

## **7.0 FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING**

---

Clydesdale Ridge Wind LP is committed to conducting monitoring activities to address residual environmental effects with a high level of concern or uncertainty. While it is anticipated that the residual environmental effects of the Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project will not be significant, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and corresponding Environmental Protection, Monitoring, and Contingency Plans will be developed to address potential issues and concerns. In addition, there are site-specific pre-construction follow-up measures which the Proponent is committed to, in order to assist with micrositing of turbine and access road locations, refine mitigation as required, and support environmental regulatory approvals as required (e.g., Water Approvals). The level of information contained in this EA Registration is considered sufficient to confidently predict the significance of residual Project-related environmental effects (including cumulative effects).

### **7.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS AND APPROVALS**

As discussed in Section 6.2.1, Clydesdale Ridge Wind LP is committed to continuing bird surveys in the vicinity of the Study Area in 2012 to further add to the knowledge of bird use in the region, in particular associated with the post-construction monitoring of the neighbouring and overlapping Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm.

As part of the detailed surveying and siting process, a follow-up vegetation survey may be conducted to confirm appropriate siting of the Project. It is anticipated that in the event that a species of conservation concern is identified, the specific footprint of the infrastructure (e.g., turbine foundation, transmission pole) can be adjusted to avoid this constraint and/or additional site specific mitigation plans can be developed.

Watercourses and wetlands will be avoided to the greatest extent practical. Where these features are unavoidable, approval will be sought from NSE and DFO as appropriate for alteration. Follow-up watercourse and/or wetland functional analyses will be conducted as required to complete applications for approval. Habitat compensation planning, if required, will be done in consultation with NSE and/or DFO to ensure no net loss of function/habitat.

A pre- and post-construction Mainland Moose Monitoring Program will be conducted (see Table 7.1). The monitoring program will be confirmed with NSDNR. The Proponent is also committed to working with landowners on long-term education and stewardship initiatives. In particular, the Proponent has worked with the landowners in a voluntary forest management plan and avoided cutting on over 500 acres over the last two years. The Proponent is the landowner of about 3,000 acres of land that will have a forest management plan that considers the existence of Mainland Moose and will attempt to control all cutting activities to help create suitable habitat. Overall, the Proponent is also committed to working with NSDNR and landowners to protect the mainland moose population, e.g., through initiatives in the Mainland Moose Recovery Program.

FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

---

Prior to construction, an archaeological field survey will be conducted based on final design and layout of Project infrastructure and proximity to areas deemed to have high potential for First Nations archaeological resources. The MEKS (that will be completed pending receipt of a PPA) may also provide guidance on archaeological follow-up. Such work could include more in-depth background research, a pedestrian survey of the high potential areas, possibly, sub-surface testing and/or monitoring of high potential areas subject to excavation. This work would be done by a professional archaeologist in consultation with the Nova Scotia Museum (NSM).

**7.2 FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING PROGRAMS**

The following section provides a brief overview of the Project follow-up and monitoring measures to be implemented to support construction and operations activities.

The EMP is generally overseen by the Operations Manager, but all Project personnel will be trained in their specific requirements towards its implementation. Training will include the safe handling of hazardous materials and petroleum products, compliance with WHMIS, proper use of on-site firefighting equipment, and an environmental orientation prior to initiating on-site work.

The Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) is a key component of the EMP, and will be developed for both the Construction and Operations phases of the Project. The EPP for the construction period aims to reduce the environmental impact during construction activities and consists of environmental protection measures for routine activities associated with the construction of the Project. This will be accomplished through: contingency procedures in the event of an erosion control failure, fuel and hazardous material spill, fire and/or encounter of archaeological and heritage resources; environmental monitoring, inspection and reporting requirements; a list of applicable permits, approvals and authorizations; and a key contact list. The EPP for the operating period aims to reduce the environmental impact of the operation activities and consists of guidelines for: equipment maintenance activities; the safe storage, handling, and disposal of petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL); and the safe storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials.

Environmental Monitoring is a key component of the EMP. Table 7.1 outlines the Environmental Monitoring Programs that will be in place for the Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project.

The last aspect of the EMP is the Contingency Procedure Plan, which consists of a detailed response system in the event of the accidental release of POLs or other hazardous materials. Aspects of the plan include environmental concerns, personnel training, prevention measures, response-action plan, and a spill clean-up resource list.

**Table 7.1 Environmental Monitoring Programs (Operations)**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Response-Action Plan</b>
Sound	In response to noise complaints, if any occur, Clydesdale Ridge Wind LP would measure ambient	In response to noise complaints, if any occur.	If the ambient sound levels at any residential receptors are higher than permitted noise levels, a report shall be filed

FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

**Table 7.1 Environmental Monitoring Programs (Operations)**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Response-Action Plan</b>
	<p>sound levels and wind speed at selected residential receptors.</p> <p>The sound and wind data will then be combined to produce a plot of background ambient sound pressure levels versus wind speed.</p>		<p>with the NSE with the particulars of the concern, the suspected source, and any remedial actions taken or to be taken to resolve the concern.</p> <p>If the noise exceedance is related to equipment wear, the maintenance schedule will be adjusted to account for this and minimize the potential for a reoccurrence.</p>
Shadow Flicker	<p>A registry will be created to document complaints of shadow flicker.</p> <p>In the event of a complaint, shadow flicker will be reviewed from that receptor using photographs, and/or video recording at the appropriate time of day and year.</p> <p>Anecdotal information about shadow flicker will be collected from nearby residences.</p>	<p>Shadow flicker will be monitored as required during operation of the Project. If required, it will be conducted once during the summer and once during the winter.</p>	<p>When a complaint or complaints of shadow flicker are received from a receptor located within 1,000 m of the turbine, shadow flicker will be reviewed from that receptor. Information collected from the shadow flicker monitoring will be used to develop further mitigation, if warranted.</p>
Bird and Bat Mortality	<p>Bird and bat carcass monitoring will be performed within a 50 m radius of each selected turbine. The fatality rate will require correction for scavenger removal of carcasses and field observation abilities of surveyors. The monitoring program will be confirmed with Environment Canada (CWS) and NSDNR.</p>	<p>It is expected that monitoring of bird and bat mortality surveys will be conducted during the two years following wind farm commissioning, with emphasis placed on surveying during peak spring and fall migration of birds and fall migration of bats.</p>	<p>It is likely that two years of monitoring will be conducted for bats and birds, to be determined in consultation with NSDNR and CWS</p>
Moose	<p>A pre- and post-construction Mainland Moose Monitoring Program will be conducted. The monitoring program will be confirmed with NSDNR.</p>	<p>In light of the discovery of what appears to be limited moose presence in the Project Study Region, a moose monitoring program (pellet group counts) will be implemented to determine the degree to which moose use the Project Study Area.</p> <p>Winter track surveys will be conducted to determine if moose and other mammal species avoid turbine sites. This study will help to determine if the turbines and associated infrastructure</p>	<p>The information can then be used as baseline or reference material for the Provincial Moose Recovery Program.</p>

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

**Table 7.1 Environmental Monitoring Programs (Operations)**

Component	Method	Timing	Response-Action Plan
		<p>are an impediment to free movement of mammals where turbines are not present.</p> <p>As requested by NSDNR, helicopter surveys will also be conducted. Details will be developed in consultation with NSDNR.</p>	
Aesthetics and Visual Impacts	<p>A registry will be established to record both negative and positive comments on the aesthetics and visual impact of the wind turbines.</p> <p>Media comment on the wind turbines will also be collected and documented.</p> <p>If required, photographs will be taken of the turbine locations from a minimum of two vantage points.</p>	<p>Photographs will be taken at least once after the turbines become operational. The comment registry will be maintained and media comment will be collected throughout the operation of the Project.</p>	<p>Information collected from the aesthetics and visual impact monitoring will be used to develop further mitigation, if required.</p>
Electromagnetic Interference	<p>A complaint resolution system will be in place to record and investigate complaints regarding telecommunications interference.</p>	<p>In response to interference complaints, if any occur.</p>	<p>Mitigation will be conducted on a case by case basis pending results of the investigation.</p>

## **8.0 CONCLUSION**

---

The Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project is expected to provide clean energy sufficient for 20,000 homes annually in Nova Scotia. The Project will result in displacement of burning fossil fuel with an expected avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 172,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide, as well as tonnes of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. The Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project will therefore be an important component of Nova Scotia's commitment to renewable energy and reduction of air emissions from energy combustion.

Based on the results of this EA, the study team has concluded that the Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project is not predicted to result in any significant adverse residual environmental effects. The following section summarizes key points from the EA in justification of this conclusion.

The Project Study Area comprises approximately 1,771 ha in total (refer to Figure 1.2). However the actual footprint of the tower structures and ancillary facilities for the proposed wind farm will occupy only a small fraction of the land base within the Project Study Area (cleared turbine area and area for the right-of-way between turbines). The Project is predicted to result in physical disturbance of approximately 36 ha of land (including development of access roads and turbine foundations), or approximately 2% of the total Project Study Area. It is believed that this prediction is an overestimate and that Project development will result in a much smaller footprint.

Existing logging roads will be upgraded and used for turbine access. Sensitive features including watercourses, wetlands, plant species of conservation of concern, and areas of high archaeological potential will be avoided to the greatest extent practical or possible. Where avoidance is not practical nor possible, detailed mitigation will be developed and all required permits will be obtained prior to construction. Follow-up surveys will be conducted if necessary at areas to be disturbed based on final design which will allow for precise mitigation planning to minimize localized environmental effects on sensitive habitats.

Installation of the proposed Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project will be completed in approximately 14 months of on-site work limiting the period of potential disturbance to residents and wildlife associated with increased vehicle traffic and human activity. Construction activities will be scheduled where practical to minimize environmental effects (*i.e.*, to prevent rutting and to avoid significant life history events such as breeding season for most bird species). Remediation of disturbed surface areas will be undertaken as soon as possible after construction is complete, and the conditions of affected land will be remediated to approximate pre-construction conditions in accordance with landowner agreements. The residual environmental effects associated with Project construction are therefore predicted to be **minimal** and **not significant**.

Effects associated with Project operation are also predicted to be **minimal** and **not significant**. Operation of the wind farm will result in minimal adverse effects to birds and other wildlife. While turbines present a potential collision hazard to birds and bats, this hazard is fairly low

CONCLUSION

---

relative to other tall structures. Bird and bat collisions are expected to be infrequent considering the topography of the area, observed flying patterns, distribution of habitat, and low collision rates documented at Phase I of this Project (Dalhousie Mountain) and other wind farms in the United States and Canada. Post-construction monitoring will be conducted in consultation with Environment Canada and NSDNR. This information will be used for future planning and develop mitigation if required. Any other disturbances to birds and other wildlife (e.g., sensory disturbance) will be minimal, of short duration, reversible and on a local scale.

Operation of the facility will not result in production of air emissions. Sound levels and visual effects (e.g., shadow flicker) will be within acceptable standards. The visual landscape of the region will be altered by the presence of wind turbines; while some receptors will have a clear view of the turbines, many of the homes close to the viewshed will be unable to see the wind farm due to topography and forest cover. Screening opportunities through tree planting or other measures will not likely be warranted but may be considered where post-construction assessment indicates a legitimate concern.

Existing land use (*i.e.*, residential, recreational, resource use) can continue during operation of the Project. A number of positive effects will also be realized. Landowners who are leasing their land for the Project will receive direct financial benefits from facility installation and operation, and the county will receive substantial revenue through property taxes, which will benefit county residents in turn. The Project will offer employment and revenue to local workers, and tourism may actually increase as a result of the operation of the wind farm.

Appropriate and effective mitigation measures have been recommended for the proposed Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project to eliminate or minimize effects that may have been associated with the development. Any residual net adverse environmental effects are predicted to be **not significant** based on the results and conclusions of this EA.

## 9.0 SIGNATURE

---

This report presents details on the EA of the proposed Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Project, conducted in accordance with "The Proponent's Guide to Wind Power Projects: Guide to Preparing an Environmental Assessment Registration Document" (NSEL 2007, updated 2012). The "Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines for Screenings of Inland Wind Farms Under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*" (NRCan 2003) was also used for guidance in reporting as applicable. Overall, the residual effects of the Project are not significant and are acceptable, based on a balanced assessment against all of the screening criteria and the results and conclusions of the EA.

This EA was completed for Clydesdale Ridge Wind LP by Stantec Consulting Ltd. The names and credentials (CVs) of all primary and secondary investigators are presented in **Appendix O**. Specifically, and on behalf of Clydesdale Ridge Wind LP and Stantec Consulting Ltd., the report was prepared and reviewed by the following:



---

Reuben Burge  
President and General Manager, Clydesdale Ridge  
Wind LP



---

Heather Giddens, MES  
Senior Project Manager, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

## **10.0 REFERENCES**

---

- Arnett, E., D. Redell, J. Hayes, and M. Huso. 2006. Patterns of pre-construction of bat activity at proposed wind energy facilities. Presentation and Abstract. 36th Annual North American Symposium on Bat Research, Wilmington, North Carolina.
- Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC). 2011. Data request and species ranks for uncommon and rare species in the vicinity of Clydesdale Ridge, Nova Scotia.
- Baerwald, E.F., G.H. D'Amours, B.J. Klug, and R.M.R. Barclay. 2008. Barotrauma is a significant cause of bat fatalities at wind turbines. *Current Biology*. Vol. 18 (16):R695-R696.
- Banfield, A.W.F. 1974. *The Mammals of Canada*. University of Toronto Press. Toronto, Ontario.
- Bat Conservation International. 2001. *Bats in Eastern Woodlands*. Bat Conservation International. Available online at: <http://www.batcon.org/nabcp/newsite/forrep.pdf>.
- Blaney, S. 2007. A vascular plant inventory of the proposed wind turbine array, Dalhousie Mountain, Nova Scotia with notes on plant communities and breeding birds. July 27, 2007. Appendix C4 in Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farms Environmental Assessment and Registration Document. July 30, 2008.
- Blaney, S. 2005. Breeding Bird and Vascular Plant Inventory for wind turbine sites on Fitzpatrick's Mountain, NS. June 15, 2005. Appendix C5 in Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm Environmental Assessment and Registration Document. July 30, 2008.
- Blehert, David S.; Hicks, Alan C.; Behr, Melissa; Meteyer, Carol U.; Berlowski-Zier, Brenda M.; Buckles, Elizabeth L.; Coleman, Jeremy T. H.; Darling, Scott R.; Gargas, Andrea; Niver, Robyn; Okoniewski, Joseph C.; Rudd, Robert J.; Stone, Ward B. 2009. *Science*, 1/9/2009, Vol. 323 Issue 5911, p227-227.
- Brack, V. 2007. Temperatures and locations used by hibernating bats, including *Myotis sodalis* (Indiana bat), in a limestone mine: implications for conservation and management. *Environmental Management* 40:739-46.
- British Wind Energy Association (BWEA). 2005. *Low Frequency Noise and Wind Turbines Technical Annex*. February 2005. Available online: <http://www.bwea.com/pdf/lfn-annex.pdf>.
- Brodgers and Henderson. 2007. *Bat Species Composition and Activity at the Proposed Dalhousie Mountain Wind Development Site, Nova Scotia*. Appendix C-7, Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm EIA. File No. 10700-40 40100-30-141.



**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Broders, H. & Forbes, G. 2004. Interspecific and intersexual variation in roost-site selection of northern long-eared and little brown bats in the Greater Fundy National Park Ecosystem. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 68: 602-610.
- Broders, H., G. Quinn, and G. Forbes. 2003. Species status, and the spatial and temporal patterns of activity of bats in southwest Nova Scotia, Canada. *Northeastern Naturalist* 10:383-398.
- Broders, H. G. 2003. Summer roosting and foraging behaviour of sympatric *Myotis septentrionalis* and *M. lucifugus*. Page 192. Ph.D Dissertation. University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB.
- Brown, N.R. 1953. An addition to the list of mammals of Nova Scotia: The Eastern Red Bat, *Canadian Field Naturalist* 67:139.
- Burns, L.E., and Broders, H.G., 2010. Structure and movements of bat populations among hibernacula in Atlantic Canada. 2010 Progress Report. Nova Scotia Habitat Conservation Fund.
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 1999. Cumulative Effects Assessment Practitioners Guide.
- Canadian Renewable Energy Corp. (CREC). 2007. Wolfe Island Wind Project Environmental Review Report. Prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd. November 2007.
- Canadian Wind Energy Association (CanWEA). 2006. North Cape Wind Farm. Available online at: [http://canwea.ca/images/uploads/File/North\\_Cape2.pdf](http://canwea.ca/images/uploads/File/North_Cape2.pdf)
- Canadian Wind Energy Association (CanWEA). 2001. Ontario Wind Power Task Force Industry Report and Recommendations. Available online at: <http://www.canwea.ca/images/uploads/File/Resources/OntarioWindPowerTaskForceReport.pdf>
- CCME FAL (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment for protection of Freshwater Aquatic Life) 2007. Canadian water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life: Summary table. Updated December, 2007. In: Canadian environmental quality guidelines, 1999, Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Winnipeg
- CCME (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment) 2005. Application and Testing of the Water Quality Index in Atlantic Canada – Report Summary.
- CCME (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment). 1999. Canadian water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life: Dissolved oxygen (freshwater). In: Canadian environmental quality guidelines, 1999, Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Winnipeg.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Central Nova Tourist Association. No date. Explore Three Shores Nova Scotia. Available at: <http://www.threeshoresnovascotia.com/about-three-shores/contact-us>
- Chatham-Kent. 2008. Public Health Unit: The Health Impact of Wind Turbines: A Review of the Current White, Grey and Published Literature.
- Chief Medical Officer of Health (CMOH). 2010. The potential health impact of wind turbines. Chief Medical Officer of Health Report. May 2010. Ontario.
- Church, Ambrose. 1874. Topographical Township Map of Colchester County. A.F. Church & Co., Halifax. NSARM: Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Church, Ambrose. 1867. Topographical Township Map of Pictou County. A.F. Church & Co., Halifax. NSARM: Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Colby, W.D., R. Dobie, G. Leventhall G, D.M. Lipscomb, R.J. McCunney and M.T. Seilo. 2009. Wind Turbine Sound and Health Effects. An expert panel review: American Wind Energy Association and Canadian Wind Energy Association. Available online at: [http://www.canwea.ca/pdf/talkwind/Wind\\_Turbine\\_Sound\\_and\\_Health\\_Effects.pdf](http://www.canwea.ca/pdf/talkwind/Wind_Turbine_Sound_and_Health_Effects.pdf).
- COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada). 2006. COSEWIC Status Report – Atlantic Salmon – Inner Bay of Fundy populations – Update. 45 pp.
- Crawford, R.L., and R.T. Engstrom. 2001. Characteristics of avian mortality at a north Florida television tower: a 28-year experience. Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Crockford, N.J., 1992. A review of the possible impacts of wind farms on birds and other wildlife. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, JNCC report no. 27, Peterborough, United Kingdom.
- Dalhousie Wind Farm. Pers. Comm. 2011. Email from Gerry Desjardins, IT Manager/Data analyst. Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm.
- Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited. 2008. Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm: Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment. Heritage Research Permit A2007NS40.
- Davis, D and S. Browne. 1996. The Natural History of Nova Scotia. Volume II: Theme Region. Nova Scotia Museum and Nimbus Publishing: Halifax, Nova Scotia. Accessed October 2011. Available online at: <http://museum.gov.ns.ca/mnh/nature/nhns2/intronew.htm>
- Desjardins, G. 2012a (in press). Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm Post Construction Bird Survey -2010. Draft Report.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Desjardins, G.. 2012b. (in press) Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm Post Construction Bird Survey – 2011. Draft Report.
- Desjardins, G. 2012c Clydesdale Ridge Wind Farm Pre-Construction Bird Survey Draft Report - 2011/2012.
- Donohue, H.V. and P.I. Wallace (1982). Geological Map of the Cobequid Highlands, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou Counties, Nova Scotia, Sheet 4 of 4. Map ME-1982-9 [1:50 000]
- Dunn, E. H. 1993. Bird mortality from striking residential windows in winter. Journal of Field Ornithology 64(3): 302-309.
- ECONorthwest. 2002. Economic Impacts of Wind Power in Kittitas County. Final Report for the Phoenix Economic Development Group, November 2002.
- Environment Canada. 2011. National Climate Data and Information Archive. Canadian Climate Normals 1971-2000. Available online at: [http://climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate\\_normals/results\\_e.html?stnID=6491&lang=e&Code=1&province=NS&provBut=&month1=0&month2=12](http://climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_e.html?stnID=6491&lang=e&Code=1&province=NS&provBut=&month1=0&month2=12). Accessed December 19, 2011.
- Environment Canada. 2010. North American Breeding Bird Survey - Canadian Results and Analysis Website version 3.00. Environment Canada, Gatineau, Quebec, K1A 0H3. Date modified: 2011-06-15. Accessed: 2011-12-12.
- Environment Canada. 2008. National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Network. Annual Data Summary for 2005 and 2006. Available online at: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/8928E8A8-0C6F-4B1B-8597-AB3E0F31F4A5/NAPSDataSummaryfor20052006.pdf>. Accessed December 19, 2011.
- Environment Canada. 2007a. Wind Turbines and Birds - A Guidance Document for Environmental Assessment. Available online at: [http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/eval/index\\_e.cfm](http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/eval/index_e.cfm). Last accessed January 21, 2008.
- Environment Canada. 2007b. Recommended Protocols for Monitoring Impacts of Wind Turbines on Birds. Available online at: [http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/eval/index\\_e.cfm](http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/eval/index_e.cfm).
- Environmental Laboratory 1987. Corps of Engineers wetland delineation manual. Wetlands Research Technical Report Y-87-1 (on line edition)
- Epilepsy Action. 2007. Photosensitive epilepsy. Available online at: <http://www.epilepsy.org.uk/info/photo.html>.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Erickson 2003. Updated information regarding bird and bat mortality and risk at new generation wind projects in the West and Midwest. Presentation at the National Wind Coordinating Committee meeting, "How Is Biological Significance Determined When Assessing Possible Impacts?", Washington, D.C., November 17-18, 2003.
- Erskine, A. J. 1992. Atlas of Breeding Birds of the Maritime Provinces. Nimbus Publishing and the Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax. Updated at Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas (MBBA). 2009. Available online at: <http://www.mba-aom.ca/english/index.html>.
- Erickson, J. L., and S. D. West. 2002. The influence of regional climate and nightly weather conditions on activity patterns of insectivorous bats. *Acta Chiropterologica* 4:17–24.
- Erickson, W., G.Johnson, D.Young, D.Strickland, R.Good, M.Bourassa and K.Bay. 2002. Synthesis and Comparison of Baseline Avian and Bat Use, Raptor Nesting and Mortality Information from Proposed and Existing Wind Developments. Report prepared for Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon. 96 pp.
- Erickson, W.P., G.D. Johnson, M.D. Strickland, D.P.Young, Jr., K.J.Sernka and R.E.Good. 2001. Avian collisions with wind turbines: A summary of existing studies and comparisons to other sources of avian collision mortality in the United States. Report prepared for National Wind Coordinating Committee, August 2001.
- Farrow, L. J. 2007. Distribution of the eastern pipistrelle (*Perimyotis subflavus*) in southwest Nova Scotia relative to landscape factors. MSc thesis. Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Farrow, L.J. & Broders, H.G. 2010. Loss of forest cover impacts the distribution of the forest-dwelling tri-colored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*). *Mammalian Biology - Zeitschrift fur Säugetierkunde*, 76, 172-179.
- Fenton, M., and G. Bell. 1981. Recognition of species of insectivorous bats by their echolocation calls. *Journal of Mammalogy* 62:233-234.
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). 2010. Recovery Strategy for the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), inner Bay of Fundy populations [Final]. *In* Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series. Ottawa: Fisheries and Oceans Canada. xiii + 58 pp. + Appendices
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). 1986. Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat. Available online at: [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-eauxcan/infocentre/legislation-lois/policies/fhm-policy/index\\_e.asp](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/canwaters-eauxcan/infocentre/legislation-lois/policies/fhm-policy/index_e.asp)
- Forbes, G. 2012a. Technical Summary and Supporting Information for an Emergency Assessment of the Little Brown Myotis *Myotis lucifugus*. Terrestrial Mammal Subcommittee, COSEWIC.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Forbes, G. 2012b. Technical Summary and Supporting Information for an Emergency Assessment of the Northern Myotis *Myotis septentrionalis*. Terrestrial Mammal Subcommittee, COSEWIC.
- Forbes, G. 2012c. Technical Summary and Supporting Information for an Emergency Assessment of the Tri-colored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus*. Terrestrial Mammal Subcommittee, COSEWIC.
- Gehring, J., O. Kerlinger and A.M. Manville II. 2009. Communications towers, lights, and birds: successful methods of reducing the frequency of avian collisions. *Ecological Applications*, 19(2). Pp. 505-514.
- Gilhen, J. 1984. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, NS 162 pp.
- Gilhen, J. and F. Scott. 1981. Distributions, habitats and vulnerability of amphibians, reptiles, and small native mammals in Nova Scotia. Curatorial Report Number 45. Nova Scotia Museum. Halifax, NS.
- Gill, J.P., M. Townsley, and G.P. Mudge. 1996. Review of the impacts of wind farms and other aerial structures upon birds. *Scottish Natural Heritage Review*. No. 21.
- Grodsky, S. M., M. J. Behr, A Gendler, D. Drake, B. D. Dieterle, R. J. Rudd, and N. L. Walrath. 2011. Investigating the cause of death for wind turbine-associated bat fatalities. *Journal of Mammalogy* 92(5): 917-925.
- Hall, L.S. and G.C. Richards. 1972. Notes on *Tadarida australis* (Chiroptera: Molossidae). *Australian Mammalogy* 1:46.
- Harding, G., P. Harding, A. Wilkins. Wind Turbine, Flicker, and Photosensitive Epilepsy: Characterizing the Flashing that may Precipitate Seizures and Optimizing Guidelines to Prevent Them. *Epilepsia* 2008, 49:10095-98.
- Health Canada. 2010. Electric and magnetic fields at extremely low frequencies. Updated January 2010. Available online at: [http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/alt\\_formats/pdf/iyh-vsv/environ/magnet-eng.pdf](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hl-vs/alt_formats/pdf/iyh-vsv/environ/magnet-eng.pdf)
- HGC Engineering. 2006. Wind turbines and infrasound. Submitted to Canadian Wind Energy Association. Available online at: <http://www.nationalwind.com/facts//CANWEA%20-%20Wind%20Turbines%20and%20Infrasound.pdf>.
- Hooper, W. C., McCabe, L. and Robertson T. 1995. A Standardized Fisheries Stream Survey Approach of Atlantic Canada, DRAFT. Presented to 21st Annual AIC Meeting, American Fisheries Society Shelburne, New Hampshire. September 1995.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Ingersoll, T., Navo, K. & Valpine, P. de. (2010) Microclimate preferences during swarming and hibernation in the Townsend's big-eared bat, *Corynorhinus townsendii*. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 91, 1242-1250.
- James, R.D. 2003. Bird observations at the Pickering wind turbine. *Ontario Birds* 21: 84-97.
- James, R.D., and G. Coady. 2003. Exhibition Place Wind Turbine Bird Monitoring Program in 2003. Report to Toronto Hydro Energy Services Inc. and Windshare, December 2003.
- Jenson, L.B. 1974. *Country Roads: Rural Pictou County Nova Scotia*. Pletheric Press Ltd: Halifax, N.S.
- Johnson, G.D., W.P. Erickson, D.A. Shepherd, M. Perlik, M.D. Strickland, and C. Nations. 2002. Bat interactions with wind turbines at the Buffalo Ridge, Minnesota, Wind Resource Area: 2001 field season. Electric Power Research Institute, Palo Alto, California.
- Johnson, G.D., W.P. Erickson, M.D. Strickland, M.F. Shepherd and D.A. Shepherd. 2000. Avian Monitoring Studies at the Buffalo Ridge Wind Resource Area, Minnesota: Results of a 4-year study. Technical report prepared for Northern States Power Co., Minneapolis, MN. 212pp.
- Jones, C., K.M. Somers, B. Craig, and T.B. Reynoldson. 2005. *Ontario Benthos Biomonitoring Network Protocol Manual*. Version 1.0. 48 pp.
- Jones, J. and C.M Francis. 2003. The effects of light characteristics on avian mortality at lighthouses. *Journal of Avian Biology* 34 (4), 328–333.
- Keith, S.E., D.S. Michaud and S.H.P. Bly. 2008. A Proposal for Evaluating the Potential Health Effects of Wind Turbines Noise for Projects under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. *J Low Freq Noise Vib Active Control*. 2008;27(4):253-265.
- Keppie, J.D. 2000. Geological Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, scale 1:500 000, Digital Version of Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Map ME 2000-1. Digital product compiled by B.E. Fisher. (Formerly DP ME D00-01)
- Kerlinger, P. 2003. FAA lighting of wind turbines and bird collisions. Presentation at the National Wind Coordinating Committee meeting, "How Is Biological Significance Determined When Assessing Possible Impacts?", Washington, D.C., November 17-18, 2003.
- Kerlinger, P. 2000. Avian mortality at communication towers: a review of recent literature, research and methodology. Prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Migratory Bird Management.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Kingsley, A., and B.Whittam. 2005. Wind Turbines and Birds: A Background Review for Environmental Assessment. Draft. Document prepared by Bird Studies Canada for Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, May 2005.
- Knopper, L.D. and C.A. Ollsen. 2011. Health effects and wind turbines: a review of the literature. *Environmental Health* 2011(10): 78. Available online at: <http://www.ehjournal.net/content/10/1/78>.
- Koehler, C.E. and R.M.R. Barclay. 2000. Post-natal growth and breeding biology of the hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*). *Journal of Mammalogy* 81:234-244.
- LeBlanc, M.P. 2007. Recommendation for Risk Assessment of Ice Throw and Blade Failure in Ontario. Garrard Hassan Canada. Report prepared for Canadian Wind Energy Association. May 31, 2007.
- Leventhall, G. 2006. Infrasound from wind turbines: facts, fiction or deception. *Can Acoust.* 2006;34(2):29-36
- Leventhall, G. 2004. Low frequency noise and annoyance. *Noise and Health* 6(923):59-72.
- Leventhall, G., S. Benton, and P. Pelmear. 2003. A Review of Published Research on Low Frequency Noise and its Effects. Prepared for the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom. 88 pp.
- Long, Chloe V.; Flint, James A.; Lepper, Paul A. Wind turbines and bat mortality: Doppler shift profiles and ultrasonic bat-like pulse reflection from moving turbine blades. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, Oct2010, Vol. 128 Issue 4, p2238-2245.
- McAlpine, D. F., F. Muldoon, G. Forbes, A. I. Wandeler, S. Makepeace, H. G. Broders, and J. P. Goltz. 2002. Over-wintering and reproduction by the big brown bat, *Eptesicus fuscus*, in New Brunswick. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 116:645-647.
- Meacham & Co., J.H. 1879. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Pictou County*. Mika Publishing.: Oshawa, Ontario.
- Miller, G.S. 1897. Migration of Bats on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. *Science* 5:541-543
- Millikin, R.L. 2005. Phase 3 Final Report for the Wind Consortium. Report prepared for Suncor Energy Products Inc., Vision Quest Windelectric, Canadian Hydro Developers Inc., Enbridge Wind Power Canada Inc., and Natural Resources Canada.
- Morgan, C., E. Bossanyi, and H. Seifert. 1998. Assessment of Safety Risks Arising from Wind Turbine Icing. *Wind Energy in Cold Climates*. Presented at BOREAS IV Conference, Hetta Finland. Available online: <http://www.renewwisconsin.org/wind/Toolbox-Fact%20Sheets/Assessment%20of%20risk%20due%20to%20ice.pdf>

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Moseley, M. 2007. Records of bats (Chiroptera) at caves and mines in Nova Scotia. Curatorial Report # 99, Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, Canada.
- National Energy Board (NEB) and Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency). 1996. Report of the Joint Review Panel for the Express Pipeline Project.
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. 2002. EMF – Electric and Magnetic Fields Associated with the Use of Electric Power. Questions and Answers. Prepared for the NIEHS/DOE EMF RAPID Program, June 2002.
- National Research Council (NRC). 2007. Environmental Impacts of Wind-Energy Projects. Washington, DC.
- National Wetlands Working Group. 1997. The Canadian wetland classification system. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Wetlands Research Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo Ontario.
- Natural Resources Canada (NRC). 2003. Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines for Screenings of Inland Wind Farms Under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.
- Nature Counts. 2011. Nature counts and breeding bird atlas data request to the Maritime Breeding Bird Atlas. November 2001.
- Neily, P.D.; Quigley, E.; Benjamin, L.; Stewart, B.J.; and Duke, T. 2003. Ecological land classification for Nova Scotia: Volume 1 - mapping Nova Scotia's terrestrial ecosystems. NSDNR Report DNR 2003-2.
- Neily, P.S, S. Basquill, E. Quigley, B. Stewart, and K. Keys. 2011. Forest ecosystem classification for Nova Scotia: Part 1: Vegetation types (2010). NSDNR Report 2011-1.
- New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources (NBDNR). 2011. Post-Construction Bat and Bird Mortality Survey Guidelines for Wind Farm Development in New Brunswick. Available online at: <http://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/nr-rn/pdf/en/Wildlife/WindPower-PostConstructionBatAndBirdMortalitySurveyGuidelinesForWindFarmDevelopment.pdf>
- New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources (NBDNR). 2009. Bat Survey Guidelines: <http://app.infoaa.7700.gnb.ca/gnb/Pub/EServices/ListServicesDept.asp?DeptID1=60>
- Norton, A.H. 1930. A red bat at sea. *Journal of Mammology* 11:225-226.
- Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NSFA). 2011a. Nova Scotia Anglers Handbook and 2011 Summary of Regulations. Available online at: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/fish/sportfishing/angling/2011-AG-Complete.pdf>. Accessed Dec. 13, 2011



**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NSFA). 2011b. Hatchery Stocking Program. Available online at: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/fish/sportfishing/stocked/2011fallstock.pdf> and <http://www.gov.ns.ca/fish/sportfishing/stocked/2011springstock.pdf>. Accessed Dec. 13, 2011
- Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR). 2011. General Status Ranks of Wild Species in Nova Scotia. Obtained from the Atlantic Conservation Data Center in April 2011. Otherwise available at: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/wildlife/genstatus/ranks.asp>.
- Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR). 2009 Nova Scotia Abandoned Mine Openings Database (DP ME 10, Version 4). Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher and E. W. Hennick.
- Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR). 2003. Protecting and conserving Wood Turtles: A stewardship plan for Nova Scotia. Available online: [http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/wildlife/biodiversity/pdf/recovery\\_plans/finalwoodturtleplan.pdf](http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/wildlife/biodiversity/pdf/recovery_plans/finalwoodturtleplan.pdf)
- Nova Scotia Environment (NSE). 2011a. Wetland Conservation Policy.
- Nova Scotia Environment (NSE). 2011b. Nova Scotia On-Line Well Logs Database. Available online at: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/nse/welldatabase/wellsearch.asp>
- Nova Scotia Environment (NSE). 2007, updated 2012. Proponents Guide to Wind Power Projects: Guide to Preparing an Environmental Assessment Registration Document. Available online at: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/enla/ea/docs/EAGuideWindPower.pdf>.
- Nova Scotia Environment (NSE). 2006. Operational Bulletin Respecting the Alteration of Wetlands.
- Nova Scotia Environment (NSE). 2009. Gully Lake Wilderness Area. Available online at: [http://www.gov.ns.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa\\_gullylake.asp](http://www.gov.ns.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_gullylake.asp). Accessed November 24, 2011.
- Nova Scotia Environment (NSE). 1988. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook for Construction Sites.
- O'Neal, R.D., R.D. Hellweg Jr and R.M. Lampeter 2011. Low Frequency Noise and Infrasound from Wind Turbines. Noise Control Eng. J. 2011 59, March-April: 135-157.
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). 2010. Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects. Ministry of Natural Resources. 010-9521. Available online at: <http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@renewable/documents/document/289694.pdf>

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE). 2008. Noise Guidelines for Wind Farms – Interpretation for Applying MOE NPC Publications to Wind Power Generation Facilities. Available online: [http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@ene/@resources/documents/resource/std01\\_079435.pdf](http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@ene/@resources/documents/resource/std01_079435.pdf)
- Orloff, S., and A. Flannery. 1992. Wind turbine effects on avian activity, habitat use and mortality in Altamont Pass and Solano County wind resource areas, 1989-1991. Prepared by BioSystems Analysis, Inc. Tiburon, California. Prepared for the California Energy Commission, Sacramento, Grant 990-89-003.
- Patterson D.D., Rev. George. 1877. A History of the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia. Original printing by the Dawson Brothers, Montreal and reprinted by Mika Studio: Bellville, Ontario.
- Pedersen, E. 2010. Human perception of sound from wind turbines. Halmstad University and Occupational and Environmental Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Available online at: <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/978-91-620-6370-2.pdf>
- Pedersen, E. and K. Persson Waye. 2008. Wind Turbines: low level noise sources interfering with restoration? Environ Res Lett. 2008;3:015002. Available online at: [http://www.iop.org/EJ/article/1748-9326/3/1/015002/er18\\_1\\_015002.pdf](http://www.iop.org/EJ/article/1748-9326/3/1/015002/er18_1_015002.pdf).
- Pedersen, E. and K. Persson Waye. 2007. Wind turbine noise, annoyance and self-reported health and well-being in different living environment. Occup Environ. Med. 2007;64(7):480-6.
- Pedersen, E. and K. Persson Waye. 2004. Perception and annoyance due to wind turbine noise – a dose-response relationship. J Acoust Soc Am. 2004;116(6):3460-70.
- Percival, S.M. 2001. Assessment of the effects of offshore wind farms on birds. Report ETSU W/13/00565/REP, DTI/Pub URN 01/1434.
- Peterson, R.L. 1970. Another Red Bat, *Lasiurus borealis*, taken aboard ship off the coast of Nova Scotia. Canadian Field-Naturalist, 84, 401.
- Pictou Regional Development Agency. No date. Pictou County, Invest Yourself. Available online: <http://www.pictourda.ca/major-employers-2/>. Accessed November 24, 2011.
- Province of Nova Scotia. 2006. Crown Land Grants Index Sheet number 79: Colchester and Pictou Counties. Compiled 1942, Revised 1947. NSARM: Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Randall, J.H. 2011. Identification and characterization of swarming sites used by bats in Nova Scotia. Masters Thesis. Dalhousie University, Halifax.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Renewable Energy Policy Project (REPP). 2003. The Effect of Wind Development on Local Property Values. Available online at: [http://www.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/wind\\_online\\_final.pdf](http://www.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/wind_online_final.pdf).
- Reynoldson, T.B., C. Logan, T. Pascoe, and S.P. Thompson. 2007. CABIN (Canadian Aquatic Biomonitoring Network) Invertebrate Biomonitoring Field and Laboratory Manual. Environment Canada. 47 pp. Available online at: [http://cabin.cciw.ca/Main/cabin\\_online\\_resources.asp?Lang=en-ca](http://cabin.cciw.ca/Main/cabin_online_resources.asp?Lang=en-ca).
- Rivers, Nicola M.; Butlin, Roger K.; Altringham, John D. 2005. *Molecular Ecology* 14(14): 4299-4312.
- Rockwell, L. 2005. Species diversity and geographic distribution of bats in Mainland Nova Scotia. Honours thesis. Saint Mary's University, Halifax.
- Salt, A.N. and T.E. Hullar. 2010. Responses of the Ear to Low Frequency Sounds, Infrasound and Wind Turbines. *Hear Res* 2010, 268: 12-21.
- Scott, E.J. and W.B. Scott. 1998. *Freshwater Fishes of Canada*. Galt House Publications Ltd. Oakville. 966 pp.
- Scott, F.W. 1994. Provisional annotated list of plant and animal species considered to be rare in Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, Halifax, NS. 12 pp.
- Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman 1998. *Freshwater Fishes of Canada*. Galt House Publications Ltd, Oakville. 966 pp.
- Sierra Club Canada. 2011. *The Real Truth About Wind Energy. A Literature Based Introduction to Wind Turbines in Ontario*.
- Stantec. 2011a. Kent Hills Wind Farm 2010 Post-Construction Monitoring Program. Final Report to TransAlta Corporation. January 24, 2011.
- Stantec. 2011b. Proposed Pre-Construction Bat Monitoring Program: High Hills Wind Development Area – Welsford, New Brunswick. Report to NextEra Canadian Wind ULC. by Stantec Consulting Ltd. June 1, 2011
- Stantec. 2010. Kent Hills Wind Farm 2009 Post-Construction Monitoring Program. Final Report to TransAlta Corporation. February 24, 2010.
- Stantec. 2009. Post-construction Monitoring at the Mars Hill Wind Farm, Maine –Year 2. 2008. Prepared For: First Wind Management, LLC. Prepared By: Stantec Consulting, Topsham, ME. January 2009.

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

- Statistics Canada. 2011. 2006 Community Profiles. Available online at:  
<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>. Accessed November 2011.
- Stea, R.R. and P.W. Finck (1988). Surficial Geology of Cumberland, Colchester and Hants Counties, Nova Scotia (Sheet 11). N.S. Dept. Of Mines and Energy Map 88-14.
- Sterzinger, G., F.Beck and D.Kostiuk. 2003. The Effect of Wind Development on Local Property Values. Report for the Renewable Energy Policy Project, May 2003.
- Strickland, M.D., E.B. Arnett, W.P. Erickson, D.H. Johnson, G.D. Johnson, M.L., Morrison, J.A. Shaffer, and W. Warren-Hicks. 2011. Comprehensive Guide to Studying Wind Energy/Wildlife Interactions. Prepared for the National Wind Coordinating Collaborative, Washington, D.C., USA.
- Taylor, J. 1997. The development of a conservation strategy for hibernating bats of Nova Scotia. Honours thesis. Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- Timm, R.M. 1989. Migration and molt patterns of red bats. Illinois Bulletin Chicago Academy of Science.
- Tiner, R.W. 2010. NovaWet (Version 2.0): A landscape-level and rapid onsite evaluation technique for assessing wetland conditions and function in Nova Scotia.
- Town of Pictou. 2012. Adventure Around the Corner. Available at:  
[http://www.townofpictou.ca/what\\_to\\_do.html](http://www.townofpictou.ca/what_to_do.html).
- U.S. Department of Energy. 2004. Wind Energy for Rural Economic Development. Available online at <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy04osti/33590.pdf>.
- van Zyll de Jong, C. G. 1985. Handbook of Canadian Mammals. Vol 2 (Bats) National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Vines, S. 2008a. Dalhousie Mountain Bird Monitoring 2007/2008. Appendix C6 in Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farms Environmental Assessment and Registration Document. July 30, 2008.
- Vines, S. 2008b. Pre-construction Bird Monitoring: Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm Project. July 2008. Appendix Supplement 5 in Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farms Environmental Assessment and Registration Document. July 30, 2008.
- World Health Organization (WHO) Europe. 2009. Night Noise Guidelines for Europe. Available at: [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0017/43316/E92845.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/43316/E92845.pdf)

**Stantec**  
**CLYDESDALE RIDGE WIND FARM FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**  
**REGISTRATION**

REFERENCES

---

Zinn, T.L. and W.W. Baker. 1979. Seasonal migration of the hoary bat, *Lasiurus cinereus* through Florida. Journal of Mammalogy 60: 634-635.

## **11.0 Appendices**

Appendix A	Disposition Table of Regulatory Comments from Draft EA Review
Appendix B	Project Agreements
Appendix C	Public Consultation Materials
Appendix D	Dalhousie Mountain Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study
Appendix E	Aquatic Survey Photographs
Appendix F	Flora Lists
Appendix G	Wetland Data
Appendix H	Avian Field Program Information
Appendix I	Bat Population Study (2007)
Appendix J	Mainland Moose Search Study (2007)
Appendix K	Archaeology Study
Appendix L	Sound Level Assessment Study
Appendix M	Site Photographs
Appendix N	EMI Study
Appendix O	CVs of Study Team Members