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Environmental Site
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Construction
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Environmental Impact Study

2171 Champlain Road

Township of Tiny

Prepared for Township of Tiny

AEC Project No. 25-331 | August 2026

August 14, 2026

AEC 25-331

The Corporation of the Township of Tiny
130 Balm Beach Road W
Tiny, Ontario L0L 2J0

Attention: Tim Leitch, P.Eng., Director of Public Works

Re: **Environmental Impact Study for a Proposed Development on 2171 Champlain Road,
Township of Tiny, County of Simcoe**

Tim Leitch:

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. was retained to provide an Environmental Impact Study report for a proposed residential development on 2171 Champlain Road, Township of Tiny, County of Simcoe. The purpose of this report is to provide the Township and other review agencies with an understanding of natural environmental conditions and potential for impacts related to the proposed development on significant natural heritage features and functions of the property and adjacent lands. This report also documents the natural environmental features present within the property and adjacent lands with regard to Species at Risk and their habitats.

Should you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,
AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kent Johnstone". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kent Johnstone, B.A., T. FWC, CAN-CISEC
Ecologist

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Azimuth Environmental Consulting, Inc. (Azimuth) was retained by the Corporation of the Township of Tiny (the “proponent”) to undertake an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for a proposed residential development on 2171 Champlain Road within the Township of Tiny (the “Township”), County of Simcoe (the “County”). A map illustrating the limits of the proposed development in its regional context is shown on Figure 1. It is our understanding that the Township has requested that an EIS be undertaken due to presence of natural features within the study area, which includes potential habitat for Endangered and Threatened species, Georgian Bay shoreline, coastal wetlands and woodlands.

This purpose of this EIS is to identify the candidate natural heritage features present within the study area and address potential impacts to candidate natural heritage features. A review of background information in combination with a detailed field program was undertaken in fall 2025 through summer 2026 to identify significant natural heritage features and functions. This report also examines potential for Species at Risk (SAR) protected under the *Species Conservation Act, 2025* (SCA) and in the case of migratory birds the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) within the study area. The potential for negative impacts to natural heritage features resulting from the proposed development is considered and recommendations for avoidance and mitigation are provided.

For the purposes of this EIS the study area described in this report includes the property on Figures 1-2 and adjacent lands (within approximately 120 metres (m)) of the property limits. Natural features in the overall planning area beyond the defined study area limits are discussed where applicable throughout this report.

2.0 PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Provincial Planning Statement (2024)

The Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) (MMAH, 2024) outlines policies related to natural heritage features (Section 4.1) and water resources (Section 4.2). Ontario's *Planning Act*, (1990) requires that planning decisions shall be consistent with the PPS. The study area for this assessment is located entirely within **Ecoregion 6E**. According to the PPS development and site alteration shall not be permitted in:

- *Significant wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E; and,
- *Significant coastal wetlands*.



Similarly, Section 4.1.5 of the PPS states that, unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions, development and site alteration shall not be permitted within:

- a) *significant wetlands* in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E; and 7E;
- b) *significant woodlands* in Ecoregions 6E; and 7E;
- c) *significant valleylands* in Ecoregions 6E; and 7E;
- d) *significant wildlife habitat*;
- e) *significant areas of natural and scientific interest*; and,
- f) *coastal wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E; and 7E that are not subject to policy 4.1.4(b).

It is ultimately the responsibility of the Province and/or the Municipality to designate areas identified within Section 4.1.4 and 4.1.5 of the PPS as “significant”.

Section 4.1.6 of the PPS states that development and site alteration is not permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with federal and provincial requirements.

Section 4.1.7 of the PPS states that development and site alteration shall not be permitted in the habitat of Threatened and Endangered species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

Furthermore, under Section 4.1.8 of the PPS, no development or site alteration will be permitted on lands adjacent to natural heritage features and areas identified in policies 4.1.4, 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated there will be no negative impacts on the natural features and their ecological functions.

2.2 *Species Conservation Act, 2025*

The *Species Conservation Act* (SCA), 2025, is Ontario’s legislation protecting species at risk, which replaced the previous *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) 2007, on March 30, 2026. The SCA provides regulatory protection to Endangered and Threatened species listed as Protected Species in Ontario, through regulation of harm and/or killing of individuals and destruction of their habitats. In the case that an activity may result in the killing and/or harming of Threatened or Endangered species and their habitats, the activity must remain in compliance with Section 16 of the SCA which outlines processes for demonstration of conformity with the SCA, such as filing of a Registration including a Conservation Plan and subsequent monitoring.

The SCA defines “habitat” to include:



2 (1) (a) *in respect of an animal species,*

- (i) *a dwelling-place, such as a den, nest or other similar place, that is occupied or habitually occupied by one or more members of a species for the purposes of breeding, rearing, staging, wintering or hibernating; and,*
- (ii) *the area immediately around a dwelling place described in subclause (i) that is essential for the purposes set out in that subclause.*

(b) in respect of a vascular plant species, the critical root zone surrounding a member of the species; and,

(c) in respect of all other species, an area on which any member of a species directly depends in order to carry on its life processes; (“habitat”).

The various schedules of the SCA included under O. Reg. 230/08 identify SAR in Ontario. These include species listed as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern. As noted above, only species listed as Endangered or Threatened on the Protected Species in Ontario List (O. Reg. 60/26) receive protection from harm and destruction to habitat on which they depend.

Migratory birds protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994 (MBCA) and aquatic species listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act* are not afforded protection under the SCA, therefore species and habitat protections for these taxa are considered under the federal legislative framework.

2.3 *Species at Risk Act*, 2002

The federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA; 2002) provides regulatory protection to species designated as Endangered or Threatened under the Act through prohibition of killing, harm, or harassment of individual listed wildlife species (Section 32) or their residence (Section 33). A species’ residence is defined under SARA as *“a dwelling-place, such as a den, nest or similar area or place, that is occupied or habitually occupied by one or more individuals during all or part of their life cycles, including breeding, rearing, staging, wintering, feeding or hibernating.”*

As outlined in Section 34 of SARA, the Act generally only applies to listed species on federal lands. Aquatic species and migratory bird species listed under the federal MBCA with a defined critical habitat area could be protected but would require a Section 61 “Safety Net” order and/or a Section 80 “Emergency” order signed by the federal Minister in order to receive SARA protection status. Species not meeting these criteria are administered in accordance with protections enforced by provincial legislation (e.g., Ontario’s SCA).



2.4 County of Simcoe

The County of Simcoe Official Plan (“Simcoe OP”; 2023) illustrates the property within the Rural designation under Section 5.1 (Land Use Designations; Appendix A).

Natural features including Provincially Significant Wetland, Locally Significant Wetland, or Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs) are not shown in the vicinity of the property in Schedule 5.2.2 (Streams and Evaluated Wetlands) and Schedule 5.2.3 (Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest) of the Simcoe OP (Appendix A).

County of Simcoe Interactive Mapping (County of Simcoe, 2026; Appendix A) illustrates the majority of the property as woodlands with the exception of the shoreline of Georgian Bay. No other Provincially Significant Wetland, Locally Significant Wetland, or ANSIs are illustrated in the vicinity of the property, consistent with provincial mapping resources (Appendix A).

2.5 Township of Tiny

The Township of Tiny Official Plan (“Tiny OP”; 2023) illustrates the entirety of the property within the Shoreline designation under Schedule A (Land Use; Appendix A).

Schedule B (Natural Heritage Features) of the Tiny OP (Appendix A) illustrates Significant Woodlands to the south of the property, but no Significant Woodlands within the property limits. A very small watercourse is illustrated at the northeast corner of the property (Appendix A). No portion of the study area is mapped as Provincially Significant Wetland, Other Evaluated Wetlands, Significant Valleylands, Provincially Significant ANSI, Regionally Significant ANSI or identified as portion of the Nipissing Ridge by Schedule B of the Tiny OP.

2.6 Federal Fisheries Act

The *Fisheries Act* includes protections for fish and fish habitat in the form of standards, codes of practice, and guidelines for projects near water. The *Fisheries Act* provides protection against the “death of fish, other than by fishing”, (Section 34.4(1)) and the “harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat”, (Section 35(1)), otherwise known as HADD. In cases where impacts to fish and fish habitat cannot be avoided, and the project does not fall within waterbodies where Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) review is not required, proponents are asked to submit a request for review to their Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program regional office to determine approval requirements. All projects are encouraged to avoid causing the death of fish and a HADD of fish habitat, using measures to protect fish and fish habitat that include standards and codes of practice for common works, undertakings and activities.



3.0 STUDY APPROACH

A combination of a background information and field data were used to fulfill the objectives of this EIS. Azimuth undertook the following activities for this study:

- Searched the Township, County, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) records to obtain available background information and current data related to natural heritage features and functions in the area;
- Conducted a field study to document existing natural heritage features, functions, and species. Surveys include:
 - Evaluated/ mapped vegetation community types based on Ecological Land Classification methods (late summer/early fall 2025, spring 2026 & summer 2026);
 - Three (3) vascular plant inventories (late summer/early fall 2025, spring 2026 & summer 2026);
 - Completed a detailed screening for Butternut (Endangered), Black Ash (Endangered), and Forked Three-Awned Grass (Endangered) within the study area, using species-appropriate protocols;
 - One (1) detailed bat “snag” (habitat tree) assessment during the leaf-off season (February 11, 2026);
 - One (1) amphibian breeding survey (April 24, 2026)(note: no calling amphibians were heard within the study area and insufficient standing water was present during the April 2026 survey, therefore additional surveys were not proposed based upon lack of suitable breeding habitat features);
 - Three (3) dawn breeding bird surveys (May 25, June 5 and June 16, 2026), using minimum 10-minute survey period in order to be consistent with the early morning Forest Bird Monitoring Program protocol, and playback survey methodology to determine presence/absence of Red-headed Woodpecker (Endangered);
 - Record all incidental wildlife observations during site visits;
- Completed a detailed assessment of potential Species at Risk and their habitats that could be present within the study area;
- Assessed the potential direct and indirect impacts of the proposed works on the natural heritage features and functions identified on or adjacent to the subject lands; and,
- Reviewed conformity of the proposed development within the applicable municipal, provincial, and federal natural heritage policy framework.



3.1 Background Information

A review of the following background documents provided information on site characteristics, habitat, wildlife, rare species and communities and general cultural/historic aspects of the study area:

- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Ontario Geohub, Land Information Ontario: Wildlife Values Area (MNR, 2026a);
- MNR Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC; MNR, 2026b);
- MNR Fish On-Line (MNR, 2026c);
- MNR Ontario Geohub, Land Information Ontario: Fish Activity Area (MNR, 2026d);
- MNR Ontario Geohub, Land Information Ontario: Aquatic resource area line segment (MNR, 2026e);
- Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (OBBA; Cadman *et al.*, 2007);
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature, 2020);
- Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)'s Species at Risk Ontario list (MECP, 2026);
- iNaturalist (NHIC) Rare Species of Ontario (iNaturalist, 2026);
- Government of Canada's Species at Risk Public Registry; and,
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994).

3.2 Vegetation Community Mapping and Surveys

Prior to undertaking the field studies, an initial classification of vegetation communities was undertaken using recent air photo imagery for an area encompassing the study area.

Vegetation community boundaries were then investigated in the field on September 12, 2025, May 25, 2026, August 10, 2026, during the growing season when the emergent ground cover vegetation layer was present. Vegetation community types were classified using ELC protocols.

The site visit was undertaken by a qualified ecologist with existing knowledge related to rare, Special Concern, Threatened, and Endangered plant species with potential to occur in the area. The site assessment was focused during ELC work to ensure that appropriate effort was made to detect any federally or provincially designated species, notably SAR as identified under the SCA.

A detailed survey including a screening for Butternut (Endangered), Black Ash (Endangered) and Forked Three-Awned Grass (Endangered) was also conducted within the study area. It is noted that the September 12, 2025, vascular plant survey took place during the peak flowering period



for Forked Three-awned Grass (Endangered), such that if present, the species would have been readily identifiable.

3.3 Wildlife Surveys

Wildlife species utilizing the study area were identified from direct observation, auditory signs, and through interpretation of other signs (tracks, scat, vocalizations, *etc.*) as a matter of course while conducting field surveys.

3.3.1 Species at Risk

The SAR screening undertaken for the scope of this assignment includes an assessment of SAR with potential to occur in the overall planning area, compared with potential habitat features identified within the study area. Habitat requirements and appropriate designations (Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern) are outlined in Table 1.

3.3.2 Breeding Birds

Three (3) dawn breeding bird surveys were conducted within the study area on May 25, June 5 and June 16, 2026 guided by point count methodology presented in Appendix D of the OBBA Guide for Participants (2001) and Forest Monitoring Bird Protocol (TRCA, 2016). All surveys were conducted no earlier than one half hour before sunrise and were completed prior to 10:00a.m. Surveys were completed under suitable weather conditions (*i.e.* no precipitation and light winds (Beaufort wind scale ≤ 3)), with an observation period of 10 minutes carried out at the point count stations shown on Figure 2.

Given the potential for Red-headed Woodpecker to be present on the property based on habitat characteristics, three (3) Red-headed Woodpecker playback surveys were conducted at the same time as the breeding bird surveys at each point count station. Red-headed Woodpecker playbacks were based on a protocol from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (2017) provided by the MECP. In accordance with the protocol, playbacks were performed under suitable conditions (*i.e.* no fog or rain, wind $B \leq 2$) between May 25 and June 30 when the species is considered to be most detectable (if present). Each playback survey involved a 10min silent observation period during which time the surveyor listened for bird vocalizations (including Red-headed Woodpecker), followed by a 3-minute playback and then a 5-minute silent observation period

3.3.3 Breeding Amphibians

Azimuth conducted one (1) evening calling amphibian surveys on April 24, 2026 to assess amphibian breeding within and adjacent to the property in accordance with the Great Lakes



Marsh Monitoring Program (Bird Studies Canada, 2008) protocol. In accordance with the protocol, amphibian surveys were completed during the period between 30 minutes after sunset and midnight, on evenings with winds Beaufort ≤ 3 . Point counts took place with an observation period of 5 minutes at each survey station. The surveys occurred during early (April 15-30) spring periods on an evening with a minimum temperatures of 5°C. The locations of survey stations are illustrated on Figure 2.

As introduced in Section 3.0 above, no calling amphibians were identified during the April amphibian breeding survey, suggestive that breeding habitat opportunities are absent within the study area. Subsequent site visits (May 25, 2026 onward) did not identify presence of standing water within the study area, therefore it was determined that potential amphibian breeding habitat was absent within the study area. As such, mid – (May 15-31) and late-spring (June 15-30) evening breeding amphibian surveys were not undertaken based on absence of suitable habitat.

3.3.4 Bats and Bat Habitat

Several bat species (including Endangered bats) may utilize large trees preferably 25 centimetres (cm) diameter at breast height (DBH)) in the early stages of decay, described as “snag” trees – those having cracks, splits, holes, *etc.* that could feasibly provide access for bats. Although larger trees are preferred, trees of any size with suitable access features have potential to be occupied by bats during the active period. Azimuth conducted a detailed snag screening within the study area, including a screening for clusters and/or dense areas of high-quality snag trees. The screening was completed on February 11, 2026 (during the “leaf-off” period) to identify suitable snag trees that could potentially be used by bats to establish maternity and/or day roosts during the summer period.

In completing investigations for suitable bat habitat features, Azimuth referred to the overall technical framework presented in the Technical Note Species at Risk Bats (MNRF, 2015a), as augmented and amended by the MECP via Maternity Roost Surveys (Forests/Woodlands)(MECP, 2022a) and Bat Survey Standards Note (MECP, 2022b).

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 Land Use

The property consists largely of a woodland unit along the shore of Georgian bay with a smaller meadow community along the western edge and units of wetland located at the southwestern extent of the property. The northern extent features the shoreline of Georgian Bay, the eastern



and southern sides of the property abut the existing roadways Sawlog Point Road, Clearwater Crescent and Champlain Road respectively. The western portion of the property is directly adjacent to existing residential dwellings situated along Chippewa Crescent.

In the greater context of the landscape, the property is surrounded on three sides by existing low density residential development and Tiny Park public beach access adjacent to the northeast corner of the property. Extensive woodland tracts are located in the vicinity of the property, south of the residences located along Champlain Road. This extensive woodland feature is continuous with Awenda Provincial Park.

4.2 Terrestrial Resources

4.2.1 Vegetation

The limits of all ELC communities identified on the property are illustrated in Figure 2. A complete list of vascular plant species identified within the development parcel limits is presented in Table 2, and summary descriptions of vegetation communities on the property are presented in Table 3. An accompanying photographic record of the site is presented in Appendix B.

Vegetation communities are described in detail in Table 2, and are categorized into the following broad ecotypes, as illustrated on Figure 2:

Shoreline Communities:

- BB01: Mineral Open Shoreline

Upland Communities:

- FOCM2-2: Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest
- FODM11: Naturalized Deciduous Hedgerow
- FODM3-2: Dry-Fresh White Birch Deciduous Forest
- FOMM4: Dry-Fresh White Cedar Mixed Forest
- MEGM4: Fresh-Moist Graminoid Meadow
- WOCM2: Fresh-Moist Coniferous Woodland

Wetland Communities

- MAMM4-1a/b: Great Lakes Coastal Meadow Marsh

4.2.1.1 Provincially Rare and SAR Plants



There are (2) of Elements of Occurrence (EO_ID) within 1 kilometre (km) of the study area for provincially Endangered or Threatened, or provincially rare vegetation species according to the NHIC database (MNR, 2026b):

- Butternut (Endangered); and,
- Black Ash (Endangered).

No plant species considered Endangered or Threatened were identified during the site investigation, including Forked Three-awned Grass, Butternut or Black Ash trees. One (1) provincially rare (S1-S3) species was observed during the field program:

- Shrubby St. John's Wort (S2)

4.2.2 Wildlife

4.2.2.1 Mammals

Evidence of two (2) mammalian species, Eastern Chipmunk (direct observation) and Red Squirrel (direct observation), were observed throughout the course of the field program.

Given the proximity of the study area to large natural areas in the greater landscape, it is expected the following other mammals could conceivably be encountered within the study area: small mammal species (various mice, voles, and shrews), Eastern Gray Squirrel, weasel species, Northern Flying Squirrel, Muskrat, Groundhog, Striped Skunk, American Mink, Eastern Cottontail, Raccoon, Fisher, Porcupine, Virginia Opossum, River Otter, Beaver, Red Fox and Coyote.

4.2.2.2 Reptiles and Amphibians (Herpetofauna)

No amphibians were heard calling onsite during Azimuth's evening calling amphibian surveys.

No salamanders or newts were observed over the course of the field program. No evidence of vernal pooling providing breeding opportunities for salamanders were observed during the early spring period, or later in the spring period.

No reptiles (turtles or snakes) were observed throughout the course of the field program.

4.2.2.3 Birds

A total of 31 bird species were recorded during the dawn breeding bird survey program, plus one (1) additional species (Common Loon) was observed throughout the remainder of the field



program (32 species total). A summary of breeding birds observed within the study area limits is presented in Table 4.

As illustrated on Figure 2, Eastern Wood-pewee (Special Concern) was recorded on the property. According to the OBBA Guide for Participants (2001), observation of a singing male is considered a sign of “possible” breeding activity, and is not necessarily indicative of the presence of a nest and/or established breeding territory. The February 2003 addendum to the OBBA Guide for Participants further indicates that a registration of territorial behaviour (“probable” breeding activity) can include the occurrence of a single male on two (2) occasions separated by at least a week, during the breeding season. Based on this rationale, presence of a singing male on a single occasion is not sufficient breeding evidence to assign a “probable” or “confirmed” breeding activity designation to Eastern Wood-pewee on the subject lands.

No evidence of nesting activity for species listed under Schedule 1 of the federal Migratory Birds Regulations (2022) under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994 were identified during breeding bird studies, or incidentally throughout the course of the field program. These species include, but are not limited to, Pileated Woodpecker, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Green Heron, and Black-crowned Night Heron.

4.3 Species at Risk

The SAR assessment (Table 1) fully considers SAR with potential to occur in the planning area. Based on this assessment in combination with vegetation communities and other environmental features observed during the site investigation, the following species are considered below in this report:

- **Threatened or Endangered:**
 - SAR Bats (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat, Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat, Silver-haired Bat)
 - Eastern Hog-nosed Snake
 - Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)
 - Eastern Massasauga

Only species designated Threatened or Endangered receive individual and habitat protection under the SCA. Provincially designated Special Concern species (i.e. designation by COSSARO) are not afforded any protection status and are further discussed in the context of Significant Wildlife Habitat (Habitat for Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species) below.



4.3.1 Species at Risk Bats

Species at Risk bats including Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat, Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat, and Silver-haired Bat (all Endangered under Ontario's SCA) were not directly observed throughout the course of the field program, however these species are treated as present in lieu of conducting detailed ecological studies to verify presence/absence. Caves, karst topography, and/or abandoned mines are absent within the study area, therefore potential hibernacula for non-migratory species (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat) are not located within the study area limits. There are no manmade structures within the study area with potential to provide maternity roosting habitat for SAR bat species.

With regard for potential roosting habitat, SAR bats may utilize woodlands as maternity roost sites, preferring trees >25cm diameter at breast height with evidence of cracks, holes, splits, lifted bark, *etc.* (called "snags") to provide refuge for the rearing of young during the late spring early summer months (approximately June). Although larger trees are preferred, trees of any size with suitable access features have potential to be occupied by bats during the active period.

During the site investigation, potentially suitable snags were observed within the woodland on the property, which included a detailed screening of the property on February 11, 2026 for snags and snag clusters during the leaf-off period such that potential cracks, holes, splits, *etc.* could be viewed by the site investigator. It was observed that moderately-mature deciduous trees and suitable snags were present within the natural forest polygons on the property (Figure 2), and in the greater landscape beyond the property boundaries. Snag trees were observed to be relatively evenly distributed throughout the mature deciduous and mixed forests on the property, with two small clusters observed at the northeast corner of the property and along the northern boundary of Lots 3 and 4.

4.3.2 Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Eastern Hog-nosed Snake (Threatened under Ontario's SCA) was not directly observed throughout the course of the field program, nor were signs of the species observed throughout the course of the site investigation. Eastern Hog-nosed Snake is a highly cryptic species with habitat generalist tendencies, occurring at a low density within its range (MNRF, 2016). Azimuth has previously been advised by the MECP/MNR that where suitable habitat features for the species occurs, presence should be assumed as conducting an appropriate field program to detect presence/absence is likely infeasible.

Although a habitat generalist, the species utilizes a mosaic of habitat types including open



woodlands, shrublands, meadows, forest edges, wetlands, rock barrens, and sandy areas to carry out its life processes (Kraus, 2011). Physical features considered preferred habitat for the species include areas of well-drained, sandy soil, open vegetative cover, and proximity to water. The species is particularly reliant upon areas with sandy soil (Kraus, 2011), as females excavate sites in exposed sandy areas for the purposes of oviposition (COSEWIC, 2021a).

Shoreline areas on the property (BBO1) and outer edges interfacing with adjacent woodland communities include intermittent areas of exposed sandy soil that may provide potential as gestation sites for Eastern Hog-nosed Snake. Other lands within the study area may provide more general habitat (foraging, thermoregulation, movement, *etc.*) for the species. It is notable that the results of the amphibian breeding survey program combined with incidental field observations did not observe presence of American Toads within the study area. As the species feeds almost exclusively on American Toads in Canada (COSEWIC, 2021a) there is limited potential for the species to occur within the study area given scarcity of its preferred food source.

Background resources from the ORAA (Ontario Nature, 2020) shows 51 records for the species within 10km of the study area (data square 17NK86). Similarly, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) assessment for the species (2012) illustrates occupied 2x2km Index of Area Occupancy (IAO) squares for the post-1998 period in proximity to the north side of the Town of Midland, approximately 10km from the study area location.

Habitat on the property is of marginal quality, principally due to the lack of preferred prey (American Toads) within the study area limits. As such, habitat quality and potential for the species to occur within the study area should be considered low and extend to general uses such as thermoregulation, transit, and minor foraging activity, noting that the open shoreline sandy areas may also provide marginal gestation habitat function.

4.3.3 Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)

Eastern Foxsnake (Threatened under Ontario's SCA) was not directly observed throughout the course of the field program, nor were signs of the species observed throughout the course of the site investigation. Eastern Foxsnakes spend most of the active season in open habitats, including wetlands and rocky shorelines (COSEWIC, 2021b).

Background resources from the ORAA (Ontario Nature, 2020) shows 13 records for the species within 10km of the study area (data square 17NK86). Similarly, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) assessment for the species (2021b) illustrates



occupied 2x2km Index of Area Occupancy (IAO) squares for the post-1999 period in proximity to the study area location.

Shoreline habitat within the study area may provide foraging/transit habitat for Eastern Foxsnake, however no features were observed that would be likely to provide hibernaculum function (*i.e.* bedrock crevices) or gestation habitat (rock barren). As such, habitat quality and potential for the species to occur within the study area should be considered low and extend to general uses such as thermoregulation, transit and minor foraging activity.

In accordance with Bill 5, the amended definition of “habitat” under the provincial SCA no longer includes accessory uses such as general foraging, predator concealment, thermoregulation, and areas providing movement/transit opportunities for a given species, therefore where low potential for general/supportive habitat for the species occurs within the proposed development zone, such areas would not receive SCA protections. Therefore, there is no “habitat” for Eastern Foxsnake per SCA definition (*i.e.* gestation sites or overwintering).

4.3.4 Eastern Massasauga

Eastern Massasauga (Threatened under Ontario’s SCA) was not directly observed throughout the course of the field program, nor were signs of the species observed throughout the course of the site investigation. Massasauga along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay hibernate in lowland areas with water saturated soils, where the water table is close to the surface. These areas usually have sparse tree or shrub communities and are typically associated with moss or sedge hummocks (MNR, 2014; MNRF, 2018).

Background resources from the ORAA (Ontario Nature, 2020) shows 51 records for the species within 10km of the study area (data square 17NK86). Similarly, COSEWIC assessment for the species (2025) illustrates all observations from 2000-2022, illustrating observations in proximity to the study area.

Gestation, thermoregulation and foraging habitat for the Massasauga occurs in areas with open and forest edge habitats such as rock barrens, forest clearings, forest edge, wetlands and shorelines that have warmer temperatures than the surrounding areas. Potential gestation habitat for Massasauga is unlikely to be present on the property due to the lack of high sun exposure (north), lack of suitable cover (shrub/brush piles) and lack of large table rocks, rock piles, ridges etc. Furthermore, shoreline processes (*i.e.*, wave action) may deter the use of the BBO1 shoreline community and therefore would be considered marginal.



The BBO1 shoreline community offers potentially suitable basking habitat for thermoregulation and foraging. As such, habitat quality and potential for the species to occur within the study area should be considered low and extend to general uses such as thermoregulation, transit and minor foraging activity.

In accordance with Bill 5, the amended definition of “habitat” under the provincial SCA no longer includes accessory uses such as general foraging, predator concealment, thermoregulation, and areas providing movement/transit opportunities for a given species, therefore where low potential for general/supportive habitat for the species occurs within the proposed development zone, such areas would not receive SCA protections. Therefore, there is no “habitat” for Eastern Massasauga per SCA definition (*i.e.* gestation sites or overwintering).

4.4 Wetlands

Wetlands within the study area are not identified as provincially or locally Significant Wetland, or similar designation on municipal or provincial mapping resources (Appendix A).

Wetlands occurring throughout the property limits include the following units as illustrated in Figure 2:

Open Wetlands (Marshes):

- MAMM4-1: Great Lakes Coastal Meadow Marsh

This community does not feature direct fluvial connection to the shoreline; however, evidence of groundwater seepage was observed. The plant assemblage in this wetland community was indicative of coastal wetland types, including Ohio Goldenrod, Kalm’s Lobelia, and Marsh Grass of Parnassus. These are coastal wetland species and indicators of high vegetative quality.

4.5 Significant Woodland

Woodlands within the study area are not identified as Significant Woodland on municipal or provincial mapping resources (Appendix A). According to Section B.2.7.2 of the Tiny OP, Significant Woodlands are “...*identified as woodlands that are 50 hectares in size or larger and are identified on Schedule B of this plan.*”.

According to the province’s Natural Heritage Reference Manual (NHRM; OMNR, 2010), where gaps <20m occur between crown edges, woodlands are considered as one contiguous unit, therefore due to gaps present due to roadways and residential development, woodlands south



of Clearwater Crescent and Champlain Road are not considered as part of a contiguous unit with woodland present on the subject property.

Woodlands identified on the property measure approximately 2.70ha and are confined to the property, separated from adjacent lands by roadway and residential property to other woodlands on adjacent lands by gaps >20m between canopy crown edges. Due to the size of the woodland on the property, and separation from adjacent lands, woodland identified on the property will not be considered significant for the purposes of this assessment.

4.6 Significant Valleyland

No portion of the study area is identified as Significant Valleyland, nor assigned a similar designation on municipal or provincial (Appendix A) mapping resources.

There are no valleyland features located within the property limits according standards presented in the NHRM or Tiny OP, principally due to the lack of permanent or intermittent watercourses that constitute a defining component of a valleyland feature. No portion of the study area demonstrates the well-defined valley morphology and/or landform prominence required to be considered Candidate Significant Valleyland.

4.7 Significant Wildlife Habitat

An assessment of the potential for Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) within study area was conducted, using the criteria outlined within the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (OMNR, 2000) and the accompanying the Ecoregion 6E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015b). An assessment of Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat categories relative to documented vegetation communities and habitats within the study area limits is presented in Table 5. The following Candidate SWH types were determined or have potential to be present within the study area based on the results of the field program:

- Bat Maternity Colonies
- Other Rare Vegetation Communities
 - MAMM4-1: Graminoid Coastal Meadow Marsh (S2)
- Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species
 - Eastern Ribbonsnake (Special Concern)
 - Yellow-banded Bumble Bee (Special Concern)
 - Shrubby St. John's-wort (S2)



4.8 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest associated with the study area in accordance with municipal or provincial (Appendix A) mapping resources.

4.9 Fish and Fish Habitat

The property is located along the southern shoreline of Lake Huron's Georgian Bay. No watercourse features were identified on or adjacent to the property. Representative photographs of fish habitat features are provided in Appendix B for reference. According to MNR Fish Activity Area mapping (MNR, 2026d) there is a Lake Whitefish spawning area present offshore of the subject property.

As illustrated in Schedule B of the Tiny OP, the small watercourse located on the northeastern side of the property constituted a tile drain outlet with no defined channel and minimal to no flow observed.

There are no records of aquatic SAR in this watershed or within 1km of the study area (DFO, 2026).

5.0 NATURAL HERITAGE FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

The results of Azimuth's field studies combined with review of background information indicate the potential for the following candidate natural heritage features and functions within the study area:

- Habitat for Threatened or Endangered Species
 - SAR Bats (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat, Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat, Silver-haired Bat)
 - Eastern Hog-nosed Snake
- Wetlands
 - Other Wetlands
- Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat
 - Bat Maternity Colonies
 - Other Rare Vegetation Communities
 - MAMM4-1: Graminoid Coastal Meadow Marsh (S2)
 - Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species
 - Eastern Ribbonsnake (Special Concern)
 - Yellow-banded Bumble Bee (Special Concern)
 - Shrubby St. John's-wort (S2)



- Fish Habitat
 - Georgian Bay

6.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development involves the construction of five (5) residential lots on the eastern half of the subject property with associated driveways off of Clearwater Crescent. The proposed development includes the retention of public lands along the waterfront and a trail along the western side of the subject property. The lands situated between the proposed trail and the five residential lots are identified as retained lands and are not proposed for development as part of the current development concept. While no development of the retained lands is proposed at this time, these lands may be considered for development in the future, subject to any applicable planning approvals and further environmental review as required.

It is anticipated that grading and/or other disturbance will take place on the eastern half of site consistent with the development footprint of the residential lots. All grading/disturbance is to occur within proposed building envelopes plus necessary site access, as shown in Appendix C and on Figure 2. A proposed development concept is presented in Appendix C and overlain on environmental features mapping in Figure 2.

7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This impact assessment is prepared with regards to the proposed development plan, as described above and illustrated in Figure 2 and presented in Appendix C.

7.1 Habitat for Threatened or Endangered Species

Impacts with regards to the Habitat of Threatened or Endangered species are covered under the provincial SCA and federal SARA. In the case of the species listed below, all are subject to the provincial SCA and provide protection against killing or harming living members of a species, and destruction or damage to habitat of Threatened or Endangered species. The following Threatened or Endangered species are treated as present within the limits of the study area:

- SAR Bats (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat, Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat, Silver-haired Bat)
- Eastern Hog-nosed Snake



7.1.1 SAR Bats (Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat, Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat, Silver-haired Bat)

Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat, Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat and Silver-haired Bat (SAR Bats) were not directly observed throughout the course of the field investigation, however these species are treated as present in lieu of conducting detailed ecological studies to verify presence/absence. Caves, karst topography, and/or abandoned mines are absent within the study area, therefore potential hibernacula are not located within the study area limits. There are no structures within the study area that would provide suitable maternity roosting habitat for the species.

With regards for potential roosting habitat, SAR bats may utilize woodlands as maternity roost sites, preferring trees >25cm diameter at breast height with evidence of cracks, holes, splits, lifted bark, etc. (called “snags”) to provide refuge for the rearing of young during the late spring and early summer months (approximately June). Although larger trees are preferred, trees of any size with suitable access features have potential to be occupied by bats during the active period.

During the 2026 field program, which included a detailed screening of the property for snags and snag clusters such that potential cracks, holes, splits, etc. in February 2026, potentially suitable snags were observed to be present within the woodland on the property. Snags trees were observed to be relatively evenly distributed throughout the mature deciduous and mixed forests on the property, with two small clusters observed at the northeast corner of the property and along the northern boundary of Lots 3 and 4.

For projects of a similar scope, Azimuth has engaged the MECP regarding potential impacts to woodland bat habitat. Guidance was provided via the Bat Survey Standards Note (MECP, 2022), which clarifies the following:

“If a proposed activity will avoid impairing or eliminating the function of habitat for supporting bat life processes (e.g. remove, stub, etc. a proportionally small number of potential maternity or day roost trees in treed habitats which would not result in fragmentation/barriers) and the timing of tree removal will avoid the bat active season (April 1-September 30 in Southern Ontario)” ...“then there is no need to conduct species at risk bat surveys of treed habitats.”

The above is consistent with Azimuth’s understanding when suitable habitat availability is not limiting, a mitigation approach that restricts vegetation removals during the active period for bats is a suitable approach to avoid a contravention to SAR bat individuals or habitats under the provincial SCA.



The proposed development would involve tree removals across the eastern portion of the subject property. These removals would include the removal of approximately 7 snag trees identified during the February 2026 detailed snag survey. None of the snag trees identified during the 2026 field investigation were classified as high-quality due to the intermediate age and lack of decay of the trees. The property is adjacent to extensive tracts of forest that comprise a large portion of the Township and connecting with Awenda Provincial Park, therefore removals at this scale are not anticipated to undermine potential bat maternity and/or day roosting function, as such habitat functions would persist in the post-development setting. In Azimuth's opinion, a suitable mitigation approach that would avoid potential impacts to SAR bats includes a no-cut window from **March 15-November 30**. The expanded no-cut window is in recognition of recent MECP correspondence indicating that Eastern Small-footed Myotis and more recently-listed migratory bat species (Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat, Silver-haired Bat) may be active earlier and later in the season than indicated in previous provincial advice.

With regard to the assessment provided above, providing work occur in accordance with mitigation and other recommendations detailed in Section 8 below, there is no expectation that the proposed development would negatively impact SAR bats.

7.1.2 Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Eastern Hog-nosed Snake was not directly observed throughout the course of the field program, however the species is treated as present in lieu of conducting ecological studies to verify presence/absence. Eastern Hog-nosed Snake is a highly cryptic species with habitat generalist tendencies, occurring at a low density within its range (MNR, 2016). Azimuth has previously been advised by the MECP/MNR that where suitable habitat features for the species occurs, presence should be assumed as conducting an appropriate field program to detect presence/absence is likely infeasible.

Shoreline areas on the property (BBO1) and outer edges of adjacent forest communities (FODM11, FODM3-2, FODM4) include areas of exposed sandy soil that may provide minor potential as gestation sites for Eastern Hog-nosed Snake. No other features with potential to provide specialized habitat functions for Eastern Hog-nosed Snake (*i.e.* gestation, overwintering) were observed within the study area limits. Eastern Hog-nosed Snake is otherwise a habitat generalist, utilizing a mosaic of habitat types including open woodlands, shrublands, meadows, forest edges, wetlands, rock barrens, and sandy areas to carry out its life processes (Kraus, 2011). In the context of the study area, the western portion of the lands outside the limits of grading could provide general habitat function for the species, providing



potential function for movement, foraging, thermoregulation, and similar life processes during the active season.

For similar project contexts Azimuth has consulted with MECP regarding permissions and approvals for works within habitat for Eastern Hog-nosed Snake, and has been advised that providing critical habitat features including gestation sites and hibernacula are avoided, potential impacts to the species can be suitably mitigated such that harm to individuals and/or damage or destruction to habitat function. As illustrated in Figure 2, the proposed development would not result in removal of sandy shoreline areas and potential associated gestation sites, and would further provide a minimum 30m retained natural buffer to such areas that would mitigate the potential for indirect impacts upon potential gestation sites, consistent with past MECP direction provided above. In accordance with Bill 5, the amended definition of “habitat” under the provincial SCA no longer includes accessory uses such as general foraging, predator concealment, thermoregulation, and areas providing movement/transit opportunities for a given species, therefore where low potential for general/supportive habitat for the species occurs within the proposed development zone, such areas would not receive SCA protections.

Based on the above assessment, providing works occur in accordance with mitigation measures and other recommendations detailed in Section 8 below, there is no expectation that the proposed activity would result in a negative impact upon Eastern Hog-nosed snake or the habitat upon which the species depends.

7.2 Wetlands

According to the PPS development and site alteration are not permitted within Significant Wetlands located in Ecoregion 6E, noting that the definition of “development” includes establishment of new lot lines.

With regard to the proposed single detached dwellings, driveways and associated amenities forming part of the current development concept, all proposed works are to be located a minimum of 30m from the limit of wetlands within the study area where existing roadways/infrastructure do not already exist, as illustrated on Figure 2. This setback would be expected to maintain the natural heritage features and functions of Other Wetlands, with regard for the recommendations and mitigation measures described in Section 8 of this report.

The proposed public trail is located within this buffer adjacent to MAMM4-1a. Ongoing maintenance and future modifications to the trail, including minor realignment or widening that may be required to accommodate accessibility or other design requirements, would not be



expected to compromise the ecological integrity of the wetland feature, provided the trail is constructed using permeable materials and appropriate Erosion and Sediment Controls (ESCs) and other applicable mitigation measures described in Section 8 of this report are implemented.

As noted in Section 6, no development of the retained lands is proposed at this time. The retained lands have, however, been included within the study area and considered as part of the field investigations and natural heritage assessment undertaken for this EIS. Any future development proposed on the retained lands should have regard to the natural heritage features and functions identified through this EIS and be designed to avoid negative impacts to those features and functions. The need for any additional or updated environmental assessment should be determined at the time a future development proposal is advanced, having regard to the nature and extent of the proposed development and the environmental conditions and applicable policy and regulatory framework in effect at that time.

Based on the above assessment, there is no expectation that the development currently proposed would result in negative impacts upon the natural features or functions of Other Wetlands, provided the recommendations and mitigation measures described in Section 8 of this report are implemented.

7.3 Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat

According to the PPS development and site alteration are not permitted within SWH located in Ecoregion 6E, unless it can be demonstrated there will be no negative impacts upon the feature and its ecological functions. For the purposes of this assessment, Candidate SWH listed in Section 5 above is treated as significant.

7.3.1 Bat Maternity Colonies

Woodlands within the study area may provide suitable roosting habitat for Bat Maternity Colonies during the late spring period (approximately June). As described in Section 7.1.1 above in the context of SAR bats, an abundance of potentially suitable snags were observed within woodlands adjacent to the property, which were determined to exhibit features such as cracks, splits, peeled bark, and cavities.

As determined through consultation with MECP described in Section 7.1.1 above, extensive, continuous/unbroken forest adjacent to the property, and within the greater region would retain potential bat habitat function in the post-construction setting. A suitable mitigation



approach that includes a no-cut window from **March 15-November 30** would be anticipated to suitably avoid potential impacts to Bat Maternity Colonies.

7.3.2 Other Rare Vegetation Communities

MAMM4-1: Graminoid Coastal Meadow Marsh (S2)

MAMM4-1: Graminoid Coastal Meadow Marsh (S2) communities are considered provincially-rare and have been identified as occurring on the southwest corner of the property at locations illustrated on Figure 2. It is Azimuth's recommendation that the habitat for the MAMM4-1 communities should be considered to include all lands within ELC polygons MEMM4-1a and b on Figure 2.

As illustrated on Figure 2, the current development concept provides for a minimum 30m natural, vegetated buffer between the development footprint of permanent grading activities and the edge of the identified occupied areas described above, such that these areas are protected from direct and/or indirect impacts from the proposed works.

The proposed public trail is located within this buffer adjacent to MAMM4-1a. Ongoing maintenance and future modifications to the trail, including minor realignment or widening that may be required to accommodate accessibility or other design requirements, would not be expected to compromise the ecological integrity of the wetland feature, provided the trail is constructed using permeable materials and appropriate Erosion and Sediment Controls (ESCs) and other applicable mitigation measures described in Section 8 of this report are implemented.

Based on the above assessment, provided the works associated with the current development concept occur in accordance with the mitigation measures and other recommendations detailed in Section 8 below, there is no expectation that the proposed development would result in a negative impact upon the MAMM4-1: Graminoid Coastal Meadow Marsh communities.

7.3.3 Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species

Eastern Ribbonsnake

The Eastern Ribbonsnake is semi-aquatic, frequenting the edges of ponds, streams, marshes, swamps or bogs. It prefers quiet, shallow water bordered by low, dense vegetation (COSEWIC, 2002). No snakes or signs thereof were observed during the field investigation.

The proposed development and related site works will not involve encroachment or disturbance to suitable aquatic features (BBO1/MAMM4-1) or lands within 30m of such



features, and the maintained public trail/corridor would retain connectivity between the MAM and BBO features. Therefore, there is no expectation that the proposed development would negatively impact Eastern Ribbonsnake or the habitat on which it depends.

Yellow-banded Bumble Bee

The Yellow-banded Bumble Bee is a habitat generalist and inhabits mixed woodlands for nesting and overwintering, and a variety of open habitats for foraging including meadows, grasslands, agricultural areas, and urban areas (COSEWIC, 2015). The subject property contains open areas and forests that may provide foraging opportunities for the species, and occurs within the development footprint. However, habitat and potential foraging opportunities for Yellow-banded Bumble Bee will remain extensive in the surrounding landscape. Based on retainment of extensive areas of suitable habitat for the species (should presence be assumed) in the post-construction setting, there is no expectation that the proposed development will result in a negative impact to the species; providing conformance demonstrated for environmental considerations and mitigation described in Section 8 below.

Shrubby St. John's-wort (S2)

Shrubby St. John's-wort (S2) communities are considered provincially-rare and have been identified as occurring on within the retained lands located to the west of the development area, locations of which are illustrated on Figure 2.

The location where this species occurs is outside of the development footprint illustrated on Figure 2 and will not be subject to disturbance as a result of the current development proposal. Provided works associated with the current development proposal occur in accordance with the mitigation measures and other recommendations detailed in Section 8 below, there is no expectation that the proposed activity would result in a negative impact upon the Shrubby St. John's-wort.

7.4 Fish Habitat

No direct in-water works are proposed as a result of development and would not result in the direct impact of fish habitat. All works as a result of the proposed development are proposed greater than 30m from Georgian Bay, which is sufficient to protect the adjacent fish habitat features from development if standard mitigation measures recommended in Section 8 are applied during the site works. No direct or indirect impacts from the proposed development are anticipated to fish habitat within the study area.



8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Species at Risk

It should be noted that the absence of a protected species within the study area does not indicate that they will never occur within the area. Given the dynamic character of the natural environment, there is a constant variation in habitat use. Care should be taken in the interpretation of presence of species of concern including those listed under the provincial SCA or federal SARA. Changes to policy, or the natural environment, could result in shifts, removal, or addition of new areas to the list of areas currently considered SAR habitat. This report is intended as a point in time assessment of the potential to impact SAR; not to provide long term “clearance” for SAR. A review of the assessment provided in this report by a qualified person is expected to be sufficient to provide appropriate advice at the time of the onset of future site works.

While there is no expectation that the assessment should change significantly, it is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that they are not in contravention of the provincial SCA or federal SARA at the time that site works are undertaken. Activities must occur in conformity with the SCA and SARA that afford individual and habitat protection, respectively, to species listed as Threatened or Endangered in Ontario. The MECP has provided Azimuth with specific direction that the agency no longer issues Letters of Advice (LOAs) nor does MECP “sign off” on every proposed development. The roles and responsibilities of the proponents are outlined in the Draft Client’s Guide to Preliminary Screening for SAR (MECP, 2019), which advises that the proponent should consider whether a proposed activity is likely to contravene the SCA (formerly, the *Endangered Species Act*, 2007) prior to initiating correspondence with MECP. Where an assessment determines a proposed activity is not expected to contravene the SCA, there is no requirement to contact MECP.

8.1.1 Worker Training

Worker training would assist the on-site workers in the identification of the SAR with potential to occur in the area. Workers should be instructed to stop work and contact the MECP immediately if any SAR are encountered within the work area. Individuals working on site should ensure that SAR are not harmed during construction or killed by heavy machinery, vehicles or other equipment.

The contractor should educate all site personnel to ensure that, if identified, the SAR are not wantonly injured or killed, and to ensure that damage to features which could constitute habitat is avoided. Information should be conveyed through a SAR expert and include:



- Species habitat and identification;
- Requirements under the ESA including avoidance of harm to the species and damage to relevant habitat;
- Appropriate action to take if the species is encountered;
- How to record sightings and encounters; and,
- That care should be taken when undertaking construction activities in order to avoid harming the species or damaging/destroying habitat.

The expert should be a qualified biologist who specializes in ecology/biology, or SAR.

8.2 Migratory Breeding Birds and Bats

Activities involving the removal of vegetation should be restricted from occurring during the breeding season. Migratory birds, nests, and eggs are protected by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994 (MBCA) and the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*, 1997 (FWCA). Environment Canada outlines dates when activities in any region have potential to impact nests at the Environment Canada Website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds/general-nesting-periods/nesting-periods.html>). In Zone C2 vegetation clearing should be avoided between **April 1 through August 31** of any given year. If work requires that vegetation clearing is required between these dates screening by an ecologist with knowledge of bird species present in the area could be undertaken to ensure that the vegetation has been confirmed to be free of nests prior to clearing. It is advisable that migratory bird nest screenings during the breeding window are generally appropriate for “simple” habitats (e.g. hedgerows, disturbed areas) and less suitable for “complex” habitats (e.g. thickets, woodlands) given the increased risk for non-detection of active nesting sites in dense areas.

Activities involving tree removal should be avoided between **March 15 through November 30** of any given year, during the active period for bat species that may utilize trees for maternity and day roosting purposes. It is anticipated that adherence to this timing restriction will avoid impacts to individual SAR bats, therefore remaining in compliance with Section 9 of the ESA affording individual protection to Endangered species.

8.3 Site Preparation and Operations

Diligent application of sediment and erosion controls (ESCs) and adherence to Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the duration of site works is recommended for the mitigation of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts upon retained natural heritage features and



functions. Recommendations related to implementation of ESCs and BMPs are listed below, and should be adhered to throughout the duration of the site activities:

- Installation and maintenance of ESCs are recommended for all future construction activities to minimize the extent of accidental or unavoidable impacts to adjacent vegetation communities, wildlife habitat and fish habitat.
- It is recommended that, for the current development concept, a 30m no-grading setback be maintained from the open beach areas (BBO1) and wetlands (MAMM4-1), except for works associated with the public trail as contemplated in Sections 7.2 and 7.3.2, to prevent disturbance to naturalized areas. Prior to the commencement of site works, silt fencing should be applied along the length of directly adjacent natural or naturalized features.
- Routine inspection/maintenance of the silt fencing should occur throughout construction.
- ESCs should be maintained until vegetation is re-established post-construction.
- Materials storage on the property (*i.e.* soil stockpiles) should be located over 30m from natural features where feasible. Material storage areas should be contained with ESCs to avoid potential indirect impacts to natural features onsite.
- All site disturbance should be minimized to the extent possible.
- All maintenance activities (including refueling) required during future construction should be conducted at least 30m away from natural features to prevent accidental spillage of deleterious substances that may harm natural environments.
- Snow fencing or equivalent should be installed at the limit of the work area to prevent the accidental intrusion of machinery operations into adjacent undisturbed natural areas.
- The contractor is recommended to have a Contaminant and Spill Management Plan in place prior to initiation of works. This should include keeping an emergency spill kit on site at all times. In the event of a spill, the contractor must report it immediately to the provincial Spills Action Centre (SAC).

8.4 Fish and Fish Habitat

As specified above, future development on the property should have regard for the adjacent natural environmental features, and utilize BMPs during construction as follows:

- All ESC measures are to be installed prior to any ground disturbance, and shall be maintained until all disturbed soils have been restored and stabilized following construction. In proximity to wetland features, it is recommended that heavy duty sediment fence be installed.



- Should dewatering be needed during construction, water should be discharged into a filter bag (*i.e.*, envirobag or equivalent). Filter bags should be placed a minimum of 30m from fish habitat and wetlands on stable, vegetated ground to allow fines to settle out of the water. Monitoring of dewatering operations should occur throughout the construction process to ensure water is free of fines before entering the watercourses or wetlands.
- Disposal of excess material should occur in a timely fashion to minimize risk of entry into Georgian Bay.



9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based upon our analysis, it is concluded that subject to the incorporation of the environmental protection measures and criteria described throughout this report, the proposed development is not anticipated to result in a negative impact upon significant natural heritage features or their ecological functions.

At this time, Azimuth's findings are summarized as follows:

- The proposed development is consistent with the applicable natural heritage policies of the Provincial Planning Statement, *Species Conservation Act, 2025*, *Species at Risk Act*, Township of Tiny Official Plan, County of Simcoe Official Plan, and the federal *Fisheries Act*.
- Our impact assessment has given full consideration to the habitat requirements of all SAR assumed and documented to occur in the area and results indicate the proposed site development is not expected to result in negative direct or indirect impacts to habitat of SAR providing conformance is demonstrated to mitigation measures described in Section 8.
- The proposed works are not expected to negatively impact the ecological functions of the habitat for Other Wetlands or Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat outlined in Section 5 if the appropriate mitigation measures outlined in Section 8 are followed.
- No intermittent or permanent watercourses, lakes, or other fish or fish habitat features are expected to be negatively impacted as a result of the proposed works if the appropriate mitigation measures described in Section 8 are followed during construction.
- The retained lands are not proposed for development as part of the current development concept; however, they have been included within the study area and considered as part of the field investigations and natural heritage assessment undertaken for this EIS. Future development of the retained lands may be considered, subject to applicable planning approvals and any additional or updated environmental assessment determined to be necessary having regard to the nature and extent of the development proposed, environmental conditions, and the applicable policy and regulatory framework at that time.



- The proposed public trail, including ongoing maintenance and future modifications such as minor realignment or widening to accommodate accessibility or other design requirements, is not expected to negatively impact the ecological integrity of the adjacent wetland feature, provided permeable materials are utilized and appropriate Erosion and Sediment Controls (ESCs) and other applicable mitigation measures described in Section 8 are implemented.



10.0 REFERENCES

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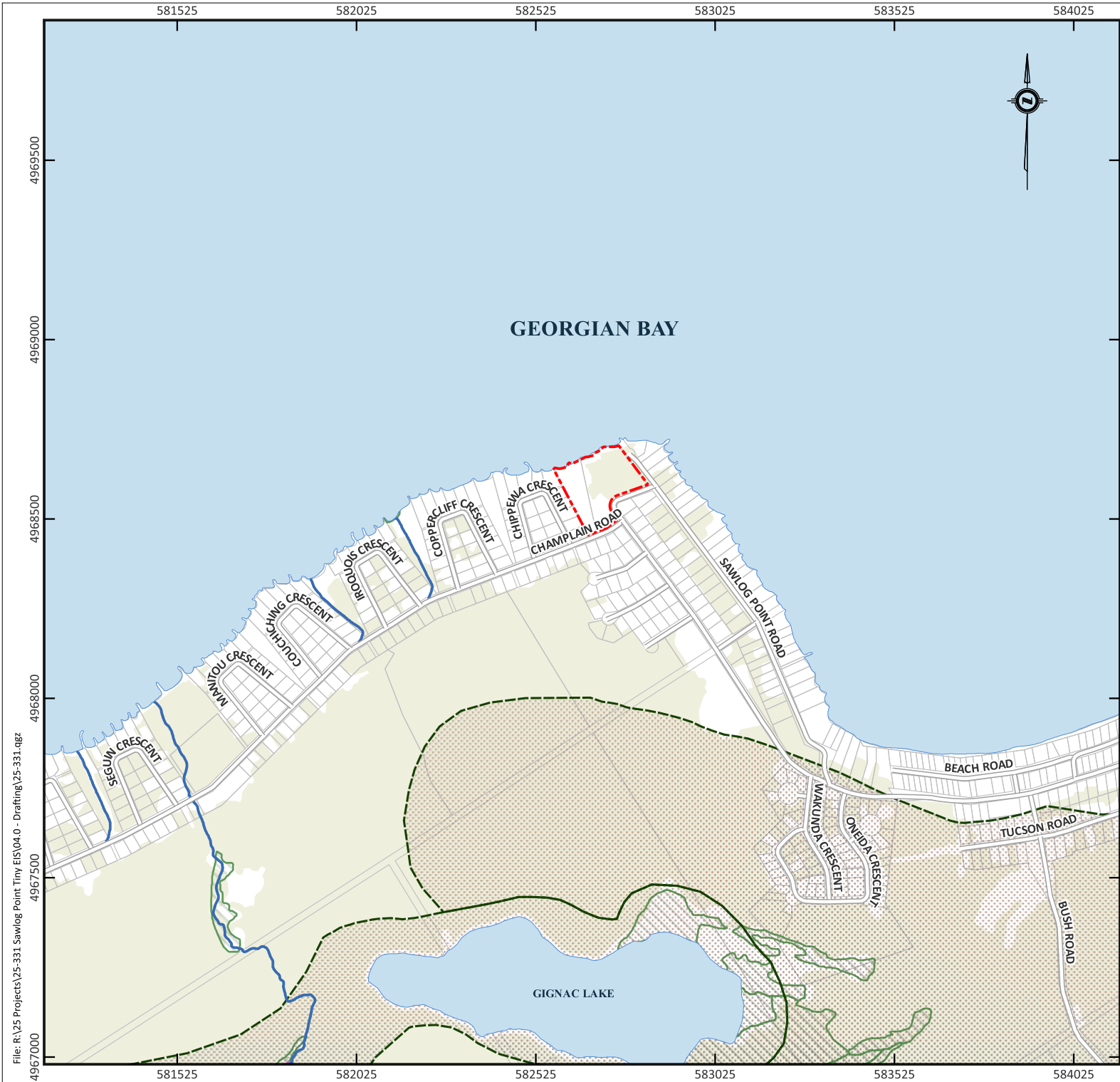
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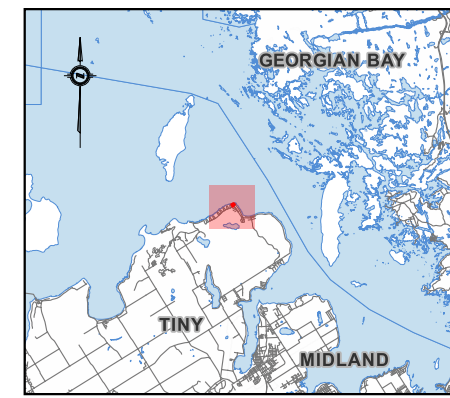
LEGEND

- Approx. Property Boundary
- Waterbody
- Mapped Watercourse
- Unevaluated Wetland
- Provincially Significant Wetland
- Wooded Area
- Road
- ANSI, Life Science

NOTES

1. Watercourse, Waterbody, Wetland, Woodland and ANSI layers are derived from MNRFS GIS data, retrieved December 2022.
2. The metric grid displayed on the map corresponds to NAD83 / UTM zone 17N (EPSG:26917).

REGIONAL MAP SCALE 1:500000





ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS & APPROVALS

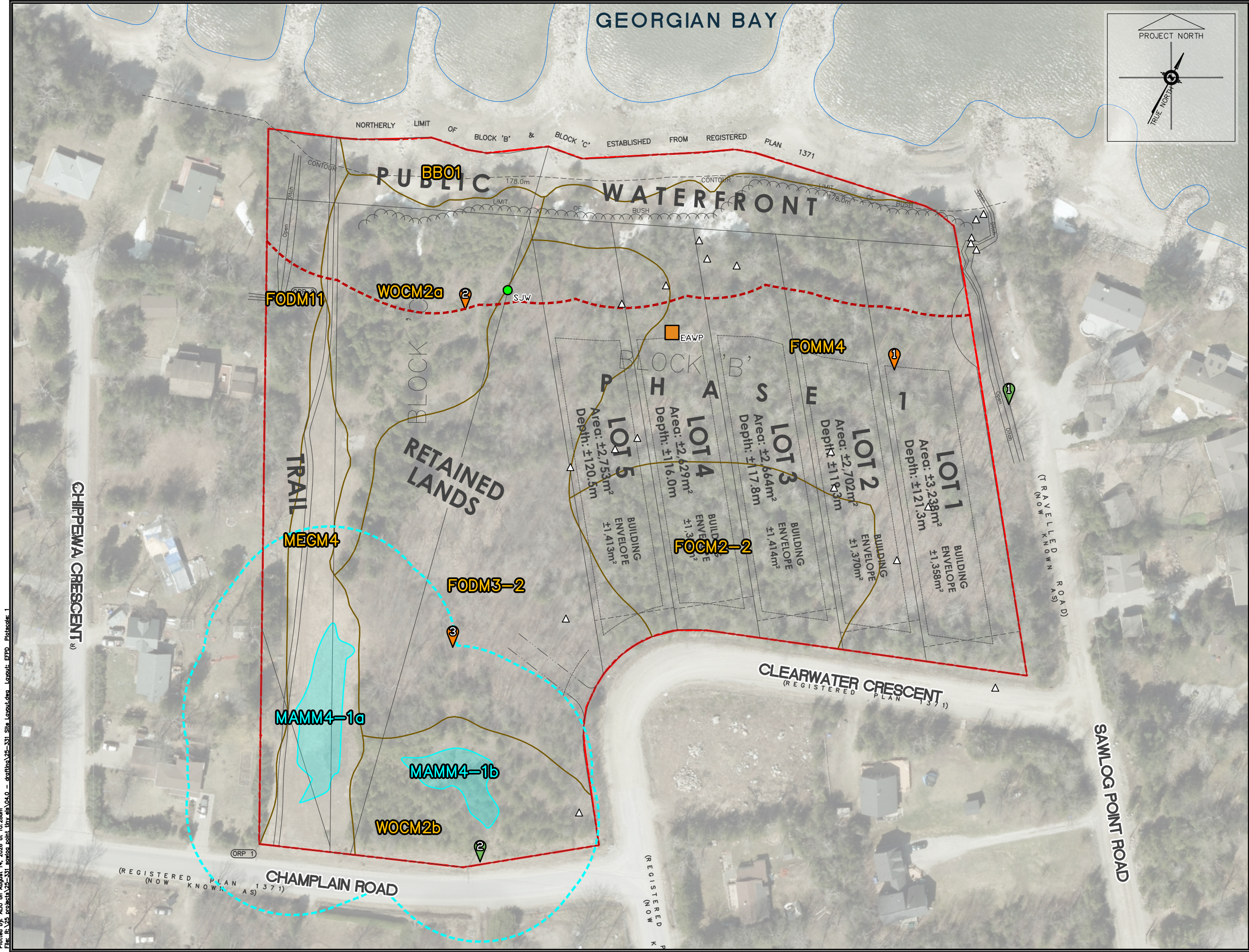
SITE LOCATION

**2171 CHAMPLAIN ROAD
TINY, ON**

DATE ISSUED: AUGUST 2026	1
CREATED BY: A.L.	
PROJECT NO.: 25-331	
BASE MAP: MNRFS	

File: R:\25 Projects\25-331 Sawlog Point Tiny EIS\04.0 - Drafting\25-331.agz

Plotted by: ALU on August 14, 2026 at 10:28am
File: R:\25-projects\25-331-sawlog-point-lin-04-0 - drafting\25-331-Site Layout.dwg Layout: EPPD Plotstyle: 1



LEGEND:

--- APPROX. PROPERTY BOUNDARY

--- SHORELINE

ELC UPLAND COMMUNITIES:

BB01 MINERAL OPEN SHORELINE
FOCM2-2 DRY-FRESH WHITE CEDAR CONIFEROUS FOREST
FODM11 NATURALIZED DECIDUOUS HEDGEROW
FODM3-2 DRY-FRESH WHITE BIRCH DECIDUOUS FOREST
FODM4 DRY-FRESH WHITE CEDAR MIXED FOREST
MEGM4 FRESH-MOIST GRAMINOID MEADOW
WOCM2 FRESH-MOIST CONIFEROUS WOODLAND

ELC WETLAND COMMUNITIES:

MAMM4-1 GRAMINOID COASTAL MEADOW MARSH

--- 30m SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT BUFFER

--- 30m WETLAND SETBACK

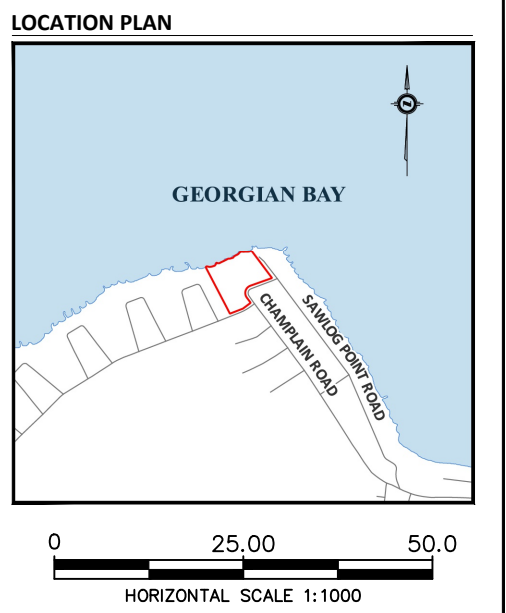
△ BAT SNAG LOCATION

📍 DAWN BREEDING BIRD SURVEY STATION

📍 AMPHIBIAN BREEDING SURVEY STATION

📍 EAWP

📍 SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S-WORT



AZIMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS & APPROVALS

ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2171 CHAMPLAIN ROAD
TINY, ON

DATE ISSUED:	AUGUST 2026	Figure No.
CREATED BY:	A.L.	2
PROJECT NO.:	25-331	
REFERENCE:	SIMCOE COUNTY	

Common Name	Species Name	SCA	COSSARO	SARA	Key Habitats Used By Species ¹	Assessment
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	No Status	THR	THR	Nests in burrows excavated in natural and human-made settings with vertical sand and silt faces. Commonly found in sand or gravel pits, road cuts, lakeshore bluffs and along riverbanks (COSEWIC, 2013).	No excavated vertical features, sand or gavel pits that would provide potential nesting habitat. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	No Status	SC	THR	Ledges and walls of man-made structures such as buildings, barns, boathouses, garages, culverts and bridges. Also nest in caves, holes, crevices and cliff ledges (COSEWIC, 2021).	Barn Swallow nests were not observed on structures within the study area. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Black Ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	END	END	No status	Facultative wetland tree species frequently found in floodplain forests, swamps, seepage areas, shoreline margins and fens. Occupied sites are generally seasonally-flooded (COSEWIC, 2018a).	NHIC data query indicates records of Black Ash within 1km of the property. No Black Ash were observed during the vascular plant survey.
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	No Status	END	No status	Colonial nesters typically found within marshes. Its preferred nesting habitat is a hemi-marsh (i.e. a wetland with 50:50 open water and emergent vegetation). Nests are usually built on an upturned cattail root, floating vegetation mat or patch of mud (Cadman et al., 2007).	No potentially suitable wetland habitat located within the study area. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	No Status	THR	THR	Nests primarily in forage crops (e.g. hayfields and pastures) dominated by a variety of species such as clover, Timothy, Kentucky Bluegrass, tall grass, and broadleaved plants. Also occurs in wet prairie, graminoid peatlands, and abandoned fields dominated by tall grasses. Does not generally occupy fields of row crops (e.g . corn, soybeans, wheat) or short-grass prairie. Sensitive to habitat size and has lower reproductive success in small habitat fragments (COSEWIC, 2022).	Study area does not contain suitable forage crops for fields required to support this species. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	END	END	END	Commonly found in riparian habitats, but is also found in rich, moist, well-drained loams, and well-drained gravels. Butternut is intolerant of shade (COSEWIC, 2003).	NHIC data query indicates records of Butternut within 1km of the property. Not observed during the vascular plant survey.
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	No Status	SC	THR	Wet, mixed deciduous-coniferous forests with a well developed shrub layer. Shrub marshes, Red-Maple stands, cedar stands, Black Spruce swamps, larch and riparian woodlands along rivers and lakes (COSEWIC, 2020).	Canada Warbler not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	No Status	THR	END	Associated with large tracts of mature deciduous forest with tall trees and an open understory. Found in both wet bottomland forests and upland areas (COSEWIC, 2010d).	Cerulean Warbler not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	No Status	THR	THR	Nests primarily in chimneys though some populations (i.e . in rural northern areas) may nest in cavity trees (COSEWIC, 2018b). Recent changes in chimney design may be a significant factor in recent declines in numbers (Cadman et al ., 2007).	Property do not feature chimneys that would provide suitable nesting habitat for Chimney Swift. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Open habitats including sand dunes, beaches recently logged/burned over areas, forest clearings, short grass prairies, pastures, open forests, bogs, marshes, lakeshores, gravel roads, mine tailings, quarries, and other open relatively clear areas (COSEWIC, 2018c).	No potentially suitable habitat present within the study area. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Eastern Massasauga	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	THR	THR	THR	In Georgian Bay, Massasaugas use bedrock barrens, conifer swamps, beaver meadows, fens, bogs, and shoreline habitats. On the upper Bruce Peninsula, forested habitats are used during hibernation and open, wetland, and edge habitat with canopy closure <50% in mid-late summer (COSEWIC, 2012d).	Shoreline habitats within the study area have potential to provide transit/foraging habitat, and not potential gestation or overwintering. Habitat as defined by the SCA (I.e. gestation and overwintering) not present.
Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)	<i>Pantherophis vulpinus</i>	THR	THR	END	In Georgian Bay, Foxsnakes use a variety of open habitats along shorelines (e.g. rock barren, coastal meadow marsh). The Foxsnakes inhabiting this coastline do not venture far inland, restricting the majority of their activity to within 150 m of the water (COSEWIC, 2021c).	Shoreline habitats within the study area have potential to provide transit/foraging habitat, and not potential gestation or overwintering. Habitat as defined by the SCA (I.e. gestation and overwintering) not present.

Common Name	Species Name	SCA	COSSARO	SARA	Key Habitats Used By Species ¹	Assessment
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	THR	THR	THR	Habitat features include: well-drained soil; loose or sandy soil; open vegetative cover; brushland or forest edge; proximity to water; and climatic conditions typical of the eastern deciduous forest biome. In the Georgian Bay region, open grass, sand, human-impacted and forest habitats over rock, wetland, and aquatic habitats are preferable (COSEWIC, 2021d).	Shoreline habitat with well drained, loose or sandy soil with open vegetative cover have potential to provide habitat function for this species.
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	No Status	THR	THR	Most common in grassland, pastures, savannahs, as well as anthropogenic grassland habitats, including hayfields, weedy meadows, young orchards, golf courses, restored surface mines etc. Occasionally nest in row crop fields such as corn and soybean, but they are considered low-quality habitat. Large tracts of grassland are preferred over smaller fragments and the minimum area required is estimated at 5ha (COSEWIC, 2011).	Study area does not contain suitable grassland habitat required to support this species. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	END	END	Not Listed	Roosting occurs among the foliage of trees and occasionally shrubs but tend to be on large diameter and tall trees reaching or exceeding height of surrounding canopy (COSEWIC, 2023).	Observed trees within the study area have potential to provide day roosting/maternity roosting opportunities for the species.
Eastern Ribbonsnake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Found in wetland habitats with both flowing and standing water such as marshes, bogs, fens, ponds, lake shorelines and wet meadows. Most sightings occur near the water's edge (COSEWIC, 2012f).	Shoreline habitat within the study area has potential to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis Llebii</i>	END	END	END	Generally occurs in mountainous or rocky regions as well as in buildings, on the face of rock bluffs and beneath slabs of rock and stones. Hibernation is typically confined to caves and old mines (Best and Jennings, 1997).	No rock bluffs, rock slabs, large stones, or similar habitats located within the property limits. No caves abandoned mines or similar located within the study area limits. Observed trees within the study area have potential to provide day/maternity roosting opportunities. Large boulders acting as wave break also present within the study area.
Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	No Status	SC	THR	Semi-open forests or patchy forests with clearings, such as barrens or forests that are regenerating following major disturbances, are preferred nesting habitats (COSEWIC, 2022c).	No semi-open forests with patchy clearings, or other habitat characteristic of breeding and nesting habitat for the species. No barrens or open clearings that would be expected to provide potential breeding/nesting habitat located within the study area limits. Woodland cover on the property is generally dense and not consistent with species' habitat requirements. No suitable habitat for the species.
Eastern Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Mostly in mature and intermediate-age deciduous and mixed forests having an open understory. It is often associated with forests dominated by Sugar Maple and oak. Usually associated with forest clearings and edges within the vicinity of its nest (COSEWIC, 2012b).	NHIC data query indicates records of Eastern Wood-pewee within 1km of the property. See Section 4.2.2.3 for discussion on breeding habitat.
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum pratensis</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Typically breeds in large human-created grasslands (≥5 ha), such as pastures and hayfields, and natural prairies, such as alvars, characterized by well-drained, often poor soil dominated by low, sparse perennial herbaceous vegetation (COSEWIC, 2013b).	The property and adjacent lands would not be considered suitable breeding or nesting habitat for the species due to lack or sparse herbaceous vegetation. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	END	END	Not Listed	Utilize mostly treed habitats (deciduous and coniferous of any age class) for roosting or foraging. Maternity roost trees tend to be large diameter and tall, reaching or exceeding the height of the surrounding canopy with southern exposure and sheltered from the wind. Hoary Bats typically roost among the foliage of trees and occasionally shrubs and are typically solitary roosters (COSEWIC, 2023).	Observed trees within the study area have potential to provide day roosting/maternity roosting opportunities for the species.
Lake Sturgeon (Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence River Population)	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	No Status	THR	No status	Generally found in the shallow areas of lakes or larger rivers, moving into smaller rivers to spawn. Usually found at depths of 5 -10m and are in areas where water velocity does not exceed 70cm/sec (COSEWIC, 2017b).	NHIC data query indicates records of Lake Sturgeon within 1km of the property. Shoreline of Georgian Bay would not be considered to provide suitable habitat for the species in this location.
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	No Status	SC	THR	Breed strictly in marshes of emergents (usually cattails) that have relatively stable water levels and interspersed areas of open water (COSEWIC, 2009d).	Marshes of emergents that have relatively stable water levels and interspersed areas of open water not present within the study area. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program

Common Name	Species Name	SCA	COSSARO	SARA	Key Habitats Used By Species ¹	Assessment
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	END	END	END	Forests and regularly aging human structures as maternity roost sites. Regularly associated with attics of older buildings and barns for summer maternity roost colonies. Overwintering sites are characteristically mines or caves, but can often include buildings (MECP, 2025) (COSEWIC, 2013c).	No caves abandoned mines or similar located within the study area limits. No manmade structures located on the property. Observed trees within the study area have potential to provide day/maternity roosting opportunities.
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	No Status	END	END	Breeding habitat characterized by open areas dominated by grasses and/or forbs, interspersed with scattered shrubs or small trees and bare ground. Suitable habitat includes pasture, old fields, prairie, savannah, pinyon-juniper woodland, shrub-steppe and alvar (COSEWIC, 2014d).	No pasture, old fields, prairie, savannah, juniper woodland, shrub-steppe or alvar present within the study area. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Breeding habitat is confined to sites where milkweeds, the sole food of caterpillars, grow. Milkweeds grow in a variety of environments, including meadows in farmlands, along roadsides and in ditches, open wetlands, dry sandy areas, short and tall grass prairie, river banks, irrigation ditches, arid valleys, and south-facing hills (COSEWIC, 2016).	No potentially suitable breeding habitat observed within the study area. No Milkweed was observed on the property during the field program. No suitable habitat for the species.
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	END	END	END	Maternity roost sites are generally located within deciduous and mixed forests and focused in snags including loose bark and cavities of trees. Overwintering sites are characteristically mines or caves (COSEWIC, 2013c).	No caves abandoned mines or similar located within the study area limits. Observed trees within the study area have potential to provide day/maternity roosting opportunities.
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	No Status	END	END	Occurs in open deciduous forests, particularly those dominated by oak and beech, groves of dead trees, floodplain forests, orchards, cemeteries, savannas and savanna-like grasslands. Although the species occupies a range of habitat types, key habitat is characteristically composed of woodlands where tall trees are of large circumference (i.e.mature cover) and are at a low density. A high density of snag trees is also an indicator of key habitat types (COSEWIC, 2018f).	Red-headed Woodpecker not observed during the playback surveys conducted in conjunction with the dawn breeding bird surveys.
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Habitat is characterized by slow-moving water with a soft mud bottom and dense aquatic vegetation. Often located in ponds, sloughs, shallow bays or river edges and slow streams, or areas combining several of these wetland habitats (COSEWIC, 2008).	NHIC data query indicates records of Snapping Turtle within 1km of the property. No suitable wetland habitat occurs within the study area. No suitable habitat for the species.
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	END	END	Not Listed	Roosting by Silver-haired Bats occurs under bark and in the cavities of trees, therefore, they rely on large, decaying trees (deciduous and coniferous). Deciduous species (<i>Populus spp.</i>) often have characteristics that make them ideal as roost sites, particularly in older forests. Can utilize old woodpecker cavities. May occasionally roost in buildings, especially during migration (COSEWIC, 2023)	No caves abandoned mines or similar located within the study area limits. No manmade structures located on the property. Observed trees within the study area have potential to provide day/maternity roosting opportunities.
Tri-colored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	END	END	END	Maternity roost sites include forests and modified landscapes (barns or human-made structures). Overwintering sites include mines and caves (COSEWIC, 2013c).	No caves abandoned mines or similar located within the study area limits. No manmade structures located on the property. Observed trees within the study area have potential to provide day/maternity roosting opportunities.
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	No Status	SC	THR	Found in moist, deciduous hardwood or mixed stands, often previously disturbed, with a dense deciduous undergrowth and with tall trees for singing perches (COSEWIC, 2012c).	NHIC data query indicates records of Wood Thrush within 1km of the property. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program
Yellow-banded Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus terricola</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Mixed woodlands, particularly for nesting and overwintering, as well as a variety of open habitat (COSEWIC, 2015).	NHIC data query indicates records of Yellow-banded Bumble Bee within 1km of the property. Woodlands and open habitat within the study area may provide suitable habitat for this species. No suitable habitat for the species.
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	No Status	SC	SC	Nest in wet marshy areas of short grass-like vegetation. The habitat must remain wet throughout the breeding season (COSEWIC, 2009).	No suitable wetland structure within the study area. No suitable habitat for the species. Species not observed during dawn breeding bird surveys or incidentally throughout survey program

¹ Habitat as outlined within the MECP's Species at Risk in Ontario website files (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk>), or Species Specific COSEWIC Reports referenced in this document.

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COSEWIC. 2002. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Eastern Ribbonsnake *Thamnophis sauritus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 24 pp.

COSEWIC 2003. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Butternut *Juglans cinerea* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 32 pp.

COSEWIC. 2005. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Blanding's Turtle *Emydoidea blandingii* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa.viii +40 pp.

Common Name	Species Name	SCA	COSSARO	SARA	Key Habitats Used By Species ¹	Assessment
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COSEWIC. 2006. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Golden-winged Warbler *Vermivora chrysoptera* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 30 pp.

COSEWIC. 2007a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagic* a in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 49 pp.

COSEWIC. 2007b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalu* s in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 27 pp.

COSEWIC. 2008a. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Canada Warbler *Wilsonia Canadensis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 35 pp.

COSEWIC. 2008b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Snapping Turtle Chelydra serpentina in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 47 pp.

COSEWIC. 2009a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Whip-poor-will *Caprimulgus vociferus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 28 pp.

COSEWIC. 2009b. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 36 pp.

COSEWIC. 2009c. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Yellow Rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 32 pp.

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Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR). 2014. Eastern Small-footed Bat. Queen's Printer for Ontario. <https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/eastern-small-footed-bat>

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Table 2: Vascular Plant List, Sawlog Point Tiny EIS

Surveyor: C. Pezik

AEC25-331

			Vegetation Communities ²								Conservation Rankings ³				Regional ⁴	
FAMILY ¹	SCIENTIFIC NAME ¹	COMMON NAME ¹	FOMM4	FODM3-2	WOCM2	MEGM4	FOCM2-2	FODM11	BBO	MAMM4-1a	MAMM4-1b	GRANK	SRANK	SCA	TRACK	Simcoe
Asteraceae	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe Pye Weed			X		X			X	X	G5	S5		N	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> var. <i>rydbergii</i>	Western Poison Ivy	X	X	X	X	X	X				G5	S5		N	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	X	X		X						G5	S5		N	
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	GNR	SE5		N	
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed					X					G5	S5		N	
Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	X									GNR	SE5		N	
Araliaceae	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	X	X			X					G5	S5		N	
Asparagaceae	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	X				X					G5	S5		N	
Asparagaceae	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Star-flowered False Solomon's Seal		X								G5	S5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted Knapweed		X		X					X	GNR	SE5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago caesia</i>	Blue-stemmed Goldenrod									X	G5	S5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>	Ohio Goldenrod								X	X	G4	S4		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion		X		X		X	X			G5	SE5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot							X			GNR	SE5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Common Boneset					X		X			G5	S5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Devil's Beggarticks							X			G5	S5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i>	Heart-leaved Aster	X	X			X	X				G5	S5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Tall Goldenrod			X		X					G5	S5		P	
Asteraceae	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Grass-leaved Goldenrod			X		X					G5	S5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane		X								G5	S5		N	
Asteraceae	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Common Burdock	X									GNR	SE5		N	
Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Jewelweed	X									G5	S5		N	
Betulaceae	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	G5	S5		N	
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus incana</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder	X									G5T5	S5		N	
Betulaceae	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern Hop-hornbeam	X									G5	S5		N	
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Common Viper's Bugloss				X						GNR	SE5		N	
Brassicaceae	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	X									GNR	SE5		N	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Kalm's Lobelia								X	X	G5	S5		N	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Northern Bush-honeysuckle	X	X								G5	S5		N	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle		X								GNR	SE5		N	
Celastraceae	<i>Parnassia glauca</i>	Fen Grass-of-Parnassus								X	X	G5	S5		N	
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Grey Dogwood								X	X	G5	S5		N	
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood				X	X	X				G5	S5		N	
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	X	X	X		X	X				G5	S5		N	

Table 2: Vascular Plant List, Sawlog Point Tiny EIS

Surveyor: C. Pezik

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			Vegetation Communities ²								Conservation Rankings ³				Regional ⁴	
FAMILY ¹	SCIENTIFIC NAME ¹	COMMON NAME ¹	FOMM4	FODM3-2	WOCM2	MEGM4	FOCM2-2	FODM11	BBO	MAMM4-1a	MAMM4-1b	GRANK	SRANK	SCA	TRACK	Simcoe
Cupressaceae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	X	X	X		X	X			X	G5	S5		N	
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper	X	X	X	X	X					G5	S5		N	
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern	X				X	X				G5	S5		N	
Elaeagnaceae	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Soapberry	X	X		X	X	X			X	G5	S5		N	
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	G5	S5		N	
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Common Scouring-rush		X		X		X				G5	S5		N	
Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Common Bearberry	X	X			X					G5	S5		N	
Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	White Sweet-clover			X				X		X	G5	SE5		N	
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch				X		X				GNR	SE5		N	
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Garden Bird's-foot Trefoil			X							GNR	SE5		N	
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak	X	X	X		X					G5	S5		N	
Gentianaceae	<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i>	Greater Fringed Gentian									X	G5	S5		N	R-4
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St. John's-wort					X		X			GNR	SE5		N	
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Shrubby St. John's-wort		X								G5	S2		Y	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic Rush				X			X	X	X	G5	S5		N	R-1
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus articulatus ssp. articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush				X			X	X		G5TNR	S5		N	
Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common Self-heal			X					X	X	G5	S5		N	
Lamiaceae	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Northern Water-horehound							X			G5	S5		N	
Malvaceae	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	X				X					G5	S5		N	
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	G4	S4		N	
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common Evening-primrose				X			X			G5	S5		N	
Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	X									GNR	SE5		N	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel		X								G5	SE5		N	R-5
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus sylvestris var. sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine			X						X	GNRTN	SE5		N	
Pinaceae	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce			X	X		X				G5	S5		N	
Pinaceae	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	X		X			X				G5	S5		N	
Pinaceae	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	X				X					G4G5	S5		N	
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English Plantain					X			X	X	G5	SE5		N	
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i>	Common Plantain		X								G5	SE5		N	
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Redtop									X	G4G5	SE5		N	
Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard Grass					X					GNR	SE5		N	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	X						X			GNR	SE5		N	
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Spotted Lady's-thumb							X			G3G5	SE5		N	
Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Tall Anemone	X		X			X				G5	S5		N	

Table 2: Vascular Plant List, Sawlog Point Tiny EIS

Surveyor: C. Pezik

AEC25-331

			Vegetation Communities ²								Conservation Rankings ³				Regional ⁴	
FAMILY ¹	SCIENTIFIC NAME ¹	COMMON NAME ¹	FOMM4	FODM3-2	WOCM2	MEGM4	FOCM2-2	FODM11	BBO	MAMM4-1a	MAMM4-1b	GRANK	SRANK	SCA	TRACK	Simcoe
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virginia Clematis		X								G5	S5		N	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Glossy Buckthorn	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	GNR	SE5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry		X	X	X				X	X	G5	S5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Eastern Ninebark	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	G5	S5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed				X				X		G5	S5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Sulphur Cinquefoil							X			GNR	SE5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	X	X				X	X			G5	S5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry					X					G5	S5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Red Raspberry		X		X						G5	S5		N	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purple-flowering Raspberry	X									G5	S5		N	R-5
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry	X									G5	S5		N	
Salicaceae	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bebb's Willow	X			X				X	X	G5	S5		N	
Salicaceae	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	G5	S5		N	
Salicaceae	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar		X		X			X			G5	S5		N	
Salicaceae	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar				X		X				G5	SE5		N	
Salicaceae	<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Cottony Willow			X							G5	S5		N	
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	X	X		X	X	X				G5	S5		N	
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple	X									G5	S4		N	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet Nightshade	X									GNR	SE5		N	
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	White Elm	X		X							G4	S5		N	
Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Cranberry Viburnum					X	X				G5	S5		N	
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	G5	S5		N	

¹ Nomenclature based on Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC; 2026)² ELC Codes based on Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario manual (Lee et al., 1998, 2008)³ Conservation Rankings: From Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Information Centre (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/natural-heritage-information-centre>)⁴ Riley, J.L. 1989. Distribution and Status of the Vascular Plants of Central Region, Ontario. Ministry of Natural Resources. Parks and Recreational Areas Section, OMNR, Open File Ecological Report SR8902, Central Region, Richmond Hill, Ontario. XiX + 110 pp.

Ecological Land Classification ¹					
System	Community Class	Community Series	Ecosite/Vegetation Type	Composition	Ground Cover
Terrestrial	Forest	FOC, Coniferous Forest	FOCM2-2: Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest	This community features a dense canopy (>60% cover) of Eastern White Cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>), Trembling Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>) and Eastern Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>). The sub canopy is comprised of moderately dense (25-60% cover) Eastern White Cedar, White Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>), White Spruce and Trembling Aspen with an understory of moderately sparse (10-25% cover) Alternate-leaved Dogwood (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>), Eastern White Cedar, Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>) and White Spruce.	The ground cover in this community is comprised of moderately dense Heart-leaved Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i>), Bracken Fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), Cranberry Viburnum (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>) and Wild Sarsaparilla (<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>).
Terrestrial	Forest	FOD, Deciduous Forest	FODM3-2: Dry-Fresh White Birch Deciduous Forest	This community has a canopy comprised of dense Baslam Poplar (<i>Populus balsamifera</i>), White Birch, Chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>) and Sugar Maple with a sub canopy of dense Balsam Poplar, White Ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>), Alternate-leaved Dogwood and Sugar maple. The understory is moderately dense White Ash, Alternate-leaved Dogwood and Glossy Buckthorn (<i>Frangula alnus</i>).	The ground layer in this community is comprised of moderately sparse White Ash, European Red Raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus ssp. Idaeus</i>), Wild Sarsaparilla and Heart-leaved Aster.
Terrestrial	Forest	FOM, Mixed Forest	FOMM4: Dry-Fresh White Cedar Mixed Forest	The canopy in this community is dense Trembling Aspen, White Birch, Eastern White Cedar and Sugar Maple with a sub canopy of Eastern White Cedar, White Birch, Alternate-leaved Dogwood and Eastern Hop-hornbeam (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>). The understory features Eastern White Cedar, Alternate-leaved Dogwood, Chokecherry, and Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>).	The ground layer is comprised of moderately sparse Wild Sarsaparilla, Wild Lily-of-the-valley (<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>), Heart-leaved Aster, and Western Poison Ivy (<i>Toxicodendron radicans var. rydbergii</i>).

Table 3: Ecological Land Classification, Sawlog Point Tiny EIS

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Terrestrial	Forest	FOC, Coniferous Forest	WOE2: Fresh-Moist Coniferous Woodland	This community has a sparse (<10% cover) canopy comprised of equal parts Eastern White Cedar and White Birch. The sub canopy is dominated by Eastern White Cedar, with associate White Birch, Trembling Aspen and Glossy Buckthorn. The understory is comprised of moderately dense Eastern White Cedar and Glossy Buckthorn.	The ground layer is dominated by Common Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis</i>) and Eastern Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>) with associate Garden Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>) and Field Horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>).
Terrestrial	Forest	FOD, Deciduous Hedgerow	FODM11: Naturalized Deciduous Hedgerow	A naturalized deciduous hedgerow with a dense canopy comprised of White Birch, Trembling Aspen, Eastern White Cedar and Sugar Maple. The sub canopy features Trembling Aspen, White Birch, Eastern White Cedar and Glossy Buckthorn with an understory comprised of Alternate-leaved Dogwood, Glossy Buckthorn, Sugar Maple and White Birch.	The ground cover is moderately sparse Field Horsetail, Sugar Maple, Western Poison Ivy and Wild Strawberry (<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>).
Terrestrial	Meadow	MEG, Graminoid Meadow	MEGM4: Fresh-Moist Graminoid Meadow	There is no canopy present in this meadow community. The sub canopy features sparse Sugar Maple, White Birch, Balsam Poplar and Green Ash with an understory comprised of Glossy Buckthorn, with associate Balsam Poplar and Trembling Aspen.	The ground cover is dense Wild Strawberry and grass species with Jointed Rush (<i>Juncus articulatus ssp. articulatus</i>) and Wild Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>).
Wetland	Marsh	MAMM, Meadow Marsh	MAMM4-1a: Great Lakes Coastal Meadow Marsh	Only the understory is present in this community, featuring sparse Spotted Joe Pyeweed (<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>) and Bebb's Willow (<i>Salix bebbiana</i>).	The ground layer in this community features dense Baltic Rush, Ohio Goldenrod (<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>), and Field Horsetail.
Wetland	Marsh	MAMM, Meadow Marsh	MAMM4-1b: Great Lakes Coastal Meadow Marsh	The canopy is absent in this community. It features a moderately sparse sub canopy layer of Eastern White Cedar, Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris var. sylvestris</i>) and White Birch with an understory of Eastern White Cedar, Eastern Ninebark, and Glossy Buckthorn.	The ground cover is comprised of dense Field Horsetail, Ohio Goldenrod and Wild Strawberry.
Shoreline	N/A	BBO, Open Shoreline	BB01: Mineral Open Shoreline	The shoreline community here features sparse occurrences of Eastern Ninebark and Balsam Poplar.	There are sparse occurrences of Baltic Rush (<i>Juncus balticus</i>), Balsam Poplar, and White Sweet-clover (<i>Melilotus albus</i>).

Table 4: Breeding Bird Summary, Sawlog Point Tiny EIS

AEC25-331

			Location ^{1,2}										Conservation Rankings ³					
FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	1			2			3			Adjacent Lands	Incidental	GRANK	SRANK	ESA	SARA	TRACK
			Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3							
Anatidae	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose		FO										G5	S5			N
Bombycillidae	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S			G5	S5			N
Cardinalidae	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal				S/H	S	S	S	S				G5	S5			N
Columbidae	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove					S	S	S	S	S/H			G5	S5			N
Corvidae	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay				S	S	S/H	S					G5	S5			N
Fringillidae	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	Purple Finch					S			S				G5	S5			N
Fringillidae	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch		S	S	S	S		S	S	S			G5	S5			N
Gaviidae	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon											✓	G5	S5	NAR		N
Icteridae	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle			S		C		S	S	S/H			G5	S5			N
Laridae	--	a Gull species			C									N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laridae	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern		S										G5	S3B,S5M	NAR		Y
Laridae	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull	FO	C/H	S	FO/C			FO					G5	S5			N
Mimidae	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird				S	S							G5	S5B,S3N			N
Paridae	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Chickadee	S/H	S	S	S		S	S		S			G5	S5			N
Parulidae	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler			S/H				S	S				G5	S5B			N
Parulidae	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	S											G5	S5B,S4N			N
Parulidae	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	Pine Warbler							S					G5	S5B,S3N			N
Parulidae	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	S				S	S	S	S				G5	S5B			N
Passerellidae	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow				S	S	S	S/H	S	S			G5	S5			N
Passerellidae	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow		S										G5	S5B,S3N			N
Passerellidae	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	S							S				G5	S5B,S3N			N
Picidae	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	C		FO									G5	S5			N
Picidae	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker							C					G5	S5			N
Rallidae	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail	S											G3	SNA			N
Regulidae	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet			FO	S								G5	S5B,S3N			N
Sittidae	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch								S	S			G5	S5			N
Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren			S				S	S	S			G5	S5B			N
Turdidae	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird		S										G5	S5B,S4N	NAR		N

Table 4: Breeding Bird Summary, Sawlog Point Tiny EIS

AEC25-331

			Location ^{1,2}											Conservation Rankings ³				
FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	1			2			3			Adjacent Lands	Incidental	GRANK	SRANK	ESA	SARA	TRACK
			Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3							
Turdidae	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	S/H	S	S/H		S	S	S	S	S			G5	S5			N
Tyrannidae	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-pewee		S			S							G5	S4B	SC	SC	Y
Tyrannidae	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher						S		S	S			G5	S5B			N
Vireonidae	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	S	S			S	S	S	S	S			G5	S5B			N

¹ Visit 1: May 25, 2026, Observer: C. Pezik, Temperature 10°C, Cloud Cover 10% , Wind: B2, Precipitation: Nil, Search Time 07:00 to 07:48; Visit 2: June 5, 2026, Observer: C. Pezik, Temperature 18°C, Cloud Cover 20% , Wind: B1, Precipitation: Nil, Search Time 07:08 to 07:46; Visit 3: June 16, 2026, Observer: C. Pezik, Temperature 9°C, Cloud Cover 0% , Wind: B1, Precipitation: Nil, Search Time 07:12 to 07:57

² Breeding Bird Evidence Codes: X - Species observed, C - Call heard, FO - Flyover (Species presence); H - Species observed in its breeding season in suitable nesting habitat, S - Singing male (Possible Breeding); P - Pair observed , T - Territorial behaviour, A - Agitated behaviour or anxiety calls of adult, V - Visiting a probably nest site, N - Nest building or excavation of nest hole (Probable Breeding); DD - Distraction display or injury feigning, NU - Used Nest or egg shells, FY - Recently fledged young, AE - Adult leaving or entering nest

³ Conservation Rankings: From Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Natural Heritage Information Centre (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/natural-heritage-information-centre>)

Table 2: Significant Wildlife Habitat Assessment

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedule for Ecoregion 6E

Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Terrestrial) Rationale: Habitat important to migrating waterfowl.	American Black Duck Wood Duck Green-winged Teal Blue-winged Teal Mallard Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler American Wigeon Gadwall	CUM1 CUT1 Plus evidence of annual spring flooding from melt water or run-off within these Ecosites.	Fields with sheet water during Spring (mid-March to May). - Fields flooding during spring melt and run-off provide important invertebrate foraging habitat for migrating waterfowl. - Agricultural fields with waste grains are commonly used by waterfowl, these are not considered SWH unless they have spring sheet water available. <u>Information Sources</u> - Anecdotal information from the landowner, adjacent landowners or local naturalist clubs may be good information in determining occurrence. - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities - Sites documented through waterfowl planning processes (e.g. EHJV implementation plan) - Field Naturalist Clubs - Ducks Unlimited Canada - Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Waterfowl Concentration Area	Studies carried out and verified presence of an annual concentration of any listed species, evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects” - Any mixed species aggregations of 100 or more individuals required. - The flooded field ecosite habitat plus a 100-300m radius area, dependant on local site conditions and adjacent land use is the significant wildlife habitat. - Annual use of habitat is documented from information sources or field studies (annual use can be based on studies or determined by past surveys with species numbers and dates). - SWHMiST Index #7 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	The study area is not associated with fields that flood in the spring. The property would not be expected to provide habitat function as a waterfowl stopover and staging area (terrestrial).
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Aquatic) Rationale: Important for local and migrant waterfowl populations during the spring or fall migration or both periods combined. Sites identified are usually only one of a few in the eco-district.	Canada Goose Cackling Goose Snow Goose American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler American Wigeon Gadwall Green-winged Teal Blue-winged Teal Hooded Merganser Common Merganser Lesser Scaup Greater Scaup Long-tailed Duck Surf Scoter White-winged Scoter Black Scoter Ring-necked duck Common Goldeneye Bufflehead Redhead Ruddy Duck Red-breasted Merganser Brant Canvasback Ruddy Duck	MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5 SWD6 SWD7	- Ponds, marshes, lakes, bays, coastal inlets, and watercourses used during migration. Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH, however a reservoir managed as a large wetland or pond/lake does qualify. - These habitats have an abundant food supply (mostly aquatic invertebrates and vegetation in shallow water). <u>Information Sources</u> - Environment Canada - Naturalist clubs often are aware of staging/stopover areas - OMNR Wetland Evaluations indicate presence of locally and regionally significant waterfowl staging. - Sites documented through waterfowl planning processes (e.g. EHJV implementation plan) - Ducks Unlimited projects - Element occurrence specification by Nature Serve: http://www.natureserve.org - Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) Waterfowl Concentration Areas	Studies carried out and verified presence of: - Aggregations of 100 or more of listed species for 7 days, results in > 700 waterfowl use days. - Areas with annual staging of ruddy ducks, canvasbacks, and redheads are SWH. - The combined area of the ELC ecosites and a 100m radius area is the SWH. - Wetland area and shorelines associated with sites identified within the SWHTG Appendix K are significant wildlife habitat. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - Annual Use of Habitat is Documented from Information Sources or Field Studies (Annual can be based on completed studies or determined from past surveys with species numbers and dates recorded). - SWHMiST Index #7 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Waterfowl stopover and staging areas (aquatic) require wetland (shallow marsh, floating marsh, deciduous swamp) communities, none of these are present within the study area. The property would not be expected to provide the habitat function as waterfowl stopover and staging area (aquatic).

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area Rationale: High quality shorebird stopover habitat is extremely rare and typically has a long history of use.	Greater Yellowlegs Lesser Yellowlegs Marbled Godwit Hudsonian Godwit Black-bellied Plover American Golden-Plover Semipalmated Plover Solitary Sandpiper Spotted Sandpiper Semipalmated Sandpiper Pectoral Sandpiper White-rumped Sandpiper Baird’s Sandpiper Least Sandpiper Purple Sandpiper Stilt Sandpiper Short-billed Dowitcher Red-necked Phalarope Whimbrel Ruddy Turnstone Sanderling Dunlin	BBO1 BBO2 BBS1 BBS2 BBT1 BBT2 SDO1 SDS2 SDT1 MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5	- Shorelines of lakes, rivers and wetlands, including beach areas, bars and seasonally flooded, muddy and un-vegetated shoreline habitats. - Great Lakes coastal shorelines, including groynes and other forms of armour rock lakeshores, are extremely important for migratory shorebirds in May to mid-June and early July to October. - Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH. <u>Information Sources</u> - Western hemisphere shorebird reserve network - Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) Ontario Shorebird Survey - Bird Studies Canada - Ontario Nature - Local birders and naturalist clubs - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Shorebird Migratory Concentration Area	Studies confirming: - Presence of 3 or more of listed species and > 1000 shorebird use days during spring or fall migration period. (shorebird use days are the accumulated number of shorebirds counted per day over the course of the fall or spring migration period) - Whimbrel stop briefly (<24hrs) during spring migration, any site with >100 Whimbrel used for 3 years or more is significant. - The area of significant shorebird habitat includes the mapped ELC shoreline ecosites plus a 100m radius area. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #8 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	None of the listed species were observed along the shoreline throughout the field program. Open beachfront is frequent subject to human disturbance and insufficient in size to support >1000 shorebird use days during spring and fall migration periods.
Raptor Wintering Area Rationale: Sites used by multiple species of individuals and used annually are most significant	Rough-legged Hawk Red-tailed Hawk Northern Harrier American Kestrel Snowy Owl Special Concern: Short-eared Owl Bald Eagle	<u>Hawks/Owls:</u> Combination of ELC Community Series; need to have present one Community Series from each land class; Forest: FOD, FOM, FOC. Upland: CUM; CUT; CUS; CUW. <u>Bald Eagle:</u> Forest community Series: FOD, FOM, FOC, SWD, SWM or SWC on shoreline areas adjacent to large rivers or adjacent to lakes with open water (hunting area).	- The habitat provides a combination of fields and woodlands that provide roosting, foraging and resting habitats for wintering raptors. - Raptor wintering sites (hawk/owl) need to be > 20 ha with a combination of forest and upland. - Least disturbed sites, idle/fallow or lightly grazed field/meadow (>15ha) with adjacent woodlands. - Field area of the habitat is to be windswept with limited snow depth or accumulation. - Eagle sites have open water, large trees and snags available for roosting. <u>Information Sources:</u> - OMNRF Ecologist or Biologist Field Naturalist Clubs - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Raptor Winter Concentration Area - Data from Bird Studies Canada - Results of Christmas Bird Counts Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirm the use of these habitats by: - One or more Short-eared Owls or; One or more Bald Eagles or; At least 10 individuals and two of the listed hawk/owl species. - To be significant a site must be used regularly (3 in 5 years) for a minimum of 20 days by the above number of birds. - The habitat area for an Eagle winter site is the shoreline forest ecosites directly adjacent to the prime hunting area. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #10 and #11 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	The study area does not contain a combination of forest and upland habitat >20 ha. The property would not be expected to function as a raptor wintering area.
Bat Hibernacula Rationale: Bat hibernacula are rare habitats in all Ontario landscapes.	Big Brown Bat Tri-coloured Bat	Bat Hibernacula may be found in these ecosites: CCR1 CCR2 CCA1 CCA2 (Note: buildings are not considered to be SWH)	- Hibernacula may be found in caves, mine shafts, underground foundations and Karsts. - Active mine sites should not be considered as SWH - The locations of bat hibernacula are relatively poorly known. <u>Information Sources</u> - OMNRF for possible locations and contact for local experts - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Bat Hibernaculum Ministry of Northern - Development and Mines for location of mine shafts. - Clubs that explore caves (e.g. Sierra Club)	- All sites with confirmed hibernating bats are SWH. - The habitat area includes a 200m radius around the entrance of the hibernaculum, for most development types and 1000m for wind farms - Studies are to be conducted during the peak swarming period (Aug. – Sept.). Surveys should be conducted following methods outlined in the “Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects. - SWHMiST Index #1 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	The property and surrounding area do not contain caves, karst topography and/or abandoned mines. The property would not be expected to provide habitat function as Bat Hibernacula.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
			University Biology Departments with bat experts.		
Bat Maternity Colonies Rationale: Known locations of forested bat maternity colonies are extremely rare in all Ontario landscapes.	Big Brown Bat Silver-haired Bat	Maternity colonies considered SWH are found in forested Ecosites. All ELC Ecosites in ELC Community Series: FOD FOM SWD SWM	- Maternity colonies can be found in tree cavities, vegetation and often in buildings (buildings are not considered to be SWH). - Maternity roosts are not found in caves and mines in Ontario. - Maternity colonies located in Mature deciduous or mixed forest stands with >10/ha large diameter (>25cm dbh) wildlife trees. - Female Bats prefer wildlife tree (snags) in early stages of decay, class 1-3 or class 1 or 2. - Silver-haired Bats prefer older mixed or deciduous forest and form maternity colonies in tree cavities and small hollows. Older forest areas with at least 21 snags/ha are preferred. <u>Information Sources</u> - OMNRF for possible locations and contact for local experts - University Biology Departments with bat experts.	- Maternity Colonies with confirmed use by; >10 Big Brown Bats >5 Adult Female Silver-haired Bats - The area of the habitat includes the entire woodland or a forest stand ELC Ecosite or an Ecoelement containing the maternity colonies. - Evaluation methods for maternity colonies should be conducted following methods outlined in the “Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #12 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Detailed bat snag surveys completed in February 2026 confirmed that bat snags occur within woodlands on the property. Further considerations presented in the main text.
Turtle Wintering Areas Rationale: Generally sites are the only known sites in the area. Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.	Midland Painted Turtle Special Concern: Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle	Snapping and Midland Painted Turtles; ELC Community Classes; SW, MA, OA and SA, ELC Community Series; FEO and BOO Northern Map Turtle; Open Water areas such as deeper rivers or streams and lakes with current can also be used as over-wintering habitat.	- For most turtles, wintering areas are in the same general area as their core habitat. Water has to be deep enough not to freeze and have soft mud substrates. - Over-wintering sites are permanent water bodies, large wetlands, and bogs or fens with adequate Dissolved Oxygen. - Man-made ponds such as sewage lagoons or storm water ponds should not be considered SWH. <u>Information Sources</u> - EIS studies carried out by Conservation Authorities. - Local field naturalists and experts, as well as university herpetologists may also know where to find some of these sites. - OMNRF Ecologist or Biologist - Field Naturalist clubs - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC)	- Presence of 5 over-wintering Midland Painted Turtles is significant. - One or more Northern Map Turtle or Snapping Turtle over-wintering within a wetland is significant. - The mapped ELC ecosite area with the over wintering turtles is the SWH. If the hibernation site is within a stream or river, the deep-water pool where the turtles are over wintering is the SWH. - Over wintering areas may be identified by searching for congregations (Basking Areas) of turtles on warm, sunny days during the fall (Sept. – Oct.) or spring (Mar. – May) - Congregation of turtles is more common where wintering areas are limited and therefore significant - SWHMiST Index #28 provides development effects and mitigation measures for turtle wintering habitat.	Wetland communities identified within the study area do not provide water deep enough not to freeze over the winter and open water area off the shoreline are subject to active shoreline processes that would not support overwintering function. The property is not expected to provide habitat function as turtle wintering areas.
Reptile Hibernaculum Rationale: Generally sites are the only known sites in the area. Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.	Snakes: Eastern Gartersnake Northern Watersnake Northern Red-bellied Snake Northern Brownsnake Smooth Green Snake Northern Ring-necked Snake Special Concern: Milksnake Eastern Ribbonsnake Lizard: Special Concern (Southern Shield population):	For all snakes, habitat may be found in any ecosite other than very wet ones. Talus, Rock Barren, Crevice, Cave, and Alvar sites may be directly related to these habitats. Observations or congregations of snakes on sunny warm days in the spring or fall is a good indicator. For Five-lined Skink, ELC Community Series of FOD and FOM and Ecosites: FOC1 FOC3	- For snakes, hibernation takes place in sites located below frost lines in burrows, rock crevices and other natural or naturalized locations. The existence of features that go below frost line; such as rock piles or slopes, old stone fences, and abandoned crumbling foundations assist in identifying candidate SWH. - Areas of broken and fissured rock are particularly valuable since they provide access to subterranean sites below the frost line. - Wetlands can also be important over-wintering habitat in conifer or shrub swamps and swales, poor fens, or depressions in bedrock terrain with sparse trees or shrubs with sphagnum moss or sedge hummock ground cover. - Five-lined skink prefer mixed forests with rock outcrop openings providing cover rock overlaying granite bedrock	Studies confirming: - Presence of snake hibernacula used by a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more snake spp. - Congregations of a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more snake spp. near potential hibernacula (<i>e.g.</i> foundation or rocky slope) on sunny warm days in Spring (Apr/May) and Fall (Sept/Oct) <u>Note:</u> If there are Special Concern Species present, then site is SWH <u>Note:</u> Sites for hibernation possess specific habitat parameters (<i>e.g.</i> temperature, humidity, <i>etc.</i>) and consequently are used annually, often by many of the same individuals of a local population (i.e. strong hibernation site fidelity). Other critical life processes (<i>e.g.</i>	No features were identified within the study area that could provide suitable reptile hibernaculum for listed species, acknowledging that beachfront is considered as potential reptile hibernaculum for Eastern Hog-nosed Snake in the context of habitat for Threatened and Endangered species.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
	Five-lined Skink		with fissures. <u>Information Sources</u> - In spring, local residents or landowners may have observed the emergence of snakes on their property (e.g. old dug wells). - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. - Field Naturalists clubs - University herpetologists - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) - OMNRF ecologist or biologist may be aware of locations of wintering skinks.	mating) often take place in close proximity to hibernacula. The feature in which the hibernacula is located plus a 30 m radius area is the SWH. - SWHMiST Index #13 provides development effects and mitigation measures for snake hibernacula. - Presence of any active hibernaculum for skink is significant. - SWHMiST Index #37 provides development effects and mitigation measures for five-lined skink wintering habitat.	
Colonially -Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff) <u>Rationale:</u> Historical use and number of nests in a colony make this habitat significant. An identified colony can be very important to local populations. All swallow population are declining in Ontario.	Cliff Swallow Northern Rough-winged Swallow (this species is not colonial but can be found in Cliff Swallow colonies)	Eroding banks, sandy hills, borrow pits, steep slopes, and sand piles. Cliff faces, bridge abutments, silos, barns. Habitat found in the following ecosites: CUM1 CUT1 CUS1 BLO1 BLS1 BLT1 CLO1 CLS1 CLT1	- Any site or areas with exposed soil banks, undisturbed or naturally eroding that is not a licensed/permitted aggregate area. - Does not include man-made structures (bridges or buildings) or recently (2 years) disturbed soil areas, such as berms, embankments, soil or aggregate stockpiles. - Does not include a licensed/permitted Mineral Aggregate Operation. <u>Information Sources</u> - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas - Bird Studies Canada; <i>NatureCounts</i> http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/ - Field Naturalist Clubs.	Studies confirming: - Presence of 1 or more nesting sites with 8or more cliff swallow pairs and/or rough-winged swallow pairs during the breeding season. - A colony identified as SWH will include a 50m radius habitat area from the peripheral nests. - Field surveys to observe and count swallow nests are to be completed during the breeding season. Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #4 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No exposed/eroding soil banks were identified within the study area. The study area would not be expected to provide colonially-nesting bird breeding habitat (bank and cliff).
Colonially-Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Tree/Shrubs) <u>Rationale:</u> Large colonies are important to local bird population, typically sites are only known colony in area and are used annually.	Great Blue Heron Black-crowned Night-Heron Great Egret Green Heron	SWM2 SWM3 SWM5 SWM6 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5 SWD6 SWD7 FET1	- Nests in live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, islands, and peninsulas. Shrubs and occasionally emergent vegetation may also be used. - Most nests in trees are 11 to 15 m from ground, near the top of the tree. <u>Information Sources</u> - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, colonial nest records. - Ontario Heronry Inventory 1991 available from Bird Studies Canada or NHIC (OMNRF). - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Mixed Wader Nesting Colony - Aerial photographs can help identify large heronries. - Reports and other information available from CAs. - MNRF District Offices - Local naturalist clubs	Studies confirming: - Presence of 5 or more active nests of Great Blue Heron or other listed species. - The habitat extends from the edge of the colony and a minimum 300m radius or extent of the Forest Ecosite containing the colony or any island <15.0ha with a colony is the SWH. - Confirmation of active heronries are to be achieved through site visits conducted during the nesting season (April to August) or by evidence such as the presence of fresh guano, dead young and/or eggshells. - SWHMiST Index #5 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Nesting sites belonging to colonially-nesting bird species (trees/shrubs) not observed throughout the study area limits.
Colonially-Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground) <u>Rationale:</u> Colonies are important to local bird population, typically sites are only	Herring Gull Great Black-backed Gull Little Gull Ring-billed Gull Common Tern Caspian Tern Brewer’s Blackbird	Any rocky island or peninsula (natural or artificial) within a lake or large river (two-lined on a 1;50,000 NTS map). Close proximity to watercourses in open fields or pastures with scattered trees or shrubs	- Nesting colonies of gulls and terns are on islands or peninsulas associated with open water or in marshy areas. - Brewers Blackbird colonies are found loosely on the ground in low bushes in close proximity to streams and irrigation ditches within farmlands. <u>Information Sources</u> - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas , rare/colonial species records. - Canadian Wildlife Service	Studies confirming: - Presence of > 25 active nests for Herring Gulls or Ring-billed Gulls, >5 active nests for Common Tern or >2 active nests for Caspian Tern. - Presence of 5 or more pairs for Brewer’s Blackbird. - Any active nesting colony of one or more Little Gull, and Great Black-backed Gull is significant. - The edge of the colony and a minimum 150m radius area	Not a rocky island/peninsula, on a lake/large river, or within farmland. The study area is not expected to serve as colonially-nesting bird breeding habitat (ground).

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
known colony in area and are used annually.		(Brewer’s Blackbird) MAM1 – 6; MAS1 – 3; CUM CUT CUS	• Reports and other information available from CAs. • Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area • MNRF District Offices • Field Naturalist clubs	of habitat, or the extent of the ELC ecosites containing the colony or any island <3.0ha with a colony is the SWH. • Studies would be done during May/June when actively nesting. Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. • SWHMiST Index #6 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Migratory Butterfly Stopover Areas <u>Rationale:</u> Butterfly stopover areas are extremely rare habitats and are biologically important for butterfly species that migrate south for the winter.	Painted Lady Red Admiral <u>Special Concern</u> Monarch	Combination of ELC Community Series; need to have present one Community Series from each land class: <u>Field:</u> CUM CUT CUS <u>Forest:</u> FOC FOD FOM CUP Anecdotally, a candidate site for butterfly stopover will have a history of butterflies being observed.	A butterfly stopover area will be a minimum of 10 ha in size with a combination of field and forest habitat present, and will be located within 5 km of Lake Ontario. • The habitat is typically a combination of field and forest, and provides the butterflies with a location to rest prior to their long migration south. • The habitat should not be disturbed, fields/meadows with an abundance of preferred nectar plants and woodland edge providing shelter are requirements for this habitat. • Staging areas usually provide protection from the elements and are often spits of land or areas with the shortest distance to cross the Great Lakes. <u>Information Sources</u> • OMNRF (NHIC) • Agriculture Canada in Ottawa may have list of butterfly experts. • Field Naturalist Clubs • Toronto Entomologists Association • Conservation Authorities	Studies confirm: • The presence of Monarch Use Days (MUD) during fall migration (Aug/Oct). MUD is based on the number of days a site is used by Monarchs, multiplied by the number of individuals using the site. Numbers of butterflies can range from 100-500/day, significant variation can occur between years and multiple years of sampling should occur. • Observational studies are to be completed and need to be done frequently during the migration period to estimate MUD. • MUD of >5000 or >3000 with the presence of Painted Ladies or Red Admiral’s is to be considered significant. • SWHMiST Index #16 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Study area not located within 5km of Lake Ontario.
Landbird Migratory Stopover Areas <u>Rationale:</u> Sites with a high diversity of species as well as high numbers are most significant.	All migratory songbirds. Canadian Wildlife Service Ontario website. All migratory songbirds. Canadian Wildlife Service Ontario website:	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD	Woodlots need to be >10 ha in size and within 5 km of Lake Ontario. • If multiple woodlands are located along the shoreline those Woodlands <2km from Lake Ontario are more significant. • Sites have a variety of habitats; forest, grassland and wetland complexes. • The largest sites are more significant. • Woodlots and forest fragments are important habitats to migrating birds, these features located along the shore and located within 5km of Lake Ontario are Candidate SWH . <u>Information Sources</u> • Bird Studies Canada • Ontario Nature • Local birders and naturalist club • Ontario Important Bird Areas (IBA) Program	Studies confirm: • Use of the habitat by >200 birds/day and with >35 spp with at least 10 bird spp. recorded on at least 5 different survey dates. This abundance and diversity of migrant bird species is considered above average and significant. • Studies should be completed during spring (Apr./May) and fall (Aug/Oct) migration using standardized assessment techniques. Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. • SWHMiST Index #9 provides development effects.	Study area not located within 5km of Lake Ontario.
Deer Yarding Areas <u>Rationale:</u> Winter habitat for deer is considered to be the main limiting factor for northern deer populations. In winter,	White-tailed Deer	Note: OMNRF to determine this habitat. ELC Community Series providing a thermal cover component for a deer yard would include; FOM, FOC, SWM and SWC.	• Deer yarding areas or winter concentration areas (yards) are areas deer move to in response to the onset of winter snow and cold. This is a behavioural response and deer will establish traditional use areas. The yard is composed of two areas referred to as Stratum I and Stratum II. Stratum II covers the entire winter yard area and is usually a mixed or deciduous forest with plenty of browse available for food. Agricultural lands can also be included in this area.	No Studies Required: • Snow depth and temperature are the greatest influence on deer use of winter yards. Snow depths > 40cm for more than 60 days in a typically winter are minimum criteria for a deer yard to be considered as SWH. • Deer Yards are mapped by OMNRF District offices. Locations of Core or Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 Deer yards considered significant by OMNRF will be available at local	The study area does not fall within any Deer Yarding Areas as mapped by the MNR.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SWH		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
deer congregate in “yards” to survive severe winter conditions. Deer yards typically have a long history of annual use by deer, yards typically represent 10-15% of an areas summer range.		Or these ELC Ecosites; CUP2 CUP3 FOD3 CUT	Deer move to these areas in early winter and generally, when snow depths reach 20 cm, most of the deer will have moved here. If the snow is light and fluffy, deer may continue to use this area until 30 cm snow depth. In mild winters, deer may remain in the Stratum II area the entire winter. - The Core of a deer yard (Stratum I) is located within the Stratum II area and is critical for deer survival in areas where winters become severe. It is primarily composed of coniferous trees (pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce) with a canopy cover of more than 60%. - OMNRF determines deer yards following methods outlined in “Selected Wildlife and Habitat Features: Inventory Manual”. - Woodlots with high densities of deer due to artificial feeding are not significant.	MNRF offices or via Land Information Ontario (LIO). - Field investigations that record deer tracks in winter are done to confirm use (best done from an aircraft). Preferably, this is done over a series of winters to establish the boundary of the Stratum I and Stratum II yard in an "average" winter. MNRF will complete these field investigations. - If a SWH is determined for Deer Wintering Area or if a proposed development is within Stratum II yarding area then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4.1 of this Schedule. - SWHMiST Index #2 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Deer Winter Congregation Areas Rationale: Deer movement during winter in the southern areas of Ecoregion 6E are not constrained by snow depth, however deer will annually congregate in large numbers in suitable woodlands to reduce or avoid the impacts of winter conditions.	White-tailed Deer	All Forested Ecosites with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD Conifer plantations much smaller than 50 ha may also be used.	- Woodlots will typically be >100 ha in size. Woodlots <100ha may be considered as significant based on MNRF studies or assessment. - Deer movement during winter in the southern areas of Ecoregion 6E are not constrained by snow depth, however deer will annually congregate in large numbers in suitable woodlands . - If deer are constrained by snow depth refer to the Deer Yarding Area habitat within Table 1.1 of this Schedule. - Large woodlots > 100ha and up to 1500 ha are known to be used annually by densities of deer that range from 0.1- 1.5 deer/ha. - Woodlots with high densities of deer due to artificial feeding are not significant. <u>Information Sources</u> - MNRF District Offices - LIO/NRVIS	Studies confirm: - Deer management is an MNRF responsibility, deer winter congregation areas considered significant will be mapped by MNRF. - Use of the woodlot by white-tailed deer will be determined by MNRF, all woodlots exceeding the area criteria are significant, unless determined not to be significant by MNRF. - Studies should be completed during winter (Jan/Feb) when >20cm of snow is on the ground using aerial survey techniques, ground or road surveys. or a pellet count deer density survey. - If a SWH is determined for Deer Wintering Area or if a proposed development is within Stratum II yarding area then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4.1 of this Schedule. - SWHMiST Index #2 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	The property does not contain woodlots that meet size requirements to be considered candidate deer winter congregation areas.

Rare Vegetation Communities

Rare Vegetation Community	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Assessment
	ELC Ecosite Code	Habitat Description	Detailed Information and Sources	Defining Criteria	
Cliffs and Talus Slopes Rationale: Cliffs and Talus Slopes are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.	Any ELC Ecosite within Community Series: TAO TAS TAT CLO CLS CLT	A Cliff is vertical to near vertical bedrock >3m in height. A Talus Slope is rock rubble at the base of a cliff made up of coarse rocky debris.	Most cliff and talus slopes occur along the Niagara Escarpment. <u>Information Sources</u> - The Niagara Escarpment Commission has detailed information on location of these habitats. - OMNRF District - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website - Field Naturalist clubs - Conservation Authorities	- Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Cliffs or Talus Slopes - SWHMiST Index #21 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No cliffs or talus slopes.
Sand Barren	ELC Ecosites:	Sand Barrens typically are exposed	A sand barren area >0.5ha in size.	Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Sand Barrens	No sand barren.

Table 2

Rare Vegetation Community	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Assessment
	ELC Ecosite Code	Habitat Description	Detailed Information and Sources	Defining Criteria	
Rationale: Sand barrens are rare in Ontario and support rare species. Most Sand Barrens have been lost due to cottage development and forestry	SBO1 SBS1 SBT1 Vegetation cover varies from patchy and barren to continuous meadow (SBO1), thicket-like (SBS1), or more closed and treed (SBT1). Tree cover always ≤ 60%.	sand, generally sparsely vegetated and caused by lack of moisture, periodic fires and erosion. Usually located within other types of natural habitat such as forest or savannah. Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree covered, but less than 60%.	<u>Information Sources</u> - MNR Districts - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website. - Field Naturalist clubs - Conservation Authorities	- Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (<50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.) - SWHMIST Index #20 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Alvar Rationale: Alvars are extremely rare habitats in Ecoregion 6E. Most alvars in Ontario are in Ecoregions 6E and 7E. Alvars in 6E are small and highly localized just north of the Palaeozoic-Precambrian contact.	ALO1 ALS1 ALT1 FOC1 FOC2 CUM2 CUS2 CUT2-1 CUW2 Five Alvar Species: 1) <i>Carex crawei</i> 2) <i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> 3) <i>Eleocharis compressa</i> 4) <i>Scutellaria parvula</i> 5) <i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> These indicator species are very specific to Alvars within Ecoregion 6E.	An alvar is typically a level, mostly unfractured calcareous bedrock feature with a mosaic of rock pavements and bedrock overlain by a thin veneer of soil. The hydrology of alvars is complex, with alternating periods of inundation and drought. Vegetation cover varies from sparse lichen-moss associations to grasslands and shrublands and comprising a number of characteristic or indicator plants. Undisturbed alvars can be phyto- and zoogeographically diverse, supporting many uncommon or are relict plant and animal species. Vegetation cover varies from patchy to barren with a less than 60% tree cover.	An Alvar site > 0.5 ha in size. <u>Information Sources</u> - Alvars of Ontario (2000), Federation of Ontario Naturalists. - Ontario Nature – Conserving Great Lakes Alvars. - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website - OMNRF Districts - Field Naturalist clubs - Conservation Authorities	- Field studies that identify four of the five Alvar Indicator Species at a Candidate Alvar site is Significant. - Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (<50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.). - The alvar must be in excellent condition and fit in with surrounding landscape with few conflicting land uses. - SWHMIST Index #17 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No alvar.
Old Growth Forest Rationale: Due to historic logging practices, extensive old growth forest is rare in the Ecoregion. Interior habitat provided by old growth forests is required by many wildlife species.	Forest Community Series: FOD FOC FOM SWD SWC SWM	Old Growth forests are characterized by heavy mortality or turnover of over-storey trees resulting in a mosaic of gaps that encourage development of a multi-layered canopy and an abundance of snags and downed woody debris.	Woodland areas 30 ha or greater in size or with at least 10 ha interior habitat assuming 100 m buffer at edge of forest. <u>Information Sources</u> - OMNRF Forest Resource Inventory mapping - OMNRF Districts. - Field Naturalist clubs - Conservation Authorities - Sustainable Forestry Licence (SFL) companies will possibly know locations through field operations. - Municipal forestry departments	Field Studies will determine: - If dominant trees species are >140 years old, then the area containing these trees is Significant Wildlife Habitat. - The forested area containing the old growth characteristics will have experienced no recognizable forestry activities (cut stumps will not be present). - The area of forest ecosites combined or an eco-element within an ecosite that contains the old growth characteristics is the SWH. - Determine ELC vegetation types for the forest area containing the old growth characteristics. - SWHMIST Index #23 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No old growth forest.
Savannah Rationale: Savannahs are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.	TPS1 TPS2 TPW1 TPW2 CUS2	A Savannah is a tallgrass prairie habitat that has tree cover between 25 – 60%.	No minimum size to site. Site must be restored or a natural site. Remnant sites such as railway right of ways are not considered to be SWH. <u>Information Sources</u> - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website - OMNRF Districts	Field studies confirm one or more of the Savannah indicator species listed in Appendix N should be present. Note: Savannah plant spp. list from Ecoregion 6E should be used. - Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. - Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (<50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.). - SWHMIST Index #18 provides development effects and	No savannah.

Table 2

Rare Vegetation Community	Candidate SWH			Confirmed SWH	Assessment
	ELC Ecosite Code	Habitat Description	Detailed Information and Sources	Defining Criteria	
			- Field Naturalist clubs - Conservation Authorities	mitigation measures.	
Tallgrass Prairie Rationale: Tallgrass Prairies are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.	TPO1 TPO2	A Tallgrass Prairie has ground cover dominated by prairie grasses. An open Tallgrass Prairie habitat has < 25% tree cover.	No minimum size to site. Site must be restored or a natural site. Remnant sites such as railway right of ways are not considered to be SWH. <u>Information Sources</u> - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website - OMNRF Districts - Field Naturalist clubs - Conservation Authorities	Field studies confirm one or more of the Prairie indicator species listed in Appendix N should be present. Note: Prairie plant spp. list from Ecoregion 6E should be used. - Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. - Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (<50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.). - SWHMiST Index #19 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No tallgrass prairie.
Other Rare Vegetation Communities Rationale: Plant communities that often contain rare species which depend on the habitat for survival.	Provincially Rare S1, S2 and S3 vegetation communities are listed in Appendix M of the SWHTG. Any ELC Ecosite Code that has a possible ELC Vegetation Type that is Provincially Rare is Candidate SWH.	Rare Vegetation Communities may include beaches, fens, forest, marsh, barrens, dunes and swamps.	ELC Ecosite codes that have the potential to be a rare ELC Vegetation Type as outlined in appendix M The OMNRF/NHIC will have up to date listing for rare vegetation communities. <u>Information Sources</u> - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) has location information available on their website - OMNRF Districts - Field Naturalist clubs - Conservation Authorities	Field studies should confirm if an ELC Vegetation Type is a rare vegetation community based on listing within Appendix M of SWHTG. - Area of the ELC Vegetation Type polygon is the SWH. - SWHMiST Index #37 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	MAMM4-1 Graminoid Coastal Meadow Marsh (S2) identified at the southwestern portion of the property. Further consideration presented in main text.

Specialized Habitat for Wildlife

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Waterfowl Nesting Area Rationale; Important to local waterfowl populations, sites with greatest number of species and highest number of individuals are significant.	American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler Gadwall Blue-winged Teal Green-winged Teal Wood Duck Hooded Merganser Mallard	All upland habitats located adjacent to these wetland ELC Ecosites are Candidate SWH: MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 SWT1 SWT2 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3	A waterfowl nesting area extends 120 m from a wetland (> 0.5 ha) or a wetland (>0.5ha) and any small wetlands (0.5ha) within 120m or a cluster of 3 or more small (<0.5 ha) wetlands within 120 m of each individual wetland where waterfowl nesting is known to occur. - Upland areas should be at least 120 m wide so that predators such as racoons, skunks, and foxes have difficulty finding nests. - Wood Ducks and Hooded Mergansers utilize large diameter trees (>40cm dbh) in woodlands for cavity nest sites. <u>Information Sources</u> - Ducks Unlimited staff may know the locations of particularly productive nesting sites. - OMNRF Wetland Evaluations for indication of significant waterfowl nesting habitat. - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirmed: - Presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for listed species excluding Mallards, or; - Presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallards. - Any active nesting site of an American Black Duck is considered significant. - Nesting studies should be completed during the spring breeding season (April - June). Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - A field study confirming waterfowl nesting habitat will determine the boundary of the waterfowl nesting habitat for the SWH, this may be greater or less than 120 m from the wetland and will provide enough habitat for waterfowl to successfully nest. - SWHMiST Index #25 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Potential Waterfowl Nesting Areas were not identified during the field investigation.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
		SWD4 Note: includes adjacency to Provincially Significant Wetlands			
Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat <u>Rationale:</u> Nest sites are fairly uncommon in Eco-region 6E and are used annually by these species. Many suitable nesting locations may be lost due to increasing shoreline development pressures and scarcity of habitat.	Osprey Special Concern Bald Eagle	ELC Forest Community Series: FOD, FOM, FOC, SWD, SWM and SWC directly adjacent to riparian areas – rivers, lakes, ponds and wetlands	Nests are associated with lakes, ponds, rivers or wetlands along forested shorelines, islands, or on structures over water. - Osprey nests are usually at the top a tree whereas Bald Eagle nests are typically in super canopy trees in a notch within the tree’s canopy. - Nests located on man-made objects are not to be included as SWH (<i>e.g.</i> telephone poles and constructed nesting platforms). <u>Information Sources</u> - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) compiles all known nesting sites for Bald Eagles in Ontario. - MNR values information (LIO/NRVIS) will list known nesting locations. Note: data from NRVIS is provided as a point and does not represent all the habitat. - Nature Counts, Ontario Nest Records Scheme data. - OMNRF Districts - Check the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. - Field Naturalists clubs	Studies confirm the use of these nests by: - One or more active Osprey or Bald Eagle nests in an area. - Some species have more than one nest in a given area and priority is given to the primary nest with alternate nests included within the area of the SWH. - For an Osprey, the active nest and a 300 m radius around the nest or the contiguous woodland stand is the SWH, maintaining undisturbed shorelines with large trees within this area is important. - For a Bald Eagle the active nest and a 400-800 m radius around the nest is the SWH. Area of the habitat from 400-800m is dependent on site lines from the nest to the development and inclusion of perching and foraging habitat. - To be significant a site must be used annually. When found inactive, the site must be known to be inactive for > 3 years or suspected of not being used for >5 years before being considered not significant. - Observational studies to determine nest site use, perching sites and foraging areas need to be done from mid March to mid August. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMIST Index #26 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No Bald Eagles, Ospreys, or nesting site for either species observed throughout field investigation.
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat <u>Rationale:</u> Nests sites for these species are rarely identified; these area sensitive habitats and are often used annually by these species.	Northern Goshawk Cooper’s Hawk Sharp-shinned Hawk Red-shouldered Hawk Barred Owl Broad-winged Hawk	May be found in all forested ELC Ecosites. May also be found in SWC, SWM, SWD and CUP3	All natural or conifer plantation woodland/forest stands >30ha with >10ha of interior habitat. Interior habitat determined with a 200m buffer - Stick nests found in a variety of intermediate-aged to mature conifer, deciduous or mixed forests within tops or crotches of trees. Species such as Coopers Hawk nest along forest edges sometimes on peninsulas or small off-shore islands. - In disturbed sites, nests may be used again, or a new nest will be in close proximity to old nest. <u>Information Sources</u> - OMNRF Districts. - Check the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented. - Check data from Bird Studies Canada. - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirm: - Presence of 1 or more active nests from species list is considered significant. - Red-shouldered Hawk and Northern Goshawk – A 400m radius around the nest or 28 ha area of habitat is the SWH . (The 28 ha habitat area would be applied where optimal habitat is irregularly shaped around the nest). - Barred Owl – A 200m radius around the nest is the SWH. - Broad-winged Hawk and Coopers Hawk– A 100m radius around the nest is the SWH. - Sharp-Shinned Hawk – A 50m radius around the nest is the SWH. - Conduct field investigations from mid-March to end of May. The use of call broadcasts can help in locating territorial. (courting/nesting) raptors and facilitate the discovery of nests by narrowing down the search area. - SWHMIST Index #27 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Study area does not contain natural or conifer plantation woodland/forest stands >30ha with >10ha of interior habitat. Study area not expected to serve as Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat.
Turtle Nesting Areas <u>Rationale:</u> These habitats are rare and when identified will often be the only breeding site for local populations of	Midland Painted Turtle <u>Special Concern Species</u> Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle	Exposed mineral soil (sand or gravel) areas adjacent (<100m) or within the following ELC Ecosites: MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1	- Best nesting habitat for turtles are close to water and away from roads and sites less prone to loss of eggs by predation from skunks, raccoons or other animals. - For an area to function as a turtle-nesting area, it must provide sand and gravel that turtles are able to dig in and are located in open, sunny areas. Nesting areas on the sides of municipal or provincial road embankments and shoulders are not SWH. - Sand and gravel beaches adjacent to undisturbed	Studies confirm: - Presence of 5 or more nesting Midland Painted Turtles. - One or more Northern Map Turtle or Snapping Turtle nesting is a SWH. - The area or collection of sites within an area of exposed mineral soils where the turtles nest, plus a radius of 30-100m around the nesting area dependant on slope, riparian vegetation and adjacent land use is the SWH. - Travel routes from wetland to nesting area are to be considered within the SWH as part of the 30-100m area of habitat.	Potential turtle nesting sites were not identified throughout the course of the field investigation. Listed ELC Ecosites are not present within the study area.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
turtles.		SAF1 BOO1 FEO1	shallow weedy areas of marshes, lakes, and rivers are most frequently used. <u>Information Sources</u> - Use Ontario Soil Survey reports and maps to help find suitable substrate for nesting turtles (well-drained sands and fine gravels). - Check the Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas records or other similar atlases for uncommon turtles; location information may help to find potential nesting habitat for them. - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) - Field Naturalist clubs	- Field investigations should be conducted in prime nesting season typically late spring to early summer. Observational studies observing the turtles nesting is a recommended method. - SWHMiST Index #28 provides development effects and mitigation measures for turtle nesting habitat.	
Seeps and Springs <u>Rationale:</u> Seeps/Springs are typical of headwater areas and are often at the source of coldwater streams.	Wild Turkey Ruffed Grouse Spruce Grouse White-tailed Deer Salamander spp.	Seeps/Springs are areas where ground water comes to the surface. Often they are found within headwater areas within forested habitats. Any forested Ecosite within the headwater areas of a stream could have seeps/springs.	Any forested area (with <25% meadow/field/pasture) within the headwaters of a stream or river system. - Seeps and springs are important feeding and drinking areas especially in the winter will typically support a variety of plant and animal species. <u>Information Sources</u> - Topographical Map - Thermography - Hydrological surveys conducted by Conservation Authorities and MOE. - Field Naturalists clubs and landowners. - Municipalities and Conservation Authorities may have drainage maps and headwater areas mapped.	Field Studies confirm: - Presence of a site with 2 or more seeps/springs should be considered SWH. - The area of a ELC forest ecosite or an ecoelement within ecosite containing the seeps/springs is the SWH. The protection of the recharge area considering the slope, vegetation, height of trees and groundwater condition need to be considered in delineation the habitat. - SWHMiST Index #30 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No seeps or springs.
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland). <u>Rationale:</u> These habitats are extremely important to amphibian biodiversity within a landscape and often represent the only breeding habitat for local amphibian populations.	Eastern Newt Blue-spotted Salamander Spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Spring Peeper Western Chorus Frog Wood Frog	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD Breeding pools within the woodland or the shortest distance from forest habitat are more significant because they are more likely to be used due to reduced risk to migrating amphibians.	- Presence of a wetland, pond or woodland pool (including vernal pools) >500m² (about 25m diameter) within or adjacent (within 120m) to a woodland (no minimum size). Some small wetlands may not be mapped and may be important breeding pools for amphibians. - Woodlands with permanent ponds or those containing water in most years until mid-July are more likely to be used as breeding habitat. <u>Information Sources</u> - Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas (or other similar atlases) for records. - Local landowners may also provide assistance as they may hear spring-time choruses of amphibians on their property. - OMNRF District - OMNRF wetland evaluations - Field Naturalist clubs - Canadian Wildlife Service - Amphibian Road Call Survey - Ontario Vernal Pool Association: http://www.ontariovernalpools.org	Studies confirm; - Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt/salamander species or 2 or more of the listed frog species with at least 20 individuals (adults or eggs masses) or 2 or more of the listed frog species with Call Level Codes of 3. - A combination of observational study and call count surveys will be required during the spring (March-June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the woodland/wetlands. - The habitat is the wetland area plus a 230m radius of woodland area. If a wetland area is adjacent to a woodland, a travel corridor connecting the wetland to the woodland is to be included in the habitat. - SWHMiST Index #14 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	The evening breeding amphibian survey (April 2026) did not document any calling amphibians within the property limits. No suitable habitat.
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetlands) <u>Rationale:</u>	Eastern Newt American Toad Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Blue-spotted	ELC Community Classes SW, MA, FE, BO, OA and SA. Typically these wetland	Wetlands>500m² (about 25m diameter), supporting high species diversity are significant; some small or ephemeral habitats may not be identified on MNRF mapping and could be important amphibian breeding habitats.	Studies confirm: Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt/salamander species or 2 or more of the listed frog/toad species with at least 20 individuals (adults or eggs masses) or 2 or more of the listed frog/toad species with Call Level Codes of 3. or; Wetland with	Refer to the amphibian habitat assessment described under Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland) above.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Wetlands supporting breeding for these amphibian species are extremely important and fairly rare within Central Ontario landscapes.	Salamander Gray Treefrog Western Chorus Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog	ecosites will be isolated (>120m) from woodland ecosites, however larger wetlands containing predominantly aquatic species (e.g. Bull Frog) may be adjacent to woodlands.	- Presence of shrubs and logs increase significance of pond for some amphibian species because of available structure for calling, foraging, escape and concealment from predators. - Bullfrogs require permanent water bodies with abundant emergent vegetation. <u>Information Sources</u> - Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas (or other similar atlases) - Canadian Wildlife Service Amphibian Road Surveys and Backyard Amphibian Call Count. - OMNRF Districts and wetland evaluations - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities	confirmed breeding Bullfrogs are significant. - The ELC ecosite wetland area and the shoreline are the SWH. - A combination of observational study and call count surveys will be required during the spring (March-June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the wetlands. - If a SWH is determined for Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetlands) then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4.1 of this Schedule. - SWHMiST Index #15 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	
Woodland Area-Sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat <u>Rationale:</u> Large, natural blocks of mature woodland habitat within the settled areas of Southern Ontario are important habitats for area sensitive interior forest song birds.	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Red-breasted Nuthatch Veery Blue-headed Vireo Northern Parula Black-throated Green Warbler Blackburnian Warbler Black-throated Blue Warbler Ovenbird Scarlet Tanager Winter Wren Special Concern: Cerulean Warbler Canada Warbler	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD	Habitats where interior forest breeding birds are breeding, typically large mature (>60 yrs old) forest stands or woodlots >30 ha. - Interior forest habitat is at least 200 m from forest edge habitat. <u>Information Sources</u> - Local bird clubs. - Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) for the location of forest bird monitoring. - Bird Studies Canada conducted a 3-year study of 287 woodlands to determine the effects of forest fragmentation on forest birds and to determine what forests were of greatest value to interior species. - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Studies confirm: - Presence of nesting or breeding pairs of 3 or more of the listed wildlife species. - Note: any site with breeding Cerulean Warblers or Canada Warblers is to be considered SWH. - Conduct field investigations in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #34 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Mature woodland habitat >30 ha not present within the study area.

1.3 Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern (Not including Endangered or Threatened Species)

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat <u>Rationale:</u> Wetlands for these bird species are typically productive and fairly rare in Southern Ontario landscapes.	American Bittern Virginia Rail Sora Common Moorhen American Coot Pied-billed Grebe Marsh Wren Sedge Wren Common Loon Sandhill Crane Green Heron Trumpeter Swan Special Concern:	MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 FEO1 BOO1 For Green Heron: All SW, MA and CUM1	- Nesting occurs in wetlands. - All wetland habitat is to be considered as long as there is shallow water with emergent aquatic vegetation present. - For Green Heron, habitat is at the edge of water such as sluggish streams, ponds and marshes sheltered by shrubs and trees. Less frequently, it may be found in upland shrubs or forest a considerable distance from water. <u>Information Sources</u> - OMNRF District and wetland evaluations. - Field Naturalist clubs - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) Records. - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas	Studies confirm: - Presence of 5 or more nesting pairs of Sedge Wren or Marsh Wren or 1 pair of Sandhill Cranes; or breeding by any combination of 5 or more of the listed species. - Note: any wetland with breeding of 1 or more Black Terns, Trumpeter Swan, Green Heron or Yellow Rail is SWH. - Area of the ELC ecosite is the SWH. - Breeding surveys should be done in May/June when these species are actively nesting in wetland habitats. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #35 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Nesting habitat for the listed species was not observed within the study area limits during the field investigation. Listed ELC Ecosites are not present within the study area.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
	Black Tern Yellow Rail	sites.			
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat Sources Defining Criteria <u>Rationale:</u> This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. Species such as the Upland Sandpiper have declined significantly the past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records.	Upland Sandpiper Grasshopper Sparrow Vesper Sparrow Northern Harrier Savannah Sparrow Special Concern Short-eared Owl	CUM1 CUM2	Large grassland areas (includes natural and cultural fields and meadows) >30 ha. - Grasslands not Class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, and not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row cropping or intensive hay or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years). - Grassland sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields, mature hayfields and pasturelands that are at least 5 years or older. - The Indicator bird species are area sensitive requiring larger grassland areas than the common grassland species. <u>Information Sources</u> - Agricultural land classification maps, Ministry of Agriculture. - Local bird clubs. - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Field Studies confirm: - Presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more of the listed species. - A field with 1 or more breeding Short-eared Owls is to be considered SWH. - The area of SWH is the contiguous ELC ecosite field areas. - Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #32 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No large grassland areas >30 ha present within the study area.
Shrub/Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitat <u>Rationale:</u> This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. The Brown Thrasher has declined significantly over the past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records.	Indicator Spp: Brown Thrasher Clay-coloured Sparrow Common Spp. Field Sparrow Black-billed Cuckoo Eastern Towhee Willow Flycatcher Special Concern: Yellow-breasted Chat Golden-winged Warbler	CUT1 CUT2 CUS1 CUS2 CUW1 CUW2 Patches of shrub ecosites can be complexed into a larger habitat for some bird species	Large field areas succeeding to shrub and thicket habitats>10ha in size. - Shrub land or early successional fields, not class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row-cropping, haying or live-stock pasturing in the last 5 years). - Shrub thicket habitats (>10 ha) are most likely to support and sustain a diversity of these species. - Shrub and thicket habitat sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields or pasturelands. <u>Information Sources</u> - Agricultural land classification maps, Ministry of Agriculture. - Local bird clubs - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities.	Field Studies confirm: - Presence of nesting or breeding of 1 of the indicator species and at least 2 of the common species. - A habitat with breeding Yellow-breasted Chat or Golden-winged Warbler is to be considered as Significant Wildlife Habitat. - The area of the SWH is the contiguous ELC ecosite field/thicket area. - Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. - Evaluation methods to follow “Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects”. - SWHMiST Index #33 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No large field areas succeeding to shrub and thicket habitats >10 ha.
Terrestrial Crayfish <u>Rationale:</u> Terrestrial Crayfish are only found within SW Ontario in Canada and their habitats are very rare.	Chimney or Digger Crayfish; (<i>Fallicambarus fodiens</i>) Devil Crayfish or Meadow Crayfish; (<i>Cambarus Diogenes</i>)	MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SWD SWT SWM CUM1 with inclusions of above meadow marsh or swamp ecosites can be used by terrestrial crayfish.	Wet meadow and edges of shallow marshes (no minimum size) should be surveyed for terrestrial crayfish. - Constructs burrows in marshes, mudflats, meadows, the ground can’t be too moist. Can often be found far from water. - Both species are a semi-terrestrial burrower which spends most of its life within burrows consisting of a network of tunnels. Usually the soil is not too moist so that the tunnel is well formed. <u>Information Sources</u> - Information sources from “Conservation Status of Freshwater Crayfishes” by Dr. Premek Hamr for the WWF and CNF March 1998.	Studies Confirm: - Presence of 1 or more individuals of species listed or their chimneys (burrows) in suitable meadow marsh, swamp or moist terrestrial sites. - Area of ELC ecosite or an ecoelement area of meadow marsh or swamp within the larger ecosite area is the SWH. - Surveys should be done April to August in temporary or permanent water. Note the presence of burrows or chimneys are often the only indicator of presence, observance or collection of individuals is very difficult. - SWHMiST Index #36 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No crayfish chimneys were observed during Azimuth’s field investigation.

Table 2

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species Rationale: These species are quite rare or have experienced significant population declines in Ontario.	All Special Concern and Provincially Rare (S1-S3, SH) plant and animal species. Lists of these species are tracked by the Natural Heritage Information Centre.	All plant and animal element occurrences (EO) within a 1 or 10km grid. Older element occurrences were recorded prior to GPS being available, therefore location information may lack accuracy.	When an element occurrence is identified within a 1 or 10 km grid for a Special Concern or provincially Rare species; linking candidate habitat on the site needs to be completed to ELC Ecosites <u>Information Sources</u> - Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) will have Special Concern and Provincially Rare (S1-S3, SH) species lists with element occurrences data. - NHIC Website “Get Information” : http://nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas - Expert advice should be sought as many of the rare spp. have little information available about their requirements.	Studies Confirm: - Assessment/inventory of the site for the identified special concern or rare species needs to be completed during the time of year when the species is present or easily identifiable. - The area of the habitat to the finest ELC scale that protects the habitat form and function is the SWH, this must be delineated through detailed field studies. The habitat needs be easily mapped and cover an important life stage component for a species <i>e.g.</i> specific nesting habitat or foraging habitat. - SWHMiST Index #37 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Potential habitat for the following Special Concern species are considered: Eastern Ribbonsnake, Yellow-banded Bumble Bee One (1) provincially-rare plant species was observed: Shrubby St. John’s-wort (S2)

Animal Movement Corridors

Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	Candidate SHW		Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		ELC Ecosite	Habitat Criteria and Information Sources	Defining Criteria	
Amphibian Movement Corridors Rationale: Movement corridors for amphibians moving from their terrestrial habitat to breeding habitat can be extremely important for local populations.	Eastern Newt American Toad Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Blue-spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Western Chorus Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog	Corridors may be found in all ecosites associated with water. Corridors will be determined based on identifying the significant breeding habitat for these species in Table 1.1	Movement corridors between breeding habitat and summer habitat. - Movement corridors must be determined when Amphibian breeding habitat is confirmed as SWH from Table 1.2.2 (Amphibian Breeding Habitat –Wetland) of this Schedule. <u>Information Sources</u> - MNRF District Office - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC) - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. - Field Naturalist Clubs	- Field Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be migrating or entering breeding sites. - Corridors should consist of native vegetation, with several layers of vegetation. - Corridors unbroken by roads, waterways or bodies, and undeveloped areas are most significant. - Corridors should have at least 15m of vegetation on both sides of waterway or be up to 200m wide of woodland habitat and with gaps <20m. - Shorter corridors are more significant than longer corridors, however amphibians must be able to get to and from their summer and breeding habitat. - SWHMiST Index #40 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Amphibian Breeding Habitat-Wetland has not been confirmed as SWH.
Deer Movement Corridors Rationale: Corridors important for all species to be able to access seasonally important life-cycle habitats or to access new habitat for dispersing individuals by minimizing their vulnerability while travelling.	White-tailed Deer	Corridors may be found in all forested ecosites. A Project Proposal in Stratum II Deer Wintering Area has potential to contain corridors.	Movement corridor must be determined when Deer Wintering Habitat is confirmed as SWH from Table 1.1 of this schedule. - A deer wintering habitat identified by the OMNRF as SWH in Table 1.1 of this Schedule will have corridors that the deer use during fall migration and spring dispersion. - Corridors typically follow riparian areas, woodlots, areas of physical geography (ravines, or ridges). <u>Information Sources</u> - MNRF District Office - Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC). - Reports and other information available from Conservation Authorities. - Field Naturalist Clubs	- Studies must be conducted at the time of year when deer are migrating or moving to and from winter concentration areas. - Corridors that lead to a deer wintering habitat should be unbroken by roads and residential areas. - Corridors should be at least 200m wide with gaps <20m and if following riparian area with at least 15m of vegetation on both sides of waterway. - Shorter corridors are more significant than longer corridors. - SWHMiST Index #39 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	No deer wintering habitat is present within the study area, therefore deer movement corridors are not considered in this study.

Table 2

Exceptions for Ecoregion 6E

EcoDistrict	Wildlife Habitat and Species	Candidate			Confirmed SWH	Assessment
		Ecosites	Habitat Description	Habitat Criteria and Information	Defining Criteria	
6E-14 <u>Rationale:</u> The Bruce Peninsula has an isolated and distinct population of black bears. Maintenance of large woodland tracts with mast-producing tree species is important for bears.	Mast Producing Areas Black Bear	All Forested habitat represented by ELC Community Series: FOM FOD	- Black bears require forested habitat that provides cover, winter hibernation sites, and mast-producing tree species. - Forested habitats need to be large enough to provide cover and protection for black bears.	Woodland ecosites >30ha with mast-producing tree species, either soft (cherry) or hard (oak and beech). <u>Information Sources</u> Important forest habitat for black bears may be identified by OMNRF.	All woodlands > 30ha with a 50%composition of these ELC Vegetation Types are considered significant: FOM1-1 FOM2-1 FOM3-1 FOD1-1 FOD1-2 FOD2-1 FOD2-2 FOD2-3 FOD2-4 FOD4-1 FOD5-2 FOD5-3 FOD5-7 FOD6-5 SWHMiST Index #3 provides development effects and mitigation measures.	Not on Bruce Peninsula.
6E- 17 <u>Rationale:</u> Sharp-tailed grouse only occur on Manitoulin Island in Eco-region 6E, Leks are an important habitat to maintain their population	Lek Sharp-tailed Grouse	CUM CUS CUT	- The lek or dancing ground consists of bare, grassy or sparse shrubland. There is often a hill or rise in topography. - Leks are typically a grassy field/meadow >15ha with adjacent shrublands and >30ha with adjacent deciduous woodland. Conifer trees within 500m are not tolerated.	Grasslands (field/meadow) are to be >15ha when adjacent to shrubland and >30ha when adjacent to deciduous woodland. - Grasslands are to be undisturbed with low intensities of agriculture (light grazing or late haying) - Leks will be used annually if not destroyed by cultivation or invasion by woody plants or tree planting <u>Information Sources</u> - OMNRF district office - Bird watching clubs - Local landowners - Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas	Studies confirming lek habitat are to be completed from late March to June. - Any site confirmed with sharp-tailed grouse courtship activities is considered significant - The field/meadow ELC ecosites plus a 200 m radius area with shrub or deciduous woodland is the lek habitat - SWHMiST Index #32 provides development effects and mitigation measures	Not on Manitoulin Island.



APPENDICES

Appendix A: Municipal and Provincial Background Information

Appendix B: Photographic Record

Appendix C: Proposed Development Concept



APPENDIX A

Municipal and Provincial Background Information

Designations

-  Settlements
-  Greenlands
-  Agricultural
-  Rural
-  Strategic Settlement Employment Areas and Economic Employment Districts
-  Lands not subject to this plan
-  Settlement Area Boundary Under Appeal
-  General Location of Site-Specific Appeals
-  Lands Subject to Non-Decision

Reference Data

-  Settlement Area Boundary
-  Built Boundaries
-  Special Development Area: Friday Harbour Resort
- Greenbelt Plan - Protected Countryside
-  (Refer to Schedule 5.3.3 For Details)
- Niagara Escarpment Plan Area
-  (Refer to Schedule 5.3.1 For Details)
- Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan Area
-  (Refer to Schedule 5.3.2 For Details)
-  Provincial Highway
-  County Road
-  Trans Canada Pipeline
-  Lake Simcoe Protection Plan - Watershed Boundary



SCHEDULE 5.2.2

To the County of Simcoe Official Plan
STREAMS AND EVALUATED WETLANDS



SCHEDULE 5.2.3

To the County of Simcoe Official Plan
AREAS OF NATURAL
AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST



-  Oak Ridges Moraine ANSI
-  ANSI - Provincial
-  ANSI - Regional
-  Lands not subject to this plan





- ☒ **Evaluated Wetland**
- ☒ **Unevaluated Wetland**
- ☒ **Area of Natural or Scientific Interest**
ANSI
 - Provincial ANSI
 - Regional ANSI
- ☒ **Woodlands**
- ☒ **Stream**
 - Intermittent
 - Permanent



Schedule A Land Use



LEGEND

Land Use Designations:

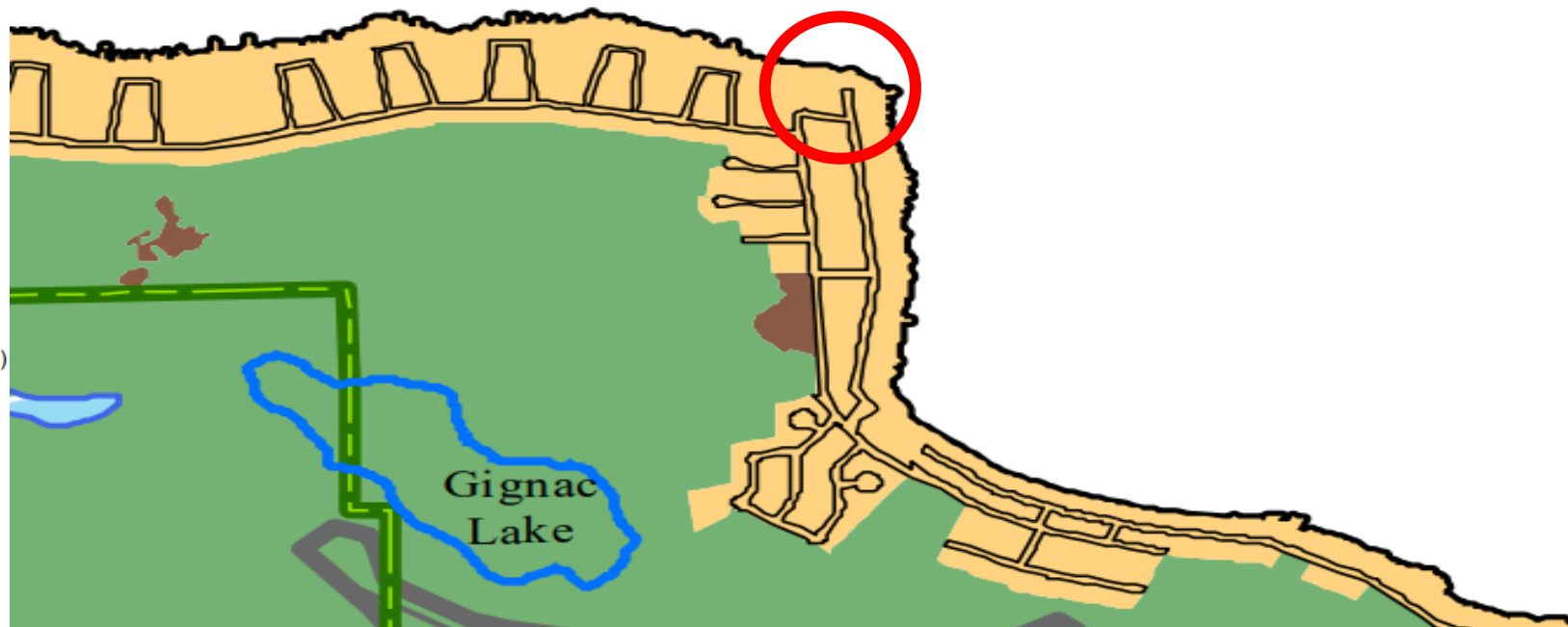
-  Environmental Protection
-  Greenlands
-  Settlement Area
-  Shoreline
-  Country Residential
-  Employment Area
-  Agricultural
-  Rural
-  Mineral Aggregate Resources I

Overlay Designations:

-  Mineral Aggregate Resources II
-  Non-Decision Lands (see B.3.1.1)
-  Non-Decision Lands (LPAT Appeal)

Base Information:

-  Settlement Area Boundary (see B.3.1.1)
-  Beausoleil First Nation Land
-  Federal Land
-  Awenda Provincial Park
-  Inland Lake Outline
-  Roads



Schedule B Natural Heritage Features



LEGEND

-  Provincially Significant Wetland
-  Other Evaluated Wetlands
-  Other Wetlands 2 Ha or larger
-  Significant Woodlands
-  Significant Valleylands
-  Provincially Significant ANSI
-  Regionally Significant ANSI
-  Nipissing Ridge
- Watercourses

Overlay Designations:

-  Non-Decision Lands (see B.3.1.1)

Base Information:

-  Settlement Area Boundary (see B.3.1.1)
-  Beausoleil First Nation Land
-  Federal Land
-  Awenda Provincial Park
-  Inland Lake Outline
- Roads



Legend

-  Assessment Parcel
-  Earth Science Provincially Significant/sciences de la terre d'importance provinciale
-  Earth Science Regionally Significant/sciences de la terre d'importance régionale
-  Life Science Provincially Significant/sciences de la vie d'importance provinciale
-  Life Science Regionally Significant/sciences de la vie d'importance régionale
-  Evaluated Wetland
-  Provincially Significant/considérée d'importance provinciale
-  Non-Provincially Significant/non considérée d'importance provinciale
-  Unevaluated Wetland
-  Woodland
-  Conservation Reserve
-  Provincial Park
-  Natural Heritage System



Notes:

Natural Heritage Information Centre

0.7 0 0.33 0.7 Kilometres

Absence of a feature in the map does not mean they do not exist in this area.

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APPENDIX B

Photographic Record



Photograph 1: Overview of BBO1 shoreline – September 12, 2025



Photograph 2: View of MEGM4 west side of property – August 10, 2026



Photograph 3: Typical conditions of FOCM2-2 – September 12, 2025



Photograph 4: Typical conditions of FOMM4 – September 12, 2025



Photograph 5: Typical conditions of MAMM4-1 – September 12, 2025



Photograph 6: Interface of FODM11/MEGM4 – September 12, 2025



APPENDIX C

Proposed Development Concept

Proposed Concept Plan

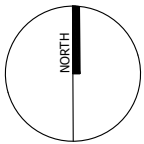
Sawlog Point

Block 'B' & Block 'C'
Registered Plan 1371
Township of Tiny
County of Simcoe

Legend

- Site Boundary Line
- Proposed Lot Line
- Parcel Fabric
- Lot Frontage
- Building Envelope
- 30m Marsh Buffer
- Proposed 5m Wide Driveway
- Marsh
- Shoreline Residential Zone
- Future Development Zone
- Open Space Zone

DATE	July 31, 2026
SOURCES	Geospatial Ontario County of Simcoe Dearden and Stanton Ltd Plan of Survey - July 4, 2025
SCALE	0 6 12 18 24 30 Metres



B:\Tiny Township\0765AP\Drawings\Concept Plan\CAD

