Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Inc

Natural Heritage Assessment- Evaluation of Significance Report DRAFT

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project, Township of Drummond North Elmsley, Ontario

Our File: 26-3072

November 2026

Submitted by
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November 10, 2026

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Attention: Jonathan Cheszes, President

Natural Heritage Assessment Draft Evaluation of Significance Report for Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project

Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) is pleased to provide the draft Evaluation of Significance Report for the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project.

Sincerely,

Dillon Consulting Limited

DRAFT

David (Dave) Restivo, BSc. (Hons), EP
Partner
MM: ic

Our file: 26-3072

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Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions

COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
COSSARO	Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ELC	Ecological Land Classification (System)
END	Endangered
EOS	Evaluation of Significance
LIO	Land Information Ontario
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MNR/MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources (formerly Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)
MWac	Megawatts alternating current
NHA	Natural Heritage Assessment
NHIC	Natural Heritage Information Centre
O. Reg	Ontario Regulation
REA	Renewable Energy Approval
SAR	Species at Rick
SARA	Species at Risk Act
SC	Special Concern
SCA	Species Conservation Act
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SRank	Species Subnational Conservation Rank
SWH	Significant Wildlife Habitat
THR	Threatened

Project Overview

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Inc. is proposing the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project, a proposed Class 3 ground mounted solar facility with a capacity of up to 13.2 Megawatts alternating current (MWac). The Project is proposed on private land in the Township of Drummond-North Elmsley, Ontario.

Regulatory Context and Purpose

Dillon Consulting Limited was retained to conduct a Natural Heritage Assessment (NHA) Site Investigation for the proposed project. This report has been prepared in accordance with Section 27 of Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 359/09 to support the project's Renewable Energy Approval (REA) application and adheres to the *Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects* (Third Edition, 2026).

Field investigations were executed between April 29 and June 29, 2026, encompassing the Site Investigation Area (Project Location and surrounding 50-metre (m). The objective of these site investigations was to verify the presence, boundaries, and characteristics of natural features identified during the initial Records Review, as well as to document any previously unrecorded features. The 2026 field program utilized Ecological Land Classification (ELC), natural feature delineation, and wildlife surveys and habitat mapping, supplemented by incidental observations of flora and fauna. The purpose of this Evaluation of Significance Report is to determine the significance of natural and sensitive features based on the results of the 2026 field program, based on the results of the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project Site Investigation Report.

Based on the findings of the site investigation and subsequent Evaluation of Significance, the Project Location contains potential Species of Conservation Concern (species at risk) and significant wildlife habitat.

Key Findings

Based on the results of the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project evaluation of significance:

- No wetland communities were identified within 50 m of the Project Location.
- Two woodland communities were identified within 50 m of the Project Location. One woodland is significant (Woodland B), and the other woodland is not (Woodland A).
- Three (3) Candidate SWH types were evaluated for significance:
  - Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat – not significant;
  - Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat – significant; and,
  - Species of Concern and Rare Wildlife Species:

    - Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) Habitat for Eastern Wood-Pewee – not significant.
    - SCC Habitat for SAR bats – significant.
- In total, 13 distinct vegetation communities were identified during the ELC surveys within the Site Investigation Area. No rare vegetation communities were identified within the Site Investigation Area.

Next Steps

Features determined to be provincially significant, or those treated as significant, will be subjected to an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) report. The EIS will evaluate potential negative environmental effects, propose appropriate mitigation measures, and establish post-construction monitoring frameworks to enable the long-term protection of the natural heritage features and their ecological functions.

1.0 Introduction

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Inc. proposes to develop a Class 3 ground-mounted solar facility with a maximum nameplate capacity up to 13.2 Megawatts alternating current (MWac). The Project is proposed on private land in the Township of Drummond-North Elmsley, Ontario (the Project Location; Figure 1). Figures are provided in Appendix A.

The Project will require approval under the *Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 359/09 – Renewable Energy Approval (REA) under Part V.0.1 (specifically Sections 47.1 to 47.7)* of the Ontario *Environmental Protection Act*. The REA process replaces previous requirements for several separate approvals under (among others) the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* and *Environmental Protection Act.* The *O. Reg. 359/09* requires that all renewable energy projects conduct an evaluation of significance of natural heritage features (REA Regulation, Sections 24 and 27).

This Natural Heritage Assessment (NHA) Evaluation of Significance Report was completed in partial fulfillment of the regulatory requirements for the REA process. Additional details regarding records review, site investigation results, potential impacts and mitigation measures required to protect these natural features will be provided under separate covers, including the NHA Records Review, NHA Site Investigation Report and NHA Environmental Impact Study Report. A written attestation, in the form set out in the *Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects* (Third Edition, 2026), that the NHA EIS report has been prepared by a qualified person in accordance with any requirements for the report set out in the O. *Reg. 359/09* and Natural Heritage Assessment Guide has been provided with the NHA reports.

Discussion of fish habitat, water bodies and other information needs are included under separate cover(s) in compliance with the REA and other applicable provincial and federal legislation and regulations.

A list of REA checklist requirements per *O. Reg. 359/09* pertaining to the NHA Evaluation of Significance Report is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Checklist for Requirements under *Ontario Regulation 359/09* NHA Evaluation of Significance.

Required Documentation	Location in Report
1. For each natural feature shown on the map mentioned in paragraph 3 of subsection 27 (3) of *O. Reg. 359/09*, a determination of whether the natural feature is provincially significant, significant, not significant or not provincially significant.	Section 8.0, *Evaluation of Significance* Table 7: Natural Features Evaluation of Significance Summary Figures 2 and 3
2. A summary of the evaluation criteria or determinations mentioned in paragraph 1.	Section 6.0, *Methodology*
3. The name and qualifications of any person with criteria or procedures mentioned in paragraph 2.	Section 7.0, *Names and Qualifications of Site Investigators*
4. The dates of the beginning and completion of the evaluation.	Table 4: *Site Evaluation Dates, Times, Duration and Weather Conditions*

Additional information about the Project can be found in the *Construction Plan Report, Design and Operations Report* and the *Project Description Report*. Technical studies associated with the REA requirements have been completed. In addition to this report the draft REA submission package includes:

- Project Description Report;
- Archaeological Assessment Report(s):
  - Protected Properties / Cultural Heritage Self-Assessment;
  - Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (required if a potential heritage resource is identified).
- Construction Plan Report;
- Design and Operations Report:
  - Noise Assessment Report;
  - Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Plan;
  - Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan (EEMP);
  - Post Construction Monitoring Plan (potentially integrated into the EEMP);
  - Emergency Response and Communications Plan.
- Decommissioning Plan Report;
- Water Assessment Report and Water Body Report (if required);
- Natural Heritage Assessment Reports:
  - Records Review;

  - Site Investigation;
  - Environmental Impact Study.
- Consultation Report;
- Supporting Documents.

2.0 The Proponent

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Inc. (Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics) is the proponent partnership between Compass Greenfield Development Inc. (Compass) and Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN) responsible for the development and permitting of the Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project (the Project) renewable energy facility. Compass is a renewable and clean energy developer, investor and asset manager working across Canada. Compass advances greenfield development opportunities for solar and battery energy storage (Compass Greenfield, 2026). Dillon is the prime consultant for the preparation of this Evaluation of Significance Report.

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Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) has been retained by Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics to prepare this Evaluation of Significance Report for the Project. The contact at Dillon is:

Full Name of Company:	*Dillon Consulting Limited*
Prime Contact:	*Dave Restivo, Partner*
Address:	*235 Yorkland Boulevard Suite 700, Toronto, Ontario, M2J 4Y8*
Telephone:	*(416) 229-4647 ext. 2438*
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3.0 Project Location

The proposed Class 3 Solar Facility is to be located within the Township of Drummond-North Elmsley, Ontario. The Project Location is generally bounded by Drummond Concession 1 to the north and Churchill Road to the east (Figure 1[1]).

As defined under *O. Reg. 359/09*, the Project Location encompasses all land, buildings, and structures in, on, or over which the renewable energy facility is located (including temporary laydown areas and access roads). Figure 1 illustrates the general Project Location. Figure 2 delineates the precise Project Location boundaries alongside the 50 m Site Investigation Area.

[1] All figures are included in Appendix A.

4.0 Summary of Site Investigation

Using the results of the records review, completed in accordance with Section 26 of *O. Reg. 359/09*, a site investigation was conducted. Site investigations were conducted by Dillon in 2026, and a subsequent Site Investigations Report was prepared in accordance with Section 27(1) of *O. Reg 359/09*. A detailed list of the determinations made from site investigation work is outlined in Table 2. Natural features occurring within the Project Location and/or the surrounding 50 m, as defined in *O. Reg. 359/09*, are outlined in the NHA Site Investigation Report. Figures 4 and 5 of the NHA Site Investigation Report illustrate the results of the site investigation and identify the natural heritage features within the Project Location and surrounding 50 m in accordance with the requirements of Section 26 of *O. Reg. 359/09*.

Table 2: Summary of Natural Heritage Assessment Site Investigation Results

Natural Feature ID	Feature in Relation to Project Location		Evaluation of Significance Status		
	Within	Within Prescribed Setback (50m)	Requires Evaluation	Previously Evaluated	Evaluation not Required*
Woodlands					
Woodland A	---	✓	✓	---	---
Woodland B	✓	✓	✓	---	---
Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat					
Specialized Habitat for Wildlife					
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	✓	✓	✓	---	---
Habitat of Species of Conservation Concern					
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat	✓	✓	✓	---	---
Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species					
Eastern Wood-Pewee	✓	✓	✓	---	---
SCC (SAR) Bats	✓	✓	✓	---	---

**An evaluation would not be required if the natural feature is located entirely within the 50 m setback and it is treated as significant (i.e., studies to verify provincial significance will not be undertaken or wildlife habitat has been deemed largely unimpacted by the development of a solar facility).*

5.0 Evaluation of Significance Purpose

This Evaluation of Significance was completed to evaluate if natural features found within the Project Location and/or surrounding 50 m are significant or provincially significant[2]. It is consistent with Section 27 of *O. Reg. 359/09*, which states that a person who proposes to engage in a solar renewable energy Project shall evaluate any information available to the person relating to natural features, including all information obtained during the records review, site investigation and in consultation with regulatory agencies, stakeholders and other interested and relevant parties.

The objective of the NHA Evaluation of Significance Report is to evaluate the natural features identified in the NHA Site Investigation Report, and which are summarized in Table 2 above in accordance with Section 27 of *O. Reg. 359/09*, to determine:

- Whether a natural feature is significant if it is a woodland, valleyland or wildlife habitat.
- Whether a natural feature is provincially significant if it is a southern wetland, a northern wetland, a coastal wetland, an area of natural and scientific interest (earth science) or an area of natural and scientific interest (life science).

If a natural feature identified during the site investigation has not been previously evaluated by the MNR, it is required to be evaluated using criteria and procedures established or accepted by the MNR. Where appropriate studies to determine the significance of a wildlife habitat have not been conducted (e.g., due to timing windows for surveys, etc.), the Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects (MNRF, 2026) states that the candidate wildlife habitat may be treated as significant for the purposes of the NHA. Wildlife habitat treated as significant will be clearly identified in this report and addressed within the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) under a separate cover.

[2] For the purposes of the NHA Evaluation of Significance Report, use of the word significant may also mean "treated as significant" for wildlife habitat and use of the phrase "provincially significant" may also mean "assumed provincially significant" for wetlands within 50 m of the Project Location that were evaluated using the methods described in Section 6.2.

6.0 Evaluation of Significance Methodology

The following sections provide evaluation criteria and procedures used to evaluate the natural features determined to be within the Project Location and/or within the surrounding prescribed 50 m setback during the records review and/or site investigation. Criteria and procedures reported are those that are currently accepted by the MNR.

6.1 Access to Adjacent Lands

As outlined in *O. Reg. 359/09*, the lands within 50 m of the Project Location must be assessed for natural features. Access was not granted to some lands located within 50 m of the Project Location boundary; only the landowners participating in the Project granted access to facilitate field investigations. Where access was restricted, an alternative investigation was completed in accordance with Section C3.1 of the NHAG, Third Edition (MNR, 2026). The alternative investigation consisted of viewing adjacent properties from the property boundary, and adjacent public lands (e.g. roads), as well as utilizing air photo interpretation and secondary source data.

6.2 Wetlands

No wetlands were identified within the Project Location in the NHA Record Review or Site Investigation reports.

6.3 Woodlands

As outlined in the NHAG, Third Edition (MNR, 2026), woodlands that are mapped and determined to be significant by the planning authority (e.g. municipality) are considered to be significant. For woodlands within provincial plan areas, the criteria and procedures related to woodlands set out in the Greenbelt or Oak Ridges Moraine Technical Papers are to be used for assessing woodlands for significance. For woodlands outside of provincial planning areas, the criteria and procedures set out in Appendix C1 of the NHAG, Third Edition are to be used for assessing woodlands for significance.

The following are minimum standards for tree cover:

(a) a tree crown cover of over 60% of the ground, determinable from aerial photography; or,

(b) a tree crown cover of over 10% of the ground, determinable from aerial photography, together with stem estimates of:
- 1,000 trees of any size per hectare, or,
- 750 trees measuring over five centimetres in diameter, per hectare, or,
- 500 trees measuring over 12 centimetres in diameter, per hectare, or,
- 250 trees measuring over 20 centimetres in diameter, per hectare.

Further, to be considered significant, a woodland meeting a significance criterion must have an average minimum width of 40 metres measured to crown edges where the size criterion size threshold is 0.5 to 4 hectares, and 60 metres where the criterion size threshold is 10 hectares or more. If these minimum standards are met, it is then evaluated based on Size, Ecological Function, and Uncommon Characteristics criteria (further described below). Woodlands that meet the minimum standards for any one of the criteria are considered significant.

Significant woodlands do not include:

(a) a plantation managed for production of nursery stock; or,
(b) a plantation managed for tree products with an average rotation of less than 20 years (e.g. hybrid poplar or willow); or,
(c) a plantation established and continuously managed for the sole purpose of complete removal at rotation, without a forest restoration objective; or,
(d) a woodland dominated by the invasive non-native tree species buckthorn (*Rhamnus* species) or Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*); if native tree species cover less than 10% of the ground and are represented by less than 100 stems of any size per hectare.

<u>Size</u>
- Size value is related to the scarcity of woodland in the landscape within a municipality.

<u>Ecological Function</u>
- Woodland Interior: Interior woodland habitat within 100 m from the woodland's edge. Woodlands are considered significant if they have a certain amount interior habitat more than 100 m from the edge in relation to woodland cover within the municipality.
- Proximity to Other Significant Woodland or Habitats: Patches of woodlands in proximity to each other are of greater value and benefit to wildlife. Woodlands are considered significant if a portion of the woodland is located within 30 m from a significant natural feature or fish habitat, in relation to the woodland cover within the municipality.
- Linkages: Woodlands are considered significant if they are located within a defined natural heritage system or provide a connecting link between two other significant features,

each of which is within 120 m, and the woodland meets the area threshold, in relation to the woodland cover within the municipality.

- Water Protection: Woodlands are considered significant if they are located within 50 m (or top of valley bank if greater) of a sensitive groundwater discharge, sensitive recharge, sensitive headwater area, watercourse or fish habitat and the woodland within this distance meets the minimum area threshold.
- Woodland diversity representation (composition): Woodlands are considered significant if they have:
  - a naturally occurring (not planted) composition of native forest species (e.g., sugar maple, black maple, silver maple, red maple, yellow birch, hickory, beech, black ash, walnut, tamarack, spruce, pine, oak, basswood or hemlock) that have declined significantly in Ecoregions 6E and 7E and which meet the minimum area threshold.
  - a high native diversity through a combination of composition and terrain (e.g., a woodland extending from hilltop to valley bottom to opposite slopes) and meets the minimum area threshold.

Uncommon Characteristics

- Woodlands are considered significant if they have rare (S1, S2, S3) plant communities, vascular plants with a Coefficient of Conservatism (CC) of 8, 9 or 10, trees of restricted distribution, older woodlands (i.e., containing over 10 trees/ha that are over 100 years old), or larger trees (10 or more trees/ha at least 50 cm dbh, or a basal area of 8 or more m2/ha in trees that are at least 40 cm in diameter).

The Town of Drummond North Elmsley Official Plan (2025) section 3.17.5 identifies significant woodlands based upon the following:

- Woodland size based on overall forest cover in the Township (greater than 50 ha);
- Woodland interior with a core habitat that is 100 m from the woodland edge (interior habitats greater than 8 ha);
- Proximity to other significant habitats (woodlands greater than 20 ha and within 30 m of PSW, ANSI, other significant woodland or fish habitat);
- Woodlands that are linkages (woodlands greater than 20 ha that act as linkages between two significant features or areas within 120 m);
- Woodlands greater than 0.5 ha which exhibit uncommon characteristics such as (1) vegetation communities which are extremely rare, very rare or rare to uncommon, (2) the habitat of rare/uncommon woodlands species, (3) unique compositon or site if represented by less than 5% of the woodland area in the Township (4) habitat of species at risk, (5) rare forest types, and

(6) woodlands with species of restricted distribution or existing on only a limited number of sites; and,

- Significant Woodlands of the Township are shown on Schedule C of the Official Plan. Significant woodlands meet the criteria for being considered significant.
- Where a forested area is identified as being significant, development and site alteration may be permitted on lands within 120 m of the Woodland in accordance with the policies of the land use designation shown on Schedule A if it is demonstrated through an Environmental Impact Study, in accordance with the policies of Section 6.8, that no negative impacts on the natural features for which the forested area is considered significant.

6.4 Significant Wildlife Habitat

The Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide ("SWHTG", MNRF, 2000) and associated Ecoregion 6E Criteria Schedule (MNRF, 2015) provide direction for the identification and evaluation of significant wildlife habitat (SWH). Information collected to evaluate wildlife habitat as significant often requires specific studies targeted to the species, the habitat, or both. The criteria considered and how they were applied in the evaluation of each candidate SWH identified in the NHA Site Investigation Report are discussed in Section 8.3.

According to the NHAG (MNR, 2026), Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) includes the following:

- Species listed in Schedule 1 under the federal Species at Risk Act;
- Species included in the Protected Species in Ontario List under the Species Conservation Act;
- Species classified as provincially Special Concern by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO); and/or,
- Species assigned as provincial Conservation Status Rank (SRank) or S1 (Critically Imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (Vulnerable).

Where appropriate studies to determine the significance of a wildlife habitat have not been conducted, wildlife habitat will be treated as significant. The following survey methodology adhered to established protocols and the requirements set out in the *Natural Heritage Assessment Guide for Renewable Energy Projects* section C4 (MNR, 2026).

6.4.1 Specialized Habitat for Wildlife

6.4.1.1 Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat

Field investigations were conducted in April and May. Observations were made of any active nests for Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), Barred Owl (*Strix varia*), and Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*).

6.4.2 Habitat for Species of Special Concern

6.4.2.1 Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat

Grassland bird surveys followed the methods outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Survey Protocol for Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) in Ontario (MNR, 2013). Surveys were conducted three times per season, spaced seven to ten days apart starting at sunrise and concluding within four hours during the regional breeding bird window (April 21 to July 3) in southern Ontario, May 15 to July 3 in Northern Ontario, or May 21 to July 3 if co-surveying for Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). Fieldwork was conducted under favourable conditions with good visibility, no precipitation or fog, and wind speeds below 12 km/h. Surveys were 10 minutes in length at each point count station.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) surveys followed the methods outlined in Government of Saskatchewan's Species Detection Survey Protocol: 6.0 Short-eared Owl (2020), as recommended during MNR consultation. Surveys took place during the spring breeding season and are precisely timed to peak activity windows, starting 60 minutes prior to sunset and ending 30 minutes after sunset. Observers complete timed 5-minute passive point counts at fixed, georeferenced stations along established routes, actively scanning for low-altitude foraging flights, perching individuals, courtship "sky-dancing" displays, and vocalizations. To maximize detection probability and standardize data quality, surveys are restricted to favorable weather conditions with good visibility, low wind speed (Beaufort scale 3 or less), and no precipitation.

6.4.2.2 Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species

Species identified under the new SCC definition in the NHAG (MNR, 2026), are included here.

In accordance with criteria for this SWH type, confirmed SWH requires the habitat to "cover an important life stage component for a species e.g. specific nesting habitat or foraging habitat."

Eastern Wood-Pewee

Breeding bird surveys were conducted in the Project Location and surrounding 50 m. Following the methods outlined in the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas Guide for Participants (OBBA, 2001), Dillon conducted breeding bird surveys between dawn and 5 hours after sunrise between late May and early July, targeting both woodlands and grassland habitats in the Project Location and surrounding 50 m. Point counts were spaced depending on the habitat and the corresponding detection distance (e.g., 250 m spaces and 100 m from edge of forest habitat). Three rounds of surveys were conducted over the course of the breeding season and were spaced at least ten days apart, to ensure that both early and late breeders are detected. In addition to the detection of breeding bird species at the Project Location, an assessment of breeding behaviour was also conducted.

Species at Risk Bats

Potentially suitable habitat for SCC (SAR) bats including migratory and resident bat species was completed using the ELC assessment. For the purpose of this report, migratory SAR bats collectively refers to Silver Haired Bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), Eastern Red Bat (*Lasiurus borealis*), and Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), and resident SAR bats include Eastern Small-footed Myotis (*Myotis leibii*), Northern Myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*), Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), and Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*). In addition to ELC assessments, an early spring leaf-off bat habitat assessment was also completed in potentially suitable habitat (woodland, forest and treed swamp ecosites). This assessment included identifying potentially suitable maternity roosting trees in accordance with the guidelines included in Appendix A of the *Bat and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind and Power Projects (MNR, 2019)* for bat maternity colonies. Radius plots (12.6 m) were randomly selected in wooded areas and trees >25 cm diameter at breast height (dbh) with snags and/or cavities were identified. If snag/ cavity tree density is ≥10 snags per hectare of trees ≥25 cm dbh, then the site is a candidate for maternity colony roosts. Autonomous recording units (ARUs) specialized for detecting bat frequencies, the BAT Minis, were deployed in wooded areas in the Study Area with potential to provide habitat for SCC (SAR) bats. The ARUs were deployed in proximity to potentially suitable roosting trees (i.e., containing bat snags and cavities). Two bat acoustic monitors were deployed in Woodland B at the Project Location during the site investigations, which was relocated once during the monitoring program. One monitor was deployed on June 3, 2026, and retrieved June 30, 2026. A second monitor was deployed on June 19, 2026, and retrieved June 30, 2026.

7.0 Name and Qualifications of Site Investigators

The names and qualifications of the site investigators are outlined in Table 3 below. All site investigators listed below have been involved with the Project since the initiation of this work.

Table 3: Names and Qualifications of Site Investigators

Name:	Mike Wolosinecky
Degrees and Professional Designations:	B.E.Sc. (Hons), University of Waterloo, 2010. Ecosystem Restoration Certificate, Niagara College Canada, 2012. International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist (member-Ontario Chapter).
Years of Experience:	15 years (over 21 renewable energy Projects)
Project Role:	ELC. Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Surveys. Botanical Survey. Wetland Delineation. Incidental Wildlife Observations.
Certifications:	Butternut Health Assessor Certification (2019). Ontario Wetland Evaluation System Certification (2017). Ontario Amphibian and Reptile Survey and Handling Course, Scales Nature Centre, 2016. Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario (2012). ISA Certified Arborist.
Name:	**Steve Greidanus**
Degrees and Professional Designations:	Ecosystem Management Technician Diploma. Ecosystem Management Technology Advanced Diploma. International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist (member-Ontario Chapter). Affiliated with Ontario Field Ornithologists, Ontario Field Botanists, Birds Canada, and Ontario Nature.
Years of Experience:	7 years.

Project Role:	ELC. Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Surveys. Wetland Delineation. Botanical Survey. Incidental Wildlife Observations.
Certifications:	ISA Certified Arborist.
Name:	Charlotte Galloway
Degrees and Professional Designations:	M.Sc., Carleton University, 2026 Graduate Certificate Environmental Management and Assessment, Algonquin College, 2023
Years of Experience:	2 years.
Project Role:	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Surveys. Incidental Wildlife Observations.
Certifications:	Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Course, Blazing Star Environmental, 2022
Name:	Dave Praskey
Degrees and Professional Designations:	B.Sc., University of Guelph, 1990
Years of Experience:	24 years.
Project Role:	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Surveys. Incidental Wildlife Observations.
Certifications:	RAQS Fisheries Compliance during Construction Specialist Certification, 2011 CAN-CISEC, 2021
Name:	Molly Bradford
Degrees and Professional Designations:	M.Sc., Environmental Science, Acadia University, 2022 B.Sc., McMaster University, 2019
Years of Experience:	4 years.
Project Role:	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Surveys. Incidental Wildlife Observations.
Certifications:	Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Course, Blazing Star Environmental, 2024

8.0 Evaluation of Significance Results

The following sections summarize the results of the evaluation of significance using criteria and procedures accepted by the MNR. Representative photographs and field notes can be found in the NHA Site Investigation Report appendices.

Field inventories executed between April 23 and June 30, 2026, verified the presence, boundaries, and biophysical characteristics of natural features and candidate habitats. The details of each site investigation completed in accordance with REA Section 26(3) are provided in Table 4 and should be ready concurrently with Table 3. Alternative site investigations occurred on the same dates as the surveys outlined below.

Table 4: Site Investigation Dates, Times, Duration and Weather Conditions

Date (2026)	Survey Type	Site Investigator	Start Time	Duration (hours)	Weather Conditions (Field Observations)		Weather Conditions (EC* Station)		
					Air Temp. (°C)	Wind (BF Scale) (Beaufort Scale)	Average Air (°C)Temp.(°C)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Precipitation (mm)
April 23	Bat habitat assessment, SWH assessment, spring botanical, incidental wildlife observations assessment; raptor nest surveys; seeps and springs; pileated woodpecker cavities	M. Wolosinecky, D. Praskey	09:00	8.0	10	1	9.0	40	16.6
April 23	Amphibian breeding habitat #1	M. Wolosinecky, D. Praskey	20:59	4.0	13	2	18	30	0.0
May 27	Amphibian breeding habitat #2 and short-eared owl surveys	S. Greidanus, C. Galloway	21:05	4.0	19	1-3	15	17	0.0
June 3	Breeding bird survey #1, Bat acoustic monitor deployment	S. Greidanus, C. Galloway	05:40	8.0	14	0	4	10	0.0
June 17	Short-eared owl	C. Galloway, D. Praskey	20:09	1	18	1	5	7	0

Date (2026)	Survey Type	Site Investigator	Start Time	Duration (hours)	Weather Conditions (Field Observations)		Weather Conditions (EC* Station)		
					Air Temp. (°C)	Wind (BF Scale) (Beaufort Scale)	Average Air (°C)Temp.(°C)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Precipitation (mm)
June 19	Breeding bird survey #2, bat acoustic monitor service and deployment of second detector, ELC, summer botanical and wetland assessment	S. Greidanus	06:30	8.0	16	4	20	30	0.0
June 22	Amphibian breeding habitat #3, short-eared owl	C. Galloway, M. Bradford	20:09	4.0	17	1	5	9	0
June 30	Breeding bird survey #3, bat acoustic monitor take down	S. Greidanus	06:23	4.0	19	0	4	6	0.0
Total Duration of Field Work (staff hours)				41					

**Closest Environment Canada (EC) Weather Station is in Ottawa, Ontario, approximately 43km southwest of the Project Location. All EC Data refers to daily values; N/A indicates the information was not available from an Environment Canada weather station from the date/time of field work.*

8.1 Wetlands

No wetlands were identified during site investigations with 50 m of the Project Location.

8.2 Woodlands

As discussed earlier in Section 6.3, for a woodland to be significant, it must meet minimum standards for tree cover and minimum width, and be assessed for size, ecological function. And uncommon characteristics. For this evaluation of significance, the definition is as defined in *O. Reg 359/09*, as also detailed in Section 6.3. Significant woodlands were identified on the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley Official Plan (2025) Schedule C.

Two woodlands (Woodlands A and B) were identified in the Site Investigations report within the Project Location and/or surrounding 50 m setback. Based on the criteria identified in Section 6.3, Woodland B has been carried forward as a significant woodland as it meets the canopy cover and size criteria and identified as a significant woodland on Schedule C (Town of Drummon/North Elmsley, 2025) (Figure 2). Woodland B is also identified as habitat for SCC (SAR) bats. Based on the size criteria, presence of interior woodland habitat, and added value of ecological function for SCC and SAR, Woodland B has been carried forward as a significant woodland. The woodland boundary delineated in O. Reg. 359/09 Section 26 remains the ecological boundary. The establishment of an operational Vegetation Management Zone does not shift the boundary of the significant woodland.

Refer to Table 5 below for the evaluation of each woodland for significance.

Table 5: Evaluation of Woodlands within the Project Location and 50 m Setback

Woodland ID No	Size Criterion		Ecological Function Criteria					Uncommon Characteristics	Evaluation of Significance	
	Woodland of Minimum Size* (Significant = ≥50 ha)	Woodland Interior Habitat** of Minimum Size (Significant = ≥8 ha)	Proximity to Other Significant Woodlands (≤30 m) or Habitats^ and Woodland Meets Minimum Size (= ≥10 ha)	Linkage Function and Woodland Meets Minimum Size (= ≥10 ha)	Water Protection Function and Woodland Meets Minimum Size (= ≥4 ha)	Woodland Diversity Representation and Woodland Meets Minimum Size (= ≥10 ha)	Uncommon Characteristics and Woodland Meets Minimum Size (= ≥4 ha)		Significant	Not Significant
A	• 0.89 ha Criteria not met	• 0 ha Criteria not met	• Confirmed habitat for SCC birds Easten Wood-Pewee • Does not meet minimum size Criteria not met	• The woodland is mapped as 'natural corridor and linkage' as shown on Schedule C of the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley Official Plan (2025). • Woodland does not provide a connecting link between two other significant features within 120 m • Does not meet minimum size Criteria not met	• None observed. • Does not meet minimum size Criteria not met	This woodland area is composed of the following ELC communities: • Dry-Fresh White Cedar Coniferous Forest (FOCM2-2) Dominant canopy species include Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), White Spruce (*Picea glauca*), Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and White Elm (*Ulmus americana*). • Does not meet minimum size Criteria not met	• None recorded. • Meets minimum size Criteria not met		✓
B	The woodland is mapped as a significant woodland as shown on Schedule C of the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley Official Plan (2025). As per Table C3 of the NHAG, Third Edition (MNRF, 2026), woodlands that are mapped and to be determined significant by a planning authority (e.g. municipality) are significant for the purposes of the Natural Heritage Assessment.								✓	

8.3 Significant Wildlife Habitat

As discussed in Section 6.4, wildlife habitat was assessed using the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNRF, 2000) and the associated Ecoregion 6E Criteria Schedules (MNRF, 2015). Candidate wildlife habitat was scoped by applying the criteria found within the above technical guide and its associated appendices.

Where appropriate studies to determine the significance of a wildlife habitat have not been conducted, wildlife habitat has been treated as significant. For natural features treated as significant, mitigation measures for potential environmental effects will be outlined in the NHA EIS Report. Details of the evaluation are outlined in Table 6.

8.3.1 Ecological Land Classification

A total of 13 ELC communities were identified at the Project Location and surrounding 50 m. The location, type and boundaries of the various vegetation communities located within the Project Location and surrounding 50 m are delineated and described in the NHA Site Investigation Report. ELC field notes are also included in the NHA Site Investigation Report. A summary of SWH and its significance are included in Table 6.

8.3.2 Breeding Bird Surveys, Grassland Breeding Bird Surveys and Short-eared Owl Surveys

The breeding bird surveys, grassland breeding bird surveys and Short-eared Owl surveys identified 48 unique bird species, of which five are SCC species (Eastern Wood-pewee, Bobolink, Barn Swallow, Wood Thrush and Eastern Meadowlark). No short-eared Owls were observed during the surveys.

Based on the results of the breeding bird surveys, SWH for Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat was determined to be significant due to the presence of multiple probable Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) breeding, probable breeding of Bobolink, and the possible breeding of Eastern Meadowlark.

Federally listed SAR birds have been included in this report with consideration for SCC but will be discussed further under separate cover of the Species at Risk report with regards to regulatory requirements under the SCA and SARA, where applicable. A list of species observed during the survey, their ranking, breeding evidence observed and survey station is found in Appendix B1.

8.3.3 Bat Habitat and Bat Acoustic Surveys

A bat habitat assessment was completed to identify potential bat roosting trees.

SAR bats were identified through the bat acoustic surveys in Woodland B, including Silver-haired Bat/Big Brown Bat and Hoary Bat and confirmed to be significant wildlife habitat for SCC (SAR) Bats. The results of the bat acoustic surveys are identified in Appendix B2.

Table 6: Significant Wildlife Habitat Located within 50 m of the Project Location

Wildlife Habitat	Definition Criteria for Significant Wildlife Habitat	Habitat Composition: Attributes, Condition and Function		Location		Status				Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status
				Within Project Location	Within 50 m of Project Location	Not Applicable	Significant	Treated Significant	Not Significant	
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	All natural or conifer plantation woodland/forest stands >30 ha with >10 ha of interior habitat. <u>Wildlife species:</u> Northern Goshawk Cooper's Hawk Sharp-shinned Hawk Red-shouldered Hawk Barred Owl Broad-winged Hawk	ID WRNH1	ELC* FOCM4-1	✓	✓				✓	No raptor nests were observed during field investigations in the Project Location and 50 m setback. See Appendix B1 for the full list of bird species observed.
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat (includes Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink)	Large grassland areas (including natural and cultural fields and meadows) are important to support grassland breeding bird species. Grassland areas > 30 ha, and do not include Class 1 or Class 2 agricultural lands. Habitat does not include fields with row-cropping or intensive hay or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years. This habitat can be found in Meadows (ME). Species of Conservation Concern: Grasshopper Sparrow	ID OCBBH1	ELC* MEMM3, MEMM4	✓	✓		✓			Meadows were observed within the Project Location and 50 m setback that is considered Significant Wildlife Habitat for Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat. Wildlife habitat for Open Country Breeding Bird Habitat (includes habitat for Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink). Probable breeding of Savannah Sparrow and Bobolink, and possible breeding of Eastern Meadowlark in the MEMM3 and MEMM4 communities at the Project Location as such this SWH type has been evaluated as significant. See Figure 3A. See Appendix B1or the full list of bird species observed.
Eastern Wood-Pewee	The Eastern Wood-Pewee lives in open, deciduous, mixed or coniferous forest clearings and forest edges predominated	ID EWP1, EWP2	ELC* FOCM2-2, FOCM4-1	✓	✓		✓			Forest clearings and edge habitat within forest (FO) and woodland (WO) communities were observed within the

Wildlife Habitat	Definition Criteria for Significant Wildlife Habitat	Habitat Composition: Attributes, Condition and Function		Location		Status				Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status
				Within Project Location	Within 50 m of Project Location	Not Applicable	Significant	Treated Significant	Not Significant	
	by oak with little understory including mature woodlands, roadsides, woodlots, farm woodlots and orchards.									Project Location and within the 50 m setback that is considered Significant Wildlife Habitat for Eastern Wood-pewee. Eastern Wood-pewee was heard calling in the FOCM2-2 and FOCM4-1 communities at the Project Location. Eastern Wood-pewee had possible breeding evidence, not confirmed or probable evidence, and therefore is not significant for this SWH type. See Appendix B1 for the full list of bird species observed.
SCC (SAR) Bats	The hoary bat, eastern red bat, and silverhaired bat are migratory "tree bats" that rely heavily on forest foliage and tree cavities for summer roosting and forage near open water and forest edges. Move to southern United States/Mexico during winter. Species rely on a combination of forested landscapes, open water for foraging, and underground cavities like caves or mines for winter hibernation, though each shows distinct preferences for summer roosts and hunting environments. Species prefers mature deciduous or mixed forests. _____ Species: Hoary Bat Eastern Red Bat Silver-haired Bat	ID B1	ELC* FOCM4-1, WODM4-2	✓			✓			Bat habitat was identified, and indicator species (including Silver-haired Bat/Big Brown Bat and Hoary Bat.) were recorded on a bat detector. Therefore, B1 is significant. See Appendix B2 for the full list of bat species heard on the bat detector. See Figure 3B.

Wildlife Habitat	Definition Criteria for Significant Wildlife Habitat	Habitat Composition: Attributes, Condition and Function	Location		Status				Relevant Evaluation Criteria Determining Status
			Within Project Location	Within 50 m of Project Location	Not Applicable	Significant	Treated Significant	Not Significant	
	Little Brown Myotis Northern Myotis Eastern Small-footed Myotis Tricolored Bat								

** Ecosystem Land Classification (ELC) further detailed in the NHA Site Investigation Report.*

9.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the significance of natural features determined to occur within 50 m of the Project Location, as previously identified in the Records Review and Site Investigations Report. The evaluation of significance was undertaken according to the criteria and procedures outlined in the NHAG (MNR, 2026). Natural features identified to be significant are shown in Figure 2, and Figures 3A-3B, and are also summarized in Table 7.

This report was prepared to fulfil the requirements of the NHA Evaluation of Significance Report under *O. Reg 359/09*. An NHA Environmental Impact Study Report, which examines potential impacts, mitigation, and other relevant items to protect these natural features, will be required for those natural features evaluated to be significant within 50 m of the Project Location.

Table 7: Natural Features Evaluation of Significance Summary

Natural Feature	Details			
Type	Minimum Setback Provided from Project Location (m)	Significant/Provincially Significant	Treated as Significant/Assumed Significant	Not Significant
Woodlands				
A	50			✓
B	Within	✓		
Wildlife Habitat				
Specialized Habitat for Wildlife				
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	Within			✓
Habitat of Species of Conservation Concern				
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat	Within	✓		
Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species				
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Within			✓
Species at Risk				
SCC (SAR) Bats	Within	✓		

10.0 References

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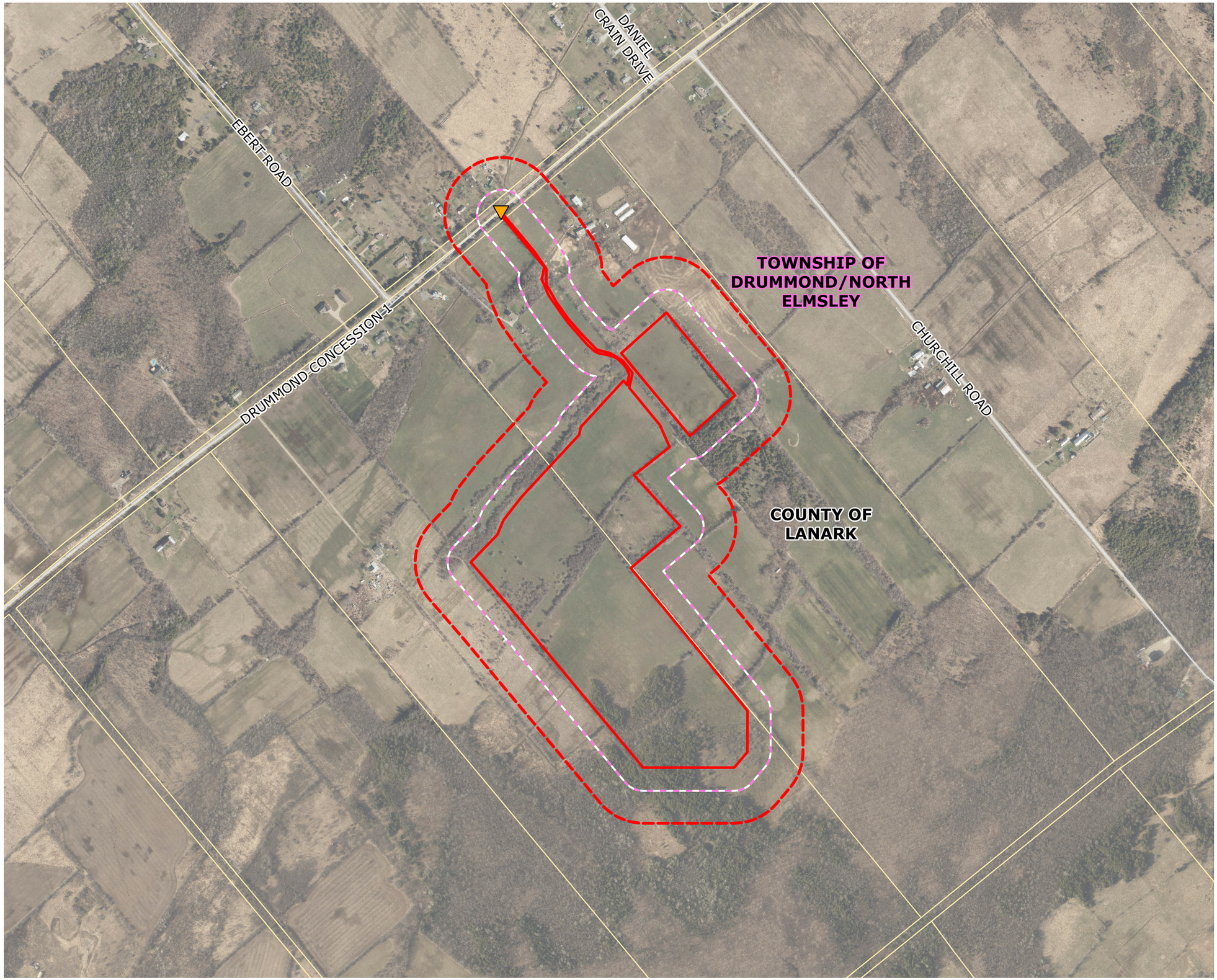
Appendix A

Figures



Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project

Evaluation of Significance Report

Project Location

Figure 1

- Project Location
- Study Area (120 m)
- 50 m Site Investigation Area
- Point of Common Coupling
- Local Road
- Lot/Concession



Map Drawing Information:
Data Provided by Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Scale 1:8,000

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Checked By: MM	Status: DRAFT
Map Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	Date: 2026-11-02

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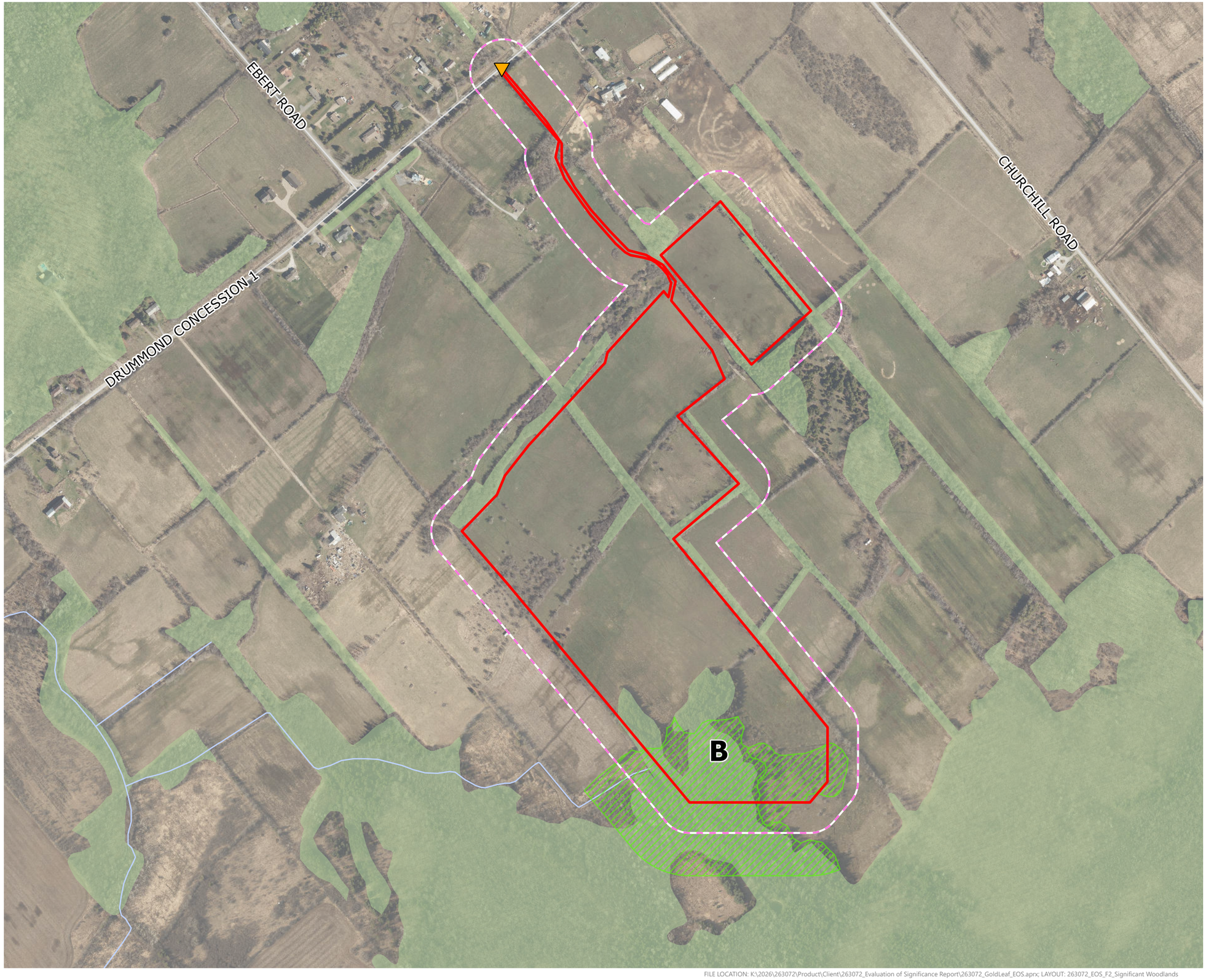
Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project

Evaluation of Significance Report

Significant Woodlands

Figure 2



- Project Location
- 50 m Site Investigation Area
- Point of Common Coupling
- Local Road
- Watercourse
- Water Body
- Woodland (MNR, 2026)
- Significant Woodland

Map Drawing Information:
Data Provided by Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Scale 1:6,000

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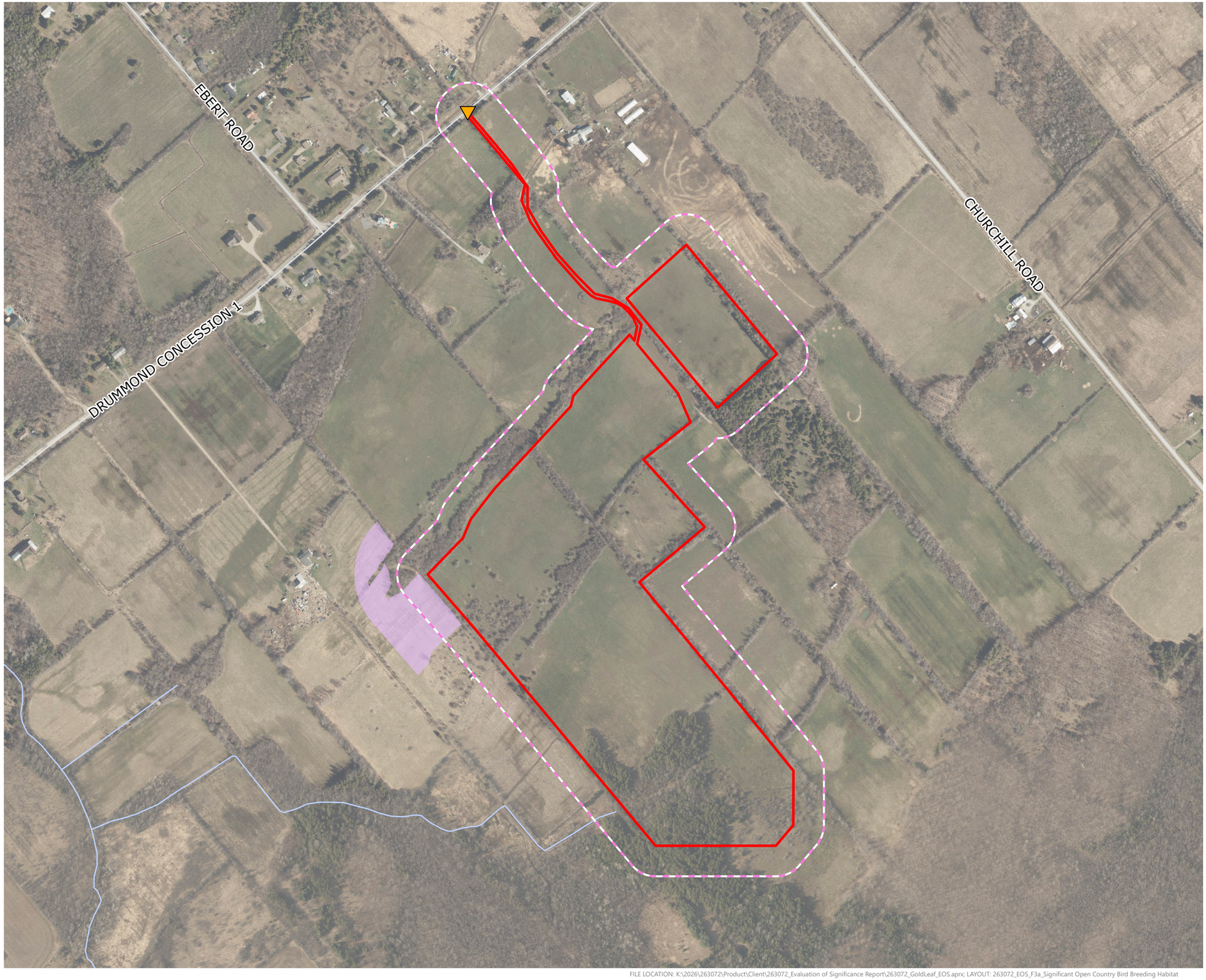

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project

Evaluation of Significance Report

Significant Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat

Figure 3a

- Project Location
- 50 m Site Investigation Area
- Point of Common Coupling
- Local Road
- Watercourse
- Significant Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat

Map Drawing Information:
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Scale 1:6,000

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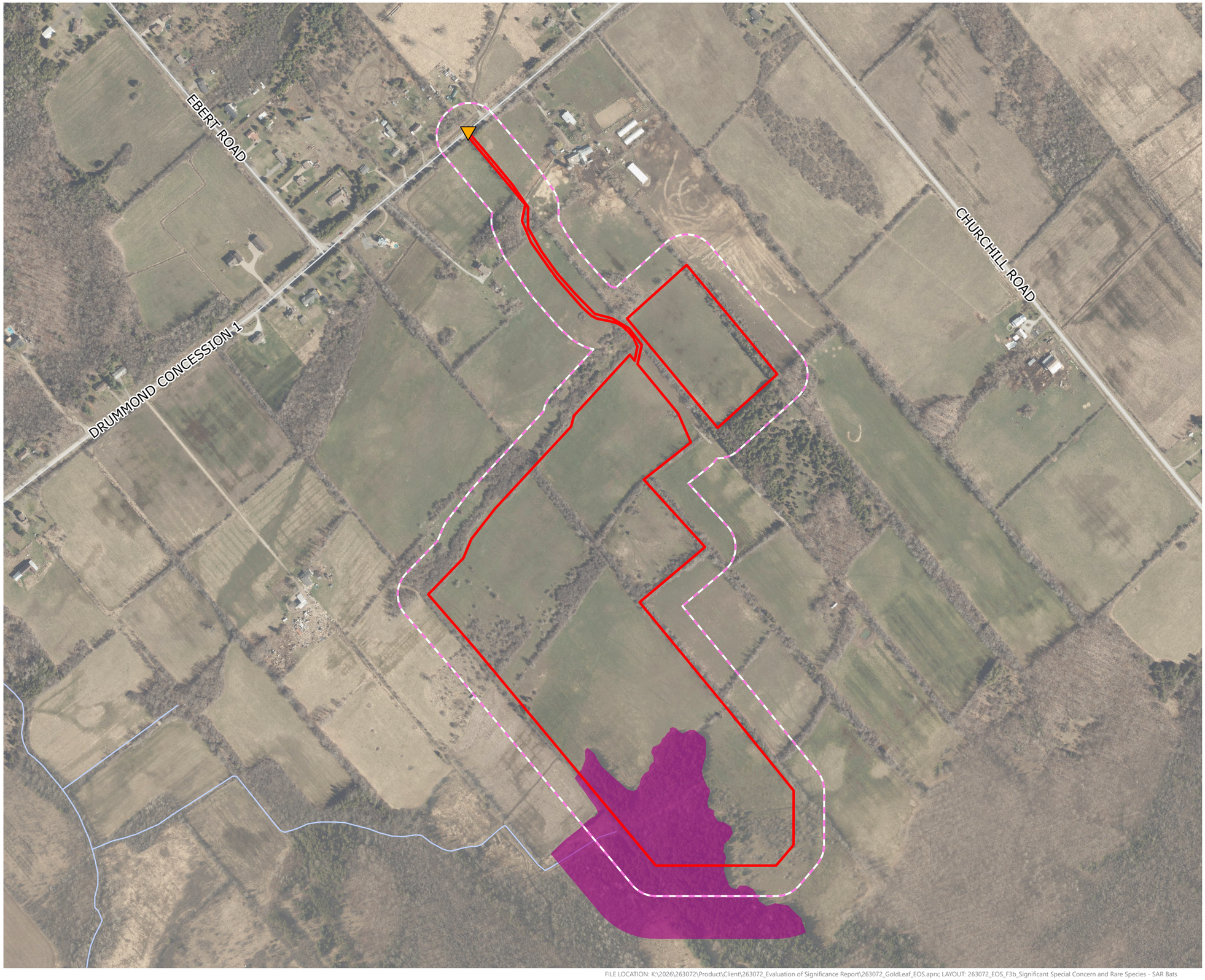

Golden Leaf Agrivoltaics Project

Evaluation of Significance Report

Significant Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species - SAR Bats

Figure 3b

- Project Location
- 50 m Site Investigation Area
- Point of Common Coupling
- Local Road
- Watercourse
- Significant Special Concern and Rare Species - SAR Bats

Map Drawing Information:
Data Provided by Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Scale 1:6,000

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Appendix B1

Breeding Bird Survey Results

Table B-1: Breeding Bird Survey Results

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA[1]	SCA[2]	S-Rank[3]	Breeding Bird Evidence[4]	Breeding Possibility	Breeding Bird Stations										
							BBS-1	BBS-2	BBS-3	GRBBS-1	GRBBS-2	GRBBS-3	GRBBS-4	SEO-1	SEO-2	SEO-3	SEO-4
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	---	---	S5B	S, X	Possible	–	–	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–
American Goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	–
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	---	---	S5B	S, X	Possible	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	SC	---	S4B	X	Possible	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–
Black-and-white Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	---	---	S5	S, X	Possible	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	---	---	S5	S, X	Possible	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	SC	---	S4B	S	Probable	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–
Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*	---	---	S4B	S, X	Possible	–	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	---	---	S5	S, P	Probable	–	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	---	---	S5B, S5N	X	Possible	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	✓	–	–	–
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	---	---	S5	S	Possible	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–
Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	---	---	S5B, S3N	S	Possible	–	–	✓	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–
Clay-colored Sparrow	*Spizella pallida*	---	---	S4B	S	Possible	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*	---	---	S5	S, X	Possible	–	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*	---	---	S5	S	Possible	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	---	---	S5B, S3N	S	Possible	–	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	–	✓	–
Downy Woodpecker	*Dryobates pubescens*	---	---	S5	S	Possible	–	✓	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–
Eastern Kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	---	---	S4B	S, T, X	Probable	–	–	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	THR	---	S4B, S3N	S, X	Possible	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–	–
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eastern Wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*	SC	---	S4B	S	Possible	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	✓
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	---	---	SNA	S, CF, X	Confirmed	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
Field Sparrow	*Spizella pusilla*	---	---	S4B, S3N	S	Possible	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	---	---	S5B, S3N	S	Possible	–	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–
Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	---	---	S5B	S, X	Possible	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓
Hermit Thrush	*Catharus guttatus*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	---	---	S4B	S	Possible	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA[1]	SCA[2]	S-Rank[3]	Breeding Bird Evidence[4]	Breeding Possibility	Breeding Bird Stations										
							BBS-1	BBS-2	BBS-3	GRBBS-1	GRBBS-2	GRBBS-3	GRBBS-4	SEO-1	SEO-2	SEO-3	SEO-4
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	---	---	S5	S, X	Possible	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	---	---	S5	S	Possible	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	---	---	S5	S	Possible	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	✓
Norther House Wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	–	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Ovenbird	*Seiurus aurocapilla*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	---	---	S5	S	Possible	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–	–
Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	---	---	S5	S, P, X	Probable	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–
Rock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	---	---	SNA	X	Possible	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	–	–	–	–	✓	–	✓	–	–	–	–
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	*Archilochus colubris*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	---	---	S5B, S3N	S, P, X	Probable	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scarlet Tanager	*Piranga olivacea*	---	---	S5B	S, X	Possible	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	---	---	S5	S, FY, X	Confirmed	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	---	---	S5B, S3N	X	Possible	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	---	---	S5	S, X	Possible	✓	–	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–
Wild Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	---	---	SNA	S	Possible	✓	–	–	–	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	THR	---	S4B	S	Possible	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	✓	–	–	–	–
Yellow Warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	---	---	S5B	S	Possible	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	---	---	S5B, S3N	S	Possible	✓	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1 – Status identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada under the federal Species at Risk Act (END = Endangered; THR= threatened; SC = Special Concern);

2 – Species classification in Ontario list under the provincial SCA, 2025 (END = Endangered; THR= threatened);

3 – Ontario S-Rank: S5 = secure, S4= apparently secure, S3 = vulnerable, S2 = imperiled, SB = breeding migrants/vagrants, SN = non-breeding migrants/vagrants, SNA = Not Applicable, ? = rank uncertain;

4 –Breeding Evidence codes: S = Singing male(s) present or breeding males present in suitable nesting habitat, H = Species observed in suitable nesting habitat, V = Visiting probable nest site, A = Agitated behaviour, P = Pair observed is suitable nesting habitat, D = Display/Courtship, T = Permanent territory presumed, CF = Carrying Food, FY = Recently Fledged Young, X = Species observed.

Appendix B2

Bat Acoustic Analysis Results

Appendix B2: Bat Acoustic Analysis Results

Bat Detector #1			
Survey Date	Big Brown Bat Silver Haired Bat	Hoary Bat	Grand Total
2026-06-03	63	5	68
2026-06-04	41	2	43
2026-06-05	53	4	57
2026-06-06	31	1	32
2026-06-07	23	3	26
2026-06-08	33		33
2026-06-09	32	4	36
2026-06-10	6	3	9
2026-06-11	24	1	25
2026-06-12	43		43
2026-06-13	11	1	12
2026-06-14	4		4
2026-06-15	9		9
2026-06-16	6		6
2026-06-17	54		54
2026-06-18	44		44
2026-06-19	6	1	7
2026-06-20	8		8
2026-06-21	7		7
2026-06-22	13	3	16
2026-06-23	11		11
2026-06-24	21	6	27
2026-06-25	18	6	24
2026-06-26	26	6	32
2026-06-27	22	13	35
2026-06-28	8	5	13
2026-06-29	17	4	21
2026-06-30	5	3	8
Grand Total	639	71	710

Bat Detector #2			
Survey Date	Big Brown Bat Silver Haired Bat	Hoary Bat	Grand Total
2026-06-19	0	0	0
2026-06-20	0	0	0
2026-06-21	9	3	12
2026-06-22	10	7	17
2026-06-23	12	3	15
2026-06-24	15	10	25
2026-06-25	11	6	17
2026-06-26	8	9	17
2026-06-27	10	14	24
2026-06-28	7	12	19
2026-06-29	21	20	41
2026-06-30	2	4	6
Grand Total	105	88	193

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