

# Schedule A

## Land Use Bylaw: Definitions

### 1.3 Definitions

- (1) **Alternate Energy** – means a use producing energy fueled from sources such as sunlight, water, wind, geo-thermal, or organic materials, but not fossil fuels (liquids, gases, or solids), either directly, via conversion, or through bio-chemical / bio-mechanical / chemical mechanical / bio-chemical mechanical processes. Examples of such uses are, but not limited to, anaerobic digester, biodiesel, bioenergy, composting, gasification, geo-thermal facility, micro-hydro, solar energy conversion, wind energy conversion, and waste to energy;
- (2) **Alternate Energy – Commercial** – means an Alternate Energy development that is designed for the large-scale production of energy for a commercial market.
- (3) **Alternate Energy – Individual** means an Alternate Energy development that is designed to meet some or all of the energy needs of a dwelling, buildings, agricultural operation, or individual business either through onsite production or on a site that is immediately adjacent to the production site.
- (4) **Anaerobic Digester** – means a facility or system designed to process animal manure, organic matter, or septic waste into a bio-gas fuel;
- (5) **Bioenergy** – means the development of energy stored in biological raw materials (wood, wood chips, bark, agricultural residue, animal manure, paper, cardboard, food and food waste, and organic yard waste, etc.), using mechanical, thermal, aerobic, anaerobic, biological, or chemical processes into solid, liquid or gas fuels;
- (6) **Biodiesel** – means a form of diesel fuel produced from animal fat or vegetable oil using chemical processes;
- (7) **Blade** – means a part of a Wind Energy Conversion System rotor which acts as a single airfoil, to extract kinetic energy directly from the wind;
- (8) **Blade Clearance** – means the distance from grade to the bottom of the rotor’s arc;
- (9) **Cogeneration** – means the joint production, in a sequential process, of electricity (or mechanical energy) and useful thermal energy (hot water or steam);
- (10) **Fermentation** – means the process of extracting energy from the oxidation of organic compounds;

- (11) **Gasification** – means the process of converting organic or fossil fuel-based materials into nitrogen, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide to produce Syngas;
- (12) **Horizontal Axis Rotor** – means a wind energy conversion system, where the rotor is mounted on an axis parallel to the earth’s surface;
- (13) **Micro-hydro** – means a hydroelectric power facility, producing up to 100kW of electricity, using the natural flow of water;
- (14) **Nacelle** – means the part of the WECS that includes a generator, gearbox or yaw motors and other operating parts that is installed at the top of the tower, and to which blades are attached, and is responsible for converting wind into energy;
- (15) **Over Speed Control** – means a device that prevents excessive rotor speed;
- (16) **Rotor’s Arc or Rotor Diameter** – means the largest circumferential path travelled by a Wind Energy Conversion System’s blade;
- (17) **Solar Energy Conversion System** – means a system using solar panels to collect and convert solar energy into electricity;
- (18) **Total Height** – means the height from grade (ground level) to the highest vertical extension of a WECS. In the case of a WECS with a horizontal axis rotor, total height includes the distance from grade to the top of the tower, plus the distance from the top of the tower to the highest point of the rotor’s arc;
- (19) **Tower** – means the guyed or freestanding structure which supports the rotor above grade;
- (20) **Vertical Axis Rotor** – means a Wind Energy Conversion System where the rotor is mounted on an axis perpendicular to the earth’s surface;
- (21) **Waste to Energy** – means a facility that creates electricity and / or heat from the incineration of waste materials;
- (22) **Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS)** – means a machine designed to convert wind energy into mechanical or electrical energy. If the mechanical energy is used directly by machinery (pump or grinding stones) the machine is known as a Windmill. If the mechanical energy is converted to electricity, the machine is called a WECS;