

Nova Scotia Offshore Wind Roadmap

Module 1

May 2023

DRAFT

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Minister's Message

Nova Scotia is actively exploring the potential of offshore wind.

Our province has all the key assets needed to succeed in developing this source of clean, renewable energy. These include world-class wind speeds off our coast, strong maritime research institutions, and a solid industrial base with workers well-versed in supporting the marine sector.

We have some of the most ambitious climate change goals in Canada and we're building our renewable energy industry to achieve them. That's why we've set a goal to offer leases for 5 Gigawatts of offshore wind energy by 2030. We also know our budding green hydrogen industry will flourish with clean electricity from offshore wind.

We look forward to working with clean energy developers from here at home and around the world.

I am truly excited about these opportunities for Nova Scotia and for our partners in clean energy.

Tory Rushton

Minister of Natural Resources and Renewables



Introduction

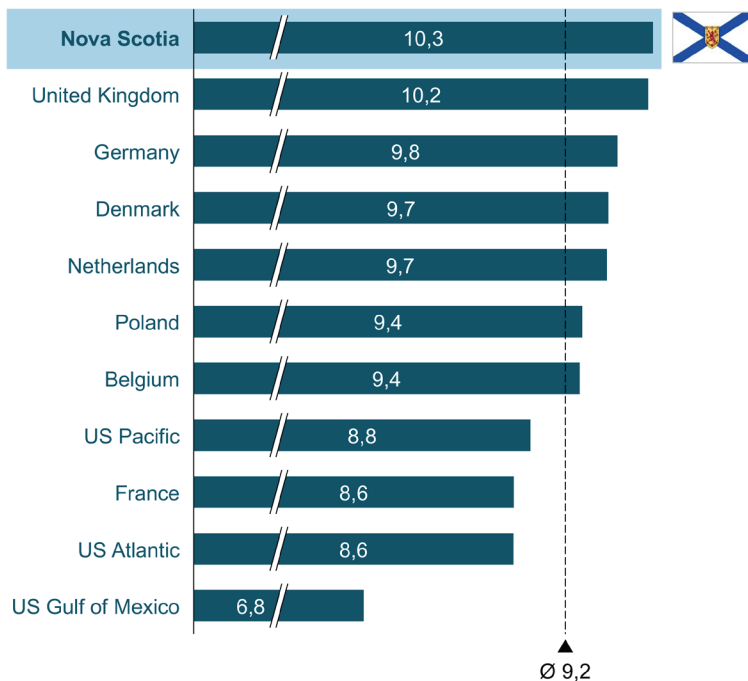
Nova Scotia has a unique opportunity to lead the global clean energy transition by harnessing its world class offshore wind energy resources.

Developing the province’s offshore wind resource could help Canada and Nova Scotia:

- achieve objectives and commitments with respect to combatting climate change;
- further decarbonize the electricity grid; and
- support the global transition to a low-carbon energy supply while also creating opportunities for sustainable economic development.

Nova Scotia’s offshore wind speeds are world class, rivalling even the winds of the North Sea – the original catalyst for the world’s offshore wind sector. The provincial government is exploring opportunities to capitalize on this abundant natural resource, recently announcing a target to offer seabed licences for [5 gigawatts \(GW\) of offshore wind energy by 2030](#).

Offshore wind speed of territorial waters, P50 m/s @ 100m⁽¹⁾



Nova Scotia offers one of the world’s most competitive untapped offshore wind resources

Source: Global Wind Atlas.
 1: Wind speed shown is P50 value for territorial waters. Technical potential estimate is based on water depth cut-off of 1300m and 7 m/s

Figure 1: Benchmark of offshore wind speeds for selected countries and subregions

The opportunity for bringing offshore wind development to Nova Scotia is threefold:

- producing clean electricity which could support Canada and Nova Scotia in achieving commitments with respect to climate change;
- supporting global transition to a clean energy supply; and
- creating opportunities for sustainable economic development in Nova Scotia.

About this Roadmap and point of contact

The Nova Scotia Offshore Wind Roadmap outlines activities that will support identification of Wind Energy Areas, along with an eventual approach to site selection, issuing of seabed licences, support mechanisms, and processes for interested parties to provide input on an ongoing basis.

The roadmap will be an evergreen document, with updates following a modular approach in three stages. This methodology has been adopted to take into consideration ongoing workstreams federally and provincially to support the development of offshore wind projects, including the recently launched regional assessment:

- This first module, released in spring 2023, focuses on establishing lines of sight for industry and other interested parties by mapping the federal and provincial regulatory path for offshore wind.
- The second module, to follow in spring 2024, will focus on the supply chain and infrastructure opportunities for clean, inclusive economic growth.
- The third module, planned for fall 2024, will focus on Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities, environmental organizations and interests, the fishing industry, academia, community groups, workers, the research community, other ocean users, and other interested parties.

The Province of Nova Scotia is committed to responsible development of its natural resources and to balancing environmental, social and economic interests. To demonstrate this commitment, the Province will create formal opportunities for public input to this Roadmap. Additionally, interested parties may always reach out with questions or comments about this Roadmap to the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables: MarineRenewables@novascotia.ca

The opportunity

The idea of placing turbines at sea to harness wind energy over open water developed in Northern Europe during the 1990s. In the decades since then, offshore wind has become a pillar of the clean energy transition in Europe and it is now being deployed globally by governments that see it as a cost competitive and scalable clean energy source. Global forecasts exceed 200 GW installed offshore wind capacity by 2030ⁱ. For perspective, 1 GW of offshore wind can power roughly 750,000 homes.

The Atlantic coast of the United States is progressing towards its first commercial deployments of offshore wind, with ambitions for as much as 30 GW to be deployed by 2030. This timeline is being driven by proactive state-level policies combined with federal coordination and support.

Offshore wind is also progressing quickly in the Asia-Pacific region. China now has the largest amount of installed offshore wind capacity in the world, while Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Australia and others are emerging as key offshore wind markets.

Thanks to continued innovation in the past decade, the price of offshore wind power has fallen steadily. It is forecasted to be among the lowest-cost new-build clean electricity generation sources available towards 2050, with an almost 70% further reduction anticipated from today's cost levelsⁱⁱ.

The potential for offshore wind development presents Nova Scotians and its Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities with a generational opportunity for inclusive economic growth, building on existing skills and supply chain.

Nova Scotia's population has always been closely connected to the ocean – a longtime source of livelihood and economic opportunities for the province. The Province has gained experience designing and executing an offshore energy regime that facilitates socio-economic and environmentally sustainable development. Nova Scotians also have extensive experience in marine sectors including offshore energy development, shipbuilding, aquaculture, defense, research, and ocean technology, and this is expected to be beneficial as the province's offshore wind sector develops.

ⁱ [Bloomberg NEF](#)

ⁱⁱ [Wood Mackenzie](#)

The starting point for offshore wind in Nova Scotia

In 2022, the Province set a target to offer leases for [5 GW of offshore wind energy by 2030](#), presenting domestic and global developers with an opportunity to participate in shaping the fundamentals of a promising new offshore wind market. Participating in the 5 GW of allocations will give developers a central position in shaping market pillars, including local partnerships and optimal pathways to market for energy.

Government and industry will share responsibility in defining a sustainable and economically viable offshore wind industry for Nova Scotia. Responsibilities will be defined in cooperation with Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities, and other interested parties.

The opportunity for developers seeking seabed leases can be broadly outlined as follows:

- **Nova Scotia jurisdiction:** access to seabed rights suitable for the first commercial scale project(s) from as early as 2024.
- **Canada-Nova Scotia jointly managed jurisdiction:** access to seabed rights suitable for commercial scale projects from 2025.
- **Test and demonstration:** access to seabed rights specifically for testing and demonstration from 2026.

After the 5 GW target is met, future calls for bids will be based on market opportunities. The following sections of this roadmap further outline the steps towards creating Nova Scotia's offshore wind sector.

Routes-to-market

Nova Scotia's abundant offshore wind resource has two end-use scenarios: either as a source of clean electricity or to support the production of low carbon fuels, such as green hydrogen. This provides several possible routes to market. Using offshore wind to produce clean fuels, commonly termed as a power-to-x (PtX) pathway, refers to converting electricity into something else (x). For example, renewable electricity can be converted via electrolysis into green hydrogen, which can be used directly or in combination with other elements for production of low carbon fuels or chemicals.

PtX is expected to play an important role in the global energy transition and achieving net zero emissions. In many cases, fossil fuels can be replaced through electrification – for example, via electric vehicles or by transitioning to electric heat pumps for heating. But not everything can be electrified, leaving sectors like heavy transport, aviation, maritime shipping, fisheries and aquaculture, and certain heavy industries potentially relying on PtX for decarbonization.

Given this, there are four potential routes-to-market currently being considered for Nova Scotia's offshore wind resource:

1. Provincial demand for clean electricity or green fuels, particularly as post-2030 renewable energy demand may increase in connection with cross-sector decarbonization;
2. Regional/national demand for clean electricity or green fuels under Canada's 2035 Clean Electricity Standard;
3. Demand for clean electricity from the United States; and,
4. International demand for low carbon, green fuels and chemical feedstock (e.g., ammonia or other e-fuels).

Provincial demand for clean electricity and green fuels is supported by Nova Scotia's Environmental Goals and Climate Change Reduction Act. Passed in the Nova Scotia Legislature in 2021, the Act captures the provincial commitment to build a sustainable future and a healthier, more equitable quality of life for Nova Scotians. It contains 28 goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, growing the green and circular economies, improving the health and sustainability of Nova Scotia's environment, and growing the use of clean and renewable energy. These include:

- 80% renewable electricity by 2030;
- Phase out coal electricity by 2030; and,
- Net zero emissions by 2050

Regional interconnection, via overland upgrades or subsea interconnection, could allow Nova Scotia's highly-competitive offshore wind resource to play a role in the broader energy transition in Atlantic Canada and on the populous east coast of the United States.

Offshore wind could also provide low-cost and highly-scalable generating capacity to supply local producers of green hydrogen, ammonia or other e-fuels. Nova Scotia already hosts several development-stage PtX projects looking to serve both regional and export markets. Overseas markets with large demand for renewable PtX products may look to potentially import certified low-carbon fuels from markets in proximity. Nova Scotia is well-positioned from its location on the edge of the Atlantic with seaways to both Europe and the east coast of the United States.

The federal government published the Hydrogen Strategy for Canada in 2020 to spur investment and create partnerships for hydrogen production and distribution. This strategy aims to position Canada as a global supplier of hydrogen. During 2022, Canada entered strategic alliances or other agreements to further potential hydrogen bridges with both the European Union broadly, and bilaterally with Netherlands and Germany. These alliances and strategic partnerships are significant milestones as we accelerate the international market rollout of low-carbon hydrogen and clear the way for new transatlantic cooperation.

Offshore wind development areas

Nova Scotia sits on a large continental shelf, endowing the province with vast areas of relatively shallow water and consistently competitive wind speeds. This provides opportunities for siting offshore wind, and the ability to balance such considerations as economics, environment, other ocean users, marine traffic routes, and protected areas.

The Province of Nova Scotia recognizes there is strong interest from market participants representing both fixed-bottom and floating offshore wind technologies, with both offering competitive siting opportunities. While floating offshore wind technology has not yet been deployed at commercial-scale globally, it is seen as having the potential for unique benefits and local supply chain opportunities.

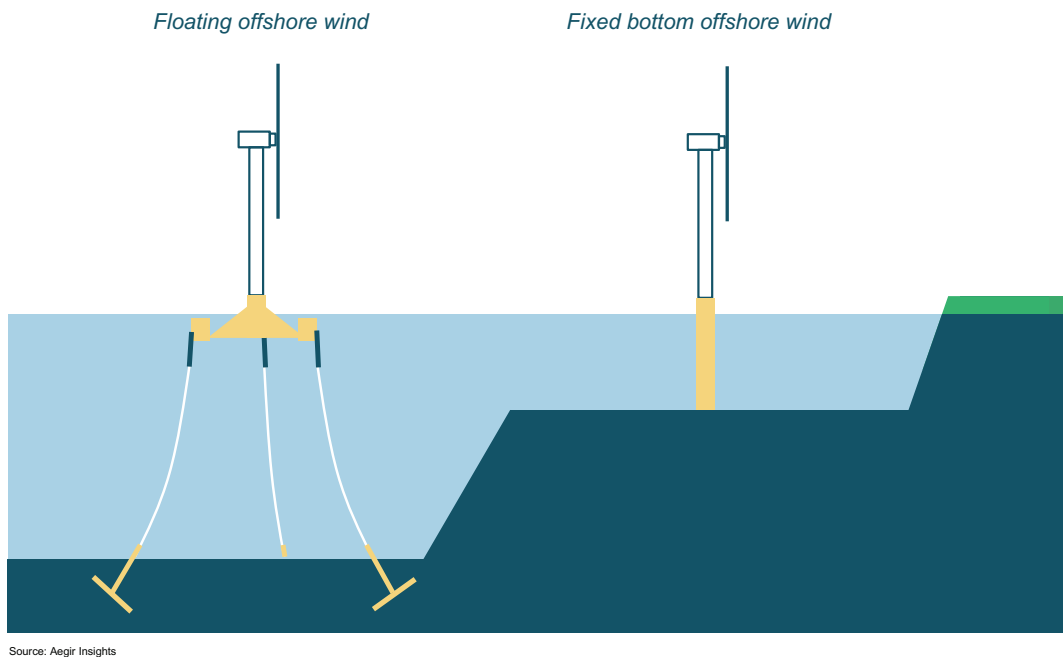


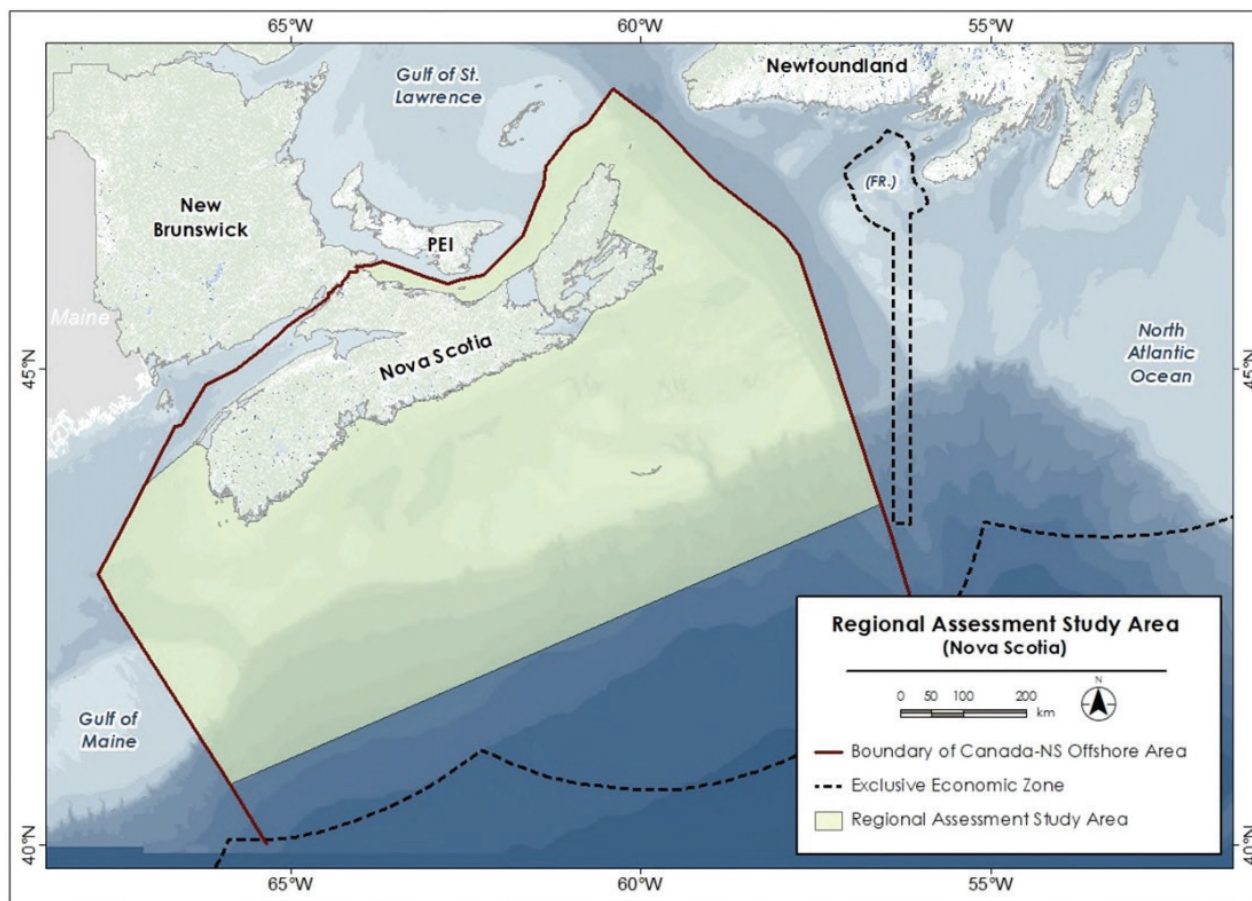
Figure 2: Schematic representation of common offshore wind technologies

Preliminary geospatial analysis was carried out on Nova Scotia's offshore wind resources in 2021-2022 to better understand the economic conditions and future locational scenarios for offshore wind development in Nova Scotia.

This geospatial analysis considered key factors that directly impact cost, such as wind speed, water depth, distance to potential base ports for construction and operations support, and distance to potential off-take points. The economic overview indicates potential development locations and their relative economics but does not evaluate environmental or social impacts. More studies are necessary to fully understand the landscape of limitations before actual siting of offshore wind projects can commence. Preliminary analysis shows relatively consistent economic potential for offshore wind and the existence of competitive siting opportunities for both fixed-bottom and floating offshore wind.

Regional Assessment of areas for offshore wind development

The Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia have launched a [regional assessment of offshore wind development](#) in the Canada-Nova Scotia offshore area. The regional assessment will help inform future project-specific federal impact assessments and decisions for offshore wind projects in these areas.



Source: Final Agreement and Terms of Reference between the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia, Impact Assessment Agency of Canada

Figure 3: Study Area for the Regional Assessment of Offshore Wind Development in the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Area

The regional assessment is being overseen by an independent, five-member committee and is expected to be completed in September 2024. Over the course of the regional assessment, the committee will work to collate relevant data currently available and begin work to identify data gaps that might be filled by the federal or provincial governments. In addition, the committee will engage Indigenous groups, federal and provincial authorities, non-government organizations and the public during the course of the regional assessment.

Overall, the committee is tasked with providing recommendations to Ministers that will:

- inform future planning and licensing areas for offshore wind in the study area; and
- identify and recommend mitigation and other approaches to address potential effects as well as monitoring and follow-up requirements to inform future impact assessments for offshore wind within the study area.

The process to determine offshore wind development areas is ongoing and being carried out in close cooperation between the federal and provincial governments.

Regulatory framework

In April 2022, the Government of Canada and Province of Nova Scotia issued a joint statement related to offshore wind. This statement outlined practical steps to enable build-out of offshore wind by expanding the mandate of the existing Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board to encompass offshore renewable energy. More information can be found at the [Government of Canada announcement](#).

The petroleum board was established in the 1980s through a joint management agreement between the federal and provincial governments and via mirrored federal and provincial legislation known as the Accord Actsⁱⁱⁱ. It has decades of experience handling the regulation of offshore petroleum activities in the Canada-Nova Scotia offshore area. Its eventual expanded mandate will build on this experience, ensuring a sound regulatory regime for offshore renewable energy, including offshore wind, and prioritizing the safety of offshore workers and the environment.

The Government of Canada intends to amend the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act (Accord Act), and the Government of Nova Scotia has committed to introducing mirroring legislative amendments in the province's House of Assembly. The main steps in the joint federal-provincial process towards a legislative regime and regulatory framework for offshore wind are outlined in Section 10 of this roadmap.

Once the petroleum board's expanded mandate is in place, it will run calls for bids and award seabed licences, in accordance with government direction and subject to ministerial decisions.

The existing federal Impact Assessment procedure is applicable to offshore wind developments consisting of 10 or more turbines. More information can be found at the [Impact Assessment Agency of Canada](#).

ⁱⁱⁱ The full names of the Accord Acts are: *Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act* (federal version) and the *Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation (Nova Scotia) Act* (provincial).

Offshore areas under provincial jurisdiction

Apart from the vast offshore areas under shared federal-provincial jurisdiction, some maritime areas fall entirely under the jurisdiction of the Province of Nova Scotia. The Marine Renewable-Energy Act applies to areas of provincial jurisdiction.

While the Government of Canada and Province of Nova Scotia are working to modernize and amend the Offshore Accord Acts to include marine renewables – including but not limited to offshore wind – this legislative authority will only extend to development in jointly managed waters.

As both an interim and complimentary approach for offshore wind across all of Nova Scotia's offshore, the Province of Nova Scotia is considering the authority and provisions of the Marine Renewable-Energy Act to designate an Area of Marine Renewable Energy Priority for offshore wind in Nova Scotia's nearshore (i.e., marine water under the jurisdiction of the Province).

The Province of Nova Scotia is also exploring how a commercial offshore wind project in Nova Scotia's nearshore could work to support research and innovation and to showcase the deployment of offshore wind technologies and the end-use application of offshore wind energy.



Market design

The Province of Nova Scotia intends to unlock an initial 5 GW of offshore wind capacity through seabed rights issuances starting as early as 2024. Setting the size of the opportunity to 5 GW acknowledges market appetite for increased project scale, gives better visibility of investment continuity, and helps Nova Scotia's emerging offshore wind sector become cost-competitive sooner. With seabed rights issuance commencing as early as 2024, Nova Scotia could potentially see its first commercial-scale offshore wind project delivered shortly after 2030.

Alongside the commercial-scale opportunity, ongoing efforts will look at how smaller-scale test and demonstration projects can be supported as part of developing new technologies for a range of seabed conditions and locations.

The initial seabed issuance approach will be developed in 2023-2024 through consultation with industry, supply chain, Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities, and other interested parties, aiming to balance outcomes for all. Through design of the seabed issuance timelines, specifications and criteria, Nova Scotia seeks a careful balance – enabling access to seabed that will support, but not outpace, the development of the infrastructure and supply chain that will be required to make the offshore wind industry a lasting success, while providing a clear path from early commercial-scale to first full commercial-scale projects.

The call for bids criteria for the first projects, although not yet set, are envisaged to be according to multifactor criteria, looking to lessons from other jurisdictions, but also considering specific features of Nova Scotia's offshore wind sector. The Province will seek input on call for bids criteria as the policy evolves.

Approach to seabed issuance in Provincial jurisdiction

In waters under Provincial jurisdiction, early commercial-scale offshore wind could be developed closer to shore at relatively competitive costs, establishing a foundation for future larger-scale developments in joint-managed waters. Timelines for this, not being reliant on amendments to the Offshore Accord Act, could proceed based on a 2023 request for information from interested developers, followed by a competitive licensing or permitting process in 2024. This timeframe precedes development in joint managed waters and could allow offshore wind to play an earlier role in helping meet domestic decarbonization targets.

Development of offshore wind must be done in ways that preserve the culture and heritage of Nova Scotians and the protection and sustainable management of our marine resources and protected species and spaces. Location of early commercial project(s) in Nova Scotia waters, would be determined according to considerations of existing and future infrastructure, developer interests, environment, social and economic considerations, and meaningful collaboration with Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities, and fisheries industry.

Approach to seabed issuance in jointly-managed jurisdiction

With a balanced approach considering interests of developers, Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities, other interested parties, and the independent regional assessment committee recommendations, the provincial and federal governments intend to identify a number of Wind Energy Areas off Nova Scotia's coast, which would determine boundaries within which offshore wind projects could eventually be sited.

Following the identification of Wind Energy Areas, the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board, under a new offshore renewables mandate, will launch a call for bids in 2025. For specific offshore wind project siting, the provincial and federal governments are evaluating government-led, developer-nominated or a hybrid approach within these Wind Energy Areas. Comments on the merits of these approaches for Nova Scotia's offshore wind sector are encouraged.

This first call in joint managed waters is expected to proceed according to an industry focused Request for Information to be held in 2024, followed by a call for bids in 2025. While it is anticipated that Wind Energy Areas will feature into future calls for bids, the features of this first call are anticipated to be as follows:

- a single commercial-scale project under 1 GW in size;
- technology agnostic in terms of fixed or floating technology; and
- situated to allow flexibility on preferred transmission technologies.

The Province wishes to create enabling conditions for offshore wind technologies and other innovations that are not yet proven on commercial-scale. This provides opportunities for Nova Scotia's supply chain and research ecosystems to contribute to global advancement of the sector.

One such technology is floating offshore wind. Current deployments elsewhere are at the demonstration-scale, but there could be an opportunity to open substantially more offshore wind resource in Nova Scotia waters if floating technology is proven at commercial-scale.

The Province will seek industry input on creating a pathway for early commercial-scale deployment of floating offshore wind with a potential call for bids as early as 2026.

Local benefits

The first competitive calls for offshore wind should result in the creation of a local supply chain and workforce. The call for bids will consider social and economic benefits to Nova Scotia related to offshore wind as a key priority. This will be addressed in further detail in future modules of the roadmap as the Province continues to explore the best approach for Nova Scotia from a broad policy perspective.



Tax credits

The Government of Canada is establishing a framework to prioritize and support the energy transition and specifically offshore wind and green hydrogen production.

In March 2023, Canada published Budget 2023 which introduces a suite of investment tax credits to support investments in renewable energy and green hydrogen. The tax credits aim to make Canada a competitive environment for development of projects and supply chain supporting decarbonization, in the context of the United States Inflation Reduction Act and similarly competitive European support mechanisms.

One mechanism, the Clean Technology Investment Tax Credit is worth up to 30% of the capital cost of investments in clean electricity generation systems, including wind and solar photovoltaic power generation. In addition, the Clean Hydrogen Investment Tax Credit is worth up to 40% of capital costs for projects producing hydrogen with a carbon intensity below .75kg CO₂/kg H₂ (carbon dioxide per kilogram hydrogen), with less support available for hydrogen produced at higher carbon intensities. Ammonia equipment used to transform hydrogen for transport is also eligible for a 15% investment tax credit. Both credits are subject to a ten-percentage point reduction if certain labour requirements are not met, and are available from 2023 to 2034, subject to a phase-out for the Clean Technology Investment Tax Credit in 2034. Further information can be found within [Budget 2023](#) and [Fall Economic Statement 2022](#).

Additional support is possible through the Atlantic Investment Tax Credit, available exclusively in Atlantic Canada and the Atlantic Region. This credit supports investments in qualified property, including prescribed new energy generation. Through this mechanism, investments and expenditures may be eligible for refundable credits up to 10% of their value. Equipment that is eligible for both the Atlantic Investment Tax Credit and either the Clean Technology Investment Tax Credit or the Clean Hydrogen Investment Tax Credit can receive the full value of both credits,

resulting in a combined 40% investment tax credit on eligible clean power generation, and up to a combined 50% investment tax credit on clean hydrogen production in Atlantic Canada. Further information can be found on the [Government of Canada website](#).

Budget 2023 also announced that the Canada Infrastructure Bank will invest at least \$10 billion through its Clean Power priority area, and at least \$10 billion through its Green Infrastructure priority area. This will allow the Canada Infrastructure Bank to invest at least \$20 billion to support the building of major clean electricity and clean growth infrastructure projects.

Beyond the investment tax credits, and low-cost financing through a targeted focus on clean electricity from the Canada Infrastructure Bank, Budget 2023 also proposes to provide \$3 billion over 13 years, starting in 2023-24 to Natural Resources Canada to:

- recapitalize funding for the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program, which offshore wind is eligible for, to support critical regional priorities and Indigenous-led projects, and add transmission projects to the program's eligibility;
- renew the Smart Grid program to continue to support electricity grid innovation; and,
- create new investments in science-based activities to help capitalize on Canada's offshore wind potential.

Also applicable is the Canada Growth Fund announced as part of the 2022 Fall Economic Statement. The Canada Growth Fund aims to help Canada keep pace with a growing list of jurisdictions that are using innovative public funding tools to attract the significant private capital required to accelerate the deployment of technologies required to decarbonize and grow their economies. The fund seeks to deploy \$15 billion in capital towards de-risking new clean energy projects through support mechanisms like contracts-for-differences, which could be applicable in a Nova Scotia context. Further information can be found within the Technical Background for the Canada Growth Fund.

The first commercial offshore wind project(s) in Nova Scotia may play a role in decarbonizing Nova Scotia's grid. With this, the Province of Nova Scotia is investigating opportunities to provide offshore wind developers with further off-take certainty as a 'buyer of last resort', should early projects not secure offtake through PtX or export routes. The Province of Nova Scotia will engage further with industry to understand which form – feed-in-tariff, contract-for-difference, or other – would best support project bankability.

Data strategy, studies and sector cooperation

The offshore wind sector must be established in a structured and sustainable manner.

The Province of Nova Scotia and Government of Canada are evaluating what data and studies support sustainable offshore wind sector development, including looking to comprehensive data available from Nova Scotia's petroleum sector and evaluating what gaps may exist. This evaluation is being carried out with the following aims:

1. provide clarity on respective roles of government and industry in collecting sectoral data and initiating studies; and
2. consolidate existing information so it is accessible to industry and other interested parties.

Government's role in developing data and studies to support the offshore wind sector may include leading regional studies spanning provincial-federal jurisdictions. These studies could include assessments of:

- seabed conditions through geoscience surveys, metocean and broad offshore wind resource assessment;
- biological and environmental studies spanning broad areas of industry interest, such as regional wildlife surveys of migratory mammals, birds and fish;
- key provincial infrastructure and grid integration, including but not limited to port infrastructure, grid integration and transmission system requirements; and,
- existing supply chain, workforce capabilities and development activities necessary to support offshore wind projects, as well as engagement with Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities, and other interested parties.

The Province of Nova Scotia, together with Natural Resources Canada, will continue engaging through 2023 with offshore wind developers to clarify data strategy, including respective roles of government versus industry. It is anticipated that specific data acquisition post-licence award will be carried out by developers based on satisfying project design, bankability and permitting requirements.

The Province of Nova Scotia would also like to recognize the existing strong ecosystem providing support to the emerging offshore wind sector. A substantial contribution toward fostering efficient and collaborative development is already being made by non- governmental and industry organizations including, but not limited to:

- [Canada's Ocean Supercluster](#)
- [Centre for Ocean Ventures & Entrepreneurship \(COVE\)](#)
- [Fundy Ocean Research Centre for Energy \(FORCE\)](#)

- [Marine Renewables Canada](#)
- [Net Zero Atlantic](#)
- [Nova Scotia Community College](#)
- Nova Scotia’s academic community
- [Ocean Technology Council of Nova Scotia](#)
- [The Strait of Canso Offshore Wind Task Force](#)

The Province of Nova Scotia welcomes continued collaboration with these groups.

Next steps and engagement

The diagram below outlines the key steps towards initial calls for bids intended to be held.

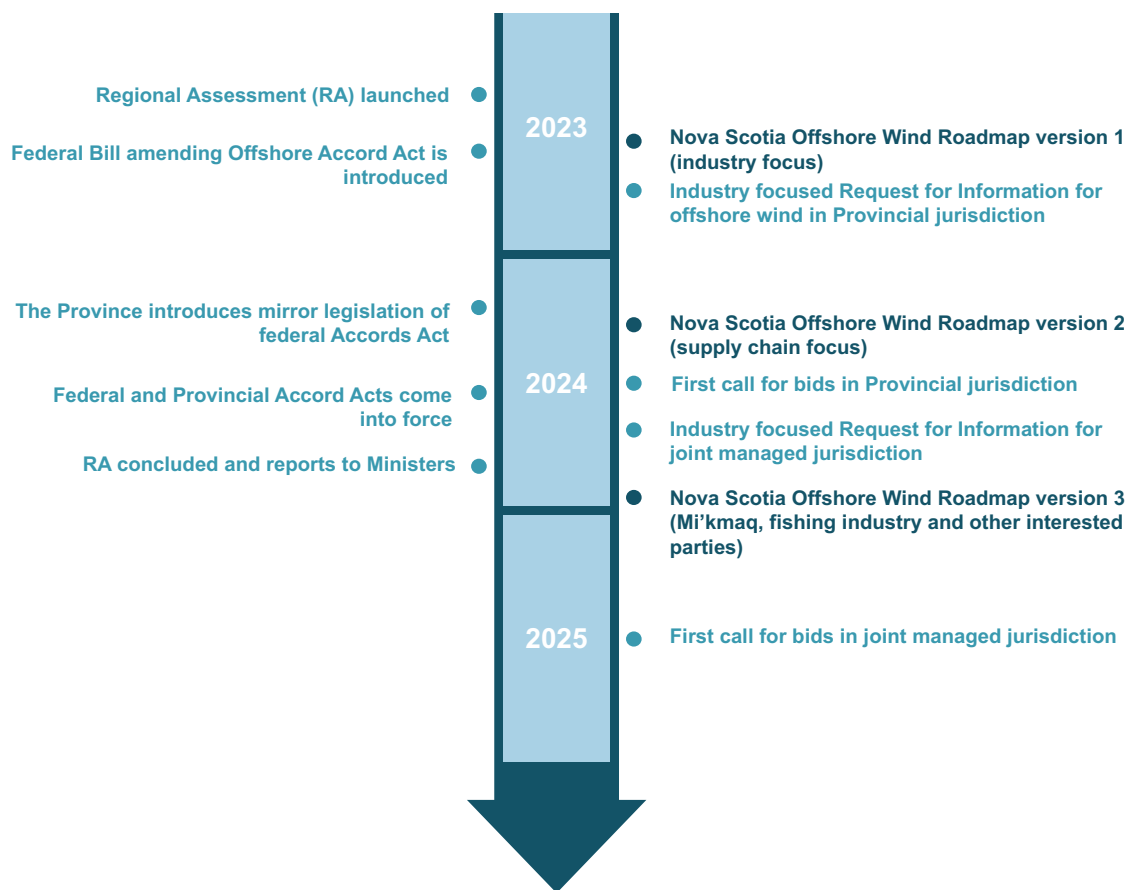


Figure 4: Timeline towards initial Call for Bids

The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables will host workshops targeting industry input to this offshore wind roadmap ahead of summer 2023. The Department also welcomes engagement outside of these workshops from industry, supply chain, Mi'kmaq and Indigenous peoples from other communities, and other interested parties.

Comments and requests for additional information can be submitted to the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables at: MarineRenewables@novascotia.ca






NOVA SCOTIA