

# WHO WE ARE

Gilead Power Corporation is a renewable energy development company dedicated to converting wind, biomass and hydro resources into clean electricity. Established in 2004, with headquarters in Peterborough, Ontario, we are a privately-owned company and a member in good standing of the Canadian Wind Energy Association.

Currently, Gilead Power has 1000 MW of clean energy under development in Eastern, Northeastern, North Central and Southern Ontario.

We are as committed to clean energy from renewable sources as we are to establishing strong ties to the communities in which we operate. Our promise is to work in a spirit of collaboration and openness with government, environmental groups and the community, and to strive for sustainable results.

These are the values that fuel everything we do.

# WHAT IS WIND ENERGY?

Wind energy is a form of solar energy. Sunlight falling on oceans and continents causes air to warm and rise. Cooler air rushes into the space left by the risen air, which in turn generates surface winds. Wind energy systems capture the energy in wind using large blades mounted on tall towers called turbines. The wind turns the blades and the blades rotate a generator, which produces electricity.

Wind energy is a very clean source of energy. It does not produce air emissions or hazardous waste. It offsets the emissions of other energy sources, thus reducing our contribution to global climate change.

By using wind instead of burning coal to power 200 homes (2,000,000 kWh), roughly 900,000 kilograms of coal stay in the ground and annual greenhouse gas emissions are reduced by 2,000 tonnes. This has the same positive impact as taking 417 cars off the road or of planting 10,000 trees.

Wind energy generation avoids the production of greenhouse gases, sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, heavy metals and particulate matter - compounds which are linked to smog, acid rain and myriad health problems.

# WIND ENERGY IN CANADA

Canada's current installed capacity of wind energy is 1,770 MW - enough to power 537,000 Canadian homes or the equivalent of 0.75% of total electricity demand.

Ontario currently has 415 MW of installed wind energy capacity.

The Province of Ontario is encouraging the development of renewable energy projects, including wind energy, as part of its solution to the Province's energy supply challenge. It is estimated that Ontario needs between 2500 and 3000 new megawatts in order to meet this goal.

Renewable energy sources such as wind energy not only alleviate the need for 'dirty' energy produced from coal, they also off-set the need for construction of costly nuclear generation plants.



# OSTRANDER POINT WIND ENERGY PROJECT

Gilead Power is working towards the development of up to 12 wind turbines at Ostrander Point in Prince Edward County. This project will span approximately 324 hectares of Crown land.

Altogether, the turbines will be able to generate approximately 20 MW of clean electricity - enough to power 5,000 typical homes.

This map shows the proposed location of the turbines. Views are also shown on display boards 11 and 12.



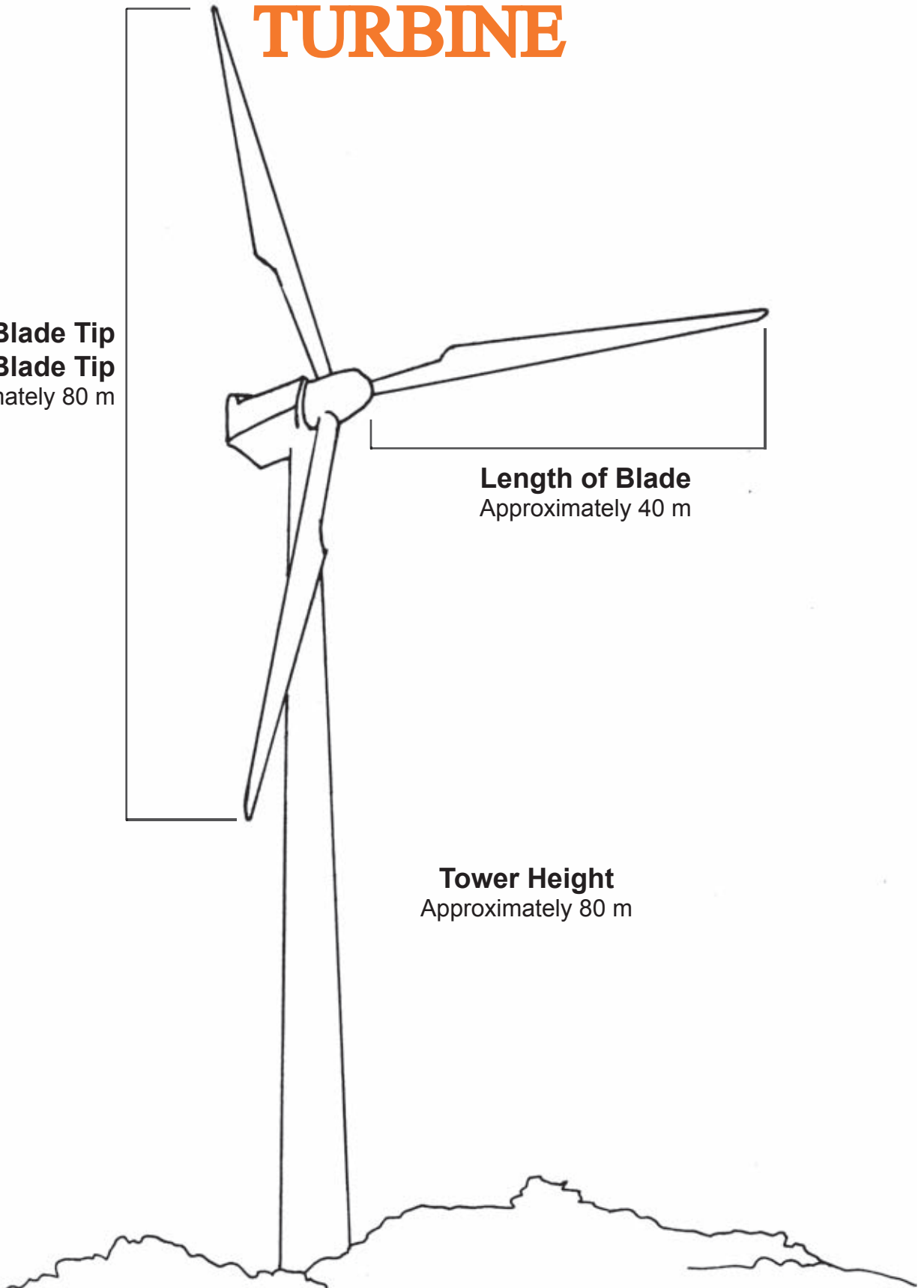


# SIZE OF A TYPICAL WIND TURBINE

**Diameter Blade Tip  
to Blade Tip**  
Approximately 80 m

**Length of Blade**  
Approximately 40 m

**Tower Height**  
Approximately 80 m



# HOW DO WIND TURBINES WORK?

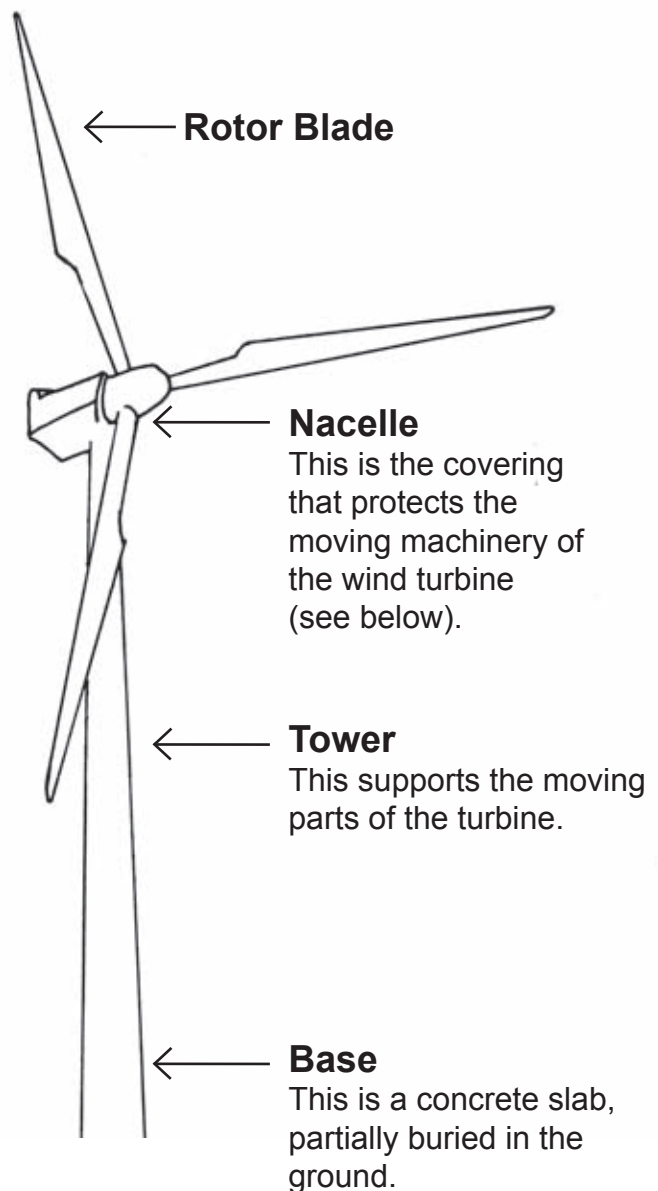
Typical wind turbines generate up to 2 MW of clean energy.

Wind turbines adjust the direction and angle of their blades in order to get the maximum benefit from the wind. The blades make these adjustments when they receive information sent by wind sensors on the nacelle.

When the wind blows, the turbine blades turn at an average rate of 8 revolutions per minute (rpm). The speed at which the blades turn depends on the speed of the wind.



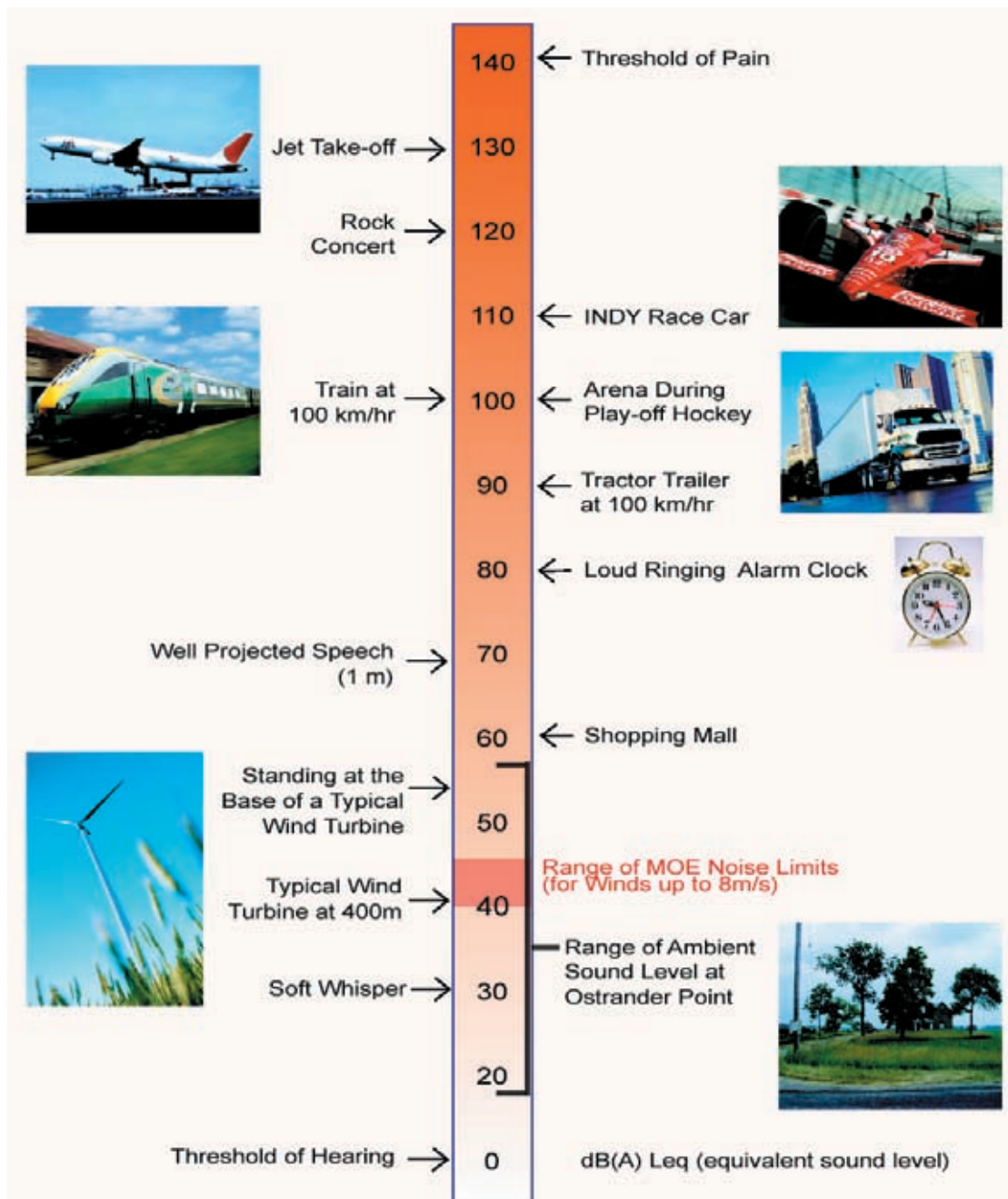
1. Main Carrier
2. Yaw Motors
3. Annular Generator
4. Blade Adaptor
5. Rotor Hub
6. Rotor Blade



# SOFTER THAN NORMAL CONVERSATION

If you were to stand 400 metres from the kind of wind turbine we are proposing to build at Ostrander Point, the sound coming from the blades would be softer than normal conversation (typically 60 to 70 decibels).

This chart shows sound levels in several other common applications.



# WILDLIFE AT OSTRANDER POINT

Based on studies completed by our environmental consultants, we know that Ostrander Point has a high diversity of habitat types that support a variety of species.

Twelve different species of mammals and 21 species of reptiles and amphibians live within the project area, as does a bat community similar to those found in other areas across Southern Ontario.

Our goal is to work with local naturalists, environmental groups and the community to ensure we are responsible custodians and developers of the Ostrander Point site.



Northern Leopard Frog



Eastern Garter Snake



White-tailed Deer



Blanding's Turtle



Raccoon



# BIRDS OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Ostrander Point has been identified in scientific literature as being an important bird area.

A total of 310 species of birds, mainly migrants, have been sighted in this area. These include: Song Sparrows, Yellow Warblers, Savannah Sparrows, Field Sparrows and the Common Yellowthroat.

Studies by our environmental consultants during breeding season found no Loggerhead Shrikes, Henslow's Sparrows or any other species deemed to be at risk.

Gilead will conduct all the studies that are required by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Canada and will comply with existing legislation designed to safeguard these precious resources.



Turkey Vulture



Savannah Sparrow



Northern Cardinal

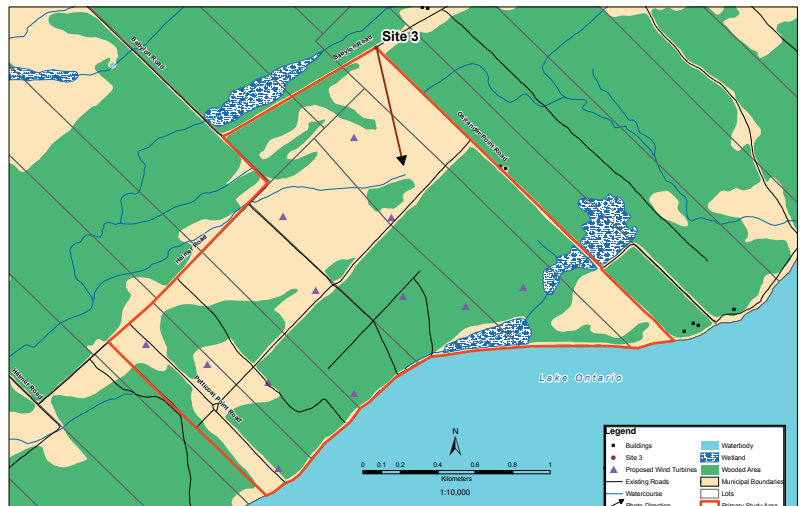
# DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Field Work<br>Spring Avian Migration Monitoring<br>Breeding Bird Surveys<br>Fall Avian Migration Monitoring<br>Plant Surveys                                                                                                | Spring, Summer and Fall 2006 |
| Commencement of Environmental Screening<br>Notice published in the County Gazette, Picton Gazette,<br>Belleville/Trenton Community Press, County Weekly News<br>and Belleville Intelligencer (Week of December 10-15, 2007) | December 2007                |
| Environmental Screening<br>Draft Screening Criteria Checklist                                                                                                                                                               | December 2007                |
| <b>Public Consultation process begins<br/>and will be ongoing</b>                                                                                                                                                           | <b>January 2008</b>          |
| Field Work<br>Winter Bird Surveys                                                                                                                                                                                           | January/February 2008        |
| Final Report<br>Assessment of Potential Effects                                                                                                                                                                             | March 2008                   |
| Notice of Completion<br>To be published in local newspapers and<br>mailed to distribution list                                                                                                                              | April 2008                   |
| 30 day Review Period                                                                                                                                                                                                        | April 2008                   |
| Field Work<br>Bat Monitoring                                                                                                                                                                                                | Summer 2008                  |
| Construction Begins                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Fall 2009                    |
| Ostrander Point project becomes operational                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2010                         |

# OSTRANDER POINT: A PHOTO MONTAGE



View of the Ostrander Point Wind Energy Park from the intersection of Babylon Road and Ostrander Point Road looking south at the turbines.





# OSTRANDER POINT: A PHOTO MONTAGE



View of the Ostrander Point Wind Energy Park along Babylon Road (west of Whattams Road) looking southwest at the turbines.

