Township of Selwyn

Public Consultation Information
For

Turris Sites Development Corp
Site ON400-"Lilly Lake"

October 22, 2018

THE ENCLOSED INFORMATION PROVIDES DETAILS REGARDING A TOWER AND/OR ANTENNA SYSTEM THAT IS BEING PROPOSED IN YOUR AREA, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO SOLICIT YOUR COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPOSAL.

CRINS-SINRC # 1807-3101-5600

This information is provided for the sole purpose of conducting a public consultation with affected parties of the proposed installation. All reproduction, distribution, or use for purposes other than those cited in this document are completely prohibited.
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PART I – GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Introduction

In January 2012, the Canadian Radiocommunications Information and Notification Service / Service d’information et de notification en radiocommunication canadienne (CRINS-SINRC) was formed by participating Canadian municipalities with a mandate to ensure that the public had access to information regarding current and proposed radiocommunications facilities and to provide information regarding the regulatory process through which these facilities are authorized and constructed.

The Township of Selwyn became a CRINS-SINRC member and adopted the CRINS-SINRC Antenna System Siting Review and Consultation Protocol in 3/11/-0001.

Participating municipalities have appointed CRINS-SINRC to process radiocommunications facility applications within their jurisdictions to ensure that affected landowners and residents have an opportunity to receive information and comment on proposed installations. The public is also encouraged to submit information to CRINS-SINRC that may be relevant to the design or location of such facilities which is then shared with proponents and the Land Use Authority (LUA).

This information package is sent by CRINS-SINRC to all affected landowners within 3 times the height of the structure, as well as other interested parties who may request it. This document is produced for all facilities, not exempt from consultation under Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada guidelines, in which a proponent is planning to install a new radiocommunications facility regardless of the type of installation or service.

This includes, but not limited to:

- Personal Communications Services (PCS);
- Cellular operators;
- Fixed wireless operators;
- Broadcasting operators;
- Land-mobile operators;
- License-exempt operators; and,
- Amateur radio operators.

All new radiocommunications facilities are expected to follow a public consultation process to obtain a CRINS-SINRC Notice of Completion and the corresponding Land Use Authority (LUA) Recommendations Report.
2. The Role of the Land Use Authority (LUA)

The term "Land Use Authority" or “LUA” is used throughout this document to describe the body responsible for overseeing land use and development within a jurisdiction.

In Canada, land use matters fall under provincial jurisdiction as defined in the Constitution Act, 1867 as well as the Constitution Act, 1982 and all subsequent amendments.

Typically, the Provinces have devolved land-use matters and responsibility to the local level through municipal governments. In the case of Crown Land, land use is administered by Provincial Governments directly or by Federal departments and agencies.

While radiocommunications facilities are considered a federal undertaking – being authorized under the federal Radiocommunications Act and overseen by the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development – the installation of infrastructure such as towers, antenna mounts and supporting buildings to facilitate radiocommunications requires proponents to comply with both Provincial and Federal regulations.

As a result, the Land Use Authority (LUA) follows a different review process for radiocommunications facilities than is used for other development proposals. This alternate process reflects the cumulative regulatory requirements of both the Federal and Provincial governments.

LUAs typically evaluate all developments within the context of their Strategic Land Use Plan, with zoning and bylaws supporting or limiting the development of certain undertakings within the defined zones. In the case of radiocommunications facilities, these zones and bylaws cannot always be reasonably applied to these types of structures.

Radiocommunications are considered to be “utility-like” in that they are considered fundamental infrastructure and their placement is dictated by engineering requirements which are not always compatible with LUA planning strategies. As a result, while zoning and bylaws are enforced for other developments, LUAs must use zoning and bylaws as guidelines only when considering a radiocommunications compatibility with the surrounding area.

Instead, LUAs focus on working with proponents to have the proposed facility achieve a number of goals:

1. Reduce the visual impact of the proposed facility on the surrounding area as much as possible.
2. Ensure municipal services such as fire, police and public works are not adversely impacted by the proposed facility in relation to adjacent properties and structures and that the facility itself can be properly serviced by the LUA, as required.
3. Ensure that competent engineering resources have reviewed, or are committed to reviewing, the proposed installation design and operating parameters and have committed to compliance with the applicable Federal and Provincial regulations.
4. Ensure that appropriate federal authorities and co-operative agencies such as Transport Canada and NAV Canada are both aware of and in agreement with the proposed facility.
5. Ensure the proposed installation is not constructed in a way as to adversely affect a Community Sensitive Location.
As noted above, one role of the LUA is to protect locations of special significance within their jurisdiction. These locations are referred to as **Community Sensitive Locations**. Each LUA may have one or more such locations within their boundaries.

A **Community Sensitive Location** is defined as being, under the relevant LUA legislation:

1. on or near a designated *Heritage Property*;
2. located in an *area of Architectural Significance*;
3. located in *an area of Archeological Significance*; or,
4. in a *Natural Conservation Area*.

Where a proposed installation is to be located in a **Community Sensitive Location** the onus is placed on the proponent to justify the need for the installation and substantive community consultation is undertaken to ensure all possible other options have been considered in lieu of the new structure.

Where a site will not be located in a **Community Sensitive Location**, the LUA will conduct a review of the proposed site and instruct CRINS-SINRC to conduct the public consultation according to the outcomes of the *Antenna Siting Design Framework (ASDF)* scoring system. This scoring system measures the perceived impact of a proposed installation based on planning criteria, and results in varying degrees of public consultation being recommended - dependent on the degree of impact the proposed site is expected to have on the surrounding environment.

In most cases, the LUA limits its feedback to those issues pertaining to land use and the goals identified above.

The LUA may or may not concur with the proposed facility, or may concur subject to compliance with a number of conditions with the intent to achieve the design goals. Any such conditions are outlined in the LUA Recommendations Report issued by the LUA and form part of the Public Consultation record.

### 3. The Role of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and Licensing

Wireless communications and broadcast operators in Canada are licensed by the *Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development* (Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada) in accordance with the exclusively federal jurisdiction vested in the *Radiocommunications Act Section 5(1) (a) (i.1).* Additionally, the broadcasting communication operator’s activities are licensed separately by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC).

Some of the license types include:

**Amateur Radio Operators**

Licenses for Amateur Radio Operators are based on operator qualifications and power output levels. Although amateur radio operators usually only have a small number of sites, and usually on their own property, the amateur radio operator is still required to comply with health and safety regulations such as *Safety Code 6*, and comply with CPC 2-0-03 for public consultation.
Non-Licensed Frequency Operators

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada has reserved allocations of frequency spectrum for non-licensed use. These frequencies are commonly used by consumer electronics such as cordless phones, baby monitors, and 802.11 or "Wi-Fi" computer equipment. Additionally, there are frequency allocations in the 9xx MHz, 2.4x GHz, and 5.x GHz ranges which are often used in fixed wireless broadband applications which has been used by internet service providers in rural areas of Canada to provide basic broadband services.

Notwithstanding the fact that a license is not required for these operators, the operators must still comply with CPC 2-0-03 and conduct consultations for proposed facilities.

Mobile Telephone Operators

While licenses are not required for all allocations of frequency spectrum, those licenses issued to mobile telephone operators are issued to use specific frequency spectrum allocations and are bound by geographic region. The value of each license is determined based on characteristics such as population density, potential customer base, and commercial growth and is further based on the assumption of unfettered access to the customer base in a competitive environment, subject to federal laws. Implicit with each license is the ability to deploy the necessary equipment and infrastructure in the licensed area to make use of the frequency spectrum.

A license granted by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada, and purchased by the proponent, entitles the proponent to deploy its communications sites within the license area subject to compliance with relevant federal regulations and laws.

When Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada issues a license, it puts the burden of proof on the proponent to demonstrate that it has satisfied all relevant regulations and any other conditions of their spectrum license for the construction and operations of a radiocommunications facility. These include, but are not limited to:

1. The National Building Code and National Fire Code;
2. Canadian Environmental Assessment Act;
3. Health Canada's Safety Code 6; and,

Additionally, all operators described above must adhere to the conditions outlined in the relevant Client Procedures Circulars (CPC) issued by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Specifically, CPC 2-0-03 (2014)\(^1\) discusses the siting of antenna systems – both freestanding and on buildings, and CPC 2-0-17, Issue 2 (2013)\(^2\) which outlines the requirement for mandatory sharing of structures between proponents.

The five key components of CPC 2-0-03 (2014) indicate that proponents must:

\(^1\) http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08777.html
\(^2\) http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf09081.html
1) Prior to the construction of a radiocommunications site, consult the relevant Land Use Authority (LUA) - this is usually the local municipal government, or the Province in the case of Crown Land.

2) Consult the public prior to the start of construction. In the case where an LUA has a public consultation protocol defined, then the proponent must follow the LUA process. But in the case where a Land Use Authority (LUA) does not have an existing public consultation protocol, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada requires that proponents follow the Default Consultation Protocol[^3] outlined in CPC 2-0-03 (2014).


4) Obtain approval from NAV Canada for the placement of the site relative to aerodromes and navigational aids, and obtain lighting requirements from Transport Canada to ensure that structures are visible to aircraft.

5) In addition to the components above, CPC 2-0-17, Issue 2 (2013) –Conditions of Licence for Mandatory Roaming and Antenna Tower and Site Sharing and to Prohibit Exclusive Site Arrangements[^5] outlines conditions which must also be addressed by the proponent related to efforts to co-locate on existing tower structures.

Putting the burden of proof on the proponents means that Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada does not maintain a proactive field audit program, instead relying on proponents to self-monitor their compliance with the above regulations, and directly investigates only in response to concerns or complaints from 3rd parties regarding non-compliance by a proponent or specific site.

In the case of a public consultation for a new facility, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada is the final arbiter of disputes. Specifically, if a Land Use Authority does not concur with a proposal at the end of the consultation process, the proponent may appeal to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to overrule the LUA’s decision. This is known as an impasse process. Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada reviews the information from both the LUA and the Proponent and renders a decision as to whether the proposed site may be constructed. An Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada decision at the end of the impasse process is deemed as final.

4. The Role of Landowners and the Public

The purpose of consultation with the public is to explain the nature of the radiocommunications site, describe what the site will look like, and to answer questions and concerns from the public about aspects of the site such as access routes, noise or delays caused during construction, lighting and painting of the structure, and often to address health concerns over electromagnetic energy (EME) exposure.

[^3]: http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf08777.html#sec4.2

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While many of the questions and concerns posed by the public are common questions and can be quickly addressed, local knowledge of the area allows the public to ask questions that may expose unique characteristics of the area surrounding a proposed radiocommunications site. These questions may give the proponent the opportunity to reflect on design choices such as the tower design or other visual amenity related aspects such as the type and color of fencing or vegetation around a structure.

Two of the most prevalent concerns brought forward by the public regarding communications towers and antenna systems revolve around health and safety issues and visual amenity.

Proponents are required to answer questions and respond to concerns expressed by the public during the consultation process. The timelines for posing questions/comments and the response timelines for proponents to respond are outlined in the LUA’s consultation protocol.

Within the Public Consultation process, affected landowners - those landowners with property within a radius of 3 times the height of the structure as measured from its outermost point – are uniquely positioned to provide valuable feedback to the consultation process.

Affected landowners have the ability to provide the proponent, LUA and CRINS-SINRC with information regarding site specific conditions, which may not be evident to LUA staff or the proponent, and issues which may be relevant to the construction of the proposed facility.

Examples of information that are considered relevant and are sought from adjacent landowners include:

1. Undocumented waterways and water sources on or near the proposed site which may be affected.
2. Issues with the proposed access route to the site which may affect use by adjacent landowners.
3. Effects of the proposed site on adjacent landowners access to their own lands, or to access public lands or recreational land use such as hiking trails, lakes, waterways, etc.
4. Undocumented environmental issues such as chemical or waste disposal stored on site or adjacent areas.

Depending on the perceived impact of the proposed facility, the public-at-large may be invited to provide comments and questions regarding the facility and in those cases the public consultation process is expanded to include residents within the local community of the proposed facility. If the proposed site is located close to a community common-use area such as a park or community municipal facility, the consultation may include a public meeting and Municipal Council meeting.

5. The Role of Transport Canada and NAV Canada

A proponent is responsible to ensure that the location of their facilities do not interfere with the operation of aircraft in the surrounding airspace. This includes both approaches to aerodromes as well as ensuring that towers do not interfere with the navigational aids used by aircraft during flight. To this end a proponent submits two applications – one to NAV Canada and one to Transport Canada.

NAV Canada determines if the proposed tower or site poses any risk to navigational aids or aerodromes, and if not, the particulars of the tower location and elevation are inserted into the relevant aeronautical charts and publications. NAV Canada issues a letter to the proponent indicating whether the site poses a risk, or whether there are any objections to the site being built. This letter is available to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada as part of a proponent’s regulatory undertakings.
Transport Canada also reviews the proposed site and determines what lighting or paint markings are required on the tower to ensure the towers are visible to aircraft under differing conditions. These marking and painting requirements are outlined in Transport Canada’s Canadian Aviation Regulations (CAR) Part 6 Standard 621 (Revision 06/18/2014).\[^6\] A letter is provided to the proponent that outlines the lighting and painting requirements for a particular radiocommunications site.

It should be noted that proponent’s do not have the option to refuse to light or paint a structure when instructed by the federal Minister of Transport to do so. As a result, LUA or public concerns regarding the use of lights or flashing beacons are not within the control of the proponent as it is dictated under the federal mandate of the Aeronautics Act (1985).

Moreover, it is a misconception that the Transport Canada and NAV Canada applications apply only to tower structures - this is not the case:

\begin{quote}
All radiocommunications facilities which are built either as a tower, or as an appendage to an existing structure or building (i.e. high-rise apartment, water tower, etc.) must make applications to both Transport Canada and NAV Canada and have their sites reviewed.
\end{quote}

While the building of radiocommunications sites on buildings is usually below the minimum operating altitudes of aircraft, the approaches to aerodromes, heliports, as well as the operation of navigational aids may be affected by these sites.

It is therefore important that all proponents respect the need to obtain approval from both Transport Canada and NAV Canada prior to construction.

6. The Role of Health Canada

A proponent is responsible for ensuring that all of their facilities are constructed in compliance with all health and safety regulations under the federal statutes of which radiocommunications sites must adhere. This includes Health Canada’s Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range of 3 kHz to 300 GHz - Safety Code 6(2015)\[^7\] - or more commonly referred to as “SC6”.

A proponent’s obligations under Health Canada requirements are to ensure that all equipment used on a site, and its configuration, do not allow for exposure limits to be exceeded under SC6. To achieve this, the proponent obtains undertakings from their equipment manufacturers that the individual equipment components meet the requirements of SC6.

During the site design the proponent conducts a site simulation to ensure that the cumulative effects of the equipment emissions in the specific configuration adopted in the design result in electromagnetic energy (EME) exposure that is less than the limits imposed by Health Canada when combined with other sources of electromagnetic energy in an uncontrolled environment.

Each site design is then approved by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Province where the site is located, and the SC6 report is available to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada as part of its regulatory undertakings.

There are a number of studies purporting that radiocommunications structures increase risks of certain types of illnesses and symptoms. Health Canada has the mandate and responsibility to consider these studies and revise its guidelines and requirements in those cases where they feel these studies warrant changes to the regulations that proponents operate under. Proponents defer to Health Canada to establish proper exposure limits.

Notwithstanding any of the above, the proponent is not responsible during the consultation process for proving to the public or the LUA that SC6 provides adequate protection from EME, nor disproving statements regarding possible health implications of EME exposure.

Provided the proponent is compliant with SC6, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada does not consider these matters relevant to the consultation.

Concerns of a health nature from the public or LUA can be directly addressed by Health Canada by contacting:

**Consumer and Clinical Radiation Protection Bureau**
Health Canada
775 Brookfield Road
A.L. 6302C
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C1
E-mail: ccrpb-pcrpcc@hc-sc.gc.ca
PART II – INFORMATION ON PROPOSED FACILITY

7. Subject Property

The proposed installation is located at coordinates 44° 18' 49.490" N, 78° 23' 8.950" W on parcel [PIN 284160085] (542 Lilly Lake Road,) and is designed as a 50m Lattice Tripole structure, with Ground Cabinet to house the Proponents equipment.

8. Proposed Installation

This site is specifically located to provide capacity relief and enhanced data coverage for wireless carriers. The site will also support two way radio use as well as IOT coverage.
PROJECT:
50m LATTICED TRIPOLE
COORDINATES: 44° 18' 49.49"N / 78° 23' 8.95"W

CUSTOMER:
TURRIS SITES

SITE NAME:
ON400
542 Lily Lake Road, Selwyn, ON K9J 6X4

DRAWING INDEX

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<td>TOWER PROFILE</td>
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<td>COMPOUND LAYOUT &amp; AERIAL SITE PLAN</td>
<td>S-03</td>
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AERIAL SITE PLAN

COMPOUND LAYOUT

PROPOSED CONCRETE PAD
2m x 3m

CARRIER#2
CONCRETE PAD
2m x 3m

3.6m ACCESS GATE
G/W MAN DOOR

PROPOSED CHAIN
LINK FENCE

PROPOSED ACCESS ROUTE

COMPOUND 10m x 10m

TOWER LOCATION

ACCESS ROAD

Lilypad Lane Rd

attachment 1
ON400 – Predicted Coverage (1.9 GHz)

The Proponents representative, David Hahn, on behalf of Turris Sites Development Corp has attested that the proposed site shall be constructed and operated within the limits specified in the Health Canada guidelines for electromagnetic radiation emissions Safety Code 6 - which has been adopted by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada for use with all radiocommunications facilities.

David Hahn is representing Turris Sites Development Corp as an agent, and is not licensed to practice engineering in the Province of Ontario. A Professional Engineer licensed in Ontario will be required to audit and confirm the sites compliance at the time of commissioning [see note] 1 [9].

10. Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012 (CEAA)

The proponent is exempt from CEAA Assessment for the proposed site as there are no physical works in the proposal as identified under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012 (CEAA).

11. Transport Canada Marking Requirements

Transport Canada has indicated no markings will be required.

12. NAV Canada Land Use Authorization

NAV Canada has no objections to the structure as proposed.

13. EMCAB-2 (Electrical Interference) Attestation

The proponent has not confirmed the proposed site will address any anticipated electrical interference in accordance with EMCAB-2 criteria as specified by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

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[9] The attestation provided regarding Safety Code 6 involves an attestation regarding the health and safety of the public, and requires the practice of engineering. Therefore, any attestation provided by a proponent must be supported by documentation certified by a professional engineer licensed in the Province in which the proposed site is located.
14. Mandatory Co-location Opportunities (CPC 2-0-17)

The proponent has examined co-location options within the area and has determined that no existing structures are available to satisfy its coverage objectives.

15. Structural (Building) Codes and Regulations Review

Radiocommunications facilities are constructed under the authority of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. As such, these structures are deemed a federal undertaking, requiring Proponents to uphold the standards which apply to the construction of buildings and other infrastructure as if it were being constructed on behalf of the Government of Canada.

As such, the Minister of Labour has adopted the National Building Code (NBC) amongst many other federal standards in relation to any structure built under enabling federal legislation.

Part II of the Canada Labour Code (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/L-2/) and the regulations made there under, set out the rules that apply to all federal undertakings, or workers enabled as a result of their work on such undertakings, including, but not limited to broadcasters and telecommunication carriers.

The obligations include ensuring that all permanent and temporary buildings and structures meet the prescribed standards in the Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations which apply to any federal undertaking. Section 2.2 (1) of the aforementioned regulations, reference the National Building Code as the applicable code to be used as the reference.

Also included is the requirement for broadcasters and telecommunication carriers, when constructing towers, to follow the Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, Division II, Section 2.19, which refers to the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard CAN/CSA-S37-94, entitled “Antennas, Towers, and Antenna-Supporting Structures”.

Legislation under HRSDC (Human Resources and Skills Development Canada) enforced by the Minister of Labour (who is one of the Ministers under the HRSDC portfolio) is responsible to enforce the provisions of the NBC and the CSA Standard, along with provincial legislation relating to the practice of professional engineering in each province.

Simon Pong, (Ontario # 90563875), on behalf of Turris Sites Development Corp has attested that the proposed site design is in compliance with the above standards and regulations and has accepted responsibility to inspect the facility once constructed to ensure that the methods and materials conform to the proposed design in all manners material to compliance with the above.

The Land Use Authority (LUA) recognizes the above party as a Professional Engineer in good standing to practice engineering in the Province of Ontario.
PART III – PARTICIPATING IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

16. Antenna Siting Design Framework Scoring

The Antenna Siting Design Framework (ASDF) is a quantitative scoring mechanism which assesses proposed installations by considering their design relative to the surrounding visual landscape.

This results in 3 specific metrics:

1. **A Visibility Score** which provides a measurement of how visible the site is within the surrounding landscape (scored out of a possible 24 points).
2. **A Design Compatibility percentage** which scores the proposed site design in terms of its visual elements (structure type, antenna mounts, equipment shelters, antennas and cables) relative to the surrounding landscape.
3. **A Degree of Visual Change** calculation which assesses the visual effect of the site on the surrounding landscape.

The Degree of Visual Change is utilized to assess the level of public consultation required for Non-Exempt facilities.

The following score has been assigned to this site design:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Compatibility/ Site Visibility</th>
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<th>6 to 10</th>
<th>11 to 15</th>
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<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
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</table>

As a result, the LUA is proceeding with the public consultation in accordance with its consultation protocol Section 7.2.3:
Low the proposed facility requires that land owners within a minimum of 120 metres or 3 times the structure height, whichever is greater, be notified by mail/courier requesting comments or questions over a 30 day period.

No road signage is required. No public meeting is required.

LUA Staff shall issue a LUA Recommendation Report within 30 days.

A Notice of Completion shall be issued by CRINS-SINRC upon receipt of the LUA Recommendation Report and approval by the LUA Designated Representative.
17. Contacting CRINS-SINRC

As part of the consultation process, you are invited to contact CRINS-SINRC with any questions or concerns you have regarding the proposed facility. Your questions and concerns will be shared with the Proponent and Land Use Authority staff for review and comment by the appropriate party.

Copies of all source materials received from the Proponent as well as general information regarding the proposed site are available on the CRINS-SINRC website.

The Deadline for submissions under this public consultation is January 26, 2019

Submissions with comments or concerns may be sent to:

CRINS-SINRC
501-2647 Alta Vista Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1V 7T5

E-mail: submissions@crins-sinrc.ca

Telephone: 1-855-502-7467, Option 1
http://www.crins-sinrc.ca/

Please Reference CRINS-SINRC File #: 1807-3101-5600
18. Other Contacts

The Proponent may be contacted directly at:

| Turris Sites Development Corp |
| Attn: David Hahn RE: ON400-LillyLake |
| E-mail: david.hahn@turris-group.com |
| Telephone: 905-877-8885 |
| Re: CRINS-SINRC # 1807-3101-5600 |

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada may be contacted directly at:

| Eastern and Northern Ontario District |
| 2 Queen Street East, |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario |
| P6A 1Y3 |
| Telephone: 1-855-465-6307 |
| Fax: 705-941-4607 |
| Email: spectrum.sault-ste-marie@ic.gc.ca |

**ATTENTION: Antenna / Tower Issue – CRINS-SINRC File # 1807-3101-5600**

**Please note that only submissions sent to CRINS-SINRC can be guaranteed to be included in the public consultation record.**

Communications with the Proponent or Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada **without a copy to CRINS-SINRC** are considered private communications and may not be captured as part of the consultation record.