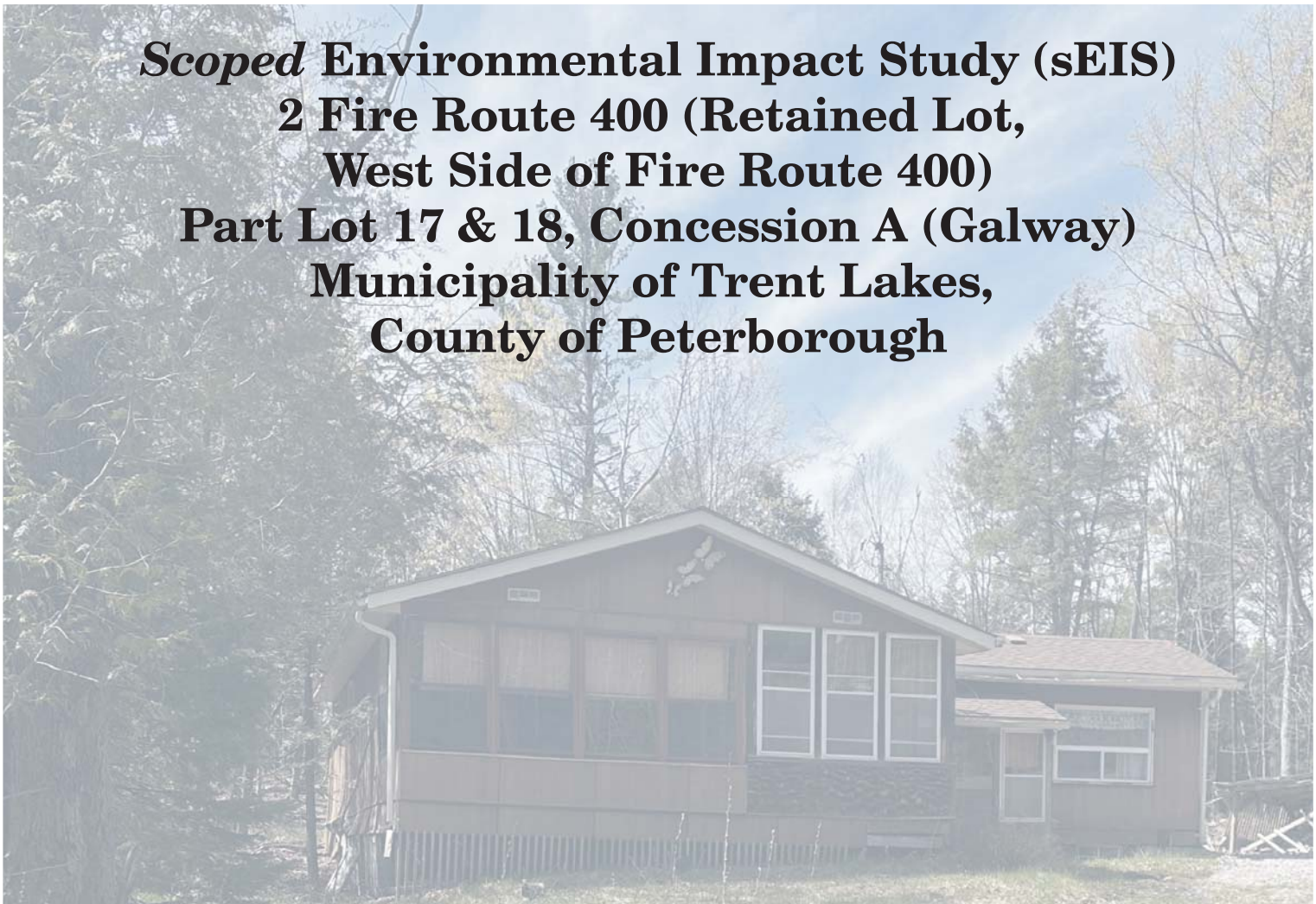
Scoped Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough



Prepared For:

Vanessa Archer
TD Consulting Inc.
155 St David Street
Lindsay
K9V 4Z6

ORE File No. 26-3694

July 2026

ORE
Oakridge Environmental Ltd.
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

ORE
Oakridge Environmental Limited
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

July 10th, 2026

TD Consulting Inc.
155 St. David Street
Lindsay, Ontario
K9V 4Z6

Attention: **Vanessa Archer, Project Manager**

Re: *Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (*s*EIS)
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of FR 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough
ORE File No. 26-3694

We are pleased to provide this *scoped* Environmental Impact Study (*s*EIS) for the above referenced property. Our report has been completed in support of an application to remove a Holding provision from the current zoning.

Based on our review of the site conditions, an Unevaluated Wetland is identified as the primary environmental receptor due to its proximity to the existing development. Provided that the recommended mitigation measures outlined in this report are implemented during any future development activities, potential adverse impacts to this feature should be mitigated.

We trust that this report will be sufficient for any agency reviews. Should you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Yours truly,

Oakridge Environmental Ltd.

Rob West, HBSc.
Senior Ecologist

Table of Contents

Page No.

1.0 Introduction 1

2.0 Site Location and Description 1

3.0 Proposed Development/Site Alteration 1

4.0 Topography and Drainage 2

5.0 Geological Setting. 2

6.0 Inspection Methodologies. 3

7.0 Site Inspection Data. 4
- 7.1 Site Inspection 4
- 7.2 Ecological Land Classification (ELC) 4

8.0 Impact Assessment 8
- 8.1 General Considerations 8
- 8.2 Development Envelope. 9
- 8.3 Construction Related Impacts 9

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations 10

10.0 Closing Remarks 12

Figures

Figure 1 General Location
Figure 2 Topography & Drainage
Figure 3 Surficial Geology
Figure 4 Vegetation
Figure 5 Site Photos
Figure 6 Site Photos
Figure 7 Constraints

Appendices

Appendix A Species List
Appendix B ELC Cards
Appendix C OPSD Light-duty Silt Fence

Scoped Environmental Impact Study (*s*EIS)
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of FR 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough

1.0 Introduction

Oakridge Environmental Ltd. (ORE) is pleased to present this *Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (*s*EIS) in support of an application to remove the *Holding (H)* provision from the current zoning. The subject parcel is zoned RU-H (Rural Holding) and the holding provision restricts all development until it is lifted through the submission and acceptance of an *s*EIS.

A Natural Heritage Evaluation (NHE) was previously completed by D.M. Wills in 2022 in support of a severance application. However, a peer review prepared by Stantec concluded that the NHE did not sufficiently address the wetlands. The Municipality approved the consent application, however, further advised that wetland features on the retained (west) parcel must be assessed prior to lifting the *Holding* provision.

This *s*EIS includes a review of wetland features and associated ecological conditions on the retained (west) parcel. Field investigations included on-site wetland boundary delineation, as well as the collection of Ecological Land Classification (ELC) data and soil profile information to support the evaluation.

The following sections outline our methodologies, findings and recommendations.

2.0 Site Location and Description

The subject site is situated east of Coboconk, consisting of an approximately 10 acre (4.05 ha) triangular lot located on the west side of Fire Route 400, near the intersection of Kawartha Lakes Road 49. It is considered the retained portion of a larger parcel that was recently severed at 2 Fire Route 400, within Part of Lots 17 and 18, Concession A (Galway), Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough (Figures 1 and 2).

The property is accessed directly from Fire Route 400 and currently contains a single detached dwelling and garage in the northern portion.

3.0 Proposed Development/Site Alteration

It is understood that the property owner may consider redeveloping or improving upon the existing development. A detailed plan was unavailable at the time of preparing this report.

4.0 Topography and Drainage

As illustrated by Figure 2, the subject property occurs on the west facing slope of a broad, bedrock-controlled valley occupied by tributaries of the Union Creek system, which is part of the Burnt River watershed. The valley slope exhibits approximately 10 m of topographic relief at the subject site.

A large part of the property is covered by a unevaluated "pocket" wetland, one of several that occur on the valley bottom. Conveying flows from northeast to southwest, the creek system expands into a small un-named lake situated about 100 m north of the property. No channelized part of the creek is mapped on the site.

The preponderance of wetlands on and near the site that occur at similar elevations are likely indicative of a shallow water table condition in the low-lying parts of the property. Shallow groundwater discharge would be expected at the base of the slope in this setting.

5.0 Geological Setting

The subject site occurs just north of the contact between the Precambrian Shield and the Paleozoic limestone terrain. As such, much of the topography is dominated by the bedrock structure, including the broad valley described above.

As illustrated by Figure 3, the southernmost part of the site is mapped as Precambrian bedrock-drift complex with the northernmost part of the site being simply Precambrian bedrock. These areas consist of Precambrian outcrop and subcrop, generally with a thin cover layer of till and/or sandy weathered till/rock residuum soils. Between these, layered silt and clay-rich glaciolacustrine deposits occur, occupying a trough between local bedrock ridges in the central part of the site, representing an area of ancient post-glacial inundation.

In the site area, the bedrock (not illustrated) is dominated by a wide band of marble (metamorphosed limestone) with occasional granitic ridges. As the marble is less resistant to weathering, the marble forms a broad topographic valley. Approximately 1 km southeast of the property, the northern mass of the Paleozoic bedrock occurs, exhibiting a well defined scarp along the contact with the underlying Precambrian rocks.

Approximately 2 km southwest of the site, deposits of stony, carbonate-rich silt and sand till occur. This till is part of the Dummer Complex. Dummer Complex sediments have a silt and sand matrix supporting a coarse stony component. The coarse component is typically composed of large and angular (broken) blocks of Paleozoic

bedrock limestone. The stone composition primarily reflects the underlying bedrock lithology, although can contain some granitic materials. The Dummer Complex exhibits scattered, pitted hummocks of blocky, angular debris extending as a broad belt from Lake Simcoe to northeast of Kingston, generally following the Precambrian contact. While not mapped on the subject site, it is possible that small pockets of this till could occur on the property.

The thickness of the above soils cannot be determined from the mapping, although most are expected to be very thin. This is confirmed by local Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) well records for wells surrounding the site area. Most wells (e.g., No. 7049456) indicate minimal soil cover above the Precambrian bedrock.

6.0 Inspection Methodologies

The site has been characterized using the methodologies included in the *Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - First Approximation and It's Applications* (1998). The 1998 Ecological Land Classification - First Approximation is a guide used by Ecologists to standardize the classification of vegetation community types across Ontario. The classification system enables identification of vegetation communities based on the species present, soil materials and moisture regimes.

There have been a number of updates to the ELC scheme to further refine the classification of Ecosites throughout Ontario. As a result, the 2008 *Draft* ELC Guide provides a further breakdown of the 1998 ELC Guide communities. The 2008 guide also provides a cross-reference to the 1998 guide communities. This report uses a combination of the 1998 ELC communities (which are considered the primary vegetation communities) and the 2008 Draft ELC to supplement the vegetation community lists.

Prior to conducting the site inspection, aerial photography of the subject site was analysed to roughly delineate communities based on recognizable vegetation differences. Each identified community was subsequently inspected. Dominant vegetation types were recorded and boundaries of the various communities were mapped on a geo-referenced air photo or by utilizing a GPS unit.

In addition to identifying and mapping the ELC communities, ORE staff assessed each vegetation community from the perspective of whether they are hydrologically sensitive.

7.0 Site Inspection Data

7.1 Site Inspection

ORE staff attended the site on the following date:

Date of Inspection	**Temp. ^{O}C**	**Beaufort (Wind) Scale**	**Conditions Reason for Inspections**
May 12th, 2026 10 AM to 2 PM	16	3 - Gentle Breeze	15% cloud cover. Relatively warm day, gentle breeze causing mild movement in the upper canopy of deciduous trees. Observed vegetation/ existing site conditions, ELC mapping to confirm wetland conditions, soil auger probes to verify soils, obtain species list, review the on-site wetland feature and define its role/function within the localized hydrological features.

Appendix A contains the list of species identified on the property during the inspection.

7.2 Ecological Land Classification (ELC)

Based on our site observations, we have determined that there are three (3) upland communities/habitats and two (2) wetland ELC types associated with the subject property. Figure 4 illustrates the distribution of the communities. Representative photos of these communities are provided on Figures 5 and 6.

These habitats and their associated vegetation and environmental sensitivities are characterized below.

Upland Community:

1. Rural Property (CVR_4)

There is no description in the ELC regarding the Residential-type community.

This community comprises the area within the property where anthropogenic disturbances have occurred on a historical and recent basis that hinders the natural growth/succession. This community also includes the area where the existing residence and garage are situated, along with the associated maintained lawn space, cleared/graded areas and patchy treed areas directly surrounding the existing residence.

2. Dry - Fresh Deciduous Forest (FOD4)

The ELC describes a Dry - Fresh Deciduous Forest (FOD4) ecosite as having greater than 60% tree cover, 75% of which must be deciduous species. Soils have moderately dry (0) to fresh (1, 2, 3) moisture regimes and occur on upper to middle slopes.

This community is situated on the mid to upper bedrock-shallow soil related slope, immediately downgradient of Fire Route 400. It abuts the upland pine/conifer woodland (discussed in the following section) that appears to dominate the mid to lower portion of the slope, directly upgradient of the wooded swamp condition and the Rural Property redevelopment footprint.

The predominant deciduous species are Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*), and minor amounts of American Hop Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*). There are some minor amounts of White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) and Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) within the FOD4 habitat. The FOD4 transitions to a more conifer dominated woodland along the wetland limit, which is further discussed in the next ELC type below.

Soils within this community consist of a shallow moderately dry (0) to moderately fresh (1) organic topsoil layer that includes a surface leaf litter layer (L). This layer transitions into a silty mineralic mesic topsoil (OM). A distinct humic (H) horizon was not observed, indicating that the organic material present has not undergone complete decomposition within the upper soil profile.

Below the topsoil is a silty till material that has a perviousness class of slow, consisting of moderately restricted soils with respect to the soils capability to transmit surface water. The silty till possessed some mottling in the upper 10 cm and consistently had a Moderately Dry to Moderately Fresh moisture regime. The moisture regime tends to be dictated by the location on the slope with the upper portion being dry and mid-section being fresh.

Evidence of shallow sheet flow along the hillside suggests that leaf litter is being transported downslope, resulting in a noticeably deeper accumulation at the base of the

slope compared to mid and upper slope positions. Refusal during manual auguring was consistently encountered on what appeared to be either bedrock slab or coarse gravel, with maximum depths not exceeding 38 cm. A total of two (2) manual augers were advanced within the soils of the FOD4 community on-site.

The ELC cards for the FOD4 type are provided in Appendix B.

3. Dry - Fresh White Pine Coniferous Woodland (WOCM1-3)

The ELC describes the WOCM1-3 community as having tree cover between 35% and 60%; semi-closed woodland conditions. It consists of natural areas typically having unique floras that exhibit a cultural legacy and which are typically dominated by more invasive herbaceous, shrub, and tree species. Overall, the setting exhibits a relatively closed and shaded vegetative cover.

The soils are a mineral-base type and typically are >15 cm deep, accumulating in bedrock crevasses and continuous areas of soil materials/leaf-needle litter. The woodland type has experienced intermediate levels of natural and cultural disturbances (e.g. fire, drought), and/or harvesting of trees in the area of the Fire Route/Hydro corridor.

The White Pine Coniferous woodland occurs towards the bottom section of the slope, occupying the area between Fire Route 400 on the lower sections of the roadway and the wooded swamp habitat discussed in the following section. The White Pine habitat is the tallest of the tree species in this ELC type, however, younger Eastern White Cedar dominates the understory. ORE staff observed very little in the form of groundcovers in this area due to the needle litter, other than some upland fern species such as Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), which typically occurs within wooded areas that have been disturbed on a relatively frequent basis.

The soils in this community consist of a shallow organic topsoil layer that possess a pine needle and leaf litter layer (L) on the surface which transitions into a silty mineralic mesic topsoil (OM). A distinct humic (H) horizon was not observed. Beneath the topsoil, the profile grades into a rusty and cream coloured silty clay till containing randomly intermixed gravel.

Based on texture and structure, the silty till exhibits a “slow” perviousness class, indicating moderately restricted capacity for transmitting surface water. It also exhibited some mottling in the upper 10 cm and consistently had a Fresh (2) moisture regime. Gleyed conditions were not observed within this community, and refusal during manual auguring typically occurred on what appeared to be shallow rock slab or gravel, presumably representing weathered bedrock materials. Auguring depths did

not exceed 42 cm. A total of three (3) manual augers were advanced within the soils of the WOCM1-3 community. The ELC cards for the WOCM1-3 type are provided in Appendix B.

Wetland Community:

4. Hemlock Mineral Coniferous Swamp (SWC2-2)

The ELC (1998) describes SWC2-2 as having Hemlock and/or White Pine with Red Maple, Yellow Birch, and White Birch; dominant species will vary. This community also contains minor White Elm.

This ecosite represents the edge of the wooded swamp community that is often aerated early in the spring season, as water levels from flooding subside. This community occurs as a patchy narrow rim along the edge between the WOCM1-3 above and the following wooded swamp community that seems to dominate the central portion of the swamp.

The soils in this community are comprised of an organic upper layer that contains leaf and needle litter on top, transitioning to a combined mesic/humic layer where the roots from the trees are located. The organic layer possessed a Fresh (2) moisture regime in the upper 15 cm and increased in moisture to a Moderately Moist (4) regime towards the bottom of the organic horizon.

Below the organic layer was a Very Moist (6) silty till that contained approximately 5 cm of mottles and gley at the base. The soils exemplified the typical shallow wetland condition with the organic layer being approximately 30 cm deep, and a more retentive soil occurring beneath it, similar to a perched type regime where the runoff sits for long durations and slowly percolates into the subsurface. The long standing water durations are consistent with wooded swamp conditions observed on a till substrate. A total of two (2) soil probes were completed in this community.

The ELC cards for the SWC2-2 type are provided in Appendix B.

5. Green Ash-Hemlock Mineral Mixed Swamp (SWMM4-1)

According to the 2008 ELC, the SWMM4-1 is dominated by Green Ash with White Cedar, Balsam Fir, White Birch, Yellow Birch, Red Maple, and White Elm. This community is the dominant/core swamp type on-site. The White Elm, Yellow Birch and White Birch tend to occur on elevated tufts of organic materials whereas the Green Ash tend to occur within the lower elevation areas of the wetland.

The soils are similar to the SWC2-2 type, however, the organic layer tends to possess a more humic (well evolved organic) that is anywhere from the 3 cm to 5 cm deeper, ranging between 35 cm and 40 cm total depth.

The water level in this ELC community was elevated in the organic horizon, corresponding to a moisture regime of wet (8). The manual auger holes filled with what is presumed to be shallow groundwater, as no standing water was present at the surface where probing occurred.

The soil below the organic horizon consists of a cleaner till that possessed less gravel. A mottle layer was absent and presumed to be in the organic as the gley was visible at the organic/silty-clay till material contact. The holes were probed to a total depth of 43 cm, 51 cm and 48 cm without encountering any refusal on gravel or bedrock. Termination of the holes appeared to result from a much denser clayey till material at depth.

The ELC cards for the SWMM4-1 type are provided in Appendix B.

8.0 Impact Assessment

8.1 General Considerations

Based on our assessment, it is our opinion that potential impacts related to redeveloping the site could include the following.

1) Potential degradation/alteration of the upland vegetation communities to accommodate a new dwelling/building envelope that could impact the wetland communities at the base of the slope on-site. In the area of the existing residence, there has been some relatively recent clearing/grading and possibly filling towards the rear and northern portion of the property. There is also the potential for a secondary dwelling to be located within the southern portion of the property on the unaltered slope overlooking the wooded swamp feature, provided a residence and private services can fit.

2) Potential impacts from vegetation removal and machinery disturbances exposing upland soil materials and erosion/transportation of those unconsolidated materials towards the unevaluated wetland feature during storm events, resulting in water quality deterioration of the wetland and downgradient hydrologic features connected to this system.

These general impact considerations are further discussed in the following sections.

8.2 Development Envelope

Our field investigations indicate that the primary consideration for any future redevelopment is the proximity of proposed site alterations to the on-site wooded swamp feature (as illustrated on Figure 7). Construction activities occurring near this wetland could expose bare soils directly adjacent to the feature, increasing the potential for sedimentation and disturbance.

Although no development is currently proposed, future projects, such as the addition of a second dwelling, remain possible. It is anticipated that any new development would likely be situated in the general vicinity of the existing residence. That being said, there is an area between the swamp and Fire Route 400 that may be capable of supporting an additional development footprint and associated private services. This location is situated on an elevated ridge overlooking the swamp, which could provide a suitable building envelope, provided municipal lot-related setbacks can be fully achieved.

For the most part, the gradient down to the wetland limit is somewhat staggered due to shallow soil-filled bedrock terraces occurring between Fire Route 400 and the swamp. In these areas, the gradient is somewhat gentle, however, in the area proximal and south of the existing dwelling, the area is narrow between the swamp and Fire Route and the slope is somewhat abrupt.

Future development or redevelopment would be most appropriately directed to the southern portion of the property, where the distance between Fire Route 400 and the wooded swamp is greater. This area, along with the vicinity surrounding the existing dwelling, features shallower slopes and slower runoff, making soil and sediment containment more manageable during the construction and post-construction phases. These areas are illustrated on Figure 7.

Recommendations for mitigating potential impacts on the wooded swamp feature are provided in a subsequent section of this report.

8.3 Construction Related Impacts

The main potential impacts associated with future construction activities could include the following:

- Loss of vegetation within any proposed development or redevelopment area, resulting from clearing and/or earthworks. This could reduce the site's buffering capacity with respect to anthropogenic nutrient inputs and increase the potential for abnormal warming of runoff in exposed areas. These changes may adversely affect the on-site wetland and, potentially,

the water quality of the (off-site) lake to the north. Some relatively recent clearing and grading have already occurred in the area directly north and northwest of the existing residence.

- Erosion and sediment generated by exposed and/or disturbed soils during excavation and grading activities that could be transported via precipitation events to the edge of the swamp. There is a small off-site lake/pond feature to the north that could be impacted by any unconstrained construction activities on the subject parcel.

- Operation of equipment that disturbs/destabilizes existing stable ground surfaces in the riparian zone of the wetland (typically within 15 m of the wetland boundary).

- Presence of construction debris and waste materials that could infiltrate the wetland and nearby lake.

Recommendations to minimize the potential impacts associated with future site redevelopment are provided in the sections below.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 The subject property is an existing lot of record. Redevelopment of the site, such as replacing the existing dwelling and/or the addition of a secondary dwelling unit, may be possible. However, either activity would require formal approval from the Municipality of Trent Lakes.

In accordance with applicable zoning and planning policies, no buildings or site alterations are permitted within the on-site wetland features or within the flood limit, unless specific authorization is granted by the Municipality of Trent Lakes.

ORE staff conducted a site inspection to confirm that no unmapped hydrological features are present on the subject property and that the wetland boundary delineated by D.M. Wills is accurate and reflective of the on-site conditions. A series of mitigation recommendations has been provided to ensure that the unevaluated wetland feature is protected and will not be adversely affected by any future development or redevelopment on the property.

9.2 The site includes a section of unevaluated wetland which appears to separate two (2) upland areas on the subject property (one side off of Fire Route 400 and the other off of Kawartha Lakes Road 49). The agencies will require that all watercourses continue to

function without impact as a results of any future development or redevelopment on the property.

9.3 Figure 7 identifies the potential development areas located outside the on-site wetland and the associated 15 metre setback typically applied to these features. Surface runoff and overland flows within the subject parcel are conveyed through a series of local drainage features toward a small lake situated to the north on an adjacent property. As a result, there is potential for this lake/pond feature to be affected by sediment erosion if appropriate Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) measures are not properly installed and maintained prior to the commencement of construction activities.

9.4 ORE staff did not detect any seepage nor springs on the subject property. Therefore, any future development is not expected to impact any sensitive groundwater areas that contribute flows to the small lake located to the north on the neighbouring parcel.

9.5 A floodplain constraint has not been identified on the subject property. Prior to permitting any new development or redevelopment, the Municipality would need to determine whether there is an associated floodplain or highwater mark that requires consideration under applicable planning and hazard policies.

9.6 For now, ORE recommends installing a single row of light-duty silt fence (Appendix C) directly along the 15 m setback boundary to ensure that no site alteration occurs beyond this limit, <u>if a development proposal is pursued on the subject property</u>.

If some minor grading has to occur within the 15 m setback to accommodate a redevelopment of the existing dwelling and private services (well and septic), the fence can be located along the fill/grading limit to allow for the final grades to be achieved. However, the final grades should be kept relatively tight to the new dwelling and not expand closer to towards the wetland, if possible. As for new dwellings or structures, these would have to remain outside the 15 m setback.

The light-duty silt fence has two (2) roles in this instance: the primary role is to serve as a prevention measure/control with respect to erosion and secondly as a turtle exclusion fence. Heavy-duty silt fence is listed as an exclusion fence by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to prevent turtles from migrating. However, light-duty fence can be just as effective provided it is properly installed/secured.

The silt fence also functions as a catch-all barrier for construction related debris and waste materials. However, a member of the construction team (or the property owner)

should periodically inspect the fence and remove any accumulated debris or waste, disposing of it appropriately on a routine basis. The light-duty silt fence also provides a visible limit of disturbance and will help prevent machinery from unnecessarily expanding the construction footprint toward the lake.

9.7 Provided the authorities are in agreement with the constraints and the above-mentioned mitigation measures, there should be no impact to either the form or function of the unevaluated wetland feature mapped/identified by ORE staff.

This would be consistent with the local municipal zoning/planning requirements for development in and around wetlands.

10.0 Closing Remarks

It is our opinion that development could occur outside the 15 metre setback in two (2) areas accessible from Fire Route 400. This assessment considers only the on-site unevaluated wetland feature and does not account for municipal lot-related setbacks and controls. A qualified person would need to undertake a detailed review to determine whether sufficient unconstrained area exists on the property to accommodate any new development proposal from a planning perspective.

The proponent should recognize that this *scoped* Environmental Impact Study provides recommendations pertaining only to natural environmental issues. Other issues related to Land Use Planning/Zoning, servicing and/or possibly Engineering may also need to be addressed with respect to any future application(s) and/or redevelopment plans.

The proponent should obtain all required permits from the agencies prior to commencing any construction on-site. Failure to do so may result in delays and/or other liabilities.

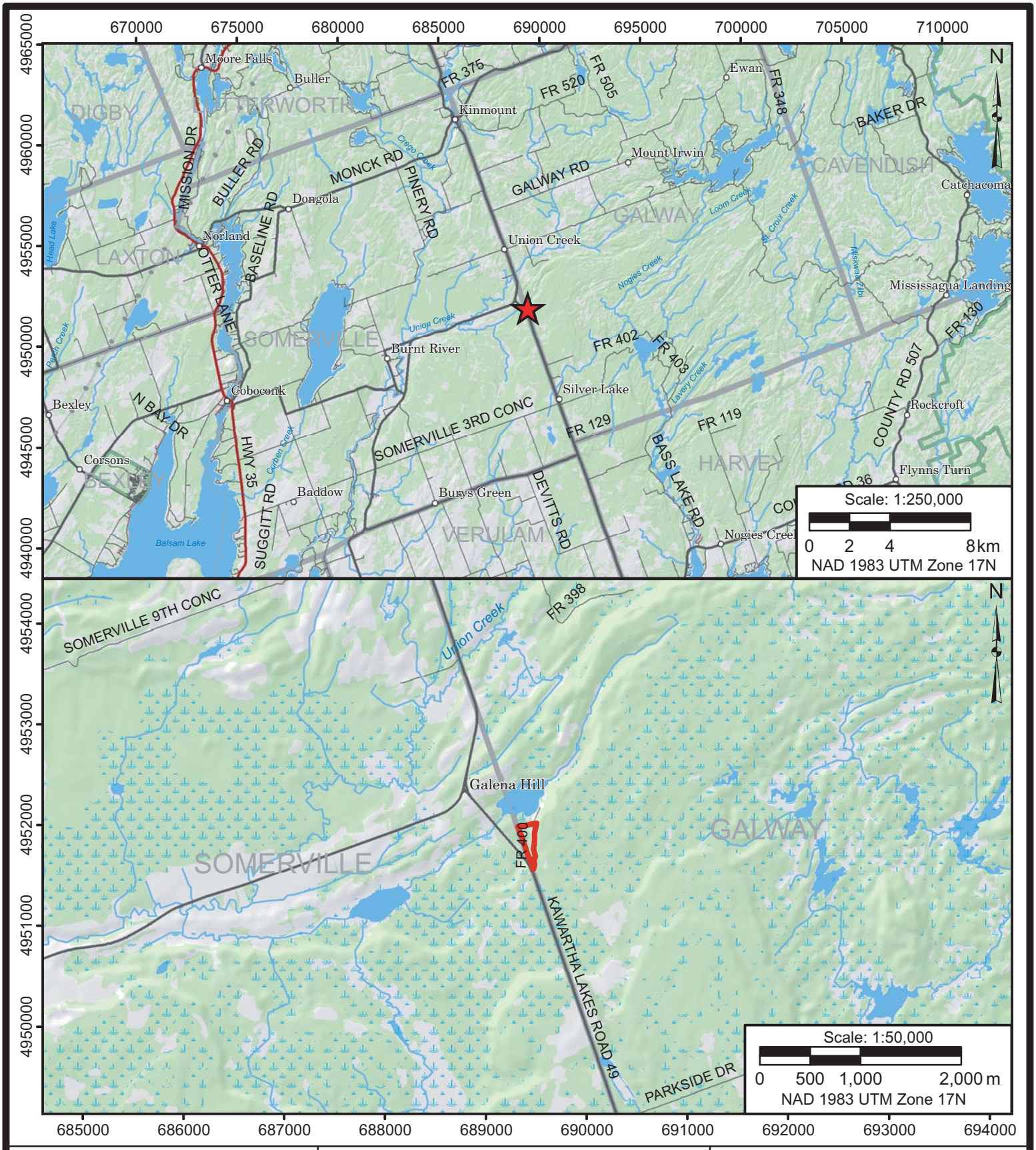
End of *Scoped* EIS Report

Yours truly,
Oakridge Environmental Limited



Rob West, HBSc.
Senior Ecologist

Figures



Approximate Site Location

Approximate Property Boundary
[VuMap, 2026]

Notes:
Base mapping provided by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Geospatial Ontario (GEO) database, copyright the King's Printer (2026)

Optimized for Oakridge Environmental Ltd. printing

***Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)**
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough

ORE Oakridge Environmental Ltd.
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

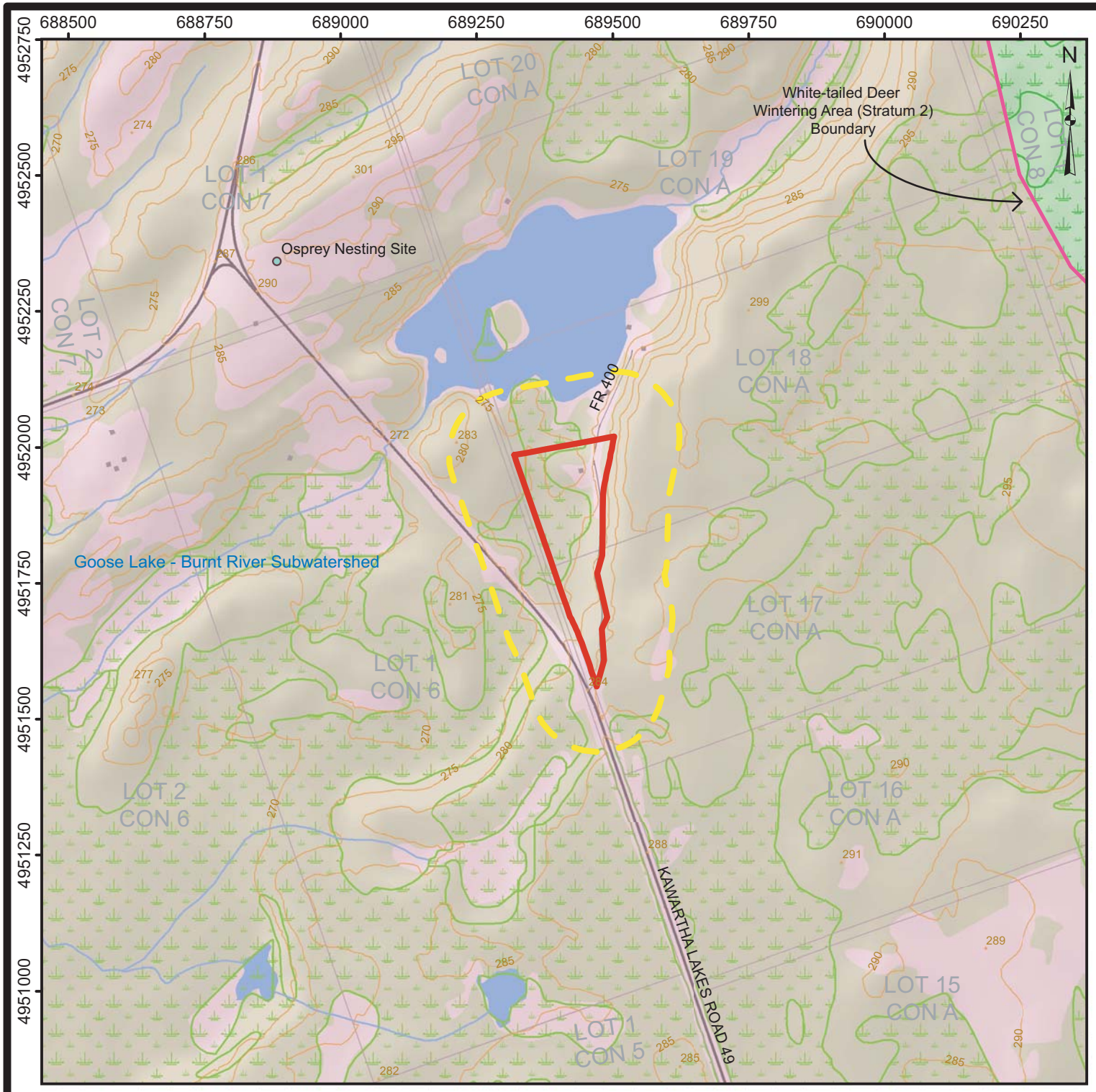
North American Datum (NAD) 1983

TITLE
General Location

PROJECT # 26-3694

DATE July 2026

FIGURE NO. **1**



***Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)**
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough

- Approximate Property Boundary [VuMap, 2026]
- Area of Influence (120 m)
- Wetland (Unevaluated)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area
- Geographic Lot Fabric
- White-tailed Deer Wintering Area (Stratum 2)
- Osprey Nesting Site
- Watercourse
- Arterial Road
- Road
- Contour (5m Intervals)
- Building (symbol)
- Spot Height (m asl)

Scale: 1:10,000

0 100 200 400 m

Notes:
Base mapping provided by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Geospatial Ontario (GEO) database, copyright the King's Printer (2026)

m asl - metres above sea level

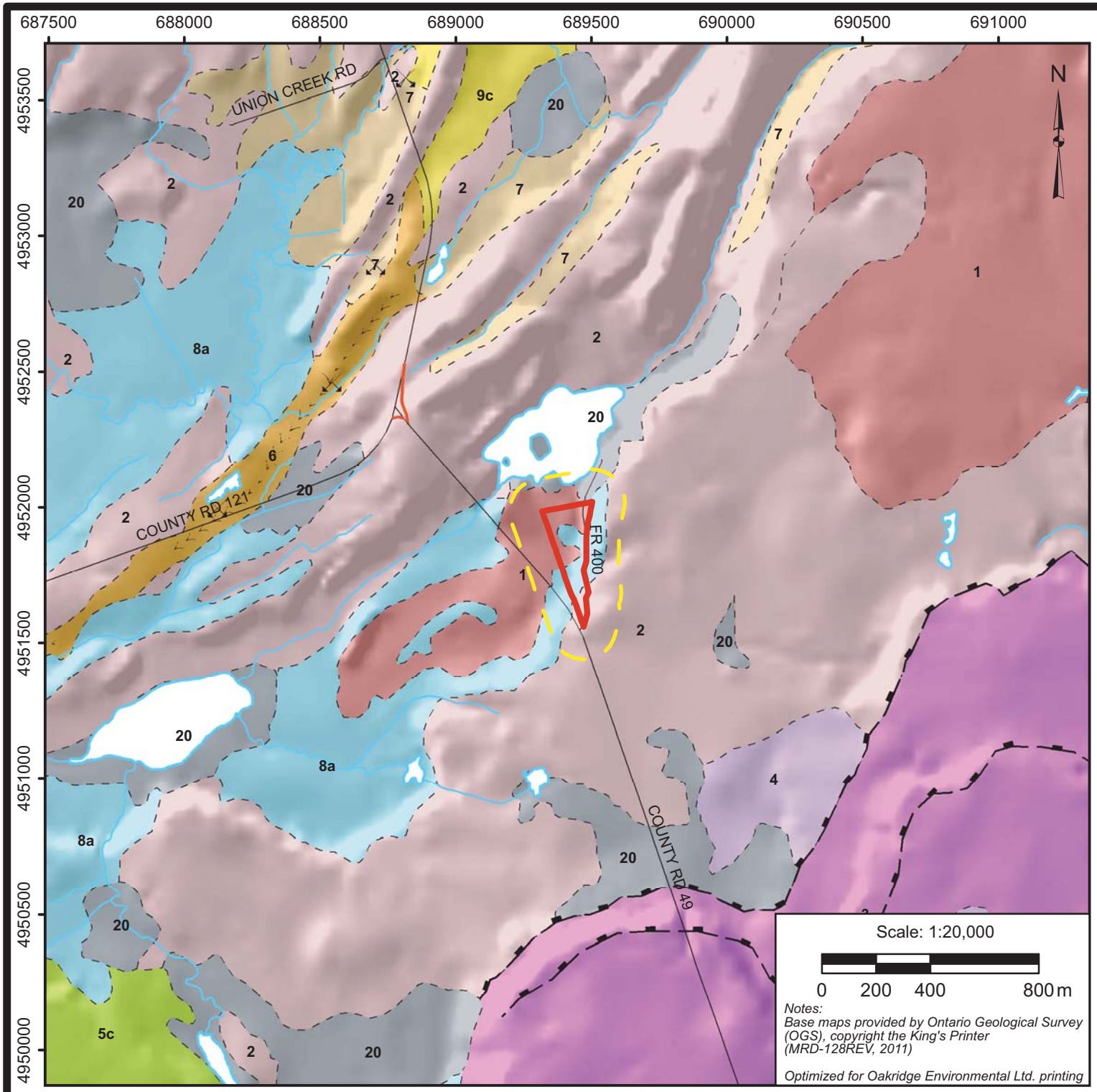
Optimized for Oakridge Environmental Ltd. printing

TITLE

Topography and Drainage

ORE Oakridge Environmental Ltd.
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

PROJECT #	FIGURE NO.
26-3694	**2**
DATE	
July 2026	



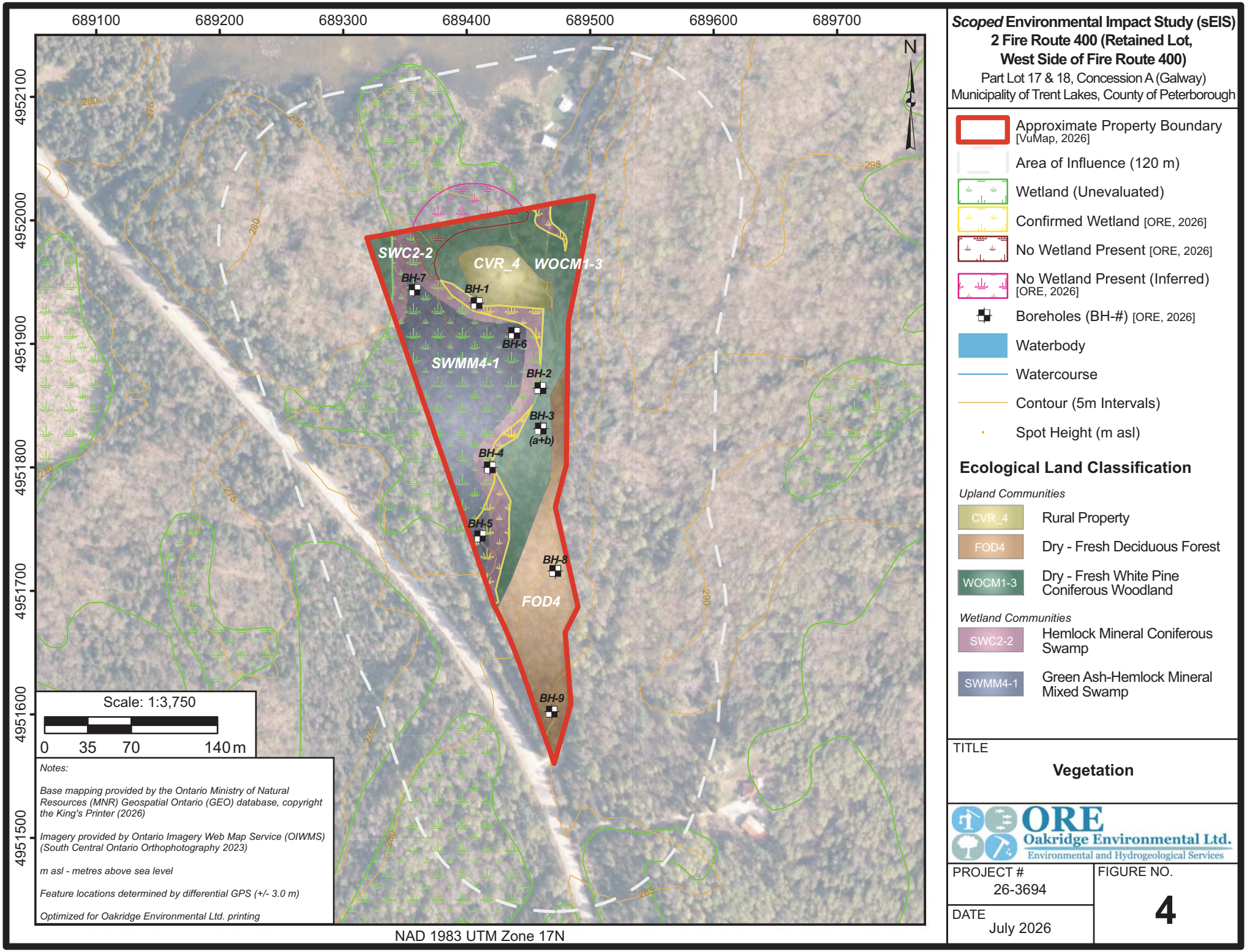
***Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)**
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough

- Approximate Property Boundary [VuMap, 2026]
- Area of Influence (120 m)
- Sand and Gravel Pit
- Bedrock Escarpment
- Esker (direction of flow known)
- Contact (approximate/assumed)
- 1: Precambrian bedrock
- 2: Precambrian bedrock-drift complex
- 3: Paleozoic bedrock
- 4: Paleozoic bedrock-drift complex
- 4a: Paleozoic bedrock-drift complex: Mainly till veneer
- 5c: Glacial Deposits (Till): Stony, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till
- 6: Ice-contact stratified deposits
- 7: Glaciofluvial deposits
- 8a: Fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits: Massive-well laminated
- 9c: Coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits: Foreshore-basinal deposits
- 20: Organic deposits
- Waterbody
- Watercourse

TITLE
Surficial Geology

ORE Oakridge Environmental Ltd.
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

PROJECT #	FIGURE NO.
26-3694	**3**
DATE	
July 2026	



***Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)**
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough

- Approximate Property Boundary [VuMap, 2026]
- Area of Influence (120 m)
- Wetland (Unevaluated)
- Confirmed Wetland [ORE, 2026]
- No Wetland Present [ORE, 2026]
- No Wetland Present (Inferred) [ORE, 2026]
- Boreholes (BH-#) [ORE, 2026]
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- Contour (5m Intervals)
- Spot Height (m asl)

Ecological Land Classification

Upland Communities

- CVR_4 — Rural Property
- FOD4 — Dry - Fresh Deciduous Forest
- WOCM1-3 — Dry - Fresh White Pine Coniferous Woodland

Wetland Communities

- SWC2-2 — Hemlock Mineral Coniferous Swamp
- SWMM4-1 — Green Ash-Hemlock Mineral Mixed Swamp

TITLE
Vegetation

ORE Oakridge Environmental Ltd.
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

PROJECT #	FIGURE NO.
26-3694	4
DATE	
July 2026	



Photo A (Above): was taken looking south towards the existing residence within an area that appears to have been cleared and graded within the woodland.



Photo B (Above): was taken looking from the edge of Fire Route 400 looking west, illustrating the upland woodland in the forefront and the wetland in background. Soils were probed within the wetland utilizing a hand auger in the small green opening on the mid-right side of the photo.



Photo C (Above): was taken within the upland area on the plateau that occurs off the west side of Fire Route 400. The wetland occurs to the right and down the slope in the background of the photo.



Photo D (Above): was taken looking south into the wetland. It was taken from the edge of the lawn on the south side of the residence. ORE probed the wetland soils with a hand auger approximately 10 m into the wetland from where this photo was taken.



Photo E (Left): was taken looking west towards the existing residence at Fire Route 400. The garage is to the right and just outside this photo. There is an abundance of upland wooded area in behind and to the right of the residence which are predominantly outside the photo's view.

Site photos were taken on May 12th, 2026

***Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)**
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)
Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough

ORE Oakridge Environmental Ltd.
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

TITLE
Site Photos

PROJECT # 26-3694

DATE July 2026

FIGURE NO. **5**



Photo F (Above): was taken in the rear yard behind the existing residence towards the western edge of the cleared area.



Photo G (Above): is of the organic/hydric soil materials in the wetland. The hydric soils were greater than 30 cm deep and consisted of a mineral-type organic, which typically occurs in shallow soil-bedrock near surface conditions.

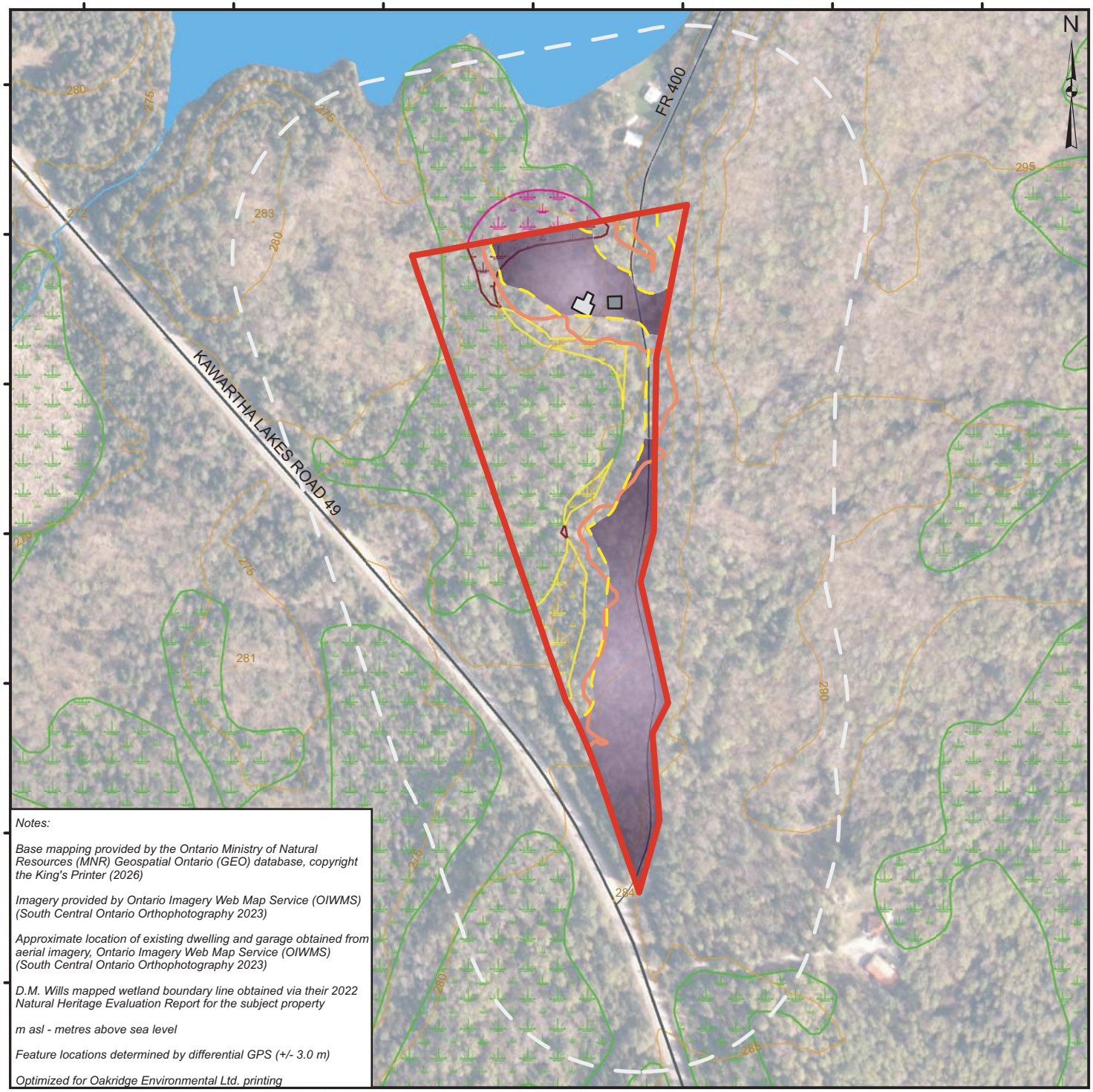


Photo H (Above): was taken looking west from Fire Route 400 looking at an upland plateau possessing a stand dominated by poplar and birch.



Photo I (Above): was taken further north along the Fire Route overlooking another upland wooded area that is included on Figure 7 as a potential development area.

Site photos were taken on May 12th, 2026	***Scoped* Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)** **2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)** Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway) Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough	TITLE **Site Photos**
	ORE Oakridge Environmental Ltd. Environmental and Hydrogeological Services	PROJECT # 26-3694 DATE July 2026 FIGURE NO. **6**



Notes:

Base mapping provided by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Geospatial Ontario (GEO) database, copyright the King's Printer (2026)

Imagery provided by Ontario Imagery Web Map Service (OIWMS) (South Central Ontario Orthophotography 2023)

Approximate location of existing dwelling and garage obtained from aerial imagery, Ontario Imagery Web Map Service (OIWMS) (South Central Ontario Orthophotography 2023)

D.M. Wills mapped wetland boundary line obtained via their 2022 Natural Heritage Evaluation Report for the subject property

m asl - metres above sea level

Feature locations determined by differential GPS (+/- 3.0 m)

Optimized for Oakridge Environmental Ltd. printing

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Scoped Environmental Impact Study (sEIS)
2 Fire Route 400 (Retained Lot, West Side of Fire Route 400)

Part Lot 17 & 18, Concession A (Galway)
Municipality of Trent Lakes, County of Peterborough

- Approximate Property Boundary [VuMap, 2026]
- Area of Influence (120 m)
- Approximate Location of Existing Dwelling [OIWMS, 2023]
- Approximate Location of Existing Garage [OIWMS, 2023]
- Potential Development Areas
- Wetland (Unevaluated)
- Confirmed Wetland [ORE, 2026]
- No Wetland Present [ORE, 2026]
- No Wetland Present (Inferred) [ORE, 2026]
- 15 m Wetland Setback
- D.M. Wills Mapped Wetland Boundary Line [D.M. Wills, 2022]
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- Arterial Road *(Kawartha Lakes Road 49)*
- Road *(Fr 400)*
- Contour (5m Intervals)
- Spot Height (m asl)

Scale: 1:3,750

0 35 70 140 m

TITLE

Constraints

ORE Oakridge Environmental Ltd.
Environmental and Hydrogeological Services

PROJECT #	FIGURE NO.
26-3694	7
DATE	
July 2026	

Appendix A

Species List

Species List

KINGDOM	Common Name	Scientific Name	SARO	SARA
Animalia				
	American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis		
	American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla		
	American Robin	Turdus migratorius		
	American Woodcock	Scolopax minor		
	Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula		
	Common Raven	Corvus corax		
	Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis		
	Eastern Chipmunk	Tamias striatus		
	Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe		
	Eastern Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus		
	European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris		
	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa		
	Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis		
	Great Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus		
	Hairy Woodpecker	Dryobates villosus		
	House Finch	Haemorhous mexicanus		
	Nashville Warbler	Leiothlypis ruficapilla		
	Northern Raccoon	Procyon lotor		
	Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapilla		
	Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus		
	Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis		
	Ring-necked Snake	Diadophis punctatus		
	Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus		
	Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea		
	Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia		
	Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis		

KINGDOM	Common Name	Scientific Name	SARO	SARA
	Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura		
	Veery	Catharus fuscescens		
	Warbling Vireo	Vireo gilvus		
	Whitelip Snail	Neohelix albolabris		
	White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis		
	Wild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo		
	Wood Duck	Aix sponsa		
	Yellow Warbler	Setophaga petechia		
Plantae				
	American Beech	Fagus grandifolia		
	American Speedwell	Veronica americana		
	Balsam Poplar	Populus balsamifera		
	Black Spruce	Picea mariana		
	Blue Spruce	Picea pungens		
	Common Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum		
	Common Buttercup	Ranunculus acris		
	Common Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale		
	Common Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis		
	Common Oak Fern	Gymnocarpium dryopteris		
	Common Plantain	Plantago major		
	Common Rue	Ruta graveolens		
	Common Scouring-rush	Equisetum hyemale		
	Common Self-heal	Prunella vulgaris		
	Common Sow-thistle	Sonchus oleraceus		
	Common St. John's-wort	Hypericum perforatum		
	Common Timothy	Phleum pratense		
	Common Viper's Bugloss	Echium vulgare		
	Common Yarrow	Achillea millefolium		
	Dark-green Bulrush	Scirpus atrovirens		
	Dudley's Rush	Juncus dudleyi		

KINGDOM	Common Name	Scientific Name	SARO	SARA
	Dutchman's Breeches	Dicentra cucullaria		
	Eastern Bracken Fern	Pteridium aquilinum ssp. latiusculum		
	Eastern Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis		
	Eastern Red Maple	Acer rubrum var. rubrum		
	Eastern White Pine	Pinus strobus		
	Large-leaved Aster	Eurybia macrophylla		
	Large-toothed Aspen	Populus grandidentata		
	Manitoba Maple	Acer negundo		
	Marsh Blue Violet	Viola cucullata		
	May-apple	Podophyllum peltatum		
	New England Aster	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae		
	Northern Starflower	Lysimachia borealis		
	Northern Willowherb	Epilobium ciliatum		
	Orange Hawkweed	Pilosella aurantiaca		
	Ostrich Fern	Matteuccia struthiopteris		
	Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera		
	Pennsylvania Sedge	Carex pensylvanica		
	Philadelphia Fleabane	Erigeron philadelphicus		
	Poison Ivy	Toxicodendron radicans		
	Poverty Oatgrass	Danthonia spicata		
	Pussy Willow	Salix discolor		
	Red Ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica		
	Red Clover	Trifolium pratense		
	Red Trillium	Trillium erectum		
	Red-osier Dogwood	Cornus sericea		
	Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris		
	Sensitive Fern	Onoclea sensibilis		
	Speckled Alder	Alnus incana ssp. rugosa		
	Spinulose Wood Fern	Dryopteris carthusiana		
	Square-stemmed Monkeyflower	Mimulus ringens		

KINGDOM	Common Name	Scientific Name	SARO	SARA
	Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina		
	Star Sedge	Carex echinata		
	Striped Maple	Acer pensylvanicum		
	Swamp White Oak	Quercus bicolor		
	Sweet Gale	Myrica gale		
	Tamarack	Larix laricina		
	Tatarian Honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica		
	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	Veronica serpyllifolia		
	Trembling Aspen	Populus tremuloides		
	Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca		
	Tussock Sedge	Carex stricta		
	Upright Brome	Bromus erectus		
	White Ash	Fraxinus americana		
	White Clover	Trifolium repens		
	White Heath Aster	Symphyotrichum ericoides		
	White Meadowsweet	Spiraea alba		
	White Poplar	Populus alba		
	White Spruce	Picea glauca		
	White Trillium	Trillium grandiflorum		
	Wild Carrot	Daucus carota		
	Wild Chamomile	Matricaria chamomilla		
	Wild Chicory	Cichorium intybus		
	Wild Leek	Allium tricoccum		
	Wild Lily-of-the-Valley	Maianthemum canadense ssp. interius		
	Wild Sarsaparilla	Aralia nudicaulis		
	Woolly Blue Violet	Viola sororia		
	Yellow Birch	Betula alleghaniensis		
	Zigzag Goldenrod	Solidago flexicaulis		

Appendix B

ELC Cards

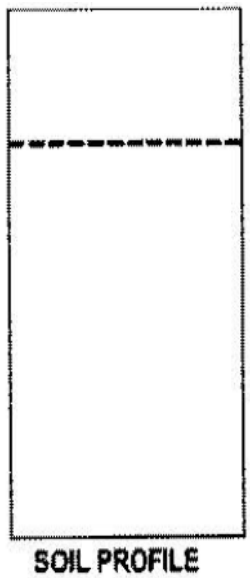
ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes
	POLYGON: SWC2-2 No. 1 (BH-1)
	DATE: 12-May-26
	SURVEYORS: Rob West
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:	GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,407.912 4,951,933.022

PRISM FACTOR:	N/A

SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
White Pine (Pinus strobus)					Not tallied	80%
Red Maple (Acer rubrum)					Not tallied	5%
Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)					Not tallied	5%
White Birch (Betula papyrifera)					Not tallied	5%
White Elm (Ulmus americana)					Not tallied	5%
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Organic	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	N/A	Upper 12 cm		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	Not observed		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	32 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.32	Topsoil contains leaf and needle litter on top, transitioning to a combined mesic/humic at the level of the tree roots. Fresh (2) moisture regime in the upper 15 cm and increased in moisture to a Moderately Moist (4) regime towards the bottom of the organic horizon.
0.32 - 0.38	A very moist (6) silty till that contained approximately 5 cm of mottles and gley at the base. The soils exemplified typical shallow wetland condition. Some mottling in the upper 12 cm, no gley encountered. Refusal @ 38 cm, on what appears to be fine gravel.

NOTES:
Refusal was on fine gravel in this hole, some fine gravel came up in the tip of the auger at 38 cm.

ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes
POLYGON: WOCM1-3 No. 1 (BH-2)
DATE: 12-May-26
SURVEYORS: Rob West
GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,459.771 4,951,864.230

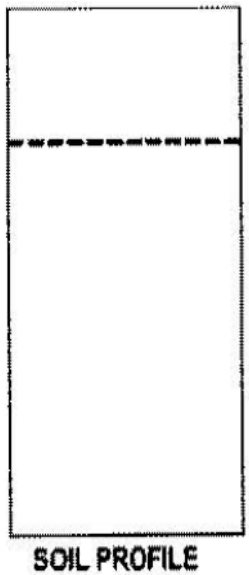
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:

PRISM FACTOR:	N/A

SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
White Pine (Pinus strobus)					Not tallied	90%
Eastern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	10%
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Topsoil	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	N/A	Upper 10 cm		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	Not observed		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	6 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



SOIL PROFILE

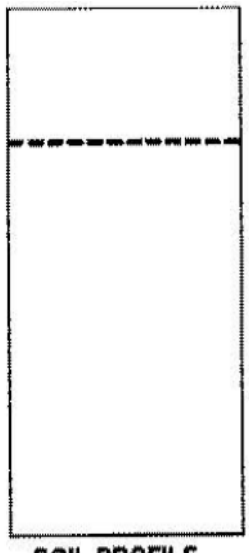
Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.6	Topsoil consist of a shallow organic topsoil layer that possess a pine needle and leaf litter layer (L) on the surface which transitions into a silty mineralic mesic topsoil (OM) A distinct humic (H) horizon was not observed.
0.6 - 0.42	Silty till exhibits a “slow” perviousness class, indicating a moderately restricted capacity for transmitting surface water. Soils capability to transmit surface water. Some mottling in the upper 10 cm, no gley encountered. Till possessed a Fresh (2) moisture regime. Refusal @ 42 cm presumably on bedrock or a slab of bedrock.

NOTES:
Was completed beneath the Pine trees in an opening where the probing would less likely contact a tree root.

ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS					SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes POLYGON: WOCM1-3 No. 2 (BH-3b) DATE: 12-May-26 SURVEYORS: Rob West GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,459.347 4,951,831.845	
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:						
PRISM FACTOR:	N/A					
SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
White Pine (Pinus strobus)					Not tallied	95%
Eastern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	5%
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Topsoil	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	N/A	Upper 7 cm		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	Not observed		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	6 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



SOIL PROFILE

Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.6	Topsoil consist of a shallow organic topsoil layer that possess a pine needle and leaf litter layer (L) on the surface which transitions into a silty mineralic mesic topsoil (OM). A distinct humic (H) horizon was not observed.
0.6 - 0.38	Silty till exhibits a “slow” perviousness class, indicating a moderately restricted capacity for transmitting surface water. Soils capability to transmit surface water. Some mottling in the upper 7 cm, no gley encountered. Till possessed a Fresh (2) moisture regime. Refusal @ 38 cm presumably on bedrock or a slab of bedrock.

NOTES:
Slid past tree roots to refusal on something hard at 38 cm.

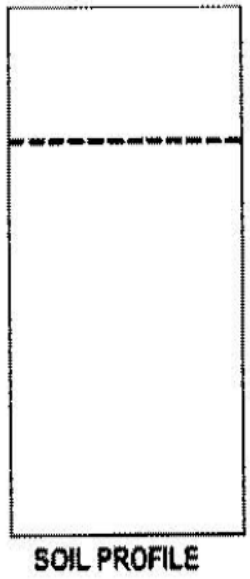
ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes
	POLYGON: WOCM1-3 No. 3 (BH-3b)
	DATE: 12-May-26
	SURVEYORS: Rob West
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:	GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,459.347 4,951,831.845

PRISM FACTOR:	N/A

SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
White Pine (Pinus strobus)					Not tallied	95%
Eastern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	5%
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Topsoil	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	N/A	Upper 12 cm		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	Not observed		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	6 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



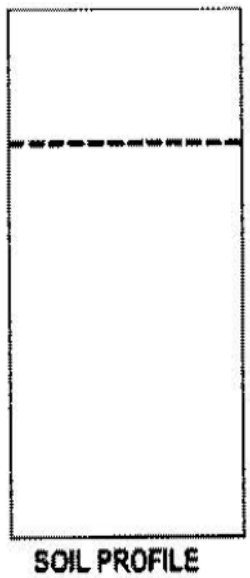
Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.6	Topsoil consist of a shallow organic topsoil layer that possess a pine needle and leaf litter layer (L) on the surface which transitions into a silty mineralic mesic topsoil (OM). A distinct humic (H) horizon was not observed.
0.6 - 0.29	Silty till exhibits a “slow” perviousness class, indicating a moderately restricted capacity for transmitting surface water. Soils capability to transmit surface water. Some mottling in the upper 12 cm, no gley encountered. Till possessed a Fresh (2) moisture regime. Refusal @ 29 cm on fine gravel.

NOTES:
Refusal was on fine gravel in this hole, some fine gravel came up in the tip of the auger at 29 cm.

ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS					SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes POLYGON: SWC2-2 No. 2 (BH-4) DATE: 12-May-26 SURVEYORS: Rob West GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,418.072 4,951,799.883	
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:						
PRISM FACTOR:	N/A					
SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
White Pine (Pinus strobus)					Not tallied	85%
Red Maple (Acer rubrum)					Not tallied	5%
Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)					Not tallied	5%
White Birch (Betula papyrifera)					Not tallied	5%
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
					Not tallied	
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Organic	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	N/A	Upper 9 cm		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	Not observed		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	35 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



SOIL PROFILE

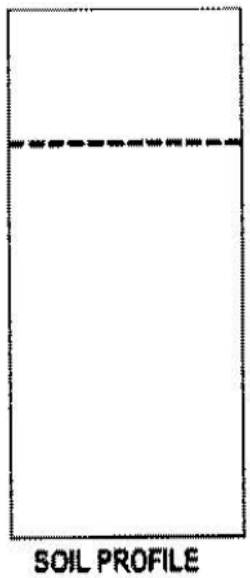
Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.35	Topsoil contains leaf and needle litter on top, transitioning to a combined mesic/humic at the level of the tree roots. Fresh (2) moisture regime in the upper 15 cm and increased in moisture to a Moderately Moist (4) regime towards the bottom of the organic horizon.
0.35 - 0.41	A very moist (6) silty till that contained approximately 5 cm of mottles and gley at the base. The soils exemplified typical shallow wetland condition. Some mottling in the upper 12 cm, no gley encountered. Refusal @ 41 cm, on what felt like a slab of rock or bedrock.

NOTES:
Refusal was on slab rock or bedrock at 41 cm.

ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS					SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes POLYGON: SWMM4-1 No. 1 (BH-5) DATE: 12-May-26 SURVEYORS: Rob West GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,403.890 4,951,773.637	
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:						
PRISM FACTOR:	N/A					
SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
Green Ash (Fraxinnus americana)					Not tallied	70%
Whie Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	15%
Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)					Not tallied	5%
White Birch (Betula papyrifera)					Not tallied	5%
Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)					Not tallied	2%
Red Maple (Acer rubrum)					Not tallied	2%
White Elm (Ulmus americana)					Not tallied	1
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Organic	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	In Organic	N/A		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	37 cm		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	37 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.37	Topsoil possess a more humic (well evolved organic) that is anywhere from the 3 cm to 5 cm deeper than the SWM soils ranging between 35 cm and 40 cm total depth. It possessed a moisture regime of wet (8) just below the surface of the organic layer and no surface water present.
0.38 - 0.51	A very wet (8) silty till that contained gley at the org/till interface suggesting shallow water table wetland condition.

NOTES:
Soils probed at the edge of the wetland overlooking upland area.

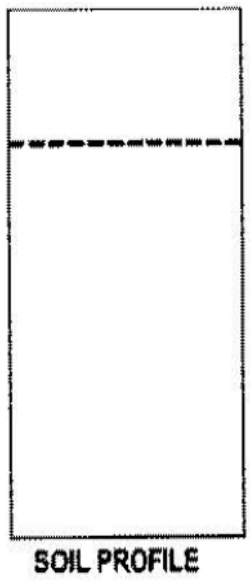
ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes
	POLYGON: SWMM4-1 No. 2 (BH-6)
	DATE: 12-May-26
	SURVEYORS: Rob West
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:	GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,437.969 4,951,908.892

PRISM FACTOR:	N/A

SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
Green Ash (Fraxinnus americana)					Not tallied	70%
Whie Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	15%
Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)					Not tallied	5%
White Birch (Betula papyrifera)					Not tallied	5%
Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)					Not tallied	2%
Red Maple (Acer rubrum)					Not tallied	2%
White Elm (Ulmus americana)					Not tallied	1
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Organic	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	In Organic	N/A		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	0.35		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	35 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



SOIL PROFILE

Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.35	Topsoil possess a more humic (well evolved organic) that is anywhere from the 3 cm to 5 cm deeper, than the SWM soils ranging between 35 cm and 40 cm total depth. It possessed a moisture regime of wet (8) just below the surface of the organic layer and no surface water present.
0.35 - 0.41	A very wet (8) silty till that contained gley at the org/till interface suggesting shallow water table wetland condition. Mottling presumed to be in Organic, gley at org/till interface. Refusal @ 41 cm, on what felt like gravel or bedrock.

NOTES:
Soil probe completed within a small depression in the wetland where there was no surface vegetation only leaf litter.

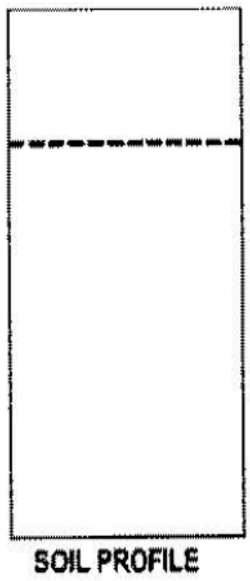
ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes
	POLYGON: SWMM4-1 No. 3 (BH-7)
	DATE: 12-May-26
	SURVEYORS: Rob West
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:	GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,357.959 4,951,943.817

PRISM FACTOR:	N/A

SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
Green Ash (Fraxinnus americana)					Not tallied	70%
Whie Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	15%
Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)					Not tallied	5%
White Birch (Betula papyrifera)					Not tallied	5%
Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)					Not tallied	2%
Red Maple (Acer rubrum)					Not tallied	2%
White Elm (Ulmus americana)					Not tallied	1
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						<1

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Organic	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	In Organic	N/A		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	40 cm		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	40 cm	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



SOIL PROFILE

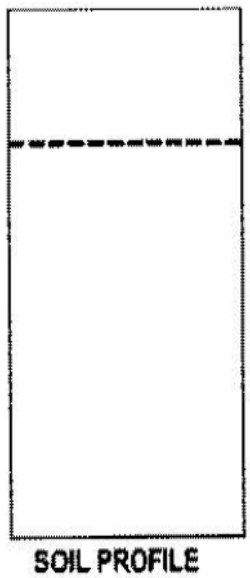
Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.40	Topsoil possess a more humic (well evolved organic) that is anywhere from the 3 cm to 5 cm deeper, than the SWM soils ranging between 35 cm and 40 cm total depth. It possessed a moisture regime of wet (8) just below the surface of the organic layer and no surface water present.
0.40 - 0.48	A very wet (8) silty till that contained gley at the org/till interface suggesting shallow water table wetland condition. Refusal @ 48 cm, on what felt like gravel or bedrock.

NOTES:
Soil probe completed towards the middle of this wetland type where accumulations were much deeper.

ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS					SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes POLYGON: FOD4 No. 2 (BH-8) DATE: 12-May-26 SURVEYORS: Rob West GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,471.412 4,951,716.910	
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:						
PRISM FACTOR:	N/A					
SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)					Not tallied	40%
Red Oak (Quercus rubra)					Not tallied	20%
White Ash (Fraxinus americana)					Not tallied	5%
American Hop Hornbeam (Ostrya virginiana)					Not tallied	10%
Eastern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	10%
White Pine (Pinus strobus)					Not tallied	15%
Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)					Not tallied	
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						2

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Topsoil	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	N/A	Upper 10 cm		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	Not observed		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	10	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



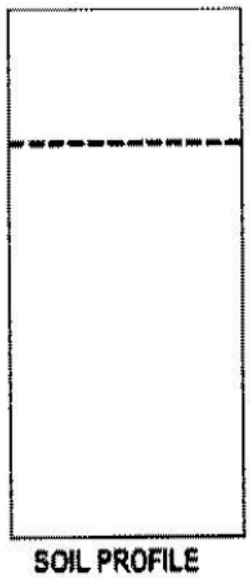
Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.8	Topsoil consisted of fine silt mixed in the layers of organic. There was leaf litter in the upper and poorly broken down organic detritus in the lower section of this layer.
0.8 - 0.29	Silty till material that has a perviousness class of slow, consisting of moderately restricted soils with respect to the soils capability to transmit surface water. The silty till possessed some mottling at 15 cm and had a Moderately Dry to Moderately Fresh moisture regime. Refusal was met at 29 cm, presumably on bedrock or a slab of bedrock material.

NOTES:
Similar to the other profile, but was unable to penetrate past the gravel or bedrock materials intersected at 29 cm. Bottom felt more solid rather than something that could move compared to the last FOD4 soil probes.

ELC STAND and SOIL CHARACTERISTICS					SITE: 2 Fire Route 400 - Trent Lakes POLYGON: FOD4 No. 1 (BH-9) DATE: 12-May-26 SURVEYORS: Rob West GPS Location: UTM 17N 689,468.661 4,951,601.975	
TREE TALLY BY SPECIES:						
PRISM FACTOR:	N/A					
SPECIES	TALLY1	TALLY2	TALLY3	TALLY4	TOTAL	RELATIVE AVERAGE
Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)					Not tallied	40%
Red Oak (Quercus rubra)					Not tallied	20%
White Ash (Fraxinus americana)					Not tallied	5%
American Hop Hornbeam (Ostrya virginiana)					Not tallied	10%
Eastern White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)					Not tallied	10%
White Pine (Pinus strobus)					Not tallied	15%
Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)					Not tallied	
TOTAL					Not tallied	100%
BASAL AREA (BA)						
DEAD						2

STAND COMPOSITION:

SOIL ASSESSMENT:	1	2	3	4
TEXTURE	Topsoil	Silt Till		
DEPTH TO MOTTLES:	N/A	Upper 10 cm		
DEPTH TO GLEY:	N/A	Not observed		
DEPTH OF ORGANICS:	10	N/A		
DEPTH TO BEDROCK:	Unknown	Unknown		
MOISTURE REGIME:	Mod. Dry	Mod. Fresh		
COMMUNITY PROFILE DIAGRAM:				



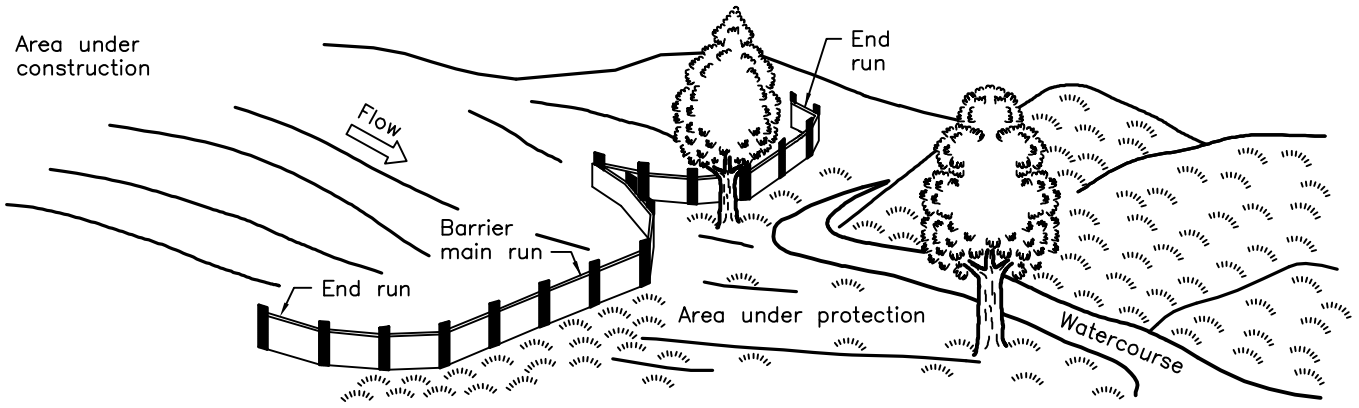
SOIL PROFILE

Soil Depth (m)	Soils Descriptions
0 to 0.10	Topsoil consisted of fine silt mixed in the layers of organic. There was leaf litter in the upper and poorly broken down organic detritus in the lower 5 cm of this layer.
0.10 - 0.38	Silty till material that has a perviousness class of slow, consisting of moderately restricted soils with respect to the soils capability to transmit surface water. The silty till possessed some mottling in the upper 10 cm and had a Moderately Dry to Moderately Fresh moisture regime. Refusal was met at 38 cm, presumably on a dislodged gravel or slab of bedrock material.

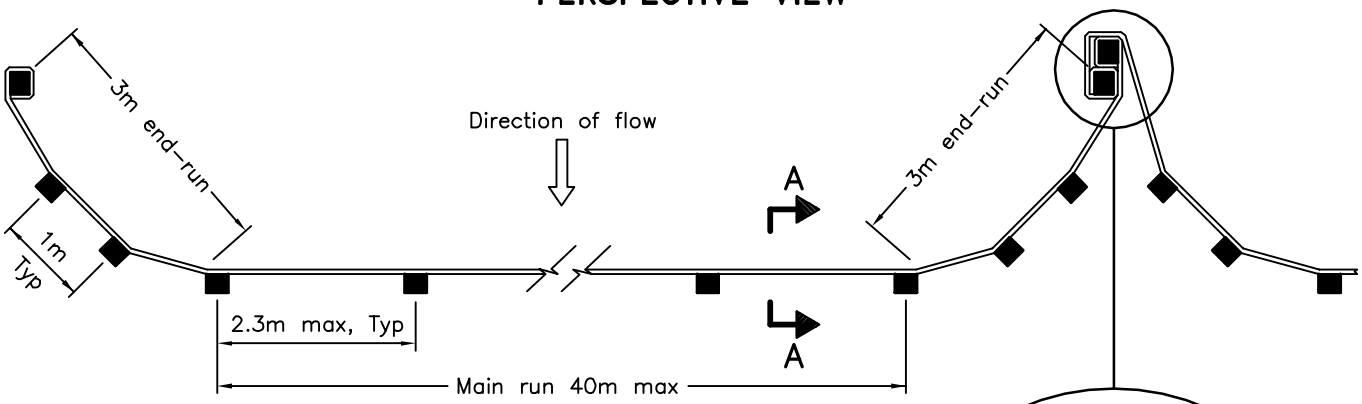
NOTES: Presumably the refusal was on either gravel or possibly loose bedrock at the base as there was some movement to the solid feature that refusal was met. The auger would not kick, the solid feataure to the side and proceed beyond the 38 cm depth.

Appendix C

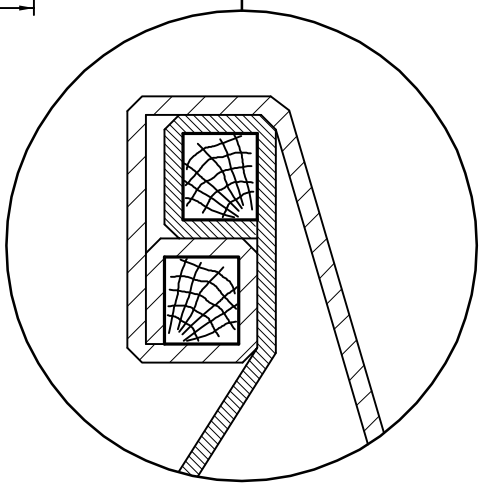
OPSD Light-duty Silt Fence



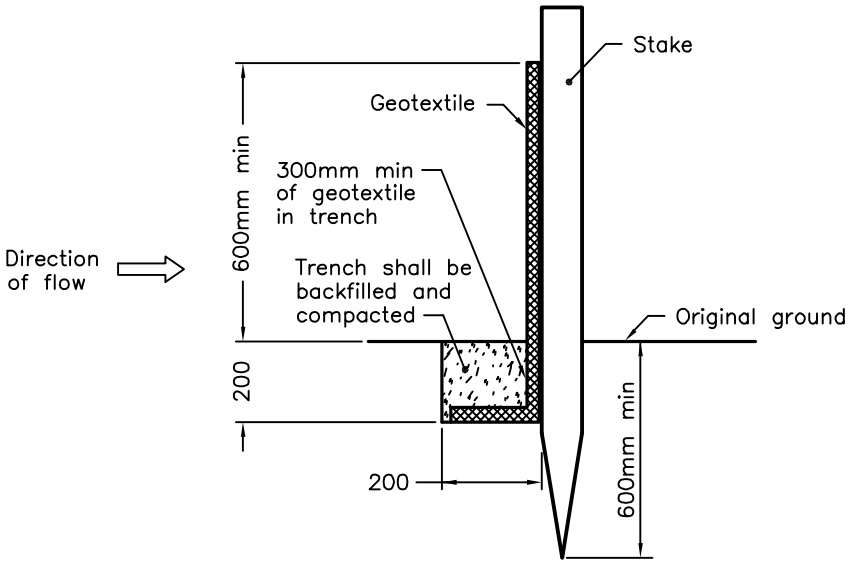
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



PLAN



JOINT DETAIL



SECTION A–A

NOTE:

A All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise shown.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL STANDARD DRAWING	Nov 2015	Rev	2
LIGHT–DUTY SILT FENCE BARRIER			
	OPSD 219.110		