

# 6.0 Amendments to the Evaluation of Significance

As part of this addendum, NRSI biologists have reviewed the potential for changes to the Evaluation of Significance phase of this project. After examining the changes in distances between project components and natural features, reviewing changes to generalized significant wildlife habitats, and conducting additional site investigations to examine the potential for wildlife habitats in features that could no longer be considered Generalized, it has been determined that there are no new natural features or wildlife habitats that potentially exist within 120m of the project location that were not already previously studied and discussed in the MNR approved NHA documents. Therefore, no additional features require evaluation of significance. Additionally, since there are minimal changes in these distances, there are no features that are no longer within 120m of a project location.

No additional Evaluation of Significance is required for the Parkhill Interconnect as a result of modifications to the project location.

# 7.0 Amendments to the Environmental Impact Study

As part of this NHA Addendum Report, NRSI has considered all aspects of the previously approved Environmental Impact Study to determine if any changes or additions are required based on the changes of the project location.

For the purposes of this addendum, NRSI has reviewed three separate aspects relating to the potential for change to the EIS, as follows:

- Changes to Mitigation Measures (i.e. project location now closer to or overlapping natural features)
- New Mitigation Measures (i.e. project location within 120m of a new feature)
- Changes to Monitoring Requirements

# 7.1 Changes to Mitigation Measures

NRSI biologists have reviewed the changes in project location, including the distances of the project location to natural features and have determined that based on the proposed changes, several mitigation measures will be changed for WOD-004 and WOD-045. These mitigation measures, monitoring commitments and contingency measures are outlined below in Table 4.

The mitigations measures, monitoring commitments and contingency measures for generalized significant wildlife habitat outlined in the *Parkhill Interconnect Natural Heritage Assessment Report* (NRSI 2013), no longer apply to WOD-004, WOD-045 and the area of WOD-048 that is no longer delineated as part of the woodland.

 Table 4. Changes to Mitigation Measures for the Parkhill Interconnect

Feature ID	Distance to Project Location	Potential Negative Effects	Mitigation Measures	Performance Objectives, Monitoring and Contingency Measures
WOD-004 WOD-045	Overlapping	Vegetation removal	<ul> <li>Clearly delineate the construction area to avoid unnecessary and/or accidental vegetation removal,</li> <li>Avoid or minimize vegetation removal, wherever possible,</li> <li>Vegetation removal will directly impact less than 1.5% of the total area of each natural feature,</li> <li>Protect rare plant species, communities, wildlife habitats and critical areas,</li> <li>Restore any areas where vegetation removal has occurred for the purposes of temporary construction activities as soon as possible after construction,</li> <li>No vegetation removal to occur during the breeding bird season (May 1<sup>st</sup> – July 31<sup>st</sup>), unless nest searches conducted prior to removal to confirm no nests are present.</li> </ul>	Performance Objective:  Minimize the amount of vegetation removal.  Monitoring:  Upon review of final, surveyed, construction plans, a biologist will monitor all areas proposed for vegetation removal for rare plant species or potential wildlife habitat in advance of the vegetation removal.  Contingency Measure:  If final construction plans show a permanent disturbance of more than 1.5% of the natural feature area, the Ministry of Natural Resources will be contacted and further mitigation measures may be implemented.  Should any rare species be documented, the Ministry of Natural Resources will be contacted and further mitigation plans may be implemented.
		<ul> <li>Sedimentation and erosion</li> <li>Spills (i.e. oil, gasoline, grease, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Implement a sediment and erosion control plan,</li> <li>Install, monitor, and maintain erosion and sediment control measures (i.e. silt fences) around the construction area,</li> <li>Minimize vegetation removal on slopes.</li> <li>Schedule grading to avoid times of high runoff volumes (spring and fall), wherever possible and suspend work if an excessive sediment discharge occurs until mitigation measures have been established.</li> <li>All maintenance activities, vehicle refueling or washing, and chemical storage will be located more than 30m from any significant natural feature.</li> </ul>	Performance Objective Minimize impacts to natural features.  Monitoring: Regular construction monitoring of sediment and erosion control measures should occur in conjunction with other regular inspections of required mitigation measures.  Contingency Measure: Maintain or restore vegetated buffers, including riparian zones.  Performance Objective: Minimize impacts to natural features.  Monitoring:

	<ul> <li>Develop a spill response plan and train staff on appropriate procedures,</li> <li>Keep emergency spill kits on site,</li> <li>Dispose of waste material by authorized and approved off-site vendors,</li> <li>Store hazardous materials in designated areas.</li> </ul>	None required  Contingency Measure:     None required
Changes in soil moisture and compaction	<ul> <li>Implement infiltration techniques to the maximum extent possible,</li> <li>Minimize the use of impervious surfaces where possible, such as utilizing and contouring permeable surface material (i.e gravel) to increase infiltration and reduce surface water runoff.</li> </ul>	Performance Objective:  Minimize impact to soil moisture regime and vegetation species composition.  Monitoring:  None required  Contingency Measure: None required
Accidental damage to vegetation, including limbs and root zones	Clearly delineate work area using erosion fencing, or similar barrier, to avoid accidental damage to species to be retained,  • Herbicides, if required, will be applied using a targeted application to specific tree stumps or small vegetation clusters rather than a general treatment within the entire cleared area.	Performance Objective:  Minimize direct impacts on vegetation communities and protect rare/sensitive habitats.  Monitoring:  None required  Contingency Measure:  Any tree limbs or roots that are accidentally damaged by construction activities will be pruned using proper arboricultural techniques.
Fugitive Dust Emission	<ul> <li>Implement a speed limit for construction equipment and trucks,</li> <li>Apply dust suppressants to unpaved areas,</li> <li>Re-vegetate cleared areas as soon as possible,</li> <li>Install wind fences, as required.</li> </ul>	Performance Objective:  • Minimize impacts to natural features.  Monitoring:  • None required  Contingency Measure: None required

# 7.2 New Mitigation Measures

There are no new significant natural features or wildlife habitats within the project area. As a result, no new mitigation measures need to be implemented for this project.

# 7.3 Changes to Monitoring Requirements

Based on the changes in project location, an additional monitoring requirement has been identified and outlined in Table 4 of this report. The additional monitoring requirement includes conducting vegetation inventories prior to any vegetation removal to ensure any rare species are documented and addressed appropriately in the unlikely event they are present within the area proposed for vegetation removal. NRSI has determined that the monitoring requirements identified in the Natural Heritage Assessment Report, along with those identified above, are suitable for the monitoring of potential impacts of the proposed Parkhill Interconnect.

# 8.0 Summary of Natural Heritage Amendments

In accordance with the REA Regulation, NRSI biologists have completed a comprehensive records review, site investigation, evaluation of significance, and EIS of the Parkhill Interconnect project area. Following the review of proposed adjustments to the project location (as discussed above), NRSI has re-considered all aspects of the Natural Heritage Assessment within this report to determine if there are new natural features, changes in distance to project location, or new mitigation measures or monitoring commitments required to ensure that potential permanent or adverse environmental impacts are mitigated or studied appropriately. The summary of the result of this review of changes to the project location is summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Summary of Natural Heritage Addendum for the Parkhill Interconnect

Addendum Changes	Addendum Result
Significant Features	The boundaries of one natural feature, WOD-048, have been re-delineated and 3 natural features, including an area of WOD-048, and the entirety of WOD-004 and WOD-045 are no longer considered generalized significant wildlife habitat based on further site investigation of these features. NRSI has not identified any additional significant natural features or wildlife habitats within the project area. No other natural features or wildlife habitats have been removed from the project area due to the amendment to the project's layout.
Changes in Distances to Project Location	The distances from the project location to significant natural features and wildlife habitats have changed due to minor adjustments to the project layout. These changes in distances to project location are associated with 6 significant natural features (woodlands) and the associated generalized significant wildlife habitats.  Changes in distances from the project location to significant natural features
Mitigation Measures	(WOD-004, 045, 046, 047, 048, 052) are shown in Table 1 of this report.  Based on the adjustments of the project location, NRSI biologists have identified no additional significant features within 120m of the project location that require mitigation measures to be applied.  Due to changes in distances between natural features and project components, additional mitigation measures have been proposed (Table 4) for two significant woodlands, WOD-004 and WOD-045.  Generalized significant wildlife habitat mitigation measures no longer apply to WOD-004, WOD-045 and the area of WOD-048 located south of Elginfield Road that is no longer delineated as a woodland.  All other mitigation measures, as detailed in the Natural Heritage Assessment Report (NRSI 2013) will provide the appropriate protection to ensure any permanent and adverse impacts from the Parkhill Interconnect are mitigated.
Monitoring Commitments	NRSI has identified that, based on the minor shifts in project location, the monitoring commitments outlined in the Natural Heritage Assessment Report (NRSI 2013) are still appropriate to monitor any potentially adverse impacts of this project.  An additional monitoring requirement has been proposed based on possible vegetation removal. This new monitoring commitment is outlined in Table 4.

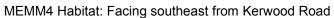
With this addendum, it is maintained that with the implementation of the planned mitigation measures, monitoring programs, and contingency plans as presented in the Parkhill Interconnect Natural Heritage Assessment (NRSI 2013), that there is unlikely to be any significant impacts to natural heritage features, including woodlands or significant wildlife habitat.

### 9.0 References

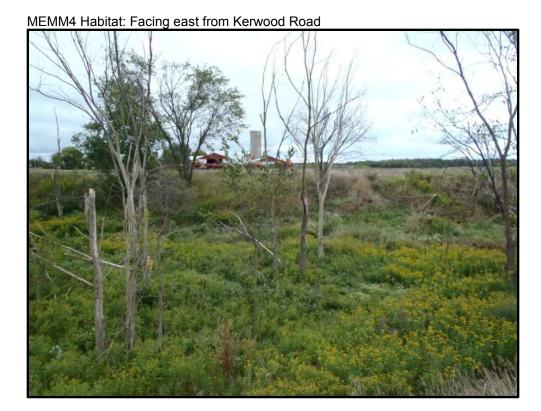
- Natural Resource Solutions Inc. (NRSI). 2013. Parkhill Interconnect Natural Heritage Assessment Report. February 2013.
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). 2012. Significant Wildlife Habitat Ecoregion 7E Criterion Schedule. Addendum to Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide. February 2012.
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). 2011. Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects.
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). 2008. Species At Risk in Ontario Red headed Woodpecker. Available at: http://www.rom.on.ca/ontario/risk.php?doc\_type=fact&id=120&lang=en
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). 2000. Significant Wildlife Habitat: Technical Guide. MNR, October 2000.
- University of Wisconsin. N.D. Robert W. Freckman Herbarium. Available at http://wisplants.uwsp.edu/index.html



# Appendix I: Photo Appendix







MEMM4 Habitat: Facing northeast from Kerwood Road



Wildlife Observation Form
NATURAL RESOURCE SOLUTIONS INC.

Weather: Quinnu 20°C C.C = 60°%

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Page	_	of,	6

101101012111200011020020	None more	
Site: Romish IIIF 123	1/1230 Adelaude, WOD-048	
Polygon: WORODU		
UTM: 17 T 442379	4775637	
Date: 25/08/11	Time: 9 20	
Surveyor(s): JRW KNY		

TY	Species	EV	Notes	#	TY	Species	EV	Notes	#
В	Mayraina Dove	VD		2.					
11	Mouse 50	08							
В	Golfmin	VO		2					
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2	Am Robin	QB							
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Faunal	Tyne	Codes	(TY)

B=Bird M=Mammal H=Herpetofauna L=Lepidoptera F=Fish D=Dragonfly or Damselfly

# Evidence Codes (EV)

Breeding Birds

SH- Suitable Habitat SM- Singing Male

T- Territory

A- Anxienty Behavior

D- Courtship Display N- Nest Building

P- Pair

V- Visiting Nest DD- Distraction Display

NE- Nest with Eggs

AE-Adult entering nest

NU- Used nest

FY- Fledged Young FS- Food/Fecal Sac

#### Other Wildlife

OB- Observed

DP- Distinctive Parts

TK- Tracks

VO- Vocalization

HO- House/Den

FE- Feeding Evidence

CA- Carcass/Bones

FY- Eggs or young

SC- Scat

SI- Other Signs (Specify)

# Wildlife Habitat Form

Page 6 of 6

NATURAL RESOURCE SOLUT	ions inc.
Site: 1231 ROCKISW	/1230 Adelaide, WOD-048
Polygon: WOD DOU	
UTM: 17 442379	47 75637
Date: 05/08/11	Time: 9.20
Surveyor(s): TRW. K.	NP .
Weather: Supply 01	100 C C - 6092 WIND 4

Habitat Type	eatures are independent of wildli Habitat Features	ic observations
✓ Deciduous Forest		Snakes
_	I -	
Mixed Forest	Spring Flooded Field	Burrow
Coniferous Forest	Stick Nest (Raptors, Herons)	Failen Rotting Log
Marsh	Snag (Raptors, Herons)	Old Well
<u>·</u> ∕Swamp	Tree Cavity Nest (Ducks)	Rock Pile/Stone Wall
Bog	Seep/Spring (Turkeys/Grouse)	Organics Pile
Fen	Cliffs/Banks	Log Pile
Water	Bats	Karst
(Shallow & Open)	Cave Entrance	Broken/Fissured Rock
Meadow	Mine\Shaft	Old Foundation
Tallgrass Prairie	Snag (>20cm DBH)	Old Bridge/Concrete Culvert
Thicket		5.5 2.113 5.15 5.15 5.15
Savannah	Mink/Otter/Fisher/Marten	Amphibians and Turtles
Woodland	Snag	Vernal Pool/Woodland Pond (Amphibian Breeding)
✓ Valley	Burrow	Sand (Turtle Nesting)
		<del></del>
(Describe Below)	Den	Fine/Sandy Gravel (Turtle Nesting)
Headwater Area	Tree Cavity	
check for Seeps/Springs)	Fallen Log	Invertebrates
Volley TV		Crayfish Chimney
cicerianing	Deer/Moose	
-through	Seep/Spring	
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Additional Details: 100-1296 - Vernal poul 1297 - creek

\*Done from roadside \*

Wildlife Habitat Field Data Collection Confirmed by JRW, KGB

Alvar

Rare Species (Not Species At Risk)

Rare Vegetation Community

NATURAL RESOURCE SOLUTIONS INC.

Aquatic, Terrestrial and Welland Biologists

1341 Packhill Page 1 of 2 End Time: 1235 Start Time: 1220 Observers: (SKH, AMI) Date: 16 Sout 100% (1 2 wind Photos: 1772-1776 Weather Conditions: Indicate whether or not the following habitat features are present within the polygon. If Yes to any, fill in Page 2. Incidental Wildlife Observations on Page 2. Information to Record on Page 2 Present **Habitat Features** No Applicable to All: Water Yes Draw extent of all water if not indicated through ELC. Longevity of site (if known, or estimate). Spring Flooded Field Sources of disturbance, current use, origin (natural or anthropogenic). Dimensions (length, width, and depth). Vernal Pool Vegetation species, woody debris/basking logs within water. Evidence of wildlife use including waterfowl, turtles, amphibians Pond Shallow Marsh (MAS) or Open Water Presence of fish XII Swamps; Always search for Heron Nest Bowls. Record if active (April-June only) - Evidence includes egg shells, guano, dead young. Map colony/nests if found. Swamp No Applicable to All: Fields Yes Height of vegetation Evidence of small mammals Abundance of nectar-producing plants (e.g. goldenrods and asters) Size of site Non-rotational Hay or Weakly Grazed Pasture Adjacency to forest and forest size Frequency and source of disturbance Meadow Location and abundance of raptor perches (scattered trees, snags, fenceposts) Thicket, Woodland, Hydro Corridor Substrate and Topography Yes Evidence of use (turtles in or near the area, turtle tracks, raided nests). Proximity to Shallow Marsh (MAS) or Open Water Sand or Fine/Loose Gravel Count swallow nest holes and indicate location. Estimate number of breeding pairs. Sources of disturbance. Draw extent if not indicated through ELC. Banks, Steep Slopes, Sand Piles Height of cliff. Rock type. Presence of ledges or crevices and their size. Draw extent of cliffs if not indicated through ELC. Cliffs Depth of crevices Karst Cave Depth of cave, bedrock type Age. Rock/soil type. Draw extent of talus slopes if not indicated by ELC. Adjacency to large water body with productive fish population (otters). Natural Rock Piles / Talus Slopes Source of disturbances. Presence of shorebird food sources (snails, worms, clams, insects). Percent vegetation cover. Distance to a Great Lake. Exposed Unvegetated Lake/River/Wetland Edge Ecosite. Number or area of extent. Presence of indicator plants. Iron staining. Water temperature. Degree and length of slope. Soil types. Seeps or Springs Natural or artificial. Record any gulls or terns observed. Draw extent of island or peninsula if not indicated through ELC. Islands or Peninsulas in Open Water No Applicable to All: Anthropogenic Features Amount of sun exposure (or direction the slope faces) Abandoned Mine Shaft >< Age Depth into the ground Rock size Vegetation present
Evidence of Use
Abandoned Wells Only: Presence and type of capping Substrate composition (or bedrock type) Old Rock or Debris Pile, Old Stone Fence Proximity to water and estimated subterranean influence or potential for winter water fluctuation. Abandoned Road or Rail Bed Abandoned Well Abandoned Road or Rail Bed Only: Extent in the landscape. Connectivity to other natural features. Overhead vegetation cover. Old Foundation No Applicable to Mammal Burrows or Dens: **Burrows or Dens** Diameter of entrance Ecosite of location Availability of aquatic vegetation or fish Soil Type Small - Rodent or Snake Evidence of use, or tracks or digging marks Proximity to water and type of water Medium Large Adjacency to large water body with productive fish population. Evidence of otter (observed, tracks, scat, predated fish, turtles, eggs, frogs). Log Jams, Old Beaver Lodges Ecosite of location. Soil type. Source of site moisture (meadow marsh, creek/river edge, swamp etc). Crayfish Chimney (7E only) No Vegetation species browsed. Ecosite. Other evidence of ungulate use. Presence of seeps/springs. Barriers to movement to and from the area. Evidence Yes Extensive Browse and/or Ungulate Scat Quantity. Ecosite of location. Evidence of use. Species if known or bird group. Size Height in tree. Tree species. Nest Bowl or Stick Nest (herons or raptors) No **Outstanding Trees** Yes Tree species. Evidence of perch usage or nesting. DBH, height. Exposure above canopy. Distance from surrounding forest (m) or within. Large DBH, Outstanding Tall Snag Tree species, DBH. Number of cavities, Size and type of cavities. Evidence of use by bats (abundant guano) or other mammals or wood ducks. Large DBH Cavity Tree (Live or Dead) Rare Communities or Species Yes Average age of trees. Range of DBH or prism sweep. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics).

Soil type. Percent cover of trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics). Old-Growth Forest Tallgrass Prairie or Savannah Soil type and drainage regime. DBH range or prism sweep. Approximate Canopy Cover. Source of disturbance or evidence of forestry.

Substrate type (bedrock or soil type). Water level. Evidence of water final regions. Red Spruce or White Oak Forest Substrate type (bedrock or soil type). Water level. Evidence of water fluctuation. Presence of Beaver Pand. Amount of exposed shoreline. Coastal Marshes (Great Lakes/Shallow Atlantic) Soil or substrate type. Sand class. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics). Percent cover of trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses. Dunes / Beaches / Bars / Ridges Sand class. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exolics). Percent area of exposed rock, vegetation, and sand. Sources of erosion or fire. Sand class. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics). Percent area of exposed rock, vegetation, and sand. Sources of ero Bedrock type. Soil type and depth. Percent area of exposed rock and vegetation. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics). Sand Barren

Number of Individuals and locations. Ecosite or Vegetation Type.

Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics)

	Charact	teristics	of	Identified	Wildlife	Habitat
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Project Name: Bornish

Date: Sept 16,2013

Project#: 123

Area and/or Polygon ID: waD -045



Page 2 of 2

Indicate the location of the habitat feature on the Field Map. Associated Wildlife Observed Identified Habitat Feature # Observed! UTM(a) Phore Numbers Habitat Details (refer to Page 1) and Evidence (do not have access to prop.) scattered treas. 17T 0450825 100-165 Thicket 4774403 +0 100-169 EV # Notes TY Species EV # Notes TY **Species** B WT Dear flew from perch on ende of roadside (Nit) dith H, OB CA Faunal Type Codes (TY) Evidence Codes (EV) B=Bird Breeding Birds Other Wildlife M=Mammal H- Suitable Habitat V- Visiting Nest NU- Used nest FS- Food/Fecal Sac **OB-Observed** FE- Feeding Evidence H=Herpetofauna S- Singing Male A- Anxienty Behavior FY- Fledged Young CF- Adult carrying food **DP- Distinctive Parts** CA- Carcass/Bones FY- Eggs or young L=Lepidoptera P- Pair N- Nest Building (not wren or woodpecker) NE- Nest with eggs TK- Tracks NB- Nest Building (not wren or woodpecker) NY- Nest with young VO- Vocalization SC-Scat T- Territory D- Courtship Display **DD- Distraction Display** AE-Adult entering/leaving nest SI- Other Signs (Specify) HO- House/Den

## Wildlife Habitat Field Data Collection

Project Name: Packhill	Project#: 13 니	Area and/or Polygon ID: VIOD-045
Date: 50H. 25 2013	Start Time: 13:00 End Tin	me: 13:47) Observers: JPW KG



Date: 50H 25 2013 Weather Conditions: 23°C, 10 90	Start Time: 13:00 End Time: 13:40 Observers: TPW KGB Page 1 of 2
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Water Spring Flooded Field Vernal Pool Pond Shallow Marsh (MAS) or Open Water Swamp	Present   Information to Record on Page 2
Fields Non-rotational Hay or Weakly Grazed Pasture Meadow Thicket, Woodland, Hydro Comdor	No   Applicable to All:     X   Height of vegetation   Size of site   Abundance of nectar-producing plants (e.g. goldenrods and asters)   X   Evidence of small mammals   Frequency and source of disturbance   Adjacency to forest and forest size   Location and abundance of raptor perches (scattered trees)   Frequency and source of disturbance   Adjacency to forest and forest size   Location and abundance of raptor perches (scattered trees)   Frequency and source of disturbance   Adjacency to forest and forest size   Location and abundance of raptor perches (scattered trees)   Frequency and source of disturbance   Adjacency to forest and forest size   Location and abundance of raptor perches (scattered trees)   Frequency and source of disturbance   Frequency and source of disturbanc
Substrate and Topography Sand or Fine/Loose Gravel Banks, Steep Slopes, Sand Piles Cliffs Karst Cave Natural Rock Piles / Talus Slopes Exposed Unvegetated Lake/River/Wetland Edge Seeps or Springs Islands or Peninsulas in Open Water	No     Evidence of use (turtles in or near the area, turtle tracks, raided nests). Proximity to Shallow Marsh (MAS) or Open Water   Victorial Count swallow nest holes and indicate location. Estimate number of breeding pairs. Sources of disturbance. Draw extent if not indicated through ELC.   X Height of cliff. Rock type. Presence of ledges or crevices and their size. Draw extent of cliffs if not indicated through ELC.   X Depth of crevices   X Depth of cave, bedrock type   X Age. Rock/soil type. Draw extent of talus slopes if not indicated by ELC. Adjacency to large water body with productive fish population (otters).   X Source of disturbances. Presence of shorebird food sources (snails, worms, clams, insects). Percent vegetation cover. Distance to a Great Lake.   X Ecosite. Number or area of extent. Presence of indicator plants. Iron staining. Water temperature. Degree and length of slope. Soil types.   Natural or artificial. Record any guils or terns observed. Draw extent of island or peninsula if not indicated through ELC.
Anthropogenic Features Abandoned Mine Shaft Old Rock or Debris Pile, Old Stone Fence Abandoned Road or Rail Bed Abandoned Well Old Foundation	No   Applicable to All:   Age   Depth into the ground   Amount of sun exposure (or direction the slope faces)   X   Age   Depth into the ground   Amount of sun exposure (or direction the slope faces)   X   Rock size   Vegetation present   Substrate composition (or bedrock type)   Evidence of Use   Proximity to water and estimated subterranean influence or potential for winter water fluctuation.   X   Abandoned Wells Only: Presence and type of capping   Abandoned Road or Rail Bed Only: Extent in the landscape   Connectivity to other natural features. Overhead vegetation cover.
Burrows or Dens Small - Rodent or Snake Medium Large Log Jams, Old Beaver Lodges Crayfish Chimney (7E only)	Yes   No   Applicable to Mammal Burrows or Dens:
Evidence Extensive Browse and/or Ungulate Scat Nest Bowl or Stick Nest (herons or raptors)	Yes No  Vegetation species browsed. Ecosite Other evidence of ungulate use? Presence of seeps/springs. Barriers to movement to and from the area.  Vegetation species browsed. Ecosite Other evidence of ungulate use? Presence of seeps/springs. Barriers to movement to and from the area.  Vegetation species browsed. Ecosite Other evidence of ungulate use? Presence of seeps/springs. Barriers to movement to and from the area.
Outstanding Trees Large DBH, Outstanding Tall Snag Large DBH Cavity Tree (Live or Dead)	Yes No Tree species. Evidence of perch usage or nesting. DBH, height. Exposure above canopy. Distance from surrounding forest (m) or within. Tree species. DBH. Number of cavities. Size and type of cavities. Evidence of use by bats (abundant guano) or other mammals or wood ducks.
Rare Communities or Species Old-Growth Forest Tallgrass Prairie or Savannah Bog Red Spruce or White Oak Forest Coastal Marshes (Great Lakes/Shallow Atlantic) Dunes / Beaches / Bars / Ridges Sand Barren Alvar Rare Species (Not Species At Risk) Rare Vegetation Community	No  Average age of trees. Range of DBH or prism sweep. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics).  K Soil type. Percent cover of trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics).  K Soil type and depths.  K Soil type and drainage regime. DBH range or prism sweep. Approximate Canopy Cover. Source of disturbance or evidence of forestry.  K Substrate type (bedrock or soil type). Water level. Evidence of water fluctuation. Presence of Beaver Pond. Amount of exposed shoreline.  K Soil or substrate type. Sand class. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics). Percent cover of trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses.  K Sand class. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics). Percent area of exposed rock, vegetation, and sand. Sources of erosion or fire.  Bedrock type. Soil type and depth. Percent area of exposed rock and vegetation. Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics).  Number of individuals and locations. Ecosite or Vegetation Type  Sources of disturbance (includes presence of exotics).

## **Characteristics of Identified Wildlife Habitat**

Date: Sept. 25, 2013
Area and/or Polygon ID:

Project#: 1341 Project Name: Parkhill

WOD-045



Page 2 of 2

Thicket	Feature	#Observe	17T 0450852 4774424	1772-	Numbers	One snag evidence nesting. Scattered	tree	richi	no or	Associated Wildlife Observed and Evidence
ungulate presen	Ce	\	17T 645089 4774424	52 11772	-1776	1 1 1 2 1 1				white-terited
								#		Notes
			# Notes		TY	Species	EV	*		
Y Species 1/12 Spe	usture	EV CA		A	TY	Species	EV	,		
Mourning VI	giture	88:		d	TY	Species	EV	,		

### NATURAL RESOURCE SOLUTIONS INC

Interconnect

14°C, 100 90 C.C. wind 3

Parkhill

Community Classification

Polygon: W00-048 UTM: 17T 044 16 95

AMO

**Modified ELC Community Description** 

134

Time: 11 25

4776451

Page of

System	Substrate	Topo Feature		Community	
Terrestrial	Organic	Lacustrine	Talus	Lake	Barren
Wetland	Mineral Soil	Riverine	Crevice/Cave	Pond	Meadow
Aquetic	Parent Min_	Bottomland	Alvar	River	Prairie
	Acidic Bedrock	Тептасе	Rockland	Stream	Thicket
History	Basic Bedrock	Valley Slope	Beach/Bar	Marsh	Savannah
Natural	Carb. Bedrock	Tableland	Sand Dune	Swamp	Woodland
Cultural		Roll Upland	Bluff	Fen	Forest
-	Site	Cliff		Bog	Plantation 9
Cover	Open Water	Plant Form			
7	The same of the same of				-
Open	Shallow Water	Plankton	Forb	Coniferous	4
Shrub	Shallow Water Surficial Dep.	Plankton Submerged	Forb Lichen	Coniferous Mixed	
4	V-	H	4	-	
Shrub	Surficial Dep.	Submerged	Lichen	-	
Shrub Treed	Surficial Dep.  Bedrock	Submerged Floating-Lvd	Lichen Bryophyte	-	
Shrub Treed  Stand Descri	Surficial Dep.  Bedrock  iption  HT Cover	Submerged Floating-Lvd, Graminoid	Lichen Bryophyte	-	
Shrub Treed  Stand Descri	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption HT Cover	Submerged Floating-Lvd.  Graminoid  Species	Lichen Bryophyte Deciduous	Mixed	
Stand Descri	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption HT Cover	Submerged Floating-Lvd.  Graminoid  Species	Lichen Bryophyte Deciduous	Mixed	puckthorn 7 srott
Stand Descri	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption  HT Cover	Submerged Floating-Lvd.  Graminoid  Species	Lichen Bryophyte Deciduous	Mixed	owkthorn) srott Oscerdoguesal
Stand Descri Layer  Super-cance 1 Canopy 2 Sub-canopy	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption  HT Cover	Submerged Floating-Lvd.  Graminoid  Species	Lichen Bryophyte Deciduous	Mixed	ouckthorn 7 stott 1 osies donument 1 earf ostess smo
Stand Descri Layer  Super-cano 1 Canopy 2 Sub-canopy 3 Understore	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption  HT Cover	Submerged Floating-Lvd.  Species  White a common co	Lichen Bryophyte Deciduous	mmon I	ouckthorn) srott loser dogwood leafosters smo
Stand Descritager  Layer  Super-cane 1 Canopy 2 Sub-canopy 3 Understore 4 Groundcover	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption  HT Cover	Submerged Floating-Lvd.  Species  White  Canada a  Om 3:10-2m	Elm > Co	mmon I	ouckthorn) soft loser dogwood leafosters smo
Stand Descritager  Layer  Super-cancer  Canopy  Sub-canopy  Understore  Groundcovent Codes:	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption  HT Cover  Py	Submerged Floating-Lvd, Graminoid  Species  White Canada Graminoid  Canada Graminoid  2:10-25 3:25	Elm Co	Minon I	<0.2m
Stand Descri Layer  Super-cance 1 Canopy 2 Sub-canopy 3 Understore 4 Groundcovent Codes:	Surficial Dep. Bedrock  iption  HT Cover  Py	Submerged Floating-Lvd.  Species  White  Canada a  Om 3:10-2m	Elm > Co	mmon I	ouckthoin) stott Oser dogwood leaf osters smo

### NATURAL RESOURCE SOLUTIONS INC

**Modified ELC Community Description** 

Page of

PLANT SPECIES LIST

site: Parkhill 1341	
Polygon: WOD-048	
UTM: 17 0441695 4	776451
Date: Se et 16/13	Time: (1-25
Surveyor(s): AMD OKM	
Weather: 14°C 10090 C-C	wind 3 WW

Lavers:

1=canopy 2=sub-canopy 3=understorey 4=ground layer

Species	Layer				Sample	Species	Layer				Samp
Органия	1	2	3	4	Gampio .	ориоло	1	2	3	4	Oui
Wh-elm	2	O				Smooth brome				4	
scotts pine	1	R			he i	tall goldenred				C	
green ash		R				teasel				2	
nawthern 50.		R				Elymus rapens		1.		0	
red osier docum	3		K		[2-1]	Canada apidenson				A	
Common apple		K				lancelat asia	0.5			A	
comman buckthor	9	0	L			W.E. OSTES				0	
sed sedas		火				festuca orund	11	24	0	0	
river arace				K	-	Pea Pratensis				0	
3-4				-		bitter night shad	e			0	
						lambis a variers				R	
		-5				Mentha arvensi	5			2	
						Carada thistit	-			0	
						Southistle				R	
					_ 1	Common in Ken	ad			R	
				1		gray and enro	le		I	X	
						curly dock		5	ц	K	
				H		early goldenno	L DE			2	
									0		
		B				-	+				
							-	-			_
	Œ		$\equiv$					= 1		_ ;	
	1										

#### Wildlife and Other Notes

-watercourse flowing through meadow -lots of dead standing white elm

### Wildlife Habitat Field Data Collection

roject Name: Parkhill Interconnec	Project#: 1341	Area and/or l	Solygon ID: MOD-048
	ne: 11:25	End Time: 12 15	Observers: GKM . AMD



Date: Sent 16, 2015	Start'	Time: 11:25	End Time: 12 15	Observe	ITS: GREM . AMD	Page 1 of 2
Veather Conditions: 14°C 100%		runned 2.				
ndicate whether or not the following habitat featur			on. If Yes to any, fill in Page 2. Incide	ental Wildlife Observation	ns on Page 2.	<del>-</del>
	1000				to a Recolude de la companya della companya de la companya della c	
Habitat Features		sent		Inform	ation to Record on Page 2	
Water	Yes	No Applicable to All:	:		1 2 2 (51	
Spring Flooded Field			water if not indicated through ELC_		Longevity of site (if known, or	
Vernal Pool			th, width, and depth).			ent use, origin (natural or anthropogenic)
Pond	-		es, woody debris/basking logs within w	vater	Evidence of wildlife use include	ling waterfowl, turtles, amphibians
Shallow Marsh (MAS) or Open Water		Presence of fish				
Swamp		X All Swamps: Alw	ways search for Heron Nest Bowls. R	Record if active (April-Jur	ne only) - Evidence includes egg	shells, guano, dead young. Map colony/nests if found.
	Y-1	William or William				ACTUAL TO THE PARTY OF THE PART
Fields	Yes	No Applicable to All:				
Non-rotational Hay or Weakly Grazed Pasture		Height of vegetatio	on Size of site		Abundance of nectar	producing plants (e.g. goldenrods and asters) nd forest size
Meadow	$\times$	Evidence of small r	≀mammals 🚗 YeS Frequency	and source of disturbar	ice Inta. Adjacency to forest a	nd forest size no
Thicket, Woodland, Hydro Corridor		X	Location a	nd abundance of raptor	perches (scattered trees, snags	fenceposts)
Substrate and Topography	Yes	No				
Sand or Fine/Loose Gravel		Evidence of use (to	turtles in or near the area, turtle tracks	s, raided nests). Proxim	ity to Shallow Marsh (MAS) or O	pen Water Draw extent if not indicated through ELC. Brough ELC.
Banks, Steep Slopes, Sand Piles		Count swallow nes	st holes and indicate location. Estim	ate number of breeding	pairs. Sources of disturbance. [	Praw extent if not indicated through ELC.
Cliffs		★ Height of cliff. Roc	ock type Presence of ledges or crevi	ices and their size. Drav	v extent of cliffs if not indicated the	rough ELC.
Karst		➤ Depth of crevices	7-			9
Cave	11 17	X Depth of cave, bed	drock type			
Natural Rock Piles / Talus Slopes		X Age. Rock/soil typ	pe. Draw extent of talus slopes if not	indicated by ELC. Adia	cency to large water body with p	roductive fish population (otters).
Exposed Unvegetated Lake/River/Wetland Edge			ances. Presence of shorebird food so			
Seeps or Springs			or area of extent. Presence of indica			
Islands or Peninsulas in Open Water			II. Record any gulls or terns observed			
States of Commission in Open Trace	1 1	Tradada or armoda.	i. 1700014 drift dallo of torrio obcorrec	a. Dian extent or leane	or pormiodia il not illaloatou tillo	agn Eco.
Anthropogenic Features	Yes	No Applicable to All:				
Abandoned Mine Shaft	100	Age	Depth into the ground	A mount of our owno	sure (or direction the slope face;	4
Old Rock or Debris Pile, Old Stone Fence	×	Book size Culale	Vegetation present	Cubatrata compositi	on (or bedrock type) ( \concert	é cabble
Abandoned Road or Rail Bed		Evidence of Use	Vegetation present, yes	Substrate compositi	of (of bedrock type) (a cr	
Abandoned Well	-			Proximity to water an	id estimated subterrariean inilide	nce or potential for winter water fluctuation
Old Foundation	-	Abandoned Wells	is Only: Presence and type of capping d or Rail Bed Only: Extent in the lan	g	ather and relience Construe	4
Old Fouridation	للسل	Abandoned Road	d or Rail Bed Only: Extent in the lan	idscape. Connectivity to	other natural leatures. Overnea	to vegetation cover.
Burrows or Dens	Yes	No Applicable to May	ammal Burrows or Dens:			
Small - Rodent or Snake	163	Diameter of entran			Availability of aquatic	vagatation or fish
	1		-,	+ ++		
Medium	-	Ecosite of location	1 Proximity to	o water and type of wate	Evidence of use, or ti	acks or digging marks
Large	-		a contact band on the annual cost of the annual	ulation Fuldance of atte	a fabracia disalla anal acada	and Sale Andles area formal
Log Jams, Old Beaver Lodges	-		e water body with productive fish pop			lea fish, turies, eggs, frogs).
Crayfish Chimney (7E only)		Ecosite of location	n. Soil type. Source of site moistur	re (meadow marsh, cree	k/river edge, swamp etc).	
	Wes	- Maril				
Evidence	Yes	No Vanatation appaiar	es browsed. Ecosite, Other evidence	of venulate use. Breeze	nos of connelections. Postions to	mayamant to god from the area
Extensive Browse and/or Ungulate Scat	-					
Nest Bowl or Stick Nest (herons or raptors)		Quantity. Ecosite	e of location. Evidence of use. Spe	edies if known or bird gro	oup. Size. Height in tree.	ee species.
Outstanding Trees	Ven	Ned				
Outstanding Trees	Yes	No Transparies Cuis	delance of another course and the course	DU height Fuere	share sananii Pistana (	suggestion former (m) as within
Large DBH, Outstanding Tall Snag	-	Tree species. Evid	idence of perch usage or nesting. Di	on, neight. Exposure	auove canopy. Distance from	surrounding forest (m) or within.
Large DBH Cavity Tree (Live or Dead)	1	ree species. DBI	3H. Number of cavities. Size and type	pe of cavilles. Evidence	e or use by bats (abundant guan	o) or other mammals or wood ducks.
B - 0	36	0.1				
Rare Communities or Species	Yes	No	and the second			
Old-Growth Forest			ees. Range of DBH or prism sweep.			
Tallgrass Prairie or Savannah			it cover of trees, shrubs, forbs, and gr	rasses. Sources of distr	urbance (includes presence of e	(otics).
Bog		Soil type and depth				
Red Spruce or White Oak Forest		Soil type and drain	inage regime. DBH range or prism sw	veep. Approximate Car	lopy Cover. Source of disturban	ce or evidence of forestry:
Coastal Marshes (Great Lakes/Shallow Atlantic)			edrock or soil type). Water level. Evil			
Dunes / Beaches / Bars / Ridges			type. Sand class. Sources of disturba			
Sand Barren			rces of disturbance (includes presence			
Alvar			il type and depth. Percent area of ex			
Rare Species (Not Species At Risk)			luals and locations. Ecosite or Vegeta		The section of distribution (III)	and Presentar of Atlantacy
Pare Vegetation Community	-		hance (includes presence of exotics)			

#### **Characteristics of Identified Wildlife Habitat**

Date: 5ept 16,2013

Project Name: Parkhill

Project#: 134

Area and/or Polygon ID:

840-00W



Page 2 of 2

Indicate the location of the habitat feature on the Field Map. Associated Wildlife Observed Identified Habitat Feature # Observed: UTM(s) Photo Numbers Habitat Octails (refer to Page 1) whole polygon is meadow, sec proj data meadow. 100-0161 to 100-0163 old concrete + cobble from farmers field. old rock pile 17T 0441657 4776300 not big enough for Condidate snoke hilber-nacula 100-0164 TY Species EV # Notes TY **Species** EV # Notes 7 Cottontail OK observed scaminoning Faunal Type Codes (TY) Evidence Codes (EV) B=Bird Breeding Birds Other Wildlife M=Mammal H- Suitable Habitat V- Visiting Nest NU- Used nest FS- Food/Fecal Sac OB- Observed FE- Feeding Evidence H=Herpetofauna S- Singing Male A- Anxienty Behavior FY- Fledged Young CF- Adult carrying food DP- Distinctive Parts CA- Carcass/Bones L=Lepidoptera P- Pair N- Nest Building (not wren or woodpecker) NE- Nest with eggs FY- Eggs or young TK- Tracks F=Fish T-Territory VO- Vocalization NB- Nest Building (not wren or woodpecker) NY- Nest with young SC- Scat D=Dragonfly or Damseifly D- Courtship Display DD- Distraction Display AE-Adult entering/leaving nest HO- House/Den SI- Other Signs (Specify)