



PROPOSED GLENFANNING WIND PROJECT – PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION

November 25, 2025



Contact

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Project Overview

The Glenfanning Wind Project (the “Project”) is located in Epekwitk (Prince Edward Island), the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi’kmaq People. Natural Forces acknowledges that working on these lands is a privilege that comes with a great deal of responsibility.

The Project is being developed by a partnership between Lennox Island First Nation and Natural Forces. The Project is proposed to be located within the municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, Prince Edward Island, approximately 2.5 km south of the community of Glenfanning and 1.5 km north of Cardigan North. The Project will have an installed capacity of up to approximately 35 megawatts (MW), representing four to five wind turbines.

Project Benefits

- Generate enough electricity to power approximately 11,500 PEI homes annually
- Provide annual tax revenue over the life of the Project
- Create local employment and contracting opportunities during the development, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the Project
- Provide own-source revenue to Lennox Island First Nation through Project ownership
- Increase revenue to local businesses due to economic spinoff from Project activities
- Produce emission-free electricity on Island that will both increase energy security and displace generation from fossil fuels, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Assist the province of PEI in meeting their target of achieving net-zero energy by 2040
- Stabilize energy costs for Maritime Electric customers by increasing electricity generation with fixed cost contracts

Project Partners

[Lennox Island First Nation](#)

Lennox Island First Nation is the proud home of the Epekwitnewaq Mi’kmaq (Mi’kmaq People of PEI). Approximately 450 residents live on this island in Malpeque Bay off the northwest coast of Epekwitk with an access point via bridge. Lennox Island believes

in achieving energy sovereignty through developing and owning renewable energy projects.

Natural Forces

Natural Forces is an independent power producer that delivers renewable energy projects in partnership with local and Indigenous communities across Canada, Ireland, and France. Established in 2001 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Natural Forces remains a small company with big values and big ambitions. Collectively, Natural Forces has over 300 MW of renewable energy projects in operation across Canada, with several thousand MW of ongoing projects at various stages of completion throughout Canada, Ireland, and France.

Environmental Studies

The Project requires approval through the provincial Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) review process. Desktop and field studies are currently being completed as part of the EIA. These studies will help shape the Project to ensure it is developed responsibly and to mitigate environmental and sociocultural impacts. Members of the local community will have an opportunity to review and comment on the EIA document.

Studies conducted:

- Air Quality, Climate and Atmospheric Environment
- Geology, Geomorphology and Groundwater Resources
- Hydrology and Surface Water Resources
- Aquatic Biology and Ecology
- Bird Biology and Ecology
- Bat Biology and Ecology
- Terrestrial Biology and Ecology (excluding Bird and Bats)
- Valued Spaces and Locations
- Socio-economic Community Structure
- Lifestyle and Quality of Life

PEI Environmental Impact Assessment

The following is a high-level summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment process:

1. The Proponent conducts the EIA by studying the site and assessing the potential effects of the Project (1-2 years)

2. The EIA is submitted to the PEI Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action (EECA)
3. EECA and the Technical Review Committee conducts their review. The public is also provided an opportunity to review the proposed project, offer comments, or identify concerns
4. Once the review is complete, the Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Action approves or denies the proposed project
5. Following approval, the Proponent may proceed with the Project while ensuring compliance with the approval conditions through monitoring and mitigation

Sound Levels

The most significant factor when limiting sound impacts to nearby residences is the way wind turbines are sited initially. As such, the proposed wind turbine locations are more than 1 km from any residence. Based on this siting, Natural Forces assessed the impact of sound levels from the proposed Glenfanning Wind Project on nearby homes. This assessment uses industry best practices to model how the sound created by the wind turbines will travel over the landscape.

Natural Forces engaged a third-party consultant to review the methodology used to carry out this modelling and to validate the results. Aercoustics Engineering concluded that the methodology used by Natural Forces is appropriate and provides conservative results, likely overestimating the expected sound levels.

Results of the modelling show that sound levels potentially experienced by nearby receptors during the Project operation would be below 40 decibels. Under certain climatic conditions for short periods of time, the model estimates a maximum sound level at a residence of 35.1 decibels, which is comparable to a soft whisper. The map below visually shows the results of the sound modelling.

Sound Comparisons - 40 decibels: quiet library sounds, 50 decibels: refrigerator, 60 decibels: electric toothbrush

Project Timeline

Development (Current)

- Wind data collection and assessment
- First Nation, stakeholder, and public consultation
- Municipal and federal permitting
- Field and desktop environmental and socioeconomic studies
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submission
- Interconnection studies

- Turbine procurement

Construction

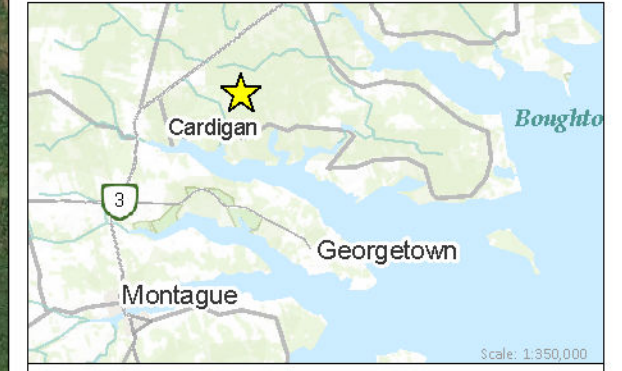
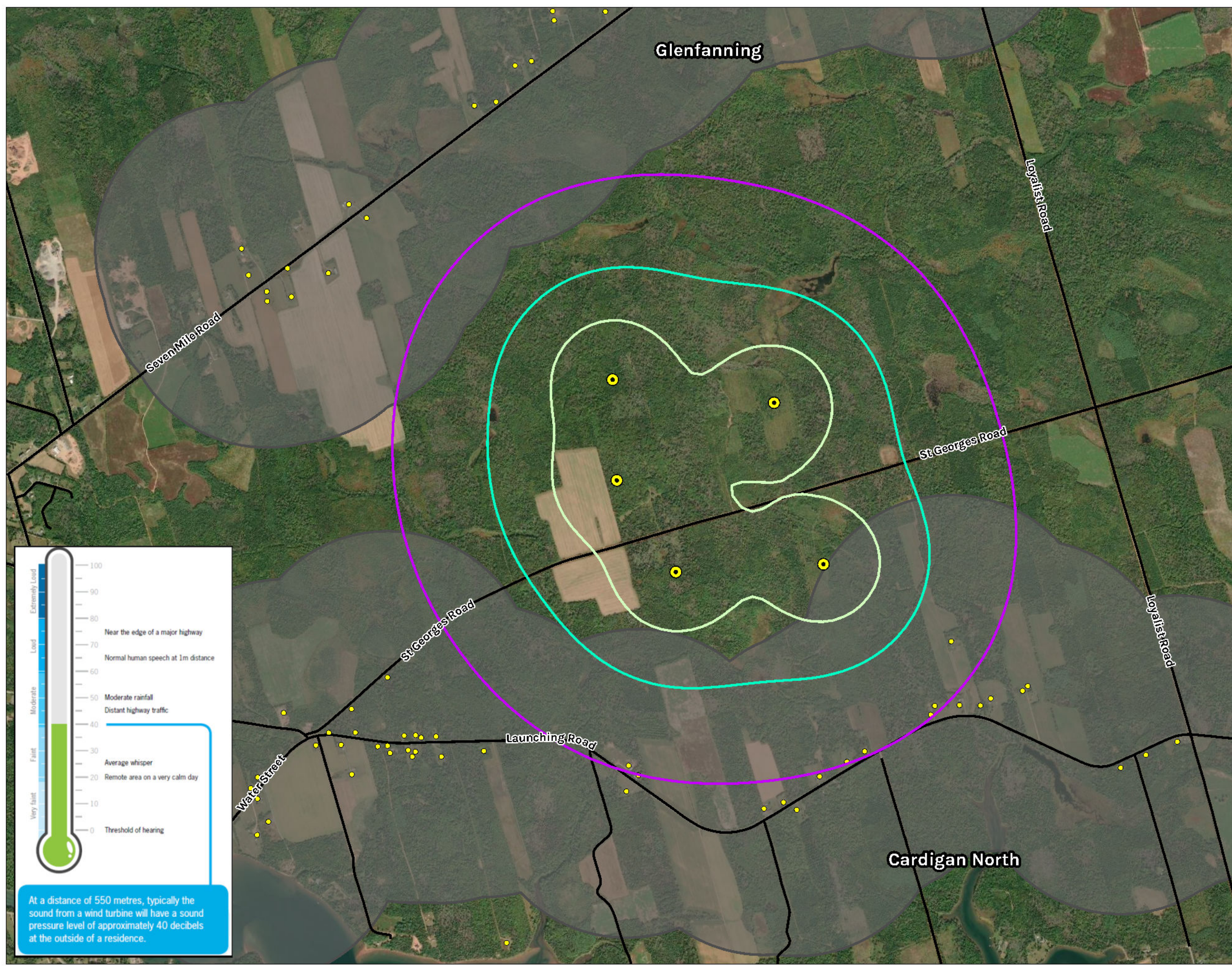
- Tree clearing
- Access road and crane pad construction
- Turbine foundation pouring
- Wind turbine assembly
- Electrical works and interconnection

Operation

- Project commissioning
- Site reclamation from construction activities
- Post-construction wildlife monitoring
- Project site operation and maintenance for 30+ years

Decommission or Retrofit

- Two options are available at the end of the initial operational period:
 - Option 1: Decommission within 12 months and reclaim site to required standards
 - Option 2: Retrofit with necessary approvals, permits, and equipment repairs and upgrades to continue operation



Legend

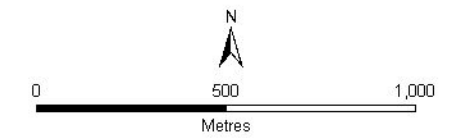
- Glenfanning Proposed Turbine Locations
 - Surrounding Sound Receptors
 - Surrounding Sound Receptors - 800m Buffer
 - Provincial Roads
- Modelled Turbine Sound Levels**
- 35dBA
 - 40dBA
 - 45dBA

Notes

1. Turbine markers not to scale.

Sources

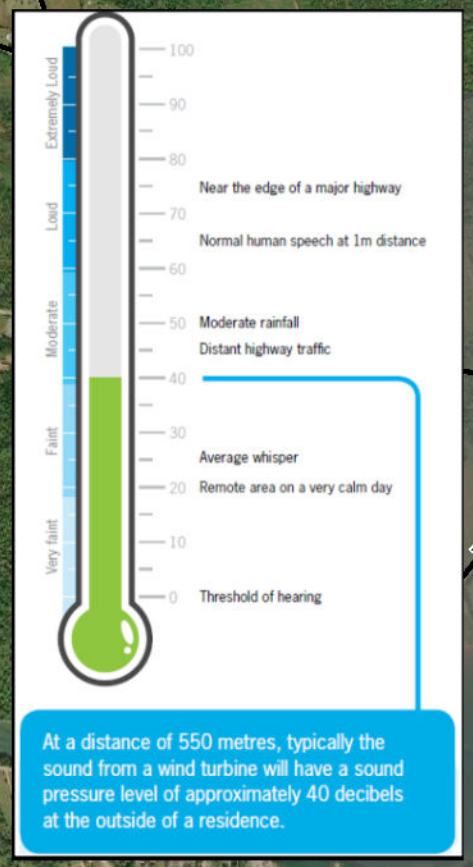
- Basedata provided by the Province of Prince Edward Island
- Basemap: ESRI World Imagery Map



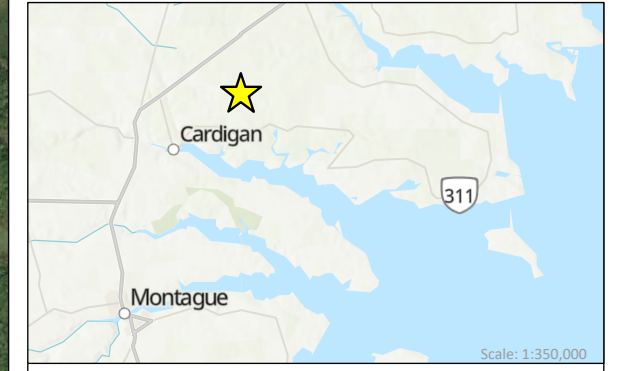
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Preliminary Project Layout



Legend

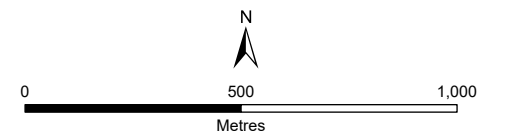
- Glenfanning Proposed Turbine Locations
- Glenfanning Collector Lines
- Glenfanning Proposed Project Roads
- Glenfanning Proposed Project Substation
- Glenfanning Proposed Project Transmission Line
- Existing 69kV Transmission Line
- Provincial Roads
- Glenfanning Project Lands

Notes

- Turbine markers not to scale.

Sources

- Basedata provided by the Province of Prince Edward Island
- Basemap: ESRI World Imagery Map



Scale: 1:17,500

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