LRO # 12 Notice

The applicant(s) hereby applies to the Land Registrar.

yyyy mm dd Page 1 of 90

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Properties	Properties			
PIN	01547 - 0228 LT			
Description	PT LT 31-36 CON 1 ANDERDON PT 4 12R5308, S/T RESERVATIONS AS IN CE9594 9; S/T A RIGHT OVER PT 7 ON 12R-21155 AS IN CE95949; AMHERSTBURG			
Address	AMHERSTBURG			
PIN	01547 - 0229 LT			
Description	PT LT 31-36 CON 1 ANDERDON PT 5 12R5308, S/T RESERVATIONS AS IN CE9594 9, S/T A RIGHT OVER PT 5 ON 12R-21155 AS IN CE95949; AMHERSTBURG			
Address	AMHERSTBURG			

Consideration

Consideration \$ 0.00

Applicant(s)

The notice is based on or affects a valid and existing estate, right, interest or equity in land

Name	1560803 ONTARIO INC.
Address for Service	c/o Dillon Consulting 3200 Deziel Dr., Suite 308 Windsor,On N8W 5K8

I, Loris Collavino, President, have the authority to bind the corporation.

This document is not authorized under Power of Attorney by this party.

Party To(s)			Capacity	Sh	are
Name	THE CORPORATION C	OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG			
Address for Service	271 Sandwich St. S. Amherstburg, On N9A 2A5				
This document is bein	g authorized by a municipa	I corporation Lory Bratt, AMCT, Plannin	g Coordinator.		
This document is not a	authorized under Power of	Attorney by this party.			
Statements					
This notice is pursuan	t to Section 71 of the Land	Titles Act.	1	×	
This notice is for an in	determinate period				
Schedule: See Sched	lules				
Signed By					
Armando Felice Anto	onio DeLuca	500-251 Goyeau Street Windsor N9A 6V2	acting for Applicant(s)	Signed	2009 01 20
Tel 519-258-0	615				
Fax 519258683	33				

Submitted By

MOUSSEAU DELUCA MCPHERSON PRINCE

500-251 Goyeau Street Windsor N9A 6V2

2009 01 21

Tel 519-258-0615 Fax 5192586833 The applicant(s) hereby applies to the Land Registrar.

The applicant(s) hereby applies to the Land Registrar.			yyyy mm dd	Page 2 of 90	
Fees/Taxes/Payment					
Statutory Registration Fee	\$60.00				
Total Paid	\$60.00		5		
File Number					
Applicant Client File Number :	23684		<i>,</i>		
Party To Client File Number :	23684				

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Registered ______

, 2008.

THIS AGREEMENT made in triplicate this 15th day of December, 2008.

BETWEEN:

1560803 ONTARIO INC. hereinafter called the "OWNER"

OF THE FIRST PART;

-and-

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG hereinafter called the "CORPORATION"

OF THE SECOND PART;

WHEREAS the lands affected by this Agreement are described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, and are hereinafter referred to as the "said lands";

AND WHEREAS the Owner warrants it is the registered owner of the said lands;

AND WHEREAS, in this Agreement the "Owner" includes an individual, an association, a partnership or corporation and, wherever the singular is used therein, it shall be construed as including the plural;

AND WHEREAS the Owner intends to develop or redevelop the said lands for a solar energy system in accordance with the Site Plan attached hereto as Schedule "B", and hereinafter referred to as the "Site Plan";

AND WHEREAS the Corporation as a condition of development or redevelopment of the said lands requires the Owner to enter into a Development Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of other goods and valuable consideration and the sum of FIVE (\$5.00) DOLLARS of lawful money of Canada, now paid by each of the parties hereto to each of the other parties hereto, (the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged), the Owner hereby covenants and agrees with the Corporation as follows:

1. The following Schedules, which are identified by the signatures of the parties to this Agreement, and which are attached hereto, are hereby made a part of this Agreement as fully and to all intents and purposes as though recited in full herein:

SCHEDULE "A"

SCHEDULE "B" ("B-1" to "B-4")	-	Site Plan Drawings
SCHEDULE "B-1"	-	General Plan (Drawing 1B)
SCHEDULE "B-2"	-	Detail Area 1 (Drawing 2B)
SCHEDULE "B-3"	-	Detail Area 2 (Drawing 3B)
SCHEDULE "B-4"	-	Detail Area 3 (Drawing 4B)
SCHEDULE "C" ("C-1" to "C-5")	-	Landscape Plan Drawings
SCHEDULE "C-1"	-	General Landscape Plan (Drawing 5B)
SCHEDULE "C-2"		Landscape Detail Area 1 (Drawing 6B)
SCHEDULE "C-3"	-	Landscape Detail Area 2 (Drawing 7B)
SCHEDULE "C-4"	-	Landscape Detail Area 3 (Drawing 8B)
SCHEDULE "C-5"	-	Details- Planting Specifications (Drawing 5D)

Legal description of the said lands

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- 3 -

SCHEDULE "D"	-	Details Substation (Drawing 1D)
SCHEDULE "E"	-	Tracker Equipment Pad (Drawing 2D)
SCHEDULE "F"	-	Details- Typical Tracker (Drawing 3D)
SCHEDULE "G"	-	Detail- Fence and Gate (Drawing 4D)
SCHEDULE "H"	-	Drainage Plan (Drawings 8B, 8C & 8D)
SCHEDULE "I"	-	Stormwater Management Report
SCHEDULE "J"	-	Environmental Impact Assessment dated July 25,
		2008 prepared by Dillon Consulting

- 2. Schedule "A" hereto describes the lands affected by this Agreement.
- 3. Schedule "B" hereto shows:
 - (a) Site Boundary;
 - (b) Location of proposed tracker units;
 - (c) Location of living fence buffer;
 - (d) Location of tall grass prairie with shrub buffer;
 - (e) Location of tall grass prairie buffer;
 - (f) Location of roadside buffer;
 - (g) Location of fence;
 - (h) Location of access road;
 - (i) Location of invertor;
 - (j) Location of underground electrical wireway;
 - (k) Location of Staging Area.
- 4. Schedule "C" hereto shows:
 - (a) Landscape Plan and Details
- 5. Schedule "D" hereto shows:
 - (a) Substation Details
- 6. Schedule "E" hereto shows:
 - (a) Tracker Equipment Pad Details
- 7. Schedule "F" hereto shows:
 - (a) Typical Tracker Details
- 8. Schedule "G" hereto shows:
 - (a) Fence and Gate Details
- 9. Schedule "H" hereto shows:
 - (a) Drainage Plan
- 10. Schedule "I" hereto shows:
 - (a) Stormwater Management Report Stormwater Management Report dated October 2008 together with letter dated December 5, 2008 prepared by C.D. Patten, P.Eng., Dillon Consulting.
- 11. Schedule "J" hereto shows:
 - (a) Environmental Impact Assessment dated July 25, 2008 prepared by Dillon Consulting

- 12. The Owner shall be responsible for consulting with and obtaining any necessary approvals from Hydro One regarding any matters that relate to services provided by Hydro One. Further the Owner shall be responsible for any costs associated with the reconstruction, relocation or changes to the hydro system resulting from this development.
- 13. The Owner shall be responsible for consulting with and obtaining any necessary approval from the Ministry of the Environment and the Essex Region Conservation Authority.
- 14. Construction and Truck Routes

The Owner agrees and shall be responsible for the construction of all perimeter granular base roads prior to the installation of the solar trackers on the site. The haul route for Site "B" during the entire construction of this development shall use County Road 20, County Road 8 and County Road 3 to North Sideroad. The Owner shall adhere to load restrictions in effect at the time of construction for both County and municipal roads.

Construction will take place on a daily basis between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

The Owner to ensure that trucks and equipment leaving the site are not laden with dirt, mud or debris. The Owner shall keep the highway surfaces clean of any debris and upon notice from the Corporation the Owner must immediately clean any debris off the highway. Failure of the Owner to respond will result in the Corporation arranging for the cleaning and invoicing the Owner which expense may also be recovered on the municipal taxes of the subject property.

If any municipal services or highway surfaces of the Corporation are damaged during the development, such damage shall be repaired or replaced by the Owner to the satisfaction of the Corporation. Failure of the Owner to repair or replace such damage will result in the Corporation arranging for the repair and/or replacement and invoicing the Owner which expense may also be recovered on the municipal taxes of the subject property.

15. Snow Removal

Snow removal from the access roads and within the site shall be the responsibility of the Owner.

16. Driveway Accesses

All new accesses and/or improvement to existing accesses shall be in consultation with and in accordance with the requirements of the Corporation's Public Works Manager and Drainage Superintendent and shall be installed at the expense of the Owner. A new access over a Municipal Drain requires a report prepared by a drainage engineer under the Drainage Act. The Corporation may allow a letter of recommendation for any new access over a municipal drain from a drainage engineer with the new culvert being incorporated into the drain when a future report is required.

17. Stormwater Management

The development of the site requires special measures to deal with stormwater management as follows:

(a) The Owner shall undertake a site grading plan and a stormwater management analysis as indicated in Schedule "I" to the satisfaction of the Corporation and the Essex Region Conservation Authority.

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- (b) The Owner shall install stormwater management measures as approved by the Corporation and the Essex Region Conservation Authority as part of the development of this site, to the satisfaction of the Corporation and the Essex Region Conservation Authority.
- (c) The Owner shall obtain the necessary permits and/or clearance prior to construction activities and/or site alterations.
- (d) The Owner shall conduct regular inspections once every two weeks and after each sizable storm event of all sediment and erosion control measures recommended in the approved stormwater management plan during the construction plan.
- (e) The Owner shall maintain an inspection log which shall be made available for review by the Corporation and the Essex Region Conservation Authority, upon request. The log shall state the name of the inspector, date of the inspection and rectification or replacement measures which were taken to maintain the sediment and erosion control measures. Inspections shall continue until development of the site is complete and approved by the Corporation.
- The Owner acknowledges that this site is affected by both roadside ditches (f) and municipal drains. Roadside ditch maintenance is performed from the road and will not affect this development. Municipal drainage maintenance is performed from the private property side of the drain with the spoils being spread over the adjacent lands. Therefore a twenty (20ft.) foot wide corridor must remain on the private property side of the drain clear of fences, trees and shrubs. Alternatively, the Corporation would allow for a letter of understanding drafted by a drainage engineer, approved by the Owner and acceptable to the Corporation providing that maintenance work would be performed from the road side of the drain and the spoils trucked away. The associated trucking costs for the particular length of drain adjacent to the development would be assessed to the Owner. This letter of understanding will be utilized for maintenance works until such time as a new drainage report is required. This site is affected by the Laura Meloche Drain located on the west side of the 2nd Concession North.
- 18. Any garbage or refuse that is stored outside shall be stored in a non-combustible container and maintained so that garbage or refuse does not blow or fall out of the container.
- 19. Lighting

Any and all lighting shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the standards set out in the Town's Development Manual so as to not, in the opinion of the Corporation interfere with the use or enjoyment of adjacent properties or with the safe flow of traffic on abutting or adjacent streets.

In addition to the requirement of full cut-off (directional lighting) the type, amount and intensity of lighting will also be a consideration in consultation with the Corporation to prevent undue light pollution.

- 20. Landscaping
 - (a) The Owner shall landscape and maintain in plants and ground cover acceptable to the Corporation those lands so indicated on Schedule "C-1 to C-5" inclusive.
 - (b) The Owner agrees that the site will be inspected on an annual basis and any deficiencies as determined by the Corporation will require immediate correction in accordance with the approved site plan.
 - (c) The Owner agrees that where there are deficiencies or loss due to natural causes or management related issues in those areas which provide a visual buffer for neighbouring residences those deficiencies or losses will be corrected to the satisfaction of the Corporation. Failure of the Owner to correct the deficiency or loss as determined by the Corporation will result

in the Corporation arranging for the replacement and invoicing the Owner which expense may also be recovered on the municipal taxes of the subject property.

- (d) The Owner agrees that those lands located on this site outside of the solar energy system development shall continue to be cropped and/or planted with an acceptable grass seed mixture to and be maintained free of weeds.
- (e) The Owner agrees that there will be no pesticides utilized in the maintenance of this site unless permission is granted from the Corporation.
- 21. Fencing

The Owner agrees to construct a fence on those lands indicated on Schedule "B" in accordance with the fence detail forming part of Schedule "G". The Owner agrees that the site will be inspected on an annual basis and any deficiencies as determined by the Corporation will require immediate correction in accordance with the approved site plan.

The Owner also agrees that the fence will be installed to allow for easy movement on and off the site for small wildlife, so that they may take advantage of the diverse environment. This may be in the form of small tunnels or small sections of elevated fence.

- 22. The Owner agrees to full implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment dated July 25, 2008 prepared by Dillon Consulting with the addition of the Essex Region Conservation Authority's recommendations as a demonstration of no negative impact for this proposed development.
- 23. Geo-Technical

The Owner and Corporation acknowledge correspondence dated April 11, 2007 from James D. Rodger, P. Eng. with Golder Associates Ltd. regarding a geotechnical investigation which results indicated that the sub-surface soil conditions appear appropriate to support development of the type proposed for this site.

- 24. Start Up of the Solar Energy System
 - (a) The Owner shall notify the Corporation at least one week prior to the proposed start up date of the solar energy system in order to arrange for a site inspection system to be conducted.
 - (b) The Owner shall not start up the solar energy system on the site before the applicable provisions of this Agreement are complied with.
 - (c) The Owner shall ensure that the applicable approvals and regulations of Hydro One and all other governing authorities are adhered to.
 - (d) The Owner shall ensure that Hydro One will monitor the site's connection point to the electricity system and will be able to identify any major electrical problems associated with the solar energy system, disconnecting it from the grid if necessary.
- 25. Decommissioning and Indemnification
- A. Definition

"Decommissioning" means the process of removing the solar energy systems, including all appliances and appurtenances thereto, and remediating the lands to a condition in compliance with all applicable environmental legislation, regulations, procedures and policies and with the surface of the Lands restored as close as possible to their former condition and use.

B. Indemnification

The Owner shall at all times indemnify and save the Corporation harmless from and against any and all claims, demands, losses, costs, charges expenses, actions and other proceedings (including those in connection with workplace safety and insurance compensation or any similar or successor arrangement) made, brought against, suffered by, imposed on or incurred by the Corporation in respect of any failure by the Owner to fulfill any of its obligations under this Agreement, including but not limited to the costs associated with decommissioning incurred by or on behalf of the Corporation, as a result of any loss, damage or injury (including injury resulting in death) to any person or property (including, but not limited to, employees, contractors, agents and property of the Corporation) directly arising out of, resulting from or sustained by reason of the Owner's occupation, use or decommissioning of the Lands, or any operation in connection therewith or any fixtures or chattels thereon. 7

C. Corporations Responsibility

The Corporation shall not under any circumstances be responsible for or be required to decommission the Lands or to incur any costs associated therewith. The Corporation may, in its sole discretion, undertake, in whole or in part, the decommissioning and incur the costs associate therewith, and shall collect those costs as set out herein, which costs shall remain the responsibility of the Owner.

D. Decommissioning Events

In the event that the following events have occurred or in the reasonable opinion of the Corporation are likely to occur, the Owner:

- (a) ceases to carry on business for a period greater than 30 consecutive days;
- (b) gives notice of an intention to cease to carry on business;
- (c) be dissolved;
- (d) makes an assignment, arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors;
- (e) institutes or is subject to a proceeding in bankruptcy or insolvency, or seek any relief affecting creditor's rights;
- (f) has a resolution passed for its winding up or its liquidation;
- (g) seeks or becomes subject to the appointment of an administrator, provisional liquidator, conservator, receiver, trustee, custodian or other official for it or for all or substantially all of its assets by reason of its insolvency;
- (h) has a secured creditor take possession of all or substantially all its assets or has a distress, execution, attachment, sequestration or other legal process levied, enforced or sued on or against all or substantially all its assets;
- (i) fails to post such security as may be required by the Corporation, including such security as may be required by this Agreement;
- (j) termination of this Agreement and/or the development; or
- (k) takes any step to or permits itself to be restructured, or any act which result in a change of control of the Owner.

The Owner shall commence decommissioning forthwith, and shall complete decommissioning within a reasonable period of time.

E. Default in Decommissioning

In the event that the Owner fails to commence or to complete decommissioning of the Lands as required by this Agreement, the Corporation may take such steps as are necessary to decommission the Lands, as required herein. The Owner shall be responsible for the costs of the decommissioning incurred by or on behalf of the Corporation. The Owner agrees that the cost of decommissioning incurred by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be deemed to be municipal taxes, and shall be a charge upon the lands, premises, fixtures and chattels that are or were located on those lands and premises in the same manner as municipal taxes. Further, the cost of decommissioning shall be collectible and shall have the same priority as municipal taxes. The Owner shall give notice to all secured creditors of the rights of the Corporation hereunder.

F. Representations and Warranties with Respect to the Cost of Decommissioning

The Owner represents and warrants that the costs of the decommissioning of the Lands and as required does not currently and shall not in the future exceed the net recycled values, after the costs of recovery, of the materials contained therein. The Owner shall submit a decommissioning plan upon execution of this Agreement and every three years thereafter on the anniversary date of this Agreement, which the Corporation shall subject to independent peer review.

G. Security for Decommissioning

In the event that the Owner fails to provide such further assurances or after the independent peer review the costs of decommissioning are deemed to exceed the net recycled values, the Owner shall post such security and in such amount as may be required by the Corporation to ensure that the costs of decommissioning be recoverable by the Corporation in the event that the costs of decommissioning are incurred by the Corporation.

H. Responsibility

In addition to any other provisions of this Agreement, this Section 25 shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Parties hereto and their respective, heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, secured parties, affiliates, related corporations, provisional liquidators, conservators, receivers, trustees, custodians or other similar officials.

I. Entry Upon the Lands

In the event that the Corporation deems it necessary to perform any decommissioning of the Lands, the Owner hereby grants to the Corporation, its employees, agents and contractors an irrevocable licence to enter upon the lands and to perform such acts as may be necessary in the opinion of the Corporation to perform any and all acts of decommissioning deemed necessary by the Corporation, without further notice to the Owner.

J. Completion of Decommissioning by the Owner

Upon decommissioning by the Owner, the Owner shall provide to the Corporation a final report and acknowledged Records of Site Condition. The Owner further acknowledges that it shall perform the decommissioning of the Lands to the strictest environmental standards then applying appropriate to the lands and their use and, if applicable, to the satisfaction of the Ministry of the Environment.

- 26. All driveways for emergency vehicles shall:
 - (1) Be connected with a public thoroughfare;
 - (2) Be designed and constructed to support expected loads imposed by firefighting equipment;
 - (3) Have a clear width of 3 metres at all times;
 - (4) Have an overhead clearance not less than 4.5 metres;
 - (5) Have a change in gradient of not more than 1 in 12.5 over a minimum distance of 15.2 metres; and
 - (6) Have approved signs displayed to indicate the emergency route.
- 27. If the Ontario Building Code requires that an architect or professional engineer or both shall be responsible for the field review of any new building or extension provided for in this Agreement, the Owner shall not occupy or use or permit to be occupied or used any said new building or extension until after an architect or professional engineer has given to the Corporation a letter addressed to the Corporation and signed by him certifying that all services on or in the said lands, required for this development or redevelopment, newly installed by the Owner in connection with this development or redevelopment and not contained within a building, have been installed and completed in a manner satisfactory to the architect or professional engineer.
- 28. The Corporation through its servants, officers and agents including its building inspector, plumbing inspector, fire chief, public works head and municipal engineer may from time to time and at any time enter on the premises of the Owner to inspect:
 - (1) The progress of development;
 - (2) The state of maintenance as provided for in this Agreement.

- 29. In the event of any servant, officer or agent of the Corporation determining upon inspection the development is not proceeding in strict accord with the plans and specifications filed, such servant, officer or agent shall forthwith place a notice requiring all work to be stopped upon the premises and forward a copy by registered mail to the Owner at his last address as shown by the revised assessment rolls, and the Owner shall forthwith correct the deficiency or deviation.
- 30. In the event of any servant, officer or agent of the Corporation upon inspection being of the opinion that the state of maintenance is not satisfactory, such servant, officer or agent shall forthwith forward notice of such opinion to the Owner by registered mail at his last address as shown from the revised assessment rolls, and the Owner shall forthwith correct the deficiency or appeal to Council of the Corporation as hereinafter provided.
- 31. In the event that an Owner should disagree with the opinion of the servant, officer or agent of the Corporation as to the state of maintenance, such Owner shall appear before Council of the Corporation, which after hearing the Owner, shall express its opinion as to whether the maintenance is satisfactory by resolution, which shall constitute a final determination of the matter.
- 32. In the event that an Owner should fail to obey a stop work order issued under Section 29 hereof, the Owner recognizes the right of the Corporation to apply to the Court for a restraining order.
- 33. In the event that an Owner should fail to correct a deviation or deficiency after notice pursuant to Section 30 or after notice of an opinion, which Council of the Corporation determines is correct under Section 31, the Council of the Corporation may by law direct or default of the matter or thing being done by the Owner, under this or any other Agreement between the Corporation and the Owner, after two (2) weeks notice to it by registered mail at the last shown address of the Owner pursuant to the revised assessment rolls of passage of such by-law, that such matter or thing be done by the Corporation at the expense of the Owner, which expense may be recovered by action or like manner as municipal taxes.
- 34. In the event of an Owner wishing to change at any time any of the buildings, structures or facilities described in the plans annexed or referred to in Section 3 hereof, it shall make application to Council of the Corporation for approval and shall not proceed with such change until approval is given by such Council, or in default by the Ontario Municipal Board, under the procedure set out in Section 41 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990 herebefore referred to.
- 35. This Agreement and the provisions thereof do not give to the Owner or any person acquiring any interest in the said lands any rights against the Corporation with respect to the failure of the Owner to perform or fully perform any of its obligations under this Agreement or any negligence of the Owner in its performance of the said obligations.
- 36. In the event that no construction on the said lands has commenced within one (1) year from the date of registration of this Agreement, the Corporation may, at its option, on one month's notice to the Owner, declare this Agreement to be subject to re-negotiation, whereupon the Owner agrees that it will not undertake any construction on the said lands until this Agreement has been re-negotiated.
- 37. All facilities and matters required by this Agreement shall be provided and maintained by the Owner at its sole risk and expense to the satisfaction of the Corporation and in accordance with the standards determined by the Corporation and in default thereof and without limiting other remedies available to the Corporation, the provisions of Section 446 of the Municipal Act shall apply.

38. Agreement on Title

It is specifically acknowledged and agreed that the burden of this Agreement shall run with the Lands. In this Agreement, "Owner" shall include any Owner of the Lands from time to time.

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39. General Responsibility

This Agreement, including all its covenants, provisos, conditions and schedules shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

40. Financial Securities

A financial guarantee (certified cheque or irrevocable letter of credit - self renewing without burden of proof) for 50% of the value of on-site improvements exclusive of buildings and structures is required as part of the site plan agreement in addition to financial security in the amount of 100% for all off-site works required as part of this development. The Owner's engineer and landscape architect is to provide a certified estimate of the cost of the on-site and off-site work for consideration and approval by the Town's Public Work's Manager. Once the Town has inspected and approved the construction /installation/planting of the on-site and off-site works, the Owner will be required to provide security for a one year maintenance period in the amount of 15% of the cost of on-site and off-site improvements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Owner executed this Agreement.

OWNER: 1560803 ONTARIO INC.

President - Loris Collavino

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG

Mayor - Wayne Hurst

CAO/Clerk - Pamela Malott

Authorized and approved by By-law No. 2008-80 enacted the 15th day of December, 2008.

SCHEDULE "A"

The following is a description of the land to which this instrument applies:

FIRSTLY: designated Part of Lots 31 through 36, Concession 1 (Anderdon), xelsox referenced xe as Parts 4 and 5, (12R-5308)

in the Town of Amherstburg, County of Essex Province of Ontario

> OWNER: 1560803 ONTARIO INC.

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President Loris Collavino

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG na

Mayor - Wayne Hurst

Mart CAO/Clerk - Pamela Malott











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SCHEDULE "I" TO BY-LAW 2008-80

1560803, ONTARIO INC.

illis LORIS COLLAVINO TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG 12 LA MAYOR WAYNE HURST

CAO/CLERK- PAMELA MALOTT

Sunpower Helios Energy Stormwater Management Report Town of Amhestburg County of Essex

Final Report

October 2008

LICENS ir C.D. LATTEN 55 1 0083857 23/2000 PROLINCE OF ONTARI

08-9915-1000

Submitted By

Dillon Consulting Limited 3200 Dezlei Drive, Suite 609 Windsor, Ontario NBW 5K8 Telephone: (519) 948-5000 Facsimile: (519) 948-5054 E-mail: windsor@dillon.ca

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Dillon Consulting Limited

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Solar farm developments are proposed on three vacant parcels of land totalling 193.96 hectares in size. A location map for the 3 sites is shown in Figure 1.0. The three sites (Site A, Site B, and Site C) are shown in Figures 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0, and are located in the Town of Amherstburg, within the County of Essex.

1.1 Topography

Site A

Site A is located near the southeast corner of North Side Road and Concession 2 North. The total site area is 38.7 hectares.

The site is relatively flat, with a gradual slope from south to north towards North Side Road. An existing ditch on the south side of North Side Road conveys runoff to River Canard.

Site B

Site B is bounded by Concession 2 North to the east, North Side Road to the south, and River Canard to the northwest. The Essex Terminal Railway extends through the site from south to north.

The total site area is 93.6 hectares. The majority of the site (80.7 Ha) is at the northwest corner of the North Side Road and Concession 2 North intersection. A small portion of Site B (12.9 Ha) is located at the southeast corner of the same intersection, adjacent to Site A.

The site is relatively flat with a gradual slope to the northwest, towards River Canard.

Site C

The site is located on the east side of 3rd Concession North, north of Alma Street. The total site

area is 61.6 hectares.

The site is relatively flat, generally sloping from the north east to the south west towards an open drain that runs west across the southern part of the property.

1.2 Soil Conditions

A geotechnical investigation was completed on all three of the proposed sites. A total of 28 boreholes were drilled in March 2008. In general, the soils consist of a layer of topsoil, ranging from 240mm to 610mm in thickness, overlaying a thick layer of firm to very stiff silty clay till. (See Appendix A for the Geotechnical Summary Letter).

1.3 Drainage

Presently, runoff generated from each site is conveyed overland following the contours of the terrain and is intercepted by shallow swales running toward local drains or ditches. Ultimately, Sites A and B flow into River Canard, while Site C flows into Lake Erie.

2.0 PHYSICAL LAND ALTERATIONS RESULTING FROM DEVELOPMENT

In general, the proposed development will not alter the existing site grades. The solar panels will be installed in rows, placed on site creating little if any impact on the overall drainage patterns of the various sites. Each panel will be mounted on two concrete footing bases. The area of the two bases for each panel total 3.87 m^2 . The panels will be elevated with native ground cover in and around the panel. See Figures 5.0 and 6.0 for details of the panels and the bases.

Rain water will land on the solar collector panels and runoff directly onto the ground below the individual panels. Minimal erosion is anticipated beneath each solar panel. However, the overall effects of the runoff generated from the various solar panels within the watershed will be minimal as the proposed site ground cover, comprised of dense grasses, will enhance the infiltration characteristics of the soil as compared to current conventional agricultural practices.

In addition to the panels and bases, each site will have the following site features:

- One 15m x 9m concrete pad accommodating the switchgear, meter pad and building,
- One 9m x 3m concrete equipment pad associated with each of the 335 solar panels.
- One control box associated with each of the 8 solar panels.
- Existing gravel road network will be altered and enhanced to facilitate vehicle movement around each site.
- A staging area for use during construction that may remain a gravel surface.

3.0 STORMWATER ASSESSMENT

A summary and assessment of the various impacts associated with the installation of the solar panels and associated equipment for each site is as follows:

Site A

Number of Panels	3641
Total Panel Base Area (3.87m ² / panel)	.1.41 Ha
Number of Equipment Pads	11
Total Area of Concrete Equipment Pads (27.87m ² / pad)	0.031 Ha
Number of Control Boxes	408
Total Area of Control Boxes (7.43m ² / box)	0.303 Ha
Switchgear and Meter	1
Total Area of Switchgear and Meter (250.80m ² / box)	0.025 Ha
Gravel Road Area	1.06 Ha
Gravel Staging Area	0.36 Ha

Total Site Area (A_t) = 38.70 Ha Total Equipment Area (A_e) = 1.75 Ha Total Gravel Area (A_g) = 1.42 Ha

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Using the Rational Method, the increase in impervious area will be analysed. The Rational Method C Factor is a weighted coefficient that provides an indication of the overall imperviousness of a site.

The existing sites have been used for farming. The ground cover is a tilled field that, depending on the time of year, may have planted crops or be barren. A C Factor of 0.40 is typically used for agricultural fields in the area. The proposed ground cover is a natural prairie grass, growing up to 600mm in height. Although runoff from the proposed ground cover is expected to be slower, with a potential for greater infiltration a conservative C Factor value of 0.40 has been used. Gravel areas have a C factor of 0.60, and all impervious surfaces have a C factor of 0.95.

$$C = \frac{\left[(A_e x 0.95) + (A_g x 0.60) + ((A_t - A_e - A_g) x 0.40) \right]}{A_t}$$

Using this formula, the existing and proposed C factors were calculated.

Existing C Factor = 0.40 Proposed C Factor = 0.43

The same approach is used for the two (2) remaining sites:

Site B

Number of Panels	3657
Total Panel Base Area (3.87m ² / panel)	1.41 Ha
Number of Equipment Pads	.10
Total Area of Concrete Equipment Pads (27.87m ² / pad)	0.028 Ha
Number of Control Boxes	422
Total Area of Control Boxes (7.43m ² / box)	0.314 Ha
Switchgear and Meter	1
Total Area of Switchgear and Meter (250.80m ² / box)	0.025 Ha
Gravel Road Area	2.74 Ha

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Gravel Staging Area.....0.28 Ha

Total Site Area (A_t) = 93.64 Ha Total Equipment Area (A_e) = 1.73 Ha Total Gravel Area (A_g) = 3.02 Ha

Existing C Factor = 0.40 Proposed C Factor = 0.42

Site C

Number of Panels	. 5000
Total Panel Base Area (3.87m ² / panel)	.1.94 Ha
Number of Equipment Pads	15
Total Area of Concrete Equipment Pads (27.87m ² / pad)	0.042 Ha
Number of Control Boxes	626
Total Area of Control Boxes (7.43m ² / box)	0.46 Ha
Switchgear and Meter	1
Total Area of Switchgear and Meter (250.80m ² / box)	0.025 Ha
Gravel Road Area	1.53 Ha
Gravel Staging Area	0.20 Ha

Total Site Area (A_t) = 61.62 Ha Total Equipment Area (A_e) = 2.47 Ha Total Gravel Area (A_g) = 1.73 Ha

Existing C Factor = 0.40 Proposed C Factor = 0.43

In general, the total area of all three sites is 193.96 Ha. A total of 6.02 Ha is being converted to concrete, or 3.1% of the overall land area. This should not have an adverse impact to the sites, the downstream swales and ditches, or the eventual outlets.

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Stormwater Management Plan For Sunpower – Helios Energy In the Town of Amherstburg

The grading of the new roads should follow the existing topography to permit overland drainage. Any alteration of existing drainage patterns will be addressed during and post construction. The sites will be monitored to ensure that existing overland drainage routes are maintained.

Due to the relatively flat nature of the majority of the sites, some water ponding may presently occur. However, given the nature of the proposed development, localized short duration ponding will not adversely affect the site.

4.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION

As the sites are not expected to generate any local pollution, no on-site pollution abatement controls are proposed on the sites. The extensive use of surface drainage allows for runoff peak flow attenuation and allows removal of suspended solids during flow over grassed areas.

5.0 CONSTRUCTION PERIOD MEASURES

To minimize the potential for impairment of the quality of receiving waters during construction, an erosion abatement control plan will be implemented during construction. The plan will consist of the following:

- Straw bale barriers and/or filter cloth barriers will be installed in existing swales, drains, or at critical downstream flow points to intercept suspended solids carried by overland flow and to prevent the runoff from directly entering existing watercourses.
- ii) Topsoil will be stripped only from areas necessary for installation of concrete pads, services and construction of roads.

6.0 SUMMARY

Changes to existing topography and imperviousness are minimal, thus no storm water quantity controls are proposed. Once the site has been fully restored, the total runoff from the site may be
Stormwater Management Plan For Sunpower – Helios Energy In the Town of Amherstburg

reduced due to the proposed dense grass coverage. To satisfy the requirements of stormwater management for this development, it is proposed to implement qualitative protection measures during construction only. Once the grass planting and restoration have germinated, the water quality protection measures may be removed.

Chris Patten, P. Eng. Project Engineer







ij







APPENDIX 'A'

GEOTECHNICAL SUMMARY LETTER

2465 McDougall Street, Suite 100 Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8X 3N9 Telephone 519-250-3733 Fax 519-250-6452



April 11, 2007

07-1140-0248

SunPower Corporation Systems 700 South Clinton Avenue Trenton, New Jersey 08611

Attention: Mr. David Eisenbub

RE: GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION THREE DEVELOPMENT SITES TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO

Dear Sirs:

Golder Assoicates Ltd. carried out a geotechnical investigation on three sites proposed for development by SunPower Corporation in the Town of Ahmerstburg, Ontario. Two of the sites are located near the intersection of Northside Road and 2nd Concession Road and one near the intersection of Alma Street and 3nd Concession Road (Fox Road). The sites vary in size from about 45 to 60 hectares (110 to 150 acres).

Twenty eight (28) boreholes were advanced at the three sites in early March 2008. The subsurface conditions encountered in the boreholes at each of the sites were similar, generally consisting of topsoil overlying an extensive deposit of firm to very stiff silty clay till to the depths investigated.

Based on the results of the investigation, the subsurface soil conditions appear appropriate to support development of the type proposed for this site.

We trust this letter is sufficient for the present purpose. Should you have any questions regarding this letter, do not hesistate to contact this office.

Yours truly,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

James L Rodger P. Eng. Principal

JDR/BG:sm N:ACTIVE 2007/1140-0200/07-1140-0248 SUNPOWER SITES ABURG/DOCUMENTS:041108-LET-EISENBUB-SM.DOC





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Our File: 08-9951

December 5, 2008

Corporation of the Town of Amherstburg 271 Sandwich St. South Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2A5

Attention: Ms. Lory Bratt and Planning Coordinator Mr. Dwayne Grondin Coordinator of Developmental Services

Stormwater Management Helios Solar Star H-1 Sites 'A', 'B' and 'C' Town of Amherstburg

Dear Ms. Bratt and Mr. Grondin:

On behalf of our client, Helios Solarstar H-1 Company LP, the following stormwater measures will be implemented during and post construction for the three properties in the Town of Amherstburg.

- During construction, stormwater Best Management Practices including silt fences and straw bales will be used to limit sediment from entering into adjacent roadside ditches and drains. Where feasible, perimeter swales will be installed prior to construction to direct site runoff to point source outlets to the existing drains. The outlets will include sediment forebays and rock weirs to permit settlement of sediment and particles prior to discharge;
- The sediment control measure will be monitored regularly during construction and repaired or bolstered as required; and
- The perimeter ditches will be seeded for use as permanent site drainage systems. The swales and outlets will be reviewed and cleaned following construction to ensure their continued functionality.

The Owner will work with the Town of Amherstburg and the Essex Region Conservation Authority to provide construction and post construction measures will be satisfactory to both.





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Corporation of the Town of Amherstburg Page 2 December 5, 2008

Should you require further details regarding this request, please contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED

Chris Patten, P.Eng.

Project Engineer

- Mr. Tim Byrne Mr. D. Eisenbud Mr. D. Anderson Mr. G. Brandt
- Essex Region Conservation Authority
- SunPower Corp.
- Helios
- Sunpower Corp.

CDP:dt

cc:

SCHEDULE "J" TO BY-LAW 2008-80

1560803 ONTARIO INC. alin 1 LORIS COLLAVINO TOWN OF AMHERSTBURG Re MAYOR-WAYNE HURST 20/1) CAO/CLERK- PAMELA MALOTT

Environmental Impact Assessment for "Site B" of the Helios Solar Star A-1 Proposal

July 25, 2008

08-8758-1300

Submitted by

Dillon Consulting Limited

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N:\PROJECTS\FINAL\088758\Report\FINAL Full EIA

Dillon Consulting Limited

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Helios Solar Star A-1 has submitted Official Plan Amendment & Zoning By-Law Amendment Applications for a planned "Solar Energy System", which is to be located at the northwest corner of North Side Road and Concession 2 North in the Town of Amherstburg. The proposed Solar Energy System is to be located in an area that is currently utilized for agricultural production but is adjacent to a former Brine Well field that, at present, is under water and is adjacent to River Canard. The former brine well field is presently considered a wetland by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) and as part of this application the Essex Region Conservation Authority (ERCA) is requiring a Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). A Scoped EIA was initially prepared and submitted to the Town & ERCA in June 2008.

For the reader's knowledge, this EIA follows the Terms of Reference for a Full EIA that was provided to Dillon Consulting Limited (DCL) by ERCA (Lebedyk, pers comm.)

2.0 DESCRIPTION

2.1 Proponents name and full contact information

Helios Solar Star A-1 250 The Esplanade, Suite 400 Toronto, ON M5A 1J2 Contact: David Eisenbud, Sr. Project Development Manager

2.2 Purpose of the Proposal

Discussion - The proposed development of Site "B" for a Solar Energy System will allow for the transfer of the existing wetland area to the appropriate authority, Essex Region Conservation Authority (ERCA) or Ducks Unlimited (DU), and permit the redevelopment of the former brine well site as a "managed wetland". The current condition of the wetland portion of the site has been degraded due to growth of non-native and invasive species. The proposed Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw Amendment will allow for the proper management of the wetland portion of the site through rehabilitation. To facilitate the redevelopment of the wetland, it is necessary to first address the farmed portion of the property that is adjacent to the existing wetland area.

Therefore, the purpose of this report is to address the items as described in the Terms of Reference for a Full EIA, as issued by ERCA.

2.3 Statement of Rationale for the Undertaking

Discussion - Helios Solar Star A-1 was offered three Standard Offer Contracts from the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) in January 2008 and a fourth contract in April 2008. The need for renewable energy has been set forth through the Ministry of Energy, through the OPA. The Renewable Energy Standard Offer Program, for which the applicants have qualified for and are currently implementing, are specifically designed for renewable energy forms such as wind power, solar power, and biomass energy. The applicants have applied for the program, qualified, and are attempting to implement the initiative through the proposed solar energy system developments.

Furthermore, according to the Town of Amherstburg's Official Plan, Section 2.18 Smart Growth Policies, the Town encourages development that addresses the principals of Smart Growth:

The Ontario Smart Growth Initiative identified six strategic directions for the Western Zone of Ontario in which Amherstburg is located. The six strategic directions include: identify and invest in a system of service nodes and sectoral networks; protect the natural environment and resources and quality of life through more effective planning, coordination and co-operation across the zone; support a strong and viable agricultural sector; facilitate more efficient movement of people, goods and information; ensure a sustainable, reliable and affordable supply of energy; and promote a strong and vibrant economy.

Through the development of the proposed solar energy systems, the Town of Amherstburg would essentially be providing its residents with a form of sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy. This direction, as noted above, is outlined in the Ontario Smart Growth Initiative.

2.4 Alternative Forms that the Development Might Take

Not applicable.

2.5 Subject property location description (municipality, lot, concession, etc.) and maps

Discussion – Site 'B' is located at the northwest corner of the intersection at North Side Road and Concession 2 (refer to *Figure 1.1 – Subject Site 'B'*). Site 'B' is more specifically described as Part of Lots 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36, Concession 1 in the former Township of Anderdon, designated as Parts 4 and 5 on Plan 12R-5308, Town of Amherstburg, County of Essex (refer to *Figure 1.2 – Site 'B' Legal Plan*).

2.6 Identification of all significant natural heritage designations or identifications (Environmentally Significant Area (ESA), Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW), etc)

Discussion – Oldham (1983) described the majority of the site as ESA Site #14 (Allied Chemical Brine Wells) in a Background Report to the Essex Region Conservation Plan. The site description was described as "an open, disturbed area adjacent to Highway 18, and bounded on the north by the Canard River, on the west by the Detroit River, and on the east by the Essex Terminal Railway Line." This report also indicates that "the site has been extensively modified by man, and evidence of human disturbance (including active brine well, dirt access roads, ditches and pools of saline water are found on parts of the site). A recently constructed dyke in the northern portion of the site has encroached upon marshland near the mouth of the Canard River". In Prince, Silani and Associates Ltd. (1999), Figure 11 identifies the site as the Allied Chemical Brine Wells, but the ESA number has been changed to #31.

DCL did contact ERCA regarding this ESA discrepancy. ERCA indicated that technically, any old fields; naturalized areas along the railway, and the wetland on the western portion of the property would be considered as part of the ESA, but any farmed or disturbed areas area would not have this identification.

As noted, the western portion of the property has been identified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR):Chatham District to be within the boundaries of the Canard River Marshes described as "a provincially significant, coastal wetland complex, made up of two individual wetlands, composed of only one wetland type (100% marsh) (Parker 1984)". Based on a wetland boundary site meeting held on May 8, 2008, with officials from OMNR and Essex Region Conservation Authority (ERCA), DCL and the proponent, the proposed "solar farm" proposal will be adjacent to the wetland, as it will be located on lands that are presently being cropped on the eastern portion of the property.

2.7 Site Plans (including representations of alternative methods of development)

Discussion – The proposed development plan for Site 'B' includes 52 solar panel rows on approximately 140 acres (57 hectares) (refer to Figure 2.0 - Site 'B' Conceptual Site Plan).

2.8 Existing Land Uses

Discussion – The surrounding land uses at Site 'B' are depicted in Figure 3.0 – Site 'B' Existing Land Use and described in the following list:

North (to North Townline Road):

- Agricultural land uses;
- Existing residential uses, including low profile, single detached dwellings;
- Provincially significant wetlands; and
- Open space land uses.

East (to Concession 3):

- Agricultural land uses;
- Existing residential uses, including low profile, single detached dwellings; and
- Open space land uses.

South (to Essex Road 10):

- Agricultural land uses;
- Existing residential uses, including low profile, single detached dwellings; and
- Open space land uses.

West (to Front Road):

- Agricultural land uses;
- Existing residential uses, including low profile, single detached dwellings;
- Provincially significant wetlands; and
- Open space land uses.

2.9 Existing Ownership Patterns

Discussion – The solar energy system is proposed on an industrial-zoned property previously owned by General Chemical of Canada and currently owned by Mr. Loris Collavino (1710690 Ontario Inc.), (1560803 Ontario Inc.), (1681351 Ontario Inc.).

2.10 Existing Official Plan Designations and Zoning

Discussion – Site 'B' is currently designated Extractive Industrial, Wetland and Natural Environment in Schedule 'A', Land Use Plan for the existing Town of Amherstburg Official Plan (refer to *Figure 4.1 - Site 'B' Official Plan Designations*). Site 'B' is to be designated Extractive Industrial in Schedule 'B-1', Land Use Plan to the Town of Amherstburg's New Official Plan (refer to *Figure 4.2 – Site 'B' New Official Plan Designations*).

The following zoning categories in the Town of Amherstburg Zoning By-Law 2006-61 make up Site 'B': "Holding Recreation/Extractive Industrial 2" (h-RE/E1-2), "Environmental Protection" (EP), "Wetland" (W), and "Agricultural" (A) (refer to *Figure 4.3 – Site 'B' Existing Zoning By-Law*).

2.11 Description of Alternative Developments for Subject Lands

Discussion – The land use policies for the Extractive Industrial Designation of the Town of Amherstburg Official Plan are found in Section 3:

The predominant use of land designated Extractive Industrial shall be the extraction of minerals such as sand, gravel, and limestone together with the ancillary uses of aggregate storage, stone crushing plant, overburden storage, administrative offices, scales and accessory uses. Agriculture is also a permitted use.

In addition, according to the Zoning By-Law 2006-61, the "Extractive Industrial 2" (EI-2) zoning category states:

Notwithstanding any provisions of this By-Law to the contrary, uses permitted shall be limited to facilities for the extraction of brine and use accessory to the extraction of brine. Agricultural uses are also permitted.

2.12 Proposed Official Plan Designations and Zoning

Discussion – The applicant is seeking the following planning approvals for Site 'B':

- A site-specific amendment to the Town of Amherstburg Official Plan to permit a solar energy system as a permitted use under the "Extractive Industrial" designation; and
- A site-specific amendment to Town of Amherstburg Zoning By-law to permit a solar energy system as a permitted use under the "h-RE/EI-2, Holding Recreation/Extractive Industrial 2", "EP, Environmental Protection", "A, Agricultural", and "W, Wetland" zoning designations.

2.13 Description of Alternative Developments for Subject Lands

Not applicable.

3.0 NATURAL FEATURES/ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS

3.1 Complete Biological Description of Natural Area

a) Complete plant species inventory spanning the appropriate number of seasons based on recommendations from the relevant Conservation Authority and MNR (taxonomy consistent with Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database.

Discussion – Initial inventories were conducted on and adjacent to the Site by OMNR in 1981(Oldham, 1983) when brine extraction was underway. Oldham indicated that "the brine fields at this site contained one of the best assemblages of halophytic (salt-tolerant) plants in southern Ontario. Such associations of halophytes are unusual in inland locations, and there are few in southern Ontario".

According to Lansink (2008), the western portion of the subject site was modified by Allied Chemical and a series of internal gravel roads, ditches and a large gravel berm was constructed adjacent to the River Canard, so that the underlying sodium chloride mineral reserve could be extracted. While the sodium chloride extraction ceased in 1999, and the mines were capped in 2003, most of the internal gravel roads (*Appendix A* - Photo 1) and the berm still remain, but the area east and south of the berm has become naturalized.

Open water areas do exist immediately east and adjacent to the berm (*Appendix A* - Photo 2), but as water levels become shallower to the east, the vegetation cover is dominated by a large Common Reed Mineral Shallow Marsh community (*Appendix A* - Photo 3), that is dominated with common reed grass (*Phragmites australis*), with purple loosestrife, Canada thistle, purple vervain, smooth perennial sow thistle, and occasional shrubs of grey dogwood.

Agricultural cropping (*Appendix A* - Photo 4) occurred directly east of the wetland limit, which includes portions of Lots 32 to 35, east to South Riverview $\text{Drive}/2^{nd}$ Concession Road. The eastern portion of the site is also severed by the Essex Terminal Railway that is approximately 120 to 320 metres from the edge of the wetland.

In 2008, vegetation inventories on-site of the marsh, old field and farmland communities were conducted on May 08 and July 22, respectively. The results of these inventories are shown in *Table 1 – Helios Solar Star Site 'B' 2008 Plant List*.

Table 1 - Helio	Solar	Star	Site 4	27 2008	Plant	list
Table 1 – nellos	5 Joiar	Star	Sile I	2000	riant.	LISU

		* E 5.	Coefficient	Coefficient	Global				Native/
Family	Scientific Name	Common Names	Conservation	Wetness	GRank	COSEWIC	COSSARO	SRank	Introduced
PTERIDOPHYTES									
EQUISETACEAE	Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	0	0	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
ANGIOSPERMS - MON	OCOTYLEDONS								
	Butomus umbellatus	Flowering-rush	0	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
CVDEPACEAE	Cyperus esculentus	Field Nut Sedge	1	-3	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
CIFERACEAE	Juncus torreyi	Torrey's Rush	3	-3	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Scirpus atrovirens	Black Bulrush	3	-5	G5?	NAR	NAR	S 5	N
LEMNACEAE	Lemna minor	Lesser Duckweed	2	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
LILIACEAE	Asparagus officinalis	Asparagus	0	3	G5?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
31	Agrostis gigantea	Redtop Grass	0	0	G4G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Bromus inermis ssp. inermis	Smooth Brome	0	5	G4G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Dactylis glomerata	Orchard Grass	0	3	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Echinochloa crusgalli	Barnyard Grass	0	-3	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
DOACEAE	Elymus repens	Quack Grass	0	3	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I ·
PUACEAE	Hordeum jubatum ssp.								
	jubatum	Squirrel-tail Grass	0	-1	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Phragmites australis	Common Reed	0	-4	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Schizachyrium								
	scoparium	Little Bluestem	7	3	G5	NAR	NAR	S4	N
	Setaria pumila	Yellow Foxtail	0	0	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
TYPHACEAE		Narrow-leaved							
	Typha angustifolia	Cattail	3	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
ANGIOSPERMS - DICC	DTYLEONS			-			L		
	Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	0	-2	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
ACERACEAE	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	4	0	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	5	-3	G5	NAR	NAR	<u>\$5</u>	N
	Rhus radicans ssp.								
ANACARDIACEAE	rydbergii	Western Poison-ivy	0	0	<u>G5</u>	NAR	NAR	<u>\$5</u>	N
	Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac	1	5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
APIACEAE	Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	0	5	<u>G?</u>	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip	0	55	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I

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Page 6

5

Family	Scientific Name	Common Names	Coefficient Conservation	Coefficient Wetness	Global GRank	COSEWIC	COSSARO	SRank	Native/ Introduced
APOCYNACEAE	Apocynum cannabinum	Indian Hemp	3	0	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
ASCIEPIACACEAE	Asclepias incarnata ssp. incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	6	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed	0	5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common Ragweed	0	3	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Ambrosia trifida	Giant Ragweed	0	-1	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Cichorium intybus	Chicory	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle	0	3	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Cirsium vulgare	Bull Thistle	0	4	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Conyza canadensis	Horseweed	0 ·	1	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	<u>N</u>
	Erigeron strigosus	Lesser Daisy Fleabane	0	1	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Eupatorium maculatum ssp. maculatum	Spotted Joe-pye- weed	3	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
ASTERACEAE	Eupatorium perfoliatum	Common Boneset	2	-4	G5	NAR	NAR	S 5	N
	Hieracium sp	Hawkweed Species				NAR	NAR		<u>N</u>
	Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce	0	0	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Ratibida pinnata	Gray-headed Coneflower	9	5	G5	NAR	NAR	S2S3	N
	Solidago altissima var. altissima	Tall Goldenrod	1	3	G?	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Solidago sempervirens	Seaside Goldenrod	0	-2	G5	NAR	NAR	SE2	I
	Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis	Field Sow-thistle	0	1	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion	0	3	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Vernonia gigantea	Ironweed	7	0	G5	NAR	NAR	S 3	N
BALSAMINIACEAE	Impatiens capensis	Spotted Touch-me- not	4	-3	G5	NAR	NAR	\$ 5	N

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Names	Coefficient	Coefficient Wetness	Global GRank	COSEWIC	COSSARO	SRank	Native/
	Scientifie Hame	Common	Conservation		GRaik	CODEMIC	COSSARO	SILdia	muoduced
CAPRIFULIACEAE	Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	5	-2	_G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	Saponaria officinalis	Bouncing Bet	0	3	<u>G?</u>	NAR	NAR	SE5	<u> </u>
	Atriplex patula	Spearscale	0	-2	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
CHENOPODIACEAE	Chenopodium album var. album	Lamb's Quarters	0	1	_G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
CONVOLVULACEAE	Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
CORNACEAE	Cornus foemina ssp. racemosa	Grey Dogwood	2	-2	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
CORNACEAE	Cornus stolonifera	Red-osier Dogwood	2	-3	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
DIPSACECEAE	Dipsacus fullonum ssp. sylvestris	Common Teasel	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	1
ELAEAGNACEAE	Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	0	3	G?	NAR	NAR	SE3	I
	Coronilla varia	Trailing Crown- vetch	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Glycine max	Soybean	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE2	I
	Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	0	1	<u>G?</u>	NAR	NAR		I
	Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	0	1	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
FABACEAE	Medicago sativa ssp. sativa	Alfalfa	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Melilotus alba	White Sweet- clover	0	3	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Melilotus officinalis	Yellow Sweet- clover	0	3	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Robinia pseudo- acacia	Black Locust	0	4	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	0	2	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
GENTIANACEAE	Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury	0	-4	G?	NAR	NAR	SE3	<u> </u>
	Lycopus uniflorus	Northern Water- horehound	5	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
LAMIACEAE	Nepeta cataria	Catnip	0	1	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	Ι
	Prunella vulgaris ssp. lanceolata	Heal-all	5	5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N

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			Coefficient	Coefficient	Global				Native/
Family	Scientific Name	Common Names	Conservation	Wetness	GRank	COSEWIC	COSSARO	SRank	Introduced
LYTHRACEAE	Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	0	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
MALVACEAE	Abutilon theophrasti	Velvetleaf	0	4	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Hibiscus trionum	Flower-of-an-hour	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE4	I
MORACEAE	Morus alba	White Mulberry	0	0	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
NELUMBONACEAE	Nelumbo lutea	American Lotus	10	-5	G4	NAR	NAR	S2	Ν
	Gaura biennis	Biennial Gaura	4	4	G5	NAR	NAR	S2	N
ONAGRACEAE	Oenothera biennis	Common Evening- primrose	0	3	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
OXALIDACEAE		Upright Yellow	JohnstonaImage: Stand of the sta						
	Oxalis stricta	Wood-sorrel	0	3	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
PLANTAGINACEAE	Plantago lanceolata	Ribgrass	0	0	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	<u> </u>
	Plantago major	Common Plantain	0	-1	G5	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
POLYGONACEAE	Polygonum persicaria	Lady's Thumb	0	-3	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
	Rumex crispus	Curly Dock	0	-1	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
PRIMULACEAE	Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	0	4	G?	NAR	NAR	SE4	I
RANUNCULACEAE	Ranunculus sceleratus var. sceleratus	Cursed Crowfoot	2	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Fragaria virginiana	Common							
	ssp. virginiana	Strawberry	2	1	G5	NAR	NAR	<u>\$5</u>	N
u	Geum laciniatum	Rough Avens	4	-3	G5	NAR	NAR	<u>S4</u>	N
	Potentilla recta	Rough-fruited Cinquefoil	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	I
ROSACEAE	Prunus virginiana ssp. virginiana	Choke Cherry	2	1	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Rubus allegheniensis	Common Blackberry	2	2	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Rubus idaeus ssp. melanolasius	Wild Red Raspberry	0	-2	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood	4	-1	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
SALICACEAE	Populus tremuloides	Trembling Aspen	2	0	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Salix alba	White Willow	0	-3	G5	NAR	NAR	SE4	I
	Salix exigua	Sandbar Willow	3	-5	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Names	Coefficient Conservation	Coefficient Wetness	Global GRank	COSEWIC	COSSARO	SRank	Native/ Introduced
SCROPHULARIACEAE	Verbascum thapsus	Common Mullein	0	5	G?	NAR.	NAR	SE5	I
SOLANACEAE	Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet Nightshade	0	0	G?	NAR	NAR	SE5	Ι
	Ulmus americana	White Elm	3	-2	G5?	NAR	NAR	S 5	N
ULWIACEAE	Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	0	5	G?	NAR	NAR	SE3	I
VERBENACEAE	Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	4	-4	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
	Parthenocissus inserta	Thicket Creeper	3	3	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N
VITACEAE	Vitis aestivalis	Summer Grape	7	3	G5	NAR	NAR	S4	N
	Vitis riparia	Riverbank Grape	0	-2	G5	NAR	NAR	S5	N

Coefficient of Conservatism: Numeric value between 0 and 10 which indicates the degree of faithfulness a plant displays to a specific habitat or set of environmental conditions. Conservative plant species, such as those which are only found in relatively pristine natural habitats such as bogs or prairies, are assigned a high coefficient of conservatism; other plant species which grow in a wide variety of habitats and can tolerate high levels of cultural disturbance are assigned low values.

Coefficient Wetness: Lower negative numbers imply greater correlation with wetland conditions whereas higher positive numbers imply greater correlation with upland conditions.

Global Rank: <u>Global ranks</u> are assigned by a consensus of the network of CDCs, scientific experts, and <u>The Nature Conservancy</u> to designate a rarity rank based on the range-wide status of a species, subspecies or variety.

COSSARO: The Committee on the Status of Species-at-Risk in Ontario. COSSARO is the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) committee that evaluates the conservation status of species occurring in Ontario, and leads or cooperates in recovery work for species-at-risk in Ontario.

COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada is a committee of experts that assesses and designates which wild species are in some danger of disappearing from Canada.

SRank: Provincial ranks used by the Natural Heritage Information Centre to set protection priorities for rare species and natural communities. By comparing the provincial ranks, the status, rarity, and the urgency of conservation, needs can be ascertained. [S1 - Critically imperiled in Ontario; S2 - Imperiled in Ontario; S3 - Vulnerable in Ontario; S4 - Apparently secure in Ontario; S5 - Secure in Ontario; SE - Exotic]

b) Vegetation community description and mapping (consistent with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Ecological Land Classification (ELC) protocols to the vegetation type level.

Discussion – General description of Site – OMNR has recently completed wetland mapping for the Canard River Marsh Wetland Complex (CRMWC), and most areas are generically described as marsh. OMNR described the plant communities as a variety of robust emergents, narrow leaved emergents, floating and submergent vegetation forms that line the River Canard coastline (NHIC, 2008). DCL has now completed a more detailed inspection of the Site and the vegetation communities are shown of *Figure 5.0 – ELC Community Mapping*. A brief description of the wetland and upland communities are as follows:

Wetland Communities

Three distinctive wetland communities occur on the Helios Solar Star site, these include: an open water aquatic community (*Appendix A* - Photo 2), a common reed mineral shallow marsh (*Appendix A* - Photo 3) and a Grey Dogwood Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp. A fourth wetland community (i.e. American Lotus floating-leaved shallow aquatic community (*Appendix A* - Photo 5) occur along the River Canard shorelines to the west and north of the berm.

The Open Water Aquatic Community is well defined in the northwestern corner of the property, but some smaller open water areas also occur immediately adjacent to the access roads. The water depth is at least one metre near the shoreline, and increases to more than two metres in some areas. Submerged vegetation in this area is dominated by stonewort (<u>Chara sp</u>).

As described above, the Common Reed Mineral Shallow Marsh dominates the wetland community which limits the establishment of other species. In areas where the gravel from the access roads had been removed, stolons (i.e. aboveground runners) had begun to establish new plants in areas even where there is no soil.

The Grey Dogwood Mineral Deciduous Thicket Swamp is located to the northwest of the main driveway to the north and south of the "boot-shaped" pond. Grey dogwood (<u>Cornus racemosa</u>) is the dominant shrub, but staghorn sumach (<u>Rhus typhina</u>), common elderberry (<u>Sambucus canadensis</u>), and prickly ash (<u>Zenthoxylum americanum</u>) also occur. Herbaceous material is dominated by seaside goldenrod (<u>Solidago sempervirens</u>), purple loosestrife (<u>Lythrum salicaria</u>), common reed grass, Canada thistle (<u>Cirsium arvense</u>) and teasel (<u>Dipsacus sylvestris</u>).

Upland Communities

Only two small natural communities exist, and these are described in Figure 2 as an Open Mixed Forb Meadow. These are located within the rail right-of-way and in the southeast corner. An inspection of the railway right-of-way found that it is mown on a regular basis; however, in uncut areas it consists of a variety of common agricultural weeds including white clover (*Trifolium repens*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), teasel, blueweed (*Echium vulgare*) yellow rocket (*Barbarea vulgaris*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), twitch grass (*Agropyron repens*), wire-stemmed muhly (*Muhlenbergia frondosa*), fall panicum (*Panicum_dichotomiflorum*), giant foxtail (*Setaria faberii*) and red top (*Agrostis_gigantea*). A few

prairie species were also found including Canada bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), Little bluestem (*Schizachyium scoparium*) ironweed (*Vernonia gigantea*), and grey-headed coneflower (*Ratibidia pinnata*).

Agricultural areas – In 2007 soybean was grown, and in 2008 the winter wheat crop had been recently harvested. These fields were inspected for wildlife activity, but very little was found.

c) Complete faunal inventory (taxonomy consistent with Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database.

Birds – (*Table 2* shows the birds that were observed during site visits).

During site visits approximately twenty-eight species of birds were recorded with most species found within the Common Reed Mineral Marsh or Open Water Communities. While red-winged blackbirds appeared to be the most prevalent species, the Open Water Community appeared to be favoured by many of the water fowl including mallards, mute swan, great blue heron, great egret and yellow-crowned night heron as it provided a large expanse of water that was protected by the berm.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	COSEWIC	COSSARO	Grank	Srank
		Observed (6+) -				
Actitis macularia	Spotted Sandpiper	wetland	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
	Red-winged	Many individuals				
Agelaius phoeniceus	Blackbird	(50+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Observed (2) pair	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	Within wetland (2)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	Observed (2) pair	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
Cardinalis						
cardinalis	Northern Cardinal	Calling (1) - wetland	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Carduelis tristis	American Goldfinch	Observed (6) - field	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
		Observed (2) -				
Casmerodius albus	Great Egret	Wetland	NAR	NAR	G5	S2B, SZN
Charadrius	72.11.1		NUD	NAD		0.50 0.701
Vociferus	Killdeer	Observed (5+) - field	NAR	NAR	GS	S5B, SZN
Cisioinorus	March Wren	Calling (2) - wetland	NAP	NAP	C5	S5B S7N
Columba livia	Rock Dove	Fly over (2)	NAP	NAP	G5	SSD, SZIV
Columba livia	KOCK DOVE	$\frac{1}{2}$	INAK		05	51
Cuanus alor	Mute Swan	Ubserved (10+) -	NAP	NAP	C5	SE
Egleo spanjarius	American Kestral	Observed (1) field	NAD	NAD	G5	SE ST STN
Tuco sparverius	Alleficali Kestiel	Electrica (1) - field	INAK	MAK	0.5	35D, 32N
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	(10+)	NAP	NAD	G5	S5B S7N
Malaspiza maladia	Song Sparrow	(10+) Calling (2) field	NAP	NAR	G5	S5B SZN
Meiospiza meioaia	Deave based	Observed (7)	NAK	NAK	05	350, 3211
Molothrus ater	Cowbird	vetland (2) -	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B SZN
Motominus aler	Vellow seews Night	Observed (2)		INAK	05	55D, 52N
Nyctanassa violacea	Heron	Wetland (2) -	NAR	NAR	G5	SZD?,
Tyciunussa violacea		Mony individuals	INAK		05	0211
Passer domesticus	House sparrow	(20+)	NAR	NAR	G5	SF
Phalaerocorar	Double gransted	(201)	TUIK	11/11	05	51
auritus	Cormorant	Observed (1) - flyover	NAR	NAR	G5	S4B S7N
Picoides nubescens	Downy Woodpecker	Observed (1) - hyover	NAR	NAR	G5	\$5
Ticolics publiseens	Downy woodpeeker	Within wetland (2)	11/11(TTTHE	0.5	
Savornis phoebe	Eastern Phoebe	calling	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B. SZN
	American					
Scolopax minor	Woodcock	Within wetland (1)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
Spizella passerina	Chipping Sparrow	Calling, observed (5)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
Tachycineta bicolor	Tree Swallow	Flyover, wetland (5+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
		Observed (1) -				
Tringa solitaria	Solitary Sandpiper	wetland	NAR	NAR	G5	S4B, SZN
Turdus migratorius	American Robin	Observed (1) - field	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
		Nesting (6) - entire				
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove	site	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN
	Common					
Geothlypis trichas	Yellowthroat	Calling (1)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5B, SZN

Table 2 - Bird species observed within the Helios Solar Star Site 'B' study area

Mammals – (Table 3 shows mammals observed during site visits).

From the two DCL site visits, five mammal species were recorded with all five showing activity near or within the wetland, however, deer and raccoon tracks were found along the railway and near the "boot-shaped" pond. According to Dobbyn (1994), all species encountered on-site are quite common. An inspection of the common reed community in early May, found that there were many "trails" that had been formed by deer from the previous winter. It is DCL's opinion that the relatively tall grass may provide some protection to the deer during the winter months.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	COSEWIC	COSSARO	Grank	Srank
Mustela vison	Mink	Observed	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Odocoileus						
virginianus	White-tailed Deer	Tracks	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
		Tracks, burrow,				
Ondatra zibethicus	Muskrat	feeding activity	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Procyon lotor	Raccoon	Scat	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Sylvilagus						
floridanus	Eastern Cottontail	Observed	NAR	NAR	G5	S5

Table 3 - Mammal species observed within the Helios Solar Star Site 'B' study area

Reptiles - (Table 4 shows reptiles observed during site visits).

During field work, DCL did conduct reptile searches by turning over rocks, abandoned building materials and old logs. While these searches did find any new species, the species observed were found basking within the open areas of the wetland and along the berm.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	COSEWIC	COSSARO	Grank	Srank
Chrysemys picta marginata Pa	ainted Turtle	Observer (2)	NAR	NAR	G5T5	S5
Naradia sinadan Si	Novethern Water	Observed	NAD	NAD	65	85

Table 4 - Reptile species observed within the Helios Solar Star Site 'B' study area

Amphibians – (Table 5 shows amphibians observed during site visits).

Amphibian activity was very active within the Common Reed Mineral marsh as at least three frog species were heard calling. Several leopard frogs were found foraging along the access roads as well as within the Grey dogwood mineral deciduous thicket swamp. There main prey appeared to be nymphal grasshoppers that were very abundant, especially along the access road and along the berm.

Fish – In discussions with ERCA, it was discussed that as the wetland area within the Helios Site is hydrologically separated from the Canard River by a larger earthen dyke, and that the network of drains around the wetland site are controlled by a series of valves. Therefore, these control measures would impede the movement of fish between the River Canard and this particular marsh area.

Table 5 - Ampinoian	The 5 - Ampinoian speeces observed within the richos bolar biar bite b study area											
Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	COSEWIC	COSSARO	Grank	Srank						
Rana catesbeiana	American Bull Frog	Calling	NAR	NAR	G5	S4						
Rana clamitans	Green Frog	Calling, Observed	NAR	NAR	G5	S 5						
	Northern Leopard											
Rana pipiens	Frog	Calling, Observed	NAR	NAR	G5	S5						

Table 5 - Amphibian species observed within the Helios Solar Star Site 'B' study area

An inspection of the open water areas did show that fish were present, Species observed included pumpkin seed, bluegill and green sunfish.

Other – While information on butterflies and dragonflies were not requested by ERCA, DCL has presented a list of these insects in *Table 6* and *Table 7*.

d) Documentation of rare flora, fauna and vegetation communities (rarity status as per Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database) including a detailed map of the location and distribution of these communities.

Discussion – Several significant species were recorded by Oldham during site visits in 1981. This list is present in **Table 8**. Those species that were seen during DCL site visits are shown in bold.

e) Description of soil type (s) for the subject property to the standard of the ELC using Ontario Institute of Pedology (1985) and Ontario Centre for Soil Resource Evaluation (1993) information or other more recent guidelines as recommended by the Conservation Authority or Ministry of Natural Resources.

Discussion – According to Richards et al (1939), two soil types occur on the Helios site. The Brookston Clay occurs within the area that is currently farmed, while the Toledo Clay occurs in the wetland area. The Brookston Clay is described as a dark clay over mottled clay with few stones. It has poor natural drainage, but will support many different crops when drained. Currently winter wheat is being grown in the farmed areas.

The Toledo Clay has very similar properties as the BC, but currently is not being farmed due to excessive water.

Soil investigations took places during the July 22, 2008 visit. Several auger samples were taken within the agricultural fields. In general, the topsoil layer was approximately 45 cm deep with light mottles and had a silty clay texture. The subsoil had a similar texture, but had small pebbles and mottling throughout. Free moisture was not encountered within the auger holes which were approximately 100 to 120 cm deep.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	COSEWIC	COSSARO	Grank	Srank
Colias philodice	Common Sulphur	Observed (5+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Danaus plexippus	Monarch	Observed (5+)	SC	SC	G4	S 4
Everes comyntas	Eastern Tailed Blue	Observed (5+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Papilio glaucus	Tiger Swallowtail	Observed (3)	NAR	NAR	G5	S4S5
Papilio polyxenes	Black Swallowtail	Observed (3)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Papilio troilus	Spicebush Swallowtail	Observed (1)	NAR	NAR	G5	S 4
Phyciodes						
pascoensis	Northern Crescent	Observed (5+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Pieris rapae	Cabbage White	Observed (10+)	NAR	NAR	G5	SE

Table 0 – Butterny species observed within the Henos Solar Star Site 'B' stud

Table 7 – Dragonfly and damselfly species observed within the Helios Solar Star Site 'B' s	study area
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Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes	COSEWIC	COSSARO	Grank	Srank
	Common Green					
Anax junius	Darner	Observed (4)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Celithemis eponina	Halloween Pennent	Observed (20+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S 3
Erythemis						
simplicicollis	Eastern Pondhawk	Observed (10+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Ischnura verticalis	Eastern Forktail	Observed (10+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Libellula luctuosa	Widow Skimmer	Observed (10+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
	Twelve-spotted					
Libellula pulchella	Skimmer	Observed (5)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Pachydiplax						
longipennis	Blue Dasher	Observed (20+)	NAR	NAR	G5	S5
Tramea lacerata	Black Saddlebags	Observed (5)	NAR	NAR	G5	S 4

Global Rank: <u>Global ranks</u> are assigned by a consensus of the network of CDCs, scientific experts, and <u>The Nature</u> <u>Conservancy</u> to designate a rarity rank based on the range-wide status of a species, subspecies or variety.

COSSARO: The Committee on the Status of Species-at-Risk in Ontario. COSSARO is the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) committee that evaluates the conservation status of species occurring in Ontario, and leads or cooperates in recovery work for species-at-risk in Ontario.

COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada is a committee of experts that assesses and designates which wild species are in some danger of disappearing from Canada.

SRank: Provincial ranks used by the Natural Heritage Information Centre to set protection priorities for rare species and natural communities. By comparing the provincial ranks, the status, rarity, and the urgency of conservation, needs can be ascertained. [S1 – Critically imperiled in Ontario; S2 – Imperiled in Ontario; S3 – Vulnerable in Ontario; S4 – Apparently secure in Ontario; S5 – Secure in Ontario; SE – Exotic]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Found During	
			DCL	
Pontilos			Investigation	
Thampophis butleri	Butler's Carter Spake	PCPO		
Flanka yulning alaydi	Eastern fox snake	PC PO		
Elaphe vulpine gloyal				
Amphibians				
Acris crepitans blanchardi	Blanchard's cricket frog	RC,RO,RE		
Vascular Plants #				
Zannichellia palustris	Horned Pondweed	RO,RE		
Najas minor	Smaller Naiad	RE		
Sagittaria rigida	Sessile-fruited Arrow-head	RE		
(only Essex County location)				
Echinochloa walteri	Saltmarsh Cockspur Grass	RO		
Puccinellia distans	Alkali Grass	RE		
Sporobolus asper	Tall dropseed	RC,RO,RE		
Carex molesta	Sedge	RC		
Cyperus diandrus	Low cyperus	RE		
Cyperus engelmannii	Sedge	RC		
Cyperus ferruginescens	Sedge	RC		
Scirpus acutus	Hardstem bulrush	RE		
Spergularia marina	Sand spurrey	RE		
Nelumbo lutea	American lotus	RC,RO,RE	Yes, adjacent to site	
Nuphar advena	Yellow pond lily	RC,RO		
Geum laciniatum	Rough avens	RO		
Strophostyles helvola	Trailing wild bean	RC,RO		
Vicia Americana	Purple vetch	RE		
Euphorbia obtusata	Blunt-leaved spurge	RC,RO,RE		
Gaura biennis	Biennial gaura	RC,RO,RE		
Myriophyllum verticillatum	Whorled water-milfoil	RE		
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet pimpernel	RE	Yes	
Centaurium pulchellum	Branched centaury	RE		
Asclepias verticillata	Whorled Milkweed	RO,RE		
Verbena bracteata	Blue vervain	RO,RE		
Lycopus asper	Western water-horehound	RE		
Aster subulatus	Annual salt-marsh aster	RC,RO,RE		
Bidens coronata	Tickseed sulflower	RC,RO,RE		
Pluchea purpurascens	Salt-marsh fleabane	RE		
Ratibada pinnata	Gray-haired coneflower	RC,RO,RE	Yes	
Solidago sempervirens	Seaside goldenrod	RO.RE	Yes	

----~ I D.I. W.U. (OLD 1003

Both native and introduced rare species are considered here, since the site has been extensively # altered by man, and the majority of the significant species are recent introductions.

*RC = rare in Canada

RE = rare in Essex (see appendices for definitions

RO = rare in Ontario

and criteria)

f) Description of hydrological function of the natural area.

Discussion – As Oldham has indicated, the site has been highly disturbed due to brine extraction and the construction of internal roads, creation of ditches and most importantly, the construction of a large berm along the east bank of the River Canard. In discussion with ERCA, is has been agreed that the hydrologic function of this site is isolated from other areas.

g) Documentation of social and economic uses of the natural area (including hunting, trapping, fishing, education, nature appreciation and research studies.

Discussion – As indicated, the site was used by Allied Chemicals to extract sodium chloride, but these wells are now capped (Lansink, 2008). As this property is in private ownership and "No trespassing" signs are posted, there are presently no opportunities for hunting, fishing, education, nature appreciation and research studies.

4.0 IMPACTS

4.1 An explanation of the methods used to determine the effects of the proposed development on the natural features or ecological functions for which the area is identified

Section 5.7 of the <u>Helios Solar Star A-1 Planning Justification Report (June 2008)</u> (PJR) discusses possible Technical Considerations that may be of concern. This includes: reflection from solar panels, Noise, Site Servicing, Operation Management Plan, Geotechnical Support, Property Values and others.

4.2 Possible aerial extent of the natural area to be affected by the development (indirectly or directly)

Discussion – As indicated above, the siting of the proposed "solar energy system" will not be within the wetland, but within the adjacent lands (i.e. 120 metres) to the east of the wetland boundary which are currently being used for agriculture. The only natural area that will be affected will be a small, cultural meadow at the southeastern corner of the site. The conceptual site plan, as depicted in *Figure 2.0 – Site 'B' Conceptual Site Plan* will cover approximately 140 acres, and will be divided into 9 areas that will contain approximately 4740 tracker units.

Each tracker unit consists of primary and secondary precast concrete base that is position on-site, and then a series of tilting solar panels is attached. The only excavation will be for the cables that transmit captured energy to the transformer. Several access roads will be required to link the 9 areas, but these will be constructed from gravel. More details can be found on Page 3 of the PJR.

In order to provide flood protection to the proposed "solar energy system", a new berm will be constructed along the eastern boundary of the wetland. This berm will not interfere with the wetland function, but will provide several benefits that are outlined in the next section (i.e.1.6).

4.3 Possible environmental effects of the development with emphasis on the natural features or ecological functions for which the area is identified

Site specific impacts – Currently, the agricultural field provides barrier free access for whitetailed deer and mammals that can travel across the property to forage within the extensive areas of common reed grass within the wetland and with no access barrier.

As indicated earlier, the western wetland portion of the Helios Solar Star Site 'B' has been identified as a significant wetland by OMNR, and as shown in *Figure 5.0 – ELC Community Mapping* would include those communities described as the common reed marsh, open aquatic areas and the grey dogwood thicket mineral marsh. However, it should be noted, that this site has been extensively modified by man and evidence of human disturbance, including an interior road network, is found throughout Site 'B' and the existing berm that forms the west and northern wetland boundary.

It should also be noted that ERCA has indicated that this site, including the wetland communities, are hydrologically isolated from the River Canard. DCL is of the opinion that this long term isolation has also had an influence on its biological communities.

For example, while an extensive community of water lotus does extend to the north and south shores of the River Canard, there was no sign of this species within the open aquatic area on the Helios Solar Star Site 'B'. The water levels in the River Canard also appear to fluctuate, while within the open aquatic areas, the water levels appear to be lower and more stable, thus allowing the adjacent common reed community to thrive and eventually invade shallow water areas.

In order to create a direct negative impact to the wetland, the development would have to destroy or disrupt the wetland community. Wetlands can be destroyed in a number of ways including infilling with subsoil or clean fill; draining through the installation of tile drains; permanent removal of wetland vegetation by grubbing or a combination of all three methods. Measurement of these effects is quite straightforward as measurement and ground truthing of the various wetland communities can be compared from year to year to see if the overall area of the wetland community has decreased.

Indirect negative impacts are usually harder to detect as they may take longer to be noticed in a wetland community. Sometimes, changes may be caused by natural causes such as a beaver increasing the water levels within a swamp community thus causing water tolerant species like white cedar, white birch and red ash to slowly die. However, siting a storm water pond adjacent to a swamp community may also have a similar effect to a treed community especially in late summer when flushes of storm water can upset the ecological balance within the wetland caused by mid summer storms.

As shown in *Figure 1.1 - Subject Site 'B'*, the proposed development will not require the infilling, draining or permanent removal of wetland vegetation.

Discussion – For this Impact, DCL will describe how this proposal may affect flora and fauna that currently use the site including the wetland area. DCL has examined the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) and discussed this in the <u>Helios Solar Star A-1 Planning Justification Report</u> (June 2008).

4.4 Evaluation of possible future impacts of the proposed development; including subsequent demand that may be generated by the approval of this proposal

Not applicable.

4.5 Potential conflicts with existing site-specific habitat management practices.

Not applicable. (No existing site-specific habitat management practices.)

4.6 A description of the opportunities on-site to replace restore or create natural features and functions

As described by Oldham (1983), the activity associated by brine extraction has resulted in a network of access roads and in some areas alkaline soils that favoured the growth of a unique halophytic community. Since 2003 when the wells were capped, surface water has flooded the areas adjacent to the well heads and created marsh communities that are populated with narrow-leaved cattails and stonewort. Many of these ponded areas support waterfowl nesting sites for mute swans and are also being used by green and leopard frogs for breeding habitat. DCL site visits also found that some of the gravel roads adjacent to the welland community were in the process of being removed.

Perhaps the largest opportunity to recreate a natural feature will be within the agricultural fields to the east of the wetland. While the proposed development will be erected in these fields, the construction practice will not require extensive excavation of topsoil for tracker unit foundations. Tracker units will be placed within the field in a series of rows, but the soil surrounding these units will remain, thus providing opportunities to renaturalize the area with low growing plant material such as old field grasses and forbs, prairie species or low growing shrubs. *Appendix B* – *Planting Design Conceptual Framework* provides an example of some of the plant species that will be considered among many others. The intention of the matrix is to guide a team of experts, including those at ERCA and the Ministry Natural Resources, towards a planting plan with maximum ecological potential, minimal maintenance, and cultural benefit.

As indicated in Section 1 (g), there are presently no documented social and economic uses of the adjacent wetland area (i.e. hunting, trapping, fishing, education, nature appreciation or research studies) as the site is privately owned and "no trespassing" signs have been posted on the property. The development of the solar farm would provide some opportunities for some social uses such as fishing, education, nature appreciation and research studies on the property as a dedicated trail would be placed on top of the new berm which would be constructed along the western boundary of the proposed solar energy system. This trail would be linked to the trail that is found on the existing berm adjacent to the River Canard. Easy access to fishing could occur within the Open Aquatic areas on the Site 'B' property and along the River. Nature appreciation

would include the entire site as many animals including grassland birds would be attracted to the new habitat formed around the tracker units. Education opportunities would also be possible through the establishment of a nature kiosk, viewing platforms around the property and signage.

Discussion – As noted above, the area where solar panels will be installed presently consists of crop fields. It should be noted that the construction of the berm to the west of the farm field would provide some topographical relief to an area that is very flat, and provide new microhabitat for wildlife species that require a combination of upland and wetland habitat to complete their lifecycle. Various Carolinian species of trees and shrubs could be planted along each side, and a walking trail could be placed along the top so that hikers and nature enthusiasts could access the western wetland area.

With regard to the potential impact of the solar tracker units on the surrounding environment including the wetland, there will be some disturbance to the soils during the construction period, but all soils under the tracker units will be replanted with low growing vegetation which will require minimal maintenance, and would not require the use of agricultural pesticides and fertilizers that are currently being applied to this area for cropping purposes. For example, this area could be replanted using a prairie seed mix that provides foraging and breeding habitat for a variety of wildlife that frequent this part of Essex County.

4.7 Actions necessary to prevent, change, mitigate or remedy the effects of

The Development – *Discussion* – As noted above, the proposed solar energy system will be located within an agricultural field, and the only natural community that will be replaced will be a cultural forb meadow located at the southeast corner of the property. In terms of barriers to the movement of wildlife, the existing site has been fenced along North Road and the 2^{nd} Concession. New fences may be erected, but these will not interfere with animal movement as wildlife species will easily be able to move under, around, or over them.

The alternative methods to carry out development (such as scheduling the project at a different time of year) – Discussion – The preferred time of year to prepare the site for solar panel installation will be within the summer months when the site is dry. This would reduce the amount of compaction within the soils and allow for easy cultivation of the soil in preparation for the seeding or installation of shrubs and trees.

The alternatives to the form of the proposed development - Discussion - No alternatives to the proposed development are proposed.

5.0 SUMMARY

5.1 Potential Impacts in Relation to the Criteria Outlined Above

Discussion – As indicated above, the proposed solar energy system will be sited within the agricultural fields that are east of the significant wetland. The proposal will not destroy wetland vegetation, therefore, the birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and fish within the wetland will

not be impacted. However, the change in vegetation type from agricultural crops (i.e. winter wheat and soybean) to native grasses and forbs should provide improved habitat potential for terrestrial species.

5.2 Potential advantages and disadvantages of the preferred development

Discussion – As indicated above and within the <u>Helios Solar Star A-1 Planning Justification</u> <u>Report (June 2008)</u>, the advantages of this proposal are numerous. These include, but are not limited to,:

- Production of a green energy source that could supply 5,000 homes or 59% of all homes in the Town of Amherstburg;
- Re-naturalization of farmland which is adjacent to a significant wetland; and
- Opportunities for recreational uses including fishing, education, nature appreciation and research studies.

The disadvantages include – Removal of farmland. (This is considered temporary as the construction method used will not require extensive removal of topsoil. Therefore, the soil capability of this land will still remain). As discussed in earlier sections, the farmland is, in fact, designated "Extractive Industrial" according to the Town's Official Plan.

5.3 Alternative methods of carrying out the proposed development

Discussion – No alternative methods are planned.

5.4 Mitigation measures

Discussion – Standard mitigation measures during construction will include the installation of silt fencing and straw bale check dams to prevent the migration of sediment towards the wetland. This measure will be key during the construction of the new berm adjacent to the wetland.

To avoid long-term erosion of the soils, all areas of the site, including the berm and area under the tracker units, will be vegetated with a mix of native plant material (see *Appendix B*).

6.0 REFERENCE

Richards, N.R., A.G. Caldwell and F.F. Morwick. 1939. <u>Soil Survey of Essex County: Report</u> No.11 of the Ontario Soil Survey. OMAF

Prince, Silani & Associates Ltd. 1999. County of Essex Official Plan: Discussion Paper No.2.
Lansink, B. 2008. Full "Narrative" Report Current Market Value Estimate as of January 7, 2008, for the real property E/S Sari Lane, Community of Anderton, Municipality of Amherstburg, Ontario.

Oldham, M. J. 1983. <u>Environmentally Significant Areas of the Essex Region. Essex Region</u> Conservation Authority.

7.0 CONCLUSION

We trust that the above information is sufficient in meeting the Essex Region Conservation Authority's requirements for a Full Environmental Impact Assessment.

Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED

Tom Young, B.Sc.Agr. P.Ag Senior Terrestrial Biologist FIGURES

7.3

















APPENDIX A

PHOTOS



Photo 1 - View of gravel access road adjacent to wetland area.



Photo 2 - View of open aquatic areas.



Photo 3 - View of common reed mineral shallow marsh community adjacent to open aquatic areas.



Photo 4 - View of recently harvested agricultural field.



Photo 5 - View of extensive mats of American lotus growing within river Canard shoreline.



Photo 6 - View of railway showing mown areas adjacent to taller unmanaged areas.



Photo 7 - View of ironweed (Vernonia gigantea).



Photo 8 - View of grey-headed coneflower (Ratibida pinnata).

APPENDIX B

PLANTING CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FRAMEWORK

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