From: BoardSec

Sent: March 31, 2014 2:46 PM

To:

Subject: FW: EB-2014-0033 Electricity Generation Licence

Senior Case Administrator Application Administration Ontario Energy Board 2300 Yonge St., 27th floor Toronto ON M4P 1E4

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From: Lynn Hayes

**Sent:** March 31, 2014 1:39 PM

To: BoardSec; grace.pasceri@canadiansolar.com

Subject: EB-2014-0033 Electricity Generation Licence

Please find attached my letter regarding this notice of application for Oro-Medonte Solar Farm Inc.

Regards Lynn Anne Hayes Dear Board Secretary,

I am writing this letter in respect to the notice of application for electricity generation licence for Oro-Medonte Solar farms Inc.

I have great concerns regarding this approval.

My father-in-law has been a live long farmer and has lived in this area all his live and so has his family. My father-in-law and his two sons, which are also farmers, have a fairly good understanding of this farm land that is being used for this solar project. As my father-in-law and brother-in-law has been tenant farmers of this land for years and years. The crops that was grown on this land has had fair to good returns. They have grown a vary of crops over the years, and the last year being 2012.

As per the soil study report, yes the corn and beans were done by zero to minimal tillage, as this method is used by farmers today, as a way of cutting down on cost and helping to restore nurtients in the soil. This land has no bearing on the use of farm machinery as in the past it was plowed and planted for years. Before the new method was used.

In 1984 this land was tile drained by the original owner. The tile drainage was done by a company out of Elmvale, by the name of D.L.G Farm Drainage LTD., the guy that did the work was named Greg Graham. He has provide us with the map of the tile drained land, that is being used . Yes it was Class 3, 4 & 5 in 1962, but it changes once it is tile drained. But this map was not updated on the Ministry of Agriculture & Food and Rural Affairs website. And the CLI Mapping for this approval was under the 1962 map.

The soil study, Class 1 soils were identified on the site in the CLI Mapping. Their site visit revealed that these lands have excessive wetness which cannot be overcome on site and would require extraordinary improvements in drainage, to achieve outlet for both surface and subsurface drainage. It is their opinion that such drainage works would be extensive and uneconomical. Therefore they have evaluated these lands based on their current condition which includes significant constraint due to wetness. Then they stated that opportunity for drainage of these lands is limited by lack of grade and insufficient outlet to allow for under drainage.

As the landowner cross the road from this land in question, and knowing of the land being tile drained, I have great concern that this is being put on the wrong class of land.

The land does have slight slope, but not 9-15%, as stated in the report for the soil study. It has no affect on the use of farm machinery on this land, and hasn't had any affect on the land quality at all. The crops grow fine .

As for stoniness, as every farmer in this area knows we pick rock off the fields every crop season, as you will see that is where all the stone fences and stone piles are from. Yes, I will say there may be some bigger rocks in the fields but it has never stop a farmer from planting crops in the field. We have learn to go around or we dig them up and again add them to the stone piles that are already present. So really this is not problem for farmers and the soil is again not affected by this.

My brother-in-law has had soybeans planted on this land in question, and this type of crop is a low ground crop and it has roots that need to have toe hold in the soil. The crop of beans did very good and he had very good crop returns. So if there is moisture deficiency, then the beans would of burned up and died, because they need moisture to live. As he had planted corn in that field, and as per the soil study again, it was stated that they acknowledged that the spring was wetter than normal, the corn crop was larger than anticipated. But as farmers know corn dislikes wetness, so the corn crop wasn't in excessive wetness.

My Contract Information is:

Lynn Anne Hayes

Regards

Lynn Anne Hayes