

Dir sirs;

September 08 2008

Our names are Aurele & Laurette Houle from St. Joseph, MB.

I Aurele have lived in St. Joseph all my life and my wife Laurette for 25 plus years. St. Joseph is a small, peaceful and quiet community, maybe to quiet.

When we heard that this project from BowArk energy was coming to our community, we were somewhat excited. When we attended the open house in the spring 2008 for the preliminary viewing for the placement of the wind towers; we were getting concerned if this project was really right for the community. Don't get us wrong, we are somewhat in agreement for this project, we did sign with BowArk, Our concern is that the bulk of the towers are concentrated on a few land owners, which to us it would seem to create an unfair environment for our community.

Other examples;

Take tower one it is 80 feet from my property line. They have not given us a bona fide reason as of yet why we don't have one. We farm only a quarter section and by having a tower on our property, would definitely help the bottom line (To a smaller land owner this is like hitting a gold mine), especially in rough years. The payout is the alternative but it is not by far like having a tower on your property.

Take tower 20 on the preliminary map they show a yard on the west side, could definitely tell you and show you that there is nothing there. The same for tower 31, that would therefore impact the placement of other wind towers and cheat other land owners from having wind towers on their property.

These are just a few quick examples by looking quickly at the preliminary charts. Which begs the question? If this is a multimillion dollar project, why are the charts not up to date?

Yours Truly; Land Owners

Aurele & Laurette Houle



Blunt, Bryan (CON)

From: Frank Isaak [fisaak@mts.net]
Sent: Friday, September 12, 2008 5:04 PM
To: Blunt, Bryan (CON)
Subject: Environmental Impact Study

Dear Mr. Blunt,

I have not signed up for wind power because of noise problems and infringements on my farming practices. BowArk says spraying by air is no problem. Arial applicators need 800 mts distance and insurance concerns. There are 10 windmills proposed within ½ mile of my property. Will BowArk compensate damages to my renters and myself if the applicator refuses to fly.

Noise! How much will 10 generators within ½ mile of my yard produce, the FOX says very little, what are the real facts. Once the windmills are there nothing will be done to solve any problems.

I am not rich enough to take anyone to court who harms me. It is the commission's duty to protect me.

Tony and Judy Harms
Box 213
Gretna, MB
R0G 0V0
NW 17-1-1-E

2008-09-15

Blunt, Bryan (CON)

From: Frank [frankpaetkau@xplornet.com]
Sent: Friday, September 12, 2008 4:07 PM
To: Blunt, Bryan (CON)
Subject: Resubmitted with request for receipt
Attachments: "AVG certification"

Re: Environmental Assessment of St Joseph Wind Energy Project

To whom it may concern:

I am a resident in this project and have great concerns regarding the noise levels as per Noise Isocontours as shown in map 5.1 of the project information. I was led to believe that nonsignatories would not be subjected to more than 40 Decibels of noise on the outside of our structures. The >45DB contour at 4.5 meters is shown to run right through our house. The bedrooms of this house are located 3.6 meters to 5.87 meters above the ground. The residence is located at NW35-2-1W in the R.M. of Rhineland.

These levels are NOT acceptable and they need to be addressed before the project is built, the party responsible will be co-defendant with Bowark in any legal action arising from this matter.

Furthermore, this project has continually changed it's specs after the lease agreements were signed. It is totally reasonable to conclude that not all signatories will agree to the changes implemented.

Projects of this magnitude will affect all the residents no matter if they are proponents or oppose it. There is a wealth of history to be gleaned from the European countries that have embraced this technology. France has a 30Db limit on generation noise, no matter what time of day or night! Being that they are a much more densely populated country than we are, there is absolutely no reason whatsoever that we need to be subjected to the noise levels as indicated in the charts. It is important for you to recognize that most of the people living in the affected area are there because it provides quiet! Many of the signatories are indeed land holders but reside in towns or cities and will be totally unaffected by what happens here.

As to the studies regarding wildlife and birds, I suggest that we would be better served to have our Universities do their own study. I am not suggesting that the people from Ontario that did the study are not competent, but local input should be used wherever possible.

This area is densely populated as far as rural goes and there is much interest in immigrants settling here. By moving just 30 kilometers east, there is no such problem. The land is cheaper and very sparsely settled. Unfortunately political motives seem at play here and it is doubtful that common sense will prevail. This project is ill conceived, poorly planned and has no regard for the residents of the affected area. Apparently the European experience of some twenty years is not valid in this country. More studies and experiences are showing that there are indeed health effects showing up that are caused by the close proximity of wind turbines and overhead feed lines from the generators.

Aesthetically, the area will be a disaster, being in the bottom of the Red River Valley the towers will dominate the view for at least 40 kilometers. One or two are a novelty, fifty or sixty start looking ugly, but two hundred in a ten by ten mile area are a crime against nature!

2008-09-15

August 8 2008

Frank Paetkau

Box 22

Rosenfeld, Mb.

ROG 1X0

Blunt, Bryan (CON)

From: Art Wiebe [awiebe@wiband.ca]
Sent: Friday, September 12, 2008 3:50 PM
To: Blunt, Bryan (CON)
Subject: St. Joseph Proposed Wind Farm Project

Hi Bryan,

I am a resident of the LUD of Rosenfeld. Our community will just be outside this proposed project. **I believe that Wind Farming has its place if the project is respectful of existing yards and if designed in a responsible manner. The St. Leon Wind Farm project meets those standards.**

The St. Joseph Project scares me. The St. Joseph Project could be 3X as large as the St. Leon Wind Farm; located in an area where there are a much higher concentration of farm yards; plus an additional 30+ miles of over head power lines could be constructed instead of ploughing them in.

SO, with this in mind; is our provincial government aware of the concerns listed below and what is being done to ensure the local area people will be protected from:

1.) Noise:

WHO standard for noise is 30 dba above ambient at night.

Pre- development sound levels must be taken inside homes, outside homes and at property lines.

Clarify "Noise Rights" as per Bowark Right of Way Agreement. The ROW agreement permits: 65 decibels in an upwind direction at any time during the day or night.

Independent noise monitoring & consultation must be part of operation of the project.

If noise becomes an issue, there must be a complaint reporting/recording system put in place.

Turbines that can not comply to WHO standards must be turned off until repaired.

In all of my discussions with wind turbine affected people it's the night time noise and a lack of sleep that is the most troublesome

2.) Stray voltage:

Issues with stray voltage (and serious health problems) are documented in Suncor's wind project in Ripley, Ontario.

3.) Stay, see excerpt from Vestas turbine operators manual below.

2. Stay and Traffic by the Turbine (pg 3 after Introduction)

Do not stay within a radius of 400m (1300ft) from the turbine unless it is necessary. If you have to inspect an operating turbine from the ground, do not stay under the rotor plane but observe the rotor from the front.

Make sure that children do not stay by or play nearby the turbine. If necessary, fence the foundation.

The access door to the turbine must be locked in order to prevent unauthorized persons from

stopping or damaging the turbine due to mal-operation of the controller. The site layout shows most turbines arranged in rows along roads.

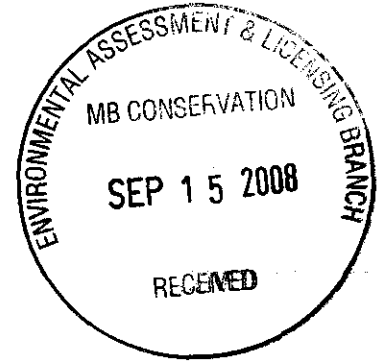
4.) Optional - Since turbine numbers keep rising with each new revision, residents deserve to be informed of potential expansion or infilling of additional units in the future.

5) Overhead powerlines

Overhead collector systems are a potential source of dangerous stray voltage. Transformer stations, if they are anywhere near homes they can be a major source of noise pollution.

Art Wiebe
awiebe@wiband.ca

From: Joe & Lois Braun <owltree@mts.net>
Subject: St. Joseph Wind Energy Project protest
Date: September 12, 2008 10:04:28 AM CDT
To: bryan.blunt@gov.mb.ca



PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL

An undertaking of the magnitude and impact of the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project requires full community involvement. Everyone who lives here needs complete disclosure of the environmental impact study that has apparently been conducted in regards to the St. Joseph wind project. Who conducted the study, and what are their qualifications? What guidelines were they given? Who financed the study?

The environmental impact study should have been published in the local newspapers so that all involved have an opportunity to respond. There has already been a great deal of information about the wind energy project withheld from the public by the Manitoba government, Bowark's representatives, and the local municipal government. That secrecy has left many citizens mistrustful, angry, and frustrated. The unwillingness of the parties involved in pushing the project forward to acknowledge hundreds of eye-witness accounts from other wind energy projects that testify to really serious environmental problems is extremely negligent.

Plus, turbine numbers keep rising with each new revision; residents deserve to be informed of potential expansion or infilling of additional units in the future. As well, it was decided to string overhead lines instead of entrenching them, adding to the visual chaos. Changes keep being made with no notification to the public.

More importantly, how can any project of such enormous magnitude NOT include follow-up and monitoring, as is stated in 5.13.3 of the report? What that implies is that people who lose quality of life due to the effects of a near-by turbine will have no recourse, no due process by which to file a complaint. Bowark and the government have denied ahead of time that problems exist, therefore, no problem can possibly exist. Such reasoning is unethical, idiotic, and irresponsible, at best.

If present wind turbine energy has proven to be the great economical success it's been touted to be, no one in this community has ever seen such evidence. It is unlikely that such evidence exists. Even if wind turbines were the efficient, green solution to the world's energy problems, they definitely do NOT belong anywhere near peaceful, rural farms and villages, and they definitely do NOT belong on agricultural land. Place those damn monstrosities on poorer land, in more sparsely populated areas. The pathetic statement that we have such great wind here is so unbelievable it defies reason. Explain to the community why more sparsely populated areas were eschewed in favour of our beautiful, serene, pastoral, richly cultured community.

It is sheer folly that environmental impact studies apparently do not include visual pollution. Visual pollution is every bit as serious a concern as any other kind of pollution, as serious an environmental issue as any other. Cities and towns alike have by-laws making it illegal for residents to neglect their properties by not mowing their lawns, removing weeds, or by allowing clutter to accumulate. Why? Because it's visual pollution - it offends the other residents' esthetic sensibilities and expectations of orderliness and beauty. Recently in Winnipeg, two port-a-potties were removed from Main Street, and an application for their re-installation denied, because they create visual pollution. All around us are examples of the lengths citizens and governments will go to to prevent visual pollution. The examples we've cited are miniscule compared to the visual impact of hundreds of gigantic, ugly wind turbines spread across this beautiful land, not just standing there, but constantly in motion. There is nothing pretty about that picture, compared to the picture we now see every day as we stroll across our yards and fields or look out our windows, of open skies and stunning cloudscapes. Visitors to our community who come from mountainous or forested regions, or from mega-cities, are awe-struck by our wide-open skies. The ambience is quiet and peaceful. That ambience will be utterly and forever destroyed by the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project, far more so than the presence of two port-a-potties on a city street. The community will be greatly diminished by the presence of hundreds of turbines.

Here are some important points about noise:

1. The World Health Organization standard for noise is 30 dba above ambient at night.
2. Pre- development sound levels must be taken inside homes, outside homes and at property lines.
3. Clarify "Noise Rights" as per Bowark Right of Way Agreement. The ROW agreement permits: 65 decibels in an upwind direction at any time during the day or night.
4. Independent noise monitoring & consultation must be part of operation of the project.
5. If noise becomes an issue, there must be a complaint reporting/recording system put in place.
6. Turbines that can not comply to WHO standards must be turned off until repaired.
7. In all of our discussions with wind turbine affected people it's the night time noise and a lack of sleep that is the most troublesome.

I have concerns about stray voltage:

Serious health problems resulting from stray voltage are documented in Suncor's wind project in Ripley, ON.

And does this sound safe???:

Stay and Traffic by the Turbine (pg 3 after Introduction)

Do not stay within a radius of 400m (1300ft) from the turbine unless it is necessary. If you have to inspect an operating turbine from the ground, do not stay under the rotor plane but observe the rotor from the front.

Make sure that children do not stay by or play nearby the turbine. If necessary, fence the foundation.

The access door to the turbine must be locked in order to prevent unauthorised persons from stopping or damaging the turbine due to mal-operation of the controller.

In summary, the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project is environmentally very UNFRIENDLY. The body that conducted the environmental impact study has not done its job.

Sincerely,
Ron ("Joe") Braun
Lois Braun

Blunt, Bryan (CON)

From: Al Braun [albraun@xplornet.com]
Sent: Friday, September 12, 2008 9:34 AM
To: Blunt, Bryan (CON)
Subject: St.Joseph wind towers

As residents and land owners in the wind tower project area , we are concerned and outraged that this project is proceeding without informing the area residents of the many negative effects of wind turbines . We believe bowark preyed on the ignorance and greed of the absentee land owners, farmers and residents of the area .They portrayed it as environmental "green " which many documents show it is not ,and offered cash incentives to sign ! However most were not aware that they also signed a 40 year clause that prevents them from saying or writing any thing negative about the company ,or risk legal prosecution !This should have been a warning sign from the start and was one of the reasons we did not sign the contract .We cannot understand why this project has been approved to be set up on the most prime farmland area of the province to start with ! There are many marginal farmland areas that would have been too happy for the extra cash advantage ! There is well documented health risks , noise issues and property devaluation ,that many are unaware of .As a matter of fact , the people that currently rent our land refuse to rent land with wind towers because of arial crop spraying not being allowed .Bowark came into the area with 'highpressure ' sales people and quickly signed them up before any negative research was done , with cash as the biggest selling point !Much of the land in the area is owned by absentee landlords ,who are really only concerned about the money , and not the people who actually live here and have to put up with things .Its hard to believe that the enrichment of a few greedy landowners and business people can create this huge problem, that will impact us for the next 40 years! We are just sickened at the thought of our quiet, peaceful countryside ,being intruded upon by these monsters .Would you like to have them in your neighbourhood? Concerned landowners ,Al & Gail Braun

Blunt, Bryan (CON)

From: Frank Isaak [fisaak@mts.net]

Sent: Friday, September 12, 2008 4:56 PM

To: Blunt, Bryan (CON)

Dear Mr. Blunt

We are a family that lives in the area of the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project. Our children are the 5th generation of family to live in this area. We are agricultural land owners that are not participating in this project. There are people that made a choice to live in this rural agricultural area and now are being forced to live in an industrial site. On the night of Sept 10/08 we were given the information that this project has now been, once again increased in size to number 200 turbines. This is of great concern to our family and many others in the area. In our opinion many more people would have concerns if only they were given full information about the project. The availability of information in the community for a huge industrial project of this size has been extremely poor. When showing the new map to people, all response has been that of shock. Comments like "This is where I live why have we not been told about this" and those of similar nature is the common response to this further expansion. We were in attendance at the BowArk Open House on April 08/08 in which the EIS shows 140 people registered. We have spoken to 40-50 of the people that attended either before during or after the meeting and there concerns, as are our own, have been many and they, as well as we are not in favor of this project for the following reasons.

Word Health organization states at 30 dB(A) there is disturbance of sleep and at 70 dB(A) in a 24 hour period there is hearing impairment . The ROW agreement states, to generate and maintain audible noise levels on and above the lands up to 65 dB(A) in excess of the ambient noise level measured at ground level at a point 500 meters in an upwind direction from the source of the noise, wherever originating, at any or all times of the day or night. The EIS states "No follow-up monitoring is considered necessary". Where do non ROW agreement holders go to for resolution if noise becomes a problem?

Why is there not independent noise monitoring pre and post construction?

As stated in the ROW agreement shadow and flicker rights to cast shadows, whether intermittent or constant, of the towers and of the generating units and or any and all other meteorological towers, support structures, guy lines, anchors and wires wherever located onto the lands. What recourse for resolution does the non ROW agreement holder have if shadow flicker becomes an issue?

Why as time goes by is this project getting larger and larger, and at what point, or is there a point that there is a limit?

Many people have not been made aware that they are in the project area. Why?

As fewer people want to live in an industrial area than not, thus making the sale of a home in the project area more difficult, who covers the loss of property value?

Stray voltage in the project is not addressed in the EIS. Why?

How will aerial spray application be affected on agricultural land?

Who will be financially liable if a plane hits a turbine or a wind energy employee is exposed to chemical spray?

Vestas Wind Turbine Operators Manual states not to stay within a radius of 400 meters from the turbine unless it is necessary. If you have to inspect an operating turbine from the ground, do not stay under the rotor plane but observe the rotor from the front. Make sure that children do not stay by or play nearby the turbine. If necessary, fence the foundation. With municipal setbacks being measured from the foundation of the house, parts of some peoples rural yards will be in an area were the Vestas Manual says people should not stay. Why is this being allowed?

With municipal setbacks being measured from the foundation of the house are people safe in all areas of their yards from ice throw?

2008-09-15

There is community division between ROW agreement holders of which some do not live in the project area, and non ROW agreement holders that are left to live in the consequences of the ROW agreements.

The turning of some of our country's most productive agricultural lands into an industrial site is questionable at best.

Thank you for the opportunity for comment.

Sincerely,

Frank & Tammy Isaak & family
Box 1796 Altona, MB
R0G 0B0

From: PFriesen@aiproducts.com
Sent: Friday, September 12, 2008 3:09 PM
To: Blunt, Bryan (CON)
Subject: Wind project

Sir Bryan,

I was notified by a neighbor yesterday Sept 11 2008 of the area regarding the St. Joseph wind project. I am disappointed to know that we haven't been contacted or made aware when we live right next to the proposed set up area. I looked it up on the web site today Sept. 12 2008 and am amazed that such a large operation would have been kept so quiet from the community news. Therefore I wish to let you know that I am opposed to the project.

Please understand that we are located on NE-7-1-1E in the RM of Rhineland.
Also that I am not so much against new ideas as that we don't know what the consequences can be.

Yours truly,
Home phone 204-327-5785

work;

Peter Friesen
Sales/Tech
A&I Products
1-800-667-5082 ext 4174
Fax (204) 324-1288

Environmental Assessment and Licensing Branch
Manitoba Conservation
123 Main Street, Suite 160
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1A5

Sept. 12, 2008



Dear Mr. Blunt,

Environmental Impact Study
St. Joseph Wind Energy Project
File # 5353.00

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Environmental Impact Study regarding the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project.

Considering the large scale and permanent nature of the St. Joseph Wind Energy project, the available time to review and comment on the EIS report is inadequate. Furthermore, there is a distinct lack of community awareness of the EIS report and its availability.

A request was made (and was agreed to by Mr. Blunt) that I be informed upon filing of St. Joseph, EIS - to my knowledge, no effort was made to inform me that the report was available. The majority of the population (of this area) is unaware with respect to significant changes to the St. Joseph wind project as compared to models shown at the April 8, 2008 open house.

Confusion, lack of information and lack of consultation regarding the development of the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project is noteworthy. At the time of this writing, only a handful of people in this community are aware of the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project EIS, with a deadline to comment of Sept. 12, 2008 it will be too late for many to have their concerns addressed.

Comments
Environmental Impact Study
Bowark/ Babcock & Brown
St. Joseph Wind Energy Project

Section 4 Consultations

4.1 Landowners and General Public

There has been a general lack of consultation and information regarding the St. Joseph Wind Project. Economics dominated the meetings I attended. Bowark held four public meetings. I was unaware of the first two meetings but did attend the Aug. 23, 2007 meeting. Questions/issues raised included:

Noise

Potential project area

Turbine numbers

Right of Way Agreement

Property value

Quality of life in a wind project

Shadow flicker

Contract Confidentiality

Aerial application

Setbacks

Tourism

Members of the Bowark team considered many of my questions with suspicion and ridicule. A well-known, documented photo of Daniel d'Entremont's home was presented; the photo became the object of jokes and disbelief. Photo shown below.



Questions regarding the 65 decibel "Noise Rights" and "Confidentiality" contained in the Bowark Right of Way Agreement remain unanswered.

A question regarding the maximum number of turbines the St. Joseph project could ultimately host was claimed to be 65 units. I expressed doubts at a maximum of 65 units but was told, "not to worry".

Questions regarding a valid statement (made to me) about wind turbine noise at the St. Leon wind project was not accepted and called "out of context" by a bowark staff member.

There was no open question and answer forum where all present could have all of their questions answered for all to hear. The purpose of the open house appeared to have little to do with informing the general public of bowarks plans or educating the community on all aspects of wind energy production.

I also attended the April 8, 2008 open house. Once again, there was no open question and answer forum. I presented Mr. Brad Sparkes with World Health Organization Standards for noise. I asked Mr. Sparkes: "which noise level will be the standard for the St. Joseph project" I was given no clear answer.

By the time, I (and many others) became aware of which questions needed to be raised, the agreements were signed and the project well under way. By April 1, 2008 the project had grown to 125 turbines, has since expanded to 200, including an extensive addition of overhead collection lines.

Visual simulation photos were of little value. See actual (unaltered) photo from St. Leon wind project.



Several residents in the southern reaches of the project were completely surprised when they learned the project expanded within 2 miles of the U.S.

border. Bowark has done little to inform the population of the size, the terms and the potential negative side effects of the St. Joseph Wind project.

Section 5.13 Acoustic Environment

Wind turbine noise is often complex and misunderstood. Wind turbines “sound like a refrigerator” or a “quiet library” according to Bowark Energy representatives (April 8, 2008 open house). In terms of measurable noise, the basic numbers given to me is between 40 dB (A) and 65 dB (A) all of which are significantly above WHO standards for nighttime sleep disturbance.

World Health Organization Occupational and Community Noise

Environment	Critical health effect	Sound level dB(A)*	Time hours
Outdoor living areas	Annoyance	50 - 55	16
Indoor dwellings	Speech intelligibility	35	16
Bedrooms	Sleep disturbance	30	8
School classrooms	Disturbance of communication	35	During class
Industrial, commercial and traffic areas	Hearing impairment	70	24
Music through earphones	Hearing impairment	85	1
Ceremonies and entertainment	Hearing impairment	100	4

*The ear has different sensitivities to different frequencies, being least sensitive to extremely high and extremely low frequencies. (ref Fundamentals of Acoustics p. 19) Because of this varied sensitivity, the term "A weighting" is used: all the different frequencies, that make up the sound, are assessed to give a sound pressure level. The sound pressure level measured in dB is referred to as "A-weighted" and expressed as dB(A). (ref Guidelines p.IX and X).

The guidelines also offer recommendations to governments for implementation, such as extending (and enforcing) existing legislation and including community noise in environmental impact assessments. The role of WHO is to provide leadership and technical support.

says a turbine within 2,500 feet should have to get a noise easement from the homeowner, to avoid problems with complaints later on."

Below, a letter from Jill Stull that outlines her experience with the Babcock & Brown owned Allegheny Ridge Wind Project

February 5, 2008

Dear Mr. Todd Braun,

My name is Jill Stul, my husband and I are home owners in a very small rural community in central Pennsylvania, called Blue Knob. We both have lived in cities and we thrilled when we bought our 100-acre farm, a place to raise children and retire on the porch in rocking chairs.

Almost two years ago, we were made aware that new neighbors would be arriving very soon. They were large machines to generate electricity, although they would loom against the wooded skyline, there was no reason to fear. When we attempted to inquire of details regarding the proximity and possible placement, we were met with secrecy and hostility. We support wind farms, however we felt it was our right as adjacent landowners to have some input on placement. Again, the Gamesa Company wouldn't allow any flow of information, and told the township supervisors that there wouldn't be any negative outcomes caused by the wind turbines. Realizing the township would benefit significantly to the tune of \$75,000.00 per year, why would they question the company and why wouldn't they allow development?

The construction was already begun when the community knew any details, with the exception of several local landowners. Suddenly there they were, and we began to be accustomed to the traffic, loss of woodlands and sightseers. As they began to spin, the news was filled with stories of faulty blade coverings and blades actually falling to the ground. One by one, all the blades on the 30 turbines were removed and then replaced, to begin full operation in spring of 2007.

Then the noise began. Loud cyclical moans, sounding like a large jet airplane is at a very low altitude, circling our home every three seconds. Since there are six turbines, three to our north and three to our west, the noise is exceptional. Taking refuge inside, the vibrations and noise continued even with doors and windows closed. For some this is not a bother, however we live to be outdoors and to enjoy our farm, ponds and woods. Some of our neighbors had no complaints and many elders just cannot hear it. As I did research on sound and noise, all this can be predicted. Sound travels downward, dipping into valleys of ridgelines with the direction of the wind. A responsible site surveyor can alleviate all these noise issues by choosing to place the turbines farther away from structures and residences than most ordinances allow which is 2000 ft. The closest turbine to our home is 2300 ft, the other five are slightly farther away. The noise is not constant. It is determined by wind direction, velocity and weather conditions. We have documented dates that the noise is loud, and it occurs approximately every 5-10 days, for many hours and often through the night. We cannot sleep with windows open when this occurs and now use a fan to compete with the noise inside the closed windows. Some neighbors use earplugs to sleep, and often sleeping pills, one even has the shadow of the blades in his living room window daily, along with the noise.

We went to our township supervisors and were met with hostility and a refusal to believe our complaints. Finally, after reciting their own ordinance to them and realizing there was no way to enforce the ordinance without readings, they conceded to purchase two sound recording

instruments. In my effort to peacefully deal with the new neighbors I kept contact with many subsequent representatives from Gamesa, and then, Babcock and Brown, who bought the "Phase One" of the Allegheny Wind Farm Project, in February 2007.

Our stand is that if the windmills are not properly working, thus possibly being a partial cause for creating more noise during "testing phases", why should we be made to listen when it is definitely over the stated allowable noise level in the ordinance which is 45dbL. We have not had

any assistance from the company and honestly feel there aren't any options for resolution except for legal action. The township is considering doing a sound/noise study to verify our claims, and they are aware how serious we feel this intrusion is to our home.

We have enlisted the help of the Department of Acoustical Engineering at Pennsylvania State University, and they have loaned us a noise-recording instrument for initial readings, which are 10-15 dbL higher than the ordinance level of 45dbA. We have contacted our State legislators and have their support, however documentation and evidence is needed for any further action. The township has now been pressured into funding an independent Sound Engineer to document our complaints. I am not certain this will be a call to action for Babcock and Brown, for they seem to disregard the landowners that are not participants.

So we wait, and watch the blades spin, and avoid the noise by hiding inside. My husband is bow hunter, and he said last night, 'I feel like I am hunting at the edge of a major airport runway. I am not sure about retiring here any more.' And as for those rocking chairs, we haven't been seated in them for about two years. He seems to be more sensitive to the noise and vibrations from the machines, and there are numerous documented medical conditions that nearby wind machines are proven to cause.

I am telling you our story to assist you in understanding that many issues with wind energy are unresolved, and information necessary for informed consent by communities is not possible for much information is being withheld. Furthermore, when complications arrive, there is no backing for the lowly homeowner against such a large company, and some are left to feel there is no point to try and fight for our rights. We are not leaving our farm, and we feel an obligation to those in our small rural community that can not or will not fight.

Please educate yourselves thoroughly prior to any decision that will impact the environment, and people's lives, all for the sake of money and energy. If prior planning is comprehensive, these industrial wind turbines can be placed so the impact is lessened. If wind energy is to be successful, companies will need to be truthful and educate people, fostering relationships to benefit all involved.

We may be reached at 814-695-3471 home, or 814-932-4559 cell.

Thank you for your attention,

Dr Todd and Jill Stull
Pine Springs Farm
RD2 Box 399 Blue Knob
Portage, PA 15946 USA

In the EIS report Table 5-14, noise pollution is rated "**Not significant**"

Furthermore,

Section 5.13.3 Follow-up and Monitoring

States: "Considering the minimal residual effects that the Project is to have on this component, no follow-up or monitoring is considered necessary." I strongly disagree with this conclusion.

Wind turbine noise must be subject to long term, post construction monitoring.

1. World Health Organization Standards for noise must be followed if industrial wind turbines are located where people live.
2. Pre-development sound levels must be taken at residential property lines, at the residence and inside the residence and all places where the homeowners enjoy their property. We do not have central air conditioning - we open our windows to cool our home at night.
3. Clarify "Noise Rights" contained in the Bowark ROW agreement. No answer was given when I asked Mr. Sparkes if the 65 decibel sound level (agreed to by contract holders) will protect the company from noise complaints. Issues regarding the "Confidentiality clause" further complicates the reporting of wind turbine noise.
4. Independent noise monitoring must be part of the ongoing operation of the project. Data collected must be made public.
5. If noise becomes an issue, there must be a complaint reporting and recording process in place.
6. Equipment that exceeds WHO standards must be repaired or replaced with equipment that can comply.

Stray Voltage-

Below is a letter from Anne Eadie Councilor for Huron-Kinloss Township

Summary of Our Problems living in the Ripley Suncor Windfarm By Anne Eadie

June 29 2008 with additional notes at later dates

Introduction:

When Chuck Edey from OPG came around a few years ago wanting us to sign a long term lease for windmills on our farm, we did not sign because, from a business viewpoint, he could not give us enough guarantees regarding tile drainage, the location of the windmills, the roads, or underground wires, etc. Later Suncor came along with an agreement that would guarantee very little interference with our farming operation and we were to be compensated as well. We asked other questions about property devaluation and possible health effects but were assured that there were no documented cases of either property devaluation or negative health effects as a result of living in a wind farm. We made the decision to sign the lease and ended up with one windmill on one of our farms. We thought we were supporting a form of clean energy as well so that was a plus.

Now fast forward to 2008:

Soon after the windmills went up, I noticed that I was not sleeping as well as usual. In January I spent most of a week in a hotel in London and felt really rested in the morning even although a member of our family had a medical crisis.

Being preoccupied by the crisis at the time I did not give it much thought.

Again in late February, I spent a week away from home in Toronto and Ottawa.

This time I was really tired when I left home and wondered how I would survive a week of sleeping in hotels. I almost wished I was not going. To my surprise I again slept much better away from home and felt much healthier upon returning home. Sleeping has never been a problem for me so this was a new experience. I was wondering if this is what happens when you get older.

In March, 2008, not only was I not sleeping well, I was waking up now with dull earaches and minor headaches. Most nights I could hear a humming or vibration in our house.

I started to wonder what the cause could be. Could it have something to do with the windmills?

On April 3rd, 2008, I left to go to London. My son and husband joined me on April 4th and on April 5th we flew to Calgary and then drove to Cranbrook. We stayed out west until April 18th. After a few days, my earaches and headaches were gone. I was sleeping

well. I even slept through the noise of the night trains by our motel but I did hear the early morning one as it passed by. I felt normal again. I decided to make a call to Suncor. Another day while out west, I joined a meeting by phone that was attended by Suncor representatives and some of my Ripley neighbours who were also having health problems since the windmills started operating. I described my health problems over the phone.

When we returned from the west, we asked David Colling, a neighbour who has an educational and work background in electricity to do some testing at our house. His testing indicated there was definitely a electrical problem in our house. Unknown to us, our regular connection to the grid changed when the new Suncor line was put in by our house. This change was likely the cause - whether from the change in the neutral hook up, harmonics or induction. More testing would be needed. Meanwhile, my earaches started again and were getting worse. By May 1st, my earaches were so bad I could barely function. We asked Suncor if we could try sleeping at a motel to see if that would help. Suncor arranged for us to sleep in town.

I did sleep better but on the days I was at home all the time I did not feel well – earaches and headaches were worse. On days where I slept in town and was away at meetings or appointments, I felt better. One weekend in May, Sean Cassidy shut down the windmills so we could stay home. I slept much better at home with the windmills around us off.

My headaches were getting worse near the end of May. On May 25th I had a full blown migraine and went to my parents' condo. I was too afraid to be by myself at the motel with such a bad headache. After spending a couple of days in bed, I decided I had to move out completely to protect my health. I had understood at a May 22 meeting with Suncor that the problem could be fixed in 2 or 3 weeks so I decided to live with my parents for that short time in their one bedroom apartment. By June 24th I asked Sean Cassidy to get me a room back at a motel since no apparent solution was in the near future. Once I decided to move completely out of my home, my health gradually improved back to normal again.

Meanwhile, in June, my husband Doug who was staying at home, started telling me he was having ear problems and headaches. In May, he had been telling me he was having sinus earaches but I noticed he had no cold or normal sinus symptoms like blowing his nose. In June he was having trouble sleeping and was beginning to think he would have to move to the motel as well. When Suncor put a generator in at our house on June 26th and our house was no longer on the Suncor line, he could sleep much better again and felt better. Once the generator was in, I returned to do some laundry and other work. However, I am not returning home full time at this point. Motels are hard to find in Kincardine and I have this room until July 4th. I would like the problem solved before I move all my belongings from my parents' place and the motel back home. I am getting tired of living here and there. It is very difficult to keep organized with my work and regular life.

This is my question – Why has Hydro One not been able to solve this problem for us?

We had no problems before when our buildings were connected to the regular grid before the Suncor line went in.

We have asked that Suncor contact Hydro One but we have not heard anything from Hydro One. Usually Hydro One is fairly quick in responding to problems.

Additional notes:

1. On July 4th I decided to move back home since the motel had no rooms available and we had a quieter generator.

I have been doing a lot of work outside after moving home since my gardens are so far behind with me being away.

2. On July 8th, Doug and I were talking to Larry Bester. He indicated that he is hopeful that the Suncor transmission lines by our house will be buried but he cannot give us a timeline. More testing might have to be done. I cannot put up with a generator for months. My computer is acting up since I moved home. It is only a year old. Our one printer is also acting up. The surges in power are obviously not good for them or our other appliances.

Most of my work is done by computer so I have to have reliable computer and printer access. This past few months without reliable access to a computer and printer has made keeping up with my council and volunteer work very difficult.

Since more testing is likely required I refuse to be the guinea pig again and will move out until the problem is solved. I am able to get my cousin's house for a few months but I have to let him know this week (July 12th).

3. On July 11th, 2008 a different generator hook up was put in at our place.

That night I was busy doing laundry and other chores. After awhile I started to get headaches and did not feel well. I decided to go to my cousin's house immediately.

On July 12th David Colling did some investigating and found that the generator hook up was unsatisfactory and was causing problems in our house.

4. I can have my cousin's house until October and intend to stay here until Suncor buries the line by our house that is causing problems in our house. My health has deteriorated each time I have tried to go back home. I do not want to risk my health. My headaches are lasting longer and longer each time I get them. They are also more severe.

5. We have some of David Colling's testing results.

Suncor acknowledged that we had 16 Mega Hertz (a high frequency) when they did some testing at our house.

6. Health concerns are our most pressing concern. Both my husband Doug and I have had ear and headache problems that have progressively been worse the longer we are exposed to this high frequency in our house and other buildings.

Running our business and doing our regular and volunteer work has been very difficult since May.

Our other big concern is the drop in the value of our property.

Who will want to buy our house when there are problems being so close to the windmill transmission line?

See report below:



Bio-Ag Consultants and Distributors Inc.
1400 Greenwood Hill Rd.

Box 189, Wellesley, Ontario

N0B 2T0

Tel: (519) 656-2460, 656-2481

1-800-363-5278

Fax: (519) 656-2534

June 26,

2008

Hello Larry Bester

After reviewing the waveforms recorded on June 20, 2008 at the following locations as follows.

1 - Doug & Anne Eadie's

2 - Fire #95 Approx 1 km west of sideroad 30 on con 6, north side

3 – Fire #500 Approx 1 km south of con 6 on sideroad 30, west side entrance to windmills

4 – Fire # 501 Approx 1 km south of con 6 on sideroad 25, east side at substation

5 – Fire #2472 Approx 500 meters north of sideroad 25 on con 4 north side property of

Glenn & Brenda Wylds

All the Ripley Wind farm readings where recorded in the same way measuring the waveform from the ground wire at the transformer pole or the ground wire on the collection poles from the windmills to a remote ground rod approximately 20 meters from the pole we measuring at.

When the Feeder 3 was isolated therefore shutting any generation from the windmills west of the substation most of the high frequency electrical pollution disappeared at Eadie's, however there was a small amount of electrical pollution was still showing on the oscilloscope. The reason being is that we never did totally isolate these west windmills because of a grounding bond at the substation connecting all the windmills south of the substation to the windmills west of the substation.

The high frequency electrical pollution is now worse at the Doug Eadie property when the windmills were running since the neutral was isolated from the grounding network of the windmills. This is because we are getting electromagnetic induction of this high frequency electrical pollution generated from the windmills onto the neutral for Doug Eadie as this neutral is running parallel and only 1 meter below the 3 phase generation line from the windmills and this high frequency pollution is not being dissipated off through the grounding network of the windmills.

The way that these above ground collection lines from the windmills have been installed and the way the grounding network from the windmills have been bonded to the primary neutrals of the distribution lines is in my opinion totally negligent and unacceptable.

I was testing at the home of Glenn & Brenda Wylds (Fire #2472) yesterday and have enclosed below the readings that I recorded. They have been experiencing major health problems and did not know why till they related the timing of the wind farm startup and similar health problems of the Eadie's, Forster's and Mac Leod's, so then I came home and did similar testing at my place only because if you listen to the AM radio in my truck it is faintly audible down the road in front of my residence on con 4 (911# 2821). My point in being if this problem is not fixed properly and in a timely manner it is only a matter of time in that there is going to more people

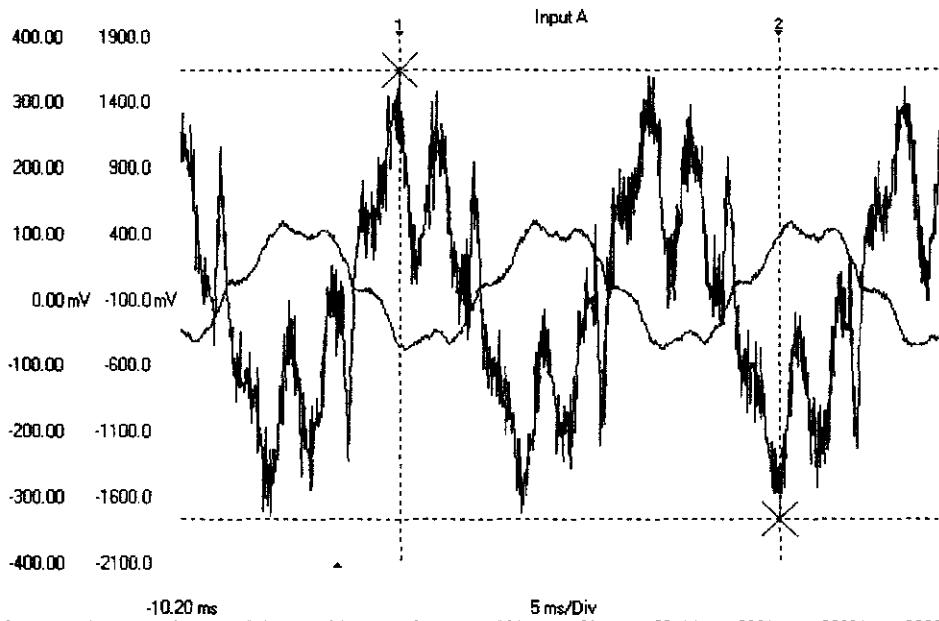
coming forward with similar health issues. After being in Glenn Wylds house yesterday for 2 hours my ears ached as never before so now I personally know what these people have been experiencing.

In my opinion the only way to fix this properly is to install ALL THE GENERATING COLLECTION LINES FROM THE WINDMILLS UNDERGROUND, and then the only windmill lines that would be above ground would be from the substation on sideroad 25 to Tiverton. The lines and the poles from the collection lines from the windmills to the substation then could be reused in other areas for electrical distribution purposes. It is quite obvious that the filtering done at the substation seems to be effective, however, the filtering (and I question if any is being done) at the individual windmills is not being effective as all one has to do is drive along sideroad 25 (with your AM radio on) from concession 2 and drive north and once you get just north of the windmill on Audrey Mac Donald's property the radio signal clears up.

I would like to make the comment that the people that live in this neighborhood are a group of close knit and honest abiding citizens who should have never been put through what they have been put through in the last 6 + months and all they want is that their homes be safe and free of electrical pollution that seems to be generated from the windmills.

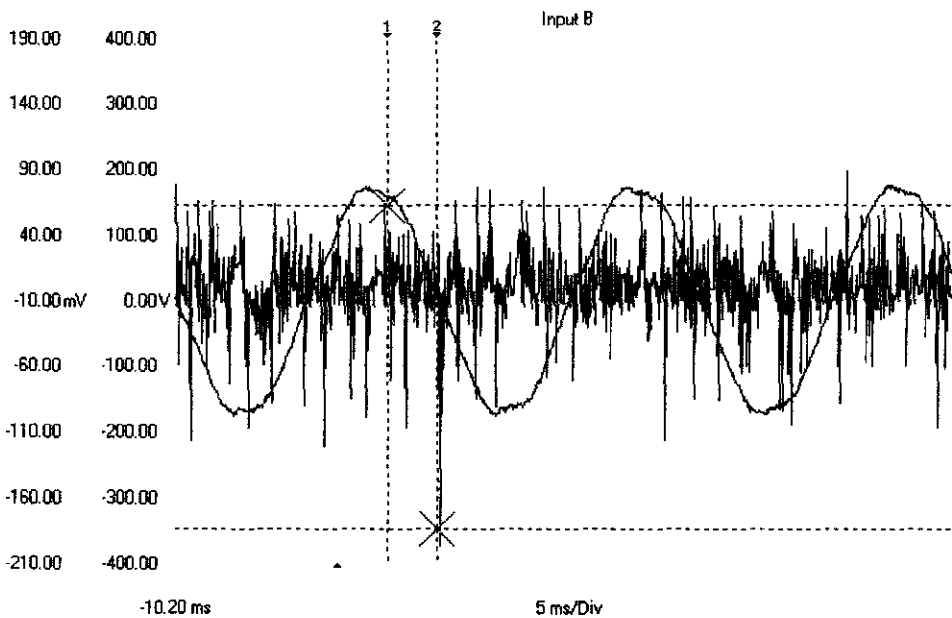
Thanks David Colling

Glenn & Brenda Wylds



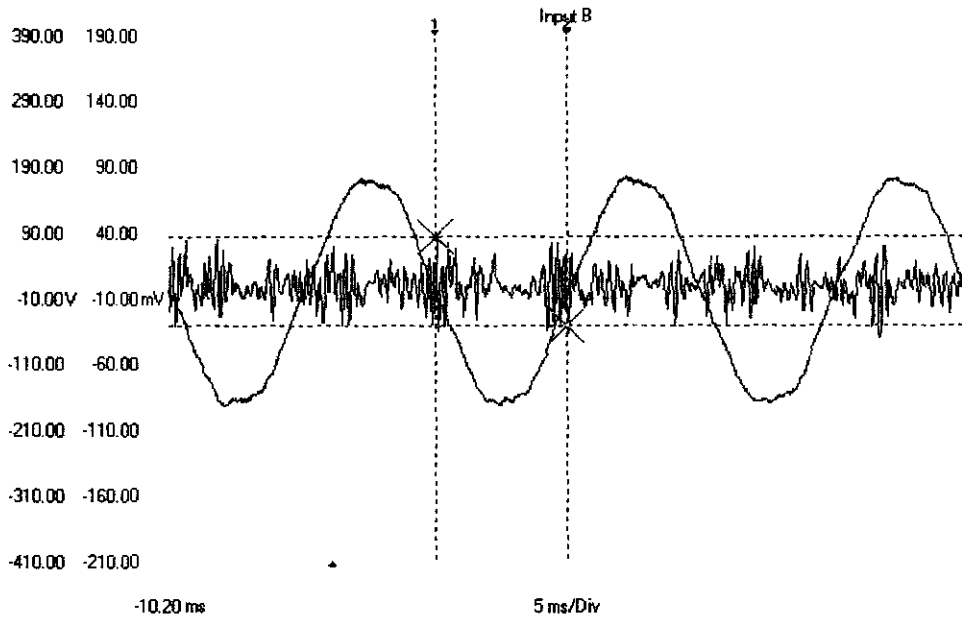
Datablock	
Name = Input A	Input B
Date = 6/25/2008	6/25/2008
Time = 11:02:09 AM	11:02:09 AM
Y Scale = 100 mV/Div	500 mV/Div
Y At 50% = 0.00 mV	-100.0 mV
X Scale = 5 ms/Div	5 ms/Div
X At 0% = -10.20 ms	-10.20 ms
X Size = 1000 (1012)	1000 (1012)
Maximum = 348.84 mV	497.5 mV
Minimum = -335.16 mV	-497.5 mV
Cursor Values	
X1: 4.15 ms	
X2: 29.05 ms	
dX: 24.90 ms	
Y1: 348.84 mV	
Y2: -335.16 mV	
dY: -684.00 mV	

Glenn Wylde's Input A (blue wave) is PNEV. Input B (red wave) is sink to floor.



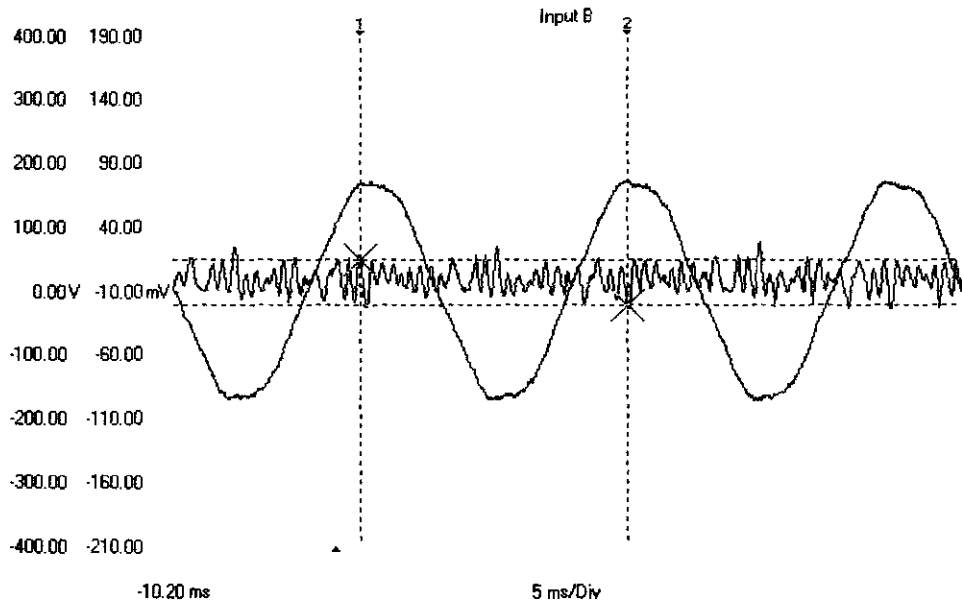
Datablock	
Name = Input B	Input A
Date = 6/25/2008	6/25/2008
Time = 11:23:51 AM	11:23:51 AM
Y Scale = 50 mV/Div	100 V/Div
Y At 50% = -10.00 mV	0.00 V
X Scale = 5 ms/Div	5 ms/Div
X At 0% = -10.20 ms	-10.20 ms
X Size = 1000 (1011)	1000 (1011)
Maximum = 88.83 mV	175.19 V
Minimum = Underload	-175.84 V
Cursor Values	
X1: 3.30 ms	
X2: 6.45 ms	
dX: 3.15 ms	
Y1: 62.83 mV	
Y2: -185.19 mV	
dY: -248.02 mV	

Glenn Wylde's Input A (blue wave) is 120 volt receptacle. Input B (red wave) is the high frequency riding on the 120 volt sine wave. This was recorded before the house was filtered. Stetzer meter reading of 200



Datablock	
Name	Input B
Date = 6/25/2008	6/25/2008
Time = 12:58:43 PM	12:58:43 PM
Y Scale = 100 V/Div	50 mV/Div
Y At 50% = -10.00 V	-10.00 mV
X Scale = 5 ms/Div	5 ms/Div
X At 0% = -10.20 ms	-10.20 ms
X Size = 1000 (1011)	1000 (1011)
Maximum = 176.19 V	36.83 mV
Minimum = -173.84 V	-41.19 mV
Cursor Values	
X1: 6.55 ms	
X2: 14.80 ms	
dX: 8.25 ms	
Y1: 36.83 mV	
Y2: -31.19 mV	
dY: -68.02 mV	

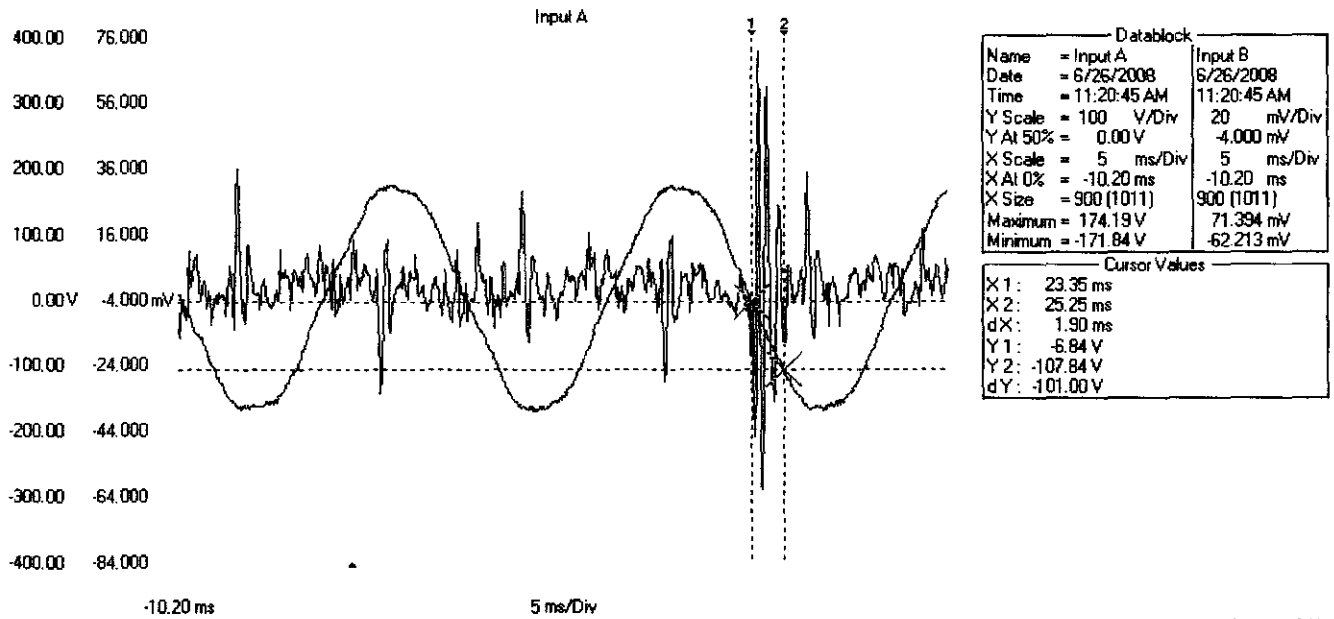
Glenn Wylds Input A (blue wave) is the 60hz 120 volt sine wave. Input B (red wave) is the high frequency riding on the 60 hz wave. The Stetzer filters installed, no powermedix. Graham-Stetzer meter reading of 25-30. Notice this pulsating harmonic wave I am assuming is coming from the windmills.



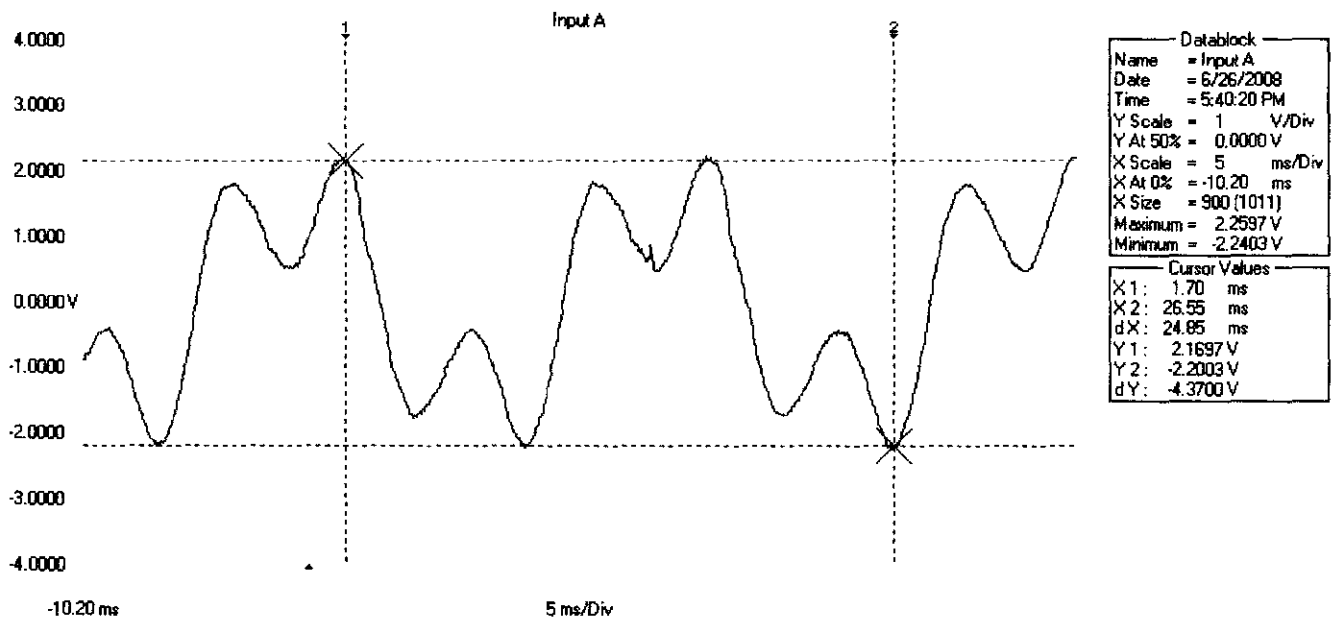
Datablock	
Name	Input B
Date = 6/25/2008	6/25/2008
Time = 12:53:58 PM	12:53:58 PM
Y Scale = 100 V/Div	50 mV/Div
Y At 50% = 0.00 V	-10.00 mV
X Scale = 5 ms/Div	5 ms/Div
X At 0% = -10.20 ms	-10.20 ms
X Size = 1000 (1011)	1000 (1011)
Maximum = 173.19 V	28.33 mV
Minimum = -172.84 V	-24.69 mV
Cursor Values	
X1: 1.65 ms	
X2: 18.60 ms	
dX: 16.95 ms	
Y1: 15.33 mV	
Y2: -21.69 mV	
dY: -37.02 mV	

Glenn Wylds Input A (blue wave) is 60 hz 120 volt wave. Input B (red wave) is the high frequency riding on 60 hz wave. House filtered with Stetzer filters and Powermedix Filter at the panel. Graham-Stetzer meter reading 22-27.

David & Kim Colling

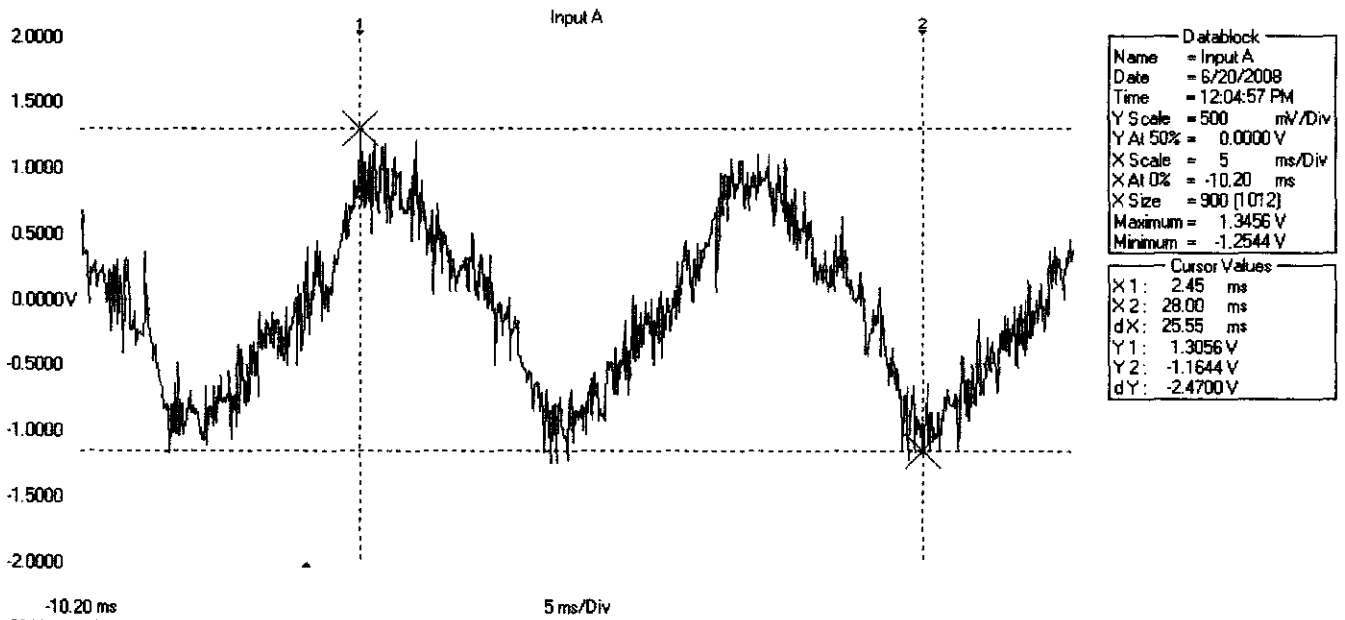


Dave Colling, Input A(blue wave) is the 60 hz 120 volt sine wave. Input B(red wave) is the high frequency electrical pollution riding on the 60 hz 120 sine wave with the 60hz 120 volt wave filtered out. Notice the pulsing transients between the cursors coming into my electrical wiring presumeably from the windmills.

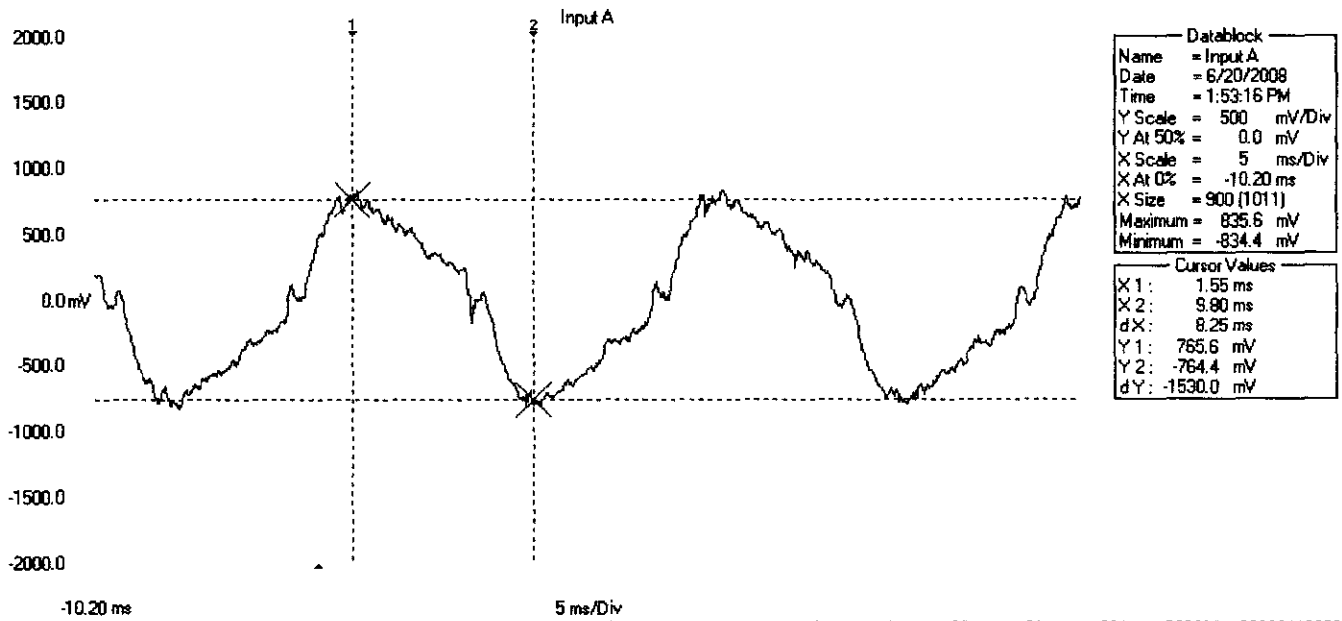


Dave Colling PNEV power shut off to farm

Doug & Anne Eadie



Doug Eadie PNEV windmills on neutral now isolated ground wire in ditch now. High frequency being induced onto Doug's Neutral from 3 phase collection line from windmills ?



Doug Eadie PNEV windmills feeder 3 isolated, ground wire in ditch from collection line from windmills.

Potential for stray voltage is not considered in the EIS.

Further un-addressed safety issues pertain to the arrangement of turbines along roadways. See excerpt below from Vestas Wind Turbine Operators Manual

2. Stay and Traffic by the Turbine (pg 3 after Introduction)

Do not stay within a radius of 400m (1300ft) from the turbine unless it is necessary. If you have to

inspect an operating turbine from the ground, do not stay under the rotor plane but observe the rotor

from the front.

Make sure that children do not stay by or play nearby the turbine. If necessary, fence the foundation.

The access door to the turbine must be locked in order to prevent unauthorised persons from

stopping or damaging the turbine due to mal-operation of the controller.

Wind turbine manufacture's basic safety standards are unknown to many in this community.

Conclusions

A moratorium on further development until a full public hearing for this project takes place. Extending the EIS comment period is also necessary.

Many residents will only be aware of the consequences of this project once construction is complete. Projects of the magnitude of the St. Joseph Wind Project must be fully disclosed to the entire community.

Basic issues such as aerial application have not been confirmed in writing by all government regulatory departments.

Noise pollution and noise monitoring is considered a non-issue in the EIS; this is unacceptable.


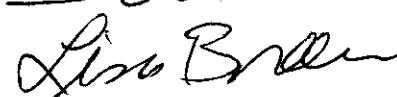
A concentration of 200 wind turbines within the space of 12,391 ha is unlike anything this community has experienced. Open house meetings did not discuss overhead wires or the possibility of 200 turbines. With the knowledge of past revisions of turbine numbers, it is easy to assume even more turbines could be added in the future. Will additional wind turbines fall under the current license when issued?

The EIS report strongly suggests that health claims with respect to wind projects are unsubstantiated. The letter (included) from Anne Eadie shows that there can be serious health implications with wind turbines and/or associated infrastructure. Having these health concerns recognized is an uphill struggle for many people. A process to report health concerns needs to be in place.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the St. Joseph Wind Energy Project.

Sincerely,

Todd & Lisa Braun
P.O. Box 207
Altona, MB
R0G 0B0
204-324-1534

Sep 12, 2008