September 19, 2019

Mr. Michael Carey  
SWEB Development USA LLC  
209 West Central Street, Suite 306  
Natick, MA, USA, 01760

Dear Mr. Carey,

Re: Visual Impact Assessment  
Silver Maple Wind Project

Introduction

Strum Consulting (Strum) was retained by SWEB Development USA LLC (SWEB) to conduct a visual impact assessment for the proposed Silver Maple Wind Project (the Project) located near the town of Clifton, Maine, USA. SWEB is proposing the development of a 20 megawatt (MW) wind power project that would consist of five wind turbines, and would be located adjacent the existing 9 MW Pisgah Mountain wind energy project that is also owned by SWEB.

SWEB is considering two turbine models which are largely the same, with the exception of the hub height [100m (328 feet) and 117m (384 feet)]. Both turbine models will be evaluated in this assessment.

Pursuant to section 38 M.S.R.A. § 480-D (1) of the State of Maine’s Natural Resource Protection Act (NRPA), applicants for permits under the NRPA must demonstrate that a proposed activity will not unreasonably interfere with existing scenic and aesthetic resources. The Town of Clifton’s Land Use Ordinance has set criteria for evaluating the scenic character of wind power development which must also be taken into consideration.

The purpose of this assessment is to conduct a visual impact assessment consistent with the requirements of the State of Maine and the Town Clifton to support SWEB’s applications for the development of the Project.
Methodology

Visual Impact Assessment

Scenic Resource Identification
The visual impact assessment protocol for wind energy developments is described in Section 30 of the State of Maine’s Department of Environmental Protection’s Site Location of Development Law 38 M.R.S.A §§ 481-490, which describes how a Scenic Resource of State and National Significance (SRSNS) is to be evaluated. Scenic Resource of Special Significance (SRSNS) as they pertain to wind energy developments are defined in the State of Maine’s Wind Energy Act 35-A M.R.S.A. § 3451 (the WEA). All scenic resources that met these definitions and were located within 8 miles of a proposed turbine location were included in this analysis. In addition to the aforementioned statute, Scenic Resources that met the definition in Article 18 of the Town of Clifton’s Land Use Ordinance (the LUO) were also included in this analysis.

A complete list of identified scenic resources and their locations relative to the Project site are shown in Table 1 (below). The location of each SRSNS is shown on Drawing 1 (attached). The evaluation criterion described in Section 30 of the State of Maine’s Department of Environmental Protection’s Site Location of Development Law 38 M.R.S.A §§ 481-490 were applied to each of the identified SRSNS.

Zone of Visual Impact Modeling
A Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI) model was prepared for the Project using the ZVI module in Windpro v3.2 software. This model incorporates the turbine information (hub height and rotor diameter) as well as topographic information [elevation/contours, and obstacles (when relevant)] to predict the visibility of the project throughout the landscape. A bare terrain model was used to generate conservative estimations of the Project’s visibility in the absence of vegetation, although it is highly likely that vegetation (tree cover) would obscure the Project’s actual visibility from many locations. The ZVI model was used in the visual impact analysis of each SRSNS. The results of the ZVI model are shown in Drawings 2a and 2b.

Visual Impact Assessment
Each SRSNS went through a “Basic Assessment”, which then determined if the more detailed “Visual Impact Assessment” was required. Based on the basic assessment, if the significance of the visual impact was determined to be “Low”, no further analysis was conducted for that SRSNS. However, if the basic assessment determined that the visual impact may be medium or high, then a more detailed visual impact assessment was conducted. In all cases where the SRSNS was located within three miles of a proposed turbine location, a visual impact assessment was also conducted.

The results of the SRSNS are presented in Tables A1, A2, A3, and A4 in Appendix A. Each SRSNS was assigned a score of low, medium, or high, based on the scope and scale of the proposed project’s visual impact. Both turbine hub heights under consideration were evaluated separately.

It should be noted that the “expectations of the typical viewer” were not evaluated in this analysis, and should be factored when considering the visual impact assessment.
Photo-Simulations
For seven of SRSNS that underwent a visual impact assessment, photo-simulations which superimpose the proposed turbines on top of photos taken from the SRSNS were used to show how the Project is anticipated to look from those locations. The renderings were generated using the Photomontage module in Windpro v3.2 software, which creates a camera model that transforms a point with a known elevation and coordinates from a map to a 2-dimensional photo. The camera model is then used to position a 3-dimensional model of the turbines (Project) into images with the correct proportions. Renderings showing the turbines using a hub-high of 117m compared to an un—edited photo are presented in the Photomontage in Appendix B. A 12 megapixel camera with a lense focal length of 28mm (wide angle) was used for all photos. The location of each photo is shown on Drawing 3 and in Table 2 (below).

Results

Scenic Resource Identification
The review identified 17 SRSNS within 8 miles of the Project site. These SRSNS are listed in Table 1 below, and shown on Drawing 1.

Table 1. Visual Impact Assessment: Identified SRSNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) A National natural landmark, federally designated wilderness area or other comparable outstanding natural and cultural feature, such as the Orono Bog or Meddybemps Heath;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None identified within 8 miles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) A property listed on the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, including, but not limited to, the Rockland Breakwater Light and Fort Knox;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Allan Schoolhouse</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cliffwood Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Eddington Public Hall</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden Town Hall</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) A national or state park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None identified within 8 miles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) A great pond that is:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) One of the 66 great ponds located in the State's organized area identified as having outstanding or significant scenic quality in the &quot;Maine's Finest Lakes&quot; study published by the Executive Department, State Planning Office in October 1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods Pond</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatcase Pond</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Pond</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) One of the 280 great ponds in the State's unorganized or deorganized areas designated as outstanding or significant from a scenic perspective in the &quot;Maine Wildlands Lakes Assessment&quot; published by the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission in June 1987</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham Lake</td>
<td>7.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdbrook Pond</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E) A segment of a scenic river or stream identified as having unique or outstanding scenic attributes listed in Appendix G of the "Maine Rivers Study" published by the former Department of Conservation in 1982

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Branch Union River (at Goodwind Bridge / Graham Lake)</td>
<td>6.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Branch Union River (at Highway 9 crossing)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F) A scenic viewpoint located on state public reserved land or on a trail that is used exclusively for pedestrian use, such as the Appalachian Trail, that the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry designates by rule adopted in accordance with section 3457

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G) A scenic turnout constructed by the Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 23, section 954 on a public road that has been designated by the Commissioner of Transportation pursuant to Title 23, section 4206, subsection 1, paragraph G as a scenic highway;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None identified within 8 miles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H) Scenic viewpoints located in the coastal area, as defined by Title 38, section 1802, subsection 1, that are ranked as having state or national significance in terms of scenic quality in:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None identified within 8 miles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) A scenic inventory developed by or prepared for the Executive Department, former State Planning Office or the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry in accordance with section 3457.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None identified within 8 miles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scenic Resources as defined in Article 18 of the Town of Clifton’s Land Use Ordinance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peaked Mountain (Also identified above)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Pond Bluff</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Bluff</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The above SRSNS were identified based on the definitions in State of Maine’s Wind Energy Act 35-A M.R.S.A., as well as the Scenic Resources listed in Article 18 of the Town of Clifton’s Land Use Ordinance.

**Zone of Visual Impact Modeling**

The results of the ZVI model analysis found that the turbines will be visible from 14 of the 17 SRSNS locations. Drawing 2a shows the ZVI results for the turbine with a 105 m hub height and Drawing 2b shows the results for the 117 m hub height. The results of the ZVI models also show that the visibility of the two turbines with different hub heights is largely similar across the landscape as a whole, as well as at each SRSNS.
Photo-Simulations

Photo-simulations were created for seven of the 18 SRSNS locations. They are presented in the photo-simulation montage in Appendix B. These renderings indicate that from most of the SRSNS, the turbines would not be significant features in the viewscape, with one exception, Eagle Bluff; where the turbines would be prominent features. The locations of each photo location are shown on Drawing 3 and in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Photomontage Photo Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Bearing - Degrees (Photo Direction)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Cliffwood Public Hall</td>
<td>44.80530000</td>
<td>-68.53933900</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center</td>
<td>44.79274700</td>
<td>-68.58613300</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Bluff</td>
<td>44.792779</td>
<td>-62.497230</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Pond Bluff</td>
<td>44.81738133</td>
<td>-62.4925717</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Pond</td>
<td>44.79123000</td>
<td>-68.44235000</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>44.82887500</td>
<td>-68.46393700</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>44.828473</td>
<td>-62.475487</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visual Impact Assessment

Each SRSNS underwent a “Basic Assessment”, which determined that the significance of the Project’s impact on the scenic quality of the SRSNS was low for five of the 17 SRSNS at both the 105 m and 117 m hub height turbine models. The basic assessment results are presented in Tables A1 and A3 in Appendix A. A “Visual Impact Assessment” was conducted for the remaining 12 SRSNS to determine the significance of the Project’s impact on their scenic quality. The visual impact assessment determined that the visual impact was low for one site, medium for 10 sites, and high for one site. The results were the same for both the 105 m and 117 m hub height turbine models. The results of the visual impact assessment are presented in Tables A2 and A4 in Appendix A. Tables 3 and 4 below show a summary of the findings of the basic and visual impact assessments.

Table 3. Summary of Visual Impact Assessment Results – 105m Hub Height

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SRSNS Name</th>
<th>Significance of Visual Impact</th>
<th>Method of Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harold Allen Schoolhouse</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hall</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Eddington Public Hall</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden Town Hall</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Basic Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Pond</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods Pond</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatcase Pond</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Pond</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaham Lake</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Basic Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Basic Assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Visual Impact Assessment, Silver Maple Windfarm Development, Clifton, ME

September 19, 2019

Mr. Michael Carey

SWEB Development USA LLC

Project # 19-6780

Table 4. Summary of Visual Impact Assessment Results – 117m Hub Height

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SRNS Name</th>
<th>Significance of Visual Impact</th>
<th>Method of Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holdbrook Pond</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Branch Union River (Goodwind Bridge)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Basic Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Branch Union River (HWY 9)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Basic Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Pond Bluff</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Bluff</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Visual Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion and Recommendations

Visual Impact Assessment

The Project would be visible throughout the surrounding area, including from 14 of the 17 SRNSNS identified. In many cases, visibility of the Project would be blocked by topography and / or vegetation. As most of the trees in the area are evergreen (e.g. pine, hemlock and spruce) the visibility, if obscured by vegetation, would not vary significantly by season (e.g. leaf-on vs. leaf-off conditions). In most cases where the Project is visible, the turbines would not be a significant feature when considering the entirety of the viewscape from each SRNSNS. It is also worth noting that there would not be a meaningful difference in the visual impact of the Project should it proceed with either turbine model: a 105 m hub height vs. a 117 m hub height.

The visual impact of the Project would be most noticeable in the Clifton area, and from the SRNSNS nearby, but in most cases the impact was assessed as medium in this area, and the turbines would
not be a prominent feature in the surrounding viewscape. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the visual impact of the turbines would impact tourism or other economic activities in the area.

Eagle Bluff is the only SRSNS which had a high visual impact assessment. This location is a destination for rock climbers, probably more-so in the summer season. The visual impact from the Project is very unlikely to adversely affect the quality of the rock climbing.

Closure

The results of these assessments are based on analysis conducted with Windpro software which is the industry standard for modeling and assessing the environmental impact of wind turbines. Additionally, the assessment guidelines and requirements prescribed by the State of Maine’s Department of Environmental Protection and the Town of Clifton’s Land Use Ordinance were adhered to when conducting this assessment. While some of the assessment criteria is subjective in nature, all efforts were made to maintain a balanced and un-biased opinion while conducting this analysis in order to draw fair and objective conclusions.

Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Thank you,

Scott Dickey, MREM  Shawn Duncan, BSc.
Environmental Scientist  Vice President
sdickey@strum.com  sduncan@strum.com
Statement of Qualifications and Limitations

This Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by Strum Consulting (“Consultant”) for the benefit of SWEB Developments USA LLC. (“Client”) in accordance with the agreement between Consultant and Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the “Agreement”).

The information, data, recommendations, and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the “Information”):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the “Limitations”)
- represents Consultant’s professional judgement in light of the Limitations and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports
- may be based on information provided to Consultant which has not been independently verified
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement
- in the case of subsurface, environmental, or geotechnical conditions, may be based on limited testing and on the assumption that such conditions are uniform and not variable either geographically or over time

Consultant shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided and has no obligation to update such information. Consultant accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental, or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

Consultant agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but Consultant makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

The Report is to be treated as confidential and may not be used or relied upon by third parties, except:

- as agreed in writing by Consultant and Client
- as required by law
- for use by governmental reviewing agencies

Consultant accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss, or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or
any of the Information ("improper use of the Report"), except to the extent those parties have obtained
the prior written consent of Consultant to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any
damages arising from improper use of the Report or parts thereof shall be borne by the party making
such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is
subject to the terms hereof.

Should additional information become available, Strum requests that this information be brought to our
attention immediately so that we can re-assess the conclusions presented in this report. This report
was prepared by Scott Dickey, MREM, Environmental Scientist, and was reviewed by Shawn Duncan,
BSc., Vice President.
DRAWINGS
Table A1. Silver Maple Wind Farm Block Visual Assessment: 120ft Height Limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visual Resource</th>
<th>Table/Mapel</th>
<th>Hub to of</th>
<th>Components of Block</th>
<th>Project Visibility</th>
<th>Surface Conditions</th>
<th>Land Conditions</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Visual Assessment Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harald Allin Schoolhouse</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Harald Allin Schoolhouse and Cliffwood Hall are located in the community of Cliffwood. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The Harald Allin Schoolhouse is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from the area of the Harald Allin Schoolhouse and the Cliffwood Hall, but the turbine components may be partially obscured by vegetation throughout the year.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cliffwood Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Located in the community of Cliffwood. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The Cliffwood Hall is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from the area of the Cliffwood Hall, but the turbine components may be partially obscured by vegetation throughout the year.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Eddington Public Hall</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>East Eddington Public Hall is located in the community of East Eddington. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The east Eddington Public Hall is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from the area of the East Eddington Public Hall, but the turbine components may be partially obscured by vegetation throughout the year.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden Town Hall</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Holden Town Hall is located in the community of Holden. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The Holden Town Hall is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from the area of the Holden Town Hall, but the turbine components may be partially obscured by vegetation throughout the year.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Burnt Pond is a 7A area located within the towns of northern Hancock County near Harland, as well as the town of Bangor. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The Burnt Pond is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from most of the area of the Burnt Pond, as well as some of the northern portion of the pond.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Pond</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Silver Pond is a 7A area located within the towns of northern Hancock County near Harland, as well as the town of Bangor. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The Silver Pond is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from most of the area of the Silver Pond, as well as some of the northern portion of the pond.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natraru Pond</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Natraru Pond is a 7A area located within the towns of northern Hancock County near Harland, as well as the town of Bangor. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The Natraru Pond is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from most of the area of the Natraru Pond, as well as some of the northern portion of the pond.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Pond</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Hopkins Pond is a 7A area located within the community of Cliffwood. The area is a rural community at the corner of State Route 6 and State Route 8. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open fields. Some forests consisting of 1A (40-50), 6 (50-70), and deciduous forest that are located in the open areas. The forested land is primarily made up of deciduous trees. The Hopkins Pond is a large, well-maintained building that is a good representation of 19th century New England architecture.</td>
<td>North turbines would be visible from most of the area of the Hopkins Pond, as well as some of the northern portion of the pond.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in high wind conditions.</td>
<td>Depending on the vegetation, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during highest wind conditions.</td>
<td>Navigation lights mounted on the turbines should be visible at night, depending on the southerly orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, except on the southerly and southeasterly directions.</td>
<td>TBD in 1st (see Table 62)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description of feature</td>
<td>Visibility of Project Components (Aerial Study)</td>
<td>Project Viability</td>
<td>Surface Conditions</td>
<td>Leaf-off Conditions</td>
<td>Vegetative</td>
<td>Significance of Visual Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Lake</td>
<td>7.82</td>
<td>A large lake in central Hancock County. The lake is fed from the north by West Branch Union River, and has a number of open marshlands around its shores, land and permanent residential developments surrounding much of the lake. Views from the lake are a soar above and far, but include the lake forested landscapes that surround the lake at the northernmost end of the lake. Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the surroundings' orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, light flashes would be synchronized across all turbines.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>A large lake in central Hancock County. Seasonal and permanent residential developments surround much of the lake, especially on its north and south shores. Views from the lake include hills and forested landscapes that surround the lake.</td>
<td>Between 1 and 2 turbines would be visible from the foliage at the northernmost portion of Green Lake.</td>
<td>Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, mainly the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-off conditions.</td>
<td>Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the surroundings' orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, light flashes would be synchronized across all turbines.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdbrook Pond</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>A pond in a wooded area in southern Penobscot County. Seasonal residential areas would likely surround much of the pond, with open marshlands to the east, view opportunities on the southern and western portions of the pond</td>
<td>Between 1 and 2 turbines would be visible from the foliage at the northernmost portion of the pond.</td>
<td>Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, mainly the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-off conditions.</td>
<td>Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the surroundings' orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, light flashes would be synchronized across all turbines.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Branch Union River (Highway 9 crossing)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>The West Branch Union River runs from north to south through each of Hancock County. The river is surrounded by farmland and forested areas, with views available along its course.</td>
<td>No turbines would be visible from west of Route 181 or east of the West Branch Union River.</td>
<td>No turbines would be visible from west of Route 181 or east of the West Branch Union River.</td>
<td>No turbines would be visible from west of Route 181 or east of the West Branch Union River.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>The Peaked Mountain Trail is located to the north of the Project site. The trail itself is rated as an access road that services a communications tower at the top of Chick Hill. The trail has a panoramic view of views of southern Maine, including the existing Peaked Mountain wind farm to the south.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the surroundings' orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, light flashes would be synchronized across all turbines.</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter Pond Bluff</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Potter Pond Bluff is located to the northeast of the Project site. Peeking for the trail is marked with a line of trees, with a panoramic view of views of southern Maine, including the existing Peaked Mountain wind farm.</td>
<td>No turbines would be visible from the top of Potter Pond Bluff.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the surroundings' orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, light flashes would be synchronized across all turbines.</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Bluff</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Eagle Bluff is located to the northeast of the Project site. There are two marked parking areas along Route 181. The trail is marked and started. Eagle Bluff trail is a small hiking location. The trail has views of views of southern Maine, including the existing Peaked Mountain wind farm.</td>
<td>No turbines would be visible from the top of Eagle Bluff.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.</td>
<td>Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the surroundings' orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute, light flashes would be synchronized across all turbines.</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 62</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table below shows the visual impact of various projects on the surrounding environment.

**Table 4C: Visual Impact Assessment - Gillis Falls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redmond Road</td>
<td>2 The floodplain of Gillis Falls is located in the surrounding area. The floodplain is not visible from the Pacific Rim. The road visible is not visible from any distance. The road visible is not visible from any distance.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Drive</td>
<td>2 The floodplain is located in the surrounding area. The road visible is not visible from any distance. The road visible is not visible from any distance.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Trail</td>
<td>2 The floodplain is located in the surrounding area. The road visible is not visible from any distance. The road visible is not visible from any distance.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Road</td>
<td>2 The floodplain is located in the surrounding area. The road visible is not visible from any distance. The road visible is not visible from any distance.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Road</td>
<td>2 The floodplain is located in the surrounding area. The road visible is not visible from any distance. The road visible is not visible from any distance.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the visual impact of various projects on the surrounding environment. The table includes the description of visual impact, visibility of project components from source distance, and the percentage of impact at different access distances. The projects are categorized based on their visual impact, with a score of 0% indicating no visual impact and 100% indicating maximum visual impact. The table also includes columns for different access distances (A-1 to A-9) to assess the impact at various distances from the projects. The results show that the visibility of project components is limited across all access distances, with the majority of projects showing no or minimal visual impact.
Table A3. Silver Maple Wind Farm Visual Assessment: 11th Hour Height

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harald Allen Schoolhouse</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are located in the community of East Fiddling. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffused Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Diffused Hall is a small town located in the community of East Fiddling. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Fiddling Public Hall</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>East Fiddling Public Hall is located in the community of East Fiddling. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden Town Hall</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Holden Town Hall is located in the community of East Fiddling. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burt Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Burt Pond is a 365-acre lake located in the hills of northern Hancock Country near flagship. Burt Pond is within the Bangor Water District's Public Water supply area. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fields Pond</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>Fields Pond is a 74-acres lake located in the hills of northern Hancock County near flagship. Fields Pond is within the Bangor Water District's Public Water supply area. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hathorne Pond</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Hathorne Pond is a 365-acre lake located in the hills of northern Hancock County near flagship. Hathorne Pond is within the Bangor Water District's Public Water supply area. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Pond</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Hopkins Pond is a 365-acre lake located in the hills of northern Hancock County near flagship. Hopkins Pond is within the Bangor Water District's Public Water supply area. The site consists of a small rural community at the corner of State Route 8 and State Route 9. The area consists of mostly residential and commercial buildings and lots as well as a large pond surrounded by forests. The main road and surrounding areas are visible from the site. The Harald Allen Schoolhouse and Flagpole are well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architectural design.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table B4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Visibility</td>
<td>Surface Conditions</td>
<td>Leaf-off Conditions</td>
<td>Navigation</td>
<td>Significance of Visual Impact</td>
<td>Visual Assessment Conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham Lake</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>Goodwind Bridge/Grades Lake</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Road</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Branch Union River (Highway 9 crossing)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Mountain</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Peak Mountain</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaks Road Bluff</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Bluff</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No navigation lights mounted on the turbine should be visible at night, depending on the sunshine conditions. The lights blink several times per minute.</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>TBD in 6th (See Table 64)</td>
<td>Yes, see Table 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6A. Silver Maple Wind Farm Visual Assessment - 11th Hafnight
### Wind Farm Significance on Lights

The study of wind farms' impact on bird populations is crucial due to their presence in various habitats. This table outlines the significance of wind farm installations on bird lights and the times to their visibility, providing insights into how these structures affect avian species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Farm</th>
<th>Description of Bird Issue</th>
<th>Visibility of Birds</th>
<th>Times Visible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Block visibility of lights from the turbines</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>During late spring and summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Obstructive position of turbines</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>During late spring and summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Turbine blades are not visible due to foliage</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Turbine blades are not seen due to fog</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>During foggy conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Turbine blades are not seen due to cloud cover</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>During cloudy conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Turbine blades are not seen due to intervisibility</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Additional Notes

- **Visibility of Birds**: The table highlights the impact on birds' visibility, ranging from low to high, indicating the extent to which birds are affected by wind farms.
- **Times Visible**: The study notes specific times when birds are more likely to be visible, such as during late spring and summer or year-round, depending on the environmental conditions.
- **Actionable Insights**: Identifying the specific times when birds are less visible due to wind farms can inform conservation strategies and mitigate potential negative impacts on avian populations.
Photo 1: Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Clifwood Public Hall – Unedited Photo
Photo 2: Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Clifwood Public Hall – 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering
Appendix B: Silver Maple Wind Farm – Visual Impact Assessment – Photo simulation Montage

Photo 3: East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center - Unedited Photo
Appendix B: Silver Maple Wind Farm – Visual Impact Assessment – Photo simulation Montage

Photo 4: East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering
Appendix B: Silver Maple Wind Farm – Visual Impact Assessment – Photo simulation Montage

Photo 5: East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering 3 x Magnification
Appendix B: Silver Maple Wind Farm – Visual Impact Assessment – Photo simulation Montage

Eagle Bluff

Photo 6: Eagle Bluff – Unedited Photo
Photo 7: Eagle Bluff - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering
Photo 8: Parks Pond Bluff – Unedited Photo
Appendix B: Silver Maple Wind Farm – Visual Impact Assessment – Photo simulation Montage

Photo 9: Parks Pond Bluff - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering
Photo 10: Hopkins Pond – Unedited Photo
Photo 11: Hopkins Pond - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering
Photo 12: Peaked Mountain – Unedited Photo
Photo 13: Peaked Mountain - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering
Photo 14: Little Peaked Mountain – Unedited Photo
Photo 15: Little Peaked Mountain - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering
### Silver Maple Wind Farm - Photo Simulation Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Photo IDs</th>
<th>Latitude - Decimal degrees</th>
<th>Longitude - Decimal degrees</th>
<th>Distance to from Photo Location to Closest Turbine - Miles</th>
<th>Bearing - Degrees (Photo Direction)</th>
<th>Focal Length</th>
<th>Resolution - Megapixels</th>
<th>Magnification</th>
<th>Elevation - feet</th>
<th>Photo Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Cliftwood Public Hall</td>
<td>Photos 1 and 2</td>
<td>44.80530</td>
<td>-68.53934</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>28mm</td>
<td>12 Million</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>23-Apr-19</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center 1 of 2</td>
<td>Photos 3 and 4</td>
<td>44.79275</td>
<td>-68.58613</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>28mm</td>
<td>12 Million</td>
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<td>207</td>
<td>23-Apr-19</td>
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<td>East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center 2 of 2</td>
<td>Photo 5</td>
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<td>Eagle Bluff</td>
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<td>44.79278</td>
<td>-62.49723</td>
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<td>17-Jun-19</td>
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<td>Parks Pond Bluff</td>
<td>Photos 8 and 9</td>
<td>44.81738</td>
<td>-62.49257</td>
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<td>209</td>
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<td>Hopkins Pond</td>
<td>Photos 10 and 11</td>
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<td>Peaked Mountain</td>
<td>Photos 12 and 13</td>
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<td>Photos 14 and 15</td>
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