects that the supply of gas will have very little potential to increase emissions from Lennox GS. As has been the case since it became a dual fuelled station (natural gas and oil), Lennox GS generation requirements will continue to be served under an interruptible agreement by Union Gas and continue to operate using both natural gas and oil. The choice of fuel is not determined exclusively by the capacity of the Union Gas lateral but rather by a number of factors including fuel economics which currently favour natural gas.</p> <p>The Union Gas lateral pipeline from the TransCanada Pipelines Limited mainline to the Lennox GS site is 17 km long and 24 inches in diameter. Union Gas has confirmed that the maximum capacity of this pipeline is less than the capacity required for the simultaneous operation of NGS and Lennox GS at maximum capacity.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response																						
<i>NGS Design (Cont'd)</i>																								
	Question about oil containing equipment locations on site.	Any outdoor equipment with oil or other chemicals associated with it will have secondary containment and associated oil/water or oil/grit separators to prevent leaks to the ground.																						
	Has the NGS design been finalized?	Design has commenced and will continue into 2014																						
	What is the footprint of the new buildings as well as the footprint of the Lennox Generating Station? Concerned about changing details.	<p>The footprint of the current configuration of the NGS is as approximately 11,000 m<sup>2</sup> comprised of the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1396 662 1879 1015"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1396 662 1753 711">Building/Enclosure</th> <th data-bbox="1753 662 1879 711">EST. AREA (m<sup>2</sup>)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 711 1753 743">ST BUILDING</td> <td data-bbox="1753 711 1879 743">1820</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 743 1753 776">WATER TREATMENT BUILDING</td> <td data-bbox="1753 743 1879 776">1276</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 776 1753 808">ADMINISTRATION / CONTROL BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 776 1879 808">967</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 808 1753 841">CIRCULATING WATER PUMPHOUSE</td> <td data-bbox="1753 808 1879 841">185</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 841 1753 873">FUEL GAS COMPRESSION BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 841 1879 873">930</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 873 1753 906">COOLING TOWER CHEMICAL STORAGE BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 873 1879 906">233</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 906 1753 938">WAREHOUSE</td> <td data-bbox="1753 906 1879 938">1603</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 938 1753 971">CT BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 938 1879 971">3510</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 971 1753 1003">AUX BLR BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 971 1879 1003">642</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 1003 1753 1036">TOTAL</td> <td data-bbox="1753 1003 1879 1036">11166</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Please note that these are the current design areas and subject to change as the detailed design and permitting of the facility is completed.</b></p> <p>The footprint of the Lennox Generating Station powerhouse excluding any external buildings is approximately 23,000 m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	Building/Enclosure	EST. AREA (m <sup>2</sup> )	ST BUILDING	1820	WATER TREATMENT BUILDING	1276	ADMINISTRATION / CONTROL BLDG	967	CIRCULATING WATER PUMPHOUSE	185	FUEL GAS COMPRESSION BLDG	930	COOLING TOWER CHEMICAL STORAGE BLDG	233	WAREHOUSE	1603	CT BLDG	3510	AUX BLR BLDG	642	TOTAL	11166
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**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Need and Cost</i>		
	What is the purpose of the proposed facility?	The purpose of the NGS is to be a system resource that is used to meet the Ontario electrical demand.
	We feel that TransCanada has overstated the need for and cost-effectiveness of the NGS vis-a-vis projected electricity needs both locally and provincially	Comment noted.
	What is the cost of the NGS?	\$1.2 billion.
	Why do we need wind turbines and the NGS in Napanee?	Both are policy objectives of the Provincial government. There are very different drivers for both initiatives.
	Why do we need the NGS when Lennox GS is right next door, and it rarely operates?  Why is a new power plant being built beside an existing and under-utilized back-up power plant?	Please see Chapter 1 of the ERR.
<i>NGS Operations</i>		
	When would the NGS plant be expected to operate?	Based on the operation of our existing HHGS and PEC plants we would expect to start each morning and shut down each evening, Monday to Friday.
	Could the facility operate around the clock?	Yes under extreme conditions such as a heat wave or a transmission contingency.
	Has TransCanada, with its existing operations, ever operated around the clock?	Yes, there have been periods when the HHGS plant operated continuously for a few days.  In the case of PEC, for example, the plant operated during the G20 Summit in Toronto for 3 days continuously and then other times for shorter periods during extreme weather or due to extreme conditions on the electrical system (the “grid”). Recently HHGS operated continuously for several days for the same reasons (weather conditions and grid conditions).

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Operations (Cont'd)</i>		
	What are the typical operating hours?	The operation of the NGS will be determined by the system operators and will vary from day to day depending on system demand, available resources and relative costs of resources. Generally, the NGS is expected to start each weekday in the morning to meet the morning demand and shutdown each evening when the demand is reduced.
	Can the existing electrical transmission lines handle all the electricity?	Yes – that was one of the primary attributes to the site.
	What are the line losses to bring electricity from Napanee to Oakville?	The Ontario Power Authority estimates the average electricity losses associated with bringing electricity from a plant like NGS located at Napanee to the Greater Toronto Area would be 1% to 2% higher than if the generation was located in the GTA.
	Will the backup generator that is run on diesel be tested weekly? Request low sulphur diesel and not testing on poor air quality days.	Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	HHGS only runs a certain percentage of time. If that was the case for NGS we wouldn't just start for sake of starting?	No.
<i>NGS Timelines</i>		
	What are the NGS timelines?	Please see Section 1.7 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Noise and Vibration</i>		
	Concern about expected noise levels with additional facility on NGS Lennox GS site.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Concern expressed regarding noise during construction of NGS.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Concern about noise generated by the daily operation of the NGS.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Willingness to have noise monitoring systems installed on site neighbours' property.	Comment noted.
	Noticed an increase in noise on the Lennox site due to the activities of OPG and Lafarge, which has been mitigated lately due to reduction of operating conditions and silencing.	Comment noted.
	Will TransCanada make use of berms?	Berming is one option to be considered as part of the site plan, in addition to landscaping.
	Will there be vibration from the facility reverberating through the bedrock to the homes?	Experience from other facilities and the lack of issue with the existing operation (Lennox GS) would indicate that this is not likely to be an issue here.
	Does the electricity output affect the noise levels?	Possibly. However, worst case scenarios are evaluated against the standards.
	Will you include low frequency noise in the ERR?	Yes. Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	How high will the noise levels be?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	What is the additive effect of the TransCanada facility in relation to other sources of noise in the community (cumulative effects – road traffic, Lennox, Lafarge)?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Would Lennox GS operations be captured within the noise monitoring program sampling period?  What are the noise levels without the Lennox GS operation?	Noise monitoring was conducted for an extended period of time and it included times when Lennox GS would have been operating as well as when it wasn't operating. Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	What are the noise levels associated with construction equipment and added road traffic during construction (especially in light of the length of the construction period)?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Noise and Vibration (Cont'd)</i>		
	What are the noise criteria that would be used for the project? Concern that 40 dBA design standard is not low enough given current ambient conditions.	Please see Section 2.3 and 4.3 of the ERR.
	How will the Lennox building and the Lake (i.e. reflection) be considered in the acoustic assessment?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Resident on Amherst Island suggested that Lennox GS can already be heard when wind direction is blowing from the north.	Comment noted.
	How will noise be mitigated?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Interest in the noise studies.	Comment noted.
	Used to hold start-up of Lennox GS to no earlier than 7:00 am due to noise complaints from nearest neighbours to the East.	Comment noted.
	What is the noisiest part of the plant?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	Please liaise with Ontario Power Authority to ensure that Lennox and Addington generating Station complies with current noise standards. Install a noise monitoring station on the north-western shore of Amherst Island to establish a baseline of existing noise levels when the generating station is operational in various conditions and times of day. Provide a public report of all data.	Please see Section 5 of Supporting Document 2.  Questions with respect to compliance of Lennox GS should be referred to OPG.
	Please provide predicted noise levels from the Napanee Generating Station on Amherst Island by a qualified acoustician taking into account the additive effect of the L & A generating station and the proposed Napanee Generating Station and in particular the amplifying effect of transmission of sound across water. Please also take into account proposed industrial wind turbine project proposed by Windlectric.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	What is TransCanada doing to address low frequency noise?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	What noise mitigation measures are/will be in place?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Project Move from Oakville to Napanee</i>		
	<p>Please provide a comprehensive justification as to why the gas plant should be located in Lennox and Addington when it was considered unsuitable for Mississauga/Oakville.</p>	<p>The results of the studies for the Oakville GS indicated that there was no reason that the plant could not be built in Oakville.</p> <p>The studies for the NGS indicate that similarly, the NGS will meet all regulatory requirements.</p> <p>The Lennox site is an ideal location for the NGS. It has an existing robust 500 kV electrical connection to Hydro One on the site which permits the NGS output to be moved efficiently to load centers. It has an existing natural gas connection to Union Gas on the site and existing water supply and return facilities through the adjacent Ontario Power Generation Lennox GS facility. Power generation is a permitted use consistent with Zoning and Official Plan. The site has good road access and on-site rail access. The 38 ha acre site provides ample room for construction staging and parking with the actual facilities occupying about 11 ha - located largely on previously developed land. The facilities are close to all the major connections and all connections are confined to the Lennox site.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Public Consultation</i>		
	I did not attend the February 11, 2013 Open House. Can you provide me with details including number of attendees and general questions that arose?	Please see Section 6.3.8 of the ERR and Supporting Document 7 for details.
	I was not able to make it to the Jobs Session held on June 13, 2013. Can you provide me with information on the event and will you have another session in the future?	Please see Section 6.3.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 7 for details.  A job fair will be occurring in the spring of 2014 held along with TransCanada's contractor, to coincide with the first wave of hiring for job opportunities related to NGS construction.
	Why have you not told residents in Bath about the project? We are the closest community, not Napanee.	We have sent out newsletters to all residents in Bath. We have met with the Mayor and CAO of Loyalist Township. We have also met with residents of Amherst Island.
<i>Safety/Emergency Response</i>		
	Request that TransCanada provide details of an emergency response plan including how emergency responders and neighbours are involved.	Please see Section 3.4 of the ERR.
	Request that the NGS emergency response plan include an off-site alarm siren.	Comment noted.
	Can you provide information on the safety of the pipeline?	Union Gas has safely supplied large power plants for more than 20 years without incident including Lennox, Brighton Beach, Sarnia Regional Cogeneration Plant, East Windsor and more. Union Gas has over 100 years of experience in designing and operating pipeline systems and facilities and will be applying all that expertise to this project. All of their pipelines and facilities are designed, constructed and maintained to meet or exceed the safety codes and requirements of the Ontario Energy Board Act, the Canadian Standards Association and the Technical Standards and Safety Authority.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Safety/Emergency Response (Cont'd)</i>		
		<p>Union Gas has an extensive pipeline integrity management program to ensure that once installed, their pipelines remain in safe operating condition. This includes regular monitoring of the inside and outside of their transmission pipelines for corrosion, leaks or any other potential damage.</p> <p>Pipelines used to transport natural gas and associated facilities are monitored 24 hours a day. Operators can shut off valves located at regular intervals along the pipeline, as well as stop the flow of gas altogether.</p> <p>Some of the specific safety steps Union Gas employs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pipe is coated to protect from corrosion. Pipeline coatings are rigorously tested and have an excellent record of success.</li> <li>• Before the pipe is lowered into the ground, the entire coating is checked with electronic tools to ensure the coating is intact.</li> <li>• Once installed, a very small electric current constantly runs through the pipe. This electric current impedes the electrochemical reaction that causes corrosion. This system is known as cathodic protection.</li> <li>• The electric circuit is monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure the cathodic protection remains fully operational and distributed along the entire length of the pipeline.</li> </ul>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Safety/Emergency Response (Cont'd)</i>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welds are 100% radiographically inspected to ensure their complete integrity and compliance to CSA Standards.</li> </ul> <p>Before being put into service, the pipeline is filled with water and pressure tested to a pressure higher than it will ever see in gas service thereby ensuring increased public safety during pipeline operation. It is then cleaned and dried before being put into operation. Regular surveys are completed by a third-party contractor, with very sensitive electronic equipment which determines if any leaks exist.</p>
	<p>What security precautions does TransCanada take to protect the plant?</p>	<p>NGS will be required to have strict security provisions in place in accordance with regulatory authorities including the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) which includes the enforcement of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) requirements. This includes requirements for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) to address both physical and cyber security. In addition, the NGS Security and Emergency Plan will be included in the Town of Greater Napanee Site Plan Agreement.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Safety/Emergency Response (Cont'd)</i>		
		<p>The CIP standards require that generation facilities such as the NGS have a physical security plan consisting of a secure perimeter encompassing the facility, controlled physical access points, and a visitor control program including identification, documentation and continuous escort of all visitors.</p> <p>NGS will be continuously manned by experienced and trained operators and will have both an Emergency Response Plan and an Emergency Restoration Plan in accordance with the IESO requirements.</p>
	<p>What kind of safety features does the plant have to make sure that it doesn't explode?</p>	<p>The NGS will be manned 24 x 7 by trained and experienced professionals. Safety is an integral part of everything TransCanada does, from design through to operation. Gas detection and fire suppressions systems will be built into the facility. The NGS will include fuel gas shut-off systems such that in an emergency, gas supply to the facility is cut off.</p>
	<p>Please provide a copy of the emergency and safety plan with particular regard for fire and explosion.</p>	<p>Emergency and safety plans are being developed in coordination with the Town of Greater Napanee. Please note that there is no gas storage on site. We will be conducting regular emergency exercises that include local emergency response personnel/fire services.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Site and Site Selection</i>		
	The NGS site is located in Alderville First Nation traditional territory.	Comment noted.
	The NGS site is located in Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte traditional territory.	Comment noted.
	Can the NGS be moved back to “Site 1”?	TransCanada has no rights to any lands on the Lennox GS site except for the lands described in our agreements and planning applications (essentially the 95 acre parcel to the east of the existing Lennox GS). Our rights to these lands were formalized under the Agreement of Purchase and Sale between OPG and TransCanada Energy dated December 14, 2012. All the remaining lands of the Lennox GS remain the exclusive private property of OPG.
	Concern about lack of consultation on behalf of the government on siting of the facility.	Comment noted.
	Not concerned about the facility as long as it isn't adjacent to property.	Comment noted.
	Why was the Lennox site chosen?	The location is an ideal site to provide power into the existing robust 500 kV transmission system grid: the backbone of Ontario. The site also consists of an existing gas connection, water supply, and return facilities. The location is consistent with zoning and official plans in addition to having good road access and on-site rail access. The site is 95 acres in size, which gives ample room for construction, storage, and parking, while the land was also previously developed.
	Why didn't TransCanada just lease the land?	Company philosophy. Once the lease extends beyond 20 years, the implications are similar to ownership and the company generally acquires in this case.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Site and Site Selection (Cont'd)</i>		
		Generally, if TransCanada is making a substantial investment on a property as in the case of NGS at \$1.2 billion, we prefer to own the land, rather than lease. This ensures that the investment in equipment and facilities on the property are not stranded at some point in the future. From a planning perspective any lease longer than 21 years (which would be the case for NGS) requires severance approval as if we were buying the land.
	Can the plant be moved farther North?	No, the NGS is as far North on the site as the property goes.
<i>Traffic/Site Access</i>		
	Observation of an increase of truck traffic in the site area.	Comment noted.
	General concern regarding an increase in traffic during construction and operations of the NGS.	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.
	Will it be possible to reduce the speed zone in the project area so as to promote road safety?	<p>TransCanada will incorporate all requirements specified by approval authorities (MTO, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee) including traffic lights, turning lanes, etc. as required. Further, we will commit to request a reduction in speed limit to 60 km/h in vicinity of the NGS entrance on Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33. TransCanada has met with the MTO and brought up this issue.</p> <p>They are reticent to commit to reducing the speed limit because it does not meet the normal justifications of multiple entrances. The road is designed for a maximum of 100 km/h and thus 80 km/h is the expected speed for this stretch of road. The MTO believes that there is a greater risk to safety by reducing speed limits where they are not expected versus having a higher speed limit.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Traffic/Site Access (Cont'd)</i>		
	Will TransCanada be able to provide bussing for construction workers during construction of the NGS facility?	Bussing is not anticipated to be necessary during the construction of the NGS.
	Will it be possible to reduce the speed limit from Bath to the corner of Highway 33 and County Road 8 from 80 km/h to 60 km/h?	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.
	Would you consider a traffic light at the plant entrance to help create breaks in traffic?	This is a Ministry of Transportation issue. If one is required, it will be incorporated.
	Concern about increased travel time and access to Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33 because of additional traffic during the construction period.	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.
	How many trucks will access the site?	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.
<i>TransCanada Energy Inc.</i>		
	Is TransCanada a Canadian company? How much of it is Canadian owned?	TransCanada is a Canadian company. From an investment perspective the Company is public, trading on both the New York and Toronto Stock exchanges and is widely held. If you hold mutual funds or have a pension you may hold TransCanada stock. 60% of our workforce is in Canada. More than 80% of our shareholders are Canadian, with the rest being American and International.
<i>Transmission</i>		
	Will transmission lines be upgraded as a result of the project? If so, will they damage crops in the area?	NGS will be utilizing the existing 500 kV system of lines, and they will be able to accommodate both Lennox GS and NGS.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Water/Lake Ontario</i>		
	Questions posed regarding effects of the NGS on groundwater.	Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR.
	Effects of intake and discharge on the lake.	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR.
	How does the permit to take water function and does TransCanada pay duties to take water?	TransCanada's water take is covered under OPG's existing permit to take water. There is no fee associated with this.
	Will the intake of water and the temperature of effluent into Lake Ontario have an effect on the local fish populations?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Will pipes extend from the shoreline into the Lake and if so, how far? Will water be discharged into the lake? This was not clear from the public open house display materials, and unfortunately, I was not able to attend the public open house.	The NGS would be utilizing the Lennox GS intake and discharge to the Lake and therefore no new structures are to be built into the lake for the NGS.
	Will you preserve the creek on site that goes from the wetland to the lake?	Yes. Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR.
	What are the setbacks for wetland and watercourses?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR.
	Need to describe the need for storm water management.	Please see Section 3.2 of the ERR.
	Who will be responsible for managing the stream and the wetland?	TransCanada is responsible for managing the stream on the NGS site.
	What will the impact of the NGS be on ice formation in Lake Ontario?	Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR on thermal loading.
	What will be the effect of the NGS on the shore wells that exist on the lake downstream from the discharge point? What will the short and long-term effects be on our drinking water? Will the water quality be monitored at the wells on an on-going basis?	Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Please provide information about the amount of water that will be used from and discharged into Lake Ontario daily, including temperature, chemicals and relevant WHMIS sheets. Please advise what permits are required and ensure that public notice is given for all environmental postings.	Please see Chapter 1 and Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Water/Lake Ontario (Cont'd)</i>		
	Will the wetlands to the northeast be impacted and can a public boardwalk to/within this wetland be incorporated into the project design?	The NGS is not anticipated to effect the wetlands to the northeast. The issue of facilitating public access to/within this wetland area and the potential effects from doing so (i.e. on established ecological connectivity and linkages) would have to be discussed with OPG, since they own the land.
	Where is the water intake from the NGS?	Water for NGS will be supplied from the existing Lennox forebay.
	Has an agreement been reached with OPG to use their existing water and wastewater facilities?	Yes, the Shared Site Agreement is public and can be found at: <a href="http://www.opg.com/power/thermal/lennox.asp">http://www.opg.com/power/thermal/lennox.asp</a>
	Question relating to model results. The model shows total phosphorus entering the lake. Is this a problem for eutrophication and hence contamination of shore line wells?	No, it will not affect the shoreline or the shore wells since the model showed that ambient levels are reached at the outlet of the discharge channel. Also, the model represents worst case conditions (i.e. maximum flow at maximum concentration).
	What is the percentage of water when compared to Lennox GS?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	How will water uptake and discharge affect erosion on the shore of Lake Ontario?	Existing structures are being used and flows are a small percentage of existing flows. Therefore, there will be no effect to shore erosion.
	Does the culvert being installed in the intermittent creek have sufficient capacity to prevent the wetland water level from rising? I would like to be sure that that the wetland does not flood farmland located to the east of the NGS site.	The culvert will be appropriately sized to maintain existing flows.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Aesthetics/Appearance (Cont'd)</i>		
	Can tree preservation/relocation, addition of the berm, and landscape works be engaged prior to/at the start of the construction program?	These matters will be considered by TransCanada. We are in discussions with Ontario Power Generation (OPG) on the feasibility of having the NGS landscaping encroach onto/be incorporated with the Lennox GS lands, including tree preservation/relocation thereon.
	Could an information sign pertaining to the wetlands on the OPG site be incorporated into the NGS design?	This would have to be discussed with OPG since they own this land.
	Could birds be attracted to the reflectivity of the NGS colour treatment scheme?	Attention has been paid to limiting the attractiveness of the NGS to birds in the design.
	Can major components of the NGS, including the stacks, be moved around from a site planning perspective?	The major NGS components, including water, wastewater, stormwater management and utilities, are not portable as they are tied directly into the Lennox GS infrastructure. In addition, locating the major NGS components together reflects a TransCanada objective to site the plant away from sensitive land uses (e.g. neighbours to the east; natural and cultural heritage resources) and assess/mitigate related project impacts as part of the Environmental Review process (e.g. cooling tower plume; transitioning the construction laydown area back to agriculture production).
	What plant species will be used in the planting/treatment program for the NGS?	Please see Section 4.1.5 of Supporting Document 4 – Terrestrial Assessment.
	Would TransCanada consider installing a viewing area for tourists during the construction period?	TransCanada will consider this request.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Air Emissions/Air Quality</i>		
	Concern about the prospect of additional “smoke stacks” at the site.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Concern expressed regarding air quality during construction of the facility.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Concern in relation to emissions of: PM <sub>2.5</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , and NO <sub>x</sub> .	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Can you please provide details of emissions standards?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Concern regarding the cumulative effects that the NGS Project will contribute to the Quinte area.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	How is TransCanada’s emissions commitment made into a requirement?	It is incorporated into the permits.
	Will air dispersion modeling be done?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Will the ERR contain information on PM <sub>2.5</sub> ?	Yes. Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Can PM <sub>2.5</sub> levels be reduced?	It is extremely difficult to reduce these emissions. Most of the PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions from a natural-gas fired plant like Napanee GS are already present in the ambient air that is drawn into the combustion turbines and then re-emitted from the stacks. Air filters are installed at the inlet of the gas turbines and will remove some but not all of the PM <sub>2.5</sub> .
	What type of ammonia will be used at the NGS? How will ammonia be shipped to the site?	Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	Would you consider using urea instead of ammonia at the NGS?	There is a process that can produce ammonia from solid urea that could be used at NGS. However, the on-site conversion process would require storage of gaseous (anhydrous) ammonia, considered to be more of a safety concern than aqueous ammonia. Overall, the relative safety of shipping and storing aqueous ammonia which is 81% water, versus the transportation and conversion of urea is considered to be a better option from both a public and employee safety perspective.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Air Emissions/Air Quality</i>		
	Is it possible to have air monitoring for the environmental review process conducted closer to site neighbours?	Monitoring locations closer to the neighbours was considered but deemed unsuitable due to a variety of factors.
	What are the management systems that will be used to make sure that things like Legionnaire's Disease are not possible?	Please refer to Section 4.13 of the ERR.
	What are the expected differences in the air quality after NGS is built compared to the present time?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	How would TransCanada know whether the units are operating as they are supposed to (i.e. if there is cost cutting and they don't maintain them), and if emissions are as low as they're supposed to be?	Emissions will be monitored and reported back to the MOE. The NGS must operate within its permitted emission limits.
	Concerns about how particulate changes as it comes out of the stack and forms secondary particulate.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Will there be air monitoring after NGS is operational?	Yes.
	Temperature relationship with pollutants when SCR not effective, discuss impacts in ERR relative to this.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Ammonia slip creates ground level ozone, which is a serious matter, how is it monitored? Mitigated?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Please install an air monitoring station on northwestern shore of Amherst Island to establish a baseline of air quality and commit to ongoing monitoring and public reporting for the duration of the project.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR for a summary of the air monitoring undertaken.
	How do you measure air emissions?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR
	Please check the validity of your wind direction assumptions. Based on my experience, the wind direction along the shore is predominantly west-east not north-south as you have assumed, Kingston data is not a good proxy for local meteorological conditions..	Please see Section 2.2.1 of the ERR

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Archaeology/Upper Gap Park</i>		
	Have you contacted the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte about the aboriginal burial ground?	TransCanada has been consulting with the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte since the commencement of the EA process. The community has monitored some of the archaeological work conducted as part of the ERR.
	TransCanada should check if the rest of the OPG site (area to North of Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33) has been assessed for archaeological potential; 1800 A.D. vintage of historical significance of Upper Gap Park. TransCanada should talk to head of MTO Region in Kingston regarding archaeological information.	The NGS has been assessed for archaeological potential. This is documented in Section 4.11 of the ERR.
	Upper Gap Park site of historic/archaeological significance.	Noted.
	How will the NGS Project impact the archaeology of the site? What will occur if archaeological interests are unearthed during the construction and/or exploration process of the facility?	Please see Section 4.11 of the ERR.
	Please inform Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte immediately of any discovery as Upper Gap Park is located in traditional Mohawk territory.	Agreed.
	Do you have any information on the previous excavation that took place and what notes or information are available from OPG?	OPG does not have any records from previous excavations
	What are the credentials of the team working in archaeology?	A licensed archaeologist conducted the archaeological assessment on the NGS site.
	How will the NGS affect Upper Gap Park?	There will be no effects to Upper Gap Park.
	Why didn't they place a fence around Upper Gap Park?	This was a decision of the Town of Greater Napanee.
	Where is the Upper Gap Park in relation to the NGS site?	South of the Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33 which is south of the proposed construction Laydown Area for the NGS.
	Were there any findings from the archaeological studies that occurred on the NGS site?	Please see Section 2.11 of the ERR.
	Who has responsibility for the archaeological lands south of the highway?	The Town of Greater Napanee.
	Have you thought about doing anything as part of the project on the Upper Gap Park lands?	The park is owned by the Town.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Blasting</i>		
	Will you be blasting?	Yes.
	How can you guarantee that my house won't collapse, and/or that my house foundation won't be damaged?	All blasting associated with the construction of the NGS will need to be undertaken in a manner which does not affect the existing Lennox GS. As such, all mitigation measures which will be undertaken to ensure there are no effects to the Lennox GS will ensure neighbours located further from the site will be unaffected.
	Will TransCanada give assurance of full compensation if blasting causes damage?	TransCanada will provide compensation for verified damage experienced as a result of its blasting activities.
	Is TransCanada willing to conduct pre-blasting surveys?	TransCanada will develop a blasting plan that will include pre-blasting surveys, monitoring, and compensation for verified damage experienced as a result of blasting activities.
	How far down do you have to blast?	The deepest blast would be 30 feet but most will be in the 10-15-foot range.
	Will you test area wells beforehand to ensure that blasting will not be affecting them?	Yes. TransCanada is prepared to conduct relevant well monitoring.
	When will the blasting occur? For how long?	Please see Sections 3.2 and 3.4.1 of the ERR
<i>Buffer Lands/Laydown Area</i>		
	Is it possible that the land between TransCanada's site and a site neighbour's property be "tied up" so that nothing can be built on it?	The land is owned by OPG. TransCanada is working with OPG regarding this request.
	With regards to the Laydown Area on the NGS site, this is considered to be a part of the wetlands also present on the site, by site neighbours. Can a "wildlife corridor to the lake" be considered?	The Laydown Area is not located within the Provincially Significant Wetland. It is TransCanada's intention to ensure existing corridors are maintained or restored post-construction.
	With regards to the Laydown Area on the NGS site, can detail on soil removal storage and a restoration plan be provided?	Yes. A plan will be developed and can be shared.  It is anticipated that it would be similar to other projects where the topsoil would be stripped and stockpiled and a gravel base installed. After construction the gravel base would be removed and the topsoil redistributed.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Buffer Lands/Laydown Area (Cont'd)</i>		
	Would TransCanada and OPG be willing to consider an alternative for the buffer lands through the Ontario Farmland Trust?	TransCanada and OPG have reviewed and are not in favour of this approach.
	Can the return of lands in the Laydown Area to agricultural lands be verified by an expert?	Yes.
	Can a portion of the NGS site be restored for agricultural use in the future?	TransCanada has committed to restoring the portion of the site that is currently under agricultural use back to agricultural use.
<i>Community Benefits/Effects</i>		
	Inquiry as to the availability of natural gas for use by area residents.	Union Gas has the exclusive franchise for supply of natural gas within the Town of Greater Napanee. They have investigated the potential to bring natural gas service from the existing lateral to the 13 homes in the area east of the Lennox GS site. Taking into account the distance of homes from the pipeline, the ground conditions (rocky soil) and the requirement to build a pressure regulating station to reduce the pressure to the level for it to be used safely in a home, the cost would be about \$90,000 per home, assuming all homes were to connect. This figure is net of the future revenue stream from the gas that would be used.
	Concern about potential impacts on property values.	We would not expect there to be any potential property value impacts as a result of the NGS.
	How has Halton Hills Generating Station (HHGS) impacted local property values in that area?	We are not aware of how HHGS may have impacted local property values. However, we do not expect that the area is a good reference for comparison with the NGS site.
	Not concerned about the facility provided it will not impart negative effects on neighbours.	Comment noted.
	What is the number of homes that will be provided power by the 900 MW station?	The 900 MW facility will have the potential to serve up to 900,000 homes.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Community Benefits/Effects (Cont'd)</i>		
	What employment possibilities will result from the construction and operation of the NGS?	Approximately 600-750 construction jobs will be created as a result of the NGS and 30 permanent operations jobs.
	Will there be summer student employment opportunities generated as a result of the construction and operation of the project?	Yes.
	You previously mentioned the creation of 600 construction jobs and now I see you are saying 600-700, what is the explanation of the difference?	The number of construction positions will depend on the execution plan for the project. We conservatively estimated that there would be 600 people during the peak periods. On further review it would appear the range is between 600 and 750. The final number will be a function of the execution model selected for the project, and the availability of labour.
	What kinds of construction jobs are anticipated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Construction Workforce 600 to 750:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trades (Direct) – 550-650 Including Boilermakers, Carpenters, Cement masons, Electricians, Ironworkers, Labourers, Millwrights, Operating Engineers, Pipefitters, Sheet Metal Workers, Insulators, Painters;</li> <li>○ Plus Project Management (Indirect on-site)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	What type of community sponsorships has TransCanada done at Halton Hills?	In connection with the Halton Hills facility, TransCanada has helped out with funding of emergency nursery school/daycare roof repairs, a second ice pad in an existing arena, charity events in support of cancer treatment transportation, as well as a broadly scoped community fund.
	Does TransCanada provide any in house training for job opportunities?	No, but there is an Oil and Gas Trades and Technology Scholarship available. Since plant completion is slated for 2017, there is time to qualify for technical jobs.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Community Benefits/Effects (Cont'd)</i>		
	Are there construction workers locally that would work on the facility?	Yes, it is possible that qualified local construction trades people could work on the construction of the facility.
	Are there going to be any jobs set aside for Aboriginal peoples at the NGS?	Based on initial discussions with representatives from the local Construction and Building Trades it is expected that there will be an Aboriginal presence in the workforce through the Aboriginal membership in the applicable trade unions without any incentive program by TransCanada or its General Contractor. TransCanada encourages the engagement of Aboriginal peoples in our business activities. In the selection of a general Contractor for NGS, TransCanada will incorporate criteria that demonstrate measures the General Contractor has undertaken to optimize Aboriginal hiring and any sub-contract opportunities for Aboriginal businesses. Given the above, we do not plan to set aside jobs for Aboriginals at this time.
	TransCanada's representations have overstated the net benefits to Greater Napanee during both construction and operation phases.	Comment noted.
	TransCanada's representations have understated the potential threats of NGS to the safety, security and enjoyment of current lifestyle of its neighbouring residents.	Please refer to Chapter 4 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Community Benefits/Effects (Cont'd)</i>		
	Health concerns regarding cooling tower emissions.	There are thousands of cooling towers being operated at generating stations and other facilities (industrial, commercial, residential) in North America without adversely impacting the health of nearby residents because they are properly maintained. Napanee GS operating plans will call for the highest standard of maintenance, which will be documented in order that maintenance can be verified by the MOE during regular inspections.
	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte are looking for resource benefit sharing and want to benefit from developments on their traditional lands. Corporations cannot assume that all territories and rights have been surrendered.	Comments noted.
	Will you encourage local suppliers and contractors to participate in the construction and operations of the NGS?	Yes, whenever possible.
	What is the price of power coming out of the facility/project economics?	The price of power coming out of the NGS will fluctuate as it is based on the terms of TransCanada's CES contract and other variable factors such as fuel costs.
	Can you provide verification of economic impacts?	TransCanada is conducting a third party economic study that will be released to the public.
	I am pleased that TransCanada is offering a scholarship for the Power Engineering program in partnership with Cambrian College.	Comment noted.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Cooling Tower</i>		
	How does the cooling tower operate?	Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	How long will the NGS operate? What is the life span of the facility?	The economic life of the NGS is 30 years. However, the station could operate for a longer period.
	Is the NGS similar to the Kingston Cogen in terms of the steam from the cooling tower?	Kingston Cogeneration uses a 2-cell mechanical draft counter flow cooling tower. Our design would incorporate similar technology but utilizing 14 cells.
	Will the plume from the cooling tower be a safety issue with the plume covering the road with ice?	Modelling has been done with respect to fogging and icing effects from the cooling tower. Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	With regard to the cooling tower, is TransCanada addressing shoreline fumigation?	Yes. We are using an MOE approved modeling method known as CALPUFF. Results are documented in Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	With regard to the cooling tower, will you provide details on the water treatment design and levels of chlorine discharges to the lake?	Yes. Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	Can TransCanada provide the name of TransCanada stations and other stations that use the same cooling tower technology proposed for the NGS?	Becancour, Ocean State (accessible through TransCanada's main website) as well as Greenfield Energy Centre in southwestern Ontario.
	<p>Why has the number of cooling tower cells increased when compared to the number mentioned earlier this year?</p> <p>Concern with the changes to the facility design to date, for example the cooling tower has increased from an 8-10 cell structure originally to 12 cells as proposed at the public open house and is now being proposed as a 16 cell structure.</p>	<p>At our first Open House in February 2013, we displayed drawings of a very preliminary nature to help the public understand what the NGS facilities might look like. Our display boards actually showed two different cooling towers to exemplify what a standard cooling tower looked like, one with 4 cells and one with 12, but we stressed that all drawings were preliminary and subject to change as detailed engineering and the results of our environmental studies and associated consultation would dictate.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Cooling Tower (Cont'd)</i>		
	I am not sure how conservative the cooling tower plume is.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	I am interested in what protocols may be put in place regarding potential icing/fogging (i.e. could the plant be shut down? Could the highway be shut down? Would TransCanada commit to sand/gravel?)	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Can you provide more detail surrounding the seasonality of the fogging and icing? I understand that there will be 20-30 hours of fogging, but when will it occur and for how many hours at a time?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Have you considered the possible impact of the interaction of the cooling tower plume with the stack exhaust? In particular, is there a reaction between the cooling tower chemicals and contaminants in the stack exhaust?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Why have you used a cooling tower versus once through cooling?	TransCanada reviewed various technologies for its cooling needs for NGS before determining that a cooling tower was the most technically feasible and environmentally responsible solution. Our evaluation of once-through-cooling, as is currently utilized by the Ontario Power Generation Lennox GS facility, demonstrated that it was not technically feasible. The incremental volumes of water required for once through cooling to support NGS could not be provided incrementally from the Lennox GS infrastructure. The incremental volumes in combination with the Lennox GS existing flow exceeded the hydraulic limitations of the existing intake pipe and thus would have required construction of a new intake pipe out into Lake Ontario. This is a substantial undertaking which would have affected the shoreline habitat and increased the risk and uncertainty of permitting the NGS facility.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Comments/Questions/Concerns</b>	<b>TransCanada Response</b>
<i>ERR and ERR Peer Review</i>		
	Would it be possible to have the economic study peer reviewed?	This report has been peer reviewed separately from the ERR.
	Will TransCanada commit to make the draft ERR public?	Yes.
	We feel it is extremely important to have any report reviewed by the best experts in the field to protect the quality of life.	TransCanada has funded a peer review to be undertaken at the direction of the Town of Greater Napanee.
	Is there a scheduled date of completion for the ERR?	We anticipate having all approvals in place by the summer of 2014.
	Has the engineering/design portion of the project been awarded yet, or will this happen after the completion of the ERR?	The engineer for the project has been selected. It is Kiewit.
	Can stakeholders provide input to Council on who is doing the peer review?	Information has been provided to Council from stakeholders interested in providing input on who is doing the peer review.
	In the event NGS and Lennox GS are simultaneously operating at peak capacity, will this simultaneous peak operation scenario be addressed in the air quality/cumulative effects discussion in the ERR?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
<i>Existing Site Use</i>		
	What are the potential impacts of NGS on nearby farms and crops?	Please see Section 4.13 of the ERR.
<i>Human Health</i>		
	How will we know that the NGS will not harm anyone and the community?	The Draft ERR includes a Human Health Risk Assessment. Please see Section 4.13 and Supporting Document 6.
	I am skeptical of WHO and MOE guidelines. I moved out to the country for fresh air and I don't want anything degraded.	Comment noted

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Lennox GS</i>		
	Why is it not possible to run Lennox GS more often instead of building a new gas plant?	Each plant has a specific role and the addition of Napanee should not impact the operation of Lennox GS. The higher efficiency of the NGS Napanee GS means that it would be selected for dispatch ahead of the Lennox GS. Lennox GS will burn about 1 ½ times more fuel for the same output as NGS and thus it makes more sense to select Napanee first to meet rising demand.
	Is the NGS considered to be an expansion to the Lennox GS?	NGS is not an expansion of Lennox GS as it is a separate facility owned and operated by TransCanada.
	Would NGS have to shut down if Lennox GS is shut down due to the shared services?	No, the NGS and contracts are structured for each to be independent.
	Will there be an adequate supply of natural gas for both plants? Is it correct to conclude that, in the event NGS and Lennox GS are simultaneously operating at peak capacity, then Lennox would be required to switch to oil instead of gas?	The natural gas fuel supply to NGS and Lennox GS is dependent on a number of elements. From a resource standpoint, current projections of proven reserves of natural gas throughout North America indicate capacity for over 100 years of supply at current consumption rates. So yes, there will be an adequate supply of natural gas for both plants well beyond their expected operating life. To get gas from the source to the consumption point requires both contractual and physical arrangements for transportation, storage and other services. In the case of NGS, firm supply of natural gas is required under the contract with the OPA. Lennox's fuel selection is more flexible and determined by a number of factors including fuel economics which currently favour natural gas.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Lennox GS (Cont'd)</i>		
		Lennox could operate on oil for a number of reasons related to the physical and contractual arrangements and economics of its fuel supply. Currently, the physical capacity of the nearest lateral pipeline is not sufficient for simultaneous operation of both NGS and Lennox GS at full peak capacity and Lennox would need to operate at least partially on oil assuming that there were no other reasons for Lennox to already be on oil. Under current planning assumptions OPG expects that the supply of gas to NGS will have very little impact on the fuel selected for use by Lennox GS.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
	Expression of discontent with wind and solar energy projects in the area.	Comment noted.
	Gratitude expressed for TransCanada's effort and involvement in assisting local farmers to be re-engaged in farming OPG lands.	Comment noted.
	Positive support for the facility and request to have TransCanada assist in supporting an initiative by the Institute of Power Engineers to have a 4 <sup>th</sup> class Power Engineering Course at St. Lawrence College.	Comment noted.
	Comment by First Nations groups that TransCanada has a good reputation regarding consultation.	Comment noted.
	There is an appreciation of bringing groups in for stakeholder consultation early in the project process.	Comment noted.
	System planning and siting of facilities. It would have been preferred to see a nuclear plant at the site instead of a gas plant by some stakeholders.	Comment noted.
	Who will be paying for the NGS facility?	TransCanada is responsible for the costs of construction and operation of the NGS.
	Who pays for the eventual decommissioning of the NGS?	TransCanada is responsible for the costs of decommissioning.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Miscellaneous (Cont'd)</i>		
	Can funds be set aside for the eventual decommissioning of the plant?	Allocating funds set aside for commissioning is not a requirement for power plants in Ontario. However, TransCanada is responsible for the costs of decommissioning.
	Can you provide information on NEB safety audit results? What is TransCanada's safety record?	<p>At TransCanada, safety is a top priority. We have an outstanding safety record and continue to strive to meet or surpass standards; everyone in our company is expected to put safety first and foremost. When the individual voiced his concerns, his issues were taken very seriously. There is a big difference between not doing something safely versus someone suggesting it be done differently. We will not compromise on doing things safely – period.</p> <p>It makes absolutely no sense to cut corners or to build sub-standard infrastructure to save a few dollars. We have seen the impact that incidents have on companies, on communities and on individuals and we invest billions of dollars in projects to make sure they are designed, built and operated safely for decades to come. That is what the public expects and it is what we expect of each and every person who works for TransCanada. At TransCanada, our safety culture encourages people to err on the side of caution – and make sure people are supported and rewarded for doing so. As a company we recognize that we can always make up lost dollars; it is much</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Miscellaneous (Cont'd)</i>		
		<p>Harder to restore the damage to our reputation and the environment if a catastrophic event occurs. That is why we take great exception to claims that we do not take safety and compliance issues seriously – our track record and the safety of our energy infrastructure network shows that we do.</p> <p>Our reviews concluded that most of the items raised had been identified through normal review processes and steps were taken to address them. Consistent with our management system processes, items of immediate concerns were resolved at the time they occurred and action plans were put in place to improve processes on future projects where applicable. The National Energy Board is also looking into his concerns – even though they have already indicated that the issues he has raised do not pose an immediate threat to the safety of people or the environment. We look forward to learning what the NEB finds. If they do find that there are areas where we can improve, we will do that – as we always have.</p> <p>Everyone who works for TransCanada is expected to operate safely and to follow all of the rules and regulations for the safe construction and operation of our pipelines. TransCanada takes the safe development and operation of all of our assets seriously. The public expects us to build safe infrastructure – and so do our shareholders. TransCanada has an industry-leading safety record building and operating pipelines across North America for more than 60 years.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Miscellaneous (Cont'd)</i>		
	Would TransCanada consider Taylor Kidd extension funding in order to have it done earlier?	The County indicated that this is not a case where additional front end funding from TransCanada could accelerate this schedule.
	Will TransCanada pay for things like air conditioning? There is a concern regarding dust during construction and we would like to shut windows and turn on central air conditioning.	Dust concerns during construction are addressed in Section 4.8 of the ERR.
	Could the NGS project be cancelled?	Commercial agreements are in place but all approvals must be achieved before construction could begin, including municipal and environmental permits.
	A trail was originally planned from Upper Gap Park to the wetland on the NGS site.	Comment noted.
	What is TransCanada's intention to retain ownership?	It is TransCanada's intention to own and operate the NGS for the anticipated life of the facility.
	Has Ducks Unlimited been contacted?	Yes, on several occasions regarding various elements of the project and associated studies.
	It is currently my understanding that industrial setbacks are 12 m and 20 m (depending on the situation) and this is not appropriate for power generation facilities such as the NGS. Neighbours request that the Town consider more reasonable setbacks.	TransCanada has designed a facility with setbacks far greater than what the Town of Greater Napanee requires for industrial facilities.
	Is this the same plant that would have been built in Oakville?	Some components are the same but the conditions are quite different and this is a different plant in many ways.
	What about the turbines?	The turbines will be the same.
	Are the contracts TransCanada signed with the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) and OPG available on TransCanada's website?	No, but the OPA-TransCanada Contracts are available on the OPA website and the OPG-TransCanada contracts are available on OPG's website.
	Although TransCanada is doing a good job with the NGS, I am upset with the way the plant came to Napanee and would have preferred to see OPG develop a new plant.	Comment noted.
	I am pleased with TransCanada's willingness to share information and with the organization of the Open House.	Comment noted.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Natural Environment</i>		
	How are you going to address the potential disruption of movement of waterfowl between the wetland and Lake Ontario?	Studies that have been conducted to date document the baseline conditions (what's there now and how does it behave, such as migratory pathways of birds), all potential impacts identified and assessed with avoidance and minimization of impacts to the extent possible. This is documented in Section 4.8.of the ERR.
	What is going to happen to the Osprey that nest on the top of the telephone pole in front of the NGS site?	Effects to the Osprey from construction and operation are detailed in Section 4.8 of the ERR and Supporting Document 4. TransCanada is working with the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority and the Ministry of Natural Resources to ensure all relevant species are considered and that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to protect flora and fauna in the area.
	I like the idea of ringing some trees reserved for the herons to use.	Comment noted
	Concerns from Bath resident residing on the Lake Ontario shoreline near Lennox GS regarding dead fish washing up on the shore of local resident's shoreline. Recently, the resident had been seeing several large dead fish a day (walleye) and was concerned about where they were coming from. Residents found several hoop nets around the temperature and current buoys installed for NGS environmental review in the vicinity of where the fish were found, and assumed the nets were associated with the buoys.	The nets were not associated with TransCanada's buoys. Fishing surveys for the NGS had been complete at the time of the discovery and the nets were not associated with the project. The buoys were only there to collect temperature and current data for the new development.
	Concern regarding flooding hazards associated with seasonal watercourses on the NGS site.	Flood hazards associated with these watercourses have been considered. Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Concern for protection of the significant woodlands and wetlands identified on the subject lands.	Please see Sections 4.7 and 4.8 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Natural Environment (Cont'd)</i>		
	Will there be tracking of species in the wetlands?	Baseline studies undertaken with respect to the wetland are documented in Sections 2.7 and 2.8 of the ERR and Supporting Documents 3 and 4.
	What aquatic sampling program is taking place?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Have you considered the potential changes in the baseline as a consequence of climate change?	Yes, the impacts of climate change on the baseline conditions including lake levels have been considered in the ERR. The impacts of climate change occur slowly over a timeframe that exceeds the 30 year life span of this facility.
<i>NGS Construction</i>		
	Do you need to cross the road at all (to Lake Ontario) for any installations for the NGS?	No. All of NGS connections and facilities will be on the north side.
	Land is never quite as good when converted back to agricultural in these situations. It would be useless if the top soil and sub-soil were mixed i.e. If possible, the top-soil should be stripped and kept separate.	Soils and sub-soils will be separated and will be kept separate and re-established post-construction.
	Will TransCanada be using a Canadian contractor?	TransCanada's view is that it would be a North American contractor (US or Canadian)
	Is the engineering contractor Canadian?	No, American with Canadian employees hired by the contractor.
	Do the contractors choose their own employees?	Contractors choose their own employees but TransCanada has made commitments locally regarding facilitating access to those contractors to apply for the jobs available.
	What is the anticipated construction start date for the NGS?	We anticipate construction starting in late 2014 or early 2015.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Construction (Cont'd)</i>		
	Concern that the NGS construction period will be the same as that of Algonquin Power, if that project goes ahead.	There may be spikes in the construction traffic during which time total delay along the travel route might reach an estimated 10 minutes. A more detailed review based on the individual capacity analysis for each intersection on the travel route could be computed to provide a more precise forecast of time delay for a typical work day. This route delay analysis has been completed for a route that is assumed to start north of Highway 33, travel south on County Road 21 to Highway 33, east to County Road 4, north to Highway 401 then easterly along Highway 401 to a destination north of Kingston. This analysis determined that the increase in travel time on the study road network due to construction traffic during the summer of 2016 will be less than 1 minute in the AM peak hour and just over 1 minute in the PM peak hour.
<i>NGS Design</i>		
	Inquiry into the type of fuel that will be used at the plant.	Only natural gas will be used.
	Interest expressed in touring a similar existing facility.	Tour of Halton Hills Generating Station was available to members of the public on September 11, 2013.
	Is the turbine technology new? Are there examples of other places where it is used?	Yes, the turbine technology is new. However, there are similar examples of where it is currently used.
	Do you plan to build a new transmission line?	No. Electrical connection for the facility will be on the existing Lennox GS site.
	Inquiry as to where the natural gas fuel will come from.	The natural gas fuel will come from the existing Union Gas pipeline.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Design (Cont'd)</i>		
	Where will the gas line be located?	The gas line already exists.
	Concerned about the frequency of start-ups and shut downs in comparison to that at Lennox GS.	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	What is the future of Lennox GS? Would NGS run more frequently if Lennox GS was shut down permanently?	We don't anticipate any change to the operation of Lennox GS as a result of the NGS.
	What's the effect of the buildings at both Lennox GS and NGS on the dispersion of contaminants?	Please see Section 4.2 of the ERR and Supporting Document 1.
	Why can't all the water be recovered from the cooling towers (why is it that only approximately 50% is recovered and re-circulated)?	Water is lost in the cooling tower because the process requires the evaporation of water to create a cooling mechanism.
	Concern about the fuel capacity for Lennox GS and TransCanada and the possibility that Lennox would be forced to run on oil.	<p>Under current planning assumptions OPG expects that the supply of gas will have very little potential to increase emissions from Lennox GS. As has been the case since it became a dual fuelled station (natural gas and oil), Lennox GS generation requirements will continue to be served under an interruptible agreement by Union Gas and continue to operate using both natural gas and oil. The choice of fuel is not determined exclusively by the capacity of the Union Gas lateral but rather by a number of factors including fuel economics which currently favour natural gas.</p> <p>The Union Gas lateral pipeline from the TransCanada Pipelines Limited mainline to the Lennox GS site is 17 km long and 24 inches in diameter. Union Gas has confirmed that the maximum capacity of this pipeline is less than the capacity required for the simultaneous operation of NGS and Lennox GS at maximum capacity.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response																						
<i>NGS Design (Cont'd)</i>																								
	Question about oil containing equipment locations on site.	Any outdoor equipment with oil or other chemicals associated with it will have secondary containment and associated oil/water or oil/grit separators to prevent leaks to the ground.																						
	Has the NGS design been finalized?	Design has commenced and will continue into 2014																						
	What is the footprint of the new buildings as well as the footprint of the Lennox Generating Station? Concerned about changing details.	<p>The footprint of the current configuration of the NGS is as approximately 11,000 m<sup>2</sup> comprised of the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1396 662 1879 1015"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1396 662 1753 711">Building/Enclosure</th> <th data-bbox="1753 662 1879 711">EST. AREA (m<sup>2</sup>)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 711 1753 743">ST BUILDING</td> <td data-bbox="1753 711 1879 743">1820</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 743 1753 776">WATER TREATMENT BUILDING</td> <td data-bbox="1753 743 1879 776">1276</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 776 1753 808">ADMINISTRATION / CONTROL BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 776 1879 808">967</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 808 1753 841">CIRCULATING WATER PUMPHOUSE</td> <td data-bbox="1753 808 1879 841">185</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 841 1753 873">FUEL GAS COMPRESSION BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 841 1879 873">930</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 873 1753 906">COOLING TOWER CHEMICAL STORAGE BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 873 1879 906">233</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 906 1753 938">WAREHOUSE</td> <td data-bbox="1753 906 1879 938">1603</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 938 1753 971">CT BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 938 1879 971">3510</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 971 1753 1003">AUX BLR BLDG</td> <td data-bbox="1753 971 1879 1003">642</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1396 1003 1753 1036">TOTAL</td> <td data-bbox="1753 1003 1879 1036">11166</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Please note that these are the current design areas and subject to change as the detailed design and permitting of the facility is completed.</b></p> <p>The footprint of the Lennox Generating Station powerhouse excluding any external buildings is approximately 23,000 m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	Building/Enclosure	EST. AREA (m <sup>2</sup> )	ST BUILDING	1820	WATER TREATMENT BUILDING	1276	ADMINISTRATION / CONTROL BLDG	967	CIRCULATING WATER PUMPHOUSE	185	FUEL GAS COMPRESSION BLDG	930	COOLING TOWER CHEMICAL STORAGE BLDG	233	WAREHOUSE	1603	CT BLDG	3510	AUX BLR BLDG	642	TOTAL	11166
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**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Need and Cost</i>		
	What is the purpose of the proposed facility?	The purpose of the NGS is to be a system resource that is used to meet the Ontario electrical demand.
	We feel that TransCanada has overstated the need for and cost-effectiveness of the NGS vis-a-vis projected electricity needs both locally and provincially	Comment noted.
	What is the cost of the NGS?	\$1.2 billion.
	Why do we need wind turbines and the NGS in Napanee?	Both are policy objectives of the Provincial government. There are very different drivers for both initiatives.
	Why do we need the NGS when Lennox GS is right next door, and it rarely operates?  Why is a new power plant being built beside an existing and under-utilized back-up power plant?	Please see Chapter 1 of the ERR.
<i>NGS Operations</i>		
	When would the NGS plant be expected to operate?	Based on the operation of our existing HHGS and PEC plants we would expect to start each morning and shut down each evening, Monday to Friday.
	Could the facility operate around the clock?	Yes under extreme conditions such as a heat wave or a transmission contingency.
	Has TransCanada, with its existing operations, ever operated around the clock?	Yes, there have been periods when the HHGS plant operated continuously for a few days.  In the case of PEC, for example, the plant operated during the G20 Summit in Toronto for 3 days continuously and then other times for shorter periods during extreme weather or due to extreme conditions on the electrical system (the “grid”). Recently HHGS operated continuously for several days for the same reasons (weather conditions and grid conditions).

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>NGS Operations (Cont'd)</i>		
	What are the typical operating hours?	The operation of the NGS will be determined by the system operators and will vary from day to day depending on system demand, available resources and relative costs of resources. Generally, the NGS is expected to start each weekday in the morning to meet the morning demand and shutdown each evening when the demand is reduced.
	Can the existing electrical transmission lines handle all the electricity?	Yes – that was one of the primary attributes to the site.
	What are the line losses to bring electricity from Napanee to Oakville?	The Ontario Power Authority estimates the average electricity losses associated with bringing electricity from a plant like NGS located at Napanee to the Greater Toronto Area would be 1% to 2% higher than if the generation was located in the GTA.
	Will the backup generator that is run on diesel be tested weekly? Request low sulphur diesel and not testing on poor air quality days.	Please see Section 3.1 of the ERR.
	HHGS only runs a certain percentage of time. If that was the case for NGS we wouldn't just start for sake of starting?	No.
<i>NGS Timelines</i>		
	What are the NGS timelines?	Please see Section 1.7 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Noise and Vibration</i>		
	Concern about expected noise levels with additional facility on NGS Lennox GS site.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Concern expressed regarding noise during construction of NGS.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Concern about noise generated by the daily operation of the NGS.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Willingness to have noise monitoring systems installed on site neighbours' property.	Comment noted.
	Noticed an increase in noise on the Lennox site due to the activities of OPG and Lafarge, which has been mitigated lately due to reduction of operating conditions and silencing.	Comment noted.
	Will TransCanada make use of berms?	Berming is one option to be considered as part of the site plan, in addition to landscaping.
	Will there be vibration from the facility reverberating through the bedrock to the homes?	Experience from other facilities and the lack of issue with the existing operation (Lennox GS) would indicate that this is not likely to be an issue here.
	Does the electricity output affect the noise levels?	Possibly. However, worst case scenarios are evaluated against the standards.
	Will you include low frequency noise in the ERR?	Yes. Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	How high will the noise levels be?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	What is the additive effect of the TransCanada facility in relation to other sources of noise in the community (cumulative effects – road traffic, Lennox, Lafarge)?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Would Lennox GS operations be captured within the noise monitoring program sampling period?  What are the noise levels without the Lennox GS operation?	Noise monitoring was conducted for an extended period of time and it included times when Lennox GS would have been operating as well as when it wasn't operating. Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	What are the noise levels associated with construction equipment and added road traffic during construction (especially in light of the length of the construction period)?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Noise and Vibration (Cont'd)</i>		
	What are the noise criteria that would be used for the project? Concern that 40 dBA design standard is not low enough given current ambient conditions.	Please see Section 2.3 and 4.3 of the ERR.
	How will the Lennox building and the Lake (i.e. reflection) be considered in the acoustic assessment?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Resident on Amherst Island suggested that Lennox GS can already be heard when wind direction is blowing from the north.	Comment noted.
	How will noise be mitigated?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	Interest in the noise studies.	Comment noted.
	Used to hold start-up of Lennox GS to no earlier than 7:00 am due to noise complaints from nearest neighbours to the East.	Comment noted.
	What is the noisiest part of the plant?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR.
	Please liaise with Ontario Power Authority to ensure that Lennox and Addington generating Station complies with current noise standards. Install a noise monitoring station on the north-western shore of Amherst Island to establish a baseline of existing noise levels when the generating station is operational in various conditions and times of day. Provide a public report of all data.	Please see Section 5 of Supporting Document 2.  Questions with respect to compliance of Lennox GS should be referred to OPG.
	Please provide predicted noise levels from the Napanee Generating Station on Amherst Island by a qualified acoustician taking into account the additive effect of the L & A generating station and the proposed Napanee Generating Station and in particular the amplifying effect of transmission of sound across water. Please also take into account proposed industrial wind turbine project proposed by Windlectric.	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	What is TransCanada doing to address low frequency noise?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.
	What noise mitigation measures are/will be in place?	Please see Section 4.3 of the ERR and Supporting Document 2.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Project Move from Oakville to Napanee</i>		
	<p>Please provide a comprehensive justification as to why the gas plant should be located in Lennox and Addington when it was considered unsuitable for Mississauga/Oakville.</p>	<p>The results of the studies for the Oakville GS indicated that there was no reason that the plant could not be built in Oakville.</p> <p>The studies for the NGS indicate that similarly, the NGS will meet all regulatory requirements.</p> <p>The Lennox site is an ideal location for the NGS. It has an existing robust 500 kV electrical connection to Hydro One on the site which permits the NGS output to be moved efficiently to load centers. It has an existing natural gas connection to Union Gas on the site and existing water supply and return facilities through the adjacent Ontario Power Generation Lennox GS facility. Power generation is a permitted use consistent with Zoning and Official Plan. The site has good road access and on-site rail access. The 38 ha acre site provides ample room for construction staging and parking with the actual facilities occupying about 11 ha - located largely on previously developed land. The facilities are close to all the major connections and all connections are confined to the Lennox site.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Public Consultation</i>		
	I did not attend the February 11, 2013 Open House. Can you provide me with details including number of attendees and general questions that arose?	Please see Section 6.3.8 of the ERR and Supporting Document 7 for details.
	I was not able to make it to the Jobs Session held on June 13, 2013. Can you provide me with information on the event and will you have another session in the future?	Please see Section 6.3.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 7 for details.  A job fair will be occurring in the spring of 2014 held along with TransCanada's contractor, to coincide with the first wave of hiring for job opportunities related to NGS construction.
	Why have you not told residents in Bath about the project? We are the closest community, not Napanee.	We have sent out newsletters to all residents in Bath. We have met with the Mayor and CAO of Loyalist Township. We have also met with residents of Amherst Island.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Safety/Emergency Response</i>		
	Request that TransCanada provide details of an emergency response plan including how emergency responders and neighbours are involved.	Please see Section 3.4 of the ERR.
	Request that the NGS emergency response plan include an off-site alarm siren.	Comment noted.
	Can you provide information on the safety of the pipeline?	Union Gas has safely supplied large power plants for more than 20 years without incident including Lennox, Brighton Beach, Sarnia Regional Cogeneration Plant, East Windsor and more. Union Gas has over 100 years of experience in designing and operating pipeline systems and facilities and will be applying all that expertise to this project. All of their pipelines and facilities are designed, constructed and maintained to meet or exceed the safety codes and requirements of the Ontario Energy Board Act, the Canadian Standards Association and the Technical Standards and Safety Authority.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Safety/Emergency Response (Cont'd)</i>		
		<p>Union Gas has an extensive pipeline integrity management program to ensure that once installed, their pipelines remain in safe operating condition. This includes regular monitoring of the inside and outside of their transmission pipelines for corrosion, leaks or any other potential damage.</p> <p>Pipelines used to transport natural gas and associated facilities are monitored 24 hours a day. Operators can shut off valves located at regular intervals along the pipeline, as well as stop the flow of gas altogether.</p> <p>Some of the specific safety steps Union Gas employs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pipe is coated to protect from corrosion. Pipeline coatings are rigorously tested and have an excellent record of success.</li> <li>• Before the pipe is lowered into the ground, the entire coating is checked with electronic tools to ensure the coating is intact.</li> <li>• Once installed, a very small electric current constantly runs through the pipe. This electric current impedes the electrochemical reaction that causes corrosion. This system is known as cathodic protection.</li> <li>• The electric circuit is monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure the cathodic protection remains fully operational and distributed along the entire length of the pipeline.</li> </ul>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Safety/Emergency Response (Cont'd)</i>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welds are 100% radiographically inspected to ensure their complete integrity and compliance to CSA Standards.</li> </ul> <p>Before being put into service, the pipeline is filled with water and pressure tested to a pressure higher than it will ever see in gas service thereby ensuring increased public safety during pipeline operation. It is then cleaned and dried before being put into operation. Regular surveys are completed by a third-party contractor, with very sensitive electronic equipment which determines if any leaks exist.</p>
	<p>What security precautions does TransCanada take to protect the plant?</p>	<p>NGS will be required to have strict security provisions in place in accordance with regulatory authorities including the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) which includes the enforcement of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) requirements. This includes requirements for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) to address both physical and cyber security. In addition, the NGS Security and Emergency Plan will be included in the Town of Greater Napanee Site Plan Agreement.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Safety/Emergency Response (Cont'd)</i>		
		<p>The CIP standards require that generation facilities such as the NGS have a physical security plan consisting of a secure perimeter encompassing the facility, controlled physical access points, and a visitor control program including identification, documentation and continuous escort of all visitors.</p> <p>NGS will be continuously manned by experienced and trained operators and will have both an Emergency Response Plan and an Emergency Restoration Plan in accordance with the IESO requirements.</p>
	<p>What kind of safety features does the plant have to make sure that it doesn't explode?</p>	<p>The NGS will be manned 24 x 7 by trained and experienced professionals. Safety is an integral part of everything TransCanada does, from design through to operation. Gas detection and fire suppressions systems will be built into the facility. The NGS will include fuel gas shut-off systems such that in an emergency, gas supply to the facility is cut off.</p>
	<p>Please provide a copy of the emergency and safety plan with particular regard for fire and explosion.</p>	<p>Emergency and safety plans are being developed in coordination with the Town of Greater Napanee. Please note that there is no gas storage on site. We will be conducting regular emergency exercises that include local emergency response personnel/fire services.</p>

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Site and Site Selection</i>		
	The NGS site is located in Alderville First Nation traditional territory.	Comment noted.
	The NGS site is located in Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte traditional territory.	Comment noted.
	Can the NGS be moved back to “Site 1”?	TransCanada has no rights to any lands on the Lennox GS site except for the lands described in our agreements and planning applications (essentially the 95 acre parcel to the east of the existing Lennox GS). Our rights to these lands were formalized under the Agreement of Purchase and Sale between OPG and TransCanada Energy dated December 14, 2012. All the remaining lands of the Lennox GS remain the exclusive private property of OPG.
	Concern about lack of consultation on behalf of the government on siting of the facility.	Comment noted.
	Not concerned about the facility as long as it isn't adjacent to property.	Comment noted.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Site and Site Selection (cont'd)</i>		
	Why was the Lennox site chosen?	The location is an ideal site to provide power into the existing robust 500 kV transmission system grid: the backbone of Ontario. The site also consists of an existing gas connection, water supply, and return facilities. The location is consistent with zoning and official plans in addition to having good road access and on-site rail access. The site is 95 acres in size, which gives ample room for construction, storage, and parking, while the land was also previously developed.
	Why didn't TransCanada just lease the land?	<p>Company philosophy. Once the lease extends beyond 20 years, the implications are similar to ownership and the company generally acquires in this case.</p> <p>Generally, if TransCanada is making a substantial investment on a property as in the case of NGS at \$1.2 billion, we prefer to own the land, rather than lease. This ensures that the investment in equipment and facilities on the property are not stranded at some point in the future. From a planning perspective any lease longer than 21 years (which would be the case for NGS) requires severance approval as if we were buying the land.</p>
	Can the plant be moved farther North?	No, the NGS is as far North on the site as the property goes.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Traffic/Site Access</i>		
	Observation of an increase of truck traffic in the site area.	Comment noted.
	General concern regarding an increase in traffic during construction and operations of the NGS.	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.
	Will it be possible to reduce the speed zone in the project area so as to promote road safety?	TransCanada will incorporate all requirements specified by approval authorities (MTO, County of Lennox and Addington, Town of Greater Napanee) including traffic lights, turning lanes, etc. as required. Further, we will commit to request a reduction in speed limit to 60 km/h in vicinity of the NGS entrance on Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33. TransCanada has met with the MTO and brought up this issue.
		They are reticent to commit to reducing the speed limit because it does not meet the normal justifications of multiple entrances. The road is designed for a maximum of 100 km/h and thus 80 km/h is the expected speed for this stretch of road. The MTO believes that there is a greater risk to safety by reducing speed limits where they are not expected versus having a higher speed limit.
	Will TransCanada be able to provide bussing for construction workers during construction of the NGS facility?	Bussing is not anticipated to be necessary during the construction of the NGS.
	Will it be possible to reduce the speed limit from Bath to the corner of Highway 33 and County Road 8 from 80 km/h to 60 km/h?	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.
	Would you consider a traffic light at the plant entrance to help create breaks in traffic?	This is a Ministry of Transportation issue. If one is required, it will be incorporated.
	Concern about increased travel time and access to Loyalist Parkway/Highway 33 because of additional traffic during the construction period.	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.
	How many trucks will access the site?	Please see Section 4.10 of the ERR and Supporting Document 5.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>TransCanada Energy Inc.</i>		
	Is TransCanada a Canadian company? How much of it is Canadian owned?	TransCanada is a Canadian company. From an investment perspective the Company is public, trading on both the New York and Toronto Stock exchanges and is widely held. If you hold mutual funds or have a pension you may hold TransCanada stock. 60% of our workforce is in Canada. More than 80% of our shareholders are Canadian, with the rest being American and International.
<i>Transmission</i>		
Will transmission lines be upgraded as a result of the project? If so, will they damage crops in the area?	NGS will be utilizing the existing 500 kV system of lines, and they will be able to accommodate both Lennox GS and NGS.	
<i>Water/Lake Ontario</i>		
	Questions posed regarding effects of the NGS on groundwater.	Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR.
	Effects of intake and discharge on the lake.	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR.
	How does the permit to take water function and does TransCanada pay duties to take water?	TransCanada's water take is covered under OPG's existing permit to take water. There is no fee associated with this.
	Will the intake of water and the temperature of effluent into Lake Ontario have an effect on the local fish populations?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Will pipes extend from the shoreline into the Lake and if so, how far? Will water be discharged into the lake? This was not clear from the public open house display materials, and unfortunately, I was not able to attend the public open house.	The NGS would be utilizing the Lennox GS intake and discharge to the Lake and therefore no new structures are to be built into the lake for the NGS.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Water/Lake Ontario (Cont'd)</i>		
	Will you preserve the creek on site that goes from the wetland to the lake?	Yes. Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR.
	What are the setbacks for wetland and watercourses?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR.
	Need to describe the need for storm water management.	Please see Section 3.2 of the ERR.
	Who will be responsible for managing the stream and the wetland?	TransCanada is responsible for managing the stream on the NGS site.
	What will the impact of the NGS be on ice formation in Lake Ontario?	Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR on thermal loading.
	What will be the effect of the NGS on the shore wells that exist on the lake downstream from the discharge point? What will the short and long-term effects be on our drinking water? Will the water quality in these wells be monitored on an on-going basis?	Please see Section 4.6 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Please provide information about the amount of water that will be used from and discharged into Lake Ontario daily, including temperature, chemicals and relevant WHMIS sheets. Please advise what permits are required and ensure that public notice is given for all environmental postings.	Please see Chapter 1 and Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	Will the wetlands to the northeast be impacted and can a public boardwalk to/within this wetland be incorporated into the project design?	The NGS is not anticipated to effect the wetlands to the northeast. The issue of facilitating public access to/within this wetland area and the potential effects from doing so (i.e. on established ecological connectivity and linkages) would have to be discussed with OPG, since they own the land.
	Where is the water intake from the NGS?	Water for NGS will be supplied from the existing Lennox forebay.

**Table 6.1 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Questions (Cont'd)**

Topic	Comments/Questions/Concerns	TransCanada Response
<i>Water/Lake Ontario (Cont'd)</i>		
	Has an agreement been reached with OPG to use their existing water and wastewater facilities?	Yes, the Shared Site Agreement is public and can be found at: <a href="http://www.opg.com/power/thermal/lennox.asp">http://www.opg.com/power/thermal/lennox.asp</a>
	Question relating to model results. The model shows total phosphorus entering the lake. Is this a problem for eutrophication and hence contamination of shore line wells?	No, it will not affect the shoreline or the shore wells since the model showed that ambient levels are reached at the outlet of the discharge channel. Also, the model represents worst case conditions (i.e. maximum flow at maximum concentration).
	What is the percentage of water when compared to Lennox GS?	Please see Section 4.7 of the ERR and Supporting Document 3.
	How will water uptake and discharge affect erosion on the shore of Lake Ontario?	Existing structures are being used and flows are a small percentage of existing flows. Therefore, there will be no effect to shore erosion.
	Does the culvert being installed in the intermittent creek have sufficient capacity to prevent the wetland water level from rising? I would like to be sure that that the wetland does not flood farmland located to the east of the NGS site.	The culvert will be appropriately sized to maintain existing flows.

## **6.7 PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REPORT**

The Draft ERR was made available for stakeholder review and comment from October 1st to November 30, 2013. Copies of the report and supporting documents were made available electronically at [www.napaneeegs.com](http://www.napaneeegs.com). Hard copies of the documents were available for review in at the following locations:

**Location #1:**

Napanee Town Hall  
124 John Street  
Napanee, Ontario

**Location #2:**

County of Lennox and Addington Public Library – Napanee Branch  
25 River Road  
Napanee, Ontario

**Location #3:**

TransCanada's Napanee Generating Station Project Office  
113 Richmond Blvd., Unit 4  
Napanee, Ontario  
(613)308-9502  
8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. or by appointment

**Location #4:**

Administration Office – Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte  
13 Old York Road  
Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario  
K0K 1X0

**Location #5:**

Land Code Coordinator's Office – Alderville First Nation  
11696 2nd Line Road  
Alderville, Ontario  
K0K 2X0

Shortly after publication of the Draft ERR, two copies were also made available to Amherst Island residents and to the East site neighbours. In addition, a copy of the Draft ERR was also made available at the County of Lennox and Addington Public Library – South Fredericksburgh Branch (2478 County Road 8, Bath, Ontario).

Information detailing the Draft ERR review and comment period was communicated to stakeholders by means of:

- A newspaper advertisement published in the Napanee Beaver, Napanee Guide, Picton County Weekly News, and Kingston Whig-Standard (see Supporting Document 7, Appendix A for a copy of the advertisement);
- A letter of notification of release of the Draft ERR mailed to those contacts identified in the stakeholder project contact list who did not provide an e-mail address on September 27, 2013 and e-mailed on October 1, 2013;
- An announcement posted on the NGS website on October 1, 2013; and
- A hand delivered letter to site neighbours within a 2 km radius of the NGS.

Hard copies and CDs of the Draft ERR were sent to key review agencies on October 1, 2013 including:

- MOE;
- CEAA;
- CRCA;
- MNR;
- MTO;
- Town of Greater Napanee; and
- County of Lennox and Addington.

During the Draft ERR review period, TransCanada hosted a second Open House on October 23, 2013 to present information about the environmental studies undertaken for the NGS, summarize the key points in the Draft ERR, and answer any questions. A description of Open House 2 is provided in Section 6.3.8.2 of the ERR and Section 3.1.7.2 of Supporting Document 7.

In addition, TransCanada offered to the Town of Greater Napanee, in recognition of the importance of having a thorough, comprehensive, and objective analysis of the ERR, financial assistance in hiring a qualified, independent third party environmental consultant to peer review the Draft and Final ERR documents (as outlined in Section 2.3.1 of Supporting Document 7).

Comments on the Draft ERR were received via e-mail, regular mail and facsimile from the following entities:

- Ontario Ministry of the Environment – Peterborough Office;
- Ontario Ministry of the Environment – Eastern Region;
- Ontario Ministry of the Environment – Standards Development Branch;
- Ontario Ministry of the Environment – Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Branch;

- Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Sport and Culture – Cultural Services Unit;
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources – Peterborough District;
- Ontario Ministry of Transportation – Eastern Region;
- Ontario Ministry of Transportation – Corridor Management Section;
- Peer reviewers for the Town of Greater Napanee; and
- Local residents/neighbours.

All comments on the Draft ERR received during the review and comment period and responses to these comments are provided in Appendix A of the ERR.

## **6.8 PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REPORT**

This Final ERR is being made available for a 30-day review and comment period starting on January 21, 2014 and ending on February 20, 2014. Copies of the report and supporting documents will be available electronically at [www.napaneeegs.com](http://www.napaneeegs.com) and will also be available for review in hard copy format at the following locations:

Location #1:

Napanee Town Hall:  
124 John Street  
Napanee, Ontario

Location #2

County of Lennox and Addington Public Library – Napanee Branch  
25 River Road  
Napanee, Ontario

Location #3:

County of Lennox and Addington Public Library – South Fredericksburgh Branch  
2478 County Road 8  
Bath, Ontario

Location #4:

TransCanada's Napanee  
Generating Station Project Office  
113 Richmond Blvd., Unit 4  
Napanee, Ontario  
(613)308-9502  
8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. or by appointment

Location #5:

Administration Office – Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte  
13 Old York Road  
Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario K0K 1X0

Location #6:

Land Code Coordinator's Office – Alderville First Nation  
11696 2<sup>nd</sup> Line Road  
Alderville, Ontario  
K0K 2X0

Copies of the Final ERR will also be made available to Amherst Island residents and to the East site neighbours.

Information detailing the Final ERR review and comment period will be communicated to stakeholders by means of:

- A newspaper advertisement published in the Napanee Beaver, Napanee Guide, Picton County Weekly News, Belleville Intelligencer, Northumberland Today, and Kingston Whig-Standard;
- A letter of notification of release of the Final ERR and Notice of Completion mailed to those contacts identified in the stakeholder project contact list who did not provide an e-mail address on January 17, 2014 and e-mailed on January 21, 2014;
- An announcement posted on the NGS website on January 21, 2014; and
- A hand delivered letter to site neighbours within a 2 km radius of the NGS.

Hard copies and CDs of the Draft ERR were sent to key review agencies on January 21, 2014 including:

- MOE;
- CEAA;
- CRCA;
- MNR;
- MTO;
- Town of Greater Napanee; and
- County of Lennox and Addington.

## **6.9 NOTICE OF COMPLETION**

As required in the Guide, a Notice of Completion was prepared to inform stakeholders that TransCanada has completed the Environmental Review under the Environmental

Screening/Review Process and to provide details regarding the 30-day stakeholder review and comment period. The Notice included: a map identifying the NGS; a description of the NGS; details regarding the review period; locations where the Final ERR may be reviewed; and instructions for making an elevation request in accordance with the provisions of the Guide. A copy of the Notice of Completion is provided in Supporting Document 7, Appendix I.

#### **6.10 OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER ENGAGEMENT**

The completion of the ERR is but one step in building and operating the NGS within the Town of Greater Napanee. TransCanada is interested in continuing to build and maintain good relationships with site neighbours and the immediate, local and regional community. TransCanada is committed to continuing consultation and communication in accordance with the principles and objectives outlined in Section 6.2 throughout the completion of the environmental approvals and design finalization, construction, and operation. It is TransCanada's goal to be a positive corporate member of the Greater Napanee community.

TransCanada will seek opportunities to engage with the community through continued meetings with neighbours and community groups, participation in community organizations, and investment in the community. Stakeholder consultation for the NGS has and will continue to be conducted on the basis of the principles and goals of TransCanada's community relations program. This program is designed to ensure stakeholders are aware of the progress of the development of the NGS and to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to have any questions answered and issues addressed.

TransCanada's commitment to stakeholder consultation and engagement continues throughout the regulatory and construction phases of a new project. Following construction, TransCanada's on-going Community and Aboriginal Relations and Public Awareness Programs are designed to ensure that stakeholders remain aware of its operations and have access to TransCanada representatives on an on-going basis. This program helps our employees facilitate consistent, on-going communication with key community stakeholders such as neighbours, municipalities, emergency service organizations and contractors.

The NGS is located within the Eastern Region of TransCanada. Within each region of TransCanada's operations, there is a local Regional Aboriginal and Community Relations Liaison whose role is to implement community and municipal government relations which foster positive and mutually beneficial relationships once the NGS is operational.