



8. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF RELEVANT NATURAL FEATURES

Existing environmental conditions for the project location and surrounding areas were determined through the records review and site investigation, which comply with Section 25 and 26 of the *REA* process. Below, we provide a summary of the natural environment associated with the project location with a specific focus on natural features of significance that required an EIS. The function, composition, attributes and characteristics that make natural features significant, contribute to their persistence, may make them sensitive to development and would serve as a good indicator of negative environmental effects are described below. For areas south of the 230 kV line where natural features (including ELC, wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat) were not mapped, appropriate surveys will be conducted in spring/summer 2012. Any natural features deemed to be significant will be treated similarly as the significant natural features within this EIS.

8.1 Overview

Through the records review, site investigation and evaluation of significance work, it was confirmed that the following natural features either did not occur in the project location or relevant adjacent lands or were not evaluated to be significant or provincially significant:

- Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves;
- ANSI, Earth Science; and
- Valleylands.

8.2 Description of Significant Natural Features

8.2.1 *ANSI, Life Science*

The Lavendar Falls Life Science ANSI was identified during the Records Review within 120 metres of project location, in proximity to Turbine 1 (Figure 3a). This Provincially Significant ANSI site contains the upper portions of a re-entrant valley, escarpment crevice, till-mantled shale slopes rich in shale fragments, shallow-soiled escarpment plain, mantled plain, escarpment rim, cliffs, talus, terrace, as well as kame, valley bottomlands on outwash plains, rivers, waterfalls and seepage zones according to the NHIC Natural Areas Report. Ecological functions of this ANSI include numerous seepage areas indicating extensive groundwater discharge, dense tree cover reducing water temperatures and turbidity, and contribution to a natural corridor extending to the Town of Creemore. Table 6a outlines the attributes, composition and function of this ANSI. Characteristics that contribute to ANSIs persistence, may be



sensitive to development and serve as a good indicator of negative environmental effects are described below in Section 9.0.

8.2.2 Wetlands

Several units of unevaluated southern wetlands were identified during the Records Review within the project location and within 120 metres of the project location. Further, previously evaluated non-PSWs and PSWs were identified within 120 metres of the project location. Several more unevaluated wetlands were identified through fieldwork conducted between 2007 and 2011 within 120 metres of the project location. In total, 94 wetland units have been identified within 120 metres of the project location. Of these 94 wetland units, 59 wetlands are treated as provincially significant using the wetland characteristics and ecological functions assessment (MNR December 2010), 15 wetlands were previously evaluated and were determined not to be significant, and 20 wetlands were determined to be part of provincially significant wetland complexes. The boundaries of these 94 wetlands were delineated using the OWES protocol during the site investigation work and shown on Figure 3a-d. Table 5 outlines the attributes, composition and function of each significant/assumed significant wetland unit. Characteristics that contribute to wetland persistence, may be sensitive to development and serve as a good indicator of negative environmental effects are described below in Section 9.0.

Table 5: Characteristics and Ecological Functions Assessment of Unevaluated Wetlands Treated as Provincially Significant within 120 m of the Project Location

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
1	Yes	0.25	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrubs	52.50 m to unit 2	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	0	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit 	57
2	Yes	0.08	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow leaved emergent	33.58 m to unit 1	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	0	51	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit 	81
5	Yes	0.07	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow-leaved emergent	69.66 m to unit 6	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	0	51	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Horizontal Directional Drilling 	50
6	Yes	0.19	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow-leaved emergent	69.66 m to unit 5	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	0	51	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit 	9

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
7	No	77.71	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous trees; coniferous trees	107.10 m to unit 8	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	Type 1	20	57	WIF= 1.00 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	50	Western Chorus Frog	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Road 	3
8	Yes	0.84	Marsh	Palustrine	submerged plants	294.34 m to unit 10	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	Type 8	5	45	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.78 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	50	Western Chorus Frog	10	Suitable habitat for Waterfowl Breeding	10	Swamp = 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path 	48
9	Yes	0.18	Marsh	Palustrine	submerged plants	294.34 m to unit 11	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	Type 8	1	40	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path 	48
10	Yes	7.12	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow leaved emergent	296 m to unit 11	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	0	69	WIF= 1.00 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	10	Suitable habitat for Waterfowl Breeding	1	Low Marsh= 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 29 Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path 	72

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
12	Yes	12.25	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	151.21 m to unit 13	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	1	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 33 Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*
13	Yes	1.26	Swamp	Palustrine	trees; tall shrub	129.53 m to unit 12	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	1	37	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 0.8 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit 	72
15	Yes	56.82	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees; narrow-leaved emergent	24 m to unit 13	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	51	38	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.80 PUT= 0.77 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	50	Great Egret	25	Colonial Waterbird Nesting	9	High Marsh = 1 Seasonally flooded swamp = 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Horizontal Directional Drilling Turbine 34 	111
16	Yes	41.14	Swamp	Palustrine	trees	10 m to unit 17	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	38	37	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 0.8 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	10	Seasonally flooded swamp = 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 26 and 27 Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path 	34

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
17	Yes	69.16	Swamp	Palustrine	trees; tall shrub	12 m to unit 16	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	58	34	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 0.8 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	10	Seasonally flooded swamp = 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 34 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Road ▪ Crane Path ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*
18	Yes	2.25	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow leaved emergent	194.68 m to unit 17	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	1	43	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 0.8 PUT= 1.0 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 36 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Road ▪ Crane Path 	34
19	Yes	1.17	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub	102.21 m to unit 20	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	1	34	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 0.8 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 36 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Road ▪ Crane Path 	5*
20	Yes	4.14	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow leaved emergent; low shrub; robust emergent	27.48 m to unit 21	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	2	43	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 0.8 PUT= 1.0 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 35 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Road ▪ Crane Path 	5*
23	Yes	2.37	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	21.75 m to unit 22	Score for catchment area = 21 (131 intersections)	None	0	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternative Underground Collector Circuit ▪ 230 KV Transmission 	5*

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										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
																						Line	
24	Yes	0.58	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow leaved emergent, herbs	266.92 m to unit 22	Score for catchment area = 18 (118 intersections)	None	0	51	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 1.0 PUT= 1.0 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 41 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Road ▪ Crane Path ▪ 230 KV Transmission Line 	33
28	Yes	101.27	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees; narrow leaved emergent; herbs	157.27 m to unit 29	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	23	58	WIF= 1.00 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.77 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	50	Canada Warbler	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 37, 38, 39, and 40 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Road ▪ Crane Path 	5*
29	Yes	79.11	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees; narrow leaved emergent; herbs	213.80 m to unit 28	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	29	41	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.77 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 6	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	11	Low Marsh= 1.2 Swamp= 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*

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										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
35	Yes	3.36	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub; narrow leaved emergent	1499.62 m to unit 36	Score for catchment area = 21 (131 intersections)	None	0	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	2	Swamp= 2	▪ 230 KV Line	5* (within project easement area)
41	Yes	3.14	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous trees; tall shrub	13.05 m to unit 42	Score for catchment area = 21 (131 intersections)	None	0	50	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 230 KV Line ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling	5*
42	Yes	0..60	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub	9.23 m to unit 41	Score for catchment area = 21 (131 intersections)	None	0	50	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 230 KV Line ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling	5*
45	Yes	4.54	Marsh/ Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous trees; coniferous trees; narrow-leaved emergent	18.39 m to unit 46	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	None	1	54	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	104
46	Yes	4.71	Marsh/ Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous trees; coniferous trees; narrow-leaved emergent	18.39 m to unit 45	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	None	1	54	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	3	High Marsh= 1.2 Swamp= 2	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	111

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										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
47**	Yes	0.73	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow leaved emergent; robust emergent	12 m to unit 48	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	None	0	69	WIF= 1.00 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	1	High Marsh= 1.2	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
48**	Yes	5.77	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	narrow leaved emergent; deciduous trees; coniferous trees; robust emergent	12 m to unit 47	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	None	1	63	WIF= 1.00 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.85 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	1	High Marsh= 1.2 Swamp= 2	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
51**	Yes	41.25	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous trees; coniferous trees; tall shrubs	10.88 m to unit 52	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	Type 1	6	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	10	Swamp = 10	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
52**	Yes	35.44	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	narrow-leaved emergent; robust emergent; deciduous and coniferous trees; herbs	11 m to unit 51	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	Type 2	12	48	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.86 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	14	Low Marsh= 3.6 High Marsh= 2.4 Swamp= 8	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1

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										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
53**	Yes	1.00	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous trees	6.66 m to unit 54	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	None	0	57	WIF= 1.00 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	2	Swamp= 2	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
54**	Yes	3.05	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous trees	6.66 m to unit 53	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	None	1	57	WIF= 1.00 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	2	Swamp= 2	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
55	Yes	1.51	Swamp	Palustrine	trees; tall shrub; narrow leaved emergent; herbs	404.51 m to unit 54	Score for catchment area = 24 (170 intersections)	None	0	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	38
56**	Yes	0.26	Marsh	Palustrine	robust emergents, ground cover	8.29 m to unit 57	Score for catchment area = 12 (80 intersections)	None	1	69	WIF= 1.0 LUF= 1.0 PUT= 1.0 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	1	High marsh = 1	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
57**	Yes	7.11	Swamp	Palustrine	hardwood, ground cover, robust emergents	8.29 m to unit 56	Score for catchment area = 12 (80 intersections)	None	40	55	WIF= 1.0 LUF= 1.0 PUT= 0.77 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	5	Swamp = 4, high marsh = 1	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1

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										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
58**	Yes	22.68	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees; tall shrub; narrow-leaved emergent	13.86 m to unit 59	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	6	32	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.78 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	9	High Marsh= 1.2 Swamp= 8	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
59**	Yes	9.82	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees; tall shrub; robust emergent; narrow-leaved emergent	13.86 m to unit 58	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	0	30	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.70 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	6	High Marsh= 1.6 Swamp= 4	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
60**	Yes	0.31	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub	104.15 m to unit 61	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	0	44	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 1.00 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
61**	Yes	8.10	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous trees; tall shrub; narrow-leaved emergent; herbs	31.80 m to unit 62	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	0	32	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.80 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	5	High Marsh= 1.2 Swamp= 4	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1

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										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
65	Yes	1.23	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub	25.55 m to unit 64	Score for catchment area = 24 (171 intersections)	None	0	50	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Transmission Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*
66	Yes	4.27	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub; deciduous trees	10 m to unit 67	Score for catchment area = 24 (171 intersections)	None	1	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Transmission Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*
68	Yes	4.50	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrubs	15.84 m to unit 69	Score for catchment area = 24 (171 intersections)	None	1	43	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Transmission Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*
71**	Yes	9.47	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	24.79 to unit 72	Score for catchment area = 24 (171 intersections)	None	1	51	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 1.00 PUT= 0.77 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	>0.1
72**	Yes	3.57	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub	9.6 m to unit 71	Score for catchment area = 24 (174 intersections)	None	0	50	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 1.0 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	>0.1

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
73	Yes	3.99	Swamp	Palustrine	hardwood	292.20 m to unit 72	Score for catchment area = 24 (174 intersections)	None	1	43	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 1.0 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	83
81**	Yes	1.89	Marsh	Palustrine	narrow-leaved emergent	12 m to unit 79	Score for catchment area = 12 (69 intersections)	None	5	70	WIF= 1.0 LUF= 1.0 PUT= 1.0 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 7	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	10	Waterfowl Nesting	0	None	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
82**	Yes	3.08	Marsh	Palustrine	tall shrubs, narrow-leaved emergent	156.94 m	Score for catchment area = 12 (69 intersections)	None	11	48	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 1.0 PUT= 0.85 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line	>0.1
85	Yes	0.11	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub; narrow-leaved emergent; herbs	18.02 m to unit 86	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	0	31	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 69 KV Line	>0.1
86	Yes	0.19	Swamp	Palustrine	tall shrub; narrow-leaved emergent; herbs	18.02 m to unit 85	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	0	31	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 3 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 69 KV Line	>0.1

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
87	Yes	30.18	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	10 m to unit 89	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	6	38	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 69 KV Line	>0.1
88	Yes	12.34	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	10 m to unit 89	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	0	38	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 69 KV Line	>0.1
89	Yes	35.28	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	10 m to unit 88	Score for catchment area = 30 (218 intersections)	None	6	38	WIF= 0.70 LUF= 0.60 PUT= 0.75 Nutrient Trap= 10 Groundwater Discharge= 9	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	▪ 69 KV Line	>0.1
90	No	2.60	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.																		Within the 230 KV Easement	5*	
91	No	1.72	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.																		Within the 230 KV Easement	5*	

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
92	No	0.48	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.																			Within the 230 KV Easement	5*
93	No	1.04	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.																			Within the 230 KV Easement	5*
94	No	4.70	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.																			Within the 230 KV Easement	5*
95	No	3.68	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.																			Within the 230 KV Easement	5*
97	Yes	44.17	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	280.47 m to unit 11	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	11	39	WIF= 0.7 LUF= 1 PUT= .75 Nutrient Trap= 0Groundwater Discharge=	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Transmission Line ▪ Turbine 32 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
99	Yes	3.49	Swamp	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees	8.87 m to unit 98	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	0	39	WIF=0.7 LUF= 1 PUT= .75 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge=	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Horizontal Directional Drilling 	>0.1
100	Yes	15.25	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees, tall shrubs, narrow leaved emergent, Submergent	12 m to unit 101	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	Type 1	3.5	31	WIF=0.7 LUF= 1 PUT= .75 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 7	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Turbine 29 Crane Path 	105
101	Yes	8.33	Swamp/ Marsh	Palustrine	deciduous and coniferous trees, tall shrubs, narrow leaved emergent	12 m to unit 100	Score for catchment area = 15 (87 intersections)	None	2	37	WIF=0.7 LUF= 1 PUT= .88 Nutrient Trap= 0 Groundwater Discharge= 7	0	Entirely Palustrine	57	Entirely Palustrine= 50 Soil Recharge= 7	0	None	0	None	0	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Turbine 29 Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5*
102	No	3.3	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.																		Within the 230 KV Easement	5*	

Wetland ID	Field Visit	Actual Wetland Size (hectares)	Wetland Type	Site Type	Vegetation Communities	Proximity to Other Wetlands	Interspersion	Open Water Types	Flood Attenuation Score	Water Quality Improvement		Shoreline Erosion Control		Groundwater Recharge		Species Rarity		Significant Features and Habitats		Fish Habitat		Project Components within 120m	Nearest Distance from project location
										Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details	Score	Details		
103	No	0.62	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.									Within the 230 KV Easement		5*									
104	No	4.2	No Assessment Completed due to access issues. Wetlands will be Treated as Significant and OWES evaluations will occur pre-construction. Details of the evaluation will be provided to MNR as part of a pre-construction requirement if development is to occur in or within 120m of the wetland boundary.									Within the 230 KV Easement		5*									
* Indicates that the distance is a minimum																							
** Indicates that OWES evaluations will occur as part of pre-construction commitments and details will be provided to MNR																							



8.2.3 Woodlands

Of the 76 woodlands found within the project location and 120 metre setback, 35 were found to be significant (Figure 4a-d). The boundaries of woodland units in or within 120 metres of the project location were delineated using ELC protocol during the site investigation work and shown on Figure 4a-d. Table 6a and 6b outlines the attributes, composition and function of this significant woodland. Table 6a and 6b also outlines the project components that fall within 120 metres of the significant woodland boundary. Characteristics that contribute to woodland persistence, may be sensitive to development and serve as a good indicator of negative environmental effects are described below in Section 10. Table 6a is applicable to woodlands in the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) jurisdiction, and Table 6b is applicable to woodlands in the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) jurisdiction.

Table 6a: Description of Significant Woodlands within 120 metres of the Project Location within NVCA jurisdiction

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	50	8	10	10	4	10		
A	294.37	109.81	<p>Woodland is part of Lavender Falls Life Science ANSI and Lavender Falls/Dunedin Park Reserve Earth Science ANSI.</p> <p>A watercourse is mapped bisecting a portion of this woodland (beyond the project location and 120 metre setback) which may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland contains interior forest habitat beyond the project location and 120 metre setback which may provide habitat for wildlife.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 1).</p>	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	<p>A watercourse is mapped bisecting a portion of this woodland (beyond the project location and 120 metre setback) which may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>No source water areas have been identified.</p>	<p>Identified as Mixed Forest (FOM), Deciduous Swamp (SWD), Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5-1) and Coniferous Plantation (TAGM1).</p> <p>Dominant canopy species include Eastern Hemlock, Balsam Fir, American Beech, Black Cherry and White Elm (FOM), and Sugar Maple (FODM5-1).</p>	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 1 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Crane Path ▪ Access Road
B	8.99	0.04	<p>This woodland is adjacent to mapped waterbodies and watercourses.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Bat Maternal Roosting Area (BMRC 1) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 2).</p>	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	<p>This woodland is adjacent to mapped waterbodies and watercourses.</p> <p>No source water areas have been identified.</p>	<p>Identified as Fresh-Moist White Cedar Coniferous Forest (FOCM4-1); Ash mineral mixed swamp ecosite (SWMM4); and Balsam Fir-Harwood Mineral Mixed Swamp (SWMM5-1).</p> <p>Dominant canopy species include Eastern white cedar, Green Ash and Sugar Maple (FOCM4-1); Eastern white cedar, Green ash, White elm and Black ash (SWMM4) and Balsam fir, Red maple and Balsam poplar (SWMM5-1).</p>	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling ▪ Alternative Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Crane Path

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m	
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation			
	Size Threshold (hectares)								
	50	8	10	10	4	10			4
H	284.52	57.72	<p>The woodland is ecologically connected to the Lavender Falls Life Science ANSI and Lavender Falls/Dunedin Park Reserve Earth Science ANSI in the northeast portion of project location.</p> <p>A number of watercourses have been mapped that run through the woodland feature.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Forest Breeding Bird Habitat (IFB 1), Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 3) and generalized significant wildlife habitat.</p>	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	<p>A number of watercourses have been mapped that run through the woodland feature.</p> <p>No source water areas have been identified.</p>	<p>Identified as Dry-fresh Sugar maple deciduous forest type (FODM5-1); Coniferous forest (FOC); White Cedar coniferous forest (FOCM2-2); Deciduous forest (FOD); Dry-fresh Sugar maple ironwood deciduous forest type (FODM5-4); Fresh-moist Poplar deciduous forest type (FODM8-1); Fresh-moist Spruce/fir-sugar maple mixed forest type (FOMM10*); Fresh-moist Spruce/fir-hardwood mixed forest type (FOMM10); White cedar-conifer mineral coniferous swamp type (SWCM1-2); Poplar-conifer mineral mixed swamp type (SWMM3-2); and Tamarack-hardwood mineral mixed swamp (SWMM5-2)</p> <p>Dominant canopy species include Sugar Maple (FODM5-1); White Cedar (FOCM2-2); Sugar Maple and Ironwood (FODM5-4); Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen, Yellow Birch, White Elm and Green Ash (FODM8-1); Balsam Fir, Yellow Birch and White Cedar (FOMM10); White Cedar and Balsam Fir (SWCM1-2); Trembling Aspen, Black Ash, Eastern White Cedar, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, and Balsam Poplar (SWMM3-2); and Tamarack (SWMM5-2).</p>	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 29 Underground Collector Circuits Access roads Crane Path 	
Q	83.97	31.14	<p>Watercourses are mapped running through this woodland feature. There are also open aquatic areas adjacent to the woodland. These features may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of generalized significant wildlife habitat.</p>	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	<p>Watercourses are mapped running through this woodland feature. There are also open aquatic areas adjacent to the woodland. These features may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>No source water areas have been identified.</p>	<p>Identified as Dry – fresh Sugar maple deciduous forest type (FODM5-1)</p> <p>Dominant canopy species include Sugar Maple.</p>	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Road 	
S	56.31	25.11	The watercourse which runs through the woodland feature may provide fish	Woodland may provide a connection between significant natural	The watercourse which runs through the woodland feature may	Identified as Black Ash-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp (SWMM4-2), Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5-1), and Red Maple Deciduous Swamp	Not uncommon in terms of species composition,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 32 230 KV Transmission 	

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m	
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation			
	Size Threshold (hectares)								
	50	8	10	10	4	10			4
			habitat. This woodland is within 30 m of Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat (OCBB 5) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 3).	features.	provide fish habitat. No source water areas have been identified.	(SWDM3-1). Dominant canopy species include Sugar Maple, Red Maple, and Black Ash	cover type, age or structure.	Line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crane Path Access Road Horizontal Directional Drilling <u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit 	
AP	5.33	None	Does not meet size threshold.	Does not meet size threshold.	A watercourse and waterbody have been mapped which run through and adjacent to the centre of this woodland unit which may provide habitat for fish. No source water areas have been identified.	Does not meet size threshold.	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line 	
AS	20.76	None	A watercourse has been mapped that runs through this woodland which may provide habitat for fish.	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	The watercourse that bisects the woodland may provide fish habitat. No source water areas have been identified.	Identified as Dry-fresh Sugar maple-hardwood deciduous forest (FODM5-9), Fresh-moist poplar mixed forest (FOMM8-1), Poplar mineral deciduous swamp (SWDM4-5), Willow mineral deciduous swamp (SWDM4-1), and Coniferous plantation (TAGM1). Dominant canopy species include Sugar Maple, White Ash Black Cherry (FODM5-9); Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen, Yellow Birch, White Elm and Green Ash (FODM8-1); Balsam Poplar and Trembling Aspen (SWDM4-5); White Willow (SWDM4-1); and various coniferous species such as Pines and Spruces (TAGM1).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line 	
AT	33.99	5.12	There is a watercourse	Woodland does not	The watercourse that	Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type	Not uncommon in	<u>Within Woodland</u>	

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m	
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation			
	Size Threshold (hectares)								
	50	8	10	10	4	10			4
			running through the centre of the woodland and beyond the setback area that may provide habitat for fish. This woodland is within 30 m of Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 34) and Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 16).	provide a connection between significant natural features.	bisects the woodland may provide fish habitat. No source water areas have been identified.	(SWDM4-5), Fresh – moist Poplar deciduous forest type (FOMM8-1) Dominant canopy species include Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen, Yellow Birch, White Elm and Green Ash (FODM8-1); Balsam Poplar and Trembling Aspen (SWDM4-5)	terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line 	
AU	22.98	0.35	There is a watercourse running through the centre of the woodland and beyond the setback area that may provide habitat for fish. This woodland is within 30 m of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 17) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 35 & 36).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	The watercourse that bisects the woodland may provide fish habitat. No source water areas have been identified.	Identified as Poplar – Conifer mineral mixed swamp type (SWMM3-2) and White cedar coniferous forest (FOCM2-2). Dominant canopy species include Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen, White Cedar (SWMM3-2); White Cedar (FOCM2-2)	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line 	
AV	9.81	None	Does not meet size threshold.	Does not meet size threshold.	The watercourses that runs through and are adjacent to the woodland may provide fish habitat.	Does not meet size threshold.	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line 	
AW	15.27	0.18	There is a watercourse running through the centre of the woodland and beyond the setback area that may provide fish habitat. This woodland is within 30 m of Colonial Bird Nesting	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	The watercourse that runs through the woodland may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type (SWDM4-5). Dominant canopy species include Balsam Poplar and Trembling Aspen (SWDM4-5).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line 	

Woodland ID	Size Criterion		Ecological Functions Criteria				Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	50	8	10	10	4	10		
			Habitat (CNH 3), Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 18), and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 38).					
BL	40.88	15.26	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland (beyond the project location and 120 metre setback) which may provide fish habitat.	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland (beyond the project location and 120 metre setback) which may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Dry – fresh Poplar deciduous forest type (FODM3-1), Fresh – moist Poplar deciduous forest type (FODM8-1), Dry – fresh Sugar Maple deciduous forest type (FODM5-1). Dominant canopy species include Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen (FODM3-1, FODM8-1) and Sugar Maple (FODM5-1)	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 25 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Road ▪ 69 KV Line ▪ Crane Path
BP	8.77	0.53	Does not meet size threshold.	Does not meet size threshold.	No watercourses observed. No source water areas have been identified.	Does not meet size threshold.	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 15 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access road ▪ Crane Path
BS	76.42	16.45	Watercourses are mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat. This woodland contains and is adjacent to wetland units. This woodland is within 30 m of Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat (OCBB 4) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 19)	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	Watercourses are mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat. No source water areas have been identified.	Identified as Poplar – Conifer mineral mixed swamp type (SWMM3-2), Red Maple deciduous swamp (SWDM3-1) and Fresh – moist Poplar deciduous forest (FODM8-1). Dominant canopy species include Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen, White Cedar (SWMM3-2); Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen (FODM8-1) and Red Maple (SWDM8-1).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access road ▪ Crane Path ▪ Underground Collector Circuit
BT	12.48	0.42	Adjacent to a watercourse within the project location that may provide fish habitat.	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	Adjacent to a watercourse within the project location that may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Dry – fresh Poplar deciduous forest (FODM3-1) and generic swamp (SWM). Dominant canopy species include Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen (FODM3-1).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 35 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access road

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	50	8	10	10	4	10		
			This woodland contains and is adjacent to wetland units. This woodland is within 30 m of Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat (OCBB 5), Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 19) and generalized significant wildlife habitat.		No source water areas have been identified.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crane Path
BV	722.09	248.53	A watercourse is mapped bisecting a portion of this woodland (beyond the project location and 120 metre setback) which may provide fish habitat. This woodland contains and is adjacent to several wetland units. This woodland contains a large area of interior forest habitat within the 120 metre setback and beyond. This woodland is within 30 m of Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 43).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	A watercourse is mapped bisecting a portion of this woodland (beyond the project location and 120 metre setback) which may provide fish habitat. No source water areas have been identified.	Identified as Naturalized coniferous plantation (FOCM6), Fresh – moist Poplar deciduous forest (FODM8-1), Fresh – moist White Cedar coniferous forest type (FOCM4-1), Dry – fresh Sugar Maple hardwood deciduous forest (FODM5-9), Fresh – moist Poplar mixed forest (FOMM8-1), Swamp Maple organic deciduous swamp (SWDO2-3), White Birch – conifer organic mixed swamp (SWMM3-3) and Coniferous plantation (TAGM1). Dominant canopy species include Pine and spruce species (FOCM6); White Cedar (FOCM4-1); Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen (FODM8-1); Sugar Maple, White Ash, Black Cherry (FODM5-9); Balsam Poplar, Trembling Aspen, White Cedar (FOMM8-1); Swamp Maple, White Birch (SWDO2-3); White Birch, Balsam Fir (SWMM3-3); Pine and Spruce species (TAGM1).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69 KV Line
CB	5.93	None	Does not meet size threshold.	Does not meet size threshold.	A watercourse and water body are mapped adjacent to this woodland which may provide fish habitat.	Does not meet size threshold.	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 3 Access Road Alternative Underground Collector Circuit

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	50	8	10	10	4	10		
					No source water areas have been identified.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crane Path
CC	23.60	2.39	This woodland is within 30 m of Amphibian Breeding Bird Habitat (ABH 17).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	No watercourses observed. No source water areas have been identified.	Identified as Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest (FODM5-1), Balsam Fir – Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp (SWMM5-1).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 33 Turbine 34 Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path
CL	80.56	33.41	<p>A watercourse has been mapped bisecting this woodland which may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 7) and generalized significant wildlife habitat.</p>	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	<p>A watercourse has been mapped bisecting this woodland which may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>No source water areas have been identified.</p>	Identified as Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp (SWDM4-5), Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp (SWMM3-2).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Horizontal Directional Drilling

Table 6b: Description of Significant Woodlands within 120 metres of the Project Location within GRCA jurisdiction

Woodland ID	Size Criterion		Ecological Functions Criteria				Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	20	2	4	4	2	4		
T	454.51	122.60	<p>A number of watercourses and open aquatic areas can be found within the woodland.</p> <p>The Melancthon Wetland Complex PSW is found in the western portion of the woodland.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Bat Maternal Roosting Colonies (BMRC 4), Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat (OCBB 4) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 5, 14, 16, 17, & 19)</p>	<p>A number of watercourses and open aquatic areas can be found within the woodland.</p> <p>The Melancthon Wetland Complex PSW is found in the western portion of the woodland.</p>	<p>A number of watercourses and open aquatic areas can be found within the woodland which may provide fish habitat.</p>	<p>Identified as Coniferous forest (FOC), White cedar coniferous forest (FOCM2-2), Fresh-moist Cedar-balsam fir coniferous forest (FOCM4-3), Dry-fresh Poplar deciduous forest (FODM3-1), Dry-fresh Sugar maple deciduous forest (FODM5-1), Dry-fresh Sugar maple-black cherry deciduous forest (FODM5-7), Fresh-moist Poplar deciduous forest (FODM8-1), White cedar-conifer mineral coniferous swamp (SWCM1-2), Red maple deciduous swamp (SWDM3-1), Poplar mineral deciduous swamp (SWDM4-5), Swamp maple organic deciduous swamp (SWDO2-3), Willow mineral deciduous swamp (SWDM4-1), Red maple-conifer mineral mixed swamp (SWMM2-1), Poplar-conifer mineral mixed swamp (SWMM3-2), Ash mineral mixed swamp (SWMM4), Tamarack-hardwood mineral mixed swamp (SWMM5-2), Balsam fir-hardwood mineral mixed swamp (SWMM5-1), Red maple-conifer organic mixed swamp (SWMO2-1), and Coniferous plantation (TAGM1)</p>	<p>Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 34 ▪ Turbine 37 ▪ Turbine 38 ▪ Turbine 39 ▪ Turbine 40 ▪ Underground Collector Circuits ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling ▪ Alternative Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access Roads ▪ Crane Path ▪ 230 KV Transmission Line
W	40.02	8.01	<p>There is a watercourse running adjacent to the woodland feature which may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 12).</p>	<p>Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.</p>	<p>There is a watercourse running adjacent to the woodland feature which may provide fish habitat.</p>	<p>Identified as Red maple deciduous swamp (SWDM3-1), Naturalized coniferous plantain (FOCM6), White cedar – Conifer mineral coniferous swamp type (SWCM1-2), and Poplar-conifer mineral mixed swamp (SWMM3-2).</p>	<p>Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 42 ▪ Turbine 43 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Access road ▪ Crane Path

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	20	2	4	4	2	4		
Y	6.13	0.62	<p>There is a watercourse running adjacent to the western part of the woodland that may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland is designated as part of the Melancthon Wetland Complex PSW.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 9).</p>	<p>There is a watercourse running adjacent to the western part of the woodland.</p> <p>This woodland is designated as part of the Melancthon Wetland Complex PSW.</p>	<p>There is a watercourse running adjacent to the western part of the woodland that may provide fish habitat.</p>	<p>Identified as Poplar – Conifer mineral mixed swamp type (SWMM3-2), Poplar–Fir mineral mixed swamp type (SWMM3-2a), White cedar–conifer mineral coniferous swamp (SWCM1-2), and Balsam fir–hardwood mineral mixed swamp (SWMM5-1).</p>	<p>Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling ▪ Access Road ▪ Crane Path
Z	18.11	1.99	<p>There is a watercourse running through the eastern half of the woodland feature which may provide habitat for fish.</p>	<p>Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.</p>	<p>There is a watercourse running through the eastern half of the woodland feature which may provide habitat for fish.</p>	<p>Identified as Dry – fresh Sugar maple deciduous forest type (FODM5-1), Black ash – Conifer mineral mixed swamp type (SWMM4-2), Poplar – Conifer mineral mixed swamp type (SWMM3-2).</p>	<p>Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbine 48 ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling ▪ Access road ▪ Crane Path
AH	6.70	None	<p>There is a watercourse running through this woodland (beyond the setback) that may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 12), and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 25).</p>	<p>Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.</p>	<p>There is a watercourse running through this woodland (beyond the setback) that may provide fish habitat.</p>	<p>Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type (SWDM4-5).</p>	<p>Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure</p>	<p><u>Within Woodland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Line
AI	1.42	None	<p>Does not meet size threshold</p>	<p>Does not meet size threshold</p>	<p>Does not meet size threshold</p>	<p>Does not meet size threshold</p>	<p>Does not meet size threshold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Line ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	20	2	4	4	2	4		
AJ	13.68	0.51	There is a watercourse running through this woodland (beyond the setback) that may provide fish habitat.	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	There is a watercourse running through this woodland (beyond the setback) that may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Coniferous forest (FOC) and Dry – fresh Poplar deciduous forest (FODM8-1).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<u>Within Woodland</u> ▪ 230 KV Line
AL	90.97	27.05	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse that may provide habitat for fish. This woodland is within 30 m of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 13), Forest Breeding Bird Habitat (IFB 9), and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 27).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse that may provide habitat for fish.	Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type (SWDM4-5).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<u>Within Woodland</u> ▪ 230 KV Line
AN	14.36	0.14	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse that may provide habitat for fish. This woodland is within 30 m of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 13), and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 27).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse that may provide habitat for fish.	Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type (SWDM4-5).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<u>Within Woodland</u> ▪ 230 KV Line
AQ	147.13	10.18	Woodland has a watercourse running through the centre. The woodland is also part of Wetland Community 53 and 54. This woodland is within	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	The watercourse that bisects the woodland may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type (SWDM4-5) community Dominant canopy species include Balsam Poplar and Trembling Aspen	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<u>Within Woodland</u> ▪ 230 KV Line

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m	
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation			
	Size Threshold (hectares)								
	20	2	4	4	2	4			2
			30 m of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 15) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 31).						
AZ	38.01	6.57	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat. This woodland is within 30 m of Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat (CNH 4), and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 40).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type (SWDM4-5).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Line ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling 	
BB	145.18	15.81	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this fragmented woodland which may provide fish habitat. This woodland is within 30 m of Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat (CNH 4),, and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 40).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this fragmented woodland which may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Poplar mineral deciduous swamp type (SWDM4-5), White Birch – Poplar mineral deciduous swamp (SWDM4-3), Poplar – conifer mineral mixed swamp (SWMM3-2), Coniferous Plantation (TAGM1)	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Line ▪ Horizontal Directional Drilling 	
BC	1.60	None	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Line 	
BD	0.81	None	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	Does not meet size threshold	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Line 	
BE	10.32	0.24	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse which may provide fish habitat.	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse which may	Identified as White birch – conifer organic mixed swamp (SWMO3-3).	Not uncommon in terms of species	<u>Within Woodland</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230 KV Line 	

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	20	2	4	4	2	4		
			This woodland is within 30 m of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 21) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 42).	natural features.	provide fish habitat.		composition, cover type, age or structure	
BF	4.64	None	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse which may provide fish habitat. This woodland is within 30 m of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 22) and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 46).	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	This woodland is adjacent to a watercourse which may provide fish habitat.	Identified as Deciduous swamp (SWD).	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line
BG	63.57	7.27	<p>A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland contains wetland communities.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat (CNH 5), Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 22), and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 47).</p>	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat.	<p>Identified as White Birch – Poplar mineral deciduous swamp (SWDM4-3), White Birch – conifer organic mixed swamp (SWMO3-3), Tamarack – Hardwood mineral mixed swamp (SWMM5-2)</p> <p>Dominant canopy species include White Birch (SWDM4-3, SWMO3-3); Tamarack (SWMM5-2)</p>	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<p><u>Within Woodland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line Horizontal Directional Drilling
BH	45.09	1.93	<p>A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat.</p> <p>This woodland is within 30 m of Colonial Bird Nesting</p>	Woodland does not provide a connection between significant natural features.	A watercourse is mapped bisecting this woodland within the 120 metre setback and beyond which may provide fish habitat.	<p>Identified as Coniferous plantation (TAGM1), Green ash deciduous swamp (SWDO1-2), Dry –fresh Oak-hardwood deciduous forest (FODM2-4), Poplar – conifer mineral mixed swamp (SWMM3-2)</p>	Not uncommon in terms of species composition, cover type, age or structure	<p><u>Within Woodland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line

Woodland ID	Size Criterion	Ecological Functions Criteria					Woodland Uncommon Characteristics	Project Components within 120 m
	Woodland Size (hectares)	Woodland Interior	Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats	Linkages	Water Protection	Woodland Diversity Representation		
	Size Threshold (hectares)							
	20	2	4	4	2	4		
			Habitat (CNH 6), Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (WNH 24), and Amphibian Breeding Habitat (ABH 48).					



8.2.4 Wildlife Habitat

The occurrence and boundaries of significant wildlife habitat in or within 120 metres of the project location were delineated using information collected during the site investigation (e.g. ELC, observation of suitable site characteristics, etc.) and following criteria outlined in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNR 2000). Wildlife habitats requiring an EIS are shown in Figure 5 to Figure 10. Table 7 outlines the attributes, composition and function of each habitat identified to be significant or to be treated as significant wildlife habitat and the project components that fall within 120 metres of each boundary. Characteristics that contribute to wildlife habitat persistence, may be sensitive to development and serve as a good indicator of negative environmental effects are described below in Section 10. For “Generalized Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat” (Figure 11), general mitigation measures proposed in Table 9 will address effects due to construction activities.

The following is a list of wildlife habitats within 120 metres of the project location that were evaluated to be significant or treated as significant under the REA process:

Seasonal Concentration Areas

Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat (Heron)

CNH 6*

CNH 7*

CNH12*

Waterfowl Nesting Habitat

WNH 4*

WN 11-WNH 14*

WNH 16-18*

WNH 20-24*

Bat Maternal Roost Colonies

BMRC 1

BMRC 2

BMRC 4

Specialised Habitat for Wildlife

Woodland Area-Sensitive Forest Breeding Bird Habitat

IFB 3

IFB 9*

Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat



OCBB11*

Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat

MBB11*

MBB13*

MBB17*

MBB18*

MBB20

MBB28*

MBB31*

MBB45*

Amphibian Breeding Habitat (woodland)

ABH 1 – ABH 3

ABH 5

ABH9

ABH12

ABH16-ABH19 (18*)

ABH27*

ABH31

ABH38*

ABH48*

ABH59*

*Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitats that the proponent has treated as significant and has committed to completing Pre-Construction Surveys for during the 2012 field season.

8.2.5 Pre-Construction Surveys

Wetland Evaluations

The Proponent will evaluate the unevaluated wetland units that are isolated and those in catchment areas of non-provincially significant and unevaluated wetland complexes along the 230 kV transmission line using OWES protocol. For unevaluated wetland units in non-provincially significant wetland complex catchment areas, the existing Wetland Evaluation will be re-scored to see if the combined potential scoring changes to the biological, social, hydrological or special features components elevate the wetland complex to provincially significant status. For isolated wetland units or wetlands units in unevaluated wetland complexes, we will complete a full OWES evaluation (MNR 2010). If a wetland is found to be provincially significant then no project components will be built within the wetland



boundaries. If a wetland is found to be provincially non-significant then project components may be placed within the wetland boundary.

Colonial Nesting Bird Habitat

Significance of Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat (Herons) (Figure 5a-d) will be evaluated using data collected during breeding bird surveys along the railway corridor on the edge of CBN 6, CBN7, and CBN12. These surveys will be completed using a birding scope which will allow for the entire habitat to be searched for nests.

Breeding bird surveys, will follow methods outlined in the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas Guide for Participants (OBBA 2001), and will be conducted in late May, June and early July 2012. Generally surveys occur between dawn and 5 hours after sunrise. No surveys will be conducted during inclement weather (e.g., thick fog, wind speed > 3 of the Beaufort scale, storm events). An assessment of the habitats will be undertaken to determine the abundance and species richness of the Colonial breeding bird community within or directly adjacent to the area. Efforts will be focused on identifying nests. Breeding behaviour generally includes, but is not limited to, males singing, nest building, egg incubation, territorial defence, carrying food and feeding their young. Surveys will be undertaken twice over the course of each breeding season (Visit 1 – late May to mid-June, Visit 2 – mid-June to early July) to ensure that both early and late breeders are detected.

Specifically, the breeding bird surveys will consist of ten minute point counts. Point counts are used to establish quantitative estimates of bird abundance in major habitat types of the study area. Breeding evidence for each bird species will be documented using Breeding Bird Atlas Evidence Codes. For all point count locations, a GPS coordinate in NAD 83 will be documented.

The outcome of these surveys will result in either identifying these Colonial Bird Nesting Habitats as significant or non-significant. Significance will be evaluated using the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Draft Schedule 6E (MNR 2012). Specifically, habitats that meet one or more of the following criterion will be considered significant: the presence of 5 or more active Great Blue Heron nests; if the edge of the colony and a minimum 300m area of habitat or extent of the Forest Ecosite containing a colony or any island <15.0 ha with a colony is found; or if an active heronry is found during site visits during the nesting season or by the presence of fresh guano, dead young, and/or eggshells. Should any of the habitats be found to be non-significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will no longer be applied to the habitat. Should any of the habitats be found to be significant



then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will be applied. MNR will be informed of the details and results of the surveys.

Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat

Significance of Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat (Figure 11a-d) will be evaluated using data collected during breeding bird surveys along the railway corridor on the edge of MBB11, MBB13, MBB17, MBB18, MBB28, MBB31 and MBB45. These surveys will be completed using a birding scope which will allow for the entire habitat to be searched for marsh breeding birds.

Breeding bird surveys, will follow methods outlined in the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas Guide for Participants (OBBA 2001), and will be conducted in late May, June and early July 2012. Generally surveys occur between dawn and 5 hours after sunrise. No surveys will be conducted during inclement weather (e.g., thick fog, wind speed > 3 of the Beaufort scale, storm events). An assessment of the habitats will be undertaken to determine the abundance and species richness of the marsh breeding bird community within or directly adjacent to the area. Efforts will be focused on identifying nests. Breeding behaviour generally includes, but is not limited to, males singing, nest building, egg incubation, territorial defence, carrying food and feeding their young. Surveys will be undertaken twice over the course of each breeding season (Visit 1 – late May to mid-June, Visit 2 – mid-June to early July) to ensure that both early and late breeders are detected.

Specifically, the breeding bird surveys will consist of ten minute point counts. Point counts are used to establish quantitative estimates of bird abundance in major habitat types of the study area. Breeding evidence for each bird species will be documented using Breeding Bird Atlas Evidence Codes. For all point count locations, a GPS coordinate in NAD 83 will be documented.

The outcome of these surveys will result in either identifying these Marsh Breeding Bird Habitats as significant or non-significant. Significance will be evaluated using the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Draft Schedule 6E (MNR 2012). Specifically, habitats that meet one or more of the following criterion will be considered significant: the presence of 5 or more nesting pairs of Sedge Wren or Marsh Wren or one pair of Sandhill Cranes or breeding by any combination of five or more of the listed species (American Bittern, Virginia Rail, Sora, Common Moorhen, American Coot, Pied-billed Grebe, Marsh Wren, Sedge Wren, Common Loon, Sandhill Crane, Green Heron, and Trumpeter Swan); or if one or more Black Terns, Trumpeter Swan, Green Heron, or Yellow Rail are observed. Should any of the habitats be found to be non-significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will no longer be applied to the habitat. Should any of the habitats be found to be significant then the



mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will be applied. MNR will be informed of the details and results of the surveys.

Waterfowl Nesting Habitat

Significance of Waterfowl Nesting Habitat (Figure 6a-d) will be evaluated using data collected during point counts within habitats or from road right of ways and the rail bed where site access is not permitted. Point counts will be conducted to assess WNH4, WNH11-14, WNH16-18, WNH20-24.

Point count methods are based on MNR approved protocols (MNR 2011) and will be conducted by experienced observers and performed during day time periods between late May and late July. No surveys will be conducted during inclement weather (e.g., thick fog, wind speed > 3 of the Beaufort scale, storm events). An assessment of the habitats will be undertaken to determine the abundance and species richness of the waterfowl nesting bird community within or directly adjacent to the listed habitats. Where habitats can be accessed, point counts will occur within the habitats. When size appropriate, at least 20 point counts per habitat will be conducted and these point counts will be at least 500 m apart. Species diversity and abundance will be recorded and all point count locations will be geo-referenced by a GPS in NAD 83.

The outcome of these surveys will result in either identifying these Waterfowl Nesting Habitats as significant or non-significant. Significance will be evaluated using the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Draft Schedule 6E (MNR 2012). Specifically, habitats that meet one or more of the following criterion will be considered significant: the presence of three or more nesting pairs for listed species excluding Mallards (American Black Duck, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Gadwall, Blue-winged Teal, Wood Duck, Hooded Merganser, Mallards); presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallards, or any habitats with an active American Black Duck. Should any of the habitats be found to be non-significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will no longer be applied to the habitat. Should any of the habitats be found to be significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will be applied. MNR will be informed of the details and results of the surveys.

Amphibian Breeding Habitat

Significance of Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Figure 10a-d) currently treated as significant will be evaluated using the amphibian monitoring methods outlined in the Marsh Monitoring Program protocol



(Bird Studies Canada 1994). Monitoring will occur adjacent to ABH18, ABH27, ABH38, ABH48, and ABH59 along road right of ways and the rail bed.

Amphibian monitoring follows the Marsh Monitoring Program protocol (Bird Studies Canada 1994). Three different surveys will be conducted in April, May and June, 2012, with at least two weeks between each survey. Surveys will begin at least one half hour after sunset during evenings with a minimum night temperature of 5°C, 10°C and 17°C for each of the three respective surveys.

Each amphibian survey involves standing at a predetermined station for 3 minutes and listening for frog calls. The calling activity of individuals estimated to be within 100 metres of the observation point will be documented. All individuals beyond 100 metres will be recorded as outside of the count circle and calling activity not recorded. Calling activity will be ranked using one of the following three abundance code categories:

- Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted;
- Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can reliably be estimated;
- Code 3: Calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be estimated.

In areas where appropriate habitat exist and is accessible, vernal pools will be examined for egg masses and amphibian larvae.

The outcome of these surveys will result in either identifying these Amphibian Breeding Habitats as significant or non-significant. Significance will be evaluated using the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Draft Schedule 6E (MNR 2012). Specifically, habitats that meet the following criteria will be considered significant: the presence of breeding population of one or more of the listed species (Eastern Newt, Blue-spotted Salamander, Spotted Salamander, Gray Treefrog, Spring Peeper, Western Chorus Frog, Wood Frog) with at least 20 individuals (adults, juveniles, eggs/larval masses). Should any of the habitats be found to be non-significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will no longer be applied to the habitat. Should any of the habitats be found to be significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will be applied. MNR will be informed of the details and results of the surveys.

Woodland Area-Sensitive Forest Breeding Bird / Open Country Breeding Bird Surveys



Significance of Woodland Area-Sensitive Forest Breeding Bird Habitat 9 and Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat 11 will be evaluated using data collected during point counts within these two habitats

Point count methods are based on MNR approved protocols (MNR 2011) and will be conducted by experienced observers and performed during day time periods between late May and late July. No surveys will be conducted during inclement weather (e.g., thick fog, wind speed > 3 of the Beaufort scale, storm events). An assessment of the habitats will be undertaken to determine the abundance and species richness of the waterfowl nesting bird community within or directly adjacent to the listed habitats. Where habitats can be accessed, point counts will occur within the habitats. When size appropriate, at least 20 point counts per habitat will be conducted and these point counts will be at least 500 m apart. Species diversity and abundance will be recorded and all point count locations will be geo-referenced by a GPS in NAD 83.

The outcome of these surveys will result in either identifying these habitats as significant or non-significant. Significance will be evaluated using the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Draft Schedule 6E (MNR 2012). For woodland area-sensitive forest breeding bird habitat specifically, habitats that meet the following criterion will be considered significant: the presence of nesting or breeding pairs of 3 or more of the listed bird species (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); or any site with breeding Cerulean Warblers or Canada Warblers. For open country breeding bird habitat specifically, habitats that meet the following criterion will be considered significant: the presence of nesting or breeding pairs of 2 or more of the listed bird species (Upland Sandpiper, Grasshopper Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Northern Harrier, Savannah Sparrow); or any field with one or more breeding Short-eared Owls. Should any of the habitats be found to be non-significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will no longer be applied to the habitat. Should any of the habitats be found to be significant then the mitigation measures outlined below in Table 9 and 10 will be applied. MNR will be informed of the details and results of the surveys.

Bat Maternal Roosting Habitat

Due to access limitations, pre-construction surveys will not be conducted within BMA 2. Instead, post-construction monitoring of Turbine 15 will occur.

Table 7: Description of Significant Wildlife Habitat in the Project Location and Surrounding 120 metres

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
SEASONAL CONCENTRATION AREAS											
Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat (Heron) CNH 6	Live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, islands and on peninsulas. ELC codes SWM2, SWM3, SWM5, SWM6, SWD1, SWD2, SWD3, SWD4, SWD5, SWD6, SWD7, and FET1. Significance is based on the presence of 1 or more area sensitive species (Great Blue Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Great Egret, and Green Heron).	A 29.5 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 21.8 ha of this unit containing 16.3 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, and 4.2 ha of SWDO1-2: Green Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp. Habitat is separated from CNH12 by an existing railway bed.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat – Tree/shrub (Heron) CNH 7		A 16.9 ha unit... ELC was conducted within 9.4 ha of this unit containing 7.7 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, and 1.7 ha of MAMM3-1: Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh Type. Habitat is separated from CNH2 by an existing railway bed.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Colonial Bird Nesting Habitat – Tree/shrub (Heron) CNH 12		A 19.9 ha unit. ELC was conducted in 16.1 ha of this unit consisting of 7.1 ha of FODM2-4: Dry-Fresh Oak-Hardwood Deciduous Forest, 4.2 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 2.4ha of TAGM1: Coniferous Plantation, 1.9 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp, and < 1 ha of SWDO1-2: Green Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp, MEMM4: Fresh-Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite, MAM01-3: Reed Canary Grass-Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh, and OAO: Open Aquatic. Habitat is separated from CNH6 by an existing railway bed.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
Bat Maternal Roost Colonies BMRC 1	Mature forests consisting of Maple, Oak, Poplar and White Pine greater than 25 cm DBH with abundant tree cavities and snags. High quality habitat is characterized by 10 suitable cavity trees per hectare. Potential Species of Conservation Concern: Little Brown Bat and Northern Long-eared bat are also covered under this habitat type.	A 19.2 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 12.0 ha consisting of 4.5 ha of SWMM4: Ash Mineral Mixed Swamp Ecosite, 3.2 ha of SWTM3-6: Mixed Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 2.7 ha of FOCM4-1: Fresh – Moist White Cedar Coniferous Forest Type and 1.6 ha of SWMM5-1: Balsam Fir – Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp Type habitat.	Roosting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acoustic surveys counted 19.5 passes/hr Visual surveys counted 20.2 passes/hr Composition was 40% 40 kHz, 29% <i>Myotis</i> sp., and 21% Red Bat Findings are indicative of at least 20 northern long-eared bats (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), 10 big brown bats (<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>), 20 little brown bats (<i>Myotis lucifuga</i>), or 5 adult, female, silver-haired bats (<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>). 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Alternative Underground Collector Circuit Horizontal Directional Drilling Turbine 3 Access Road Crane Path 	5 m
Bat Maternal Roost Colonies BMRC 2		A 9.0 ha unit. ELC was conducted in 7.5 ha consisting entirely of FODM5-1: Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type habitat.	Roosting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant snags and suitable cavity trees were identified within this habitat. Access was not available to perform bat monitoring surveys within this habitat therefore it is being treated as significant. 	—	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 15 Access Road Underground Collector Circuit Crane Path 	20 m
Bat Maternal Roost Colonies BMRC 4		A 4.6 ha unit consisting of 3.7 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar –Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type and 0.9 ha of SWTM3-6: Mixed Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp habitat.	Roosting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant snags and suitable cavity trees were identified within this habitat. Acoustic surveys counted 1.3 passes/hr Visual surveys counted 5.5 passes/hr Composition was 29% 30kHz, 23% 40 kHz, and 20% Red Bat Findings are indicative of at least 20 northern long-eared bats (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), 10 big brown bats (<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>), 20 little brown bats (<i>Myotis lucifuga</i>), or 5 adult, female, silver-haired bats (<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>). 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Horizontal Directional Drilling Turbine 34 Access Road Crane Path 	5m***

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
SPECIALISED HABITAT FOR WILDLIFE											
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 4	Waterfowl nesting areas are associated with wetland and woodlands located in upland areas. Upland areas associated with ELC ecosites MAS1, MAS2, MAS3, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1, MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, SWT1, SWT2, SWD1, SWD2, SWD3, and SWD4.	A 24.8 ha unit consisting of 6.3 ha of MAMM3-1: Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh Type surrounded by upland habitat consisting of 15.2 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop and 3.4 ha of FODM5-1: Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this marsh habitat surrounded by forest, therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 28 and 29 Access Road Underground Collector Circuit Crane Path 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 11	Significant is based on the presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for any of the area sensitive species (American Black Duck, American Green-Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Gadwall, Hooded Merganser, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, and Wood Duck) or the presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallard.	A 69.2 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 45.3 ha consisting of 26.1 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp and 9.1 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass – Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh surrounded by upland areas consisting of 5.5 ha of CVR_4: Rural Property and 4.6 ha of MEMM4: Fresh – Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 230 KV Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 12	Waterfowl nesting areas are associated with wetland and woodlands located in upland areas. Upland areas associated with ELC ecosites MAS1, MAS2, MAS3, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1, MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, SWT1, SWT2, SWD1, SWD2, SWD3, and SWD4. Significant is based on the presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for any of the area sensitive species (American Black Duck, American Green-Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Gadwall, Hooded Merganser, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, and Wood Duck) or the presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallard.	A 304.2 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 122.9 ha consisting of 61.8 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 9.0 ha of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type and 0.2 ha of OAO: Open Aquatic surrounded by upland areas consisting of 27.7 ha of MEMM4: Fresh – Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite, 9.9 ha of CVR_4: Rural Property, 7.1 ha of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop and 7.1 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 230 KV Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 13	Gadwall, Hooded Merganser, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, and Wood Duck) or the presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallard.	A 504.6 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 147.4 ha consisting of 69.6 ha of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type, 20.1 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass – Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh, 17.6 ha of SWTO2-6:	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
		Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 7.1 ha of MAMM3-1: Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh Type, 2.1 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar –Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 1.6 ha of OAO: Open Aquatic and 1.0 ha of MASM1-1: Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh Type surrounded by 11.2 ha of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop, 6.9 ha of MEMM4: Fresh – Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite, 6.0 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture, 3.3 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop and a small section of rural property.									
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 14		A 35.5 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 22.0 ha consisting of 1.8 ha of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type and 1.3 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass –Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh surrounded by upland habitat consisting of 11.0 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture, 7.8 ha of MEMM4: Fresh – Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite and 0.1 ha of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 16	Waterfowl nesting areas are associated with wetland and woodlands located in upland areas. Upland areas associated with ELC ecosites MAS1, MAS2, MAS3, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1, MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, SWT1, SWT2, SWD1, SWD2, SWD3, and SWD4. Significant is based on the presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for any of the area sensitive species (American Black Duck, American Green-Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Gadwall, Hooded Merganser, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, and Wood Duck) or the presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including	A 27.6 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 23.0 ha consisting of 6.9 ha of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type, 0.4 ha of MAMM3-1: Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh Type and 0.3 ha of OAO: Open Aquatic surrounded by upland areas consisting of 6.7 ha of FOMM8-1: Fresh-Moist Poplar Mixed Forest, 6.0 ha of MEMM4: Fresh – Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite and 2.6 ha of THMM1: Mixed Regeneration Thicket Ecosite.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 17		A 72.9 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 40.0 ha consisting of 18.5 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar –Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 8.2 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 0.9 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass –	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
	Mallard.	Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh and 0.6 ha of MAMM1-2: Cattail Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh surrounded by upland areas consisting of 3.5 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop, 2.5 ha of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop, 1.6 ha of FOCM2-2: White Cedar Coniferous Forest, 1.6 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture, 1.4 ha of THMM1: Mixed Regeneration Thicket Ecosite and 1.0 ha of FOMM8-1: Fresh-Moist Poplar Mixed Forest.									
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 18	Waterfowl nesting areas are associated with wetland and woodlands located in upland areas. Upland areas associated with ELC ecosites MAS1, MAS2, MAS3, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1, MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, SWT1, SWT2, SWD1, SWD2, SWD3, and SWD4. Significant is based on the presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for any of the area sensitive species (American Black Duck, American Green-Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Gadwall, Hooded Merganser, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, and Wood Duck) or the presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallard.	An 89.0 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 49.2 ha consisting of 20.8 ha of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type, 2.2 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass – Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh, 1.4 ha of OAO: Open Aquatic surrounded by upland areas consisting of 16.9 ha of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop, 2.8 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture, 2.5 ha of TAGM1: Coniferous Plantation, 2.2 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop and 0.4 ha of MEMM4: Fresh –Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 230 KV Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 20		A 186.3 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 76.5 ha consisting of 42.0 ha of SWMO3-3: White Birch-Conifer Organic Mixed Swamp and 9.1 ha of SWDO2-3: Swamp Maple Organic Deciduous Swamp surrounded by upland areas consisting of 10.8 ha of CVR_4: Rural Property, 6.4 ha of FODM5-9: Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest Type, 4.6 ha of FOMM8-1: Fresh-Moist Poplar Mixed Forest, 2.0 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture and 1.6 ha of TAGM1: Coniferous Plantation.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 21	Waterfowl nesting areas are associated with wetland and woodlands located in upland areas. Upland areas associated with ELC ecosites MAS1, MAS2, MAS3, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1, MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, SWT1, SWT2, SWD1, SWD2, SWD3, and SWD4. Significant is based on the presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for any of the area sensitive species (American Black Duck, American Green-Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Gadwall, Hooded Merganser, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, and Wood Duck) or the presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallard.	A 30.0 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 20.4 ha consisting of 9.5 ha of SWMO3-3: White Birch-Conifer Organic Mixed Swamp and 1.8 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp surrounded by upland areas consisting of 2.6 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop, 2.0 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture, 2.0 ha of MEGM4-1: Open Graminoid Meadow, 1.7 ha of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop and 0.9 ha of CVR_4: Rural Property.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 22		A 21.0 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 10.2 ha consisting of 4.0 ha of SWD: Deciduous Swamp and 0.1 ha of OAO: Open Aquatic surrounded by upland areas consisting of 2.9 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture, 1.9 ha of MEMM4: Fresh –Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite and 1.4 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 23		A 113.1 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 50.8 ha consisting of 26.7 ha of SWDM4-3: White Birch-Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp, 4.4 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 4.1 ha SWMO3-3: White Birch-Conifer Organic Mixed Swamp, 3.6 ha of SWMM5-2: Tamarack –Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp surrounded by upland areas consisting of 6.8 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop and 5.2 ha of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop.	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	Within project location
Waterfowl Nesting Habitat WNH 24		An 84.8 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 47.6 ha consisting of 22.6 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar –Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 5.3 ha of SWDO1-2: Green Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp, 1.9 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass –Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh, 1.5 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous	Nesting habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding bird surveys were not conducted in or near this habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
		Thicket Swamp and 0.1 ha of OAO: Open Aquatic surrounded by upland areas consisting of 8.4 ha of MEMM4: Fresh – Moist Mixed Meadow Ecosite, 4.6 ha of OAGM1: Annual Row Crop and 3.2 ha of FODM2-4: Dry-Fresh Oak-Hardwood Deciduous Forest.									
Woodland Area– Sensitive Forest Breeding Bird Habitat IFB 3	Most significant forest stands should contain at least 10 ha of interior forest excluding at least a 200 m buffer around the forest interior. Sites with abundant large, mature trees are more significant. Forests comprised of mainly closed canopy of large trees and a variety of vegetation layers tend to support a greater diversity of species due to the broad range of habitats provided. Minimum forest habitat is at least 100 m away from any edge habitat.	A 55.9 ha unit containing 4.3 ha of interior habitat. ELC was conducted in 59.8 ha consisting of 57.6 ha of FODM5-1: Dry –Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type and 2.2 ha of FODM3-1: Dry –Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest habitat.	Interior habitat for area– sensitive species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 species of indicative of Interior Forest Breeding Bird Habitat was observed during breeding bird surveys. In total, 7 Black-throated Green Warblers, 1 Canada Warbler, 1 Ovenbird, 2 Veerys, and 2 Winter Wrens were observed during breeding bird surveys; no other area sensitive forest species were observed. 	✓	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 32 Underground Collector Circuits Access Roads 230 KV Transmission Line Crane Path 	Within project location
Woodland Area– Sensitive Forest Breeding Bird Habitat IFB 9	Significant is based on the presence of nesting or breeding pairs of 3 or more of the area sensitive species (Blackburian Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blue-headed Vireo, Northern Parula, Ovenbird, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Scarlet Tanager, Veery, Winter Wren, and Yellow-bellied Sapsucker). Species of Conservation Concern: Canada Warbler and Louisiana Thrush habitat were considered under this habitat type.	An 83.6 ha unit containing 27.1 ha of interior habitat. ELC was conducted in 48.8 ha consisting entirely of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp habitat.	Interior habitat for area– sensitive species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat	Large grassland areas are required to be buffered from disturbance and increase the distance between nesting habitats and woody edges as well as nesting potential.	A 49.1 ha unit consisting of 28.6 ha of OAGM4: Open Pasture and 17.7 ha of MEMM4: Fresh-Moist Mixed Meadow	Breeding habitat for area– sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmissio 	Within project easement area

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
OCBB 11	<p>Species generally require more than 30 ha of grassland habitat. Grasslands with a variety of vegetation structure, density and composition tend to support a greater diversity of nesting bird species.</p> <p>Significance is based on the presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more area sensitive species (Grasshopper Sparrow, Northern Harrier, Savannah Sparrow, Upland Sandpiper, and Vesper Sparrow)</p> <p>A field with breeding Short-eared Owl will be considered significant wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Species of Conservation Concern: Short-eared Owl</p>	Ecosite.	species	Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant.						n Line	
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB11	<p>Nesting occurs in wetlands. 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 at a considerable distance from water. Habitat includes all wetland habitats with shallow water and emergent aquatic vegetation. May include any of the following Community Types: Meadow Marsh (MAM), Shallow Aquatic (SA), Open Bog (BOO), Open Fen (FEO), or for Green Heron: SW (Swamp), MA (Marsh) and Meadow (ME) Community Types.</p> <p>Significance is based on the 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</p>	A 1.2 ha unit consisting of SWTM3-1: Missouri Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp type.	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant. 	—	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Turbine 36 	5m
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB13		A 34.2 unit consisting of 19.6 ha of SWTM3-6: Mixed Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 10.4 ha of MASM1-1: Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh Type, and 4.1 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed-Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type.	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant. 	—	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 35 Access Road Underground Collector Circuit Crane path 	1m
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB17		A 42.3 ha unit consisting of 19.7 ha of SWM: Mixed Swamp, 5.7 ha of SWMM5-1: Balsam Fir-Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 4.5 ha of SWCM1-2: White Cedar-Conifer Mineral Coniferous Swamp Type, 4.3 ha of SWDM3-1: Red Maple Deciduous Swamp, 3.2 ha of	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant. 	—	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 40 Access Road Crane Path Underground Collector Circuit 	1m

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
	more of the listed species. The listed species are American Bittern, Virginia Rail, Sora, Common Moorhen, American Coot, Pied-billed Grebe, Marsh Wren, Sedge Wren, Common Loon, Sandhill Crane, Green Heron, and Trumpeter Swan	SWMO2-1: Red Maple-Conifer Organic Mixed Swamp, 3.0 ha of SWMM4: Ash Mineral Mixed Swamp Ecosite, and 1.9 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed-Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type.									
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB18	A wetland with breeding of 1 or more Black Terns, Trumpeter Swan, Green Heron, or Yellow Rail is Significant Wildlife Habitat.	A 19.0 ha unit consisting of 13.6 ha of SWMM5-2: Tamarack-Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp, 3.3 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, and 2.2 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed-Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant. 	—	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 37, 38, and 39 Underground Collector Circuit Crane Path Access Road 	1m
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB20		A 38.3 ha unit consisting of 29.0 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 5.2 ha of SWTM3-3: Slender Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 3.7 ha of SWDM3-1: Red Maple Deciduous Swamp, and 0.5 ha of MAMM2-6: Joe Pye Weed Forb Meadow Marsh Type	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 species of indicative of Marsh Breeding bird habitat were observed during breeding bird surveys. In total, 1 Green Heron was observed; no other species associated with Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat were observed. 	✓	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Road Underground Collector Circuit Crane Path Turbine 42 and 43 	Within project location
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB28		A 108.9 ha unit consisting of 71.1 ha of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type, 20.3 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed-Canary Grass-Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh, 16.4 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp, and 1.0 ha of MASM1-1: Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh Type. Habitat is split by an existing railway bed.	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230kV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB31	Nesting occurs in wetlands. 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 at a considerable distance	A 25.8 ha unit consisting of 18.0 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, and 7.8 ha of MAMM3-1: Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh Type. Habitat is split by an existing railway bed.	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230kV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within Project Location

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat MBB45	<p>from water. Habitat includes all wetland habitats with shallow water and emergent aquatic vegetation. May include any of the following Community Types: Meadow Marsh (MAM), Shallow Aquatic (SA), Open Bog (BOO), Open Fen (FEO), or for Green Heron: SW (Swamp), MA (Marsh) and Meadow (ME) Community Types.</p> <p>Significance is based on the 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.</p> <p>The listed species are American Bittern, Virginia Rail, Sora, Common Moorhen, American Coot, Pied-billed Grebe, Marsh Wren, Sedge Wren, Common Loon, Sandhill Crane, Green Heron, and Trumpeter Swan</p> <p>A wetland with breeding of 1 or more Black Terns, Trumpeter Swan, Green Heron, or Yellow Rail is Significant Wildlife Habitat.</p>	A 23.2 ha unit consisting of 15.7 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 5.7 ha of SWDO1-2: Green Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp, and 1.8 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp. Habitat is split by an existing railway bed.	Breeding habitat for area-sensitive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No breeding bird surveys were conducted in this habitat to assess area-sensitive species and Species of Conservation Concern; therefore, it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 kV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH1	<p>Ponds used by several species of frogs and salamanders. The best breeding ponds are unpolluted and contain a variety of vegetation structure in and around the edge of the pond for egg-laying and calling by frogs. Closed-canopy woodlands with rather dense undergrowth maintaining a damp environment are preferred. Moist fallen logs are an important habitat component</p>	<p>A 51.1 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 8.2 ha consisting of 4.3 ha of FODM5-1: Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type, 3.0 ha of FOM: Mixed Forest and 0.9 ha of SWD: Deciduous Swamp.</p> <p>Species Observed -American Toad -Green Frog</p>	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 4 amphibian species were heard: American Toad (2), Green Frog (6), Gray Tree Frog (8), and Spring Peeper (18) representing a high species richness of amphibian species. No egg masses were observed within this habitat No Western Chorus Frogs were 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Turbine 1 Crane Path 	5 m

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH2	<p>required for salamanders. Sites with several ponds and/or ponds close to creeks are valuable. Associated with ELC ecosites FOC, FOM, FOD, SWC, SWM, SWD, MAM, SAS, SAF, SAM, and SWT.</p> <p>Habitat is considered for significance if 2 or more of the following species are present and there are at least 20 breeding individuals: Eastern Newt, Blue-spotted Salamander, Spotted Salamander, American Toad, Chorus Frog, Northern Leopard Frog, Green Frog, American Bullfrog, Mink Frog, and Pickerel Frog in wetland habitat or Gray Tree Frog, Spring Peeper, Western Chorus Frog and Wood Frog in a woodland/swamp feature.</p> <p>Any wetland with confirmed breeding by American Bullfrog or the presence of a Species of Conservation Concern will be considered significant.</p>	<p>-Gray Tree Frog -Spring Peeper</p> <p>A 22.3 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 18.6 ha consisting of 7.3 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed – Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type, 5.9 ha of SWMM4: Ash Mineral Mixed Swamp Ecosite, 2.8 ha of SAS1: Submerged Shallow Aquatic Ecosite, 1.8 ha of MASM1-1: Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh Type, 0.5 ha of SWTM3-2: Bebb's Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp Type and 0.2 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass – Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh habitat.</p> <p>Species Observed -Green Frog -Gray Tree Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper -Wood Frog</p>	Breeding habitat	<p>observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 5 amphibian species were heard: Green Frog (15), Gray Tree Frog (4), Northern Leopard Frog (1) Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus), and Wood Frog (2) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species. No egg masses were observed within this habitat No Western Chorus Frogs were observed. 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 3 Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path Horizontal Directional Drilling Alternate Underground Collector Circuit 	5 m
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH3	<p>Species of Conservation Concern: Western Chorus Frog</p>	<p>A 58.3 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 33.1 ha consisting of 17.7 ha of SWCM1-2: White Cedar – Conifer Mineral Coniferous Swamp Type, 5.3 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed – Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type, 4.3 ha of SWTM3-3: Slender Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp habitat, 4.1 ha of SWTM3-6: Mixed Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 1.3 ha of SAS1: Submerged Shallow Aquatic Ecosite and 0.4 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type habitat.</p>	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 6 amphibian species were heard: American Toad (2), Green Frog (5), Gray Tree Frog (1), Northern Leopard Frog (5), Spring Peeper (25), 1 Western Chorus Frog (1) and Wood Frog (1) representing a high species richness of amphibian species and an overall high abundance of individuals including the presence of a Species of Conservation Concern. No egg masses were observed within this habitat 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 29 Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5 m

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
		<p>Species Observed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -American Toad -Green Frog -Gray Tree Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper -Western Chorus Frog -Wood Frog 									
<p>Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland)</p> <p>ABH5</p>	<p>Ponds used by several species of frogs and salamanders. The best breeding ponds are unpolluted and contain a variety of vegetation structure in and around the edge of the pond for egg-laying and calling by frogs. Closed-canopy woodlands with rather dense undergrowth maintaining a damp environment are preferred. Moist fallen logs are an important habitat component required for salamanders. Sites with several ponds and/or ponds close to creeks are valuable. Associated with ELC ecosites FOC, FOM, FOD, SWC, SWM, SWD, MAM, SAS, SAF, SAM, and SWT.</p> <p>Habitat is considered for significance if 2 or more of the following species are present and there are at least 20 breeding individuals: Eastern Newt, Blue-spotted Salamander, Spotted Salamander, American Toad, Chorus Frog, Northern Leopard Frog, Green Frog, American Bullfrog, Mink Frog, and Pickerel Frog in wetland habitat or Gray Tree Frog, Spring Peeper, Western Chorus Frog and Wood Frog in a woodland/swamp feature.</p>	<p>A 73.4 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 33.0 ha consisting of 13.6 ha of SWMM5-2: Tamarack – Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp, 8.4 ha of SWDM3-1: Red Maple Deciduous Swamp, 5.7 ha of SWMM5-1: Balsam Fir –Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 3.3 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 1.1 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed – Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type habitat, and 0.9 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed–Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type habitat..</p> <p>Species Observed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gray Tree Frog -Spring Peeper -Wood Frog 	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 3 amphibian species were heard: Gray Tree Frog (overlapping chorus), Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus), and Wood Frog (overlapping chorus) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species within this habitat. ▪ No egg masses were observed within this habitat ▪ No Western Chorus Frogs were observed 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access Road ▪ Underground Collector Circuit ▪ Turbine 37, 38, 39 and 40 ▪ Crane Path Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5m***

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
	Any wetland with confirmed breeding by American Bullfrog or the presence of a Species of Conservation Concern will be considered significant. Species of Conservation Concern: Western Chorus Frog										
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH9	Ponds used by several species of frogs and salamanders. The best breeding ponds are unpolluted and contain a variety of vegetation structure in and around the edge of the pond for egg-laying and calling by frogs. Closed-canopy woodlands with rather dense undergrowth maintaining a damp environment are preferred. Moist fallen logs are an important habitat component required for salamanders. Sites with several ponds and/or ponds close to creeks are valuable. Associated with ELC ecosites FOC, FOM, FOD, SWC, SWM, SWD, MAM, SAS, SAF, SAM, and SWT. Habitat is considered for significance if 2 or more of the following species are present and there are at least 20 breeding individuals: Eastern Newt, Blue-spotted Salamander, Spotted Salamander, American Toad, Chorus Frog, Northern Leopard Frog, Green Frog, American Bullfrog, Mink Frog, and Pickerel Frog in wetland habitat or Gray Tree Frog, Spring Peeper, Western Chorus Frog and Wood Frog in a woodland/swamp feature. Any wetland with confirmed breeding by	A 125.9 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 49.1 ha consisting of 26.7 ha of SWMM5-1: Balsam Fir – Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 11.0 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 9.9 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed – Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type, 0.9 ha of SWMM3-2a: Poplar – Fir Mineral Mixed Swamp Type and 0.6 ha of SWTM3-3: Slender Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp habitat. Species Observed -Green Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper -Western Chorus Frog -Wood Frog	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 5 amphibian species were heard: Green Frog (2), Northern Leopard Frog (2), Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus), Western Chorus Frog (19), and Wood Frog (6) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species within this habitat including a Species of Conservation Concern. 12 Wood Frog egg masses were observed within this habitat. 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 48 and 49 Access Road Underground Collector Circuit Crane Path Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5m***
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH12	Any wetland with confirmed breeding by	A 116.8 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 33.6 ha consisting of 24.1 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 5.3 ha of SWCM1-2: White Cedar –Conifer Mineral Coniferous Swamp Type, 3.7 ha of SWDM3-1: Red Maple Deciduous Swamp, and 0.5 ha of MAMM2-6: Joe Pye Weed Forb Meadow Marsh Type. Species Observed	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 6 amphibian species were heard: American Bullfrog (2), Green Frog (3), Northern Leopard Frog (5), Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus), Western Chorus Frog (4), and Wood Frog (5) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species, including a Species of Conservation Concern (Western Chorus Frog) and 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 43, 44, and 45 Underground Collector Circuit Access Road Crane Path 	5 m

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
	American Bullfrog or the presence of a Species of Conservation Concern will be considered significant.	-American Bullfrog -Green Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper -Western Chorus Frog -Wood Frog		a highlighted species (Bullfrog) within this habitat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No egg masses were observed within this habitat 							
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH16	Species of Conservation Concern: Western Chorus Frog	A 37.3 ha unit consisting of 19.8 ha of SWTM3-6: Mixed Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 10.3 ha of MASM1-1: Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh Type and 7.3 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type habitat. Species Observed -American Toad -Green Frog -Gray Tree Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 5 amphibian species were heard: American Toad (2), 12 Green Frog (12), Gray Tree Frog (2), Northern Leopard Frog (10), and Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species within this habitat. No egg masses were observed within this habitat. No Western Chorus Frogs were observed. 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Road Underground Collector Circuit Crane Path 	26 m
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH17	Ponds used by several species of frogs and salamanders. The best breeding ponds are unpolluted and contain a variety of vegetation structure in and around the edge of the pond for egg-laying and calling by frogs. Closed-canopy woodlands with rather dense undergrowth maintaining a damp environment are preferred. Moist fallen logs are an important habitat component required for salamanders. Sites with several ponds and/or ponds close to creeks are valuable. Associated with ELC ecosites FOC, FOM, FOD, SWC, SWM, SWD, MAM, SAS, SAF, SAM, and SWT.	A 56.8 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 28.1 ha consisting of 17.4 ha of SWMM5-1: Balsam Fir – Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 7.0 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp, 2.9 ha of MAMM1-3: Reed – Canary Grass Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh Type and 0.6 ha of SWMM5-2: Tamarack – Hardwood Mineral Mixed Swamp habitat. Species Observed -Green Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper -Wood Frog	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 4 amphibian species were heard: Green Frog (5), Northern Leopard Frog (20), Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus) and Wood Frog (10) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species within this habitat. No egg masses were observed within this habitat. No Western Chorus Frogs were observed. 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crane Path Access Road 	111 m

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH18	Habitat is considered for significance if 2 or more of the following species are present and there are at least 20 breeding individuals: Eastern Newt, Blue-spotted Salamander, Spotted Salamander, American Toad, Chorus Frog, Northern Leopard Frog, Green Frog, American Bullfrog, Mink Frog, and Pickerel Frog in wetland habitat or Gray Tree Frog, Spring Peeper, Western Chorus Frog and Wood Frog in a woodland/swamp feature.	A 12.3 ha unit consisting entirely of SWMM3-2: Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type habitat.	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No amphibian breeding surveys or egg mass searches were conducted within this swamp habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	—	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Turbine 33 Access Road Crane Path Horizontal Directional Drilling 230 KV Transmission Line 	5m ***
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH19	Any wetland with confirmed breeding by American Bullfrog or the presence of a Species of Conservation Concern will be considered significant. Species of Conservation Concern: Western Chorus Frog	A 120.1 ha unit consisting of 72.3 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar – Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type, 17.8 ha of SWTM3-6: Mixed Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 14.4 ha of SWM: Generic swamp, 11.6 ha of SWDM3-1: Red Maple Deciduous Swamp, 2.3 ha of SWTM3-6: Mixed Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp, 1.2 ha of SWTM3-1: Missouri Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp Type and 0.6 ha of SWTM3-3: Slender Willow Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp habitat. Species Observed -Green Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper -Wood Frog	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 4 amphibian species were heard: Green Frog (2), Northern Leopard Frog (1), Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus) and Wood Frog (6) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species within this habitat. No egg masses were observed within this habitat. No Western Chorus Frogs were observed. 	—	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbine 26, 34, and 35 Underground Collector Circuits Access Roads Crane Path Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5m***
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH27		A 139.6 ha unit. ELC was conducted within 75.9 ha consisting of 58.1 ha of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp Type, 11.9 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp and 6.0 ha of MAMO1-3: Reed	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No amphibian breeding surveys or egg mass searches were conducted within this swamp and marsh habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
		Canary Grass – Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh habitat.									
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH31		A 329.5 ha unit. ELC was conducted in 66.9 ha consisting of 34.8 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar –Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp Type and 7.7 ha of MAMM3-1: Mixed Mineral Meadow Marsh Type habitat. Species Observed -American Toad -Gray Tree Frog -Green Frog -Northern Leopard Frog -Spring Peeper -Western Chorus Frog -Wood Frog	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During amphibian breeding surveys the calls of 7 amphibian species were heard: American Toad (overlapping chorus), Gray Tree Frog (overlapping chorus), Green Frog (7) Spring Peeper (overlapping chorus), Western Chorus Frog (1), and Wood Frog (12) representing a high species richness and abundance of amphibian species within this habitat including the presence of a Species of Conservation Concern. No egg masses were observed within this habitat. 	✓	✓	✓	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 230 KV Line 	Within project location
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH38		A 22.0 ha unit. ELC was conducted in 15.3 ha consisting entirely of SWDM4-5: Poplar Mineral Deciduous Swamp habitat.	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No amphibian breeding surveys or egg mass searches were conducted within this swamp habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Line Horizontal Directional Drilling 	5m***
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland) ABH48		A 38.4 unit. ELC was conducted in 31.2 ha consisting of 22.5 ha of SWMM3-2: Poplar-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp, 5.3 ha of SWDO1-2: Green Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp, 1.5 ha of SWTO2-6: Mixed Willow Organic Deciduous Thicket Swamp, and 1.9 of MAMO1-3: Reed Canary Grass-Graminoid Organic Meadow Marsh habitat.	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No amphibian breeding surveys or egg mass searches were conducted within this swamp habitat therefore it will be treated as significant. 	✓	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Overhead Transmission Line 	Within project location
Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland)		A 44.17 ha unit. An ELC survey conducted within the unit consisting of 41.12 ha of SWMM4-2: Black Ash-Conifer Mineral Mixed Swamp, 2.81 ha of SWDM3-1: Red	Breeding habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No amphibian breeding surveys or egg mass searches were conducted within this swamp and marsh habitat therefore it will be treated as 	—	✓	—	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 KV Transmission Line Turbine 32 	5***

Wildlife Habitat	Attributes of Habitat*	Composition	Function	Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status**	Within Project Location	Within 120 m	Significant	Treated as Significant	Not Significant	Project Components within 120 m	Nearest Distance to project location (metres)
ABH59		Maple Deciduous Swamp, and marginal amounts of OAGM2: Perennial Cover Crop and OAGM1: Annual Row Crop.		significant.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground Collector Circuit Horizontal Directional Drilling Access Road 	
GENERALIZED CANDIDATE SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT											
Wildlife habitat that is located wholly within the 120 metre setback area and is determined to not be affected by development and operation of a wind farm.			Generalized wildlife habitat	Not applicable.	—	✓	—	✓	—	Potential for various project components near suitable habitat	>0.1

*Based on Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) Technical Guide, MNR 2000; **Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects, MNR 2011a and SWH Technical Guide (and Ecoregion Criteria Schedule Addendum)***indicates a minimum distance