



Northland Power Inc. on behalf of Northland Power Solar Abitibi L.P. Toronto, Ontario

Natural Heritage Records Review Report

Abitibi Solar Project

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Project Report

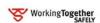
October 18, 2012

Northland Power Inc. Abitibi Solar Project

Natural Heritage Records Review Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Northland Power Solar Abitibi L.P. (hereinafter referred to as "Northland") is proposing to develop a Class 3 10-megawatt (MW) ground mounted solar photovoltaic (Solar PV) facility in the District of Cochrane. This Project, known as the Abitibi Solar Project, is hereafter referred to as "Abitibi" or the "Project."

The Project location is comprised of two primary components. The first part of the Project is the location of the solar panels, including access roads, inverters, transformers, fencing, etc, and is hereafter referred to as the "solar panel Project location" The solar panel Project location is approximately 98 hectares (ha) in size and located on Lots 14 and 15, Concession 8 of the Town of Cochrane. The solar panel Project location is situated on Glackmeyer Concession Road 9 (shown in Figure 1.1).

The second part of the Project is the approximately 20 km transmission line from the solar panel Project location to the connection point immediately west of the Project location, as well as associated transition structure and switching station. This portion of the project is referred to as the transmission line Project location, with locations shown in Figures 1.2 and 1.3.

1.2 **REA Legislative Requirements**

Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 359/09 – Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.O.1 of the Act, (herein referred to as the REA Regulation) made under the *Environmental Protection Act* identifies the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) requirements for renewable energy projects in Ontario. Per Section 4 of the REA Regulation, ground mounted solar facilities with a name plate capacity greater than 10 kilowatts (kW) are classified as Class 3 solar facilities and require a REA.

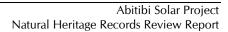
Section 25 of the REA Regulation requires proponents of Class 3 solar projects to undertake a natural heritage records review to identify whether the Project is

- i. in a provincial park or conservation reserve or within 120 m of a provincial park or conservation reserve
- ii. in a natural feature
- iii. within 50 m of an area of natural and scientific interest (earth science), or
- iv. within 120 m of a natural feature that is not an area of natural and scientific interest (earth science).

Natural Features are defined in Section 1.1 of the REA Regulation to be all or part of

- a) an area of natural and scientific interest (ANSI) (earth science)
- b) an ANSI (life science)
- c) a coastal wetland
- d) a northern wetland







- e) a southern wetland
- f) a valleyland
- g) a wildlife habitat, or
- h) a woodland.

With respect to valleylands and woodlands, Section 1.1 of the REA Regulation identifies that these features are only found south and east of the Canadian Shield. As the Project location is north of the Canadian Shield, it is not possible for valleylands or woodlands to be located on or within 120 m of the Project location.

Subsection 3 of Section 25 of the REA Regulation requires the proponent to prepare a report "setting out a summary of the records searched and the results of the analysis" (O. Reg. 359/09). This Natural Heritage Records Review Report has been prepared to meet these requirements.

2. Methodology

This Records Review Report is based on a review of published and non-published information on natural heritage features and provincial parks/conservation reserves identified on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).

Records were searched within a minimum distance of 1 km from the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line). Results are discussed below in relation to the distances specified between the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line) and natural features and provincial parks/conservation reserves as defined in Section 25 of the REA Regulation (see Section 1.2).

The following sections document the records that were searched for, and what was obtained, with the focus on identifying whether or not the Project was located on or within 120 m of any of the features listed in Section 1.2. The sections are organized as identified in Column 1 of the table in Section 25 of the REA Regulation.

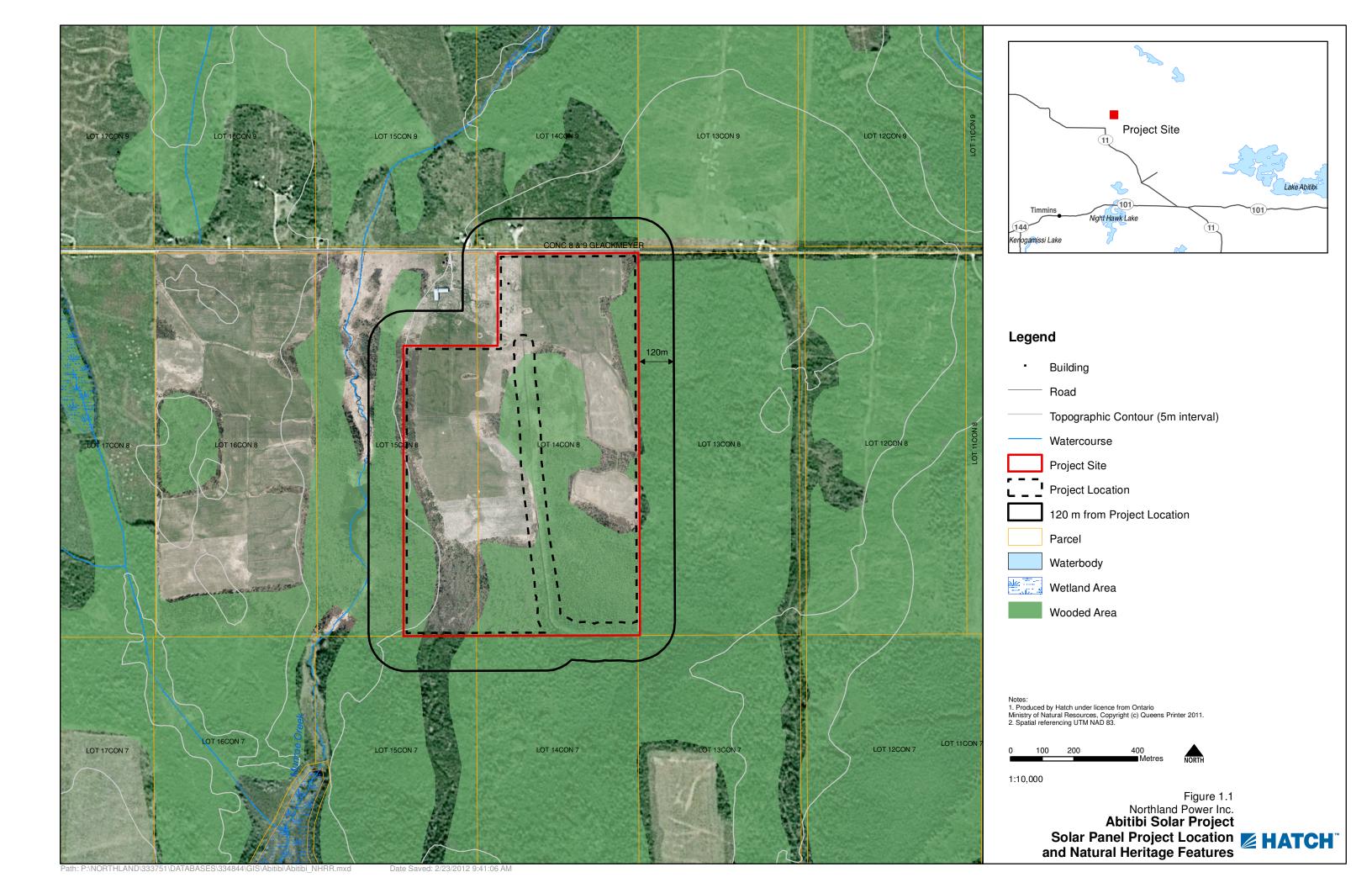
There are no conservation authorities within the jurisdiction of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line). Also, the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line) is not located within the Niagara Escarpment Commission Plan Area, the Greenbelt Plan area or the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan Area. Similarly there are no local roads boards and local service boards present with jurisdiction over these areas. Therefore, records review for these bodies was not conducted.

2.1 Ministry of Natural Resources Records

The following Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) on-line records were reviewed:

Ontario Base Maps and natural feature layers from Land Information Ontario (LIO)
 (http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm). Data layers were requested on March 11 and 12, 2010, with results received on March 12, 2010. Layers requested from the Natural Resources Values Information System are described below:

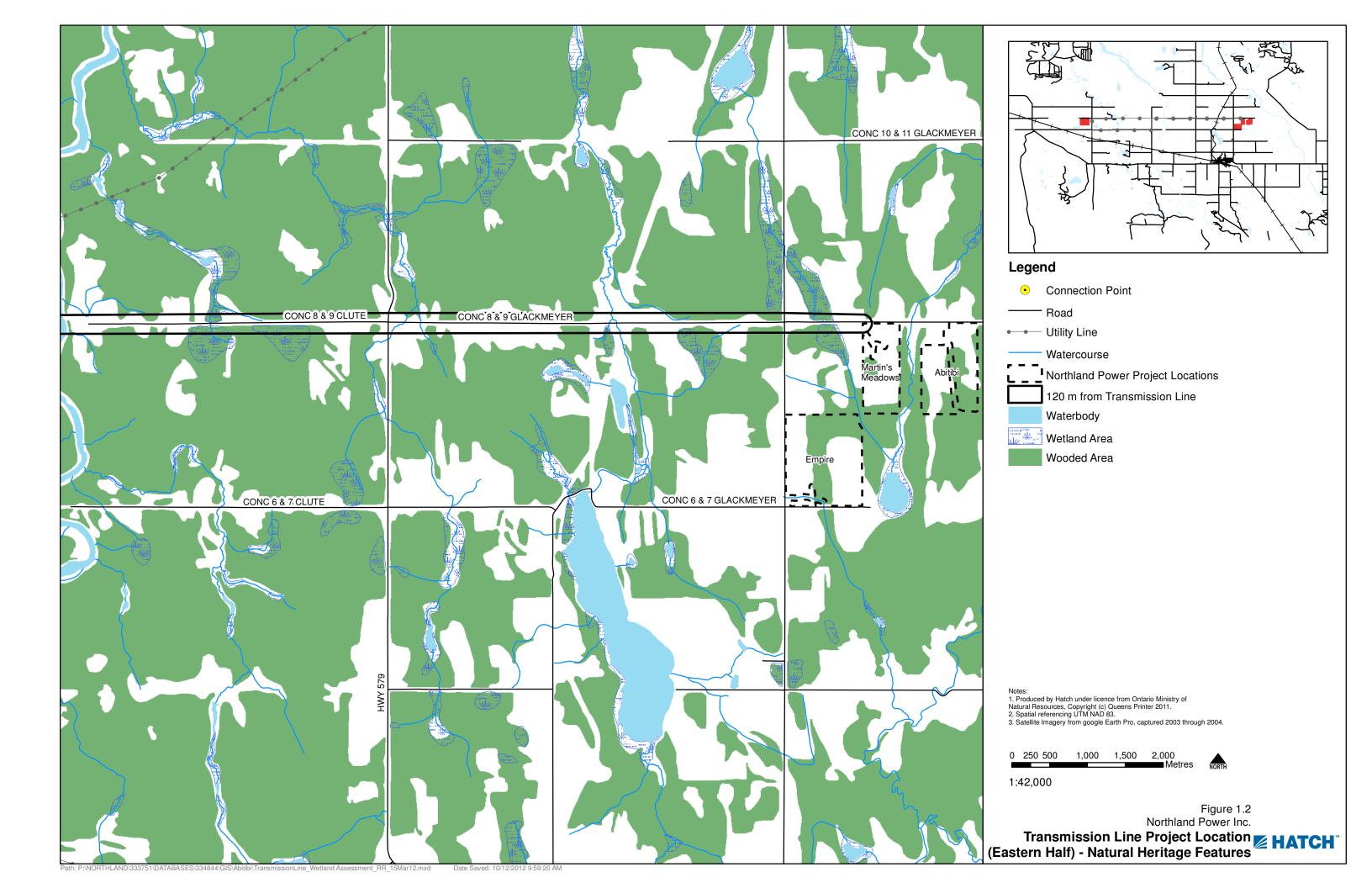






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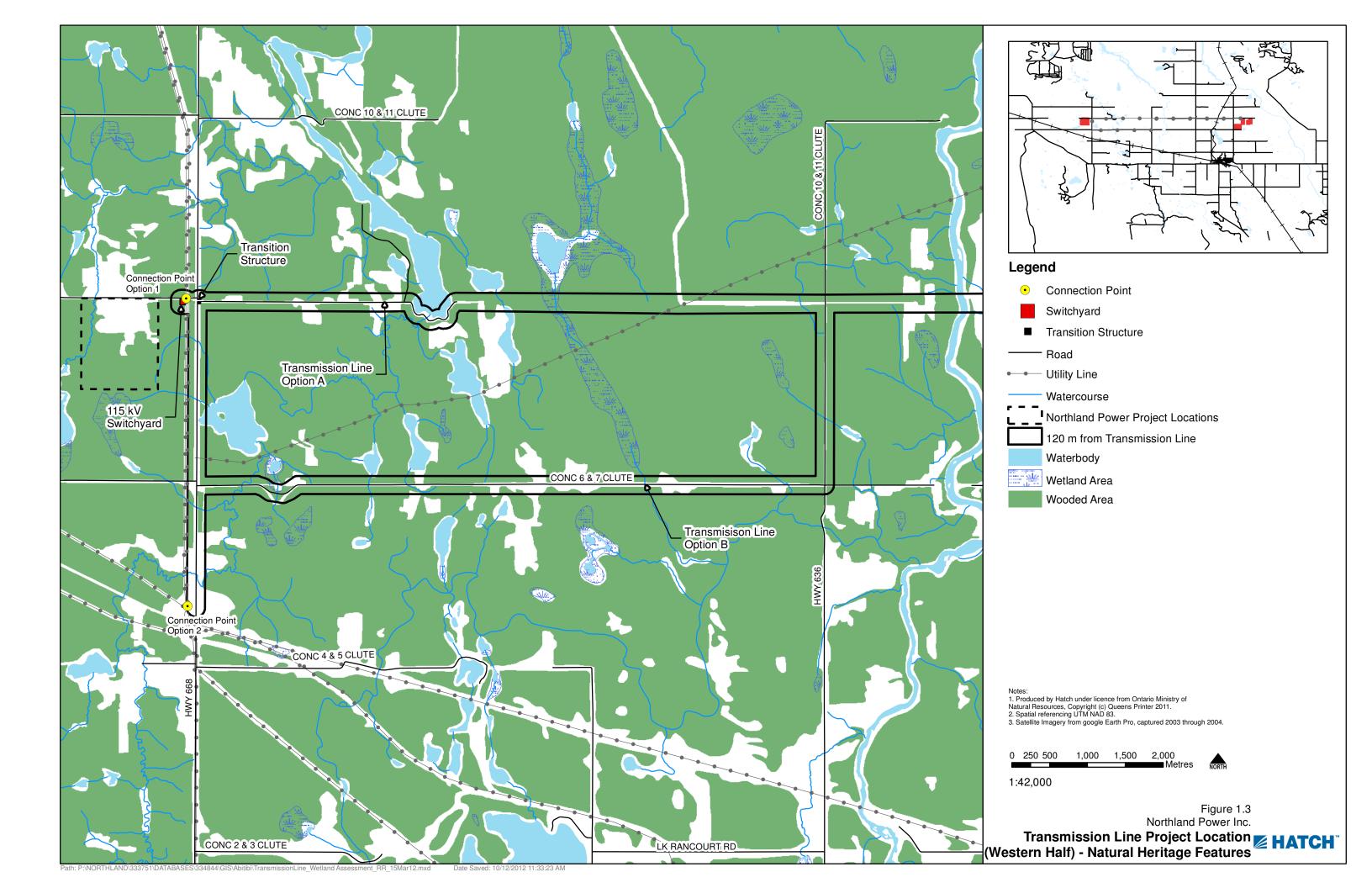






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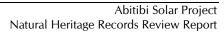






- Layers with data:
 - Provincial Park Regulated
 - Conservation Reserve, Regulated
 - Significant Ecological Area
 - Wooded Area.
 - Beaver Dam
 - Wild Rice Stand
 - Wintering Area
 - Aquatic Feeding Area
 - Nesting Site
 - Staging Area, Wildlife
- Layers without data:
 - National Park
 - National Wildlife Area
 - NGO Nature Reserve
 - Conservation Area
 - ANSI
 - Environmentally Sensitive Area
 - Natural Heritage Values Area
 - Wetland Unit
 - Mast Producing Area
 - Breeding Area
 - Calving Fawning Site
 - Breeding Zone
 - Den Site
 - Nursery Area, Wildlife
 - Feeding Area, Wildlife
 - Travel Corridor, Wildlife.





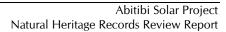


- Ontario Wind Resource Atlas (http://www.ontariowindatlas.ca/). Mapping of Important Bird Areas was reviewed to determine whether any such features are identified on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).
- NHIC Biodiversity Explorer (http://www.biodiversityexplorer.mnr.gov.on.ca/nhicWEB/main.jsp). Element occurrences of species of conservation concern (species listed as \$1-\$3 species, species listed as threatened or endangered by COSEWIC) were reviewed to determine those that may be found on or within 120 m of the Project location. An area of approximately 6 km² was queried using the 1 x 1 km query tool.
- NHIC Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas
 (http://nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/nhic/herps/ohs.html). Range maps of herpetofaunal species
 were reviewed to determine those species that may occur on or within 120 m of the Project
 location (both solar panel and transmission line).

In addition to on-line records, the MNR, Cochrane District, was contacted on May 18, 2011 to obtain records relating to natural features. Specific records that were requested from MNR Cochrane District included records relating to

- Forest Resource Inventory mapping of the forests on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line)
- records of ANSIs on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line)
- wetland mapping or evaluations for wetland communities on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line)
- wildlife habitats on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line), with a specific focus on
 - season concentration areas, including
 - winter deer yards
 - moose late winter habitat
 - waterfowl stopover, staging, or nesting areas
 - Turkey Vulture summer roosting areas
 - reptile hibernacula
 - bat hibernacula
 - bullfrog concentration areas
 - rare vegetation communities or specialized habitats for wildlife
 - rare forest types
 - habitat for area-sensitive species, including open country bird breeding habitat
 - old-growth or mature forest stands







- foraging areas with abundant mast
- amphibian woodland breeding ponds
- turtle nesting habitat
- raptor nesting habitat
- moose calving areas
- moose aquatic feeding areas
- mineral licks
- mink, otter, marten and fisher denning sites
- seeps and springs
- habitat for species of conservation concern
- animal movement corridors.

In addition to the above records, additional guidance with respect to identification of natural features was provided through:

- Ontario Wetland Evaluation System Northern Manual (MNR, 1993)
- Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide (MNR, 2000a)
- A Field Guide to Forest Ecosystems of Northeastern Ontario (MNR, 2000b)

2.2 Federal Government Records

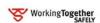
Natural Resources Canada's Amphibians and Reptiles of Ontario Climate Domain Maps were reviewed in order to identify herpetofaunal species that may be found on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).

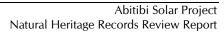
The websites of the Canadian Wildlife Service (www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca) and Environment Canada (www.ec.gc.ca) were also reviewed to determine if any studies of natural heritage features have been undertaken by the bodies on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).

2.3 Town of Cochrane

The Project location (both solar panel and transmission line) is within the Town of Cochrane, a single tier municipality. The Town of Cochrane Official Plan (TOC, 2008) and Zoning By-Law (TOC, 2010) do not identify any specific natural features on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).

Information on natural heritage features was also requested from Town of Cochrane by e-mail on July 7, 2011.







2.4 Cochrane Suburban Planning Board

The Project location (both solar panel and transmission line) is within the jurisdiction of the Cochrane Suburban Planning Board. Information on natural heritage features was requested from the Cochrane Suburban Planning Board by e-mail on July 7, 2011.

2.5 Other Records

In addition to the information sources previously discussed, the following documents were also reviewed:

- Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Bird Studies Canada et al., 2006). The Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas
 was reviewed in order to determine what bird species have been or are likely to be found on or
 within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994). Range maps of mammal species were reviewed to determine those species that may occur on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).
- Important Bird Areas of Canada website (http://www.ibacanada.ca/mapviewer.jsp?lang=en). The website was reviewed to determine if there are any important bird areas present on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).

Table 2.1 Summary of Records Review Methodology

Feature	Records Requested	Contact Information	Records Received
Provincial Park or	Boundaries of Provincial Park	Land Information	Datalayer of provincial parks
Conservation	or Conservation Reserves	Ontario	and conservation reserves.
Reserve	within 1 km of the Project		No provincial parks or
	location (both solar panel and		conservation reserves were
	transmission line).		identified on or within 120 m
			of the Project location (both
			solar panel and transmission
			line).
ANSIs	Boundaries of ANSIs within	Land Information	Datalayer of ANSIs.
	1 km of the Project location	Ontario	
	(both solar panel and		
	transmission line).		
	Records relating to ANSIs on	Jennifer Telford,	Cochrane District MNR
	or within 1 km of the Project	District Planner, MNR	Records relating to ANSIs.
	location (both solar panel and	Cochrane	
	transmission line).		
Wetlands	Boundaries of wetlands within	Land Information	Datalayer of wetlands.
	1 km of the Project location	Ontario	
	(both solar panel and		
	transmission line).		
	Records relating to wetlands	Jennifer Telford,	Natural Resource Values
	on or within 1 km of the	District Planner, MNR	Information System (NRVIS)
	Project location (both solar	Cochrane	data.
	panel and transmission line).		



Feature	Records Requested	Contact Information	Records Received
Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife habitat features on or within 1 km of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line) (see Section 2.1 for complete list).	Land Information Ontario	Datalayers that were requested are outlined in Section 2.1. Those for which data was received included: Provincial Park Regulated Conservation Reserve, Regulated Significant Ecological Area, Wooded Area, Beaver Dam, Wild Rice Stand, Wintering Area Aquatic Feeding Area, Nesting Site, Staging Area, Wildlife.
	Records relating to wildlife habitats on or within 1 km of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line) (see Section 2.1 for complete list).	Jennifer Telford, District Planner, MNR Cochrane	Natural Resource Values Information System (NRVIS) data.
	Records relating to Important Bird Areas of Canada on or within 1 km of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).	Ontario Wind Resource Atlas Important Bird Area of Canada website	On-line mapping through both sources was reviewed on January 5, 2011. No Important Bird Areas were identified on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).
	Records relating to presence of species of conservation concern on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).	NHIC Biodiversity Explorer	The NHIC Biodiversity Explorer, Species Search was reviewed on January 5, 2011. No records of species of conservation concern were identified.
	Range maps of herpetofauna.	NHIC Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas NRCan Amphibian and Reptile Climate Domain Maps	Range maps of herpetofaunal species were reviewed from both sources on January 6, 2011.
	Range maps of mammals.	Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario	Range maps of mammal species were reviewed. The Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario was published in 1994.
	Breeding bird occurrences.	Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas survey website.	Results of Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas surveys for squares 17NQ04, 17MQ94 and 17MQ84 (i.e., in Region 42) were obtained from the website on January 6, 2011 and July 11, 2011.





Feature	Records Requested	Contact Information	Records Received
General Natural	Records relating to any natural	Richard Vallee,	Town of Cochrane and
Features	features.	Building and	Cochrane Suburban Planning
		Planning, Town of	Boards Records
		Cochrane and	
		Secretary Treasure,	
		Cochrane Suburban	
		Planning Board	

3. Results

Results of the Records Review are discussed below by feature.

3.1 Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves

No provincial parks or conservation reserves were identified on or within 120 m of the Project location.

3.2 ANSIs

No ANSIs were identified on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel location and transmission line).

3.3 Wetlands

There are no wetland communities identified on or within 120 m of the solar panel Project location, though wetland communities are present within 1 km of the solar panel Project location. It is possible that wetland communities may be found on or within 120 m of the solar panel Project location; this will be confirmed during the site investigation.

There are several wetland communities both on and within 120 m of the transmission line Project location. There are no wetland evaluations available for these communities.

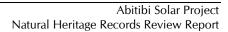
3.4 Wildlife Habitat

The majority of data layers for which data was received from Land Information Ontario did not contain information relevant to the area on or within 120 m of the solar panel or transmission line Project location (see Figure 1.1). No known specific wildlife habitat features have been identified within the records on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line) as a result of the records review.

Several species of reptiles and amphibians were identified whose ranges may overlap with the solar panel or transmission line Project location (Table 3.1). None of these species are considered to be species of conservation concern.

The Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994) identified several species of mammals whose ranges may overlap with the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line). The list of these species is provided in Table 3.2. None of these species are identified as species of conservation concern.







Records of breeding birds within map squares 17NQ04, 17MQ94 and 17MQ84, which overlap or are near to the Project location (solar panel and/or transmission line), were obtained. These map squares fall within "Region 42" under the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas land classification system. Of the species that were recorded, eight species of conservation concern were identified: Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*), Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*), Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*), Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*). These species are discussed further in Section 3.4.1

In addition to those species identified through existing survey information within the area, Appendix G of the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide was referenced to identify species of conservation concern that may occur in the area. Several species were identified and are addressed within Section 3.4.1.

3.4.1 Species of Conservation Concern

If habitat for any of these species discussed below are present, this would represent candidate significant habitat for species of conservation concern.

3.4.1.1 Reptiles and Amphibians

No species of conservation concern identified.

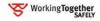
3.4.1.2 *Mammals*

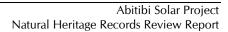
Northern Long-eared Bat are described as an S3 species within the province. They hibernate during winter in mines or caves. Maternity roosts are found in hollow trees or under loose bark. These features may be found on or within 120 m of the Project location.

Rock Vole are identified as an S3 species within the province. They are associated with rocky areas such as moss-covered rock outcrops or talus slopes near streams in cool damp coniferous or mixed forests. Such habitat may be found on or within 120 m of the Project location.

3.4.1.3 Birds

- Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*), which are identified as an S3 breeding species within the province. Red-necked Grebe are found in permanent freshwater lakes with a fringe of aquatic emergent vegetation, protected marshy areas or bays in larger lakes, or marshes impoundments or sewage lagoons with more than 4 ha of open water (MNR, 2000). Pairs of Red-necked Grebes were recorded within suitable breeding habitat during the 1981 to1985 Breeding Bird Atlas, but not during the 2001 to 2005 atlas (Map Square 17MQ94). Such habitat may be found within some of the wetlands on or within 120 m of the Project location and transmission line.
- Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*), which are identified as being of Special Concern on the SARO list.
 Black Tern are found in wetlands, typically large cattail marshes, marshy edges of waterbodies, wet open fens or meadows. Requires marshes greater than 20 ha in size and must have shallow water 0.5 to 1 m deep (MNR, 2000). Such habitat may be found within some of the wetlands on or within 120 m of the transmission line Project location.
- Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), which are identified as being of Special Concern on the SARO list. Short-eared Owls are typically found in grassy areas, marshes, or bogs. Requires 75-100 ha of contiguous open habitat (MNR, 2000). A permanent territory and a pair of Short-eared Owl







were recorded within suitable breeding habitat during the 1981 to 1985 Breeding Bird Atlas, but not during the 2001 to 2005 atlas (Map Square 17MQ94). Suitable habitat may be found within the open areas on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line)

- Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), which are identified as being of Special Concern on the SARO list. Common Nighthawk nest on open ground, such as ploughed fields, gravel beaches, clearings in dense forests or open woodlands (MNR, 2000).). Such habitat may be found on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).
- Canada Warbler (Wilsonia canadensis), which are identified as being of Special Concern on the Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) list. Canada Warbler are described as an interior forest species which nests in dense, wet mixedwood forests, and can be found in areas with shrubby undergrowth or within riparian habitat. Forest communities usually must be at least 30 ha in size (MNR, 2000). Canada Warbler singing males were present in suitable breeding habitat in the breeding season during the 2001 to 2005 atlas (Map Square 17NQ04). Such habitat may be found within the woodlands on or within 120 m of the Project location (both solar panel and transmission line).
- Bald Eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalu) require large continuous areas of deciduous or mixed woods surrounding large lakes or rivers and prefer open woodland with 30 to 50% canopy cover (MNR, 200). Suitable nesting habitat may be found around the large waterbodies within 120 m of the transmission line Project location, such as Syndicate Lake and Lower Deception Lake
- Olive-sided Flycatcher (Contopus cooperi) occur along semi-open woodland and forest edges
 with dead trees and snags for perching. They tend to prefer coniferous forests especially near
 ponds, rivers and treed wetlands (MNR, 2000). Such habitat may be found within the
 woodlands on or within 120 m of the Project location and will need to be confirmed during the
 site investigation.

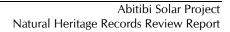
3.4.1.4 Vegetation

Vegetation species of conservation concern are identified within Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Vegetation Species of Conservation Concern

Scientific Name	Common Name	SRank	Habitat	Potential for Suitable Habitat on Project Location
Moehringia macrophylla	Large-leaved Sandwort	S2	rocky ledges, open rocky woodlands and talus slopes	Yes
Carex haydenii	Long-scaled Tussock Sedge	S2	open and shaded wet habitats	Yes
Carex Ioliacea	Sedge	S2	bogs, muskegs and black spruce forests	Yes
Carex tetanica	Common Stiff Sedge	S3	moist grassland, sandy shores and ditches, prairies, seepages	Yes







Scientific Name	Common Name	SRank	Habitat	Potential for Suitable Habitat on Project Location
Carex wiegandii	Wiegand's Sedge	S1	black spruce bogs and alder swamps	Yes
Scirpus clintonii	Clinton's Bulrush	S2	prairie and open woods in south; shorelines, rock crevices in north	Yes
Scirpus heterochaetus	Slender Bulrush	S 3	marshes and shores	Yes
Gymnocarpium robertianum	Limestone Oak Fern	S2	ledges and slopes in calcareous rock; occasionally in sphagnum mats in cedar swamps	Yes
Woodsia alpina	Northern Woodsia	S2	moist, cool, often shaded crevices in calcareous cliffs	Yes
Woodsia glabella	Smooth Woodsia	S1?	shaded, calcareous rock crevices	Yes
Vaccinium membranaceum	Mountain Bilberry	S1	moist, mature white birch, balsam fir, white cedar forests on shallow, acid soils	Yes
Vaccinium ovalifolium	Blue Bilberry	S3	mixed woods	Yes
Oxytropis viscida var. hudsonica	Locoweed	\$3	beach ridges and floodplains	Yes
Diphasiastrum sabinifolium	Ground-fir	\$3	sandy woods and meadows	Yes
Listera auriculata	Auricled Twayblade	S3	moist, shaded sandy soil	Yes
Malaxis paludosa	Bog Adder's-mouth	S1	sphagnum bogs and muskegs	Yes
Panicum leibergii var. baldwinii	Baldwin's Panic Grass	S1S2	dry to mesic prairies, sandy fields and sandy or rocky openings in oak forest; open, rocky riverbanks in northern Ontario	Yes

Table 3.2 Reptiles and Amphibians Potentially Occurring on or within 120 m of the Project Location (both Solar Panel and Transmission Line) and their Conservation Status¹

Species		Conservation Rank ²			At Risk Status		
- Sp	Species			Ontario	COSEWIC	SARO/	SARA
Common Name Scientific Name		GRANK NR	NRANK ³	SRANK ⁴	COSEWIC	ESA	JAKA
Frogs and Toads							
American Toad	Bufo americanus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Spring Peeper	Pseudacris crucifer	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Gray Treefrog	Hyla versicolor	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-





Ç.,	Species			Conservation Rank ²			At Risk Status		
•	Species		Canada NRANK ³	Ontario	COSEWIC	SARO/	SARA		
Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	INKAINK	SRANK ⁴	00021110	ESA	57 110 1		
American Bullfrog	Rana castebiana	G5	N5	S4	-	-	-		
Green Frog	Rana clamitans	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-		
Mink Frog	Rana septentrionalis	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-		
Northern Leopard Frog	Rana pipiens	G5	N5	S5	NAR	NAR	-		
Wood Frog	Rana sylvatica	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-		
Snakes									
Eastern Gartersnake	Thamnophis sirtalis	G5T5	N5	S5	-	-	-		

¹ As determined from potential climatic domain maps in McKenney et al (2007) and range maps provided in Oldham and Weller (2000).

Table 3.3 Mammals Potentially Occurring on or within 120 m of the Project Location (both Solar Panel and Transmission Line) and their Conservation Status¹

Species		Conservation Rank ²			At Risk Status		
Common Name			Canada NRANK ³	Ontario SRANK ⁴	COSEWIC	SARO	SARA
Shrews and Moles	1	•	•	•	•	•	•
Common Shrew	Sorex cinereus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Smoky Shrew	Sorex fumeus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Northern Short- tailed Shrew	Blarina brevicauda	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Star-nosed Mole	Condylura cristata	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Pygmy Shrew	Sorex hoyi	G5	N5	S4	-	-	-
Rabbits and Hares							
Eastern Cottontail	Sylvilagus floridanus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Snowshoe Hare	Lepus americanus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Rodents							
Least Chipmunk	Neotamias minimus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Southern Red- backed Vole	Clethrionomys gapperi	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Woodland Jumping Mouse	Napaeozapus insignis	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Eastern Chipmunk	Tamias striatus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Woodchuck	Marmota monax	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Northern Flying	Glaucomys	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-



² Accessed from NHIC, 2008b.

³ NRANK = National Status (NatureServe (www.natureserve.org), in conjunction with Conservation Data Centres, such as NHIC); N = National Rank (Canada), 2 = Imperilled,

^{3 =} Vulnerable, 4 = Apparently Secure, 5 = Secure, E = Exotic.

⁴ SRANK = Provincial Status (NHIC 2008b); S = Sub-national Rank (Ontario), 2 = Imperilled, 3 = Vulnerable, 4 = Apparently Secure, 5 = Secure, E = Exotic, U = Unknown.





6	Conservation Rank ²			At Risk Status			
Spe	Global	Canada	Ontario	COCENIIC	CARO	CARA	
Common Name	Scientific Name	GRANK	NRANK ³	SRANK ⁴	COSEWIC	SARO	SARA
Squirrel	sabrinus						
Beaver	Castor canadensis	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Deer Mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Meadow Vole	Microtus pennsylvanicus	G 5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus	G 5	N5	S5	-	-	-
House Mouse	Mus musculus	G5	NE	SE	-	-	-
Meadow Jumping Mouse	Zapus hudsonius	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Bats	•	•		•	•	•	
Little Brown Bat	Myotis lucifugus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Eastern Red Bat	Lasiurus borealis	G5	N5	S4	-	-	-
Hoary Bat	Lasiurus cinereus	G5	N5	S4	-	-	-
Carnivores							
Coyote	Canis latrans	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Gray Wolf	Canis lupus occidentalis	G4TNR	N4	S4	-	-	-
Black Bear	Ursus americanus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Fisher	Martes pennanti	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
River Otter	Lontra canadensis	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Canada Lynx	Lynx canadensis	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Marten	Martes americana	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Raccoon	Procyon lotor	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Ermine	Mustela erminea	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Mink	Mustela vison	G5	N5	S4	-	-	-
Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
Ungulates							
Moose	Alces americanus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-
White-tailed Deer	Odocoileus virginianus	G5	N5	S5	-	-	-

As determined from potential climatic domain maps in McKenney et al (2007) and range maps provided in Oldham and Weller (2000).



² Accessed from NHIC, 2008b.

³ NRANK = National Status (NatureServe (www.natureserve.org), in conjunction with Conservation Data Centres, such as NHIC); N = National Rank (Canada), 2 = Imperilled, 3 = Vulnerable, 4 = Apparently Secure, 5 = Secure, E = Exotic.

⁴ SRANK = Provincial Status (NHIC 2008b); S = Sub-national Rank (Ontario), 2 = Imperilled, 3 = Vulnerable, 4 = Apparently Secure, 5 = Secure, E = Exotic, U = Unknown.



4. Summary of Results

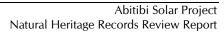
Table 4.1 summarizes the results of the records review according to the features identified in Section 1.2.

Table 4.1 Summary of Records Review Determinations

Determination to be Made	Yes/No	Description
Is the Project in or within 120 m of a	No	The nearest such features are
provincial park or conservation reserve?		located more than 120 m away
		from the Project location (both solar
		panel and transmission line).
Is the Project in a natural feature?	Yes	There are wetland communities
		identified along the transmission
		line Project location. Though no
		confirmed wildlife habitats exist on
		the Project location (both solar
		panel and transmission line) within
		the records, there exists potential
		for habitat of species of
		conservation concern on the Project location (both solar panel and
		transmission line).
Is the Project within 50 m of an ANSI (earth	No	The nearest earth science ANSI is
science)?	NO	located several kilometres from the
science):		Project location (both solar panel
		and transmission line).
Is the Project within 120 m of a natural	Yes	There are wetlands located within
feature that is not an ANSI (earth science)?	. 65	120 m of the transmission line
(Project location. Though no
		confirmed wildlife habitats exist
		within 120 m of the Project
		location (both solar panel and
		transmission line) within the
		records, there exists potential for
		habitat of species of conservation
		concern on the Project location
		(both solar panel and transmission
		line).

As per Section 26 of the REA Regulation, a site investigation will be required to confirm the features identified during this records review. The site investigation will (i) identify if any corrections to the information presented herein are required, (ii) determine whether any additional natural features exist on or adjacent to the Project location, (iii) confirm the boundaries of the natural features within 120 m of the Project, and iv) determine the distance from the Project to the natural feature boundary.







5. References

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