

FILE

BEFORE THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD

In the Matter of the Application)
 of Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC for)
 a Certificate to Install Numerous)
 Electricity Generating Wind Turbines in)
 Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio)

Case No. 10-2865-EL-BGN


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**NOTICE OF FILING APPLICANT'S AUGUST 5, 2011 AND AUGUST 11, 2011
 RESPONSES TO STAFF'S DATA REQUESTS**

On August 5, 2011 and August 11, 2011, the Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC ("Black Fork" or "the Applicant") submitted responses to Staff's July 19, 2011 and August 1, 2011 data requests. Copies of the Applicant's August 5, 2011 and August 11, 2011 responses to Staff are attached hereto for filing on the docket.

The Applicant is also submitting for the public record information regarding the Applicant's estimate on the increase in local tax revenue accruing from the facility. The maximum rate allowed under Senate Bill 232 is \$9,000 per Megawatt ("MW") of nameplate capacity. The Applicant anticipates that it will within the five years authorized by an OPSB Certificate, complete installation of an anticipated 200 MW of nameplate generating capacity. Thus, the maximum anticipated payment after full capacity is installed would be approximately \$1,800,000 per year.

Respectfully submitted,



M. Howard Petricoff (0008287)

Stephen M. Howard (0022421)

Michael J. Settineri (0073369)

VORYS, SATER, SEYMOUR AND PEASE LLP

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of the foregoing document was served by hand delivery upon John Jones and Stephen Reilly, Assistant Attorneys General, Public Utilities Section, 180 E. Broad Street, 6th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215 and via U.S. Mail upon the following persons listed below this 12th day of August 2011:

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Black Fork Wind Energy Project
Case No. 10-2865-EL-BGN
August 5, 2011 Responses to July 19, 2011 Data Requests

Transportation, Roads and Bridges

1. Have either you or K. E. McCartney & Associates talked with the Crawford County and Richland County Engineers about the pavement conditions, existing bridges and other infrastructure along the proposed delivery routes for the Wind Turbine equipment?
 - a. If so, has there been an agreement reached with both County Engineers?
 - b. Is that agreement in writing?

The Applicant has met with both Crawford and Richland county commissioners as well as had numerous meeting with Crawford County Engineer (Mr. Cecil Newcome) and Richland County Engineer (Mr. Thomas Beck) to discuss the way in which the Project will document existing conditions of roads, bridges and other infrastructure, the measures that will be taken to minimize impacts, and to develop a plan to address any improvements necessary to facilitate transportation of equipment to the site and repairs and/or damage resulting from Project construction activities. The Applicant has presented a draft Road Use Agreement to both counties as of August 4, 2011 and hopes to have the county comments/revisions back before the public hearing on September 15, 2011.

2. On page 1 of Appendix N in your application, it appears that you did not do a detailed pavement analysis. Do you plan on doing such an analysis?
 - a. Will it include test borings to determine that the foundation will be able to withstand the weight of the Wind Turbine equipment?

The first component of the transportation analysis was to conduct a road inventory and survey of the Project area in order to understand the current conditions prior to construction activity. The next step, which has been tasked to K.E. McCartney & Associates will include conducting a detailed route analysis and is expected to be completed in mid August. The Applicant will then conduct a pavement analysis in coordination with the counties after finalizing the route analysis and Road Use Agreement.

3. On page 2 of Appendix N, you propose to improvements at any intersection where the routing requires turning movements for the transport vehicles. What are your plans to obtaining easements and for restoring the property that is affected by the improvements?

Intersections requiring improvements will be identified during the K.E. McCartney & Associates study described in response to Question #2. If improvements are needed at intersections to allow for turning movements of the transport vehicles, the Applicant will work with the landowners, county and townships to establish the necessary ROW and easements. These will be temporary improvements such as gravel roads and turning radii as well as additional temporary culverts over existing county or township culverts that may be required.

4. On pages 2 and 3 of Appendix L, you propose improving profile deficiencies by completing additional resurfacing on each side of the crest as well as improving roadway alignment for transport vehicles by widening the roads. Has this been discussed and approved by the Crawford and Richland County Engineers?

The final routes, and construction/improvements required for the Project will be identified during the K.E. McCartney & Associates study. Once they are known, a plan for improving the roads will be finalized with the counties or townships, and addressed in the Road Use Agreement.

5. Do you plan on working with the Utility companies to give them ample time to relocate any utility structures that may conflict with transport vehicles?

Yes, the Applicant is currently identifying locations where utility structures may be impacted. The Applicant will work with the local utilities to relocate or temporarily bring down the utility structures as necessary.

6. On page 3 of Appendix N, you identify miscellaneous obstructions which may cause conflict with movements of transport vehicles. At three locations you identify local cemeteries which may preclude roadway widening on those quadrants. What are your plans to avoid these cemeteries?

The routing analysis is currently underway and using feedback from potential turbine suppliers, trucking routes are being refined. Once the study is completed a transportation plan will be developed. Every effort will be made to avoid impacts such as the widening of roads in sensitive areas including the three local cemeteries described above.

7. On page 6 of Appendix N, K. E. McCartney & Associates mention that after selection of the routing for the oversized transport vehicles a detailed analysis of the pavement structure should be done; please provide a progress report on the routing selection process.

The routing analysis was initiated by K.E. McCartney & Associates on July 1, 2011 and expected to be complete by mid-August.

8. Please provide a detailed plan as to how you intend to improve/ repair the roads prior to, during and post construction.

The roads will be repaired and improved consistent with an agreed upon Road Use Agreement, developed with the Crawford and Richland County Engineers. A draft of the Road Use Agreement was presented to the counties on August 4, 2011. For other projects, the Applicant has surveyed the roads via a video camera to document the existing condition of the roads as well as take pavement samples to ensure any overweight loads will be supported by the current state of the roads. If the current state of the roads will not support the expected weights, then the roads will be improved prior to construction so deliveries can be made. During construction, maintenance will be routine to fix pot holes to ensure township and county roads are accessible for all residents. After completion of the Project, the roads will be repaired for any damage and returned to pre-construction conditions.

Black Fork Wind Energy Project
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Clarifications – 4 (wetlands/pipelines/floodplains)

1. Page 56 of the application states; “A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) individual permit or nationwide permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for disturbances to waters of the United States (if/as necessary for stream and wetland crossings, although not required based on current design and construction methodologies).” Please clarify the statement “not required based on current design”: does this statement mean the individual permit is not required, the nationwide permit is not required, or that neither are required?

The Applicant has successfully avoided impacting wetlands by locating all facilities outside of wetland boundaries. The USACE conducted a site visit in June 2011 and confirmed that the proposed footprint (construction and permanent) is located outside of wetlands. The Project will cross waterbodies at 22 locations. Twenty of the 22 waterbody crossings are by electrical collection lines and will be installed by boring under the waterbodies resulting in no disturbance to the bed or banks of the waterbodies. The Applicant has consulted with the USACE regarding this construction method and the USACE has indicated that since no disturbance will occur to the bed or banks of the waterbodies that a permit is not necessary for these 20 crossings. The remaining two crossings are by access roads. One of these access roads is co-located with Hammond Road and will utilize an existing bridge over the waterbody. No disturbance will occur to the waterbody as a result of the Applicant using the existing bridge therefore no permit is needed from the USACE. The remaining crossing of a waterbody is by the access road providing access to turbine 37 in the northeastern corner of the Project. The USACE has indicated that this crossing of the access road will likely result in a disturbance that will require a permit but have also indicated that the crossing would qualify for Nationwide Permit (NWP) 14- Linear Transportation Projects. The Applicant will design the access road crossing to comply with NWP 14 permit conditions and will notify the USACE as specified by NWP 14 conditions. Permitting will occur after the OPSB certificate is issued but prior to construction.

2. Page 57 of the application states; "An OEPA individual or nationwide Water Quality Certification under Section 401 of the CWA (if/as necessary for disturbance to streams and wetlands, although not required based on current design and construction methodologies)." Please clarify the statement "not required based on current design": does this statement mean the individual permit is not required, the nationwide permit is not required, or that neither are required?

A nationwide Water Quality Certification under Section 401 of the CWA will be required for the waterbody crossing of the access road servicing turbine 37. The Applicant will follow all of Ohio's Section 401 conditions for NWP 14.

3. Will you/have you requested a preliminary jurisdictional determination or an approved jurisdictional determination from the USACE?

The Applicant had discussions with the USACE regarding the need for a preliminary jurisdictional determination at the time of the USACE site visit in June 2011. At that time the USACE representative indicated that based on the project design and wetland and water body mapping that was conducted as part of the site characterization, he did not feel that there were any potential jurisdictional issues except with respect to the water body crossing for the access road to Turbine 37. Because the Applicant intends to permit that crossing under the NWP 14 permit, a formal jurisdictional determination will not be needed to obtain the NWP 14 approval.

4. At the current project design, please clarify which wetland and stream crossings will NOT be crossed via horizontal directional drilling for collector lines.

All stream crossings that will be crossed by collection lines will be installed using horizontal directional drilling (HDD). No wetlands will be crossed by collection lines.

5. How many total properties/property owners are under lease for this project?

There are 150 property owners currently under lease with Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC.

6. Please describe the company's policies, safety precautions, rules, warnings, or trainings that will be in effect to prevent worker injury due to falling ice?

The potential for worker injury resulting from falling ice will be addressed as part of the site safety training and protocol. Signage will be placed at the entrance of access roads warning of the dangers of ice shedding. As part of overall employee safety, hard hats and safety glasses will be required for all employees while onsite at the turbine locations. The standard use of this personal protection equipment (PPE) will serve to reduce the potential for worker injury from falling ice. In extreme icing conditions, employees will be restricted from the turbines to further minimize the potential for worker injury.

7. Describe the use of any warning signs that will be placed in or adjacent to the ice throw risk area?

As explained in the response to Question #6, the Applicant will place signage near the entrance of access roads warning people of the potential risk for ice throw.

8. Will an ice detector or detection software be used?

Ice detectors are typically installed on the nacelles of turbines in regions where icing is possible and will be installed on the turbines erected for the Project. These detectors will be connected to the control system of the turbine and the control system of the Project and the turbines will shut down if the turbine is icing. In addition, each turbine has a shaft vibration sensor that detects rotor imbalances. Icing is one cause of rotor imbalance. If the rotor becomes imbalanced, the turbine will be shut down by the control system. The use of these safety mechanisms also further reduces the risk of ice throw from turbines.

9. Will the anemometers be heated during the winter months?

Yes, the anemometers will be heated.

10. What is your estimate of the distance that a turbine blade can be thrown? (per type???)

The actual distance that turbine blades can be thrown is very difficult to estimate as it is dependent on numerous variables, including but not limited to, wind speed, rotor speed, blade position and fragment size. Blade throw is extremely rare with modern turbines. Proper turbine inspection, maintenance, and operation further reduce the risk to public safety. The potential for structural failure has been significantly reduced with the advancement of design utilized in modern turbines and through constant monitoring and automatic operational adjustments. The turbines will be installed with automatic braking systems that utilize feathering and disc brakes to prevent uncontrolled rotation, over-speeding and excessive pressure on the tower structure, rotor blades, and other components. The entire Project will be monitored by a sophisticated control system designed to identify any problems with the blades before an incident occurs.

11. Are there any major natural gas or petroleum transmission pipelines within the project area?

There are five known pipelines within the Project area (see attached figure).

12. If there are any major natural gas or petroleum transmission pipelines within the project area, then please provide the distances to the closest wind turbines.

The locations of the five pipelines that are known to exist within the Project area are approximate and should not be used for micro-siting of turbines. The table below provides the approximate distance from each turbine to the nearest pipeline, using the planning level dataset that is available. As the site layout is finalized, the Applicant will coordinate with all utilities, including pipeline companies, to ensure that existing utilities are not damaged during construction of the Project.

**Distance from Turbines to the
Nearest Gas or Petroleum
Pipeline**

Turbine	Approximate Distance to Nearest Pipeline (meters)
1	2274
2	2604
3	2257
4	1930

**Distance from Turbines to the
Nearest Gas or Petroleum
Pipeline**

Turbine	Approximate Distance to Nearest Pipeline (meters)
5	1413
6	1368
7	544
8	61
9	2158
10	1852
11	1554
12	1646
13	1320
14	939
15	166
16	661
17	182
18	165
19	1048
20	1631
21	1244
22	327
23	762
24	1259
25	1863
26	566
27	943
28	751
29	1316
30	1791
31	308
32	405
33	84
34	472
35	1246
36	982
37	163
38	221
39	526
40	833
41	911
42	1685
43	1735
44	2161

**Distance from Turbines to the
Nearest Gas or Petroleum
Pipeline**

Turbine	Approximate Distance to Nearest Pipeline (meters)
45	579
46	1577
47	1561
48	2246
49	2487
50	2892
51	3314
52	3081
53	4251
54	4554
55	4391
56	4823
57	3011
58	4188
59	4863
60	4886
61	4242
62	4009
63	4314
64	3741
65	3568
66	3394
67	3760
68	2707
69	1913
70	1733
71	820
72	952
73	1502
74	1772
75	1266
76	693
77	3604
78	3365
79	2977
80	2925
81	2635
82	2466
83	1544

**Distance from Turbines to the
Nearest Gas or Petroleum
Pipeline**

Turbine	Approximate Distance to Nearest Pipeline (meters)
84	847
85	1161
86	749
87	712
88	1383
89	2053
90	290
91	1254

13. Please provide a copy of the FIRM (Flood Insurance Rate) panels from where the project is located in Richland and Crawford Counties.

The FIRM panels have been digitized and are provided in Figure 5-7 of the Application.

14. Please indicate which 5 wind turbines (as mentioned on page 28 of the application) will be in Zone A of the floodplain.

Turbines 25, 30, 42, 43, and 83 are located in the Zone A Floodplain.

15. Figure 5-7 seems to indicate more than 5 wind turbines will be located within the floodplain please provide a smaller scale or more detailed map.

A smaller scale map has been provided to allow for easier identification of the five turbines that are located on the floodplain.

16. Will any portion of the proposed project (including new or renovated roads and/or bridges associated with this project) result in an encroachment in the designated floodway for either Crawford or Richland County?

No Project infrastructure will be located in the designated floodway for either Crawford or Richland County.

17. Will the proposed project (including new or renovated roads and/or bridges associated with this project) result in an increase in the 100-year base flood elevation discharge?

The Project will not result in a measurable change to the 100-year base flood elevation discharge. There are no planned access roads or other permanent Project structures that will be constructed that will alter flow regimes in waterways in the Project area. Additionally, the Project will not result in wide-scale conversion of land to built/impervious surfaces. Consequently, no measurable change to the rate or volume of the storm water runoff are anticipated for the Project area which could increase flow rates in waterways and therefore the flood elevation discharge.

18. Has the Applicant coordinated with both the Crawford and Richland County Floodplain Administrators? If yes, please provide the results of any coordination effort with these counties.

Crawford County does not have a floodplain administrator because there is no county-wide zoning to enforce. The Applicant has not yet coordinated with the Richland County Floodplain Administrator regarding construction on the Zone A Floodplain, but will begin coordination as the design is finalized.

19. Does the project conform to the local (Crawford and Richland County) floodplain standards?

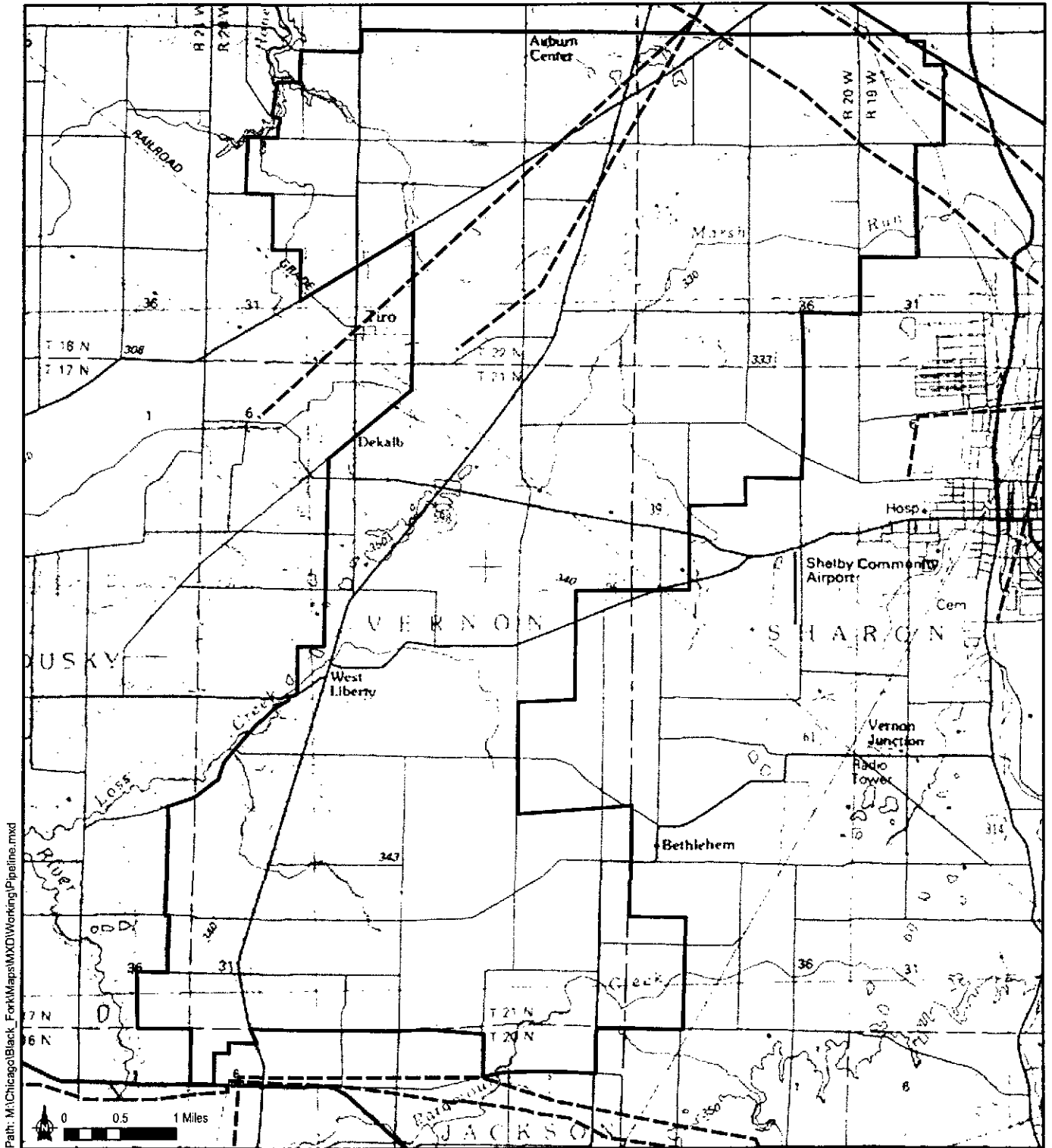
As described in the Application, the Project will be constructed to conform with both Crawford and Richland County floodplain standards. Crawford County does not have county-wide zoning and as a result there are no zoning or construction regulations related to development on floodplains. Richland County does regulate and permit development and construction on identified floodplains. The Applicant will design and construct infrastructure in the designated floodplain areas to adhere to applicable Richland County regulations and will obtain all necessary floodplain construction permits prior to the commencement of construction.

20. Please describe the flood proofing measures that will be used (including but not limited to the turbine foundation, electronics, and safety equipment) for the turbines proposed within the floodplain.

There are no turbines proposed within the floodway and only five turbines are planned for construction within the 100-year, Zone A floodplain. It should be noted that Zone A floodplains have been determined using approximate methodologies and therefore have not had a detailed hydraulic analysis conducted to determine the actual Base flood elevations.

Should flooding occur, impacts to the turbines are expected to be minimal due to the turbine design. Turbine foundations will be designed to ensure that should the soils be saturated from flooding, the foundation will remain structurally sound. Additionally, the electronics within the turbines are not at ground level and therefore will be less susceptible to impacts from flooding. The safety and control systems incorporated into the turbine design ensure that all components of the turbine are monitored at all times and the turbine can be shutdown should a short circuit result from flooding.

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC - Pipelines in Project Area

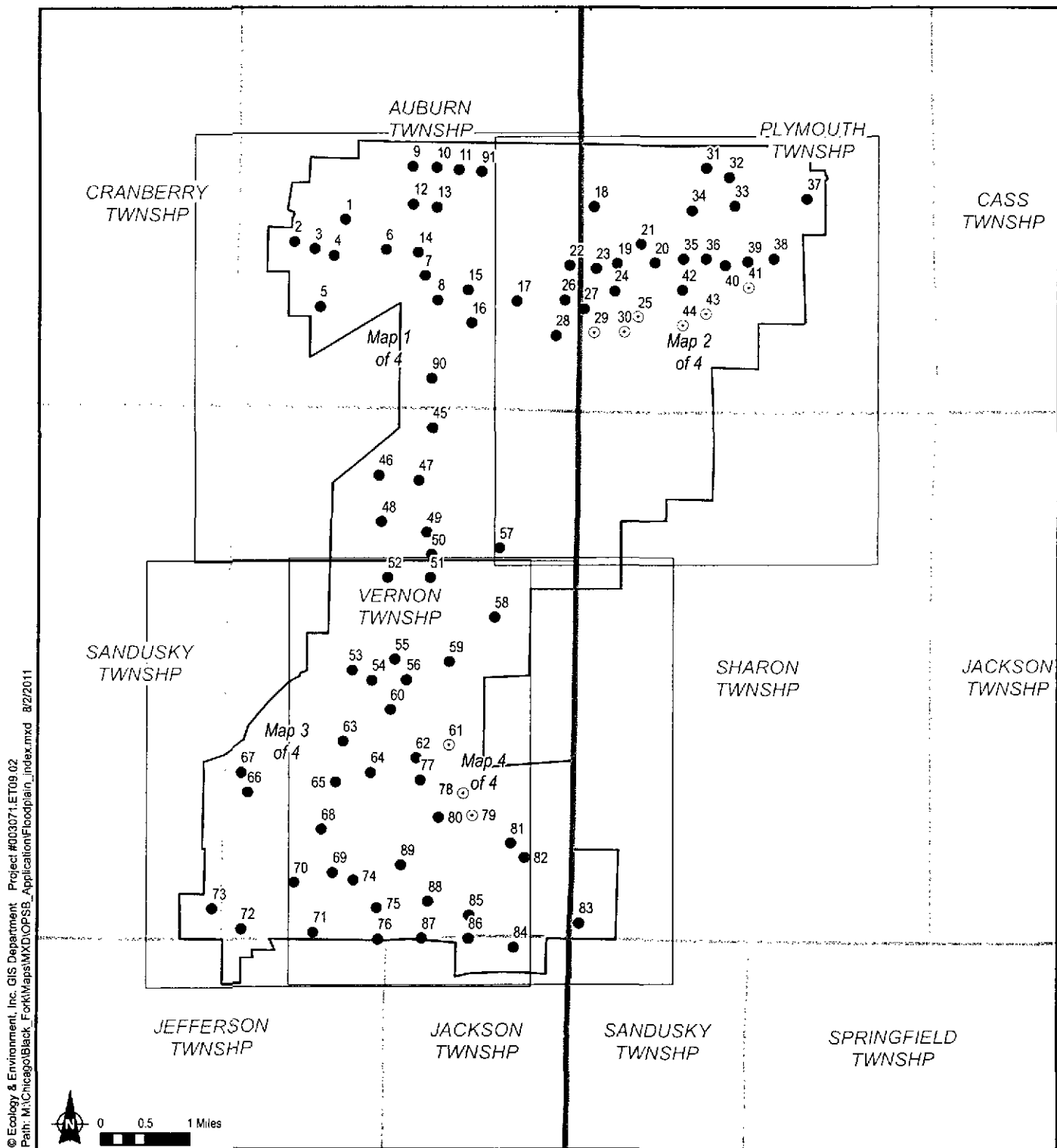


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- Pipeline
- Project Area (04-27-2011)

Pipelines
Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC - Floodplains Index Map



Turbines (01-14-11)

Vestas V100

⊙ V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)

● V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)

□ Project Area (04-27-11)

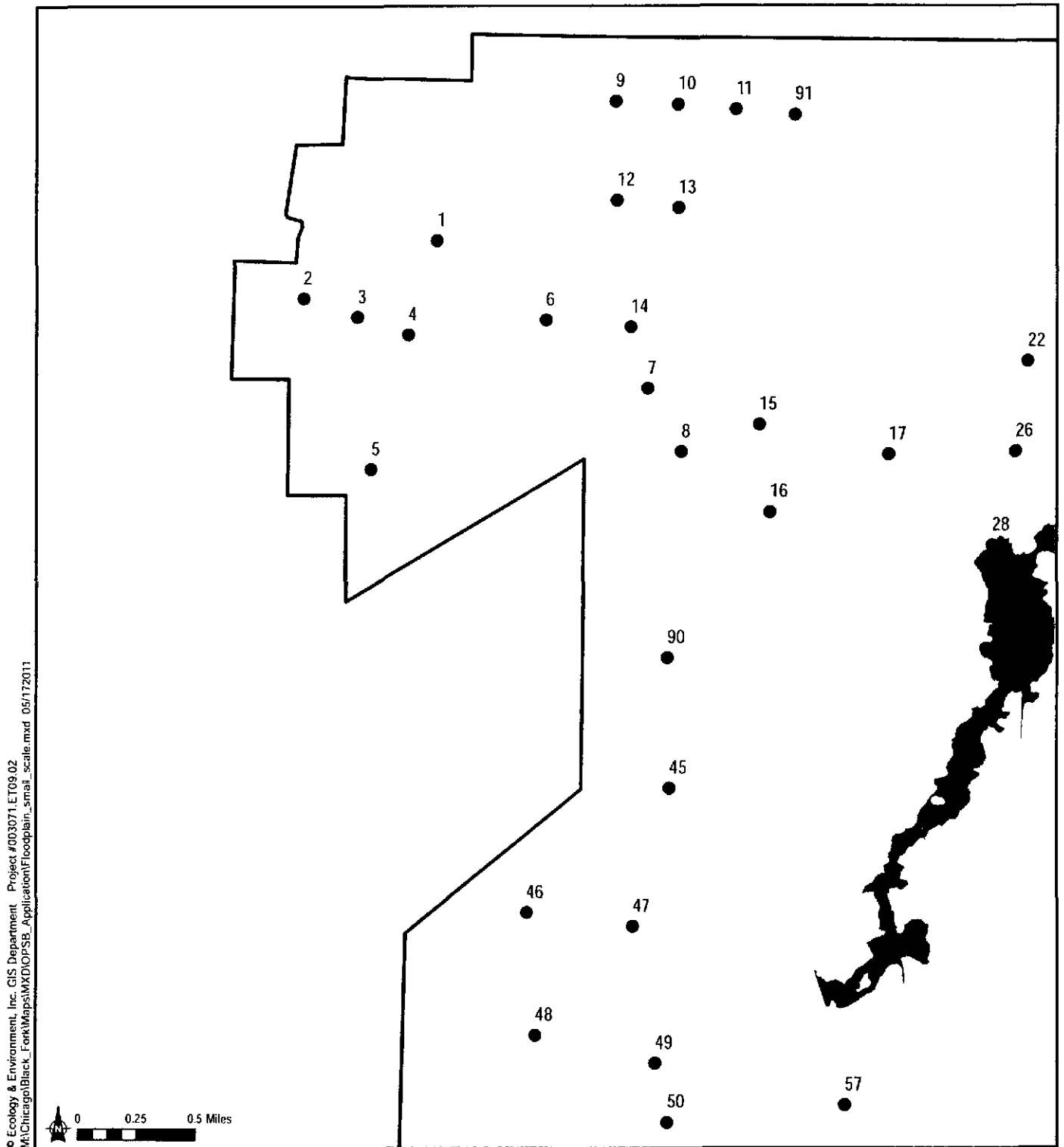
▭ Township boundary

▭ County boundary

Figure 5-7
Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
Floodplains in Project Area
Index Map
Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010; USGS NCLD 2001; EP 2011.

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC - Floodplains in Project Area



Turbines (01-14-11)

Vestas V100

○ V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)

● V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)

Project Area (04-27-2011)

FEMA Q3

■ A: An area inundated by 100-year flooding, for which no BFEs have been determined.

ANI: An area that is located within a community or county that is not mapped on any published FIRM.

X: An area that is determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains.

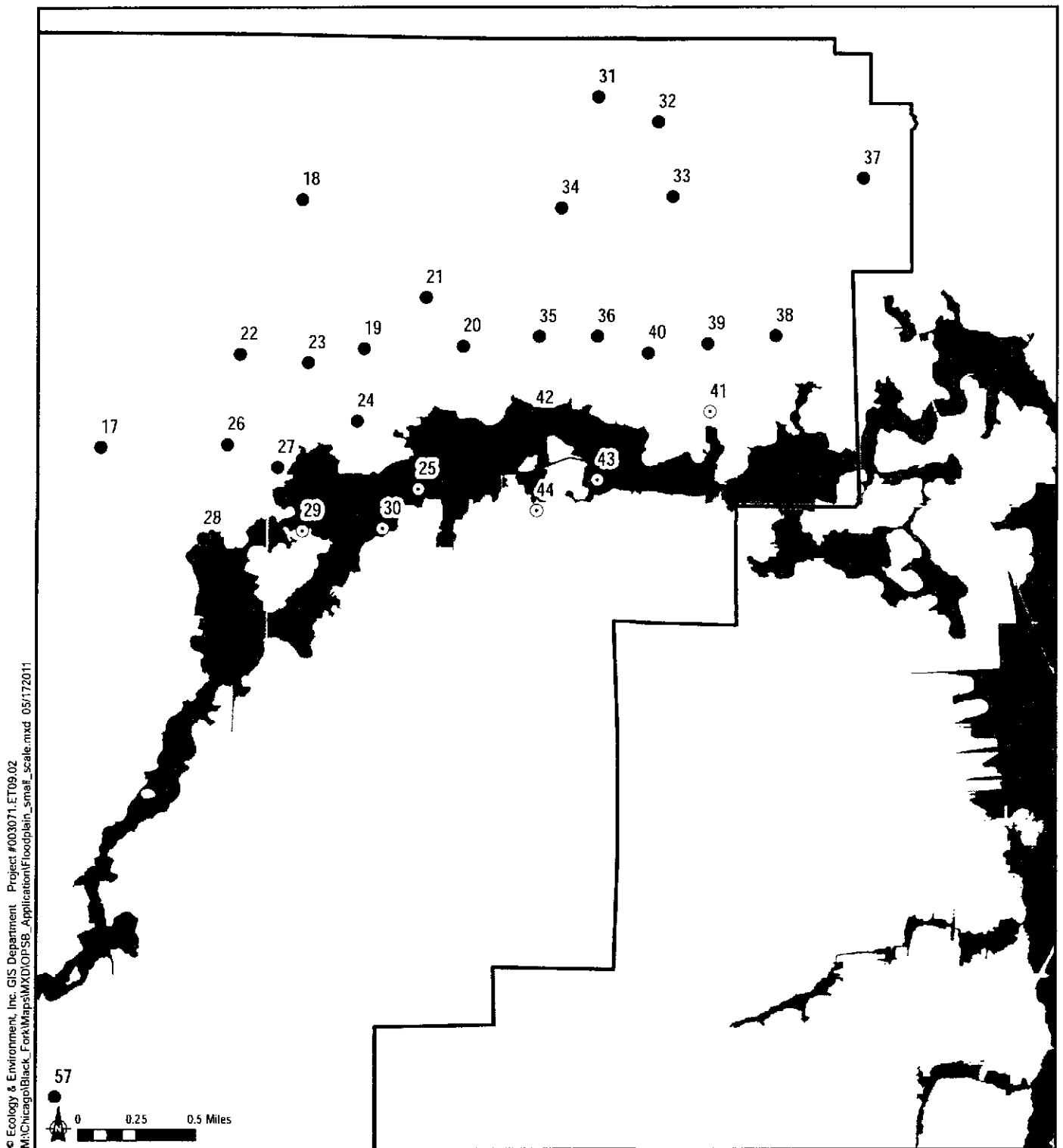
Figure 5-7

Map 1 of 4

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
 Floodplains in Project Area
 Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010; EP 2011; FEMA 2011.

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC - Floodplains in Project Area



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- Turbines (01-14-11)**
 Vestas V100
- ⊙ V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)
 - V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)
 - Project Area (04-27-2011)

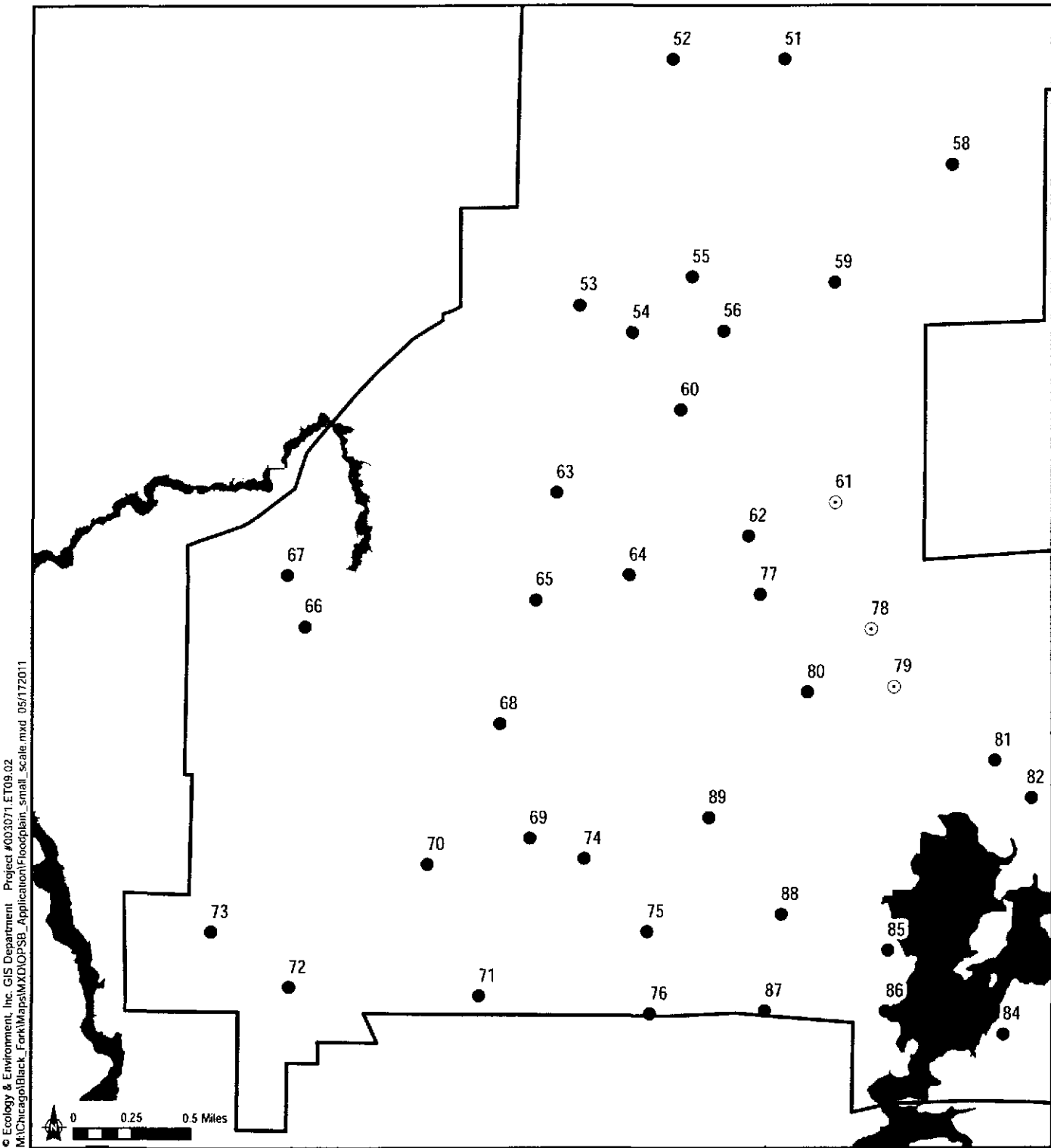
- FEMA Q3**
- A: An area inundated by 100-year flooding, for which no BFEs have been determined.
 - ANI: An area that is located within a community or county that is not mapped on any published FIRM.
 - X: An area that is determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains.

FIGURE 5-7 FLOODPLAIN LAYOUT OF BLACK FORK WIND ENERGY, LLC

Figure 5-7
Map 2 of 4
Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
Floodplains in Project Area
Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010; EP 2011; FEMA 2011.

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC - Floodplains in Project Area



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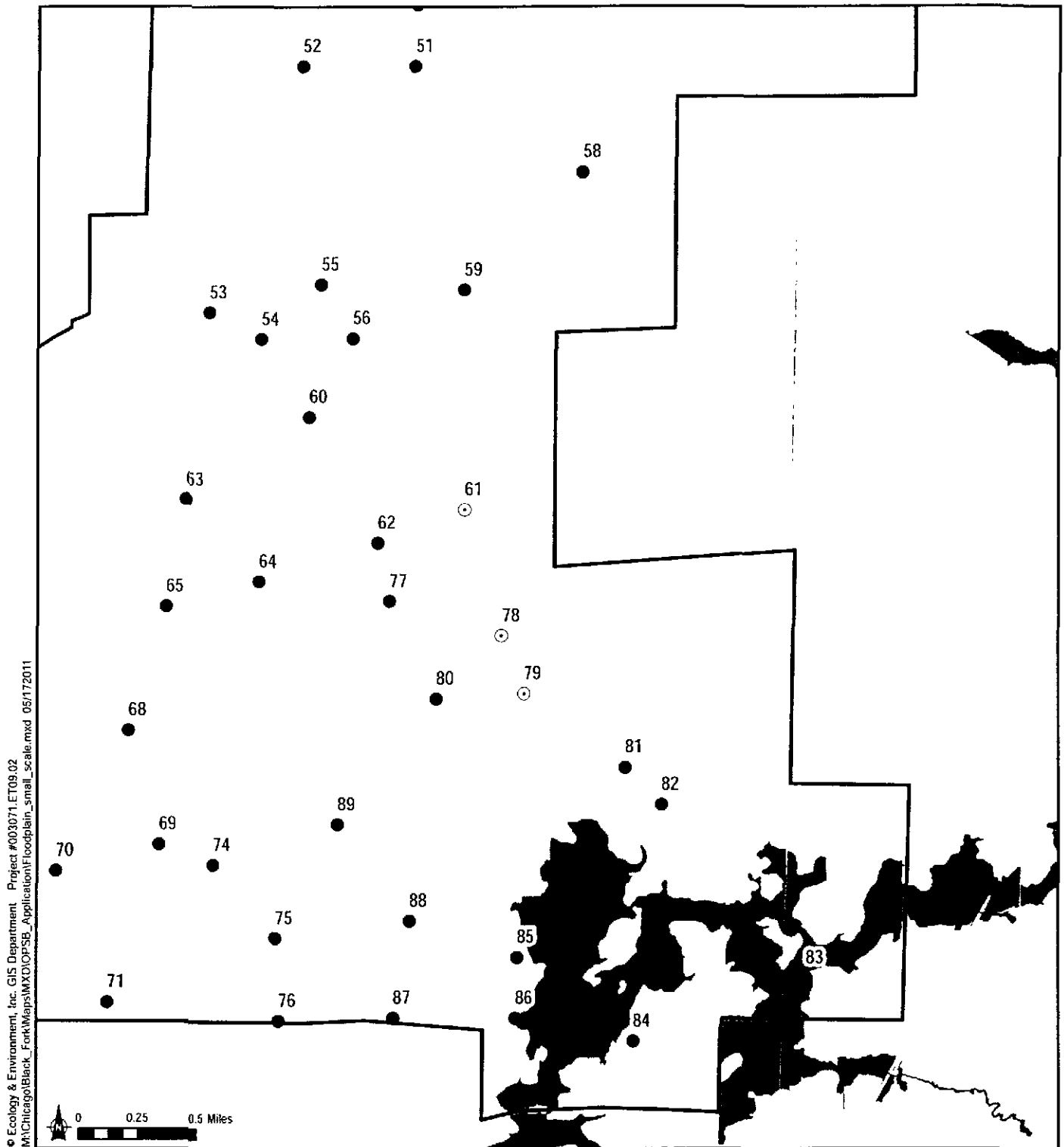
- Turbines (01-14-11)**
Vestas V100
- V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)
 - V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)
 - ▭ Project Area (04-27-2011)

- FEMA Q3**
- A: An area inundated by 100-year flooding, for which no BFE's have been determined.
 - ANI: An area that is located within a community or county that is not mapped on any published FIRM.
 - X: An area that is determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains.

Figure 5-7
Map 3 of 4
Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
Floodplains in Project Area
Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010; EP 2011; FEMA 2011.

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC - Floodplains in Project Area



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- Turbines (01-14-11)**
- Vestas V100
- V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)
 - V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)
 - Project Area (04-27-2011)

- FEMA Q3**
- A: An area inundated by 100-year flooding, for which no BFEs have been determined.
 - ANI: An area that is located within a community or county that is not mapped on any published FIRM.
 - X: An area that is determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains.

Figure 5-7
Map 4 of 4
Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
Floodplains in Project Area
Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010; EP 2011; FEMA 2011.

Black Fork Wind Energy Project
Case No. 10-2865-EL-BGN
August 11, 2011 Responses to August 1, 2011 Data Requests – Set 5

Water well questions:

1. How close is the nearest known potable well from a wind turbine base?

As described in the Application text on page 75, the nearest private water well to a turbine is approximately 435 feet (Turbine 91). The nearest public water system well to a turbine is 1768 feet (Woody Ridge Golf Course Well from Turbine 18). The Ohio Department of Natural Resources – Division of Soil and Water, Water Well Log and Drilling Report database does not provide complete well logs for all of the identified wells, but to be conservative, the Applicant has assumed that all water wells in the Project area are used as potable water sources.

2. Will the base of any turbine reside above, below, or at equal level to the depth of known potable water wells?

The foundation for each turbine will be approximately 8 feet deep with a 40 foot radius spreadfooter design. While complete well logs are not available for all water wells located within the Project area, the closest wells to turbines (those within 1,300 feet) range in depth from 24 feet to 125 feet and have water depths between 3 feet and 60 feet.

3. Are the Turbine(s) and the nearby potable water well within the same geologic formation?

The attached figures depict the location of the private and public water wells in relation to the turbine locations and surficial and bedrock geologic formations.

4. Based on the above, is there a potential for construction activities (dewatering, blasting, the potential for contaminant spills, etc.), at the Turbine construction site, to negatively impact the ground water resources that support the potable water well?

Because of the distance between each turbine and the nearest water wells (at least 435 feet), it is not expected that construction activities related to blasting, excavation, or dewatering will negatively impact water wells. As described in the Application, impacts to groundwater resources are expected to be localized (100-200 feet) near the turbine foundation. If areas of shallow groundwater exist in the vicinity of the turbines, they will be identified during site-specific detailed foundation engineering investigation performed in conjunction with the foundation design process and addressed in the design plans. While unlikely, if bedrock is encountered during excavation and blasting is necessary, the Applicant will develop a blasting plan to ensure that water resources, including water wells, are not affected by the blasting operations.

To protect groundwater resources and therefore potable water wells from contaminant spills during construction a Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan will be developed to minimize the potential release of hazardous substances during construction of the Project. The SPCC plan will outline the SPCC employee training program, secondary

containment requirements for all oil-filled equipment and storage containers, inspection programs, and reporting procedures.

Overall, given the localized impact that is expected to result from excavation and dewatering of turbine foundations and the implementation of a SPCC plan to prevent contaminant spills, impacts to potable water wells in the Project area are not expected.

5. *How would a property owner, who suspects their well may have been impacted by project related activities, go about reporting the problem to the Black Fork team? Who would they contact? How would they acquire the appropriate complaint reporting information?*

Any concerns that residents have regarding their water wells will be reported and addressed using the protocol established as part of the Project Complaint Resolution Plan, which is currently under development. This Plan will provide detailed information for residents on how to report concerns to Black Fork Wind and consequently how the Applicant will investigate and address the concern. In addition to the formal Complaint Resolution Plan, notification of phone numbers and office hours when Black Fork Wind Project personnel can be reached will be distributed to landowners and available throughout the life of the Project.

Permanent Met towers - follow up:

1. *How tall will the permanent met towers be?*

Permanent MET towers will be 80 meters tall. Currently, Black Fork Wind is exploring the possibility of utilizing an existing cell phone tower near the Project site to mount an anemometer on to provide for long-term operational data. If this plan works out, the number of new permanent MET towers to be constructed will be reduced from three to two.

2. *Please show access road routes to the permanent met towers.*

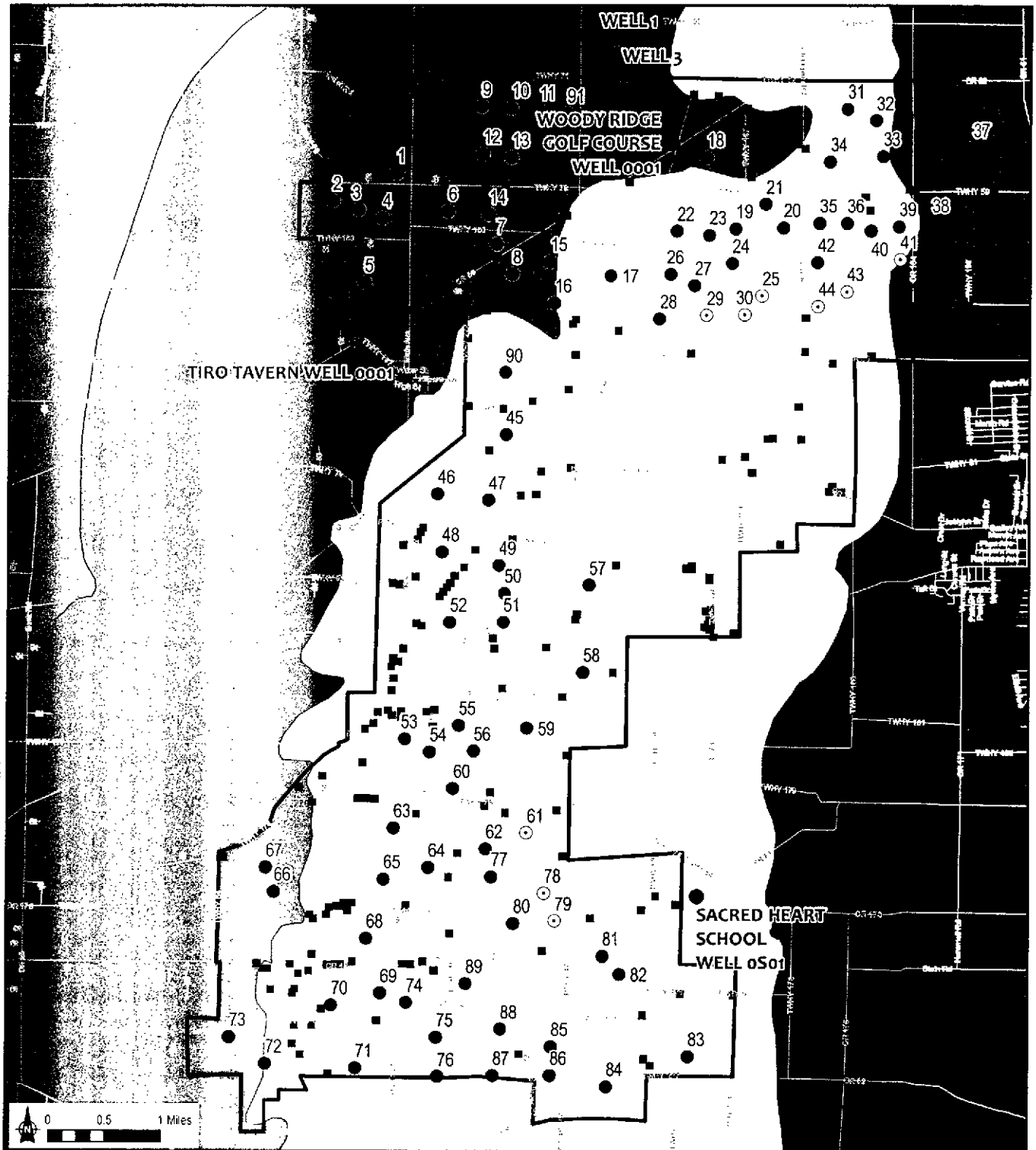
Access road routes to the permanent MET towers are provided in the attached figures.

3. *How wide will these access roads be?*

Access roads for Permanent MET towers will be 12 feet wide.

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC

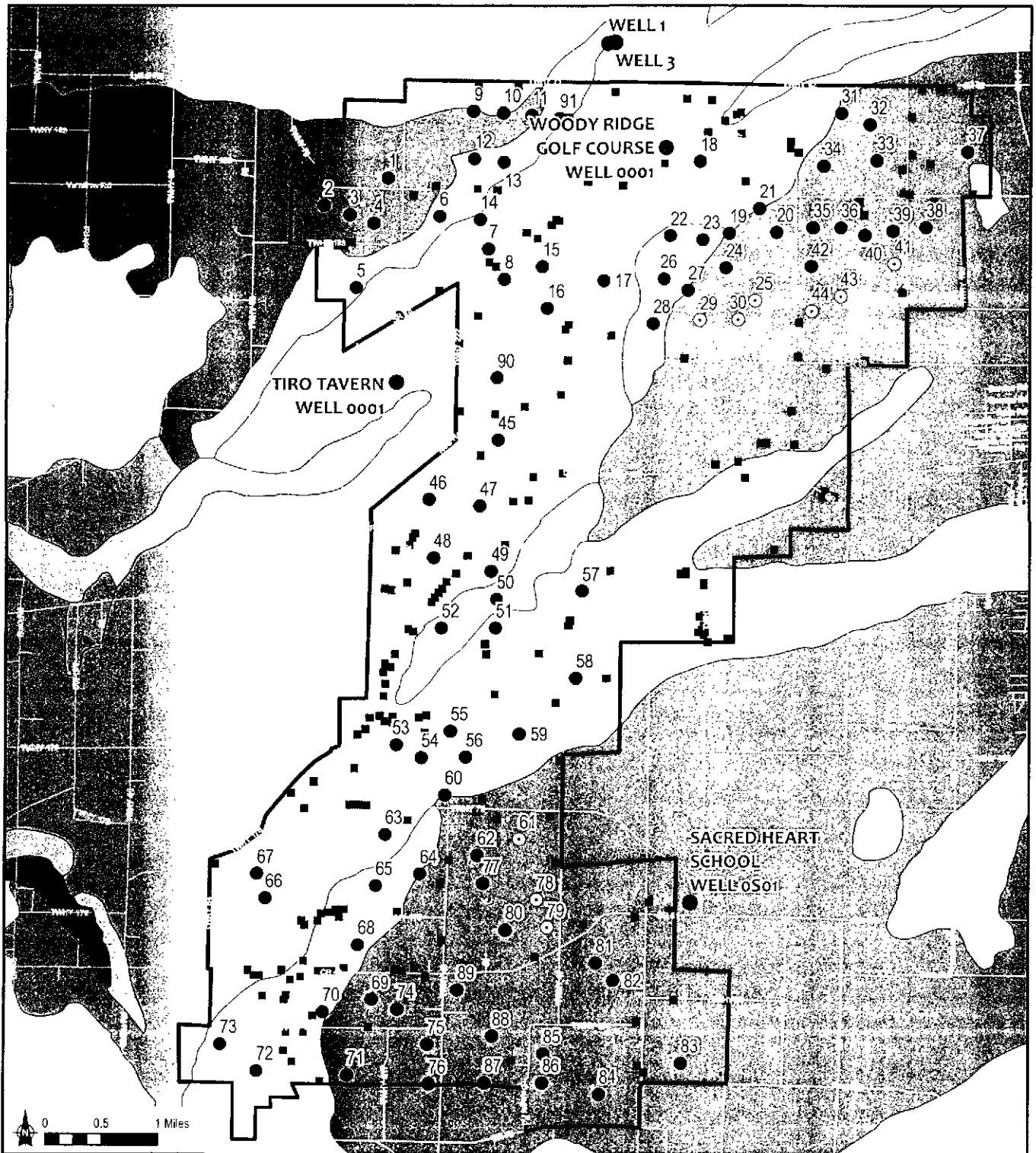
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- PWS Drinking Water Source Wells
- Private Water Wells (2009)
- Turbines (01-14-11)
- Vestas V100
- V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)
- V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)
- Project Area (04-27-11)
- Bedrock Unit Name
- Berea Sandstone and Bedford Shale, Undivided
- Logan and Cuyahoga Formations Undivided
- Sunbury Shale
- Road

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
 Bedrock Geology & Public Water System Wells
 Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

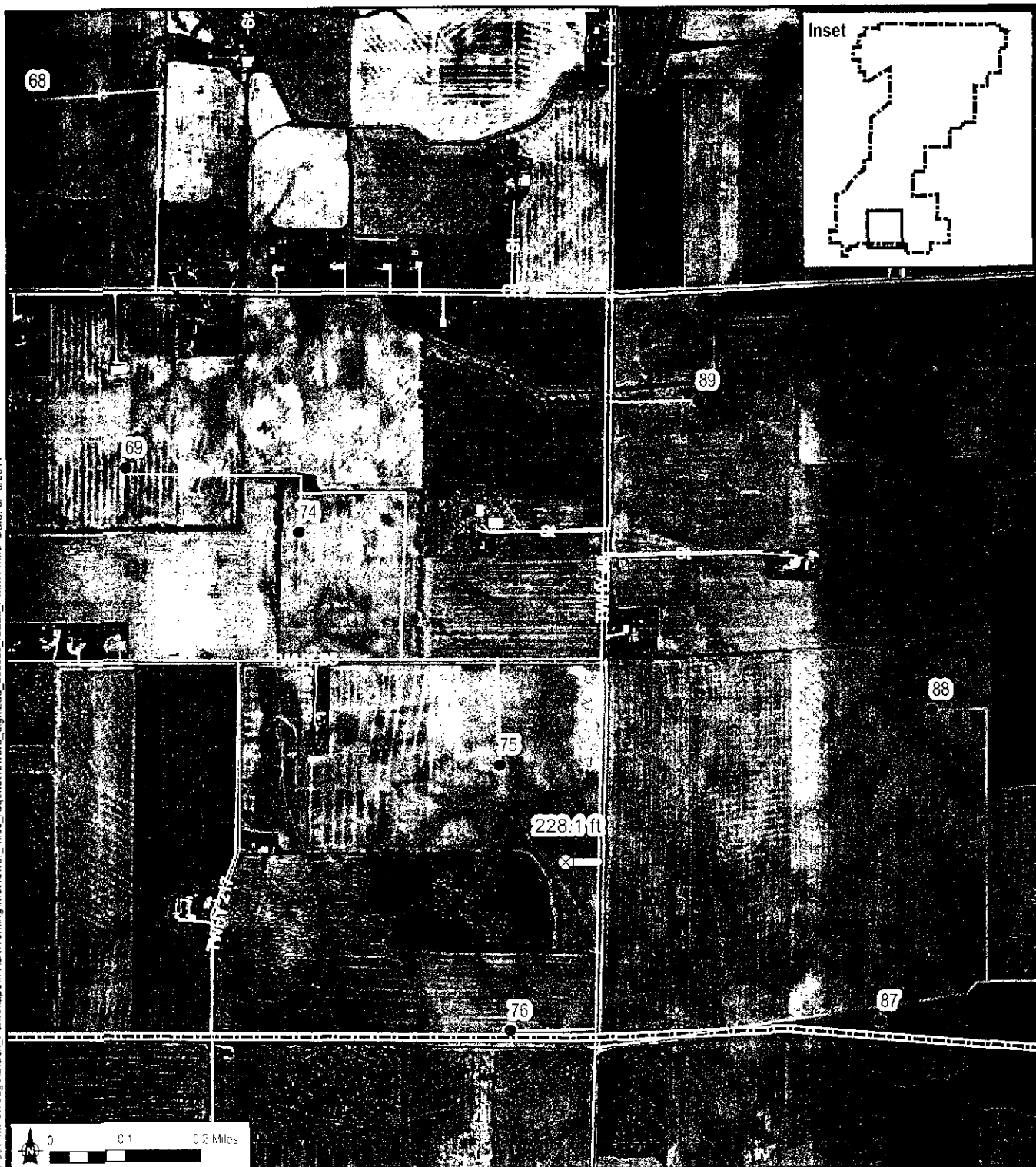
Source: ESRI 2010; OH DNR Division of Geological
 Survey 2006; EP 2011 OH EPA 2010



- PWS Drinking Water Source Wells
- Private Water Wells (2009)
- Turbines (01-14-11)
- Vestas V100
- V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)
- V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)
- ▭ Project Area (04-27-11)
- Surficial Geology
- G4: Clayey till, ground moraine
- LC: Lacustrine clay, deposited in calm water of glacial lakes
- M4: Clayey till, end moraine
- OU: Outwash, undifferentiated
- p: Peat, 0.4 m or more thick, with minor amounts of sand
- Road

Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
 Surficial Geology & Public Water System Wells
 Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

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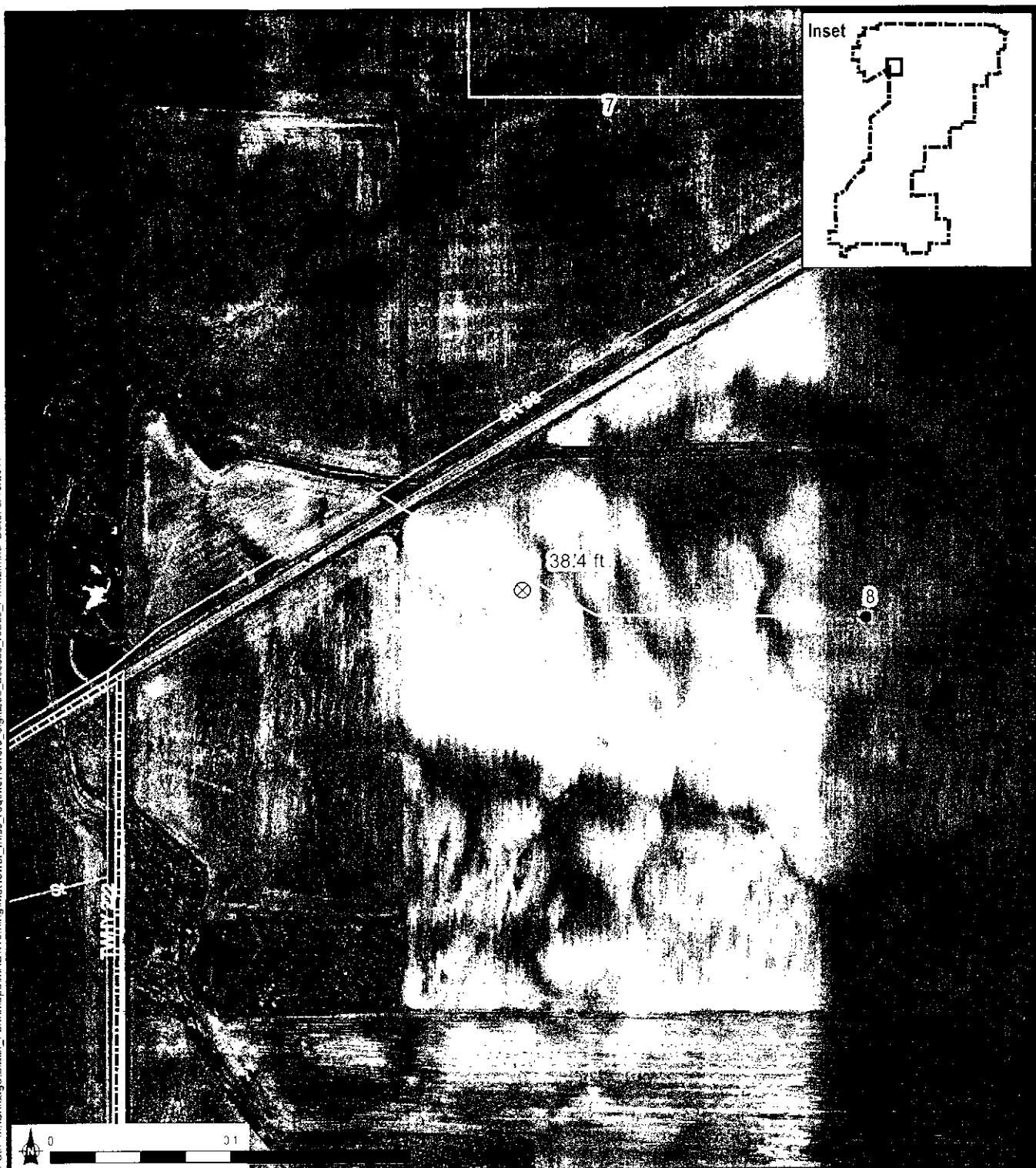


- ⊗ Met Tower (04-11-11)
- Met Tower Access Rd (08-08-11)
- Access Rds (01-14-11)
- Road
- ▭ Project Area (04-27-11)
- Turbines (01-14-11)
- Vestas v100
- V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)
- V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)

Permanent Met Tower 1
 Access Road
 Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
 Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010, EP 2011,
 OSIP 2006.

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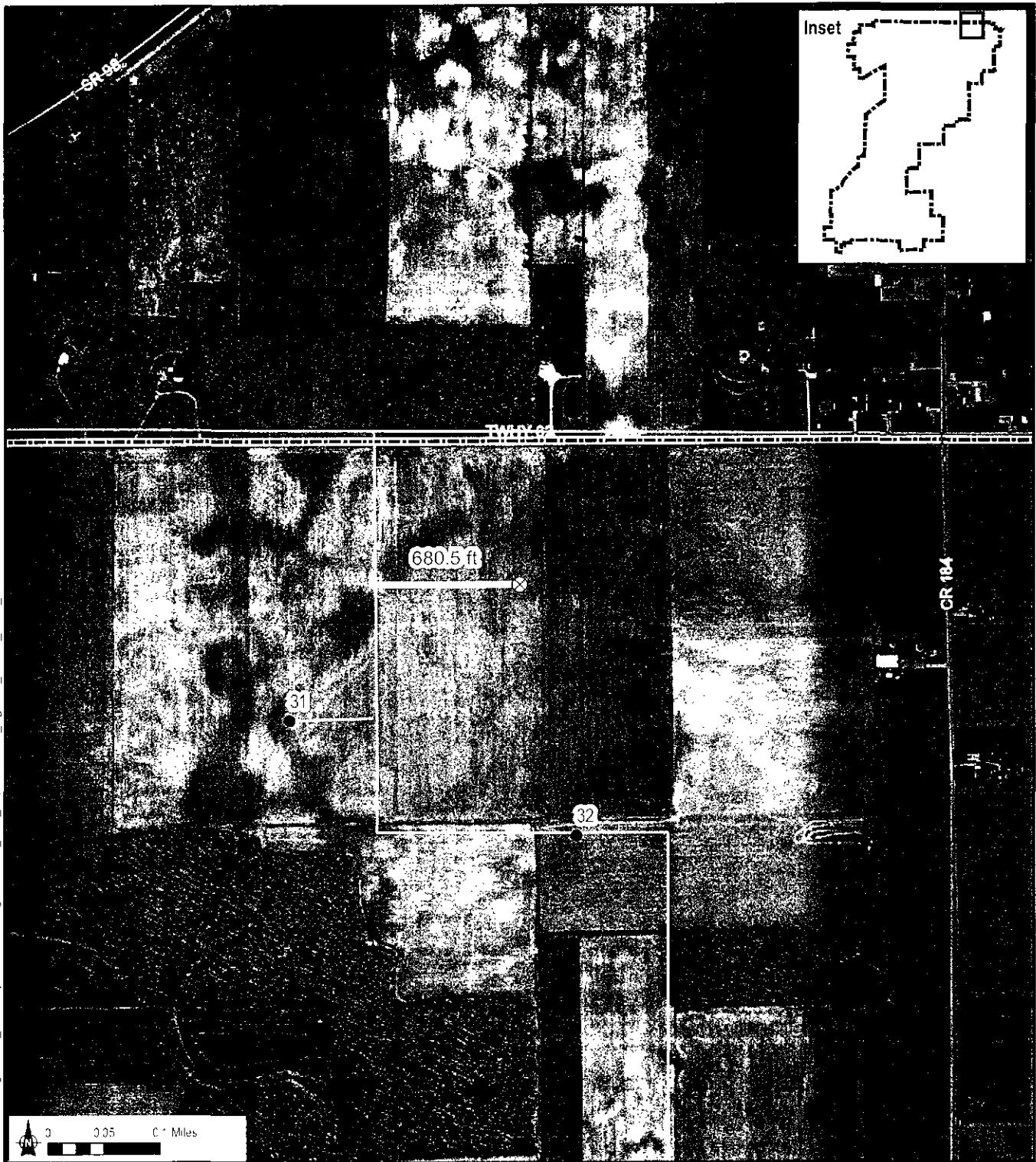


- ⊗ Met Tower (04-11-11)
- Met Tower Access Rd (05-08-11)
- Access Rds (01-14-11)
- Road
- ⬜ Project Area (04-27-11)
- Turbines (01-14-11)
- Vestas V100
- V100 w/ 60 m Hub (130m to height)
- V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m to height)

Permanent Met Tower 2
 Access Road
 Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
 Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010; EP 2011;
 OSIP 2006

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- ⊗ Met Tower (04-11-11)
- Met Tower Access Rd (06-08-11)
- Access Rds (01-14-11)
- Road
- ▭ Project Area (04-27-11)
- Turbines (01-14-11)
- Vestas v100
- V100 w/ 80 m Hub (130m tip height)
- V100 w/ 95 m Hub (145m tip height)

Permanent Met Tower 3
 Access Road
 Black Fork Wind Energy, LLC
 Crawford and Richland Counties, Ohio

Source: ESRI 2010, I-P 2011
 OSIP 2006